Policy applications of SEEA in the Netherlands

Sjoerd Schenau

Statistics Netherlands

Content

- Environmental accounts in the Netherlands
- Main users of the accounts
- Key policy demand areas
  - →Energy transition
  - →Circular economy / resource efficiency
- Conclusions

Statistics Netherlands

Two offices → The Hague
Two offices → Heerlen

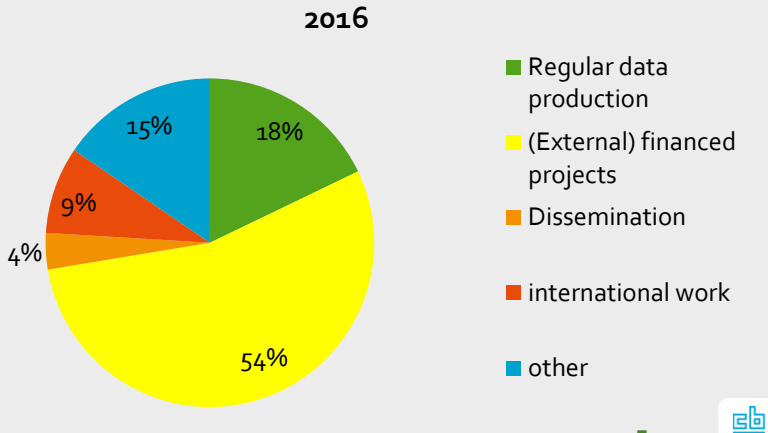
Ca. 2000 fte

Mission Statistics Netherlands:
'To compile and publish undisputed, coherent, current statistical information that is relavant for the society, policy makers and science.

Organisation of the environmental accounts

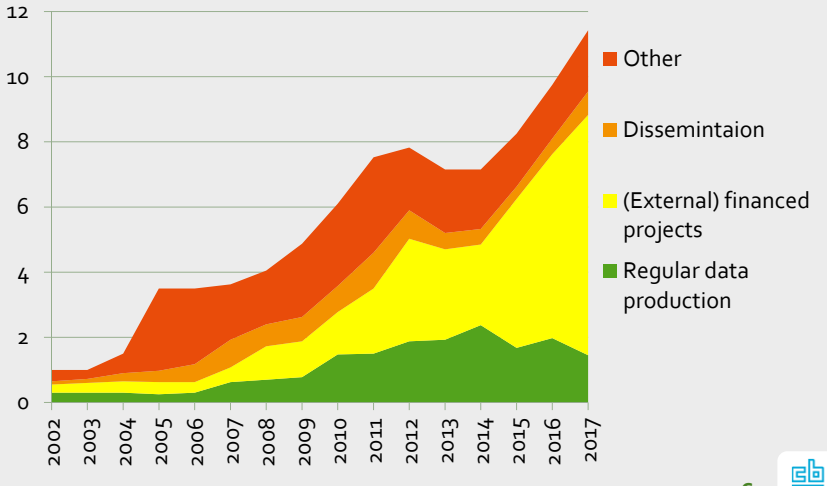
- Department of National accounts: ca. 90 fte
- Environmental accounts: 11 fte (2017)
- Activities: aquisition, development, compilation, publication
- **No surveys:** integration of existing statistics and accounts

Dutch Environmental accounts – decomposition of the work



5

FTE at Statistics NL working on SEEA



6

Present status

Physical flow accounts and hybrid accounts

- Energy accounts
- Water flow accounts
- Material flow accounts
- Air emission accounts
- Water emission accounts
- Waste accounts

Asset accounts

- Subsoil accounts for natural gas and crude oil

Monetary accounts

- Environmental protection expenditure
- Environmental taxes and subsidies
- Emission permits for CO_2
- Environmental goods and service sector

7

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

8

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

11

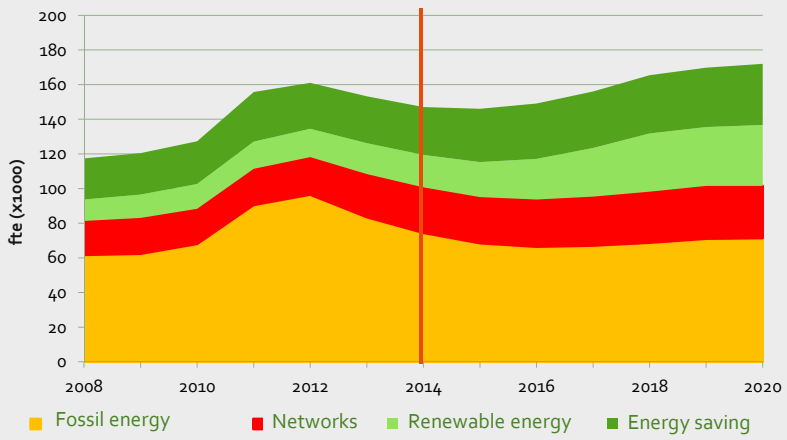
How can SEEA meet this data demand ?

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

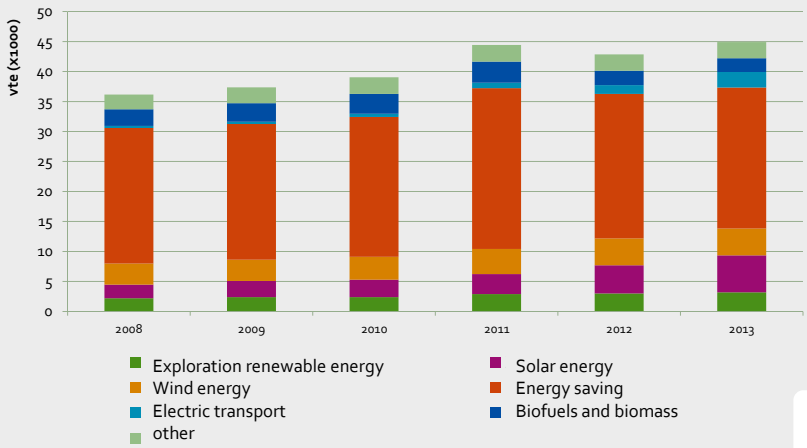
12

Employment energy-related activities

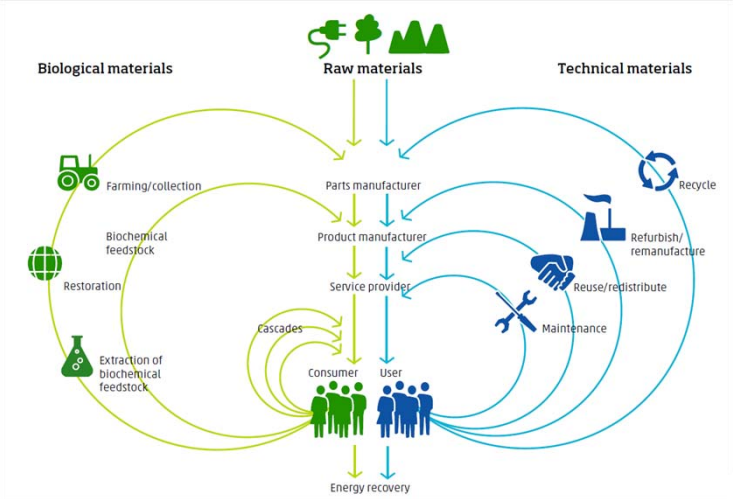


13

Employment renewable energy and energy saving activities



Circular economy



15

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…..

16

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

17

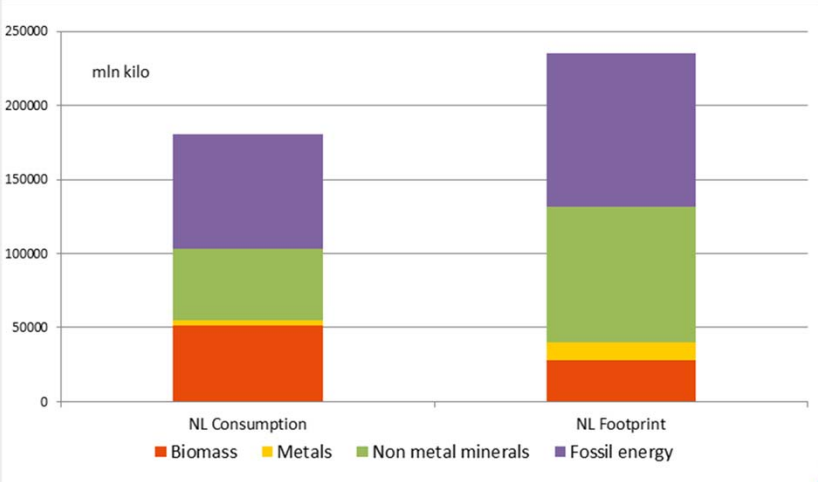
How can SEEA meet this data demand ?

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

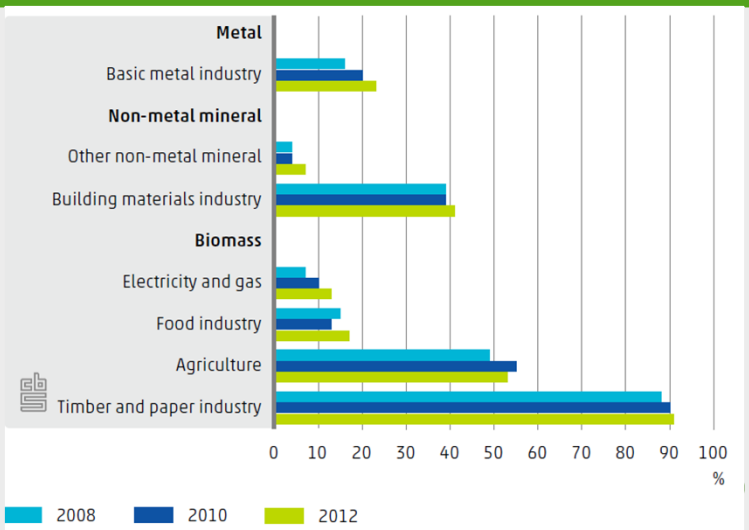
18

Consumption of materials and footprint



19

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

21