

Partnership for Market Readiness – PA5

Data Management Systems:
Key issues and emerging
findings

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The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC, USA

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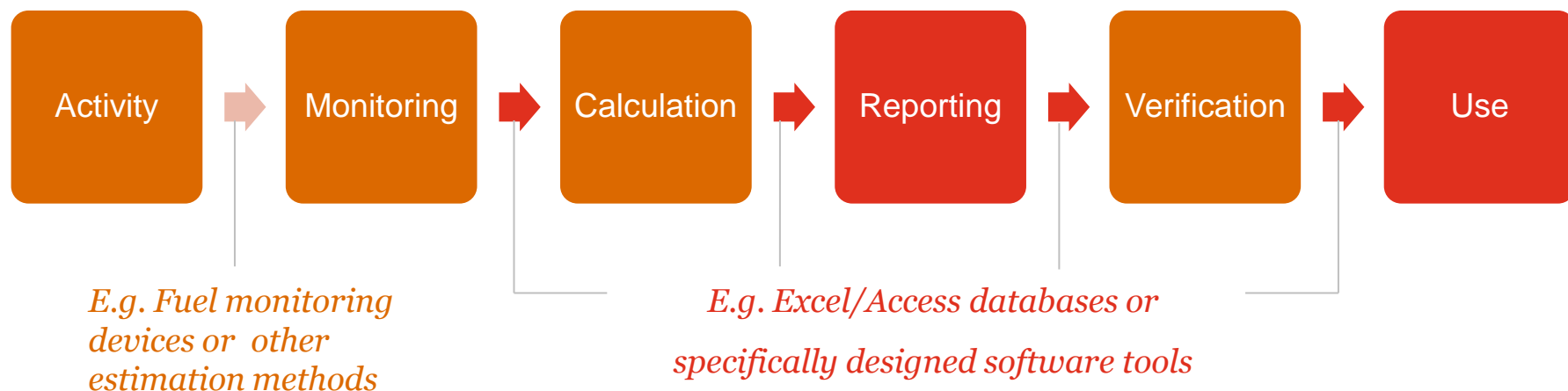
The background to this project

Our aim

To help PMR implementing countries develop effective data management systems for their country.

Our scope

What is a data management system and how is it linked to MRV?



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Our approach to understanding the issues

First stage



Research & Interview

Three case study countries

- UK
- Australia
- US

Complemented by information from

- Germany
- Chile
- *Other PMR
implementing
countries*

Our approach to understanding the issues

Second stage

Research & Interview

Presentation & Feedback

Three case study countries Today's presentation

- UK
- Australia
- US

Complemented by information from

- Germany
- Chile
- *Other PMR implementing countries*

Your ideas on our early direction

Your ideas on the barriers being encountered and remaining questions

Our approach to understanding the issues

Third stage

Research & Interview

Three case study countries

- UK
- Australia
- US

Complemented by information from

- Germany
- Chile
- *Other PMR implementing countries*

Presentation & Feedback

Today's presentation

Your ideas on our early direction

Your ideas on the barriers being encountered and remaining questions

Report

Final interviews with PMR implementing countries

Write up findings in final report

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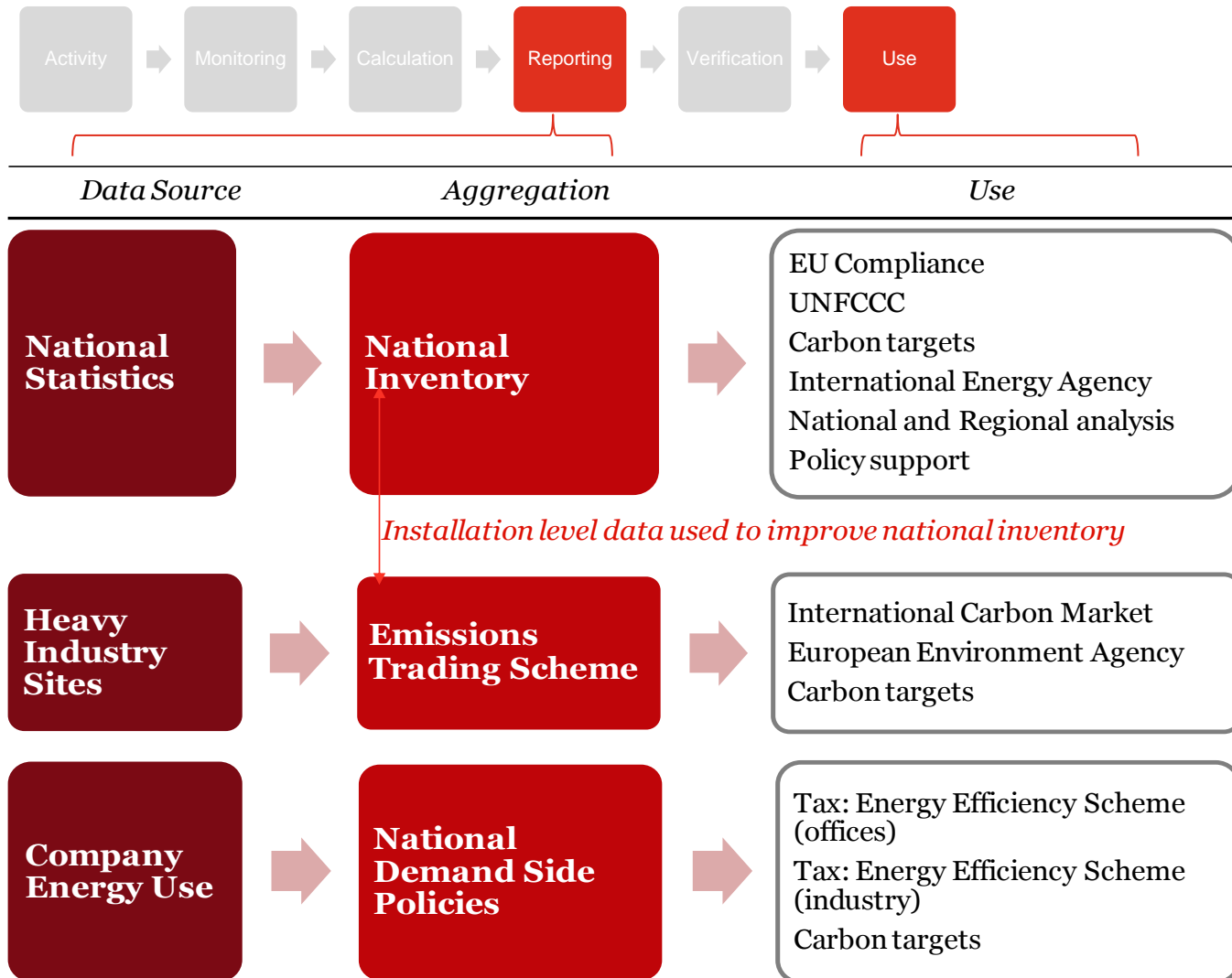
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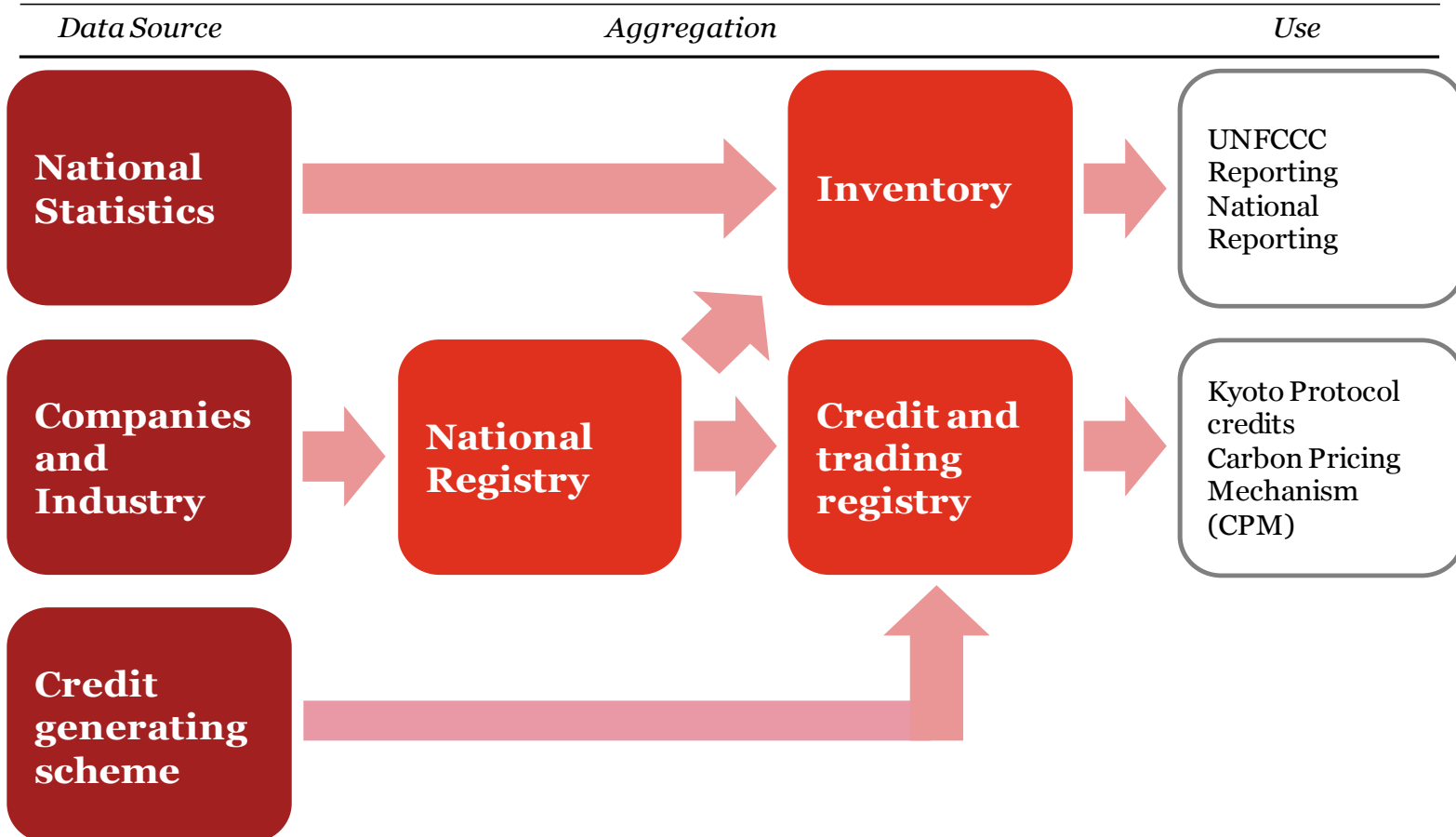
Early findings

Conclusion

The UK system



The Australian system



Early findings

Different types of system

“Fit-for-purpose”

Separate, policy specific data systems

“Harmonised”

Web-based, central coordinated system, common definitions and categories, multiple uses

UK

- Inventory
- European Directives
- Carbon asset registry
- National taxes

Germany

- Inventory
- European Directives
- Carbon asset registry

Australia

- Inventory
- National GHG Registry
- Carbon asset registry

Assessment of a “fit-for-purpose” system

Top 3 advantages

1. Low cost
2. Fast to implement
3. Obligates those who can effect change

Top 3 disadvantages

1. Potentially burdensome for users reporting similar information under separate systems
 2. Potential difficulties in comparing between systems due to overlaps and double counting
 3. Could require transition to a system with greater functionality if policies change and expand
-

Assessment of a “harmonised” system

Top 3 advantages

1. Can add detail, accuracy and credibility across all systems including the inventory
2. Low operator admin
3. Future proof

Top 3 disadvantages

1. Higher up-front costs
 2. Higher up-front time and effort
 3. Reliance on consultants and IT contractors
-

Barriers being encountered

What are the barriers to setting up any data management system?

Barriers

- Serving different policy needs and maintaining momentum:
 - Setting up a data management system
 - Increasing the frequency of inventory reporting
 - Implementing an ETS
 - Implementing NAMAs
- Short-termist decision making due to pressures from national and international reporting of financing commitments
- Costs to government
- Apprehension over transition from existing systems being onerous and costly for users

Making a decision

How these two concepts compare

Strong

Sufficient

Weaker

Key Feature	“Fit-for-purpose” ←	→ “Harmonised”
Tradable carbon assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trading registries tend to be separate anyway due to security requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simpler presentation to user
Reliable inventory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculations tend to use different data sources anyway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ability to cross check and provide further detail
Reporter/verifier burden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fewer, targeted organisations reporting under separate systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More organisations reporting under one system
Government burden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficult data aggregation and manipulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easy data aggregation and manipulation
Coordinating systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different formats and definitions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common and standardised
Fast starter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievable in tandem with policies and NAMAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May detract from policies and NAMAs
Low initial cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low up front costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible lower future costs
Potential for scaling up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could suffer transition period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High data capacity and functionality
Supply & Demand side policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different systems required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single reporting for both

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“Fit-for-purpose”

Separate, policy specific data systems

“Harmonised”

Web-based, central coordinated system, common definitions and categories, multiple uses

There are benefits to having coordinated data management systems.

- Common definitions and categories up front is a minimum*
- Software systems can help as climate policy increases its coverage and becomes more complex*

*PMR
implementing
countries*

We invite your input over the next two weeks to inform the final report.

- a) Which of the barriers mentioned are most important?**
- b) Are there other more important barriers?**
- c) Have you considered coordinating policy related data systems with the national inventory?**
- d) Would you rather prioritise policies and measures than spend time on setting up a data management system?**
- e) Are there political time pressures, such as the prospect of policies being overturned under new government?**

Thank you.

Please note that these are draft findings from our work so far.

They are our emerging views based on desk based research and interviews.

This report has been prepared for and only for World Bank in accordance with the terms of our contract (7165855) dated 6th February 2013 and for no other purpose. We do not accept or assume any liability or duty of care for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

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