Indicator 15.9.1（b）

Indicator Name, Target and Goal

Indicator 15.9.1(b) Integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting

Target 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development process, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Definition and Rationale

○ Definition

Measuring the number of countries with integrated biodiversity values into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting and the progressive stages of implementing SEEA.

○ Concepts

・The system of environmental-economic accounting(SEEA)

SEEA is presented by two international statistical standards: the System for Environmental-Economic Accounting Central Framework (SEEA-CF), adopted in 2012, and the System for Environmental-Economic Accounting-Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA-EA), adopted in 2021.

・SEEA-CF

The System for Environmental-Economic Accounting Central Framework (SEEA-CF) is an international statistical standard for measuring the environment and its relationship with the economy. It integrates economic and environmental data to provide a more comprehensive and multipurpose view of the interrelationships between the economy and the environment and the stocks and

changes in stocks of environmental assets, as they bring benefits to humanity.

・SEEA-EA

The System for Environmental-Economic Accounting-Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA-EA) is an integrated statistical framework for organizing biophysical data, measuring ecosystem services in physical and monetary terms, tracking changes in the condition and extent of ecosystem assets and linking this information to economic and other human activity. The SEEA-EA takes the perspective of ecosystems and considers how individual environmental assets interact as part of natural processes within a given spatial area.

○   Rationale and Interpretation:

Integration of biodiversity values into national accounting and reporting systems can be achieved through implementation of the international statistical standard, the System for Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA). The SEEA Central Framework (SEEA CF) was adopted by the UN Statistical Commission in 2012 as the first international standard for environmental-economic accounting. In addition, the SEEA Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EA) was endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission in 2021. Results of the Global Assessment of Environmental-Economic Accounting and Supporting Statistics provide the data needed for Sub-indicator (b) of the indicator.

Data Sources and Collection Method
　○ Air Emission Accounts
　・2022
https://www.esri.cao.go.jp/jp/esri/prj/hou/hou087/hou087.html
　・2024
https://www.esri.cao.go.jp/jp/esri/archive/e_rnote/e_rnote080/sankou4_aea.xlsx

Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office (hereafter ESRI) estimated pollution adjusted GDP growth based on the method developed by the OECD. ESRI also conducted research on Air Emission Accounts based on SEEA-CF which were needed for estimating it. It published these estimation results (pilot account calculation).

Method of Computation and Other Methodological Considerations
- ○ Computation Method

  ・the number of countries with integrated biodiversity values into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting.: "1" if a country has implemented any SEEA Central Framework or SEEA Ecosystem Accounting accounts.

  ・the progressive stages of implementing SEEA : There are three stages:

  1) Compilation: A country falls into this stage if it has compiled at least one account (which is consistent with the SEEA) over the past five years.

  2) Dissemination: A country falls into this stage if it has compiled and published at least one account within the past five years.

  3) Regular compilation and dissemination: A country falls into this stage if it regularly publishes at least one account. Regularly published accounts are compiled and published according to a scheduled production cycle (which may differ by account).

  These stages will be scored as follows:
  - 0.No compilation
  - 1.Compilation
  - 2.Dissemination
  - 3.Regular compilation and dissemination

○　Comments and limitations

　　The number of countries and scores are recorded only in the years when the pilot calculations were published.

Data Disaggregation
　　None

References
　　SDG indicator global metadata :
https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-15-09-01.pdf

Custodian Ministries of Data
　　Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office

Custodian Ministries of Related Policies
　　Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office
　　Ministry of the Environment,

International Organizations
　　United Nations Environment Programme
　　Secretariat of The Convention on Biological Diversity
　　United Nations Statistics Division