

3.k Items for discussion and decision: Environmental-economic accounting

Page/Paragraph	Contents	Comments/Suggestions
Page 9/ Point 48 (a)	The renewed focus on coordination and promotion of the Committee's activities including the collective mobilisation of resources for the development and implementation of the SEEA and the reconfirmation of its strategic and managerial nature of the Committee's meetings (Sections II and III)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various groups and international agencies working on environmental accounting work together in order to avoid duplication of work. There should be an inventory of all the works/projects that have been done or to be done, by whom, where it is done, and what are the findings. This inventory of works will serve as some kind of research repository where others can take advantage in replicating on another research. - During its meetings, the committee gives opportunity for member countries to present their work in order to promote and gain some advices from the experts. - Implementation of FDES to develop and strengthen environmental statistics is needed in order to develop environmental-economic accounting. - Environmental-economic accounting is crucial to be part of or integrated to the national accounting because key indicators derived from environmental-economic accounting will be used to adjust key macroeconomic indicators.
Page 9/ Point 48 (b)	The proposed update of the website and development of a knowledge platform (Section III)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge platform is not only in the form of website, but can be other forms of social media such as Twitter, Facebook etc. where everyone can actively participate on sharing their knowledge.
Page 9/ Point 48 (c)	The proposed priority areas in the research agenda for the SEEA Central Framework and the SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting (Section IV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is important that the Committee finalize the standard classifications recommendation relating to environment activity, environment goods and services sector (EGSS), land use and land cover. In the absence of standard classifications it is difficult to do data collection, analysis, and cross-countries comparison. - Valuation methodology especially on measuring the resource rent and what discount rate to choose to represent return on natural capital should be a priority since the monetary account that would

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be used to link SEEA and SNA (adjusting macroeconomic aggregates). - Ecosystem accounting especially on some of “critical” ecosystem services (forest ecosystem, coral reef ecosystem, etc.) also need research priority. - Water account will need data on water statistics in more comprehensive way, therefore we need to implement international recommendation on water statistics and implementing FDES in a systematic ways to support development of SDGs water related. - Manual or generic questionnaire to collect data on EPEA/EGSS is needed. Some recommendation also needed to delineate accounting structure, scope and valuation of adapted goods that can be comparable across-country. - Guidance to incorporate environment in input-output table and capital accounts as well as to analyse it.
Page 9/ Point 48 (d)	The development of a technical note on SEEA and the Tourism Satellite Accounts (Section IV);	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clear definition is needed on measurement boundary: in-bound and out-bound tourism related to sustainable tourism ecosystem. - How does ecosystem account can be link into TSA since ecosystem valuation is still in experimental stage?
Page 9/ Point 48 (e)	The development of global SEEA compliant databases in support of policy demands, including from the 2030 Development Agenda (Section V)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Before such database can be created, it is crucial to have an agreement on the metadata to be used, set of dataset needed and standard of compilation among countries. - It is important that if the Committee will be using global database, countries need to confirm the global database is consistent with data from the national statistics organization. - One-Global-Database is global database that conform with NSO database.
Page 9/ Point 48 (f)	The preparation of tools in support of the SEEA implementation including a suite of technical notes and e-learning courses (Section VI);	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening statistical system is closely related to mainstreaming SEEA in the statistical production process. We need to implement SEEA in particular to develop integrated information system. - Implementation of SEEA can be done in various ways: capacity

		building, focus group discussion, institutional mechanism, and policy application. Several media can be used to achieve this: e-learning, in face training, social media awareness, etc.
Page 9/ Point 48 (g)	The promotion of the SEEA and ensuring that it is reflected in the development of indicators frameworks in support of policies and in particular in the context of the SDGs (Section VII)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guidance and operational manual needed to link SEEA with SDGs - Line ministries need clarification on indicators in support of sustainable policies, NSO as the one not deal with policies making need to understand the process of indicators for policies uses.