Indicator Proposal Summary Template

Full name of the Indicator: Revenue generated and finance mobilised from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments

Custodian Agency: OECD

Goal and target addressed: SDG 15, Target 15a1 "Target 15.a: Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems"

Indicator 15.a.1: Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Type of proposal: addition

To date, the data currently available is that on official development assistance relevant to biodiversity, as provided by the OECD.

The OECD is proposing to provide additional data, based on information available in another OECD database, called the Policy Instruments for Environment (PINE) database. More than 100 countries are currently providing data to the OECD PINE database, including on policy instruments in place that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The information includes revenue that is generated by these biodiversity-relevant policy instruments, and/or the finance that is mobilised through these instruments for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. The policy instruments include biodiversity-relevant taxes, fees and charges, positive subsidies and tradable permits.

Background and rationale for the indicator proposal

1. **Information on how and when the methodology has become an international standard and who is the governing body that approves it**

Information for the PINE database is collected via a network of 200 country experts, including in government agencies (Ministries of Finance and Environment, statistical institutes) as well as research institutes and international organisations. Data is collected systematically for 36 OECD members as well as the active accession countries. A growing number of non-member countries also provide information. Registered experts are asked to update data at least once a year, typically in January or February, through a password-protected interface. The data collection method may result in some reporting bias, as OECD members and active accession countries are likely to report more data on a regular basis, and all figures should be interpreted in this context.

The OECD Secretariat, in consultation with countries, validates the data before they are published online. The management of PINE is overseen by OECD Committees and Working Parties. The PINE database exists since before 1980, with the recently added feature of tagging biodiversity-relevant instruments introduced in 2017. The biodiversity-relevant information is being used to monitor progress towards Aichi Target 3 on positive incentives, under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

2. **Data sources and data availability**

The PINE database is produced via collaboration with national authorities in participating countries (see above). It therefore contains official administrative data for most of its contents. The database is updated annually and covers information from before 1980 up to the previous calendar year.

For a recent brochure, see: OECD (2018), Tracking Economic Instruments and Finance for Biodiversity. The brochure also highlights on-going work to scale up the policy instruments to include

Payments for Ecosystem Services, and Biodiversity Offsets, and the finance these two policy instruments mobilise. The PINE data is available at https://oe.cd/pine

Additional information extracted from the PINE database, as reported in OECD (2019) Biodiversity: Finance and the Economic and Business Case for Action is below.

Revenue generated by biodiversity-relevant taxes: USD 7.4 billion annually (2012-16 average in OECD countries)

Revenue generated by biodiversity-relevant fees and charges: USD 2.3 billion (2012-16 average in OECD countries)

Finance channelled via biodiversity-relevant positive subsidies: USD 0.9 billion (2012-16 average in OECD countries)

3. Conclusion

The OECD PINE database provides information that is collected in a consistent and comparable manner across countries, and the comprehensiveness of the data is expected to increase over time.