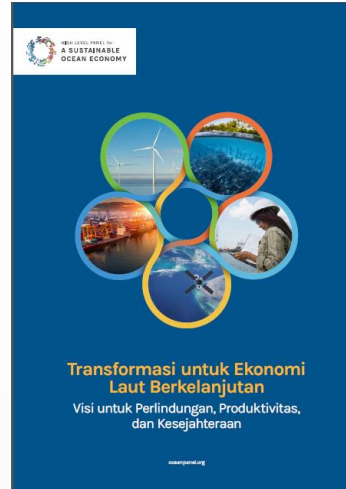


INDONESIA PILOT OCEAN ACCOUNTS 2021



Transformation for a sustainable ocean economy

Four priority actions to be achieved by 2030:

- Develop a complete sequence of national ocean accounts that are actively used to inform decision-making.
- Align international standards for ocean accounting and best practices for implementation as soon as possible to develop and ensure interoperability, harmonisation and coherence of ocean accounts.
- Commit to global partnerships to share best practices and build capacity in national ocean accounting.
- Explore a process to develop a global approach for tracking national performance based on ocean accounts

Sustainable ocean economy context:

- Depletion of aquatic resources and degradation of ocean ecosystem climate change impact on ocean and coastal environment
- Sustainable fishery industry and coastal socio-economic condition

Data and statistics on ocean needed to express interlinkages among economic progress and sustainable natural resources and environment



Fisheries and Oceans
Canada

Pêches et Océans
Canada



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada



Pilot/In-depth Study Ocean Account 2021: Progress



Progress of work :



1 Team work: agreement on collaboration between Statistics Indonesia, Ministry of Marine and Fishery, Geospatial Agency, Ministry of Finance



2 Literature study: Ocean Accounting for Sustainable Development, etc.



3 Agreement on Priority of piloting ocean account: ocean assets, flows to the economy and environment, governance



4 Data gap identification and planning ahead.

In 2017, BPS and Coordinating Ministry on Maritime collaborated in producing indicator to measure the contribution of maritime related activities in the economy.

The scope of Maritime GDP based on Law No. 32/2014 on Maritime :

1. Fishery
2. Energy and Mineral
3. Biotechnology industry
4. Maritime industry
5. Maritime services
6. Maritime based tourism
7. Sea transportation
8. Sea construction
9. Defense, Security, Law Enforcement and Safety





Global Ocean
BADAN PUSAT STATISTIK
Accounts Partnership

TERIMA KASIH



Fisheries and Oceans
Canada

Pêches et Océans
Canada



Norway/Norwegian Institute for Water Research (NIVA): Wenting Chen

David Barton (Norwegian Institute for Nature Research, NINA), Kristine Grimsrud and Tor K. Ånestad (Statistic Norway), Liv Tone Robertsen (Norwegian Environment Agency, NEA)

Norwegian authorities are preparing a workshop to identify possibilities and limitations for ocean accounting in Norway (NEA)

Ocean economy satellite account (Statistics Norway)

- Now in the process of determining the boundaries of the ocean economy – adhering to and contributing to OECD Ocean Economy Group’s recommendations while addressing the needs of domestic stakeholders
- The program generating ocean account figures will rely on the supply-use framework and be highly automated.

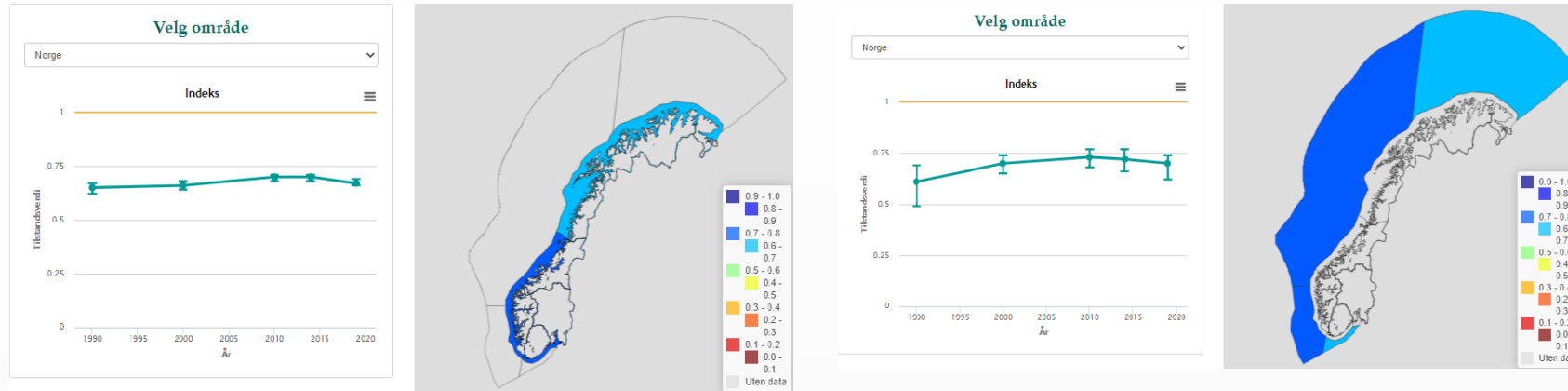
Coastal marine ecosystem accounting to support integrated planning of the Oslofjord (NIVA, NINA)

- Ecosystem services use accounts and natural capital values
- Connect land and sea
- Connect ecosystem and ecosystem services
- Policy uptake

SEEA EEA to support coastal ecosystem restoration (kelp) (NIVA)



Example 1. Coastal and ocean biodiversity thematic accounts for Norway



Example 2. A bridging table between accounting and welfare values of ecosystem services for the Oslofjord

Ecosystem service	Sector interest	Inner Oslofjord assessed	Outer Oslofjord assessed	Market price (mill. kr./yr.)	Time value (mill. kr./yr)	Maintenance cost (mill. kr./yr)	Capital cost (mill. kr./yr)	WTP (mill. kr./yr)	Cost of measure (mill. kr./yr)	WTP (mill. kr.)	Cost of measure (mill. kr.)
Provisioning	Commercial fishing	yes		25							
Regulating	Carbon storage kelp, seagrass	insig.	yes	10							
Cultural services	Tourism		yes	209							
	Bathing and walking, market substitute	yes	yes	10657							
	Bathing, walking & boating	yes	yes		25718						
	Boating, maintenance	yes	yes			2595					
	Boat and fjord access	yes	yes				2104				
	Residential view and access amenities	yes	yes				1500				
	Recreational fishing		yes					312			
Costs of measures	Water quality for recreation	yes	yes					4350			
	Sewage treatment	yes	yes						2730		
	Sediment remediation	yes	yes							1279	
	Oil spill remediation	yes	yes								1546
	Sediment remediation	yes	yes								406

NSO, India

Importance of Oceans in India

- India is surrounded by water on 3 sides, has a deep network of rivers.
- Coastal length- 8,118 km, distributed along 9 coastal states, 2 groups of islands and 4 union territories.
- Coastal belt comprises of a wide range of ecosystems extending from beaches and mangroves to coral reefs.
- Total number of marine faunal species -20444 which is 8.25% of the world.
- 3,461 fishing villages with 8,93,258 fishing families with 37,74,577 fisher folk population
- Plays significant role in the economy- fishing, trade, tourism, mining, tidal energy
- Provides livelihood, food and medicines

Steps Taken by India

Some of the Indian Policies that can be linked to ocean accounts

- (i) Deep Ocean Mission-emphasis on exploration of deep sea mineral resources and biodiversity.
- (ii) National Coastal Mission-focus on conservation of the coastal environment, promote development, generate revenue and provide employment.
- (iii) Blue Flag Certification of beaches – Promoting sustainable tourism across beaches

Initiatives of the Government that can help in accounting –

Oceanography from space- satellites to transmit data on various oceanographic features including weather.



Way Forward

- India has joined the GOAP and aims to initiate the process of compilation of the Ocean Accounts.
- This will enable public policy decision-making about oceans, and related analysis and research.
- This can be achieved only through inter agency, inter ministerial cooperation.
- Support sought from Ocean Accounts community : to provide guidance on available global datasets and modelling techniques.



South Africa: Prideel Majiedt

- Currently developing the first set of baseline extent accounts for the SA Mainland Marine Territory (Territorial Sea + EEZ)
- Aim to produce the final Marine Extent Accounts, develop draft Marine Protected Area Accounts and draft Marine Condition Accounts over the next 12-24 months
- SA is implementing several projects to grow its Oceans Economy, including roll out of Marine Spatial Planning



stats sa

Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



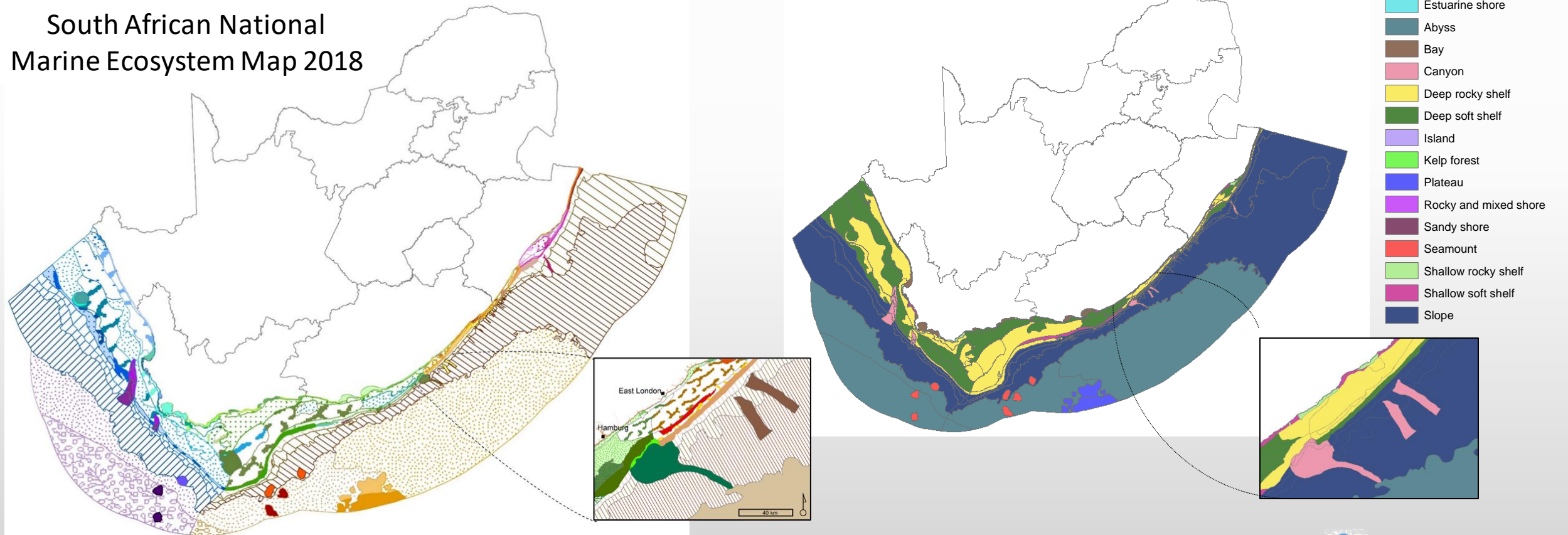
Ecosystems should be a core focus in Ocean Accounts.

International examples of marine accounts focus on habitats, rather than ecosystems

South Africa has been improving its ecosystem map since the first map was produced in 2004.

Ecosystem maps can be collapsed into broader groups or habitats

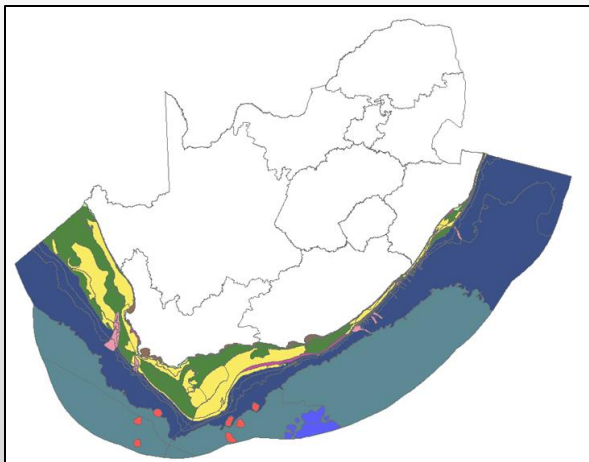
South African National
Marine Ecosystem Map 2018



Condition Accounts are a challenge

- SA uses cumulative pressure mapping to assess degradation and condition
- In-situ monitoring is expensive and in many parts of our ocean space impossible with current technology available locally
- Indicators are being developed but this needs to be applicable (relevant) and accessible (does not require specialisation) on a global scale

Ecosystem Map



Cumulative Pressures

