

## ANNEX C. ACTION PLAN ON GOVERNING GREEN<sup>1</sup>

The following are the key public governance areas for governments in OECD countries to reinforce their efforts in order to govern green, building on the PGC's work and on existing and future work of relevant OECD committees.

### Key area 1 – Steering and building *consensus* and trust for delivering green in the next decade

- Promote meaningful and two-way dialogue that enhances opportunities for stakeholder exchange and promotes effective citizen participation in the decision-making process for climate action and the green transition, including through innovative processes such as deliberative democracy mechanisms. (See Action Plan on Participation and Representation).
- Ensure that climate and environmental governance institutions meet integrity and transparency standards and have the expertise and tools to ensure lobbying and other influence activities concerning climate policy design and implementation do not undermine international and domestic climate commitments.
- Ensure that governance mechanisms are in place to ensure a co-ordinated and coherent approach to address climate change and other environmental threats across the whole of government, using centres of governments to effectively steer and set strategies promoting co-ordination among different government actors.
- Pursue holistic public communications efforts to support the timely and effective sharing of information and data around climate change and other environmental pressures and develop strategies for preparedness and prevention of mis- and dis-information on environmental threats and policy responses (See Action Plan on Public Governance for Combating Mis- and Dis-information).
- Reinforce the capacity of the justice system to resolve environmental claims and enforce environmental commitments, including through dispute resolution mechanisms.
- Establish effective, open and transparent accountability mechanisms to monitor and disclose government progress in implementing its national and international commitments for action on climate.
- Strengthen government global climate and other environmental competences, boosting civil service capacities, establishing adequate mechanisms to ensure that global issues are considered across government and considering a stronger global perspective in rulemaking through international regulatory co-operation.
- Promote the collection of evidence on people's trust in climate policies to inform decision making and strengthen public support and acceptability for green reforms.

### Key area 2 – Using the right tools for climate and environmental action

- Adopt and expand green budgeting practices to improve the consistency of public revenue and expenditure with climate and environmental goals.
- Ensure that regulations are aligned with green goals by promoting the systematic use of regulatory management tools (including RIA, ex post assessment and stakeholder consultation) that take into account climate and environmental impacts.

---

<sup>1</sup> This document has been approved by the Public Governance Committee on 5 October 2022 [[GOV/PGC\(2022\)27/REV1](#)].

- Link major infrastructure decisions and plans with climate and environmental objectives, including by developing long-term strategic infrastructure plans that align with commitments on environmental protection and climate change mitigation as well as adaptation, and by promoting comprehensive socioeconomic assessment of projects.
- Expand the use of green public procurement ensuring, to the extent possible, that all participants in the supply chain for public contracts meet environmental rules and standards, and improve the measurement of the impact of green procurement practices.
- Enable public institutions and economic and network regulators to promote environmental action through mandates, funding, tools and governance arrangements that allow them to achieve environmental goals.
- Promote green competencies, skills and leadership practices in government that allow them to mainstream awareness and consideration of the environmental impacts of all government policies and action and ensure environmental stewardship by government.
- Use innovative governance approaches, including mission-oriented innovation and anticipatory governance mechanisms, to inform climate and environmental decision-making and policies.
- Use behavioural insight approaches to ensure the effective design and implementation of green policies considering behavioural barriers and biases in all the stages of policy making, including assessment.
- Build capacities to anticipate and prioritise climate-related risks and co-ordinate whole-of-society preparedness, including by incorporating climate change into national risk assessments.

### **Key area 3 – Leading by example – a greener and more resilient public sector**

- Collect data and improve reporting on the environmental footprint of government real property and operations, including GHG emissions.
- Develop whole-of-public-sector strategies to promote green operations and the achievement of climate and environmental goals, targeting government assets and real property, services, and procurement of goods and services, and aligning internal operation policies with these goals, while enhancing public sector operations for adaptation.
- Implement climate-friendly work arrangements and systems for the public sector workforce.
- Strengthen the resilience of the public sector workforce, ensuring continuity of operations and business during disruptions.
- Invest in sustainable and green digital infrastructure for the public sector to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and public sector's demand for natural resources (i.e. scarce minerals) and enhance adaptation to climate change, and take action to address the potential environmental impact of public sector digital and data infrastructure.

### **Working collectively through the OECD**

- Continuing to collect evidence and carrying out comparative analysis of the experience and good practices on institutional set-ups and public governance tools (budgeting, regulatory policy, procurement, infrastructure governance, audit and evaluation, risk governance, public innovation, policy coherence and centre of government steering

and institutional set-up) to steer and manage the climate transition and environmental challenges.

- Having a focus in the **OECD Public Governance Reviews and related and new types of country reports** on helping countries identify and review the capacity of government to steer the transition and the public governance tools available for that purpose.
- The **OECD Survey on Drivers of Trust in Public Institutions** could increase the collection of data that will help governments strengthen trust in government to steer and manage the transition.
- Developing OECD guidelines on transparency and integrity in climate and other environment-related lobbying and avoiding undue influence to support governments in identifying the extent to which influence activities align with international commitments.