

# Policy applications of SEEA in the Netherlands

Sjoerd Schenau



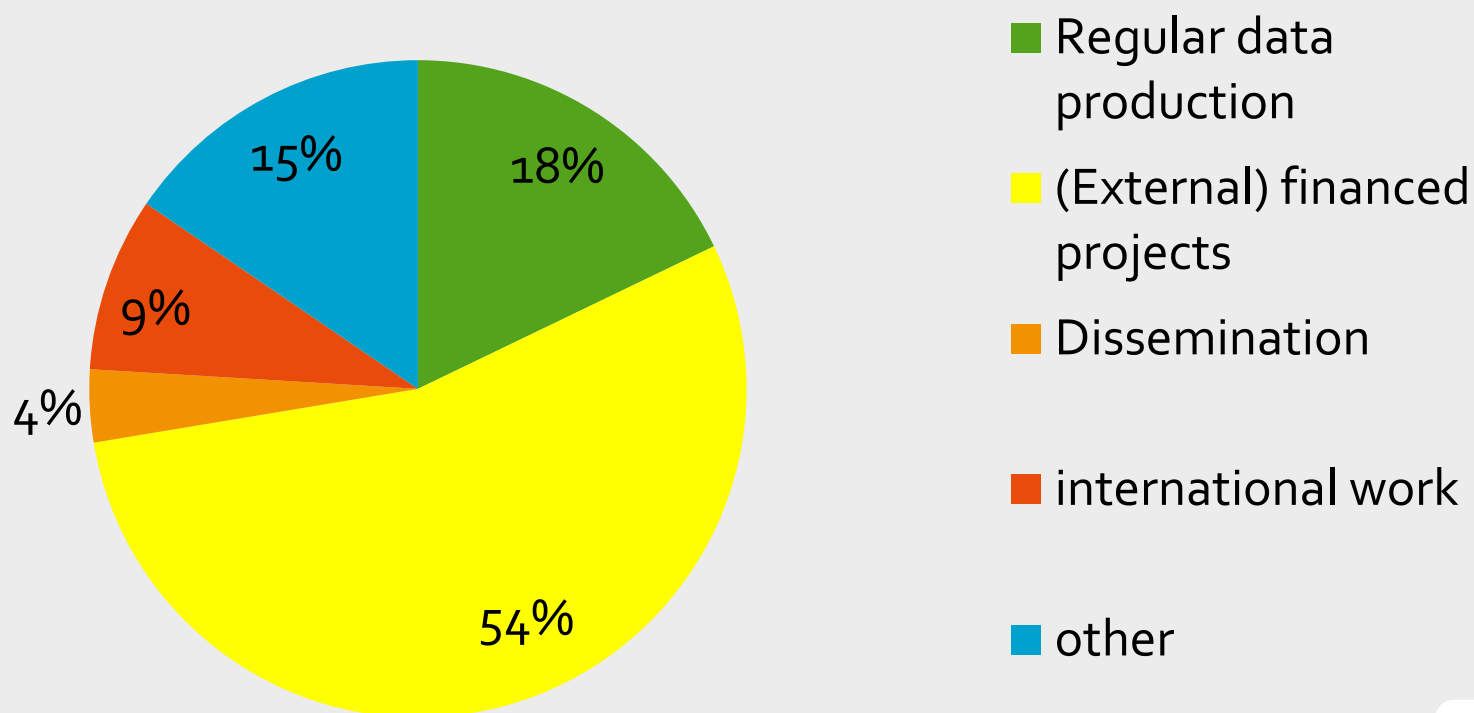
Statistics  
Netherlands

# Content

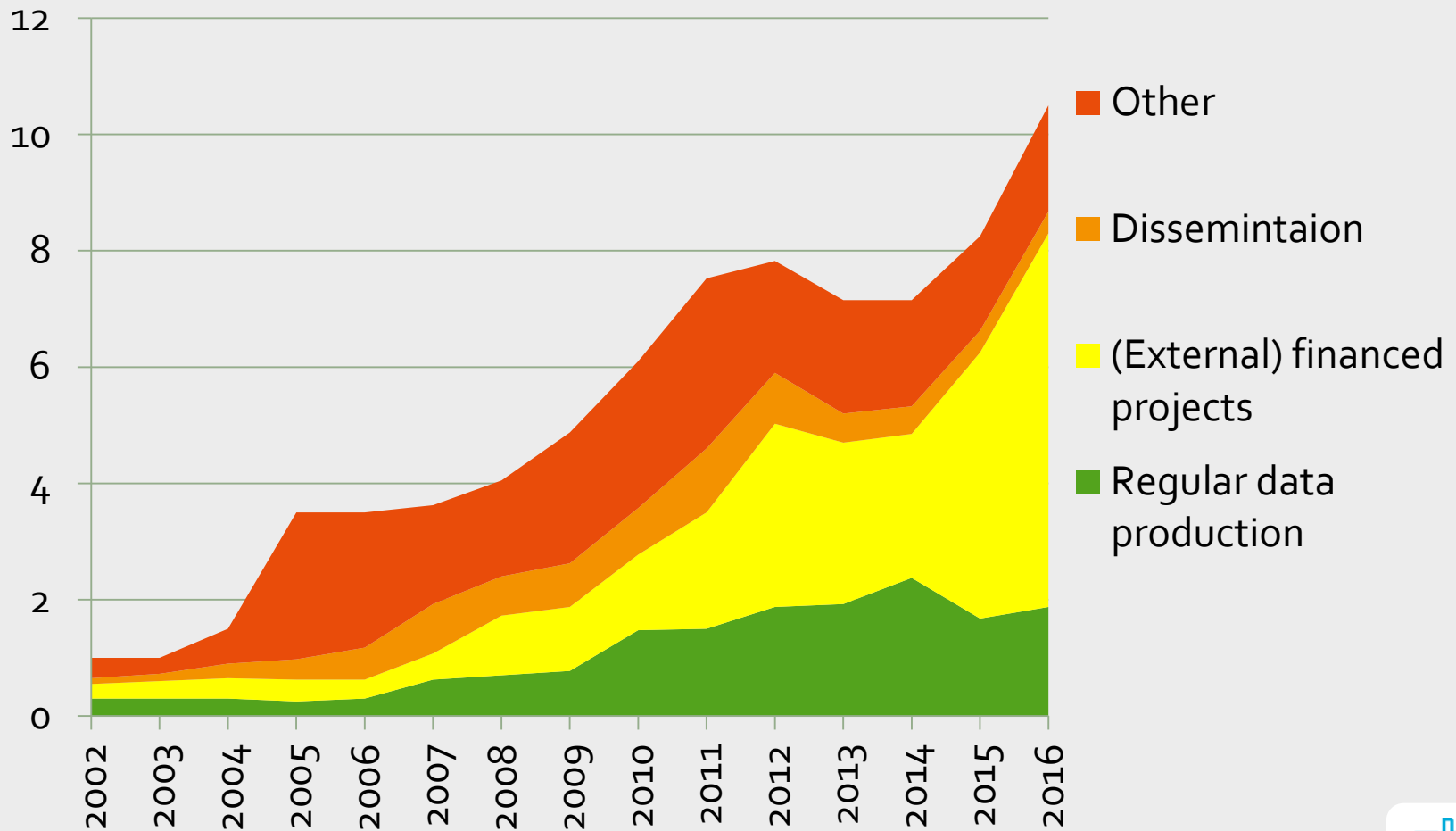
- Supply and demand of the Dutch environmental account
- Main users of the accounts
- Key policy demand areas
  - Energy transition
  - Circular economy / resource efficiency
- Conclusions

# Dutch Environmental accounts – decomposition of the work

2016



# FTE at Statistics NL working on SEEA



# Main users of the Dutch Environmental accounts

- **Policy makers:** ministries of economic affairs, environment and infrastructure
- **Research institutes:** Netherlands environmental assessment agency (PBL), National water institute, Energy research centre, universities etc.
- **Business:** Water producers, producers for environmental technology, branch organisations etc.
- **Eurostat**
  - Legal base for environmental accounting

# National environmental policies

- Green growth
- Circular economy
- Natural capital
- Energy transition
- Climate policy



# Energy transition

## Energy Agreement for Sustainable Growth (2013)

- Agreement concluded by the government together with employers, trade unions, environmental organisations and others.
- Some key targets:
  - 1) By 2020, 14% of all energy will be generated from renewable sources, rising to 16% by 2023
  - 2) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050
  - 3) create at least 90,000 additional full-time equivalents from 2014 to 2020.
- Several policies have been put in place.



# Demand for data and indicators

## Physical data:

- Energy production / capacity
- Data on energy saving activities
- Data on emissions

## Monetary data:

- Energy prices
- Energy subsidies
- Data on investments
- International trade data
- Data on the amount of fte, production value and value added of energy related activities

→ Monitoring physical and economic data

→ Data input for modelling to do projections for the future 8





# How can SEEA meet this data demand ?

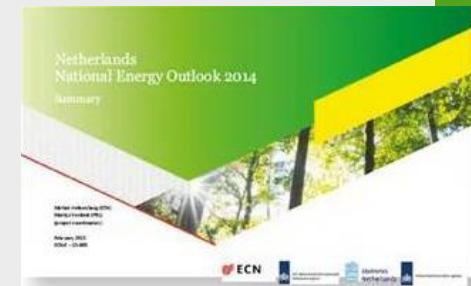
## Radar for sustainable energy (2011-2014)

- Developed for Ministry of Economic Affairs
- Supply side of renewable energy and energy saving and related products → part of the **EGSS** (CReMA13)
- Data on employment, value added, production, exports

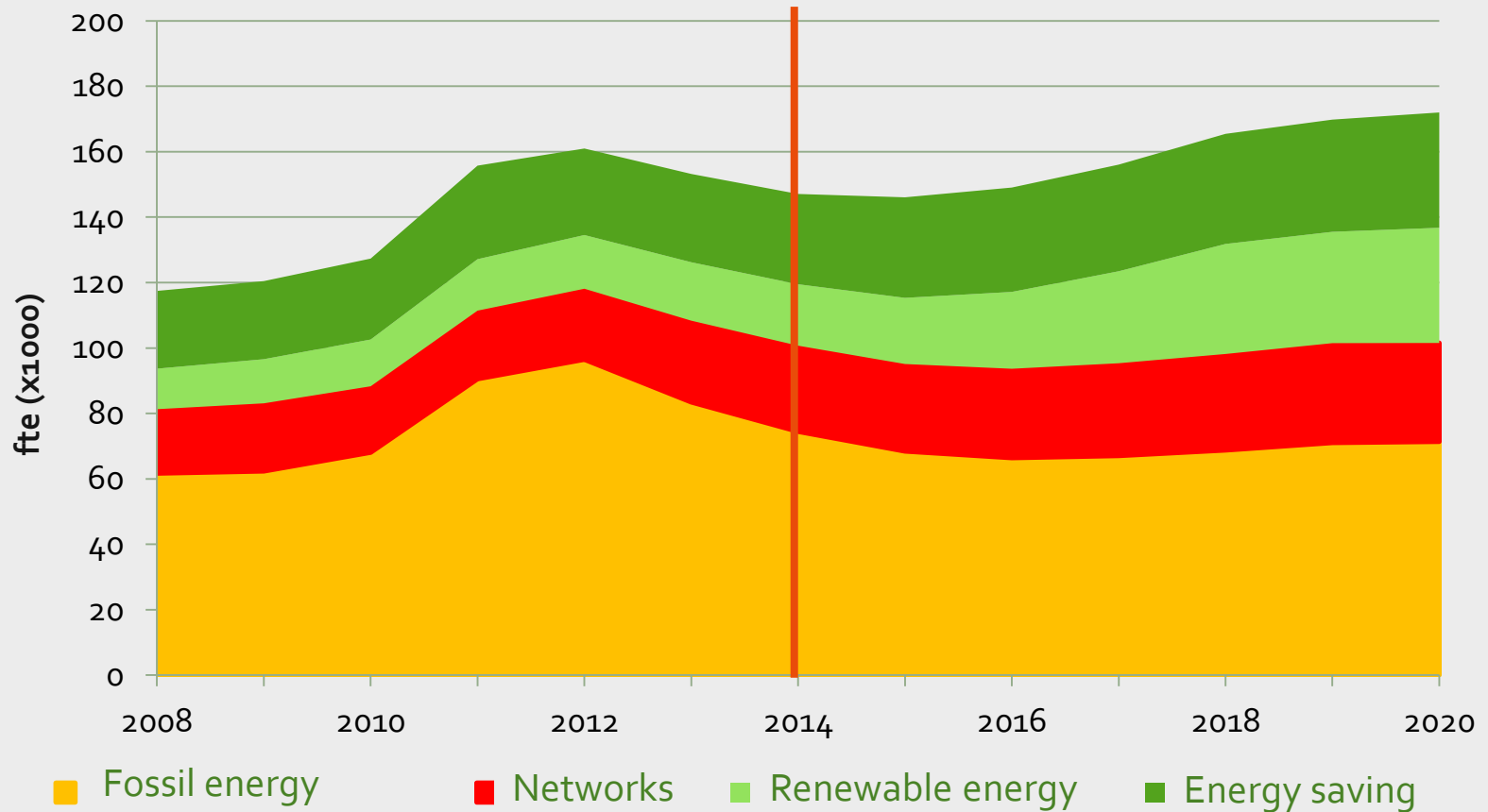


## National energy outlook (2014-2016)

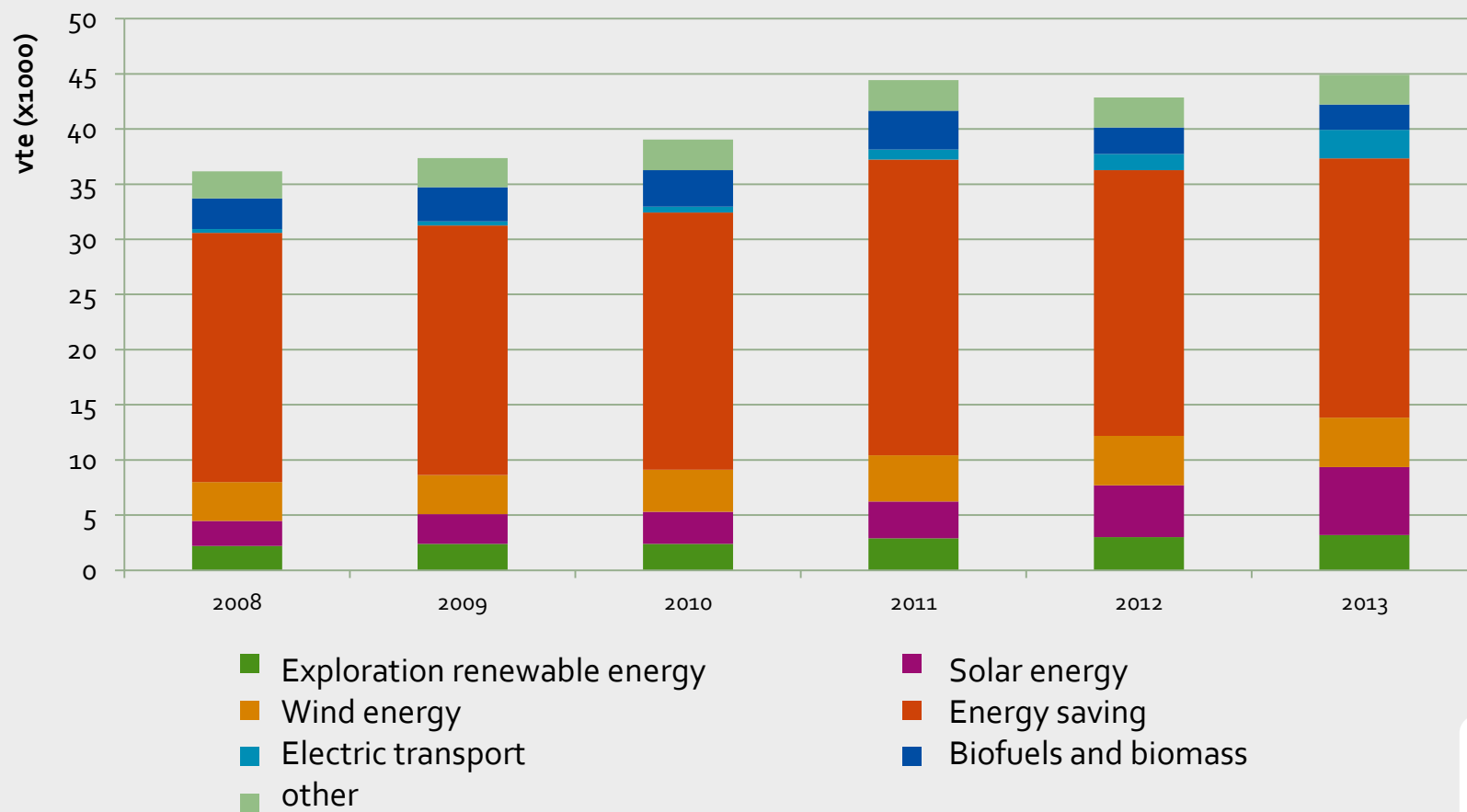
- Joint publication of Statistics Netherlands, Energy Research Centre (ECN), the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL)
- Data developed for the Radar serves as input for monitoring the economic targets and the scenario analyses



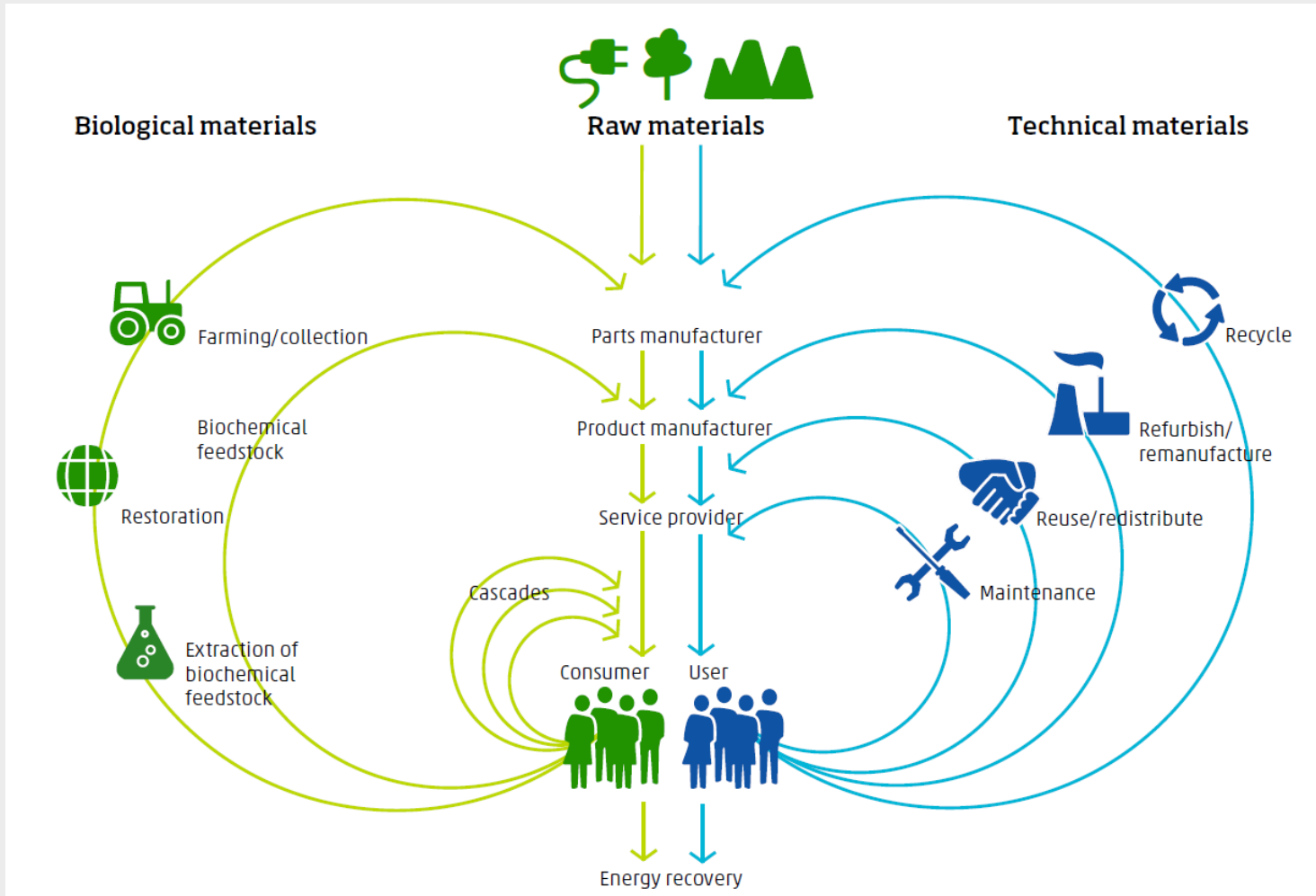
# Employment energy-related activities



# Employment renewable energy and energy saving activities



# Circular economy



# Policies for the circular economy

- European commission (Closing the loop - An EU action plan for the Circular Economy)
- 2011: National resource policy
- 2016: National Programme for circular economy
  - 'Dutch economy 100 % circular' in 2050
  - National resource agreement
  - Monitoring important.....

# Demand for data and indicators

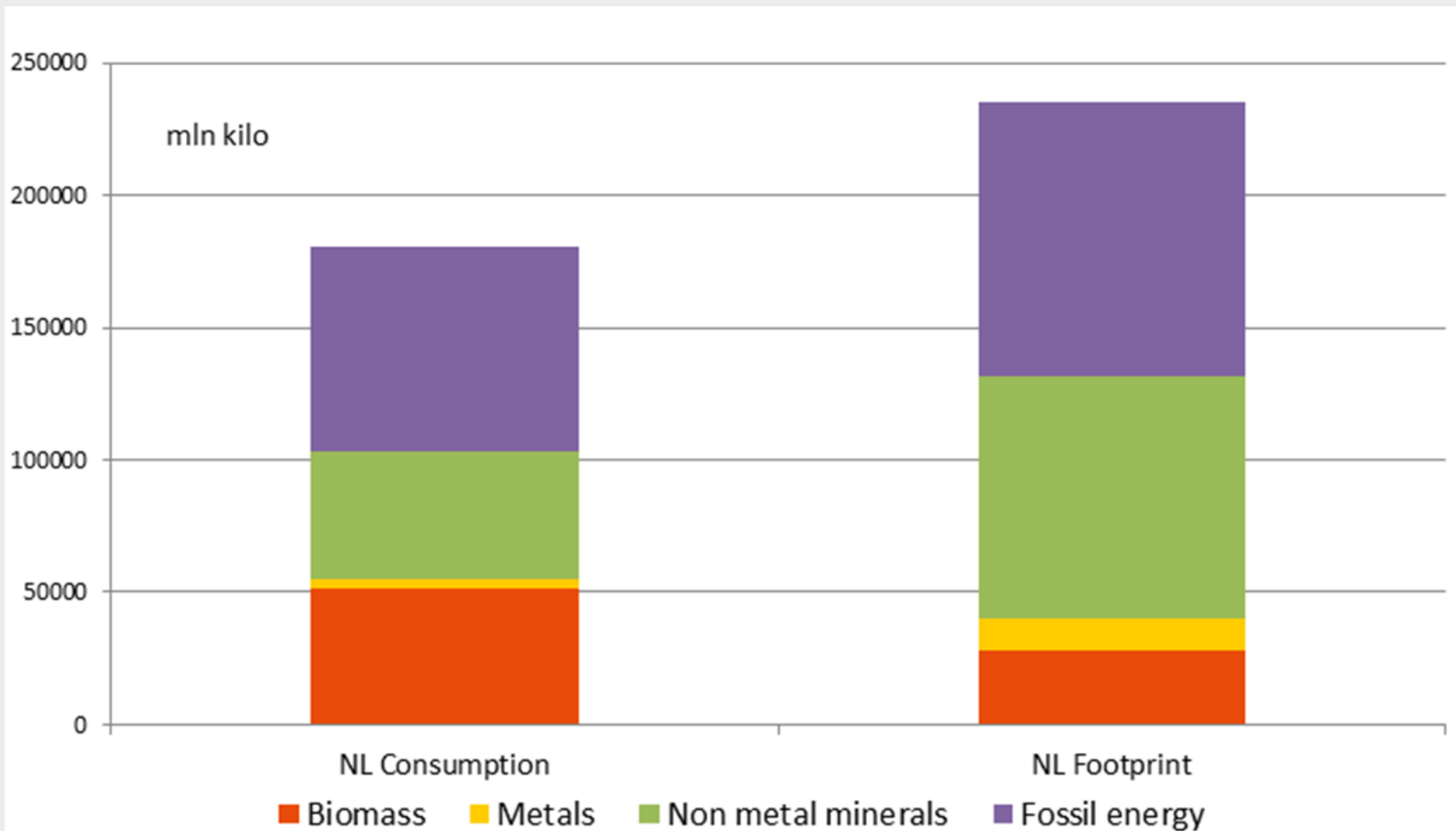
- Physical flows for the economy
  - Total use of raw materials,
  - Material use intensities,
  - Recycling, re-use
  - Import dependencies
- Material footprints
- Micro data analysis
- Regional data
- Economic significance of CE
- Biobased economy
- Material stocks in the economy

# How can SEEA meet this data demand ?

## Material flow monitor

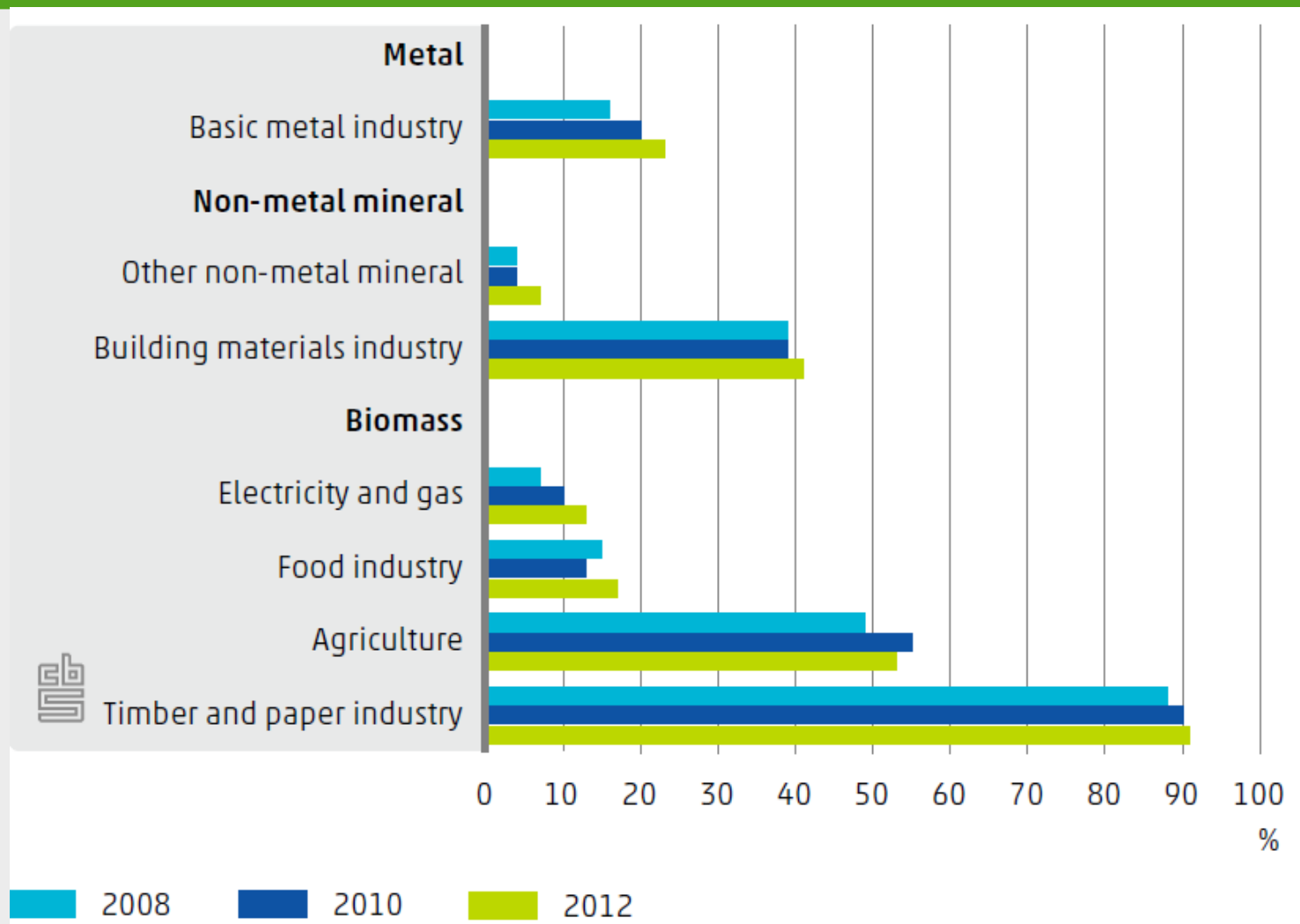
- Developed for Ministry of Economic Affairs
- Detailed physical flow accounts (SUTs) for 2008, 2010, 2012 en 2014
- Identification of key policy relevant indicators
- Extensions: Country of origin of imported and exported products, levels of production, water accounts
- Footprint analysis based on multiregional input output analysis

# Consumption of materials and footprint





# Share of recycled raw material, type by industry



# Conclusions

- Increasing demand for data from the environmental accounts
- Demand directly related to key national environmental policy themes