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SEEA Agriculture: Accounting for Agriculture

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Content of Presentation

- What is SEEA Agriculture?
- Progress
- Key elements
- Analytical and policy themes
- Applications for Australia
- Data requirements
- Implementation challenges
- Next steps







What is SEEA Agriculture?

- Framework to integrate all agricultural activities

SEEA Agriculture will link together:

- Activities in all sub-sectors (crop and livestock production, fishery and forestry)
- Production activities, utilisation of natural resources (land, water, energy, soil) and their sustainability
- Economic (System of National Accounts data), Natural resource use (SEEA Central framework), food security, livelihood, gender





Key Elements

- Alignment with conceptual framework of SEEA 2012 Central Framework and 2008 System of National Accounts
 - Improve quality of national accounts estimates (especially GDP)
 - Facilitate & support links to input-output tables and associated models
- Integration of economic and environmental information in monetary and physical terms
- Ambition to improve and integrate national level data
- Cross-sector coverage of agriculture, forestry and fisheries



Progress to date

- Project endorsed by UN Committee of Experts on Environmental Economic Accounting in 2012: Work commenced in June 2013
- Design of the SEEA Agriculture framework to cover 10 broad data domains
- SEEA Agriculture database under development drawing data from other FAO datasets: Developing Tier 1 accounts
- Feasibility and usefulness of SEEA Agriculture tested in four countries (Australia, Canada, Guatemala, Indonesia)
- Expert Group Meeting October 2014, discussion at UNCEEA and London Group, side event at UN Statistical Commission March 2015
- Completion of initial global consultation on draft SEEA Agriculture release of version under the Global Strategy



Analytical and Policy Themes

- Themes supported by current design
 - Activity / product specific inputs (e.g. water, energy, emissions intensity)
 - Food consumption and waste
 - Food security
 - Biomass extraction and sustainability
 - Cross industry / activity comparison
 - Agricultural productivity



Analytical and Policy Themes

- Themes that could be covered with some extensions
 - Rural incomes (also links to demographics, gender, health)
 - World trade and global supply chains
 - Geo-spatial perspectives
 - Ecosystem services
- Integration with indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



Policy Applications for Australian Agriculture

- Variability in real net value of farm production
- Climate change
- Market access for Australia's commodity exports
- Health and obsesity
- Ageing of farmers
- Foreign ownership of Australian farms
- Food waste







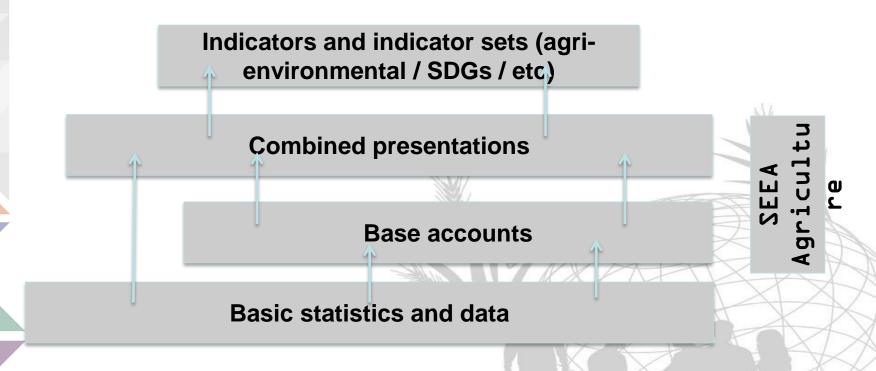
SEEA Agriculture Combined Table Format

For individual food crops, meat products, forestry and fishing

- Economic variables output, value, value added, exports, imports, employment
- Consumption variables consumption of food, calories per capita per day
- Environmental variables land use, water use, GHG emissions, fertilizer use, livestock and fruit trees



Accounting framework





Basic Data Requirements

- National accounts aggregate activity data for agriculture, forestry, fisheries (production, value added, trade, employment)
- For key products (e.g. wheat, rice, maize, livestock, timber, fish):
 - Supply and use (production, trade, consumption) in monetary and quantity terms
 - Land use data including forest and inland water areas
 - Irrigated water use
 - Fertiliser use
 - GHG emissions



Basic Data Requirements

- Goal to also collect:
 - Energy use data
 - Environmental asset data: soil, water resources, fish stocks, livestock
- Large overlap with minimum set of core data outlined for the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics





Tiered Implementation Approach

Three tiered approach to implementation proposed:

- Tier 1: Compilation of accounts using global datasets, especially FAO
 - Designed as entry point for accounting
 - Less detail, focus on organising data for derivation of indicators
 - Basis for cross-country comparison



Tiered Implementation Approach

- Tier 2: Use of available national level data
 - Provide a platform for integration of data from multiple agencies
 - Additional detail and broader coverage compared to Tier 1
 - Additional analytical potential and national relevance
- Tier 3: Full implementation
 - Likely to require additional data collection
 - Extend to sub-national, geo-spatial data
 - Build progressively, perhaps develop Tier 3 accounts as benchmarks



Implementation Challenges

- Obtaining data on input and residual flows
 (e.g. water, fertiliser, energy, emissions) for key products
- Alignment in use and application of product classifications across production, income, consumption and environmental information
- Managing gaps/overlaps in cross-sector data
- Treatment of secondary production from residues
 (e.g. crop residues from harvesting now processed for energy)
- Integrating data on condition/quality of environmental assets, especially soil and water systems



Next steps

- Commence second global consultation (late Oct early Feb 2016)
- Incorporate feedback and present to UN Statistical Commission (March 2016)
- Advance implementation strategy on SEEA Agriculture
 - Further testing and implementation at country level
 - Data co-ordination work within FAO
 - Tier 1 accounts
 - Connections with the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics
 - Discussion with other international agencies (incl. UN Statistical Division, World Bank, Eurostat, OECD)
- Develop connections between SEEA Agriculture and SDG indicators



Key Outcomes

- The integrating of economic variables with environment and consumption variables is an excellent way to present information about agricultural activity
- The data would be relevant to a number of agricultural policy issues
- The data would be useful in policy making around areas other than agriculture, including health and nutrient value of food
- Most of the data is already available, although it will require some modelling to fill the table completely
- Data gaps are mainly around commodity level information
- Need to firm up some of the definitions and classifications so that countries report in a standard and comparable format



Discussion and Questions

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