



# Ecosystem services accounts: from the operational platform (INCA) to their economic bridging (LISBETH)

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Joint OECD/UNECE Seminar on the  
Implementation of SEEA, 18-20 March 2024

# Outline

## The Integrated system of Natural Capital Accounting (INCA)

- Policy updates
- Background of INCA and current developments
- From ecosystem service accounts to economy

# Policy updates

## Regulation (EU) No 691/2011

- Introducing new environmental economic accounts modules

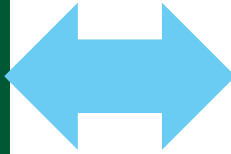
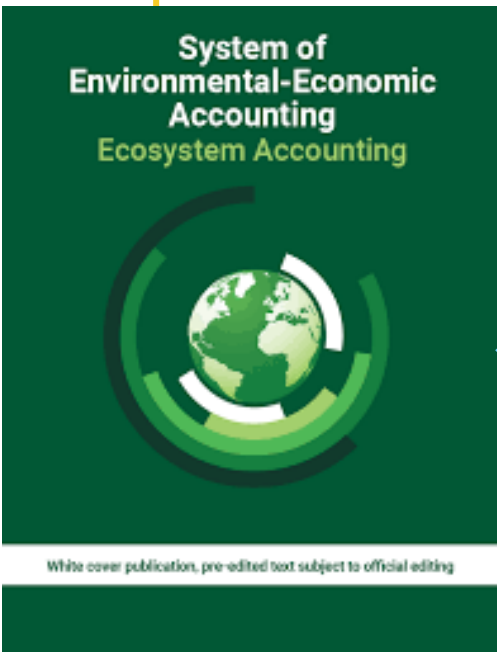
## Modules Overview

- Ecosystem extent accounts
- Ecosystem condition accounts
- Ecosystem services accounts ( 7 ecosystem services)

## Looking Ahead

- By 2027: Member States Report Yearly on Ecosystem Service Accounts

# The INCA project in the context of SEEA



<https://ecosystem-accounts.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>  
(in updating process)

European Commission

Energy, Climate change, Environment

### INCA Platform

Home About Publications News Data Catalogue Map Viewer Glossary INCA Tool Contact Us

How ecosystem services are assessed in INCA

- Ecological supply
- Socio-economic needs
- Ecosystem Service use
  - Match
  - Mis-match

Ecosystem extent (EEA) -- Select --

Ecosystem condition -- Select --

Ecosystem services map viewer

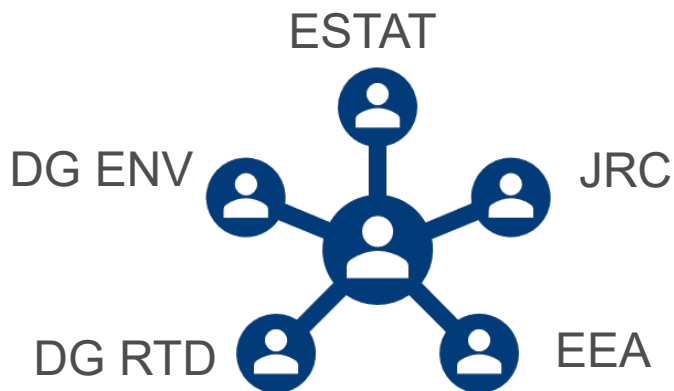
START

Accounting tables -- Select --

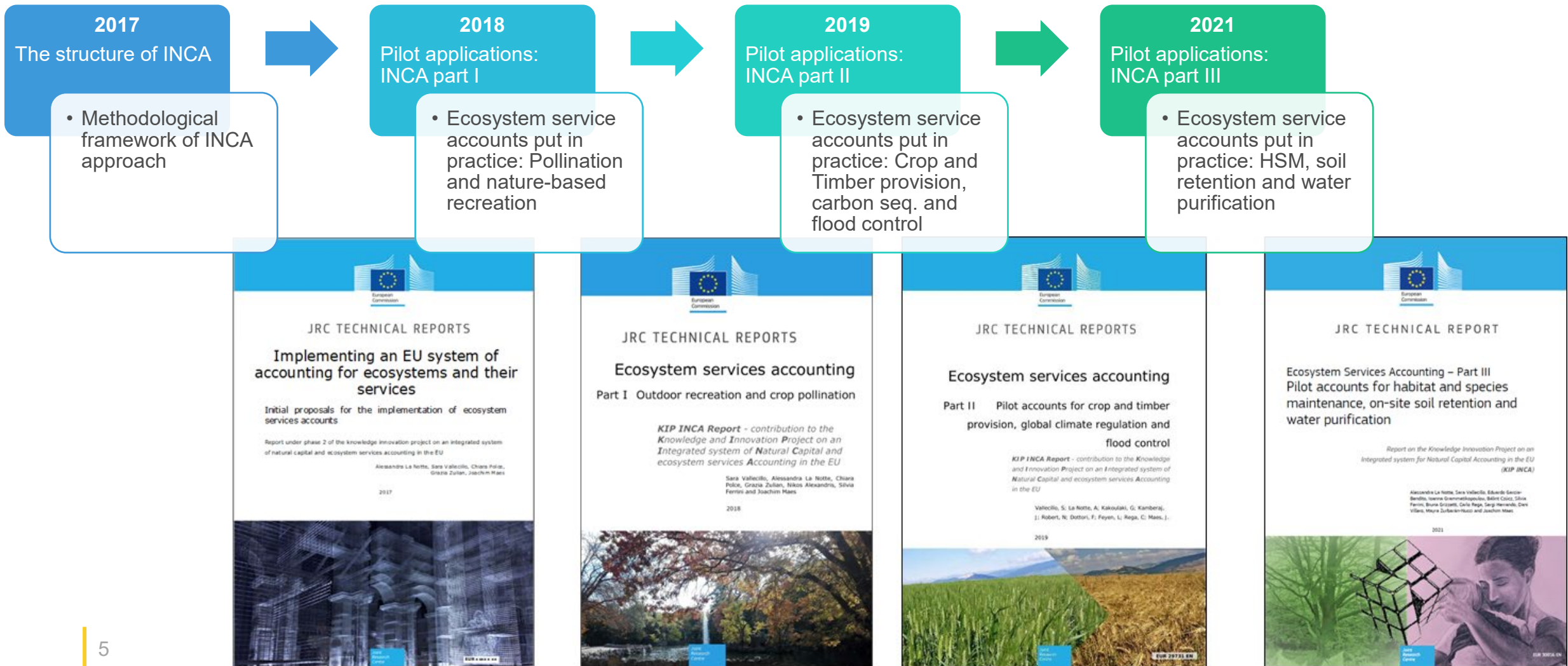
Complementary tables -- Select --

EU supply and use tables Download

INCA tool Learn more



# The timeline of INCA



# Support to EU policy making



Brussels, 18.7.2019  
SWD(2019) 305 final

PART 1/3

## COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

### EU guidance on integrating ecosystems and their services into decision-making



Brussels, 11.7.2022  
COM(2022) 329 final  
2022/0210(COD)

Proposal for a

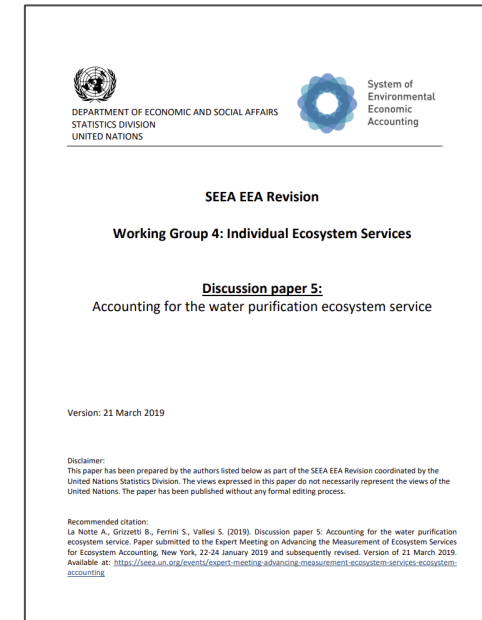
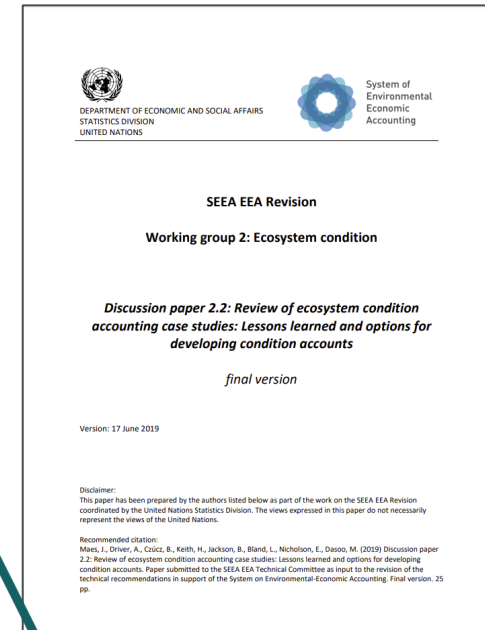
## REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

amending Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 as regards introducing new environmental economic accounts modules

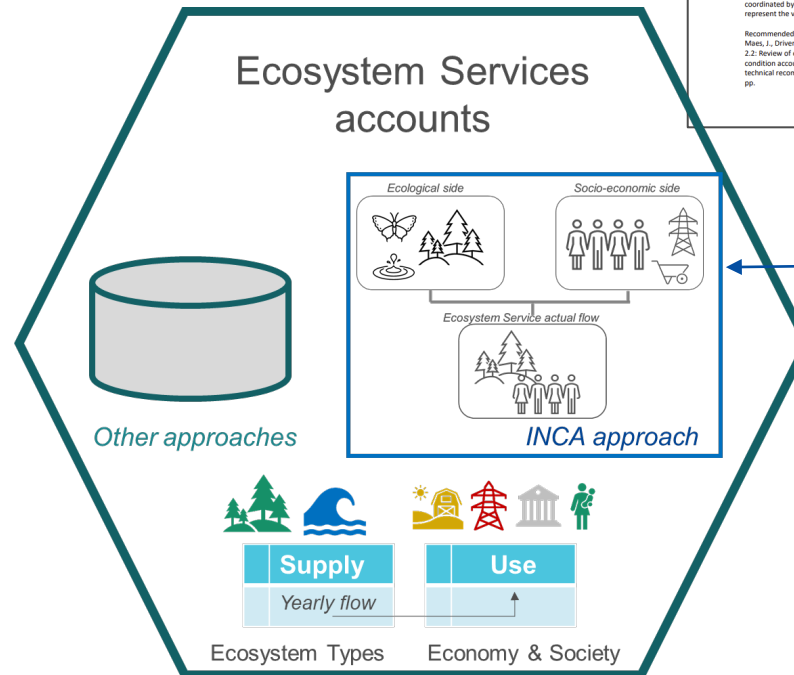
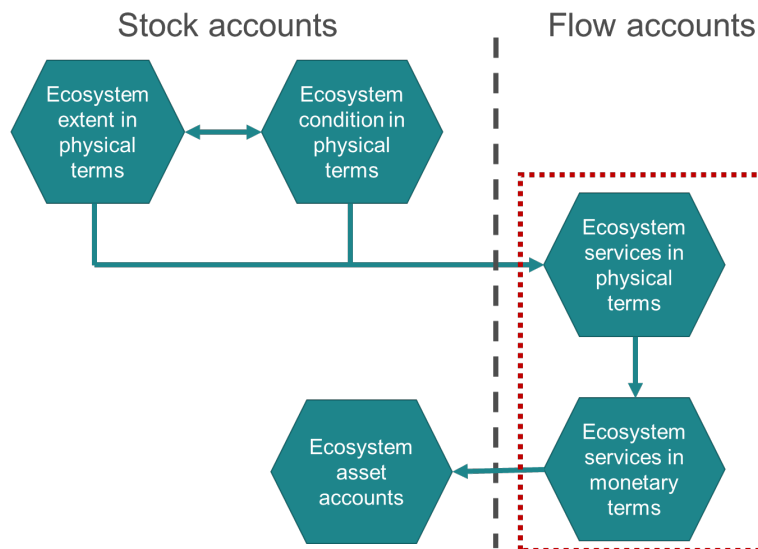


# Support to SEEA EA global framework

Contribution to the development of the global standard of UN SEEA EA

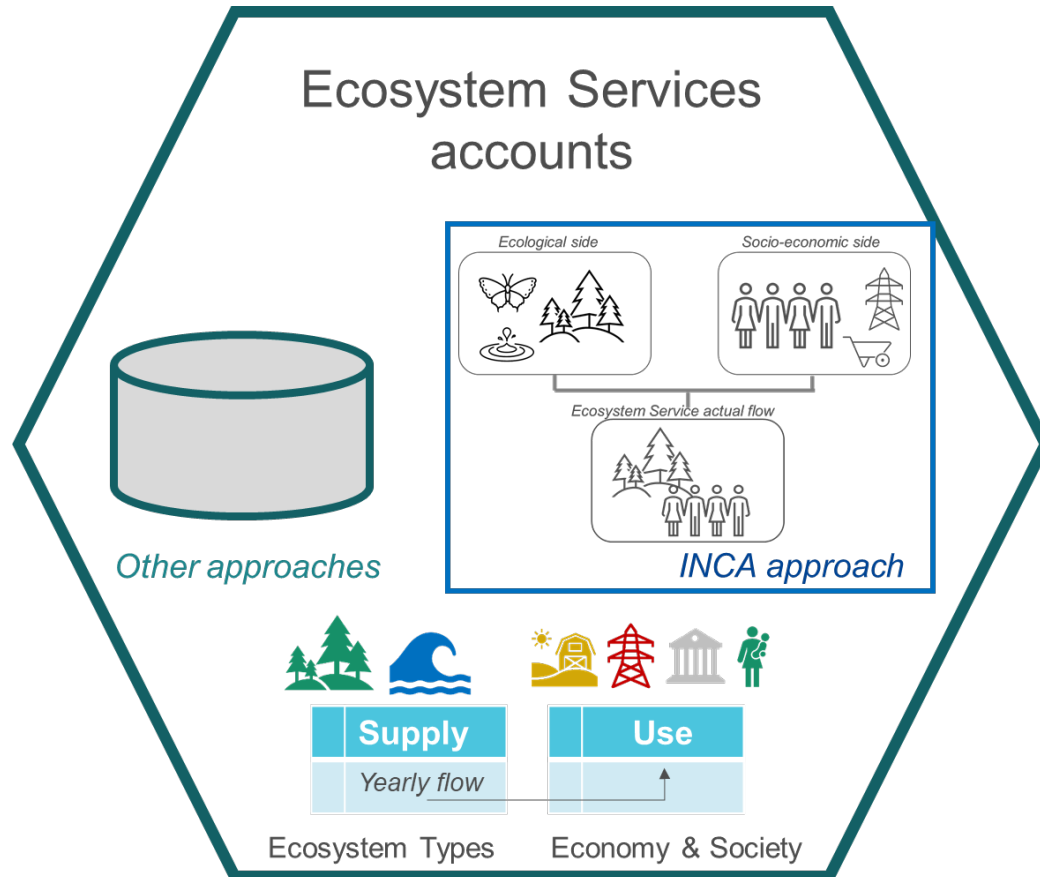


## SEEA EA general framework



INCA operational procedure

# The INCA operational procedure and data production



- 4 Modules
  - Potential supply
  - Demand
  - Actual Flow or use
  - Mismatch
- Modules in physical and monetary terms
- 4 Accounting periods (+1 to be added)
- 9 ecosystem services (+2 to be added)
- Maps and tabular data



# Current developments

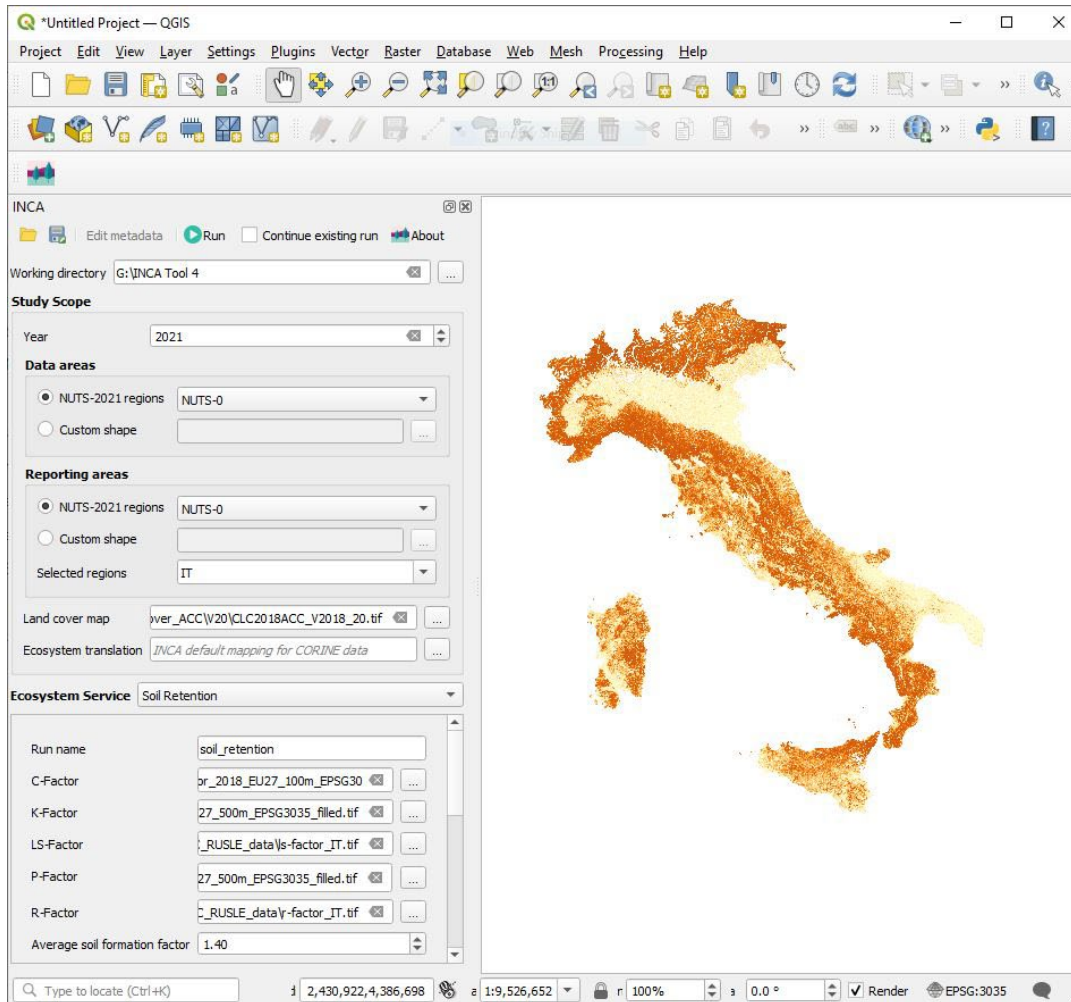


Incorporating new ES accounts

Local climate regulation  
Air filtration

Marine Ecosystem Services:  
Coastal protection  
Fish provision  
Nature-based recreation

# Current developments: INCA Tool (work in progress)



Plugin for QGIS (open-source)

Possibility to generate accounts by MS or for EU

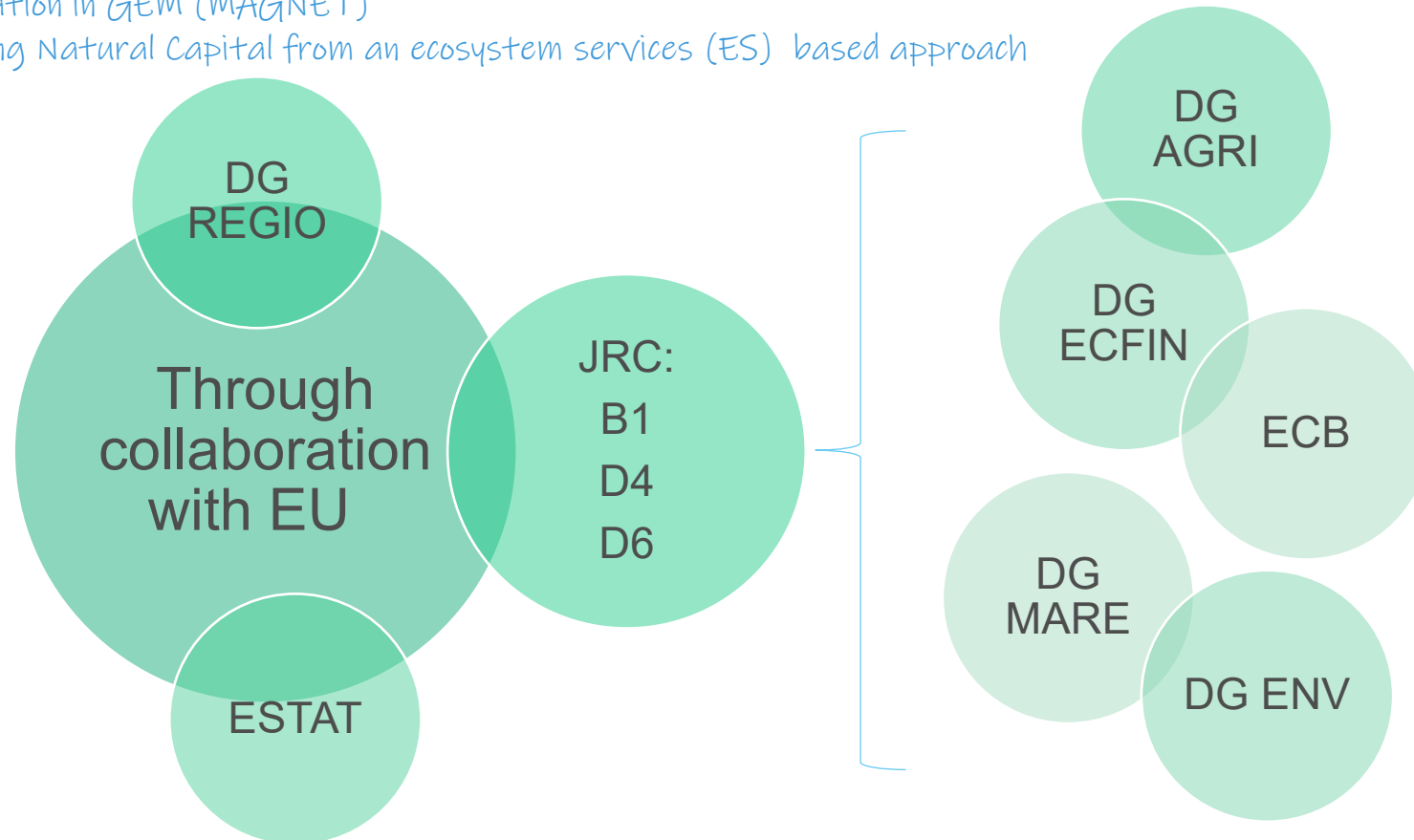
Provides SUTs as well as spatially explicit data outputs

Currently in version 2.0

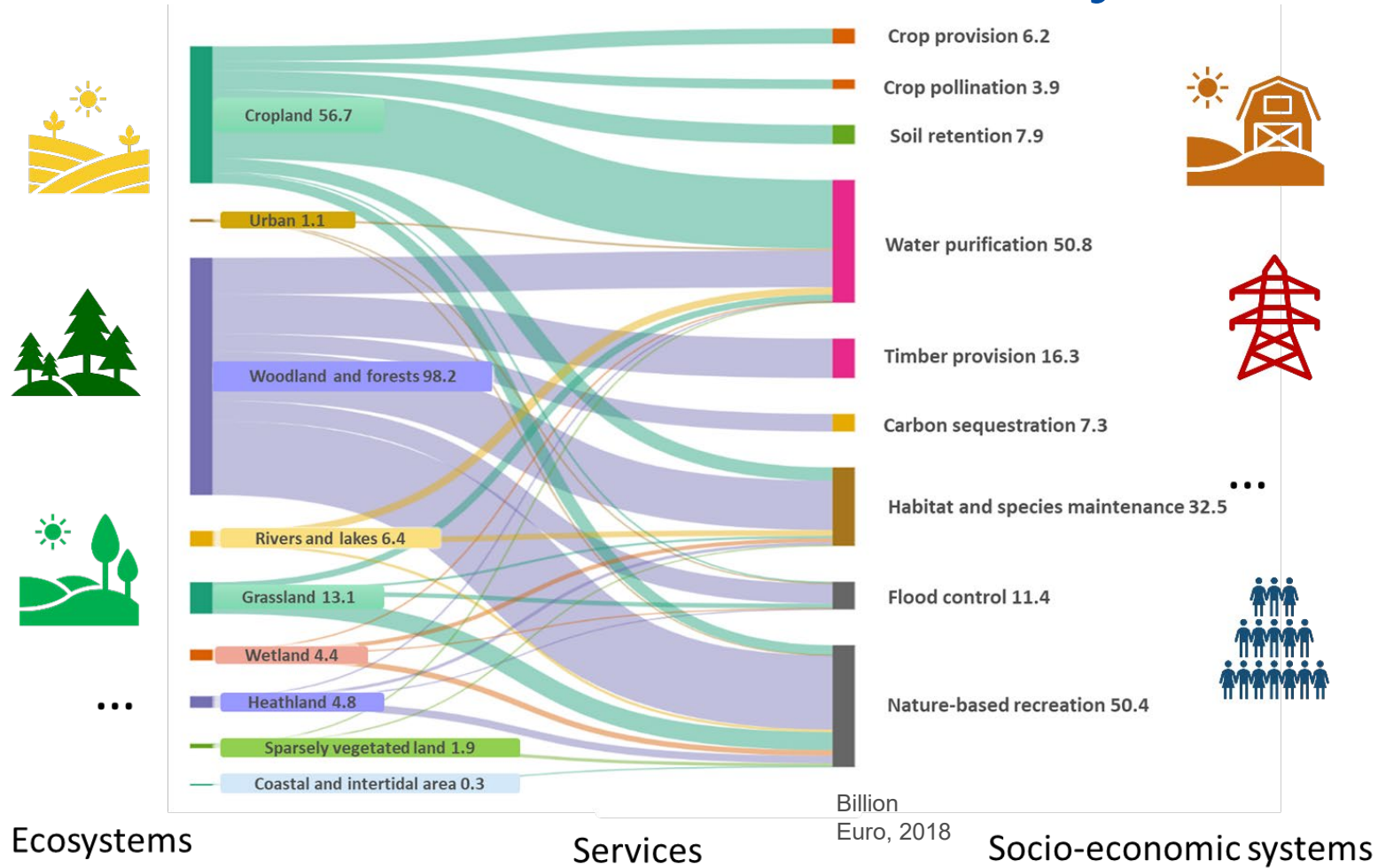
Follows the legal proposal

# Current developments: Addressing policy questions

- Contribution of natural capital in regional growth and cohesion
- Assessing nature-related risks
- INCA integration in GEM (MAGNET)
- Conceptualizing Natural Capital from an ecosystem services (ES) based approach



# How do we connect ecosystem condition to socio-economic analysis?



Through Ecosystem Services

HOW ?



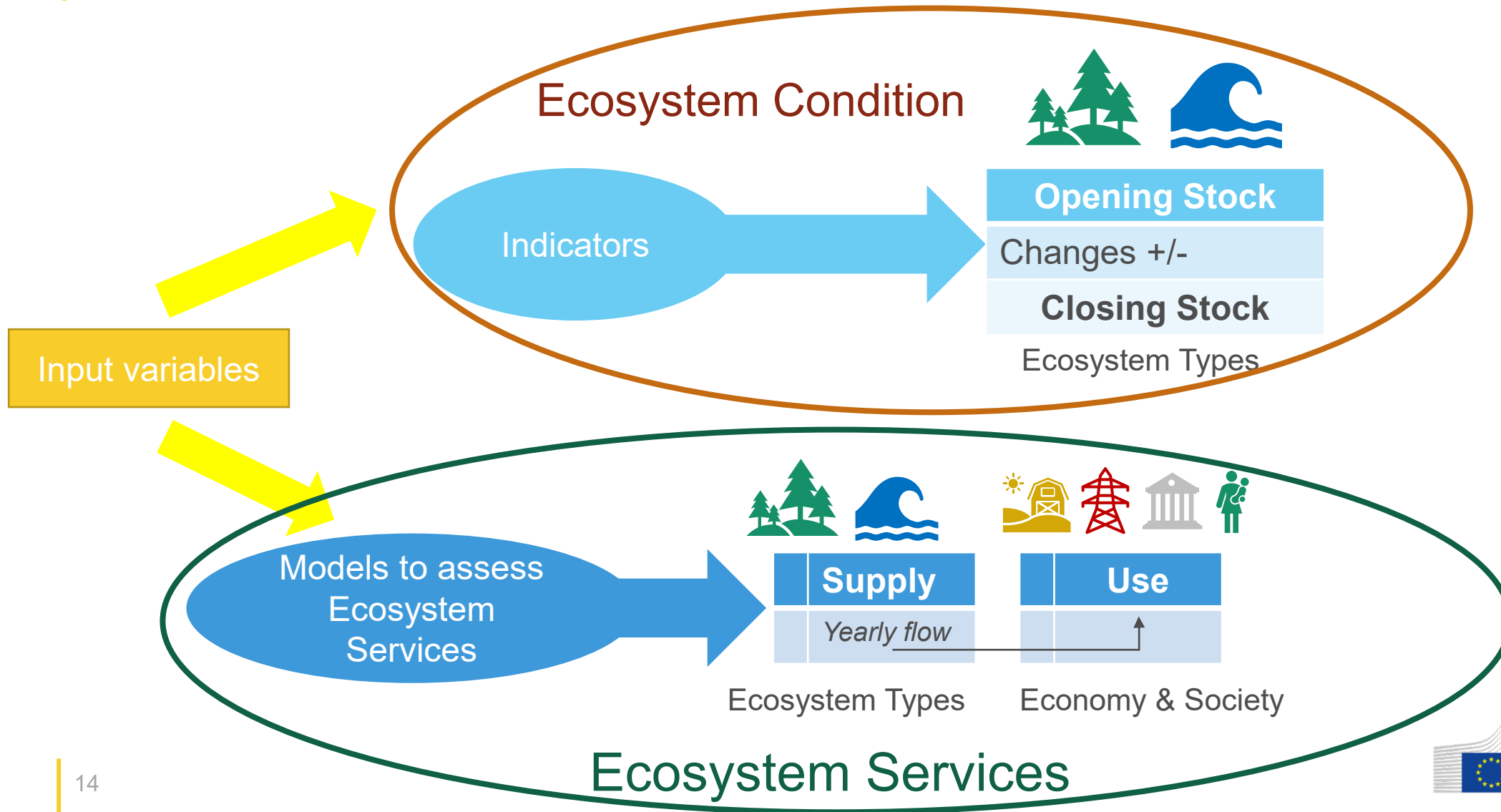
**One Ecosystem**  
Ecology and Sustainability Data Journal

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Research Article One Ecosystem 7: e81487  
<https://doi.org/10.3897/oneeco.7.e81487> (08 Jun 2022)

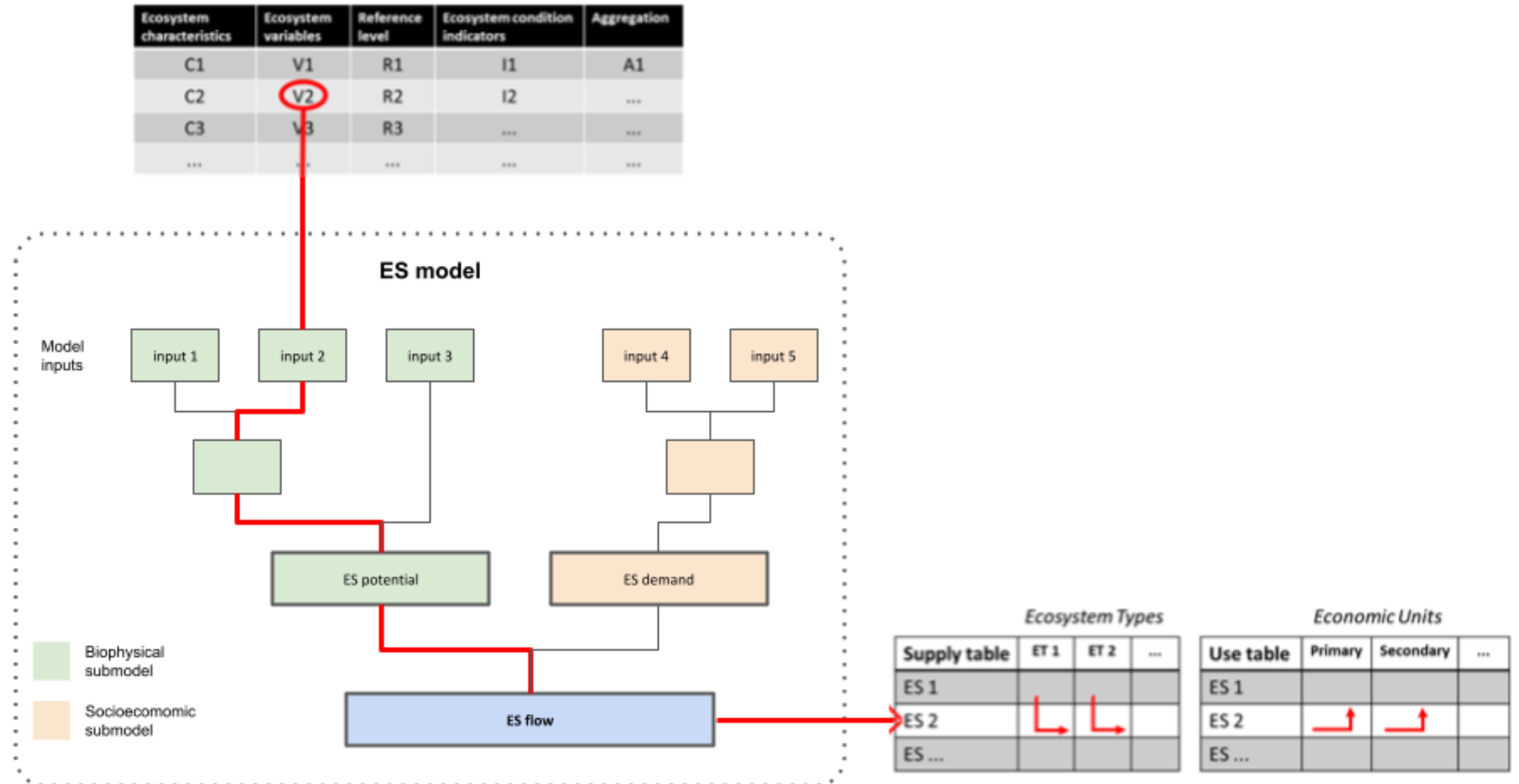
## Ecosystem condition underpins the generation of ecosystem services: an accounting perspective

# There is a direct connection between ecosystem condition and ecosystem services



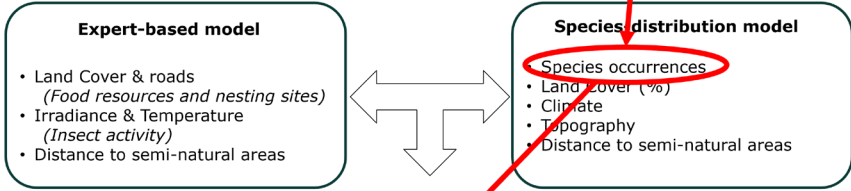


# When sharing common input variables, a change in condition directly affects the flow of ecosystem services

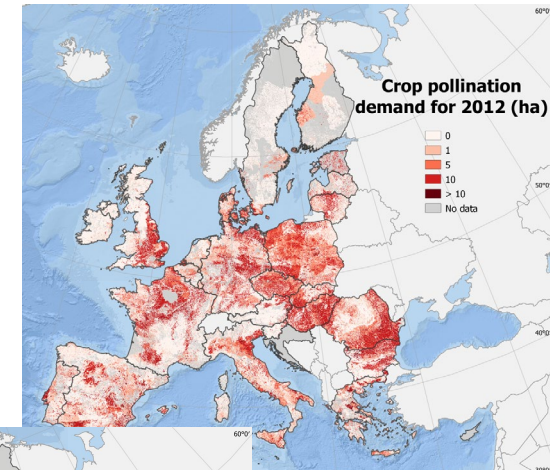
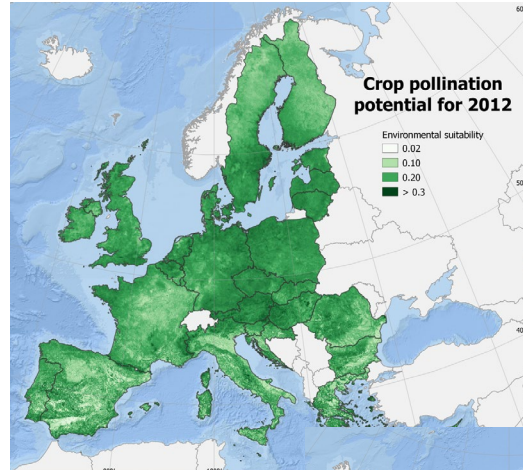
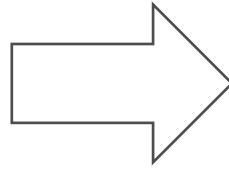


Ecosystem characteristics	Ecosystem variables	Reference level	Ecosystem condition indicators	Aggregation
...	...	...	...	...
Biotic/compositional state	Species richness	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...

# Example #1: crop pollination

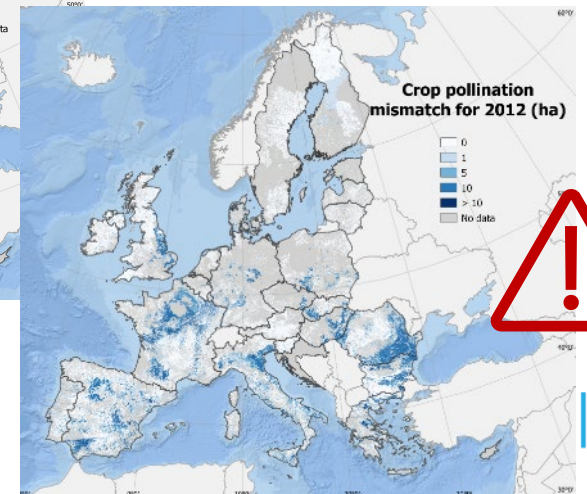


Calculation of environmental suitability



Supply table	ET 1	ET 2	...
ES 1			
ES 2			
ES ...			

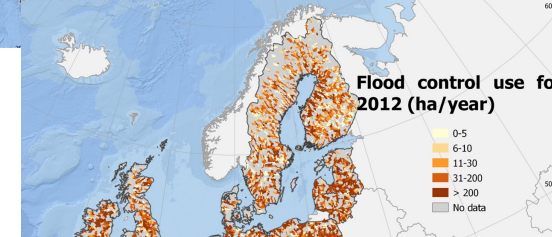
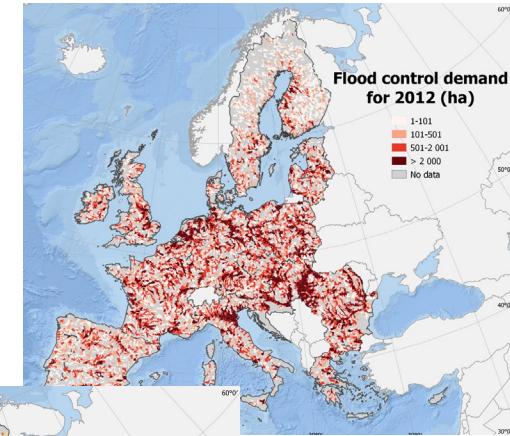
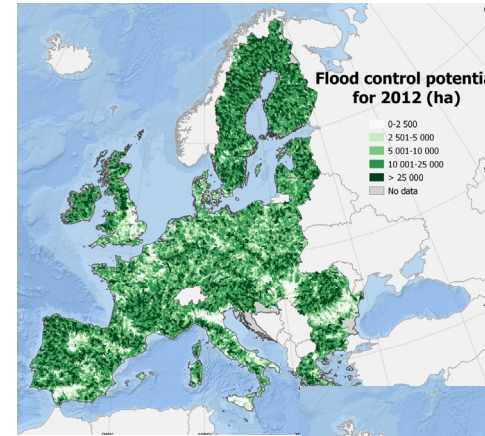
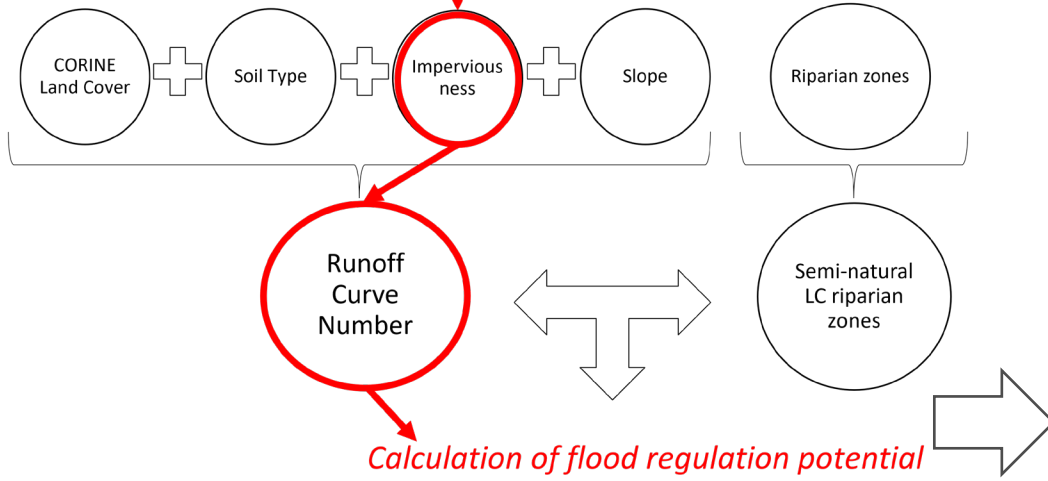
Use table	Primary	Secondary	...
ES 1			
ES 2			
ES ...			



# Example #2: flood control

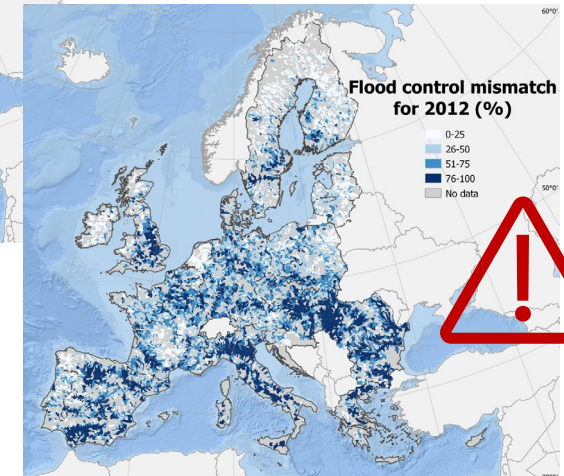
Ecosystem characteristics	Ecosystem variables	Reference level	Ecosystem condition indicators	Aggregation
...	...	...	...	...
Abiotic/physical state	Impervious surface	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...

biophysical modelling



Supply table	ET 1	ET 2	...
ES 1			
ES 2			
ES ...			

Use table	Primary	Secondary	...
ES 1			
ES 2			
ES ...			





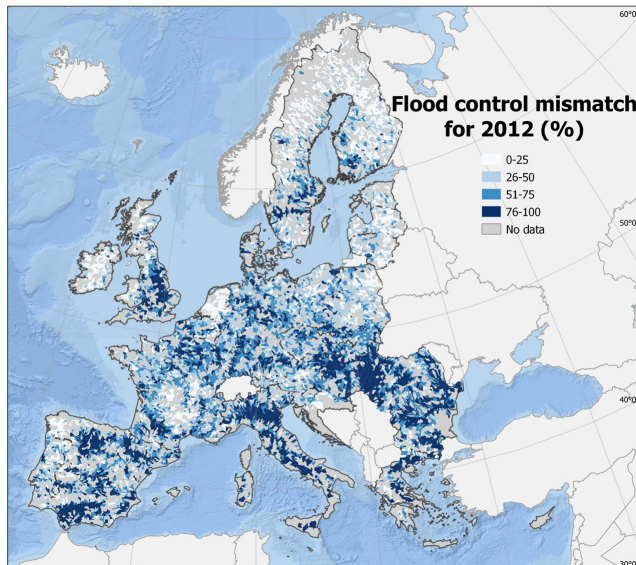
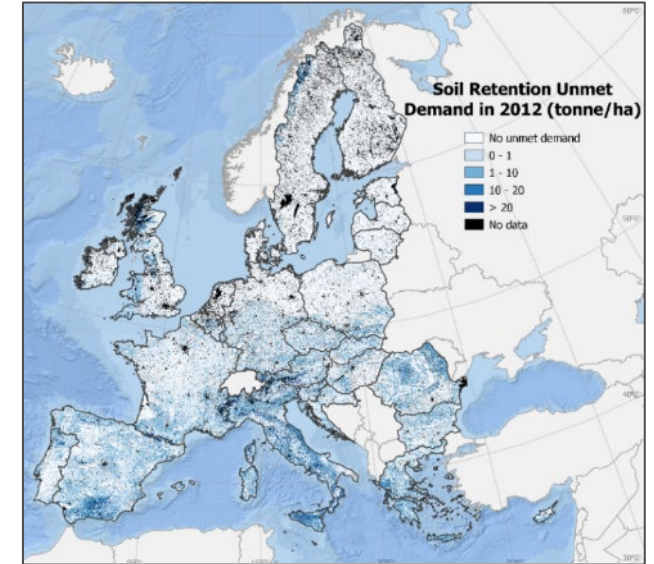
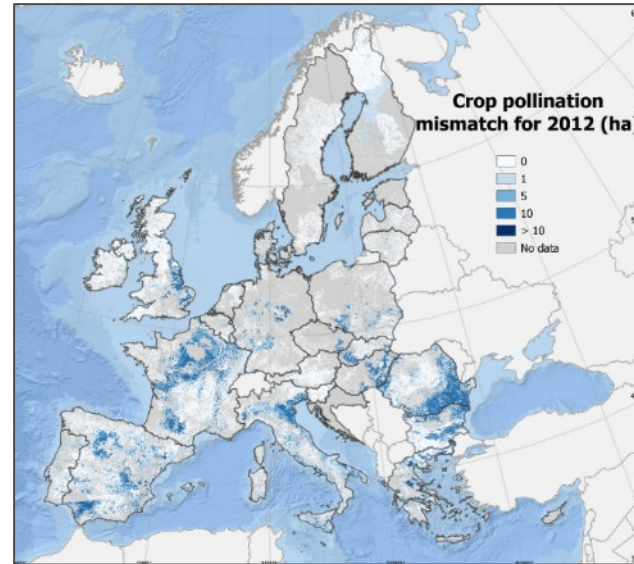
# TO DO WHAT ?



# To where to restore , why to to restore ....

1. *to move toward resilient agricultural practices*

Examples:  
crop pollination and soil retention

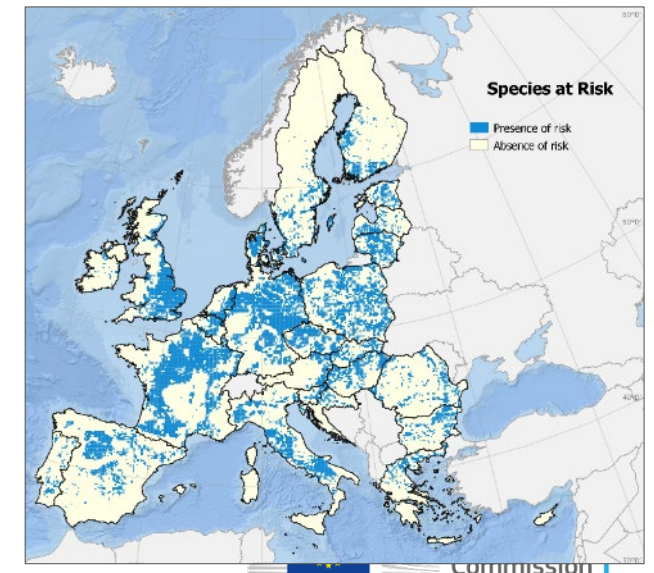


2. *to adapt to CC extreme events*

Example:  
flood control

3. *to stop biodiversity loss*

Example:  
habitat and species maintenance



To measure where to restore, why to restore,

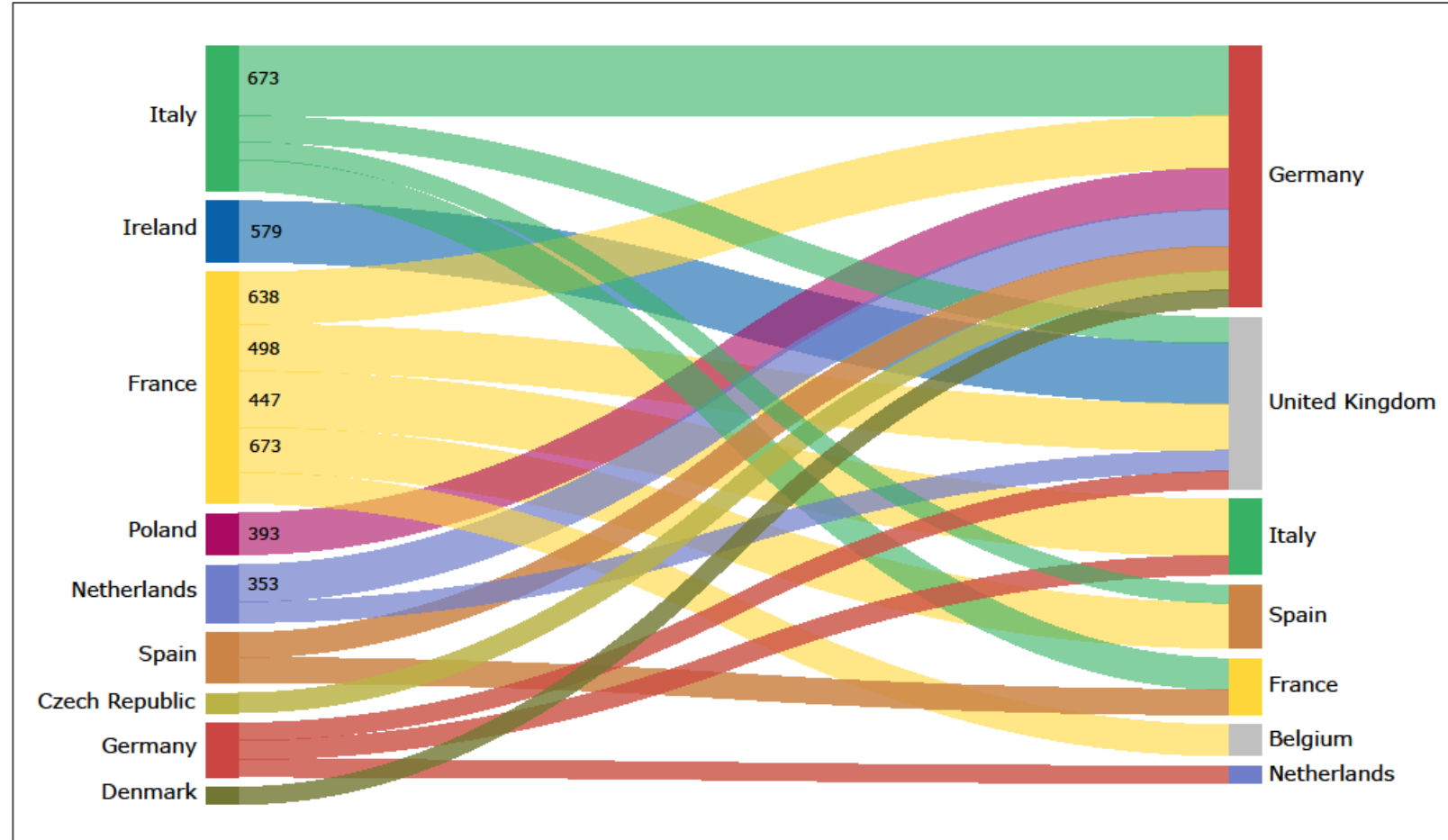
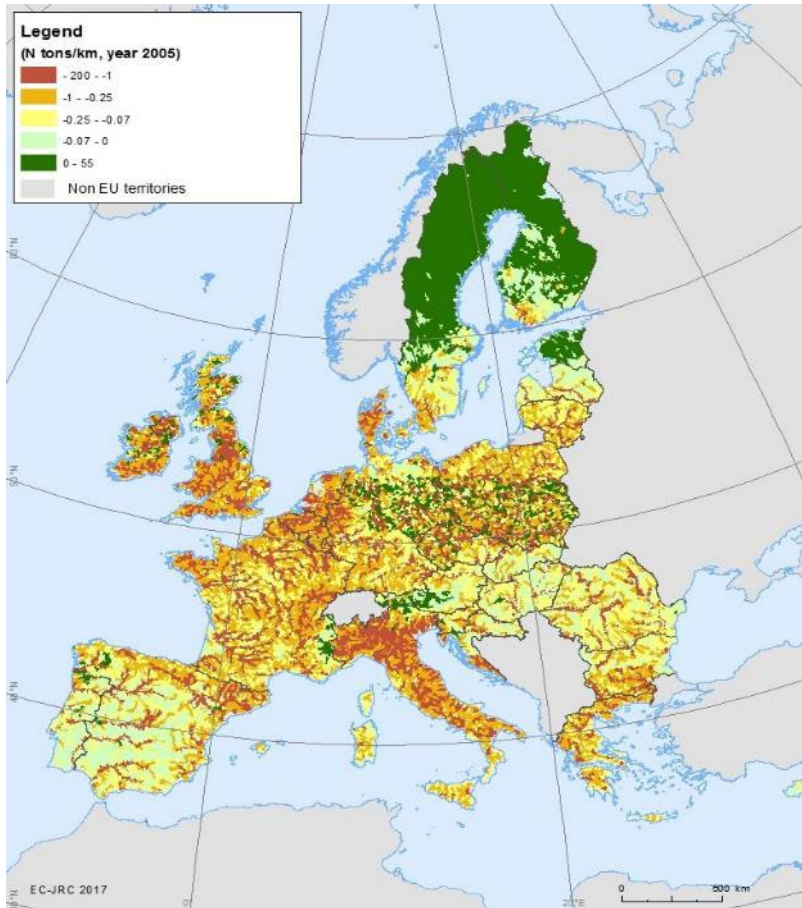
...and how much do we lose if we don't

mln euro	Ecosystem Service provided	Ecosystem Service not provided
Pollination and soil retention	16,029	3,630
Flood control	16,312	27,932
Habitat and species maintenance	35,660	55,915
Carbon sequestration	9,189	4,585

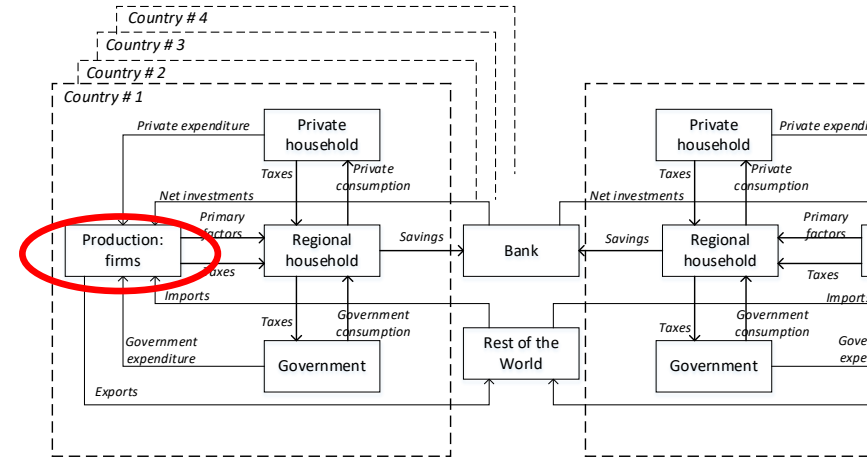
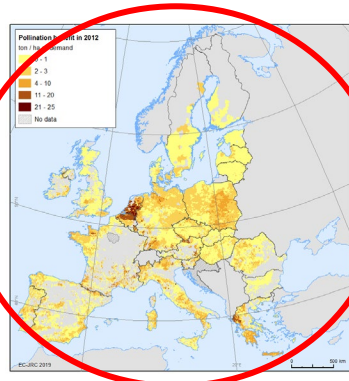
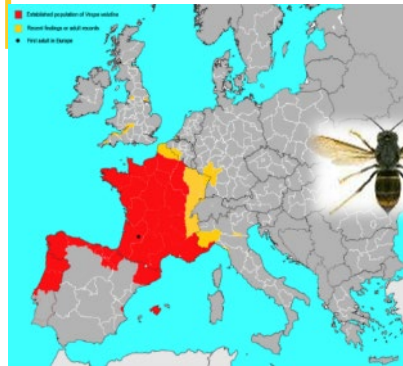
(Euro/year)



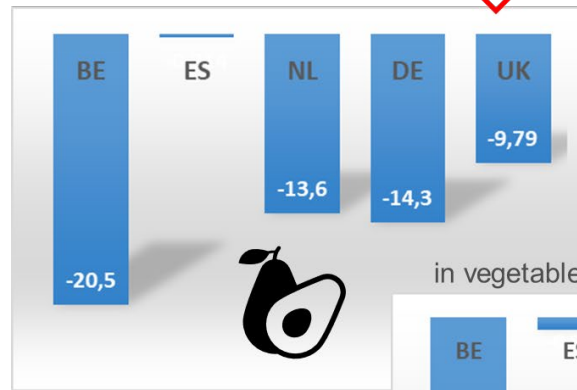
# To measure the consumption drivers of ecosystem pressure



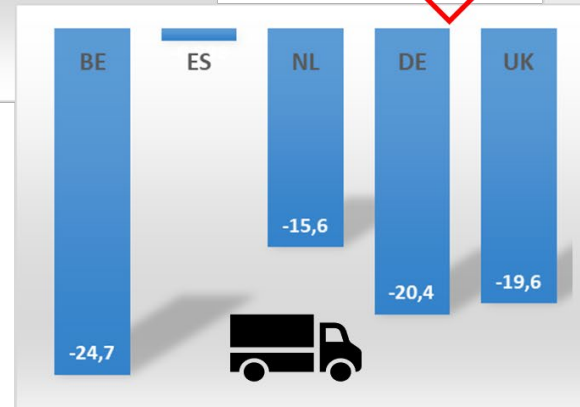
# To measure the economic impacts of changes in ecosystems



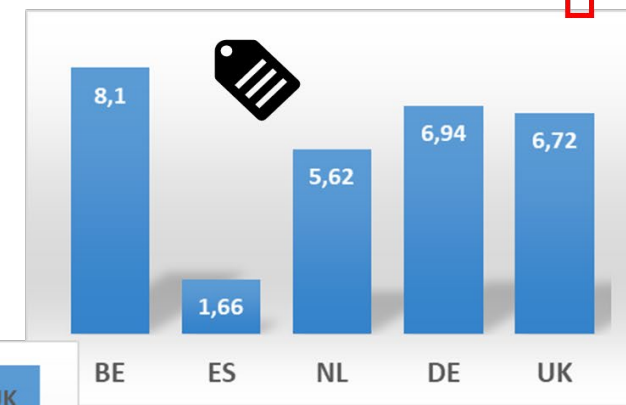
decrease (%)  
in vegetable and fruit production



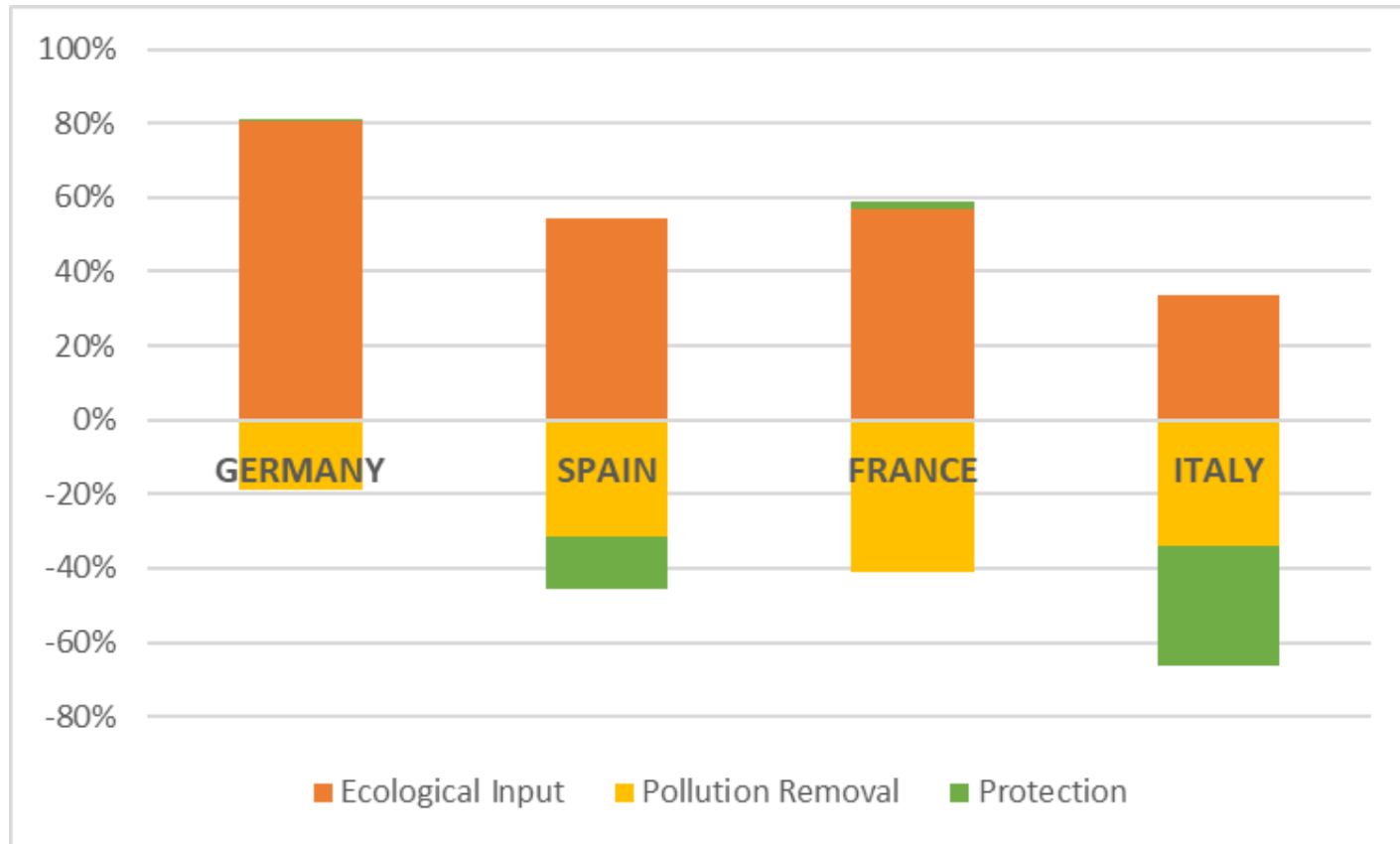
decrease (%)  
in vegetable and fruit export



increase (%)  
in vegetable and fruit import price



# To measure economic exposures wrt ecosystem services vulnerabilities



Countries	ES Vulnerability components		
	Ecological inputs	Pollution removal	Protection
AT-Austria	1.536	-0.255	0.034
BE-Belgium	1.631	-0.578	0.170
BG-Bulgaria	-0.929	-0.229	-0.056
CZ-Czechia	2.830	-0.459	-0.036
DE-Germany	2.486	-0.576	0.025
DK-Denmark	2.137	-0.459	-0.030
EE-Estonia	2.928	0.523	0.277
EL-Greece	-0.522	-0.208	-0.167
ES-Spain	0.432	-0.250	-0.113
FI-Finland	2.894	2.363	0.148
FR-France	0.537	-0.388	0.022
HR-Croatia	2.320	-0.189	0.118
HU-Hungary	1.062	-0.446	-0.214
IE-Ireland	3.101	-0.274	0.342
IT-Italy	0.230	-0.232	-0.225
LT-Lithuania	3.211	-0.525	0.228
LU-Luxembourg	2.468	-0.397	0.179
LV-Latvia	3.306	0.096	0.280
NL-Netherlands	3.197	-3.464	0.100
PL-Poland	2.772	-0.653	0.128
PT-Portugal	1.194	-0.241	0.123
RO-Romania	-0.502	-0.379	-0.197
SE-Sweden	3.000	2.809	0.013
SI-Slovenia	2.539	-0.195	0.130
SK-Slovakia	1.434	-0.212	-0.217

# How ecosystem accounts can support CC adaptation?

- Identify the ES that more strongly relate to CC adaptation:
  - Directly (short term effects): flood control, coastal protection, fire control, local climate regulation, etc.
  - Indirectly (long term effects): nature-based recreation and tourism, crop and timber provision, etc.
- Assess ES actual flow and ES vulnerability (mis-match) to locate those areas where economic activities and households are more exposed to risk
- Create scenarios to “shock” production variables in general equilibrium models and assess economic impacts

# Thank you and keep in touch

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