

PROJECT

FP 6

Agriculture

Sustainability

A New Environmental Accounting Framework for Policy Analysis (EXIOPOL)



[1]

For a sustainable development within the EU all social costs of economic activities have to be considered. The integrated project EXIOPOL aims to assess these costs, which include environmental impacts, for the EU-25 and will depict them in an environmentally extended input-output framework. The results of the assessment and the accounting framework will be applied to important policy issues and will help to assess the policy impact of past research.

For sustainable development within the EU, better measures of the social costs of different economic activities are needed. The [Renewed Strategy for Sustainable Development](#) [2] from June 2006 advocates increased research in Green Accounting as well as work by [Eurostat](#) [3] on sustainable development indicators. EXIOPOL therefore covers a number of crucial problems.

EXIOPOL sets up a detailed economy-environment model to estimate environmental impacts and external costs of different economic sectors and of the consumption of natural resources (energy, materials, land) for countries in the European Union. It is a European Integrated Project (IP) co-ordinated by the [Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei](#) [4] (FEEM) in collaboration with [The Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research](#) [5] (TNO). EXIOPOL involves 37 partners from within and outside Europe. Partners have been selected for their experience in the two main research fields of

this Integrated Project. These are the valuation of the external costs of environmental impacts and environmentally extended input-output analysis. An additional component is the application of the results for analysing policy questions and evaluating the current state of research in the topic area.

The EXIOPOL Integrated Project has **3 core objectives**:

1. To synthesise and develop comprehensive estimates of the external costs for Europe of a broad set of economic activities;
2. To set up a detailed environmentally extended input-output table, with links to other socio-economic models, in which as many of these estimates as possible are included. Such a table does not yet exist for the EU-25. The Input-Output table enables the estimation of environmental impacts and external costs of different economic sector activities, final consumption activities and resource consumption for countries in the EU;
3. To apply the results of the external cost estimates and environmentally extended input-output tables for the analysis of policy questions of importance, as well as to evaluate the impact of past research on external costs on policy-making in the EU.

The objectives reflect those of the [Global Change and Ecosystem Work Programme](#) [6], which emphasises quantitative analyses of external effects, and the elaboration of new accounting frameworks for sustainability assessment at micro, sectoral and macro levels.

The EXIOPOL project will create a novel toolbox supportive to a great variety of EU policy fields, such as [Integrated Product Policy](#) [7], the [Strategy on Natural Resources](#) [8], the [Environmental Technologies Action Plan](#) [9], sustainable consumption and production and the relation between [sustainability and the Lisbon strategy](#) [10].

The development of an integrative environmentally extended input-output framework, that will be linked with other macro-economic models, will also support tools usually applied at a micro-level, most notably Life Cycle Assessment (LCA). In particular, this combination will enable integrated identification and impact assessment of sustainability options at micro, sector and macro levels. The output rests on better quantitative information on the external costs of resource use and of emissions of all economic activities that have hitherto not been analysed in detail.

Ecologic's role within EXIOPOL is to evaluate the impact of past externality research in the agricultural domain on national and European policy-making. In this context, the aim is to present examples of the policy impacts of research results and to discuss

respective facilitators and barriers which influenced the uptake of those research results by policy-makers.

Main Link

The Policy Impacts of Environmental Valuations

Related Articles

- The Policy Impacts of Environmental Valuations

Further Links

- Exiopol Website

Funding

European Commission, Directorate-General Research (DG Research)

Partner

Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM), Italy

Partner

Netherlands Organisation for applied scientific research (TNO), Netherlands
University of Bath, United Kingdom
Leiden University, Institute of Environmental Sciences (CML), Netherlands
European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC)
Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy (Wuppertal Institute), Germany
Aarhus University, National Environmental Research Institute (NERI), Denmark
Forest Sciences Centre of Catalonia (CTFC), Spain
Charles University, Environment Center (CUEC), Czech Republic
Queen's University Belfast (QUB), United Kingdom
Universität Stuttgart, Institute for Energy Economics and the Rational Use of Energy (IER), Germany
Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU-Trondheim), Norway
Sustainable Europe Research Institute (SERI), Austria
University of Parma (UNIPR), Italy
University College London (UCL), United Kingdom
Armines, France
Institute of Occupational Medicine (IOM), United Kingdom
Sweco, Sweden
Wageningen University (Wageningen UR), Netherlands
Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE), Finland
VU University Amsterdam, Institute for Environmental Studies (IVM), Netherlands
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), China
European Forest Institute (EFI)
University of Padova (UNIPD), Italy
University of Delhi, Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), India
Institute for European Environmental Policy, London (IEEP), United Kingdom
Norwegian Institute for Water Research (NIVA), Norway
Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW), Germany
University of Warsaw, Warsaw Ecological Economics Center (WOEE), Poland
Clean Air Action Group (CAAG), Hungary
Gesellschaft für Wirtschaftliche Strukturforchung (GWS), Germany

Société pour la Promotion Internationale des Industries Aromatiques, France
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU), Sweden
VITO, Belgium
University of Groningen (RUG), Netherlands
École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées (ENCP), France
Ecologic Institute, Germany

Team

Dr. Ingo Bräuer

Team

Benjamin Görlach
Melf-Hinrich Ehlers
Holger Gerdes

Duration

March 2007 to February 2011

Project ID

928

Keywords

Environmental Accounting, Environmental Economics, Externalities, External effects,
Input-Output, Europe

Source URL (modified on 08/22/2018 - 07:00): <https://www.ecologic.eu/2123>

Links

- [1] https://www.ecologic.eu/sites/files/project/2015/928_exiopol_logo_0.jpg
- [2] http://ec.europa.eu/sustainable/sds2006/index_en.htm
- [3] <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/>
- [4] <https://www.feem.it/>
- [5] <https://www.tno.nl/index.cfm?Taal=2>
- [6] <https://cordis.europa.eu/sustdev/environment>
- [7] <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ipp/>
- [8] <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/natres/>
- [9] <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecoap/>
- [10] http://ec.europa.eu/archives/growthandjobs_2009/