

System of Environmental Economic Accounting



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Economic
Accounting

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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Content

- Sustainable Development Goals—broad overview
- Sustainable Development Goal 7 on Energy
- SEEA in support of Sustainable Development Goals
- Some additional information on SEEA implementation

BROAD OVERVIEW

The political process



1992: Agenda 21 (Rio)

2002: World Summit on Sustainable Development

2012: The Future we Want (Rio+20)

2015: Sustainable Development Goals

SDG Indicators



GOAL 7 ON ENERGY

Goal 7-Targets and indicators

| Target | Indicator |
|--|--|
| 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services | 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity |
| | 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology |
| 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix | 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption |
| 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency | 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP |

Goal 7-Targets and indicators

| Target | Indicator |
|--|---|
| 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology | 7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems |
| 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support | 7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services |

Details on 7.2

$$\text{Indicator 7.2} = \frac{\text{consumption of energy from all renewable sources}}{\text{total final energy consumption}}$$

- Renewable energy consumption includes consumption of energy derived from: hydro, solid biofuels, wind, solar, liquid biofuels, biogas, geothermal, marine and waste.
- Total final energy consumption is calculated from national balances and statistics as total final consumption minus non-energy use.

Details on 7.3

$$\text{Indicator 7.3} = \frac{\text{energy supplied to the economy}}{\text{value of economic output}}$$

- Total energy supply is comprised of production plus net imports minus international marine and aviation bunkers plus-stock changes
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the measure of economic output

Aligning with the SEEA

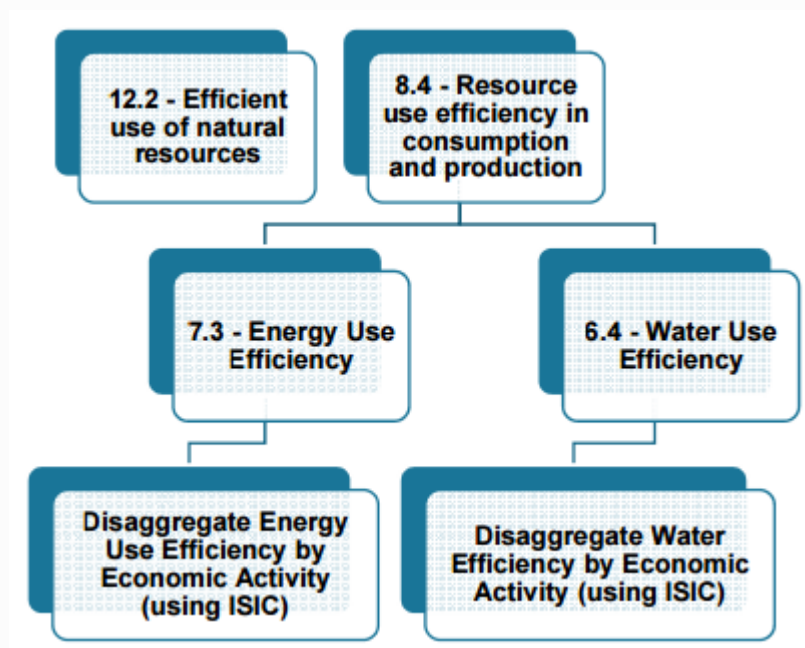
- There is ongoing work to align SDG indicators with the SEEA
- Focus is on the 2020 Comprehensive Review
- 7.2 Share of the supply of energy from renewable sources in gross energy input
- 7.3 Ratio of energy end-use by industries to gross value added by industries at constant prices

Integrated architecture for SDGs

Integrated monitoring for the SDGs requires methodological consistency.

The SEEA can be the basis for:

1. The development of coherent environmental-economic SDG indicators
2. The disaggregation of SDG indicators to inform national policy (spatial, sectoral, etc.)



SEEA IMPLEMENTATION

UNCEEA Work Programme

- The UNCEEA is the umbrella body for coordinating efforts in environmental-economic accounting
- A **Work Programme 2017-2020** was developed by the Bureau of the UNCEEA and takes a **5-pronged approach** to global implementation
- For each area of work, different **area leads** are responsible for; a) acting as a champion and providing leadership, b) developing more detailed work plans and strategies, and c) coordinating with other members of the UNCEEA

1. Coordination and promotion

(Statistics Canada)

2. Methodological development

(Statistics Netherlands & Eurostat)

3. Development of databases

(OECD)

4. Implementation and statistical capacity building

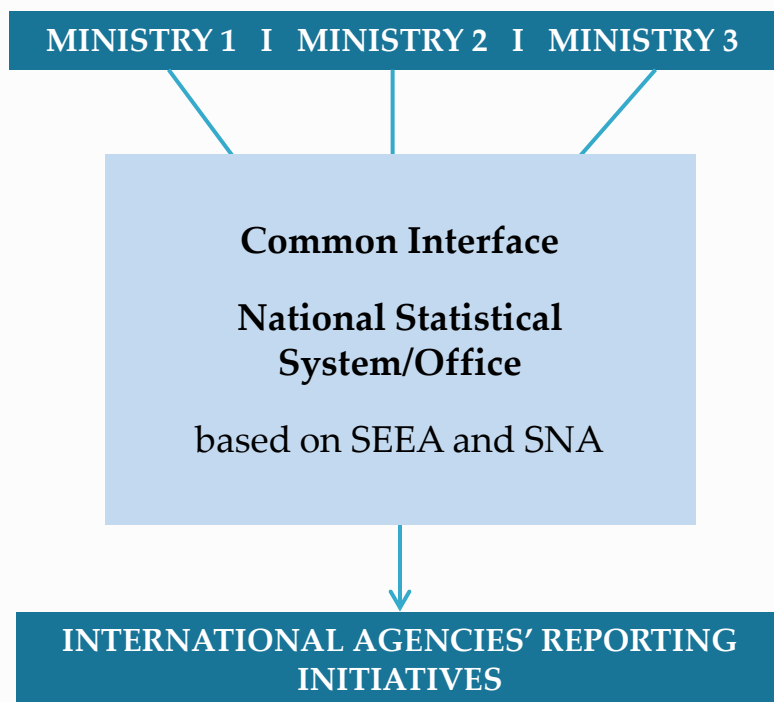
(Statistics South Africa)

5. Formulation of a statistical response to emerging policy issues

(Australia Bureau of Statistics & INEGI Mexico)

Streamlined reporting

Methodological Consistency resulting from implementation of the SEEA reduces reporting burden of national ministries/agencies:



- Single Data System to Inform Indicators
- Data Compiled Once for Many Purposes
- Reduced need for countries to make arduous data adjustments for international reporting

Facilitates streamlined reporting process for global SDG Indicators

- Consistent definitions, classifications and spatial units at national and international level allows for **direct transmission of information**



THANK YOU

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