International Experience Compiling Natural Resource Asset Accounts

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Training on application of UNFC for sustainable resources management

19–20 June, 2019
Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan
Australia - Mineral and Energy Asset Accounts

- Both mineral and energy accounts are compiled
  - Land and timber are also compiled
- Physical and monetary accounts
- National level only
- Annual release
- Annual staff cost: $AUD100,000 ($US75,000)
- Follows SEEA methodology
- Figures are added to the National Balance Sheet
Australia - Natural assets and produced assets

- The value of Australia’s environmental assets increased nearly 150% over the period 2002-03 to 2016-17
- Mineral assets were the fastest growing (17.2% annually on average)
- Environmental assets have made up the largest share of Australia’s capital base since 2014-15

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Environmental Accounts 2018
Australia – Land is the most valuable natural asset

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Environmental Accounts 2018
Australia – Iron ore is the most valuable sub-soil asset

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Environmental Accounts 2018
Canada Mineral, Energy and Timber Assets – Overview

• Physical and monetary accounts (current prices plus a volume index)
• Time series: 1961 – 2017
• National and provincial levels
• Annual release
• Annual staff cost: $CAD200,000 ($US150,000)
• Follows SEEA methodology
• Figures are added to the National Balance Sheet
• For more information:
  www5.statcan.gc.ca/subject-sujet/theme-theme.action?pid=1762&lang=eng&more=0&MM
Canada – Mineral, energy and timber assets, 1979-2017

Source: Statistics Canada, Table 38-10-0006-01
Canada – Mineral, energy and timber assets, 1980-2015 (volume index)

- The trend is very different when measured as a volume index
- Rather than appearing to increase for much of the time (as in current prices), it is clear that there is a steady downward trend in the volume of natural assets

Source: Author’s calculations based on Statistics Canada data
Canada – Produced capital, land and energy/mineral resources, quarterly, 1990-2015

Source: Statistics Canada, National Balance Sheet Accounts, Table 36-10-0580-01
Netherlands Energy Asset Accounts – Overview

- Only energy (natural gas and oil) accounts are compiled
- Physical and monetary accounts
- Time series: 1990 – 2017
- National
- Annual release
- Annual staff cost: Euro10,000 ($US11,500)
- Follows SEEA methodology
### Netherlands – Physical account of natural gas and oil assets

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<td>1,777</td>
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**Source:** Statistics Netherlands, Environmental Accounts
Netherlands – Government revenue from natural gas exploitation

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Environmental Accounts 2013
United Kingdom Energy Asset Accounts – Overview

- Only energy (natural gas and oil) accounts are compiled
  - Timber and fish accounts are also compiled
- Physical and monetary accounts
- Time series: 1989-2016 - physical
  2011-2014 - monetary
- National level
- Annual release
- Annual staff cost: n/a
- Follows SEEA methodology
- For more information: [https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/environmentalaccounts](https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/environmentalaccounts)
United Kingdom – Physical accounts for oil and natural gas assets

Source: UK Office for National Statistics, Environmental Accounts 2016
UK – Experimental monetary asset accounts for oil and gas

Source: UK Office for National Statistics, Environmental Accounts 2016
Selected mineral (gold, copper, chromium and nickel) and energy (coal, oil and natural gas) are compiled.

Physical accounts only for energy; both physical and monetary for minerals.


National level.

Periodic release.

Annual staff cost: unknown (partial support provided by World Bank).

Follows SEEA methodology.

Philippines – Class A, B and C Gold Reserve Accounts (physical and monetary)

Source: Phil-WAVES project with World Bank
Philippines – Oil and Natural gas stock accounts (physical only)

Source: Philippines Statistics Authority, Asset Accounts for Oil, Natural Gas and Condensate
Thank you

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