

fteval Arbeitsgruppe Impactmessung

Impact von FTI Politiken auf eine „Green Economy“ | Umweltwirkungen
Ergebnisse Stand 12/2020

Umweltwirkungsdimensionen

Wir fokussieren die Diskussion auf die Messung von Umweltwirkungen von FTI-Maßnahmen

1. Wie werden Umweltwirkungen kategorisiert?
2. Welche davon sollen im Rahmen von FTI-Politikmaßnahmen berücksichtigt werden?

Ausgangspunkt waren die folgenden Indikatorensets
(detaillierte Informationen siehe Folien unten):

1. **UN:** Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
2. **OECD:** Well-being Framework
3. **Statistik Austria:** Wie geht's Österreich
4. **European Commission (EC):** Circular Economy (CE) Monitoring Framework

Ebenen der Kategorisierung I

Es werden unterschiedliche Ebenen der Kategorisierung verwendet:

- a) **Nach Umweltmedien:** z.B. Treibhausgase, Giftstoffe
- b) **Nach Sozialen Handlungsfeldern:** z.B. Mobilität, Nahrungsmittelsystem, industrielle Produktion, Wohnen
- c) **Nach Zeitlichkeit:** unmittelbar oder zukünftige Auswirkungen
- d) **Nach der Stufe in der Wertschöpfungskette:** z.B. Extraktion, Produktion, Konsum, Entsorgung
- e) **Nach sozialen Konsequenzen von Umweltwirkungen:** z.B. ungleiche Betroffenheit von Klimafolgen

Ebenen der Kategorisierung II

Alle Indikatorensets kombinieren mehrere Ebenen, z.B.:

- THG-Emissionen des Verkehrs und gesamte THG-Emissionen (Statistik Austria)
 - Resource efficient industries und decoupling resource use from economic growth (SDG)
- Führt zu Überlappungen, Mehrfachnennungen

	OECD	UN: SDG	Statistik Austria	EC: CE Framework
Schadstoffeintrag / Umweltmedien	X	X (!)	X (!)	
Soziales Handlungsfeld		X (!)	X	X
Zeitlichkeit	X (!)			
Wertschöpfungskette		X		X(!)
Ungleiche Verteilung	X	X		

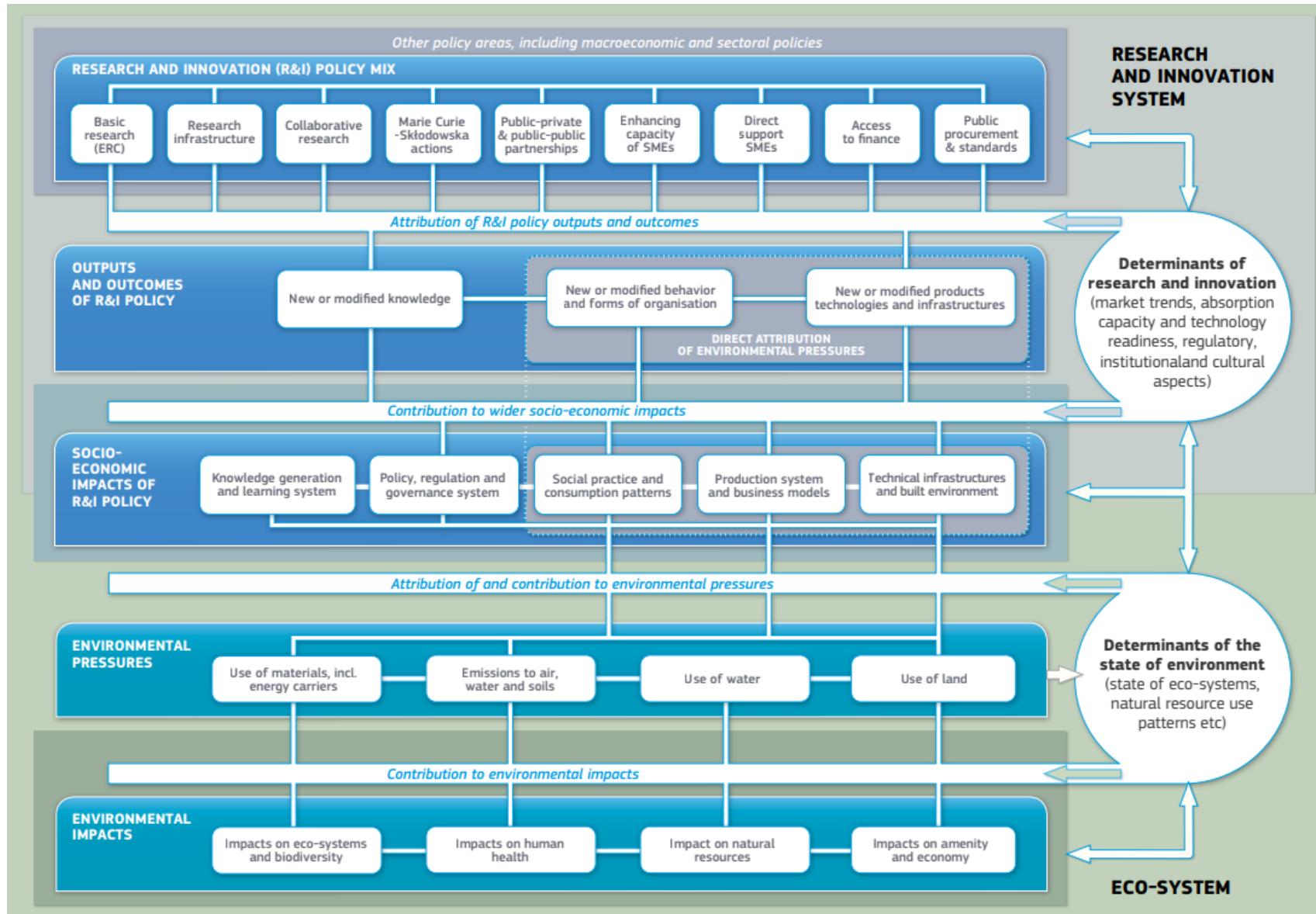
(!) dominante Ebene

Von Indikatorensets zur Wirkungskette



- keine systematischen Kategorisierungen der jeweiligen Ebenen
 - Indikatorenauswahl spiegelt politische Schwerpunkte und Präferenzen wider
 - Kaum Beachtung von Forschung, Technologie und Innovation
- Indikatorenssets als unvollständige Inventare

IA Canvas



Quelle: Miedzinski et al (2013).
 Assessing Environmental Impacts of
 Research and Innovation Policy.
 Study for the European
 Commission, Directorate-General
 for Research and Innovation,
 Brussels

Indikatorensets für Eco-Innovation



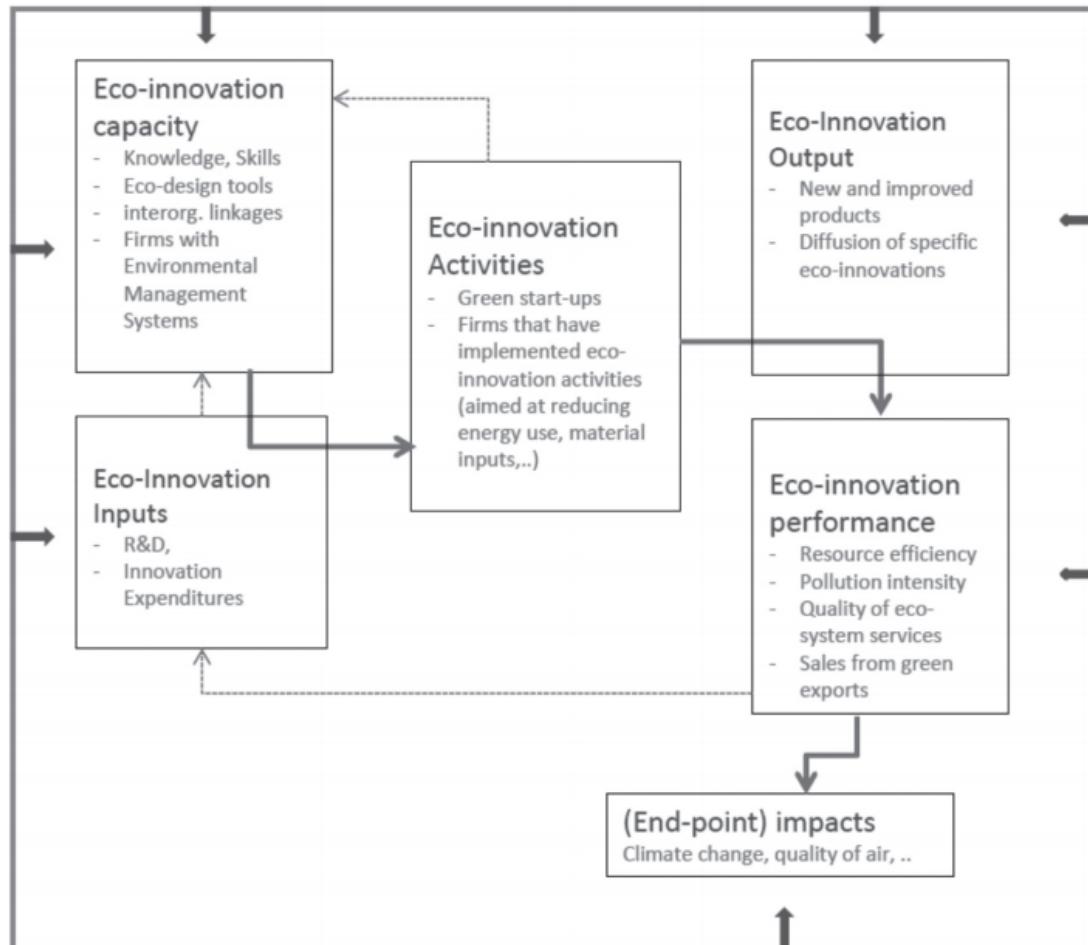
1. Eco-innovation Scoreboard
2. ASEM Eco-innovation Index (ASEI)
3. Global Cleantech Innovation Index
4. (EU Circular Economy indicators)

Eco-innovation Scoreboard

Component	Indicator
1. Eco-innovation inputs	1.1 Governments environmental and energy R&D appropriations and outlays
	1.2 Total R&D personnel and researchers
	1.3 Total value of green early stage investments
2. Eco-innovation activities	2.1 Firms having implemented innovation activities aiming at a reduction of material input per unit output
	2.2 Firms having implemented innovation activities aiming at a reduction of energy input per unit output
3. Eco-innovation outputs	2.3 ISO 14001 registered organizations
	3.1 Eco-innovation related patents
	3.2 Eco-innovation related academic publications
4. Environmental outcomes	3.3 Eco-innovation related media coverage
	4.1 Material productivity
	4.2 Water productivity
	4.3 Energy Productivity
5. Socio-economic outcomes	4.4 GHG emissions intensity
	5.1 Exports of products from eco-industries
	5.2 Employment in eco-industries
	5.3 Turnover in eco-industries

Quelle: Park et al. (2017).
 Eco-innovation indices as tools for measuring eco-innovation

Eco-Innovation Kausalkette



Quelle: Kemp et al. (2019):
Measuring eco-innovation for
a green economy

Vorgeschlagenes Framework: wichtige Punkte



Adressaten

FTI-Politik: Ministerien und Förderagenturen

- ▶ FFG/aws/BMK: welche Bedürfnisse, wie kann dieses Projekt zu Problemlösungen beitragen?

FTI-Wissenschaft: universitäre und außeruniversitäre Forschung, EvaluatorInnen

- ▶ KMFA, AIT, WPZ, ZSI: braucht es ein gemeinsames Framework? Was können Forschende damit anfangen?

Die Nutzung von Indikatoren soll kritisch diskutiert werden:

- Viele verdeckte Grundannahmen, "hybride Indikatoren"
- Oft in Bezug zum BIP gesetzt
- Abgrenzung/Definition: Generell unklar was mit grün, ökologisch usw. gemeint ist ("grüne Patente") - kann hierzu die EU taxonomy for sustainable finance nützlich sein?

Vorschlag für eine Kategorisierung & beispielhafte Indikatoren



Wirkungsdimensionen	Indikatorenbeispiele	Querschnitts-dimensionen
Inputs & Outputs der F&E- & Innovationsphasen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budgets / Ausgaben Kapazitätsänderung (FuE- Fähigkeiten, Verhaltensänderungen) Produkte, Dienstleistungen, Prozesse 	z.B. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ausgaben für umweltrelevante Forschung & Entwicklung Akademische Publikationen mit Umweltbezug Grüne Patente 	
Sozio-ökonomische Effekte <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produktion & Geschäftsmodelle Konsum & soziale Praktiken Management von Reststoffen/Reuse Technische Infrastruktur & Bauten Wissensgenerierung & Lernen Governance & Regulation/Standards 	z.B. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energie-, Wasser- und Materialinput (Anteil von Sekundärrohstoffen am Materialinput, Recyclingrate, Energie- und Wasserintensität) Marktanteil von Öko-Produkten / Öko-DL Kapazitätsentwicklung von Humanressourcen Investitionen in energie- & ressourcenschonendere Infrastruktur Änderung von Normen/Standards/Gesetze zur Ermöglichung von Öko-Inno Diffusion von Öko-Innovationen Soziale Praxis - Zeitbudgets 	
Umwelt env. pressures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materialverbrauch (NICHT Energie) Wassernutzung Landnutzung Emissionen in Luft, Wasser und Böden 	z.B. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materialverbrauch, Schadstoffkonzentration, Kosten der Reinigung Wasserverbrauch, Schadstoffkonzentration, Kosten der Reinigung Landkonversionsrate, Erosion, Fertilität, Kosten der Regeneration THG-Emissionen, Ozon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verringerung von Risiken Verteilungswirkungen Skalierung (Mikro-, Meso-, Makroebene)
Umweltwirkungen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ökosysteme und Biodiversität Personen (Gesundheit, Erholungswert) Natürliche Ressourcen Physische Artefakte (menschengemachte Umwelt) 	z.B. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entwicklung der Biodiversität Wohlfahrt von Tieren & bedrohte Tierarten Todesfälle aufgrund von Luftverschmutzung Selbstversorgungsgrad an Rohstoffen, relative Abbaurate Rohstoffpreise Veränderung von Lebensräumen Versicherungskosten gegen negative Umwelteffekte 	

Wirkungsdimensionen & deren Berücksichtigung in bestehenden Indikatorensets



Wirkungsdimensionen	Behandlung in bestehenden Indikatorensets
Inputs & Outputs der F&E- & Innovationsphasen <ul style="list-style-type: none">Budgets / AusgabenKapazitätsänderung (FuE- Fähigkeiten, Verhaltensänderungen)Produkte, Dienstleistungen, Prozesse	<ul style="list-style-type: none">European Eco-innovation ScoreboardASEM Eco-innovation indexGlobal Cleantech Innovation IndexEU Circular Economy indicators
Sozio-ökonomische Effekte <ul style="list-style-type: none">Produktion & GeschäftsmodelleKonsum & soziale PraktikenManagement von Reststoffen/ReuseTechnische Infrastruktur & BautenWissensgenerierung & LernenGovernance & Regulation/Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SDG indicatorsOECD well-beingStatistik Austria 'Wie geht's Österreich?'EU Circular Economy indicators
Umweltemissionen <ul style="list-style-type: none">MaterialverbrauchWassernutzungLandnutzungEmissionen in Luft, Wasser und Böden	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SDG indicatorsOECD well-beingEU Circular Economy indicatorsMiedzinski et al (2013)Umweltgesamtrechnung
Umweltwirkungen <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ökosysteme und BiodiversitätPersonen (Gesundheit, Erholungswert)Natürliche RessourcenVolkswirtschaft	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SDG indicatorsOECD well-beingMiedzinski et al (2013)Umweltgesamtrechnung

Anwendung: Förderinstrumente



Investitionsunterstützung

FEI Projekte

Strukturprogramme

Personenbezogene Förderungen

Geschäftsmodellinnovationen

Anwendung: Informationsgrundlagen zur Indikatorengewinnung



Antrag

Antragsbewertung

Zwischen- und Endberichte

Wirkungsmonitoring / unabhängige Effektmessung

Sekundärstatistik

Hintergrundinformation

Hintergrundinformation

- Die vorangegangenen Folien geben einen ersten Überblick der wichtigsten Umweltkategorien und der Ebenen, auf Basis derer diese kategorisiert werden
- Eine vertiefende Analyse könnte 1) die Ebenen mit den in den jeweiligen Indikatorensets diskutierten Ebenen abgleichen und 2) versuchen, die konkreten Umweltkategorien auf jeder Ebene weiter zu systematisieren
- Die folgenden Folien geben einen Überblick der hier diskutierten Indikatorensets

Sustainable Development Goals



<https://sdgs.un.org/>

SDG Indikatoren

Indikatoren-Framework wurde von der "Inter-agency and expert group on SDG indicators" erarbeitet und im Jahr 2017 in eine UN Resolution (bzgl. der Arbeit der statistischen Kommission) aufgenommen

Jährliche Anpassungen

231 Indikatoren

Indikatoren wurden den jeweiligen SDGs bereits zugeordnet (12 Indikatoren mehrfach genannt)

Indikatoren bzgl. Umwelt/Wirtschaft-SDGs werden auf nationaler Ebene großteils durch die Umweltgesamtrechnung abgedeckt, siehe
https://www.umweltgesamtrechnung.at/ms/ugr/de/ugr_sdg/index.html

Goal	Target	UN-Indikator	nationaler Indikator	Konnex UGR
6 SAUBERES WASSER UND SANITÄRSICHERUNG 	6.4 Bis 2030 die Effizienz der Wassernutzung in allen Sektoren wesentlich steigern und eine nachhaltige Entnahme und Bereitstellung von Süßwasser gewährleisten, um der Wasserknappheit zu begegnen und die Zahl der unter Wasserknappheit leidenden Menschen erheblich zu verringern	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	Wassernutzung: genutzte heimische Wasservorräte in %	Thematischer Konnex zu Wassergesamtrechnung, deren Schwerpunkt bei den physischen Transferts von Wasser zwischen den natürlichen Wasserressourcen und den einzelnen Wirtschaftsbereichen liegt
7 BEZAHLBARE UND SAUBERE ENERGIE 	7.2 Bis 2030 den Anteil erneuerbarer Energie am globalen Energiedeckmix deutlich erhöhen 7.3 Bis 2030 die weltweite Zielgerungsrate der Energieeffizienz verdoppeln	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	Anteil der erneuerbaren Energien am Bruttoendenergieverbrauch in % Energieintensität: Anteil des Energetischen Endverbrauchs (temp) je BIP real in MJ/Euro Energetischer Endverbrauch in PJ	Thematischer Konnex zu Energiegesamtrechnung und Energiebilanzen. Primärproduktion wird über die Energiegesamtrechnung erfasst, der Bruttoinlandsverbrauch und der Anteil der erneuerbaren Energieträger sind über die Energiebilanz verfügbar
8 MATERIALEFFIZIENZ - KONSUM- UND WIRTSCHAFTSMUSTER 	8.4 Bis 2030 die weltweite Ressourceneffizienz in Konsum und Produktion Schritt für Schritt verbessern und die Entkopplung von Wirtschaftswachstum und Umweltzerstörung anstreben. Im Einklang mit dem Zehnjahres-Programmrahmen für nachhaltige Konsum- und Produktionsmuster, wobei die entwickelten Länder die Führung übernehmen	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita and material footprint per GDP 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita and domestic material consumption per GDP	Inländischer Materialverbrauch insgesamt in Mio. Tonnen Inländischer Materialverbrauch pro Kopf in Tonnen pro Kopf Inländischer Materialverbrauch pro BIP (real) in kg pro Euro	Thematischer Konnex zu Materialeffizienzrechnung / -analyse und den zugehörigen Indikatoren, aber auch zu den Themen Wasser, Lut und Boden
9 INDUSTRIEINNOVATION UND INFRASTRUKTUR 	9.4 Bis 2030 die Infrastruktur modernisieren und die Industrien nachrüsten, um sie nachhaltig zu machen, mit effizienterem Ressourceneinsatz und vermehrter Nutzung sauberer und umweltverträglicher Technologien und Industrieprozesse, wobei alle Länder Maßnahmen entsprechend ihren jeweiligen Kapazitäten ergreifen	9.4.1 CO ₂ emission per unit of value added	CO ₂ Emissionen der Industrie je (Brutto-)Wertschöpfung in Tonnen je Mio. Euro	Thematischer Konnex zu den Air Emissions Accounts. Gesamtemission von Kohlendioxid wird über die Luftemissionsrechnung erfasst und kann mit der Bruttowertschöpfung verschlungen werden
11 NACHHALTIGE STÄDTE UND GEMEINDEN 	11.4 Die Anstrengungen zum Schutz und zur Wahrung des Weltkulturerbe und Weltnaturerbes verstärken	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage, level of government, type of expenditure and type of private funding	Dzt. kein Indikator mit Bezug zu Ausgaben für Umweltschutz	Thematischer Konnex zu Umweltschutzausgabenrechnung
12 VERANTWORTUNGSLAUFKOMMEN UND PRODUKTIONSMUSTER 	12.2 Bis 2030 die nachhaltige Bewirtschaftung und effiziente Nutzung der natürlichen Ressourcen erreichen 12.5 Bis 2030 das Abfallaufkommen durch Vermeldung, Verminderung, Wiederverwertung und Wiederverwendung deutlich verringern	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP 12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	Inländischer Materialverbrauch in Mio. Tonnen Inländischer Materialverbrauch pro Kopf in Tonnen pro Kopf Inländischer Materialverbrauch pro BIP (real) in kg pro Euro Gesamte Abfallbehandlung als Anteil am erzeugten Siedlungsabfall in %	Thematischer Konnex zu Materialeffizienzrechnung / -analyse und den zugehörigen Indikatoren, insbesondere DMC
15 LEBEN AUF LAND 	15.a Finanzielle Mittel aus allen Quellen für die Erhaltung und nachhaltige Nutzung der biologischen Vielfalt und der Ökosysteme aufbringen und deutlich erhöhen 15.b Erhebliche Mittel aus allen Quellen und auf allen Ebenen für die Finanzierung einer nachhaltigen Bewirtschaftung der Wälder aufbringen und den Entwicklungsländern geeignete Anreize für den vermehrten Einsatz dieser Bewirtschaftungsform bieten, namentlich zum Zweck der Walderhaltung und Wiederaufforstung	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems 15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Offizielle Entwicklungshilfe und öffentliche Ausgaben für den Schutz und die nachhaltige Nutzung von Biodiversität und Ökosystemen in Mio. US Dollar Dzt. Kein gesonderter nationaler Indikator	Thematischer Konnex zu Umweltschutzausgabenrechnung und Ecosystem Services bzw. Ecosystem Accounting © Umweltbundesamt

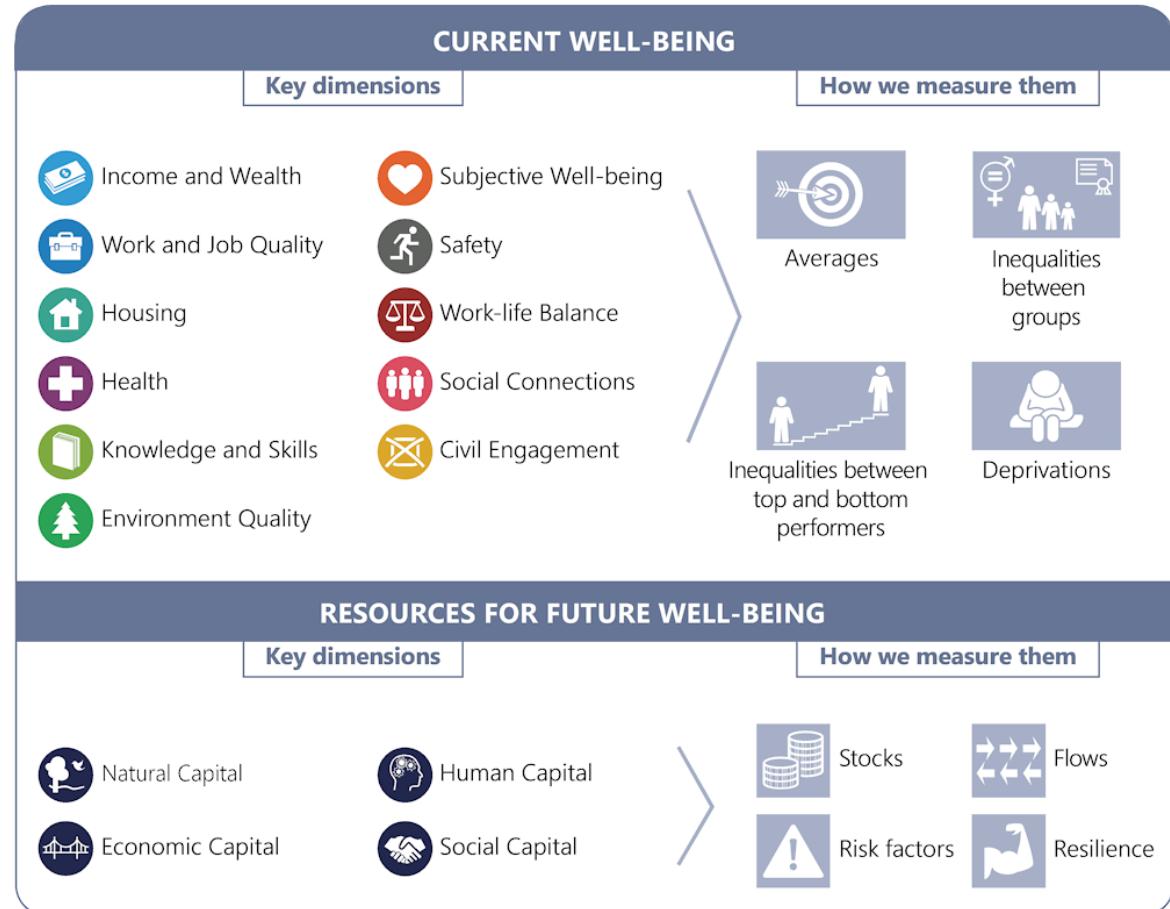


<https://sdgs.un.org/>

OECD Well-being Framework ("How's Life?" 2020)



- Zweiteilung:
- 11 Dimensionen für derzeitiges Well-being
- 4 Kapitale/Ressourcen für zukünftiges Well-being



Quelle: OECD (2020)

OECD "How's Life?," Indicator Dashboard



80 Well-being Indikatoren; den 11 Dimensionen für derzeitiges Well-being und 4 Kapitalen für zukünftiges Well-being zugeordnet

Für einfachere Kommunikation werden 36 Headline-Indikatoren verwendet

Detailliertes Review des Frameworks durch Exton & Fleischer (2020,
OECD Statistics Working Papers)

Miedzinski et al (2013).
Assessing Environmental Impacts of Research and Innovation Policy.
 Study for the European Commission, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, Brussels.

FIGURE 2. Main environmental impact categories

IMPACT CATEGORY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT CATEGORY	HAS IMPACT ON:
Climate Change	The potential of environmental pressures exerted by GHG emissions (such as carbon dioxide from combustion of fossil fuels or methane from agricultural production) to cause changes in the temperature of the atmosphere and thus to contribute to climate change.	Human health Natural environment
Photochemical ozone creation	Photochemical ozone is created by radiation from the sun and some chemical substances, which result from incomplete combustion of fossil fuels (such as nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons), leading to negative impacts on both human health and agricultural production.	Human health Natural environment
Ozone depletion	While photochemical ozone is created on ground levels, other ozone-depleting substances (such as CFCs and halons used in refrigerators) lead to stratospheric ozone depletion, which reduces the potential of the atmosphere to hold back harmful radiation, in particular ultra violet radiation, from space.	Human health Natural environment
PM, Respiratory emissions	Emissions of particulate matter as well as secondary particles resulting from chemical reactions with nitrates and sulphates are harmful to health. They are the by-product of combustion of fossil fuels	Human health
Ecotoxicity	Ecotoxicity is caused by persistent chemical substances, i.e. substances, which are not degradable by the natural systems and exert toxic effects. They include, for example, dioxins from waste incineration, asbestos from insulation materials and heavy metals from various products.	Human health Natural environment
Ionising Radiation	Ionising radiation can stem from both human sources, such as nuclear power plants, as well as natural sources, such as space radiation. The impact of exposure to radiation depends on the accumulated dosage derived from inhalation, water and food.	Human health Natural environment
Acidification	Acidification is caused by chemical substances (such as nitric acid or sulphuric acid, e.g. from electrolytes in lead-acid batteries and from cleaning agents) and can damage water bodies, fish stocks, soils and forests.	Natural environment
Eutrophication	Eutrophication occurs when excessive amounts of nutrients, such as nitrate or phosphate, reach ecosystems, e.g. through the application of fertilisers or sewage. This leads e.g. to "algae blooms" in waters.	Natural environment
Human toxicity	This aggregated impact category illustrates the negative health impacts on humans stemming from the emission of toxic chemicals and substances.	Human health
Abiotic resource depletion	Abiotic resource depletion refers to reductions in the available stocks of fossil fuels, metal ores and other minerals, potentially causing raw material shortages on markets and related price increases.	Natural resources
Water scarcity	Water scarcity occurs in a situation, where the abstraction of fresh water is exceeding the rate of renewal in the respective water body, leading to water shortages or droughts.	Natural resources
Land use competition	Land use competition is generally increasing and a result of multiple and growing demands, such as land for the production of food, feed, biofuels and biomaterials. This growing demand meets a limited stock of available productive land.	Natural resources
Loss of fertile land	Loss of fertile land, e.g. due to soil erosion, is one commonly observed result of land being used too intensively	Natural resources

Source: Adapted from Sala et al. (2012)

Miedzinski et al (2013).
 Assessing Environmental Impacts of Research and Innovation Policy.
 Study for the European Commission, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, Brussels.

FIGURE 3. Main indicators of environmental pressures

	MICRO LEVEL	MESO LEVEL	MACRO LEVEL	
	PRODUCTS / SERVICES	CONSUMERS / HOUSEHOLDS / ORGANISATIONS	INDUSTRIES / VALUE CHAINS	COUNTRIES / REGIONS
Materials¹ (mass units: kg or tonnes)	Material Input per Service unit (MIPS)	Material use per consumer, household or organisation	Material use by industry	Domestic/Raw/ Total Material Consumption (DMC/RMC/TMC); Physical Trade Balance
Water² (volume: units: litres and m ³)	Use per unit of output of good or service. Product water footprint.	Use per household or institution by type of water	Use by industry by type of water	National water abstraction Water Exploitation Index (withdrawal relative to supply) National water footprint (incl. embodied water)
Land³ (area units: m ² or hectares)	Land requirement per unit of good or service. Product land footprint	Land demand per households or institution by type of land (brownfield vs. greenfield)	Demand by type of land (brownfield versus greenfield)	Degree of urban spread. Land conversion from one type of land to another. National land footprint (incl. embodied land)
Carbon and Air⁴ (mass units: kg or tonnes)	Embodied GHG emissions per unit of good or service. Embodied emissions of key pollutants (small particles, SOx, NOx, VOCs, ozone) per unit of good or service	GHG emissions per household. Emissions key air pollutants per household.	GHG emissions per unit of output and overall by industry. Emissions of key pollutants per unit of output and overall by industry	National emissions data for GHGs and associated pollutants. National carbon footprint (incl. embodied GHG emissions)

1. Where possible estimates should be based on a LCA of materials use.
2. Where possible estimates should be based on a LCA of water requirements. Water use changes by time of year may be important. Type of water refers to the use of green, blue and grey water. Changes in emissions of harmful pollutants to water may be relevant in some cases.
3. Land use change may be more environmentally damaging in some locations than others. Some indicator of importance of land affected in terms of biodiversity and ecosystem services may be required.
4. Where possible estimates should be based on LCA of GHG emissions and associated local pollutants.

Miedzinski et al (2013).
 Assessing Environmental Impacts of Research and Innovation Policy.
 Study for the European Commission, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, Brussels.

FIGURE 4. Main indicators of environmental impacts

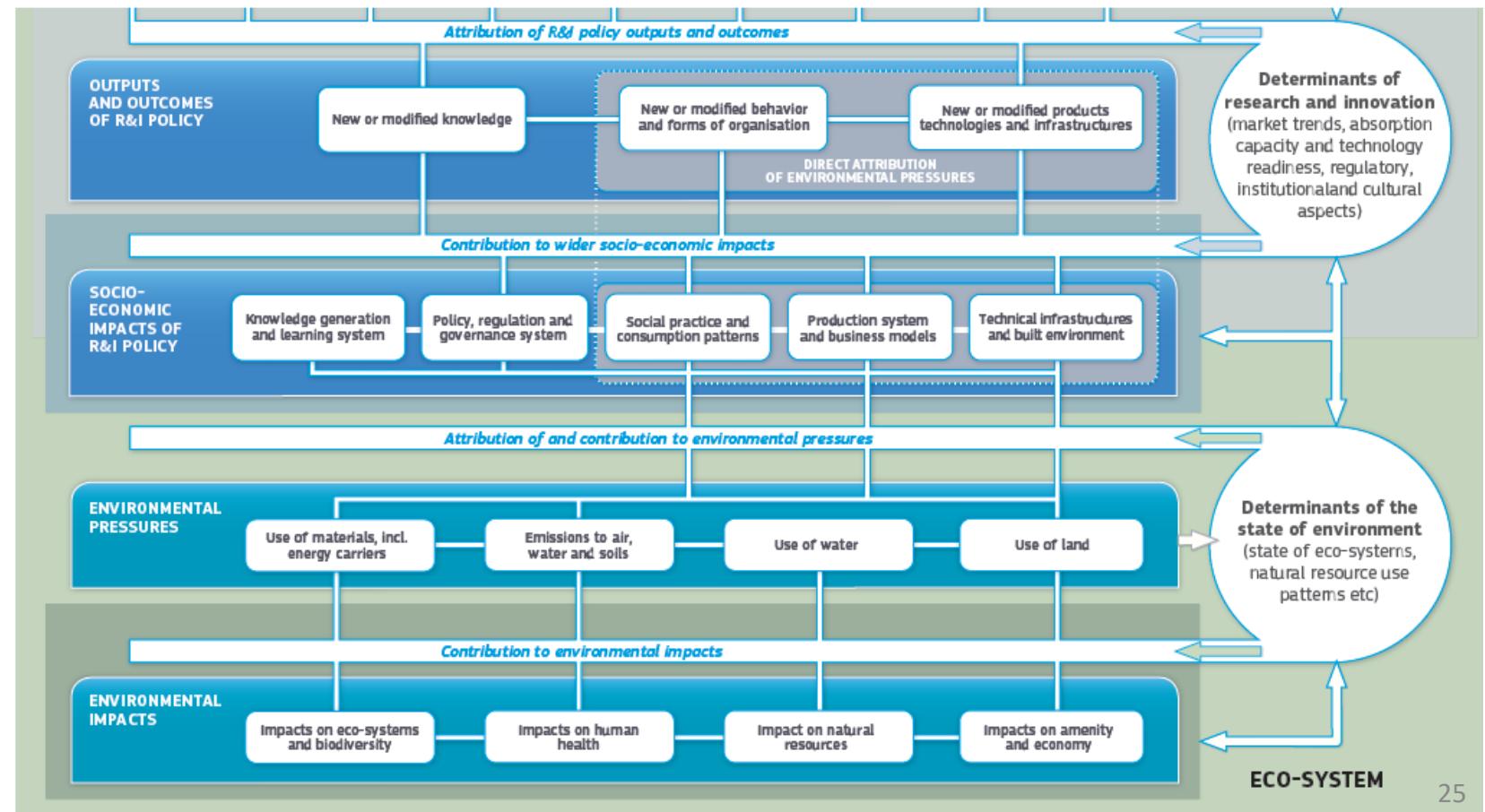
AREA	ON THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	CONSUMERS / HOUSEHOLDS / ORGANISATIONS	ON NATURAL RESOURCES	ON AMENITY AND ECONOMY
MATERIALS	Concentration of heavy metals Concentrations of PAH, PCB and mercury	Concentration of heavy metals Concentration of PAH, PCB and mercury Concentration of dioxins, lead Concentrations of radioactive materials	Rates of extraction relative to deposits	Costs of treatment of wastes generated Prices of extracted materials
WATER	Salinity of aquifers Index of eutrophication Entry of invading species SO ₂ and NO _x deposition	Faecal concentrations in recreational waters Nitrate concentrations	Rates of abstraction relative to rates of recharge	Costs of treatment of water as a function of pollution loadings.
LAND³	Wetland loss due to drainage Estimated loss of genetic resources SO ₂ and NO _x deposition Surface disposal of mineral working deposits Accidental fires	Deposition of radioactive materials on soil Deposition of heavy metals on soil Leaching of waste from landfills	Loss of greenfield areas	Erosion Changes in fertility Costs of treatment of wastes to land
CARBON AND AIR EMISSIONS	Stratospheric ozone concentration Loss of land due to sea level rise	Concentrations of local air pollutants (PM, VOCs) Concentration of tropospheric ozone		Costs of insurance against extreme events

FIGURE 4 provides a summary of the main indica-

Source: adapted from (Markandya and Dale, 2001)

Miedzinski et al (2013).
 Assessing Environmental Impacts of Research and Innovation Policy.
 Study for the European Commission, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, Brussels.

FIGURE 5. The IA canvas: extended visualisation of the IA framework



Statistik Austria: "Wie geht's Österreich?"



Initiative seit 2012 der Wohlstandsmessung in Österreich

31 Schlüsselindikatoren in den drei Bereichen materieller Wohlstand, Lebensqualität und Umwelt

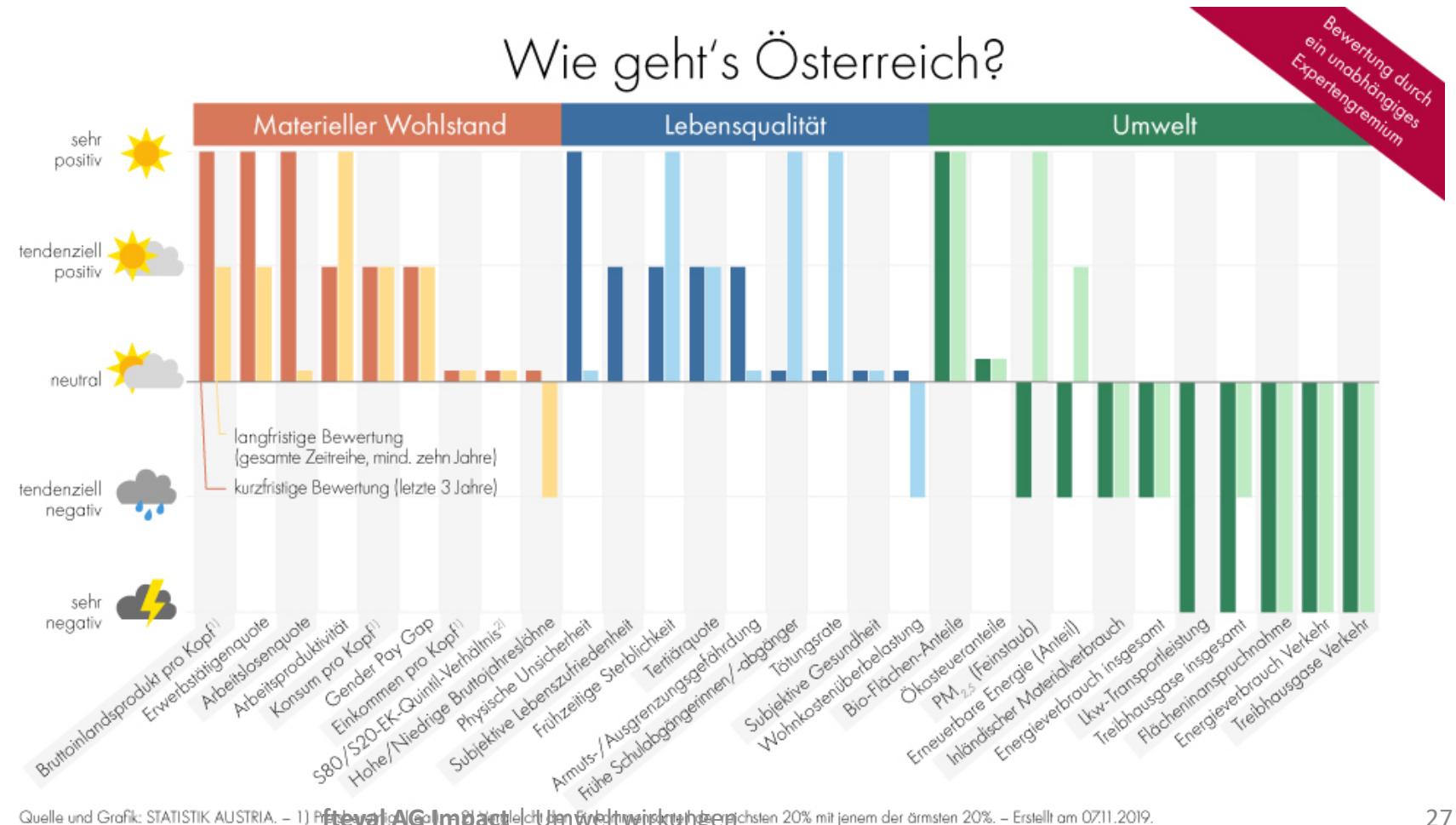
Erstauswahl folgte den Empfehlungen des Eurostat Sponsorship Reports

Darauffolgende Abstimmung mit wissenschaftlichen Einrichtungen und Interessensvertretungen

Statistik Austria: "Wie geht's Österreich?"

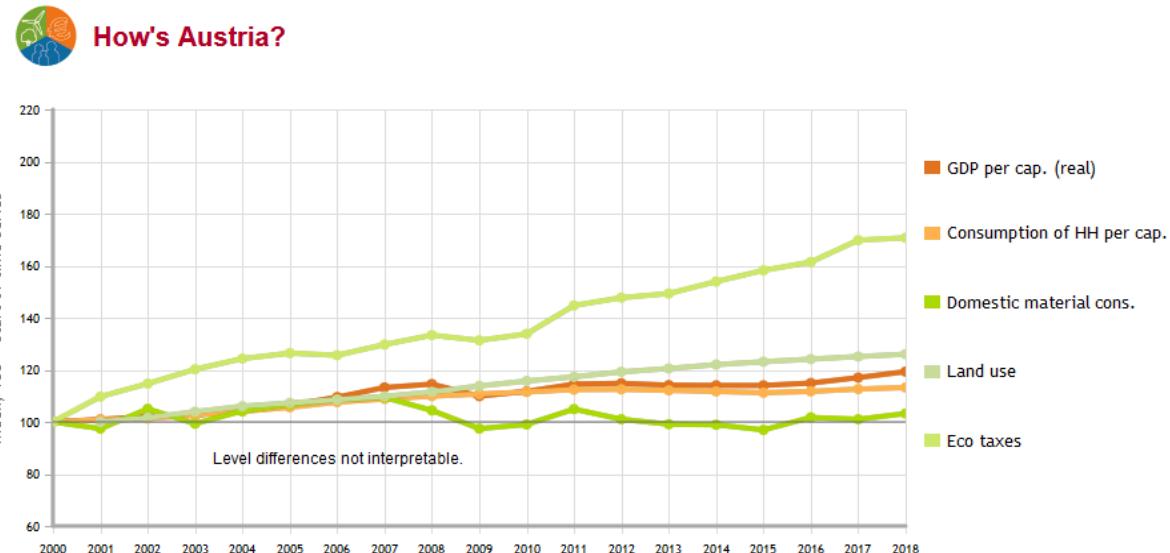


Wie geht's Österreich?



Quelle:
[http://www.statistik.at/
web_de/statistiken/woh
lstand_und_fortschritt/
wie_gehts_oesterreich/
was_ist_wie_gehts_oest
erreich/index.html](http://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/wohlstand_und_fortschritt/wie_gehts_oesterreich/was_ist_wie_gehts_oestereich/index.html)

Statistik Austria: "Wie geht's Österreich?"



Quelle:

[http://www.statistik.at/
web_de/statistiken/woh
lstand_und_fortschritt/
wie_gehts_oesterreich/
was_ist_wie_gehts_oest
reich/index.html](http://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/wohlstand_und_fortschritt/wie_gehts_oesterreich/was_ist_wie_gehts_oestreich/index.html)

Material Wealth Quality of Life Environment Further Informations

Resources	ST	LT	Climate change, emissions	ST	LT	Energy	ST	LT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic material cons.			<input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse gas emissions			<input type="checkbox"/> Renewable energy		
<input type="checkbox"/> Organic farming			<input type="checkbox"/> PM2,5-exposure			<input type="checkbox"/> Final energy consumption		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land use								
Transport, Mobility	ST	LT	Monetary environment data	ST	LT		ST	LT
<input type="checkbox"/> Energy for transport			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eco taxes					
<input type="checkbox"/> Freight transp. by trucks								
<input type="checkbox"/> Emissions by transport								

Assessment-symbols: ST = short-term assessment, LT = long-term assessment; Assessments by independent scientific committee.

Ziele des Circular Economy Action Plan der EC

- improving product durability, reusability, upgradability and reparability, addressing the presence of hazardous chemicals in products, and increasing their energy and resource efficiency;
- increasing recycled content in products, while ensuring their performance and safety;
- enabling remanufacturing and high-quality recycling;
- reducing carbon and environmental footprints;
- restricting single-use and countering premature obsolescence;
- introducing a ban on the destruction of unsold durable goods;
- incentivising product-as-a-service or other models where producers keep the ownership of the product or the responsibility for its performance throughout its lifecycle;
- mobilising the potential of digitalisation of product information, including solutions such as digital passports, tagging and watermarks;
- rewarding products based on their different sustainability performance, including by linking high performance levels to incentives.

Circular Economy Monitoring Framework der EC



10 Indikatoren, gruppiert in 4 Phasen und Aspekte der Kreislaufwirtschaft:

1. Produktion und Konsum
2. Abfallmanagement
3. Sekundärrohstoffe
4. Wettbewerbsfähigkeit und Innovation

Circular economy monitoring framework

1 EU self-sufficiency for raw materials

The share of a selection of key materials (including critical raw materials) used in the EU that are produced within the EU

2 Green public procurement

The share of major public procurements in the EU that include environmental requirements

3a-c Waste generation

Generation of municipal waste per capita; total waste generation (excluding major mineral waste) per GDP unit and in relation to domestic material consumption

4 Food waste

Amount of food waste generated

7a-b Contribution of recycled materials to raw materials demand

Secondary raw materials' share of overall materials demand - for specific materials and for the whole economy

8 Trade in recyclable raw materials

Imports and exports of selected recyclable raw materials



5a-b Overall recycling rates

Recycling rate of municipal waste and of all waste except major mineral waste

6a-f Recycling rates for specific waste streams

Recycling rate of overall packaging waste, plastic packaging, wood packaging, waste electrical and electronic equipment, recycled biowaste per capita and recovery rate of construction and demolition waste

9a-c Private investments, jobs and gross value added

Private investments, number of persons employed and gross value added in the circular economy sectors

10 Patents

Number of patents related to waste management and recycling

Quelle: EC (2018)

Circular Economy Monitoring Framework der EC



Konkretes Indikatorenset noch in Bearbeitung / Entwicklung

Derzeit werden von Eurostat 23 Indikatoren angeführt,
siehe <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/circular-economy/indicators/monitoring-framework>

Teilweise (noch) schlechte Datenlage

Kreislaufwirtschaft deutlich enger definiert als nachhaltige Entwicklung (keine soziale Dimension und auch keine direkten Indikatoren für Klima und Energie); siehe detaillierte Vergleiche von CE und SDG (Lindgren u.a. 2020; Schroeder u.a., 2019) und Diskussion der Faktoren, die im EU Monitoring Framework derzeit abgedeckt sind (Moraga et al., 2019)

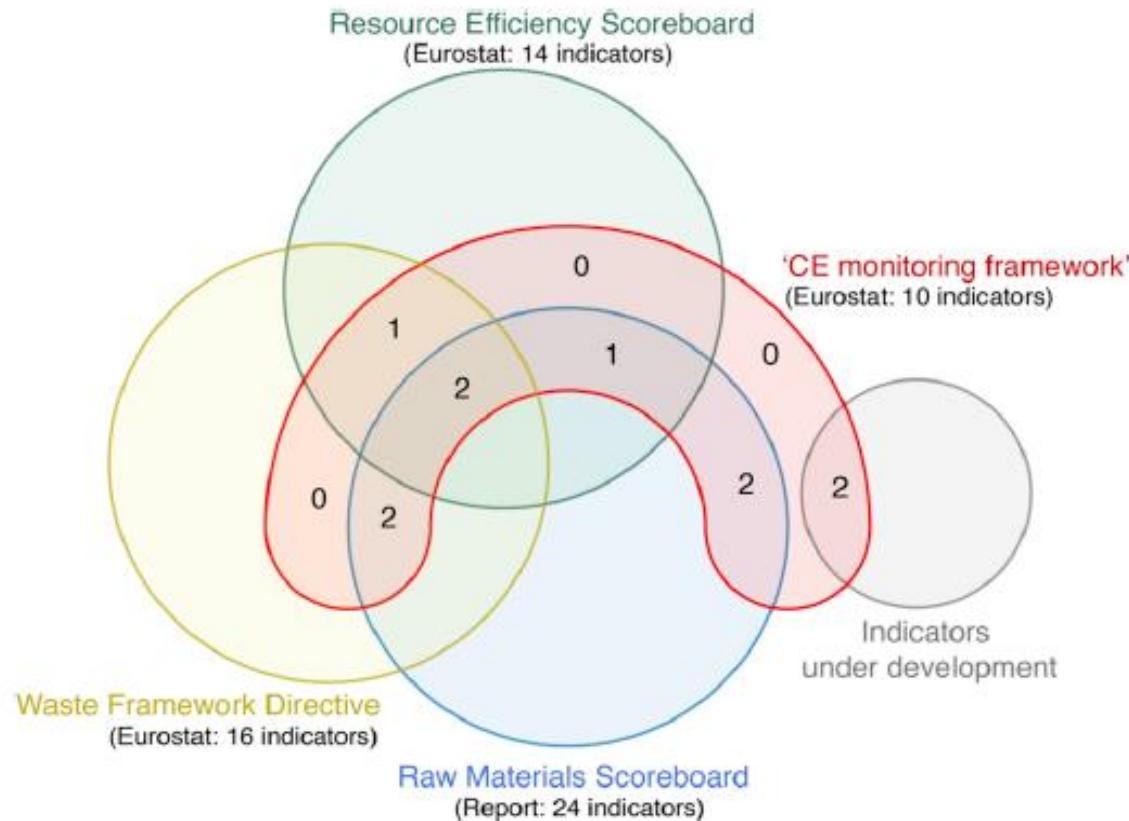
Aber auch neue Indikatoren, die von der OECD oder in Bezug auf SDG (noch) nicht berücksichtigt werden

Classification of the indicators proposed by the European Commission to measure the CE development. Strategies inside brackets mean the indicator contains aspects of that measurement. All Direct CE indicators are 'Direct CE with Specific Strategies.'

Indicator	Sub-indicator	Strategy	Scope	Measurement type
1. Self-sufficiency for raw materials	-	[4]	0	Indirect CE
2. Green public procurement	-	Indicator not available		
3. Waste generation	Generation of municipal waste per capita	6	0	Direct CE
	Generation of waste per GDP	6	0	Direct CE
	Generation of waste per DMC	6	0	Direct CE
4. Food waste	-	Indicator not available		
5. Recycling rates	Recycling rate of municipal waste	4, [6]	0	Direct CE
	Recycling rate of all waste	4, [6]	0	Direct CE
6. Recycling / recovery for specific waste streams	Recycling rate of overall packaging	4, [6]	0	Direct CE
	Recycling rate of packaging waste by type	4, [6]	0	Direct CE
	Recycling rate of wooden packaging	4, [6]	0	Direct CE
	Recycling rate of e-waste	3, 4, [6]	1	Direct CE
	Recycling of biowaste	4, [6]	0	Direct CE
	Recovery rate of C&D waste	4, [6]	0	Direct CE
	End-of-life recycling input rates	4	1	Direct CE
	Circular material use rate	4	1	Direct CE
7. Contribution of recycled materials to raw materials demand	Imports from non-EU countries	[4]	2	Indirect CE
8. Trade in recyclable raw materials	Exports to non-EU countries	[4]	2	Indirect CE
	Imports from EU countries	[4]	2	Indirect CE
	Exports to EU countries	[4]	2	Indirect CE
9. Private investments, jobs and gross value added	Gross investment in tangible goods	[2, 3, 4, 6]	2	Indirect CE
	Number of persons employed	[2, 3, 4, 6]	2	Indirect CE
	Value added at factor cost	[2, 3, 4, 6]	2	Indirect CE
10. Patents related to recycling and secondary raw materials	Patents of recycling and secondary materials	[4]	2	Indirect CE

Moraga et al. (2019)

Überlappungen des CE Monitoring Frameworks mit anderen Indikatorensets der EU



Quelle: Moraga u.a. (2019)

Definitionen der EU Taxonomy for sustainable finance



The regulation establishes the criteria for determining whether an economic activity qualifies as environmentally sustainable for the purposes of establishing the degree to which an investment is environmentally sustainable.

‘Circular economy’ means an economic system whereby the value of products, materials and other resources in the economy is maintained for as long as possible, enhancing their efficient use in production and consumption, thereby reducing the environmental impact of their use, minimising waste and the release of hazardous substances at all stages of their life cycle, including through the application of the waste hierarchy.

Article 13: Substantial contribution to the transition to a circular economy



-
1. An economic activity shall qualify as contributing substantially to the transition to a circular economy, including waste prevention, re-use and recycling, where that activity:
 - (a) uses natural resources, including sustainably sourced bio-based and other raw materials, in production more efficiently, including by: (i) reducing the use of primary raw materials or increasing the use of by-products and secondary raw materials; or (ii) resource and energy efficiency measures;
 - (b) increases the durability, reparability, upgradability or reusability of products, in particular in designing and manufacturing activities;
 - (c) increases the recyclability of products, including the recyclability of individual materials contained in those products, *inter alia*, by substitution or reduced use of products and materials that are not recyclable, in particular in designing and manufacturing activities;
 - (d) substantially reduces the content of hazardous substances and substitutes substances of very high concern in materials and products throughout their life cycle, in line with the objectives set out in Union law, including by replacing such substances with safer alternatives and ensuring traceability;
 - (e) prolongs the use of products, including through reuse, design for longevity, repurposing, disassembly, remanufacturing, upgrades and repair, and sharing products;
 - (f) increases the use of secondary raw materials and their quality, including by high-quality recycling of waste;
 - (g) prevents or reduces waste generation, including the generation of waste from the extraction of minerals and waste from the construction and demolition of buildings;
 - (h) increases preparing for the re-use and recycling of waste;
 - (i) increases the development of the waste management infrastructure needed for prevention, for preparing for re-use and for recycling, while ensuring that the recovered materials are recycled as high-quality secondary raw material input in production, thereby avoiding downcycling;
 - (j) minimises the incineration of waste and avoids the disposal of waste, including landfilling, in accordance with the principles of the waste hierarchy;
 - (k) avoids and reduces litter; or
 - (l) enables any of the activities listed in points (a) to (k) of this paragraph in accordance with Article 16.

The technical screening criteria established pursuant to Articles 10(3), 11(3), 12(2), 13(2), 14(2) and 15(2) shall:



- (a) identify the most relevant potential contributions to the given environmental objective while respecting the principle of technological neutrality, considering both the short- and long-term impact of a given economic activity;
- (b) specify the minimum requirements that need to be met to avoid significant harm to any of the relevant environmental objectives, considering both the short- and long-term impact of a given economic activity;
- (c) be quantitative and contain thresholds to the extent possible, and otherwise be qualitative;
- (d) where appropriate, build upon Union labelling and certification schemes, Union methodologies for assessing environmental footprint, and Union statistical classification systems, and take into account any relevant existing Union legislation;
- (e) where feasible, use sustainability indicators as referred to in Article 4(6) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088;
- (f) be based on conclusive scientific evidence and the precautionary principle enshrined in Article 191 TFEU;
- (g) take into account the life cycle, including evidence from existing life-cycle assessments, by considering both the environmental impact of the economic activity itself and the environmental impact of the products and services provided by that economic activity, in particular by considering the production, use and end of life of those products and services;
- (h) take into account the nature and the scale of the economic activity, including: (i) whether it is an enabling activity as referred to in Article 16; or (ii) whether it is a transitional activity as referred to in Article 10(2);
- (i) take into account the potential market impact of the transition to a more sustainable economy, including the risk of certain assets becoming stranded as a result of such transition, as well as the risk of creating inconsistent incentives for investing sustainably;
- (j) cover all relevant economic activities within a specific sector and ensure that those activities are treated equally if they contribute equally towards the environmental objectives set out in Article 9 of this Regulation, to avoid distorting competition in the market; and
- (k) be easy to use and be set in a manner that facilitates the verification of their compliance.

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