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Economic Valuation of Changes of Biodiversity Caused by Climate Change in the Arctic

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Sea-Ice Loss in the Arctic



Increasing Human Activities in the Arctic



Figure A3.2. Major oil and gas provinces and basins around the Arctic (AMAP 2010a)



Policy Framework: Integrating Issues



Policy fields

Ecosystem and Biodiversity: Carbon balance



- Supportive service
- Provisioning service
- regulating service
- cultural service

What does climate change in the Arctic mean to Korean citizens?



From James Overland at NOAA/PMEL

Fact sheets: Arctic Biodiversity

- Negative effects on non-migratory Arctic species
- Decreased reproductive success in Arctic seabirds
- Range shift of some Arctic marine species
- Ocean acidification
- Changing relationships among species
- Increase in marine primary productivity
 - increase by 20% from 1998 to 2009, driven by a 45-day increase in the open-ice period and a reduction in summer ice cover of 27% not spatially homogeneous

Case studies using CVM

- Bille T.(1998): Royal theater in Copenhagen
- Brave. M, F. Scarpa and G. Sirchia (1998): Museum in Italy
- Rollins and Lyke (1998): Wild animal park
- Berstrom et al. (1990): Value of Water

Conceptual Framework



- Hanemann(1984) suggested dichotomous choice question
 - Yes/No: incentive-compatible
 - Using pre-test
 - Less starting point bias
 - Less incentive for strategic behavior
- Face-to-face interview
- WTP, not WTA
- Trade-off between WTP and other expenditure

• WTP:
$$\ln L = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \{ I_i^{Y} \ln [1 - G_C(A_i)] + I_i^{N} \ln G_C(A_i) \}$$

Design of Survey

WTP	SAMPLE	%
\$1	125	12.5
\$2	125	12.5
\$3	125	12.5
\$4	125	12.5
\$5	125	12.5
\$7	125	12.5
\$10	125	12.5
\$15	125	12.5
TOTAL	1,000	100

AREA	# of household	(%)	Pre-survey	survey
Total	15,662,083	100.0	100	1,000
Seoul	3,577,497	22.8	23	229
Pusan	1,217,765	7.8	8	78
Daegu	817,159	5.2	6	53
Incheon	901,704	5.8	6	58
Gwangju	518,742	3.3	3	33
Daejun	536,297	3.4	3	34
Ulsan	312,478	2.0	1	19
Kyunggi	3,807,859	24.3	25	244
Kangwon	416,388	2.7	2	26
Chung1	369,921	2.4	2	23
Chung2	507,261	3.2	3	32
Jeon1	540621	3.5	3	34
Jeon2	365,742	2.3	2	23
Kyung1	801,271	5.1	6	51
lKyung2	971,378	6.2	7	63

Sample distribution





Results

1 st WTP (\$X) 'YES' (\$2X)	2 nd WTP		PEOPLE		WTP	Willing to Pay	
	'VFC'	'NO'			(\$)	Yes	No
	(\$2X)	(\$1/2X)	# of Sample	t of Sample	\$1	80(64.0%)	45(36.0%)
\$1	\$2	0.5	125		\$2	67(53.6%)	58(46.4%)
\$2	\$4	\$1	125		\$3	53(42.4%)	72(57.6%)
\$3	\$6	\$1.5	125			47(27(0))	70((2.40/)
\$4	\$8	\$2	125		\$4	47(37.6%)	/8(62.4%)
		40 F	405		\$5	33(26.4%)	92(73.6%)
\$5	\$10	\$2.5	125				
\$7	\$14	\$3.5	125		\$7	33(26.4%)	92(73.6%)
\$10	\$20	\$5	125		\$10	24(19.2%)	101(80.8%)
\$15	\$30	\$7.5	125		\$15	16(12.8%)	109(87.2%)
	Total		1,000		total	353(35.3%)	647(64.7%)

Conclusions

- Total willingness to pay from Korean citizen ranges from 0.319 billion dollars per year to 0.716 billion dollars per year: 5 billion dollars for 100 years
 - Alvarez et al.(2015) and Whiteman and Wadham(2013) predict the social costs of climate change in the Arctic reach 6 trillion dollars
- As Perrings(2010) pointed out, climate change is a cause and at the same time, effects of biodiversity

What is left for future studies?

- Collaboration with different stakeholders with diverse backgrounds is critical to reflect the gap between Arctic and Non-Arctic community
- Sharing biodiversity information among researchers: climate change is a cause, as well as a consequence
- Science-based leadership is getting more important to avoid underestimation of climate change: IPCC needs solid and well-distributed data set covering Arctic to Antarctic information











