



## United Nations Statistical Commission 2021 Side Event

# Panel Discussion: Around the Globe



Statistics  
Canada

Statistique  
Canada



Fisheries and Oceans  
Canada

Pêches et Océans  
Canada



**United  
Nations**

DESA  
Statistics



Global Ocean  
Accounts Partnership



**THE WORLD  
BANK**



UNITED NATIONS  
**ESCAP**  
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

# Australia

1. Imperfect data can still result in useful ocean accounts, however time series is important.
2. Communication of use cases tailored to meet specific user needs help to generate further user demand for ocean accounts.
3. High level commitments to ocean accounting that are coupled with commitments to advance ocean policy issues can support the scaling up and integration of account development and use.

# Canada

## 1. Canada depends on the ocean for many economic and ecosystem goods and services

- E.g. Fisheries, habitat, carbon sequestration and storage, transport, tourism, oil extraction
- SEEA Ocean Accounts are required as it is imperative that we understand the ocean environment-economy linkages in order to make better informed policy decisions

## 2. Creating accounts is not a simple process

- There are many data gaps, no consolidated conceptual framework, and many different stakeholders
- Assessing stock and flows, and changes over time will be an ongoing, multi-stakeholder process
- A process has started in Canada—A collaboration with Fisheries and Oceans Canada

## 3. Ocean accounts will enable policy makers to link, measure and understand interactions between the environment and the economy

- Our efforts will link Economic accounts, SEEA *Central* Framework Accounts and Ecosystem Accounts
- These accounts will further be consolidated with other socio-economic data

# Thailand

- Sustainable (tourism)
- Environmental awareness
- Data availability and integration

# United Kingdom

- Reflections from the independent Dasputa Review of the Economics of Biodiversity, what does inclusive wealth mean for ocean accounts?
- Gaining traction, how do technical specialists gain interest and traction with decision makers?
- UK experience, reflections and learning

# South Africa

- Informed decision-making for ocean resource-use (strategic; regulatory; management or financial) requires structured, standardised, consistent and comparable approaches to integrate economic, social and environmental data. Ocean accounts through integration, structure and standardization allow the power of often-discrete ocean-data to be boosted.
- The values of ocean economies are often required in ocean decision making – estimated as ocean contribution to GDP by Sector or Value Chain. Flaws in this approach include lack of inclusivity and sustainability, varying-by-nation sectoral inclusion and disaggregation approaches and the exclusion of non-market values. Ocean accounting can assist in addressing information needs in (1) resource production or mobilization (means), (2) well-being and its distribution (income); and (3) opportunities for sustainability (in terms of ocean wealth, natural capital and underlying systems).
- There are ocean economy expansions across many African coastal Nations. Africa is currently relatively under-represented in the Ocean Accounting dialogue. The focus of the GOAP Africa Oceans Accounting CoP is aimed at addressing this through creation of awareness, interest and an appetite for Oceans Accounts in Africa.