

Goal 2	<p>2.4 - The land use classification in the SEEA Central Framework provides an international agreed method in classifying agricultural area. The related data and framework can therefore be beneficial to monitor the SDG targets.</p>
Goal 6	<p>The System of Environmental Economic Accounts (SEEA) for water is an international statistical standard which in our view can (and should) be used to measure many of the indicators for this goal. In particular, the indicators for targets 6.3, 6.4 and 6.6 can all be measured using SEEA aligned methodology. This will also assist international comparability and stimulate the re-use of existing data. A metadata note for the indicators proposed by the IAEG, which aligns these indicators to the SEEA standard, has also been circulated. We in addition ask to take this information into account in the upcoming IAEG discussions.</p> <p>Key points to note:</p> <p>6.3 – Percentage of wastewater safely treated can be defined according to SEEA, including definitions of relevant treatment ladders and the scope for disaggregation based on ISIC.</p> <p>6.4.1 – Water use efficiency can also be defined according to the SEEA. The definition should be defined consistently with other indicators of efficiency. They should be disaggregated by economic activities according to ISIC to allow for a comprehensive integration of water use data with economic data to derive a conceptually sound measure of efficiency and comparison with other economic and environmental information</p> <p>6.4.2 – the SEEA provides definitions for water abstraction and available water resources which can be used to define this indicator.</p> <p>6.6 - The Ecosystem Extent Account in the SEEA Experimental Ecosystem records both the opening and the closing position of the extent of wetland and its changes over an accounting period.</p>
Goal 7	<p>The System of Environmental Economic Accounts (SEEA) and its subsystem SEEA-Energy provide the internationally agreed statistical standard which could be used to measure many of the indicators for this goal. In particular, the indicators for targets 7.2, 7.3, 7.a and 7.b can all be measured using SEEA aligned methodology. A metadata note for the indicators proposed by the IAEG, which aligns these indicators to the SEEA standard, has been attached to this submission. We in addition ask to take this information into account in the upcoming IAEG discussions.</p> <p>Key points to note:</p> <p>7.2-The energy supply and use tables in physical term along with the associated framework can provide information relevant to the calculate the importance of renewable energy</p> <p>7.3- Energy use efficiency when defined according to the SEEA allows for a comprehensive of integration of energy use data with economic data to derive a conceptually sound measure of efficiency. This measure can be accurately disaggregated according to ISIC (the international standard classification of all economic activities) based on the accounting structures of the SEEA and SNA.</p> <p>7.a-The efficient production of energy from the energy sector can be informed by using the emission accounts and supply of energy in physical terms.</p> <p>7.b-Similar to indicator 7.3</p>
Goal 8	<p>The System of Environmental Economic Accounts already provides an internationally agreed standard to measure indicator 8.4 on <i>resource productivity</i>. The SDG indicators should be defined according to SEEA definitions, and based on measures of GDP and Domestic Material Consumption as detailed in the SEEA Material Flow Accounts.</p>
Goal 9	<p>The System of Environmental Economic Accounts provides the internationally agreed standard to measure indicator 9.4 on carbon emissions, as per the SEEA Carbon Emission Accounts. The emission accounts can also be linked with value added by ISIC sectors as both the SEEA and SNA use it.</p>

Goal 11	<p>Some indicators for goal 11 can be defined according to the SEEA standard, particularly indicators 11.6.1 and 11.4.</p> <p>Key points to note:</p> <p>11.4 - The environmental activity accounts, in particular the environmental protection expenditure account, along with the relevant classifications (e.g. classification of environmental activities) provide the framework for the measurement of budgets aimed at the protection of biodiversity and landscapes.</p> <p>11.6.1 – The SEEA waste accounts can be used to define this indicator.</p>
Goal 12	<p>The SEEA provides the international statistical standard for waste accounting, which can be used to measure indicators 12.2 and 12.5 for goal 12. It should be noted that “domestic material consumption” could be used as an alternative indicator for goal 12.2 which overlaps with indicator 8.4 on resource productivity.</p>
Goal 14	<p>The SEEA Central Framework, SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting and SEEA Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries can be used to measure many of the indicators for this goal. In particular, the indicators for targets 14.1, 14.4, 14.5, 14.7 and 14.a can be recorded using SEEA aligned methodology.</p> <p>Key points to note:</p> <p>14.1 – The physical accounts for Fertilizers, Nutrient Flows and Pesticides in the SEEA Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries record a complete picture of flows of nitrogen use between agriculture and the environment.</p> <p>14.4 – The asset account for fish and other aquatic products in the SEEA Central Framework and SEEA Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries records the natural growth, gross/catch/harvest, natural losses, catastrophic loss and uncompensated seizure of fish and other aquatic resources. Through these accounting entries, the proportion of fish stocks within biological sustainable level can be derived.</p> <p>14.5 - The land use classification in the SEEA Central Framework provides an agreed method in classifying land use that covers protected areas as defined by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)</p> <p>14.7 - The System of National Accounts (SNA) and SEEA Central Framework provide information on the contribution to GDP of fisheries.</p> <p>14. a - Research in the field of sustainable marine technology is considered as environmental protection and resource management in the SEEA Central Framework, where national expenditure for such activity is recorded in the Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts (EPEA) in the SEEA Central Framework.</p>
Goal 15	<p>The SEEA Central Framework, SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting and SEEA Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries can be used to measure many of the indicators for this goal. In particular, the indicators for targets 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4.1, 15.4.2 and 15.5 can be recorded using SEEA aligned methodology. Furthermore, the SEEA includes the environmental activity accounts which are relevant to targets 15.a and 15.b.</p> <p>Key points to note:</p> <p>15.1 & 15.2 - The land cover and land use classification in the SEEA Central Framework provides an agreed method in classifying forest land.</p> <p>15.3 - The ecosystem conditions account in the SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting provides methodology in measuring conditions for and the services generated by ecosystem assets (defined as designated spatial areas). This in turn can provide time series information on ecosystem conditions and services of the designated spatial areas and thereby informing trends in land degradation.</p>

	<p>15.4.1 - The land use classification in the SEEA Central Framework provides an agreed method in classifying land use.</p> <p>15.4.2 - Indicators should be developed in alignment with the Ecosystem Conditions and Extent Account of the SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting, which accounts for changes in ecosystem conditions and extent including the characteristics of vegetation for the mountain areas.</p> <p>15.5 - The Biodiversity Account of the SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting accounts for the status of threaten species as defined by IUCN Red List categories and related criteria (i.e. Extinct, Critically endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, Near threatened, Least concern, Data deficient, Not evaluated).</p> <p>15.a & 15.b-Subsidies or similar transfers are defined in the SEEA and SNA; similarly the Classification of Environmental Activities and the classification of the Function of Government (COFOG) provides a way to classify such transfers so that those on protection of biodiversity and landscapes and on forestry can be identified.</p>
Goal 17	17.1 -The definition of environmental taxes is part of the SEEA international standard, including disaggregation into 4 categories (energy, transport, pollution and resource).