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Preparations for the Seventh “Environment for Europe”

Ministerial Conference: organizational issues

Environmental Performance Review Programme

Third cycle*

Summary

The second cycle of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Programme is close to completion. This paper puts forward the proposal for the third cycle of EPRs, as requested by the Committee on Environmental Policy (CEP) at its special session, held from 27 to 29 January 2009. At its current session, the CEP is requested to discuss this paper and to provide input to the secretariat on the structure of the third cycle, thus allowing the secretariat to prepare a revised version for the next CEP session in May 2011. It is foreseen that the report, once consolidated, will feed into the discussions at the Seventh “Environment for Europe” Ministerial Conference, to be held in Astana in 2011.

* This document was submitted on the above date due to the need to consult with partners.

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I. Introduction

1. The UNECE Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Programme was developed on the basis of the EPR Programme carried out by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), launched in 1991. The second “Environment for Europe” Ministerial Conference (1993, Lucerne, Switzerland) decided to extend the EPR programme to countries of South-Eastern and Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia with economies in transition that were members of UNECE, and mandated UNECE to carry out that programme. Since 1996 and over the following years, the EPR Programme has become one of the flagship programmes of UNECE.

2. Reviews are carried by the UNECE secretariat, by experts from UNECE countries, other international organizations, such as the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), OECD and others (i.e., the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), the World Bank and the World Health Organization (WHO)), as well as by international consultants.

3. The purpose of this document is to review and analyse what has been learned through the EPR Programme in its first and second cycle and, based on that analysis, to define and recommend the future scope and direction of the Programme.

4. To this end, this paper will:

- (a) Highlight what the EPR Programme has achieved;
- (b) Describe the most significant obstacles and problems encountered;
- (c) Identify key areas that require further attention; and
- (d) Draw lessons and make recommendations for the structure of the third cycle.

II. Current status

Role of the Environmental Performance Reviews

5. The EPR Programme evaluates environmental performance relative to the national goals and the international obligations of the reviewed country. For all topics analysed, it assesses policies and mechanisms for pollution abatement and prevention, economic instruments to improve environment-friendly behaviours and integration of the environment in selected economic sectors. Environment and economy, two of the three pillars of sustainable development, are systematically analysed. The third pillar, social issues, is also to a certain extent covered in EPRs when looking at poverty reduction, impacts on health, tariff systems for services (e.g., water supply, waste management, public energy supply) and environmental education and awareness-raising. Tailor-made recommendations on how to improve the management of the environment and to promote sustainable development are drawn with a view to reducing the overall pollution burden in the reviewed countries.

6. Through the sharing of information on policies and experiences, the EPR Programme promotes a continuous dialogue among UNECE member States on the efficiency of environmental policies and the cost effectiveness of environmental measures. The EPR Programme also stimulates greater involvement of the public in debates and actions on environmental issues and policies.

7. All eligible UNECE countries, except one, have been reviewed by the EPR Programme (Annex I). They have seen it as a key tool for identifying their environmental

problems, improving their environmental governance, sharing experience, monitoring progress, assessing their involvement in regional and global processes and identifying the next steps for further progress. By volunteering to participate in the EPR Programme, these countries have shown their commitment to move ahead. They see the EPR as a tool that:

- (a) Allows groundwork for defining further actions at the national level;
- (b) Improves environmental convergence throughout a region; and
- (c) Stimulates cooperation between countries and identifies needed areas of further cooperation.

Report structure and coverage

8. The standard structure of first cycle reports was divided into three parts (see Annex II): (I) Framework for environmental policy and management, (II) Management of pollution and of natural resources; and (III) Economic and sectoral integration. The first and second parts were common to all reviews. The third one covered economic sectors of activities, such as agriculture, energy and transport, which were chosen by the country under review. “Health and Environment” was a regular component in all first reviews and always elaborated in cooperation with WHO.

9. The first two parts are also common to every second cycle report. When deciding on the content of second cycle reviews, based on the findings of the first cycle reviews, the CEP recognized the urgent need for countries in transition to improve their environmental governance, their environmental policies and legislation and to implement environmental decisions. The CEP also felt that economic instruments should be developed to stimulate environment-friendly behaviour in economic activities having a negative impact on the environment. Similarly, the second cycle report is divided in three parts: (I) Policymaking, planning and implementation; (II) Mobilizing financial resources for environmental protection; and (III) Integrating environmental concerns into economic sectors and promoting sustainable development (see Annex II). The third part shows the ability of the EPR Programme to specifically adjust and focus on the particular problems of any country under review. Some of the typical topics covered under this part are biodiversity, energy, forestry, land management, protected areas, waste management and water. Following the Fifth “Environment for Europe” Ministerial Conference (2003, Kyiv, Ukraine), a set of environmental indicators were developed in order to establish a platform for measuring progress in environmental performance and the effect of measures implemented. The set of indicators is based on several internationally recognized sets of indicators — such as the United Nations Millennium Goal indicators, OECD environmental indicators and EEA (environmental) indicators.

10. It is also to be noted that, since its inception, and according to the wish of the CEP, the UNECE EPR Programme has developed in parallel to the OECD EPR Programme and has been kept comparable to it as much as the various situations allowed. Specific adjustments were made, however, in the content and conduct of the reviews to take account of the specific constraints encountered in countries in transition (for instance lack of environmental data and statistics, missing links between various administrative bodies and institutions, etc). To make progress in filling key gaps in performance, UNECE has created special assistance programmes for its member countries in transition. The UNECE Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment, in particular, is instrumental in guiding countries in the establishment and improvement of their national environmental monitoring systems and environmental statistics. The result of this work is now providing solid ground for the third cycle of UNECE EPR reviews, with access to reliable data. Today, the situation is much more favourable for UNECE EPRs to develop a third cycle in

line with the third cycle of the OECD EPRs, even if some specific adjustments will still be needed.

Development of the Programme since its inception

11. During the first EPR cycle, from 1996 to 2004, UNECE reviewed 19 UNECE member countries (see Annex I). As a preliminary, Bulgaria, Poland and the Russian Federation, also in transition at that time, were assessed by OECD in cooperation with the UNECE as a learning exercise for the UNECE in view of the development of its own programme. Only one member country, namely Turkmenistan, was not reviewed.

12. At the beginning of the EPR Programme, little was known about the environmental situation or environmental management in these countries, and environmental data were almost inexistent and largely unreliable. The first cycle aimed at establishing a baseline from which to measure progress. Its main objective was to give an account of the current situation regarding pollution control and abatement and how countries were using and protecting their natural resources. The reviews analysed the prevailing national environmental situations and looked into the environmental legislation, policy instruments, institutional arrangements and other mechanisms designed to promote environmental protection.

13. In 1991, 22 countries in the UNECE region were considered countries in transition to a market economy. Since that time, a few countries have joined the EU, such as Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania and Slovenia. In general, after their joining the EU, countries were no longer considered candidate countries for the EPR, as they were fully engaged in fulfilling EU environmental requirements. Consequently, up to November 2010, 15 countries have been reviewed or are being reviewed a second time (see Annex I) and 3 still have to be reviewed (Albania, Armenia and Turkmenistan). Some countries are in the EU accession process and do not feel the need to be reviewed by the EPR Programme.

14. It should be pointed out that some of the new EU member countries have not been reviewed a second time either by UNECE or by the OECD, a question which should also be addressed for the third cycle.

Guidance from the CEP and the “Environment for Europe” process

15. Since its inception, the EPR Programme has been under the close guidance of both the “Environment for Europe” (EfE) process and the CEP. Following the completion of the first cycle, at the Fifth EfE Ministerial Conference, the environmental ministers reaffirmed their support for the EPR programme. They endorsed broad directions for the second cycle and agreed on the way that the second cycle of the EPR reviews would operate. Specifically, they determined that the second EPR would:

(a) Measure progress made in implementation, including implementation of the recommendations from the first review, using a relevant set of indicators;

(b) Focus more on implementation giving attention to performance in implementation of the national policy targets, national legislation, internationally recognized good practices and international commitments, such as conventions and regional strategies;

(c) Remain flexible and focus on the priorities of the countries, including, in particular, new concerns that have arisen;

(d) Examine issues of financing, including, for example, the generation and allocation of public domestic financing for the environment; the position of environmental funds; the use of economic instruments; funds derived from the private sector; donor support; and foreign direct investment; as well as an assessment of the cost-effectiveness of environmental policy measures;

(e) Give emphasis to the integration of the environment with other sectors at all decision-making levels and to its socio-economic implications.

16. As a result, the EPR Programme puts greater focus on environmental management capability and on economic measures taken, while examining the environmental impact of the reviewed country's sectoral economic activities.

17. At the Sixth EfE Ministerial Conference (2007, Belgrade, Serbia), the report "From intentions to actions: overcoming bottlenecks. Critical issues in implementation of environmental policies highlighted by the UNECE Environmental Performance Review Programme" (ECE/BELGRADE.CONF/2007/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1) underlined the main obstacles faced by reviewed countries in implementing EPR recommendations, given their national needs and priorities. The report took stock of the findings of the EPR reviews and presented recommendations with a view to drawing the attention of Ministers to the difficulties faced by their countries in improving environmental governance.

18. The Ministers recognized that the implementation of the EPR recommendations required political support for resolving persistent environmental problems by:

(a) Strengthening environmental institutions and governance;

(b) Fostering integration of environmental policy into other sectors, as well as into general development plans and poverty reduction strategies;

(c) Where appropriate, allocating sufficient financial and human resources for these actions; and

(d) Moving towards effective implementation.

19. It is expected that the upcoming Seventh EfE Ministerial Conference (2011, Astana, Kazakhstan), will pay attention to the EPR Programme and to the proposal of the CEP regarding the development of the third cycle. As this Conference will focus on two major topics which are currently of critical importance — namely, water management and greening the economy — it is likely that it will influence the directions given to the third EPR cycle coverage.

III. Prospects for the third cycle

20. A majority of the reviewed countries have made significant progress between the first and second cycles in developing policies and strategies for protecting their environment, building environmental framework laws or codes, harmonizing their secondary legislation and developing the use of economic instruments. They have also undertaken institutional reforms and often have been engaged in promoting environmental policy integration through the development of sustainable development strategies. They have increasingly participated in international forums and undertaken other actions aimed at reaching environmental objectives of regional and international interests, in particular through multilateral environmental agreements (MEA). They have improved their systems of environmental monitoring and statistical data, thus providing better grounds to measure progress and define further actions. This progress is reflected in the respective first and second EPR country reports.

21. However, in spite of improvements made over the past decades by all countries reviewed, significant challenges are still ahead:

(a) The economic context is not favourable enough to maintain environmental issues on the top of the political agenda and financing is insufficient to reach the national targets set; and

(b) New concerns have also emerged, such as climate change and loss of biodiversity. The shortage of freshwater resources in some parts of the UNECE region is also seen as a future crucial regional problem.

22. The international community is gradually realizing that the concept of sustainable development which has prevailed over the past 20 years is no longer sufficient to face these new challenges. While the focus of sustainable development has been on integrating environmental and social concerns into economic sectors, the “greening” concept proposes a restructuring of the economy. The concept promotes a model of production and consumption that recognizes environmental protection and resource conservation as drivers for structural changes in national economies and therefore as a determinant of national and international economic development.

23. Of the major obstacles to improving the environmental situation in the reviewed countries, as described in the “Critical issues” paper presented at the Sixth Ministerial Conference, most are still relevant and necessitate further efforts. The problem areas include: poor environmental governance (for example, lack of political will to tackle environmental issues; weak level, mandate and capacities of the environmental authorities; and insufficient cooperation between ministries); misuse of economic instruments and insufficiency of expenditures to back up environmental priorities; inefficient monitoring to ensure better decision-making, measure progress and set appropriate targets; and inadequate integration of environmental concerns into various sectors.

24. As previously noted, the main intention of the first EPR cycle was to establish a baseline of the environmental situation in countries in transition as related environmental information was scarce at that time. From that baseline, progress could be measured and further targets defined. Now that some countries have built their environmental monitoring infrastructure and statistical system, a reassessment of the environmental situation based on media[†] analysis can provide updated information to readjust environmental targets. In the meantime, the economic growth in countries in transition caused an increase in the environmental pressures (i.e., through the development of transport activities and related infrastructure, increased energy production and consumption, urban sprawl, increase in the standard of living and consumption). Therefore, countries in transition will need to make a solid assessment of their current environmental situation if they want to embark on greening their economy. The OECD countries also have major concerns about the deterioration of the quality of the environment.

25. Combating new environmental threats, achieving green growth and developing further measures to build a sustainable economy will impose a great demand in new policies for the countries. Through its benchmark policy analysis and recommendations, the EPR programme can assist countries in their efforts to adequately respond to these growing policy demands and thus further assist countries to embark on greener platforms of production and consumption.

[†] Media: specific environments, i.e., air, water, or soil, which are the subject of regulatory concern and activities.

Suggested content for the third cycle of the EPR

26. Based on the above, the structure of the third cycle report could comprise three main parts:

- (I) Environmental situation and progress;
- (II) Environmental management;
- (III) Interaction of environment with selected sectors/issues.

27. “Environmental situation and progress” will look at the management of natural resources by media and pollution pressures. Topics such as air, water, land (including soils), biodiversity, mineral resources and waste could be included. Depending on the needs of the country under review, the national environmental authorities and the secretariat will agree together which media are to be specifically examined. This part may include three to four chapters.

28. A media management chapter will provide a picture of the evolution of pollution and anthropogenic activities in the country and evolution since the first review (baseline benchmark). The chapter will also specify the policy, legal and institutional framework related to media management and quality objectives. It will include national targets, international obligations, norms and standards. An analysis will extensively cover regulatory instruments, such as current and planned standards, inspection and other compliance and enforcement tools, economic instruments and expenditures, voluntary agreements, monitoring and information.

29. “Environmental management” will look into the mechanism that is put in place to make the protection of the environment as efficient and as integrated into the economic activities of the country as possible.

30. A chapter on greening the economy will analyse how the policies in the various economic sectors could be directed towards greening the economy. The most important sectors in this context are agriculture, including fishery and forestry, energy, industry and transport. Consumption patterns are another component to be assessed. Issues such as economic instruments, environmental expenditures, costs of action and of inaction and eco-innovation have to be looked at. The consistency of the tax system and the design of economic incentives and subsidies will be reviewed. The evolution of expenditures on the environment since the first review, the targeting of their use, as well as the main results of those expenditures, will be reflected. The role of the private sector will also be examined, e.g., the banking system, voluntary initiatives, and eco-labelling.

31. A chapter on environmental policies, legislation and programmes, taking stock of their development since the first or the second cycle and checking whether they are complete and complementary and not redundant and inconsistent, will put particular emphasis on implementation and enforcement.

32. In spite of recognized efforts to develop environmental policies, strategies and legislation, one of the striking lessons of the first two cycles of EPRs is a general lack of implementation and enforcement of legislation, policies and programmes. The third cycle should continue to analyse the various regulatory instruments, including the secondary legislation, which sets out normative legal rules that are enforceable as law.

33. International cooperation will also be the focus of an entire chapter. More and more, interlinkages between countries for developing consistent actions are developed to protect the environment, which create strong obligations at the national level. These obligations need to be integrated into the corpus of national policies and legislation. According to the “Critical issues” report, the enforcement of MEAs and the participation of countries in

projects under MEAs still need to be improved. In its third cycle, the EPR Programme will focus attention on the most prominent international priorities and assess how the countries are involved in and benefit from the different instruments.

34. A chapter on environmental governance will examine the efficiency of the environmental institutions, as well as the relationship between governmental institutions and between governmental institutions and the regulated community and the citizens. What mechanisms exist for the administration to hold the regulated community accountable? Conversely, what mechanisms exist for the regulated community to hold their Governments accountable? And how does this affect the nature and quality of rules made by the Governments? The chapter will analyse key governance factors (in both public and private sectors) such as:

- (a) Accountability;
- (b) Multi-level interactions and their consistency (local, national, regional, international/global);
- (c) Organizational capacity;
- (d) Reliability, predictability and the rule of law;
- (d) Participation in decision-making and in actions to protect the environment;
- (e) Technical and managerial competence;
- (f) Transparency and open information systems.

35. "Interaction of environment with selected sectors/issues" will cover environmental integration in priority sectors depending on the needs of the country under review. It will concentrate on the linkages between the economy and the environment by analysing the economic structure and policies of the reviewed country towards environmental protection.

36. Similarly, there are some issues of topical concern which are considered by the international community as key priorities for countries to address now. They are strongly linked to economic activities, such as adapting the energy sector for climate change and agriculture practices to prevent biodiversity loss. These issues also have their place as components of the third part in the third cycle.

37. With their opening to a market economy, UNECE countries in transition are reaching the consumption patterns of Western Europe. Increased consumption leads to increased waste generation. Waste management, which was a regular component in the first reviews, was not generally reviewed in the second cycle. Owing to the poor state of waste management infrastructures at the time of the first cycle and the increasing pressure on this sector, a review of the current situation would be justified. As the waste management issues are still problematic in Western Europe, revisiting and addressing these issues would be of added value in the third EPR cycle.

38. The environment influences human health in many ways through exposure to physical, chemical and biological risk factors and through related changes in human behaviour in response to those factors. Economic sectors such as agriculture and transport have profound impacts on health. For instance, in agriculture, fertilizers and pesticides may boost crop yields, and transport is a major source of air pollution and noise. Covering health and environment is a way of evaluating health impacts of policies, plans and projects in diverse economic sectors using quantitative, qualitative and participatory techniques and may also contribute to the WHO Health and Environment Process. This issue, which was a component of the first cycle, could also be of relevance for the third EPR cycle.

IV. Other products

39. Due to the long time span (seven to nine years) between reviews of the same country, in establishing the UNECE EPR Programme it was envisaged to add a system of mid-term reviews to the OECD model. In its 2003 recommendations for the second EPR cycle and following the recommendation of the declaration of the Fifth Efe Ministerial Conference, the CEP invited reviewed countries to submit interim reports on the implementation of first cycle EPR recommendations (CEP/2003/21). Since then, only a few interim reports or follow-ups on implementation of the recommendations of the first EPR have been submitted to the secretariat. The use of these interim-reports has been limited, mostly as background materials when deciding on a next review. Interim reports have failed to achieve their original objective of creating an opportunity for the CEP and the country concerned to discuss the recommendations developed by the EPR team.

40. Some reviewed countries could be in need, in the meantime, of some assistance regarding the implementation of the EPR recommendations in certain domains covered by the review. Should this happen, it would be useful if the secretariat could set up a mission, at the request of the interested country, to make a review of a specific sector and to punctually assist the country. The mission should be of a short duration and undertaken under the guidance and with the participation of the secretariat, assisted by a small team of experts. Such an interim review would take place at the request of a country addressed to the CEP. Due to the specific sector(s) reviewed, the peer review would be concise and could be carried out either under the CEP or under the EPR Expert Group.

41. Dissemination of the progress made by countries in their environment management is a key element of the whole EPR process. It is particularly important for the general public and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to be aware of the review and of its findings, which reflect an external neutral opinion of peer countries in that context. This may provide additional pressure on governmental bodies to implement EPR recommendations, as well as a tool to highlight progress and increase the reviewed country's visibility on the international scene.

42. Once an EPR publication is released, the EPR team will ensure that CEP delegates will receive an e-mail announcing the release of the publication including a web link to access the document. Moreover, a synopsis of the review is prepared by the secretariat. The synopsis, as started for the second EPR of Uzbekistan, comprises a compilation of the executive summary, the conclusions and recommendations of the different chapters and the implementation of the recommendations made in the previous review, providing a comprehensive picture of the EPR publication of the reviewed country. Synopses are sent to CEP delegations and reviewed countries, and made available on the UNECE website.

43. EPRs are available in English, and some in Russian. In order to make the information easily accessible, efforts are also being undertaken to provide reviews in the national languages. Electronic versions of all reports are made available at the UNECE website and on a CD-Rom, available upon request.

44. To promote each review, launch events are organized by the secretariat in cooperation with the national environmental authorities, international organizations' country offices and civil society. The format differs from country to country, but may include, inter alia, press conferences; workshops for Government officials and for civil servants of the national environmental authorities, NGO representatives and the public; presentations at parliamentary commissions and committees; and seminars for international organizations and donors; or a combination of all of these.

V. Resources

45. Since its inception, the EPR Programme has been mainly externally funded. The limited human resources of the secretariat dedicated to the EPR Programme have been the limiting factor in the pace of the reviews, resulting in cycles of about eight-year's duration each. Taking into consideration the tasks that the EPR team will face in handling the third cycle and the new expertise fields covered, the EPR will need for the level of financing by member countries to be maintained at least at the same level. It will also request the CEP to grant more funding if the pace of the reviews is to be accelerated, to allow for extrabudgetary post(s) to be created.

46. The value of the EPR Programme is based on the permanent exchange of experience between UNECE member countries through its participatory mechanism. In particular, the composition of the UNECE Environmental Performance Expert Group and mission teams involving experts from other member countries serve as a platform for exchanging experience and practices. This successful method of work, of large added value compared with classical audits conducted by other international organizations, needs to be pursued in the third cycle. So far, member countries have always responded positively to the secretariat's calls for national experts to be provided for the process, a valuable in-kind contribution which is necessary to the good functioning of the programme.

VI. Issues for discussion

47. The CEP is invited to analyse the above proposal and to provide the secretariat with feedback and inputs to finalize it. The suggested third cycle content is summarized in the box below for comments by the CEP.

Suggested third cycle review report profile for the UNECE EPRs

Executive summary

Introduction

Part I: Environmental situation and progress

Water resources

Air pollution

Waste and chemicals

Land and soils

Mineral resources

Part II: Environmental management

Greening the economy

Legal and policymaking framework, its implementation and enforcement

Implementation of international agreements and commitments

Environmental governance

Part III: Integration of environment in selected sectors/issues

Climate change

Biodiversity conservation and nature protection

Land management

Waste management

Health and Environment

Annex I

Eligible countries

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Publication year</i>	
	<i>First reviews</i>	<i>Second Reviews</i>
Albania	2002	
Armenia	2000	
Azerbaijan	2003	2010
Belarus	OECD	2005
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2004	2010
Bulgaria	OECD	2000
Croatia	1999	
Estonia	1996	2001
Georgia	2003	2010
Kazakhstan	2000	2008
Kyrgyzstan	2000	2009
Latvia	1998	
Lithuania	1998	
Republic of Moldova	1998	2005
Montenegro	n.a.	2007
Romania	2001	
Serbia	n.a.	2007
Slovenia	1997	OECD
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2002	2011
Uzbekistan	2001	2009
Ukraine	1999	2007
Tajikistan	2004	2011
Turkmenistan		
Yugoslavia	2002	n.a.

Source: <http://www.ECE.org/env/epr/publications.htm>.

Note: n.a. = not applicable.

Annex II

Typical structure of EPR report (first and second cycles)

(Roman numerals indicate main substantive parts of each report)

<i>UNECE</i>		<i>OECD</i>	
<i>First cycle</i>	<i>Second cycle</i>	<i>First cycle</i>	<i>Second cycle</i>
Introduction	Introduction	I. Conclusions and Recommendations The context	I. Conclusions and Recommendations
I. Framework for environmental policy and management Legal instruments and institutional arrangements for environmental protection Instruments for environmental protection Economic development and environmental management tools International cooperation	I. Policymaking, planning and implementation Legal and policymaking framework and sectoral integration mechanisms Compliance and enforcement mechanisms Information, public participation and education Implementation of international agreements and commitments	II. Pollution control and nature conservation Water Air Waste Nature	II. Environmental management Water management Air management Waste management Nature and biodiversity management
II. Management of pollution and of natural resources Water resources management Air pollution Waste management Biodiversity management Mineral resources	II. Mobilizing financial resources for environmental protection Economic instruments and environmental funds Expenditures for environmental protection III. Integrating environmental concerns into economic sectors and promoting sustainable development Priority sectors IV. Annexes Implementation of the first EPR recommendations Selected regional and global environmental agreements	III. Integration of policies Environmental and economic policies Sectoral integration: sector 1 Sectoral integration: eventual sector 2 IV. Cooperation with the international community International cooperation	III. Sustainable development Environment-economy interface Environment-social interface Environment and sector x IV. International commitments International cooperation
III. Economic and sectoral integration Priority sectors		V. Annexes Selected environmental data	V. Annexes Selected environmental data

<i>UNECE</i>		<i>OECD</i>	
<i>First cycle</i>	<i>Second cycle</i>	<i>First cycle</i>	<i>Second cycle</i>
Human health and the environment	Selected economic and environmental indicators	Selected economic data and trends	Selected economic data
IV. Annexes	Major legislation related to environment and sustainable development	Selected multilateral agreements (worldwide)	Selected social data
Selected regional and global environmental agreements	Sources	Selected multilateral agreements (regional)	Selected multilateral agreements (worldwide)
Selected economic and environmental indicators		Chronology of selected environmental events	Selected multilateral agreements (regional)
Glossary			Physical context
Sources			Selected environmental websites
			Selected sources (in each chapter)

Source: OECD and UNECE.