



Using SEEA for policies on climate change and sustainable finance

Summary Session 4

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Policies helped by SEEA analytic strengths

- 25 indicators to follow climate change *in Luxembourg*: energy, taxation, public finances, emissions: SEEA as a combination tool
- Global reports on emissions in 2020 aren't a reliable guide to the impacts of Covid-19 *on New Zealand's* emissions due to over half emissions from primary industries
- Useful way of tracking the impact of recovery spending
- Could enable more efficient operation of the ETS
- Help monitor progress towards achieving emissions budgets
- Provide a more timely basis for 'fine tuning' investments and climate change policies
- Puts emissions reporting on a similar level to GDP (timing and prominence)

Mexico – carbon storage and sequestration

- Climate change and a global negative externality.
- National Determined Contributions (NDC).
- Monetary valuation of “carbon services” consistent with climate change policies.
- Relevance to consider carbon storage and sequestration.
- Monetary Value is very sensitive to climate policies.
- Monetary valuation of Ecosystem Services are related with economic, social factors and public policies.

Conclusions

- What can the statistical community bring as a benefit. How to make sure to add to the communication and not be perceived as competition?
- User perspectives?
- User outreach?
- Quicker estimates are possible and gives topics more visibility
- Combination with other statistics on economy and social factors: broader interest/
- Useful to drill down for analytic purposes and give education to many different users
- Thus: more visibility, both on macro and meso scale. New insights in how drivers and responses work