

Statistical guidelines to support countries to report on SDG indicator 17.7.1:

Total amount of funding for developing and developed countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

COFOG	Classification of the Functions of Government
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose
COPNI	Classification of the Purposes of Non-profit Institutions
COPP	Classification of Outlays of Producers by Purpose
EGSS	Environmental Goods and Services Sector
ESTs	Environmentally Sound Technologies
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEEA CF	System of Environmental-Economic Accounting Central Framework
SNA	System of National Accounts
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
USD	United States dollar

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1 Introduction

Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs) are technologies that have the potential for significantly improved environmental performance relative to other technologies. ESTs protect the environment, are less polluting, use resources in a sustainable manner, recycle more of their wastes and products, and handle all residual wastes in a more environmentally acceptable way than the technologies for which they are substitutes. ESTs are not just individual technologies. They can also be defined as total systems that include know-how, procedures, goods and services, and equipment, as well as organizational and managerial procedures for promoting environmental sustainability.

Rational environmental management means making the best use of resources to meet basic human needs without destroying the sustaining and regenerative capacity of natural systems. This requires a good understanding of the intersecting elements within the larger frame of development and implies the adoption and use of alternative, environmentally sound development strategies and related technologies. ESTs play an important role to improve efficiency of resources (materials and energy), reduce pollution and waste from different sectors. The importance of ESTs was first emphasized during Rio Earth Summit in 1992 and ever since it has become a major component of international environmental cooperation. Access to ESTs also play a central role in the ground-breaking agreement, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which is an implementing mechanism for the global SDGs. The agreement was reached by the 193 UN Member States.

As the custodian agency for *SDG indicator 17.7.1 "Total amount of funding for developing and developed countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies"*, UNEP has developed statistical guidelines to support countries in calculating and reporting on this indicator. These statistical guidelines explain the definitions, classifications and statistical processes that are needed for reporting on this indicator. It adheres to international statistical standards and provides suggestions on alternative methods in the absence of those at the national level.

From a statistical point of view, ESTs can be considered as an Environmental Goods and Services Sector (EGSS), described in the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting Central Framework (SEEA CF), an international statistical standard adopted in 2012.

1. Countries that have implemented the SEEA EGSS are encouraged to use these results for reporting on ESTs.
2. Recognizing that the level of implementation of the SEEA varies considerably across countries, these guidelines also propose using the System of National Accounts (SNA)¹ data to identify purchases of environmental good and services. The classifications of SNA offer ways to estimate the scope of the purchases of environmental good and services using data that are collected to measure economic performance.

UNEP will be used the collected country data on SDG indicator 17.7.1 for reporting to the [Global SDG Database](#), as this indicator is under UNEP custodianship. The collected data will also be published on the UNEP-World Environment Situation Room (WESR).

¹ This guideline was developed using the System of National Accounts, 2008.

2 ETSs using statistical frameworks and classifications

ESTs can be considered as the **environmental goods and services**, described in the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting Central Framework (SEEA CF) as environmental goods and services sector (EGSS).

The EGSS consists of producers of all environmental goods and services. **Thus, all products that are produced, designed, and manufactured for purposes of environmental protection and resource management are within scope of the EGSS.** This aligns with the intent of the EGSS to provide information on the extent to which the economy may become more environmentally friendly and resource efficient.

The SEEA CF defines the following types of environmental goods and services in scope of the EGSS:

- environmental specific services,
- environmental sole-purpose products,
- adapted goods,
- environmental technologies.

Environmental specific services are environmental protection and resource management specific services produced by economic units for sale or own use. Examples of environmental specific services are waste and wastewater management and treatment services, and energy and water-saving activities. Environmental specific services are those services that have the main purpose of:

- a) Preventing or minimizing pollution, degradation or natural resources depletion (including the production of energy from renewable sources);
- b) Treating and managing pollution, degradation and natural resource depletion;
- c) Repairing damage to air, soil, water, biodiversity and landscapes;
- d) Carrying out other activities such as measurement and monitoring, control, research and development, education, training, information, and communication related to environmental protection or resource management.

Environmental sole-purpose products are goods (durable or non-durable) or services whose use directly serves an environmental protection or resource management purpose and that have no use except for environmental protection or resource management. Examples of these products include catalytic converters, septic tanks (including maintenance services), and the installation of renewable energy production technologies (e.g., solar panels).

Adapted goods are goods that have been specifically modified to be more “environmentally friendly” or “cleaner” and whose use is therefore beneficial for environmental protection or resource management. For the purposes of the EGSS, adapted goods are either:

- a) “Cleaner” goods, which help to prevent pollution or environmental degradation because they are less polluting at the time of their consumption and/or scrapping, compared with equivalent “normal” goods. Equivalent normal goods are goods that provide similar utility except for the impact on the environment. Examples include mercury-free batteries and cars or buses with lower air emissions;
- b) “Resource-efficient” goods, which help to prevent natural resource depletion because they contain fewer natural resources in the production stage (e.g., recycled paper and renewable energy, heat from heat pumps and solar panels); and/or in the use stage (e.g., resource efficient appliances and water-saving devices such as tap filters).

Adapted goods differ from environmental specific services and sole-purpose products because, while they serve an environmental protection or resource management purpose (through being cleaner or

more resource-efficient), these are not the primary reasons for their production (e.g., the primary purpose for manufacturing buses with lower air emissions is transportation).

Environmental technologies are technical processes, installations and equipment (goods), and methods or knowledge (services), whose technical nature or purpose is environmental protection or resource management. Environmental technologies can be classified as either:

- a) End-of-pipe (pollution treatment) technologies, which are mainly technical installations and equipment produced for measurement, control, treatment and restoration/correction of pollution, environmental degradation, and/or resource depletion. Examples include plants within which to treat sewage, equipment for measuring air pollution, and facilities for the containment of high-level radioactive waste;
- b) Integrated (pollution prevention) technologies, which are technical processes, methods or knowledge used in production processes that are less polluting and less resource-intensive than the equivalent “normal” technology used by other producers. Their use is less environmentally harmful than that of relevant alternatives (*European Commission et al., 2014*).

3 Introduction to the data collection questionnaire for reporting on SDG indicator 17.7.1

To collect national data on SDG indicator 17.7.1 from countries and then report them to the Global SDG Database, UNEP developed a Questionnaire on Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs).

The Questionnaire is presented in Excel format and consists of six Excel sheets, three of which are for informational purposes, while the remaining three require national data, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Structure of the Questionnaire on Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs)

Sheet	Title	Status
Contents	Table of Contents	for information
Introduction	Introduction and Rationale	for information
Methodology	Definitions, Methodology and Steps to follow	for information
Table E1	Production of Environmental Goods and Services, based on SEEA CF	to fill in
Table Set E2	Purchases of Environmental Goods and Services, based on SNA	to fill in
Table E3	Supplementary Information Sheet	to fill in

4 Table E1: Production of Environmental Goods and Services, based on SEEA CF

Table E1 “Production of Environmental Goods and Services, based on SEEA CF” of the Questionnaire on Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs) requests to provide national data only on one indicator: **Output of environmental goods and services: Total environmental goods and services produced** in million USD at current prices.

Total environmental goods and services produced include all products that were produced, designed and manufactured for purposes of environmental protection and resource management during the reporting year.

It is important to note that most EGSS producers also produce a range of other goods and services and therefore the production of environmental goods and services may be only a relatively small component of their total output.

According to the 2024 Global Assessment of Environmental-Economic Accounting and Supporting Statistics², 43 out of 94 responding countries compiled environmental goods and services accounts over the past five years (*Statistical Commission, 56th session, 2025*). Some countries or regions published the detailed methodology to support the implementation of environmental goods and services accounts at the national level, notably the latest edition of Eurostat: [*Environmental goods and services sector accounts, Practical Guide, 2016 edition*](#).

Box 1. Indicative compendium of environmental goods and services covered by European Union Regulation

- Organic agricultural (plant and livestock) and aquaculture products and supporting services
- Fuel wood; other wood when complying with sustainability measures
- Rehabilitation of mining sites services
- Drainage water capturing services to prevent groundwater contamination
- Electric and more resource efficient transport equipment; exhaust pipes and their parts (also particles filters)
- Instruments, machinery and apparatus for analysis of pollutants, filtering or purifying gases and liquid
- Septic tanks, perforated buckets and similar articles used to filter water at the entrance to drains; pumps for use in wastewater treatment, vehicles for wastewater collection and sewer cleaning, activated carbon for water-filtering purposes
- Tubes and pipes for wastewater treatment plants as well as for water management
- Sacks and bags for replacing plastic bags; bins, boxes, containers and other receptacles for storing and transporting waste; boards, blocks and similar articles of vegetable fibre, straw or wood waste, agglomerated with mineral binders; incinerators and machinery for waste treatment (e.g. used at landfilling sites)
- Lead containers for radioactive waste
- Maintenance and repair services for reducing water losses
- Specific equipment for the production of energy from renewable sources: e.g. storage systems for biogas, wood fired boilers and other appliances, solar panels and photovoltaic cells, hydraulic turbines and water wheels, wind turbines
- Biofuels
- Charcoal when complying with sustainability measures
- Goods for thermal and noise insulation mainly in buildings: e.g. cork products, windows with three insulating layers, insulation materials for facades, roofs and other elements of buildings such as materials made of glass fibre, rock wool, cellulose, polymers and polyurethane and others
- Reconditioned wooden containers
- Specific equipment produced for environmental protection and resource management products: e.g. thermostats for heating and cooling regulation, thermostatic valves, heat pumps, condensing boilers, solar water heaters
- Discharge lamps as low pressure lamps (e.g. compact fluorescent lamps) and the most efficient domestic appliances
- Reclaimed rubber in primary forms or in plates, sheets or strip, bio-plastic sacks and bags
- Machinery for metal recovery
- Maintenance, repair and installation services for environmental goods
- Electricity, gas and heat from renewable sources
- Desalinated water and collected rainwater; maintenance of water mains for reducing water losses

² The Global Assessment is an annual survey conducted by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) under the auspices of the United Nations Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting (UNCEEA) to monitor the progress made in the implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA).

- Sewerage services: e.g. collecting, transporting and treating wastewater, operation, maintenance and cleaning of sewer systems
- Collection, treatment and disposal services for non-hazardous and hazardous waste
- Nuclear waste treatment and disposal services
- Materials recovery services; secondary raw materials
- Remediation and clean-up services for soil, groundwater and surface water
- Remediation and clean-up services for air
- Other remediation and specialised pollution control services
- Low energy consumption and passive buildings and energetic refurbishment of existing buildings
- Maintenance and repair of water networks
- Wastewater and waste treatment plants and sewage systems
- Renewable energy power plants including installation of photovoltaic panels
- Noise insulation works
- Engineering and architectural services for low energy consumption and passive buildings and energetic refurbishment of existing buildings
- Engineering and architectural services for renewable energy projects
- Engineering and architectural services for water, wastewater and waste management projects
- Technical inspection services of road transport vehicles regarding air emissions
- R&D services for environmental protection and resource management
- Environmental consulting services
- Public litter and collection of garbage from the street
- Administration services for environmental protection and resource management purposes
- Training services in environmental protection and resource management
- Environmental services furnished by membership organisation
- Nature reserve services including wildlife preservation

Source: *Environmental goods and services sector accounts. Practical Guide. 2016 edition (Eurostat, 2016).*

The SEEA CF highlights that all variables of the EGSS are measured following standard national accounts conventions and principles. If a country uses an approach to calculate the production of environmental goods and services that differs from the EGSS tables but is consistent with SNA principles, reporting is also encouraged.

5 Table Set E2: Purchases of Environmental Goods and Services, based on SNA

Recognizing that the level of implementation of the SEEA varies considerably across countries, these guidelines also propose using the System of National Accounts (SNA) data to identify purchases of environmental goods and services through filling in Table Set E2 of the Questionnaire on Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs).

Total purchases of environmental goods and services include all environmental goods and services, used within the national economy during the reporting year. The national data should be provided in USD million at current prices.

The classifications of SNA offer ways to estimate the scope of the environmental goods and services using data that are collected to measure economic performance. Therefore, Table Set E2 requests data on environmental expenditures by economic agents, from SNA, using functional classifications, such as:

- Classification of Outlays of Producers by Purpose (COPP);
- Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG);
- Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP);
- Classification of the Purposes of Non-profit Institutions (COPNI).

Further description of the functional classifications in relation to environmental areas is provided in the Annex to these guidelines.

Table 1. Purchases of Environmental Goods and Services adapted from SNA's Use Table according to COPP, COFOG, COICOP, and COPNI

Note: the grayed-out cells are not to be filled out.

	Inter- mediate consump- tion (P2)	Individual consump- tion expen- diture (P31)	Collective consump- tion expen- diture (P32)	Capital formation (P5)	Exports of goods and services (P6)	Total Use
Purchases of environmental goods and services (= by COOP + COFOG + COICOP + COPNI) <i>Of which:</i>						
Purchases of environmental goods and services by COPP 1999:						
03.1 Outlays on protection of ambient air and climate						
03.2 Outlays on wastewater management						
03.3 Outlays on waste management						
03.4 Outlays on protection of soil and groundwater						
03.5 Outlays on noise and vibration abatement						
03.6 Outlays on protection of biodiversity and landscape						
03.7 Outlays on environmental protection n.e.c.						
Purchases of environmental goods and services by COFOG 1999:						
05.1 Waste management						
05.2 Waste water management						
05.3 Pollution abatement						
05.4 Protection of biodiversity and landscape						
05.5 R&D Environmental protection						
05.6 Environmental protection n.e.c.						
Purchases of environmental goods and services by COICOP 2018:						
14.6.3 Environmental protection (S)						
Purchases of environmental goods and services by COPNI 1999:						
08.1 Environmental protection services						
08.2 R&D Environmental protection						

Source: UNEP based on COPP, COFOG, COICOP, and COPNI.

The column titles in Table 2, which is a summary of Table Set E2 of the Questionnaire on Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs), describe the transactions from SNA's Use Table. To fill in Table 2, the following information is required: Intermediate consumption (P2); Individual consumption expenditure (P31); Collective consumption expenditure (P32); Capital formation (P5); and Exports of goods and services (P6) from SNA. The SNA 2008 defines these categories as:

- **Intermediate consumption (P2):** Intermediate consumption consists of the value of the goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production, excluding fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as consumption of fixed capital.
- **Individual consumption expenditure (P31):** Household actual final consumption consists of the consumption goods and services acquired by individual households.
- **Collective consumption expenditure (P32):** Final consumption expenditure of government can be derived as the value of all types of output of general government, less the value of output for own account capital formation, less the value of sales of goods and services at both economically insignificant prices and at economically significant prices, plus the value of goods and services purchased from market producers for delivery to households free or at economically insignificant prices.
- **Capital formation (P5):** Gross fixed capital formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain specified expenditure on services that adds to the value of non-produced assets.
- **Exports of goods and services (P6):** The external account of goods and services is shown at the same level as the production account for institutional sectors. Imports of goods and services are a resource for the rest of the world, exports are a use. Imports and exports of goods are recorded in the SNA at border values. Total imports and exports of goods are valued free-on-board (FOB, that is, at the exporter's customs frontier) (*European Commission et al., 2009*).

Note: the indicator "Total amount of funding for developing and developed countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies (ESTs)" is estimated at the national level and for that reason, we do not collect information on exports. If this is present in the data, it must be subtracted, not to overestimate the country efforts.

Annex

For reference and guidance, a description of the functional classifications in part of environment-related area is provided below.

The tables below show extracts of the environmental purposes described in the Classification of the Outlays of Producers According to Purpose (COPP); the Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG); the Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP), and the Classification of the Purposes of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (COPNI). These classifications are used to classify information underlying the System of National Accounts.

Table 3: Classification of the outlays of producers according to purpose (COPP 1999): Outlays on environmental protection

Code	Description
Division 03	Outlays on environmental protection
Group 03.1	Outlays on protection of ambient air and climate
Class 03.1.0	Outlays on protection of ambient air and climate - Outlays on prevention of air pollution through in-process modifications, treatment of exhaust gases and ventilated air, etc.
Group 03.2	Outlays on waste water management
Class 03.2.0	Outlays on waste water management - Outlays on prevention of water pollution through in-process modifications, sewerage networks, waste water treatment, treatment of cooling water, etc.
Group 03.3	Outlays on waste management
Class 03.3.0	Outlays on waste management - Outlays on prevention of waste production through in-process modifications, collection and transport of waste, treatment and disposal of hazardous waste, etc.
Group 03.4	Outlays on protection of soil and groundwater
Class 03.4.0	Outlays on protection of soil and groundwater - Outlays on prevention of pollutant infiltration, decontamination, etc.
Group 03.5	Outlays on noise and vibration abatement
Class 03.5.0	Outlays on noise and vibration abatement - Outlays on prevention of noise and vibration from road and rail traffic, air traffic noise, industrial process noise, etc.
Group 03.6	Outlays on protection of biodiversity and landscape
Class 03.6.0	Outlays on protection of biodiversity and landscape - Outlays on protection of nature and landscape (species, habitats, erosion protection, coastal protection, dune stabilization, protection against avalanches, fire protection, etc.).
Group 03.7	Outlays on environmental protection n.e.c.
Class 03.7.0	Outlays on environmental protection n.e.c. - Outlays on other environmental protection activities, general administration of environmental affairs, etc.

Source: Classification of the Outlays of Producers According to Purpose 1999 (United Nations, 2000).

Table 4: Classification of the functions of government (COFOG 1999): Environmental protection

Code	Description
Division 05	Environmental protection
Group 05.1	Waste management This group covers collection, treatment and disposal of waste. Waste collection includes sweeping of streets, squares, paths, markets, public gardens, parks, etc.; collection of all types of waste, whether selective by type of product or undifferentiated covering all waste, and their transport to place of treatment or discharge. Waste treatment includes any method or process designed to change the physical, chemical or biological character or composition of any waste so as to neutralize it, to render it non-hazardous, to make it safer for transport, to make it amenable for recovery or storage or to reduce it in volume. Waste disposal includes final placement of waste for which no further use is foreseen by landfill, containment, underground disposal, dumping at sea or any other relevant disposal method.
Class 05.1.0	Waste management (CS)
Group 05.2	Waste water management This group covers sewage system operation and waste water treatment. Sewage system operation includes management and construction of the system of collectors, pipelines, conduits and pumps to evacuate any waste water (rainwater, domestic and other available waste water) from the points of generation to either a sewage treatment plant or to a point where waste water is discharged to surface water. Waste water treatment includes any mechanical, biological or advanced process to render waste water fit to meet applicable environment standards or other quality norms.
Class 05.2.0	Waste water management (CS)
Group 05.3	Pollution abatement This group covers activities relating to ambient air and climate protection, soil and groundwater protection, noise and vibration abatement and protection against radiation. These activities include construction, maintenance and operation of monitoring systems and stations (other than weather stations); construction of noise embankments, hedges and other anti-noise facilities including the resurfacing of sections of urban highways or railways with noise reducing surfaces; measures to clean pollution in water bodies; measures to control or prevent the emissions of greenhouse gases and pollutants that adversely affect the quality of the air; construction, maintenance and operation of installations for the decontamination of polluted soils and for the storage of pollutant products; transportation of pollutant products.
Class 05.3.0	Pollution abatement (CS)
Group 05.4	Protection of biodiversity and landscape This group covers activities relating to the protection of fauna and flora species (including the reintroduction of extinct species and the recovery of species menaced by extinction), the protection of habitats (including the management of natural parks and reserves) and the protection of landscapes for their aesthetic values (including the reshaping of damaged landscapes for the purpose of strengthening their aesthetic value and the rehabilitation of abandoned mines and quarry sites).
Class 05.4.0	Protection of biodiversity and landscape (CS)
Group 05.5	R&D Environmental protection Applied research is original investigation undertaken in order to acquire new knowledge, but directed primarily towards a specific practical aim or objective. Environmental protection in this case. Experimental development is systematic work, drawing on existing knowledge gained from research and practical experience, that is directed to producing new materials, products and devices; to installing new processes, systems and services; or to improving substantially those already produced or installed.
Class 05.5.0	R&D Environmental protection (CS)
Group 05.6	Environmental protection n.e.c. Administration, management, regulation, supervision, operation and support of activities such as formulation, administration, coordination and monitoring of overall policies, plans,

	programmes and budgets for the promotion of environmental protection; preparation and enforcement of legislation and standards for the provision of environmental protection services; production and dissemination of general information, technical documentation and statistics on environmental protection.
Class 05.6.0	Environmental protection n.e.c. (CS)

Source: *Classification of the Functions of Government 1999 (United Nations, 2000)*.

Table 5: *Classification of individual consumption according to purpose (COICOP 2018): Environmental protection*

Code	Description	Correspondence with COICOP 1999
Division 14	Individual consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households	
Group 14.6	Other services	
Class 14.6.3	Environmental protection (S)	Class 13.6.3 Environmental protection (S)
Subclass 14.6.3.0	Environmental protection (S) - The same function is covered under COPNI classes 08.1.0 and 08.2.0. See Table 6 below.	

Source: *Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose 2018 and 1999 (United Nations, 2023)*.

Table 6: *Classification of the purpose of non-profit institutions serving households (COPNI 1999): Environmental protection*

Code	Description
Division 08	Environmental protection
Group 08.1	Environmental protection services
Class 08.1.0	Environmental protection services This class covers the following nonprofit institutions serving households: - organizations set up to prevent or remedy damage to the environment; - associations that seek to protect wild animals or preserve particular species of animals, birds, fish, insects etc.; - organizations that seek to preserve forests, wet-lands and areas of natural beauty. Excludes: political parties mainly concerned with environment issues (07.1.0); associations that seek to prevent cruelty to domesticated animals (09.1.0).
Group 08.2	R&D Environmental protection
Class 08.2.0	R&D Environmental protection This class covers the following nonprofit institutions serving households: - organizations that undertake applied research and experimental development on subjects related to environmental protection and trust funds and charitable organizations set up to finance such activities.

Source: *Classification of the Purposes of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households 1999 (United Nations, 2000)*.

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