

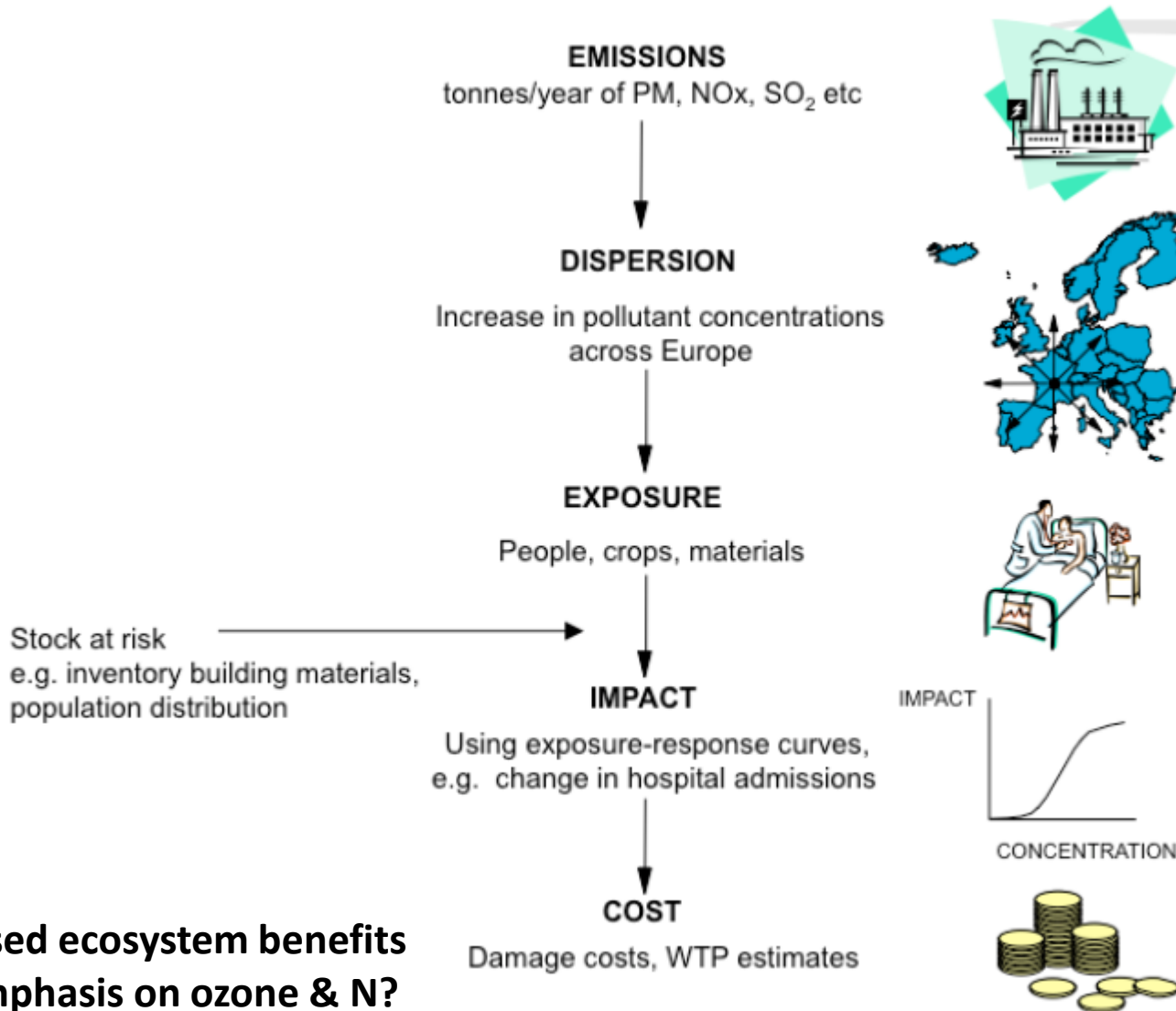
# **Valuation of damage to ecosystems due to air pollution**

Preliminary findings ECLAIRE-project

Rome, 7-10 April 2014

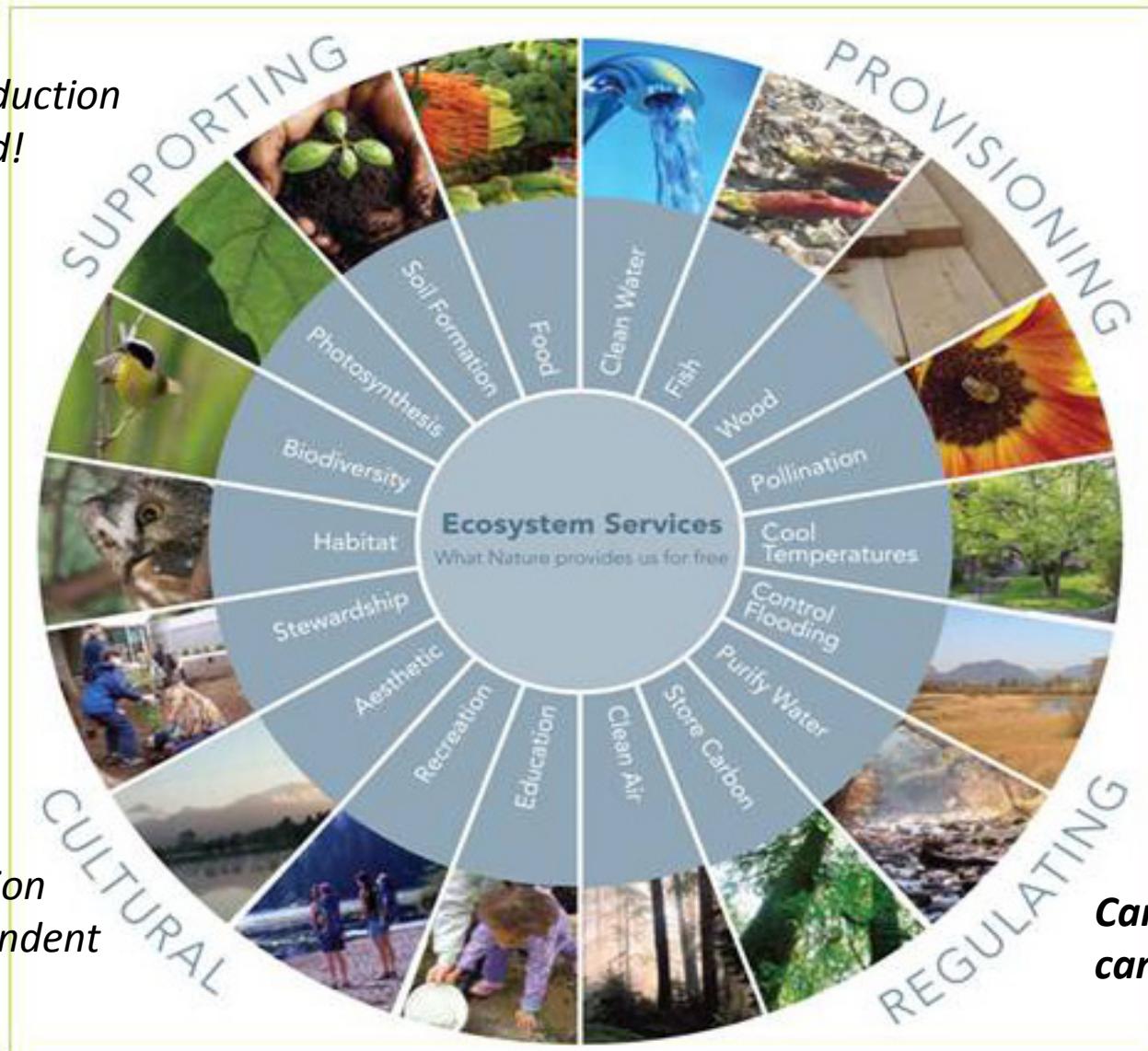
*Rob Maas, TFIAM*

# Can we monetise ecosystem benefits in Integrated Assessments Models?



Will monetised ecosystem benefits put more emphasis on ozone & N?

# The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)



*Oxygen production is not valued!*

*Wood production (easy to monetise)*

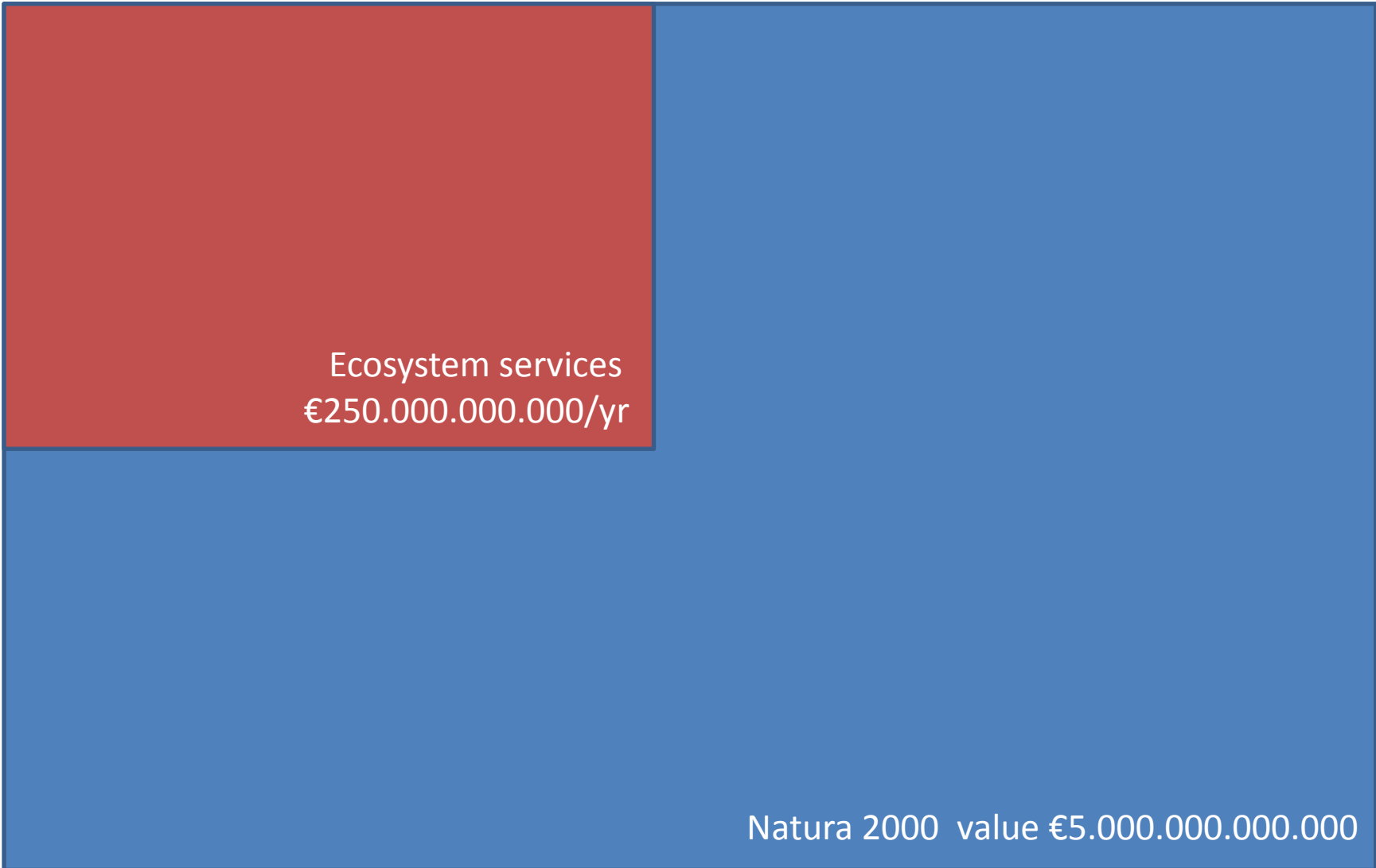
*WTP recreation income dependent*

*Carbon sequestration can be valued*

# Stocks, flows, damage and benefits

Natura 2000 value €5.000.000.000.000

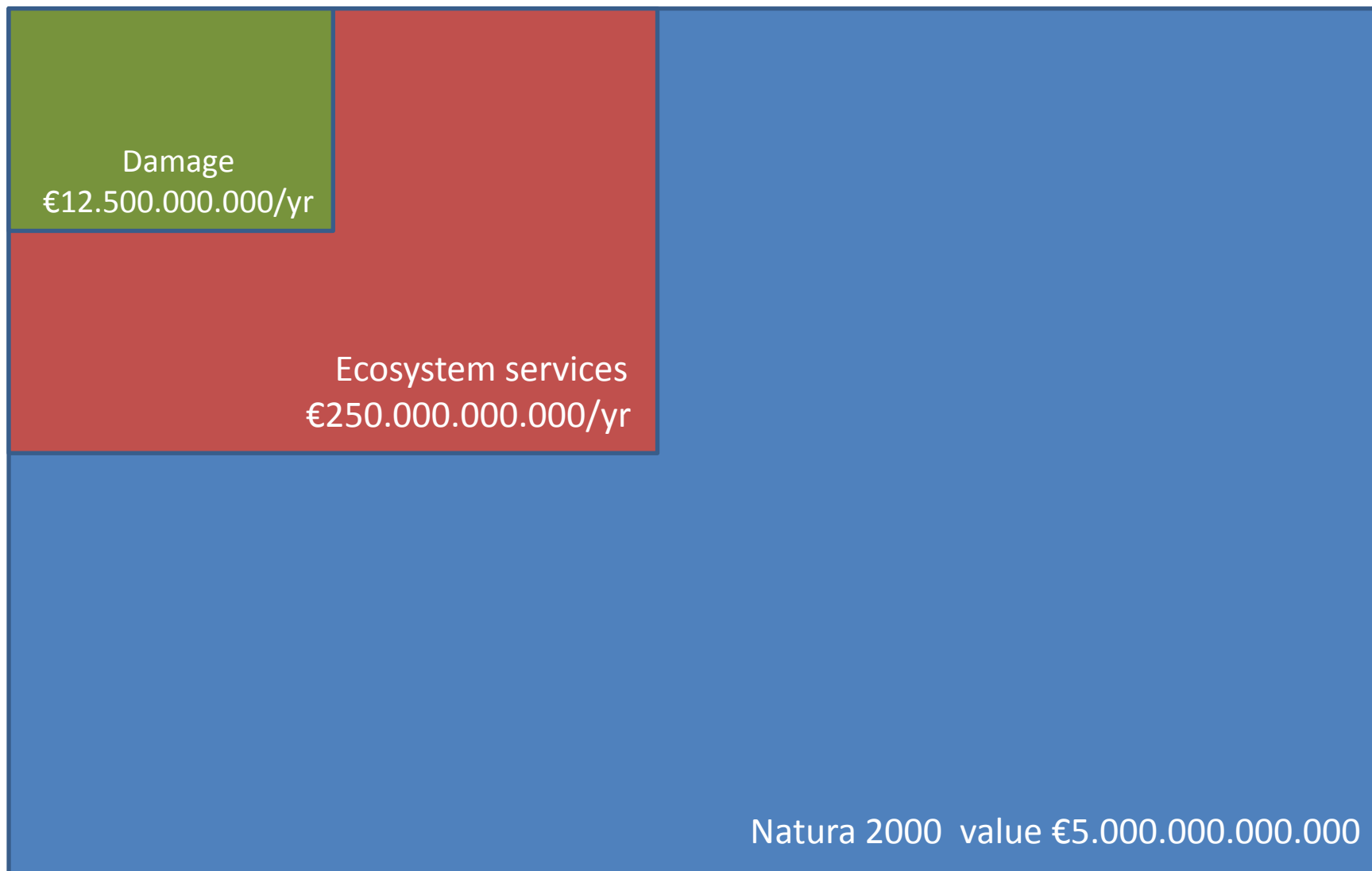
# Stocks, flows, damage and benefits



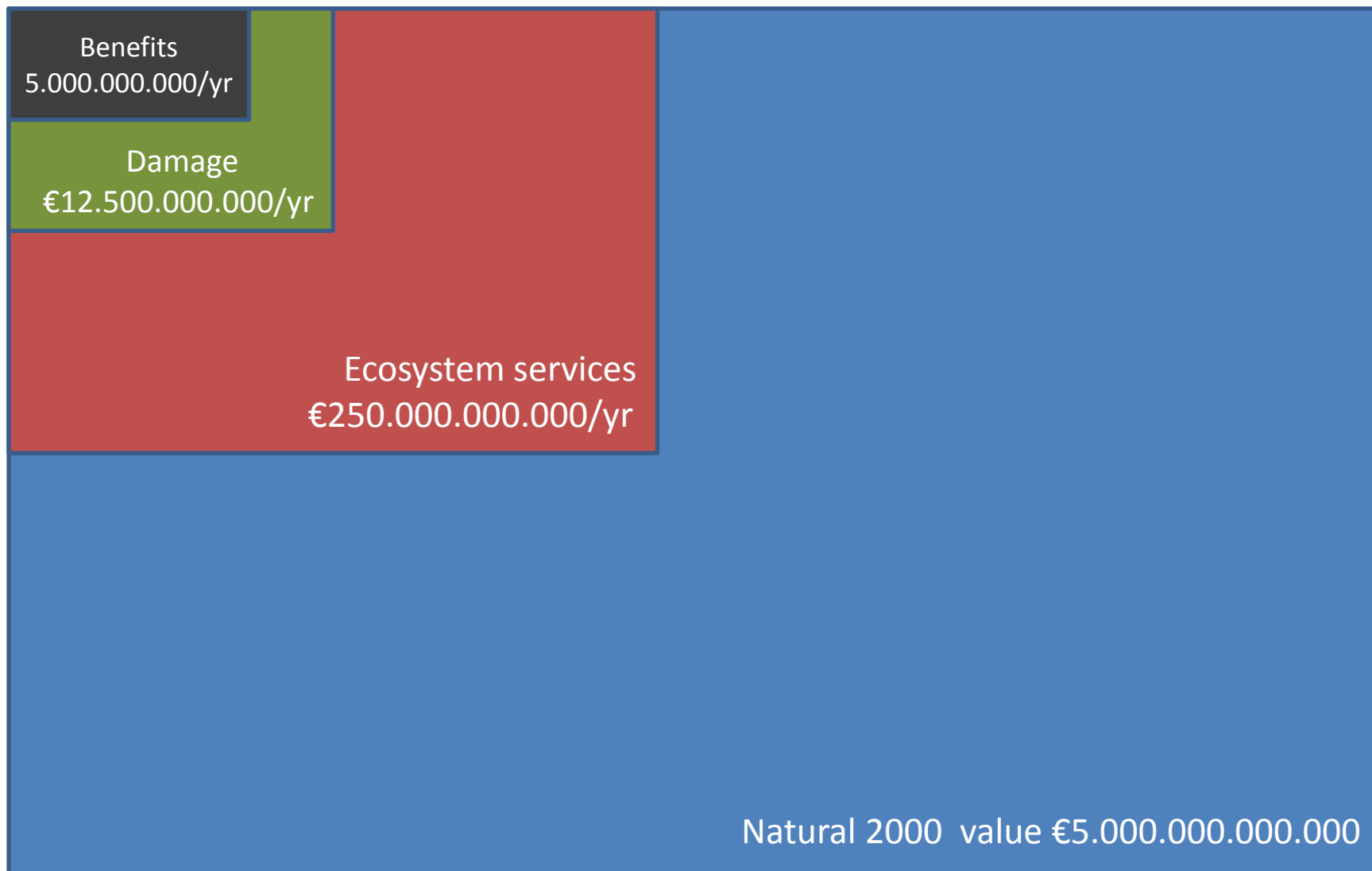
Ecosystem services  
€250.000.000.000/yr

Natura 2000 value €5.000.000.000.000

# Stocks, flows, damage and benefits



# Stocks, flows, damage and benefits



# Benefits of ozone reduction 2000-2030

Natura 2000: 100 mln ha

(GDP: € 100,000 bn)

- Total value (€50,000/ha) € 5,000 bn
- Services (**€2500/ha/yr**) € **250 bn/yr\*** (**0.25%**)
- 5% ozone damage (€125/ha/yr) € 12.5 bn/yr
- Benefits 40% less ozone (€50/ha/yr) € 5.0 bn/yr

\* Source: P ten Brink (IEEP) Estimating the Overall Economic Value of the Benefits provided by the Natura 2000 Network, 2011 - average of 35 valuation studies

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***Costs of current legislation: € 70.0 bn/yr***

***Additional Costs of MFTR € 40.0 bn/yr***

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## Other benefits (damage in 2000 in brackets) – Source: EC4MACS

*Health benefits PM2.5 €255 bn/yr (€430 bn/yr)*

*Health benefits ozone € 0.7 bn/yr (€3.8 bn/yr)*

*Crop benefits € 2.4 bn/yr (€3.7 bn/yr)*

*Materials benefits € 1.5 bn/yr (€2.0 bn/yr)*

\* Source: P ten Brink (IEEP) Estimating the Overall Economic Value of the Benefits provided by the Natura 2000 Network, 2011 - average of 35 valuation studies

# Nitrogen makes it complex !

- N increases ecosystem services: wood production and carbon sequestration (compensates ozone damage)
- N-deposition leads to more N<sub>2</sub>O-emissions (~¼ of C-uptake)
- No significant N-impact on cultural services (recreation)
- N + ozone reduction = no change in ecosystem services

**Conclusion: ecosystem services approach will not help us!**

# Nitrogen makes it complex !

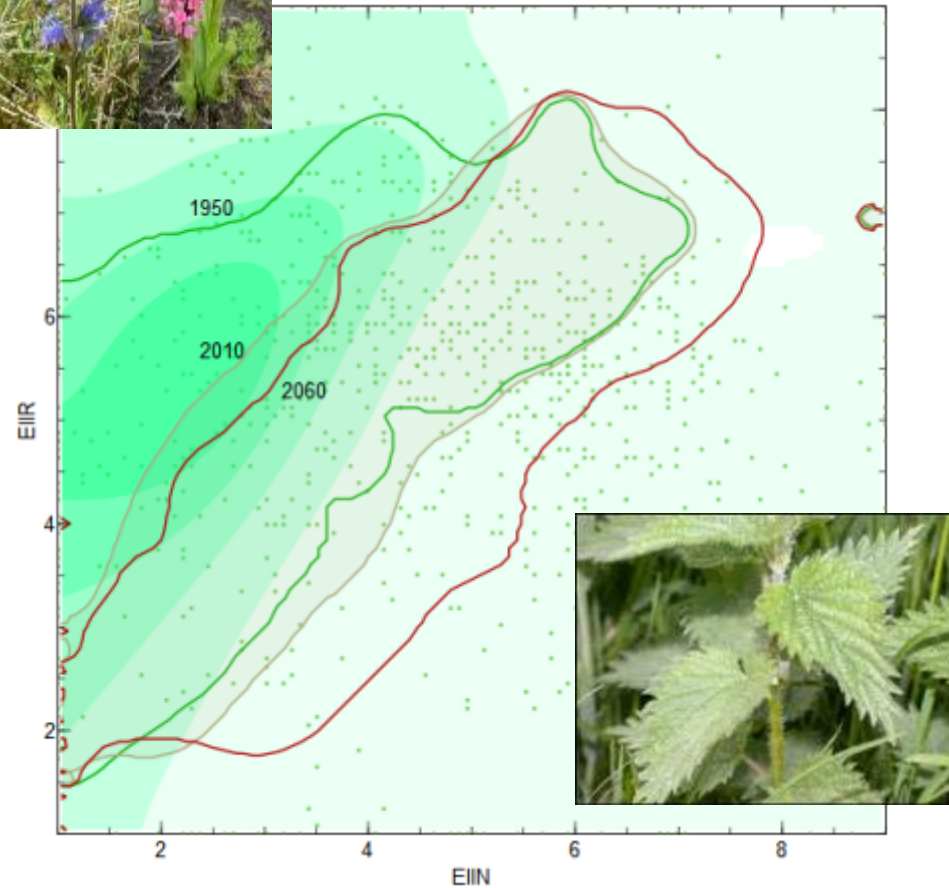
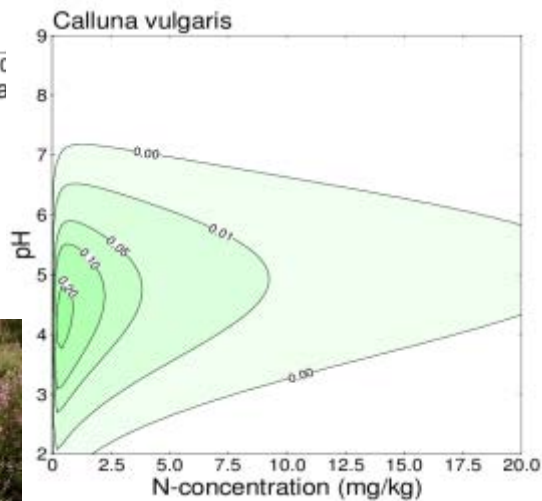
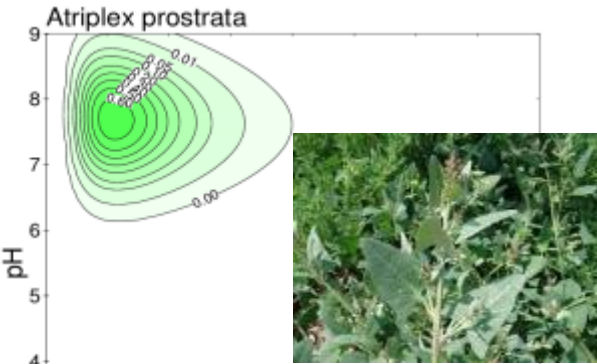
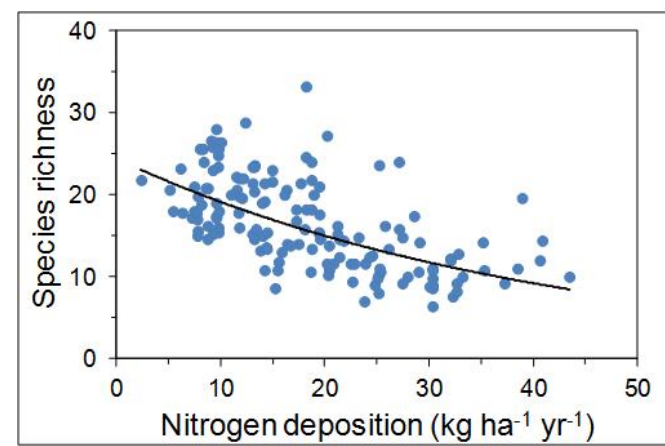
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But: N-deposition decreases biodiversity

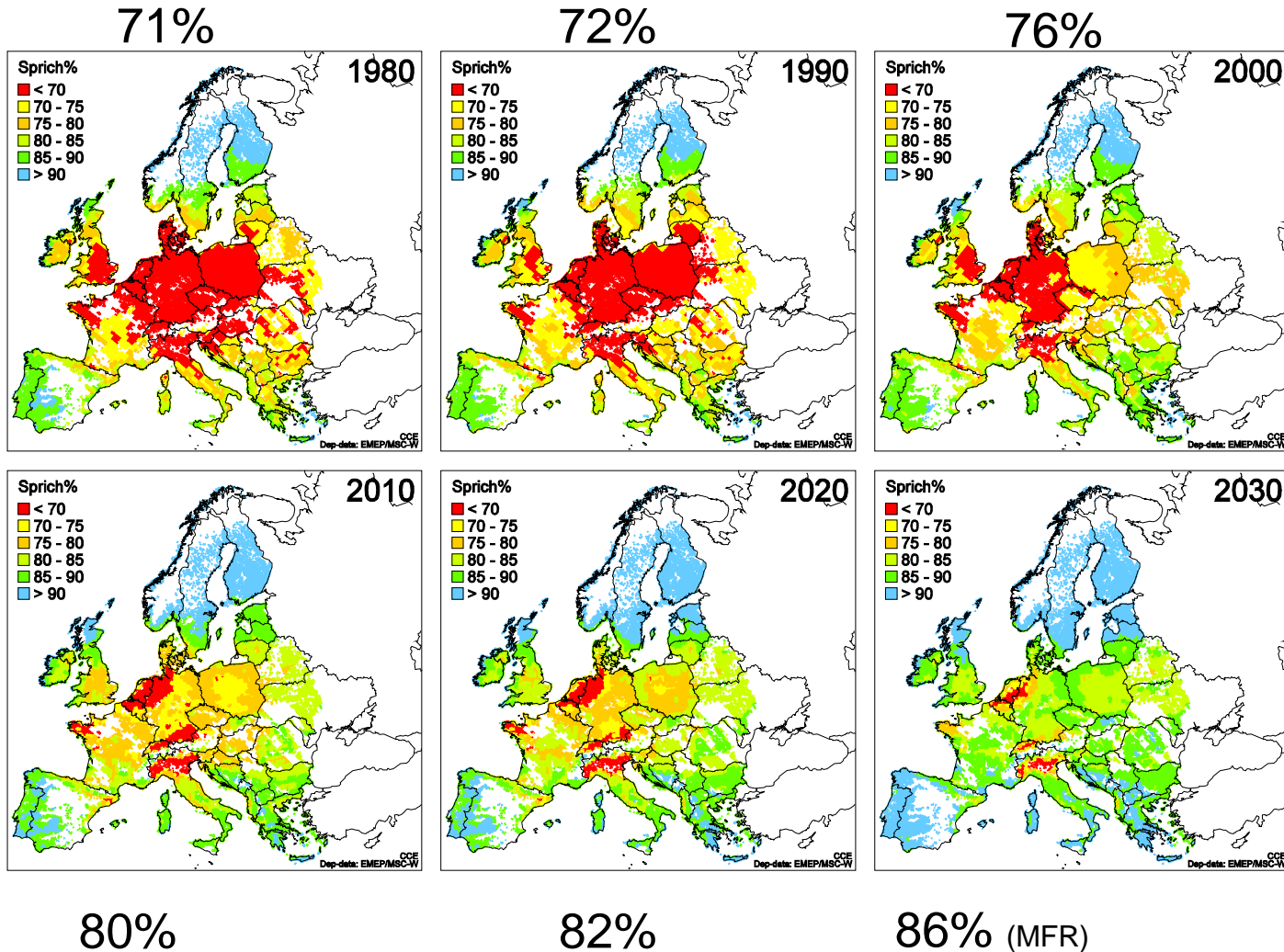
- Heather → grasses
- Undergrowth of forests → grasses, scubs, nettle
- Alpine vegetation → grasses



# Biodiversity in Europe



# Plant species richness in Natura2000 graslands



# What is biodiversity worth?

## 1. Ask the public ('willingness to pay' approach)

→ *Are people well informed to appreciate species? What metric? Pictures? Wishful answers?  
(Does this get the money flowing?)*

## 2. Revealed preference by governments

### **2a. Restoration cost approach**

*What do we have to spend on nature management?  
Benefits of N-reduction = Less management costs*

### **2b. "X=X" approach**

*What N-elimination costs were implied in the Bird & Habitat Directive? Benefits of N-reduction = Reduction of the remaining elimination costs.*

# **1. Willingness to pay for 25% restoration of biodiversity**

€10-30 per household per year

= €80-240/ha/yr

**Benefits of 25% biodiversity improvement of total Natura 2000  
€ 8-24 bn/yr**

Assuming UK-values are representative for all EU:  
Income level OK, significantly less Natura2000 area per capita in UK

Source: Laurence Jones et al, in: *Ecosystem Services*, 2013  
Mike Christie et al, in: *Ecological Economics*, 2006 and  
Report on UK Biodiversity Action Plan, 2011

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***Costs of MFTR Ammonia: € 5 bn/yr***

Source: *Laurence Jones* et al, in: Ecosystem Services, 2013  
*Mike Christie* et al, in: Ecological Economics, 2006 and  
Report on UK Biodiversity Action Plan, 2011

## 2a. Restoration costs approach



# Policy inaction would increase restoration costs

For Natura2000 areas a 'favourable conservation status' is required

*Worst case:*

*Complete 'rebuilding' of a forest requires an investment of*

*€40.000/ha (NEEDS, 2006) = **€2000/ha/yr***

***(Ecosystem services: €2500/ha/yr)***

*Restoration costs depend on level of CL-exceedance:*

*average EU-restoration costs per kg NH<sub>3</sub> = €2 per kg NH<sub>3</sub> = **€8 bn/yr***

***(Costs of MTR for NH<sub>3</sub> = €5 bn/yr ~ 25% deposition reduction)***

***(WTP > €8 bn/yr)***

## 2b. X = X Approach

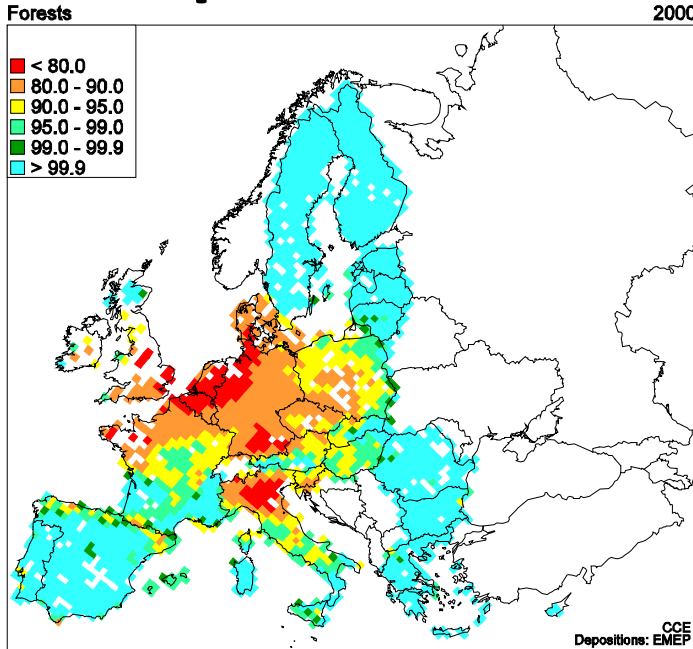
Assumption: costs of NH<sub>3</sub>-elimination needed to meet CL in Natura 2000 areas were already implied in the Bird & Habitat Directive

Costs of NH<sub>3</sub>-elimination:

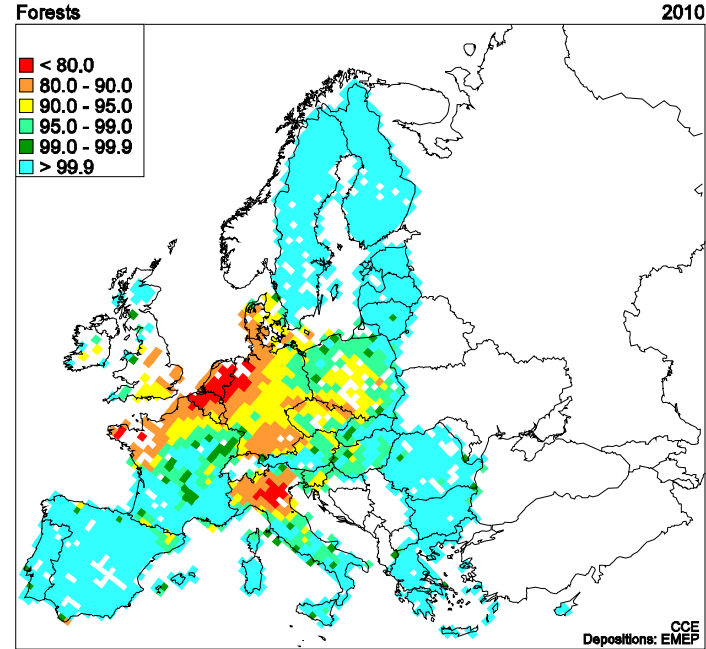
- MTFR for NH<sub>3</sub> < **€5 bn/yr** (only where CL<sub>nut</sub> is exceeded)
- Additional removal of stables in and around Natura2000 areas where CL<sub>nut</sub> is exceeded even after MTFR ..... **Where? How much ?**

# Plant species diversity in Natura 2000 areas

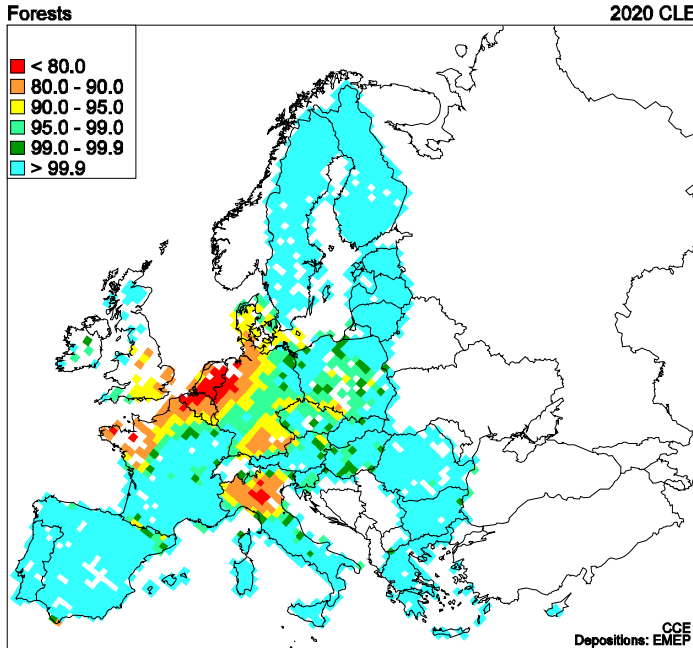
2000



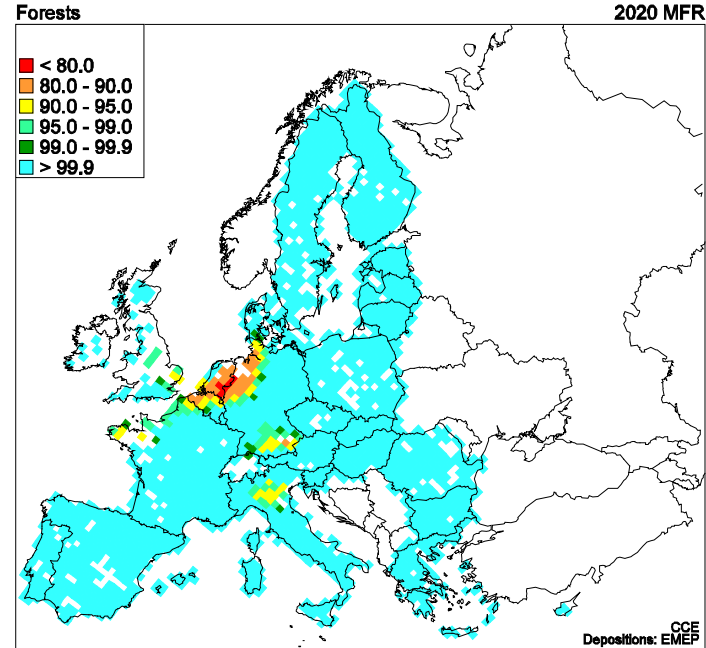
2010  
Current  
Policy



2020  
Current  
Policy



2020  
Maximum  
Feasible  
N emission  
reduction



## 2b. X = X Approach

Assumption: costs of NH<sub>3</sub>-elimination needed to meet CL in Natura 2000 areas were already implied in the Bird & Habitat Directive

Costs of NH<sub>3</sub>-elimination:

- MTFR for NH<sub>3</sub> < **€5 bn/yr** (only where CL<sub>nut</sub> is exceeded)
- Additional removal of stables in and around Natura2000 areas where CL<sub>nut</sub> is exceeded even after MTFR ..... **100% of NL livestock = € 3 bn/yr**
- **Total implied elimination costs: €8 bn/yr**

# Conclusion

1. Different valuation methods lead to a biodiversity benefit of nitrogen deposition in European Natura2000 areas of ~ €8 bn/yr
2. Benefit/cost ratio for biodiversity protection (1.0:1) is lower than for health protection (3.5:1)
3. The question remains whether these values lead to additional NH<sub>3</sub>-reduction

Unless (perhaps):

- Also nature outside Natura2000 requires full protection
- Biodiversity loss can be translated in health risks