Accounting for natural capital in the policy mix

Jan-Erik Petersen European Environment Agency



Note: this presentation reflects the personal perspective of the author and should not be taken as the formal position of the European Environment Agency.

Policy references on natural capital accounting

At global level:

- Rio +20 communiqué on natural capital accounting
- World Bank WAVES initiative
- 2012 Aichi targets under Convention on Biological Diversity

At EU level:

- 7EAP Objective 1 focuses on natural capital
- EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 -> 'MAES' process
- EU Resource efficiency strategy



Ecosystem assessment & valuation in EU Biodiversity Strategy 2020

Action 5 under target 2 of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 states that:

"Member States, with the assistance of the Commission, will map and assess the state of ecosystems and their services in their national territory by 2014, assess the economic value of such services, and promote the integration of these values into accounting and reporting systems at EU and national level by 2020."



EU 'MAES' process

Support to implementation of Action 5 under target 2: 'Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services'

Six pilot studies are ongoing / completed:

- Use of reporting data under Natura 2000
- Agriculture ecosystems
- Forest ecosystems
- Freshwater ecosystems
- ❖ Marine ecosystems
- * Natural Capital Accounting

4



EU pilot study on natural capital accounting

Support implementation of the EU Biodiversity Strategy by:

- Reviewing the concept of natural capital & its components
- Evaluating methodological options for accounting for natural capital, both for physical accounts and valuation
- Providing concrete examples of methodological approaches
- Gather information on available experience and organisational set-up in EU Member States
- => Come up with a concrete methodological guidance that acts as <u>reference document</u> for implementation in EU MS

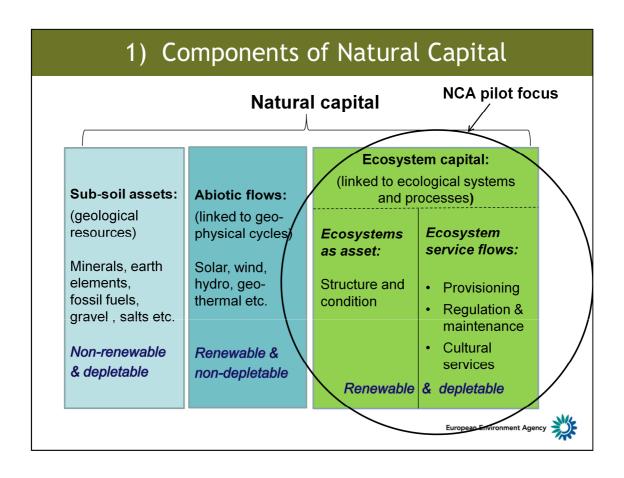


Managing our natural capital better - key steps

- 1) Understand the components of natural capital
- 2) Track their status in quantity and quality
- 3) Identify key impacts from human activity and/or use
- 4) Analyse the key drivers behind these impacts
- 5) Review which policy or societal levers exist to manage or change these impacts
- 6) Develop adequate analytical and policy tools



This represents a simplified approach for the purpose of this presentation.



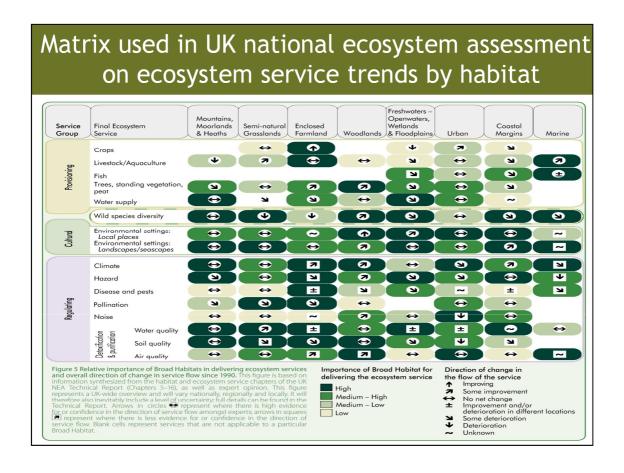
Taken from the first EU guidance document under the MAES process; see: ...

2) Key challenges in mapping ecosystems and their services in an accounting approach

- Develop a suitable conceptual framework (e.g. CICES, SEEA - Vol. 2 on exp. ecosystem accounting)
- Consider stocks ('capital') and flows ('service')
- Avoid double counting between ecosystems and between different service categories
- Organise data framework / data sets so that accounts can be developed at relevant spatial & temporal level
- Consider policy use of ecosystem accounts & valuation of ecosystems and their services

8





Just an example to show that we are aiming to analyse and represent very complex relationships and systems.

3) Key human activities with ecosystem impact

- a) The primary sectors (agriculture, forestry, fishing)
- b) Energy, transport, manufacturing, ...
- c) Household consumption, tourism, ...
- d) Research and innovation, trade policy, 'development' policy, ..



A simplified overview to show the range of policy areas that need to be considered in an ecosystem management perspective.

4) What are the key drivers?

- 1) Economics
- 2) Innovation
- 3) Public policy
- 4) Societal change



This lists focuses on key processes or trends that drive change in the humanenvironment interaction; the order implies a certain ranking but this ranking is not absolute and relative importance will vary depending on the type of phenomenon or the time span of the process to be analysed.

5) Policy options

- 1) Regulation & standard setting
- 2) Market incentives (taxes, PES ..)
- 3) Subsidies & innovation support
- 4) Spatial planning
- 5) Targeted advice and training
- 6) Education & awareness raising



This represents an illustrative list of policy options developed for the purpose of this presentation.

6) Knowledge needs & analytical tools Analytical Accounting Modelling & Participant Monitoring Bio-phys. issues: approaches & indicators research policy analysis research Nat. capital & XXX XX XX XX Χ **ESS flows** Resilience / ? ? Χ XXXXXecological boundaries Main uses / XX XX XXXX XX impacts Key drivers of XX Χ Χ XXX XX change Policy options Χ Χ ? XXX XX & levers Policy XXXX XX XXXX outcomes

This overview is a first personal assessment of what different monitoring, assessment and research approaches can contribute to developing a better information basis for key analytical issues. It is intended to stimulate debate rather than considered a final perspective on this question.

'ESS' stands for 'ecosystem service'.

Natural capital accounting & the policy mix

Natural capital is influenced by a great mix of policies!

In terms of use, impacts, drivers & responses - so we need:

- Policy coherence / integration / mainstreaming
- Policy mix is inevitable and necessary!

However, we need to consider:

KISS and TAC



'KISS' stands for 'Keep it simple, scientist' and 'TAC' refers to transaction costs. These two acronyms aim to make the point that any system that aims to provide input and/or guidance to policy decisions and implementation should not be overly complex.

In summary: what can accounts deliver?

- ➤ Identifying and tracking our natural capital assets
- > Creating awareness and understanding
- > A framework for considering trade-offs
- > An alternative or complementary measure of welfare
- Possibility for monetary valuation



Thank you for your attention.

Jan-Erik.Petersen@eea.europa.eu

Further information on EU natural capital pilot:

http://biodiversity.europa.eu/ecosystem-assessments/events-1/eureca-meetings/natural-capital-accounting-2013/

