



OECD Activities and Contribution to
G7 in the area of climate change
and the environment

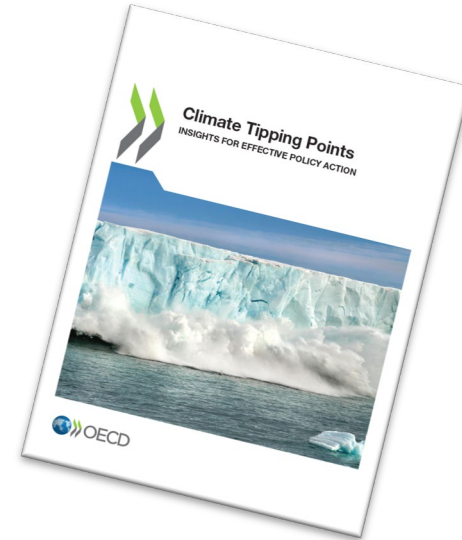
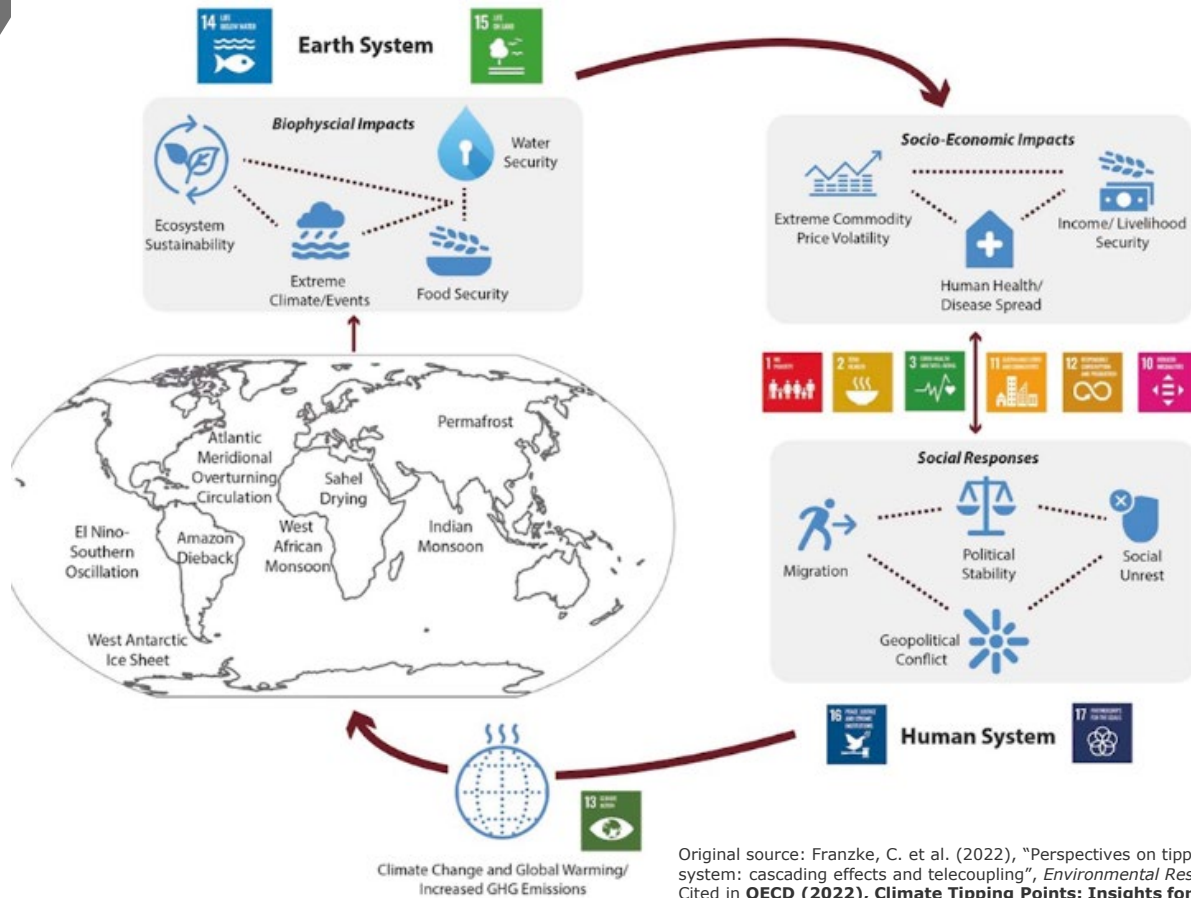
OECD SYMPOSIUM

Climate, the environment and OECD: A systemic approach

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17 April 2023, Tokyo

Why a systemic approach

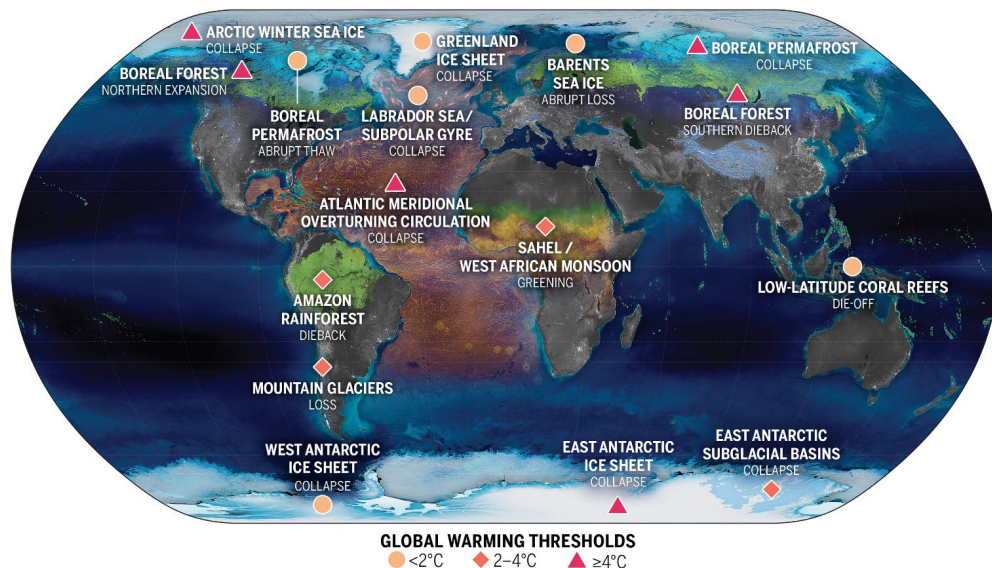


Original source: Franzke, C. et al. (2022), "Perspectives on tipping points in integrated models of the natural and human Earth system: cascading effects and telecoupling", *Environmental Research Letters*, Vol. 17/1, p. 015004.
Cited in OECD (2022), *Climate Tipping Points: Insights for Effective Policy Action*, OECD Publishing, Paris



The urgency to act

Crossing climate tipping points - sooner than we think



Clear signs that we may be approaching climate system tipping points **already today**

Crossing tipping points is **increasingly likely at much lower levels of global warming** than previously thought

Once climate tipping points are crossed, the planet and socio-economic systems **will undergo profound and often irreversible changes**

Solutions must account for interconnectedness between nature and climate



The value added of the OECD

- The OECD is supporting policy makers in taking an **all hands-on-deck** approach to action on climate and the environment
- Mirroring the need for whole of government action – work on climate and the environment draws on the full breath of OECD's multidisciplinary expertise to provide policy makers with a **whole-of-organisation perspective**
 - ✓ Long history of being at the forefront of the **economy/environment interface** - since the establishment of the OECD Environment Policy Committee in 1971
 - ✓ Expertise **spans specific sectors and policy portfolios** including: environment, economics, finance and investment, public governance, education, labor, tax, trade, health, etc.



A whole-of-government approach



Transformational climate policies

- ✓ OECD report on **Redesigning Ireland's Transport for Net Zero**
- ✓ OECD report on **Modelling Public Finance Implications of Net Zero**
- ✓ OECD working paper on **Modelling Distributional Implications of Carbon Pricing in Lithuania**



Integrating policy work

Inclusive Forum on Carbon Mitigation Approaches (IFCMA)

Facilitating data and
information sharing

Enabling evidence-based
mutual learning

Providing a platform for
inclusive multilateral dialogue

Helping optimise the global impact of efforts in countries around the world to reduce GHG emissions

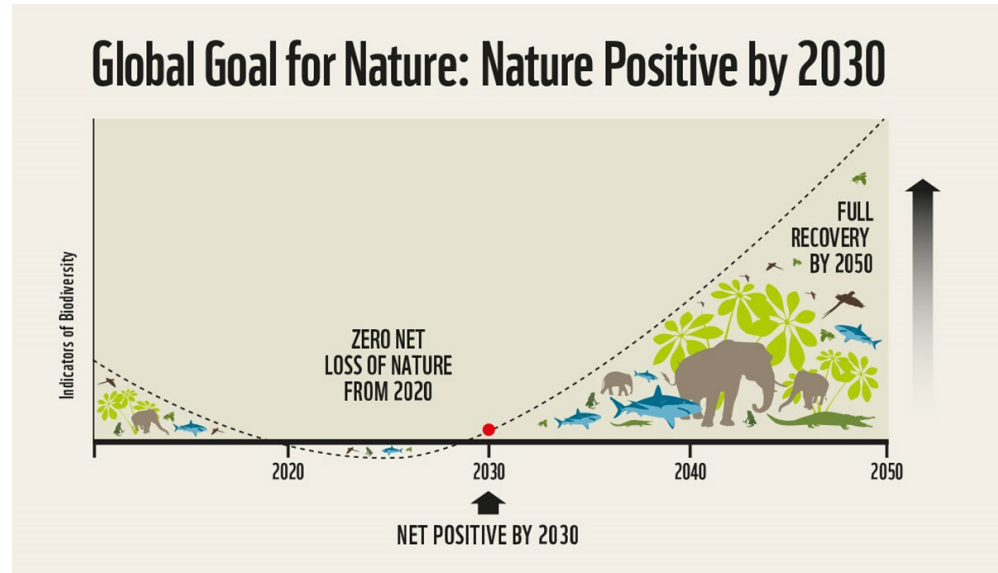


Biodiversity loss – a global crisis demanding a rapid global response

- All economic activity depends on natural capital
- Biodiversity loss presents growing risks to human health, well-being and economies

Political momentum on biodiversity is rising

- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD COP15) – to halt and *reverse* biodiversity loss
- G7 in 2021: *our world must become ... **nature positive**; commit to take actions that are **nature positive**.*



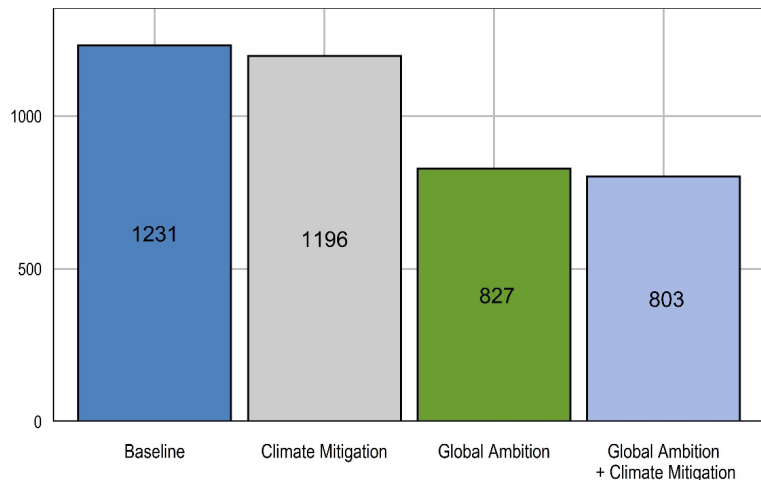


Co-benefits of climate policies for the environment

Two examples: air pollution and plastics

Climate policy can reduce **plastics use** and plastic waste, therefore reducing plastic leakage to the environment

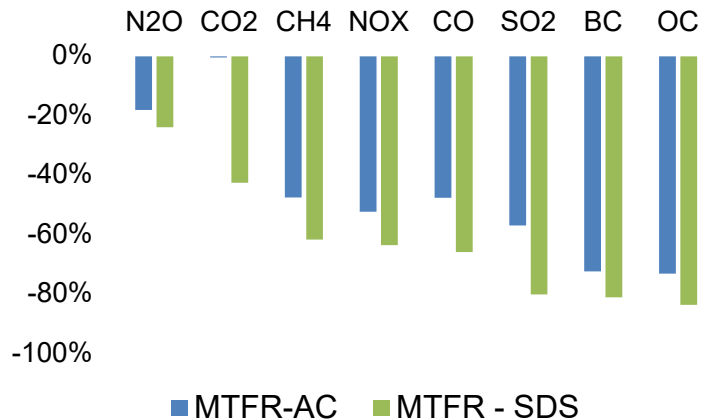
Global plastics use (Mt), 2060



Source: OECD (2022), Global Plastics Outlook to 2060

Climate policy can further reduce emissions of **air pollutants**, including climate forcers, such as black carbon

Change in emissions of key gases and pollutants in Arctic Council countries, 2050



Source: OECD (2021), The Economic Benefits of Air Quality Improvements in Arctic Council Countries



Thank you