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# Further development of CICES

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# Origin and purpose of CICES

- Work on CICES began in 2008, supported by EEA
- Various versions developed on the basis of expert consultation and international workshops
- Open internet-based consultation in 2011/12 -> publication of Version 4.3 in January 2013
- Previous version of CICES included in SEEA-EEA (table 3.1)
- Purpose of CICES:
  - Develop a classification of ecosystem services
  - To agree on a shared ('common') ESS terminology
  - Classification for accounting -> nested & hierarchical

# Structure of CICES

Section	Division	Group	Class	Class type
Provisioning	Nutrition	...	...	...
	Materials	...	...	...
	Energy	...	...	...
Regulation and maintenance	Mediation of waste, toxics etc	...	...	...
	Mediation of flows	...	...	...
	Maintenance of phys., chemical and biolog. conditions	1) Lifecycle maintenance etc 2) Pest and disease control 3) Soil formation 4) Atmosph. & climate regulation	Ad 1) - Pollination and seed dispersal - Maintaining nursery populations and habitats	'By amount and source'
Cultural	Phys. & intellectual interactions	...	...	...
	Spiritual, symbolic and other interactions	...	...	...
		...	...	...



# Current use of CICES in Europe and beyond

- As ESS classification system for EU 'MAES process' (**M**apping and **A**ssessment of **E**cosystems and their **S**ervices) which has strong ecosystem accounting objectives: <http://biodiversity.europa.eu/maes>
- By various large-scale EU research projects that aim to operationalise the ecosystem service concept (e.g. OpenNESS, ESMERALDA)
- Some international use, e.g. by Conservation International (sponsored by WAVES); testing in Australia; proposed as approach for standardising analysis of ESS under IPBES
- Internal use at EEA, in particular for refining list of marine ESS

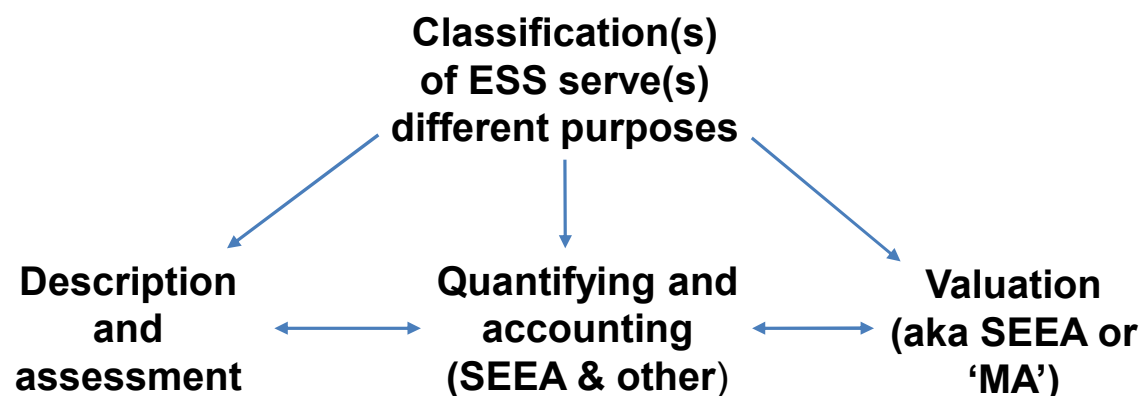
## Next steps planned by EEA & EU partners

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- Internet survey to harvest user experiences & gather suggestions for improvement (focus on Europe)
- Improving the coverage of marine ESS
- Drafting a user manual for CICES (in cooperation with OpenNESS researchers)
- Exploring links to classifications of beneficiaries, habitat types and ESS indicators
- Review of options for cross-linking to classification systems for goods and services (ISIC, CPC, COICOP), following the example of work sponsored by US-EPA



# ESS: understanding – measuring – valuing



All these processes compile very useful information on the link between human society and ecosystems and their services – how can we connect them?

However, the definition of the ‘production boundary’ or what are ‘final services’ differs between these different analytical approaches.

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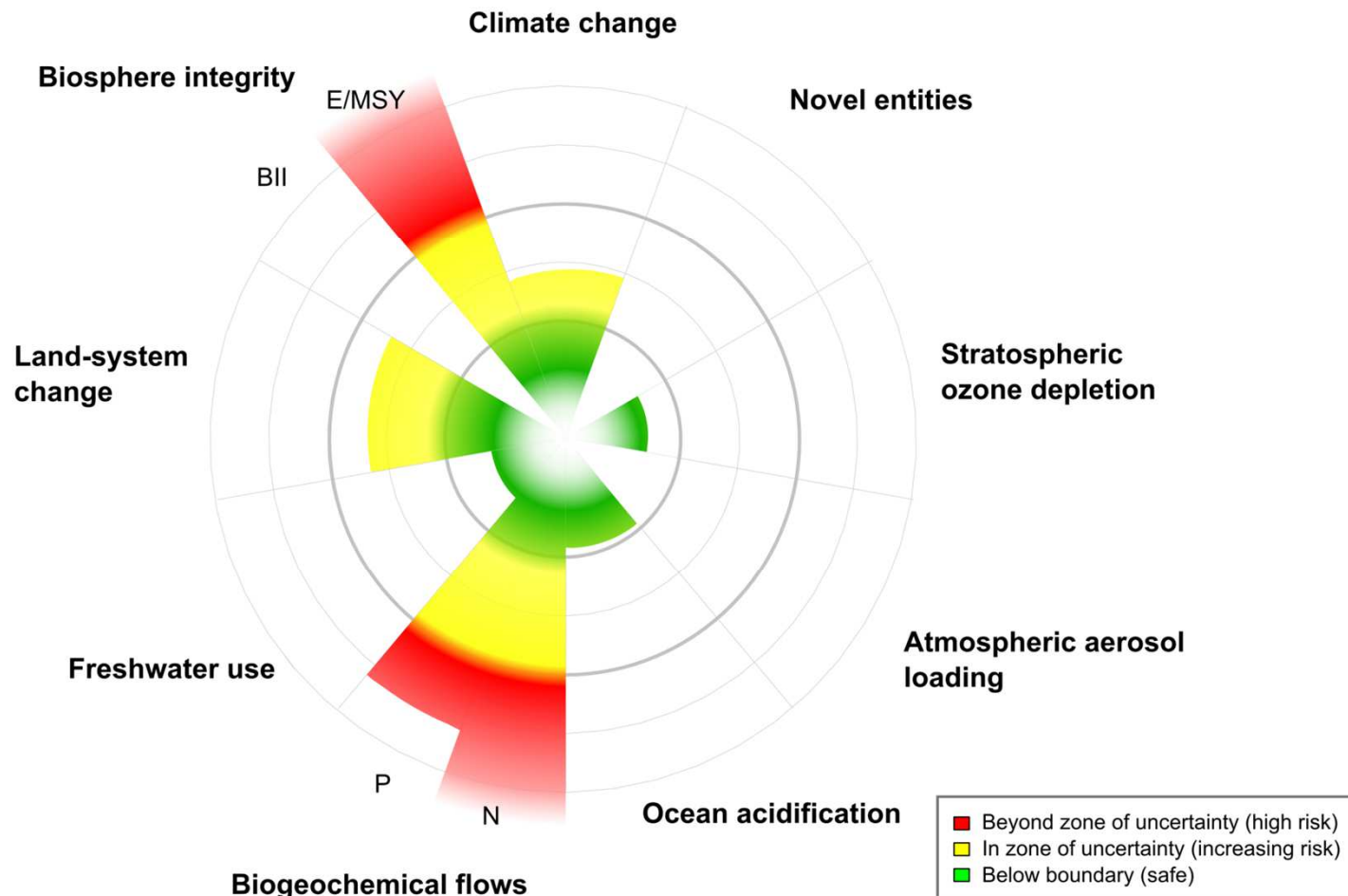
Thank you for your attention!

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# Managing natural capital sustainably: staying within planetary boundaries..



## A point to consider:

Natural and social sciences  
decompose objects ...



... but ecosystems are more than  
the sum of their parts.