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**Global Assessment of Environmental-Economic Accounting and Supporting Statistics
2017**

Prepared by United Nations Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic
Accounting

Global Assessment of Environmental-Economic Accounting and Supporting Statistics 2017

Executive Summary

The 2017 Global Assessment of Environmental-Economic Accounting was undertaken by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) under the auspices of the United Nations Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting (UNCEEA). The aim of the Global Assessment is to assess the progress made in meeting the targets of the SEEA implementation strategy¹. At the 47th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission, the UNCEEA recommended the following two SEEA implementation targets:

1. At least 100 countries with ongoing, well-resourced programmes in the SEEA Central Framework by 2020.
2. At least 50 countries with ongoing, well-resourced programmes in the SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting by 2020.

In recognition that SEEA implementation should consist of a long-term programme, the UNCEEA agreed that SEEA implementation should entail having a programme (i.e. having compiled and published an account or module at least once) and having structural funds (i.e. regular budget) for repeat compilation and publication.

The Assessment was sent to the national statistical offices of 193 Member States as well as 22 territories to assess progress of SEEA Central Framework implementation. According to the Assessment, 69 countries have programmes on environmental-economic accounting, which corresponds to a 28 per cent increase in the number of countries with a programme on environmental accounting compared to the 2014 Global Assessment. The increase in the number of programmes was especially high for developing countries, where the Assessment indicated a 39 per cent increase between the 2014 and 2017 assessments. In terms of regular funding, not all countries with programmes had regular funding for repeat compilation and publication of accounts. Of the 69 countries with programmes on environmental-economic accounting, 45 had regular funding to support sustained compilation and publication of accounts, thus contributing to the 2020 implementation target of the SEEA Central Framework. In addition, 22 countries indicated they were currently planning a programme on environmental-economic accounting. Nearly all of these countries indicated that they would begin their programme and start compilation within the next two years.

The priorities placed on specific SEEA accounts differed between developed and developing regions. In developed countries, the choice of accounts to compile, as well as future plans to expand/begin compilation of accounts, appeared to be shaped largely by EU legislation. The most commonly compiled accounts in developed countries included material flow accounts and environmental taxes and subsidies accounts. On the other hand, the most commonly compiled accounts in developing countries were water and energy accounts. In terms of beginning compilation of new modules in the future, both developed and developing countries cited water and energy accounts as top priorities. However, developed countries indicated environmental taxes and subsidies, resource management

¹ <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/44th-session/documents/doc13/BG-SEEA-Implementation-E.pdf>; https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envaccounting/ceea/meetings/eleventh_meeting/11th%20UNCEEA%20Minutes_Final.pdf

expenditures, environmental goods and services sector and environmental protection expenditure accounts as additional areas of focus for new accounts. Developing countries indicated agriculture, forestry and fisheries, waste, air emissions and land accounts as additional areas of focus for new accounts.

For countries with an environmental-economic accounting programme, an average of 3.7 full-time staff were employed for the compilation of accounts. However, developed countries employed on average 5.1 full-time staff while developing countries employed on average 2.4 full-time staff. In terms of institutional arrangements of environmental-economic accounting programmes, the Assessment indicated that more than one institution is responsible for the production of parts/modules of the accounts in 29 per cent of responding institutions. Multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms were more prevalent, however, with more than half of responding countries having a multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism to enable coordination in the production accounts.

Countries with an environmental-economic accounting programme often received technical assistance from international organisations, NGOs or other institutions for the development of their programmes and/or compilation of specific accounts/modules. In total, 65 per cent of countries with a programme stated that they had received technical assistance. The provision of technical assistance was particularly high in developing countries, where 91 per cent of respondents indicated receiving technical assistance. Eurostat was the largest provider of technical assistance, followed by the United Nations Regional Commissions and the United Nations Statistics Division.

In terms of software packages used, the Microsoft Office package was most commonly used. Nearly half of respondents indicated that they used Microsoft Office to compile accounts, with Excel being frequently mentioned.

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I. Introduction

1. The Global Assessment of Environmental-Economic Accounting was undertaken by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) under the auspices of the United Nations Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting (UNCEEA). Following the adoption of the System of Environmental Economic Accounting 2012 Central Framework (SEEA Central Framework), the UNCEEA undertook a follow-up assessment to the assessments administered in 2006 and 2014.

2. The questionnaire was developed using a web-based survey software³. The 2017 questionnaire added sections on SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EEA) and was thus slightly longer than the 2014 version. It was carried out in one phase and took approximately 30—60 minutes to complete. While the majority of respondents filled in the survey online, there was also the possibility to complete the survey through PDF or Microsoft Word and submit it to UNSD via email. Respondents were strongly encouraged to fill in the assessment online however, as its interactive features enabled the respondent to answer only those questions which were relevant based on previous answers.

3. The Global Assessment was sent by email on 8 June 2017 to the national statistical offices of 193 Member States as well as 22 territories⁴. As of 15 December 2017, 109 countries responded to the Assessment, corresponding to a response rate of 51 per cent. This corresponds to an increase in the response rate from the 2014 Global Assessment, which had a response rate of 44 per cent. While most of the respondents were from national statistical offices, 11 per cent of respondents were from other offices, usually environment or planning offices. The list of countries that responded to the Assessment is reported in Annex I.

4. The aim of the Global Assessment is to assess the progress made in meeting the targets of the SEEA implementation strategy⁵. At the 47th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission, the UNCEEA recommended the target of having at least 100 countries with ongoing, well-resourced programmes in the SEEA Central Framework and 50 countries with ongoing, well-resourced programmes in the SEEA EEA by 2020. In recognition that SEEA implementation should consist of a long-term programme, the UNCEEA agreed that SEEA implementation should entail having a programme (i.e. having compiled and published an account or module at least once) and having structural funds (i.e. regular budget) funds for repeat compilation and publication.

5. The assessment also serves to gain a better understanding of (a) the current status of national SEEA implementation, including institutional arrangements; (b) countries' priorities and future plans for the implementation of selected SEEA-based accounts; and (c) countries' needs in terms of support for implementation of the SEEA. The Assessment included questions on countries' environmental-economic accounting programmes, the current scope and future plans for said national programmes, institutional and inter-institutional arrangements, receipt of technical assistance and use of software packages for the compilation of accounts. A copy of the Global Assessment can be found in Annex III.

³ Survey Monkey software was used to design and collect survey responses; countries could also submit their responses via email.

⁴ The 193 Member Countries and 22 territories will be referred to as “countries” for the rest of the report.

⁵ <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/44th-session/documents/doc13/BG-SEEA-Implementation-E.pdf>;
https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envaccounting/ceea/meetings/eleventh_meeting/11th%20UNCEEA%20Minutes_Final.pdf

6. This report presents the main findings of the Assessment and focuses on SEEA Central Framework programmes. Although the Assessment included sections on the SEEA EEA, the response rate for this section was significantly lower than that for the SEEA Central Framework and the results do not adequately reflect the extent of ecosystem accounting initiatives in countries.⁶ According to the results of the Assessment, only 14 countries compile SEEA EEA accounts/modules. Of these 14 countries 11 also have regular funds available for repeated compilation and publication, thus contributing to the 2020 implementation target of the SEEA EEA. However, an informal survey of ecosystem accounting initiatives by the UNCEEA places the number of countries compiling SEEA EEA accounts/modules at approximately 40. This discrepancy may be due to the fact that ecosystem accounts are often compiled at a subnational level and may not be under the domain of the central government. In addition, ecosystem accounts are not always compiled at national statistical offices. Since the Global Assessment was sent to national statistical offices, the offices in charge of ecosystem accounts in certain countries may not have had the opportunity to provide their response to the Assessment. Thus, this report only focuses on one aspect of the SEEA—that of the Central Framework.

7. It should be noted that the report focuses on the presence of SEEA programmes in countries and does not focus on the presence of sustained funding⁷. Although SEEA implementation entails both having a programme and having structural funds (i.e. regular budget) for repeat compilation and publication, the report's focus on SEEA programmes acknowledges that it is expected that countries will implement the SEEA Central Framework gradually, taking into account policy demands and resource requirements. According to the Assessment, out of the 69 countries that have programmes on environmental-economic accounting, 45 have regular funding. In order to obtain more detail on all the aspects of SEEA implementation, including funding, the UNCEEA plans to develop a database to continually track implementation progress.

8. It should also be noted that the report reflects only the responses received from the survey and subsequent follow-up with respondents. While many countries responded to the Assessment, it is not a full picture of SEEA implementation. However, the planned database will supplement the results of the Global Assessment to provide a fuller picture of SEEA implementation.

9. The report is organized as follows: Section II presents a summary of the main conclusions; section III presents the extent of current environmental-economic accounting programmes in countries, including the number of staff dedicated to environmental-economic accounting; section IV presents the scope of environmental-economic accounting programmes, both in terms of the accounts currently compiled and national plans for the compilation of SEEA-based accounts in the future; section V presents national institutional arrangements, identifying inter-institutional arrangements for the compilation of environmental-economic accounts and the extent of coordination mechanisms between institutions; section VI presents details of technical assistance received and provided by countries; and section VII describes the software packages used for the compilation of SEEA-based accounts.

⁶ For a summary of various ecosystem accounting initiatives, please see Annex 1 of the Technical Recommendations in support of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting 2012—Experimental Ecosystem Accounting white cover publication (https://seea.un.org/sites/seea.un.org/files/technical_recommendations_in_support_of_the_seea_eea_final_white_cover.pdf).

⁷ An analysis on the role of regular funding in meeting the 2020 SEEA implementation targets using data from the Global Assessment and other sources can be found at: https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/documents/ece/ces/ge.33/2018/mtg2/S1_1_Global_Assessment_OECD.pdf

II. Programmes for Environmental-Economic Accounts

10. The Assessment aimed to ascertain the extent to which programmes on environmental-economic accounting exist within countries. For the purposes of the Assessment, a country was considered to have a programme on environmental-economic accounting if it compiles any part/module of the SEEA based accounts in physical or monetary terms (regardless of whether or not the account has been published). Table 1 shows the existence of such programmes in countries, disaggregated both by economic and geographical region, and Figure 1 provides the corresponding map¹¹. Of the 109 countries which responded to the questionnaire, 69 currently have a programme on environmental-economic accounting.

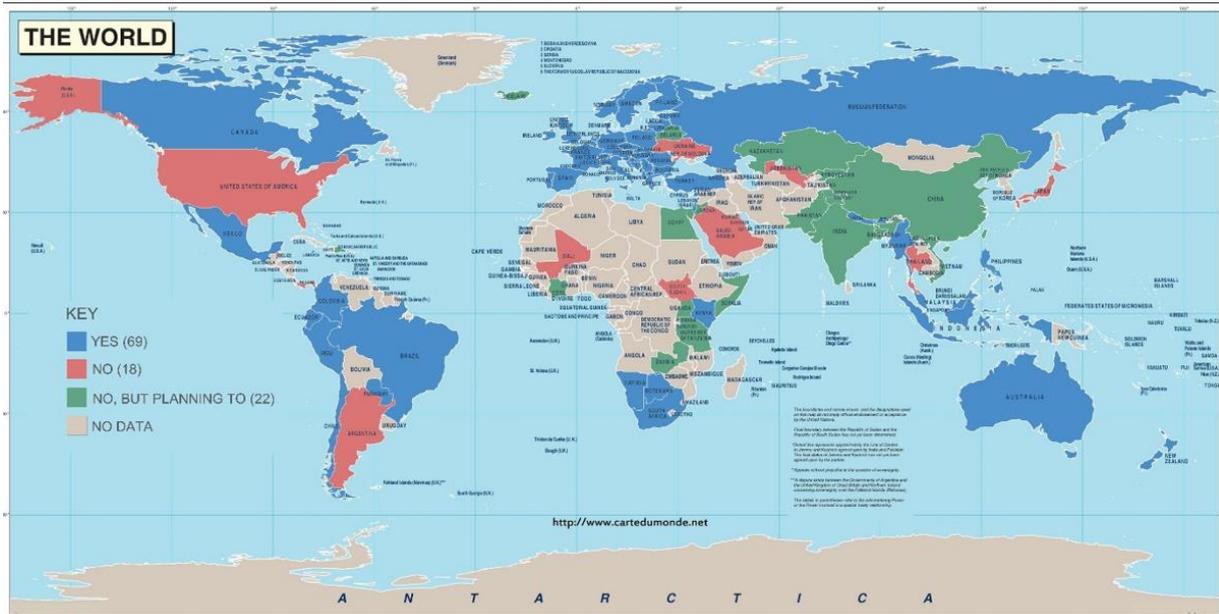
11. Those respondents which indicated that they did not have an existing programme were asked whether they had plans to begin the compilation of environmental-economic accounts in the future. As illustrated in Table 1 and Figure 1, 22 countries indicated that they are currently planning or have started a programme but do not yet compile any accounts. This corresponds to over half of all responding countries which do not currently have a programme.

Table 1: Existence of environmental-economic accounting programmes in countries

	<i>Number of responses</i> (1)	<i>Number of countries without a programme</i> (2)	Existing programme		Planning a programme	
			<i>Number of countries with a programme</i> (3)	<i>Percentage countries with a programme</i> (3÷1)	<i>Number of countries planning a programme</i> (4)	<i>Percentage of countries planning a programme</i> (4÷1)
All countries	109	40	69	63%	22	20%
By economic region:						
<i>Developed</i>	43	6	37	86%	3	7%
<i>Developing</i>	66	34	32	48%	19	29%
By geographic region:						
<i>Africa</i>	14	9	5	36%	6	43%
<i>Central, Eastern, Southern and South-Eastern Asia</i>	19	11	8	42%	7	37%
<i>Europe and Northern America</i>	40	5	35	88%	3	8%
<i>Latin America and Caribbean</i>	17	8	9	53%	2	12%
<i>Oceania</i>	9	3	6	67%	2	22%
<i>Western Asia</i>	10	4	6	60%	2	20%

¹¹ Classification of countries by economic and geographical region is done according to the United Nations Statistics Division's composition of macro geographical (continental) regions, geographical sub-regions, and selected economic and other groupings. This information can be found at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49regin.htm>.

Figure 1: Existence of environmental-economic accounting programmes in countries



Note: This figure has been modified from a United Nations map. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

12. The figures show that the percentage of countries with an existing programme on environmental economic accounting was higher in developed regions compared with developing regions, although a higher proportion of developing countries without a programme planned to begin one when compared to developed countries. Overall, the number of responding countries with a programme on environmental-economic accounts increased by 19 per cent in developed countries and 39 per cent in developing countries, compared to the 2014 Global Assessment. In comparison to the 2006 Global Assessment, the number of responding countries with a programme on environmental-economic accounts increased by 28 per cent in developed countries and 60 per cent in developing countries¹².

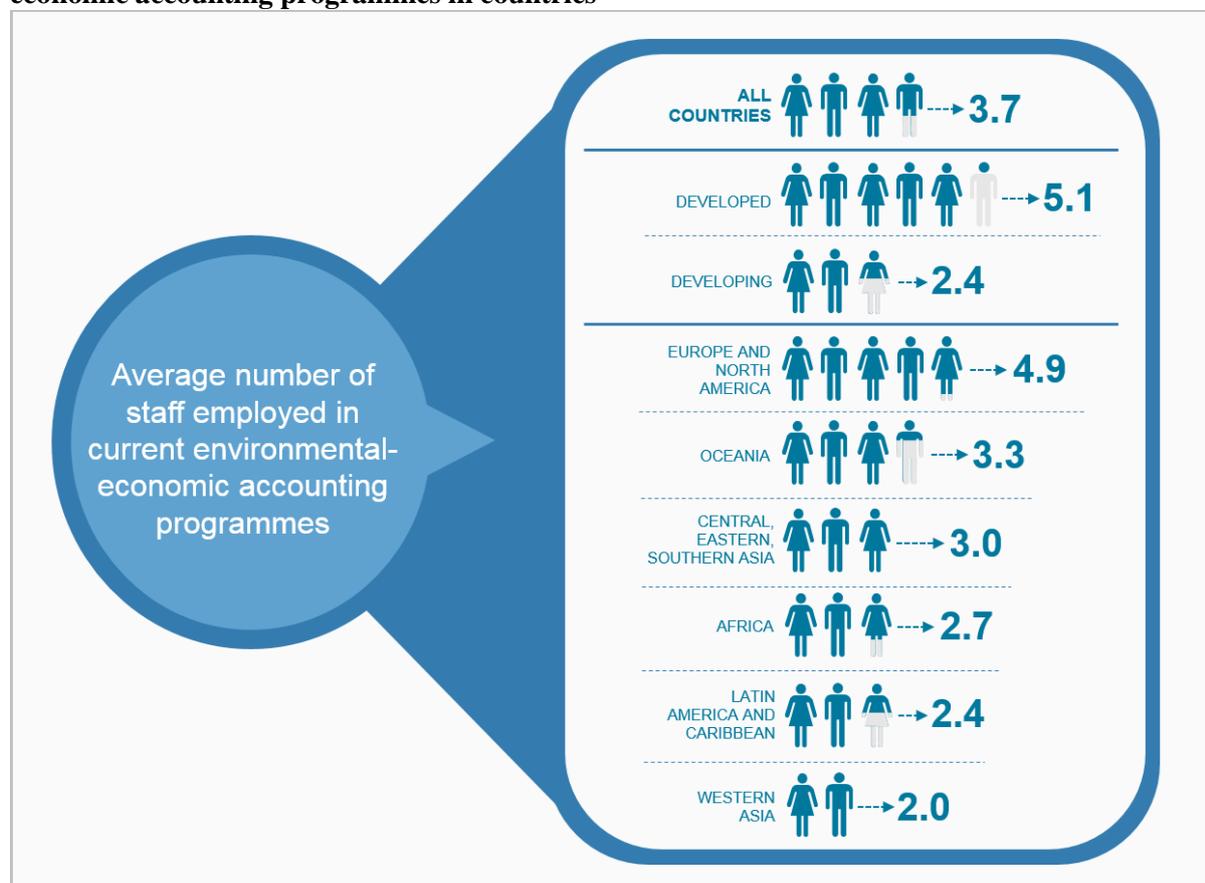
13. In terms of geographic region, Europe and North America had the largest percentage of respondents with a programme (88 per cent) and Africa had the lowest percentage of respondents with a programme (36 per cent). When looking at the prevalence of environmental-economic accounting programmes among all the countries in the region, this pattern remained. Out of the 53 countries in Africa which received the Assessment, only 9 per cent responded and indicated that they had an environmental-economic accounting programme. In comparison, out of the 35 countries in North America and Europe which received the Assessment, 74 per cent responded and indicated that they had an environmental-economic accounting programme.

14. Countries which have a programme on environmental-economic accounting were asked to indicate the number of full-time equivalent staff employed in the programme. On average, institutions which responded to this question employed over three full-time equivalent staff in their environmental-economic accounting programmes. Staff was defined as employees who dedicate some portion (or all) of their time to environmental-economic accounting. Figure 2 illustrates these figures disaggregated by economic region. The average number of full-time equivalent staff employed in developed countries is more than double the average in developing countries. On average, responding institutions in Europe

¹² It is important to note that the Global Assessment in 2006 also included the category “transition economies.”

and North America employ the largest number of full-time equivalent staff and institutions in Western Asia the lowest.

Figure 2: Average number of full-time equivalent staff employed in current environmental-economic accounting programmes in countries



III. Scope of Environmental-Economic Accounting Programmes

15. A number of questions in the Assessment aimed to identify the subject areas covered by countries' environmental-economic accounting programmes, both in terms of accounts which have been compiled in the past and future plans to expand and/or begin the compilation of new modules.

Scope of current programmes

16. This section only applies to those countries which indicated that they currently have an environmental-economic accounting programme and relates to the scope of their current programmes in terms of the accounts compiled.

17. Table 3 presents the seven environmental-economic accounts/modules most commonly compiled by countries with an existing accounting programme over the period 2008 to 2017, disaggregated by economic region. An account was considered to be compiled if it had been compiled at least once between 2008 and 2017, irrespective of whether or not it had been published. In addition, an account was considered to be compiled if any part of it was compiled. For example, 'energy accounts' were considered as being compiled even if countries only compiled physical use tables for energy.

18. Table 2 illustrates that the order of importance in terms of accounts most compiled differs somewhat between developed and developing regions. In particular, the most commonly compiled accounts in developing regions tend to be energy and water accounts¹³, a finding which has not changed since the 2006 Global Assessment. While developed countries also showed a high tendency to compile energy accounts, unlike developing countries, the most commonly compiled accounts were material flow accounts and environmental taxes and subsidies accounts. Overall, the most commonly compiled accounts for all countries and by developed and developing regions have remained relatively similar to the accounts specified in the 2014 Global Assessment.

19. In this regard, it is important to note that there has been a legal mandate in the European Union to compile air emission accounts, environmental taxes and subsidies and material flow accounts since 2013¹⁴. Transmission of accounts for environmental protection expenditure accounts (EPEA), environmental goods and service sector accounts (EGSS) and physical energy flow accounts also became obligatory in 2017¹⁵. As European Union countries make up a large portion of countries in the developed region, it is to be expected that these are the main accounts listed.

Table 2: Modules/accounts covered in environmental-economic accounting programmes by economic region

All countries		Developed region		Developing region	
<i>Account/module</i>	<i>Number (per cent) of countries</i>	<i>Account/module</i>	<i>Number (per cent) of countries</i>	<i>Account/module</i>	<i>Number (per cent) of countries</i>
Energy	42 (61%)	Material flow	33 (89%)	Energy	19 (59%)
EPEA	42 (61%)	Environmental taxes and subsidies	33 (89%)	Water	15 (47%)
Material flow ^a	40 (58%)	Air emission	30 (81%)	EPEA	13 (41%)
Air emission	38 (55%)	EPEA	29 (78%)	Timber	10 (31%)
Environmental taxes and subsidies	36 (52%)	EGSS	25 (68%)	Land	9 (28%)
EGSS	31 (45%)	Energy	23 (62%)	Air emission	8 (25%)
Water	25 (36%)	Timber	11 (30%)	Material flow	7 (22%)

a. Includes supply and use tables for materials and economy-wide material flow accounts

Plans to expand current programmes

20. Countries with an existing programme on environmental-economic accounts were asked whether they had plans to expand their programme, either in terms of broadening coverage of existing modules (e.g. compiling supply tables in addition to use tables, developing more detailed industry disaggregation etc.) or to begin compilation of new modules. Table 3 illustrates that 81 per cent of countries have expansion plans. Overall, the findings in Table 3 are similar to those from the 2014 Global Assessment, including the finding that the percentage of countries planning to expand their current programme was slightly higher in developing countries.

¹³ The disaggregated results indicated that this was driven largely by the compilation of physical supply and use tables for water and energy.

¹⁴ Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 of the European Parliament and Council on European environmental economic accounts

¹⁵ Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 was amended by Regulation No 534/2014 on 16 June 2014. This adds 3 new modules with data transmission obligatory from 2017.

Table 3: Number of countries with a programme which are planning to expand their environmental-economic accounting programme

	<i>Number (per cent) of countries planning expansion</i>	<i>Number (per cent) of countries not planning expansion</i>	<i>Number (per cent) of countries not responding</i>
All countries	56 (81%)	7 (10%)	6 (9%)
<i>Developed region</i>	28 (76%)	5 (14%)	4 (11%)
<i>Developing region</i>	28 (88%)	2 (6%)	2 (6%)

21. Table 4 shows the five main currently compiled accounts/modules which countries with programmes have expansion plans for. The list of accounts is largely the same as Table 2 for both developed and developing regions. Compared to the 2014 Global Assessment, the number of countries planning expansion in currently compiled account has decreased slightly. This indicates that countries with an existing programme have shifted some attention away from expanding existing accounts to compiling new accounts.

Table 4: Currently compiled modules/accounts for which countries with programmes have expansion plans

All countries		Developed region		Developing region	
<i>Account/module</i>	<i>Number (per cent) of countries</i>	<i>Account/module</i>	<i>Number (per cent) of countries</i>	<i>Account/module</i>	<i>Number (per cent) of countries</i>
Material flow	15 (22%)	Material flow	11 (30%)	Energy	10 (31%)
Energy	14 (20%)	EGSS	8 (22%)	Water	8 (25%)
EPEA	14 (20%)	EPEA	8 (22%)	EPEA	6 (19%)
EGSS	11 (16%)	Environmental taxes and subsidies	6 (16%)	Material flow	4 (13%)
Water	11 (16%)	Energy	4 (11%)	Timber	4 (13%)

22. Countries which had existing programmes on environmental-economic accounting were asked whether they intended to begin the compilation of new accounts. In addition, countries with no existing programme were asked whether they intended to begin the compilation of any accounts in the future. Plans to begin the compilation of environmental-economic accounts were defined as plans to initiate the compilation of new modules for which no accounts had been compiled to date.

23. Table 5 shows the number of countries with plans to begin the compilation of new modules/accounts disaggregated by economic region. The first section illustrates the proportion of countries planning to begin compilation regardless of whether they have an existing programme. The second section shows the proportion for those which already have a programme and the third, the proportion for those who are planning to compile environmental-economic accounts for the first time. On average, 72 per cent of all countries intend to begin the compilation of at least one new account in the future.

24. Table 5 indicates that the percentage of countries planning to begin the compilation of new accounts is greater for the developing region than the developed region, regardless of whether or not the countries have an existing programme. In particular, 68 per cent of developed countries and 78 per cent of developing countries which are currently compiling at least one account intend to expand their programme and begin compilation of new accounts. For countries without an existing programme, 67

per cent of developed countries and 71 per cent of developing countries plan to begin compilation of accounts for the first time.

25. In comparison to the 2014 Global Assessment, a greater percentage of countries indicated plans to begin the compilation of new accounts. This increase is largely attributable to plans in developing countries. The increase in the percentage of developing countries planning to begin compilation of new accounts more than doubled from 36 per cent in 2014 to 74 per cent in 2017. In particular, the percentage of developing countries without an existing programme planning to begin compilation of accounts increased from 55 per cent in 2014 to 71 per cent in 2017. While the developing countries without a programme which plan to begin compilation of accounts/modules can be found in all geographic regions, Africa and Central, Eastern, Southern and South-Eastern Asia are especially well represented.

Table 5: Number of countries which plan to begin the compilation of accounts/modules

	<i>Number (per cent) of countries with plans to begin</i>	<i>Number (per cent) of countries with no plans to begin</i>	<i>Percentage of countries not responding</i>
All countries	78 (72%)	29 (27%)	2%
<i>Developed region</i>	29 (67%)	13 (30%)	2%
<i>Developing region</i>	49 (74%)	16 (24%)	2%
Countries with a programme	50 (72%)	18 (26%)	1%
<i>Developed region</i>	25 (68%)	11 (30%)	3%
<i>Developing region</i>	25 (78%)	7 (22%)	0%
Countries with no existing programme	28 (70%)	11 (28%)	3%
<i>Developed region</i>	4 (67%)	2 (33%)	0%
<i>Developing region</i>	24 (71%)	9 (26%)	3%

26. Countries' plans to compile new accounts can also be disaggregated by the timeframe of their plans. Countries were asked whether they planned to compile these new accounts/modules in or before 2020 versus after 2020. Of those countries with plans to compile new accounts, 90 per cent planned to begin compilation of at least one of the accounts in or before 2020. When further disaggregated by whether they had a programme or not, 94 per cent of countries with a programme indicated plans to begin in or before 2020 compared with 82 per cent of countries with no existing programmes.

27. Table 6 presents the modules for which countries have plans to begin compilation, disaggregated by economic region and the existence of a current programme. Overall, the top five accounts for which countries planned to begin compilation were water, energy, environmental taxes and subsidies and agriculture, forestry and fisheries and EPEA.

28. When disaggregated by economic region, it becomes apparent that water and energy accounts are top priorities for both developed and developing countries. In addition to water and energy accounts, developed countries also plan to begin compilation of environmental taxes and subsidies, resource management expenditures, EGSS and EPEA accounts. This is to be expected as the European Union mandated transmission of four of these accounts (i.e. energy, EPEA, EGSS, environmental taxes and subsidies accounts). In the developing region, countries are focusing on agriculture, forestry and fisheries, waste, air emissions and land accounts in addition to water and energy accounts.

29. When disaggregating countries by economic region and programme status, the results indicate that a greater percentage of developing countries with a programme are planning for new accounts than

in developed countries with a programme. For instance, 63 per cent of developing countries with a programme are planning to begin compilation of water modules. However, only 30 per cent of developed countries with a programme are planning to begin compilation of environmental taxes and subsidies, which holds the highest priority among developed countries with a programme. On the other hand, for countries with no current programme, the percentages of countries planning for the specified accounts are much more similar across developed and developing countries.

Table 6: Modules/Accounts for which countries plan to begin compilation

All countries		Developed region		Developing region	
<i>Account/module</i>	<i>Number (per cent) of countries</i>	<i>Account/module</i>	<i>Number (per cent) of countries</i>	<i>Account/module</i>	<i>Number (per cent) of countries</i>
All Countries (i.e. those with and without programme):					
Water	46 (42%)	Water	12 (28%)	Water	34 (52%)
Energy	36 (33%)	Environmental taxes and subsidies	11 (26%)	Energy	28 (42%)
Environmental taxes and subsidies	28 (26%)	Energy	8 (19%)	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	23 (35%)
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	26 (24%)	ReMEA ^a	8 (19%)	Waste	21 (32%)
EPEA	24 (22%)	EGSS/EPEA	7 (16%)	Air emission / Land	20 (30%)
Countries with a programme:					
Water	30 (43%)	Environmental taxes and subsidies	11 (30%)	Water	20 (63%)
Energy	19 (28%)	Water	10 (27%)	Energy	13 (41%)
Environmental taxes and subsidies	17 (25%)	ReMEA	8 (22%)	Air emission / Agriculture, forestry and fisheries /	9 (28%)
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries / EGSS / Waste	12 (17%)	EGSS	7 (19%)	Waste / Land	
		Energy	6 (16%)		
Countries with no current programme:					
Energy	17 (43%)	EPEA	3 (50%)	Energy	15 (44%)
EPEA	16 (40%)	Air emission	2 (33%)	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	14 (41%)
Water	16 (40%)	Energy	2 (33%)	Water	14 (41%)
Material flow	14 (35%)	Material flow	2 (33%)	EPEA	13 (38%)
Air emission / Waste	13 (33%)	Water	2 (33%)	Material flow / Waste	12 (35%)

a. Resource management expenditures accounts

30. Compared to the Global Assessment in 2014, overall the accounts prioritized for beginning compilation have remained fairly constant, apart from the replacement of EGSS accounts by agriculture, forestry and fisheries accounts. When disaggregated by programme status, countries with no current programme placed greater priority on air emission and material flow accounts and relatively less priority on environmental taxes and subsidies accounts. In addition, countries with a programme placed greater priority on agriculture, forestry and fisheries and waste accounts and less priority on EPEA in 2017 than in 2014.

IV. Institutional Arrangements for Environmental-Economic Accounts

31. For those countries which had programmes on environmental-economic accounting, the responding institutions were asked whether other institutions/agencies compiled any parts/modules of the accounts in their country. This referred to any other institutions/agencies which actually produced parts/modules of the accounts, rather than agencies which contributed to their compilation by providing data, technical advice, etc. In total, 29 per cent of responding institutions indicated that parts/modules of the accounts were compiled in another institution/agency within their country.

32. Table 7 illustrates this, disaggregated by economic and geographic region. The figures suggest there is a slightly higher tendency for compilation of the accounts/modules to be split across different institutions in developed countries. In general, one institution is responsible for the production of environmental-economic accounts in a majority of countries.

Table 7: Number of countries with a programme where more than one institution is involved in the compilation of SEEA based accounts/modules

	<i>Number of countries with a programme</i>	<i>Number of countries where other institutions are involved</i>	<i>Percentage of countries where other institutions are involved</i>	<i>Percentage of countries not responding</i>
	(1)	(2)	(2÷1)	
All countries	69	20	29%	7%
By economic region:				
<i>Developed</i>	37	12	32%	11%
<i>Developing</i>	32	8	25%	3%
By geographical region:				
<i>Africa</i>	5	2	40%	20%
<i>Central, Eastern, Southern and South-Eastern Asia</i>	8	1	13%	0%
<i>Europe and Northern America</i>	35	11	31%	11%
<i>Latin America and Caribbean</i>	9	2	22%	0%
<i>Oceania</i>	6	1	17%	0%
<i>Western Asia</i>	6	3	50%	0%

33. Countries were also asked whether a multi-agency coordination mechanism had been established among stakeholder institutions/agencies to enable co-ordination in the production of SEEA accounts and supporting statistics. This did not refer to coordination between different institutions in the actual compilation of the accounts, but more generally to coordination between institutions involved in data collection and the production of supporting statistics for SEEA-based accounts.

34. Table 8 presents these results disaggregated by economic and geographic regions. In total, 52 per cent of countries established co-ordination mechanisms among stakeholder groups, with this percentage being higher in developing countries compared to developed countries. In terms of geographic regions, the percentage of countries that have established co-ordination mechanisms is particularly high in Central, Eastern, Southern and South-Eastern Asia (75 percent), Latin America and Caribbean (67 per cent) and Western Asia (67 per cent).

Table 8: Number of countries with a programme which have established a multi-agency coordination mechanism

	<i>Number of countries with a programme</i>	<i>Number of countries with a multi-coordination mechanism</i>	<i>Percentage of countries with a multi-coordination mechanism</i>	<i>Percentage of countries not responding</i>
	(1)	(2)	(2÷1)	
All countries	69	36	52%	6%
By economic region:				
<i>Developed</i>	37	15	41%	8%
<i>Developing</i>	32	21	66%	3%
By geographical region:				
<i>Africa</i>	5	3	60%	20%
<i>Central, Eastern, Southern and South-Eastern Asia</i>	8	6	75%	0%
<i>Europe and Northern America</i>	35	15	43%	9%
<i>Latin America and Caribbean</i>	9	6	67%	0%
<i>Oceania</i>	6	2	33%	0%
<i>Western Asia</i>	6	4	67%	0%

35. Annex II provides a select list of examples of the wide range of coordination mechanisms which have been employed in countries, from informal data sharing initiatives to dedicated committees and implementation of legal mandates.

V. Technical Assistance for Environmental-Economic Accounts

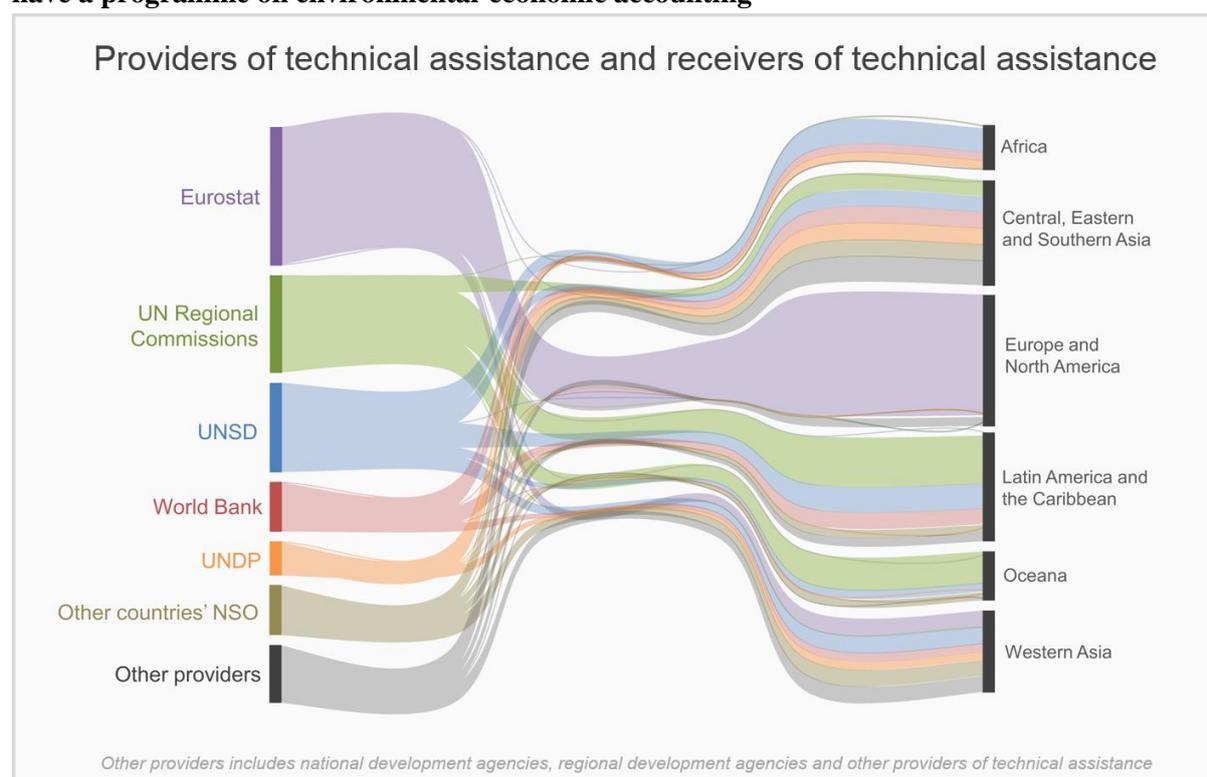
36. Countries with programmes on environmental-economic accounting were asked whether their country had received technical assistance from international organisations, NGOs or other institutions for the development of their programmes and/or compilation of specific accounts/modules. In total, 65 per cent of countries stated that they had received technical assistance. Table 9 illustrates the result disaggregated by economic region. In comparison to the 2014 Global Assessment, the administration of technical assistance has shifted away from developed countries and more towards developing countries. The percentage of developing countries that received technical assistance increased from 74 per cent to 91 per cent, while the percentage of developed countries that received technical assistance decreased from 65 per cent to 43 per cent.

Table 9: Number of countries with programmes which received technical assistance

	<i>Number (per cent) of countries which received technical assistance</i>	<i>Number (per cent) of countries which did not receive technical assistance</i>	<i>Number (per cent) of countries not responding</i>
All countries	45 (65%)	21 (30%)	3 (4%)
<i>Developed region</i>	16 (43%)	19 (51%)	2 (5%)
<i>Developing region</i>	29 (91%)	2 (6%)	1 (3%)

Countries were also asked to list the accounts/modules for which they had received technical assistance and the corresponding provider of said assistance. Figure 3 illustrates the breakdown of institutions which provided technical assistance and the receivers of technical assistance in terms of geographic region. Eurostat provided the largest number of countries with assistance, although the focus was largely on EU member states. After Eurostat, the United Nations Regional Commissions (ECA, ESCAP, ECE, ECLAC and ESCWA) and UNSD provided support to the largest number of countries.

Figure 3: Providers of technical assistance and receivers of technical assistance which currently have a programme on environmental-economic accounting



37. Table 10 also illustrates the breakdown of technical assistance provided in terms of the number of countries for which multiple institutions had provided assistance. Of the 45 countries that received technical assistance, more than two-thirds indicated that they had received technical assistance from only one provider¹⁶. Roughly 27 per cent of countries received technical assistance from more than one provider¹⁷, and 4 per cent of countries did not specify the provider(s) of technical assistance. It is important to note that countries were not asked for the dates of the technical assistance, but only whether it occurred. As such, it could not be determined whether different organizations had been assisting in the country at the same time or whether the assistance remained ongoing.

38. Of the countries that received technical assistance from only one provider, 58 per cent were in developing regions, while the remainder were all European countries that received technical assistance solely from Eurostat. Of the countries that received technical assistance from more than one provider, 83 per cent were developing countries.

¹⁶ Sometimes for multiple accounts/modules

¹⁷ Technical assistance was provided by different organizations on the development of accounts. This technical assistance could have taken place simultaneously or at different times for the same or different accounts/modules.

Table 10: Institutions providing technical assistance to countries with programmes on environmental economic accounts

Providers of technical assistance	<i>Number of countries where institution has provided technical assistance</i>	<i>Number of countries where institution has been the only provider</i>	<i>Number of countries where institution has been one of two providers</i>	<i>Number of countries where institution has been one of three or more providers</i>
Eurostat	17	14	2	1
National development agencies (USAID, UK DFID, GIZ etc.)	2	0	0	2
Regional development agencies (Asian Development Bank, IADB etc.)	1	1	0	0
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	4	1	1	2
United Nations Regional Commissions	12	7	3	2
United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)	11	4	3	4
World Bank	6	1	2	3
Other countries' NSOs	6	1	1	4
Other providers	5	2	2	1

39. Countries with environmental-economic accounting programmes were also asked whether they had provided technical assistance to other countries or groups in the past three years. More than one-quarter of countries indicated that they had provided technical assistance to other countries or groups. Table 11 illustrates the breakdown of countries which provided technical assistance to others in terms of economic region. More than one-third of developed countries with programmes on environmental-economic accounting provided technical assistance to other countries or groups. This percentage was slightly lower for developing countries, where 16 per cent of countries with programmes provided technical assistance to other countries or groups. However, technical assistance provided by developing countries was given to other developing countries and speaks to the growing presence of South-South collaboration in environmental-economic accounting.

Table 11: Number of countries with a programme which provided technical assistance to other countries or groups

	<i>Number (per cent) of countries which provided technical assistance</i>	<i>Number (per cent) of countries which did not provide technical assistance</i>	<i>Number (per cent) of countries not responding</i>
All countries	18 (26%)	46 (67%)	5 (7%)
<i>Developed region</i>	13 (35%)	(20) 54%	4 (11%)
<i>Developing region</i>	5 (16%)	(26) 81%	1 (3%)

VI. Software Packages Used for Compilation of Environmental-Economic Accounts

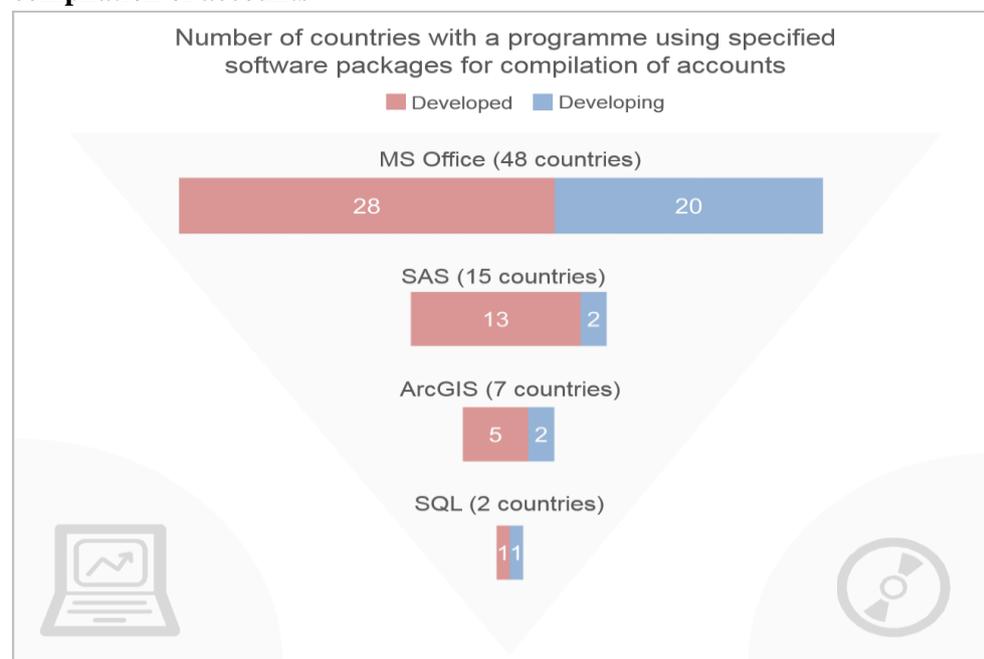
40. Countries with programmes on environmental-economic accounting were also asked to specify the software packages they used for compiling accounts. Table 12 details the software programmes used by the 54 countries which responded to this question.¹⁸

Table 12: Number of countries with a programme using specified software packages for compilation of accounts

Software packages used	Number (per cent) of countries using the specified software	Number (per cent) of countries using <i>only</i> the specified software	Number (per cent) of countries using the specified software, in addition to others
Microsoft Office (Excel, Access etc.)	48 (89%)	26 (49%)	22 (41%)
SAS	15 (28%)	3 (6%)	12 (22%)
ArcGIS	7 (13%)	0 (0%)	7 (13%)
SQL	2 (4%)	0 (0%)	2 (4%)
Other	10 (19%)	2 (4%)	8 (15%)

41. As shown in Figure 4, the most commonly used software package among countries which responded to this question was Microsoft Office. Nearly half of all responding countries only used Microsoft Office to compile their accounts. In particular, most countries that specified using the Microsoft Office package identified Excel as the programme used for compilation. In addition to Microsoft Office, countries also frequently used SAS and other software packages (sometimes internal).

Figure 4: Number of countries with a programme using specified software packages for compilation of accounts



¹⁸ Fifteen out of the 69 countries which were asked this question either did not respond, indicated not using any software packages or did not clearly specify the software packages used.

Annex I: List of responding countries

Albania *	Ecuador *	Malaysia *	Serbia *
Argentina	Egypt #	Mali	Singapore
Armenia *	Estonia *	Malta *	Slovakia *
Australia *	Fiji *	Mauritius *	Slovenia *
Austria *	Finland *	Mexico *	Somalia #
Bangladesh #	Dominican Republic #	Micronesia (Federated States of) *	South Africa *
Belarus #	France *	Mongolia *	South Sudan
Belgium *	Georgia *!	Montenegro #	Spain *
Belize	Germany *	Myanmar *	State of Palestine *
Bhutan *	Greece *	Namibia *	Sweden *
Bolivia	Hungary *	Nepal *	Switzerland *
Bosnia and Herzegovina *	Iceland #	Netherlands *	Tajikistan
Botswana *	India #	New Zealand *	Thailand
Brazil *	Indonesia *	Norway *	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia *
Bulgaria *	Ireland *	Pakistan #	Tokelau
Cabo Verde	Israel *	Palau *	Turkey *
Canada *	Italy *	Panama	Uganda #
Cayman Islands	Jamaica *	Paraguay *	Ukraine
Chile *	Japan	Peru *!	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland *
China #	Jordan #	Philippines *	United Republic of Tanzania #
Colombia *	Kazakhstan #	Poland *	United States of America
Costa Rica *	Kenya *!	Portugal *	Uzbekistan
Côte d'Ivoire #	Kiribati #	Qatar #	Vanuatu #
Croatia *	Kuwait	Romania *	Viet Nam #
Curacao #	Kyrgyzstan #	Russian Federation *	Zambia #
Cyprus *	Latvia *	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
Czechia *!	Lithuania *	Samoa *	
Denmark *	Luxembourg *	Saudi Arabia	

* Indicates presence of an environmental-economic accounting programme. Please note that not all responding countries with an environmental-economic accounting programme are denoted due to confidentiality reasons.

! Indicates presence of an environmental-economic accounting programme after the 2014 Global Assessment. Please note that not all countries that instituted an environmental-economic accounting programme after the 2014 Global Assessment are identified. Only those countries that responded to both the 2014 and 2017 Global Assessments and gave were the UNCEEA permission to share their response were considered.

Indicates the country is planning to implement an environmental-economic accounting programme.

Annex II: Examples of various multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms

Country	Details of coordination mechanism
Armenia	There is cooperation between NSS RA and MINP RA in the framework of statistical works.
Austria	There is no official co-ordination mechanism, but there is a very good and close cooperation between Statistics Austria and the Environment Agency Austria, both of which produce data on the environment. Both agencies make the data available to each other as well as the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management.
Botswana	Accounts are coordinated at the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development by the WAVES coordination unit. The unit also provides secretariat services to the WAVES Project Steering Committee, which oversees the work of producing and updating the SEEA accounts by relevant implementing sectors. The work is also facilitated by technical working groups under each specific SEEA account.
Costa Rica	There is an ad-hoc steering committee to discuss the potential use of environmental-economic accounts in public policy and decision-making processes. In the committee, five institutions are represented: Ministry of Environment (coordinating the committee), Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Finance and the National Institute. As for the technical aspect of developing the accounts (statistics), this is merely done within the Central Bank of Costa Rica, under the Macroeconomic Statistics Department.
Fiji	We have carried out various stakeholder meetings to create awareness and as a networking tool to help identify main data custodians. We have identified several counterparts from various agencies with whom we liaise with on a regular basis and who supply us with data required to compile SEEA accounts. The data custodians also seek our assistance in organizing their data bases or when they require data from us.
Finland	Members from ministries, research institutes, industrial associations and universities meet twice a year.
France	In France, INSEE coordinates the national statistical system. INSEE is in charge of national accounts and some satellite accounts are elaborated in statistical ministerial services. Among them, SDES is the statistical service in charge of the production and dissemination of statistics for environment, transport, energy and housing and is the main producer of SEEA accounts. To compile the accounts, SDES is producing some data and also collecting many others from other statistical or administrative sources. Some data collaborations are well established. This coordination allows for improvements in methodology and cooperation on data collection (e.g. the use of statistical norms or some raw statistics like input-output tables, taxes etc.). Many other data providers are solicited as well, including directorates of the Ministry for an Ecological and Solidary Transition, the statistical service of the Ministry for Agriculture and Food and specialized environmental agencies (ADEME, water agencies, air quality agencies etc.). Some professional and research organisations as CITEPA, AgroParisTech are also involved in this work.
Indonesia	There is a steering committee established by a decree from Ministry of National Planning to coordinate the work on the WAVES program in Indonesia, but there will be a revision to the decree to encompass all works related to advancing environmental-economic accounting and the use of accounts in policy formulation.
Ireland	Liaison groups on waste, energy, water and forestry statistics.
Israel	There are now talks between our institution and the Ministry of Environmental Protection to start MFA in Israel, including budget considerations.
Italy	Framework agreement between ISTAT and the Environment Ministry
Kenya	A technical working group was established on environment statistics consisting of institutions from the various relevant institutions in the country. There are also plans to establish a working group for specific SEEA accounts (e.g. energy, water etc.).
Latvia	Agreements on data exchange between institutions

Mexico	Technical working groups, with participation by the Ministry of Environment (SEMARNAT), National Commission for Protected Natural Areas (CONANP), National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO), National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR), National Water Commission (CONAGUA), National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC), German international cooperation (GIZ) and the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BioFin).
Mongolia	The national statistical organization of Mongolia has signed a memorandum with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and defined the participation, roles and responsibilities of parties. It was agreed to begin the activities for making a clear institutional system responsible for environmental statistics, improving the data quality and expanding the scope of environmental statistics.
Myanmar	In Myanmar, we have set up an environmental statistics cluster responsible for producing environmental statistics. In the Myanmar statistical system, we have coordination mechanisms of statistics clusters.
Nepal	A task force team has been formed as follows to work on land and forest accounts: i. Deputy Director General, CBS, coordinator; ii. Directors, Environment Statistics Section, CBS, members; iii. Representative from Ministry of Agriculture Development, member; iv. Representative from Forest Research and Survey Department, member; v. Representative from ICIMOD, member; vi. Statistics Officer, Environment Statistics Section, CBS, member secretary *provision to invite experts and representatives from other stakeholders in the meeting. The terms of the reference for this task force team is as follows: i. to support the provision of data for the land and forest account which is being developing by CBS; ii. to compile and check the consistency, reliability and timeliness of the data and provide feedback; iii. to coordinate and facilitate for the development and publication of the land and forest account.
Pakistan	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics is compiling environment related data. The mechanism of coordination is getting data from respective agencies through questionnaires and (or) by acquiring published material (for example, energy-related data is obtained from the Pakistan Energy Yearbook published by the Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan).
Palau	The National Environmental Protection Council (NEPC) assumes responsibility for guiding the implementation of all environment statistics related activities as part of its Terms of Reference. The NEPC may also wish to consider designating some aspects of environment statistics related work to other bodies.
Paraguay	Paraguay is currently in the process of formalizing an environmental accounts committee of Paraguay.
Peru	Through resolution 363-2016-INEI, the interagency committee on statistics and environmental and economic accounts was formed, which is made up of various sectors of the country.
Philippines	A. Memorandum Order No. 2- establishing the Interagency Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Statistics, IAC-ENRS (established December 23, 2014) B. IAC-ENRS Resolution No. 1 Series of 2015- establishing a Technical Working Group on Disaster Statistics, TWG-DS (established March 31, 2015) C. IAC-ENRS Resolution No. 2 Series of 2015- establishing a Technical Working Group on Energy Resources Statistics, TWG-ERS (established March 31, 2015) D. IAC-ENRS Resolution No. 3 Series of 2015- establishing a Technical Working Group on Land and Soil Resources Statistics, TWG-LSRS (established March 31, 2015) E. IAC-ENRS Resolution No. 4 Series of 2015- establishing a Technical Working Group on Mineral Resources Statistics, TWG-MRS (established March 31, 2015) F. IAC-ENRS Resolution No. 5 Series of 2015- establishing a Technical Working Group on Water Resources Statistics, TWG-WRS (Established March 31, 2015) G. Executive Order 352- designation of statistical activities that will generate critical data for decision-making of the government and the private sector H. Establishing the Interagency Committee on Tourism Statistics I. Philippine Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services Steering Committee (PWSC) -providing strategic direction and guidance by facilitating implementations reviewing and approving work plans, progress reports and Phil-WAVES analysis, and establishing channels for policy dialogues.

Poland	In 2010, the Task Group on European Environmental Economic Accounts was established in the CSO of Poland. The scope of work of the Task Force includes an analysis of the information needs in the field of environmental accounts at national and international levels, in particular Eurostat requirements contained in the European Strategy on Environmental Accounts (ESEA) and the determination of the directions of development of environmental accounts. Involved in the Task Force's work are representatives of other ministries (Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy) and public authorities, such as scientists and other stakeholders. The Chair of the Task Force convenes a meeting at least once a year.
South Africa	Stats SA has a strong working relationship with the various line ministries which provide data for the SEEA accounts. Stats SA is in the process of developing and signing Memorandums of understanding (MoU) and Service Level Agreements (SLA) with the relevant line ministries.
Spain	We have bilateral contacts with our colleagues at the different ministries.
Sweden	We've created letters stating deliverables with various agencies, e.g. the delivery of energy statistics from the Swedish Energy Agency for the creation of energy and air emission accounts.
Switzerland	Following the definition of an implementation strategy for the SEEA at the end of 2014, the FSO set up an annual conference on the SEEA, which took place for the first time in 2015 with representatives of different federal offices.
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	There is a memorandum of understanding between the State Statistical Office and other institutions, namely Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning and the Ministry of Finance for data sharing needed for production of SEEA accounts.
Turkey	Five-year official statistical programmes are prepared according to Turkish statistical law. Within the scope of official statistical programme TurkStat coordinates all statistics, including environmental economic accounts in Turkey.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Natural capital accounting steering group

Annex III: Global Assessment of Environmental-Economic Accounting 2017 Questionnaire

Please note that some questions are repeated or may appear out of order due to the nature of the skip patterns in the online version of the questionnaire.

Global Assessment of Environmental-Economic Accounting 2017

1. Introduction

The United Nations Statistics Division is conducting a Global Assessment of Environmental-Economic Accounting under the auspices of the United Nations Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting (UNCEEA).

This Assessment has the objectives of:

- (a) Assessing the current status of national implementation of Environmental-Economic Accounting Programmes**
- (b) Assessing institutional arrangements for the compilation of Environmental-Economic Accounts**
- (c) Identifying priorities and future plans for the compilation of Environmental-Economic Accounts**

The results will assist the UNCEEA in the optimal development and targeting of technical assistance activities at national and regional level on Environmental-Economic Accounting, thus advancing the implementation of the System of Environmental Economic Accounting 2012 (SEEA).

You are kindly requested to complete the questionnaire for the country in which you operate. It would be appreciated if you could provide as much information as possible, and submit any supporting documents when requested. If you feel that an alternative institution should serve as the focal point for this survey, please let us know at seea@un.org. Furthermore, if you believe that an alternative institution can provide additional information, please forward the survey to them. Multiple responses can be submitted per country.

Thank you in advance for your co-operation.

2. Instructions

1. Please respond to the questionnaire as completely as possible.
2. For improved readability, we suggest you maximize the survey window on your computer screen.
3. You can exit the survey at any time, and your responses will be saved.
4. To return to the survey, simply re-visit the link provided on the same computer. If you re-enter the survey on a different computer, your responses will not be saved.
5. Do not press "Done" at the end of the survey until you have completed the entire survey. Selecting this option will submit your responses to UNSD.
6. Some pages may take a few minutes to load - your patience is appreciated.

3. Contact Details

Please provide the following information:

Country:	<input type="text"/>
Name of institution:	<input type="text"/>
Focal point name:	<input type="text"/>
Focal point email address:	<input type="text"/>
Focal point phone number:	<input type="text"/>

4. Implementation

* Does your country have a programme on environmental-economic accounting?

- Yes, we have **compiled*** and **published** at least one environmental-economic account
- Yes, we have **compiled*** (are compiling) at least one environmental-economic account but it has **not been published**
- We plan to (have started) a programme but do not yet compile any environmental-economic accounts
- No, we do not have a programme

**For the purposes of this assessment, a country is considered to be compiling an environmental-economic account if it compiles any part or module of the SEEA accounts in physical or in monetary terms.*

5. Implementation

* Please describe the funding mechanisms in place for your programme on environmental-economic accounting

- We have regular budget (i.e. structural) funding for the compilation and publication of environmental-economic accounts in the future
- We have periodic (i.e. project basis) funding for the compilation and publication of environmental-economic accounts in the future
- We **do not** currently have funding to repeat compilation and publication of environmental-economic accounts in the future

Other funding situation (please explain)

6. Implementation

* Please describe the funding mechanisms in place for your programme on environmental-economic accounting

- We have regular budget (i.e. structural) funding to continue compilation and eventually publish environmental-economic accounts in the future
- We have periodic (i.e. project basis) funding to continue compilation and eventually publish environmental-economic accounts in the future
- We **do not** currently have funding to continue compiling environmental-economic accounts in the future

Other funding situation (please explain)

7. Implementation

* What is the total full time equivalent (FTE) number of staff employed in the integration of basic statistics into accounts and the compilation of SEEA-based accounts in your institution?

Number of Staff

**Please enter the total number of staff you have dedicated to environmental-economic accounting in full time equivalent (FTE). For example, if you have one professional staff member who dedicates half of their time to environmental-economic accounting, insert "0.5"*

8. Implementation

For the purposes of this assessment, a module is considered to be compiled if any part(s) of it is compiled. For example, the module 'physical supply and use tables' should be considered as being compiled even if only physical use tables are compiled

Which modules of environmental-economic accounting have been or are currently being compiled by your country? Please check all that apply and indicate the years for which these accounts were compiled:

SEEA Central Framework:

	Compiled prior to 2008	Compiled in 2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1. Full set of supply and use tables for materials	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Economy-wide material flow accounts (MFA)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Physical supply and use tables for water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Monetary supply and use tables for water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Physical supply and use tables for energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Monetary supply and use tables for energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Physical Asset accounts for water resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Physical asset accounts for mineral and energy resources*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Monetary asset accounts for mineral and energy resources*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Physical asset accounts for land (land cover and/or land use)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Monetary asset accounts for land (land cover and/or land use)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Physical asset accounts for timber resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Monetary asset accounts for timber resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Physical asset accounts for aquatic resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. Monetary asset accounts for aquatic resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. Asset accounts for other biological resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. Air emissions accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18. Water emissions accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19. Waste accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20. Environmental protection expenditure accounts (EPEA)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21. Resource management expenditure accounts (ReMEA)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Compiled prior to 2008	Compiled in 2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
22. Environmental goods and services sector accounts (EGSS)	<input type="checkbox"/>										
23. Environmental taxes account	<input type="checkbox"/>										
24. Environmental subsidies account	<input type="checkbox"/>										
25. Accounts in SEEA Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	<input type="checkbox"/>										

Other (please provide details)

**Asset accounts for mineral and energy resources can include accounts for oil, natural gas, coal and peat, non-metallic mineral and metallic minerals*

SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounts

	Compiled prior to 2008	Compiled in 2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
26. Ecosystem extent accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>										
27. Ecosystem condition accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>										
28. Ecosystem services supply and use accounts (physical)	<input type="checkbox"/>										
29. Ecosystem services supply and use accounts (monetary)	<input type="checkbox"/>										
30. Ecosystem monetary asset accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>										
31. Thematic accounts: Accounts for land	<input type="checkbox"/>										
32. Thematic accounts: Accounts for water related stocks and flows	<input type="checkbox"/>										
33. Thematic accounts: Accounts for carbon related stocks and flows	<input type="checkbox"/>										
34. Thematic accounts: Accounts for biodiversity	<input type="checkbox"/>										
35. Integrated accounts (i.e. Integrating ecosystem accounting information with standard national accounts)	<input type="checkbox"/>										

Other (please provide details)

9. Institutional set-up

Do other institutions/agencies (e.g. National Statistical Office, Central Bank, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Economic Affairs/Planning, etc) compile any parts or modules of the environmental-economic accounts in your country?

Yes

No

NOTE: This refers to any other institutions/agencies which actually **produce** parts/modules of the Environmental Economic Accounts. It does not refer to institutions/agencies which contribute to their compilation by providing data, technical advice, etc.

10. Institutional set-up

Please provide further details of the other institutions/agencies which are involved in compiling parts or modules of the environmental-economic accounts in your country.

Institution/Agency 1

Name of institution/agency

Account(s) the institution/agency is involved in compiling

Name of focal point

Focal point email address

Institution/Agency 2

Name of institution/agency

Account(s) the institution/agency is involved in compiling

Name of focal point

Focal point email address

Institution/Agency 3

Name of institution/agency

Account(s) the institution/agency is involved in compiling

Name of focal point

Focal point email address

Please provide us with any further information

11. Institutional set-up

Has a multi-agency co-ordination mechanism been established among stakeholder institutions/agencies to enable co-ordination in the production of SEEA accounts and supporting statistics in your country?

Yes

No

If YES, please specify the co-ordination mechanism involved:

12. Technical Assistance

* Has your country received technical assistance from international/regional organisations, NGOs, or other institutions for the development of environmental-economic accounts?

Yes

No

13. Technical Assistance

For the following question on technical assistance, please scroll right using the bar at the bottom of the question to provide answers in full.

Please provide details of all technical assistance received:

	Provider of technical assistance	Modules where assistance was received
1.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

If your country received technical assistance from international organizations for the development of multiple types of accounts, please list each individually by selecting the relevant organization on multiple rows.

OTHER PROVIDERS: If your country has benefited from other notable technical assistance programmes on Environmental-Economic Accounting, please provide details below:

14. Technical Assistance

Has your country PROVIDED technical assistance to other countries or groups in the past three years?

- No
- Yes (please provide details)

15. Future Plans

Does your institution have plans to expand* its environmental-economic accounting programme?

Yes

No

*Plans to expand can relate to:

1. Broadening the coverage of existing modules (e.g. compiling physical supply tables to complement existing physical use tables)
2. Starting compilation of new modules (e.g. beginning compilation of water accounts)

Does your institution plan to increase/decrease the number of staff it employs for its environmental-economic accounts programme? If so, by how many?

16. Future Plans

Please let us know for which accounts/modules your institution has expansion plans

SEEA Central Framework:

	Plans to broaden existing compilation	Plans to begin compilation before/in 2020	Plans to begin compilation after 2020
1. Full set of supply and use tables for materials	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Economy-wide material flow accounts (MFA)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Physical supply and use tables for water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Monetary supply and use tables for water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Physical supply and use tables for energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Monetary supply and use tables for energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Physical Asset accounts for water resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Physical asset accounts for mineral and energy resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Monetary asset accounts for mineral and energy resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Physical asset accounts for land (land cover and/or land use)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Monetary asset accounts for land (land cover and/or land use)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Physical asset accounts for timber resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Monetary asset accounts for timber resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Physical asset accounts for aquatic resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. Monetary asset accounts for aquatic resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. Asset accounts for other biological resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. Air emissions accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18. Water emissions accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19. Waste accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20. Environmental protection expenditure accounts (EPEA)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21. Resource management expenditure accounts (ReMEA)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22. Environmental goods and services sector accounts (EGSS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23. Environmental taxes account	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Plans to broaden existing compilation	Plans to begin compilation before/in 2020	Plans to begin compilation after 2020
24. Environmental subsidies account	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25. Accounts in SEEA Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other (please specify)

SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting:

	Plans to broaden existing compilation	Plans to begin compilation before/in 2020	Plans to begin compilation after 2020
26. Ecosystem extent accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
27. Ecosystem condition accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
28. Ecosystem services supply and use accounts (physical)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
29. Ecosystem services supply and use accounts (monetary)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
30. Ecosystem monetary asset accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31. Thematic accounts: Accounts for land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
32. Thematic accounts: Accounts for water related stocks and flows	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
33. Thematic accounts: Accounts for carbon related stocks and flows	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
34. Thematic accounts: Accounts for biodiversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
35. Integrated accounts (i.e. Integrating ecosystem accounting information with standard national accounts)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other (please specify)

Please provide more details on the status of expansion plans, indicating areas of highest priority:

17. Future Plans

Are these expansion plans embedded in the National Development Plan or National Strategy for the Development of Statistics?

- Yes
- No

Please clarify

18. Future Plans

Do you have plans to STOP the compilation of any environmental-economic accounts? If so, please clarify

- No
- Yes (please specify)

19. Software

What software packages are used for the compilation of your Environmental-Economic Accounts?

20. Future Plans

Does your country have plans to begin a programme on environmental-economic accounts?

- Yes
- No

21. Future plans

Please let us know which environmental-economic accounts you plan to begin compiling

SEEA Central Framework:

	Plans to begin before/in 2020	Plans to begin after 2020
1. Full set of supply and use tables for materials	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Economy-wide material flow accounts (MFA)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Physical supply and use tables for water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Monetary supply and use tables for water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Physical supply and use tables for energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Monetary supply and use tables for energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Physical Asset accounts for water resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Physical asset accounts for mineral and energy resources*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Monetary asset accounts for mineral and energy resources*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Physical asset accounts for land (land cover and/or land use)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Monetary asset accounts for land (land cover and/or land use)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Physical asset accounts for timber resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Monetary asset accounts for timber resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Physical asset accounts for aquatic resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. Monetary asset accounts for aquatic resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. Asset accounts for other biological resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. Air emissions accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18. Water emissions accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19. Waste accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20. Environmental protection expenditure accounts (EPEA)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21. Resource management expenditure accounts (ReMEA)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22. Environmental goods and services sector accounts (EGSS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Plans to begin before/in 2020	Plans to begin after 2020
23. Environmental taxes account	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24. Environmental subsidies account	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25. Accounts in SEEA Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please specify)		

*Asset accounts for mineral and energy resources can include accounts for oil, natural gas, coal and peat, non-metallic mineral and metallic minerals

SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounts:

	Plans to begin before/in 2020	Plans to begin after 2020
26. Ecosystem extent accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
27. Ecosystem condition accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
28. Ecosystem services supply and use accounts (physical)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
29. Ecosystem services supply and use accounts (monetary)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
30. Ecosystem monetary asset accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31. Thematic accounts: Accounts for land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
32. Thematic accounts: Accounts for water related stocks and flows	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
33. Thematic accounts: Accounts for carbon related stocks and flows	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
34. Thematic accounts: Accounts for biodiversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
35. Integrated accounts (i.e. Integrating ecosystem accounting information with standard national accounts)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please specify)		

Please provide further details on the status of your plans, indicating areas of highest priority:

Are these plans embedded in the National Development Plan or National Strategy for the Development of Statistics?

Yes

No

Please clarify

22. Technical Assistance

Has your country received any technical assistance related to environmental-economic accounting from international organisations, NGOs or other institutions?

Yes

No

23. Technical Assistance

Please provide details of all technical assistance received:

	Provider of technical assistance	Modules where assistance was received
1.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

If your country received technical assistance from international organizations for the development of multiple types of accounts, please list each individually by selecting the relevant organization on multiple rows.

OTHER PROVIDERS: If your country has benefited from other notable technical assistance programmes on Environmental-Economic Accounting, please provide details below:

24. Permission

UNSD intends to publish individual country responses to the Global Assessment

- I give permission for my country's responses to be published
- My country's responses must be kept confidential

25. Other Comments

Box for additional comments:

Please provide links to websites relevant to work on environmental-economic accounts in your country:

IMPORTANT: Do not select "done" below until you have finalized your responses. Selection of this option will mean no further changes can be made, and your responses will be automatically sent to UNSD.