

# **SEEA Marine Ecosystem Account** for the Dutch North Sea

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#### **Outline**

- Introduction: What is ecosystem accounting?
- Which ecosystems are we taling about: Ecosystem Extent
- What is their quality? Ecosystem Condition & Biodiversity
- How do we make use of them? Ecosystem services
- What are the environmental pressures?



Disclaimer: all results are preliminary and subject to change.



#### Biodiversiteit

Het verlies van ecosystemen kunnen we beter tegengaan als we de waarde van de natuur in geld uitdrukken, zegt onderzoeker Dolf de Groot. Op de internationale top over biodiversiteit staat dit volgende week op de agenda.

tekst Exther Bijlo

6 W e hebben de halans tur-sen de economie en de natuur jacenlang ver-waarkond, die moet écht terug, Natuur is echt terug, Natuur is niet een feuk dingetje om erhij te hebben-het is van levensbelung." Het zijn de woo-den van minister voor natuur Christianne krant. Van der Wal sprak ze uit in verbund met de szikstoferisis die Nederland moet op-

Maar de ondulants tuusen veconomie en natuur is aloontegenwoordig. Volgende week begint de internationale top over bio-diversintst. 20045, het zugie van de mondia-le klimuattop. Op de agenda staat de vraug-hoe her schrikbarende verlies van soorten en konstituties van soorten en konstituties van soorten hindende alptajeaken over de hoeveelheis bie-schermde natuur, nillieunormen en regels woor nodie.

schermele natuur, milieunomene en negels voor nodig.

Zonder wezenlijke versaderingen in het economisch system wonkt dat echter meel-lijk. constateert het weienschappelijk panel IPBES in werschliellnede zapporten. Natuus moet een geldellijke waarde kritigen, nodat economische beslänsingen anders ruflen sulv-vathen.

Onderzoeker Dolf de Groot werkt al de-

economisch nystem wordt dat echter moeilijk. constaterte hie weterschappeight pand
ein 1985 in werschillende rapporten. Natura
und 1985 in werschillende rapporten. Natura
moet een gehelijk ausalet krijgen, node
waarde van de bedenlingen moeten zich en de state de steel d



#### Een prijskaartje voor de waarde van de natuur

vervuilinge weer uit te halm, is or wistending only the through most entering doubt, littlewind product necessity and the control tomeritables, because the control tomeritables, because the control tomeritables, because the control tomeritables, and the control tomeritables,

led diementer, noth die van de zee en himmeresstren. In himmeresstren die in kaar gebracht not zijle, is nog steeds niet te zeggen, die is de zeigen, die z

We maken de natuur dienstbaar

38 dellar aan economische waarde oplev dankzij de diensten die de natuur levert.

Investerer in de natuur boett meer dan gedacht. ASN Bank rekende voor het eerst de eftecten van vier projecten pretreeer door. Een daarvan is het bebossen van veertig hischare. Andbouwagnind bij natuurgebied De Geelders in Noorg-Brahisd be Geelders in Roord-Bra-bant. Met de functie landbouw is die grond goed voor 17.500 dollar per hectare. Maar als bos levert het veel meer op:

bos levert het veel meer op: 31.000 dollar per hectare. Her plan is om in vijf saar tijd de 'seembossen', een specifiek scooysteem waarbij borsen in de herfst en winter in bet water staan, te herstellen. Net moet een robuuste natuur opieveren. die ook biidraast aan het beter omgrying.

Ook eiders in de wereld reken-de A5% Bark investeringen door. Voor een herbeboukings-project in Madagascer pakken de economische baten hoog uit, van 870 naar 50,000 dollar per heutzer, Ook het telen van koffie in een bosgebied in Nica-

ragus, in de schaduw van bo-men in plaats van op open ter-rein, brengt meer geld op. De bank kont op die bedragen door ook de 'soosysteem-diensten' mee te tellen, waar nu nog geen prijsk aar be aan hangt, zaken als schomes lucht, waterberging, recreatie

Her toekennen van financiele waerde aan de natuur staat woor het went nedrukkelijk op de agenda van de blodiversi-teitstop die komende week in de agenda van de biodiversi-teitstop die komende week in Montreal begint. Er ligt een voorstel dat grote bedrijven an financiëls instellingen uiterlijk in 2030 moeten laten zien wel-'Het zou een gamechanger "Het zou een gamechanger zin als dit wordt aangenomen", zegt Roef Rozeman van ASN Barik. "We verden wei affernoal dat natuur belangrijk is. Altier veel dienstra van de natuur zijn nu nikt waard. Alfeen als je die in echte austra kunt uitdrukken, tellen ze mee."

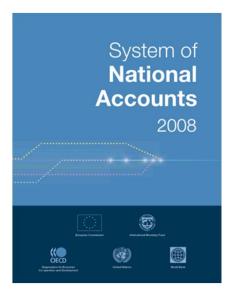
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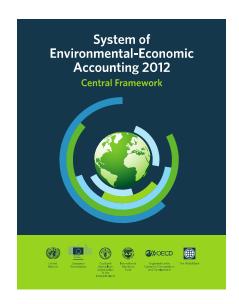
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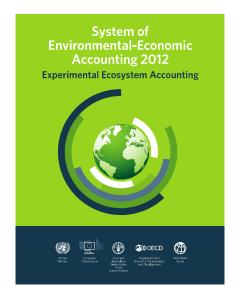


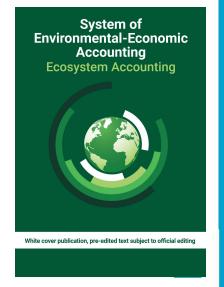
#### System of Environmental Economic Accounting



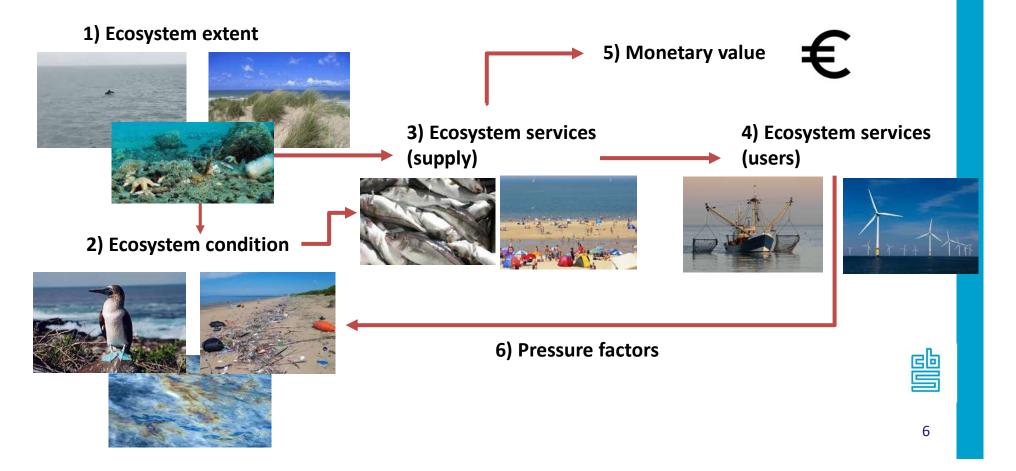








#### **SEEA** ecosystem accounts

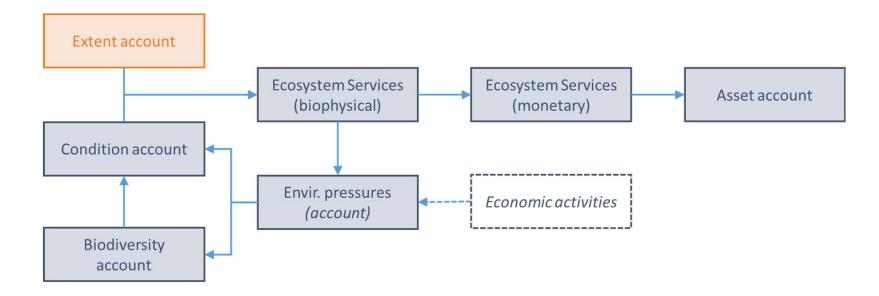


# **Ecosystem Extent**





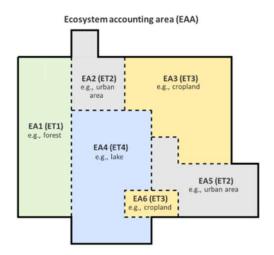
### **Ecosystem Extent Account**





### **Ecosystem Accounting Area**

- EEZ boundary
- 1:10.000 topographic map
  - "North Sea" water
  - "North Sea" intertidal
- NL-DE border?



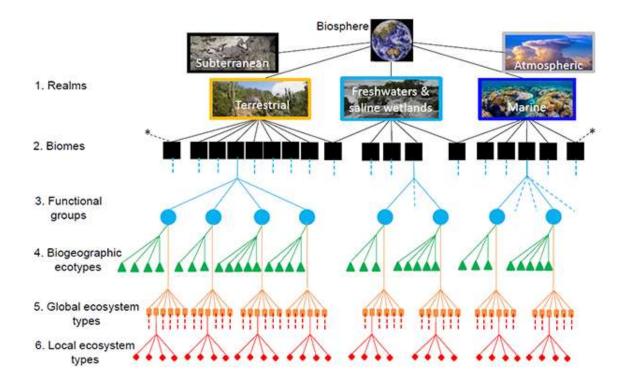


#### **Ecosystem Typology - requirements**

- Ecosystem assets should represent ecosystems
- Ecosystem assets should be geographically and conceptually exhaustive across ecological realms
- Ecosystem assets should be mutually exclusive, both conceptually and geographically
- Ecosystem assets should be capable of being mapped



### **Ecosystem Classification: IUCN GET**





# **Ecosystem Classification: IUCN GET**

Realm	Biome	Ecosystem Functional Group	Occurence
M Marine	M1 Marine shelf biome	M1.1 Seagrass meadows	Major
		M1.2 Kelp forests	Minor?
		M1.3Photic coral reefs	None
		M1.4 Shellfish beds and reefs	Major
		M1.5 Photo-limited marine animal forests	Minor
		M1.6 Subtidal rocky reefs	Yes
		M1.7 Subtidal sand beds	Yes
		M1.8 Subtidal mud plains	Yes
		M1.9 Upwelling zones	None
	M2 Pelagic ocean waters biome	M2.1 Epipelagic ocean waters	Major
		M2.2 Mesopelagic ocean water	None
		M2.3 Bathypelagic ocean waters	None
		M2.4 Abyssopelagic ocean waters	None
		M2.5 Sea ice	None
	M3 Deep sea floors biome	(7 EFGs)	None
	M4 Anthropogenic marine biome	M4.1 Submerged artificial structures	Yes
		M4.2 Marine aquafarms	Yes
MT Marine-Terrestrial	MT1 Shorelines biome	MT1.1 Rocky Shorelines	None
		MT1.2 Muddy Shorelines	Yes
		MT1.3 Sandy Shorelines	Major
		MT1.4 Boulder and cobble shores	None
	MT2 Supralittoral coastal biome	MT2.1 Coastal shrublands and grasslands	Yes
FM Freshwater-Marine	FM1 Semi-confined transitional waters	FM1.1 Deepwater coastal inlets	None
		FM1.2 Permanently open riverine estuaries and bays	Yes
		FM1.3 Intermittently closed and open lakes and lagoons	None
MFT Marine-Freshwater-Terrestrial	MFT1 Brackish tidal biome	MFT1.1 Coastal river deltas	Yes
		MFT1.2 Intertidal forests and shrublands	None
		MFT1.3 Coastal saltmarshes and reedbeds	Major



## **Ecosysteem Classificatie: EUNIS**

- Marine
  - Benthic
    - Depth
    - Substrate
    - Biogeography
    - Biota
  - Pelagic
    - Stratification
    - Salinity
    - Gradients
- Coastal

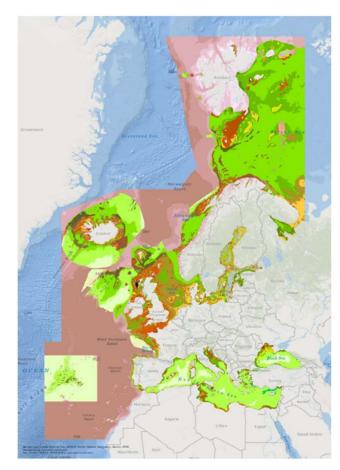
Code	Name	Code	Name
MA1	Littoral rock	ME1	Upper bathyal rock
MA2	Littoral biogenic habitat	ME2	Upper bathyal biogenic habitat
MA3	Littoral coarse sediment	ME3	Upper bathyal coarse sediment
MA4	Littoral mixed sediment	ME4	Upper bathyal mixed sediment
MA5	Littoral sand	ME5	Upper Bathyal sand
MA6	Littoral mud	ME6	Upper Bathyal mud
MB1	Infralittoral rock	MF1	Lower bathyal rock
MB2	Infralittoral biogenic habitat	MF2	Lower bathyal biogenic habitat
MB3	Infralittoral coarse sediment	MF3	Lower bathyal coarse sediment
MB4	infralittoral mixed sediments	MF4	Lower bathyal mixed sediment
MB5	Infralittoral sand	MF5	Lower bathyal sand
MB6	infralittoral mud	MF6	Lower bathyal mud
MC1	Circalittoral rock	MG1	Abyssal rock
MC2	Circalittoral biogenic habitat	MG2	Abyssal biogenic habitat
MC3	Circalittoral coarse sediment	MG3	Abyssal coarse sediment
MC4	Circalittoral mixed sediments	MG4	Abyssal mixed sediment
MC5	Circalittoral sand	MG5	Abyssal sand
MC6	Circalittoral mud	MG6	Abyssal mud
MD1	Offshore circalittoral rock		
MD2	Offshore circalittoral biogenic habitats		
MD3	Offshore circalittoral coarse sediment		
MD4	Offshore circalittoral mixed sediment		
MD5	Offshore circalittoral sand		
MD6	Offshore circalittoral mud		



### **Ecosystem classification: EUSeaMap**

#### EMODnet → MSFD

- Biological zone
  - (infralittoral; circalittora; etc.)
- Energy class
  - (kinetic energy at the seabed due to waves)
- Seabed substrate
  - (sand / mud / coarse, etc.)
- Oxygen regime
  - (not applicable to the North sea)
- Salinity regime
  - (not applicable to the North sea)
- Riverine input
  - (not applicable to the North sea)



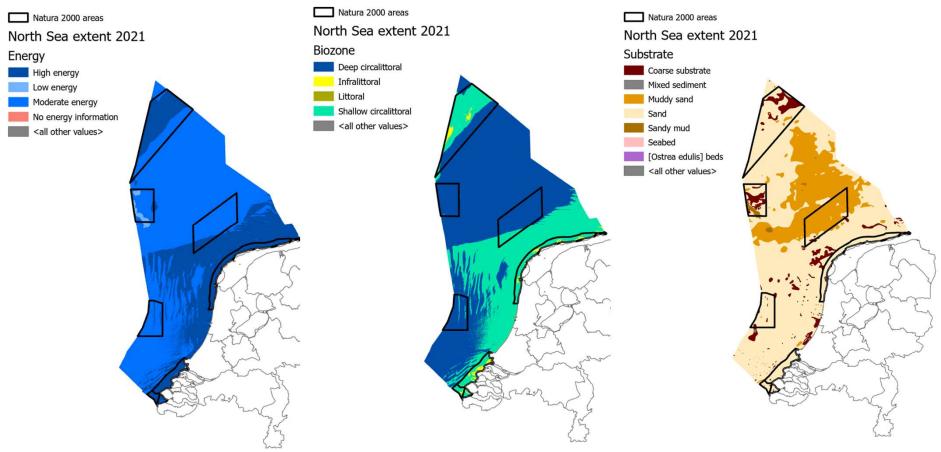


#### **Ecosystem types: adopted approach**

- EUNIS / EUSeaMap as main classification
- BRT (Top10NL) for intertidal / coastal types
  - Link with terrestrial ecosystem account
- Crosswalk with IUCN Global Ecosystem Typology
  - and upcoming Eurostat classification
- N2000, seascapes etc. as sub-accounting areas



### **EUSeaMap ecosystem extent**

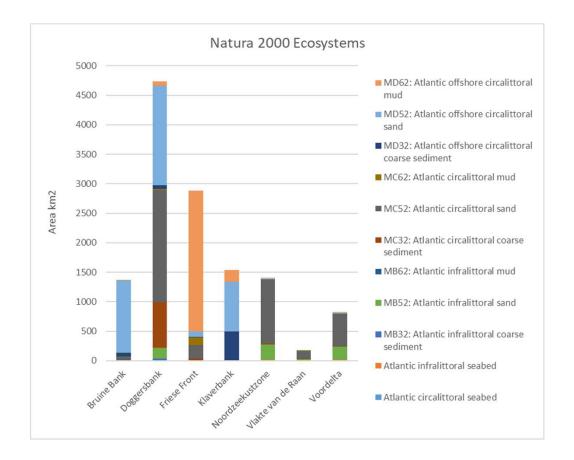


### **EUSeaMap ecosystem extent**

Energy	Biozone	Substrate	EUNI S 2019	km2	%
Moderate energy	Deep circalittoral	Sand	MD52: Atlantic offshore circalittoral sand	21858	36.9
High energy	Shallow circalittoral	Sand	MC52: Atlantic circalittoral sand	15973	27.0
Moderate energy	Deep circalittoral	Muddy sand	MD62: Atlantic offshore circalittoral mud	13339	22.5
Moderate energy	Shallow circalittoral	Sand	MC52: Atlantic circalittoral sand	2070	3.5
High energy	Shallow circalittoral	Coarse substrate	MC32: Atlantic circalittoral coarse sediment	1831	3.1
High energy	Deep circalittoral	Sand	MD52: Atlantic offshore circalittoral sand	918	1.6
Moderate energy	Deep circalittoral	Coarse substrate	MD32: Atlantic offshore circalittoral coarse sediment	903	1.5
High energy	Infralittoral	Sand	MB52: Atlantic infralittoral sand	695	1.2
High energy	Shallow circalittoral	Muddy sand	MC62: Atlantic circalittoral mud	402	0.7
Low energy	Deep circalittoral	Sandy mud	MD62: Atlantic offshore circalittoral mud	177	0.3
Other combinatio	ns			1044	1.8
			Total	59211	100



### **Ecosystem Extent – N2000**



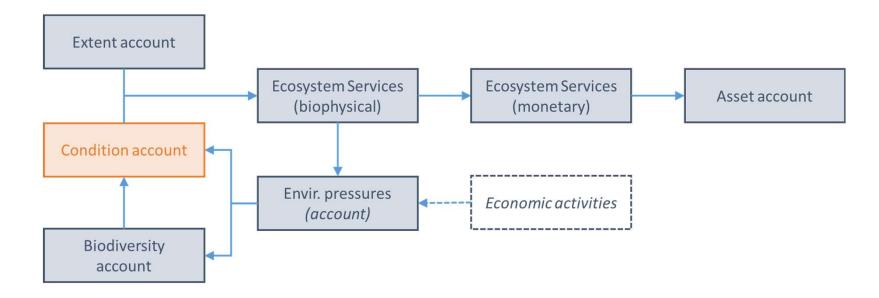


# **Ecosystem Condition**





### **Ecosystem condition**



#### **Condition typology**

#### Table 5.1: The SEEA Ecosystem Condition Typology (ECT)

#### ECT groups and classes

#### Group A: Abiotic ecosystem characteristics

**Class A1. Physical state characteristics**: physical descriptors of the abiotic components of the ecosystem (e.g., soil structure, water availability)

Class A2. Chemical state characteristics: chemical composition of abiotic ecosystem compartments (e.g., soil nutrient levels, water quality, air pollutant concentrations)

#### Group B: Biotic ecosystem characteristics

Class B1. Compositional state characteristics: composition / diversity of ecological communities at a given location and time (e.g., presence / abundance of key species, diversity of relevant species groups)

Class B2. Structural state characteristics: aggregate properties (e.g., mass, density) of the whole ecosystem or its main biotic components (e.g., total biomass, canopy coverage, annual maximum normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI))

Class B3. Functional state characteristics: summary statistics (e.g., frequency, intensity) of the biological, chemical, and physical interactions between the main ecosystem compartments (e.g., primary productivity, community age, disturbance frequency)

#### Group C: Landscape level characteristics

**Class C1. Landscape and seascape characteristics**: metrics describing mosaics of ecosystem types at coarse (landscape, seascape) spatial scales (e.g., landscape diversity, connectivity, fragmentation)



#### **Ecosystem condition - Options**

- Crosswalk MSFD & OSPAR with SEEA
- Selection of indicators
- Development of missing SEEA indicators ✓
- Spatial coverage
- Clear distinction state / pressure
- Dispersion of pressures



# **SEEA Oceans proposed condition variables**

SEEA		OSPAR/MSFD	This study
Conditi	on of ocean assets		
	For marine and coastal ecosystems		
	Acidification (pH)		✓
	Eutrophication (BOD, COD, Chlorophyll-A concentrations)	✓	
	Temperature (°C)		✓
	Plastics density (g/m3)	≈	
	Biodiversity (Shannon index)	≈	≈
	Health (index)		?
	For individual environmental assets		
	Minerals (quality, accessibility)		?
	Energy (quality, accessibility)		✓
	Fish (quality in terms of size, age, health)	✓	
	Timber (e.g., mangrove) (quality, accessibility)		-
	Other flora available for harvesting (e.g., seaweed) (quality, health)		-



# **Ecosystem Condition**

SEEA	MSFD desrciptor	Indicators	state / pressure	Assessment	Data from year(s)
A: Abio	tic e cosystem characteristics				
17.	A1. Physical state characteristics				
	D1C5. Size and condition of the habitat	HD: Preservation of the size and quality of habitat - seals and harbour porpoise	state		
		Reduction of barriers in migratory routes (WFD)	pressure		
	D5C4. The photic limit (transparency) of the water column				
	D6C1. Spatial extent and distribution of physical loss (permanent change) of the natural seabed	Spatial extent of physical loss (natural seabed)	state	good	2012-2017
	D6C2. Spatial extent and distribution of physical disturbance pressures on the seabed	The spatial extent and distribution of physical disturbance of the seabed, including any habitat type that has been damaged by changes to its biotic and abiotic structure and their functions	pressure	unknown	2009-2015
	D6C3. Spatial extent of each habitat type which is adversely affected by physical disturbance			unknown	2009-2015
		Quality of benthic habitats (BISI)	state	not yet determined	2015
	D6C4. Extent of loss of the habitat type, resulting from anthropogenic pressures	Spatial extent of physical loss (habitat type)	state	unknown	
		Conservation targets for habitat types	state		
	D6C5. The extent of adverse effects from anthropogenic pressures on the condition of	Condition of Benthic Habitat Communities: Subtidal Habitats of the Southern North Sea (OSPAR)	state	unknown	2010-2015



pressures on the containon of	100.737			
the habitat type	Condition of Benthic Habitat Communities:	state		
	Assessment of Coastal Habitats in relation to Nutrient and/or Organic enrichment			
	Extent of Physical Damage to Predominant and Special Habitats (OSPAR)	pressure		
D7C1. Spatial extent and distribution of permanent alteration of hydrographical conditions	No indicators anticipated. Reliance on environmental impact assessments.			
D7C2. Spatial extent of each benthic habitat type adversely affected due to permanent alteration of hydrographical conditions.			good	2012-2018
D10C1. Composition, amount and spatial distribution of litter	Beach litter - Volume, composition and trends (OSPAR)	state	not good	2009-2015
	Beach litter - Volume, composition and trends (additional assessment for the Netherlands)	state	good	2009-2015
	Plastic particles in the stomachs of Northern fulmars in the North Sea (OSPAR) as a proxy for floating litter	state	notgood	2005-2014
	Plastic particles in stomachs of Northern fulmars in the North Sea as a proxy for floating litter (additional Dutch assessment).	state	good	2005-2015
	Seabed litter (OSPAR assessment)	state	un kno wn	2013-2016
	Seabed litter (additional assessment for the Netherlands)	state	un kno wn	2015-2017
D10C2. Composition, amount and spatial distribution of micro litter	Indicator(s) in development.			
D11C1. Spatial distribution, temporal extent and levels of anthropogenic impulsive sound sources	Distribution of Reported Impulsive Sounds (OSPAR)	pressure	unknown	2015



SEEA	MSFD desrciptor	Indicators	state / pressure	Assessment	Data from year(s)
	A2. Chemical state characteristics				
	DSC1. Nutrient concentrations	Nutrient concentrations in Dutch coastal waters (WFD)	state	not good	2009-2015
		Nutrient concentrations in the international North Sea, Kattegat and Skagerrak (offshore areas) (OSPAR)	state	good	2006-2014
		Nutrient concentrations in the international North Sea, Kattegat and Skagerrak (coastal areas) (OSPAR)	state	not good	2006-2014
		Nutrient inputs to the Greater North Sea and the the Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast	pressure		
	DSC2. Chlorophyll-a concentrations	Chlorophyll a concentrations in Dutch coastal waters (WFD)	state	good	2009-2015
		Chlorophyll a concentrations in the Greater North Sea and Celtic Sea (offshore areas) (OSPAR)	state	good	2006-2014
		Chlorophyll a concentrations in the Greater North Sea and Celtic Sea (coastal areas) (OSPAR)	state	good	2006-2014
	DSCS. Concentration of dissolved oxygen	Dissolved oxygen concentrations near the seafloor (WFD)	state	good	2009-2015
		Dissolved oxygen concentrations near the seafloor (offshore areas) (OSPAR)	state	good	2006-2014
		Dissolved oxygen concentrations near the seafloor (coastal areas) (OSPAR)	state	good	2006-2014
	D8C1. Concentrations of contaminants	The status of the concentrations of the WFD's priority substances and specific pollutants in water	state	unknown	2012-2014
		Inputs of Mercury, Cadmium and Lead via Water and Air to the Greater North Sea (OSPAR)	pressure		
		Metals in biota (OSPAR)	state	unknown	1995-2015
		Metals in sediment (OSPAR)	state	unknown	1995-2015
		Organotin in sediment (OSPAR)	state	unknown	2000-2015
		PAHs in biota (OSPAR)	state	unknown	2000-2015
		PAHs in sediment (OSPAR)	state	unknown	1995-2015
		PBDEs in biota (OSPAR)	state	unknown	2009-2015
		PBDEs in sediment (OSPAR)	state	unknown	2010-2015
		PCBs in biota (OSPAR)	state	unknown	1995-2015
		PCBs in sediment (OSPAR)	state	unknown	1995-2015
	D8C3. Spatial extent and duration of significant acute pollution events	Contamination with oil and other oily substances (Bonn Agreement)	pressure	not good	2010-2015



SEEA	MSFD desrciptor	Indicators	state / pressure	Assessment	Data from year(s)
B: Biotic eco	osystem characteristics				
В	1. Compositional state characteristics				
	D1C1. Mortality rate per species from incidental bycatch	Harbour porpoise bycatch (OSPAR); ICES estimate of the number of harbour porpoises caught in commercial nets	pressure	good	2013
		in development: Incidental bycatch: Marine birds			
		in development: Incidental bycatch: Fish and cephalopods			
	D1C2. Population abundance	Abundance and Distribution of Cetaceans (OSPAR)	state	good	1994-2016
		Abundance and distribution of killer whales (pilot assessment, OSPAR)	state		
		HD: Favourable Reference Population (FRP) - seals and harbour porpoise	state		
		Seal Abundance and Distribution (OSPAR)	state	good	1992-2014 / 2009-2014
		Marine bird abundance (OSPAR)	state	not good	1992-2014
		BD: numbers, trends, distribution, share in BD areas	state		
		Populations of all commercially-ex-ploited fish and shellfish species. (See D3C1 and D3C2)			
		no indicator yet: population abundance of sharks and rays			
		Restoration of populations of vulnerable fish species (OSPAR)	state	not good	2010-2016
		HD: Favourable reference value for population abundance (FRP) - migratory fish	state		
	D1C3. Population demographic characteristics	Grey seal: pup production (OSPAR)	state	good	1992-2014 / 2009-2014
		Harbour seal: pup production	state		
		Breeding success or breeding failure among marine birds (OSPAR)	state	not good	2010-2015
		Large Fish Indicator (LFI) (OSPAR)	state	not good	1983-2016
	D1C4. Species distributional	HD: Favourable reference value for population	state		
	range	range (FRR) - seals and harbour porpoise			
		HD: Favourable reference value for population range (FRR) - migratory fish	state		
	D2C1. Number of newly introduced non-indigenous	Introductions of non-indigenous species in the OSPAR region (and nationally: DCS)	pressure	good	2012-2017

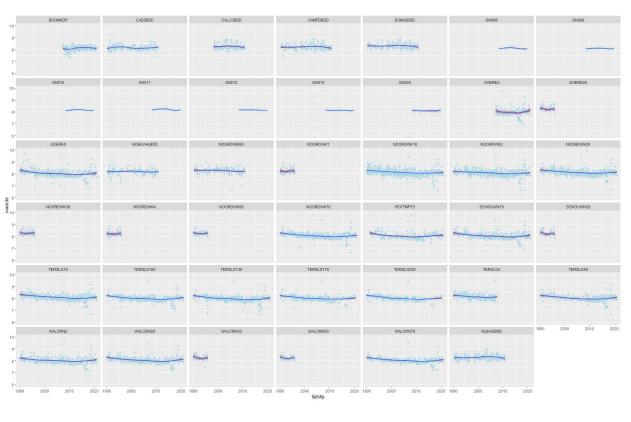


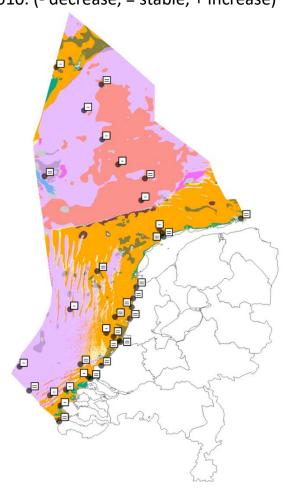
		Marine bird abundance (OSPAR)	state	not good	1992-2014
				not good	1992-2014
		BD: numbers, trends, distribution, share in BD areas	state		
		Populations of all commercially-ex-ploited fish			
		and shellfish species. (See D3C1 and D3C2)			
		no indicator yet: population abundance of sharks and rays			
		Restoration of populations of vulnerable fish species (OSPAR)	state	not good	2010-2016
		HD: Favourable reference value for population abundance (FRP) - migratory fish	state		
D1C3. Pop characteris	• .	Grey seal: pup production (OSPAR)	state	good	1992-2014 / 2009-2014
		Harbour seal: pup production	state		
		Breeding success or breeding failure among marine birds (OSPAR)	state	not good	2010-2015
		Large Fish Indicator (LFI) (OSPAR)	state	not good	1983-2016
D1C4. Spec	cies distributional	HD: Favourable reference value for population range (FRR) - seals and harbour porpoise	state		
		HD: Favourable reference value for population range (FRR) - migratory fish	state		
	nber of newly d non-indigenous	Introductions of non-indigenous species in the OSPAR region (and nationally: DCS)	pressure	good	2012-2017
	ndance and spatial on of established non- s species				
D5C8. Specrelative ab	cies composition and bundance of nal communities				
condition	Ith of species and the of habitats adversely ue to contaminants.	Imposex (OSPAR)	state	unknown	2010-2015
	nount of litter and r ingested by marine				
D10C4. Nu of each sp	mber of individuals ecies which are affected due to litter				



# **Condition: Acidification (pH)**

Significant changes in pH from 2001 to 2010. (- decrease, = stable, + increase)





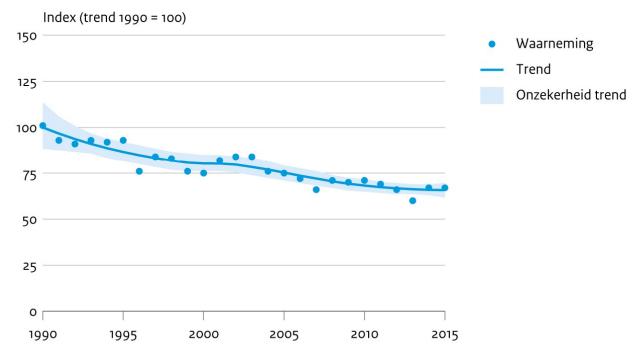
# **Biodiversity**





# **Biodiversity (MSI)**

#### **Fauna Noordzee**

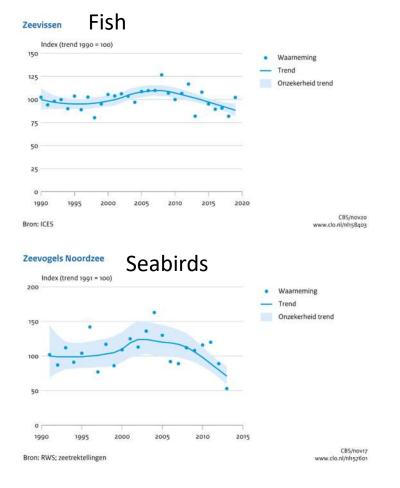


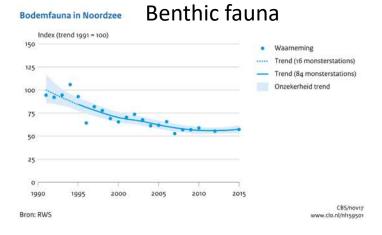


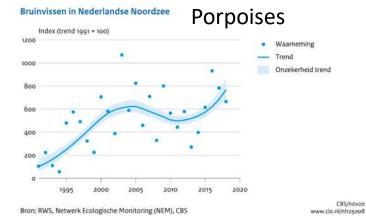
Bron: ICES, WMR, RWS, zeetrektellingen

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# **Biodiversity (MSI; detail)**

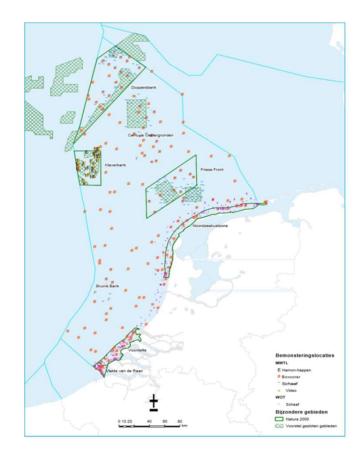








# **Biodiversity (MSFD)**





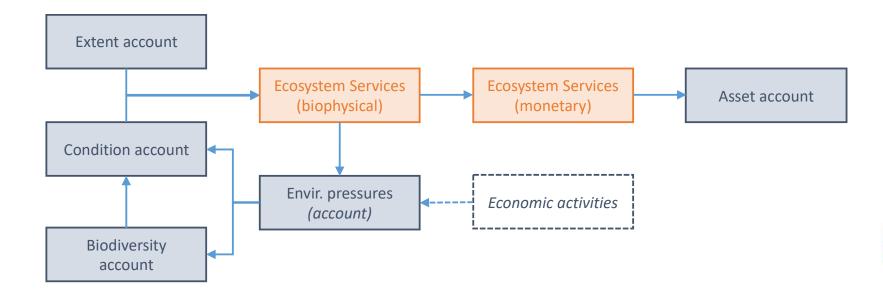
# **Ecosystem Services**





### **Ecosystem services**

""The contributions of ecosystems to the benefits that are used in economic and other human activity"





# Monetary supply/use tables

			Supply				Use		
			Ecosystem type 1	Ecosystem type 2	()	total	Sector A	Sector B	total
Provision	ning service	S							
	Fish	kg							
		euro							
	()	kg							
		euro							
Regulati	ng services								
	C sequest	kg							
		euro							
	()	kg							
		euro							
Total		euro							



# **Monetary valuation methods**

- Market based methods
  - Resource rent
  - Rental prices
  - Production change
- Cost-based methods
  - Replacement cost
  - Avoided damage
- Revealed preference
  - Travel costs
  - Hedonic pricing
- Stated preference
  - Contingent valuation / willingness to pay





# **Provisional services**

SEEA			CICES		Relevance		This account	
Final ecosystem serv	ices							
Provisional servi	ces							
Biomass	1.4 Aquaculture		1.1.2	1.1.2 Cultivated aquatic plants for nutrition, materials or energy			P.M	
			1.1.4.x	Reared aquatic animals for nutrition, materials or	medium			
	1.5	Wood	1.1.5.2	Fibres and other materials from wild plants for direct	-		×	
				use or processing				
	1.6	Wild fish and other	1.1.5	Wild plants (terrestrial and aquatic) for nutrition,	low		×	
		natural aquatic products		materials or energy			•	
			1.1.6	Wild animals (terrestrial and aquatic) for nutrition,	high	Marine fishing	1	
				materials or energy				
Genetic	1.8	Genetic material services	1.2.1	Genetic material from plants, algae or fungi	low		P.M	
			1.2.2	Genetic material from animals	low			
Other	1.10	Other provisioning	1.1.4.3	Animals reared by in-situ aquaculture as an energy	-			
				source				

# **Provisioning: Aquaculture & Wild Fish**

#### Aquaculture

- Currently mainly oysters
   / blue mussels
  - Wadden sea
  - Scheldt estuary
- Future: within wind parks?

#### Wild fish

- Physical flow:
  - Catch statistics
    - Caught in North Sea, landed in Netherlands
    - Not: caught in DCS
    - Species
    - Fishing country
- Monetary valuation:
  - Resource rent method



# Wild fish: Resource rent

mln euro	2020
Output	480
Intermediate consumption	196
Compensation of employees	97
Other taxes on production	0
Other subsidies on production	-10
Equals Gross operating surplus	197
Less consumption of fixed capital (depreciation)	71
Less return to produced assets	30
less labour of self-employed persons	57
Equals Resource rent	39



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Resource rent	-34	-11	25	85	91	81	62	39



# **Regulating services**

SEEA			CICES		Relevance	This account
Final ecosystem service	es					
Regulating service 2	2.1	Global climate regulation	2.2.6.1	Regulation of chemical composition of atmosphere and oceans	high	✓
2	2.2	Rainfall pattern regulation	2.2.1.3	Hydrological cycle regulation	-	P.M.
2	2.4	Air filtration	2.1.1.2	Filtration/sequestration/storage/accumulation by micro organisms, algae, plants, and animals		P.M.
			2.1.2.1	Smell reduction	medium?	P.M.
2	2.6	Soil erosion control	2.2.1.1	Control of erosion rates	High	P.M.
2	2.7	Landslide mitigation	2.2.1.2	Buffering and attenuation of mass movement	low	×
	2.8	Solid waste remediation	2.1.1.1	Bio-remediation by micro-organisms, algae, plants, and		
			5.1.1.3	animals  Mediation by other chemical or physical means (e.g. via Filtration, sequestration, storage or accumulation)	high	✓
			5.1.2.1	Mediation of nuisances by abiotic structures or	-	*
- 2	2.13	Coastal protection		Hydrological cycle and water flow regulation (Including flood control, and coastal protection)	-	✓
	2.17	Pollination services	2.2.2.1	Pollination (or 'gamete' dispersal in a marine context)	High	P.M.
	2.18	Pest control		Pest control	?	P.M.
- 2	2.19	Disease control	2.2.3.2	Disease control	?	P.M.
ī	2.20	Nursery population and habitat maintenance	2.2.2.3	Maintaining nursery populations and habitats (Including gene pool protection)	-	P.M.
- -		Other regulating an maintenance services	2.1.2.3	Visual screening		P.M.
			2.2.2.1	Seed dispersal		P.M.
				Regulation of the chemical condition of salt waters by living processes	High	P.M.

## Global climate regulation

#### **Marine C sequestration**

- Physical flows
  - To be developed. Starting point is UK approach.
    - Sublitoral sands
    - Sublitoral muds
    - Shell burial?
    - Salt marshes
  - Not: anthropogenic C storage
  - Q: What about CO2 absorption in sea water
- Monetary valuation
  - Carbon prices:
  - ETS
  - efficient carbon prices





# **Coastal protection**

### **Protection against marine flooding**

- Physical flows:
  - Onshore:
    - Coastal dunes
    - Sand motor t.b.d.
  - Offshore
    - Sand banks P.M.
- Monetary valuation:
  - Replacement costs (based on Hondsbossche zeewering):
    - €168 mln (2020)





# **Cultural services**

	SEEA				Relevano	ce	This accoun	
Final ecosystem servi	ces							
<b>Cultural services</b>	3.1	Recreation related ESD	3.1.1.1	Characteristics of living systems that that enable		Nature related		
				activities promoting health, recuperation or enjoyment through active or immersive interactions	High	recreation 🗸		
				-		idem, tourism	✓	
	3.2	Visual amenity services	3.1.1.2	Characteristics of living systems that that enable	-			
				activities promoting health, recuperation or enjoyment			✓	
				through active or immersive interactions				
	3.3	Education, scientific and	3.1.2.1	Characteristics of living systems that enable scientific				
		research		investigation or the creation of traditional ecological	medium			
				knowledge			P.M.	
			3.1.2.2	Characteristics of living systems that enable education	-			
				and training				
	3.4	Spiritual, artistic and	3.1.2.4	Characteristics of living systems that enable aesthetic				
		symbolic services		experiences				
			3.2.1.3	Elements of living systems used for entertainment or	-			
				representation			P.M.	
			3.1.2.3	Characteristics of living systems that are resonant in	-			
				terms of culture or heritage				i
			3.2.1.1	Elements of living systems that have symbolic meaning	medium			
			3.2.1.2	- sacred or religious meaning				
	4.1	Ecosystem and species	3.2.2.1	Characteristics or features of living systems that have an	low?			
		appreciation services		existence value			P.M.	
			3.2.2.2	Characteristics or features of living systems that have an	low?		Γ.ΙΨΙ.	4
				option or bequest value	10 W :			

### **Nature-based recreation**

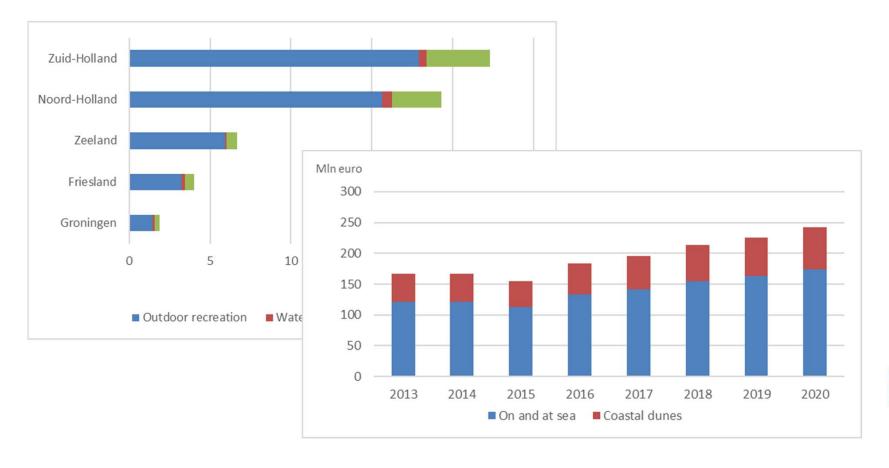
#### Fishing / water sports / coastal recreation

- Day activities only
- Physical flows:
  - Recreation surveys
  - 'Wet' (marine) and 'dry' (coastal)
- Monetary evaluation:
  - Consumer expenditure
    - Travel / Admissions / other





## **Nature-based recreation**





### **Nature-related tourism**

- Involves overnight stays
- Includes non-residents
- 'Beach tourism'
- Physical flows:
  - Tourisms surveys
- Monetary valuation:
  - Consumer expenditures
    - Accomodation / food & drinks / travel / other
    - Dutch tourism satellite account





## **Nature-related tourism**





## Visual amenity service

- Attribution of real estate value to the natural environment.
- Monetary valuation:
  - Hedonic price model, using WOZ values
- Options for North Sea:
  - Clip from terrestrial accounts
  - Include distance to marine environment(future?)
- Pleniminary results
  - Total value coastal 108/1.664 mln euro (forest 386/1.664)



# Visual amenity service





# **Abiotic and spatial services**

	SEEA	CICES		Relevan	ce	This account
Abiotic flows	Geophysical: water, wind, 4 etc.		ophysical: water, wind, 4.2.1 Surface water used for nutrition, materials or energy			
		4.3.2	Non-mineral substances or ecosystem properties used for nutrition, materials or energy	high	Wind energy	✓
	geological: fossil fuels, minerals	4.3.1	Mineral substances used for nutrition, materials or energy	High	Extraction of sand & gravel	✓
				High	Extraction of oil & gas	✓
Spatial functions	Location: transport; structures			High	Transport	✓
	Sink: pollutants and waste			Low		×



# **Cooling water**

- Abiotic provisioning service
- Physical flows:
  - Total withdrawal of salt water from North Sea
    - Water accounts
- Monetary valuation:
  - Difficult to establish
  - Perhaps not relevant



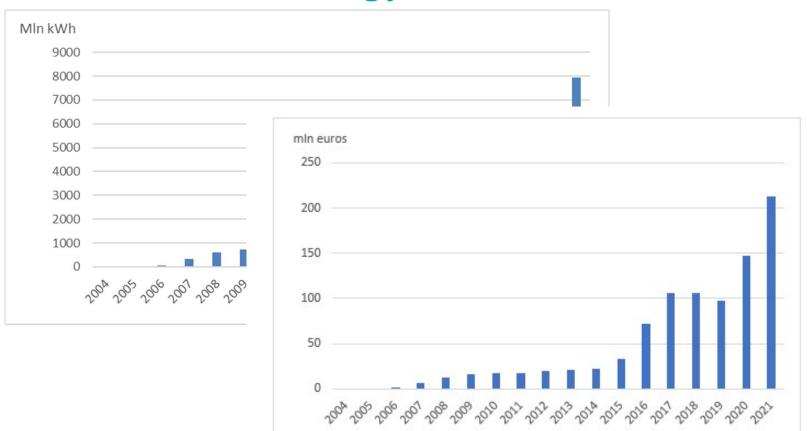


# Wind energy

- Offshore wind parks.
- Physical flows:
  - Joule/kWh
  - StatNL energy accounts
- Monetary valuation:
  - Resource rent (in progress)
  - Avoided damage
    - Efficient CO2 price.



# **Abiotic: Wind energy**





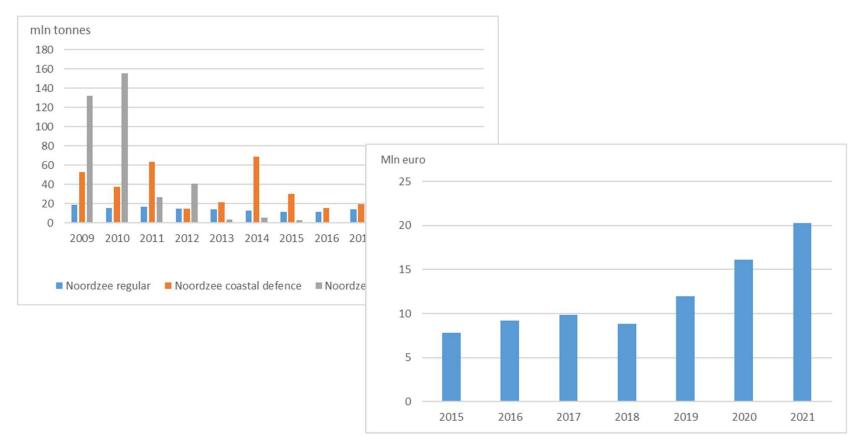
### **Extraction of Sand and Gravel**

- Physical flows:
  - Extracted mass/volume
    - Cascade / StatNL
- Monetary valuation:
  - Resource rent





## **Abiotic: Mineral extraction**





### **Extraction of Oil and Gas**

- Strictly speaking no ecosystem service
- Physical Flows:
  - Extracted quantities
    - Geological survey
- Monetary valuation:
  - Resource rent



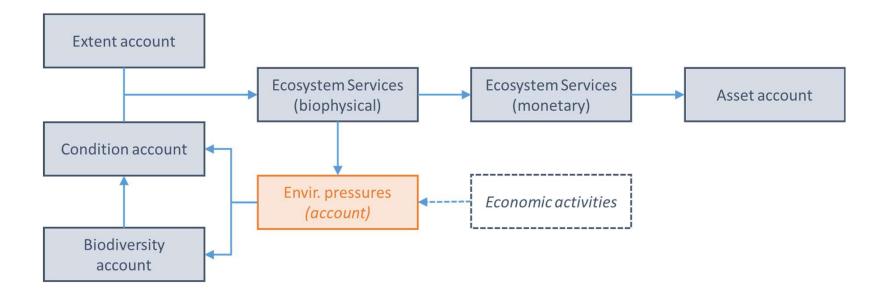


# **Pressures**





# **Environmental pressures account**





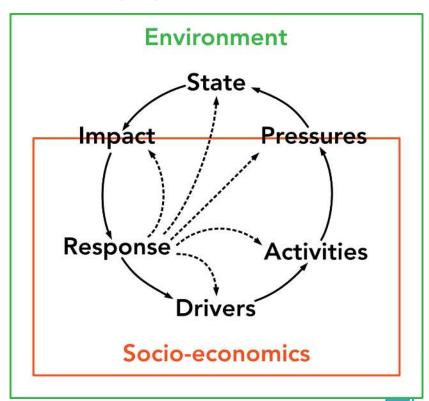
# Ecosystem accounting and the D(A)PSIR model

- Driver Societal demands
- Activities Economic activities (could be ecosystem services)
- Pressure Ecosystem condition (pressure factor)
- State Ecosystem condition (state indicator)
- Impact reduced/changed ecosystem services
- Response Policy development



# Ecosystem accounting and the D(A)PSIR model

- Driver
  - Societal demands
- Activities
  - Economic activities (could be ecosystem services)
- Pressure
  - Ecosystem condition (pressure factor)
- State
  - Ecosystem condition (state indicator)
- Impact
  - reduced/changed ecosystem services
- Response
  - Policy development



## **Pressure account**

	Supply						Use						
		Ecor	nomic S	ectors		Ecosystem Types			pes				
S1 S2 S3			import total			ET1 ET2 ET3			1	export total			
Pressure	PF 1		20	10	5	10	45	15	5	5	10	15	45
factors	PF 2												
	PF 3												

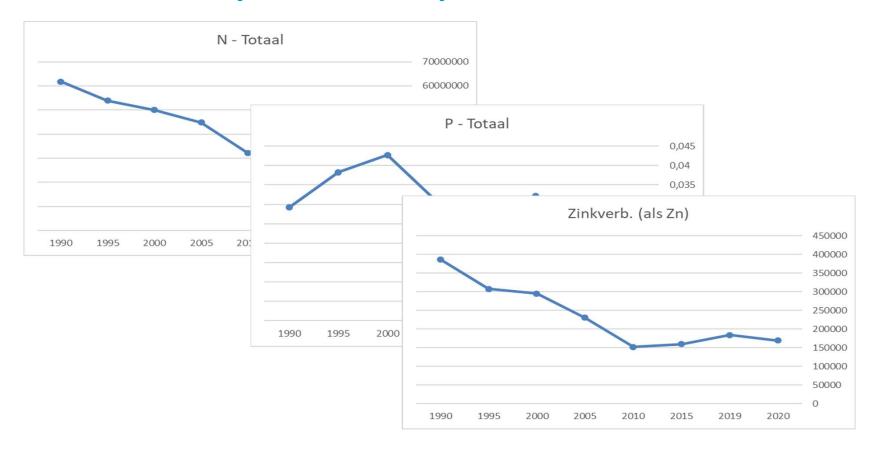


#### **Pressures**

- Substances
  - Direct (onshore discharges, offshore discharges, shipping discharges)
  - Indirect (outflow of rivers)
- Windenergy
  - Seabed disturbance
- Shipping
  - Fishing
  - Noise? / Disturbance by shipping traffic
- Debris?



# **Pressures (Substances)**





# **Pressure account (preliminary)**

Stof	Gebied	Athospheric dep.	therea sector	Households	Agiculture,	Naturalingui	s Transport sector	
N - Total	NCP	61768927,67	0,00	0,01	0,20	0,24	0,00	
	Eems	521216,88	0,00	68,77	0,00	0,00	2,73	
	Maas	575774,05	0,00	298,14	0,00	0,02	0,00	
	Rijn Noord	2877897,86	0,00	488,25	0,00	0,04	0,39	
	Rijn West	3680003,19	0,00	1408,59	14,15	991,27	0,00	
	Schelde	1721823,94	0,00	512,14	0,00	0,00	0,00	
P - Total	NCP	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,02	0,00	
	Eems	0,00	0,00	12,10	0,00	0,00	0,43	
	Maas	0,00	0,00	52,47	0,00	0,00	0,00	
	Rijn Noord	0,00	0,00	85,93	0,00	0,02	0,06	
	Rijn West	0,00	0,00	247,91	0,00	78,56	0,00	
	Schelde	0,00	0,00	90,14	0,00	0,00	0,00	



## **Future steps**

- Finalizing current study (Q1/2 2023)
- Publication:
  - Statistics Netherlands website
  - Technical report / Research paper
- Dissemination to stakeholders
  - Policy makers (RWS/IenW)
  - "Noordzeeoverleg"
  - Fishing industry
  - Conservation NGO's





Facts that matter