



Auditing economic instruments in environmental performance audits

NAO of Estonia's decade of experience

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Questions

- *In which audits were the economic instruments audited?*
- **What kind of conclusions were made in relation to economic instruments?**
- *What audit methods have been used?*
- **What has been the impact of auditing economic instruments?**



What did we do?

- **Review of 29 environmental performance audit reports (2005–2016)**
- **Focus on:**
 - environmental resource use and pollution charges (taxes)
 - environmental service fees
 - emission trading schemes
- **Audits covering management of natural resources and pollution, waste and water management, nature protection, environmental monitoring, etc.**

Year	EI audited	Audit title
1 2016	Green	Activities of local municipalities and the state in municipal waste management
2 2016	Green	Impact of European Fisheries Fund subsidies to aquaculture
3 2015	Red	State activities in nature conservation management to guarantee the sustainable development of nature
4 2015	Green	Processing of hazardous and radioactive waste
5 2015	Green	Activities of state in organizing treatment of oil shale mining and processing waste
6 2014	Green	Actions of the state in directing the use of oil shale
7 2013	Green	Sustainability of the state developed drinking water and waste water infrastructure and its impact on achieving environmental goals
8 2013	Red	Maintenance and development of information systems in area of environmental protection of the environment
9 2012	Green	Alternatives for electricity production
10 2012	Red	Effectiveness of measures for improving the status of Lake Peipus
11 2011	Red	Calculation of timber felled and sold from state forests
12 2010	Green	Supervision over use of pesticides and mineral fertilizers
13 2010	Green	Sustainability of management of state forest
14 2010	Green	Effectiveness of collection and recovery of packaging waste
15 2009	Dark Green	State's efforts of reducing greenhouse gas emissions
16 2009	Red	Complex reduction of pollution in larger farms
17 2009	Green	National arrangement of mining mineral resources used in construction
18 2009	Red	Control of fisheries in the Baltic Sea
19 2009	Green	Activities of the state in achieving energy conservation
20 2008	Dark Green	Impact of Pollution Charges on Reducing Environmental Pollution
21 2008	Green	Financing of environmental projects through the Environmental Investment Centre Foundation
22 2008	Red	Preservation of valuable forest habitats in areas of the Natura 2000 network
23 2007	Red	Construction Activities in Coastal and Shorshire Areas
24 2007	Red	The planning of tree cutting at the State Forest Management Centre
25 2007	Green	The development of sewage treatment in rural areas by means of Cohesion fund projects
26 2007	Red	The efficiency of the organisation of environmental monitoring
27 2007	Red	The establishment of the Southern Estonia Hazardous Waste Collection centre
28 2006	Red	Hazardous waste at intermediate depositories and garbage dumps
29 2005	Green	Exploitation of peat resources



Have we audited economic instruments?

Out of 29 audits 17 incorporated auditing of economic instrument (EI), which can be divided:

1. 2 audits: Audit's main focus (incl. main question) is on the instrument and its impact. Audit conclusions and recommendations are dedicated to improving the whole system of implementing the instrument(s).
2. 10 audits: Audit pays significant attention to the instrument – one of the audit report's sub-questions/sub-chapter is dedicated to instrument's design, enforcement and/or impact. Conclusions and recommendations are made in relation to the instrument.
3. 5 audits: There is information about the instrument in the report, but no conclusions or recommendations are made in relation to it.

12 reports didn't involve auditing EIs – audit scope didn't presume it or the EIs didn't play a significant role in the audited area.



Conclusions in audits

Environmental taxes/charges

- *Impact on the environment, but also socio-economic aspects (incl. impact to the competitiveness of enterprises) is not assessed before imposing the tax.*
- *Justification of tax rates (also tax exceptions) is weak, e. g. tax rates on pollutants are not in correspondence with their hazardousness.*
- *Pollution and resource taxes are too low to cause behavioural changes, e. g. investments into new technologies.*
- *Environmental taxes should be supported by the legislation/ other tools.*
- *Indirect calculation methods for pollution or resource use are not adequate and fair.*
- *Governmental institutions do not verify properly the accuracy of data. Therefore there is a risk that the resource use and the pollution load are bigger than reported and accordingly, less tax is paid.*



Impact of audits

- *Environmental charges have been revised*
- *Supervision has improved (> more taxes collected)*
- *Ministry of the Environment is developing a method for evaluating environmental externalities of resource use and pollution*
- *Working groups have been founded to solve the problems*
- *GHG verification is improved*
- *Infringement procedures by supervising authorities*



Lessons learnt/ tips

- *MBIs are environmental policy tools among the other ones*
- *Map the instruments in preparatory phase*
- *What is the aim of the instrument?*
- *Experts' involvement sometimes needed*
- *Instruments have "historical" background*
- *Risk for fraud, but it is very difficult to identify it*
- *Private companies involved*



Thank you!

*Paper available in 17th INTOSAI WGEA Assembly Meeting
Compendium*

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Group 1

2009		State's efforts of reducing greenhouse gas emissions
2008		Impact of Pollution Charges on Reducing Environmental pollution

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Group 2

2016		Activities of local municipalities and the state in municipal waste management
2016		Impact of European Fisheries Fund subsidies to aquaculture
2015		Activities of state in organising treatment of oil shale mining and processing waste
2014		Actions of the state in directing the use of oil shale
2013		Sustainability of the state developed drinking water and waste water infrastructure and its impact on achieving environmental goals
2010		Effectiveness of collection and recovery of packaging waste
2009		National arrangement of mining mineral resources used in construction
2008		Financing of environmental projects through the Environmental Investment Centre Foundation
2007		The development of sewage treatment in rural areas by means of Cohesion Fund projects
2005		Exploitation of peat resources

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Group 3

2015	Processing of hazardous and radioactive waste
2012	Alternatives for electricity production
2010	Supervision over use of pesticides and mineral fertilisers
2009	Activities of the state in achieving energy conservation
2007	The planning of tree-cutting at the State Forest Management Centre

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