Development of NRP in case of SDGs implementation through National Development Strategy

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Second Expert Meeting on Statistics for SDGs
Geneva, 18-19 April 2018

Content

• Slovenian Development Strategy 2030
• Internalisation of SDGs
• Monitoring of SDGs
• National Reporting Platform
Slovenian Development Strategy 2030

the process

• All-inclusive process:
  ministries, state institutions, NGOs, local communities,
  private sector, professional organisations and academia

• National coordinator:
  Government Office for Development and European
  Cohesion Policy (also focal point for Agenda 2030) with
  Horizontal Group and several TF groups (Current
  situation analysis, Measurement framework, Stress
  testing - megatrends, scenarios and disruptors, Long
  term economic policy analysis…)

Slovenian Development Strategy 2030

role of SURS

• SURS member of the Horizontal Group
• Leader and co-ordinator of the TF for the
  Measurement framework
• Methodological support and work on the set of
  monitoring indicators (limited number, quality data, time
  series, international comparability, „leaving no one
  behind“-disaggregation and territorial distribution)
• Communication of leading performance
  indicators
Slovenian Development Strategy 2030
strategic orientations and goals

A high quality of life for all

Goal 1: Healthy and active life
Goal 2: Knowledge and skills for a high quality of life and work
Goal 3: Decent life for all
Goal 4: Culture and language as main factors of national identity
Goal 5: Economic stability
Goal 6: Comparative and socially responsible entrepreneurial and economic environment
Goal 7: Inclusive labour market and high-quality jobs
Goal 8: Low-carbon circular economy
Goal 9: Sustainable natural resource management
Goal 10: Trustworthy legal system
Goal 11: Self-empowered and responsible governance
Goal 12: Effective government and high-quality public services

Internalisation of SDGs
Monitoring of SDGs (1)

- De-centralised reporting system
- SURS responsible only for SDG indicators that are part of national statistical system
- Rest of the indicators responsibility of ministries and agencies
- Strong co-ordination needed

Monitoring of SDGs (2)

- National focal point not SURS but Government Office for Development and ECP
- Working Group for Development Planning:
  - Communication and coordination btw. ministries and government offices for compilation of strategic and implementing documents
  - Inclusion of the SDGs in strategic documents
  - Transfer of information about the importance of Agenda 2030 for individual policies
Monitoring of SDGs (3)

• Working Group for Development Planning (cont.):
  – Track of the progress in implementing SDGs: preparation of Voluntary National Review for HLPF
  – Coordination and distribution of information on SDG indicators (international and national level)
  – Coordination of evaluations of indicator estimations received by custodian agencies
  – National Reporting Platform

National Reporting Platform

• Communication of indicators and monitoring the progress towards SDGs - statistical glance on the SDGs
• Relevance for Slovenia in the context of national and EU policies
• Data, indicators, metadata
• Easy to use and navigate: data in charts and tables, downloads; home page + 2 levels
• Flexible: easy for additions and upgrades
• Tool: CMS Sitefinity; used for other SURS products in the past, well known by developers
NRP Home page

http://www.stat.si/Pages/en/goals

Goals (level 1)

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

- In the EU, use the indicators below for monitoring progress in reducing energy consumption, in securing sustainable energy supply, and in improving access to affordable energy.

- For more information, visit: http://www.stat.si/Pages/en/goals
Indicators (level 2) – cont.

7.2 Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption

Gross final energy consumption from renewable sources is calculated as the sum of gross final electricity consumption from renewable sources, gross final energy consumption from renewable sources for heating and cooling, and final energy consumption from renewable sources in transport.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Share of Renewable Energy</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Sources:**
- **Data source:** INEOS
- **Publishing frequency:** annually
- **Indicator type of publication:** Indicator
- **Data validation period:** previous period
- **Link to data:** https://www.ineos.si
- **Link to methodological explanation:** Guidelines, methodological explanation, quality reports (Theme: Energy, Sub-theme: Energy Production and Consumption)

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**Last update of the data:** 13.12.2017
leadership  cooperation

clear division of roles

statistical level vs policy level

communication  evaluation

steady organisational structure

commitment

integrated approach