



Dear Readers,

Welcome to the second issue of the *SEEA NEWS and NOTES*.



Since issuing the first issue of this Newsletter, I am pleased to report that several activities in the international agenda have demonstrated that the SEEA is a useful statistical tool providing the necessary answers to the scientific and policy maker communities.

The Conference on Climate Change and Official Statistics which took place in Oslo from 14 to 16 April recognized that the SEEA is a useful framework for monitoring, measuring and analyzing climate change. It provides consistent time series of data, tables and accounts from which consistent indicators and scenario modeling can be built to design fiscal, price and monetary instruments and regulations for climate change policies. The use of the SEEA as the basis for deriving indicators on the relationship between the environment and the economy further improves consistency of environmental and economic data.

The International Conference 'Beyond GDP', which took place in Brussels from 19 to 20 November, recognized the importance of the accounting frameworks in developing measures that go beyond GDP and urged acceleration in the development of such frameworks. I am convinced that the revised SEEA will provide the integrating statistical framework to go beyond GDP and correctly measure the impact of the economy on the environment and the contribution of the environment to the economy.

The United Nations Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting (UNCEEA) has increasingly established itself in the international statistical community as the coordinating body, providing vision, direction and leadership in environment statistics and environmental-economic accounting. The Conference on Climate Change and Official Statistics entrusted the UNCEEA with the task of governing the work on the development of climate change related official statistics. To meet

this request, the UNCEEA will discuss expanding its mandate and terms of reference and change its name to cover not only environmental-economic accounting but also environment statistics, including climate change related statistics at its next meeting in June 2008 in New York.

Although there remains a lot to be done, I am pleased that the programme of work of the UNCEEA is now well underway, with the revision process of the SEEA, the work on standards for energy and material flow accounts, and with work on international recommendations on water and energy statistics in motion.

I am also pleased that the UNCEEA governance structure has now been established. Last February a Bureau, consisting of senior members from national statistical offices and international organizations has been established to assist me in carrying out the programme of work of the Committee. The Bureau will execute those tasks and activities in-between meetings for which it has received delegated authority by the Committee.

But I am sad that the next meeting in June 2008 will be my last meeting as Chair of the UNCEEA. In the fall I will take on my new position as Director General of Eurostat and I will have to relinquish the chairmanship of the UNCEEA, which is customary led by a country representative. I will still continue to follow with great interest and contribute to the achievements of this very important statistical body.

I hope you will enjoy the *SEEA NEWS and NOTES* !

Walter Radermacher
Chair UNCEEA
President
Federal Statistics Office Germany

In this issue

In the spotlight – SEEA and Climate Change. **Pg. 2**

What's new?

- Beyond GDP – International Conference. **Pg. 3**
- Ecosystem Accounts and International Payments for Ecosystem Services (IPES). **Pg. 4**
- Ecosystem Accounting for the Cost of Biodiversity Losses: Framework and Case Study for Coastal Mediterranean Wetlands. **Pg. 4**
- EXIOPOL – a new environmental accounting framework using externality data and input-output tools for policy analysis. **Pg. 5**

Country News – Read more about India's Green Accounting of Indian States Project. **Pg. 5**

Recent releases – Stay informed of new publications on Environmental-economic Accounting. **Pg. 8**

Calendar of events – Keep track of past and upcoming events in Environmental-economic Accounting. **Pg. 8**

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In the Spotlight

Climate Change and Official Statistics

A [Conference on Climate Change and Official Statistics](#) organized by the United Nations Statistics Division in collaboration with the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) and the World Bank, was held in Oslo, Norway, from 14 to 16 April 2008. The Conference was hosted by Statistics Norway.

The Conference was attended by 116 participants representing 55 countries (national statistical offices and environmental ministries) and 15 organizations.

Objective

Climate change is high on the political agenda at all levels. The global official statistics community presently engages the issues of climate change in an ad hoc manner. Some national statistical offices are heavily engaged and provide all official estimates required in the monitoring efforts. Some engage only in analytical efforts, principally to investigate the effects of mitigation protocols on national economy or the impact of climate change in planning scenarios. Many others have no activities at all related to this topic. There is a need to discuss how official statistics can contribute to the measurement and monitoring of the different aspects of climate change and to bring together all current activities into a coherent framework. The conference was therefore designed as a forum for the exploration of ideas and to establish an agenda for future work.

Conclusions

Paul Cheung, Director of the UN Statistics Division, gave the following summary of the main conclusions:

- The presentations and the discussion showed that there is a huge demand for new, more, better statistics to understand the driving forces, pressures, impacts of and responses to climate change. However, a lot of this demand is beyond the competence of official statistics and national statistical offices. The core competence of official statistics is to deal with the present and the past processes, not with the future. Many offices do not have the resources to deal with these

issues and do not even have environment statistics programmes. On the other hand, the existence of national climate change strategies in more and more countries as well as the high interest in this conference suggest that there is a change in momentum and the countries' interest in environment statistics is increasing. However, the growth of environment and climate change related statistics has to be organic, countries must feel the need and have the will to develop these statistics; the Statistical Commission should not impose a stringent agenda on the countries.

- Official statistics have to demonstrate their relevance. A lot of basic statistics are collected but more serious efforts have to be made to organize these data. This is especially true for the statistics needed for the emission calculations. Statistical offices have to understand the methodology of these calculations and contribute to its improvement by offering the potential of the use of standard statistical classifications that are applied in economic statistics. The Statistical Commission will set up a working group to look into these issues and to develop the knowledge base of national statistical offices in this area.
- In relation to the measurement of the impacts and vulnerability the role, competence and strength of official statistics is not so straightforward. A major task should be to gather and compile examples, good practices. There are examples of ongoing work, such as the development of the statistical data base on natural disasters in India, that belong to the competence of the statistical offices.
- There is an important role for statistical offices in the understanding of emission trading schemes and other mitigation measures. This requires sophisticated, advanced analysis of standard tools such as the input-output tables or energy supply and use tables, the existence of which is the prerequisite to the analysis. Not many countries have the possibility for this but it is an important development work that has to be pushed forward.

- Indicators are valuable tools to convey important messages for policy formulation, decision making and the general public. Indicator sets are policy driven and country specific, and they must have practical value for the countries. Therefore, while acknowledging the importance of indicators at the national or regional level, the Statistical Commission will not put the development of a new internationally agreed global basket of climate change related indicators on its agenda.
- More work will be done for the further development and implementation of the System of integrated Environmental-Economic Accounts. It is a framework that has proven its potential and added value in many areas of environmental-economic analysis and it is the most practical way forward. A stepwise approach and the development of simplified standard tables that many countries can implement is an essential part of this agenda.
- Much more has to be done on the use of geographical information systems and on the development of spatial data infrastructures. The



example of Mexico and Brazil shows that there is a great potential in the use of GIS for spatial analysis of the impacts of and vulnerability to climate change and for the integrated analysis of different types of information. UNSD will engage all stakeholders to initiate this process as soon as possible.

- The execution and implementation of these tasks, including engaging with IPCC and UNFCCC on a more formal basis as well as the transfer of knowledge to countries will require proper governance. The process should be governed by a body of senior statisticians from the countries. The United Nations Committee of Experts on Environmental Economic Accounting (UNCEEA) offers a structure for governing the work on the development of climate change related official statistics. We will propose to the Statistical Commission to extend the mandate, change the name, adjust the membership of the Committee and its Bureau and trust this Committee with the governance of the statistical tasks related to climate change.
- It was agreed that based on the conclusions of the Conference, a detailed review of the principles and major areas of work will be prepared and circulated to the participants. This paper will be the basis for discussions at different international and regional statistical fora. The output of these discussions is expected to be a recommended roadmap for the development of official climate change statistics both at the national and the international level, to be submitted to the 40th session of the UN Statistical Commission in March 2009.

Way forward

An expert workshop bringing together statisticians and climate change experts to discuss the issues is planned for December 2008.

The output of these discussions is expected to be a recommended roadmap for the development of official climate change statistics both at the national and the international level, to be submitted to the 40th session of the UN Statistical Commission in March 2009.

For more information (the full report, presentations, papers) see: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/climate_change/default.htm

What's New?

Beyond GDP – International Conference

(Brussels, 19-20 November 2007)

(source: excerpts from the Summary Notes from the conference)

The Beyond GDP conference, organized by the European Commission, European Parliament, Club of Rome, OECD, and WWF, brought together over 650 delegates from more than 50 countries to explore how to improve the measurement of progress, true wealth and the well-being of nations. It fully supported the momentum to go beyond GDP.

European Commission President José Manuel Barroso, in his speech opening the conference, highlighted how GDP, since its birth in the 1930s, was rapidly adopted as the best-recognized measure of economic performance in the world. He added that “GDP is an indicator of economic market activity. It was not intended to be an accurate measure of well-being. Even Simon Kuznets, . . . one of the main originators of GDP, said: ‘the



welfare of a nation can scarcely be inferred from a measure of national income’”.

President Barroso also noted that despite being an invaluable tool for economic policy, GDP is unfit to reflect many of today’s challenges, such as climate change, public health and the environment. “We cannot face the challenges of the future with the tools of the past”, he said.

According to President Barroso, we should aim for “the sort of breakthrough that we saw in the 1930s, a breakthrough that

adapts GDP, or complements it with indicators that are better suited to our needs today, and the challenges we face today”.

President Barroso concluded, “It’s time to go beyond GDP”.

Stavros Dimas, Commissioner for Environment, who initiated the Beyond GDP conference, closed the conference noting that “the main achievement of this conference has been to clearly demonstrate the political consensus on the need to go beyond GDP”. He summarised the main points from the Beyond GDP conference:

There is a need for action to go beyond GDP to measure progress, true wealth and wellbeing of nations.

There is an urgency for action. We are living beyond the resources of our one planet and destroying the resources upon which we depend. Critical social challenges include social cohesion, employment, education, happiness, migration and poverty issues.

We need to have a better understanding of the **value of stocks of natural resources** and of the **vital services provided by ecosystem services**.

Access to quality, timely data is important. Commission Dimas



noted, “We have stock market information every minute of the day. We have quarterly reports of GDP. But information on environmental and social trends is often years old by the time it reaches policy makers.”

The way forward requires progress on various measurement tools at the same time. There is a role for composite indicators such as the Ecological Footprint and Human Development Index that are easily understandable, easy to communicate and raise awareness in the public. There is a role for headline indicators. And there is an important role for accounting frameworks for both environmental and social topics.

There is political consensus on the need to go beyond GDP. Europe is committed to taking a leading role and working in partnership. Commissioner Dimas emphasized that “*It is essential that the momentum is not lost and I look to Europe taking a lead role - working together with other organizations including the UN, the OECD and the World Bank. It is also essential to work closely with business, NGOs and other stakeholders who in many ways are the real leaders in this field*”.

Road map for action. Commissioner Dimas said their must be an acceleration in the development of integrated accounting in the social and environmental spheres and called for the further development of headline and composite indicators. He pointed to the promise of improving the communication of Europe’s progress on sustainable development through the creation of a sustainability scorecard. He also announced that in 2008, the Commission will present a road map for action on these issues.

More information is available on www.beyond-gdp.eu

Ecosystem Accounts and International Payments for Ecosystem Services (IPES)

Jean-Louis Weber - Project manager Spatial analysis, land and ecosystem accounting - European Environment Agency.

Sheng Fulai - Economics and Trade Branch Division of Technology, Industry and Economics United Nations Environment Programme.

Ecosystem accounts aim at measuring ecosystem assets considering their stocks and resilience, flows of goods and services, benefits and maintenance costs. They are closely linked to the conventional accounts by means of classifications and accounting rules.

The questions behind ecosystem accounts are related to (a) the sustainability of the use of ecosystem assets (b) the amount to reinvest in maintenance and restoration in order to keep a sustainable flow of services in the future and the value of the non-market ecosystem services which are currently not recorded in the private or collective consumption of the households.

The main aim of ecosystem accounts is to support public policy making with aggregates in physical and monetary units which can supplement GDP and national income indicators. These aggregates are in the first instance, physical aggregates of ecological potentials (landscape integrity, biomass, and biodiversity). In monetary units, one of the aggregates that can be calculated is the additional expenditure that would be necessary for maintaining or restoring ecological potentials degraded or depleted as a result of the production process. This aggregate called depreciation allowance, can be added to the value of products (production and imports), giving the “full cost of domestic and imported products”. Another monetary aggregate is the value of non-market recreation and regulation ecosystem services; if added to GDP, an inclusive estimate of human well-being can be calculated.

Ecosystem accounts are candidates to support the implementation of International Payments for Ecosystem Services (IPES). Accounting for non-market ecosystem services highlights benefits currently underestimated or ignored and help frame the rights of the owner communities on these ecosystem services currently used for free or destroyed without any compensation. The additional maintenance and restoration costs of ecosystem potentials is a virtual transfer of capital – or a virtual debt or liability – between present and future generations, or between exporting and importing countries. This could be hedged within a mitigation banking system on the basis of appropriate

regulations, such as the US wetlands mitigation banking, the EU environmental liability directive (which opens this option) or similar mechanisms existing in several countries.

The use of ecosystem accounts to support IPES will be discussed in a forthcoming UNEP’s publication.

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or visit <http://www.eea.europa.eu/>
or www.unep.ch/etb

Ecosystem Accounting for the Cost of Biodiversity Losses: Framework and Case Study for Coastal Mediterranean Wetlands
An EEA study for The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB).

TEEB is the response by the European Commission and the German Government to the demand of the G8+5 in Potsdam, last March 2007, to assess the economic costs of biodiversity losses. First findings will be presented in May 2008 at the meeting of the Conference on Biological Diversity in Bonn. Asked to contribute, the European Environment Agency has put forward the need to base such assessment on economic-



environmental accounting and ecosystem concepts.

The purpose of the case study on Mediterranean Wetlands was to demonstrate both the feasibility of the ecosystem accounts and their relevance for policy making. The study has been built upon the EEA information system and has benefited from the support of partner organizations, of expertise mobilized in the context of the project, as well as support from the European Space Agency.

The main findings at the end of phase 1 of the study are the following:

- Accounting has to be carried out for socio-ecological systems (SES) dominated by wetlands, not at a smaller level. SES can be mapped with satellite images.
- Ecological functions and ecosystem services values need to be measured at 3 different scales: micro, meso and macro, in order not to miss high value regulating services. One macro case analyzed is that of the role of wetlands in keeping adequate flyways for migratory birds and minimizing the risks of bird flu pandemics – a risk assessed in % of GDP in various studies quoted by Munich Re reinsurance company.
- Accounts can efficiently support ecological rating of local socio-ecosystems or regions, considering both ecosystem health and ecosystem services; guidelines could be usefully drafted to help local agencies and facilitate data collection in the future.
- Macro accounts can efficiently support global monitoring of ecosystem potentials; the implementation of a first generation of physical accounts of ecological potentials can be undertaken now with the support of Space Agencies.
- The meso scale (countries, regions) accounts request further development so as to integrate better ecosystem variables and other accounting modules such as Material Flow Accounting, water, energy and emission accounts and expenditures. This requires a strengthened cooperation between statistical institutes, environmental agencies and other scientific bodies.

Please contact jean-louis.weber@eea.europa.eu for more information or visit:

<http://www.eea.europa.eu/highlights/understanding-the-full-value-of-biodiversity-loss>

EXIOPOL – a new environmental accounting framework using externality data and input-output tools for policy analysis

EXIOPOL is an integrated project funded by the European Commission under the 6th framework programme – priority of Global Change and Ecosystems. The consortium comprises a large number of partners and covers a variety of relevant research expertise in the field of environmental valuation and Environmentally Extended Input-Output assessment. Overall 38 universities and centers of research from Europe, China and India are involved. The project has taken off in March 2007 and will last up to March 2010.

EXIOPOL has 3 principal objectives:

- To synthesize and develop comprehensive estimates of the external costs for Europe of a broad set of economic activities;
- To set up a detailed environmentally extended (EE) Input-Output (I-O) framework, with links to other socio-economic models, in which as many of these estimates as possible are included. Such an EE I-O table for the EU 25 does not exist. This will allow for the estimation of environmental impacts and external costs of different economic sector activities, final consumption activities and resource consumption for countries in the EU;
- To apply the results of the external cost estimates and EE I-O analysis for the analysis of policy questions of importance, as well as to evaluate the impact of past research on external costs on policy-making in the EU

Source: the EXIOPOL website <http://www.feem-project.net/exiopol>; you can also subscribe there to a newsletter.

Country News

India

A Initiatives taken by the Central Statistical Organisation, India on Environmental Economic Accounting

The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India is currently working on developing methodologies for the preparation of national level framework for natural resource accounting under SEEA for different sectors viz. land and forestry, water, air, and mining. The CSO had commissioned eight pilot studies in a few States on different sectors to the specialized Institutes in India with a view to develop sector specific methodology for Natural Resource Accounting. All the eight studies have been completed. The studies are as follows:-

(i) Natural Resource Accounting for Land and Forestry Sectors (excluding mining) in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh:

The major output of the study comprises the generation of the following accounting tables for land and forestry sectors.



- **Land Sector:** Land Resource Accounts; Soil Resource Accounts; Land Use Accounts.
- **Forest Sector:** Physical Asset accounts- Commercial working; Physical Asset accounts- Volume and Area ; Monetary Asset accounts; Flow Accounts- Goods and Services; Degradation and Depletion Account- Physical and Monetary; Expenditure Statement for Forestry Management & Protection; Accounting matrix for Ecological Services/Amenities.

(ii) **Natural Resource Accounting for Land and Forestry Sector (Excluding Mining) in Karnataka State:** The study deals with a range of selected issues such as valuation issues which are imperative in conversion of physical accounts into monetary accounts and for the integration of the latter into the 'green' national / state income accounting. The data gaps in the study e.g Non-Timber Forest Products (grazing services, recreational value, carbon sequestration, fuel wood, share of medicinal plants, watershed benefits etc.) have been filled up through primary surveys. The study has used remote sensing data for accurate asset accounting of the Land and Forestry sector.

(iii) **Natural Resource Accounting of Air and Water Pollution: Case Studies of Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh**
The approach adopted in this study is to (i) develop physical accounts of environmental pollution consisting of source specific accounts and ambient accounts of water and air pollution, (ii) Prepare monetary accounts using the relevant methods for valuing the pollution at source and ambient air and water pollution, and (iii) Value the pollution at source (for a specific industry or an economic activity) using the producer value or the marginal cost of pollution abatement and valuing the ambient pollution at the household values. This approach provides estimates of two measures of monetary value of pollution, one based on the cost of pollution abatement for the polluter and another based on the household's willingness to pay to avoid damages from pollution. It highlights the need for linking the source pollution and ambient pollution by undertaking the studies on air and water quality modeling.

(iv) **Accounting for unsustainable mineral extraction in the State of Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal:** The study has aimed to estimate the extent of depletion of mineral resources, its value, and environmental costs of mining. The objective of the study is to develop a methodology and framework for accounting for unsustainable mineral extraction in the country, which can be used to supplement and/or adjust the conventional national income accounts. The study focuses only the coal sector in both states since the coal production accounts for about 85% and 98% of the total value of mineral production in MP and WB respectively,.

(v) **Environmental Accounting of Land and Water Resources in Tamil Nadu:** The specific objectives of the study are to develop physical and monetary accounts for land and water, estimate the cost of degradation of water and land resources, and account for the interaction between economy and the environment in the conventional accounts. The study has tried to incorporate the natural resources into the State accounts of Tamil Nadu using the SEEA framework for developing a comprehensive set of accounts for Land and Water.

(vi) **Environmental Accounting of Natural resources of Meghalaya Land and Forest Resources:** The study focuses on generation of estimates/ data pertaining to various components of Land and Forest Resources of Meghalaya, their types and extent and identification of goods and services rendered by land and forest, and their annual output. The study also tries to estimate valuation of these resources in economic terms.

(vii) **Natural Resource Accounting for Air and Water Sector in West Bengal:** The study has focused on developing methodology for preparation of water and air accounts in the State of West Bengal with the available statistics. It also describes how along with available statistics, composite sustainability indicator can also be constructed. In case of water sector, the water quality data essentially from the Government Departments were considered for the spectrum of households

covering various income groups. An attempt has also been made to conduct primary surveys in both air and water sector.

(viii) **Natural Resource Accounting in GOA:** The report covers the valuation in the specific sectors viz., air, water, municipal solid waste, and forestry of Goa state. The study focuses on municipal solid waste management. It also estimates economic and environmental loss due to uncollected solid waste and describes the air and water pollution due to industries, households and transport. Air pollution abatement costs are also considered and methodology has been developed. Water pollution status of various rivers are described and along with pollution for industries. It also covers forest sector and describes the Conceptual Framework for the green accounting and calculation of overall Green SNP (System of National Products) for Goa as a whole.

Conclusions

These area and sector specific studies have provided inputs for developing methodology and framework for natural resource accounting for different sectors at national level. The input provided by these studies is expected to be used to develop a framework for



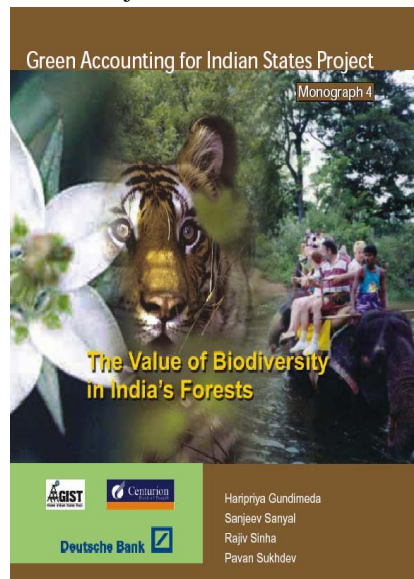
NRA with the objective of preparing physical and monetary accounts of natural resources and their reflection in measurement of GDP.

Out of the eight reports, seven reports are available at the website of Ministry: www.mospi.gov.in under Central Statistical Organization/ Report/Publication/ Environment Statistics Unit.

B Green Accounting for Indian States Project (GAISP)

The Green Accounting for Indian States Project or (GAISP) was launched in July 2004, commissioned by the Green Indian States Trust (GIST).

GAISP uses a “top-down” macroeconomic approach to model various adjustments to GDP with a regional breakdown for all



India's states (called GSDPs) for the year that ended March 2003. The approach is in line with that of the 1993 SEEA to derive environmentally-adjusted aggregated such as EDP.

The motivation for this project is that: “it has the advantage of providing a consistent and impartial national framework to value hitherto unaccounted aspects of national and state wealth and production. In addition, it optimizes

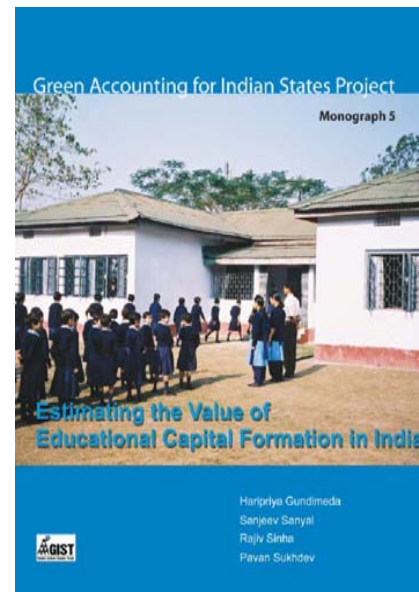
extensive existing research, which is not yet tied together in a manner to be useful for policy analysis. Thus we hope to provide a much-improved toolkit for India's policy makers to evaluate in economic terms their policy trade-offs, and will enable them and the public to engage in a debate on the sustainability of economic growth, using national as well as inter-state comparisons.”

In the first phase of GAISP the following areas are explored and various estimates of adjustments to regional GDP are obtained:

- The value of timber, carbon, fuel-wood, and non-timber forest products;
- The value of agricultural cropland and pastureland;
- The value of sub-soil assets;
- The value of biodiversity in forests (based on non-use values for species conservation, eco-tourism as well as bio-prospecting);
- The value of educational capital formation in India;
- Investments in health and pollution control and their value to India;
- Accounting for the ecological services of India's forests: soil conservation, water augmentation, and flood prevention;
- The value of freshwater resources in India.

In a second phase, these estimates will be added. The final report will provide commentary as well as analysis on the policy implications of the obtained results.

In March 2008, the Central Empowered Committee of the Government of India used the GIST estimates for examining and finalizing issues relating to compensatory afforestation and the net present value of diverted forest land in India. The matter has been pending since 2002, when the Supreme Court of India ordered that project developers who divert forest land should pay money towards a special fund which would be utilized by a new centralized agency for forest conservation.



After the March 2008 judgment, this agency (CAMPA or Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority) will be entrusted with approximately \$2 billion, collected from project developers who diverted forest land for other use, for undertaking afforestation programs in India.

More information can be found on the website of the GAISP project www.gistindia.org ; see also the recent publication in *Ecological Economics*.



Past events

Expert Group Meeting on Environment Statistics and Accounts

Havana, 19-21 May 2008

Eurostat-UNSD Conference on National Accounts in the context of Development Cooperation

Luxembourg 6-8 May 2008

OECD-UNEP Conference on Resource Efficiency

Paris, 23-25 April 2008

Conference on Climate Change and Official Statistics

Oslo 14-16 April 2008

MEDSTAT II Env. Sector / UNESCWA / UNSD Joint Sub-regional Training Session on SEEA W

Amman 10-13 March 2008

5th Meeting of the WGSSD

Lisbon, 5-6 March 2008

39th Session of the UN Statistical Commission

New York 27 Feb.- 2 March 2007

3rd Meeting of the Oslo Group

4-6 February 2008, Vienna

12th Meeting of the London Group

Rome, 17-19 December 2008

Beyond GDP:

Measuring Progress for Better Policy

19-20 November 2007, Brussels

Recent Releases

Measuring Human Capital Flows for Australia: a Lifetime Labour Income Approach

presents an experimental accumulation account for human capital for Australia based on the Jorgenson-Fraumeni approach. The focus is on human capital formed through investment in post-school education and working experience. The most important empirical findings from this accounting exercise are: (1) education has become an increasingly important driver of the growth of human capital stock, and this is especially noticeable for women; (2) the impact of population ageing (depreciation)

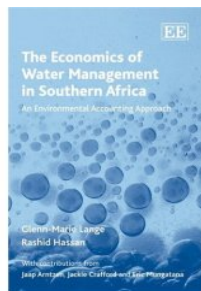
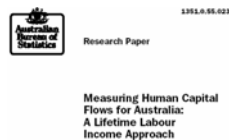
on the human capital stock has trended upwards strongly since the first half of the 1990s, and has significantly slowed down the growth of human capital stock.

The Economics of Water Management in Southern Africa – An Environmental Accounting Approach

describes the implementation and policy application of water accounts in three African countries – Botswana, Namibia and South

Africa. In addition to the comprehensive outline of physical and monetary water accounts for each country, the authors provide an extensive discussion of water valuation as well as a number of issues of regional importance, including water

accounting for an international river basin and the impact of trade on each country's water use.



Upcoming events

Global Assessment – Phase 2:

Air Statistics and Air Emission Accounts

DIMESA 2008: Eurostat Directors' Meeting on Environment Statistics and Accounts

Copenhagen, 17-18 June 2008

3rd Meeting of the UNCEEAA /

New York, 26-27 June 2008

Special Session on Climate Change

New York, 25 June 2008

Sub-regional Workshop on Water Accounts – ESCWA – GCC countries

25-28 August 2008

UNESCO-IHE Training on Water Accounts

Delft, September 2008

13th Meeting of the London Group

29 September - 3 October 2008, Brussels

Expert Group Meeting on International Recommendation on Water Statistics

New York, October 2008

Secretariat

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New publications that you would like us to consider posting in the [archive](#) or showcasing in the newsletter should be sent to: seea@un.org