

Second Meeting of the United Nations Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting

Minutes of the Meeting

(United Nations, New York, 5-6 July 2007)

1. The Second Meeting of the United Nations Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting (UNCEEA) was hosted in New York at the United Nations Headquarters from 5 to 6 July 2007. It was opened by Mr. Paul Cheung, Director of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and chaired by Mr. Walter Radermacher, Chair of the UNCEEA and President of the Federal Statistical Office, Germany.
2. The Second Meeting of the UNCEEA discussed the project management framework for the revision of the SEEA-2003, in general agreed with the list of issues for inclusion in the research agenda for the revision of the SEEA-2003 proposed by the London Group, discussed harmonization issues including energy accounts, material flow accounts and valuation issues. It further discussed the implementation strategy of the *System of Environmental-Economic Accounts for Water* (SEEAW), which the UN Statistical Commission¹ requested UNSD to prepare as a result of its adoption as an interim international statistical standard.
3. A list of tasks and activities to be undertaken by the UNCEEA and agreed during the meeting is presented in Annex I. The agenda and list of participants is included in Annex II and Annex III respectively.

Session 1: Opening of the meeting

4. In his opening speech, Mr. Cheung reiterated the special role of the UNCEEA in providing leadership, vision and direction in environmental-economic accounting. In particular, he stressed the significance of the UNCEEA in providing coordination among different groups working in environmental-economic accounting and related statistics, in advancing the technical agenda and in particular advocating the role of environmental-economic accounting in the international and national policy agendas. He congratulated the UNCEEA for its achievement of having the *System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for Water*, adopted by the UN Statistical Commission as an interim international standard and informed the UNCEEA of the many requests received by UNSD from countries to implement the SEEAW. He clarified the meaning of *interim standard*, indicating that once the revised SEEA is completed, the SEEAW should be re-evaluated to ensure that the SEEA and the SEEAW are fully aligned. This should not delay the implementation of the SEEAW, which on the contrary should be encouraged.

¹ See Report on the thirty-eighth session of the Statistical Commission (E/2007/24 E/CN.3/2007/30, decision 38/107) <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/doc07/Report-English.pdf>.

5. Mr. Cheung noted that the agenda of the Second Meeting focused more on technical and managerial issues rather than on the promotion of environmental-economic accounts. This focus was a deliberate choice because of the need to move ahead with the revision of the SEEA-2003 and to clarify the role and responsibilities of the various groups contributing to the revision process. He encouraged the Committee to shift its balance at its next meeting on the promotion of environmental-economic accounting.

6. In his opening, the Chair emphasized the role of the Committee in promoting environmental-economic accounting. He emphasized the need to provide innovative answers to the international community on environment-related issues in a timely manner. He noted that environment is in the forefront of the policy agenda and in particular this year's many events signal that environment is again gaining prominence. These included: the report of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change, which reconfirmed that global warming is a reality and acknowledged that it is largely the result of human activity; the Oscar received by Al Gore for the movie *An Inconvenient Truth* exposing the truth and misconceptions of global warming; the last G8 Summit, which had on its agenda climate change; the OECD World Forum on Measuring and Fostering Progress of Societies, which discussed how to combine knowledge society with statistics; the meeting of the Conference of European Statistics which discussed the enlargement of the capital boundary to include among other things, the environment; the 93rd DGINS Conference (19-21 September) which will have a session on measuring the environmental dimension of globalization; and the International Conference Beyond GDP: Measuring Progress, True Wealth and Well-being of Nations (19-20 November), which will address questions on deriving a more complete measure of well-being, including social and environmental issues. At the national level, the United States' Government Accountability Office and the National Academy of Sciences organized a Forum on Environmental Accounting. Finally it was mentioned that apparently no statistician member of this committee is invited at the International Climate conference in to be held in Indonesia, Bali.

7. The Chair stressed the importance for the UNCEEA to respond to pressing policy questions on the national and global agenda, e.g. climate change and sustainability of the environment and the economy. Even though the global statistical community is in the position to substantially contribute, its presence has to be further articulated in the international debate. The UNCEEA has the unique strategic mandate to measure the links between the economy and the environment. New innovative ways to mainstream the environmental-economic accounts are needed, such as showing the usefulness of the resulting data expediently.

8. The UNCEEA recognized the importance of having an international statistical standard for environmental-economic accounts, which would provide the users with comparable environmental statistics, accounts and tables. In this context the chair stressed the need to arrive to a common understanding of the fundamental issues of environmental-economic accounting. To this end, he encouraged members of the UNCEEA to have a second read of the paper UNCEEA/1/5 discussed at the First Meeting of the UNCEEA, which aimed at describing those issues. The paper and the comments from the UNCEEA members should serve as a starting point for an in-depth discussion on the fundamental issues.

Session 2: Revision of the SEEA-2003

9. During this session, the following topics were discussed: (a) the project management framework for the revision of the SEEA-2003; (b) a paper discussing what defines an international statistical standard and other types of publications in economic statistics; (c) a paper presenting some issues on the structure of the revised SEEA-2003; (d) a proposal for a list of issues for the research agenda; and (e) selected harmonization issues.

(a) Project management framework for the revision of the SEEA-2003

10. The UNCEEA agreed with the general thrust of the project management framework outlined in paper UNCEEA/2/5. It requested that the Chair and Secretariat prepare a paper on the governance structure of the UNCEEA and its relationship with other groups and to revise the existing paper on the project management framework for the revision of the SEEA-2003.

11. The UNCEEA agreed with the proposed creation of a Bureau to assist the Chair of the UNCEEA to carry out the tasks and activities outlined in para 12 of the paper UNCEEA/2/5 under the delegated authority of the UNCEEA. In particular, the Bureau will assist the Chair to carry out specific activities in-between meetings and the day-to-day management of the SEEA revision process, ensuring that the revision is on track and sufficient resources are allocated to the project.

12. The UNCEEA agreed that the members of the Bureau be elected from senior officials from National Statistical Offices and International Organizations. The membership of the Bureau should be limited in number to ensure the efficient executions of its tasks. The Chair will approach heads of statistical offices of countries/international organizations and submit a proposal to the UNCEEA.

13. The UNCEEA stressed the importance to appoint an editor for the revision of the SEEA-2003 as soon as possible. He/she should report to the Bureau, under delegated authority from the UNCEEA, so as to facilitate regular communication and management of the revision process.

14. The relationship between the UNCEEA and the city and expert groups working under its purview should be clarified in the project management framework. In particular, it was agreed that the UNCEEA will develop service agreements with the city and technical expert groups, outlining their tasks, deliverables, time schedules and reporting mechanisms. The UNCEEA will report to the UN Statistical Commission on those activities that fall within the mandate of the UNCEEA, including the activities of city groups and experts with whom it has service agreements. For activities that are beyond the mandate of the UNCEEA, the city and technical expert groups could report to the Statistical Commission or other bodies directly.

15. The UNCEEA recognized that the worldwide consultation process is a very important element in the elevation of the revised SEEA-2003 to the level of an international statistical standard and requested UNSD to undertake it on behalf of the UNCEEA.

16. It was recommended that, given the strategic role of the UNCEEA in mainstreaming environmental-economic accounting and related statistics and its decision-making responsibility, the UNCEEA membership be extended to other countries to ensure a better regional representation.

17. The UNCEEA noted that the cost of updating the 1993 SNA constituted a good benchmark for obtaining a ballpark estimate for the revision of the SEEA-2003. The Secretariat was requested to consult the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts on the budget for the update of the 1993 SNA and provide a budget estimate for the revision of the SEEA-2003.

18. The UNCEEA expressed preference to having the revised SEEA completed sooner rather than later and considered viable the option of submitting the manuscript in two batches: the first batch covering the statistical standard and the second batch covering the non-standard accounts and the applications. It however did not reach an agreement on the time frame: 2010 was considered by some too early as this would imply that a draft for worldwide consultation should be ready by the end of 2008 and a complete draft ready by the end of 2009. 2012 was considered by some as too late. The UNCEEA thus decided to re-evaluate the time schedule depending on the list of issues to be included in the research agenda.

19. The UNCEEA noted that the suggested governance structure is a new structure in the global statistical system. The update of the 1993 SNA is managed by an inter-agency process through the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts. By contrast, the SEEA revision will be lead by an inter-governmental process with the UNCEEA having taking decisions before the document is submitted to the Statistical Commission.

(b) What defines an international statistical standard and other types of publications in economic statistics?

20. The paper UNCEEA/2/6 was prepared with the objective to clarify the coverage and content of an international statistical standard and the relationship of the standard with other types of publications, in view of the elevation of the SEEA-2003 to the level of a standard. The UNCEEA is not the forum to take the final decision on the taxonomy of international statistical publications. However, it has been consulted as part of a broad consultation process with various groups.

21. The UNCEEA welcomed the initiative to clarify the criteria for an international statistical standard. The UNCEEA in general agrees with the description outlined in the paper UNCEEA/2/6. It recognizes, however, that the paper has to be further developed and a consensus is still to be reached. The UNCEEA argued that the SEEA should not be portrayed as a sub-system of the SNA, but rather at the same level as an extension of the SNA. While the SNA is the standard for national accounts, the SEEA is the standard for environmental-economic accounts. The UNCEEA also raised the question whether publications that fit the characteristics of generally accepted guidelines, but which are issued by, for example, supra-national institutions could also qualify as international statistical standards, or are they only recognized as an international statistical standards when they are adopted by the UN Statistical Commission.

22. Members of the UNCEEA were hesitant to call publications on specific natural resources (e.g. water, energy, etc.) or specific types of accounts (e.g. material flow

accounts, etc.) standards, although they meet all the characteristics of an international statistical standard. It was argued that the SEEA should be the only standard for environmental-economic accounting and the existence of many environmental accounting standards may devalue the SEEA. This issue would need to be further discussed in the next meetings once there is a widespread agreement on the taxonomy of international publications.

(c) *Issues on the structure of the revised SEEA-2003*

23. The UNCEEA discussed the paper UNCEEA/2/7 which presented the recommendations of the London Group on the structure of the revised SEEA-2003. The view of the UNCEEA was requested on two issues on which the London Group could not reach an agreement, namely the order of the chapters on flows and stocks and the presentation of the hybrid accounts in the statistical standard part. The Chair of the London Group introduced the results of the London Group consultation on the above issues.

24. The UNCEEA agreed with the proposal of the London Group to structure the revised SEEA into three parts: Part I Statistical Standard; Part II Non-standard Accounts and Part III Applications. It also agreed that: (a) the discussion on indicators be limited to Part III – Applications; and (b) country examples and compilation issues be excluded from the revised SEEA.

25. The UNCEEA agreed that the order of presentation of stocks and flows was merely an issue of presentation and not a conceptual matter. It reiterated that the SEEA is a multipurpose information system which should not embrace a particular school of thought. The UNCEEA requested the London Group to proceed with the current structure of flows before stocks, until an agreement is reached on the strategic questions on the revision of the SEEA-2003.

26. The UNCEEA found it difficult to agree on a final recommendation on the structure of the revised SEEA-2003 raised by the London Group without having a more in-depth discussion of the fundamental questions driving the SEEA revision. Consequently, the Chair of the UNCEEA requested that the UNCEEA members provide comments before September 1st on the paper UNCEEA/1/5 *Strategic Questions on Environmental-Economic Accounting*² discussed at the First Meeting of the UNCEEA. He also requested that the Bureau discuss the paper and draft a reply to the strategic questions raised for discussion at the next UNCEEA meeting.

27. The UNCEEA did not take a decision with regard to the presentation of hybrid accounts; that is, on whether they should be presented in the chapter on physical flows or as a separate chapter. It requested the London Group to look further into this issue as well as to prepare a proposal on the structure of Part II and Part III of the SEEA-2003. The Chair of the London Group has offered to draft a paper on open questions related to the structure of the revised SEEA. The London Group has on the agenda of its next meeting proposals for the structure of Part II and Part III of the revised SEEA.

² See <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/envaccounting/ceea/meetings/UNCEEA-1-5.pdf>.

(d) List of issues for the research agenda of the revised SEEA-2003

28. The UNCEEA considered the list of issues presented by the London Group in the paper UNCEEA/2/8 as a package. In general, it agreed with the issue list identified but requested that the list be carefully edited to make sure that the issues are clearly presented and a final decision on the issue list can be taken.

29. The UNCEEA welcomed the presentation by the ABS on the outcome paper on selected issues related to the treatment of depletion. That an issue in the research agenda has already been solved was considered by the UNCEEA as a major step forward. The UNCEEA agreed with the recommendations presented in the outcome paper UNCEEA/2/9, however, it recommended the strengthening of the arguments put forward in the paper. Statistics Denmark and the World Bank would contribute text for the revision of the outcome paper.

(e) Harmonization issues

Energy Accounts

30. The UNCEEA discussed the proposal of UNSD on the SEEA-Energy (UNCEEA/2/10). The Chair of the Oslo Group presented the perspective and future work of the Oslo Group on energy statistics (UNCEEA/2/16).

31. The UNCEEA considered energy accounts as a mature subject matter to be elevated to the level of a standard. The UNCEEA reaffirmed that energy accounts will be an important component of the standard SEEA. Therefore, work on standardizing concepts and classifications should start expediently. The UNCEEA debated whether a separate standard, SEEA-Energy, should be developed or whether the work on energy should be subsumed exclusively under the revised SEEA. Although no firm decision was taken on the issue, there was general consensus for the preparation of a document on energy accounts as outlined in the paper UNCEEA/2/10. The final status of the document would depend on the outcome of the discussions on international statistical standards.

32. The UNCEEA considered the standardization of energy accounts an important input in the discussion on climate change. In addition, it also recognized the importance to coordinate the work of the Oslo Group and the London Group in order to avoid duplication of work. To this end, the UNCEEA requested the Chair of the London Group, the Chair of the Oslo Group and UNSD to collaborate and agree on their responsibilities and contributions to the SEEA-E.

33. The Chair of the UNCEEA proposed the preparation of a brochure/case study on climate change and requested contributions from the members of the UNCEEA to submit relevant examples that could be used to show the contribution of the SEEA in the analysis of issues related to climate change.

Material Flow Accounts

34. The UNCEEA briefly discussed the clarification paper on Material Flow Accounts prepared by the Federal Statistical Office, Germany and Statistics Denmark (UNCEEA/2/11). The paper describes the differences between the OECD guidance manual on Material Flow Accounts and the SEEA and suggests ways to modify the

OECD manual so as to show that the MFA is an extension of the SEEA and not a competing system.

35. The UNCEEA agreed with the recommendations presented in the paper and stressed the importance of harmonizing the OECD guidance manual on Material Flow Accounts and the SEEA. However, considering the time constraints for finalising the manual that OECD has to comply with, the UNCEEA recommended that (a) in the short term, the OECD guidance manual include the recommendations in the paper UNCEEA/2/11 that can be easily incorporated without affecting the structure of the manual; (b) a note be included at the outset of the OECD guidance manual stating that the manual may evolve to harmonize with the revised SEEA in due course and as appropriate; and (c) if resources are available, a revised document SEEA-MFA harmonized with the SEEA, be prepared and submitted to the UN Statistical Commission for its adoption.

36. It is expected that the OECD and Eurostat will approve the guidance manual with minor changes via their relevant bodies in the short term. Further, the UNCEEA requested the London Group to include in the list of issues for the SEEA revision the further harmonization of the OECD guidance manual on Material Flow Accounts with the SEEA. The OECD, in co-operation with Eurostat, will also engage MFA experts in the discussion.

Valuation

37. The UNCEEA discussed the paper by the World Bank (UNCEEA/2/12), presenting a list of issues on valuation to be included in the research agenda of the revised SEEA as well as a proposal on how to advance the research agenda on valuation. The UNCEEA considered the outcome of the last London Group meeting, in which the Federal Statistical Office, Germany was requested to prepare a proposal on the scope and coverage of valuation of degradation in the revised SEEA. It requested the World Bank and the Federal Statistical Office, Germany, to prepare a joint paper reflecting their views for discussion at the next London Group meeting. The paper should cover the list of issues to be included in the research agenda for the revision of the SEEA-2003.

Session 3: Implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for Water

38. The UNCEEA discussed the document UNCEEA/2/13 prepared by UNSD presenting the strategy for the implementation of the *System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for Water*. The UNCEEA agreed with the strategy proposed and was impressed with progress made in the implementation of the SEEAW. It also recognized that such rapid progress of implementation was linked to the adoption of the SEEAW as an interim statistical standard.

39. The UNCEEA encouraged harmonization of data collection activities with the SEEAW with the objective of obtaining comparable information which would enhance the analytical capabilities of the information. In terms of time frame, it noted that harmonization of international questionnaires with the SEEAW may not be feasible in the next round of data collection (2008), but it should be the aim for 2009. The analysis of integrating different data sources, currently being undertaken by Eurostat and EEA will be an input in the harmonization process.

Session 4: Global Assessment of Environment Statistics, Environmental-Economic Accounting and related statistics

40. The UNCEEA was informed of progress made in undertaking the Global Assessment of Environment Statistics, Environmental-Economic Accounting and related statistics. The UNCEEA welcomed the results of Phase 1 of the Assessment.

41. The UNCEEA encouraged the Secretariat and other partners to proceed with the Global Assessment - Phase 2 covering specific natural resources and modules of the accounts.

Session 5: Newsletter

42. The UNCEEA welcomed the objectives, purpose and structure of the Newsletter. It agreed with the content of the first issues and with naming the Newsletter *SEEA NEWS AND NOTES*. It noted that the Newsletter should cover those issues that are of broad interest beyond the statistical community. The Chair encouraged countries to distribute the Newsletter to their users and disseminate it on their websites through a link to the UNCEEA website.

Session 6: Coordination

43. The UNCEEA took note of the reports of the following groups or activities: (a) Oslo Group on Energy Statistics, (b) OECD work on Material Flow Accounts, (c) Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Environment Statistics and (d) Working Group on Statistics for Sustainable Development.

Session 7: Promotion of environmental-economic accounts

44. The agenda item was added to the provisional agenda given its importance in the activities of the UNCEEA. The UNCEEA brainstormed on possible vehicles for promoting the use of the accounts and make users aware of the usefulness of environmental-economic accounts data. In general, it was considered urgent and important to show results to generate interest in the users' community.

45. The following suggestions to use existing mechanisms to promote environmental accounts were made: (a) in the context of the outreach of the revision of the SNA and in the context of work of Paris 21, piggy-back the implementation of the SEEA with that of the SNA, without overburdening the statistical system; (b) sell the message to existing groups on measuring progress and well-being; (c) organize a side event at the UNEP Governing Council attended by Ministers of Environment to sensitise the users; (d) link the SEEA to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and other international conventions; and (e) engage other international agencies, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, World Trade Organization and World Tourism Organization.

Annex I Time schedule and tasks

The table below outlines the detailed time schedule agreed at the Second Meeting of the United Nations Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting and the tasks of countries and organizations.

Tasks	Countries/ organizations	Deadline
Session 2: Revision of the SEEA-2003		
1. Revise draft paper on the project management framework: (a) Generalize the paper to the governance structure of the UNCEEA; (b) Draft a separate paper covering only the revision of the SEEA-2003	Chair/UNSD	End of October 2007 (Part of the UNSC report)
2. Approach heads of statistical offices of countries/international organizations for membership of the Bureau and submit a proposal to the UNCEEA.	Chair/UNSD	
3. Provide the UNCEEA with an estimated budget for the revision of the SEEA-2003	UNSD	End of October 2007
4. Revise draft of the paper UNCEEA/2/6 to include UNCEEA comments and comments received from other fora and obtain widespread agreement on the taxonomy of publications	UNSD	February 2008
5. Send comments to Chair and Secretariat on the paper <i>Strategic Questions on Environmental-Economic Accounting</i> (UNCEEA/1/5)	All	1 September 2007
6. Draft a strategy paper based on the questions raised in UNCEEA/1/5	Bureau	January 2008
7. Draft a paper on open questions on the structure of the SEEA-2003	Chair London Group	End of September 2007
8. Edit the list of issues for inclusion of the research agenda of the revision of the SEEA-2003 for another round of discussion at the LG meeting and submission to the UNSC	Chair and Secretariat London Group	November 2007
9. Finalize outcome paper on treatment of depletion issues based on comments received	ABS with contribution from Statistics Denmark and the World Bank	November 2007

10. Elaborate share of responsibilities and contributions to the SEEA-E	UNSD with the Chair Oslo Group, Chair London Group	October 2007
11. Draft a brochure on climate change	Chair	Next UNCEEA meeting
12. Include harmonization of OECD guidance manual on MF accounts and revised SEEA in the list of issues for the revision of the SEEA-2003	London Group	November 2007
13. Revise draft OECD guidance manual on MF accounts	OECD in consultation with Federal Statistical Office, Germany, Statistics Denmark and MFA experts	September 2007
14. Draft a paper on valuation issues to be included in the research agenda for the revision of the SEEA-2003	Federal Statistical Office, Germany and World Bank	November 2007
Session 4: Global Assessment of Environment Statistics, Environmental-Economic Accounts and related statistics		
15. Launch selected modules of the Global Assessment – Phase 2 (energy and emission accounts, water statistics and accounts)	UNSD	Fall 2008
16. Draft a paper on lessons learnt from the Global Assessment and possible actions for the UNCEEA	UNSD	Spring 2008
Session 5: Newsletter		
17. Finalize the Newsletter and post it on the web	UNSD	August 2007
Session 7: Promotion of environmental-economic accounts		
18. Piggy-back the implementation of the SEEA with that of the 1993 SNA Rev.1 in the context of the outreach of the revision of the SNA and in the context of Paris 21	Eurostat	On-going
19. Market environmental-economic accounting in various users groups including those dealing with measuring progress and well-being	All	On-going
20. Link the SEEA to the MEA and other international conventions	UNEP, EEA, Subgroup of the LG on Land and Ecosystem Accounts, etc.	On-going

Annex II ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Thursday, 5 July 2007

Registration of participants (9:00-9:30)

Morning Session (9:30 – 1:00)

1. Opening of the meeting
 - a. Opening statement by Paul Cheung, Director, United Nations Statistics Division
 - b. Opening remarks by Walter Radermacher, Chair UNCEEA and President Federal Statistical Office, Germany
 - c. Adoption of the agenda
2. Revision of the SEEA-2003
 - a. Project management framework (*for decision*) – Paper prepared by UNSD (UNCEEA/2/5)
 - b. What defines an international statistical standard and other types of international publications in economic statistics? (*for discussion*) – Paper prepared by UNSD (UNCEEA/2/6)

Afternoon Session (2:30 – 6:00)

2. Revision of the SEEA 2003 (Continued)
 - c. Structure of the revised SEEA-2003 – Some issues for discussion (*for discussion*) – Paper prepared by UNSD (UNCEEA/2/7)
Background documents:
Proposed structure of the revised SEEA-2003 (Statistics Netherlands UNCEEA/2/Bk6)
Note on a proposed structure of the revised SEEA-2003 (Federal Statistical Office, Germany UNCEEA/2/Bk7)
 - d. Research agenda list of issues – A proposal from the London Group on Environmental Accounting (*for decision*) (UNCEEA/2/8)
 - i. Outcomes paper: treatment of depletion in the updated SEEA (*for decision*) – Paper prepared by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (UNCEEA/2/9)

Friday, 6 July 2007

Morning Session (9:30 – 1:00)

2. Revision of the SEEA 2003 (Continued)
 - e. Harmonization issues
 - i. Energy accounts:

System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for Energy (SEEA-E) – A project management framework for its drafting (*for decision*) – Paper prepared by UNSD (UNCEEA/2/10);

Energy statistics, balances and accounts – A perspective from the Oslo Group (*for discussion*) – Paper prepared by Statistics Norway (UNCEEA/2/16)

- ii. Material Flow Accounts: Clarification paper on Material Flow Accounts (*for discussion*) – Paper prepared by Statistics Denmark and Federal Statistical Office, Germany (UNCEEA/2/11)
- iii. Issues on valuation (*for discussion*) – Paper prepared by the World Bank (UNCEEA/2/12)

Afternoon Session (2:30 – 6:00)

3. Implementation

- a. Implementation strategy for the SEEAW (*for discussion*) – Paper prepared by UNSD (UNCEEA/2/13)

4. Global Assessment of Environment Statistics, Environmental-Economic Accounting and Related Statistics

- a. Progress report on the Global Assessment and future activities (*for information*) – Paper prepared by UNSD (UNCEEA/2/14)

Background documents:

Report to the UN Statistical Commission of the Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting (UNCEEA/2/Bk1)

Global Assessment of Environment Statistics and Environmental-Economic Accounting – Background document to the thirty-eighth session of the UN Statistical Commission (UNCEEA/2/Bk3)

5. UNCEEA Newsletter

- a. Draft Newsletter (*for discussion*) – Proposal prepared by UNSD (UNCEEA/2/15)

6. Coordination

- a. Report on the London Group on Environmental Accounting (*for information*) (UNCEEA/2/Bk4)
- b. Report of the Oslo Group on Energy Statistics (*for information*) (UNCEEA/2/Bk8)
- c. Report of the OECD Group on Material Flow Accounts (*for information*) (UNCEEA/2/Bk10)
- d. Report of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Environment Statistics (*for information*) (UNCEEA/2/Bk11)
- e. Report of the Working Group on Statistics for Sustainable Development (*for information*) (UNCEEA/2/Bk5)

7. Promotion of environmental-economic accounts

8. Conclusions

Annex III List of participants

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