



Az OECD Környezeti Teljesítmény Vizsgálat folyamata



Az OECD Környezeti tevékenysége

OECD Council

Environment Policy Committee

Working Party on Biodiversity, Water and Ecosystems

Working Party on Climate, Investment and Development

Working Party on Environmental Information

Working Party on Environmental Performance

Working Party on Integrating Environmental and Economic Policies

Working Party on Resource Productivity and Waste

Joint Meeting

Chemicals Committee

Working Party on Chemicals, Pesticides and Biotechnology

- Working Party on Manufactured Nanomaterials
- Working Group on Good Laboratory Practice
 - Working Group on Pesticides
 - Working Group on Chemical Accidents
- Working Group on National Co-ordinators of Test Guidelines Programme
- Working Group on Harmonisation of Regulatory Oversight in Biotechnology

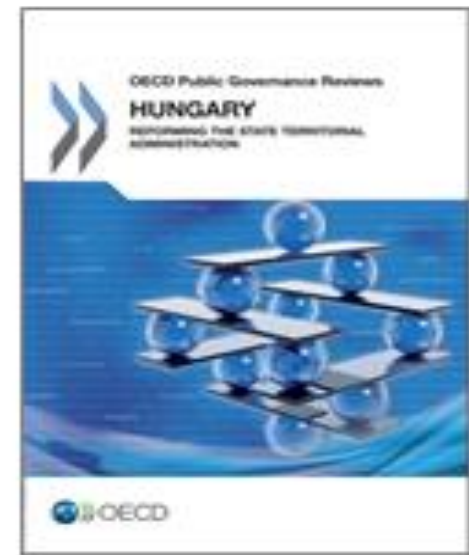
Other OECD substantive committees

- Joint Working Party on Trade and Environment
- Joint Working Party on Agriculture and Environment
- Joint Meetings of Tax and Environment Experts

Secretariat Role

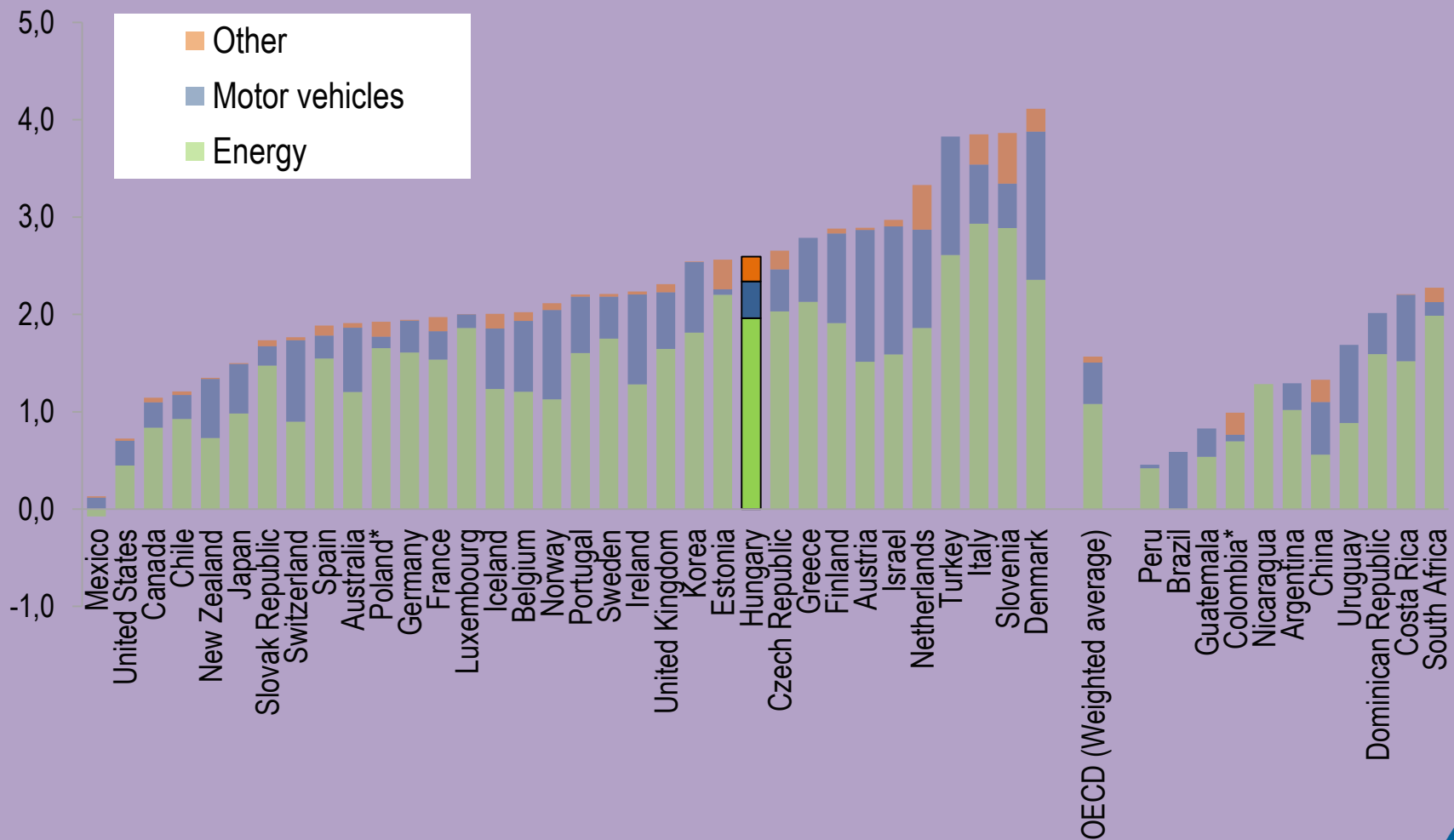
- Climate Change Expert Group (CCXG)
- Task Force for the Implementation of the Environmental Action Programme in Central and Eastern Europe (EAP)

OECD tanulmányok





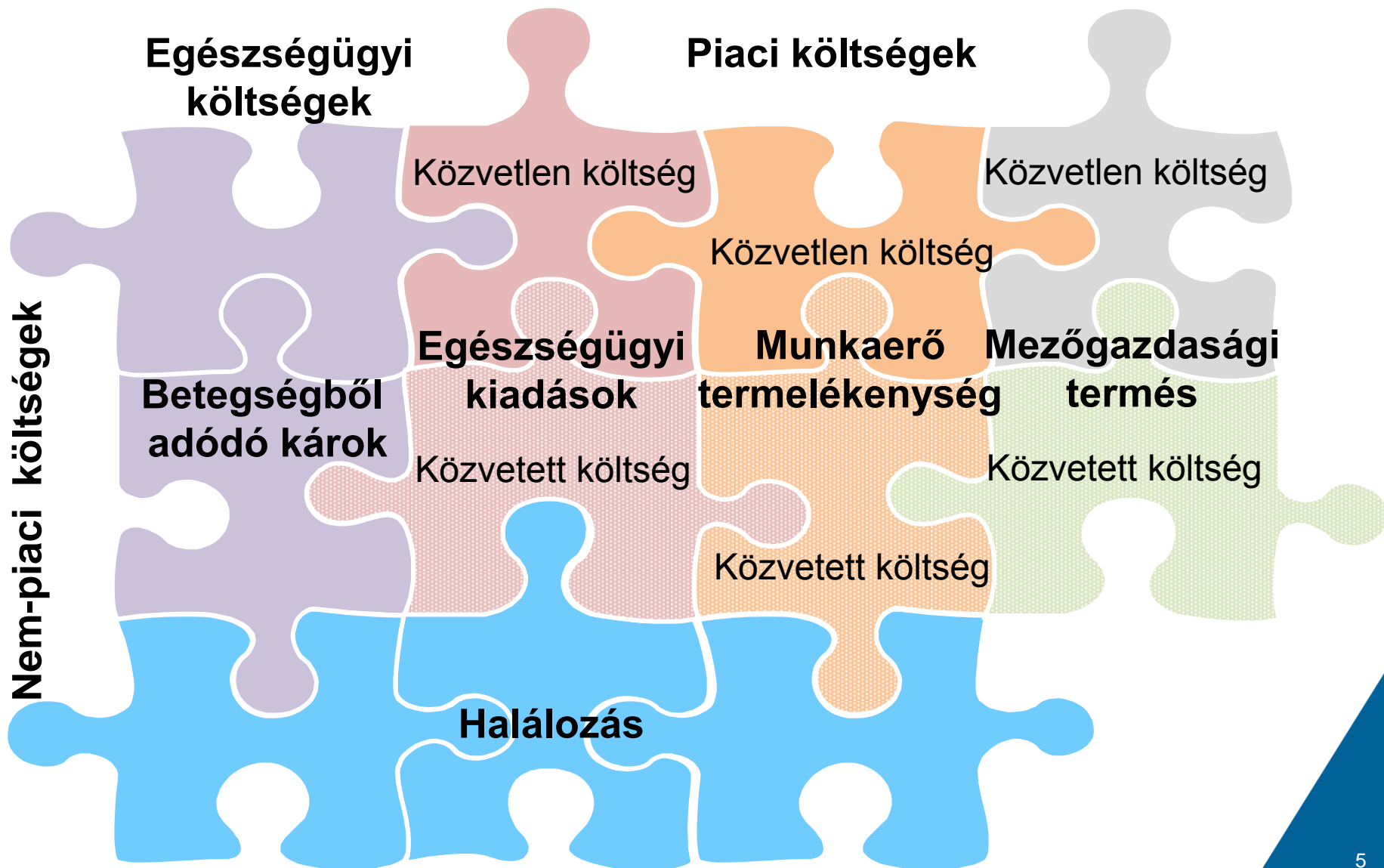
Környezeti adók (GDP %), 2014



Source: OECD/EEA database on instruments for environmental policy

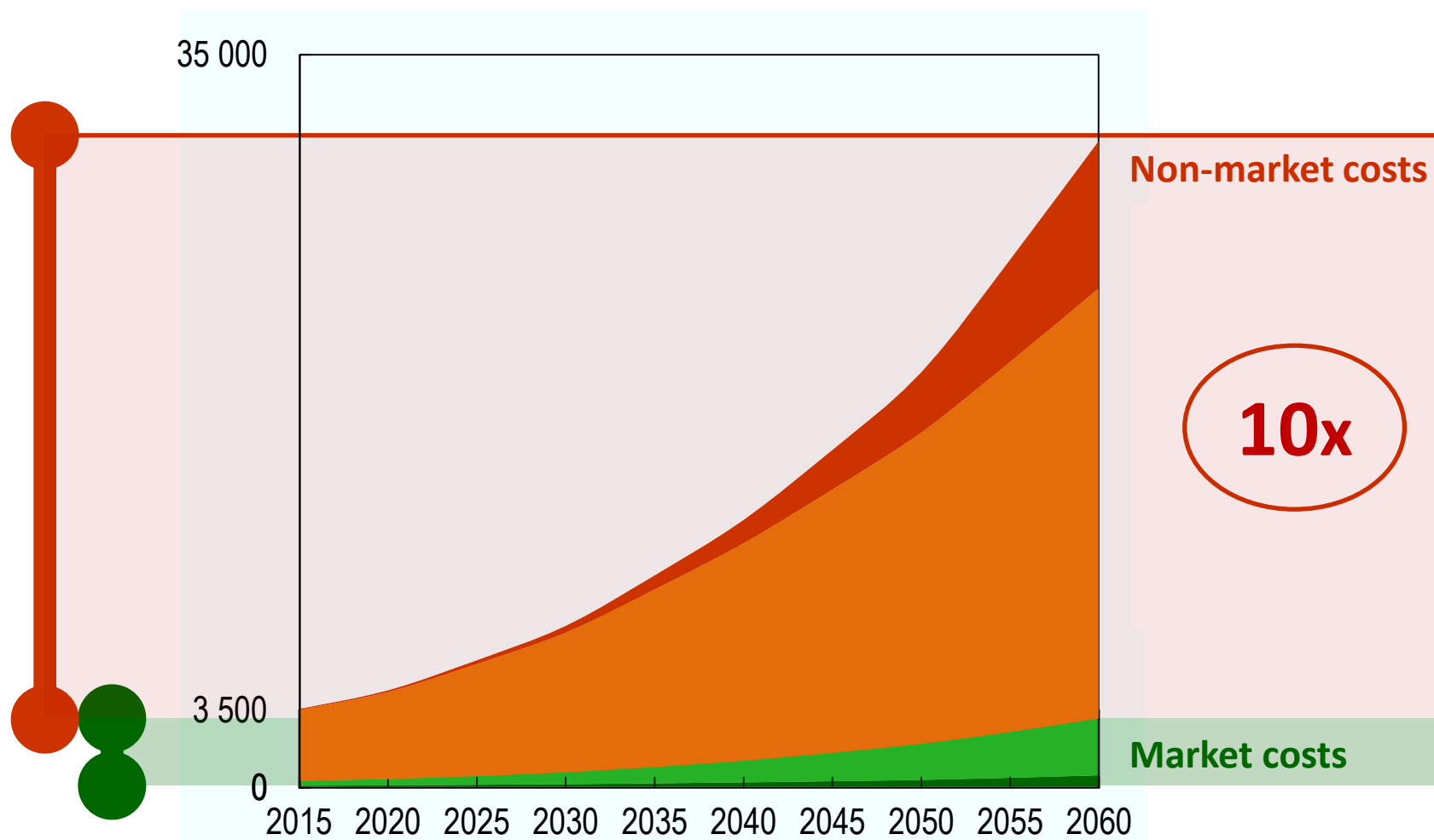


Levegőszennyezés költségei



A levegőszennyezés piaci és nem piaci költségei

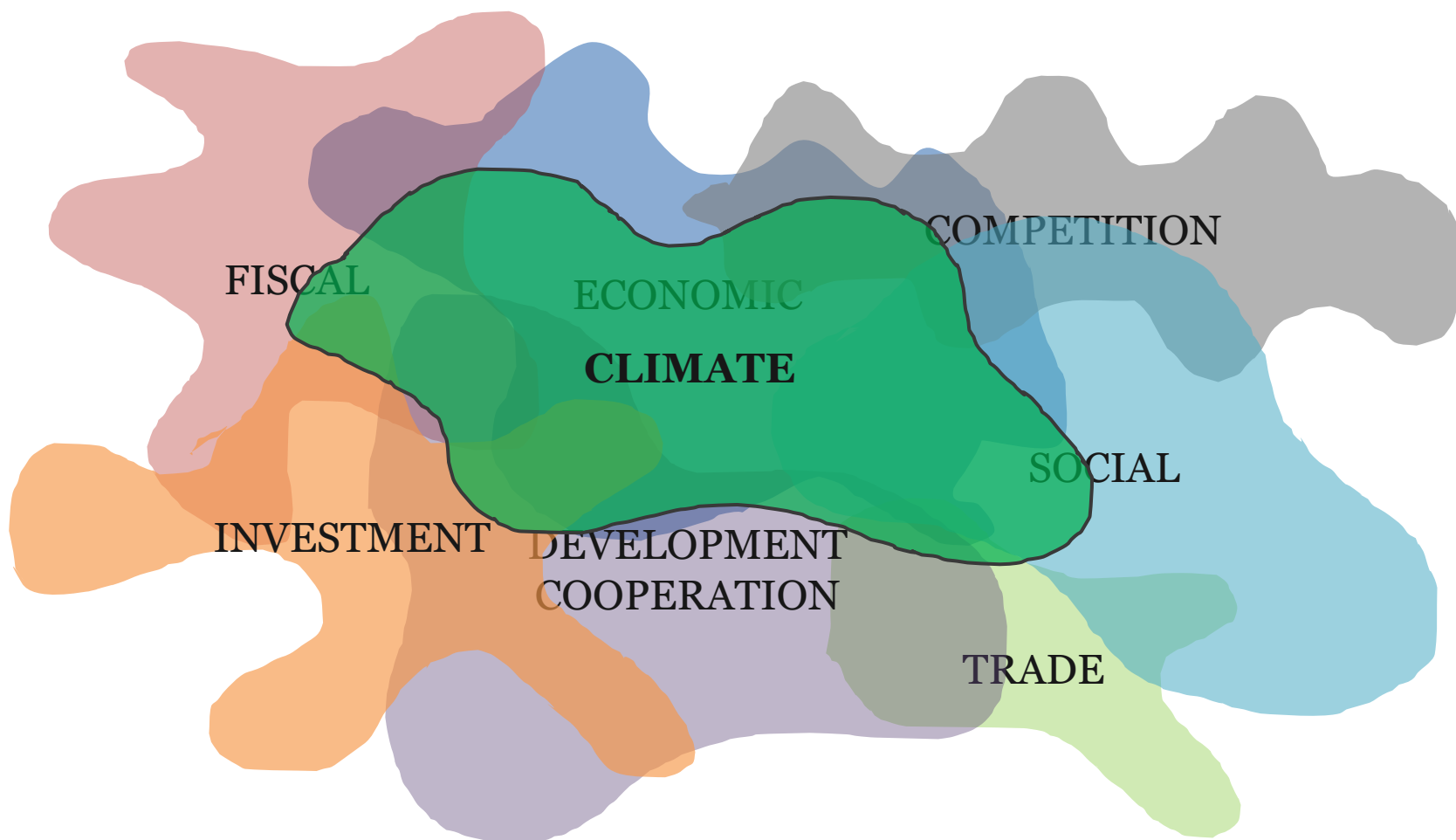
Mrd USD, 2010 PPP exchange rates



Source: OECD (2016), The Economic Consequences of Outdoor Air Pollution

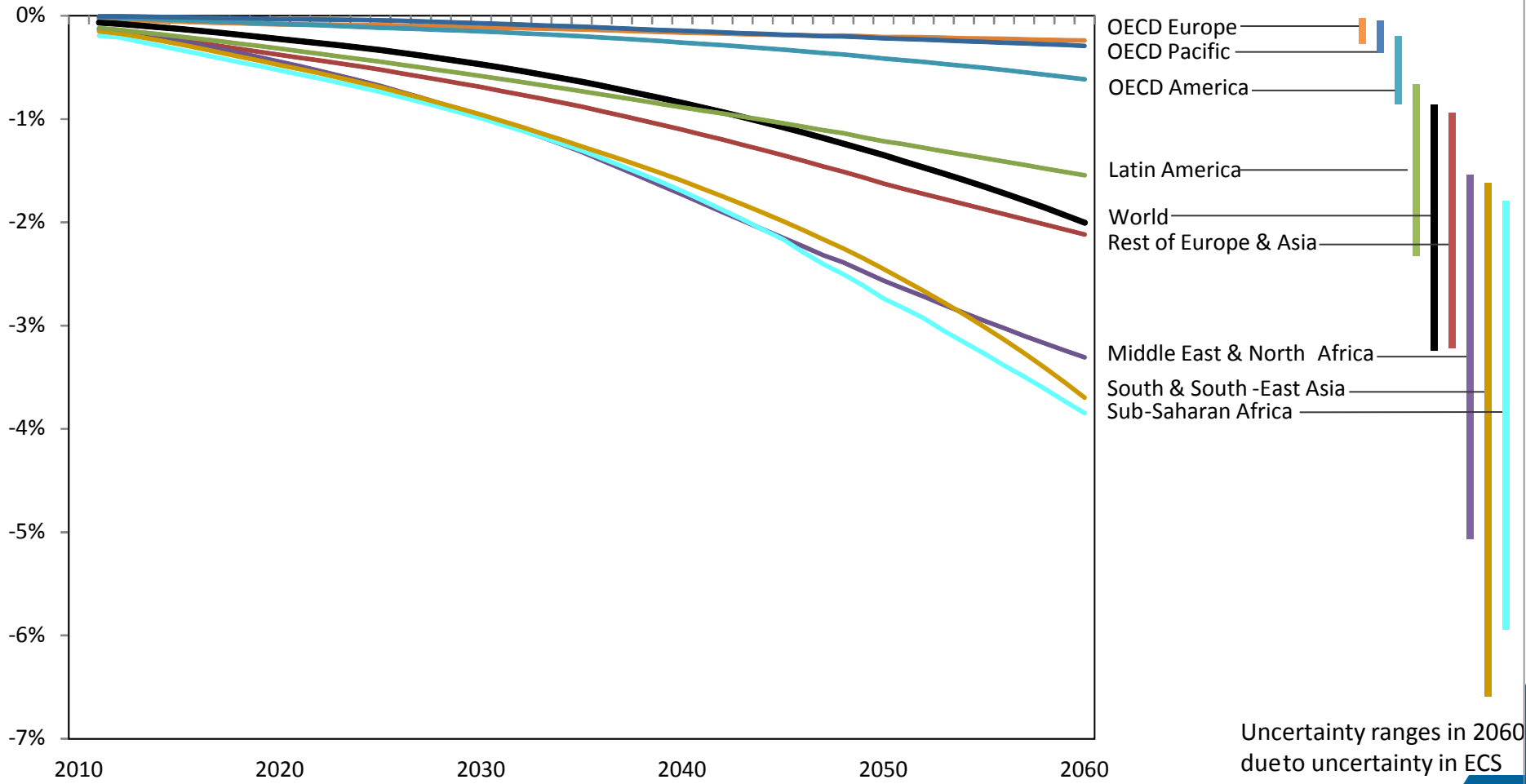


Rendszerszintű környezeti problémák- az egész gazdaságot átfogó szakpolitikai megoldások





A klímaváltozás regionális költségei



Source: ENV-Linkages calculations



A környezeti teljesítmény vizsgálat folyamata

Célkitűzések

Világosan definiáltak a célkitűzések? Mérhetőek?
Költség-haszon elemzésen alapulnak?

Intézkedések

Mi történt a célok elérése érdekében?
Mi a célok elérésének leghatékonyabb módja?

Eredmények

A nemzeti és nemzetközi környezetpolitikai célkitűzéseket hatékonyan és eredményesen teljesítették?



A folyamat fő lépései

2016. Nov-
Jan. 31.

Információgyűjtés, a részletes
kérdőív kitöltése

2017.
Május 30. –
Június 2.

Egy hetes helyszíni vizsgálat

2017. okt-
nov.

Magas szintű politikai egyeztetés

2018.
február

A magyar vizsgálat egész napos
tárgyalása Párizsban



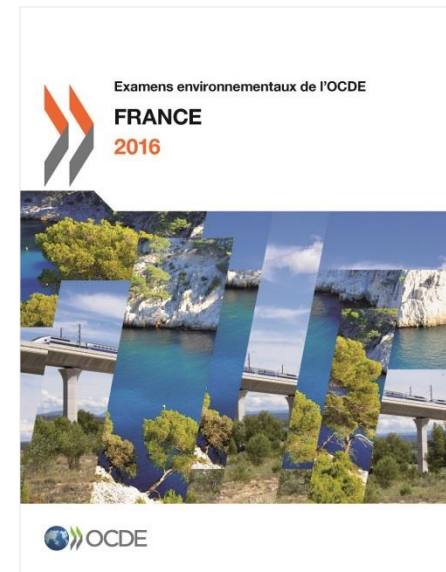
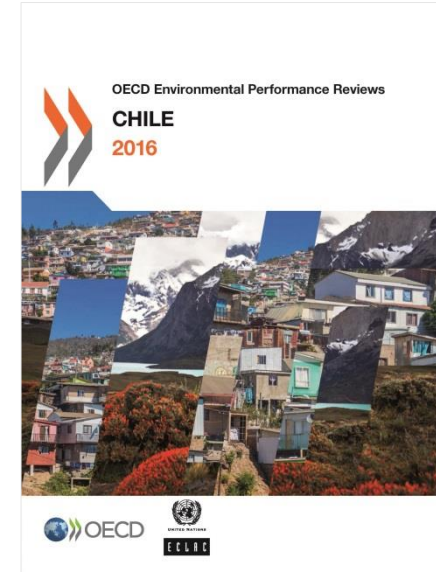
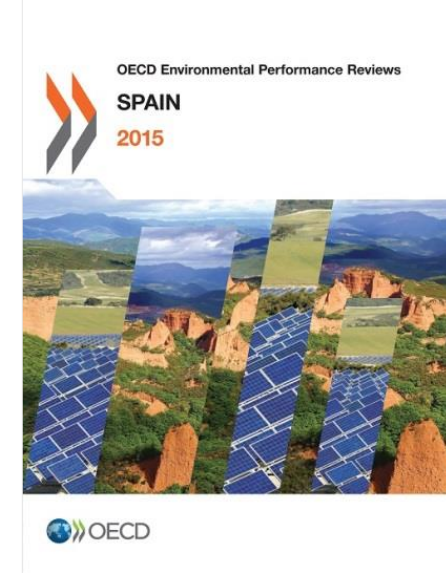
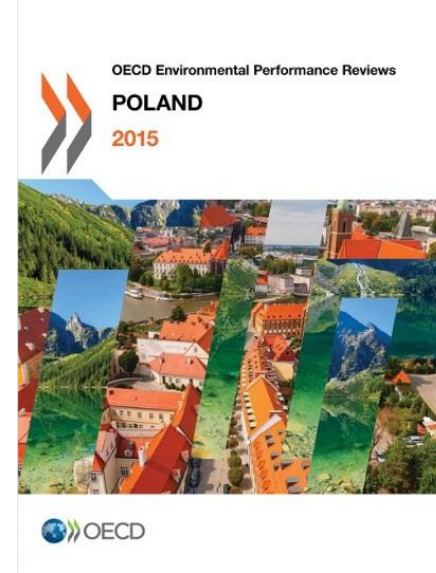
2018
nyár

A riport hivatalos megjelentetése, nyilvános bemutatás





Környezeti Teljesítmény Vizsgálat kiadványai



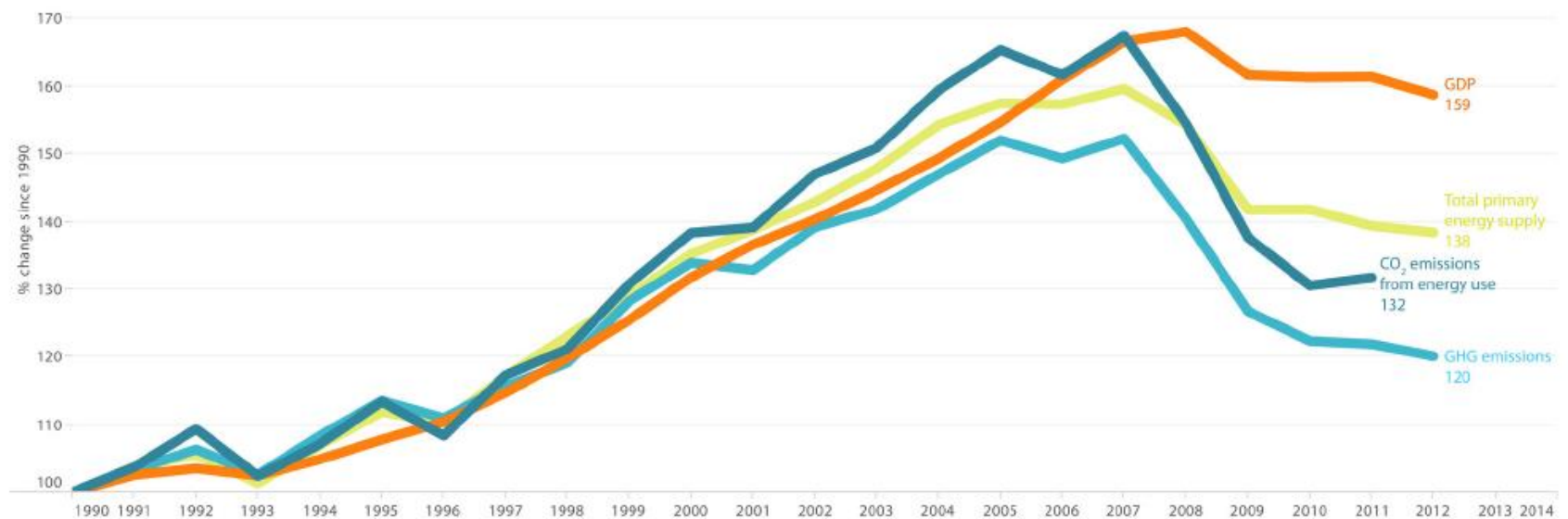


A riport tartalma

- 1. Fő környezeti trendek
- 2. Környezeti Irányítás
- 3. A zöld növekedés felé
- 4. Kiemelt területek:
 - Biodiverzitás
 - Hulladékgazdálkodás és körkörös gazdaság

1. Fő környezeti trendek

Figure 1: **Decoupling emissions from economic growth, 1990=100**



GHG emissions exclude emissions/removals from land use, land-use change and forestry. Source: IEA (2014), IEA CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion Statistics (database); IEA (2014), IEA World Energy Statistics and Balances (database); OECD (2014), OECD Economic Outlook No. 95 (database); UNFCCC (2014), GHG Data Interface (database).

2. Környezetvédelmi irányítás



Next steps | governance

- Improve the environmental impact assessment process to really consider project alternatives and fully guarantee public participation.
- Better apply strategic environmental assessment to territorial development plans.
- Strengthen collection of data on water, air pollution, biodiversity, etc. and make them available to the public and international bodies.

3. A zöld növekedés felé

Renewables for electricity generation: Spain, 2015



Source: IEA (2014, IEA World Energy Statistics and Balances (database))

Kiemelt területek



Biodiversity and forestry

11 countries: Japan, Norway, Israel, Mexico, South Africa, Colombia, Spain, Poland, Brazil, France, Chile.



Climate change

10 countries: Japan, Norway, Israel, Slovak Republic, Germany, Slovenia, Mexico, Italy, Sweden, Chile.



Waste and materials management

9 countries: Japan, Norway, Israel, Slovenia, Colombia, Poland, Netherlands, Estonia, Korea.

Chemicals management
Austria, Colombia

Sustainable cities
New Zealand

Environmental innovation
Germany

Climate change adaptation
Austria

Sustainable mobility
Netherlands

Energy and environment
Portugal, Iceland, France.

Tourism & environment
Iceland

Marine ecosystem services
Sweden

Water management
Israel, Italy, New Zealand

Multi-level env. governance
South Africa

Agriculture and environment
Slovak Republic

Mining and environment
Estonia

Coastal zone management
Portugal

Biodiverzitás

Intensity of forest resource use: Poland, 2015



Hulladékgazdálkodás és körkörös gazdaság

Generation of primary waste by sector: Poland, 2015

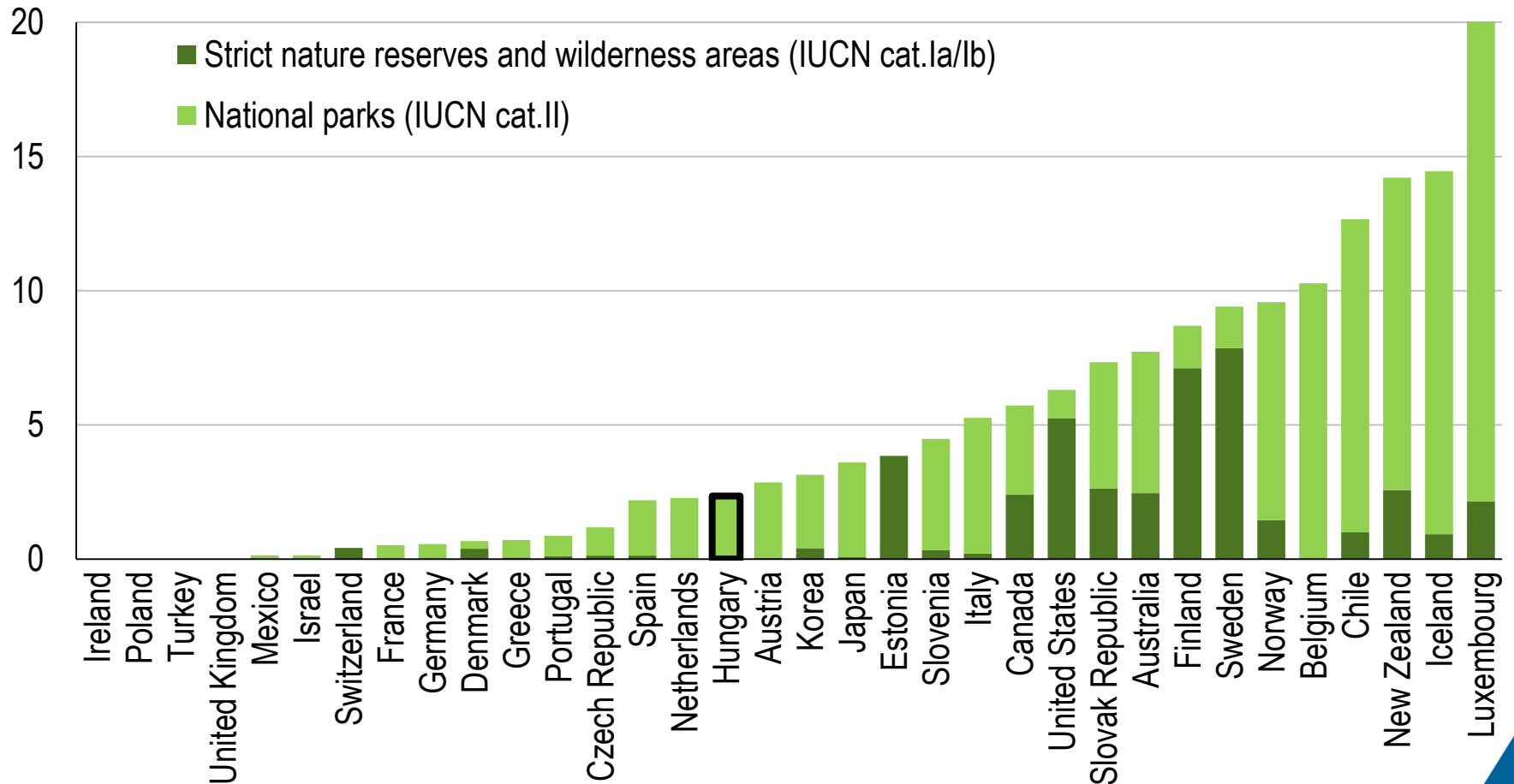


OECD (2014), OECD Environment Statistics (database).



Összehasonlító adatok-védett természeti területek

% of total area,
2013

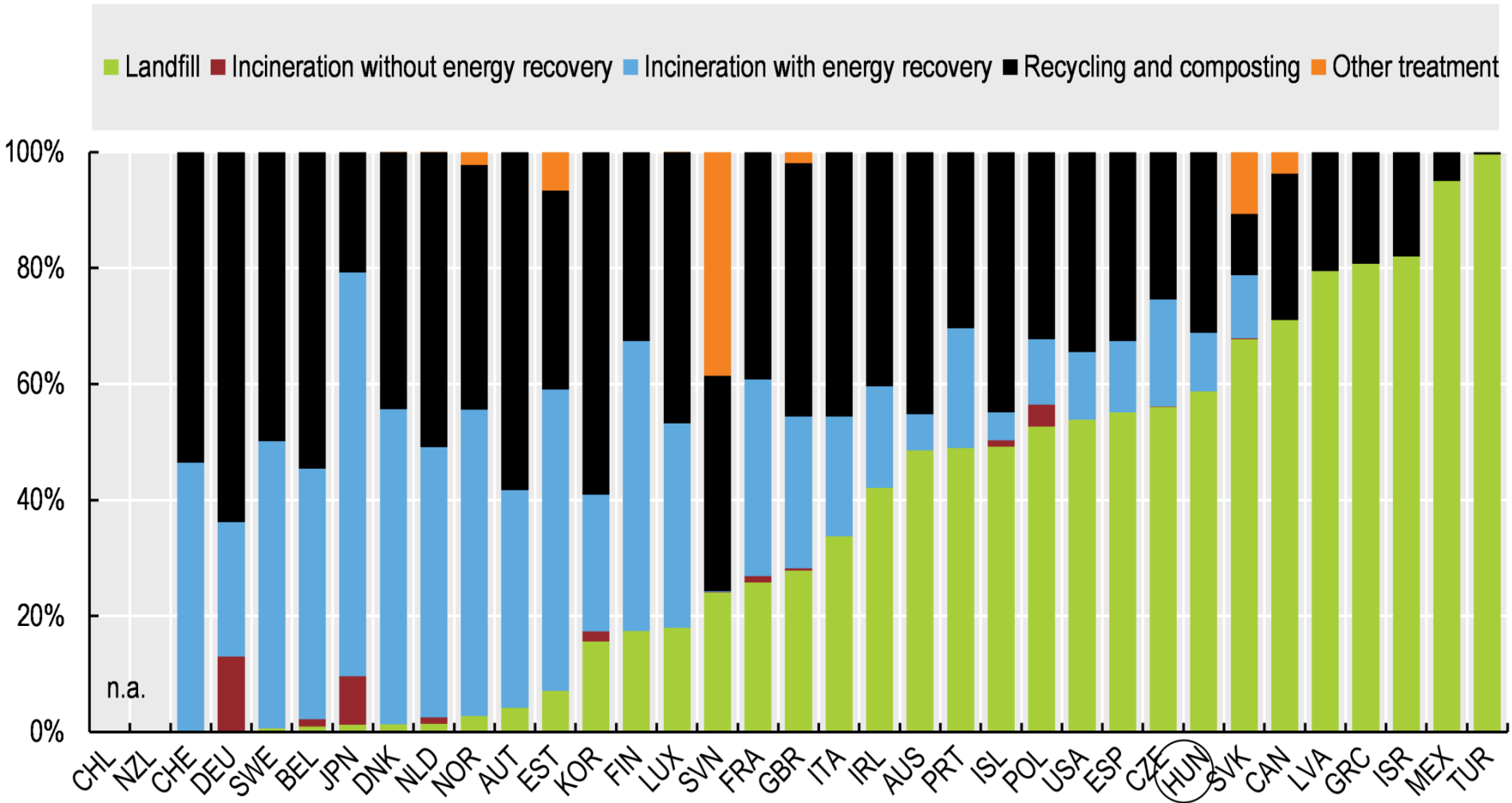


Source: OECD (2015), *Environment at a glance*



Települési szilárd hulladék kezelése, 2014

Municipal waste management, by type of treatment, 2014



A Kérdőív tartalma

- **PART 1. PROGRESS TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**
- **Section 1 – Key Environmental trends and policy measures**
 - **1.1 Overview of key environmental trends and policy measures**
 - **1.2 Environmental quality of life**
- **Section 2 – Environmental governance and management**
 - **2.1 Framework for environmental management**
 - **2.2 Regulation, enforcement and compliance**
 - **2.3 Environmental democracy**
- **Section 3 – Towards Green Growth: market-based Instruments and transition measures**
 - **3.1 Main priorities/initiatives for sustainable development and environmental management**
 - **3.2 Taxation, economic instruments and subsidies**
 - **3.3 Environment-related expenditure and financing**
 - **3.4 Environmental goods and services (EGS) sector**
 - **3.5 Eco-innovation**
 - **3.6 Social consequences**
 - **3.6 Environment, trade and development**

A Kérdőív tartalma

- **PART 2. PROGRESS TOWARDS SELECTED ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES**
- **Section 4 – Waste, materials management and circular economy**
 - 4.1 State and trends
 - 4.2 Institutional and legal framework
 - 4.3 Policy framework for waste, materials management and the transition to a circular economy
 - 4.4 International issues
- **Section 5 – Biodiversity**
 - 5.1 Pressures, state, and trends
 - 5.2 Institutional and policy framework
 - 5.3 Mainstreaming biodiversity into different economic sectors and policy areas
- **Part 3. ACTIONS TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE 2008 OECD ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESULTS ACHIEVED**

A 2008-as riport ajánlásai

A környezetpolitikák megvalósításának erősítése

- Evaluate implementation of the second *national environmental programme*; speed up preparation of the third one (including targets, deadlines and means) and implement it;
- Secure enough *financing and staff* to the *environmental administration and inspectorates* to ensure cost-efficient management and enforcement capacity;
- Further expand the use of *economic instruments* and regularly assess their effectiveness, assuring a wider application of the polluter pays and user pays principles, taking into account competitiveness and social considerations; extend further cost-recovery to waste management;
- Strengthen the use of *economic information and analysis* for environmental projects and policies (e.g. cost-benefit analysis).

LEVEGŐMINŐSÉG

- **Strengthen measures for reducing air emissions,**
- **Maintain the incentive value of emission charges** (e.g. the environmental load charge) by regularly reviewing their rates;
- **Ensure competitiveness in the energy sector,** in the EU context, to improve its environmental and economic performance;
- **Reassess the support schemes for renewables and biofuels,** and their overall impacts (including those on land use);
- **Review transport prices and taxes** (e.g. the vehicle tax) to better internalise costs and reflect vehicle environmental performance. Create incentives to influence transport decisions by businesses and individuals, to counteract projected traffic increases;
- **Further develop traffic management in urban areas** (e.g. traffic restrictions in city centres, parking and road pricing) and continue to promote integrated public transport in major cities; give municipalities better control over their revenue sources and traffic management tools.

A 2008-as riport ajánlásai

- **VÍZ**
- **Speed up implementation of the Drinking Water Quality Improvement Programme**, with the aim of having all public water supply comply with drinking water quality limit values;
- **Further strengthen the flood prevention and control efforts**; further enhance the ecosystem and land use approach to flood management; develop a flood insurance policy;
- **Pursue efforts to connect the population to waste water treatment** so as to prevent widespread bacterial contamination of large rivers;
- **Further refine the structure and rates of economic instruments** (e.g. user charges, abstraction and pollution charges) to give appropriate signals to all users and finance water management, while taking social factors into account;
- **Carry out a comprehensive analysis of the costs and benefits of implementing the EU Water Framework Directive.**

A 2008-as riport ajánlásai

TERMÉSZETVÉDELEM ÉS BIODIVERZITÁS

- Adopt at government level and **implement the National Biodiversity Strategy** and Action Plan as soon as possible, as a comprehensive action-oriented framework for ecosystem and species conservation at both national and local levels;
- **Strengthen the implementation of the Natura 2000 Ecological Network**, and develop corridors between network sites;
- **Increase the human and financial capacity for nature conservation** and biodiversity including in the public administration and civil society; increase the involvement of stakeholders in the nature conservation sector;
- **Continue to improve the integration of nature conservation objectives in sectoral policies** such as agriculture and forestry, regional development and land use planning, transport and tourism;
- **Intensify efforts to raise public awareness** about nature conservation and biodiversity, targeting all age groups, as well as groups such as hunters and farmers;
- **Assess land use changes resulting from the country's plans on bio-energy development**; develop, adopt and implement a short-to medium-term strategy to promote the sustainable use of natural resources with appropriate involvement of stakeholders.

A 2008-as riport ajánlásai

Környezet és gazdaságpolitika integrálása

- **Set higher priority on poverty and income distribution issues**, including child poverty, in environmental management;
- **Pursue efforts towards meeting NEHAP II objectives** and quantitative targets for public health and the environment;
- **Promote active employment policies** in eco-industries and environmental services, and the role of the not-for-profit sector in environmental employment, especially in environmentally sensitive areas;
- **Further promote citizen participation** in environmental decision-making and access to justice concerning environmental issues;
- **Continue to develop, use and disseminate environmental indicators**, and promote access to environmental information;
- **Pursue environmental education efforts**; further develop the environmental training of elected officials, civil servants and teachers, and establish training for justice officials; develop closer and more sustained relations with local authorities, business and NGOs, as well as with the media, with a view to raising environmental awareness.

A 2008-as riport ajánlásai

Nemzetközi együttműködés

- **Identify priority measures for mitigation of and adaptation** to climate change based on an analysis of their cost effectiveness; ensure the co-ordinated implementation of the National Climate Change Strategy with energy, transport, agriculture and water policies;
- **Improve energy efficiency**, especially for power plants, buildings and the transport sector;
- Further contribute to the development and effective **implementation of bilateral and multilateral co-operation**, programmes and agreements, in particular focusing on protection of transboundary watercourses, prevention of floods in the Danube catchment area, and on assistance to prospective EU candidate countries;
- **Reduce VOC and NOx emissions** to meet the 2010 target set by the EU Directive on National Emissions Ceilings and the Gothenburg Protocol;
- **Strengthen controls for the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes**, endangered species and ozone-depleting substances;
- **Increase official development assistance**, and its environmental components.

Köszönöm a figyelmet!

