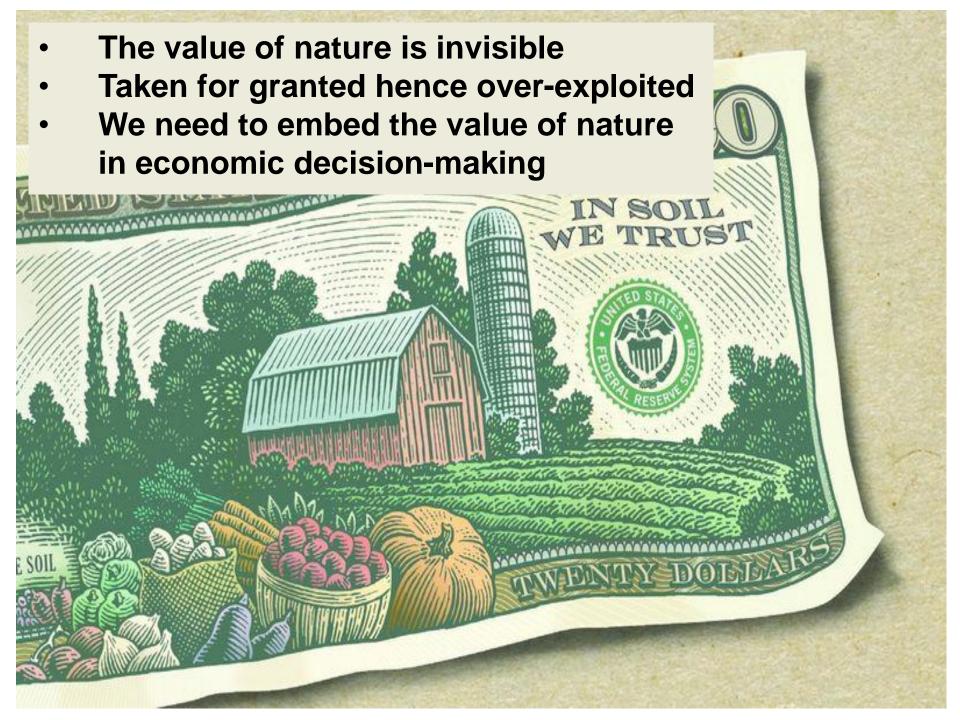


Karen Ellis, WWF and Steve Smith, AECOM









Natural Capital Committee research recommendation

- "The impact of changes in natural capital upon conventional measures of UK economic performance remains an open empirical question"
- "Key questions:
 - How do changes in our natural capital affect measures such as national income, growth and jobs both directly and indirectly?
 - What sort of frameworks do we need to examine, measure and model these links effectively?
 - How do these changes vary across the short- and longterm?"

Would a stress test approach help?

- Examines the potential impact of a plausible but adverse scenario
- On the health of the banking system and individual institutions within it
- Helps to identify and manage risks and gauge resilience

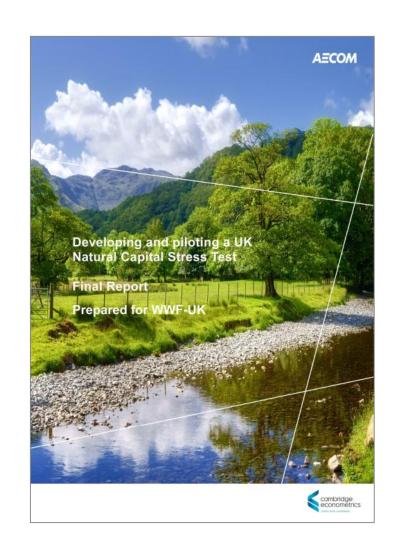






Developing and piloting a UK Natural Capital Stress Test

- WWF-UK commissioned
 AECOM and Cambridge
 Econometrics to:
 - Develop an approach to undertaking a Natural Capital Stress Test;
 - Pilot the approach
- Download the report at:
 www.wwf.org.uk/updates/d
 eveloping-and-piloting-uk-natural-capital-stress-test









Our approach

Determine the scope of the stress test, including the ecosystem services to focus on

Identify and quantify the impacts on ecosystem services that would arise under that scenario

"ultimately, the issues
that keep decision
makers awake at night
are GDP, unemployment,
and inflation" – workshop
participant









Formulate a plausible, adverse scenario

"a stress test is only as good as the scenarios on which it is based" (Hassani, B (2016). Scenario Analysis in Risk Management: Theory and Practice in Finance. Springer)





An adverse but plausible scenario for three ecosystem services...

1. Crops and livestock

- Acute shock: temporary reduction in UK agricultural output, falling largely on crops resulting from disease outbreaks, flooding, wildfires, poor weather events and heat waves
- Chronic degradation: long-term productivity decline resulting, for example, from land use change, decline in pollinator populations, falling soil productivity

2. Water supply

 Acute shock: impact of a three-month UK-wide drought that pushes some regions of the UK into water deficit

3. Hazard regulation (flood risk)

 Acute shock: impact of a sustained series of flood events similar to the winter 2013-14 floods in England and Wales with assumed population growth and limited climate action

Headline results

Ecosystem service	Scenario	Estimated impacts in 2050
Crops and livestock	Output shock in 2050 from disease outbreaks, flood events, wildfires, poor weather events, and heatwaves	0.9% reduction in GDP 347,000 jobs lost
	Productivity losses over time to 2050 from changes in growing conditions and land use, declines in pollinators, and falling soil productivity	0.2% reduction in GDP 66,000 jobs lost
Water supply	Three-month UK wide drought in 2050, if there had been continued depletion of water reserves from now until 2050	1.0% reduction in GDP 354,000 jobs lost
	Three-month UK wide drought in 2050, if water reserves had been protected and maintained at current levels	0.5% reduction in GDP 156,000 jobs lost
Flood regulation	Repeat in 2050 of the 2013/14 floods with continued population growth and limited action on climate change	70% increase in damages to £2.2bn





How can a Natural Capital Stress Test help?

- Track emerging environmental risk 'hot spots' in the economy
- -Pinpoint which business sectors are most at risk
- Facilitate the need to identify and prioritise policy responses
- Talk the language of decision-makers GDP, unemployment, prices
- -Help businesses to gauge their resilience







Thank you



KEllis@wwf.org.uk

steve.smith02@aecom.com