



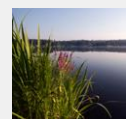
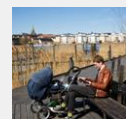
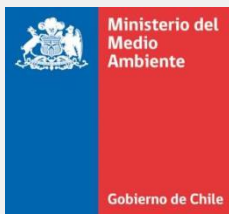
Statistics Sweden

Statistiska centralbyrån

Monitoring the shift to sustainable consumption and production patterns in the context of the SDGs

Nancy Steinbach

Environmental accounts, Statistics Sweden

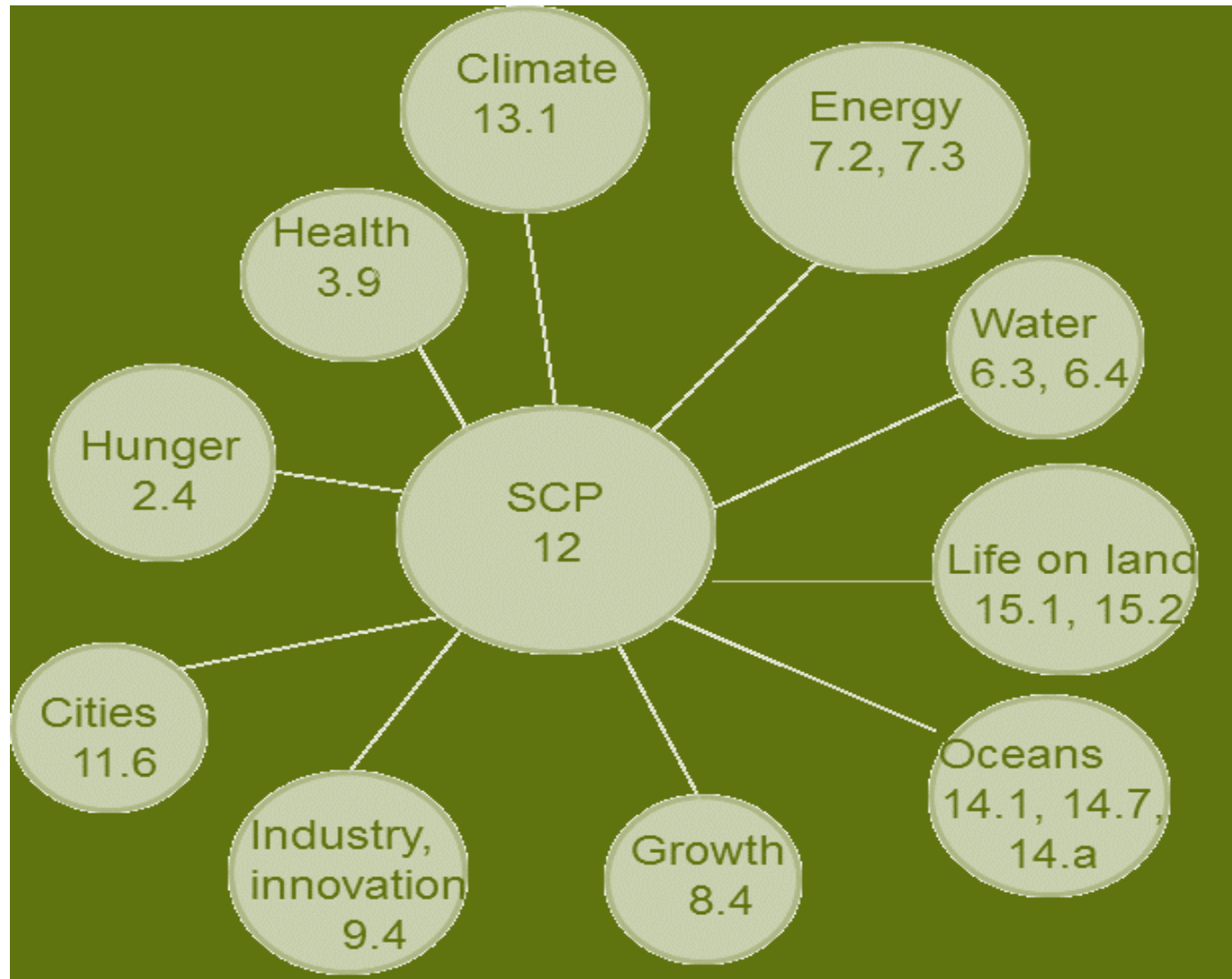


New challenges for the statistical systems

- They new SDG goals will be "universal" i.e. relevant to all countries. Also economic, social and environmental objectives are to be balanced to meet human needs indicators.
- More integrated indicators are required for this.
- The Millennium goals were followed up by different UN organisations – now there is a push for more joint action and ownership and more active participation from the countries own data providers.



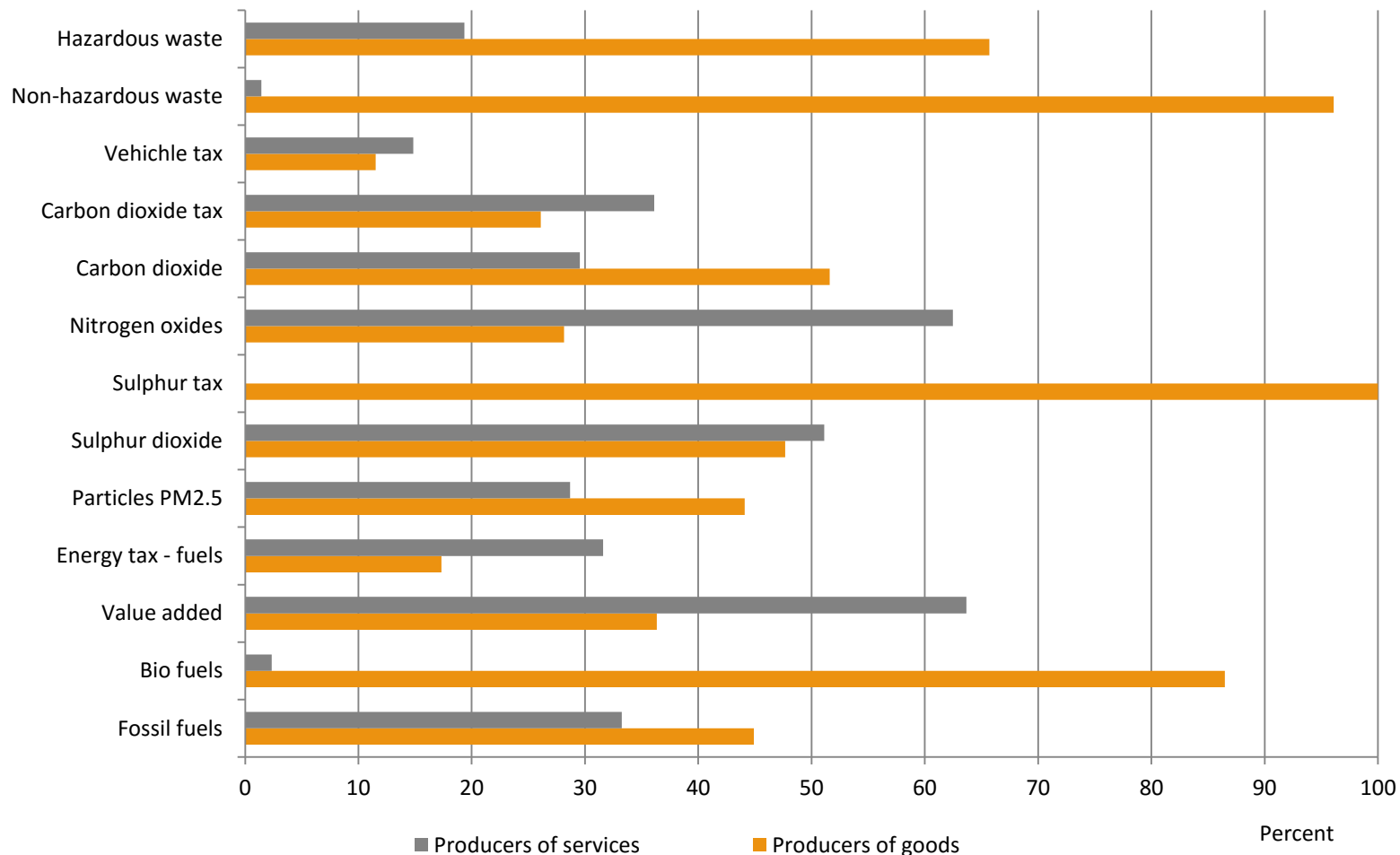
Targets in the report – multipurpose indicators



<i>Data sets</i>	<i>Detail possible within SEEA</i>	<i>Additional detail</i>	<i>Targets measured*</i>	<i>Current target in IEAG* *</i>	<i>Potential Data Source for compilation</i>
<i>Tracking changes in production patterns - pollution and economy</i>					
GHG-emissions from the economy	Industries, government, households	Divide by value added/GDP, per capita	8.4, 9.4, 12.2, 13.1	9.4, 12.2	GHG Inventory, energy statistics
Emissions to air (PM2,5)	Industries, government, households	Divide by value added/GDP, per capita or focus on cities	11.2, 11.5, 11.6, 12.2,	11.6 to a certain extent	PRTR or emissions inventories
Emissions to water, e.g. N, P, zinc, lead	Emitted by industry. To recipient (wastewater treatment plant or back to the water system (i.e. surface or groundwater, sea, non-point sources)	Divide by value added/GDP, per capita, type of treatment plants	2.4, 6.3, 12.2, 14.1	Not included	PRTR or emissions inventories
Use of chemical products	By industry and households	By toxicity classes	3.9, 12.2, 12.4	Not included	PRTR
<i>Tracking changes in production patterns - natural resources and economy</i>					
Amount of waste generated	By generating industry, by receiving industry	Divide by value added or GDP, Type of treatment plants	3.9, 11.6, 12.2, 12.5,	Part of 11.6, 12.4	PRTR, waste statistics
Material use	By material category, by industry, households	Divide by GDP or per capita, linking it to hazardous materials	8.4, 12.2	8.4, 12.2	Sectoral data and statistics
Energy use	By industry, household, government, by energy source (including renewable sources)	Divide by per capita, value added/GDP or GHG	7.2, 7.3, 8.4, 12.2,	7.2 to a certain extent, 7.3, 7b	Energy statistics, Energy Balances

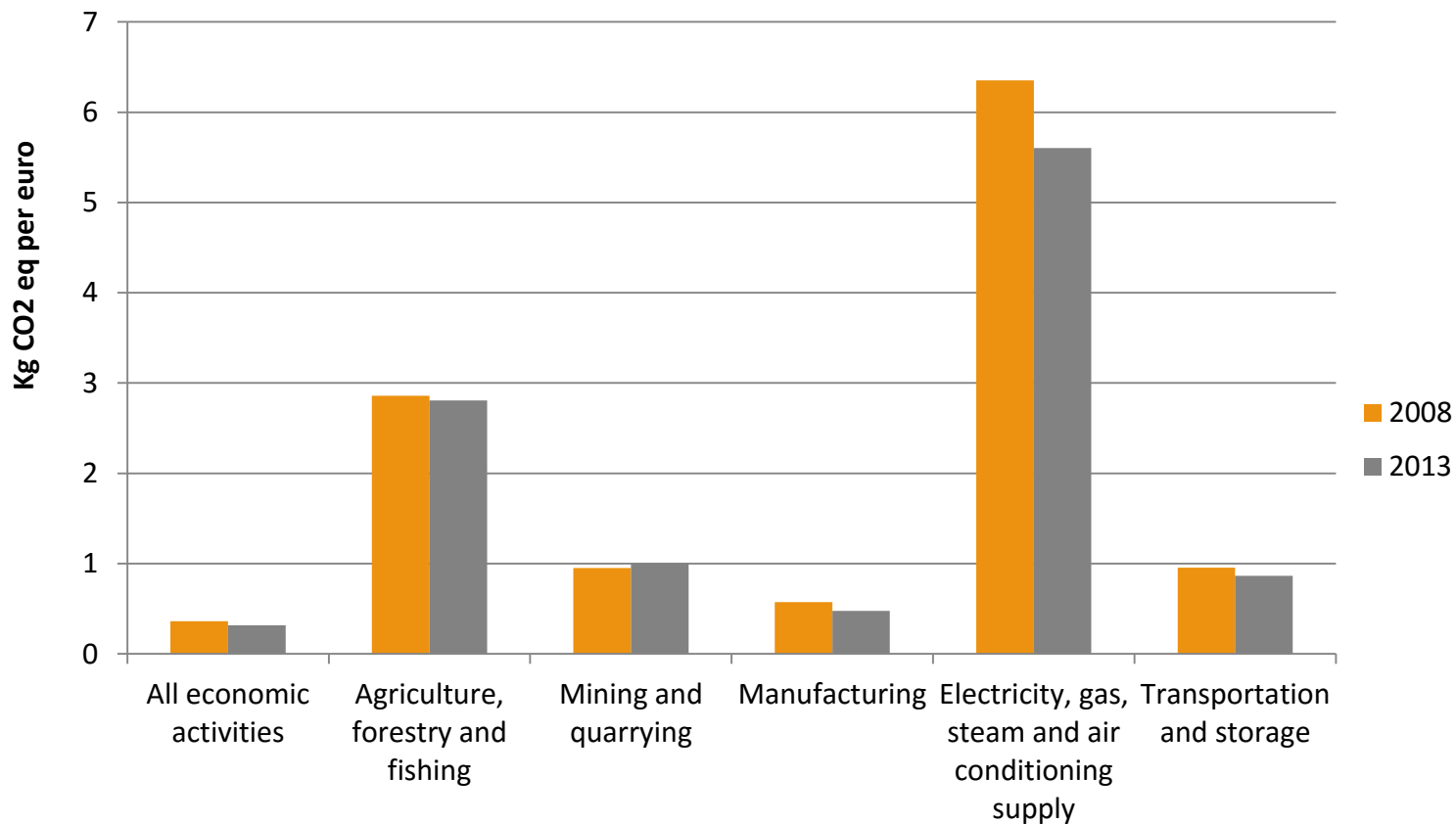


Sweden, Environmental-Economic Profile, 2013



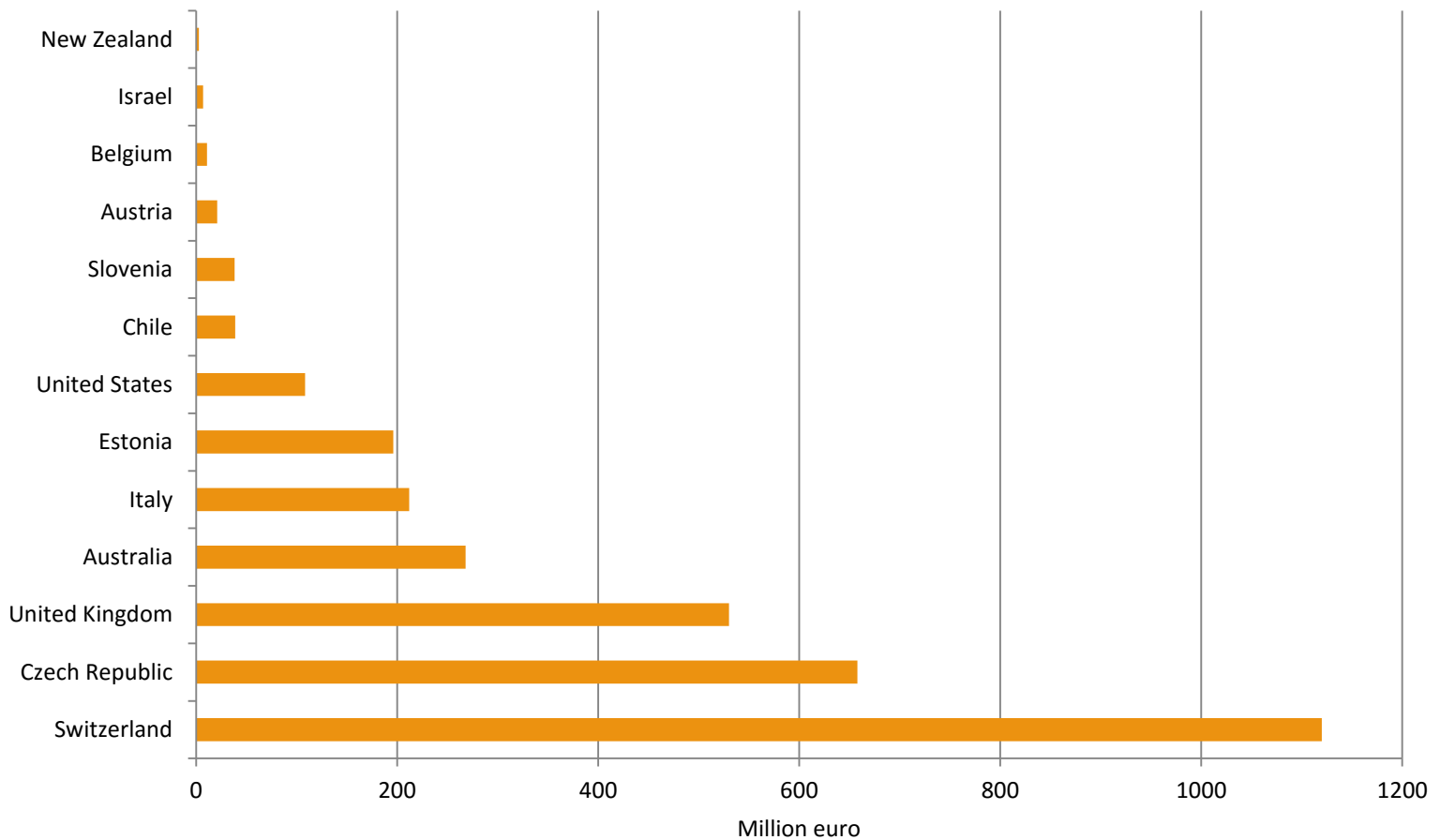
Source: Statistics Sweden, 2015

Greenhouse gas intensity by industries and households, EU28



Source: Eurostat, 2015

Environmentally motivated subsidies, 2010, million euro



Source: OECD, Database of economic incentives for environmental policy, 2015

Capacity building



- Identify the institutional setting in order to build capacity and established funding.
- Identify available key data sources for statistics.
- Connect these statistics.
- Strengthen capacity building related to data collection.
- Use as much as possible existing work on statistics and accounts
- Strengthen the communication with users and experts outside of the statistical offices. The statistics can be complemented by analyses and modelling to answer the needs that have been voiced.



Summary

1. Use the report to see how targets that link environment and economy through SEEA can be monitored with cooperation and capacity building
2. Start a process for creating a more integrated statistical system, which can also help “knit together” the SDGs
3. Show your users what some smart statistics, many of which already exist, can help them to achieve
4. Develop the institutional capacity and cooperation needed for data collection and indicator analysis

Report available at:

www.scb.se/mi1301-en

