

Session 3c

Experience from international cooperation projects

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**Joint UNECE/OECD Seminar on the
Implementation of SESA**

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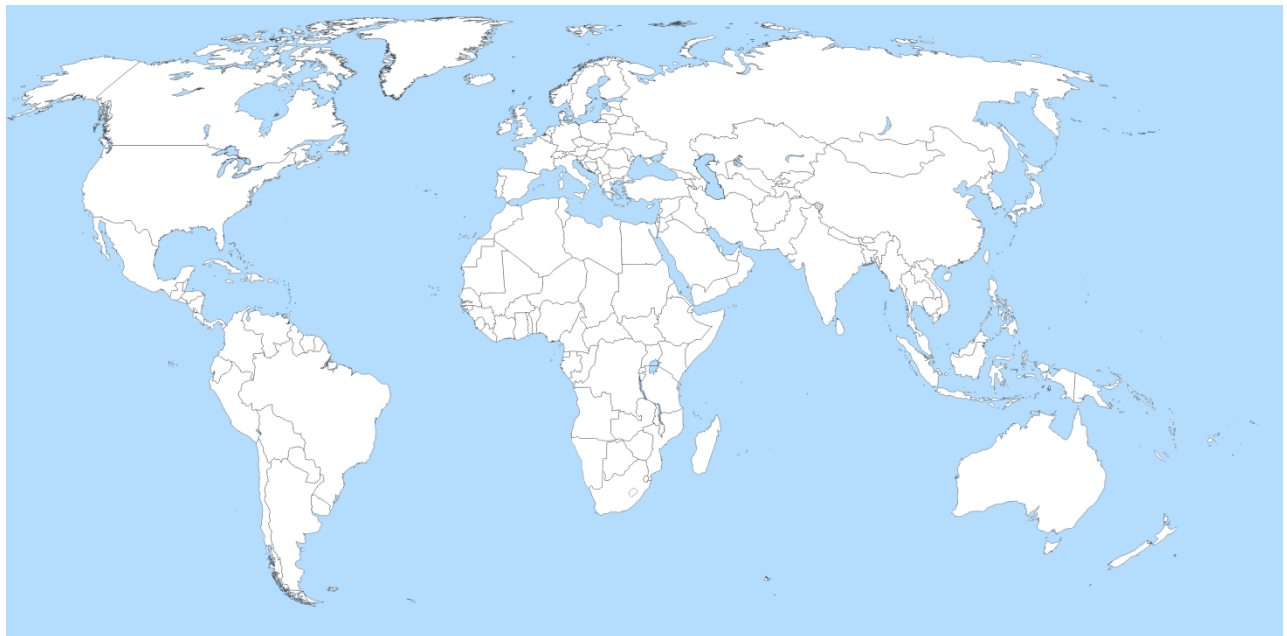
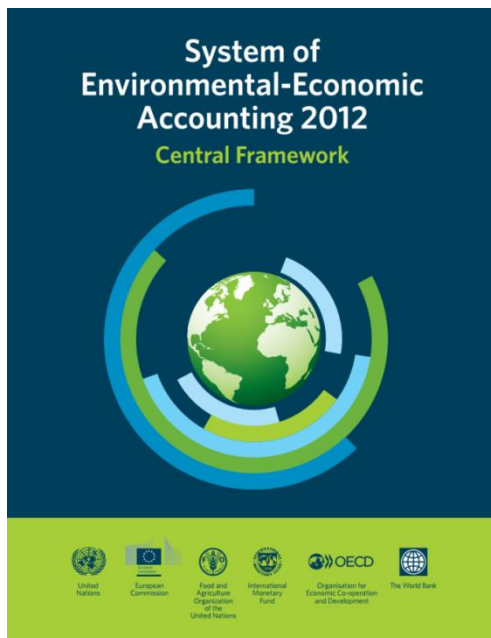


Statistisk sentralbyrå
Statistics Norway



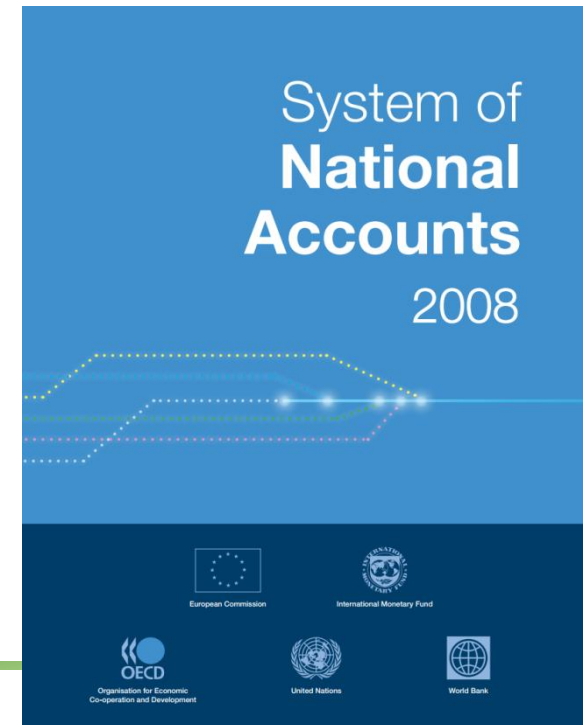
SEEA and the world...

The meaning of «implementation»



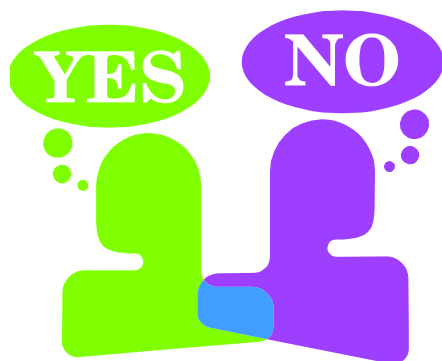
«Implementation» Can mean many things...

- SNA
Just because it is included in the manual does NOT mean that a country implements everything in it!
- For example, Norway does not currently have balance sheets in national accounts... This does NOT mean that we do not «implement» SNA!



Is one millimeter enough?

- How much needs to be done to claim «implementation»?
- Positive bias in the reporting of «implementation» on surveys from UNSD and Eurostat...



Reality?

Determining a country's «baseline»...

- What does the terrain look like?
- How can we describe it?
- Do we have a good foundation upon which we can start building?



Foundation:

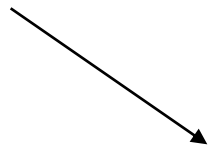
Environmental-economic accounts are built using good statistics, both environmental and economic statistics

Environmental
Accounts



Without good statistics in the foundation, env-econ accounts can NOT be developed

Environmental
Accounts



Environmental
statistics

Economic
statistics



Building blocks... Economic statistics / National Accounts

- The more advanced and detailed your national accounts, the more you can do!
- BUT... you can do a fair amount with fairly basic information from your statistical system



Environmental activity accounts

- Finding environmental expenditures, taxes, subsidies in existing statistics.
- Have «Investment» – want investment related to environmental protection and management separated out.
- Have government expenditures – want those for the environment.



Challenges...

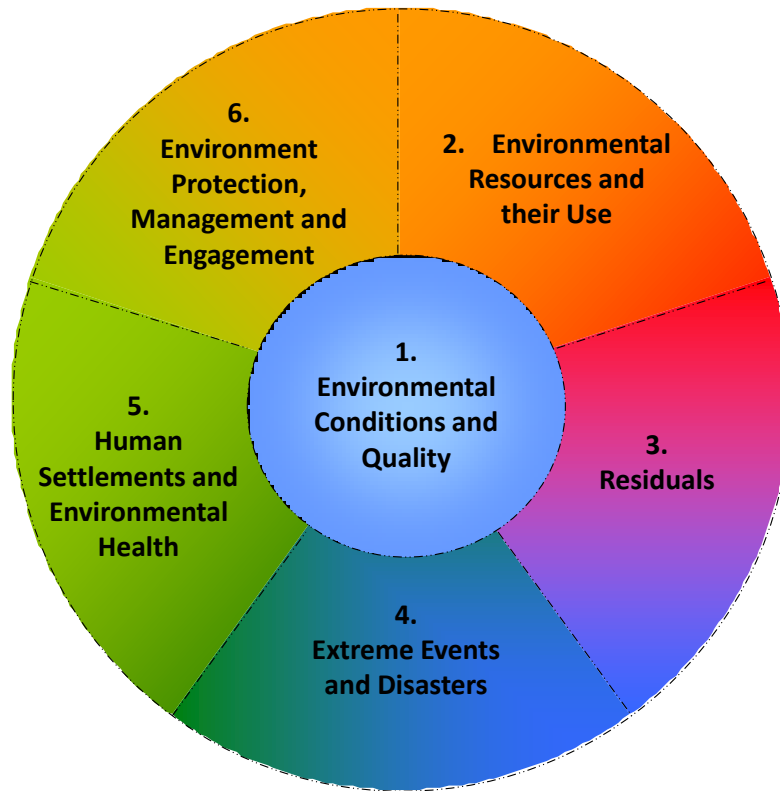
Lack of data and/or details

- Not enough detail in the national accounts
- Details lost or not obtained from source data
- Need to implement COFOG and use other relevant classifications when collecting data
- Infrequent business surveys – every 5 years
- «Easy»... Environmental Taxes revenue
 - National Tax list
 - Revenues by tax
 - Identify which taxes are «environmental»
 - Add these environmental taxes revenues together



Need Environment statistics for physical flow and asset accounts

Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics



- Six components
- At the center of the FDES: Environmental conditions and quality
- All of the components relate to each other
- Multi-layered (component, sub-component, topic, individual statistics)





Component 6: Environment Protection, Management and Engagement

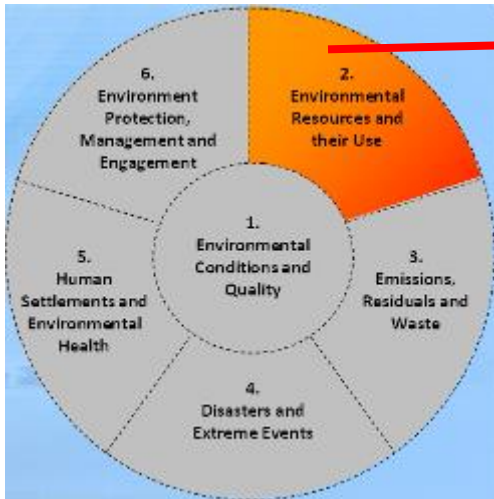
Sub-component 6.1: Environment Protection and Resource Management Expenditure

Sub-component 6.2: Environmental Governance and Regulation

Sub-Component 6.3: Extreme Event Preparedness and Disaster Management

Sub-component 6.4: Environmental Information and Awareness

Asset Accounts

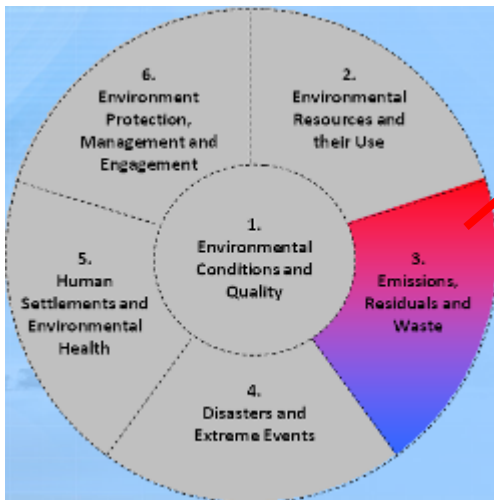


Component 2: Environmental Resources and their Use

Flow

Sub-component 2.1: Non-energy Mineral Resources
Sub-component 2.2: Energy Resources
Sub-component 2.3: Land
Sub-component 2.4: Soil Resources
Sub-component 2.5: Biological Resources
Sub-component 2.6: Water Resources

Accounts



Component 3: Residuals

Sub-component 3.1: Emissions to Air

Sub-component 3.2: Generation and Management of Wastewater

Sub-component 3.3: Generation and Management of Waste



Physical flow accounts...PSUTs

Energy, water, residuals, etc.



- Need to get hands dirty with data before you really understand how to do this.
- Difficult to teach in groups when each country's starting point is different.
- Country challenge...Need to hunt for data – difficult to know how to put the pieces together so they do not overlap.

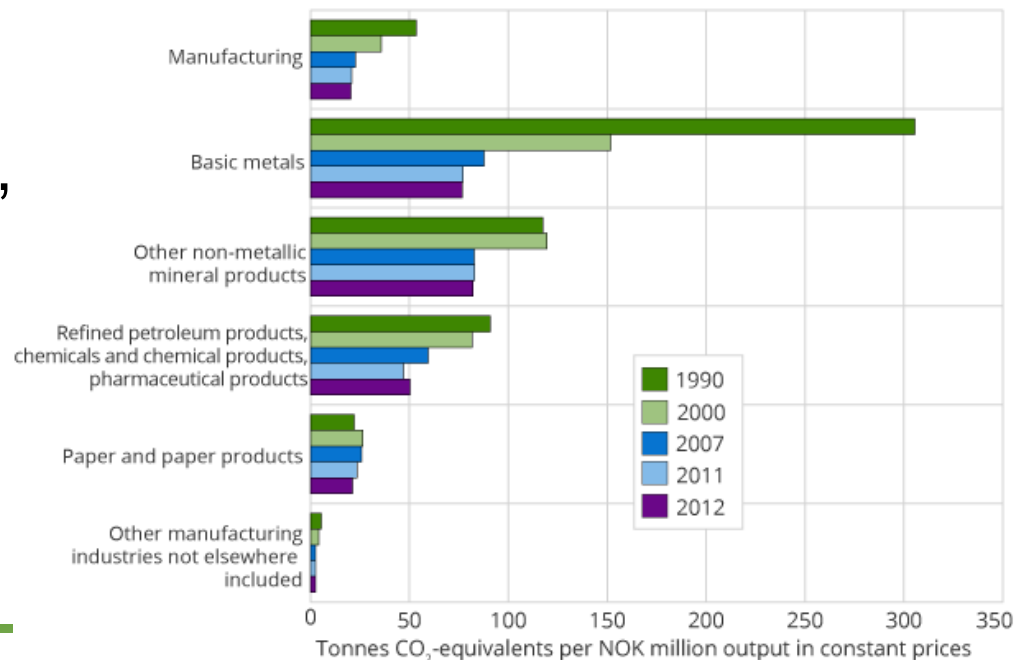
Can get stuck here! So not making «visible» progress in project.



Combining physical flows and data from national accounts

- Some efficiency / productivity / decoupling types of indicators can be developed with industry level data – rather than for the whole economy
- For example...
 - Total manufacturing,
 - Selected industry groups

Figure 4. Greenhouse gas emission intensities in the manufacturing industry. Total and selected groups. 1990, 2000, 2007, 2011 og 2012



Asset Accounts

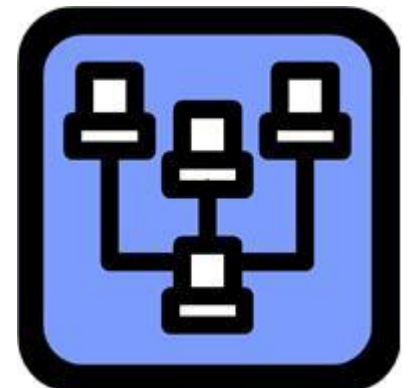
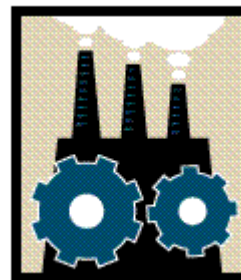


- Data access is limited...
Either companies do not report or government Ministries do not release data
- Without good information about physical natural resources, nearly impossible to make valuations
- If data available, valuation becomes the challenge.
Sensitive to assumptions.



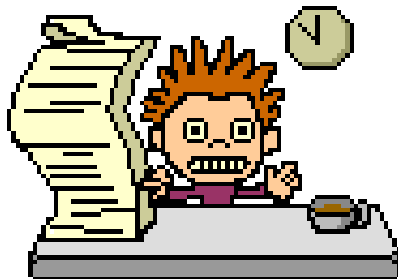
Develop multi-purpose data systems

- Move from many, separate reporting / production systems
to ...
- coordinated, linked, multi-purpose data systems



Advantage

- Reduce reporting burden
- Report data one time – use data many times
- Increase consistency



Challenges for integration



- Need to collect the data 'all' users need
- Need to be able to connect/combine different data sets from different sources



Summary: International implementation challenges for SEEA

- Weak foundation to build on...
- Difficulties finding building materials...
- Don't really know what to build or how to build it...



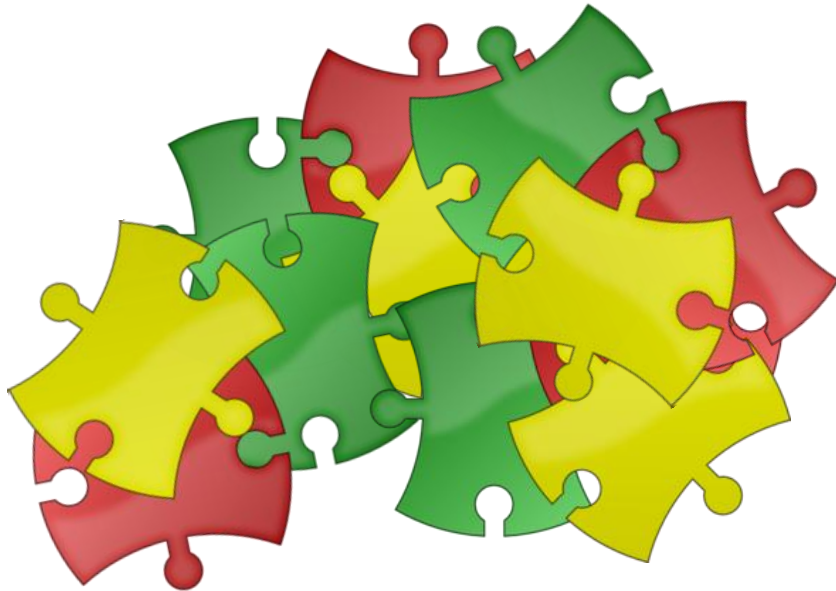
Implementation challenges

- Problems with the foundations...
- Lack of data – economic & environmental
- Lack of detail – not available or not kept from source data into national accounts



Implementation challenges

- Data spread around in many institutions – no coordination, conflicting figures for the same thing, data collected but not edited or developed into «statistics», no data sharing



Implementation challenges

- SEEA-CF is not easy to learn by yourself – current training is too theoretical.
- Need to get dirty with data!
...Learning by doing



Make a plan before starting...



Know where you are headed!



Thank you for your attention!

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