

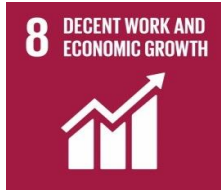
Measuring Resource Efficiency in the SDGs

With a focus on material flows and fossil fuel subsidies

The role of UN Environment

- UN Environment is the custodian for 7 indicators under Goal 12 of the SDGs.
- Many of these indicators are 'policy indicators'; however, Goal 12 does include a number of statistical indicators related to resource efficiency.

Status of work

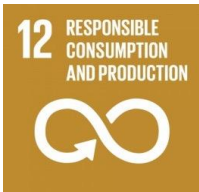
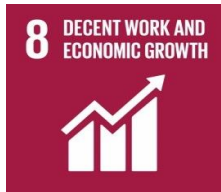


Sustainable consumption and production, including material flow accounts, chemicals and wastes, environmental policy, food waste and fossil fuels.

Methodologies and pilot testing are currently rolling out over the next 6-12 months:

- **Material flow accounts** (8.4.1, 8.4.2, 12.2.1, 12.2.2) tell us about the resource extraction and use of an economy. It covers 4 main sub-topics biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores and non-metallic minerals.
- **Fossil fuel subsidies** (12.c.1) provide advice to countries on compiling and using information based on the price gap approach or a direct costing of policies.
- **Corporate Sustainability Reporting** (12.6.1) currently working to define what are the elements needed for a CSR report depending on company size and how we can provide guidance on compiling reports at the national level.

Status of work



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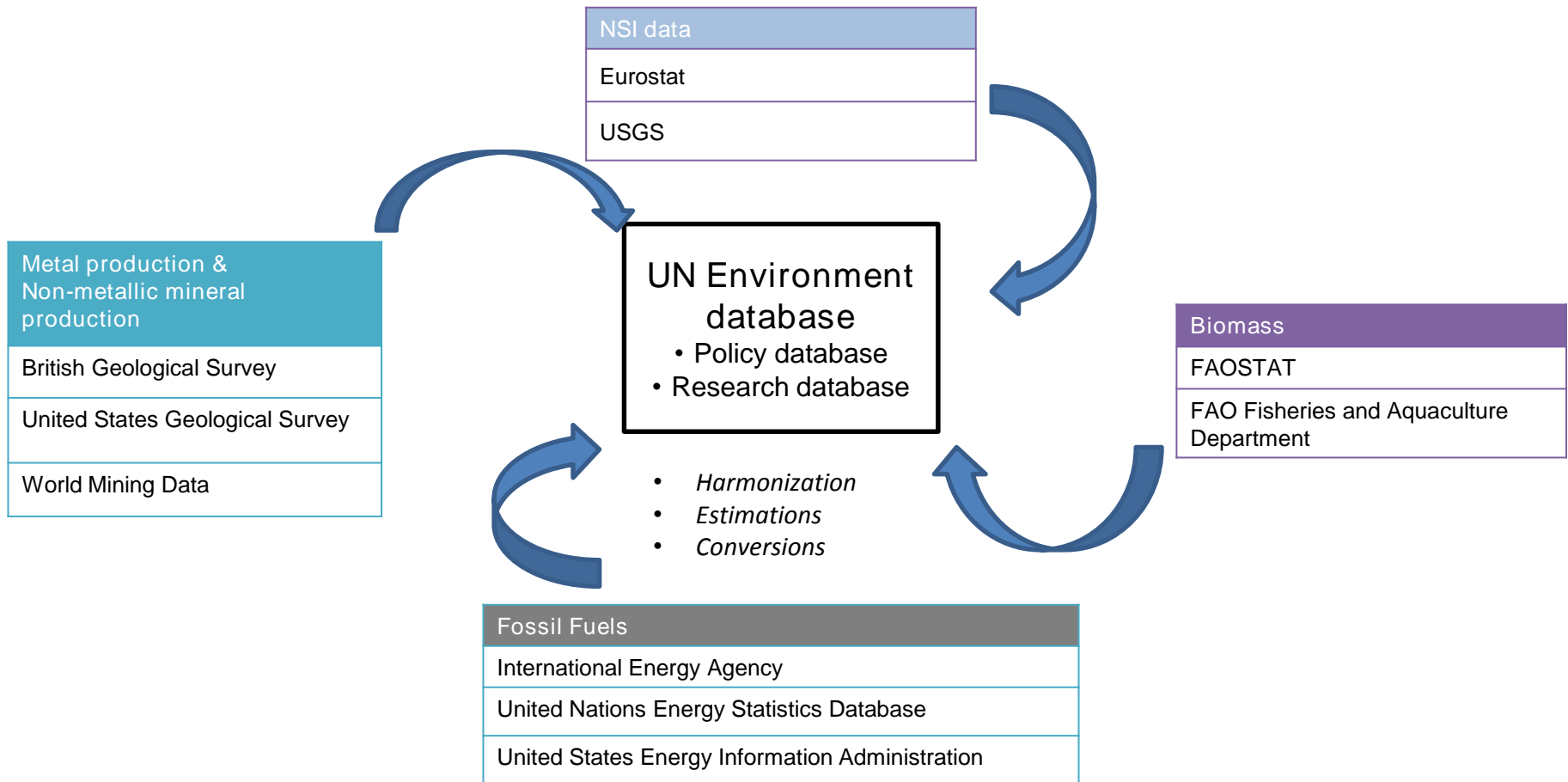
Methodologies and pilot testing are currently rolling out over the next 6-12 months:

- ***Chemicals and wastes statistics:*** (12.4.1, 12.4.2 and 12.5.1; also linked to 11.6.1): The final methodology on 12.4.1 is based on BRS reporting transmission rates. For the recycling rate and hazardous waste generation and disposal we are just getting started in trying to develop a standardized methodology.
- UN Environment is working with FAO on measuring food waste and loss.
- The other indicators under this goal are policy process indicators.

UN Environment Global Raw Material data

- Aim: to provide one harmonised global reference dataset on material extraction and trade (including for SDG reporting)
- For use by wide range of stakeholders, e.g. policy makers, civil society organisations, scientists
- Coverage:
 - 191 countries, 1970-2017
 - Policy database: material categories: biomass, metal ores, non-metallic minerals and fossil fuels
 - Research database: 64 material categories

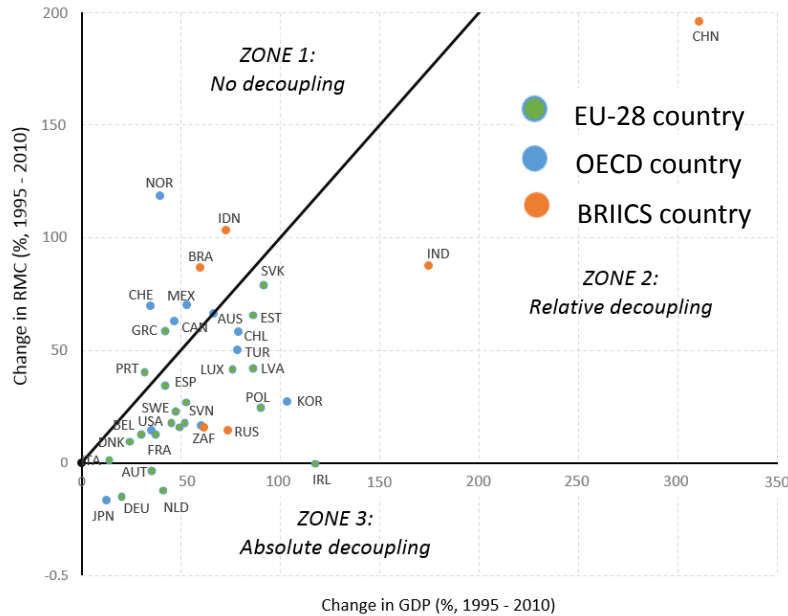
Raw Material data sources



Raw Material Data on UNEPLive.org

The screenshot shows the UNEPLive.org website with the following elements:

- Navigation menu: Science and data for people, Assessments, World Data, Sustainable Development Goals, Get Involved, Log In.
- Search bar: SEARCH
- Category tiles: ASSESSMENTS, WORLD DATA, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS, GE INVOL.
- Data downloader tool: Note: Click on the headings to expand or collapse the panels. Popular indicator downloads (non-spatial data).
 - Country selection: All, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra.
 - Region selection: All regions, Asia and the Pacific, Central Asia, Europe, SSA region, LDC region, Landlocked Developing Countries (LDC), Least Developed Countries (LDC), N80 group: Australia and New Zealand, N80 group: Central Asia and Southern Asia.
 - Resource efficiency indicators:
 - Domestic material consumption (Total)
 - Material Footprint (Total)
 - Material Footprint (Total) per capita



Resource efficiency

- Domestic material consumption (Total)
- Material Footprint (Total)
- Material Footprint (Total)
- Material Footprint (Total) per capita



Raw Material Next Steps

- UN Environment is developing a global manual on material flow accounting for countries
- The aim is to nationalize the production of material flow accounts and to work with interested countries.
- The manual is being piloted in 4 countries next month. After that UN Environment will accept request from countries interested in this area of work.

Measuring fossil fuel subsidies

- Global estimates of fossil fuel subsidies have been developed by a number of organisations including the OECD, IMF and IEA. Estimates vary from USD 544 billion to USD 2 trillion.

	OECD	IEA	IMF	GSI	UN
Coverage					
<i>Countries</i>	34 OECD member countries & 6 partner countries (incl. some sub-national)	41 countries (primarily emerging & developing)	176 countries	Study dependent	193 UN member states
<i>Time period</i>	2005-2014	2012-2014	2011-2015	Study dependent	2020-2030
Energy carriers⁵					
<i>Petroleum products</i>	√	√ ⁶	√ ⁷ (176 countries)	√	
<i>Coal</i>	√	√	√ (56 countries)	√	
<i>Natural gas</i>	√	√	√ (56 countries)	√	
<i>Electricity</i>	x (unless FF generated)	√ (non-fossil power subsidies excl.)	√ (77 countries)	√	
Type of subsidy					
<i>Producer</i>	√ (incl. General Services Support Estimates)	x	√ (incl. OECD Producer Support Estimates, excl. GSSE)	√ (for specific countries)	√
<i>Consumer</i>	√	√	√	√	√

Fossil fuel subsidies

- UN Environment is proposing two approaches for the SDGs: price gap (consumer subsidies only) and inventory approach (producer subsidies).
- Price gap is estimated using the difference between the global price of fuel (excluding transport costs) and the domestic price.
- OPEC countries have historically has some questions around whether cost of production might be used as opposed to the global price. (The argument for the global price is that a country is losing revenue by selling fuel domestically; however, should this be in the definition of 'subsidy' remains a question.)

Fossil Fuels Next Steps

- UN Environment with the Italian Government is hosting an expert group on this topic on 29 Sept. (We invited Egypt, United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia from the participants that are here.)
- We are also piloting the methodology and conducting workshops in countries to gain feedback.
- Consumer subsidies can be estimated either nationally or globally using the price gap approach for SDG reporting. Producer subsidies would need to be reported by countries.

Thank you



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