



# INTRODUCTION TO THE ROLE OF THE SEEA

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# INTRODUCTION TO SEEA

# THE SEEA MANUALS



# THE FOUR TYPES OF EEA ACCOUNTS

## SEEA Framework



# SEEA ACCOUNTS

## **Environmental flows**

Water  
wastewater  
Energy  
Air emissions  
GHG emissions  
Solid waste  
Economy wide – material flows  
N & P balances

## **Natural resources**

Mineral and energy  
Timber resources  
Fish / aquatic resources  
Other biological resources  
Soil resources  
Water resources  
Carbon stocks  
Integrated accounts - depletion

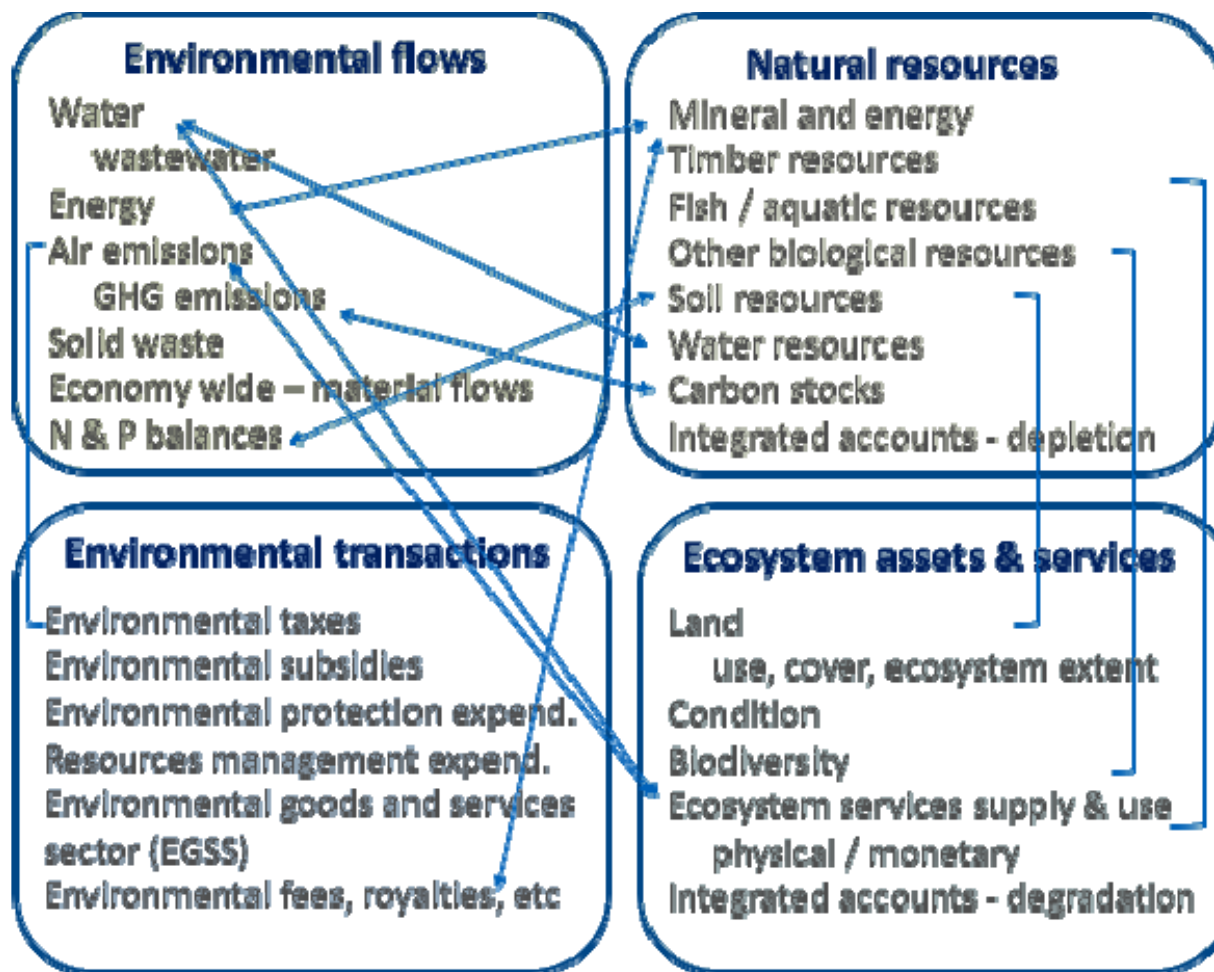
## **Environmental transactions**

Environmental taxes  
Environmental subsidies  
Environmental protection expend.  
Resources management expend.  
Environmental goods and services  
sector (EGSS)  
Environmental fees, royalties, etc

## **Ecosystem assets & services**

Land  
use, cover, ecosystem extent  
Condition  
Biodiversity  
Ecosystem services supply & use  
physical / monetary  
Integrated accounts - degradation

# SEEA ACCOUNTS LINKAGES: SINGLE BEST PICTURE

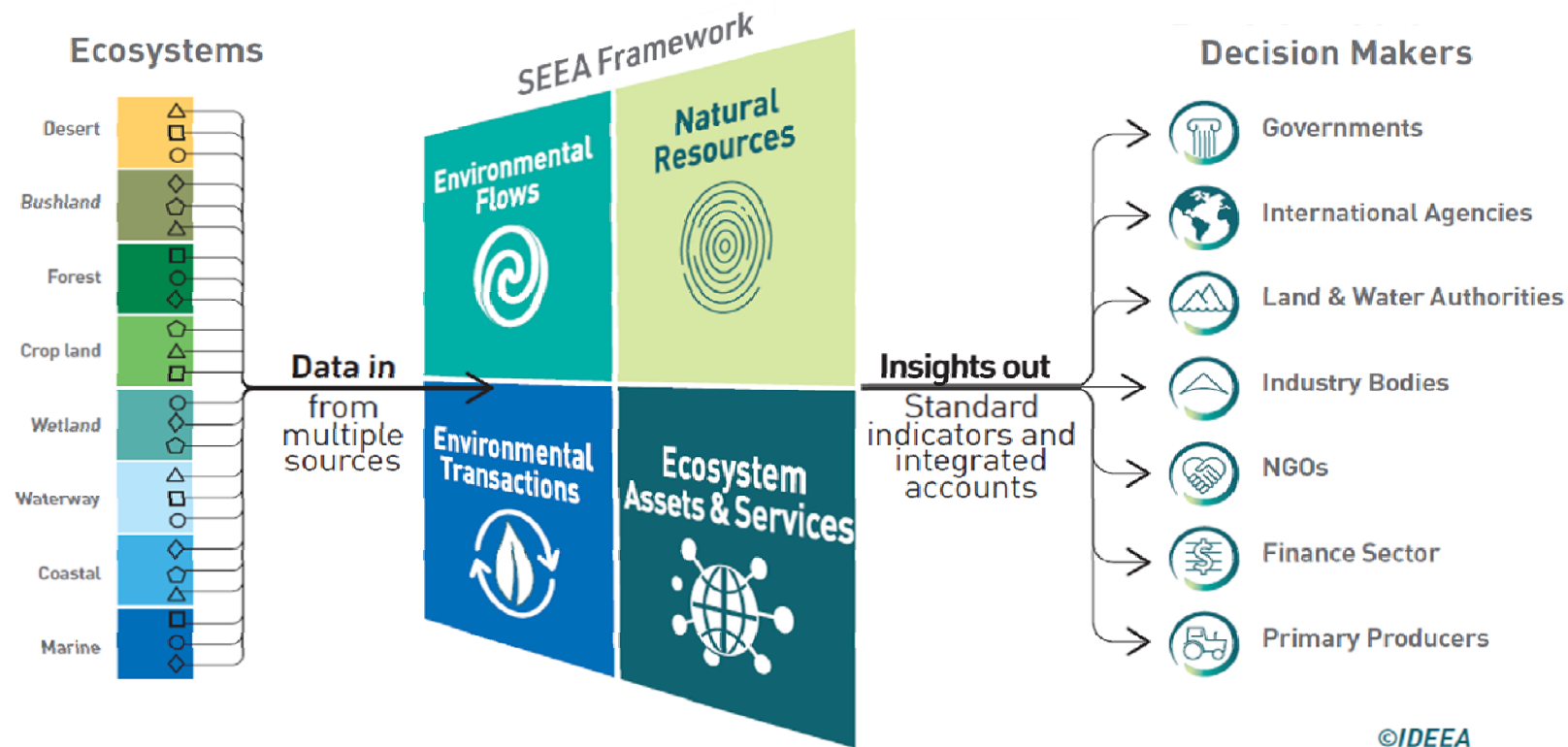


# CREATING A SINGLE BEST PICTURE

## Key features

- Concept is key – focus on the what not the how
- Maintenance of time series
- Prices, quantities / volumes, values
- Provide revisions based on new data and methods
- Accounting is iterative
- Benchmarking, interpolation and extrapolation

# SEEA AS A POLICY PLATFORM

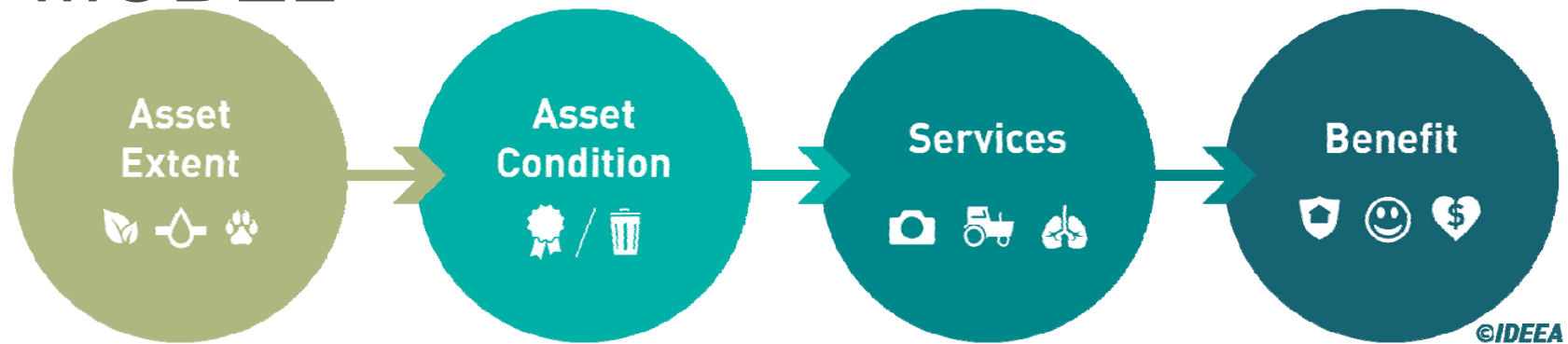


## Types of application

- Policy design and analysis
- Operational management
- Performance reporting



# CORE ECOSYSTEM ACCOUNTING MODEL



- One model applied to different landscapes and ecosystem types
- Assess impact of human activity on asset extent and condition
- Asset condition influences the production of ecosystem services
- Ecosystem services include provisioning, regulating and cultural services
- Ecosystem services provide economic and social-wellbeing :