

Environmental Accounts in Mexico and Derived Indicators¹

Raúl Figueroa Díaz*

Director of Satellite Accounts, National Institute of Statistics and Geography
(INEGI), Mexico City, Mexico
raul.figueroa@inegi.org.mx

Since more than 20 years, INEGI has been given the important task of showing through the Economic and Environmental Accounts of Mexico (SCEEM by its Spanish acronym or SEEA-Mexico), the negative impacts caused by the economy and consumption patrons over the environment and natural resources, measured in physical and monetary terms; either through the effects of natural capital depletion or quality loss of environment. In parallel, work has been done in data collection related to monetary expenditures made by the public sector and the households as an institutional unit, in order to highlight the efforts made to counter such negative effects. It's relevant to highlight that the major indicator resulting from discount the Total Costs for Depletion and Environmental Degradation to GDP is the so-called Environmentally Adjusted Gross Domestic Product (best known as PIBE by its Spanish acronym). In this regard, the SEEA-Mexico provides information duly ordered that helps characterize the economic dynamic of the country beyond the GDP, as well as identify the negative and positive externalities to the environment, allowing decision makers in all levels of responsibility (policy makers, household's managers, industry executives) dispose of variables such as air, water and soil pollutants, or forest and mineral resources losses, for mention some examples. Also, such indicators provide data for the implementation of other initiatives like green growth, or the measurement of clean production, and consequently, the measurement of green jobs, and obviously they provide an important base for the qualification of welfare.

Key words: degradation, depletion, expenditures, protection.

¹ It is relevant to clarify that the comments and views expressed in this document are entirely responsibility of his author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Institute of Statistic and Geography (INEGI by its Spanish acronym) in this regard.