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Global Assessment of Environmental-Economic Accounting and Supporting Statistics 2020

Prepared by United Nations Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting

Global Assessment of Environmental-Economic Accounting and Supporting Statistics 2020

Executive Summary

The 2020 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 (UNCEEA). The aim of the Global Assessment is to assess the progress made in implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) and in meeting the targets of the SEEA implementation strategy[1]. At the 47th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission, the UNCEEA recommended the following two SEEA implementation targets:

1. At least 100 countries with ongoing, well-resourced programmes in the SEEA Central Framework by 2020.
2. At least 50 countries with ongoing, well-resourced programmes in the SEEA Ecosystem Accounting by 2020.

The 2020 Global Assessment was sent to the national statistical offices of 193 Member States as well as 22 territories. The Assessment found that while the Committee did not quite reach its ambitious goals, it came quite close, particularly for the SEEA Central Framework (SEEA CF). In particular, the 2020 Assessment indicated that 89 countries implement the SEEA CF and 34 implement the SEEA Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EA). Furthermore, 25 countries indicated that they plan to implement the SEEA CF and 13 countries indicated that they plan to implement the SEEA EA. Thus, it is expected that together, with the increased technical assistance provided by the United Nations and its Regional Commissions, the World Bank, and other organizations, the implementation targets will be reached soon. The establishment of SEEA focal points in countries[2], along with annual administration of the Assessment, will aid with a more timely and complete understanding of future progress.

The 2020 Assessment marks a shift from previous assessments in taking a more nuanced view of implementation. During its 15th meeting in 2020, the Committee agreed to update the definition of SEEA implementation to comprise three progressive stages[3]. Of the 89 countries implementing the SEEA, 62 (70 per cent) had published at least one account on regular basis (Stage III), 11 (12 per cent) publish their accounts on ad-hoc basis (Stage II), while 16 countries (18 per cent) compiled, but did not yet publish their accounts. Furthermore, 27 countries indicated they were planning to start compiling at least one environmental-economic account.

There has been a significant increase in the number of countries implementing the SEEA since the last Assessment, with the number of countries implementing the SEEA in 2020 increasing by 29 per cent compared to 2017. A higher increase was observed for developing countries, which exhibited a 47 per cent increase, while developed countries showed 14 per cent increase between the 2017 and 2020 Assessments.

The priorities placed on specific SEEA CF accounts varied between developed and developing countries. The most commonly compiled accounts in developing countries were energy, water and timber accounts. On the other hand, in developed countries, the most commonly compiled accounts

[1] https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/44th-session/documents/doc13/BG-SEEA-Implementation-E.pdf; https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envaccounting/ceea/meetings/eleventh_meeting/11th%20UNCEEA%20Minutes_Final.pdf

[2] See section D: https://seea.un.org/sites/seea.un.org/files/minutes_final.pdf.

[3] The definition of the SEEA implementation (including both the Central Framework and Ecosystem Accounting) has three stages: 1) Stage I: compilation – compiled at least one account (consistent with SEEA) over the past five years; Stage II: dissemination – compiled and published at least one account within the past five years; and regular compilation and dissemination – regularly publishes at least one account.

included environmental protection and expenditure, environmental taxes and subsidies, and air emission accounts, which together with energy, material flow and environmental goods and services sector accounts, are part of the Eurostat directive on environmental-economic accounting.[4] In terms of expanding compilation of SEEA CF accounts in the future, developing countries prioritized water, energy, land, timber, , air emission and environmental protection expenditures accounts. On the other hand, developed countries prioritized environmental taxes and subsidies, air emission, environmental goods and services, environmental protection expenditure, material flow and water accounts.

Regarding SEEA EA, the most commonly compiled accounts in countries (both developed and developing) were extent, condition, and ecosystem services accounts. In terms of expanding or compiling new SEEA EA accounts, both developed and developing countries prioritized monetary asset, extent and condition accounts. However, developed countries also gave priority to land, water and urban accounts, while developing countries prioritized ecosystem services and carbon-related stocks/flow accounts.

For those countries which are planning to implement the SEEA, the priority SEEA CF accounts cited included water and land accounts in developing countries. However, developed countries prioritized material flow, air emission and land accounts. In terms of the SEEA EA, the most cited accounts for future compilation included condition and ecosystem service accounts in developing countries. Developed countries that do not implement the SEEA had future plans for the SEEA CF, but not the SEEA EA.

In terms of resources devoted to environmental-economic accounting, implementing countries have, on average, 3.7 fulltime equivalent staff compiling the accounts. However, on average, developed countries employ more than twice the number of fulltime staff than developing countries (5.0 fulltime staff versus 2.3 fulltime staff). The Assessment also asked respondents about the institutional arrangements behind SEEA implementation. While SEEA implementation is most commonly compiled within one institution (56 per cent of respondents), a majority of respondents (55 per cent) indicated that their country had a multi-agency coordination mechanism with users and producers of statistics to enable data sharing and user engagement.

There are a number of global and regional efforts led by international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or other institutions that provided training or technical assistance on the SEEA to countries. The Assessment indicated that 59 per cent of countries implementing the SEEA (or planning to implement the SEEA) received technical assistance within the last five years. The provision of technical assistance was concentrated in developing countries, where 67 per cent of respondents indicated receiving technical assistance. Eurostat was the largest provider of technical assistance (mostly to European countries), followed by the United Nations Regional Commissions, other providers and UNSD.

The most frequently cited policy priorities for both developed and developing countries was climate change. Other frequently cited priorities for developed countries included circular economy and green growth, while developing countries cited biodiversity and protected areas as priorities. The vast majority of both developed and developing countries indicated that they used SEEA accounts for both Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) reporting and to inform national policies.

[4] See https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32011R0691&rid=2.

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I. Introduction

1. The aim of the Global Assessment is to assess the progress made in implementation of the System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA). The number of countries implementing the SEEA informs 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 indicator 15.9.1.[5]

2. In addition, the Global Assessment informs progress towards the targets of the SEEA implementation strategy[6]. At its 47th session, United Nations Statistical Commission adopted an implementation strategy for the SEEA, which included the target of having at least 100 countries with ongoing, well-resourced programmes in the SEEA Central Framework (SEEA CF) and 50 countries with ongoing, well-resourced programmes in the SEEA Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EA) by 2020.

3. The 2020 Global Assessment of Environmental-Economic Accounting was the fourth administration of the Assessment and was undertaken by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) under the auspices of the United Nations Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting (UNCEEA). Previous rounds of the Assessment were administered in 2006, 2014 and 2017.

4. UNSD used an online survey software, Verint, to design and administer the questionnaire. All respondents filled in the survey online where interactive features enabled them to answer only those questions which were relevant based on previous answers. The Global Assessment was sent by email on 25 September 2020 to the national statistical offices of 193 Member States as well as 22 territories.[7] Respondents were requested to complete the survey for the institution they represented. National statistical offices were further asked to coordinate their country's response(s) and send the survey to all institutions in their country which compiled the accounts. In addition to government institutions, non-governmental institutions (e.g. NGOs, universities, etc) which compiled SEEA accounts endorsed by the government were also requested to fill out the survey.

5. As of 15 December 2020, 164 institutions from 136 countries responded to the Assessment, corresponding to a response rate of 63 per cent. The response rate increased by 12 per cent compared to the 2017 Global Assessment, which had a response rate of 51 per cent. While most of the respondents were from national statistical offices, 21 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.

6. In terms of changes from previous administrations of the survey, the 2020 questionnaire has embedded the updated definition of implementation as agreed by UNCEEA in its 15th meeting.[8] The updated implementation definition has three progressive stages. The three stages are comprised of: 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. The 2020 survey also added a section on the use of the accounts, which was not part of the previous surveys.

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[5] See https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-15-09-01.pdf.

[6] https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/44th-session/documents/doc13/BG-SEEA-Implementation-E.pdf; https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envaccounting/ceea/meetings/eleventh_meeting/11th%20UNCEEA%20Minutes_Final.pdf

[7] The 193 Member Countries and 22 territories will be referred to as "countries" for the rest of the report.

[8] 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.

7. The 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 use of accounts for policy formulation and other needs. A copy of the 2020 Global Assessment can be found in Annex III.

8. This report presents the main findings of the Assessment on both SEEA CF implementation and SEEA EA implementation. In terms of meeting the targets of the SEEA implementation strategy, the Assessment indicates that implementation fell slightly short of the targets, with 89 countries implementing the SEEA CF and 34 countries implementing the SEEA EA. At the same time, the results of the Assessment may not reflect the full scope of SEEA implementation, particularly that related to the SEEA EA.[9] One possible reason is the fact that ecosystem accounts are often compiled at a subnational level and may not be under the domain of the central government. In addition, ecosystem accounts are not always compiled under the coordination of national statistical offices. While national statistical offices were requested to coordinate the response to the Global Assessment and send it to all relevant institutions, it could have still been the case that those offices in charge of ecosystem accounting in certain countries may not have had the opportunity to provide their response to the Assessment.

9. 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 UNCEEA in November 2020, imputation could be used in certain cases of nonresponding countries or in the presence of information from international agencies. Imputation was limited to whether or not countries were implementing the SEEA CF or SEEA EA, and at what stage.[10]

10. 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 plan 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.

[9] For a summary of various ecosystem accounting initiatives, please see Annex 1 of the Technical Recommendations in support of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting 2012—Experimental Ecosystem Accounting white cover publication (https://seea.un.org/sites/seea.un.org/files/technical_recommendations_in_support_of_the_seea_eea_final_white_cover.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 and https://seea.un.org/sites/seea.un.org/files/minutes_extraordinary_v5_clean.pdf.

II. Implementation of the SEEA

11. The Assessment aimed to establish the extent of implementation of environmental-economic accounting programmes within countries. For the purposes of the Assessment, a country was considered to have implemented the SEEA if it has compiled any part/module of SEEA-based accounts in physical or monetary terms within the past five years (regardless of whether or not the account has been published). Table 1 shows the implementation of such programmes in countries, disaggregated both by economic and geographical region. Of the 139 countries which responded to the survey[11], 89 (65 per cent)[12] [13] have implemented the SEEA.

12. For those countries which indicated that they are not implementing the SEEA, there was a subsequent question asking them whether they had plans to begin the compilation of the SEEA in the future. Based on the response, 27 countries indicated that they are planning to start compilation. This corresponds to more than half of all responding countries which are not currently implementing a programme (see Table 1 and Figure 1).

13. As shown in Table 1, the percentage of responding countries which implements the SEEA was higher in developed countries (88 per cent, or 42 countries) compared to developing countries (52 per cent, or 47 countries). However, 28 per cent of respondents (25 countries) from developing regions indicated that they are planning to implement the SEEA in the future. This indicates that the number of developing countries implementing the SEEA will likely increase in the coming years.

14. According to the data by geographical region, Europe and Northern America had the largest percentage of respondents with implementation (88 per cent) while Latin America and the Caribbean had the lowest percentage of respondents with implementation (38 per cent). Out of the 52 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean which received the Assessment, 21 responded to the survey, out of which 8 countries (15 per cent of the region) indicated that they had implemented the SEEA. The second lowest percentage of respondents implementing the SEEA was Western Asia, with 50 per cent. Africa, which had lower number of countries implementing the SEEA in 2017, exhibited an increase in implementation from 5 to 17 countries in 2020.

[11] 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.

[12] Includes four countries who are currently compiling their first SEEA account.

[13] Includes countries which did not respond to the Assessment, but where information on compilation was available from international organizations involved in SEEA-related projects. Those countries fall under stage I or II according to the information provided, as no assumption can be made on whether the country regularly compiles and publishes the account.

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

	Number of responses	Implementing		Planning implementation		Not implementing	
		Number of countries	*Percentage of countries*	*Number of countries*	*Percentage of countries*	*Number of countries*	*Percentage of countries*
	(1)	*(2)*	*(2÷1)*	*(3)*	*(3÷1)*	*(4)*	*(4÷1)*
All countries	**139**	**89**	**64%**	**27**	**19%**	**23**	**17%**
By economic region:							
Developed	48	42	88%	2	4%	4	8%
Developing	90	47	52%	25	27%	19	21%
By geographical region:							
Africa	33	17	52%	7	21%	9	27%
Central, Eastern, Southern and South-Eastern Asia	22	14	64%	5	23%	3	14%
Europe and Northern America	43	38	88%	2	5%	3	7%
Latin America and Caribbean	21	8	38%	8	38%	5	24%
Oceania	6	5	83%	1	17%	0	0%
Western Asia	14	7	50%	4	29%	3	21%

15. Overall, the number of responding countries that implement the SEEA increased by 14 per cent in developed countries and 47 per cent in developing countries, compared to the 2017 Global Assessment. The 2020 Global Assessment findings also indicate that the number of responding countries implementing the SEEA increased by 35 per cent in developed countries and 104 per cent in developing countries in comparison to the 2014 Global Assessment. With regards to geographical region, implementation of the SEEA in Africa increased by more than two-fold in 2020 compared to both 2017 and 2014. The Central, Eastern, Southern and South-Eastern Asia region also showed a significant increase in SEEA implementation in 2020 compared to 2017 and 2014 (see Table 2).

Table 2: Trend of SEEA implementation in countries, by economic and geographical region (2014-2020)

	2014	*2017*	*2020*	**Percentage change**	
				2020/2014	*2020/2017*
All countries	**54**	**69**	**89**	**65%**	**29%**
By economic region:					
Developed	31	37	42	35%	14%
Developing	23	32	47	104%	47%
By geographical region:					
Africa	5	5	17	240%	240%
Central, Eastern, Southern and South-Eastern Asia	7	8	14	100%	75%
Europe and Northern America	29	35	38	31%	9%
Latin America and Caribbean	6	9	8	33%	-11%
Oceania	3	6	5	67%	-17%
Western Asia	4	6	7	75%	17%

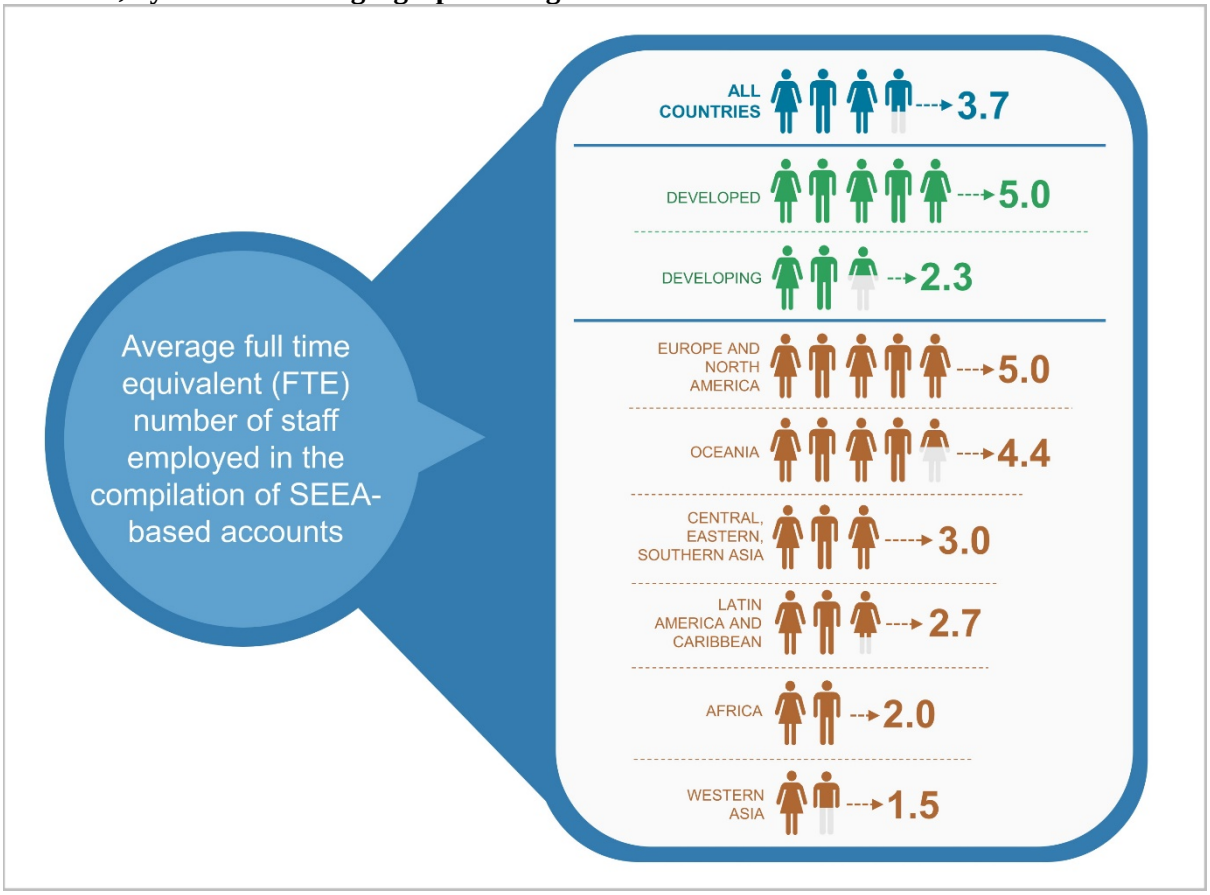
16. The Assessment also captured the stage of implementation of countries as per the updated definition of SEEA implementation, which is categorized in three stages. According to the updated definition, out of the 89 countries which have compiled either SEEA CF or SEEA EA accounts at least once within the last five years, 62 countries fall under Stage III (regular compilation and dissemination), 11 countries fall under Stage II (dissemination) and 16 countries fall under Stage I (compilation). As shown in Table 3, the vast majority of developed countries (93 per cent) which are compiling the SEEA, compile and publish at least one account on a regular basis. Regular compilation and publishing are not as prevalent in developing countries, as 49 per cent of developing countries compile and publish the accounts regularly (see Table 3).

Table 3: Stages of SEEA implementation, by economic and geographical region

	Number of countries that compiled at least one account in the past five years	**Stage of implementation**					
		Regular compilation and dissemination (Stage III)		Dissemination (Stage II)		Compilation (Stage I)	
	(1)	*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	**89**	**62**	**70%**	**11**	**12%**	**16**	**18%**
By economic region:							
Developed countries	42	39	93%	1	2%	2	5%
Developing countries	47	23	49%	10	21%	14	30%
By geographical region:							
Africa	17	5	29%	4	24%	8	47%
Central, Eastern, Southern and South-Eastern Asia	14	7	50%	3	21%	4	29%
Europe and Northern America	38	35	92%	1	3%	2	5%
Latin America and Caribbean	8	5	63%	1	13%	2	25%
Oceania	5	4	80%	1	20%	0	0%
Western Asia	7	6	86%	1	14%	0	0%

17. Countries which compile the accounts were asked to indicate the number of full-time equivalent staff dedicated to SEEA compilation. The Assessment showed that institutions, on average, employed over three full-time equivalent staff dedicated to compiling SEEA accounts. This figure is similar to the 2017 Global Assessment findings. 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 economic and geographical regions. The average number of full-time equivalent staff employed in developed countries (5.0) was more than double the average in developing countries (2.3). On average, responding institutions in Europe and Northern America employed the largest number of full-time equivalent staff and institutions, while in Western Asia, the lowest.

Figure 1: Average Full time Equivalent staff employed on environmental-economic accounting in countries, by economic and geographical region



III. Scope of Current SEEA Implementation

18. 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 only applies to those countries which indicated that they currently implement SEEA accounts and relates to the scope of their current implementation.

Scope of current programmes

SEEA CF accounts

19. Table 4 presents the main SEEA CF accounts most commonly compiled by countries with an existing accounting programme in the last five years, disaggregated by economic region. An account is considered to be compiled if it has been compiled at least once within the past five years (2016-2020), 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 energy.

20. The most commonly compiled accounts differ somewhat between developed and developing countries, as illustrated in Table 4. The most commonly compiled accounts in developing countries tend to

be energy and water accounts[14], a finding which has not changed since the 2006 Global Assessment. On the other hand, developed countries focused mostly on environmental protection expenditure accounts (EPEA), environmental taxes and subsidies accounts, and air emission accounts. Overall, the most commonly compiled accounts for all countries and by developed/developing regions have remained relatively similar to the accounts specified in the 2017 and 2014 Global Assessments.

Table 4: SEEA CF accounts compiled, by economic region

All countries		**Developed countries**		**Developing countries**	
Account	*Number (per cent) of countries*	*Account*	*Number (per cent) of countries*	*Account*	*Number (per cent) of countries*
Energy	47 (56%)	EPEA	35 (83%)	Energy	20 (48%)
EPEA	43 (51%)	Environmental taxes and subsidies	35 (83%)	Water	19 (45%)
Material flow[a]	41 (49%)	Air emission	33 (79%)	Timber	15 (36%)
Environmental taxes and subsidies	39 (46%)	Material flow[a]	31 (74%)	Land	12 (29%)
Air emission	38 (45%)	EGSS[b]	30 (71%)	Material flow[a]	10 (24%)
EGSS[b]	33 (39%)	Energy	27 (64%)	EPEA	8 (19%)
Water	30 (36%)	Water	11 (26%)	Air emission	5 (12%)

a. Includes economy-wide material flow accounts
b. Environmental goods and services sector

21. In this regard, it is important to note that there has been a legal mandate in the European Union to compile air emission accounts, environmental taxes and subsidies and material flow accounts since 2013.[15] In addition, transmission to Eurostat for EPEA, environmental goods and service sector accounts (EGSS) and physical energy flow accounts became obligatory in 2017.[16] 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

22. Among the 89 countries that implement SEEA, 34 (38 per cent) compile the SEEA EA. Of these countries, 53 per cent are from developed countries while 47 per cent are from developing countries. Table 5 presents the five ecosystem accounts most commonly compiled by countries, disaggregated by economic classification. For the SEEA EA, an account was considered to be compiled irrespective of whether or not the compilation covered the whole country. Table 5 shows that the most commonly compiled accounts tend to be the same for both developed and developing countries, with extent accounts being the most commonly compiled, as they provide the basis for the other accounts. Ecosystem services supply and use tables were also commonly compiled. The only difference between the two economic regions is that developed countries focused more on monetary asset accounts while developing countries focused more on species accounts.

[14] The disaggregated results indicated that this was driven largely by the compilation of physical supply and use tables for water and energy.
[15] Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 of the European Parliament and Council on European environmental economic accounts
[16] 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.

Table 5: SEEA EA accounts compiled, by economic region

All countries		**Developed countries**		**Developing countries**	
Account	*Number (per cent) of countries*	*Account*	*Number (per cent) of countries*	*Account*	*Number (per cent) of countries*
Extent accounts	19 (56%)	Extent accounts	14 (78%)	Extent accounts	5 (31%)
Ecosystem services supply and use table	13 (38%)	Ecosystem services supply and use table	8 (44%)	Ecosystem services supply and use table	5 (31%)
Condition accounts	12 (35%)	Condition accounts	8 (44%)	Condition accounts	4 (25%)
Land/Water	8 (24%)	Land/Water	6 (33%)	Species accounts	4 (25%)
Species accounts	8 (24%)	Monetary asset	5 (28%)	Land/Water	2 (13%)

23. Much of the progress in SEEA EA implementation has been driven by global or regional initiatives. At the global level, initiatives such as the EU-funded Natural Capital Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (NCAVES) project and the World Bank Global Programme on Sustainability have supported country implementation and provided training on the implementation of the SEEA EA. In addition, at the European level, the European Union has led the Knowledge Innovation Project on an Integrated system of Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services Accounting for the European Union (KIP-INCA), and more recently the Mapping & Assessment for Integrated ecosystem Accounting (MAIA).

Plans to expand current implementation

24. Countries currently compiling the accounts 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.) or to begin compilation of new accounts. Table 6 illustrates that 81 per cent of countries currently compiling the accounts have expansion plans.

Table 6: Expansion of SEEA in currently implementing countries, by economic region

	Number (per cent) of countries planning expansion
All countries	**72 (82%)**
Developed region	38 (90%)
Developing region	34 (74%)

25. The Assessment also indicated that the percentage of countries planning to expand their current programme was higher in developed countries (90 per cent) compared to developing countries (74 per cent). This is a departure from the results of the 2014 and 2017 Assessments, in which a greater percentage of developing countries had expansion plans. In particular, in 2017, 76 per cent of developed countries and 88 per cent of developing countries had expansion plans, and in 2014, 81 per cent of developed countries and 91 per cent of developing countries had expansion plans.

26. Table 7 shows the main SEEA CF accounts for which countries intend to expand compilation. Compared to the 2017 Global Assessment, the number of countries currently implementing the SEEA that are planning to expand compilation of the SEEA CF has increased. This indicates that countries with an existing programme are focusing on improving existing SEEA CF accounts and/or beginning compilation of new SEEA CF accounts. Table 7 also shows the expansion plans of SEEA CF accounts disaggregated by economic region. The list of accounts is similar to those in Table 4, for both developed and developing countries. Compared by economic region, results from developing countries show that, in addition to water

and energy accounts, some developing countries are focussing expansion efforts on land and timber accounts while developed countries are planning expansion of environmental taxes and subsides, air emission and EGSS accounts.

Table 7: SEEA CF accounts for which countries have expansion plans, by economic region

All countries		**Developed countries**		**Developing countries**	
Account	*Number (per cent) of countries*	*Account*	*Number (per cent) of countries*	*Account*	*Number (per cent) of countries*
Water	38 (54%)	Environmental taxes and subsidies	23 (62%)	Water	23 (70%)
Air emission	32 (46%)	Air emission	19 (51%)	Energy	21 (64%)
Energy	31 (44%)	EGSS	17 (46%)	Land	17 (52%)
EPEA	29 (41%)	EPEA	16 (43%)	Timber	15 (45%)
Environmental taxes and subsidies	29 (41%)	Material flow[a]	15 (41%)	Air emission	13 (39%)
Material flow[a]	27 (39%)	Water	15 (41%)	EPEA	13 (39%)

a. Includes economy-wide material flow accounts

27. Table 8 shows the main SEEA EA accounts for which countries currently compiling the SEEA EA intend to expand compilation. The Assessment indicated that the main interest of both developing and developed countries is expansion of monetary asset and extent accounts. On the other hand, spatially explicit land/water accounts and urban accounts are among the main areas of expansion in developed countries, while ecosystem service and carbon-related stocks flow accounts are areas of focus in developing countries.

Table 8: SEEA EA accounts for which countries have expansion plans, by economic region

All countries		**Developed countries**		**Developing countries**	
Account	*Number (per cent) of countries*	*Account*	*Number (per cent) of countries*	*Account*	*Number (per cent) of countries*
Monetary asset	25 (64%)	Monetary asset	15 (71%)	Extent accounts	10 (56%)
Extent accounts	24 (62%)	Extent accounts	14 (67%)	Monetary asset	10 (56%)
Condition accounts	21 (54%)	Condition accounts	13 (62%)	Ecosystem services supply and use table	9 (50%)
Ecosystem services supply and use table	15 (38%)	Land/Water	7 (33%)	Condition accounts	8 (44%)
Land/Water	12 (31%)	Urban accounts	7 (33%)	Carbon-related stocks/flows	6 (33%)
Carbon-related stocks/flows	12 (31%)	Ecosystem services supply and use table	6 (29%)	Ocean	6 (33%)

IV. Plans to begin SEEA Implementation

28. This section refers to those countries that do not yet implement the SEEA. These countries were asked to indicate if they are planning to start implementing SEEA in the future.

29. Based on the findings, among the 50 countries that have not yet implemented SEEA CF accounts, 27 plan to begin compilation (of which 25 are developing countries and two are developed countries). Table 9 below presents the most commonly cited SEEA CF accounts for new compilation by economic region, with water and land accounts being the two most popular accounts for developing countries. However, developed countries prioritized compilation of material flow, air emission and land accounts.

Table 9: Plans for implementation of new SEEA CF accounts for countries, by economic region

All countries		**Developed countries**		**Developing countries**	
Account	*Number (per cent) of countries*	*Account*	*Number (per cent) of countries*	*Account*	*Number (per cent) of countries*
Water	17 (68%)	Material flow	1 (50%)	Water	17 (74%)
Land	15 (60%)	Air emission	1 (50%)	Land	14 (61%)
Waste accounts	12 (48%)	Land	1 (50%)	Waste accounts	12 (452%)
EPEA	12 (48%)			EPEA	12 (52%)

30. Countries' plans to begin compiling SEEA CF accounts can also be disaggregated by the timeframe of their plans. Countries were asked whether they planned to begin compiling these new accounts in 2020-21 versus after 2021. The result indicated that 72 per cent planned to begin compilation of at least one of the accounts in 2020-21. When further disaggregated by geographical region, among those who plan to begin implementing SEEA CF in 2020-21, 70 per cent are in Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa regions. More than 50 per cent of the countries that plan to begin compiling SEEA CF accounts after 2021 are countries in Africa region.

31. Similarly, these countries were asked if they intended to begin compiling accounts related to SEEA EA in the future. A total of 13 countries not yet implementing the SEEA plan to begin compiling the SEEA EA, and all are developing countries. No developed countries which did not yet compile the SEEA indicated that they were planning to compile SEEA EA accounts. According to the survey findings, condition accounts and service supply and use accounts are the main interest for beginning compilation in these countries (see table 10).

Table 10: Plans for implementation of new SEEA EA accounts for countries

All countries	
Account	*Number (per cent) of countries*
Condition accounts	9 (69%)
Service supply and use accounts	9 (69%)
Extent accounts	8 (62%)
Monetary asset accounts	8 (62%)
Water/Land	8 (62%)
Carbon-related stocks/flows	8 (62%)

V. Institutional Arrangements for Environmental-Economic Accounting

32. For those countries implementing the SEEA, the responding institutions were asked whether any other institutions/agencies compiled any parts of the accounts in their country. This referred to any other 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, 44 per cent of responding institutions indicated that parts/modules of the accounts were compiled in another institution/agency within their country.

33. Table 11 illustrates this, disaggregated by economic and geographical region. Overall, on average, a single institution is usually responsible for the production of the accounts. However, developing countries are more likely than developed countries to have compilation split across different institutions.

Table 11: Number of SEEA implementing countries where more than one institution is involved in the compilation of SEEA accounts, by economic and geographical region

	Number of countries implementing SEEA (1)	*Number of countries where other institutions are involved (2)*	*Percentage of countries where other institutions are involved (2÷1)*
All countries	**89**	**39**	**44%**
By economic region:			
Developed	42	16	38%
Developing	47	23	49%
By geographical region:			
Africa	17	7	41%
Central, Eastern, Southern and South-Eastern Asia	14	6	43%
Europe and Northern America	38	14	37%
Latin America and Caribbean	8	7	88%
Oceania	5	2	40%
Western Asia	7	3	43%

34. Countries implementing the SEEA were also asked whether a multi-agency coordination mechanism had been established among stakeholder institutions/agencies to enable co-ordination in the production of SEEA accounts and supporting statistics. This did not refer to coordination between different institutions in the actual compilation of the accounts, but more generally to coordination between institutions involved in data collection and the production of supporting statistics for SEEA-based accounts.

35. Table 12 presents these results disaggregated by economic and geographical regions. In total, 55 per cent of countries established co-ordination mechanisms among stakeholder groups, with this percentage being higher in developing countries compared to developed countries. In terms of geographical regions, 88 per cent of countries implementing the SEEA in Latin America and the Caribbean have established co-ordination mechanisms. The figure was second highest for Central, Eastern, Southern and South-Eastern Asia (71 percent), followed by Africa (53 per cent) and Europe and Northern America (50 per cent).

Table 12: Number of SEEA implementing countries which have established a multi-agency coordination mechanism, by economic and geographical region

	Number of countries implementing SEEA (1)	*Number of countries with a multi-agency coordination mechanism (2)*	*Percentage of countries with a multi-agency coordination mechanism (2÷1)*
All countries	**89**	**49**	**55%**
By economic region:			
Developed	42	20	48%
Developing	47	29	62%
By geographical region:			
Africa	17	9	53%
Central, Eastern, Southern and South-Eastern Asia	14	10	71%
Europe and Northern America	38	19	50%
Latin America and Caribbean	7	7	88%
Oceania	5	2	40%
Western Asia	7	2	29%

VI. Technical Assistance for the SEEA

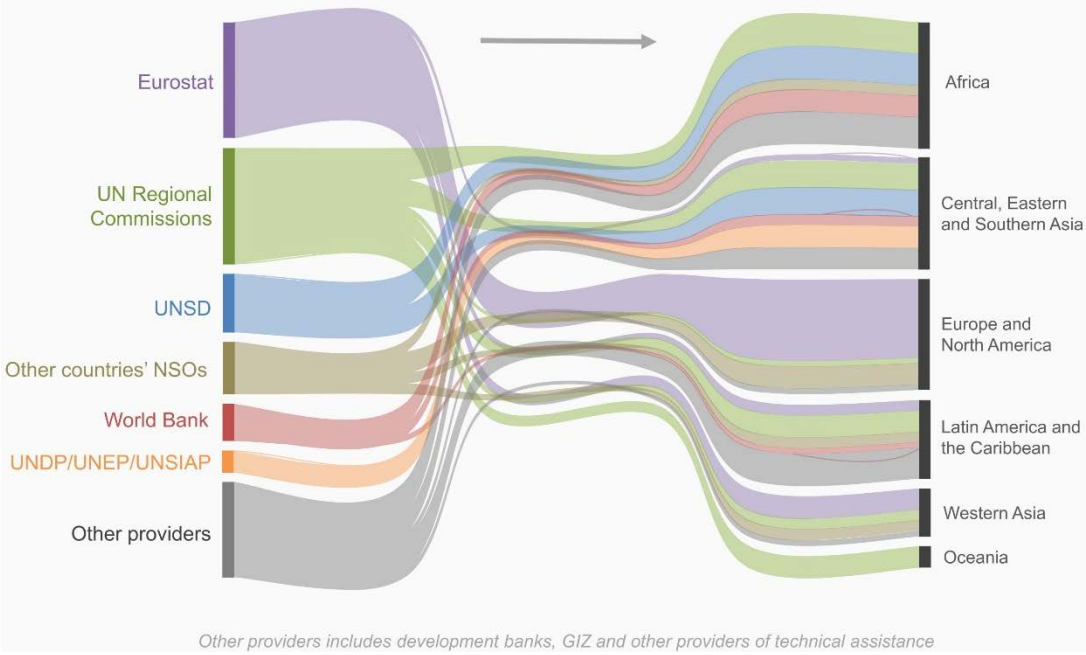
36. Countries which have implemented the SEEA or are planning to implement the SEEA were asked whether their country had received technical assistance on the SEEA within the past five years from international organisations, NGOs or other institutions. In total, 58 per cent of countries stated that they had received technical assistance. Table 13 illustrates the result disaggregated by economic region. In comparison to the 2017 Global Assessment, the number of countries that received technical assistance increased for both developed and developing countries. However, the increase was larger for developing countries; compared to 2017, the number of developing countries receiving technical assistance increased from 29 to 48 countries, or a 66 per cent increase. The increase for developed countries was less sizable, but still significant, with the number of countries receiving technical assistance increasing from 16 to 21, or a 31 per cent increase.

Table 13: Number of countries which received technical assistance, by economic region

	Number (per cent) of countries which received technical assistance	*Number (per cent) of countries which did not receive technical assistance*	*Number (per cent) of countries not responding*
All countries	**69 (59%)**	**42 (36%)**	**5 (4%)**
Developed region	21 (48%)	23 (52%)	0 (0%)
Developing region	48 (67%)	19 (26%)	5 (7%)

37. Countries were also asked to list the accounts for which they had received technical assistance and the corresponding provider of said assistance. Figure 2 illustrates the breakdown of institutions which provided technical assistance and the receivers of technical assistance in terms of geographical region. Eurostat provided the largest number of countries with assistance, although the focus was largely on EU member states. After Eurostat, the United Nations Regional Commissions, other providers and UNSD provided support to the largest number of countries.

Figure 2: Providers and receivers of technical assistance, by geographical region



38. Table 14 also illustrates the distribution of technical assistance received by countries by provider. Of the 69 countries that received technical assistance, more than 74 per cent indicated that they had received technical assistance from only one provider[17]. Roughly 26 per cent of countries received technical assistance from more than one provider[18]. It is important to note that countries were not asked for the dates of the technical assistance, but only whether it occurred. As such, it could not be determined whether different organizations had been assisting in the country at the same time or whether the assistance remained ongoing.

39. Of the countries that received technical assistance from only one provider, 61 per cent were in developing regions, while the remainder were from developed countries (39 per cent). According to the data by geographical region, of the 69 countries that received technical assistance, 28 per cent were from Europe and Northern America, 22 per cent were from Africa, 20 per cent of countries were from Central, Eastern, Southern and South Eastern Asia and the rest were from the remaining regions. Of the countries that received technical assistance from more than one provider, 94 per cent were from developing countries.

[17] Sometimes for multiple accounts

[18] Technical assistance was provided by different organizations on the development of accounts. This technical assistance could have taken place simultaneously or at different times for the same or different accounts.

Table 14: Institutions providing technical assistance to countries

Providers of technical assistance	*Number of countries where institution has provided technical assistance*	*Number of countries where institution has been the only provider*	*Number of countries where institution has been one of two providers*	*Number of countries where institution has been one of three or more providers*
Eurostat	22	20	2	0
National development agencies (GIZ, USAID, UK DFID etc.)	2	0	0	2
Regional development agencies (Asian Development Bank, IADB etc.)	2	1	0	1
United Nations Agencies (UNDP, UNEP, UNSIAP)	4	1	2	1
United Nations Regional Commissions	21	13	5	3
United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)	11	3	5	3
World Bank	7	2	2	3
Other countries' NSOs	10	5	2	3
Other providers	14	6	6	2

40. Countries which have compiled SEEA accounts were also asked whether they had provided technical assistance to other countries in the past five years. According to the results, 22 (18 per cent) of countries indicated that they had provided technical assistance to other countries. Table 15 illustrates the breakdown of countries which provided technical assistance to others in terms of economic region. About 30 per cent of developed countries that implemented the SEEA provided technical assistance to other countries or groups. This percentage was lower for developing countries, where 8 (11 per cent) of countries provided technical assistance to other countries. However, the provision of technical assistance by developing countries to other developing countries speaks to the growing presence of South-South collaboration in environmental-economic accounting.

Table 15: Number of countries which provided technical assistance to other countries, by economic region

	Number (per cent) of countries which provided technical assistance	*Number (per cent) of countries which did not provide technical assistance*	*Number (per cent) of countries not responding*
All countries	**22 (18%)**	**62 (52%)**	**36 (30%)**
Developed region	14 (30%)	26 (57%)	6 (13%)
Developing region	8 (11%)	36 (49%)	30 (41%)

VII. Use of the SEEA

41. Table 16 illustrates the breakdown of policy priorities that are related to the SEEA by economic region. The most frequently cited policy priority for both developed and developing countries (regardless of SEEA implementation status) was climate change. The second and third most frequently mentioned policy priority for developed countries included circular economy and green growth, while for developing countries biodiversity and protected areas were of greater interest.

Table 16: Policy priorities of countries in relation to environmental-economic accounting, by economic region

All countries		**Developed countries**		**Developing countries**	
Account	*Number (per cent) of countries*	*Account*	*Number (per cent) of countries*	*Account*	*Number (per cent) of countries*
Climate change	112 (81%)	Climate change	41 (85%)	Climate change	71 (78%)
Biodiversity	81 (58%)	Circular economy	35 (73%)	Biodiversity	60 (66%)
Green growth and jobs	73 (53%)	Green growth and jobs	29 (60%)	Protected areas	45 (49%)
Circular economy	66 (47%)	Biodiversity	21 (44%)	Green growth and jobs	44 (48%)
Protected areas	62 (45%)	Sustainable finance	19 (40%)	Disaster-related	41 (45%)
Sustainable finance	51 (37%)	Protected areas	17 (35%)	Sustainable finance	32 (35%)

42. Countries that have implemented the SEEA were asked to identify how their country uses the accounts. Both developed and developing countries indicated the accounts are most commonly used for SDG reporting and to inform national policies. At the same time, the percentage of respondents identifying policy uses of the SEEA was higher in developed countries than developing countries for each category. This indicates a need to increase uptake of the accounts for policy in developing countries.

Table 17: Use of environmental-economic accountings in countries, by economic region

Use	***Number (per cent) of countries***	***Number (per cent) of developed countries***	***Number (per cent) of developing countries***
Used for SDG reporting	51 (37%)	30 (63%)	21 (23%)
Used to inform national policies	50 (36%)	29 (60%)	21 (23%)
Used within the NSO	35 (25%)	19 (40%)	16 (18%)
No information on use	18 (13%)	7 (15%)	11 (12%)
Other	11 (8%)	7 (15%)	4 (4%)

Annex I: List of responding countries

Afghanistan	Ecuador*	Libya	Samoa*
Albania*	Egypt*[$]	Liechtenstein	Saudi Arabia#
Algeria	El Salvador	Lithuania*	Senegal*
Argentina#	Equatorial Guinea#	Luxembourg*	Serbia*
Armenia*	Estonia*	Madagascar	Seychelles
Aruba	Eswatini#	Malaysia*	Sierra Leone#
Australia*	Fiji*	Malta*	Slovakia*
Austria*	Finland*	Mauritius*	Slovenia*
Azerbaijan*	France*	Mexico*	South Africa*
Bahamas#	Gambia	Micronesia (Federated States of) *	South Sudan
Bahrain	Ghana*[$]	Mongolia*	Spain*
Bangladesh#	Georgia*	Montenegro#	Sri Lanka#
Belarus*	Germany*	Morocco*	State of Palestine#
Belgium*	Greece*	Mozambique#	Sudan#
Bermuda	Guatemala[$]	Myanmar#	Suriname
Bhutan*	Guinea	Namibia*	Sweden*
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) #	Honduras	Nepal*	Switzerland*
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	Hungary*	Netherlands*	Tajikistan*
Botswana*	Iceland*	New Zealand*	Thailand*
Brazil*	India*	Nigeria*[$]	Tunisia*
Bulgaria*	Indonesia*	North Macedonia	Turkey*
Burkina Faso	Iran (Islamic Republic of) *	Norway*	Turkmenistan#
Burundi*	Iraq	Pakistan*	Uganda*
Cameroon*	Ireland*	Panama#	Ukraine*
Canada*	Israel*	Paraguay	United Arab Emirates#
China*	Italy*	Peru*	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*
Colombia*	Jamaica#	Philippines*	United States of America#
Congo	Japan	Poland*	Uzbekistan#
Costa Rica*	Jordan	Portugal*	Vanuatu#
Croatia*	Kazakhstan*	Qatar*	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) #
Curaçao#	Kenya*	Republic of Moldova*	Viet Nam
Cyprus*	Lao*	Romania*	Yemen#
Czechia*	Latvia*	Russian Federation*	Zambia*
Denmark*	Lesotho#	Rwanda*	Zimbabwe#
Dominican Republic*	Liberia*[$]	Saint Lucia#	

* Indicates the country implements SEEA
[$] Indicates the data on implementation was imputed based on confirmation from international agencies and UN regional commissions
# Indicates the country is planning to implement SEEA.

Annex II: Examples of various multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms

Country	Details of coordination mechanism
Australia	There is a national approach for environmental economic accounting with a national project board, national working group and scientific advisory panel.
Azerbaijan	There is a working group.
Botswana	The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development have the WAVES secretariat which coordinates all the natural capital accounts. The Project Steering Committee that is chaired by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development coordinates Technical Working Groups within the line ministries which are responsible for producing different accounts. There are also technical committees that share progress during the Steering Committee meetings which are usually held twice a year.
Brazil	Brazil had an official committee for water accounts, which has now been extinguished, and technical work has not progressed. We are currently trying to move forward with specific bilateral technical agreements for certain publications.
Burkina Faso	A technical unit composed of multidisciplinary national experts is set up as part of the project "Cooperation for new indicators of ecosystem accounting in Africa".
Burundi	There is coordination between all the national statistical system.
China	In order to compile national natural resource balance sheets, a steering group consisting of the National Bureau of Statistics, National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Environment and Ecology, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, National Forestry and Grassland Administration was established in 2015.
Colombia	Since some of them require information from other sources, for some cases working groups are formed, for example for the development of water accounts we work with the Institute of Hydrology and Meteorology, who carry out the National Water Study. In addition, the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) carries out committees for the presentation of results with interested entities that are in charge of the subject, for example the energy account is validated with the Mining and Energy Planning Unit of the country.
Costa Rica	The National Council of Environmental Accounts is an advisory and support body to the Ministry of Environment and Energy, to recommend, define and approve the guidelines and approaches for the implementation of environmental accounts. The Council is made up of the Ministry of the Environment and Energy, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy, the Central Bank of Costa Rica, the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses.
Croatia	During water statistics grant project, a working group for water statistics was established. This working group was compiled of Croatian Bureau of Statistics, Hrvatske vode, the Croatian Meteorological and Hydrological Service and the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development.
Denmark	There is a contact group with data suppliers and users which has regular meetings.
Dominican Republic	There is “The Committee of Environment Accounts of Energy and Emissions” which coordinates interinstitutional groups involving 10 different organizations.
Ecuador	The methodological validation of the monetary part of the accounts is validated by the Central Bank of Ecuador. There is also Special Commission for Environmental Statistics.
Egypt	The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics works in co-ordination with Ministry of Environment under WAVES program with the World Bank.
Equatorial Guinea	There is the national statistics system coordinated by the National Institute of Statistics (INEGE).
Finland	The mechanisms consist of the Co-operation Group for Environmental Accounts; communication with/between interest groups; co-operation in international affairs and other possible issues. Two meetings are conducted per year with members from

	Ministry of the Environment, Finnish Environment Institute, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Natural Resource Institute Finland, Ministry of Employment and Economy, Ministry of Finance, Government Institute for Economic Research, Prime Minister's Office Finland, Thule-institute of University of Oulu, and the Federation of Finnish Technology Industries.
France	Informal workshops and meetings around ecosystem accounting are held, involving Agro-Paris Tech, the Ecological Accounting Chair, the Ministry for an Ecological Transition, and the French Biodiversity Observatory. There is also the National Council for Statistical Information (CNIS).
Greece	Elstat cooperates with other institution/agencies (e.g. Ministry of Environment and Energy) for the provision of primary data sources for the compilation of environmental accounts and statistics.
India	An "Inter-Ministerial Group on Environmental - Economic Accounting – India" has been set-up.
Indonesia	Based on Government Regulation No. 46/2017, Statistics Indonesia (BPS) should compile SEEA accounts by coordinating with Ministry of National Development Planning, Ministry of Finance, and related ministries that provided the source data.
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	There is coordination between the Iran Water Resources Management Company, Ministry of Jihad-Agriculture and Statistical Research and Training Centre.
Iraq!	The data are collected from the members of relevant ministries and the Central Statistical Organization prepares the tables for the report
Ireland	There are liaison groups with the Environmental Protection Agency, Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland, and Department of Agriculture (on forestry).
Italy	In 2015, a National Committee on the State of Natural Capital was established. It is chaired by the Ministry of the Environment and is has members from almost all government ministries and various research institutes, including the Italian National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research.
Kazakhstan	We have established a working group on SEEA implementation in Kazakhstan. In addition, the Committee on Statistics plays a central role in SEEA implementation.
Kenya	We use the National Sub-Committee on Oil Statistics in the country, of which the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) is the Secretariat, to reach out to data providers who are members. However, NBS is in the process of creating a dedicated Energy Committee comprised of all national government energy stakeholders to deal with all energy matters in the country up to and including the production of SEEA/SEEA EEA for Energy. The committee will be meeting on a quarterly basis.
Liberia	The coordination exists amongst three institutions namely the National Statistics Office, Environmental Protection Agency and Ministry of Mines and Energy.
Lithuania	There is an Interinstitutional Working Group with the Environmental Protection Agency.
Luxembourg	There is the Task Force on Environmental Statistics and Accounts.
Malaysia	All relevant agencies which are related to water and energy accounts
Mexico	Working groups
Mozambique!	There was a group that included the National Institute of Statistics (as a participant, not as a producer) with Ministry of Land and Environment and other possible interested institutions, that dealt with the compilation of the NCA, and also, at the same time, there was an intention to produce SEEA accounts. Regarding to SEEA, there was only some meetings and nothing else.
Myanmar!	The Central Statistical Organization is mainly responsible as a focal point for development of statistical system. According to the National Land Use Policy 2016, the OneMap Myanmar Establishment and Implementation working committee is working for the development of spatial data especially on land use. The working committee is composed with representatives from different departmental heads and leaders, social and community organizations, and parliament members. Ten Clusters including an Environmental Statistics Cluster have been formed under Central

	Committee on Statistical Accuracy and Quality Assurance. A National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) Action Plan has been developed and implemented as a living document since 2018. We are cooperating with UNESCAP, UNDP, SIAP, ASEAN Stats, UNICEF, World Bank and GIZ to improve international cooperation.
Namibia	Namibia established a Technical Working Group on Natural Capital Accounting using the SEEA Methodology.
Nepal	In 2018, the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) had developed task force to work on pilot land account and produced the land cover change matrix in collaboration with Ministry of Environment, Planning Commission, Ministry of Agriculture, Survey Department and the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development. This year CBS is planning to work on energy account and it has established the Technical Committee including Ministry of Energy, academia and other stakeholders.
Norway	There is a cross sectoral group of research institutions that discuss and give advice to the production of the Nature Index. Also, these institutions contribute to monitoring data and providing expert judgements. There has been a sectoral group of research institutions that has developed the conceptional framework for the Ecosystem Accounts. Their mandate was decided by the Government.
Panama!	The public institutions of Panamá have formed an interinstitutional committee of environmental (COTEA) statistics for the development of the ODS.
Paraguay	Some meetings were held to reach a consensus on inter-institutional work agreements, and signatories of framework cooperation agreements are being sought on time.
Peru	In October 2016, the Inter-Institutional Committee for Environmental-Economic Accounting was created, made up of 32 institutions including El Instituto Nacional de Estadísticañ e Informática (INEI) related to statistical production on the environment and the implementation of environmental policy regulations and instruments. In 2017 and 2018, meetings of the Committee were held, where a proposal for a work plan and the formation of technical groups was presented to prepare the environmental accounts: forest accounts; expenditure on environmental protection; water accounts and other accounts. To date, meetings are held at the level of working groups.
Philippines	A Committee and Technical Working Group was created and lead by the Philippine Statistics Authority under the Republic Act 10625: 1) Interagency Committee on Environmental Accounts and Statistics; 2) Technical Working Group on mineral resources, water resources, disaster statistics, energy accounts, land resources; 3) Task Force on Mangrove Ecosystem. There are also other project-based working groups outside of the Philippine Statistics Authority: 1) Steering Committee on BIOFIN Project under the UNDP; 2) Technical Working Group on Securing Long-Term Sustainability of Multi-functional Landscapes in Critical River Basin of the Philippines (under the UNDP and Global Environmental Facility); 3) Steering Committee on Climate Change Under the Philippine Commission on Climate Change; 4) Steering Committee on the Philippine Development Plan (2017-2022) on Ensuring Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment (under the National Economic Development Authority); and 5) Technical Working Group on Land Tenure on SDG 12 (Non-Government Agency).
Poland	In 2010, the Task Group on European Environmental Economic Accounts was established in Statistics Poland. The scope of work of the Task Force includes an analysis of the information needs in the field of environmental accounts at national and international levels, in particular Eurostat requirements contained in the European Strategy on Environmental Accounts and determination of the direction of the development of environmental accounts. Representatives of other ministries (Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Development) and public authorities, scientists as well as other stakeholders are involved in the work of the Task Force.
Qatar	(Not specific representative for one statistics topic) general statistics representatives - in different institutions.

Republic of Moldova	Government Decision no. 1277/2018 on the establishment and operation of the National System for Monitoring and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Other Information Relevant to Climate Change, the Environment Agency has also been designated as the competent authority responsible for compiling the national emissions inventory of anthropogenic sources or restraints by sequestration of greenhouse gases and other information relevant to climate change. The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) has to provide all available statistical data for necessary calculations. The Environment Agency provides National Green Gas Inventory to NBS for using in experimental calculations of air emission accounts.
Russian Federation	An action plan regarding to implementation of the priority SEEA accounts in the Russian Federation is being discussed by the Working Group on the Development and Realization of the Road Map for Implementation of the Priority SEEA Accounts, including representatives from both 11 ministries, agencies and scientific organizations.
Rwanda	A Steering Committee has been put in place, comprised of heads of different institutions involved in NCA.
Saint Lucia!	The committee mainly comprised representatives from the following four public and private sector agencies, including the Water and Sewage Company (a statutory body), Saint Lucia Electricity Services (a private company), the Department of Sustainable Development and the Central Statistical Office (both public agencies). However, this committee has since become defunct.
Samoa	The Samoa Bureau of Statistics coordinates with data source providers for the compilation of water accounts, draft water and energy accounts, and works closely with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment on the compilation of our 'pilot' tourism satellite accounts
Saudi Arabia!	National Accounts - General Authority for Statistics.
Sierra Leone	A committee has been set up for the production of SEEA accounts and supporting statistics.
Slovakia	The working group on environmental accounts is established at the national level - members of the working group are experts from the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic and the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic/Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute. The working group is coordinated by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.
South Africa	For the NCAVES project we had a Project Management Group (PMG) which managed the project and consisted of the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) and Stats SA. Then there was a Project Reference Group (PRG) that consisted of SANBI, Stats SA, Department of Environmental Affairs, UNSD, UN Environment and the EU. This group provides guidance to the PMG and was a platform for the PMG to report progress of the NCAVES project. There were technical working groups set up for each specific EEA Account. These technical groups consisted of experts in the specific account areas, where data and expert guidance was provided.
Sri Lanka!	The Department of Census and Statistics in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment of Sri Lanka has made a collaborative mechanism to develop three accounts: energy accounts, water accounts and land accounts. Several stakeholder meetings have already been held for energy sector and water sector separately with the participation of relevant stakeholders. The main stakeholders of the water sector are the Irrigation Department, the Department of Agrarian Development, Water supply and Drainage board, International Water Management Institute and the Ministry of Environment. For the energy sector, these are the Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority, Electricity Board, Lanka Electrical Company Ltd, Ceylon Petroleum Corporation, and the Ministry of Environment etc. Some of the statistics related to water sector and the energy sector have already been collected to develop water and energy accounts in line with the SEEA CF.

State of Palestine!	The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) has steering committees and national teams for supporting statistics in all themes, but since the production of SEEA is still modern and not implemented by PCBS there is no special team or group for the production of SEEA.
Sweden	We have user councils that meet twice a year with representatives from user groups and ministries and public agencies. This is standard practice for the statistics.
Switzerland	The Federal Statistical Office has established an annual SEEA conference with the other federal offices concerned.
Thailand	For SEEA implementation mechanism, the national statistical office performs as coordinator and coordinated with related line ministries which are focal points. Each account has its working group which include SNA and statistical standard experts as well as experts on each SEEA accounts. Ex. hydrologist, environmental scientist, etc.
Uganda	There are different technical working groups across the institutions that provide data and the compilers of SEEA accounts. 1. There is a group of experts for data providers and compilers from various institutions 2. There is a group of technical experts (including consultants) from various institutions who supervise and validate the Accounts 3. There is a group of top management that authorises dissemination on onward transmission.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	There is a steering group for natural capital which will come to an end this year, and we will look to build a new one for the next stage of the accounts.
United States of America!	The US has an ongoing working group (Natural Capital Working Group) that has enabled researchers from multiple agencies across the federal government to work with collaborators from universities, non-profits, and the private sector on research developing natural capital accounts in the US. The project has produced peer-reviewed research and pilot accounts for the US, which has included collaborators from United States Geological Survey, the Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and U.S. Department of State, as well as a number of universities (Australian National University, University of Hawaii, University of Minnesota, and University of Vermont), non-profits (Basque Centre for Climate Change, COMPASS, Resources for the Future, National Academies of Sciences), and the private sector (E&Y).
Vanuatu!	A consultation with relevant stakeholders was set up in 2019 to enable the sharing of contacts and data availability of each stakeholder, however we have yet to revisit the stakeholders and collect data from them.
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)!	The INE-Venezuela, as technical rector of the National Statistical System (SEN), has the power through the Law of the Public Function of Statistics (GO of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela No. 37,321 dated November 9, 2001) the creation of coordination subsystems at the three levels: central, state and municipal. In the specific case of the environmental area, the Central Committee for Social and Environmental Statistics and the Subcommittee on Environmental Statistics have been created, the latter has been institutionalized since 2007. The Committees and Subcommittees are governed by an internal regulation approved at the time of their installation.
Zambia	The WAVES project under the Ministry of National Development Planning has a Steering Committee of Permanent Secretaries and Multi-sectoral Thematic Technical Working Groups.
Zimbabwe!	ZIMSTAT will coordinate the technical team which includes the Ministry of Environment, University of Zimbabwe and local government.

! indicates those countries did not implement SEEA but they have multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism in place.

Annex III: Global Assessment of Environmental-Economic Accounting and Supporting Statistics 2020 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.

Global Assessment of Environmental-Economic Accounting and Supporting Statistics, 2020

Introduction

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

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 and 12.b.1

The results will assist the UNCEEA 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 and 12.b.1, the UNCEEA 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 the institution which you represent. Please provide as much information as possible. If another institution in your country (also) compiles SEEA accounts, please forward them this link, as multiple responses per country can be submitted. Non-governmental institutions which compile SEEA accounts that have been endorsed by the government (e.g. universities, research institutions, etc.) should also fill out this survey.

Please send any issues/queries to seea@un.org.

Thank you in advance for your co-operation.

Part I: Instructions

1. Please respond to the questionnaire as completely as possible.

2. For consistency, please follow the instruction after each question and skip those questions that are not relevant.

Part I: Respondent Details

RD1. Country or Area _____

RD2. Name of institution _____

RD3. Name _____

RD4. Professional title _____

RD5. E-mail address _____

(End of Part I)

Part II: Implementation

I1. Has your institution compiled environmental-economic accounts within the last 5 years (2015-2020)?
*(*For the purposes of this assessment, an institution has compiled an environmental-economic account if it has compiled any part of an environmental-economic account (e.g. either supply or use) in physical or in monetary terms, and if this account is consistent with the SEEA. In addition, compilation may be on a pilot basis and need not be at the national level.)*

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

If your answer to Question I1 is 2 go to Question I5.
If your answer to Question I1 is 3 go to Question I14.
If your answer to Question I1 is 4 go to Part III Question I41.
If your answer to Question I1 is 5 go to Part III Question I41.

If your answer to Question **I1** *is* 1. Yes, we have compiled at least one environmental-economic account within the last 5 years, *respond to questions (**I2, I3 and I4**).*

I2. Are any of these accounts compiled on a regular basis? (Circle your answer)
**Accounts compiled on a regular basis are those compiled according to a scheduled production cycle (which may differ by account).*

1. Yes
2. No, none of the accounts are compiled on a regular basis and we currently have no plans to do so
3. We have only compiled the accounts once, but plan on compiling them on a regular basis moving forward
4. We have only compiled the accounts once and do not plan on compiling them on a regular basis moving forward
5. We are currently evaluating whether or not to compile our account(s) on a regular basis

I3. Are any of the accounts published? (Circle your answer)

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

1. Yes, at least one account is published on a regular basis (i.e. according to a scheduled production and dissemination cycle)

Part II: Implementation

I1. Has your institution compiled environmental-economic accounts within the last 5 years (2015-2020)?
*(*For the purposes of this assessment, an institution has compiled an environmental-economic account if it has compiled any part of an environmental-economic account (e.g. either supply or use) in physical or in monetary terms, and if this account is consistent with the SEEA. In addition, compilation may be on a pilot basis and need not be at the national level.)*

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

If your answer to Question I1 is 2 go to Question I5.
If your answer to Question I1 is 3 go to Question I14.
If your answer to Question I1 is 4 go to Part III Question L41.
If your answer to Question I1 is 5 go to Part III Question L41.

If your answer to Question* I1 *is* 1. Yes, we have compiled at least one environmental-economic account within the last 5 years, *respond to questions (I2, I3 and I4).

I2. Are any of these accounts compiled on a regular basis? (Circle your answer)
**Accounts compiled on a regular basis are those compiled according to a scheduled production cycle (which may differ by account).*

1. Yes
2. No, none of the accounts are compiled on a regular basis and we currently have no plans to do so
3. We have only compiled the accounts once, but plan on compiling them on a regular basis moving forward
4. We have only compiled the accounts once and do not plan on compiling them on a regular basis moving forward
5. We are currently evaluating whether or not to compile our account(s) on a regular basis

I3. Are any of the accounts published? (Circle your answer)

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

1. Yes, at least one account is published on a regular basis (i.e. according to a scheduled production and dissemination cycle)

I8. Does your institution compile SEEA Central Framework accounts?
For the purposes of this assessment, an account is considered to be compiled if any part(s) of it is compiled. For example, 'physical supply and use tables' should be considered as being compiled even if only physical use tables are compiled.

1. Yes
2. No

If your answer to Question I8 is* 1. Yes, *respond to Question 9.

I9. Which SEEA Central Framework accounts have been or are currently being compiled by your institution? ***Please check all that apply and indicate the years for which these accounts are compiled (e.g. if the accounts were compiled in 2019, for the year 2018, please mark 2018):***

	Prior to 2014	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Material flow accounts (MFA)							
Economy-wide material flow accounts							
Physical supply and use tables for water							
Monetary supply and use tables for water							
Physical asset accounts for water							
Water emission accounts							
Physical supply and use tables for energy							
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							
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							
Accounts in SEEA Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries							
Integrated accounts (i.e. with the System of National Accounts)							
Other							

I10. Does your institution compile SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounts?
For the purposes of this assessment, an account is considered to be compiled if any part(s) of it is compiled. For example, 'supply and use tables' should be considered as being compiled even if only use tables are compiled.

1. Yes
2. No

***If your answer to Question* I10 *is* 1. Yes, *respond to Questions* I11.**

I11. Which SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounts have been or are currently being compiled by your institution? ***Please check all that apply and indicate the years for which these accounts were compiled (e.g. if the accounts were compiled in 2020, for the year 2018, please mark 2018):***

	Prior to 2014	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Ecosystem extent accounts							
Ecosystem condition accounts							
Ecosystem services supply and use accounts (physical)							
Ecosystem services supply and use accounts (monetary)							
Ecosystem monetary asset accounts							
Thematic accounts: spatially-explicit land accounts							
Thematic accounts: spatially-explicit water accounts							
Thematic accounts: carbon-related stocks/flows							
Thematic accounts: species accounts							
Thematic accounts: ocean accounts							
Thematic accounts: urban accounts							
Thematic accounts: protected areas							
Integrated accounts (i.e. integrating ecosystem accounting information with standard national accounts)							

If your answer to Question* I1 *is 1. Yes, we have compiled at least one environmental-economic account within the last 5 years, respond Questions I12.

I12. Does your institution compile any indicators and/or aggregates using the SEEA? (For example, depletion adjusted GDP or water-use efficiency)

1. Yes 2.No

***If your answer to Question* I12 *is* 1. Yes, *respond to Questions* I13.**

I13. Please describe the indicators and/or aggregates compiled.

_____

_____

_____

If your answer to Question* I1 *is 3. We have compiled at least one environmental-economic account, but more than 5 years ago, ***respond to Questions* I14 *to* I21.**

I14. Why did your institution stop compiling environmental-economic accounts? (Choose all that apply).

1. Lack of funding and resources
2. Staff turnover (knowledgeable staff departed)
3. Not enough user demand for the accounts
4. Other

If your answer to Question* I14 *is 4. Other, ***respond to Questions* I15.**

I15. Please describe the other reason(s) your institution stopped compiling environmental-economic accounts.

_____

I16. Did your institution previously compile SEEA Central Framework accounts?

1. Yes 2. No

If your answer to Question* I16 *is 1. Yes, ***respond to Questions* I17.**

I17. Which SEEA Central Framework accounts did your institution compile? (Please put √ in the second column where applicable)

SEEA Central Framework Accounts	Put √ in the box
Material flow accounts (MFA)	☐
Economy-wide material flow accounts	☐
Physical supply and use tables for water	☐
Monetary supply and use tables for water	☐
Physical asset accounts for water	☐
Water emission accounts	☐
Physical supply and use tables for energy	☐
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	☐
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	☐
Accounts in SEEA Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	☐
Integrated accounts (i.e. with the System of National Accounts)	☐

I18. Did your institution previously compile SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounts?
1. Yes 2. No

If your answer to Question I18 is 1. Yes, ***respond to Questions I19.***

I19. Which SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounts did your institution compile? (Please put √ in the second column where applicable)

SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounts	Put √ in the box
Ecosystem extent accounts	☐
Ecosystem condition accounts	☐
Ecosystem services supply and use accounts (physical)	☐
Ecosystem services supply and use accounts (monetary)	☐
Ecosystem monetary asset accounts	☐
Thematic accounts: spatially-explicit land accounts	☐
Thematic accounts: spatially-explicit water accounts	☐
Thematic accounts: carbon-related stocks/flows	☐
Thematic accounts: species accounts	☐
Thematic accounts: ocean accounts	☐
Thematic accounts: urban accounts	☐
Thematic accounts: protected areas	☐
Integrated accounts (i.e. integrating ecosystem accounting information with standard national accounts)	☐

I20. Do you have any plans to re-start compilation of environmental-economic accounts?
1. Yes 2. No

If your answer to Question I20 is 1. Yes, ***respond to Questions I21.***

I21. In what year do you plan to re-start compilation? _____

(End of Part II)

Part III: Institutional Arrangements

IA1.
Do other institutions/agencies (e.g. National Statistical Office, Central Bank, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Economic Affairs/Planning, etc) compile any environmental-economic accounts in your country (either partial or entire accounts)?

Please note that this refers to any other 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.

1. Yes
2. No
3. Do not know

If your answer to Question IA1 is* 1. Yes*, respond to Questions IA2.

IA2. Please provide further details of the other institutions/agencies which are involved in compiling the accounts in your country. Please indicate the name of institution/agency and account(s) they are involved in compiling.

_____
_____
_____

IA3. Does your institution have a geospatial information management system or related resources?

1. Yes
2. No

IA4. Has a multi-agency co-ordination mechanism (e.g. working group or committee) been established among stakeholder institutions/agencies to enable the production of SEEA accounts and supporting statistics in your country?

1. Yes
2. No

If your answer to Question IA4 is* 1. Yes*, respond to Questions IA5.

IA5. Please specify the co-ordination mechanism involved.

_____
_____
_____

(End of Part III)

Part IV: Technical assistance

***Please respond to Part IV if the answer to Question* I1** *is* 1. Yes, we have compiled at least one environmental-economic account within the last 5 years **OR** 2. We are currently compiling our first environmental-economic account **OR** 3. We have compiled at least one environmental-economic account, but more than 5 years ago **OR** 4. We have not compiled accounts yet, but we plan to compile at least one environmental-economic account **OR** *the answer to Question* **I20** *is* 1. Yes.

TA1. Has your institution received technical assistance from international/regional organizations, NGOs or other institutions for the development of environmental-economic accounts, within the past five years (2015-2020)?

1. Yes
2. No

If your answer to Question TA1 is* 1. Yes, *respond to Questions TA2.

TA2. Please provide details of the technical assistance received, including the provider of the technical assistance and the accounts for which assistance was received.

_____
_____
_____

***Please respond to TA 3 if the answer to Question I1 is* 1. Yes, we have compiled at least one environmental-economic account within the last 5 years **OR** 2. We are currently compiling our first environmental-economic account **OR** 3. We have compiled at least one environmental-economic account, but more than 5 years ago **OR** *the answer to Question I20 is* 1. Yes.**

TA3. Has your institution PROVIDED technical assistance for the development of environmental-economic accounts to other countries in the past five years (2015-2020)?

1. Yes
2. No

If your answer to Question TA3 is* 1. Yes, *respond to Questions TA4.

TA4. Please provide details of the technical assistance provided to other countries, including the name of country, type of account and year the assistance was provided.

_____
_____
_____

(End of Part IV)

Part V: Future plans I

Please respond to questions under Part V of Future Plans if the answer to Question I1 is 1. Yes, we have compiled at least one environmental-economic account within the last 5 years **OR** 2. We are currently compiling our first environmental-economic account **OR** ***the answer to Question I20 is*** 1. Yes.

FP1. Does your institution have plans to expand* its environmental-economic accounting programme?

**Plans to expand can relate to:*
1. Broadening the coverage of existing accounts (e.g. compiling physical supply tables to complement existing physical use tables)
2. Improving compilation by shortening the time lag of the accounts / or moving to more frequent compilation
3. Starting compilation of new accounts (e.g. beginning compilation of new accounts)

1. Yes
2. No

If your answer to Question FP1 is 1. Yes, ***respond to Questions FP2.***

FP2. Does your institution have plans to expand compilation of the SEEA Central Framework?
**Plans to expand can relate to:*
1. Broadening the coverage of existing accounts (e.g. compiling physical supply tables to complement existing physical use tables)
2. Improving compilation by shortening the time lag of the accounts / or moving to more frequent compilation
3. Starting compilation of new accounts (e.g. beginning compilation of water accounts)

1. Yes
2. No

If your answer to Question FP2 is 1. Yes, ***respond to Questions FP3.***

FP3. Which SEEA Central Framework accounts does your institution have expansion plans for?

	Broaden/ improve existing compilation	Begin new accounts in 2020-21	Begin new accounts after 2021
Material flow accounts (MFA)	☐	☐	☐
Economy-wide material flow accounts	☐	☐	☐
Physical supply and use tables for water	☐	☐	☐
Monetary supply and use tables for water	☐	☐	☐
Physical asset accounts for water	☐	☐	☐
Water emission accounts	☐	☐	☐
Physical supply and use tables for energy	☐	☐	☐
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	☐	☐	☐
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	☐	☐	☐
Accounts in SEEA Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	☐	☐	☐
Integrated accounts (i.e. with the System of National Accounts)	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

FP4. Does your institution have plans to expand compilation of the SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting?
**Plans to expand can related to:*
1. Broadening the coverage of existing accounts (e.g. compiling physical supply tables to complement existing physical use tables)
2. Improve compilation by shortening the time lag of the accounts / or moving to more frequent compilation
3. Starting compilation of new accounts (e.g. beginning compilation of condition accounts)

1. Yes 2. No

If your answer to Question FP4 is 1. Yes, respond to Questions FP5.

FP5. Which SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounts does your institution have expansion plans for?

	Broaden/ improve compilation	Begin new accounts in 2020-21	Begin new accounts after 2021
Ecosystem extent accounts	☐	☐	☐
Ecosystem condition accounts	☐	☐	☐
Ecosystem services supply and use accounts (physical)	☐	☐	☐
Ecosystem services supply and use accounts (monetary)	☐	☐	☐
Ecosystem monetary asset accounts	☐	☐	☐
Thematic accounts: spatially-explicit land accounts	☐	☐	☐
Thematic accounts: spatially-explicit water accounts	☐	☐	☐
Thematic accounts: carbon-related stocks/flows	☐	☐	☐
Thematic accounts: species accounts	☐	☐	☐
Thematic accounts: ocean accounts	☐	☐	☐
Thematic accounts: urban accounts	☐	☐	☐
Thematic accounts: protected areas	☐	☐	☐
Integrated accounts (i.e. integrating ecosystem accounting information with standard national accounts)	☐	☐	☐

If your answer to Question FP2 is 1. Yes, and FP4 is 1. Yes, respond to Questions FP6 and FP7.

FP6. Please provide more details on the status of expansion plans, indicating areas of highest priority.

_____
_____
_____

FP7. Are these expansion plans embedded in your country's National Development Plan or National Strategy for the Development of Statistics?

1. Yes
2. No

If your answer to Questions FP7 is 1. Yes, respond to Questions FP8.

FP8. Please provide more details on how these expansion plans are embedded in your country's National Development Plan or National Strategy for the Development of Statistics.

_____
_____
_____

FP9. Do you have plans to STOP the compilation of any environmental-economic accounts?

1. Yes
2. No

If your answer to Question FP9 is 1. Yes, respond to Questions FP10.

FP10. Please specify which account you plan to stop compiling and why.

_____
_____
_____

FP11. Does your institution plan to increase/decrease the number of staff it employs for its environmental-economic accounts programme?

1. Yes
2. No

If your answer to Question FP11 is 1. Yes, respond to Questions FP12.

FP12. By how many staff does your institution plan to increase or decrease? Please indicate an increase by using "+" and a decrease by using "-".

_____

(End of Part V)

Part VI: Future plans II

Please respond to questions under Part VI of Future Plans if the answer to Question I1 is 4. We have not compiled accounts yet, but we plan to compile at least one environmental-economic account **OR** ***the answer to Question I20 is*** 1. Yes.

FP1. Does your institution plan on compiling SEEA Central Framework accounts?

1. Yes
2. No

If your answer to Question FP1 is 1. Yes, ***respond to Questions FP2.***

FP2. Which SEEA Central Framework accounts does your institution plan to begin compiling?

	Plan to begin 2020-21	Plan to begin after 2021
Material flow accounts (MFA)	☐	☐
Economy-wide material flow accounts	☐	☐
Physical supply and use tables for water	☐	☐
Monetary supply and use tables for water	☐	☐
Physical asset accounts for water	☐	☐
Water emission accounts	☐	☐
Physical supply and use tables for energy	☐	☐
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	☐	☐
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	☐	☐
Accounts in SEEA Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	☐	☐
Integrated accounts (i.e. with the System of National Accounts)	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐

FP3. Does your institution plan on compiling SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounts?
1. Yes 2. No

If your answer to Question FP3 is 1. Yes, ***respond to Questions FP4.***

FP4. Which SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounts does your institution plan to begin compiling?

	Plan to begin 2020-21	Plan to begin after 2021
Ecosystem extent accounts	☐	☐
Ecosystem condition accounts	☐	☐
Ecosystem services supply and use accounts (physical)	☐	☐
Ecosystem services supply and use accounts (monetary)	☐	☐
Ecosystem monetary asset accounts	☐	☐
Thematic accounts: spatially-explicit land accounts	☐	☐
Thematic accounts: spatially-explicit water accounts	☐	☐
Thematic accounts: carbon-related stocks/flows	☐	☐
Thematic accounts: species accounts	☐	☐
Thematic accounts: ocean accounts	☐	☐
Thematic accounts: urban accounts	☐	☐
Thematic accounts: protected areas	☐	☐
Integrated accounts (i.e. integrating ecosystem accounting information with standard national accounts)	☐	☐

If your answer to Question FP1 is 1. Yes **AND FP3** is 1. Yes, ***respond to Questions FP5 and FP6.***

FP5. Please provide further details of your plans, indicating areas of highest priority.

_____
_____
_____

FP6. Are these expansion plans embedded in your country's National Development Plan or National Strategy for the Development of Statistics?
1. Yes
2. No

If your answer to Question FP6 is 1. Yes, ***respond to Questions FP7.***

FP7. Please provide more details on how these expansion plans are embedded in your country's National Development Plan or National Strategy for the Development of Statistics.

_____
_____
_____

(End of Part VI)

VII: 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): Select all that applies.

	Put √ in the box
1. Climate change	☐
2. Biodiversity	☐
3. Oceans	☐
4. Circular economy	☐
5. Protected areas	☐
6. Disaster-related	☐
7. Sustainable finance	☐
8. Green growth and jobs	☐
9. Other	☐

If the answer to UA 1* is** 9. Others. Other, ***please respond to question UA2.

UA2. Please specify the other SEEA-related policy priorities in your country.

_____
_____
_____

Please respond to the questions below if the answer to Question* I1 *is 1. Yes, we have compiled at least one environmental-economic account within the last 5 years

UA3. How are your country's environmental-economic accounts used? (Choose all that apply)

1. They are used within the NSO (e.g. in the compilation of national accounts)
2. They are used to inform national policies.
3. They are used for SDG reporting (e.g. national reporting, voluntary national review, etc)
4. There is no information on how they are used
5. Other

If your answer to UA3 is 1. They are used within the NSO (e.g. in the compilation of national accounts), ***respond to question UA 4.***

UA4. Please specify how the accounts are used within the NSO.

_____

If your answer to UA3 is 2. They are used to inform national policies, ***respond to question UA5.***

UA5. Please specify how the accounts are used to inform national policies.

_____

If your answer to UA3 is 3. They are used for SDG reporting (e.g. national reporting, voluntary national review, etc), ***respond to question UA6.***

UA6. Please describe how the accounts are used for SDG reporting (e.g. identify which indicators or method of dissemination).

_____

If your answer to UA3 is 5. Other, ***respond to question UA7.***

UA7. Please describe the other way(s) in which your country's environmental-economic accounts are used.

_____

(End of Part VII)

_____