An Introduction to Nature Markets

IEMA Connect 2023





Housekeeping

- You are on mute
- Ask us questions
- Presentation will be recorded and posted on the IEMA website



Today's speakers



Professor David Hill CBE

Owner and Founder, The Environment Bank



Dr Samuel Sinclair

Director, Biodiversify



Lesley Wilson

Policy and Engagement Lead, IEMA





History



Environment Bank founded to promote better outcomes from development; launched 'biodiversity offsetting'; mentioned gains for nature from development in 2004

Ecosystem Markets
Taskforce
recommends
biodiversity offsetting
be made mandatory

Natural England's Board Innovation and Developer Industry Groups 25-year Environment
Plan – Govt. priority
that development
delivers net gain for
biodiversity; also
500,000ha Nature
Recovery Network

Environment Bill enacted – BNG made mandatory under planning law



Becomes a policy in 2011 Natural Environment White Paper; offsetting pilots established 2012

Offsetting pilots report

NPPF embeds net gain/offsetting

Chancellor announces mandatory biodiversity net gain



Developers and Corporates





The Environment Act 2021 & BNG

Legal requirement on all new developments:
Minimum 10% increase in biodiversity

Defra metric 4.0



Mitigation hierarchy



Biodiversity gain plan off-site vs on-site



On-site provision

- Funding risk
- Reduced net developable area
- Reduced land values
- Small fragments, poor for biodiversity

Off-site provision

- Purchase off-site units from EB Habitat Banks
- Removal of developer's liabilities
- Bigger and better for biodiversity

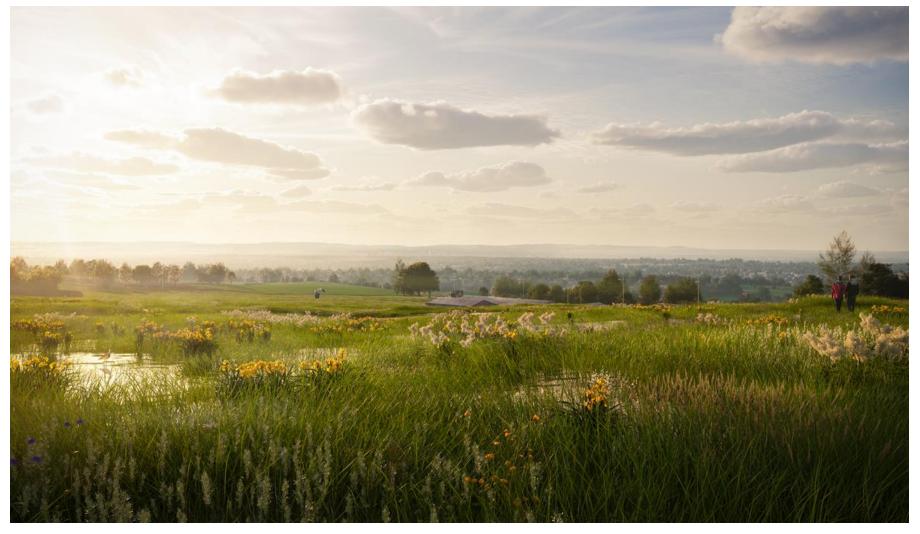
What is a Habitat Bank?



- A landscape scale habitat creation project of a sufficient size to deliver the best outcomes for nature
- Establishment costs are **forward funded**, **all available funds for the project are ring fenced** for its lifetime (30 years+) and not reliant on developer or corporate payments to be established
- Generates an **uplift in biodiversity value** as measured by the Biodiversity Metric
- Measured uplift is translated into Biodiversity Units **that are sold** to developers (BNG planning requirements) and corporates (to meet Nature Positive ambitions).
- Woodland
- Wood meadow
- Wetland
- Species rich-grassland
- Woodland-scrubgrassland mosaic
- 20ha 500ha in size







A NEW PLAN FOR THE PLANET





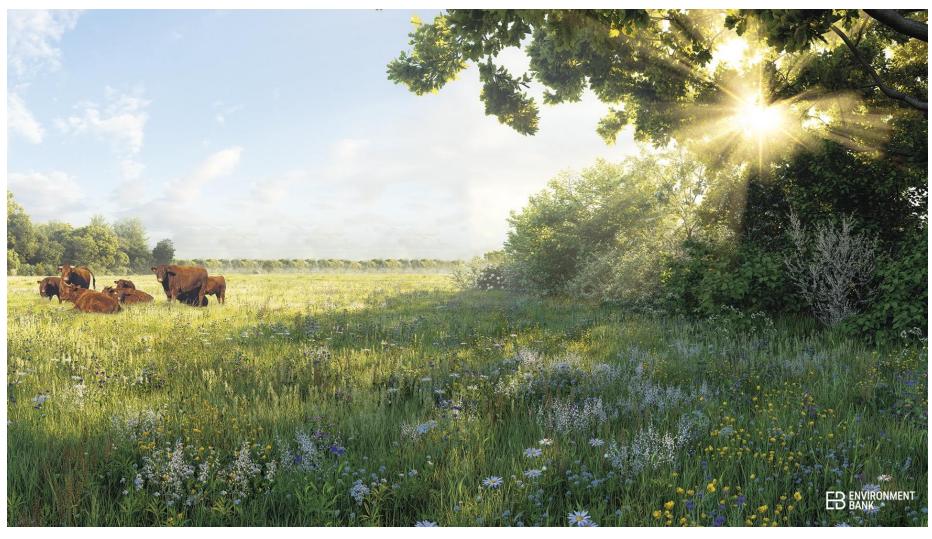
Habitat Bank: Greater Manchester

Size 49 ha

Connectivity: West Pennine Moors SSSI

Habitats: Lowland meadow, neutral grassland, mixed scrub, broadleaved

woodland, ponds, lowland fen



A NEW PLAN FOR THE PLANET





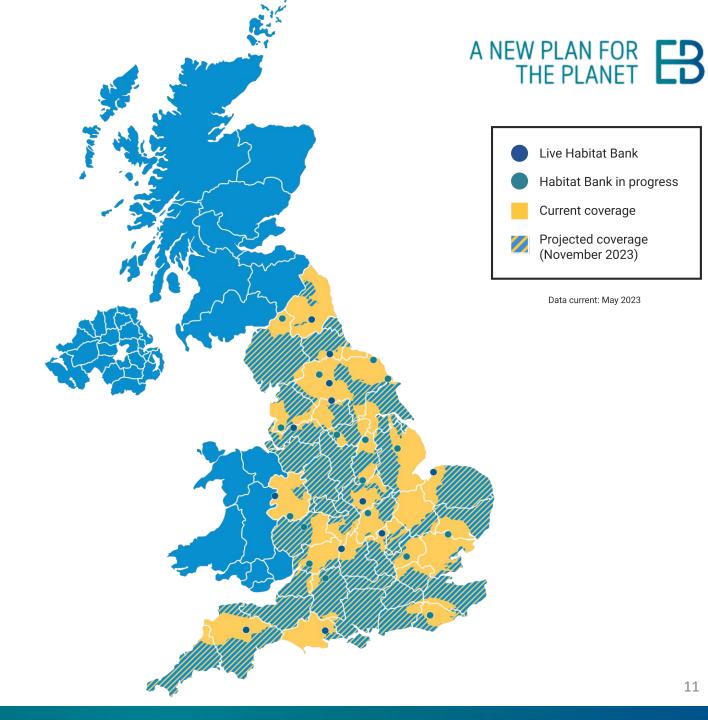
Habitat Bank: Milton Keynes

Size: 38 ha

Connectivity: Ancient and newly planted woodland

Habitats: Species-rich grassland, native mixed scrub, and hedgerows

Where we currently have Habitat Banks - July 2023



Data current: May 2023







Advertising to the two parts of the market – landowners/farmers and developers



What next - Biodiversity credits - policy drivers – work is underway

- UK Business and Biodiversity Forum
- Taskforce for Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)
- Nature Positive
- Sustainable Finance Initiative Terra Carta
- Natural Capital Coalition
- IUCN guidelines on corporate biodiversity performance
- Business for Nature
- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Foundation and
- International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB)



A nature-positive investment



Nature restoration cannot wait

- it's time for a new asset class
- Businesses depend on ecosystem services and environmental assets to thrive.
- There's growing pressure on businesses to disclose their environmental impacts and dependencies, with an increasing demand for nature positive pledges.
- For meaningful **nature-positive investment**, businesses will need to report and act on **nature related risks** – but they don't always have all the information they need.
- The Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) framework is expected to follow suit of similar EU directives and will become mandatory within a few years.
- Biodiversity credits are a new asset class providing a meaningful solution for businesses representing quantifiable shares of biodiversity restoration work and its measurable impacts.
- It is vital for projects to be built on **integrity**, **good science**, and **social impact** in order to avoid greenwashing and ensure tangible outcomes.



The WEF's top four global risks for the next decade are climate change, extreme weather, biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse.



The World Economic Forum calculated that 55% of global GDP relies on nature.



Voluntary **disclosure** frameworks will become mandatory in the near future, so the clock is ticking.



Nature restoration is the key to effective climate action, and we need to act now.







Nature Credits: the product



- Not a 'loss avoidance' product.
- Not a greenwashing product.
- Not an offsetting product.
- A real nature positive investment.
- Netting tangible, measurable gains.
- Robust governance

- Nature Credits are Environment Bank's newest natural capital asset class, built upon the same robust principles that underpin our Biodiversity Net Gain products.
- This product provides the solution for businesses facing the challenge of making meaningful, demonstrable, and legitimate actions that net measurable, nature-positive outcomes.
- Our Nature Credit projects will holistically deliver impactful uplifts for biodiversity and natural capital in a way that can tangibly be quantified for stakeholders.
- Buyers can own a share of those measurable uplifts and claim as their own, giving them a convenient way to demonstrate impact with quantifiable data.



What is a Nature Credit project?

Nature Credit projects will be delivered on land that offers the greatest potential gains for nature and communities.

This means they need to be...



- On a landscape scale for optimal impact.
- Secured and bound for a fixed time period of 33 years, or more.
- Driven by good ecological outcomes that are appropriate to the land.
- Providing a measurable social impact, such as improving job opportunities, boosting rural economies, offering better access to nature, and providing equitable economic outcomes.
- Enhancing wider ecosystem services and assets.



Carbon sequestration



Water quality regulation



Air quality regulation



Natural flood management

Nature Credits: demonstrating impact



Interactive dashboards and annual reporting



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Your share in the positive outcomes



The client's investment directly correlates to their ownership of all measured data sets

- The value of your contribution towards the project's total cost dictates the proportion of the project's total outcomes that you can take credit for.
- This means you can easily demonstrate the share in nature positive impact your organisation has contributed towards.
- Data can be presented using a variety of metrics to suit your organisation's goals.



Nature Credits: our core principles





Quality Projects

Biodiversity outcomes are the driving force of our nature recovery projects.

We work with the land to maximise the uplift in natural capital value and ecosystem services – this also includes wider, people-focused asset classes.



Science-based Monitoring

Using a range of robust methods, we are able to track the technical performance of our projects throughout their entire lifetime.

This enables us to demonstrate tangible and quantifiable impact as well as easily identify the need for corrective action.



Good Governance

Our projects are underpinned by many of the same principles utilised by the statutory framework in England for Biodiversity Net Gain.

These ensure that appropriate legal and financial mechanisms are in place to secure the committed outcomes for our clients under all circumstances.



A NEW PLAN FOR THE PLANET

EB ENVIRONMENT

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Understanding Demand in Emerging Nature Markets





Transforming the world to sustainability

The Challenges of Biodiversity

There is no fungible unit of biodiversity

- The complexity and local specificity of biodiversity means that there is no equivalent to tons of carbon
- A universal credit system similar to carbon is unlikely to be successful

Biodiversity action has to be contextually specific

- Actions have to be effectively tailored to the context
- Effective action requires considering many contextual factors

Understanding impacts requires high supply chain transparency

- Most biodiversity impacts occur at the start of the supply chain, where materials are grown, farmed, mined or harvested
- Few companies currently have good visibility over their supply chain





Biodiversity Policy & Frameworks



Business Implications



	Stores, Warehouses, Offices	Assembly	Manufacturing	Raw Material Processing	Raw Material Production
Air Emissions		•	•	•	
GHG's					
Land Use	•	•	•	•	
Waste		•		•	•
Water Consumption		•	•	•	
Water Pollution	•	•	•		



Biodiversity challenges & opportunities



Biodiversity Policy & Frameworks



Business Implications



The Opportunities of Biodiversity

Biodiversity provides a huge range of benefits

- Nature provides us with a host of services, such as
 - Flood and drought mitigation
 - Water purification
 - Pollination
 - Public health
 - Increased soil fertility
- These benefits are highly significant to many businesses, they are critical to maintaining the long-term viability of production landscapes

The personal connections to nature are strong

- People connect with nature on a personal, and often emotional level, in a way that we don't see with other areas of sustainability
- This presents a huge opportunity for collaboration, collective action and community engagement





Biodiversity Policy & Frameworks



Business Implications



International Developments

November 2021	The Environment Act Passed in the UK
October 2022	Science Based Targets for Nature Interim Guidance
October 2022	Taskforce on Nature Related Financial Disclosures Pilots Start
December 2022	World Benchmarking Alliance launch Nature Benchmark
December 2022	COP 15 of the CBD adopted the Global Biodiversity Framework
January 2023	The Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive Passed
June 2023	Science Based Targets for Nature Pilots Start



Biodiversity challenges & opportunities



Biodiversity Policy & Frameworks



Business Implications



Acronym	Purpose	
Taskforce on Nature Related Financial Disclosures	To allow investors to understand the impacts of their investments	
Science Based Targets for Nature	A standardised way of setting targets for nature	
CSRD (ESRS E4)	To combat greenwashing through disclosure	



Biodiversity challenges & opportunities





Business Implications



Acronym	Purpose	What are they really asking you to do?	
Taskforce on Nature Related Financial Disclosures	To allow investors to understand the impacts of their investments	Assess your biodiversity impacts	
Science Based Targets for Nature	A standardised way of setting targets for nature	Assess your biodiversity impacts	
CSRD (ESRS E4)	To combat greenwashing through disclosure	Assess your biodiversity impacts	



Biodiversity challenges & opportunities





Business Implications



Acronym	Purpose	What are they really asking you to do?	What do they not do?
Taskforce on Nature Related Financial Disclosures	To allow investors to understand the impacts of their investments	Assess your biodiversity impacts	Act to reduce your biodiversity impacts
Science Based Targets for Nature	A standardised way of setting targets for nature	Assess your biodiversity impacts	Act to reduce your biodiversity impacts
CSRD (ESRS E4)	To combat greenwashing through disclosure	Assess your biodiversity impacts	Act to reduce your biodiversity impacts



Biodiversity challenges & opportunities

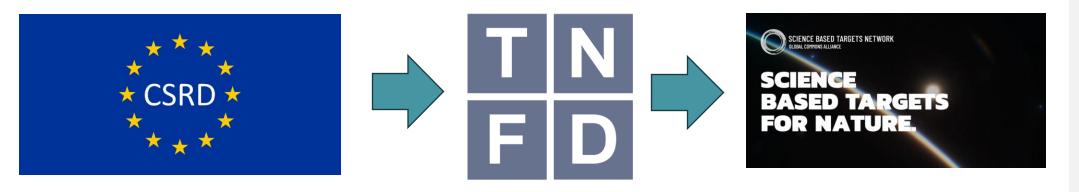


Biodiversity Policy & Frameworks



Business Implications







Biodiversity challenges & opportunities





Business Implications



Nature Market Implications

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What does this mean for business?

CSRD means that businesses are going to have to report on biodiversity impacts

- Most companies will have to report on 2024 by 2025
- Companies with over 500 employees must report
- Roughly 50,000 companies will need to report, many of these on biodiversity

Significant supply chain data is needed

- These companies will need supply chain visibility
- This is quite a challenge for most companies
- This is also harder for certain commodities, such as paper/paperboard

There is a steep learning curve

- Many people will need to get their heads around biodiversity
- All of the frameworks etc are still in development



Biodiversity challenges & opportunities



Biodiversity Policy & Frameworks



Business Implications



Developing Biodiversity Strategies

Developing a strategy requires new methods

- Biodiversity is harder than carbon
- The lack of a single metric means decision support and reporting is much more complex

Impact assessment methods are still being developed

- 17 companies are currently trialing SBTN
- TNFD recommendations have just been released
- Baselines as traditionally perceived will most likely not be possible

Achieving nature positive requires a breadth of actions across a company

- Locally specific action is needed wherever there is impact
- Many different types of actions are required
- Understanding when "enough" has been done will be very challenging



Biodiversity challenges & opportunities



Biodiversity Policy & Frameworks



Business Implications



What does this mean for nature markets?

The necessary changes are systemic

- To achieve something approximating nature positive companies require systemic change
- Companies cannot offset, use credits or other external spends alone
- Systemic change is challenging, and often about mindsets

It will be years before most buyers are ready to invest

- This is all very new and very overwhelming for most companies
- CSRD is positive but also very distracting, it focuses attentions on disclosure not action
- Companies need a clear reason for investing in credits, and for that they need strategies
- The most rapidly moving companies are still early in their journeys

The predominant frameworks don't have a clear role for credits

- CSRD/TNFD/SBTN all focus on identifying impacts, they don't ask about credits
- There's debate about whether credits are offsets, but if they are not linked to impacts, what is their role?
- The critical question is "what problem do credits solve for companies?"



Biodiversity challenges & opportunities



Biodiversity Policy & Frameworks



Business Implications



What does this mean for nature markets?

The UK BNG market is the place to watch

- This is the first proper biodiversity market in the world
- Understanding the market dynamics as they emerge will be very interesting
- The mechanics of pricing are looking to be particularly fascinating

Biodiversity credits will need to provide locally specific benefits

- Credits should ideally address geographically specific impacts
- The case will be stronger if credits provide ecosystem services to important sourcing regions
- A universal credit seems extremely unlikely

Underestimate the challenges of conservation at your own peril!

- Conservation is extremely challenging in practice, there are many routes to failure
- An influx of money is great, but there have been many well funded failures
- An intervention of this size can easily have unintended consequences



Biodiversity challenges & opportunities



Biodiversity Policy & Frameworks



Business Implications



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What does this mean for nature markets?



Demand may grow slowly

Companies are going to need time to undertake analyses and develop strategies



Business case must be made for credits

At the moment the potential role for credits is unclear, with conflicting views being presented



Delivery will be hard

Conservation on the ground can be extremely challenging



Biodiversity challenges & opportunities



Biodiversity Policy & Frameworks



Business Implications



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Thank you for listening!

Panel Discussion



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Thank You for Joining

Join the biodiversity and nature capital network: banc@iema.net

