

System of Environmental Economic Accounting



System of
Environmental
Economic
Accounting

OVERVIEW OF THE SEEA AND ITS APPLICATIONS

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Content

- Why environmental-economic accounting?
- Advancing environmental-economic accounting
- Applications of the SEEA – an example

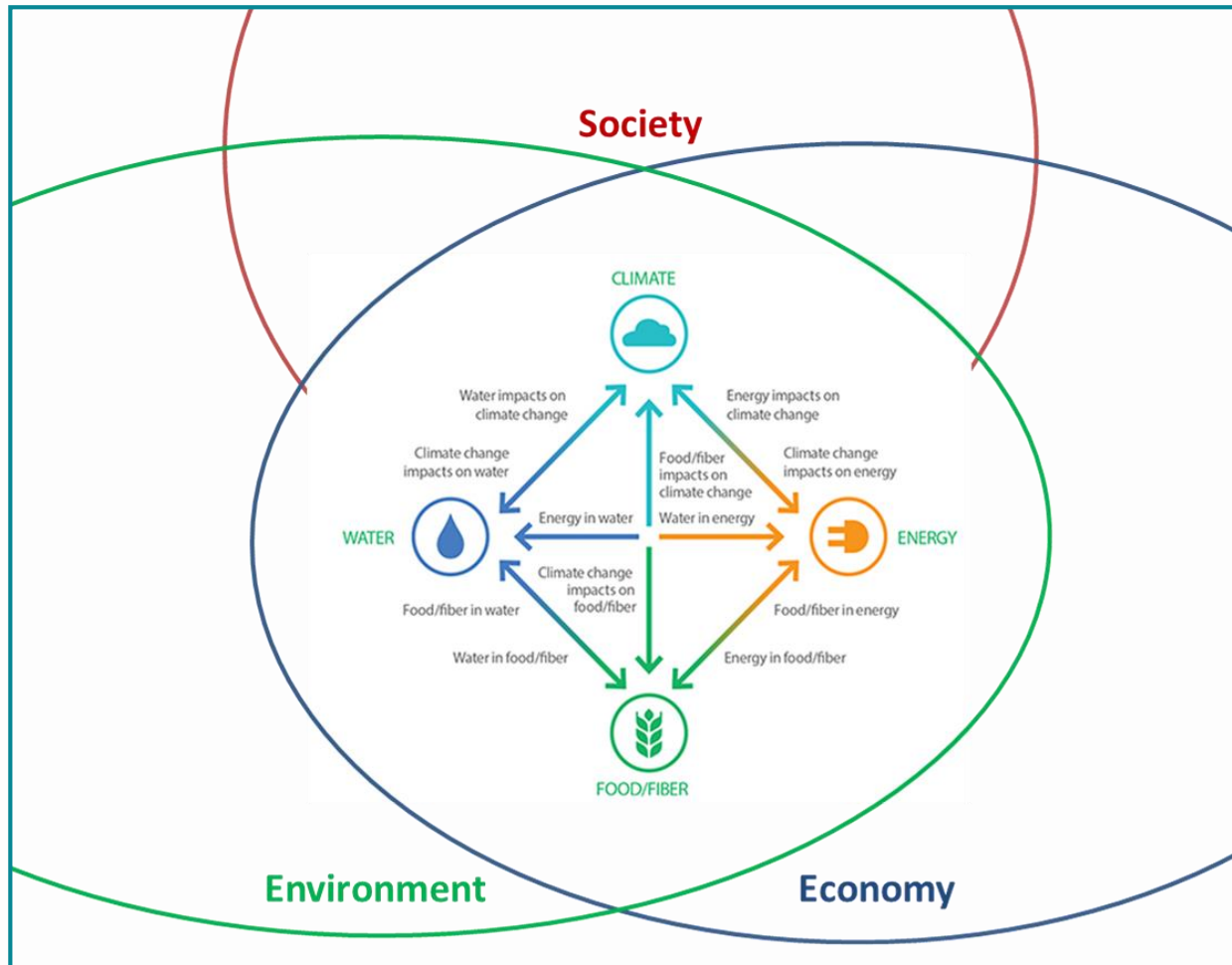
WHY ENVIRONMENTAL- ECONOMIC ACCOUNTING?

Good measurement for good management



- Sustainable management of the environment contributes to social and economic development
- **Accounting** for the environment means nature can be **managed** as a valuable asset and **reflected in policy**

Integration for sustainable development



Integrated
Policy



Integrated
Information

Statistics for sustainable development

Sustainable Development Policy

Evidence Based

Integrated

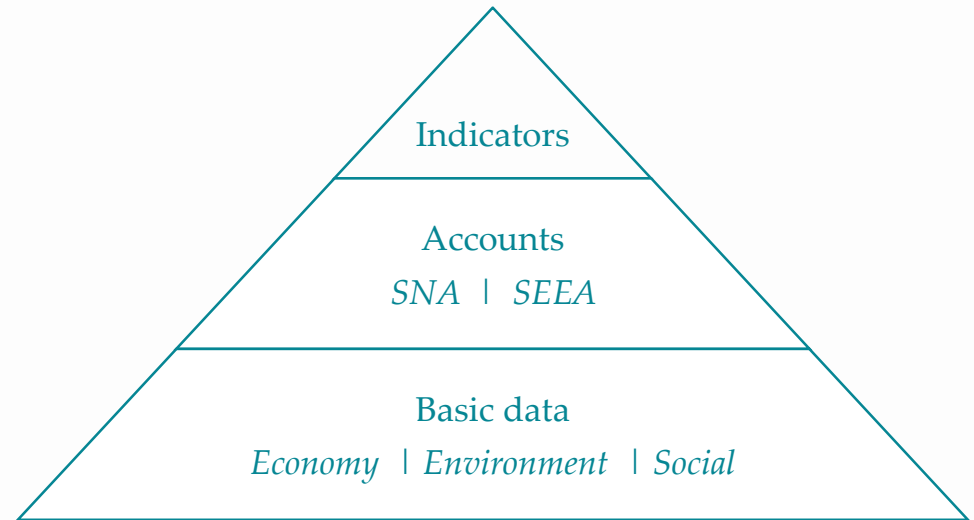
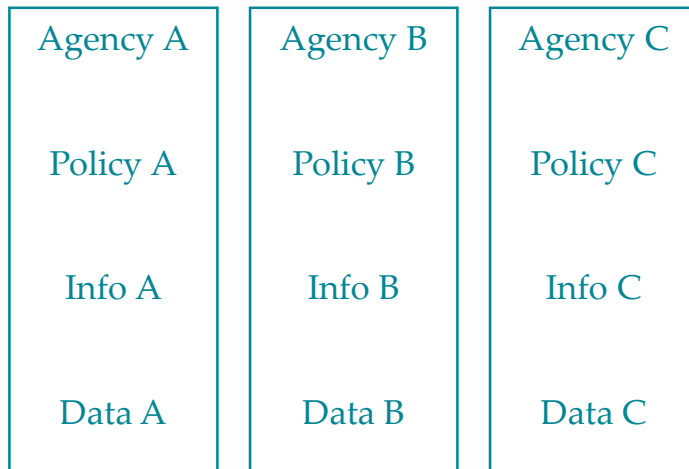
Integrated Information System

Applies a uniform
standard approach

Integrates
environmental,
economic and social
information

Captures synergies and
trade-offs

Silo approach → Integrated statistics



Accounts to integrate statistics:

- Address institutional arrangements
- Integrate statistical production process and services
- Ensure consistency between basic data, accounts and indicators

Silo approach → Integrated statistics



1. Legal and political commitments



1992: CBD Aichi Target 2

1992: Agenda 21 (Rio)

2012: The Future we Want (Rio+20)

2015: Sustainable Development Goals

European Legislation

2. International statistical standard

- The **SEEA Central Framework** was adopted as an international statistical standard by the UN Statistical Commission in 2012
- The **SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting** complements the Central Framework and represents international efforts toward coherent ecosystem accounting



The SEEA Central Framework Accounts

- 1. Stock accounts** for environmental assets: natural resources and land
 - physical (e.g. fish stocks and changes in stocks) and/or monetary values (e.g. value of natural capital, depletion)
- 2. Flow accounts:** supply and use tables for products, natural inputs and residuals (e.g. waste, wastewater) generated by economic activities.
 - physical (e.g. m³ of water) and/or monetary values (e.g. permits to access water, cost of wastewater treatment, etc.)
- 3. Activity / purpose accounts** that explicitly identify environmental transactions already existing in the SNA.
 - e.g. Environmental Protection Expenditure (EPE) accounts, environmental taxes and subsidies
- 4. Combined physical and monetary accounts** that bring together physical and monetary information for derivation indicators, including depletion adjusted aggregates

SEEA AND SDGS

SDG Indicators

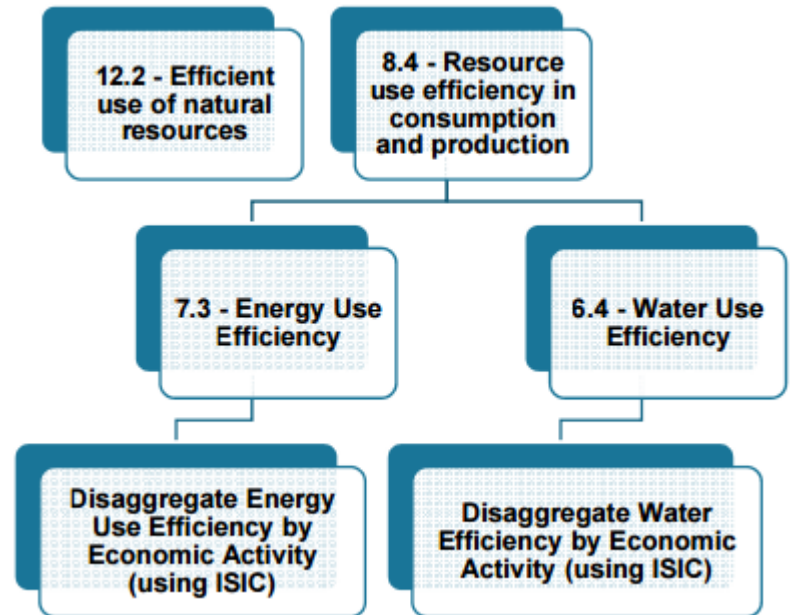


Integrated architecture for SDGs

Integrated monitoring for the SDGs requires methodological consistency.

The SEEA can be the basis for:

1. The development of coherent environmental-economic SDG indicators
2. The disaggregation of SDG indicators to inform national policy (spatial, sectoral, etc.)





THANK YOU

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