



5 e 6 novembre 2014

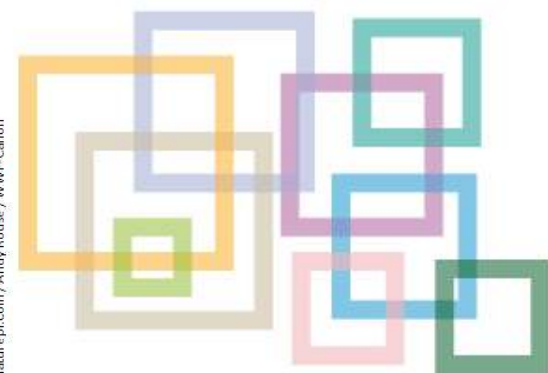


Green Economy

Il valore del capitale naturale

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Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

A Toolkit for Understanding and Action

Protecting Nature's Services. Protecting Ourselves.

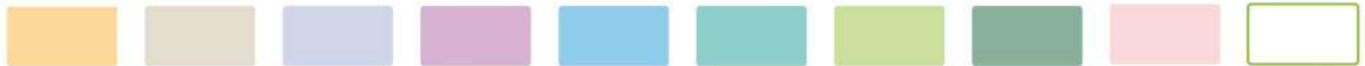


About the Millennium Assessment

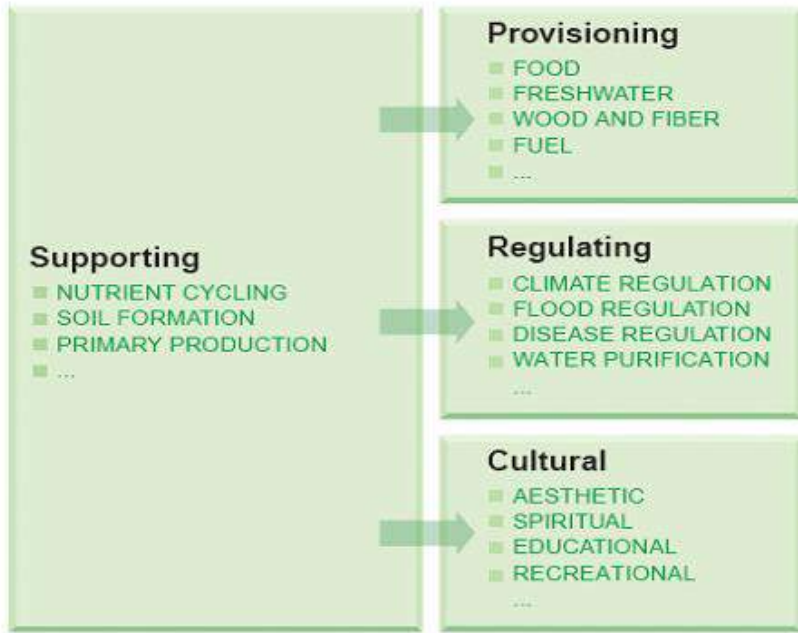
The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment assessed the consequences of ecosystem change for human well-being. From 2001 to 2005, the MA involved the work of more than 1,360 experts worldwide. Their findings provide a state-of-the-art scientific appraisal of the condition and trends in the world's ecosystems and the services they provide, as well as the scientific basis for action to conserve and use them sustainably.



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ECOSYSTEM SERVICES



CONSTITUENTS OF WELL-BEING



ARROW'S COLOR
Potential for mediation by socio-economic factors

- Low
- Medium
- High

ARROW'S WIDTH
Intensity of linkages between ecosystem services and human well-being

- Weak
- Medium
- Strong

Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment





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The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)



Non sempre a tutto ciò che è molto utile viene attribuito un gran valore (ad esempio, l'acqua) e, viceversa, non tutte le cose che hanno un grande valore sono automaticamente molto utili (si pensi ai diamanti).

Questo esempio illustra ben due sfide in termini di apprendimento che oggi la società si trova a dover affrontare. Innanzitutto, stiamo ancora imparando a conoscere la "natura del valore", ampliando il nostro concetto di "capitale" fino a includere anche il capitale umano, sociale e naturale: riconoscendo l'esistenza di questi diversi capitali, e cercando di aumentarli o conservarli, possiamo avvicinarci alla sostenibilità.

In secondo luogo, abbiamo ancora difficoltà nell'individuare il "valore della natura". La natura è infatti la fonte di molta parte di ciò che definiamo "valore" al giorno d'oggi, eppure solitamente aggira i mercati, sfugge alla fissazione di un prezzo e si ribella alla valutazione. Proprio questa mancanza di valutazione si sta rivelando una causa sottostante al degrado degli ecosistemi e alla perdita di biodiversità ai quali assistiamo.





TEEB's approach



1. Recognizing value: a feature of all human societies and communities



2. Demonstrating value: in economic terms, to support decision making



3. Capturing value: introduce mechanisms that incorporate the values of ecosystems into decision making



Dare “valore” alla natura

- *Il valore annuale dei servizi ecosistemici a livello mondiale che non viene calcolato dal mercato, viene stimato per il 2011 in 125.000 miliardi di dollari, quasi due volte il valore del prodotto lordo globale di quell'anno di 68.600 miliardi di dollari (Costanza et al., 2014);*
- *Le esternalità sono costi non internalizzati nei prezzi di mercato. Le esternalità globali vengono stimate ad una cifra di 7.300 miliardi di dollari, il 13% del prodotto lordo globale (UN Principles for Responsible Investment, UNEP e Trucost, TEEB, 2011 e 2013).*



The starting point for the conceptual framework needs to be robust definition of natural capital. In the Committee's first State of Natural Capital Report, the following definition was given:

“Natural capital refers to the elements of nature that produce value or benefits to people (directly and indirectly), such as the stock of forests, rivers, land, minerals and oceans, as well as the natural processes and functions that underpin their operation”.
(NCC 2013)

Several previous treatments have equated natural capital closely with ecosystem services (e.g. Kareiva *et al.* 2011), with ecosystems (Dasgupta 2010) or with biodiversity (TEEB 2010). We propose that it is: a stock (rather than the flow of ecosystem services it provides); it includes biotic and abiotic elements (as opposed to only biodiversity); and these need not be interacting, as is implicit in the definition of ecosystems¹.



NATURAL CAPITAL

Ecosystem capital

(linked to ecological systems and processes)

Sub-soil assets

(geological resources)

Abiotic flows

(linked to geophysical cycles)

Ecosystem as assets

Ecosystem service flows

Minerals, earth elements, fossil fuels, gravel, salts, etc.

Solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, etc.

Structure and condition

Provisioning
Regulation & maintenance
Cultural services

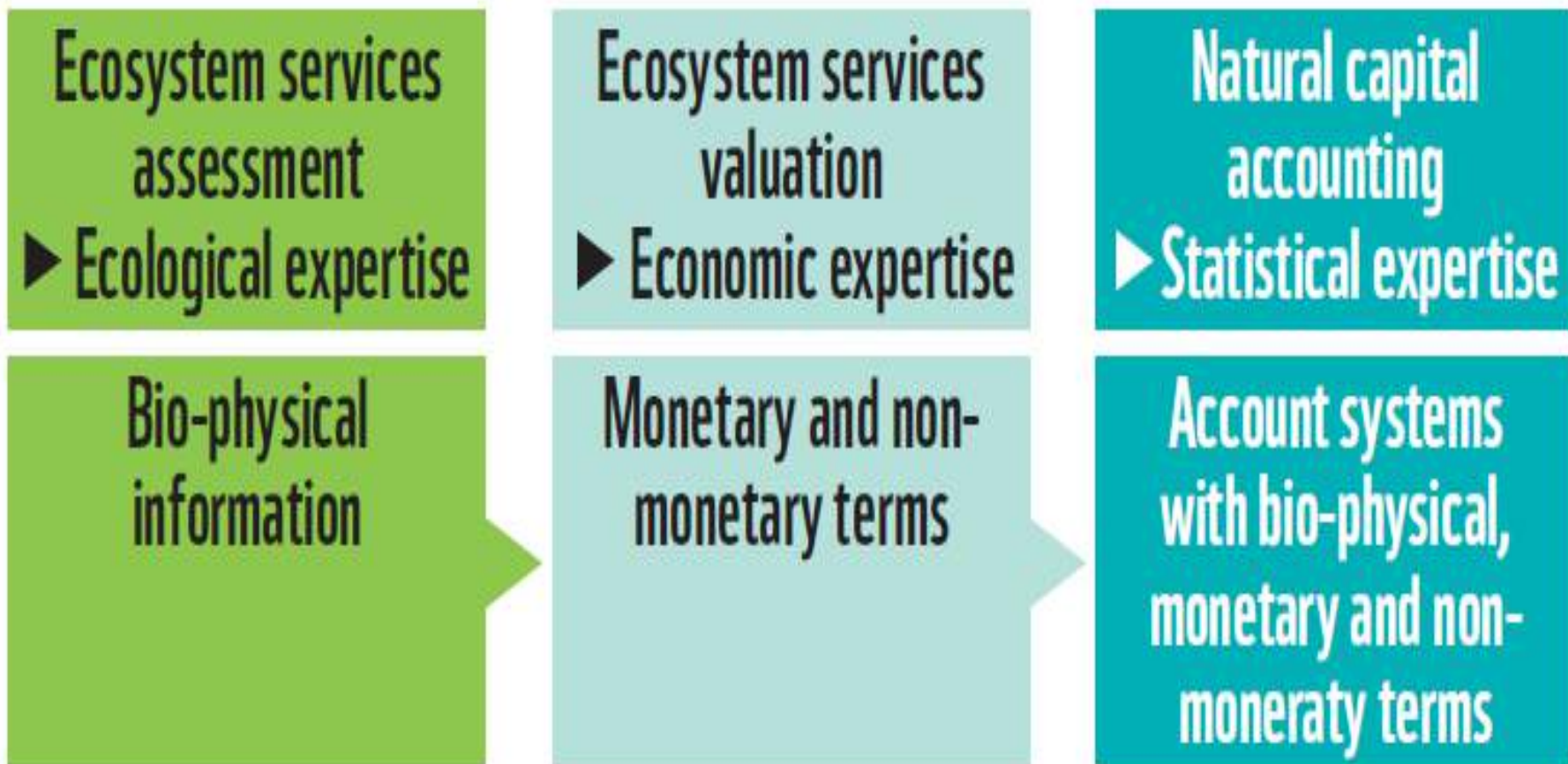
Non-renewable & depletable

Renewable & non-depletable

Renewable & depletable

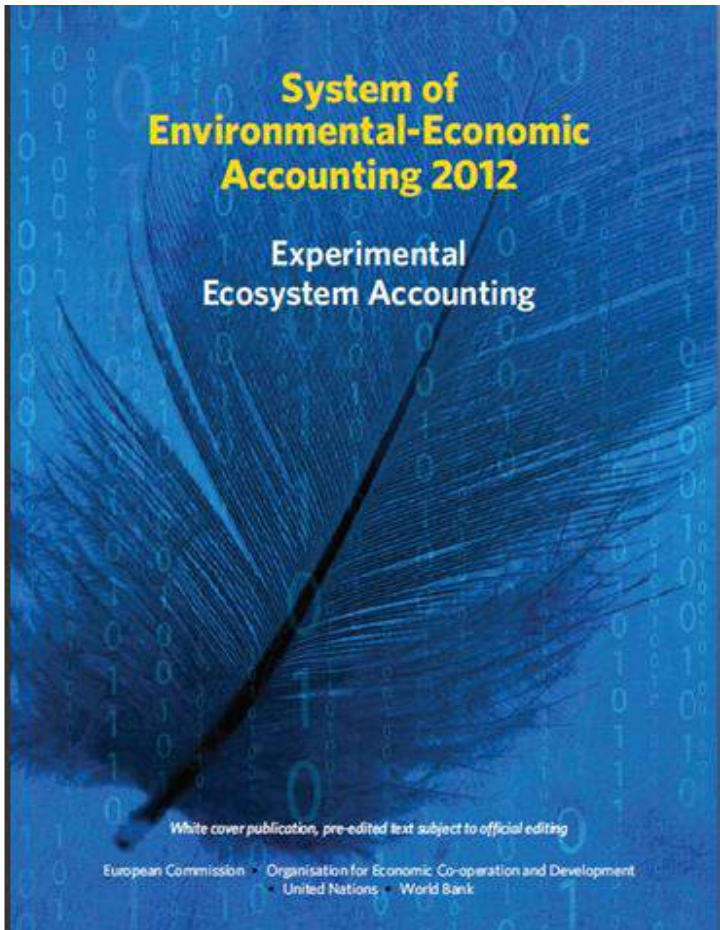
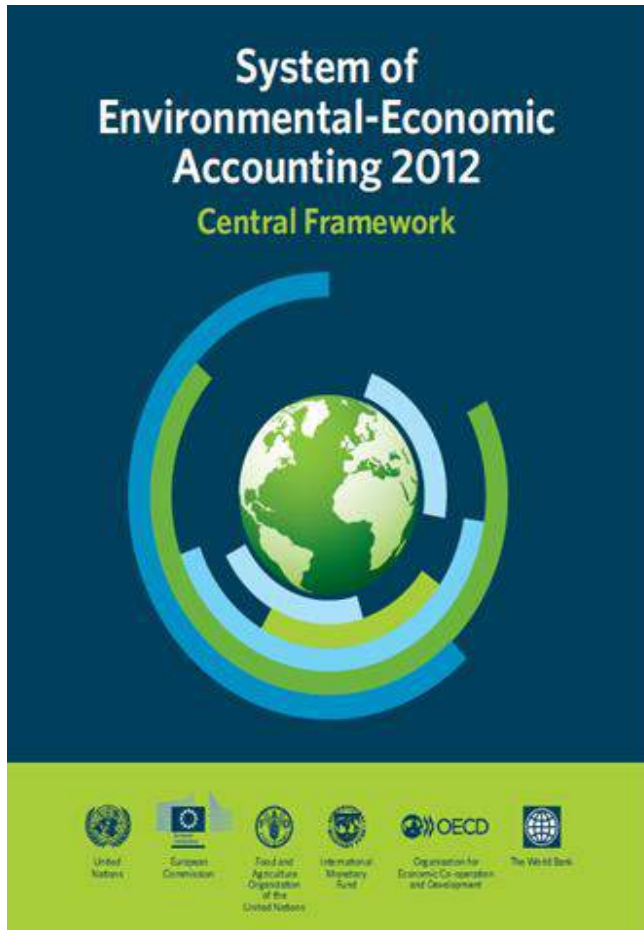
Source: European Environment Agency



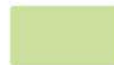


Todorova-Bankova M. & Guenter Mitlacher, WWF





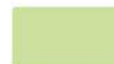
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The Natural Capital Committee's second State of Natural Capital report has three key messages for Government and other interested parties. These are:

1. Some assets are currently not being used sustainably. The benefits we derive from them are at risk, which has significant economic implications;
2. There are substantial economic benefits to be gained from maintaining and improving natural assets. The benefits will be maximised if their full value is incorporated into decision-making; and,
3. A long-term plan is necessary to maintain and improve natural capital, thereby delivering wellbeing and economic growth.





NATURAL
CAPITAL
COALITION
A PART OF THE TEEB COMPANYY
Valuing nature in business



Valuing natural
capital in business

TAKING STOCK: EXISTING INITIATIVES AND APPLICATIONS



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TOWARDS A HARMONISED PROTOCOL



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