

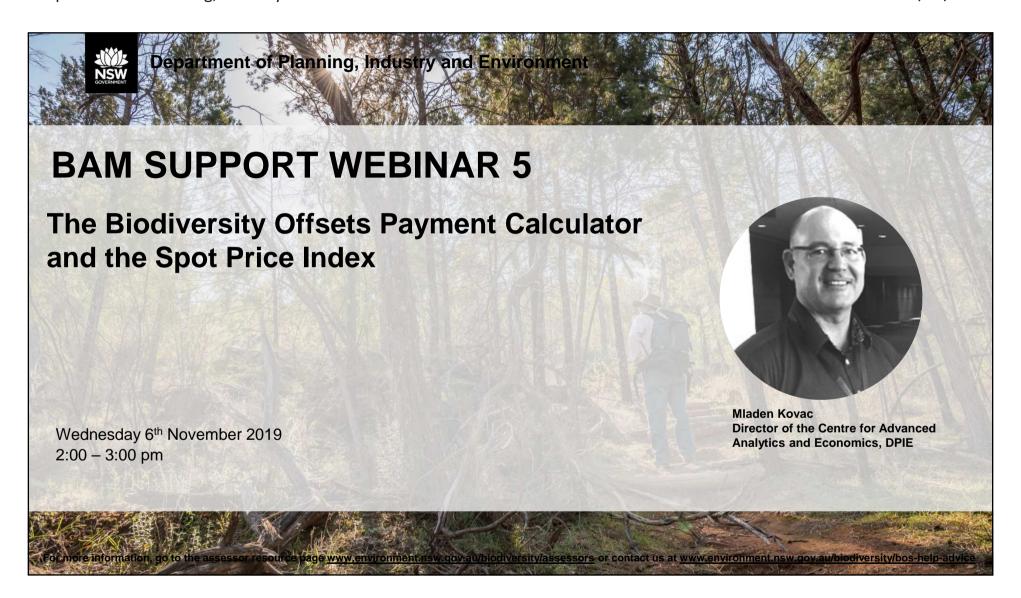
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, INDUSTRY & ENVIRONMENT

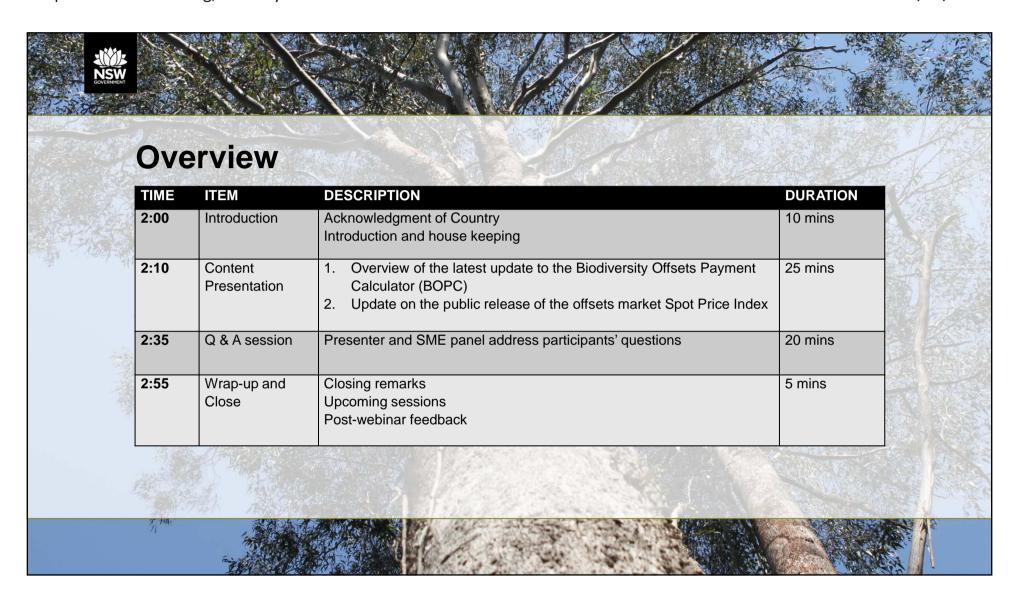
BAM Support for Accredited Assessors

A series of webinars to support the role of accredited BAM assessors in the Biodiversity Offset scheme (BOS)



For more information, go to the <u>BAM Support Webinar webpage</u> or contact us via the <u>BOS Online Enquiry Form</u>







Biodiversity Offsets Scheme

Biodiversity Offsets Payment Calculator (BOPC) and Spot Price Index (SPI)

November 2019

The Biodiversity Offsets Payment Calculator was upgraded on 31 October 2019. The new calculator came into effect on 1 November 2019.

This change coincided with the launch of the **Spot Price Index**.



Biodiversity Offsets Payment Calculator



The BOPC is used to determine how much a developer must pay into the Biodiversity Conservation Fund instead of purchasing and retiring credits from the market (or an alternate offsetting pathway)

Using the BOPC is a 'premium' pathway



The BOPC is built using sophisticated statistical and economic models that attempt to predict how market prices will evolve over time in response to changing market conditions and policy parameters.

The Biodiversity Conservation Trust will be under an obligation to later secure biodiversity offsets from the money paid into the Fund.



The BOPC uses the following data in its models:

- historical credit sales data (price and quantity)
- costs of producing biodiversity credits
 - taken from existing biodiversity stewardship or biobanking agreements
 - includes all costs associated with the BSA such as land, labour, material, etc.



Regularly scheduled BOPC updates

Updates with new data

The BOPC is regularly updated every 3 months with latest cost-of-production or credit trade data.

As more trading data is entered into the model its accuracy of prediction improves.

Updates due to other changes

The BOPC is updated for any changes likely to impact on market dynamics.

- Change to discount rate used to estimate biodiversity stewardship total fund deposit
- 2. Implementation of the BAM
 - change in quantity of credits
 - introduction of trading groups



Expected market response

	Effect on market	Expected market response
Discount rate reduction Total Fund Deposit	Reduces profit margin for landholders	Landholders increase prices to retain profit margins
Change in credit quantity (Supply) Credit equivalence assumption	Reduces landholder revenue per hectare	Landholders increase prices to maintain existing revenue level
Change in credit quantity (Demand) Credit equivalence assumption	Developer cost of offsetting is reduced	Developers resist credit price increases and purchase fewer credits



Expected market response

	Effect on market	Expected market response
New trading group rules	Effectively broadens the types of credits that can be traded on a like-for-like basis Oversimplifying greatly – expect to see credit prices within trading groups to converge to new average weighted prices. Variable effect on landholder profit margins and developer costs	Expect landholders to attempt to increase credit prices (in a subset of credits) and developers to resist higher credit prices.



Uncertainties in the BOPC

The BOPC relies on data, assumptions and modelling to estimate how market prices will evolve in response to changing market conditions and market parameters.

The BOPC is sensitive to the following:

- BBAM to BAM credit equivalence
- Market supply and demand modelling
- The combining of many individual credit markets into a smaller number of trading group markets

These issues are resolved the more actual BAM trades are recorded removing the need for complex equivalence estimation and other modelling.



Paradox of Value

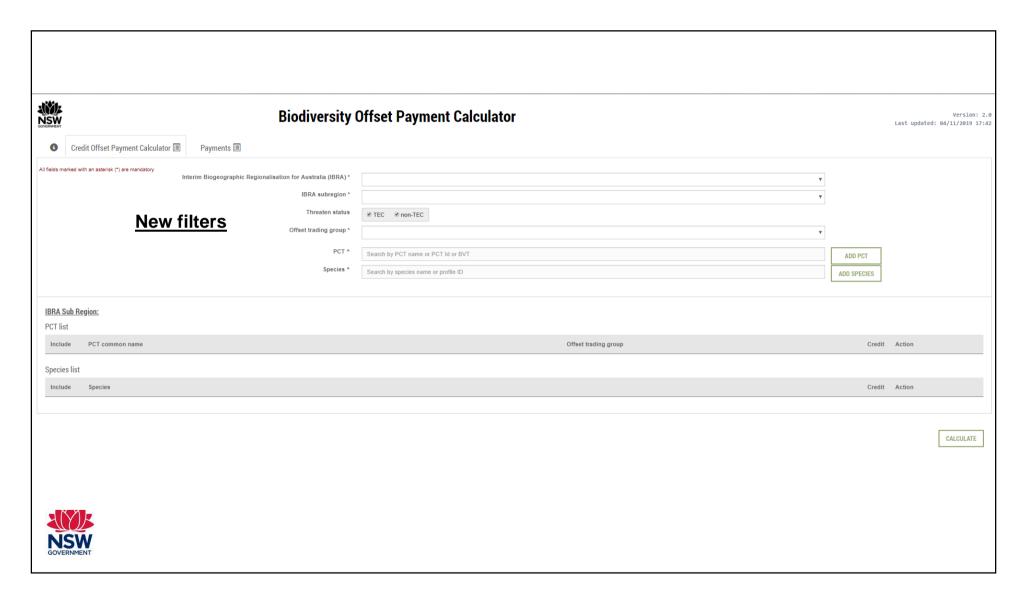
Water Diamand Paradox

- · Water is essential for human wellbeing
- Water can be purchased for \$1 per bottle
- There is abundant supply of water to more than meet demand
- Diamonds are not essential for human wellbeing
- 1 carat diamonds can be purchased for up to \$25,000 (depending on quality, cut, etc)
- There is a shortage of diamond supply that is less than the demand for diamonds

Ecological vs Market Scarcity

- Ecologically threatened species are considered 'more important' from an ecological value perspective
- If market supply of non threatened species is less than their market demand then (like diamonds) their price increases
- Conversely, if there is abundant market supply of threatened species that more than meets demand, then (like water) their price decreases





BBAM Spot Price Index



The Spot Price Index (SPI) is one of a series of economic instruments the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment has developed to improve economic efficiency in the Biodiversity Offsets Scheme.



The SPI provides a much richer source of market information than can be extracted from the BOPC

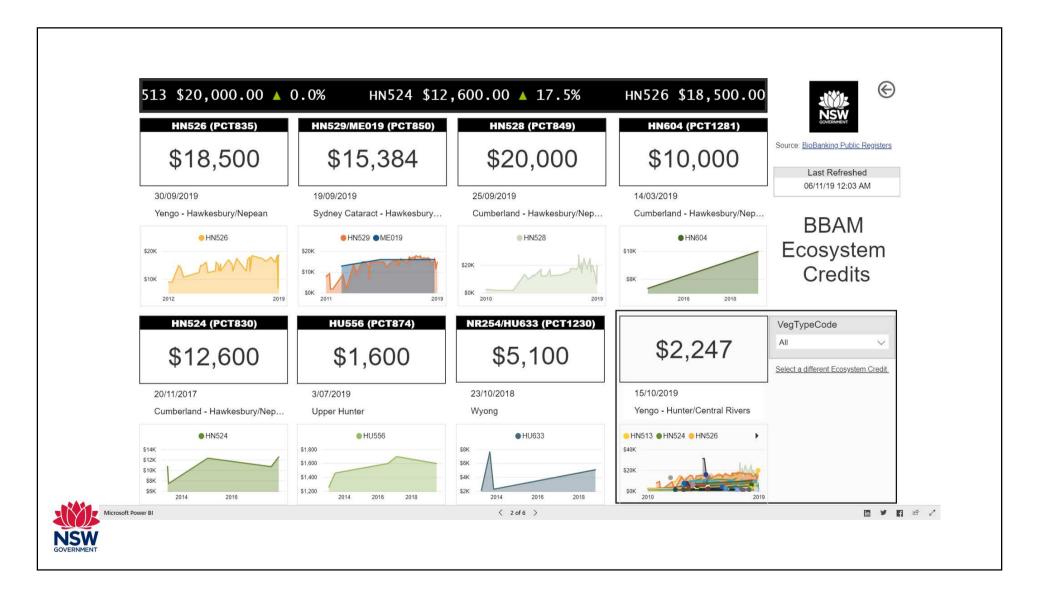
- actual (raw) credit prices not an econometric estimate
- history of credit trade prices
- spatial information on credit trades and BSAs
- market performance at LGA, CMA region and up to State level



*BAM SPI is under development (there are not credits trades registered yet)

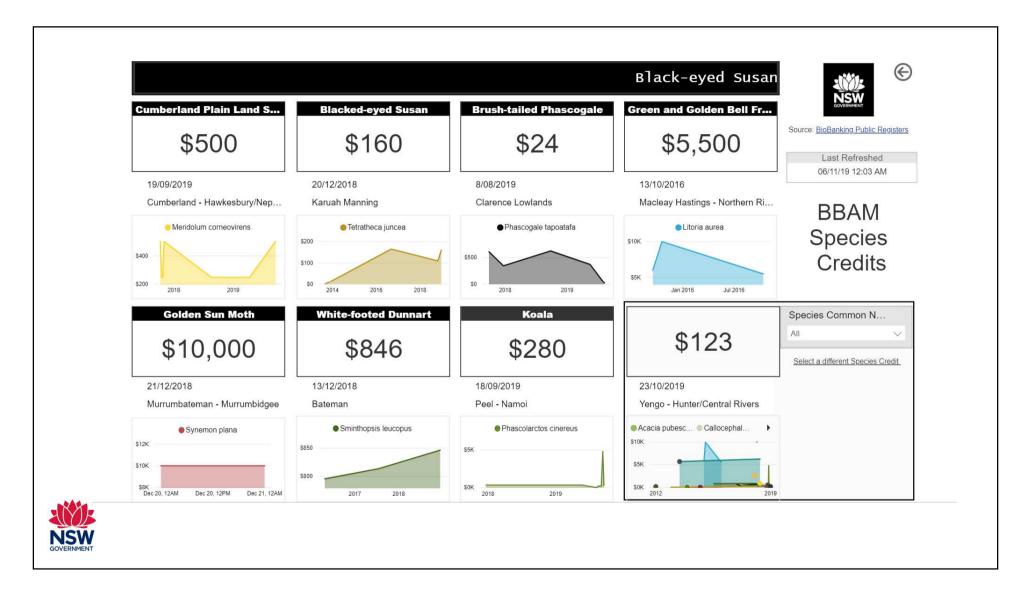
Ecosystem credits spot price





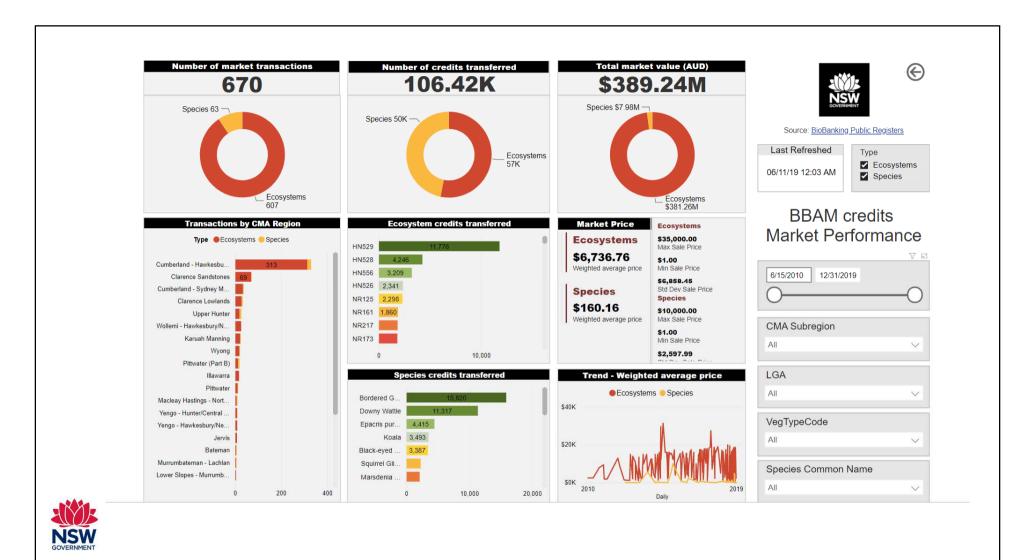
Species credits spot price





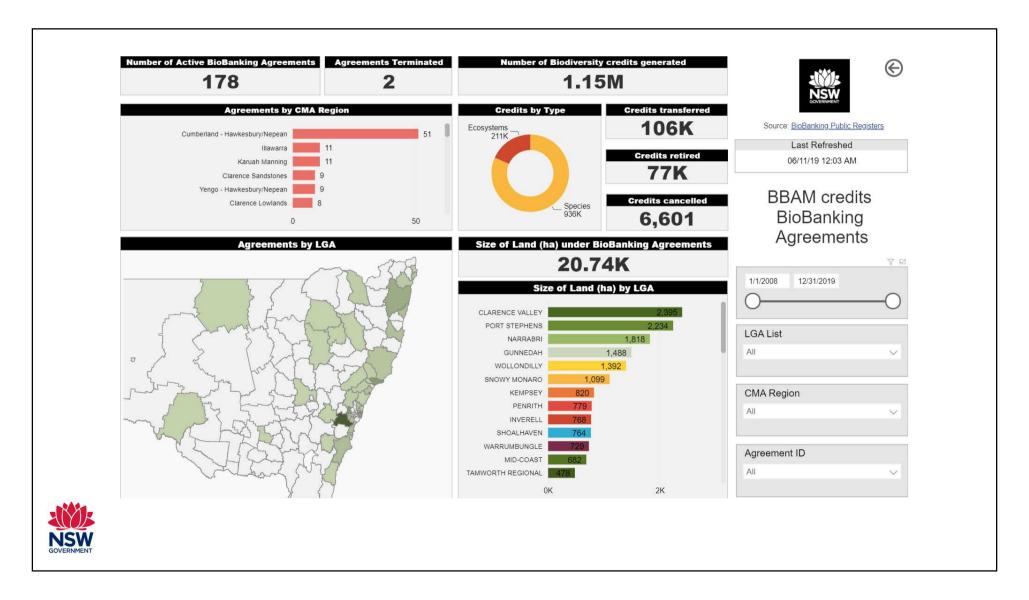
Biodiversity Offset Market performance





Stewardship Agreements (a.k.a BioBanking Agreements)





End presentation



