

Economic and environmental accounts in Chile: Insights and challenges

Enrique Calfucura Tapia

Macroeconomic Statistics Area, Statistics and Data Division

Central Bank of Chile

September 26, 2023

What is Natural Capital?



water, air

Lifecycle

maintenance

Source: PBL, RIVM, WUR, CICES 2014

Pest control

REGULATING

SERVICES



Ecosystem accounts (SEEA EA)

Carbon

sequestration

Water flow

maintenance

Mediation of

noise/wind/

visual impacts

Erosion

Pollination

Mineral sources

energy sources

ABIOTIC RESOURCES

What are the Ecosystem Accounts?



Extent Account: Ecosystem Classification



banco

central

Chile

Condition Account: Indicators

ECT groups	Indicators category	Indicator examples
Group A: Abiotic ecosystem characteristics	Water availability	Hydrological flow
	Soil structure	Soil Organic Carbon
	Air quality	Pollutant concentrations
	Water quality	Dissolved oxygen
	Soil quality	Nitrogen content
Group B: Biotic ecosystem characteristics	Species	Red-list indices/conservation status
	Vegetation/biomass	Vegetation density or anual máximum NDVI
	Processes	Abundance or diversity of pollinators
	Disturbance	Fire risk
Group C: Landscape level characteristics	Composition	Landscape diversity
	Connectivity/fragmentation	Patch size



Flow Accounts, SEEA Central Framework



central

Natural Assets Accounts, SEEA Central Framework





Chile

banco central



Experiences in Europe are mainly pilots !



Chile

Natural capital in Chile

The Context

- 1. The CBCH has among its functions to compilation of national accounts according with guidelines from the UN SNA.
- 2. The CBCH is part of the **OECD informal Expert Group on Natural Capital**.
- 3. The CBCH is member of the Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) where is involved in the development of climate and nature-related financial risk frameworks and data.
- 4. The CBCH is a technical advisor to the Natural Capital Committee (Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Economy).
- 5. The Ministry of Environment compiles many environmental indicators that are relevant for natural capital accounting.

The implementation

- 1. The CBCH is carrying out a hybrid implementation
 - SEEA CF and SEEA EA where methodologies and data are available (land use, marine resources, minerals, energy, water, emissions; ecosystem extent accounts and condition accounts, provisioning ecosystem services)
 - Regulating ecosystem services are very important but intangible. The CBCH is working on dealing with the methodological and informational issues for this kind of ecosystem services.
- 2. Collaborative work: the NCC is leading a pilot of natural capital intended to support public policies (GEF-World Bank project in partnership with the Natural Capital Project/Stanford University).



Remark: Importance of Land Use and Land Cover Accounts

Compilation:

- 1. Land use and land cover mapping
- 2. Land use and land cover change and transition mapping
- 3. Land use physical and monetary accounts

Development of a semi-automated algorithm that allows the replication of both products for different dates in the past and future.

These accounts are key to address some ecosystem accounts:

- 1. Land cover mapping as input for Ecosystem Extent Accounting
- 2. Land cover mapping as input for Ecosystem Condition Accounting
- 3. Land cover mapping as input for Ecosystem Services (Flow and Asset) Accounting



SEEA CF Accounts

- 1. Accounting for mineral resources adoption of new classifications for measuring economic resources and reserves.
- 2. Accounting for energy resources identify the contribution of each of the power sources hydro, thermo, solar and wind for the supply-use table.

SEEA EA Accounts

- 1. Modeling physical ecosystem services for a territory where climates and ecosystems are diverse
- 2. Valuation of regulating services is a work in progress.

Both SEEA Frameworks

- 1. Valuation of natural assets and provision ecosystem services requires (i) physical capital at the resource level, and (ii) private return for the physical capital.
- 2. Dealing with the institutional framework for the valuation of natural and ecosystem services
- 3. Modelling and imputing data for small and medium agents where information is less abundant and precise



