

Experience Calculating B.1 Indicator “European Commission's Knowledge Centre for Biodiversity (KCBD)”

Expert Group Meeting for the SEEA Biodiversity Indicators Project

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UNEP-WCMC Offices Cambridge, UK Feb/2026

Institutional arrangements

Arrangements with the CBD Reporting Focal Point

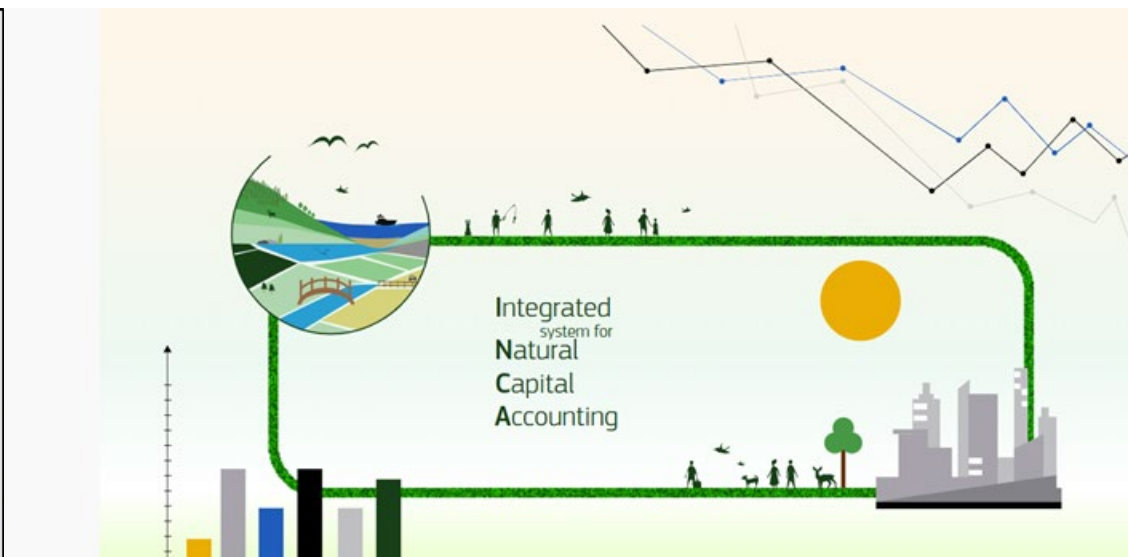
- The European Commission established in 2020 the **EC Knowledge Centre for Biodiversity (EC KCBD)** co-led by DG Environment and the Joint Research Centre
 - Composed by various Commission services and the European Environment Agency (EEA)
 - Supports the implementation for the **EU Biodiversity Strategy** and the **Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM GBF)**
- **DG Environment is the corresponding CBD Reporting Focal Point** for the European Union
- The EC KCBD secretariat, hosted at the JRC, coordinates the **European Subregional Technical and Scientific Cooperation Support Centre (TSCC) of the CBD** with **IUCN Med** and the **RBINS** as partners, supporting 44 Parties in implementing the KM GBF
 - The European subregional TSCC will be organized around a **network of Knowledge Hubs**. **JRC covers Target 11**

Arrangements with data providers

- Data providers are mainly:
 - European Commission services (**Eurostat**, the **Joint Research Centre** among others)
 - **European Environment Agency**
 - NGOs and EU programmes such as Copernicus



Status



Target 11

Restore, Maintain and Enhance Nature's Contributions to People

Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as regulation of air, water, and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.

B.1 indicator: defined as the **average rate of change** in the provision of a set of ecosystem services in particular time period compared to a baseline year, for a country or globally.



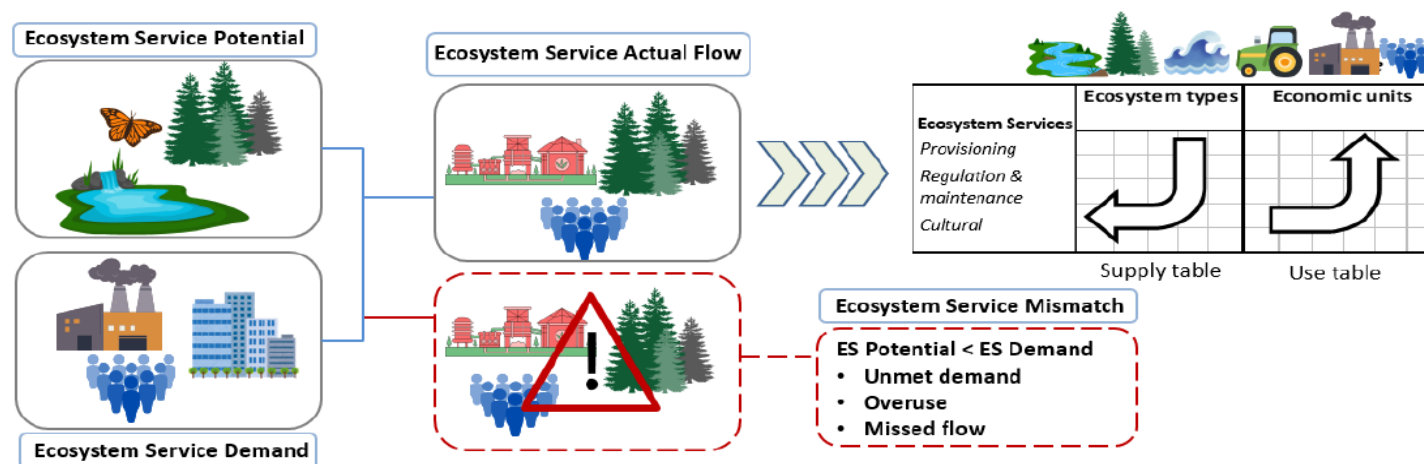
Status

Integrated Natural Capital Accounting (INCA) project

- Cornerstone for EU ecosystem services (ES) accounting: <https://ecosystem-accounts.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>
- **Jointly undertaken by**
 - EC services: **Eurostat, Joint Research Centre** (D6 Nature Conservation and Observations), **DG Environment** and **DG Research and Innovation**
 - **European Environment Agency (EEA)**

Conceptual framework

- Extends **the SEEA EA** by incorporating two modules: **potential supply and demand**
- Actual flow is the realized use of ES



INCA Tool

QGIS plugin that enables the generation of 9 ES accounts: <https://ecosystem-accounts.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inca-tool>

Status

Ecosystem services included

- **Provisioning (2):** crop provision, wood provision
- **Regulating and maintenance (5):** soil retention, flood control, air filtration (PM10), global climate regulation, water purification
- **Cultural (1):** nature-based tourism

Temporal coverage included

- Accounting years included are: **2006, 2012 and 2018**

Aggregation method

- The **geometric mean** was selected for proportional sensitivity:
 - Emphasizes significant relative changes and limits distortion from extreme values

Levels of aggregation

- Aggregated across all ecosystem services
- Disaggregated by ES class
- Disaggregated by individual ES

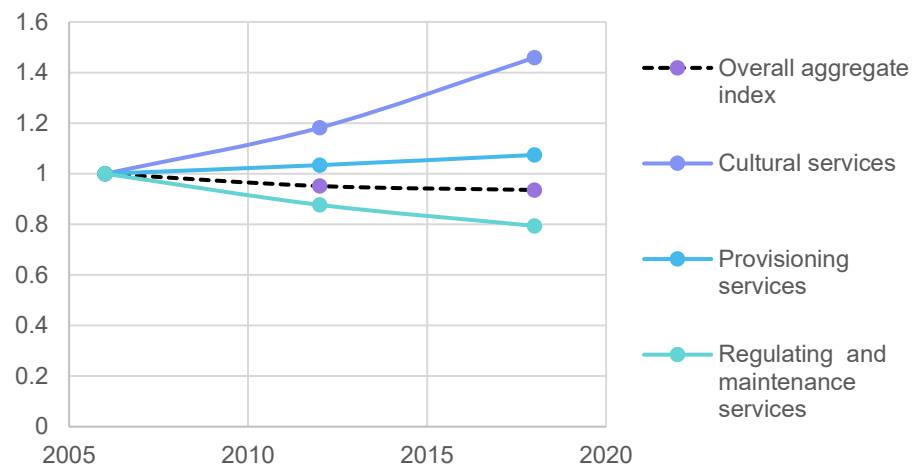
Data source: <https://data.jrc.ec.europa.eu/dataset/d810c03e-535f-4f48-879e-ef26c7c61e24>

*Temporal coverage is available for years 2000, 2006, 2012, 2018 and 2021 but not all ES are available in all years or with consistent methodology, hence temporal coverage was limited

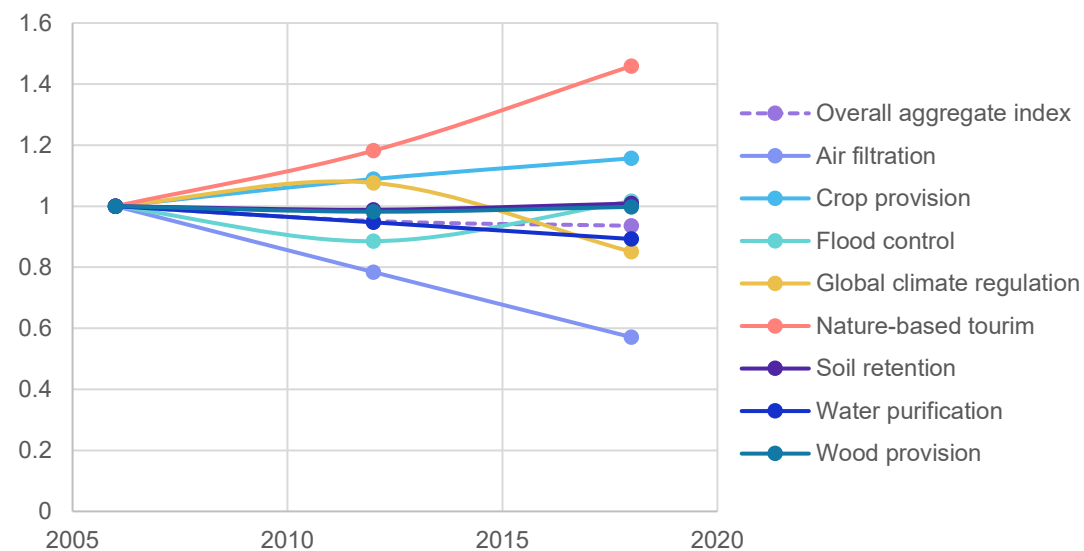


Key results

By ecosystem service classes and all ES



By ecosystem service



Challenges and lessons learned

Top challenges

1. **Consistent data availability** across accounting years remains limited, constraining time-series analysis
2. **Modelling capacity and harmonisation** are required to ensure reproducibility across countries and over time
3. **Data and knowledge gaps** persist for certain ecosystem services and geographic areas

Top lessons

1. **Aggregation and disaggregation are complementary:**
 - Aggregated indicators support high-level tracking of **GBF Goal B**
 - Disaggregated results (by ES class or individual ES) provide actionable insights and reveal trade-offs
2. **Acknowledge sustainable flows** and not only actual flow in ES (e.g. air filtration, water purification)
3. **Transparent documentation of assumptions and limitations** is critical to support interpretation and appropriate use of B1 results



Thank you for your attention!

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