Overview of the Ecosystem of environmental-economic accounting (SEEA)

United Nations Statistics Division

International Seminar on Natural Capital Accounting

12-14 November 2019, Beijing, China
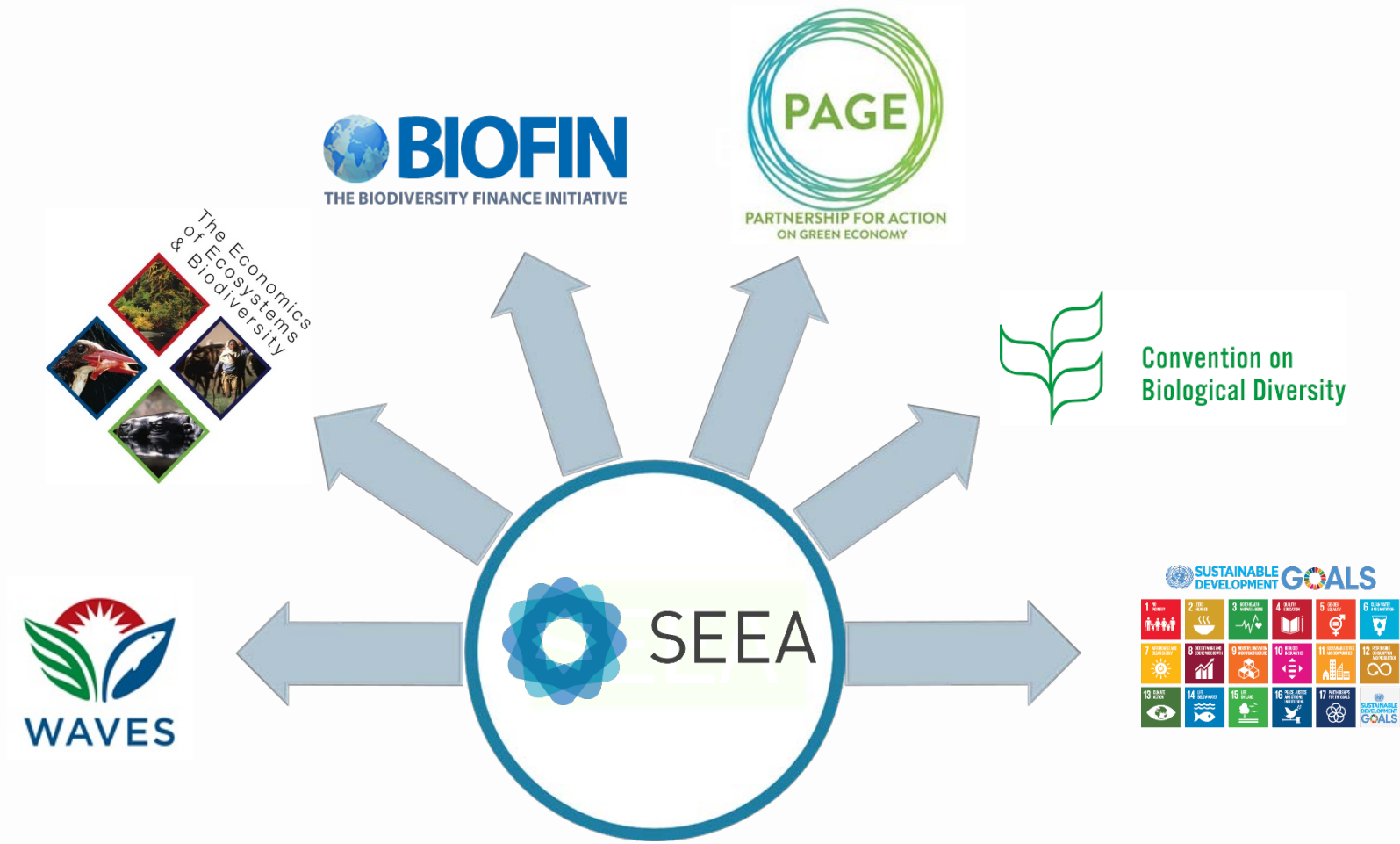
United Nations

Outline

- General introduction to the System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA)

- Introduction to SEEA Central Framework

- Introduction to SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting

- Overview of the SEEA EEA accounts

SEEA

General Introduction to the System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA)
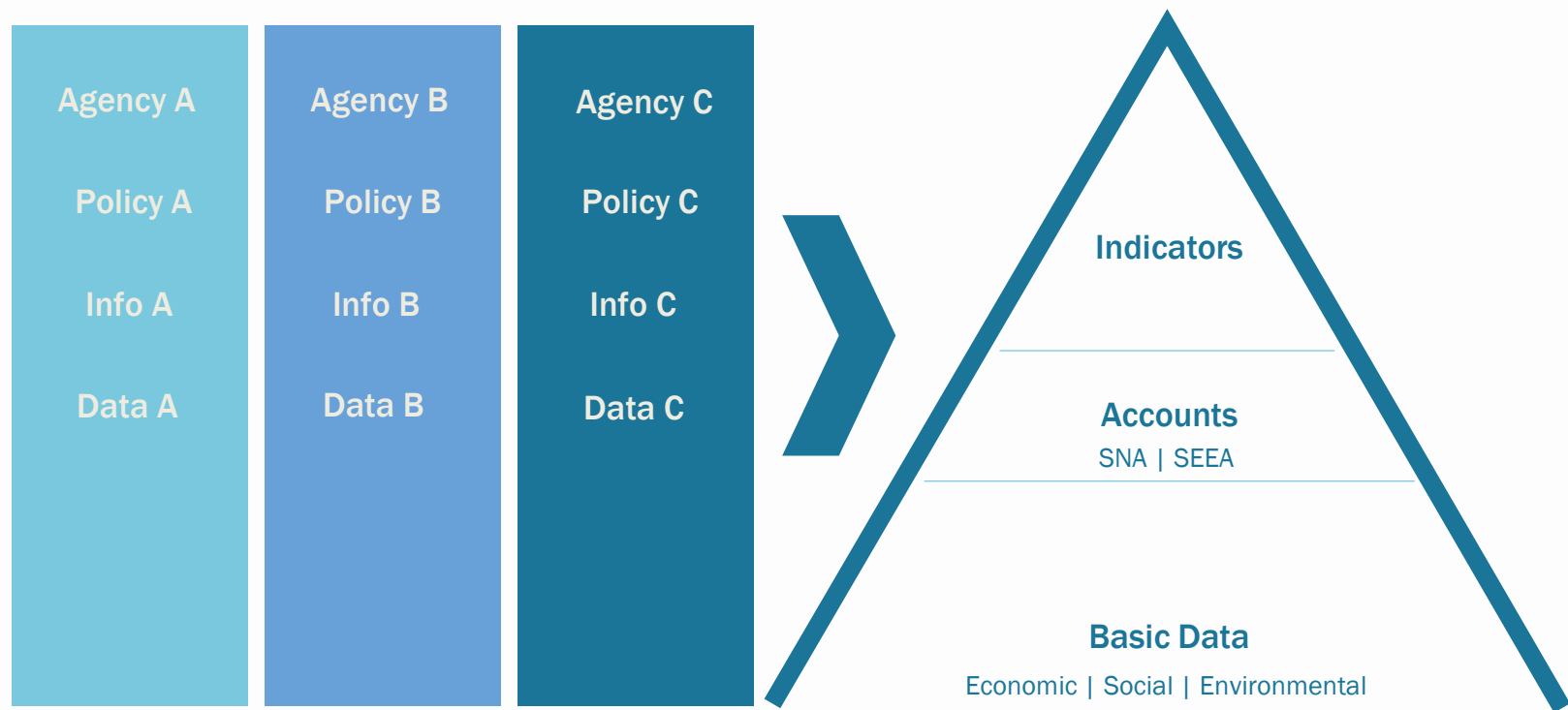
SEEA as supporting framework

SEEA uses the accounting approach to integrates many data sets

- SEEA accounts can rely up to numerous data sources, covering such areas as
  - energy
  - environment
  - agriculture
  - economy
  - ecosystems

- These data sources are combined to produce an integrated set of accounts and develop policy relevant indicators

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From data silos to integrated information

Agency A

Policy A

Info A

Data A

Agency B

Policy B

Info B

Data B

Agency C

Policy C

Info C

Data C

Indicators

Accounts

SNA | SEEA

Basic Data

Economic | Social | Environmental
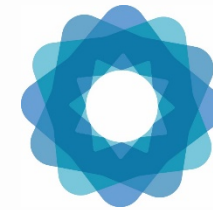
SEEA

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 Experimental Ecosystem Accounting** complements the Central Framework and represent international efforts toward coherent 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.

System of
Environmental
Economic
Accounting

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The SNA and SEEA: Systems of integrated information
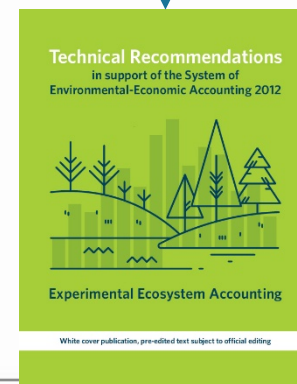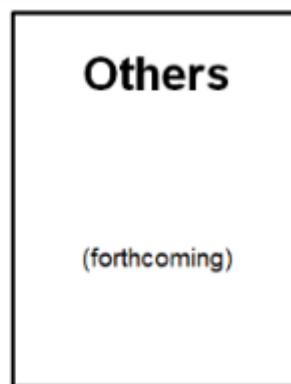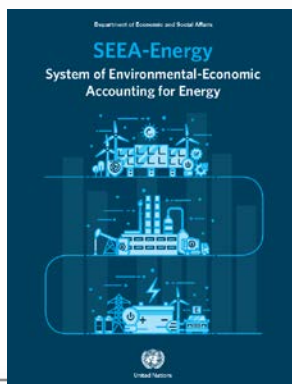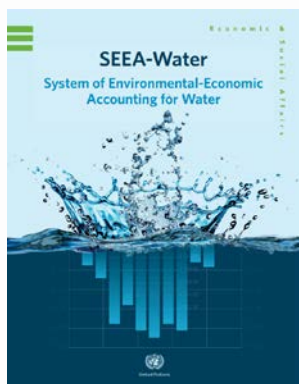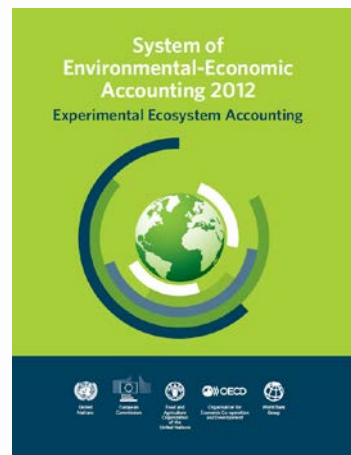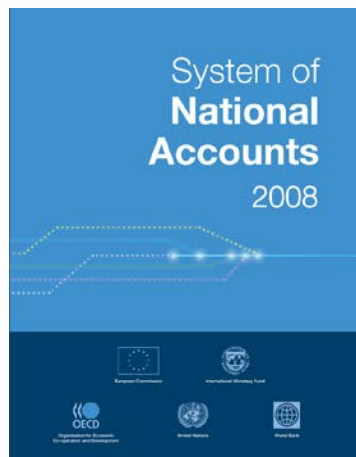
One Environment: Two perspectives

CENTRAL FRAMEWORK
Assets

Timber   Water   Fish
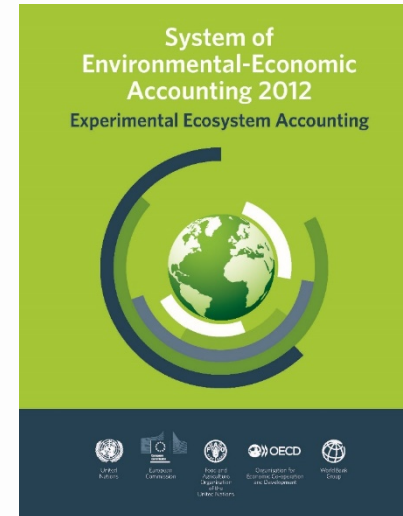
ECOSYSTEM ACCOUNTING
Services

Forests
e.g. flood control

Rivers
e.g. water purification

Coasts
e.g. recreation

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SEEA Conceptual Framework

Territory of reference

Environment

Economy

Imports/Exports

Economic Units
-Enterprises
-Households
-Government
-Non-profit
institutions

Activities
-Production
-Consumption
-Accumulation

**Instruments**
-Financial/Monetary
-Taxes/subsidies
- Financing
-Resource rent
-Permits

Outside
territory
of
reference

Outside
territory
of
reference

Natural inputs

**Ecosystem
services**

**Residuals (e.g.,
emissions,
waste)**

**Individual Environmental Assets (e.g., land,
water, mineral and energy, soil, aquatic)**

Ecosystem Assets

Transboundary Environmental Flows

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SEEA-CF (Central Framework)	• **Assets** • **Physical flows** • **Monetary flows**	• Minerals & Energy, Land, Timber, Soil, Water, Aquatic, Other Biological • Materials, Energy, Water, Emissions, Effluents, Wastes • Protection expenditures, taxes & subsidies
SEEA Water; SEEA Energy; SEEA Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Add sector detail	As above for • Water • Energy • Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries
SEEA-EEA (Experimental Ecosystem Accounting)	Adds spatial detail and ecosystem perspective	Extent, Condition, Ecosystem Services, Thematic: Carbon, Water, Biodiversity

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The SEEA Central Framework Accounts

1. **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)

2. **Flow accounts**: supply and use tables for products, natural inputs and residuals (e.g. waste, wastewater) generated by economic activities.

   - physical (e.g. m^3 of water) and/or monetary values (e.g. permits to access water, cost of wastewater treatment, etc.)

3. **Activity / purpose accounts** that explicitly identify environmental transactions already existing in the SNA.

   - e.g. Environmental Protection Expenditure (EPE) accounts, environmental taxes and subsidies

4. **Combined physical and monetary accounts** that bring together physical and monetary information for derivation indicators, including depletion adjusted aggregates

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Ecosystem Accounting model

SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting

POLICY AND DECISIONMAKING

ENVIRONMENTAL-ECONOMIC ACCOUNTING

Measurement

Valuation

Asset
Classifying ecosystem types
Extent

Condition
Measuring ecosystem health

Services
Flow of services to beneficiaries
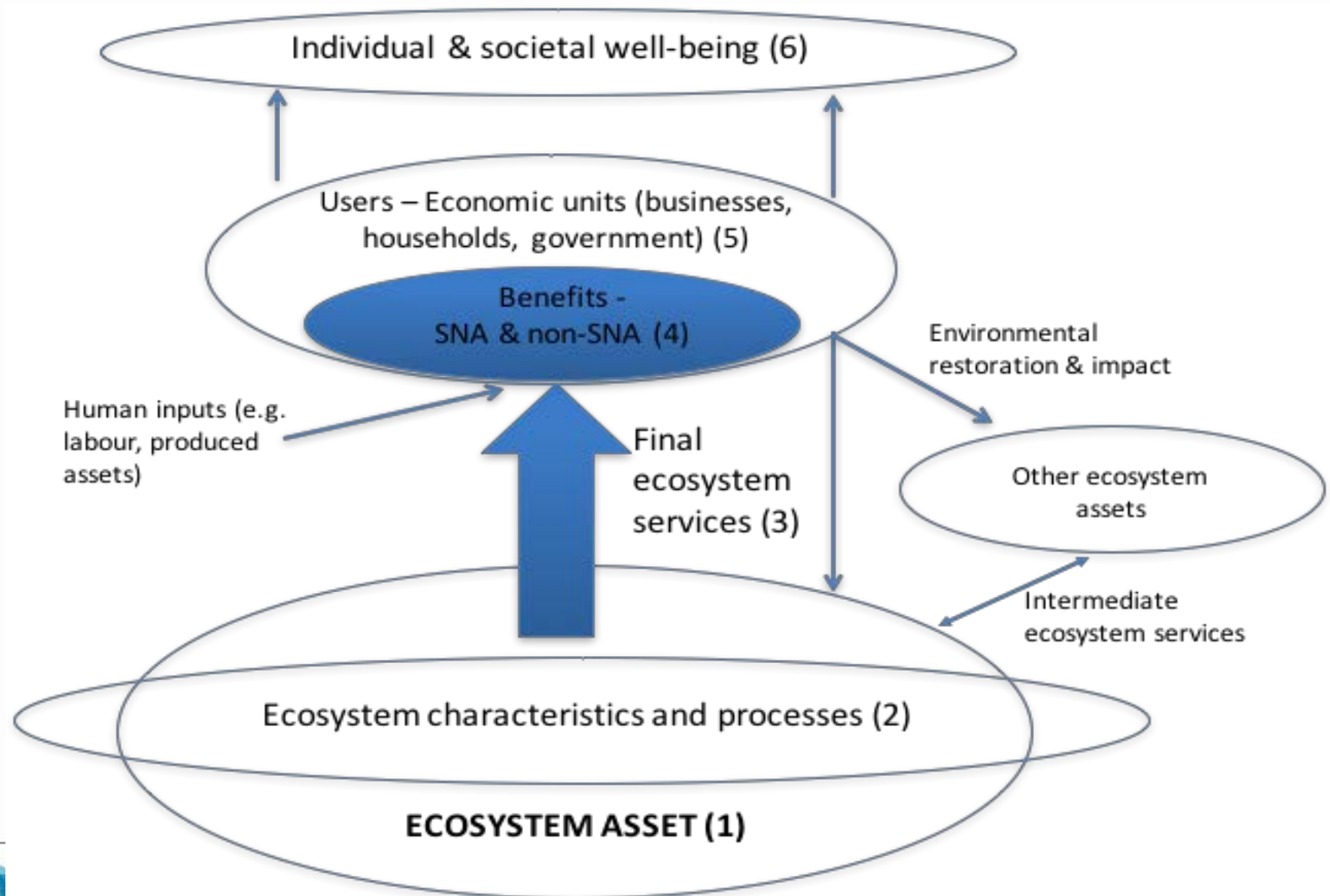
Benefits
Value of the benefits people receive

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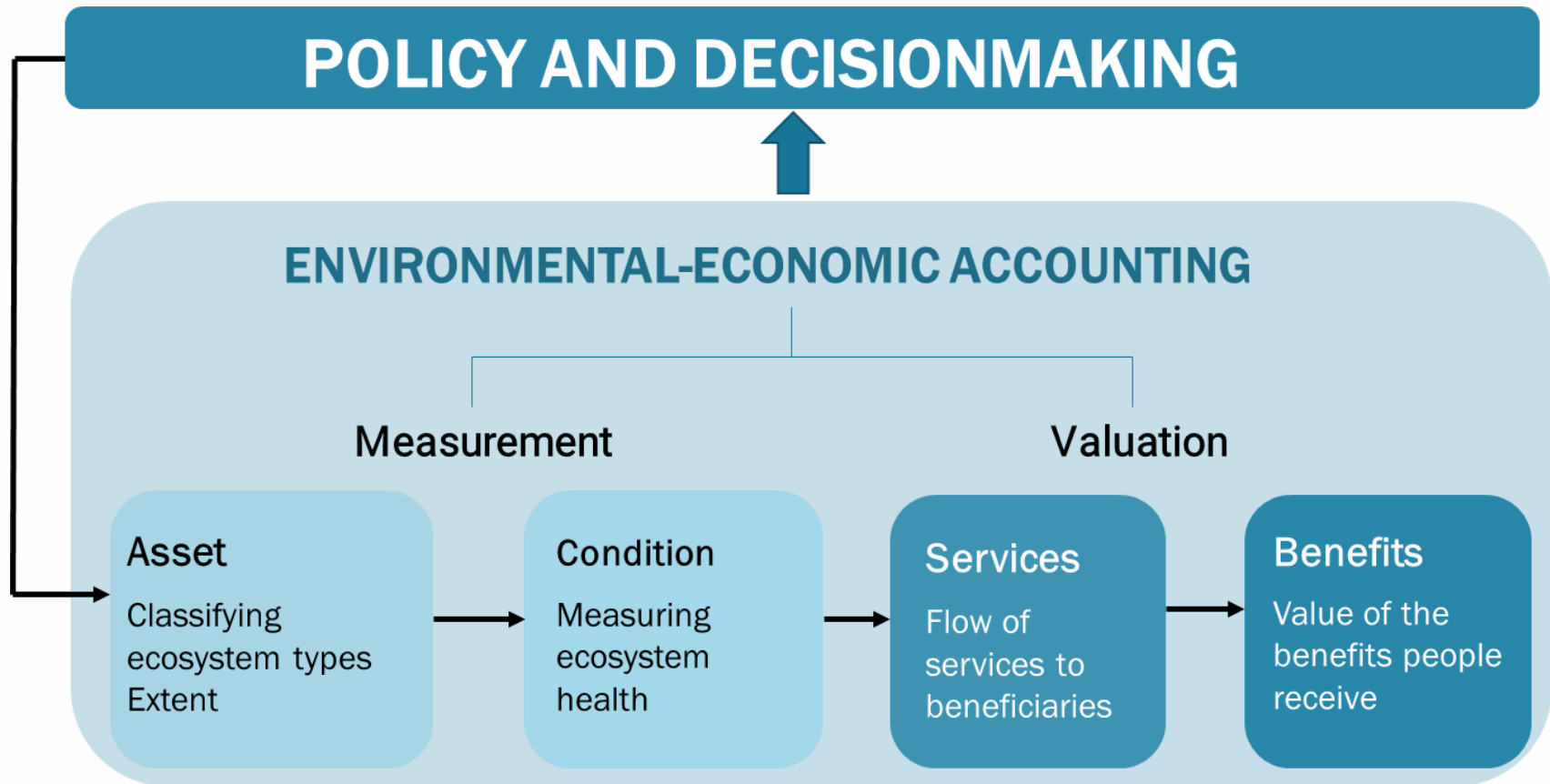
Ecosystem accounting is spatial

- Ecosystems are different and function differently depending on **where** they are

- Their capacity to supply services depends on their **location**

- The benefits of many services depends on whether or not the ecosystems are **accessible**

- Therefore…Ecosystem accounting needs to integrate **spatial** and **non-spatial** data

- For example, tropical forest vs. Kruger national park.

- Use of Geographic information systems (GIS)

  › Manage spatial information as layers

  › Tools to integrate spatial information

  › Generate tables based on common properties (e.g., land cover and land cover change)

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SEEA EEA – set of accounts

SEEA-EEA accounts, tools and linkages

ACCOUNTS IN PHYSICAL TERMS

1. Ecosystem extent account

Tools: Classifications, Spatial units, scaling & aggregation, Biophysical modelling

2. Ecosystem condition account

3. Ecosystem services supply and use account - physical

Ecosystem capacity

Tools: Valuation techniques

ACCOUNTS IN MONETARY TERMS

4. Ecosystem services supply and use account - monetary

5. Ecosystem monetary asset account

Integrated accounts

Combined presentations

Extended supply and use accounts

Sequence of accounts

Balance sheets

Thematic accounts

- Land
- Water
- Carbon
- Biodiversity

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1. Ecosystem extent account

- **What?**
  - **National** coverage of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine areas
  - Mutually exclusive and exhaustive coverage

- **Why?**
  - Land management, conservation policies
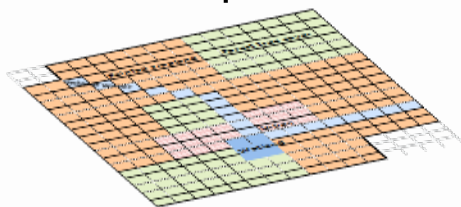 - Spatial foundation for other accounts
    → basis for allocating macro data to spatial units
  - Builds on SEEA CF (land, forest, water)

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1. Ecosystem extent account

What does an Extent Account look like?

Maps

Ecosystem type

Spatial units
Classifications
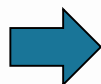
		Proxy ecosystem type (based on land cover)															
		Artificial surfaces	Herbaceous crops	Woody crops	Multiple or layered crops	Grassland	Tree-covered areas	Mangroves	Shrub-covered areas	Regularly flooded areas	Sparse natural vegetated areas	Terrestrial barren land	Permanent snow and glaciers	Inland water bodies	Coastal water and inter-tidal areas	Sea and marine areas	TOTAL
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Opening extent																	
Additions to extent																	
	Managed expansion																
	Natural expansion																
	Upward reappraisals																
Reductions in extent																	
	Managed regression																
	Natural regression																
	Downward reappraisals																
Net change in extent																	
Closing extent																	

1. Ecosystem extent account

Example: Ecosystem map of Europe

Ecosystem map (aggregated)

Marine waters
- European regional seas
- Open waters

Marine seabed and coastal habitats
- Sublittoral sediment
- Infralittoral and circalittoral rock and other hard substrata
- Marine habitats
- Coastal habitats

Inland surface waters
- Inland waters and shores

Inland vegetation and habitats
- Tundra
- Arctic, alpine and subalpine scrub and grassland
- Mediterranean-mountain scrub and brushes
- Heathland scrub
- Grasslands and land dominated by forbs
- Regularly or recently cultivated agricultural, horticultural and domestic habitats
- Sparsely wooded grasslands
- Broad leaved deciduous and evergreen woodland
- Mixed deciduous and coniferous woodland
- Coniferous and broad leaved evergreen woodland
- Mires, bogs and fens

Inland unvegetated or sparsely vegetated habitats
- Screes, inland cliffs
- Snow or ice-dominated habitats
- Miscellaneous inland habitats with very sparse or no vegeation

Human made constructions and habitats
- Constructed, industrial and other artificial habitats

Non classified areas
- Unclassified areas
- Outside area of interest

Source: EEA, 2015a, *European ecosystem assessment: Concept, data, and implementation,* EEA Technical Report No 6/2015, European Environment Agency

Ecosystem extent account, Netherlands, 2006 - 2013

| Ecosystem Unit	Area (km2)			Area (percentage)		
	2006	**2013**	**Δ**	**2006**	**2013**	**Δ**
Agriculture	19174	18811	−363	46,16	45,29	−0,87
Forest	3207	3216	8	7,72	7,74	0,02
Heath	394	427	33	0,95	1,03	0,08
Sand	356	358	2	0,86	0,86	0,00
Wetlands	461	580	119	1,11	1,40	0,29
Other nature	4061	4007	−54	9,78	9,65	−0,13
Public green areas	710	708	−1	1,71	1,70	0,00
Built-up and paved	5236	5410	175	12,60	13,03	0,42
Inland water	4088	4199	111	9,84	10,11	0,27
Sea	3846	3815	−31	9,26	9,18	−0,08
Unknown/null	6	8	2	0,01	0,02	0,00
The Netherlands	41539	41539	0			0,00

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2. Ecosystem condition account

- **What?**
  - › **Ecosystem condition** reflects the overall quality of an ecosystem asset, in terms of its characteristics.

- **Why?**
  - › Policies to limit degradation of natural heritage, rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems
  - › Links to capacity to produce services (Services Supply)
  - › Indicators:
    - ⁻ Indices of condition ➔ change over time ➔ where changes
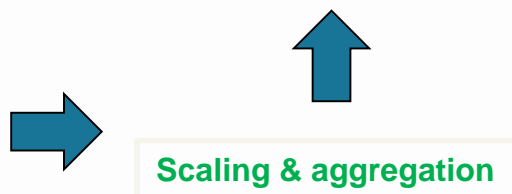   - ⁻ Good/bad condition (exceeding "safe" levels) ➔ where

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2. Ecosystem condition account

Maps

- Carbon
- Water
- Soil
- Biodiversity
- Vegetation
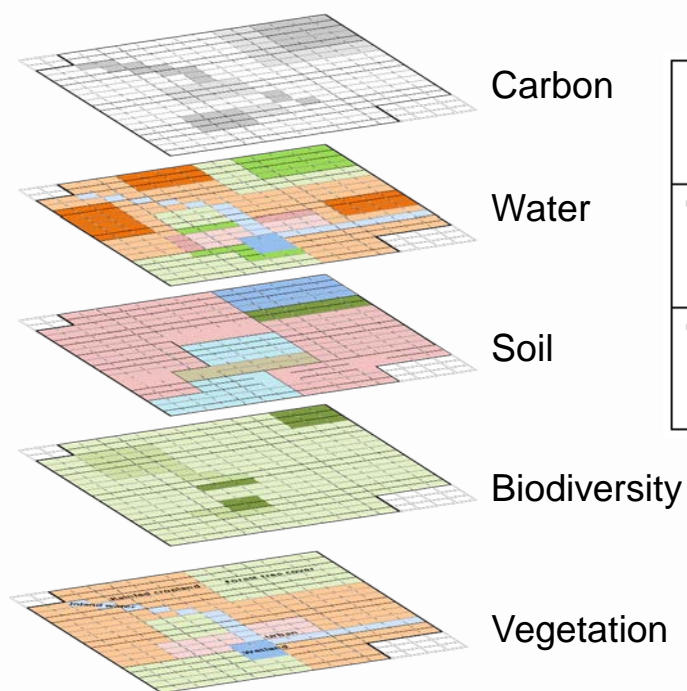
Tables

Class	Variables	Ecosystem types					
		Ecosystem type 1			Ecosystem type 2		
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Class 1	Variable 1						
	Variable 2						
	Variable 3						
Class 2	Variable 4						
	Variable 5						
	Variable 6						

Scaling & aggregation

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Example: soil organic matter in forests

Soil organic matter (%)
- ≤ 3
- 3 - 4
- 4 - 5
- 5 - 6
- > 6
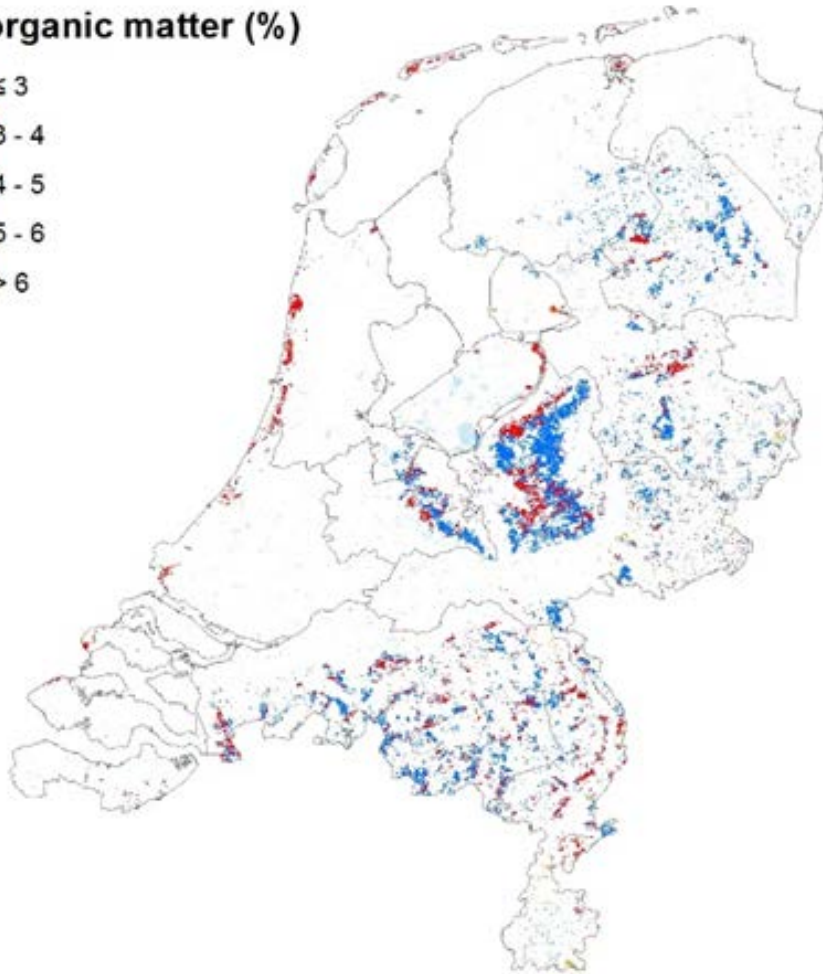
Soil organic matter content

Legend: <3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, >6

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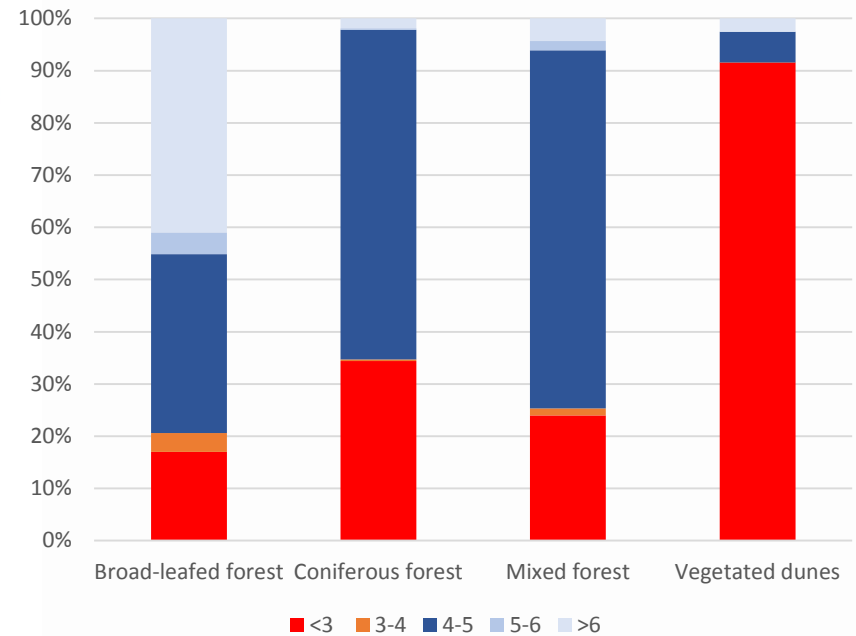
Example: Condition account for Dutch forests, 2013

	Indicator	Unit	Deciduous forest	Coniferous forest	Mixed forest	Mixed forest (Dunes)
EXTENT						
	Extent	ha	109,142	81,923	118,571	15,943
STATE INDICATORS	Tree cover	%	54	64	64	32
	Shrub cover	%	10	6	7	9
	Low vegetation cover	%	28	24	23	43
	Carbon stock in biomass	Mton C	6.8	5.1	7.4	1.0
	Protected areas (Natura2000, EHS)	% of area	16	44	38	
	Living Planet Index	Index 2000=100		102		54
	Characteristic species	Index intact=100		33.1		46.0
	Ecosystem quality	% of area with ≥50% of qualifying species		33.9		63.5
	Habitat structure and function			Unfavourable/inadequate		Unfavourable /bad
	Soil organic matter	% of area with <3% SOM	17	34	24	92
	Air pollution – PM10	$\mu g\ PM_{10}\ /m^3$	19.9	20.2	20.1	17.2
	Air pollution – PM2.5	$\mu g\ PM_{2.5}\ /m^3$	12.8	13.0	12.9	10.8
	Air pollution – NO2	$\mu g\ NO_2\ /m^3$	16.0	15.7	15.5	12.3
	Air Pollution – SO2	$\mu g\ SO_2\ /m^3$	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.2
PRESSURE INDICATORS	Urbanisation	% paved surface	13	6	8	9
	Temperature change	°C increase	0.10	0.02	0.05	0.04
	Acidification	$mol\ H^+/ha/\ yr$	2368	2724	2663	1887
	Eutrophication	mol N/ha/ yr	1713	2025	1982	1220
	Drainage organic soils	cm	67	97	85	29

3. Ecosystem Services Supply & Use

- **What?**
  - Physical flows of "final" ecosystem **services** from ecosystems to beneficiaries
  - Directly used by (or affect) people

- **Why?**
  - Inform policies of contribution of ecosystems to human well-being
  - Assess trade-offs between development and conservation
  - Link to standard economic production measures in SNA

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Types of ecosystem services

Provisioning Services
= goods that can be harvested from, or extracted from ecosystems

Example: providing fish for fisheries, or providing wood for timber harvest

Regulating Services
= the regulation of climate, hydrological, ecological and soil processes

Example: pollination, carbon sequestration, flood control
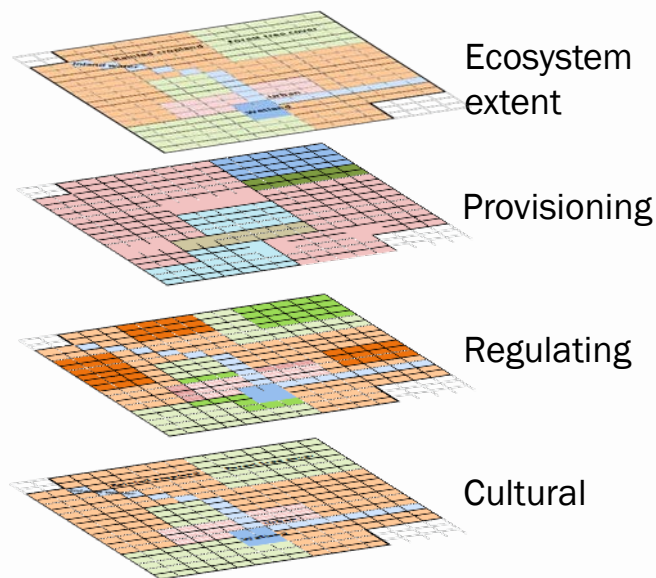
Cultural Services
= the non-material benefits provided by ecosystems

Example: recreation, tourism, providing a setting for cultural or religious practices

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3. Ecosystem Services Supply & Use

What does an Ecosystem Service Supply Account look like?

Maps

Ecosystem extent

Provisioning

Regulating

Cultural

Tables

Type of service	Ecosystem type			
	Urban and associated	Forest tree cover	Agricultural land	Open wetlands
Provisioning		e.g., tonnes of timber	e.g., tonnes of wheat	
Regulating	e.g., tonnes of CO_2 stored / released	e.g., tonnes of CO_2 stored / released	e.g., tonnes of CO_2 stored / released	e.g., tonnes of P absorbed
Cultural	e.g., hectares of parkland	e.g., number of visitors / hikers		e.g., hectares of duck habitat
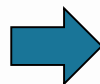
Look up tables
Biophysical modelling

Valuation

Monetary Services Supply

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Example: Central Kalimantan

Carbon storage

High : 7882.64 ton/ha

Low : 32.34 ton/ha
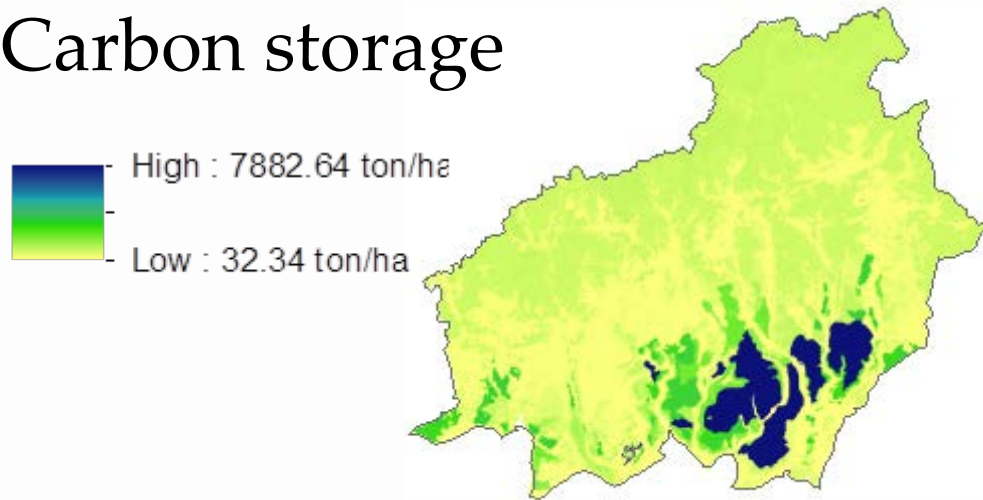
Model used

Look Up Tables (every land cover class is attributed a specific carbon storage value)

Timber production
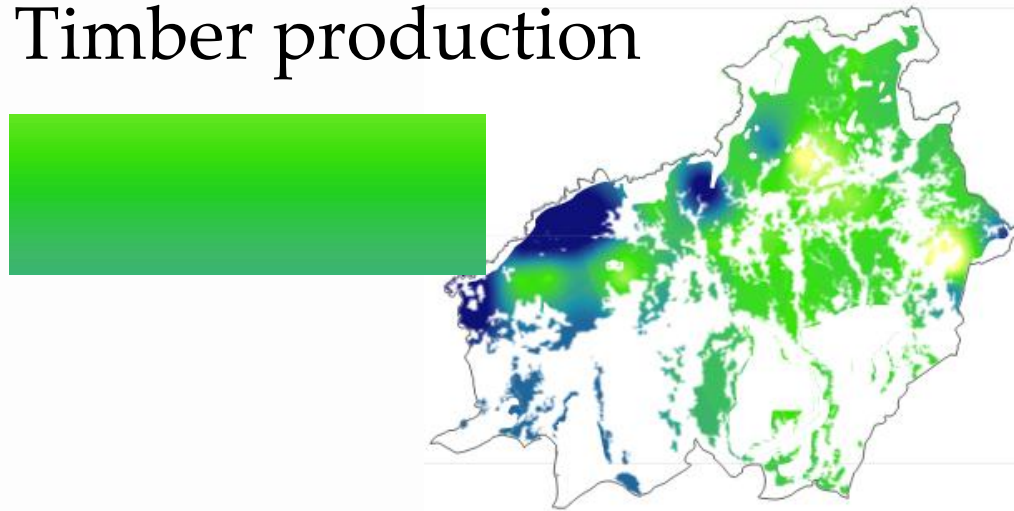
Kriging
(values are interpolated from samples)

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Source: Sumarga and Hein, 2014

4. Valuation

- **What is the purpose?**
  - › To integrate environmental issues in economic decision making and development planning

- **What are we trying to value?**
  - › Ecosystem services
    - ⁻ Flows: during the year
  - › Ecosystem capital
    - ⁻ Assets: value at beginning/end of year and changes therein
  - › Degradation of ecosystems
    - ⁻ The decline in the condition of ecosystem assets as a result of economic and other human activity

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Revision of the SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting

- Launched in March 2018 with the aim to finish by the end of 2020
  - For endorsement by UN Statistical Commission in March 2021

- Engagement with various stakeholders – wide engagement of various communities, including ecologists, environmental economists, earth observation, etc.

- Seek for broad involvement of partners and experts in the process – **in the first year over 80 experts contributed to drafting of the discussion papers**

- Ambition is to elevate it to an agreed methodological document – international statistical standard

- Process aligned with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, review of SDG and climate change process

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Revision Working Groups

WG1: Spatial units

WG2: Ecosystem condition

WG4: Individual ecosystem services (completed)

Guidelines on biophysical modelling and valuation

WG3: Classification of ecosystem services

WG5: Valuation and accounting treatments

Cross-cutting issues:
1. Framing of values
2. Aggregation and scaling
3. Degradation and capacity
4. Biodiversity
5. Application of ecosystem accounting principles to specific areas
6. Connections between ecosystem accounts

Expert Review Groups

Draft chapters

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Revision process: keystones & timeline

Establishment of four **Working Groups** according to the research issues

January 2018

Broad consultation of the revision issues

March 2018

Establish discussion paper topics and draft work plans at the **2018 Forum of Experts**

June 2018

Form **Expert Review Groups**

July 2018

Progressive drafting and review of individual discussion papers

Dec 2018

Discussion papers discussed at the **2019 Forum of Experts**

Apr 2019

Expert review of the discussion papers and their finalization

June 2019

SEEA EEA Technical Committee to oversee the drafting of the chapters

Drafting of the chapters and research on individual topics and cross-cutting issues

Dec 2019

UNCEEA and **2020 Forum of Experts**

Jun 2020

Global Consultation on (grouped) individual chapters

Global Consultation on the whole document

SEEA EEA is finalized for discussion at **UNSC**

Dec 2020

SEEA Implementation

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Implementation of the SEEA

- Implementation strategy (2013) objectives:
  - › Adopt the SEEA as the measurement framework for sustainable development
  - › Mainstream SEEA implementation in countries
    - **Target 100 countries by 2020** for implementation of SEEA Central Framework
    - **Target 50 countries by 2020** for implementation of SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting

- Setting up country programmes

SEEA Around the World

Legend:
- Yes
- No
- No, but planning to
- No data
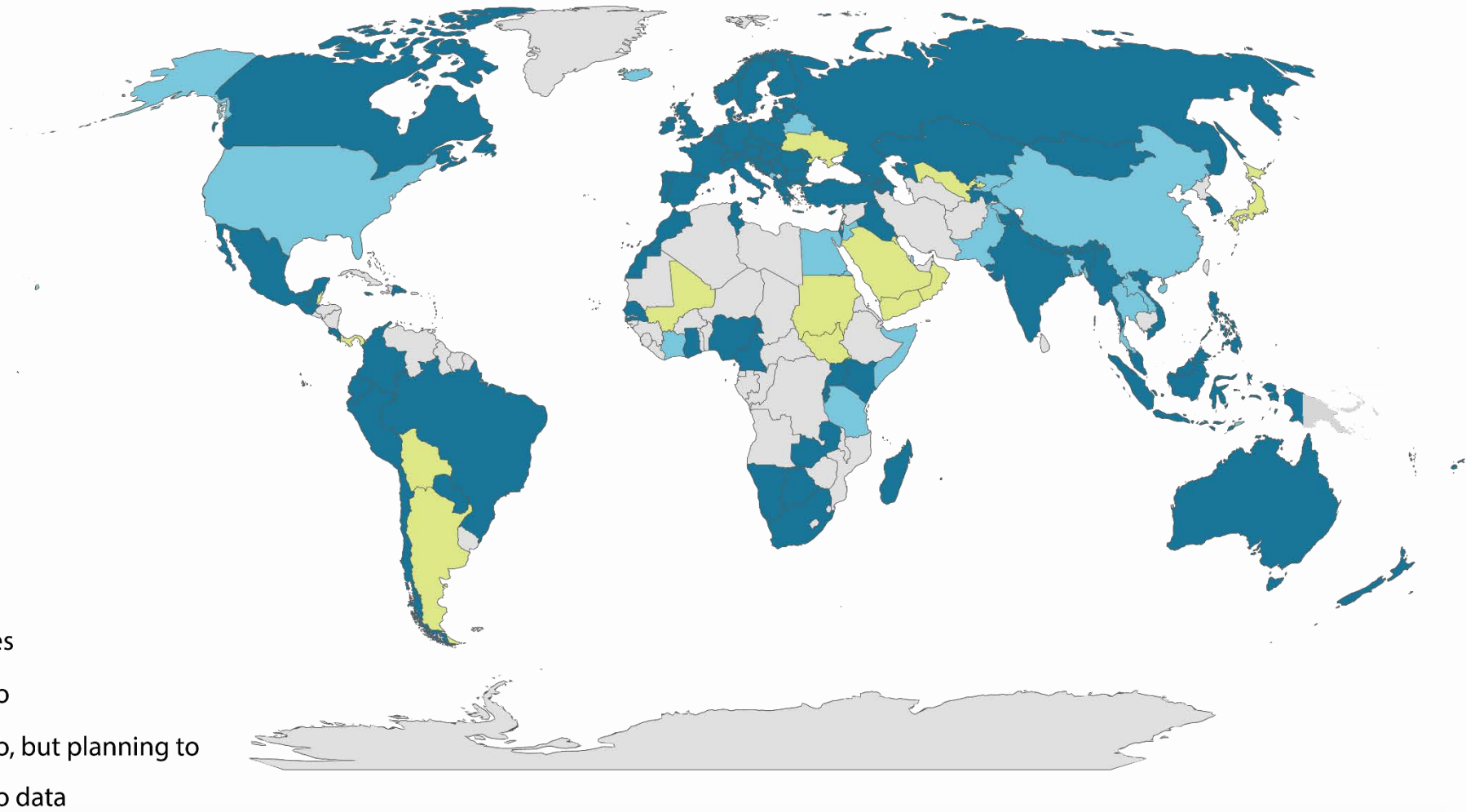
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Capacity building & training

- Blended approach to training:

    1. Online course

    2. In-person training

    3. Follow-up phase

- UNSD eLearning platform (https://elearning-cms.unstats.un.org/):
    - › SEEA Central Framework (Arabic, English, Russian, French)
    - › Water Accounts (English)
    - › Energy accounts (English, Russian)
    - › Ecosystem Accounts (English, Spanish, French soon)

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THANK YOU

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