



LONDON GROUP on Environmental Accounting

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B6 Inclusion of residual flows by ecosystem type (pressure accounts)

presentation of scoping note, discussion of country experiences
discussion and conclusion of topic B6

National perspective and reflections

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ENVIRONMENTAL PRESSURE INDICATORS, national perspective

What it is

- Indicators tracking human pressures on the environment (e.g., resource use, emissions, waste)
- Published over the last 20 years, based on Eurostat's environmental pressure indicators framework
- Covers key environmental policy areas and trends

Why:

- Provides a systematic framework to monitor environmental pressures
- Enables tracking trends
- [KK80: ENVIRONMENTAL PRESSURE INDICATORS. Statistical database](#)

Environmental pressure indicators by policy domain

Air Pollution	Emissions of nitrogen oxides..	Emissions of non-methane volatile..	Emissions of sulphur dioxide..	Emissions of particles	Consumption of gasoline & diesel..	Primary energy consumption
Climate Change	Emissions of carbon dioxide..	Emissions of methane (CH4)	Emissions of nitrous oxide..	Emissions of chloro-fluoro-carbons..	Emissions of nitrogen oxides..	Emissions of sulphur oxides..
Loss of Biodiversity	Protected area loss, damage and..	Wetland loss through drainage	Agriculture intensity: area used for..	Fragmentation of forests & landscapes..	Clearance of natural & semi-natural..	Change in traditional land-use..
Marine Environment & Coastal Zones	Eutrophication	Overfishing	Development along shore	Priority habitat loss	Discharges of heavy metals	Oil pollution at coast & at sea
Ozone Layer Depletion	Emissions of bromo-fluoro-carbons..	Emissions of chloro-fluoro-carbons..	Emissions of hydro-chloro-fluoro..	Emissions of carbon dioxide..	Emissions of nitrogen oxides..	Emissions of chlorinated carbons
Resource Depletion	Water consumption per capita (incl...)	Use of energy per capita	Increase in territory permanently occupied..	Nutrient-balance of the soil (nutrient input)..	Electricity production from fossil fuels..	Timber balance (new growth/..
Dispersion of Toxic Substances	Consumption of pesticides by agriculture	Emissions of persistent organic..	Consumption of toxic chemicals	Index of heavy metal emissions..	Index of heavy metal emissions..	Emissions of radioactive material
Urban Environmental Problems	Energy consumption	Non-recycled municipal waste	Non-treated wastewater	Share of private car transport	People endangered by noise emissions	Land use (change from natural to..
Waste	Waste landfilled	Waste incinerated	Hazardous waste	Municipal waste	Waste per product during a number of..	Waste recycled/ material recovered
Water Pollution & Water Resources	Nutrient (nitrogen & phosphorus..	Ground water abstraction	Pesticides used per hectare of..	Water treated/ water collected	Index of heavy metals emissions	Emissions of organic matter as biochemical..

Environmental pressure indicators*

Three-dimensional matrix developed by Eurostat
pressure indicators project

- No 1 contains environmental problem areas
- No 2 includes the respective environmental pressures
- No 3 the sources where environmental pressure originates.

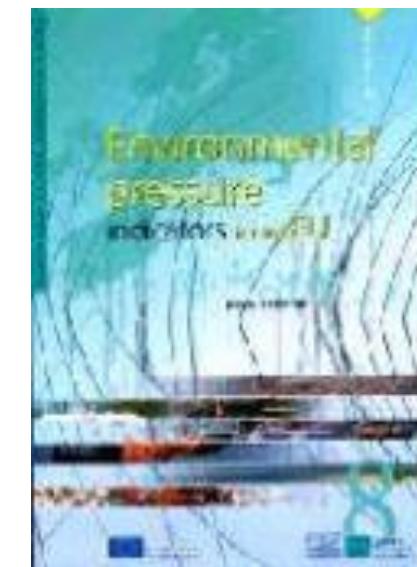
- Currently two dimensions are in use in Statistics Estonia and for publishing purposes

*- A selection of Environmental Pressure Indicators for the EU and Acceding countries

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2003

ISBN 92-894-7234-0

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Discussion on pressure account guidance note

Scope of flows/indicators: narrow vs. comprehensive

Framework to apply; need for systematic, comprehensive approach

Start small but aim for full coverage over time

Linking pressures to ecosystems:

start with a small, traceable set of impacts

focus on impacts where links to ecosystems are clear and relevant to people (to ensure reliable and trustworthy data and simple model)