





### Motivation: Two Houses Divided? ...

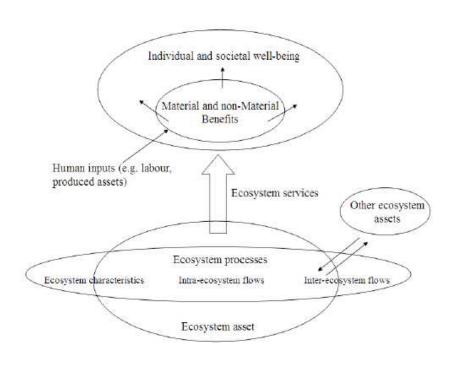
#### **Economic accounting (SNA)**

- Economic activity as endpoint to be measured
- Exchange value as valuation principle
- Emphasis on transactions between buyers and sellers
- Crucial focal point in novel extensions to e.g. ecosystem accounting and accounting for value of ecosystem services

### **Economic appraisal (CBA)**

- Social welfare as endpoint of analysis
- Welfare value as valuation principle
- Valuation methods tend to focus on valuing demand for e.g. ecosystem services
- Wealth accounting (e.g. World Bank, various, UNU-IHDP/ UNEP, 2012, 2014) as 'macro-' scale counterpart of this approach

### **SEEA and Ecosystem Services & Goods**



**Source: United Nations (2013)** 

# Ch. 5 of UN (2013) provides good description of valuation challenge

- Public good nature of ecosystem services (or assets giving rise to these)
- TEV framework and ES framework (i.e. P-R-C)
- Candidate valuation methods from environmental economics
- > Consistency of welfare and exchange values
- ... What sort of story might a revised "Ch. 5" craft that might be more definitive and compelling for its intended audience?



### **This Project**

#### The people

❖ PTEC: Carl Obst, Jeff Vincent, Bram Edens, Giles Atkinson

But also Robert Smith, Michael Vardon, Kirk Hamilton

- WAVES/ World Bank: Sofia Ahlroth, Glen-Marie Lange, Juan-Pablo Castanada
  - + reviewer panel of experts drawn from economics and accounting

### The project stages & outputs

1. The value of ecosystem services

Exchange values and welfare values: guidance/ suggestions for a way ahead

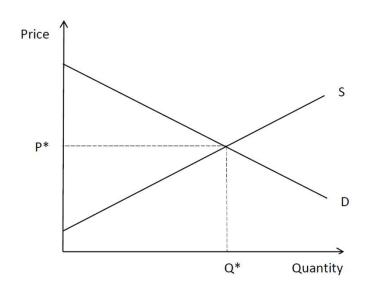
- Public goods, externalities and the SNA
- (Implicit) exchange values for levels of ecosystem services consumed
- Trace ways in which ecosystem services enjoyed by firms and households to determine appropriate (SNA-consistent) valuation methods

### 2. Wealth accounting

Valuing 'future' flows of ecosystem services and ecological capital



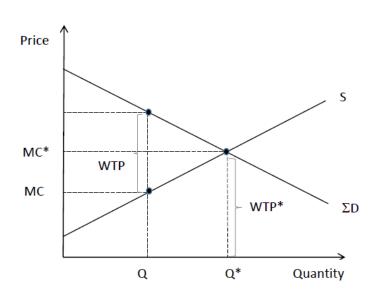
# **Accounting for the Value of Ecosystem Services: The Problem**



Source: adapted from Vincent (2015)

	Exclusive	Non-exclusive
Rival	<ul> <li>Various ecosystem goods</li> <li>Ecosystem services effects contained in property ownership</li> <li>Recreation on congested, contained properties</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Ecosystem goods in uncontained ecosystems</li> <li>Natural pest control and pollination services</li> <li>Ecosystem services realised in quality of rival goods (e.g. water regulation, waste assimilation)</li> <li>Recreation on congested, uncontained properties</li> </ul>
Non- rival	Recreation on uncongested, contained properties	<ul> <li>Equable climate</li> <li>Air purification</li> <li>Recreation on uncongested, uncontained properties</li> </ul>

# **Accounting for the Value of Ecosystem Services: The Problem**



Source: adapted from Vincent (2015)

	Exclusive	Non-exclusive
Rival	<ul> <li>Various ecosystem goods</li> <li>Ecosystem services effects contained in property ownership</li> <li>Recreation on congested, contained properties</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Ecosystem goods in uncontained ecosystems</li> <li>Natural pest control and pollination services</li> <li>Ecosystem services realised in quality of rival goods (e.g. water regulation, waste assimilation)</li> <li>Recreation on congested, uncontained properties</li> </ul>
Non- rival	Recreation on uncongested, contained properties	<ul><li>Equable climate</li><li>Air purification</li><li>Recreation on uncongested, uncontained properties</li></ul>

	Pathway for ecosystem service (q) as an economic input	Explanation	Examples	Valuation methods
Production	x = x(K, q)	Ecosystem good or service is an input to production along with other factors	<ul> <li>Waste disposal services</li> <li>Non-renewable and renewable ecosystem goods</li> <li>Water quality</li> </ul>	Production functions
Consumption	$u = u(x_1, z, q)$	Households choose level of ecosystem service via purchase of (heterogeneous) market good: i.e. $x_2 = p(z,q)$	<ul> <li>Amenity value</li> <li>Local air quality,</li> <li>Recreational opportunities</li> <li>Non-use value reflected in purchases and donations</li> </ul>	Hedonic methods (e.g. property markets)
	$u = u(x_1, z(x_2, q))$	Households choose level of ecosystem service to enjoy via purchase of complementary market good (or substitute market good)	<ul><li>Recreation,</li><li>Water quality</li><li>Air quality</li></ul>	Travel cost, defensive expenditures
	$u = u(x_1, x_2) + q$	Households enjoy ecosystem service unrelated to any purchase of market good	<ul><li> "Pure" non-use</li><li> Equable climate</li></ul>	Contingent valuation, (discrete) choice experiment



### **Further Issues**

### Some additional issues

## What gets left out ... and does it need to be?

Human health and ecosystem goods and services: exchange values and healthwage risk?

## Putting valuation methods in their place?

- ★ Example: When could a stated preference method be used in place of another approach (e.g. hedonic pricing)
  - ... if more straightforward and reckoned to be represent an (implicit) exchange value?
- Role of cost-based approaches?

### A Hierarchy of questions?

### **Consistency exchange values:**

Is imputed economic value consistent with exchange value?

#### **Further technical considerations:**

Are there other practical criteria that must be satisfied before values can be considered robust?

## Processes and procedures for valuation

Are accounting consistent/ robust values transparent, capable of scrutiny, replicable etc.?

### **THANK YOU**

Thank you!

