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Global Assessment of Environmental-Economic Accounting and Supporting Statistics 2023

Prepared by the United Nations Statistics Division under the auspices of the
Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting

Global Assessment of Environmental-Economic Accounting and Supporting Statistics 2023

Executive Summary

The 2023 Global Assessment of Environmental-Economic Accounting and Supporting Statistics was undertaken by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) under the auspices of the United Nations Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting between September to December 2023. The aim of the Assessment is to assess the progress made in global implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA). The Assessment collects information on various aspects of SEEA implementation in countries, including the extent and scope of implementation, countries' priorities and future plans, the institutional arrangements in place for compilation, details of technical assistance received and provided, the SEEA-related policy priorities of countries and the use of the accounts.

The 2023 Assessment was sent to the national statistical offices of 193 Member States as well as 22 territories. One hundred fifty two Member States and territories responded¹ to the questionnaire; 90 of them are currently implementing the SEEA. In addition, SEEA implementation can be broken down into various stages; these stages are reflected in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) sub-indicator 15.9.1b. For the 2023 Assessment, 66 countries² fell under Stage III (regular compilation and dissemination), 11 countries fell under Stage II (dissemination) and 13 countries fell under Stage I (compilation).³

The 2023 Assessment indicated that 89 countries compile SEEA Central Framework (SEEA CF) accounts.⁴ Among the 89 countries compiling the SEEA CF, the most commonly compiled accounts are on energy, environmental protection and management expenditure and air emission. Fewer countries compile SEEA Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EA) or thematic accounts (41). This is understandable given that the SEEA Ecosystem Accounting was adopted by the UN Statistical Commission just a few years ago in 2021. The most commonly compiled ecosystem accounts include ecosystem extent, ecosystem condition and physical ecosystem services accounts.

The 2023 Assessment results indicate that there has been a slight increase in the total number of countries implementing the SEEA since the last benchmark Assessment in 2020. In the 2020 Assessment, 89 countries were implementing the SEEA, while in 2023, this number has risen to 90 countries. At the same time, the number of countries that are regularly compiling and publishing the accounts has increased from 62 to 66 countries between 2020 and 2023. Most of the implementing countries (96 per cent) indicated that they have plans to expand or start the compilation of new modules. In addition, over three-quarters of the countries which do not currently implement the SEEA indicated that they are planning to implement the SEEA in the future; of these countries, 37 respondents indicated that they are planning to implement the SEEA CF, and 30 respondents are planning to implement the SEEA EA. These findings underscore the significant efforts of countries to compile the SEEA and the importance of capacity building activities. The Assessment indicated that 56 per cent of respondents received technical assistance within the last five years; increased technical assistance from the United Nations and its Regional Commissions and other international organizations is essential to ensure that countries receive adequate support to carry out their plans.

¹ For the sake of simplicity, responses in this report refer to countries which responded to the Assessment as well as those countries which had imputed data.

² The term "country" as used in this report refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas. The designations of country groups are intended solely for statistical or analytical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country, territory or area in the development process.

³ For more information on the definition of the SEEA stages of implementation and the SDG sub-indicator, see <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-15-09-01.pdf>.

⁴ Ninety countries are currently implementing the SEEA, of which 89 are implementing the SEEA Central Framework. One country implements only the SEEA Ecosystem Accounting.

The Assessment asked countries to identify their policy priorities (that are related to the SEEA). The three most commonly cited policy priorities include climate change (84 per cent of respondents), biodiversity (53 per cent) and circular economy (46 per cent). This underscores the need to mainstream the accounts in these policy areas. The Assessment also provides information on how the accounts are used: 59 per cent of implementing countries indicated that they use SEEA accounts to inform national policies; 58 per cent noted that SEEA accounts were used for reporting on the SDGs; and 41 per cent indicated that the accounts were used within the NSO, for example to support the compilation of national accounts.

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I. Introduction

1. The Global Assessment of Environmental-Economic Accounting and Supporting Statistics is the annual assessment undertaken by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) under the auspices of the United Nations Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting (UNCEEA) to assess the progress made in the implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA). The aim of the Global Assessment is to obtain information on various aspects of SEEA implementation in countries⁵, including the extent and scope of implementation, countries' priorities and future plans, the institutional arrangements in place for compilation, details of technical assistance received and provided, the SEEA-related policy priorities of countries and the use of the accounts. The Assessment is used to monitor Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 15.9 on integrating ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts. In particular, the number of countries implementing the SEEA provides data for SDG sub-indicator 15.9.1b.⁶ In addition, the Assessment informs progress towards the targets of the SEEA Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EA) implementation strategy.⁷ At its 53rd session, the United Nations Statistical Commission adopted an implementation strategy for the SEEA EA, which includes the target of having at least 60 countries with ongoing, well-resourced programmes on the SEEA EA by 2025.

2. The 2023 Assessment was the fifth administration of the benchmark Assessment. Previous rounds of the benchmark Assessment were administered in 2006, 2014, 2017 and 2020. Starting from 2021, abbreviated assessments have been carried out annually in between benchmark years. The abbreviated assessment is mainly intended to capture developments in the compilation of the SEEA in between benchmark years. Thus, it only contains questions on implementation and compilation of SEEA CF and SEEA EA accounts, and excludes questions on the institutional arrangements, funding, staffing, technical assistance, future plans, use of accounts or policy priorities. In addition, the abbreviated assessment is only sent to countries who responded in the previous benchmark assessment that they compile the SEEA or countries that are newly implementing the SEEA, based on UNSD internal knowledge.

3. The 2023 Global Assessment was administered through an online form. With the valuable assistance of the regional commissions, the Assessment was translated from English into French, Spanish and Arabic, and sent to the national statistical offices of 193 Member States as well as 22 territories. Respondents⁸ were requested to complete the survey for the institution they represented. Respondents were further asked to coordinate their country's response with all relevant institutions in their country which compiled the accounts, including other government institutions and non-governmental institutions (e.g. NGOs, universities, etc) which compiled SEEA accounts endorsed by the government.

4. As of 27 December 2023, 152 countries responded to the Assessment, corresponding to a response rate of 71 per cent. The response rate increased by 8 percentage points compared to the 2020 Global Assessment, which had a response rate of 63 per cent. While almost 90 per cent of the respondents were from national statistical offices, approximately 10 per cent of respondents were from other institutions, usually environment or planning ministries. The list of countries that responded to the Assessment is reported in Annex I.

⁵ The term "country" as used in this report refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas. The designations of country groups are intended solely for statistical or analytical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country, territory or area in the development process.

⁶ See <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-15-09-01.pdf>.

⁷ See https://unstats.un.org/UNSDWebsite/statcom/session_53/documents/BG-31-implementation-strategy-for-the-SEEA-ecosystem-accounting-E.pdf

⁸ For the sake of simplicity, "respondents" or "responding countries" in this report generally refers to countries which responded to the Assessment as well as those countries which had imputed data.

5. The 2023 questionnaire measures the SEEA implementation, as agreed by the Committee at its 15th meeting.⁹ The definition of implementation has three progressive stages: a) Stage I (compilation), which is defined as having compiled at least one account over the past five years; b) Stage II (dissemination), which is defined as having compiled and published at least one account within the past five years; and c) Stage III (regular compilation and dissemination), which is defined as regularly publishing at least one account at the time of the Assessment. It should be noted that compilation and dissemination could be counted only if it occurred within the last five years (2019-2023).

6. The 2023 Assessment also serves to gain a better understanding of (a) the current status of national SEEA implementation, including institutional arrangements; (b) countries' priorities and future plans for the implementation of selected SEEA-based accounts; (c) countries' needs in terms of support for implementation of the SEEA and (d) countries' policy priorities and use of the accounts for policy formulation and other needs. A copy of the 2023 Global Assessment questionnaire can be found in Annex II.

7. This report presents the main findings of the 2023 Assessment for both SEEA CF and SEEA EA implementation. It should be noted that the report reflects the responses received from the survey, as well as imputed responses in a limited number of cases (as highlighted in Annex I), as agreed during the Extraordinary Meeting of the Committee in November 2020 and reflected in the metadata of SDG sub-indicator 15.9.1b¹⁰. Detailed data on the specific accounts that countries are compiling will be made available on the Assessment website.¹¹

8. The report is organized as follows: Section II presents the extent of country implementation of the SEEA, including the number of staff dedicated to SEEA compilation; section III presents the scope of current SEEA implementation in countries, both in terms of the accounts currently compiled and national plans for the expansion of compilation in the future; section IV presents the future plans for starting compilation for those countries which do not currently implement the SEEA; section V presents national institutional arrangements, identifying inter-institutional arrangements for the compilation of the SEEA and the extent of coordination mechanisms between institutions; section VI presents details of technical assistance received and provided by countries; and section VII describes the purpose/use of the accounts by countries and the policy priority of countries in relation to the SEEA. Annex I provides the list of countries that responded to the 2023 Global Assessment, and Annex II presents the questionnaire.

⁹ See https://seea.un.org/sites/seea.un.org/files/minutes_final.pdf and https://seea.un.org/sites/seea.un.org/files/defining_seea_implementation.pdf.

¹⁰ In particular, if a country has published an account which is easily accessible online but has not responded to the Assessment or responded that they do not compile the relevant account, UNSD will impute this country as compiling the SEEA. Since no assumption can be made whether the country regularly compiles and publishes the account, this country would fall under Stage II. Similarly, if UNSD knows that a country compiles the SEEA through a project and verifies this with the international organizations involved, UNSD may impute this country as compiling the SEEA under Stage I or II, as appropriate. Imputation was only done as a secondary step after contacting countries. For more information, see:

https://seea.un.org/sites/seea.un.org/files/global_assessment_survey_preliminary_report_2020_ver2_1.pdf, https://seea.un.org/sites/seea.un.org/files/minutes_extraordinary_v5_clean.pdf and <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-15-09-01.pdf>.

¹¹ See <https://seea.un.org/content/global-assessment-environmental-economic-accounting>.

II. Implementation of the SEEA

9. For the purposes of the Assessment, a country is considered as implementing the SEEA if it has compiled any part/module of SEEA-based accounts in physical or monetary terms within the past five years (2019-2023), regardless of whether or not the account has been published. Table 1 shows the implementation of such programmes in countries, disaggregated by geographical region. In particular, it shows the number of countries that have implemented the SEEA, the number of countries that have indicated plans to start compilation of the SEEA and the number of countries that have not implemented the SEEA and have no current plans to do so.

10. Of the 152 countries which responded to the survey, 90 (59 per cent) have implemented the SEEA. The table shows that the compilation of the SEEA is done across all geographical regions. In Europe and North America, compilation is most prevalent, in part due to the legal mandate in for European Union countries for the compilation of the SEEA accounts. The table also shows that there is a high impetus for the compilation of the accounts, as there is a high percentage of countries that have indicated they plan to start the compilation of the accounts.

11. Countries which indicated they did not implement the SEEA were asked whether they had plans to begin the compilation of the SEEA in the future; 48 out of 62 (77 per cent) non-implementing countries indicated that they are planning to start compilation in the future (see Table 1). It should be noted that some of these countries have already started (but not finished) their first accounts. In particular, four countries (Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Singapore and Ethiopia) are in the process of compiling their first SEEA account. As these countries had not yet finalized their accounts by the time of the Assessment, they are included in the category of “planning implementation”.

Table 1: Implementation of the SEEA in countries, by geographical region

	Number of responses (1)	Implementing		Planning implementation		Not implementing	
		Number of countries (2)	Percentage of countries (2÷1)	Number of countries (3)	Percentage of countries (3÷1)	Number of countries (4)	Percentage of countries (4÷1)
All countries	152	90	59%	48	32%	14	9%
By geographical region:							
<i>Africa</i>	42	15	36%	23	55%	4	10%
<i>Central, Eastern, Southern and South-Eastern Asia</i>	23	13	57%	8	35%	2	9%
<i>Europe and Northern America</i>	43	40	93%	1	2%	2	5%
<i>Latin America and Caribbean</i>	20	9	45%	8	40%	3	15%
<i>Oceania</i>	9	4	44%	4	44%	1	11%
<i>Western Asia</i>	15	9	60%	4	27%	2	13%

Note: The column “planning implementation” includes countries which are not currently implementing the accounts but have plans to start or restart compilation in the future. The column “not implementing” includes countries which are not currently implementing the accounts and currently have no plans to start compilation in the future.

12. Compared to the last benchmark Assessment in 2020, the number of countries implementing the SEEA has increased slightly. With regards to geographical region, implementation of the SEEA in Africa; Central, Eastern, Southern and South-Eastern Asia; and Oceania decreased slightly in 2023 compared to 2020. However, Europe and Northern America, Latin America and Caribbean, and Western Asia showed an increase in SEEA implementation in 2023 compared to 2020 (see Table 2).

13. It should be noted that the current report's analysis of trends focuses on the benchmark assessments, as the pool of respondents for benchmark versus abbreviated assessments differs. In particular, the abbreviated questionnaire is only sent to those respondents who indicated implementing SEEA in the previous benchmark while the benchmark assessment is sent to all Member States and additional territories¹².

Table 2: Trend of SEEA implementation in countries, by geographical region (2017-2023)

	2017	2020	2023	Percentage change	
				2023/2017	2023/2020
Implementing countries	69	89	90	30%	1%
By geographical region:					
<i>Africa</i>	5	17	15	200%	-12%
<i>Central, Eastern, Southern and South-Eastern Asia</i>	8	14	13	63%	-7%
<i>Europe and Northern America</i>	35	38	40	14%	5%
<i>Latin America and Caribbean</i>	9	8	9	0%	13%
<i>Oceania</i>	6	5	4	-33%	-20%
<i>Western Asia</i>	6	7	9	50%	29%

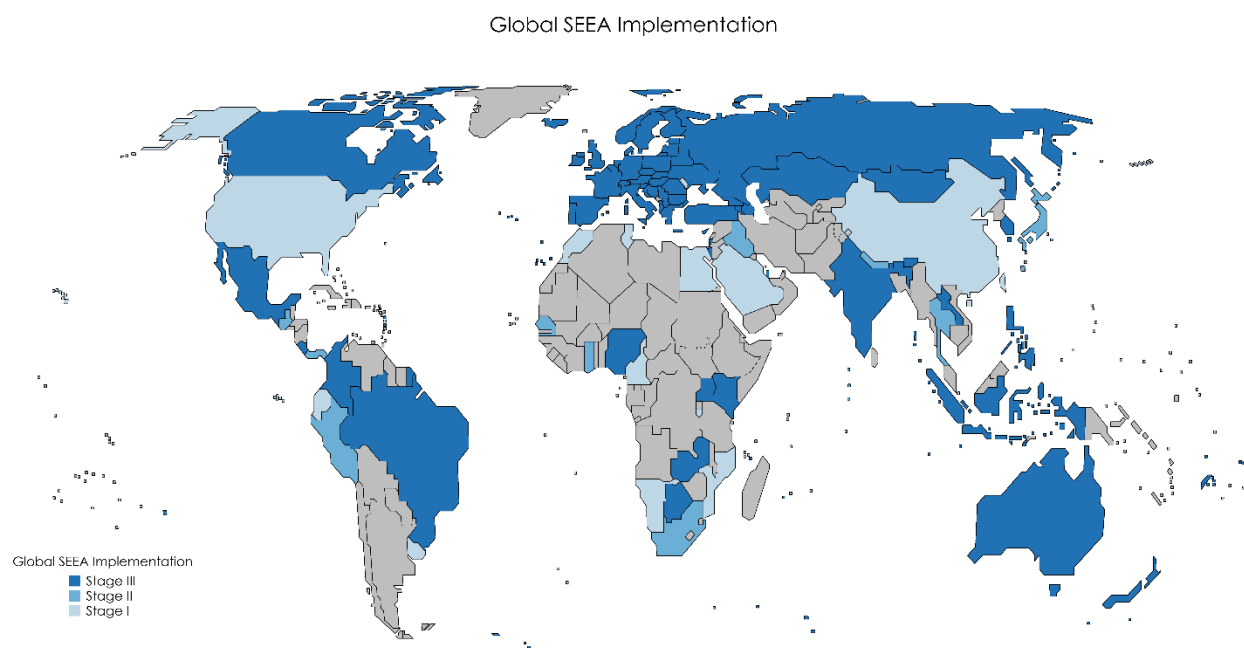
14. The Assessment also captures the stage of implementation of countries as per the definition of SEEA implementation used for SDG sub-indicator 15.9.1b, which is categorized in three stages. According to the definition, out of the 90 countries which have compiled either SEEA CF or SEEA EA accounts at least once within the last five years, 66 countries fall under Stage III (regular compilation and dissemination), 11 countries fall under Stage II (dissemination) and 13 countries fall under Stage I (compilation). Table 3 presents detailed information on the stage of implementation in countries by geographical region. The table shows that globally, there is a large number of countries that regularly compile and disseminate the accounts; 73 per cent of countries are in Stage III of compilation. Compared to the 2020 Assessment, the percentage of countries in Stage III has increased from 70 per cent to 73 per cent in 2023, indicating greater institutionalization of the accounts.

¹² At the same time, it should be noted that the abbreviated assessment of 2022 found that 92 countries were implementing the SEEA. The apparent decline between countries implementing the SEEA in the 2022 and 2023 assessments can be explained by the fact that the five-year window of implementation changes each year (i.e. 2018-2022 vs 2019-2023).

Table 3: Stages of SEEA implementation, by geographical region

	<i>Number of countries that compiled at least one account in the past five years</i> (1)	Stage of implementation					
		Regular compilation and dissemination (Stage III)		Dissemination (Stage II)		Compilation (Stage I)	
		<i>Number of countries</i> (2)	<i>Percentage of countries</i> (2÷1)	<i>Number of countries</i> (3)	<i>Percentage of countries</i> (3÷1)	<i>Number of countries</i> (4)	<i>Percentage of countries</i> (4÷1)
Implementing countries	90	66	73%	11	12%	13	14%
By geographical region:							
<i>Africa</i>	15	5	33%	3	20%	7	47%
<i>Central, Eastern, Southern and South-Eastern</i>							
<i>Asia</i>	13	8	62%	4	31%	1	8%
<i>Europe and Northern America</i>	40	38	95%	0	0%	2	5%
<i>Latin America and Caribbean</i>	9	4	44%	3	33%	2	22%
<i>Oceania</i>	4	4	100%	0	0%	0	0%
<i>Western Asia</i>	9	7	78%	1	11%	1	11%

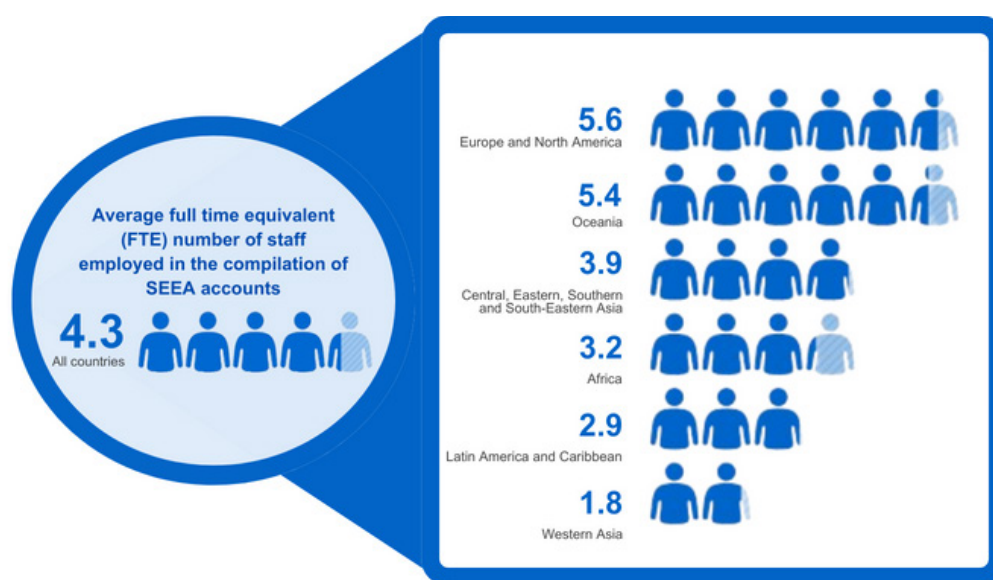
Figure 1: Stages of SEEA implementation



Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

15. Countries which compile the accounts (irrespective of the stage of implementation) were asked to indicate the number of full-time equivalent staff dedicated to SEEA compilation. The Assessment showed that countries, on average, employed over four full-time equivalent staff dedicated to compiling SEEA accounts. For the purpose of the survey, staff was defined as employees who dedicate some portion (or all) of their time to environmental-economic accounting. Figure 1 illustrates these figures disaggregated by geographical regions. The figure shows a high variability of the full time equivalent across geographical regions. The average number of fulltime equivalent staff employed ranges from 5.6 FTE in Europe and Northern America to 2.9 FTE in Latin America and the Caribbean. This variation may be due to the number of accounts compiled by the country, the size of the country and other factors. Overall the 2023 Assessment also shows an increase compared to the 2020 Assessment findings, where on average, countries employed 3.7 full-time equivalent staff for compiling SEEA accounts.

Figure 2: Average fulltime equivalent staff employed on environmental-economic accounting in countries, by geographical region



III. Scope of Current SEEA Implementation

16. The Assessment was designed to obtain detailed information on the different accounts that have been compiled by countries and to identify if countries are planning to broaden and/or improve their existing accounts or planning to begin compilation of new accounts in the future. This section applies to those countries which indicated that they currently implement SEEA accounts (i.e. fall in Stages I, II and III) and relates to the scope of their current implementation.

Scope of current programmes

SEEA CF accounts

17. Table 4 presents the main modules of SEEA CF most commonly compiled over the past five years by implementing countries, according to thematic area.¹³ An account is considered to be compiled if it has been compiled at least once within the past five years (2019-2023), irrespective of whether or not it had been published. In addition, an account was considered to be compiled if any part of it was compiled. For example, ‘energy accounts’ were considered as being compiled even if countries only compiled physical use tables for physical energy flows.

18. Among the 90 countries that implement the SEEA, 89 compile the SEEA CF. According to Table 4, energy accounts, environmental protection and management expenditure, and air emission accounts were among the most commonly compiled modules of the SEEA CF. Energy accounts were also identified as the most compiled type of accounts in the 2017 and 2020 Global Assessments.

Table 4: Most commonly compiled SEEA CF accounts

Countries compiling the SEEA CF	
<i>Account</i>	<i>Number (per cent) of countries</i>
Energy	56 (63%)
Environmental protection and management expenditure	52 (58%)
Air emission	50 (56%)
Material flow	47 (53%)
Taxes and subsidies	45 (51%)
Environmental goods and services sector	42 (47%)
Water	34 (38%)
Agriculture forestry and fisheries	33 (37%)
Land	28 (31%)
Waste	21 (24%)

19. In this regard, it is important to note that there has been a legal mandate in the European Union to compile air emission, environmental taxes and subsidies and material flow accounts since 2013.¹⁴ In addition, transmission to Eurostat for environmental protection and management expenditure, environmental goods and service sector accounts, and physical supply and use tables for energy became obligatory in 2017.¹⁵ As European Union countries make up a large portion of countries in the developed region, it is to be expected that these are the main accounts listed.

SEEA EA accounts

20. Among the 90 countries that implement the SEEA, 41 countries implement the SEEA EA and/or thematic accounts. Thirty five of these 41 countries compile the core SEEA EA accounts (and many also

¹³ Since 2014, the Assessment has grouped the individual SEEA CF accounts compiled into thematic areas for reporting purposes. For instance, physical energy asset accounts for energy and minerals are reported under “energy accounts”, as are physical and monetary supply and use tables for energy and monetary asset accounts for mineral and energy resources. The thematic areas used for reporting include water; air emission; energy/minerals; material flow; waste; taxes and subsidies; environmental protection and management expenditures; environmental goods and services; agriculture, forestry and fisheries; and land.

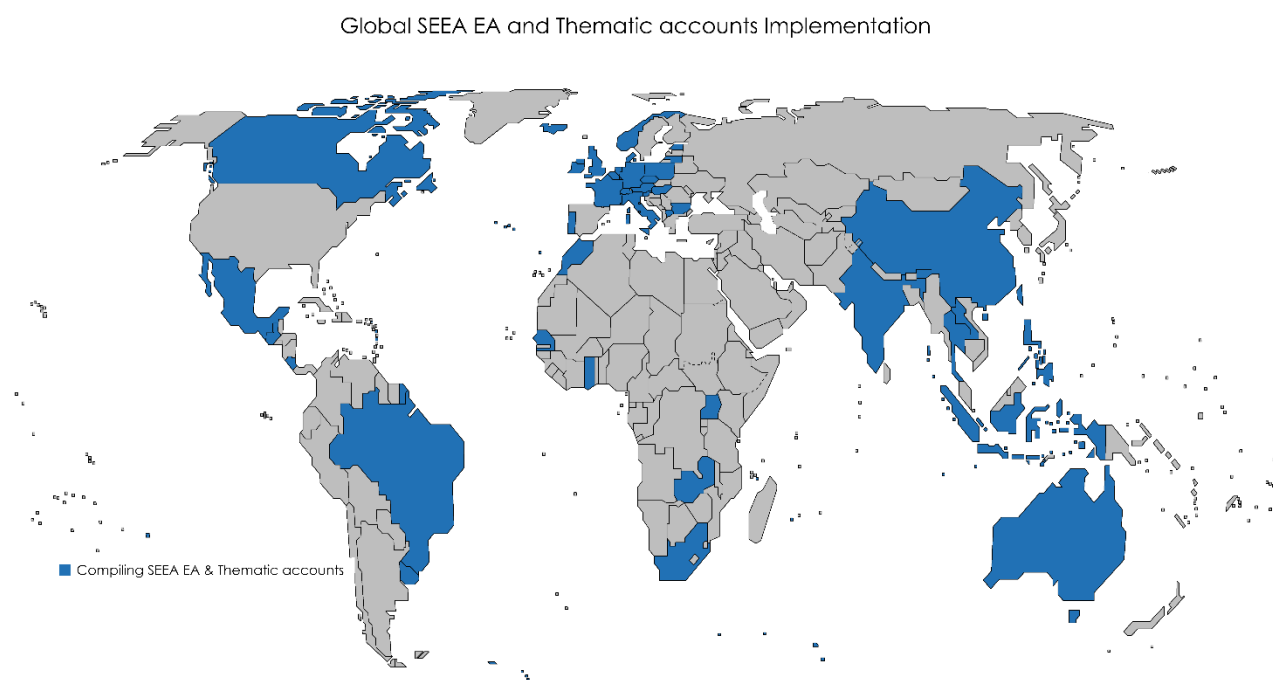
¹⁴ Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 of the European Parliament and Council on European environmental economic accounts

¹⁵ Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 was amended by Regulation No 534/2014 on 16 June 2014, adding three new obligatory accounts from 2017 and onwards.

compile thematic accounts)¹⁶, and six countries compile thematic accounts but not the core SEEA EA accounts. The map below (Figure 3) shows the global implementation of the core SEEA EA accounts and thematic accounts.¹⁷ The implementation of the core SEEA EA accounts varies across geographical regions ranging from 19 countries in Northern America and Europe and five countries in Africa; Central, Eastern, Southern and South-Eastern Asia; and Latin America and Caribbean each.

21. It should be noted that the compilation of the core SEEA EA accounts has increased significantly between 2020 and 2023, increasing by 75 per cent (from 20 to 35 countries). In addition, the cumulative number of countries compiling the core SEEA EA accounts across both the 2020 and 2023 Assessments is 40 countries. This is important, as it reflects the number of countries that have at least some relatively recent experience compiling the core SEEA EA accounts. If a country has compiled ecosystem accounts recently (but still more than five years ago), they may be more likely to re-start compilation if they obtain additional resources.

Figure 3: SEEA EA and thematic accounts implementation



Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

22. Table 5 presents information on the types of ecosystem accounts compiled by countries among 35 countries compiling the core SEEA EA accounts. For the core SEEA EA accounts, an account is considered to be compiled irrespective of whether or not the compilation covered the whole country. In addition, an account is considered to be compiled if it has been compiled at least once within the past five years (2019-2023), irrespective of whether or not it had been published. Table 5 shows that the most commonly compiled accounts are ecosystem extent accounts. Ecosystem condition accounts are also commonly

¹⁶ Core SEEA EA accounts include ecosystem extent, condition, services (in physical or monetary terms) and asset accounts.

¹⁷ The thematic accounts include ocean, biodiversity/species, carbon, urban, protected areas and forest accounts.

compiled. This is somewhat to be expected, as the typical sequence of core SEEA EA accounts begin with extent accounts, which provide the basis for subsequent accounts, and are followed by condition accounts.

Table 5: Core SEEA EA accounts compiled

Countries compiling core SEEA EA accounts	
<i>Account</i>	<i>Number (per cent) of countries</i>
Ecosystem extent accounts	33 (94%)
Ecosystem condition accounts	23 (66%)
Ecosystem services flow accounts (physical)	21 (60%)
Ecosystem services flow accounts (monetary)	14 (40%)
Ecosystem asset accounts (monetary)	7 (20%)

23. The Global Assessment asked countries to indicate which ecosystem services are included in the compilation of ecosystem service accounts. Table 6 presents a detailed overview of the most commonly compiled ecosystem services by countries. The top three most commonly compiled ecosystem services are crop provisioning (17 countries), wood provisioning services and global climate regulation services (both 16 countries each).

Table 6: Most commonly compiled ecosystem services

Countries compiling core SEEA EA accounts	
<i>Account</i>	<i>Number (per cent) of countries</i>
Crop provisioning services	17 (49%)
Wood provisioning services	16 (46%)
Global climate regulation services	16 (46%)
Recreation related services	14 (40%)
Water supply	10 (29%)

24. Much of the progress in SEEA EA implementation has been driven by global or regional initiatives. At the global level, initiatives such as the World Bank's Global Programme on Sustainability have supported country implementation and provided training on the implementation of the SEEA EA, with the objective to strengthen and promote the use of data and analysis on natural capital and ecosystem services. In addition, at the European level, the European Union is enacting regulations introducing new environmental account modules on ecosystems. The main objective of the EU regulation is to support and provide information for the European Green Deal and the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030. Also, UNSD carried out a number of projects to support the implementation of the SEEA EA in counties, including, for example the EU-funded Natural Capital Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services project which concluded at the end of 2021, and provided capacity building in several regions.

Plans to expand current implementation

25. Countries implementing the SEEA were asked whether they had plans to expand compilation, either in terms of broadening coverage of existing accounts (e.g. compiling supply tables in addition to use tables, developing more detailed industry disaggregation etc.), improving compilation by shortening the time lag of the accounts or to begin compilation of new accounts. An overwhelming majority of countries indicated planning to expand their current implementation; as shown in Table 7, 96 per cent of countries currently implementing the accounts have expansion plans. In particular, all implementing countries in Africa, Europe and Northern America and Oceania plan to expand compilation of their accounts.

26. Table 7 also shows that a majority of implementing countries have plans to expand compilation of both SEEA CF and SEEA EA. Of the implementing countries that plan to expand their implementation, 92 per cent plan to expand their SEEA CF compilation. Notably, all countries planning to expand implementation in Central, Eastern, Southern and South-Eastern Asia, Oceania, and Western Asia plan to expand their SEEA CF compilation.

27. In addition, of the implementing countries that plan to expand their implementation, 69 per cent plan to expand their SEEA EA compilation. The greatest proportion of these countries are found in Central, Eastern, Southern and South-Eastern Asia (82 per cent), followed by Europe and Northern America and Latin America and Caribbean (both 75 per cent).

Table 7: Plans to expand SEEA implementation, by geographical region

	Number of implementing countries (1)	Planning expansion		Planning SEEA CF expansion		Planning SEEA EA expansion	
		Number of countries (2)	Percentage of countries (2÷1)	Number of countries (3)	Percentage of countries (3÷2)	Number of countries (4)	Percentage of countries (4÷2)
All implementing countries	90	86	96%	79	92%	59	69%
By geographical region:							
<i>Africa</i>	15	15	100%	13	87%	11	73%
<i>Central, Eastern, Southern and South-Eastern Asia</i>	13	11	85%	11	100%	9	82%
<i>Europe and Northern America</i>	40	40	100%	36	90%	30	75%
<i>Latin America and Caribbean</i>	9	8	89%	7	88%	6	75%
<i>Oceania</i>	4	4	100%	4	100%	2	50%
<i>Western Asia</i>	9	8	89%	8	100%	1	13%

Note: Expanding SEEA compilation includes broadening coverage of existing accounts (e.g. compiling supply tables in addition to use tables, developing more detailed industry disaggregation etc.), improving compilation by shortening the time lag of the accounts or beginning compilation of new accounts.

IV. Plans to Begin SEEA Implementation

28. This section refers to those countries that do not currently implement the SEEA. These countries were asked to indicate if they are planning to start (or re-start) implementing SEEA in the future.

29. Table 8 shows that, among the 62 responding countries that are not implementing the SEEA, approximately three-quarters (48 countries) have plans to begin compilation. The regions with the highest proportion of countries planning to begin compilation are Africa (85 per cent), followed by Oceania and Central, Eastern, Southern and South-Eastern Asia (80 per cent each).

30. More than three-quarters of non-implementing countries which plan to begin implementation have plans to compile the SEEA CF (85 per cent). In addition, a majority of countries planning to begin implementation have plans to compile the SEEA EA (68 per cent). This proportion is highest in Africa (83 per cent) and Oceania (75 per cent).

Table 8: Plans for new implementation of SEEA for non-implementing countries, by geographical region

	Number of non-implementing countries (1)	Planning implementation		Planning SEEA CF compilation		Planning SEEA EA compilation	
		Number of countries	Percentage of countries	Number of countries	Percentage of countries	Number of countries	Percentage of countries
		(2)	(2÷1)	(3)	(3÷2)	(4)	(4÷2)
All non-implementing countries	62	48	77%	41	85%	33	68%
By geographical region:							
<i>Africa</i>	27	23	85%	20	87%	19	83%
<i>Central, Eastern, Southern and South-Eastern Asia</i>	10	8	80%	8	100%	4	50%
<i>Europe and Northern America</i>	3	1	33%	1	100%	0	0%
<i>Latin America and Caribbean</i>	11	8	73%	5	63%	5	63%
<i>Oceania</i>	5	4	80%	4	100%	3	75%
<i>Western Asia</i>	6	4	67%	3	75%	2	50%

V. Institutional Arrangements for Environmental-Economic Accounting

31. For those countries implementing the SEEA, respondents were asked about the institutions/agencies responsible for compiling any parts of the accounts in their country. This referred to institutions/agencies which actually produced parts/modules of the accounts, rather than agencies which contributed to their compilation by providing data, technical advice, etc. In total, 47 per cent of implementing countries indicated that parts/modules of the accounts were compiled in more than one institution/agency within their country.

32. Table 9 illustrates this, disaggregated by geographical region. While a single institution is responsible for SEEA compilation in most cases, this differs across regions. For instance, a multi-stakeholder approach for implementation is most common in Africa (60 per cent) and least common in Western Asia (33 per cent).

Table 9: Number of SEEA implementing countries where more than one institution is involved in the compilation of SEEA accounts, by geographical region

	<i>Number of countries implementing SEEA (1)</i>	<i>Number of countries where more than one institution is involved (2)</i>	<i>Percentage of countries where more than one institutions is involved (2÷1)</i>
Implementing countries	90	42	47%
By geographical region:			
<i>Africa</i>	15	9	60%
<i>Central, Eastern, Southern and South-Eastern Asia</i>	13	7	54%
<i>Europe and Northern America</i>	40	16	40%
<i>Latin America and Caribbean</i>	9	5	56%
<i>Oceania</i>	4	2	50%
<i>Western Asia</i>	9	3	33%

VI. Technical Assistance for the SEEA

33. The Assessment asked countries whether they received technical assistance on the SEEA within the past five years from international organisations, NGOs or other institutions. Table 10 summarize the responses disaggregated by geographical regions. Overall, 56 per cent of respondents stated that they had received technical assistance. In comparison to the 2020 Global Assessment, the number of countries that received technical assistance increased by 23 per cent (69 versus 85 countries).

Table 10: Number of countries which received technical assistance, by geographical region

	<i>Number of countries responding to the survey (1)</i>	<i>Number (per cent) of countries which received technical assistance (2)(2÷1)</i>
All countries	152	85 (56%)
By geographical region:		
<i>Africa</i>	42	25 (60%)
<i>Central, Eastern, Southern and South-Eastern Asia</i>	23	14 (61%)
<i>Europe and Northern America</i>	43	24 (56%)
<i>Latin America and Caribbean</i>	20	11 (55%)
<i>Oceania</i>	9	3 (33%)
<i>Western Asia</i>	15	8 (53%)

34. In addition, countries which implement the SEEA were asked whether they had provided technical assistance to other countries in the past five years. According to the results, 29 countries (32 per cent) indicated that they had provided technical assistance to other countries; a majority of these countries are in Europe and Northern America. Table 11 illustrates the breakdown of countries which provided technical assistance to others disaggregated by geographical region.

Table 11: Technical assistance provided by countries, by geographical region

	<i>Number of countries implementing SEEA (1)</i>	<i>Number (per cent) of countries which provided technical assistance (2)/(2÷1)</i>
Implementing countries	90	29 (32%)
By geographical region:		
<i>Africa</i>	15	3 (20%)
<i>Central, Eastern, Southern and South-Eastern Asia</i>	13	2 (15%)
<i>Europe and Northern America</i>	40	21 (53%)
<i>Latin America and Caribbean</i>	9	1 (11%)
<i>Oceania</i>	4	1 (25%)
<i>Western Asia</i>	9	1 (11%)

VII. Use of the SEEA

35. Table 12 illustrates the breakdown of respondents' policy priorities that are related to the SEEA, by geographical region. The most frequently cited policy priority (regardless of SEEA implementation status) was climate change. The second and third most frequently mentioned policy priorities were biodiversity and circular economy, respectively. There are some regional differences in terms of policy priorities. For instance, circular economy was cited as a policy priority by 72 per cent of respondents in Europe and Northern America, but only by 31 per cent of respondents in Africa and 30 per cent of respondents in Central, Eastern, Southern, and Southeastern Asia. On the other hand, resource management was cited as a policy priority by 62 per cent of respondents in Africa and 61 per cent of respondents in Central, Eastern, Southern, and Southeastern Asia, but only by 23 per cent of respondents in Europe and Northern America and 20 per cent of respondents in Western Asia.

Table 12: Policy priorities of countries in relation to environmental-economic accounting, by geographical region

	All countries	Africa	Central, Eastern, Southern and South- Eastern Asia	Europe and Northern America	Latin America and Caribbean	Oceania	Western Asia
<i>Policy priority</i>	<i>Number (per cent) of countries</i>	<i>Number (per cent) of countries</i>	<i>Number (per cent) of countries</i>	<i>Number (per cent) of countries</i>	<i>Number (per cent) of countries</i>	<i>Number (per cent) of countries</i>	<i>Number (per cent) of countries</i>
Climate change	128 (84%)	37 (88%)	17 (74%)	36 (84%)	17 (85%)	8 (89%)	13 (87%)
Biodiversity	80 (53%)	28 (67%)	13 (57%)	17 (40%)	11 (55%)	6 (67%)	5 (33%)
Circular economy	70 (46%)	13 (31%)	7 (30%)	31 (72%)	7 (35%)	4 (44%)	8 (53%)
Green growth and jobs	66 (43%)	20 (48%)	10 (43%)	17 (40%)	8 (40%)	4 (44%)	7 (47%)
Resource management	65 (43%)	26 (62%)	14 (61%)	10 (23%)	8 (40%)	4 (44%)	3 (20%)

36. Finally, countries implementing the SEEA were asked to identify how their country uses the accounts. Table 13 below presents the findings disaggregated by region. A majority of implementing countries indicated that the accounts are used to inform national policies (59 per cent of implementing countries) and for SDG reporting (58 per cent of implementing countries).

Table 13: Use of environmental-economic accounting in countries, by geographical region

	All implementing countries	Africa	Central, Eastern, Southern and South- Eastern Asia	Europe and Northern America	Latin America and Caribbean	Oceania	Western Asia
Use	<i>Number (per cent)</i>	<i>Number (per cent)</i>	<i>Number (per cent)</i>	<i>Number (per cent)</i>	<i>Number (per cent)</i>	<i>Number (per cent)</i>	<i>Number (per cent)</i>
National policies	53 (59%)	8 (53%)	8 (62%)	26 (65%)	6 (67%)	3 (75%)	2 (22%)
SDG reporting	52 (58%)	6 (40%)	5 (38%)	31 (78%)	5 (56%)	2 (50%)	3 (33%)
Within the NSO	37 (41%)	7 (47%)	4 (31%)	20 (50%)	3 (33%)	0 (0%)	3 (33%)
Reporting to multilateral environmental agreements	16 (18%)	4 (27%)	3 (23%)	5 (13%)	2 (22%)	1 (25%)	1 (11%)
Other	39 (43%)	5 (33%)	3 (23%)	21 (53%)	4 (44%)	1 (25%)	5 (56%)

VIII. Discussion

37. The 2023 Assessment indicates that the number of countries implementing the SEEA has increased slightly, from 89 to 90 countries, between 2020 and 2023. Out of the 90 countries that currently compile the SEEA, the vast majority of them (73 per cent) compile and disseminate the accounts on a regular basis. This indicates that most countries are making progress in mainstreaming the accounts into policy and decision making.

38. A number of factors may have affected the relatively slow growth in SEEA implementation since the last benchmark assessment. The COVID-19 pandemic adversely affected national statistical offices and their ability to carry out their mandates, including SEEA implementation, which is evidenced through the small increase in the number of implementing countries between 2020 and 2023. Decreases in resources affected not just the possibility to initiate new activities but also the ability to sustain existing activities.

39. The growing importance of the SEEA can be viewed by the number of countries that have indicated plans to either expand the compilation or start the compilation. The vast majority (96 per cent) of implementing countries plan to expand their compilation of the SEEA, and large majority (48 out of 52, or 77 per cent) of countries that do not currently implement the SEEA indicated that they had plans to begin implementation.

40. It is worth highlighting countries' future plans, as advancing global SEEA implementation will become increasingly important in the coming years, particularly with respect to the climate change and biodiversity crises. For instance, the SEEA EA provides the methodological basis for multiple headline indicators of the monitoring framework of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, which was adopted in 2022 by the Fifteenth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.¹⁸ In addition, a significant portion of the third phase of the G20 Data Gaps Initiative (DGI-3) focuses on closing data gaps in climate change statistics, and the SEEA provides the methodological basis for many of these recommendations. Hence, the DGI-3 will provide an opportunity to increase implementation of the SEEA in G20 economies,¹⁹ as well as generate important spillover effects in encouraging non-G20 countries to develop SEEA accounts.

41. Supporting countries in implementing the SEEA, as well as its use in policy, will continue to be a major focus for the Committee, including the Committee's working group on implementation and statistical capacity-building (Area D). The working group, which is responsible for the Assessment, has prioritized the coordination of capacity building activities, with the regional commissions taking a leading role. In addition, the working group has plans to revitalize the SEEA Focal Points network,²⁰ in order to strengthen communication and collaboration amongst countries and international organizations and facilitate knowledge sharing between them.

¹⁸ See <https://www.cbd.int/gbf/related/monitoring/>.

¹⁹ See <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Seminars/Conferences/DGI/g20-dgi-recommendations#dgi3>.

²⁰ See https://seea.un.org/sites/seea.un.org/files/focal_points_concept_note_final_2.pdf.

Annex I: List of responding and implementing countries

Afghanistan**	Ecuador*	Liechtenstein	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Albania*	Egypt*	Lithuania*	Samoa*
Algeria	El Salvador	Luxembourg*	Saudi Arabia*
Andorra	Estonia*	Madagascar**	Senegal*
Angola	Eswatini**	Malawi	Serbia*
Argentina**	Ethiopia***	Malaysia**	Sierra Leone**
Armenia*	Fiji*	Maldives*	Singapore***
Australia*	Finland*	Mali**	Slovakia*
Austria*	France*	Malta*	Slovenia*
Azerbaijan*	Gambia**	Mauritius**	Somalia**
Bahamas**	Georgia*	Mexico*	South Africa*
Bangladesh***	Germany*	Mongolia*	South Sudan
Belarus*	Ghana*	Montenegro**	Spain*
Belgium*	Greece*	Morocco*	Sri Lanka**
Belize**	Grenada**	Mozambique*	State of Palestine**
Benin**	Guatemala*#	Myanmar**	Sudan**
Bhutan*	Guinea**	Namibia*	Sweden*
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	Honduras**	Nepal*	Switzerland*
Botswana*	Hungary*	Netherlands*	Thailand*
Brazil*	Iceland*	New Zealand*	Timor-Leste
Bulgaria*	India*	Niger**	Togo**
Burkina Faso***	Indonesia*	Nigeria*	Tonga**
Burundi*	Iraq*#	North Macedonia*	Tunisia*
Cabo Verde**	Ireland*	Norway*	Türkiye*
Cambodia**	Israel*	Oman**	Tuvalu
Cameroon*	Italy*	Palau**	Uganda*
Canada*	Japan*	Panama*	Ukraine*
Central African Republic**	Jordan**	Paraguay	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*
China*	Kazakhstan*	Peru*	United Republic of Tanzania**
Colombia*	Kenya*	Philippines*	United States of America*
Congo**	Kiribati**	Poland*	Uruguay*
Costa Rica*	Kuwait	Portugal*	Uzbekistan**
Croatia*	Lao*	Qatar*	Vanuatu**
Cuba**	Latvia*	Republic of Korea*	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)**
Cyprus*	Lebanon	Republic of Moldova*	Viet Nam**
Czechia*	Lesotho**	Romania*	Yemen**
Denmark*	Liberia**	Russian Federation*	Zambia*
Dominican Republic**	Libya**	Rwanda**	Zimbabwe**

* Indicates the country implements SEEA

** Indicates the country is planning to implement SEEA

*** Indicates the country implements the first account

Indicates the data on implementation was imputed

Annex II: 2023 Global Assessment of Environmental-Economic Accounting and Supporting Statistics Questionnaire

Please note that some questions are repeated or may appear out of order due to the nature of the skip patterns in the online version of the questionnaire.

2023 Global Assessment of Environmental-Economic Accounting and Supporting Statistics - Final

Introduction

The United Nations Statistics Division is conducting the 2023 Global Assessment of Environmental-Economic Accounting and Supporting Statistics under the auspices of the United Nations Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting (UNCEEAA).

This Assessment has the objectives of:

- (a) Assessing the current status of national implementation of environmental-economic accounting programmes
- (b) Assessing institutional arrangements for the compilation of environmental-economic accounts
- (c) Identifying priorities and future plans for the compilation of environmental-economic accounts
- (d) Reporting of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators [15.9.1\(b\)](#) and [12.b.1](#)

The results will assist the UNCEEAA in the development of technical assistance activities at national and regional levels on environmental-economic accounting, thus advancing the implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA). In addition to using the data from your response for SDG indicators [15.9.1\(b\)](#) and [12.b.1](#), the UNCEEAA also plans to publish the results of the Global Assessment on the SEEA website (seea.un.org). If you have any concerns or objections to your response being made public, please let us know at seea@un.org.

You are kindly requested to complete the questionnaire for your country. Please provide as much information as possible. If another institution in your country (also) compiles SEEA accounts, please include this information in your response so that only one response is submitted. The work of non-governmental institutions (e.g. universities, research institutions, etc.) which compile SEEA accounts that have been endorsed by the government should also be included in this survey.

Please note that you do not need to complete the survey all at once. If you wish to leave the site, please click on the "Save" button at the end of the page. You can come back to the survey and all of your previous answers will still be there (provided that you use the same computer). Please send any technical issues/queries to seea@un.org.

Thank you in advance for your co-operation.

Instructions

Respondent Details

1. Please respond to the questionnaire as completely as possible.
2. For improved readability, we suggest you maximize the survey window on your computer screen.
3. You can exit the survey at any time, and your responses will be saved, as long as you have click on the "Save" button at the bottom of the screen.
4. To return to the survey, simply re-visit the link provided on the same computer. If you re-enter the survey on a different computer, your responses will not be saved.

RD1. Country or Area

RD2. Name of institution

RD3. Name of respondent

RD4. Job Title

RD5. E-mail address

RD6. Are you the Focal Point* in your country?

*SEEA Focal Point(s) coordinate country-level responses related to the SEEA to the international community. The profile and description can be found [here](#).

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

Implementation

11. Has your country compiled environmental-economic accounts within the last 5 years (2019-2023)?

**For the purposes of this assessment, an environmental-economic account is considered compiled if the account has been compiled in physical or in monetary terms, and if this account is consistent with the SEEA (e.g. measurement principles and classifications). Compilation may be on a pilot basis and could be at the subnational level.*

- ☐ Yes, we have compiled at least one environmental-economic account within the last 5 years
- ☐ We are currently compiling our first environmental-economic account
- ☐ We have compiled at least one environmental-economic account, but more than 5 years ago
- ☐ We have not compiled accounts yet, but we plan to compile at least one environmental-economic account
- ☐ We have never compiled any environmental-economic accounts and have no plan to do so

12.

Please provide the website(s) where we may find your country's compiled accounts. If your country has not published accounts, or they are not available online, please write "NA".

Note that we may share these publications on the SEEA knowledge base at <https://seea.un.org/content/knowledge-base>.

13. Please describe the funding mechanisms in place for your country's programme on environmental-economic accounting. Please select all that apply:

- ☐ Compilation is part of the regular work programme with internal resources [government/public resources]
- ☐ Compilation is done on an ad-hoc basis with internal resources [government/public resources]
- ☐ Compilation is done on an ad-hoc basis with external funding [non-government/public resources]
- ☐ Other

15.

What is the total full-time equivalent (FTE) number of staff employed in the compilation of SEEA-based accounts in your country?

Please enter the total number of staff you have dedicated to environmental-economic accounting in full-time equivalent (FTE). For example, if you have one staff member who dedicates half of their time to environmental-economic accounting, insert "0.5"

16. Does your country disseminate any indicators and/or aggregates using the SEEA? (For example, depletion adjusted GDP or water-use efficiency)

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

17. Please note the indicators and/or aggregates disseminated.

111. Which SEEA Central Framework accounts did your country compile?

- ☐ Material flow accounts (MFA)
- ☐ Economy-wide material flow accounts (EW-MFA)
- ☐ Physical supply and use tables for water (PWFA)
- ☐ Monetary supply and use tables for water
- ☐ Physical asset accounts for water
- ☐ Water emission accounts
- ☐ Physical supply and use tables for energy (PEFA)
- ☐ Monetary supply and use tables for energy
- ☐ Physical asset accounts for mineral and energy resources
- ☐ Monetary asset accounts for mineral and energy resources
- ☐ Air emission accounts (AEA)
- ☐ Physical asset accounts for land (land cover and/or land use)
- ☐ Monetary asset accounts for land (land cover and/or land use)
- ☐ Physical asset accounts for timber resources
- ☐ Monetary asset accounts for timber resources
- ☐ Physical asset accounts for aquatic resources
- ☐ Monetary asset accounts for aquatic resources
- ☐ Asset accounts for other biological resources
- ☐ Waste accounts
- ☐ Environmental protection expenditure accounts (EPEA)
- ☐ Resource management expenditure accounts (ReMEA)
- ☐ Environmental goods and services accounts (EGSS)
- ☐ Environmental taxes accounts
- ☐ Environmental subsidies accounts

SEEA Central Framework (CF)

ICF1. Has your country compiled SEEA Central Framework accounts within the last five years (2019-2023)?

**For the purposes of this assessment, an environmental-economic account is considered compiled if the account has been compiled in physical or in monetary terms, within the last five years, and if this account is consistent with the SEEA (e.g. measurement principles and classifications). Compilation may be on pilot basis and could be at the subnational level.*

- ☐ Yes, we have compiled at least one SEEA Central Framework account within the last 5 years
- ☐ We are currently compiling our first SEEA Central Framework account
- ☐ We have compiled at least one SEEA Central Framework account, but more than 5 years ago
- ☐ We have not compiled SEEA Central Framework accounts yet, but we plan to compile at least one in the future
- ☐ We have never compiled any SEEA Central Framework accounts and have no plan to do so

ICF2. Are any of these SEEA Central Framework accounts compiled on a regular basis?

**Accounts compiled on a regular basis are those compiled according to a scheduled production cycle (which may differ by account).*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No, we have only compiled the account(s) on an ad-hoc basis in the past, but plan on compiling them on a regular basis moving forward
- ☐ No, we have only compiled the account(s) on an ad-hoc basis in the past and do not plan on compiling them on a regular basis moving forward
- ☐ No, we are currently evaluating whether or not to compile our account(s) on a regular basis

ICF3.

Are any of the SEEA Central Framework accounts published?

**For the purposes of this assessment, published accounts refer to disseminated accounts which are readily accessible to the public.*

- ☐ Yes, at least one account is published on a regular basis (i.e. according to a scheduled production and dissemination cycle)
- ☐ Yes, but all accounts are published on an ad-hoc basis only
- ☐ No, but we plan to publish our accounts
- ☐ No, and we do not have plans to publish our accounts

ICF4. Which SEEA Central Framework accounts have been or are currently being compiled by your country in the last five years? *Please select all that apply and indicate the years when these accounts were compiled (e.g. if you compile accounts in the year 2023 for the reference year 2021, please select 2023 as the year of compilation):*

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Material flow accounts (MFA)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Economy-wide material flow accounts (EW-MFA)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Physical supply and use tables for water (PWFA)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monetary supply and use tables for water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Physical asset accounts for water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water emission accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Physical supply and use tables for energy (PEFA)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monetary supply and use tables for energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Physical asset accounts for mineral and energy resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monetary asset accounts for mineral and energy resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Air emission accounts (AEA)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Physical asset accounts for land (land cover and/or land use)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monetary asset accounts for land (land cover and/or land use)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Physical asset accounts for timber resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monetary asset accounts for timber resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Physical asset accounts for aquatic resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monetary asset accounts for aquatic resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Asset accounts for other biological resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Waste accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental protection expenditure accounts (EPEA)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Resource management expenditure accounts (ReMEA)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental goods and services accounts (EGSS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental taxes accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental subsidies accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SEEA Ecosystem Accounting (EA) and Thematic Accounts

This section covers accounts that follow either the SEEA Ecosystem Accounting (adopted in 2021) or accounts compiled prior, according to the SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting.

IEA1. Does your country compile SEEA Ecosystem Accounts?

**For the purposes of this assessment, an environmental-economic account is considered compiled if the account has been compiled in physical or in monetary terms, within the last five years (2019-2023), and if this account is consistent with the SEEA (e.g. measurement principles and classifications). Compilation may be on pilot basis and could be at the subnational level.*

- ☐ Yes, we have compiled at least one SEEA Ecosystem Account within the last five years
- ☐ We are currently compiling our first SEEA Ecosystem Account
- ☐ We have compiled at least one SEEA Ecosystem Account, but more than five years ago
- ☐ We have not compiled SEEA Ecosystem Accounts yet, but we plan to compile at least one in the future
- ☐ We have never compiled any SEEA Ecosystem Accounts and have no plan to do so

IEA2. Are any of these SEEA Ecosystem Accounts compiled on a regular basis?

**Accounts compiled on a regular basis are those compiled according to a scheduled production cycle (which may differ by account)*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No, we have only compiled the account(s) on an ad-hoc basis in the past, but plan on compiling them on a regular basis moving forward
- ☐ No, we have only compiled the account(s) on an ad-hoc basis in the past and do not plan on compiling them on a regular basis moving forward
- ☐ No, we are currently evaluating whether or not to compile the account(s) on a regular basis

IEA3. Are any of the SEEA Ecosystem Accounts published?

**For the purposes of this assessment, published accounts refer to disseminated accounts which are readily accessible to the public.*

- ☐ Yes, at least one account is published on a regular basis (i.e. according to a scheduled production and dissemination cycle)
- ☐ Yes, but all accounts are published on an ad-hoc basis only
- ☐ No, but we plan to publish our accounts
- ☐ No, and we do not have plans to publish our accounts

IEA4. Which SEEA Ecosystem Accounts have been or are currently being compiled by your country in the last five years (2019-2023)? **Please select all that apply and indicate the years when these accounts were compiled (e.g. if you compile accounts in the year 2023 for the reference year 2021, please select 2023 as the year of compilation):**

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Ecosystem extent accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ecosystem condition accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ecosystem services flow accounts (physical)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ecosystem services flow accounts (monetary)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ecosystem asset accounts (monetary)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

IEA5. Which of the following ecosystem services have been or are currently being included in the ecosystem services account within the last five years (2019 and 2023)? **Please select all that apply (e.g. if you compile accounts in the year 2023 for the reference year 2021, please select 2023 as the year of compilation). If you have not compiled any ecosystem services accounts, please check "Not applicable".**

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable | <input type="checkbox"/> Global climate regulation services | <input type="checkbox"/> Noise attenuation services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biomass provisioning services | <input type="checkbox"/> Rainfall pattern regulation services (at sub-continental scale) | <input type="checkbox"/> Pollination services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crop provisioning services | <input type="checkbox"/> Local (micro and meso) climate regulation services | <input type="checkbox"/> Biological control services (pest control services, disease control services) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grazed biomass provisioning services | <input type="checkbox"/> Air filtration services | <input type="checkbox"/> Nursery population and habitat maintenance services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Livestock provisioning services | <input type="checkbox"/> Soil quality regulation services | <input type="checkbox"/> Other regulating and maintenance services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture provisioning services | <input type="checkbox"/> Solid and sediment retention services (Soil erosion control services, Landslide mitigation services) | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation-related services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wood provisioning services | <input type="checkbox"/> Solid waste remediation services | <input type="checkbox"/> Visual amenity services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wild fish and other natural aquatic products provisioning services | <input type="checkbox"/> Water purification services (water quality regulation) | <input type="checkbox"/> Education, scientific and research services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wild animals, plants and other biomass provisioning services | <input type="checkbox"/> Water flow regulation services | <input type="checkbox"/> Spiritual, artistic and symbolic services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Genetic material services | <input type="checkbox"/> Flood control services (coastal protection, river flood mitigation services) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other cultural services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Water supply | <input type="checkbox"/> Storm mitigation services | <input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem and species appreciation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other provisioning services | | |

IEA6. Please indicate if your country is compiling or has compiled other SEEA accounts during the last five years (2019-2023). *Please select all that apply and indicate the years when these accounts were compiled (e.g. if you compile accounts in the year 2023 for the reference year 2021, please select 2023 as the year of compilation). If you do not compile the other SEEA accounts listed, please skip the question.*

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Ocean accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Biodiversity / species accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Carbon accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Urban accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Protected areas accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

IEA7.

Please provide further details of the other SEEA accounts your country compiles. *If you do not compile other SEEA accounts, please skip the question.*

Institutional arrangements

IA1. What institutions compile environmental-economic accounts in your country (either partial or entire accounts)? Please mark if the institution compiles SEEA Central Framework, SEEA Ecosystem Accounts or both.

Please note that this refers to institutions/agencies which actually produce the accounts (or parts of the accounts). It does not refer to institutions/agencies which contribute to their compilation by providing data, technical advice, etc.

Institution/agency	SEEA Central Framework	SEEA Ecosystem Accounting
National Statistical Office	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Central Bank	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ministry of Finance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ministry of Environment/Climate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ministry of Economic Affairs/Planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ministry of Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
National universities/research institutions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ministry of Forest/Forestry commission	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

IA2. Is there any other type of institution compiling SEEA accounts in your country which is not listed above?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

IA4. What kind of interagency* co-ordination mechanism has been established / used to implement the SEEA in your country? Please select all that apply.

*Interagency refers to interministerial or interinstitutional.

- ☐ High-level steering committee
☐ Technical working groups
☐ Other
☐ None has been established or used

Technical assistance and cooperation

TA1. Has your country received technical assistance/cooperation for the development of environmental-economic accounts, within the past five years (2019-2023)? This can include assistance through projects, trainings, study visits and other type of cooperation received from international organizations, NGOs or other countries/institutions.

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

TA2. What type of institution(s) provided technical assistance/cooperation to your country for the development of environmental-economic accounts? Please select all that apply.

- ☐ International/regional organizations
☐ Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
☐ Other governments/institutions
☐ Other institutions within your country (e.g. universities, research institutions)

TA3. What was the purpose of the technical assistance/cooperation received by your country? Please select all that apply.

	SEEA Central Framework	SEEA Ecosystem Accounting
Development of new accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improvement/broadening coverage of existing accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Training/capacity building	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Study visit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Technical assistance and cooperation, continued

TA4. Has your country PROVIDED technical assistance/cooperation for the development of environmental-economic accounts to other countries in the past five years (2019-2023)?

☐ Yes

☐ No

TA5. What was the purpose of the technical assistance/cooperation provided by your country? Please select all that apply.

	SEEA Central Framework	SEEA Ecosystem Accounting
Development of new accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improvement/broadening coverage of existing accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Training/capacity building	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Study visit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

TA6.

Please provide the name(s) of the countries to which technical assistance/cooperation was provided.

Future plans

FP1. Does your country have plans to expand* its environmental-economic accounting programme within the next five years?

**Plans to expand can relate to:*

1. Broadening the coverage of existing accounts (e.g. increase the number of economic activities distinguished or the number of pollutants covered)
2. Improving compilation by shortening the time lag of the accounts / or moving to more frequent compilation
3. Starting compilation of new accounts

☐ Yes

☐ No

Future plans

FP2. What type of expansion or new implementation is planned for the environmental-economic accounting programme in your country? Please select all that apply

	SEEA Central Framework	SEEA Ecosystem Accounting
Broadening existing accounts coverage (e.g., more economic activities)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improving the accounts lag time/ increasing frequency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Beginning compilation of new accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other expansion plans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

FP3. Do you have any other plans for expanding the environmental-economic accounting programme in your country?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

FP4.

What other plans do you have for expanding the environmental-economic accounting program in your country? Please specify the type of accounts and the type of expansion.

FP5. Are these expansion plans embedded in your country's National Development Plan, National Strategy for the Development of Statistics or other mechanisms/regulations?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

FP6.

Please provide more details on how these expansion plans are embedded in your country's National Development Plan, National Strategy for the Development of Statistics or other mechanisms/regulations.

FP7. Do you have plans to STOP the compilation of any environmental-economic accounts?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

FP8. Please specify which account(s) you plan to stop compiling and why.

FP9. Does your country plan to increase/decrease the number of staff it employs for its environmental-economic accounts programme?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

FP10.

By how many staff does your country plan to increase or decrease? Please indicate an increase by using "+" and a decrease by using "-".

Future plans

FP9. Does your country plan on compiling SEEA Central Framework accounts?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

FP10. Please provide more details (specify the type of accounts, type of expansion, timeframe, etc.)

FP11. Does your country plan on compiling SEEA Ecosystem Accounts?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

FP12. Please provide more details (type of accounts, type of expansion, timeframe, etc.)

FP13. Are these plans embedded in your country's National Development Plan, National Strategy for the Development of Statistics or other mechanisms/regulations?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Use of the accounts

UA1. What are the current policy priorities in your country that are related to the SEEA? (e.g. climate change, biodiversity, protected areas, etc)

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Beyond GDP | <input type="checkbox"/> Green growth and jobs | <input type="checkbox"/> Resource management |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape management | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable finance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change | <input type="checkbox"/> Payment for ecosystem services | <input type="checkbox"/> Oceans |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Circular economy | <input type="checkbox"/> Protected areas | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disaster-related | | |

UA3. How are your country's environmental-economic accounts used? Please select all that apply.

- ☐ They are used within the NSO (e.g. in the compilation of national accounts)
- ☐ They are used to inform national policies.
- ☐ They are used for SDG reporting (e.g. national reporting, voluntary national review, etc)
- ☐ They are used for reporting to multilateral environmental agreements (MEA)/international agreements (UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCD, etc)
- ☐ Other (e.g. academia, private sector, etc.)
- ☐ There is no information on how they are used