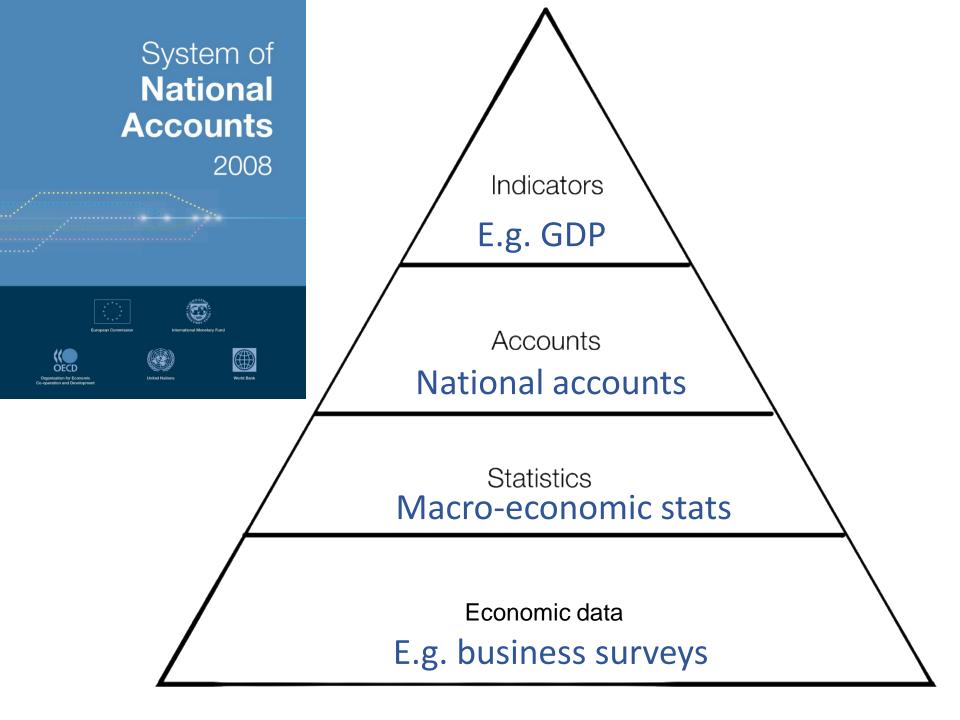
- What are ocean accounts?
- Why are countries interested in ocean accounts?
- Introducing the Global Ocean Accounts Partnership



## What are ocean accounts?

- Collections of physical, monetary and other information related to the ocean: environmental, economic and social
- Organized into a common data structure
- Compatible with international statistical standards for national accounting





### Climate data

National census

Fish stock assessments

Shoreline maps

**Ecological assessments** 

Tourism data

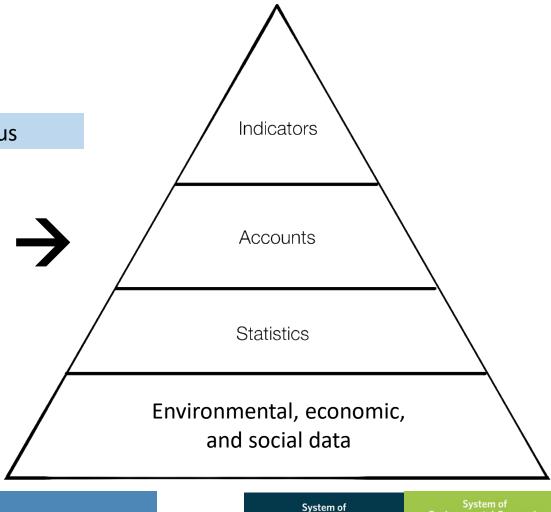
Hydrographic data

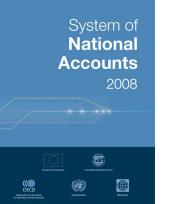
Biogeochemical data

Ocean industry statistics

Laws and policies

Pollution data













### Key questions answered by ocean accounts:

- What is the status of ocean wealth, including produced assets (e.g. ports) and non-produced assets (e.g. coral reefs, mangroves, fish stocks)?
- How are different groups of people benefitting from the ocean, ocean economy? (income or welfare)
- What is the status of ocean-based economic production?

### Why are countries interested in ocean accounts:

- Demand from national strategies for ocean-based development (blue economy).
- Monitoring of progress towards sustainable development and other international commitments, "beyond GDP" (SDG 15.9, 17.19)
- Making better use of ocean science in economic decision-making
- Build a common set of facts for different parts of government: environmental protection, infrastructure development, planning and finance, transport, fisheries, energy, etc.

# Some countries outside of Africa developing ocean accounts:

- Europe: Netherlands, Portugal, UK, + EU.
- Asia-Pacific: Australia, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Samoa, Thailand, Vanuatu, Vietnam
- Americas: Canada, Costa Rica, USA
- Key themes: integrated ocean management, environmental monitoring, economic development planning

Many more countries have ocean assessment activities that provide foundation for accounts

### **Example from Thailand:**

- Integrated accounting for tourism economies and environmental status in the Andaman sea
- 2019 pilot project supported by UN–ESCAP
- 2020 decision to invest in national pilot



### Challenges for ocean accounting:

- Overcoming fragmentation of data across many different institutions (within and beyond government)
- Improving ocean monitoring and assessment
- Staff time and capacity
- Divergent approaches in different countries

Given current status of ocean accounting, partnerships are crucial for building capacity, sharing best practices, and overcoming outstanding challenges.

#### The Global Ocean Accounts Partnership:

- Established in 2019 to accelerate ocean accounting enabling measurement and management of progress towards sustainable ocean development
- Open to governments, international institutions, research-based organizations, others. Current cochairs: UN–ESCAP, Canada. Supported by World Bank Blue Economy Program
- 2019 Sydney Global Dialogue: 18 governments
- Supporting the work of the High-Level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy: 14 countries
- Regional communities of practice, capacity support, clearing house, technical guidance.

About

Events

Technical Guidance

Resources & Projects

Governance

## **The Global Ocean Accounts Partnership**

Measuring progress towards sustainable ocean development



