

The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) -An overview

Bert Kroese, Deputy Director General and Chief Information Officer of Statistics Netherlands and former Chair of the UNCEEA



The Need for Natural Capital Accounting

- 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
- COVID-19 recovery amidst climate and biodiversity crises: new sense of urgency in making nature count in policies





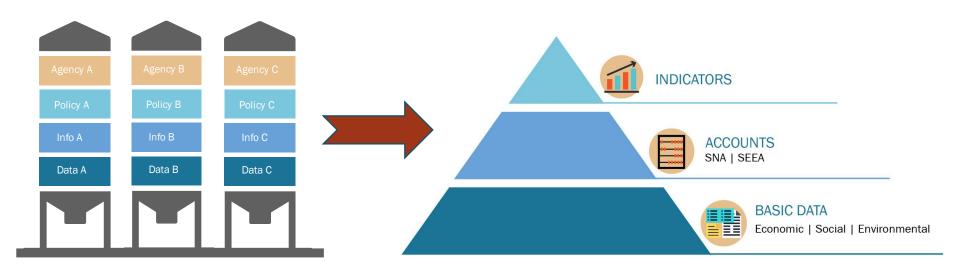
SEEA uses the accounting approach to integrates many data sets

- SEEA accounts can rely up to numerous data sources, covering such areas as
 - o energy
 - o environment
 - o agriculture
 - o economy
 - o ecosystems
- These data sources are combined to produce an integrated set of accounts and develop policy relevant indicators





From data silos to integrated information





The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA)

The SEEA is the statistical framework to measure the environment and its interactions with economy.

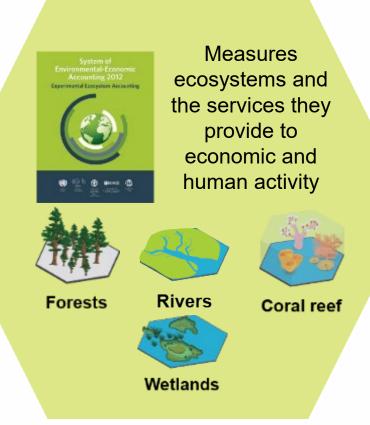
- The **SEEA Central Framework** was adopted as an international statistical standard by the UN Statistical Commission in 2012.
- The **SEEA Ecosystem Accounting** was adopted by the UN Statistical Commission in 2021 and complements the Central Framework to provide a coherent framework for ecosystem accounting.
- SEEA Applications and Extensions helps compilers and users of SEEA accounts understand how the accounts can be used in decision making, policy review and formulation, analysis and research.





Two sides of the SEEA

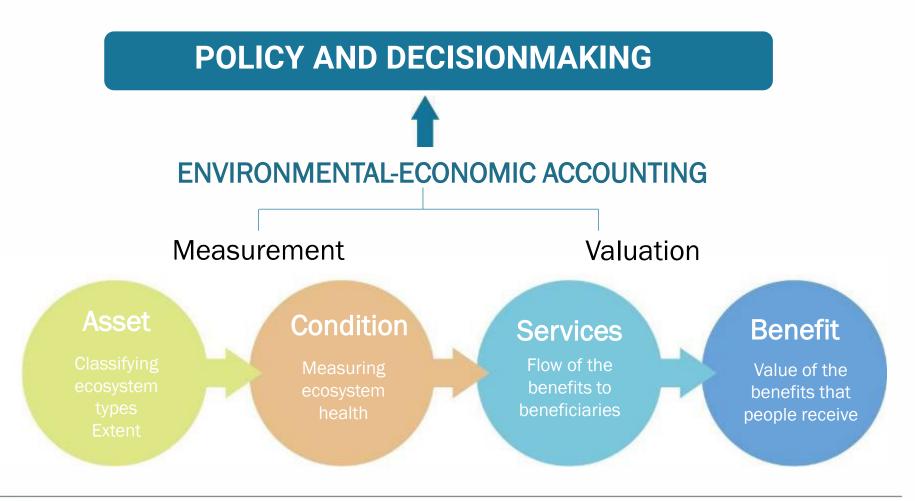




Asset & Resources + Ecosystems = SEEA

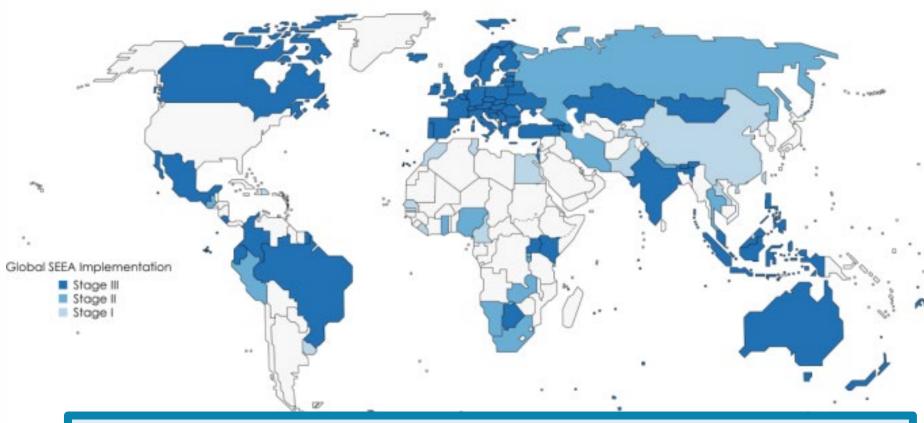


SEEA Ecosystem Accounting





SEEA around the world



- 2021 Global Assessment for Environmental-Economic Accounting and Supporting Statistics
 - 90 countries implementing the SEEA
 - 88 countries compile SEEA CF; 36 compile SEEA EA
 - Majority of countries (62%) publish accounts on a regular basis; 15% publish on an ad-hoc basis; 13% compile but do not yet publish their accounts

The SEEA supports the SDGs

The SEEA provides data for 40 indicators for 9 SDGs...

GOAL 2: Zero Hunger

GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

GOAL 14: Life Below Water

GOAL 15: Life on Land

...and its implementation further facilitates achieving Goal 17 on partnerships.





The SEEA supports multiple ongoing initiatives





Implementation of SEEA

- National Statistical Offices
 - > Credibility
 - > Reliability
 - > Replicability
 - Mainstreamed in statistical production process
 - > Arms length from policy
- MoE, line ministries, think tanks
 - > Science
 - > Data production
- Ministry of planning and finance
- Academia
- Promotes inter-institutional mechanisms

Interinstitutional collaboration



Why SEEA?

- Makes nature count within economic planning and decision-making
- Standardization is important in order to obtain highquality, and comparable statistics
- SEEA catalyzes collaboration due its multi-disciplinary nature between different stakeholders--statistical office and universities, line ministries, businesses, etc
- **Provides framework for deriving indicators** to support various monitoring and reporting frameworks such as post-2020 GBF, SDGs, climate change, green economy



THANK YOU

seea@un.org // https://seea.un.org/

