Final Ecosystem Goods and Services Classification System

Implications for Corporations

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Incredibly Brief Summary of FEGS

Goal: provide a comprehensive classification system to facilitate future measurement and valuation of ecosystem services

Audience:

"...individuals, communities, or firms in the public sector, private sector, and non-profit organizations that wish to measure, quantify, map, model, and/or value a standard, but complete set of ecosystem services anywhere on earth...."



Boundary Conditions - What's in

Final ecosystem services - directly enjoyed, used, or consumed to provide value to people (beneficiaries)

Contribution of the natural, not built, environment to producing goods and services

Self-sustaining in the environment, minimally dependent on human inputs

Presence of the environment



Boundary Conditions -What's out

Intermediate ecological functions & not directly valued by beneficiaries (e.g. net primary production)

Policy endpoints

Stocked fish

Crops

Oil, coal and minerals

Biodiversity & carbon sequestration



21 Final Ecosystem Service Categories

- Water
- 2. Land
- 2 4
- 4. Flora
- 5. Fauna
- Fiber
- 7. Fish
- 9 Soil
- Timber
- Fungi
- Substrate
- 12. Weather
- 13. Wind
- 14. Atmospheric Phenomena
- Pollinators
- 16. Natural Materials
- 17. Open Space
- 18. Sounds and Scents
- 19. Viewscapes
- 20. Predators
- 21. Presence of the Environment

3 Environmental Classes and 15 Subclasses

- 1. AQUATIC
 - a. Rivers and Streams
 - Wetland.
 - c. Lakes and Ponds
 - d. Estuaries /Near Coastal/Marine
 - e. Open Oceans and Seas
 - f. Groundwater
- 2. TERRESTRIAL
 - a. Forests
 - b. Agroecosystems
 - c. Created Greenspace
 - d. Grasslands
 - e. Scrubland/Shrubland
 - f. Barren / Rock and Sand
 - g. Tundra
 - h. Ice and Snow
- 3. ATMOSPHERIC

10 Beneficiary Classes and 38 Subclasses

- Agricultural
- 2. Commercial/Industrial
- Government/Municipal/Residential
- Commercial/Military Transportation
- Subsistence
- 6. Recreational
- Inspirational
- Learning
- Non-Us
- Humanity

358 Unique Codes in FEGS Classification System FEGS-CS



Corporations are a Key Beneficiary Group

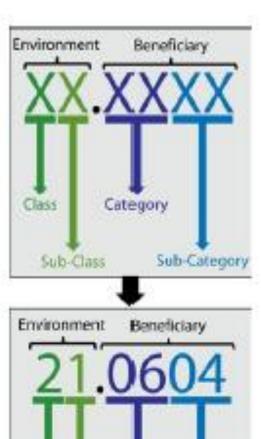
<u>Dependencies</u>

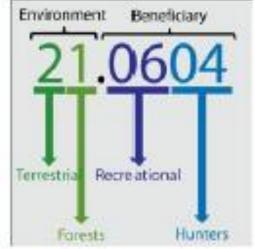
135 of the 358 FEGS could involve a corporation as a beneficiary

Industrial processor using water could show up as a beneficiary for 7 aquatic environmental subclasses

<u>Impacts</u>

Since those 7 codes include other beneficiaries - a company could impact 190 beneficiaries







Opportunity

Increased clarity in defining & valuing services

- Reduce risks from:
 - Measuring a laundry-list of outcomes
 - Poorly constructed benefit-cost analyses
 - Confusion and ill-will generated during stakeholder engagements





Opportunity

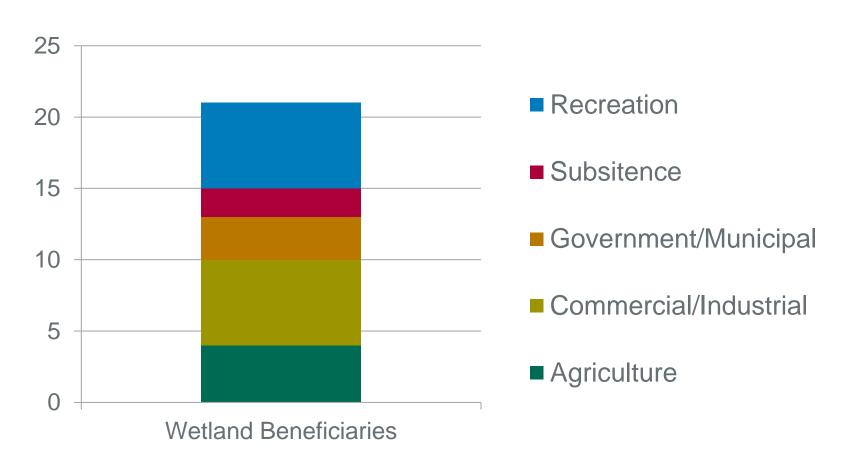
Improve internal corporate decision making

- Provides a reasonable framework for measuring the "Business Case"
- Can show the impact of corporate activities on other beneficiaries
 - Could affect the license-to-operate
 - Trace positive impacts in communities
 - One indicator of sustainability of corporation



Opportunity

FEGS provides a framework for Total Valuation in Credit Stacking





Challenge

FEGS as another reporting/compliance standard

- Greenhouse gases and biodiversity are important topics to companies, but not in FEGS
- How does FEGS relate to measurement/monitoring and enforcement points in system?
- How does FEGS relate to options to achieve compliance?

Data requirements are potentially enormous

- When data are unavailable, rely on benefits transfer?
 - Inaccurate
 - Irrelevant for internal decision making



Challenge: Inclusion of Non-market values

Concerns over liability have kept many companies on the sidelines in ecosystem service valuations

Including non-use values might keep them there

Controversy:

- Reliability of monetizing non-use values
- Double counting in FEGS framework
- Framework exposes fatal flaws with monetizing?



Conclusion

- Valuable first step in developing a framework with a common language
- Focus on final values is a significant contribution over other frameworks
- Future focus on using the framework for project level analysis, not income accounting will provide more value
- Inclusion of non-use will limit its appeal to corporations

