

System of  
Environmental  
Economic  
Accounting

# Overview of the SEEA Central Framework and SEEA Ecosystem Accounting

Training on Ecosystem Accounting in Support of the Sustainable Development Goals and Global Biodiversity Framework

8-11 September 2025, Jakarta, Indonesia

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**United Nations Statistics Division**



United Nations



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the European Union



# The need to account for the Environment

- Nature and the services it provides support almost every aspect of human well-being
- But headline indicators like GDP, the unemployment rate and inflation do not capture the full economic contributions of nature
- Traditional accounts don't help us understand how the depletion of natural resources and degradation of the environment affect the economy and wellbeing
- The System of Environmental Economic Accounts (SEEA) fills that gap
- SEEA integrates information on the economy and the environment showing their interrelationship complementing the System of National Accounts





# Growing interest in Natural Capital Accounting

“

*A historic step towards transforming the way how we view and value nature.*

António Guterres  
UN Secretary General



“

*this new statistical framework moves beyond GDP and takes better account of biodiversity and ecosystems in national economic planning.*

Frans Timmermans  
VP European Commission



Monitoring framework for the GBF (COP 15 decision 15/5) :

- “Notes the value of aligning national monitoring with the United Nations **System of Environmental-Economic Accounting statistical standard** in order to mainstream biodiversity in national statistical systems and to strengthen national monitoring systems and reporting as appropriate and according to their national priorities and circumstances;“
- “Invites the Statistical Commission,..... and other relevant organizations to **support the operationalization of the monitoring framework** for the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework;”
- “When possible, **indicators are aligned with existing intergovernmental processes under the Statistical Commission**, such as the SDGs, the FDES or the SEEA”



# SEEA – a statistical standard for the environment



Adopted in 2012



Adopted in 2021



Brings together environmental and economic data using the same accounting principles of the SNA



Credibility, reliability, replicability of data



Consistency over time and space



Common language between different communities

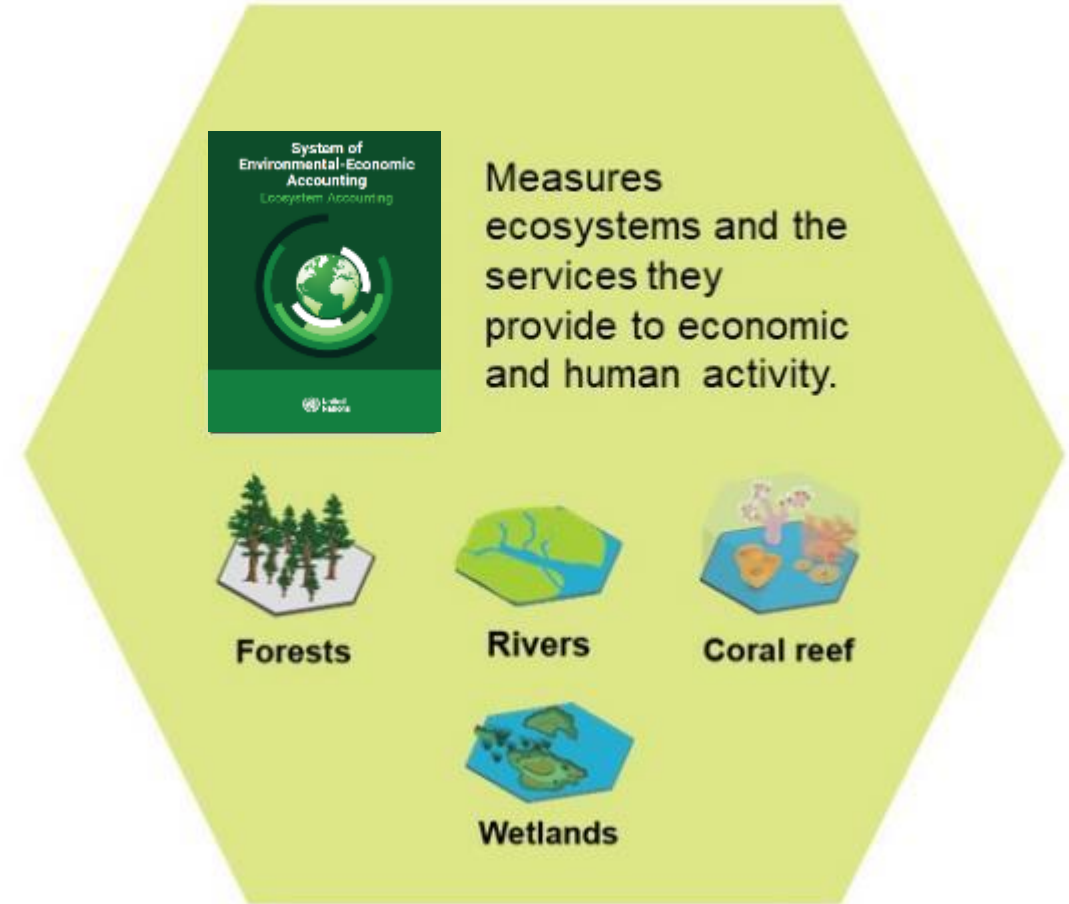


Breaks down silos and fosters collaboration



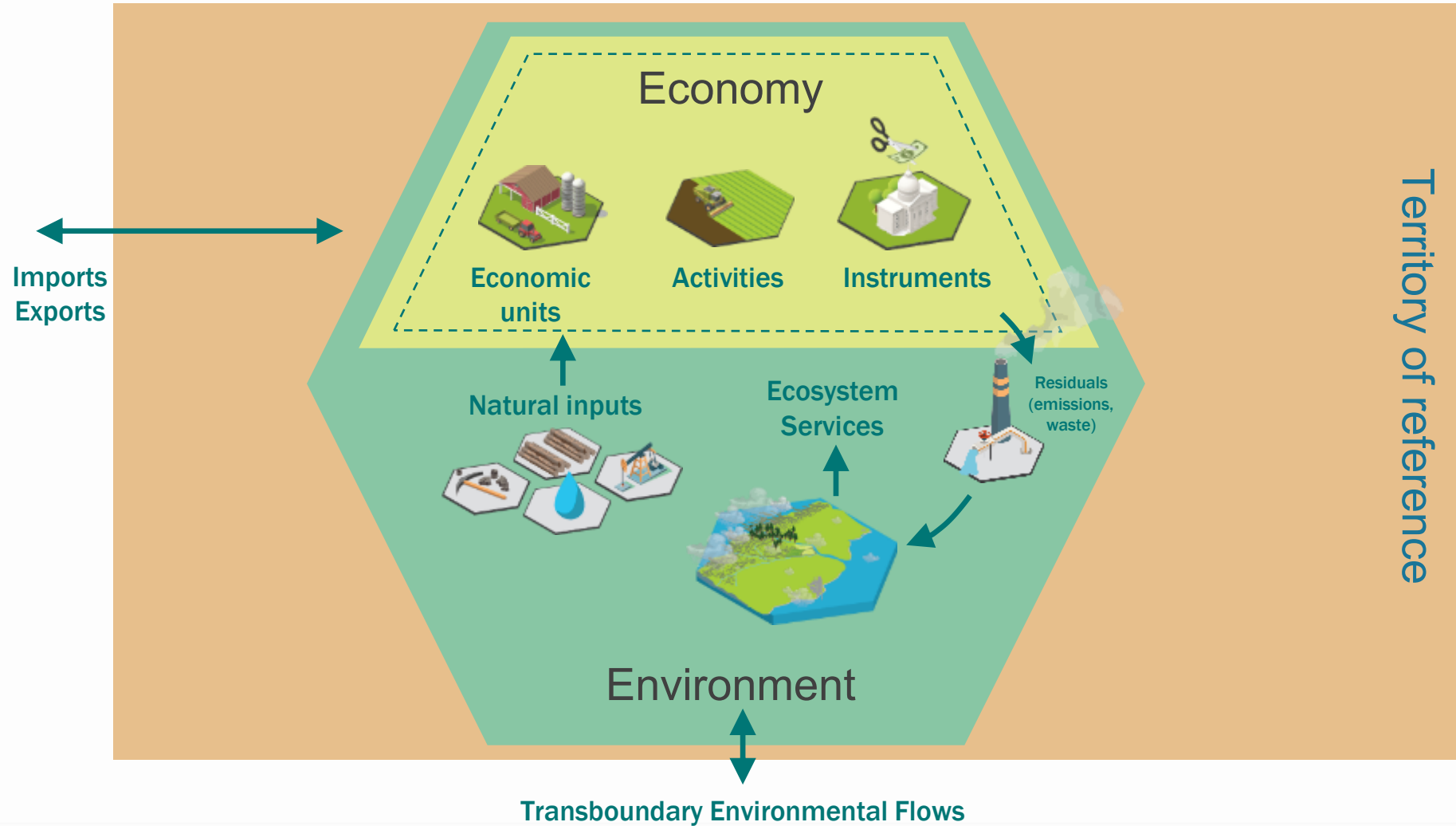
# SEEA Central Framework and SEEA Ecosystem Accounting

## – Two sides of the same coin

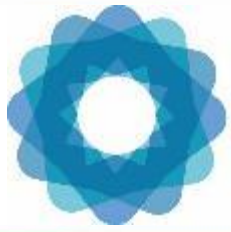




# SEEA Conceptual Framework







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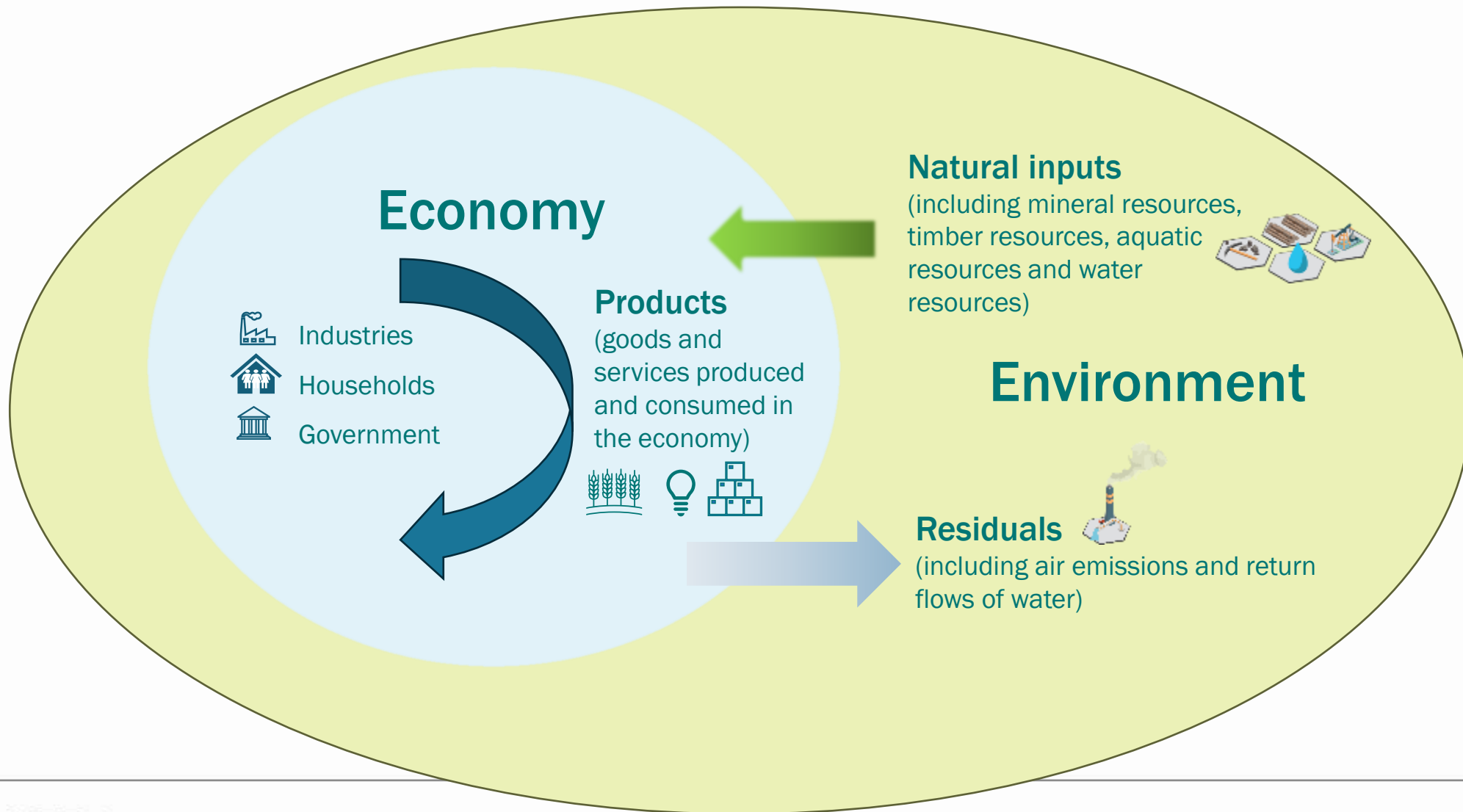
# SEEA Central Framework



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# Conceptual Framework of the SEEA CF





# SEEA principles

- A coherent measurement framework linked to SNA (aligns concepts, classifications and methods)
- Based on accounting principles & systems theory
- Flexible and modular
  - > NOT a model, database or analytical framework
- Provide guidance on producing “accounts” for:
  - > Natural inputs to the economy,
  - > Impacts of the economy on the environment, and
  - > Expenditures to mitigate impacts
- Support sustainable statistical infrastructure to regularly produce relevant accounts and indicators
- Improve coherence by standardizing concepts, classifications and methods
- Improve relevance by linking to SNA

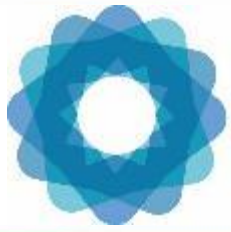




# SEEA Central Framework - accounts

- **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)
- **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.)
- **Activity / purpose accounts** that explicitly identify environmental transactions already existing in the SNA.
  - > e.g. Environmental Protection Expenditure (EPE) accounts, environmental taxes and subsidies
- **Combined physical and monetary accounts** that bring together physical and monetary information for derivation indicators, including depletion adjusted aggregates





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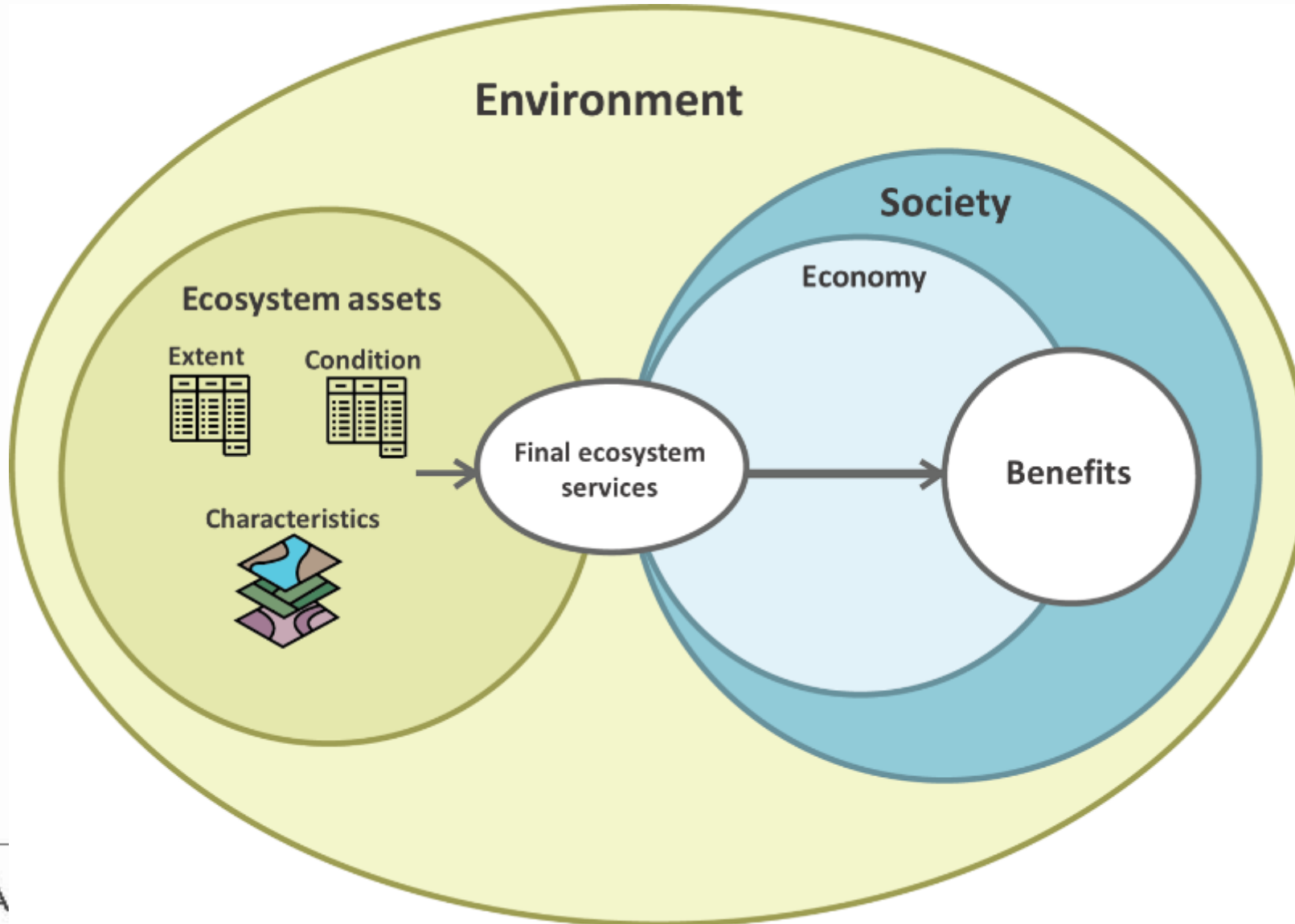
# SEEA Ecosystem Accounting



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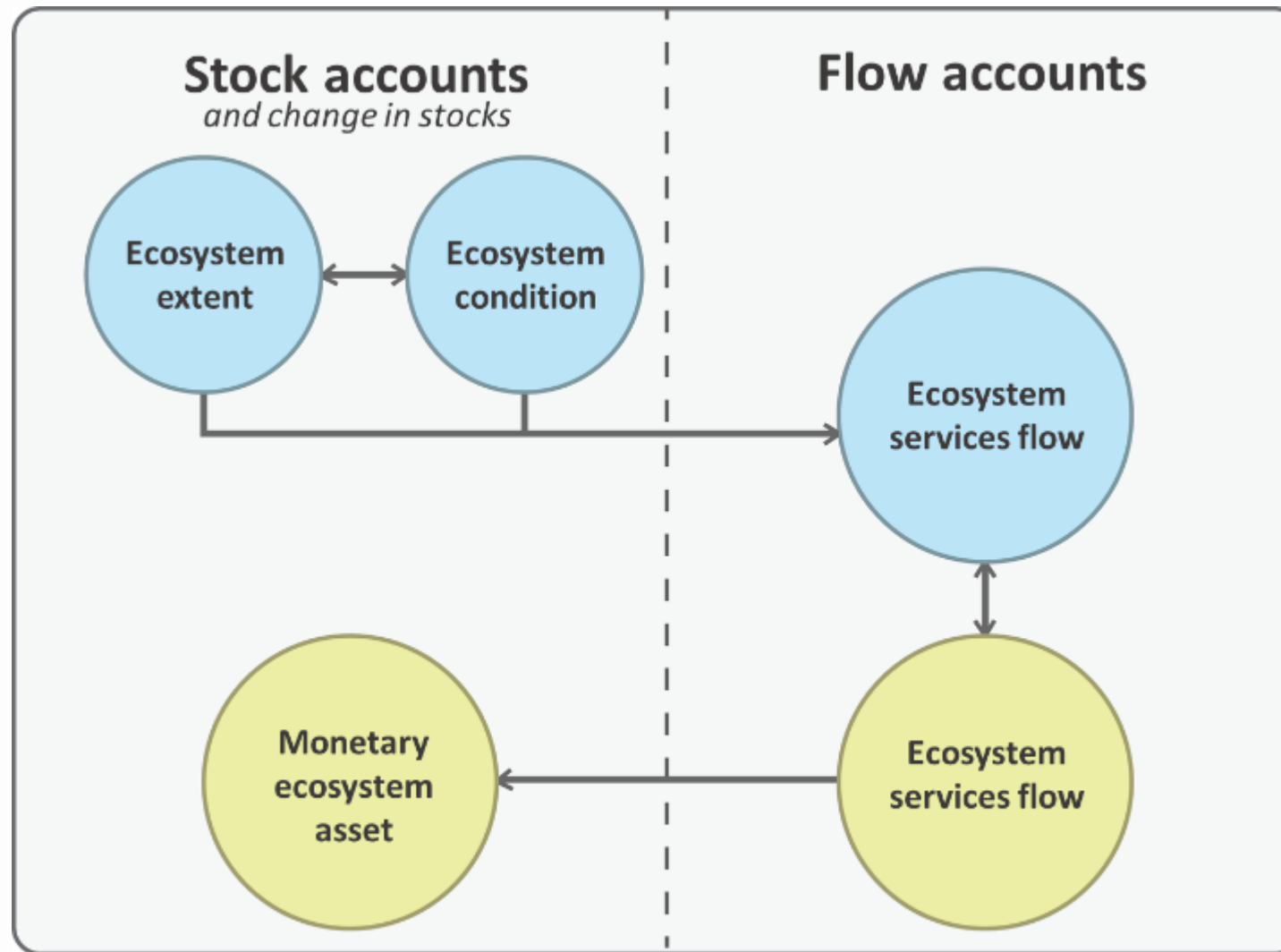


# SEEA Ecosystem Accounting - conceptual framework



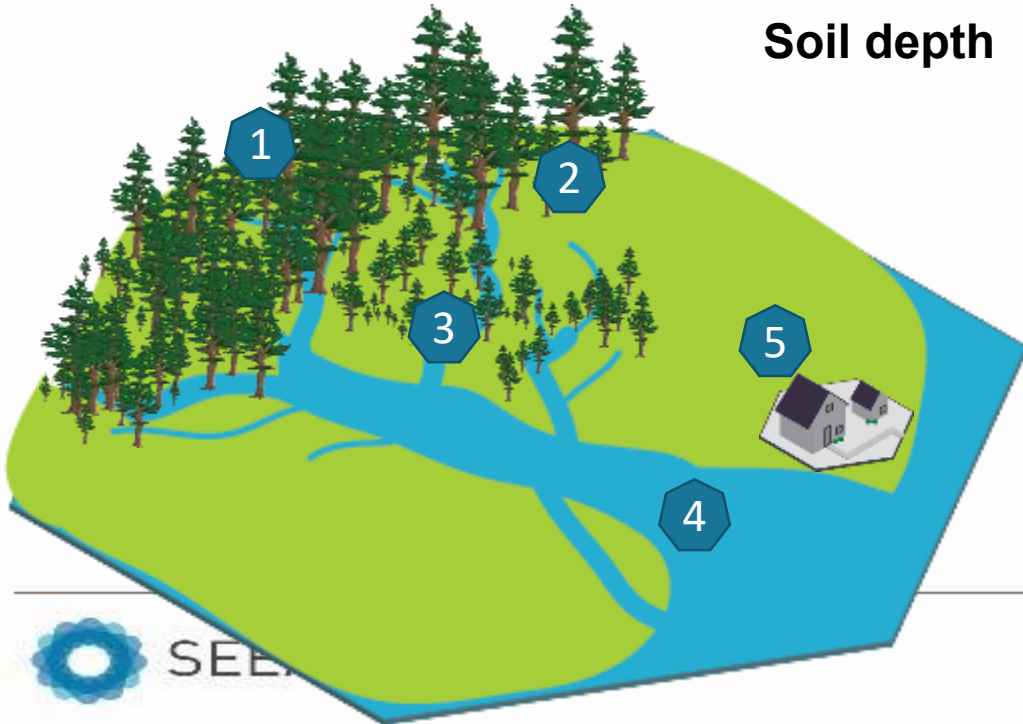
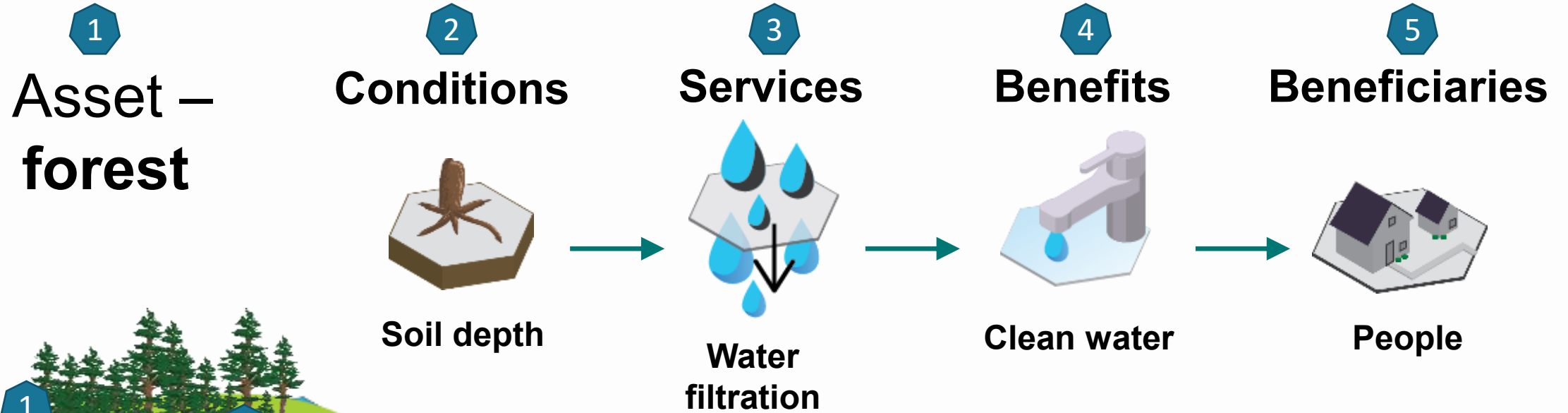


# SEEA Ecosystem Accounting – core accounts



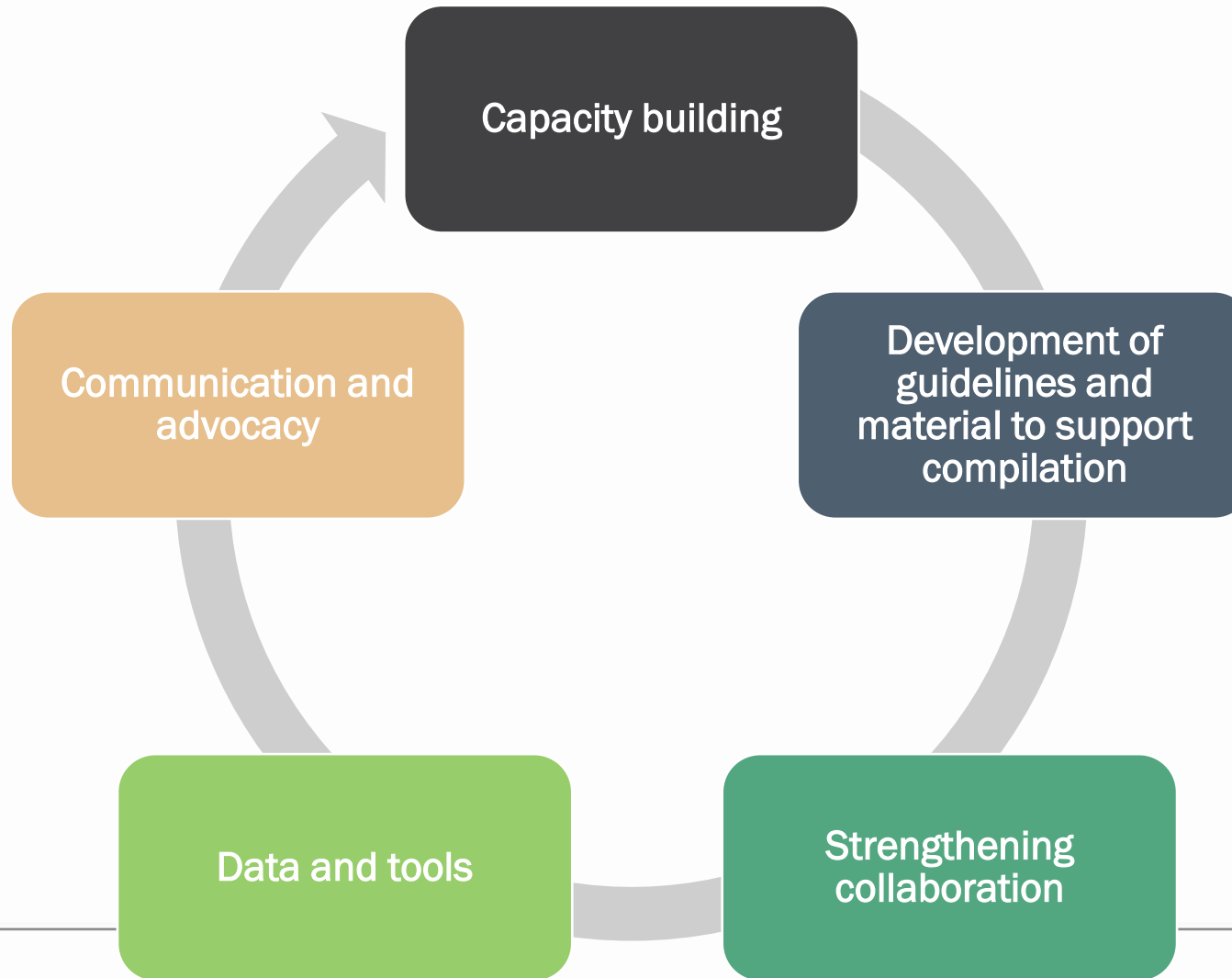


# SEEA EA Framework – Illustrative Example

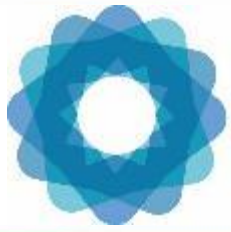




# Activities in support of the SEEA EA implementation







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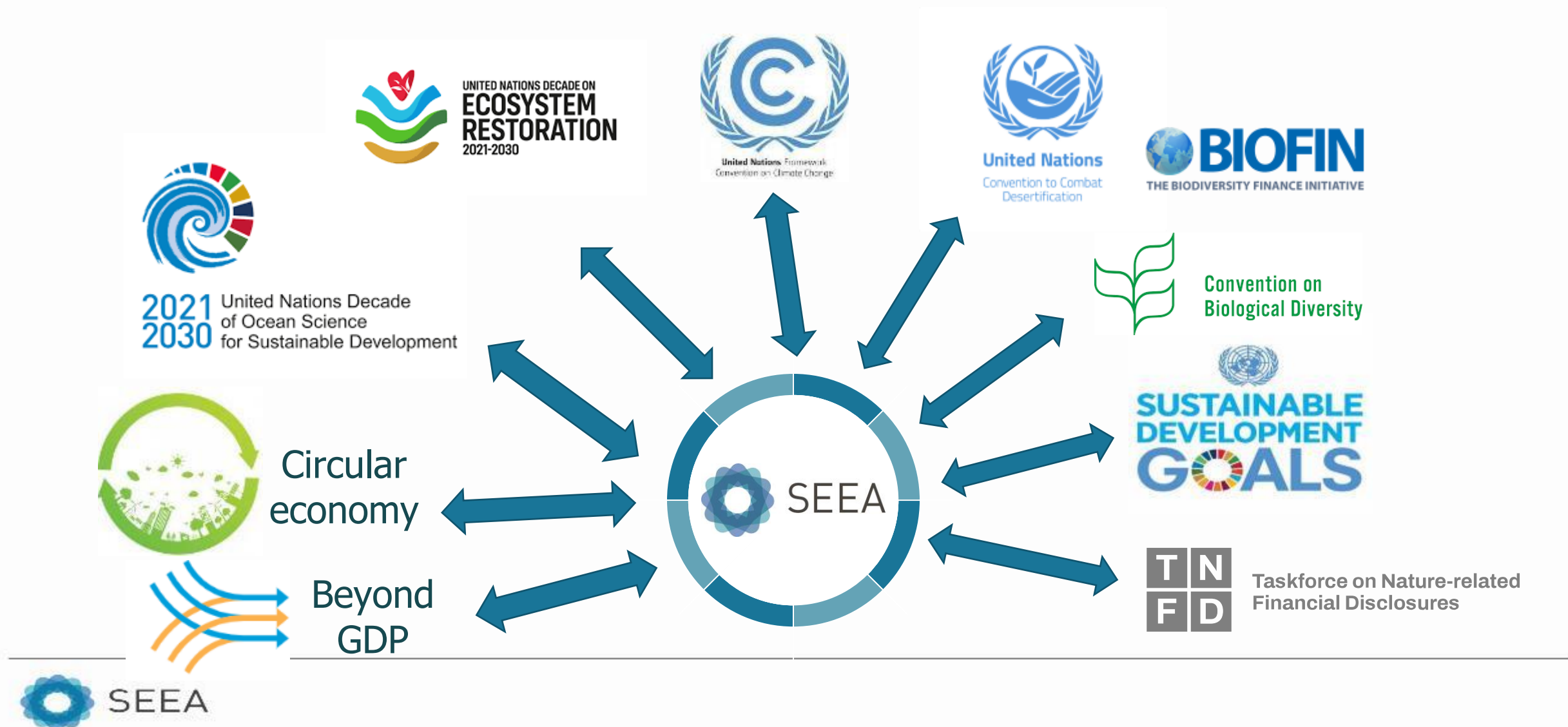
# SEEA applications



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# The SEEA supports multiple ongoing initiatives





# SEEA and Climate Change

Various climate related policies can be informed by various types of SEEA accounts:

- Informing **mitigation and adaptation strategies**
- Providing a comprehensive overview of how much **carbon is stored per ecosystem type** and how this develops over time
- Assessing how **climate change impacts** economic activities and households
- A proposed new **Data Gaps Initiative** (under the auspices of the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors)
  - > 4 priorities endorsed: a.o. Climate Change;
  - > SEEA air emission accounts and energy accounts included





# Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators

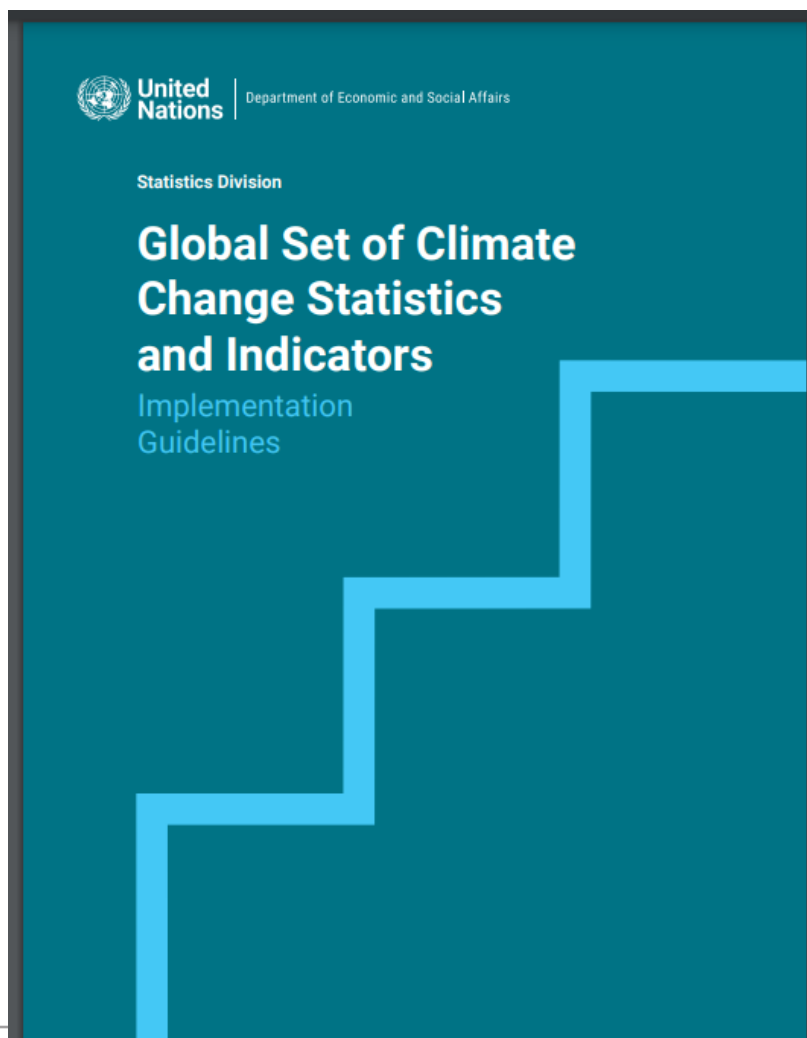
1. The Global Set was adopted at the 53rd session of the Statistical Commission ([Decision 53/116 \(2022\)](#))
2. Contains 158 indicators (and 190 statistics) which link policy targets (drivers, impacts, vulnerability, mitigation, adaptation) and statistical indicator frameworks across:
  - > Paris Agreement
  - > Sendai Framework
  - > Sustainable Development Goals
3. The aim is to contribute to:
  - > independent national policies evaluation
  - > comparable reporting to UNFCCC
  - > advance of climate change and environment statistics
4. The Global Set helps to define the scope and content of:
  - > National programmes, countries use the Global Set to develop their own sets
  - > Regional approaches, indicators were adapted/selected by ECLAC and ESCWA

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<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/climatechange.cshtml>



# Implementation Guidelines



Acknowledgements.....	v
Abbreviations and acronyms.....	vii
<b>I. Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1. Background.....	2
1.2. Rationale for the Guidelines .....	4
1.3. Aims and objectives .....	7
1.4. How to use the Guidelines .....	7
<b>2. Understanding climate change .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>3. Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>4. Developing a national programme of climate change statistics .....</b>	<b>21</b>
4.1. Role of national statistical offices, national focal points and key stakeholders .....	21
4.1.1. Role of national statistical offices .....	21
4.1.2. Role of national focal points .....	22
4.1.3. Role of other key stakeholders .....	22
4.1.4. Collaboration between the national statistical office, national focal point and key stakeholders .....	23
4.2. Assessment and implementation of the Global Set .....	27
4.2.1. Assessment of available and needed resources .....	27
4.2.2. National action plan .....	32
4.2.3. High-level buy-in .....	33
4.2.4. National institutional arrangements .....	35
4.2.5. Capacity-building at the national level .....	38
4.2.6. Multidisciplinary approach .....	39
<b>5. Production of climate change statistics .....</b>	<b>41</b>
5.1. Measurement, reporting and verification system and transparency framework.....	41
5.2. Data sources for climate change statistics .....	44
5.2.1. Mapping and assessing sources of available statistics and indicators .....	47
5.2.2. Defining and prioritizing gaps in data and methods .....	51
5.2.3. Establishing data-collection processes.....	52
5.2.4. Database building .....	52
5.2.5. Data exchange protocols.....	52
5.3. Dissemination of national climate change statistics and indicators .....	54
5.3.1. Publication guidelines.....	54
5.4. Evaluating contribution to national policy demands and international reporting requirements.....	55



# Climate Change Statistics and Indicators Self-Assessment Tool (CISAT)

- CISAT to support the implementation of the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators
  - > Helps with a thorough and detailed assessment of the statistics and indicators in the Global Set which will allow prioritization of the nationally relevant indicators and statistics
  - > Developed by UNSD, in collaboration with the UNFCCC and the Expert Group on Environment Statistics (EGES)
- Consists of:
  1. Introduction
  2. Part I: Institutional Dimensions of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators
  3. Part II: Statistics and Indicators Assessment
    - Instructions for Part II
    - Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators \*
    - Metadata

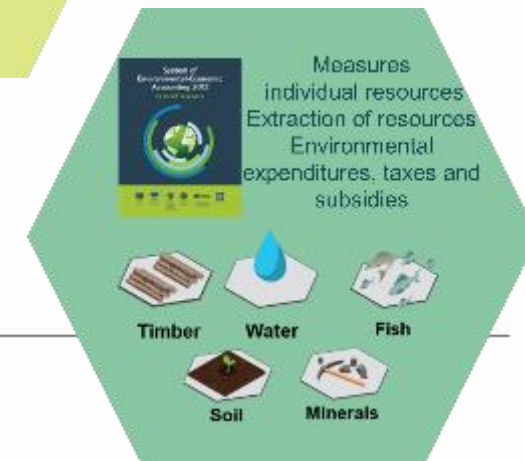
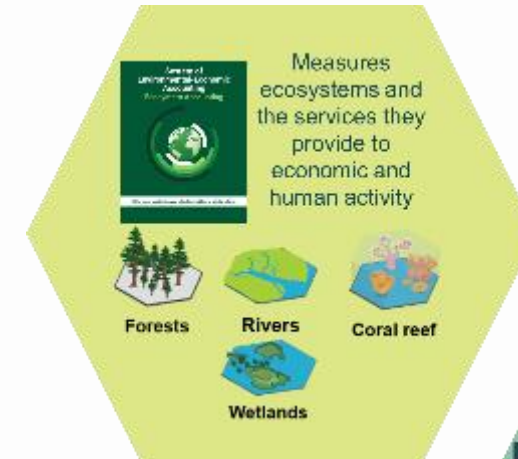


# The SEEA and GBF indicators

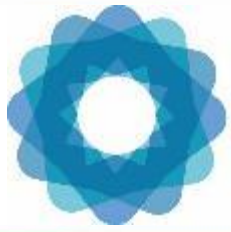


Convention on  
Biological Diversity

- The Convention of Biodiversity (CBD) adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) in December 2022
- Headline indicators were adopted to monitor each Goal and Target. A few indicators related to the SEEA:
  - > Extent of natural ecosystems (Goal A)
  - > Services provided by ecosystems (Goal B and Target 11)
  - > Sustainable Management of Wild Species (Target 9)
  - > *Integrating Biodiversity in Decision-Making (Target 14)*
- > Domestic public funding, and private funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (Goal D and Target 19)







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# SEEA implementation



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# SEEA implementation

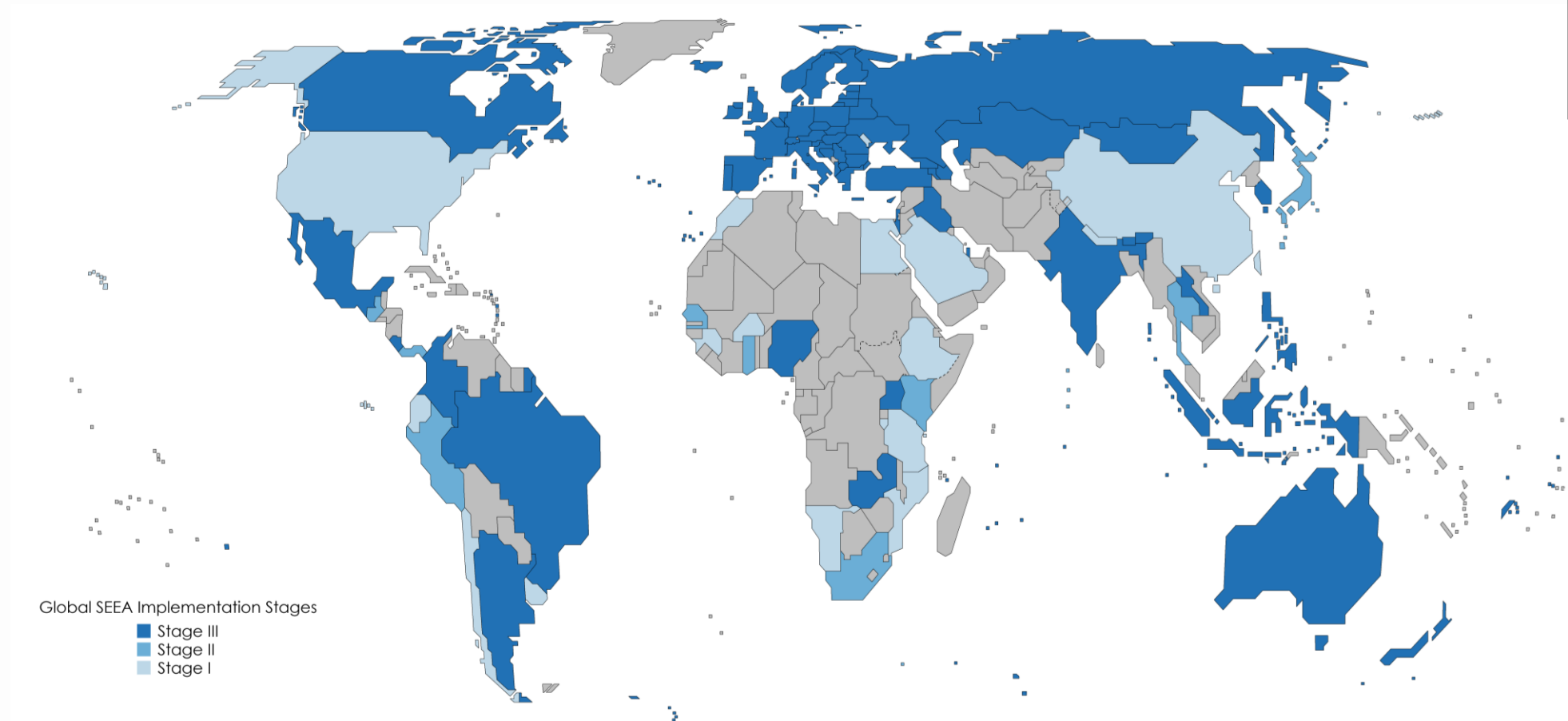
Based on the 2024 Global Assessment



94



53



Global SEEA Implementation Stages

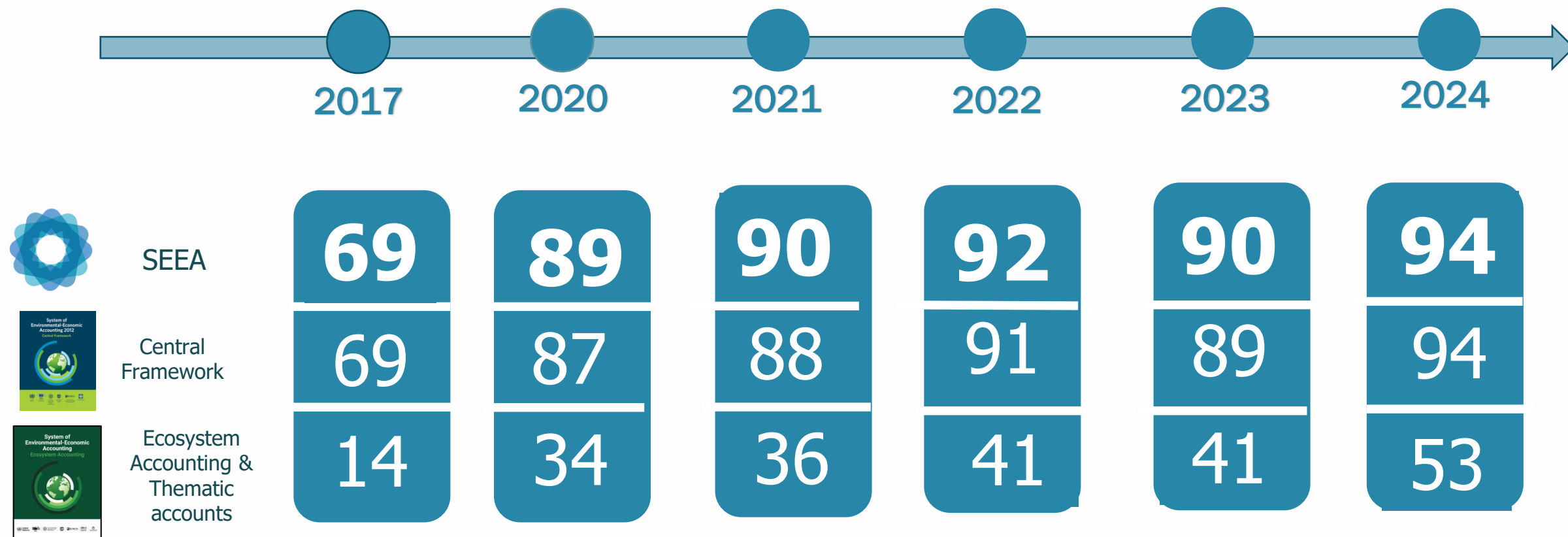
- Stage III
- Stage II
- Stage I

The boundaries and names shown, and the designation used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).



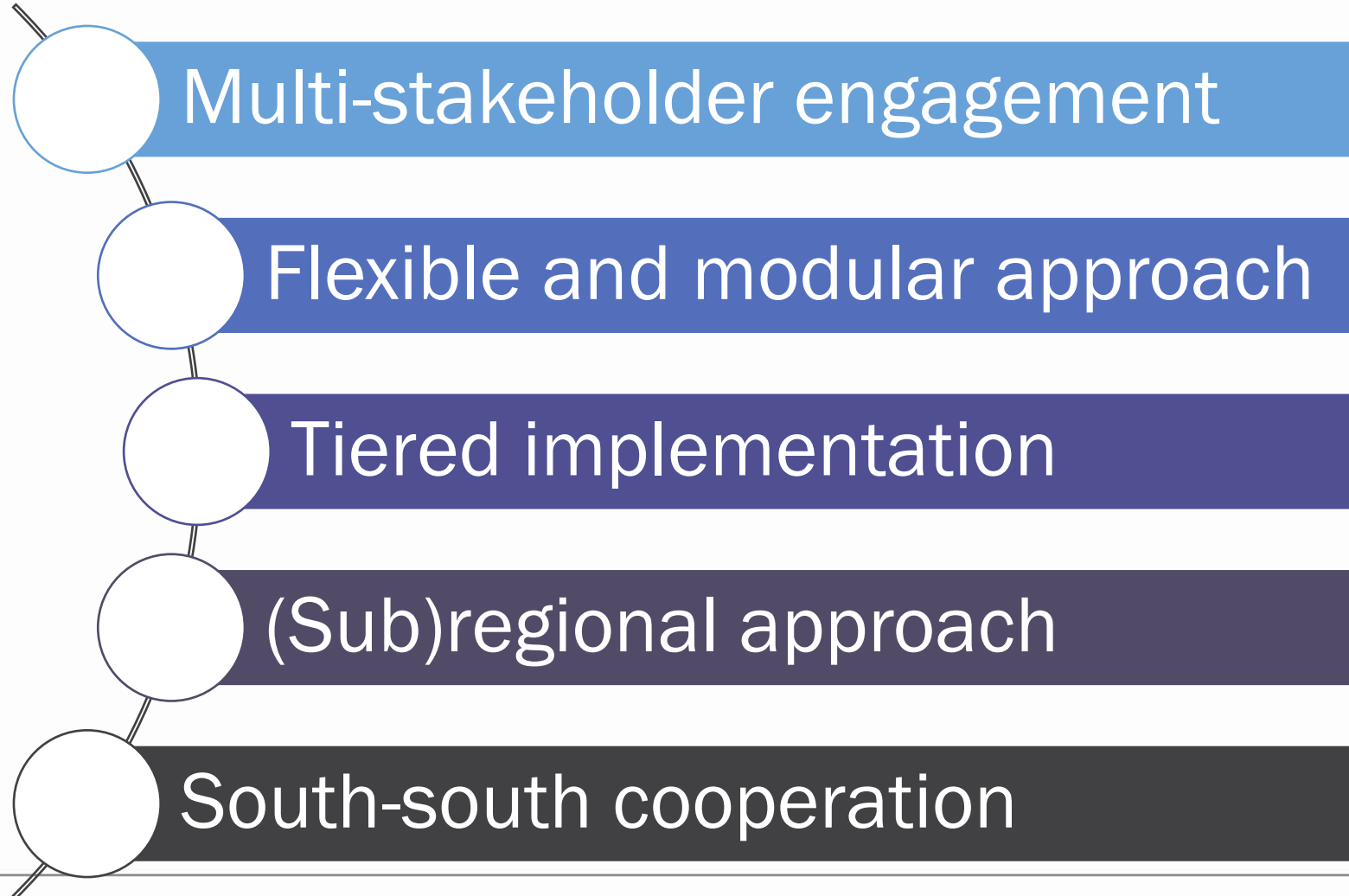


# Number of countries compiling SEEA accounts





# Approach and main principles





# SEEA Implementation Guide



- Published in 2023 to support implementation of the SEEA Central Framework and Ecosystem Accounting
- Provides guidance and support for implementation work at the national level in all countries, including examples with lessons learned

## Strategic planning

- Characteristics of a strategic plan and its development in two steps: (1) establishing a core group, and (2) conducting a national assessment

## Mechanisms for implementation

- Potential institutional set-ups needed for successful implementation of the SEEA

## Compiling accounts

- Aspects related to compilation, such as data sources; work of the technical committee; collaboration with partners; and additional resources and activities to support implementation

## Disseminating accounts

- Good practices around disseminating the accounts, identifying the main users of accounts and their information needs

## Institutionalizing the SEEA

- Legal mandates, formalization of mechanisms between institutions, funding mechanisms, and moving from piloting to regular production



# Guidelines and tools in support of implementation

## Ecosystem Accounting

- Biophysical guidelines
- Monetary valuation
- Policy scenario analysis
- Eurostat guidance notes (in development)



## Tools

- ARIES for SEEA



## Policy applications

- Linkages of global indicators with SEEA
- How NCA contributes to sustainability policies





# THANK YOU

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