

Policy use – national and international examples

London group on environmental accounting, 22nd meeting, Oslo, Norway

Communicating with policy makers and other users

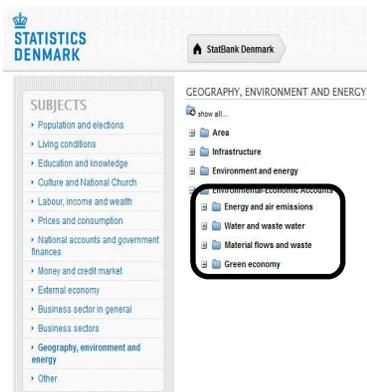
Ole Gravgård

London Group Meeting
Oslo, 28-30 September 2016

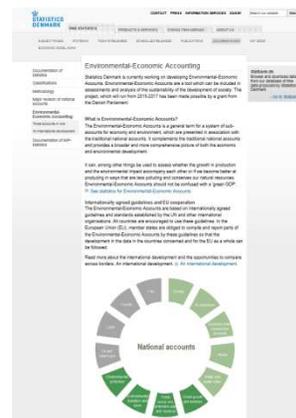


Main channels

www.statbank.dk



“Green National Accounts” website



News from Statistics Denmark



Affaldsregnskab 2014
Geograf, miljø og energi

Vi genanvender mere affald fra husholdninger

Mængden af husholdningsaffald er stort set uændret fra 2013 til 2014, men der er mere af husholdningsaffaldet, som indsamles til genanvendelse – 1,5 mio. ton i 2014 mod 1,3 mio. ton i 2013. Det svarer til, at 41 pct. af husholdningsaffaldet genanvendes. Erhvervsaffaldet har endnu højere genanvendelsesgrad. For affald fra bygge og anlæg er den 88 pct., mens 66 pct. af affaldet fra resten af erhvervet indsamles til genanvendelse.

Affald fra husholdninger og erhverv efter behandlingsform, 2014

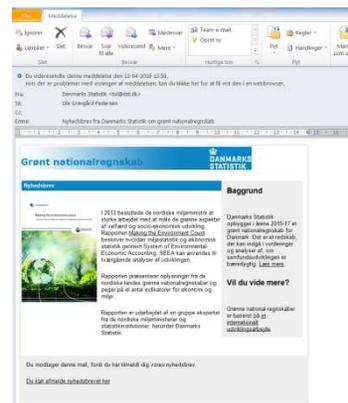


Års: Fra de behandlingsformer udføres forbrændning, opbevaring, særlig behandling og midlertidig oplagring

Mere affald fra bygge og anlæg

Den samlede affaldsmængde i Danmark var 11,8 mio. ton i 2014. Det er lidt mere end i 2013, hvor den var 11,1 mio. ton. Det skyldes især, at der var 0,5 mio. ton mere affald fra bygge og anlæg i 2014. Af det samlede affald stammer 3,4 mio. ton fra husholdningerne, 4,1 mio. ton er fra bygge og anlæg, mens de resterende 4,3 mio. ton kommer fra virksomheder i de øvrige erhverv.

“Green National Accounts News” via e-mail to subscribers



Making the data relevant: StatDK Analysis

 **DST Analyze**

25. november 2015
2015.2

Emissions of greenhouse gases from the Danish economy 1990–2013

 **DST Analyze**

25. november 2015
2015.2

”Household consumption
generates large
amounts of industrial waste”

Udslip af drivhusgasser fra dansk økonomi 1990-2013

I lyset af klimatopmødet COP21 om de internationale klimaforhandlinger, der finder sted i Paris i slutningen af november 2015, er der fokus på de seneste årtiers udvikling i udslippet af drivhusgasser. Der er store forventninger til COP21 og håb om, at de involverede lande vil indgå en aftale som afløser for Kyoto-protokollen, der udløb i 2012.



Det kræver, at landene drøfter en lang række punkter som niveauet for reduktions målsætninger, forpligtelsernes form, hvilke udslip der medregnes samt opfølgning på om de overholdes.

Vores forbrug skaber store mængder erhvervsaffald

Hver dag smider vi affald i skraldespanden, men det er nok de færreste, der tænker over, at vores forbrug også skaber affald, når varerne og tjenesteydelserne produceres. Med udgangspunkt i tal fra det grønne nationalregnskab sætter denne analyse tal på hvor meget affald, der skabes i virksomhederne i Danmark, allerede før vi køber en vare.



Men affald er ikke bare affald. Noget affald er klassificeret som farligt, men der er også meget affald som kan genanvendes. I denne analyse opgøres også, hvor meget erhvervsaffaldet knyttet til forskellige typer forbrug genanvendes.

[Hent som pdf](#)

Articles/interviews in news media

"Growth and development is measured much better by the green national accounts"

"Welfare is much more than growth in GDP"

VELFÆRDSNØRD? VELFÆRDENS INNOVATIONS-DAG 2017

mandagmorgen FÅ MANDAG MORGENS GRATIS NYHEDSBREV

VIDENSBANK OPINION PROJEKTER DET SKER OM HM FÅ ADGANG LOG IND

18. maj 2016 KOMMENTAR

'Det grønne nationalregnskab' måler vækst og udvikling meget bedre

Vi har længe vidst, hvilke justeringer der skal til, for at vores vækstmål bedre udtrykker velfærdsudviklingen eller belyser bæredygtighed. Derfor er det på høje tid, at vi erstatter eller i det mindste supplerer BNP med et bedre mål for velfærden.

OLE GRAVGÅRD 13 Deinger
Chefredaktør, Danmarks Statistik

"Det, vi måler, påvirker det, vi gør, og hvis vores måleinstrumenter er fejlbehæftede, så bliver de beslutninger, vi tager, det formentlig også."

Sådan står der i rapporten *"Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress"*, som den såkaldte Stiglitz-kommission udgav i 2009. Kommissionen blev nedsat af den daværende franske præsident Sarkozy bl.a. på baggrund af det tilsyneladende paradoks, at en række økonomiske indikatorer, først og fremmest BNP, kan vise, at det går fremad, mens befolkningen oplever, at det går dårligere. Årsagen er naturligvis, at der er rigtig mange ting af betydning for vores velfærd, som ikke fanges af BNP. Et af rapportens hovedbudskaber er derfor, at vi bør dreje fokus væk fra økonomisk produktion og over mod velfærd og bæredygtighed, når vi sammensætter vores måleinstrumenter.

Der er nu gået nogle år, siden Stiglitz-rapporten kom på gaden, men dens hovedkonklusioner og konkrete anbefalinger har stadig en høj grad af relevans. Dog er der på nogle af områderne sket en betydelig udbygning af den statistiske værktøjskasse. Bl.a. har vi med 'det grønne nationalregnskab' - som jeg skal vende tilbage til - fået et solids redskab, der i hvert fald et par stykke hen ad vejen imødekommer kommissionens anbefaling om et ændret fokus for vores måling af udviklingen.

BNP måler hverken velfærd eller bæredygtighed
Stiglitz-kommissionens understregning af BNP's begrænsninger som indikator for udviklingen står ikke alene. Man har faktisk i mere end 80 år været klar over, at nationalregnskabet og BNP ikke måler

Slipper Danmark ud af væksthælden?
Mandag Morgen har indledt jagten på løsninger og efterlyser ideer om forsløb uden

Seneste ugebrev Seneste rapport
Find tidligere ugebrev

Seneste opinion

- En nødvendig ambition
- Nationalistatser er Europas identitet og styrke
- En fri fantasi må vi overlade til denne verdens UKIP'er og Trump'er
- Derfor bør direktøren være verdens bedste designer
- Den nordiske model har skam overlevet reformbelgen

Se også

- En nødvendig ambition
- Unge er fremtidens superhelte
- Hvad er god integration?
- Robotterne kommer, de ser, og vi sejler
- Et enestående embedsmændssystem har

TALBLIND

Velfærd er meget andet end BNP-vækst

Mens politikkerne foluserer på at løse en BNP-vækstkrise, arbejder en gruppe hos Danmarks Statistik på at udvikle et nyt nationalregnskab med fokus på det grønne. BNP er nemlig langt fra at være det ideelle mål for vores velfærd og samfundsudvikling. Lyder det fra manden bag projektet.

18. maj 2016

Foto: Pottas

18. maj 2016

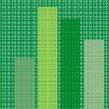
Økonomisk tørke, slæbepar og stangefart.

BNP-væksten er det helt centrale mål politisk, det mål, som dansker kommer om regeringsens store efterår, hvor reformer skal løse den alvorlige økonomiske krise i dansk økonomi - 'vækstkrise'. Mens BNP-løbet er et vækstmål med blinde vindler, og da den såkaldte Stiglitz-Sen-Frédéricq-kommission i 2009 så nærmere på begrebet af BNP-mål, var konklusionen klar: Det mangler en bæredygtig dimension - både socialt og klimarelativt.

- BNP beskriver den økonomiske aktivitet, og den er selvfølgelig meget vigtig for, hvordan vi har det, og hvilke forbrug- og jobmuligheder vi har. Men der er også en hel masse ting, som BNP ikke siger noget om. Derfor er BNP ikke et bredt dækkende mål for udviklingen i et land, fortæller Ole Graugård Pedersen, chefformand hos Danmarks Statistik.



- Presentations at three major national environmental-economic *conferences* during the last year
- "*Road Show*": Visiting ministries and organizations with presentations of the "Green National Accounts"



One major publication: "The Danish Green National Accounts"

Due spring 2017

Will be distributed to Parliament committees

(was successful last time we did it)



Listening to and engaging the users: New three year research project together with University of Copenhagen

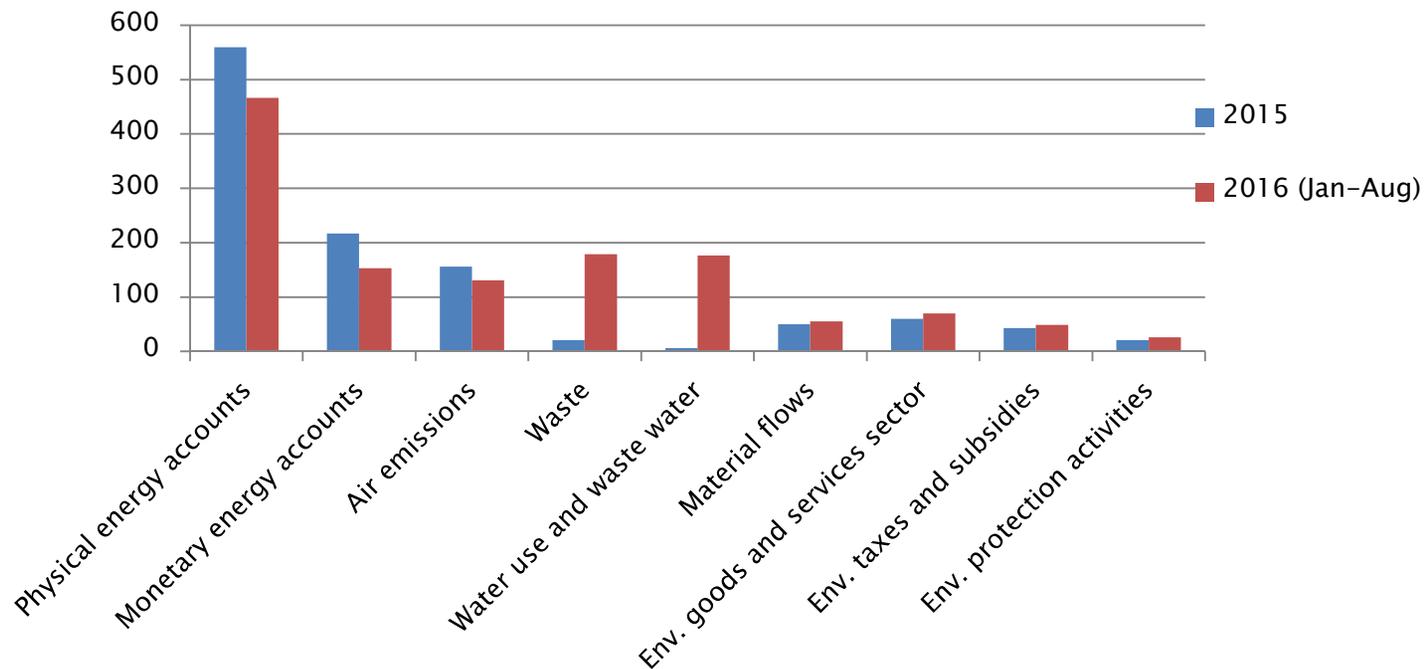
- **Title: Developing and implementing Environmental – Economic Accounts and the Green GDP**
- *WP1: How can political-administrative practices related to the use of traditional economic measures like GDP be oriented towards using the Danish System of Green National Accounts (GNA) and a green GDP?*
- *WP2: Improving the foundations for the ongoing development of the GNAs focusing on the the calculation of a green GDP*
- *WP3: Outreach and engagement activities*
including formation of a steering group with:
 - Ministry of Finance
 - The Danish Economic Council
 - The Ministry of Environment and Food
 - Politicians
 - and others

There is an increasing interest in data from the Danish environmental-economic accounts

But some modules are more interesting than others !

Extraction of tables from www.statbank.dk

Number of extractions, monthly average





Statistics Canada
www.statcan.gc.ca



Policy uses of environmental accounts in Canada

London group on environmental accounting

Oslo, 28-30 September 2016,

Kevin Roberts

Statistics Canada



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

National-level environmental assessment of trade agreements

Purpose: *To identify potential positive and negative impacts on the environment resulting from a proposed trade agreement.*

Related legislation: *Environmental Assessments are guided by the Cabinet Directive on the Environmental Assessment of Policy, Plan, and Program Proposals (updated in 2010) and the 2001 Framework for Conducting Environmental Assessments of Trade Negotiations.*

These documents are available on the Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada's Environmental Assessments web site.

Objectives of the Framework

The 2001 Framework for Conducting Environmental Assessments of Trade Negotiations has two objectives:

First, it helps trade negotiators integrate environmental considerations into the negotiating process by calling for the identification of potential positive and negative environmental impacts of trade negotiations.

Second, it provides a means to address public concerns about the environmental effects of trade negotiations by documenting how the environment is considered during negotiations.

Overall, the environmental assessment contributes to ensuring greater coherence between trade and environment policies.

EA Methodology (1)

A four-step methodology is applied:

- 1. Identification of the economic effects of the negotiation (input-output based multiregional Computational General Equilibrium model)**
- 2. Identification of the likely environmental impacts of such changes (via link to SEEA Physical Flow Accounts)**
- 3. Assessment of the significance of the likely environmental impacts**
- 4. Identification of enhancement/mitigation options to inform the negotiations**

Sjoerd Schenau

Statistics Netherlands

Policy use of the Sea in the Netherlands

- A speech

Mark Lound

Australian bureau of Statistics

Policy use of the Sea in australia

- A speech



Overview of Japan's SEEA-EEA application

Takashi Hayashi
Policy Research Institute, Ministry of
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
(PRIMAFF)

th8841@affrc.go.jp

Nishiwaga, Iwate Pref.
Photo: D.Sawauchi

Who is doing what?



- Statistics Bureau
 - Counterpart of UNSD
- Cabinet Office
 - Following SEEA-CS
- Ministry of the Environment
 - SEEA-EEA
 - A research project led by Kobe University and financially supported by the ministry
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
 - SEEA-AFF...

Japan's SEEA-EEA



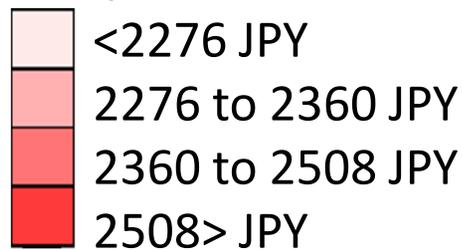
- The research project
 - Started in 2015 will end in 2017
 - To develop a tool to disseminate the value of ecosystem services
- Meta analysis and benefit transfer
 - Japan has many research results of evaluating ESS as value of multifunctionality of forest and agricultural land
 - Using these results, we conducted meta analysis and apply benefit transfer to value ESS in Japan
 - Estimated the value of forest at prefectural level

Japan's SEEA EEA



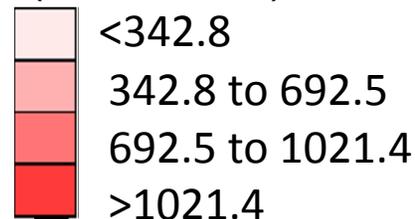
Per unit value of forest

(JPY/ha)



Total value of forest

(trillion JPY)



- Very rough sketch of the value of forest
- Unable to integrate it into SNA figures
 - Inconsistency of value (exchange vs surplus)



SEEA DEVELOPMENT IN MALAYSIA: COLLABORATION WITH ACADEMIA

**22nd London Group Meeting,
Oslo, Norway
28-30 September 2016**

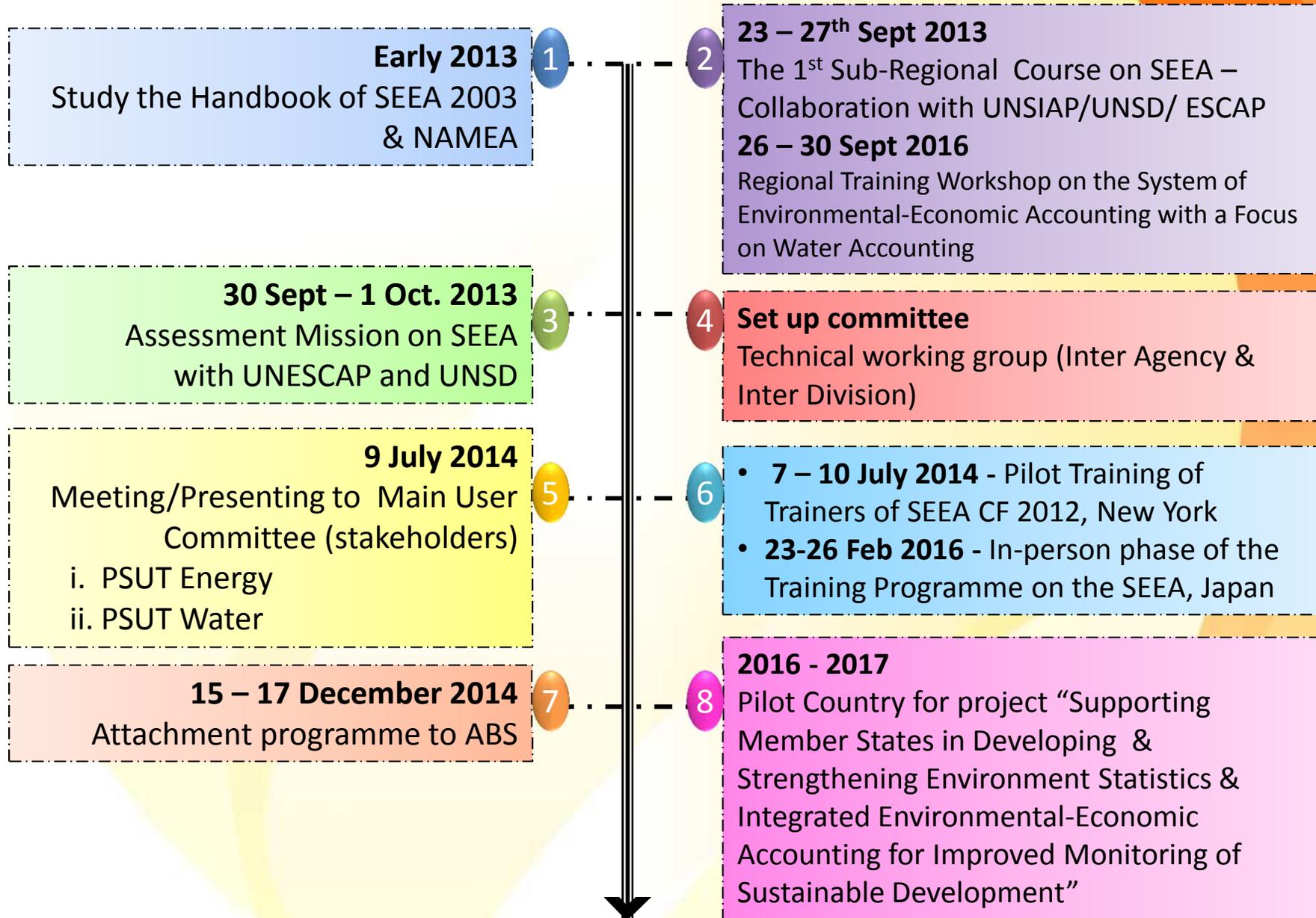
**Presented by:
Ms. Zaitun Mohd. Taha
Department of Statistics, Malaysia**

22nd London Group Meeting, Oslo, Norway

CONTENTS :

- 1 A BRIEF JOURNEY**
- 2 COLLABORATION WITH ACADEMIA**
- 3 PUBLICITY ON SEEA**
- 4 MOVING FORWARD**

A BRIEF JOURNEY



22nd London Group Meeting, Oslo, Norway

COLLABORATION WITH ACADEMIA



1

PSUT- Energy Account (2014 – 2016)

- Technical collaboration with University Putra Malaysia
- Concept and methodology, data estimation & analysis

2

Supporting Member States in Developing & Strengthening Environment Statistics & Integrated Environmental-Economic Accounting for Improved Monitoring of Sustainable Development (2016 – 2017)

- Lecturer from University Putra Malaysia has been appointed as a project consultant (July 2016 – November 2017)
- Prepare project outputs: National Plan SEEA Malaysia and one selected SEEA account

PUBLICITY ON SEEA BY ACADEMIA



SEEA DISCOURSE IN UNIVERSITY
PUTRA MALAYSIA



Tentative Program

08:00-08:30 : Registration
 08:30-08:45 : Arrival of VIPs
 08:45-09:00 : Welcoming remarks by Professor Datin Paduka Dr. Aini Ideris, Vice Chancellor, UPM
 09:00-09:15 : Opening Address by Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, Deputy Chief Statistician, DOSM
 09:15-10:30 : Presentation by UPM-SEEA team leader (*Advancing System of Environmental-Economic in Malaysia*)
 10:30-11:45 : Presentation by UN representative
 11:45-12:00 : Q&A session
 12:00-12:15 : Closing remarks by Associate Prof. Dr. Shaufique Fahmi Sidique, Director of the Institute of Agricultural and Food Policy Studies, UPM
 12:15-13:00 : Lunch

UPM-SEEA Research Team

Patron



Prof. Dr. Ing. Ir. Resinganth Varadarajoo
 Deputy Vice Chancellor of Industry and Community Relations

Researchers



Dr. Mohd Yusof Saari (Leader)

- Head, Quantitative Methods for Policy Analysis Laboratory, IKDPM
- Input-Output Analysis
- Development Economics



Associate Prof. Dr. Shaufique Fahmi Sidique

- Director, IKDPM
- Environmental and Resource Economics
- Agricultural Economics



Dr. Azman Hassan

- Head, Department of Economics
- Industrial Economics
- Frontier and Efficiency Analysis



Associate Prof. Tengku Hamidza Tengku Ismail

- Coordinator, Environmental Forestry Research Center (ENFORC)
- Environmental and Health Risk Assessment
- EIA Expert Panel

Research Officers




Robia'tul A'dawiyah **Nur Syafawani Shariff**

SEEA

A Discourse with the
United Nations Statistics Division



Date : September 21, 2016
 Venue : DKEP 1, Faculty of Economics and Management, Universiti Putra Malaysia
 Coordinate : 3 001559, 101.706718
 Time : 08:30-13:00

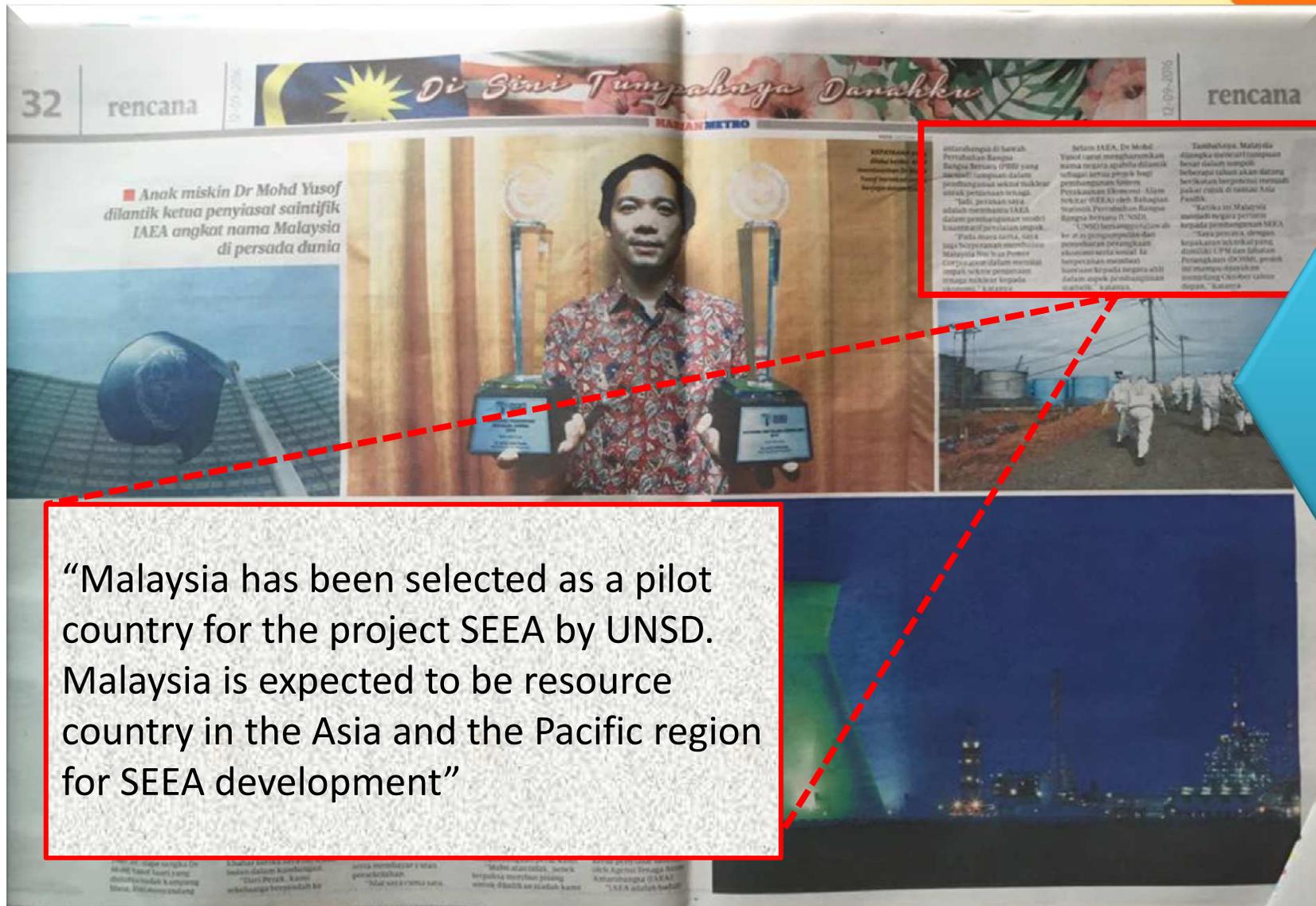
Organized by:  

Invited Agencies:   

For registration and further inquiries, please contact:
 Robia'tul A'dawiyah : 013-3892218
 robiatuladwiyah90@gmail.com
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 syafawanishariff18@gmail.com

22nd London Group Meeting, Oslo, Norway

PUBLICITY ON SEEA BY ACADEMIA (cont'd)



PUBLICITY ON SEEA IN HARIAN METRO NEWSPAPER (12 SEPTEMBER 2016)



PUBLICITY ON SEEA BY DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS (DOSM)

Date	Programme
23 April 2015	Malaysia Green Growth Strategy Lessons Sharing Conference And Review Workshop, Kuala Lumpur
21 May 2015	Workshop on the First Draft Of Chapters On Constraints, Gaps And Needs For Biennial Update Report , Bangi
26 January 2016	Workshop with Data Providers for the Preparation of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory for Energy and Industrial Processes & Product Use Sectors, Bangi
11 March 2016	Training Course on Introduction to the Environment Economic, Bangi
21 April 2016	Green House Gas Inventory Workshop, Port Dickson

MOVING FORWARD

Initiatives -
preparing
human
resources in
SEEA



SEEA awareness
programme in public
university



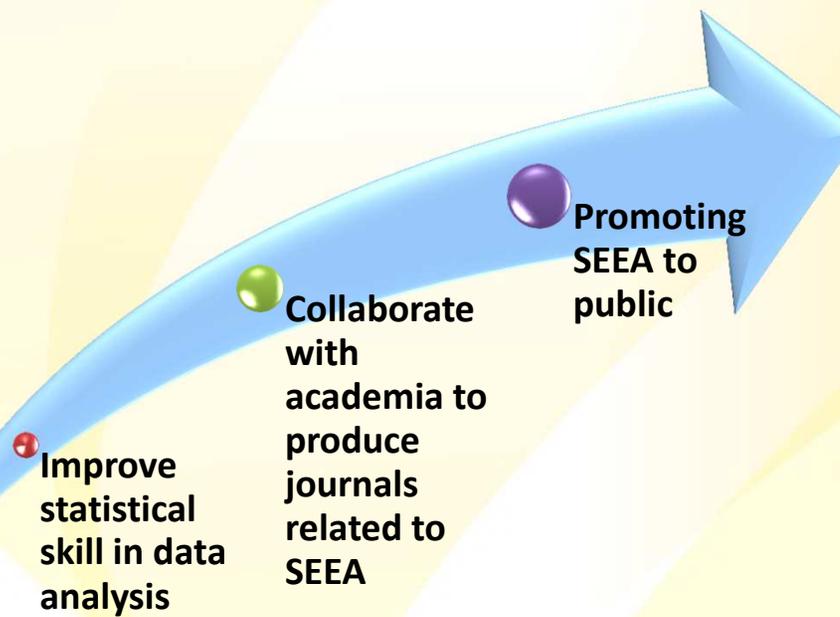
Establishing a centre
of excellence for
SEEA



Short course of
Input-Output

- Include SEEA as part of
syllabus

UPM's
vision



In line with
Department of
Statistics,
Malaysia
Transformation
Plan
2016 - 2020

THANK YOU



INSTITUTE FOR THE
DEVELOPMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL-
ECONOMIC
ACCOUNTING

Gabaronne Declaration for Sustainability in Africa
Natural Capital Accounting
Conservation International & World Bank Waves

22nd Meeting of the London Group on Environmental Accounting

28-30 September 2016, Statistics Norway, Oslo

- It commits signatory countries to:
 - Incorporate the value of natural capital in public and private policies and decision-making;
 - Pursue sustainable production in agriculture, fisheries, and extractive industries while maintaining natural capital; and
 - Generate data and build capacity to support policy networks.
- The GDSA was endorsed as a vehicle for green development by the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) in March 2015, thereby earmarking the GDSA for inclusion in the African Union (AU) structure of programs.
- Conservation International (CI) has been delegated the functions of the GDSA Secretariat by the Government of Botswana until 2018/19.

- The GDSA provides a platform for using NCA to inform and encourage sustainable development. The overall objective of the Declaration is,

“to ensure that the contributions of natural capital to sustainable economic growth, maintenance and improvement of social capital and human well-being are quantified and integrated into development and business practice.”

Community of Practice

- Pre-workshop scoping assessments and discussion at the workshop identified the need for:
 - Increasing co-ordination among agencies at country level
 - Increasing technical expertise in NCA
 - Understanding and demonstrating policy applications of NCA
 - Improving the sharing of existing data and resources to fill data gaps
- The NCA COP is intended to become an on-going platform to build capacity in NCA, to facilitate
 - the exchange of experiences between countries,
 - to develop common templates and methods for application at country level,
 - to provide a mechanism for efficient delivery of training and development, and to establish a clear reference point for NCA in the region.

Country		Agriculture	Biodiversity	Carbon	Ecosystem	Emission	Energy	Fisheries	Forest/Timber	Freshwater/ Aquatic/Lake	Land	Minerals	Soil	Waste	Water
South Africa	Desired		X	X	X						X		X	X	
	Demonstrated				X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	
	Established						X	X				X			
Botswana	Desired				X	X					X				
	Demonstrated						X					X			X
	Established											X			X
Madagascar	Desired		X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X	
	Demonstrated								X			X			X
	Established														
Uganda	Desired	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Demonstrated														
	Established														
Mauritius	Desired	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
	Demonstrated		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X		X
	Established														
Ghana	Desired	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Demonstrated			X		X									
	Established			X		X									
Namibia ^a	Desired		X		X	X					X		X	X	
	Demonstrated	X		X			X	X	X			X			X
	Established							X							X

Key challenges

Country	Lack of statistics/data	Inter-institutional coordination	Lack of technical expertise	Absence of demand for NCA	Financial resource availability	Disarticulation between statistical registries and NCA
	Ratings (1 = largest barrier)					
South Africa	3	5	1	4	2	6
Botswana	4	3	1	2	6	5
Madagascar	1	1	1	2	3	1
Uganda	1	4	5	6	3	2
Ghana	1	6	2	5	4	3
Namibia	1	2	1	1	2	3
Mauritius	3	1	2	5	4	6
TOTAL *	14	22	13	25	24	26

- Policy relevance and timeliness!



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ENVIRONMENTAL-
ECONOMIC
ACCOUNTING

Thank You

Mark Eigenraam: Director, IDEEA

mark.eigenraam@ideeagroup.com



Ida björk
Statistics sweden





Consumption based GHG emissions in Sweden, an example

- Each year Statistics Sweden calculates a consumption based GHG emission estimate, for the Swedish EPA (based on SEEA).
- A complement to the national inventory to UNFCCC (to give a more complete picture).
- Details on domestic/import; final demand components; household consumption groups etc.
- Published on EPA:s website; seminars; reports;
- Emerging fields:
 - decomposition analyses
 - industry specific analyses





**United Nations Environment Programme
World Conservation Monitoring Centre**

**COMMUNICATING SEEA-EEA INFORMATION WITH
RISK REGISTERS, 22ND MEETING OF THE LONDON
GROUP, 28TH – 30TH SEPTEMBER, 2016**

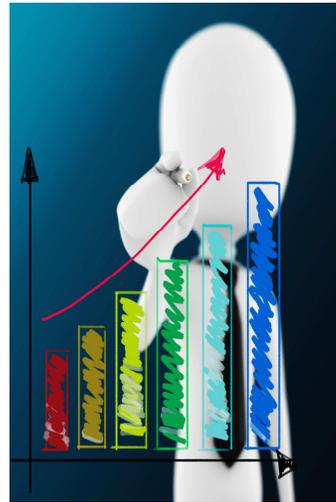
STEVEN KING (STEVEN.KING@UNEP-WCMC.ORG)

03/10/2016

COMMUNICATION PROCESS



1. Identify target audiences.



2. Develop a set of key messages and supporting material.



3. Decide on a communication format for each target audience.

RISK REGISTER (ENGLAND, NCC)

		Status of benefit		
		Above, at, or just below target	Below target	Substantially below target (>50%)
Trend in asset status	Positive or not discernible	Low	Medium	Medium
	Negative	Medium	Medium	High
	Strongly negative	High	High	High

	Mountains, moors and heaths			Enclosed farmland			Semi-natural grassland			Woodlands			Freshwaters			Urban			Coastal margins			Marine					
	Qun	Qul	Sp.	Qun	Qul	Sp.	Qun	Qul	Sp.	Qun	Qul	Sp.	Qun	Qul	Sp.	Qun	Qul	Sp.	Qun	Qul	Sp.	Qun	Qul	Sp.			
Food				Green	Yellow																					Yellow	
Fibre										Yellow	Yellow																
Energy																											
Clean water		Red			Yellow	Yellow					Yellow		Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Red										
Clean air										Green							Yellow	Yellow									
Recreation										Green				Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Yellow		Green	Green		Yellow	Yellow			
Aesthetics		Yellow	Green							Green	Green	Green		Yellow	Yellow		Green	Green		Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Yellow			
Hazard protection	Yellow	Yellow			Yellow					Green			Yellow				Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Yellow			
Wildlife	Yellow	Yellow			Red		Yellow	Red		Green	Yellow	Yellow		Red	Red		Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	
Equable climate		Red			Green			Green	Green					Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Yellow			

Mace et al., (2015)
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1365-2664.12431/full>

UNEP-WCMC (2016)
http://wcmc.io/Feasibility_SEEA-EEA_Uganda

HYPOTHETICAL RISK REGISTER (SEEA-EEA)

Ecosystem assets												
Ecosystem Service Benefits	Forests				Grasslands				Wetlands			
	Extent	Condition	Sp.	Config.	Extent	Condition	Sp.	Config.	Extent	Condition	Sp.	Config.
Food												
Materials for Construction	Red	Green	Yellow									
Energy												
Clean water								Yellow	Yellow	Red		
Clean air												
Recreation and Tourism					Yellow	Red	Yellow					
Hazard protection												
Wildlife												
Equable climate												

Information from Ecosystem Services Account

		Status of benefit		
		Above, at, or just below target	Below target	Substantially below target (>50%)
Trend in asset status	Positive or not discernible	Low	Medium	Medium
	Negative	Medium	Medium	High
	Strongly negative	High	High	High

Information from Ecosystem Extent, Condition and Thematic Accounts (e.g.,

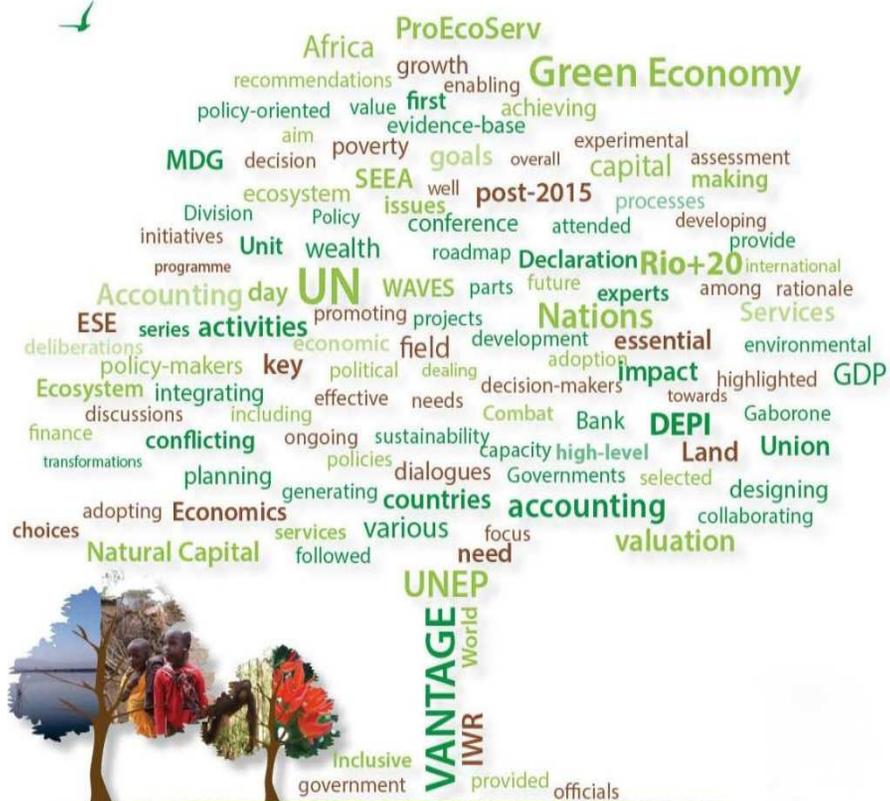


BENEFITS OF THE APPROACH

- 1) Can deal with data and knowledge gaps**
- 2) Communicates principle risks readily**
- 3) Communicate risk where thresholds a concern**
- 4) communicate risk where resilience is a concern**
- 5) Communicates where best to target further data collection**

VANTAGE

(Valuation and Accounting of Natural Capital for Green Economy)



To contribute to a better integration of the value of ecosystem services into sustainable macroeconomic policies and development planning



Policy Driven SEEA EEA Implementation

- Morocco
- Kazakhstan
- Tanzania
- Vietnam
- Trinidad and Tobago



Also, Inclusive Wealth Index

- 140 Countries
- Man made, Natural and Human Capital



- Next Report IWR2017
- With 160 countries and richer dataset and
- Closer links with policy





TEEB for Agriculture & Food

- ❑ Demonstrate that the economic environment in which farmers operate is distorted by *significant externalities*, both negative and positive, and a lack of *awareness of dependency on natural and social capital*

- ❑ SEEA AFF would be critical





UNEP



WCMC



THANK YOU!

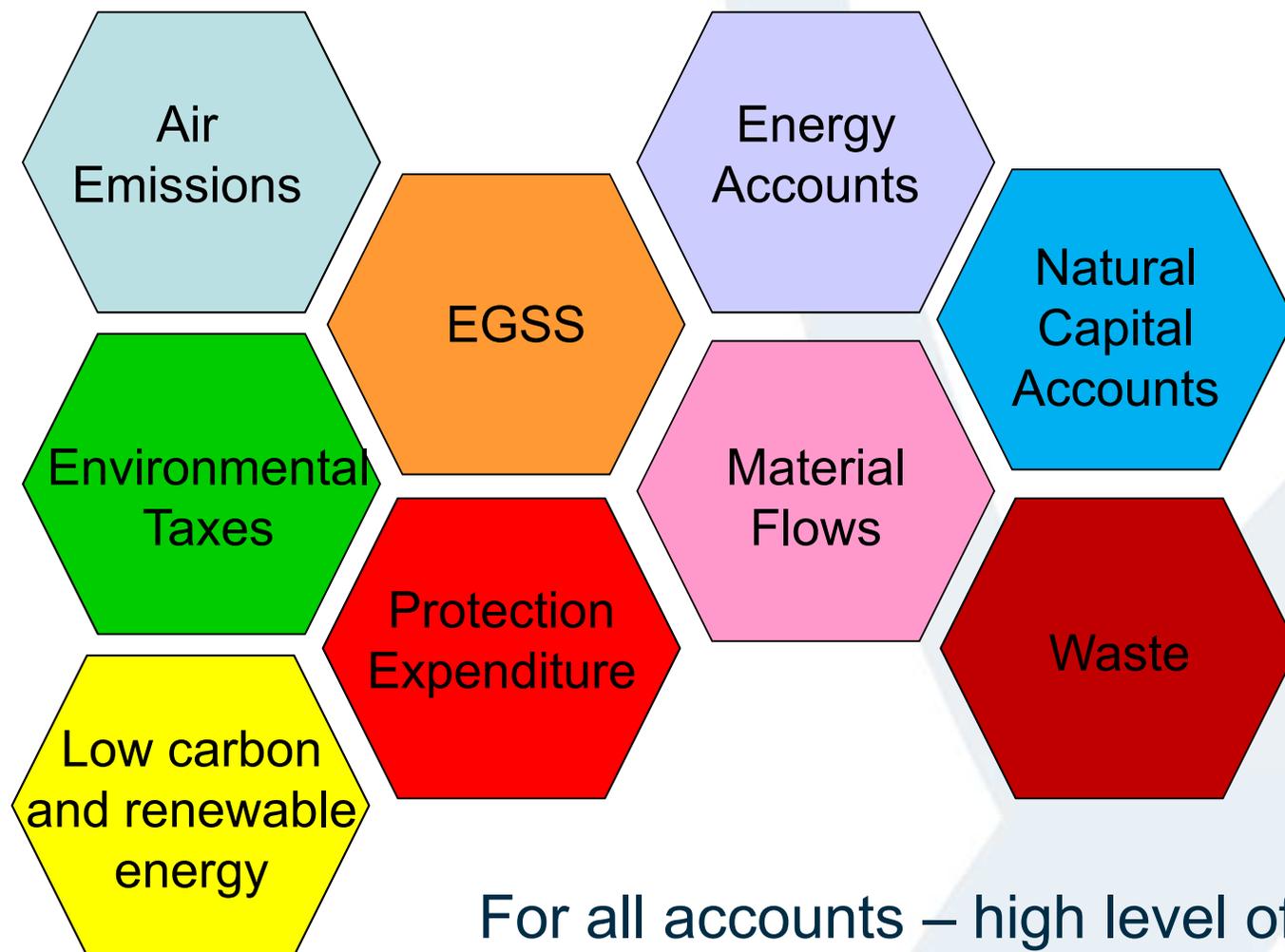
03/10/2016

UK Policy Applications of the Environmental Accounts

Emily Connors, Office for National
Statistics (UK)

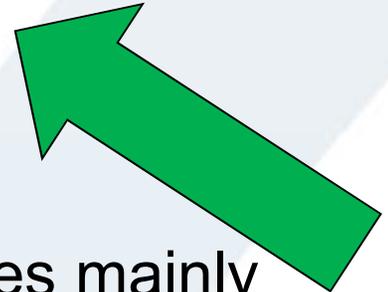
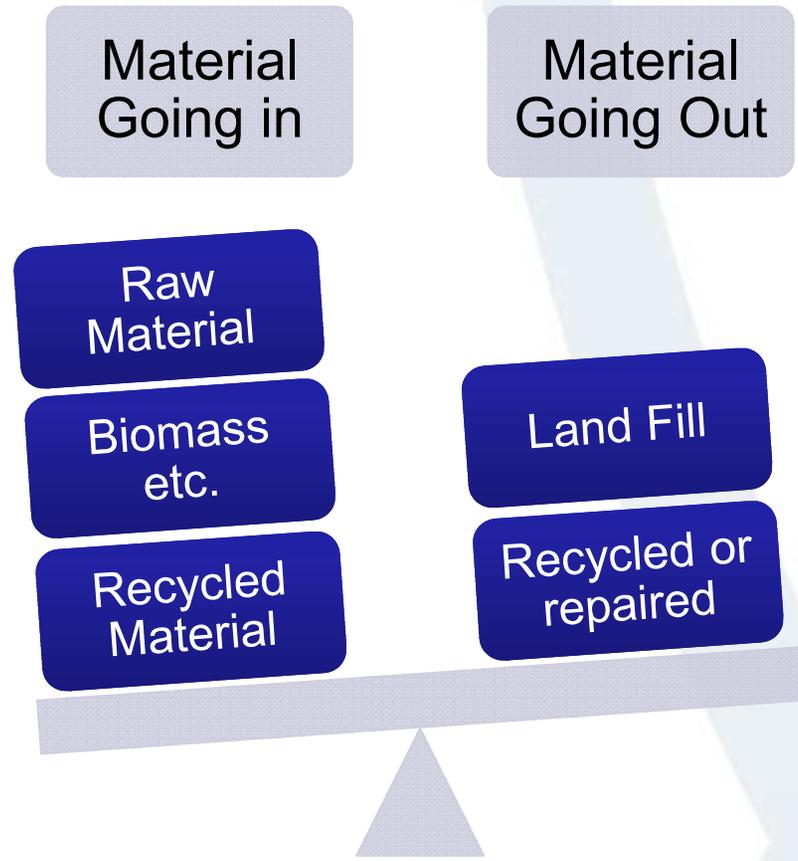


What data do we have to base policies on?



For all accounts – high level of detail at industry level is key

Circular Economy



Direct policies mainly focused on what is going out

Circular Economy Examples

Develop and monitor progress against:

- Waste Framework Plan
- Waste Prevention Metrics
- Landfill Taxation
- Biodegradable Waste Reduction Targets

EU Targets

- Recycling 'waste from households' - 50% by 2020
- Recycle or recover packaging waste – 60% in 2013
- Recover non-hazardous construction and demolition waste – 70% by 2020



Emissions and EPE Examples

Air emission accounts used by Committee on Climate Change (CCC)

Independent statutory body who advise UK government on emissions targets

CCC undertakes detailed sectoral analysis to make key recommendations regarding energy and climate policy

Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts

Provides barometer for how much money companies are spending on protecting the environment and types of activities

Data painting a picture

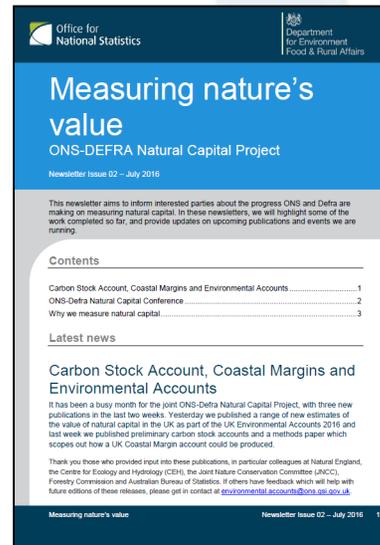
Data might not have a target use but still used to inform

Often it is about providing data which together provides a picture of what is changing in the environment

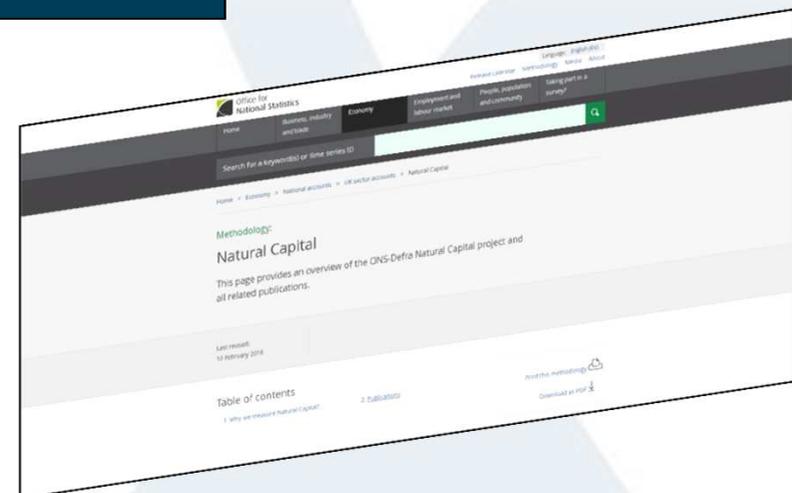
Our developmental measures are not robust enough for direct policy, but still informing—e.g. natural capital accounting

Getting the message across

- Quarterly newsletter and annual engagement event



- Dedicated web presence





Policy applications in the EU: the case of resource efficiency

Arturo de la Fuente

deputy Head of Eurostat unit 'environmental statistics
and accounts; sustainable development'

arturo.de-la-fuente@ec.europa.eu



Main policy demands of SEEA in the European Commission

- Natural capital accounting
- Circular economy
- Resource efficiency





Europe 2020

EU's growth strategy for the decade 2010-2020

Smart, sustainable and inclusive economy

Eurostat indicators to monitor progress





7 flagship initiatives

New engines to boost growth and jobs

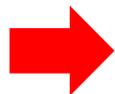
Smart growth

Digital agenda for Europe

Innovation Union

Youth on the move

Sustainable growth



Resource efficient Europe

An industrial policy for the globalisation era

Inclusive growth

An agenda for new skills and jobs

European platform against poverty



Monitoring 'A resource efficient Europe': Resource efficiency scoreboard

- Published and maintained by Eurostat
- Structure:
 - 1. Lead indicator : resource productivity**
 - 2. Dashboard indicators – complement the lead indicator**

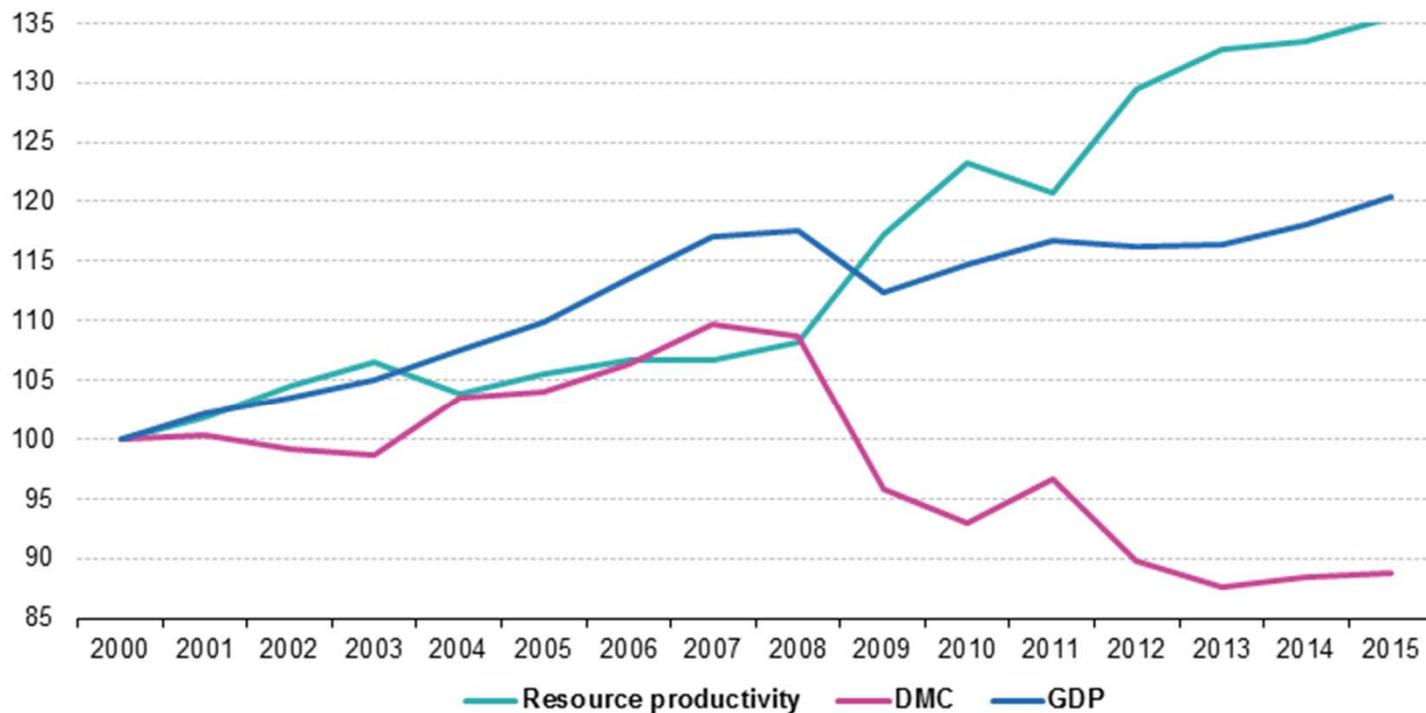
Focus on 4 areas: materials, water, carbon and land
 - 3. Thematic indicators to show progress in a range of key areas**

Transforming the economy
Nature and ecosystems
Key areas (energy, food, buildings, transport)



Lead indicator: resource productivity indicator

$$\text{Resource productivity} = \frac{GDP}{\text{Domestic material consumption}}$$



(*) GDP in chain-linked volumes, reference year 2010

Conclusions

- Resource productivity important policy topic in EU
- SEEA data being used for lead indicator 'resource productivity'
- Push & pull with policymakers drove improvements in timeliness and methodology
- Some work still ahead of us
- All in all, a very successful experience



How you communicate with policy makers with SEEA data

Mexico's experiences

Presented by:

Raúl Figueroa Díaz



**INSTITUTO NACIONAL
DE ESTADÍSTICA Y GEOGRAFÍA**



Content

1. Users profile
2. Use of data for national planning
3. Working groups
 - a) Ecosystems
 - b) Water accounts
 - c) Forest resources

1. Users profile

Users identification:

- **Tourist**



Requires a general view on his topic of interest

- **Farmer**



In search for dimensioning the variables of his topic of interest (graphics and comparisons))

- **Miner**



In need for data classified and comparable in time, and knowing the methods or sources used in their estimation, **e.g. policy makers**



2. National planning

Use of results of Environmental Accounts of Mexico in national policy instruments

✓ National Development Plan

Presidency of the Republic

✓ General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental protection

Congress of the Union

✓ General Law of Climate Change

✓ Environmental Sector Programme

Ministry of Environment

3. Interinstitutional working groups

- Working groups with diverse sectors of the **Mexican Ministry of Environment** have been integrated

Ecosystem accounts

Ministry of Environment,
National Commission of
Natural Protected Areas,
GIZ, among others.

Water accounts

National Water
Commission

Forest accounts

National Forest
Commission



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**INSTITUTO NACIONAL
DE ESTADÍSTICA Y GEOGRAFÍA**





Michael Vardon

michael.vardon@anu.edu.au

London Group Meeting, 28-30 September 2016, Oslo Norway

Policy work and account applications

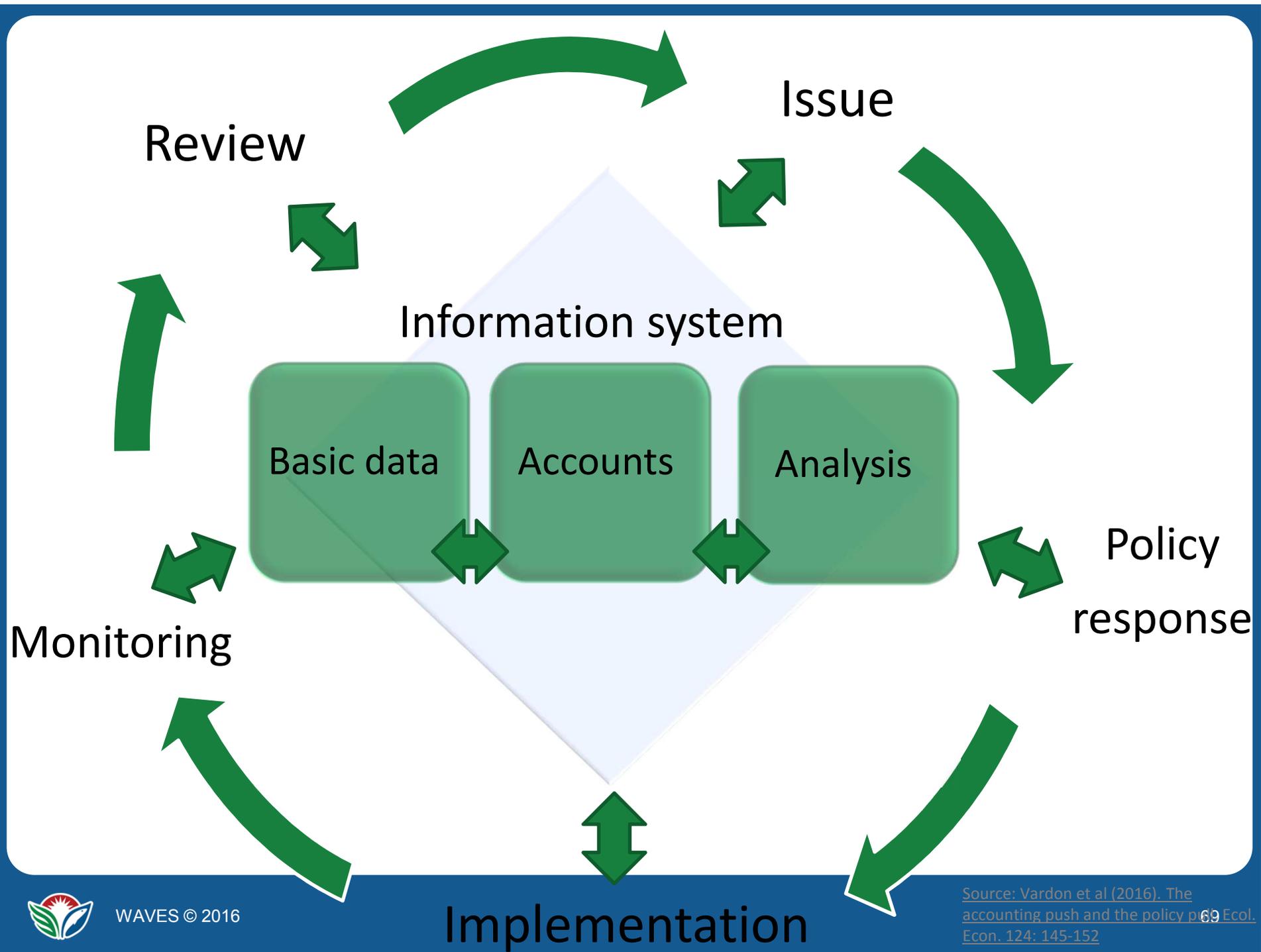


WAVES

Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services
www.wavespartnership.org



WORLD BANK GROUP



What do decision-makers think about?



- **What is the problem?**
- **What can I do about it?**
- **Who wins?**
- **Who loses?**
- **How much will it cost?**

The Hon. Barry Gardiner, Member of Parliament, United Kingdom, Formerly an assistant Minister of Environment



Forum Natural Capital Accounting for Better Decision-making

The Haig, Netherlands
22-23 November 2016

Government of Netherlands and World Bank

Users and producers of accounts work together to identify the issues, policy options, analytical tools and decision-making processes that can use natural capital accounts



Case studies

- Netherlands
- Australia
- ACT
- Central Highlands
- Forest management
- SDGs
- CGE and I-O Modeling
- Water pricing
- EU Energy Agreement



Summary

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to eradicate poverty and place all countries on a sustainable development path by 2030. This requires better and more integrated information on how the economy, environment and society interact. Natural capital accounting can help deliver the SDGs by making explicit the links between the economy and the environment, enabling sustainable policy decisions and actions, and monitoring progress.

Background

Prepared by Camille Barr
Consultant, International
Institute for Environment
and Development

Natural capital accounting and the Sustainable Development Goals

May 2016: This executive summary is an excerpt from an upcoming report by PBL, Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency and is a draft version. The final version will be incorporated into the report and published soon at www.pbl.nl/nca

Applying environmental accounts to improve policy

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

How environmental accounts

Quality information on the value of natural capital can improve political decision-making. This is the method by which the Netherlands government of the Netherlands Ecosystem Services. This information (NCA), which many countries have implemented. NCA means to integrate economic and environmental data along international standards in multiple countries. Now, this information can actually control the system. The Netherlands has nearly 50 years of environmental statistics, and this information has been used in natural resource and spatial planning to establish an NCA system. It combines environmental statistics and accounts to answer the question: in what ways is it on which statistics or accounts can be used to improve policy experiences in the Netherlands. This paper provides a start to a system of environmental statistics and accounts for 1970s. Its emphasis is on intermediaries, and their final

