



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Ad Hoc Working Group on Environmental Monitoring

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(Item 3 (a) of the provisional agenda)

ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

Note by the secretariat

Corrigendum

Annex

For paragraph 1 substitute

OECD has been prominent in developing a common framework and common indicators for its member countries. The OECD framework is based on the pressure-state-response (P-S-R) model, combining indicators of pressures on the environment (both direct and indirect), its state, and society's response. The core set includes some 50 indicators describing major environmental concerns, and it provides a broad overview of conditions and trends. OECD has also developed several sets of sectoral indicators to describe the interactions between the environment and trends in policies in key sectors such as energy, transport and agriculture. Environmental indicators are also derived from the OECD work on environmental accounting focusing on physical natural resource accounts and environmental expenditure. OECD produces a biennial publication "Environmental Indicators". The OECD indicators have been widely used for national state-of-the-environment reports and for international comparison and analysis such as the OECD country environmental performance reviews. Some 10 key environmental indicators extracted from the core set have been published recently. In May 2001, Environment Ministers of OECD countries

endorsed these key indicators as a tool for systematic use in OECD policy and public communication work. OECD also works on indicators and frameworks to measure progress towards sustainable development. The first results of this work are presented in an analytic report on sustainable development to be published in June 2001.

After paragraph 1, insert a new paragraph reading

Since 1991, OECD and non-members countries, namely central and east European countries and the newly independent States, have cooperated on this subject, including through the *Task Force for the Implementation of the Environmental Action Programme for Central and Eastern Europe (EAP Task Force)*, for which OECD serves as the secretariat. Within this framework, and following the mandate given by the EAP Task Force, the activities focus on developing relevant indicators to show progress in implementing more effective environmental policies and institutions, raising environmental finance and improving urban water management. As part of the EAP Task Force's reporting to the Kiev Ministerial Conference, recommendations will be developed to generate these indicators and to promote their use in the newly independent States.

For the text of paragraph 4 substitute

In October 1999, EBRD, the OECD/EAP Task Force and REC, in collaboration with the Japan Special Fund, organized a workshop on environmental indicators for transition economies in Szentendre, Hungary. The headline indicators presented at the meeting covered selected key environmental issues – air pollution, climate change and drinking water quality - as well as three sectors – energy, industry and transport. As a follow-up, the *Baltic Environmental Forum (BEF)* organized a workshop on environmental transition indicators for the three Baltic countries, jointly with REC, in Jurmala (Latvia) in January 2001

Delete paragraph 5.