# Environmental Reserve Quotas in Brazil's New Forest Legislation

April 18, 2017 – RESTORE+ Kick-Off Workshop

Dea Institute for Applied Economic Research Alexandre Ywata Director of Regional, Urban Environmental Studies

## **REDD-PAC Project**

#### Dea Institute for Applied Economic Research



Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, Bau und Reaktorsicherheit

- Aline Soterroni (INPE)
- Fernando Ramos (INPE)
- Gilberto Câmara (INPE)
- Pedro Andrade (INPE)
- Ricardo Cartaxo (INPE)
- Aline Mosnier (IIASA)

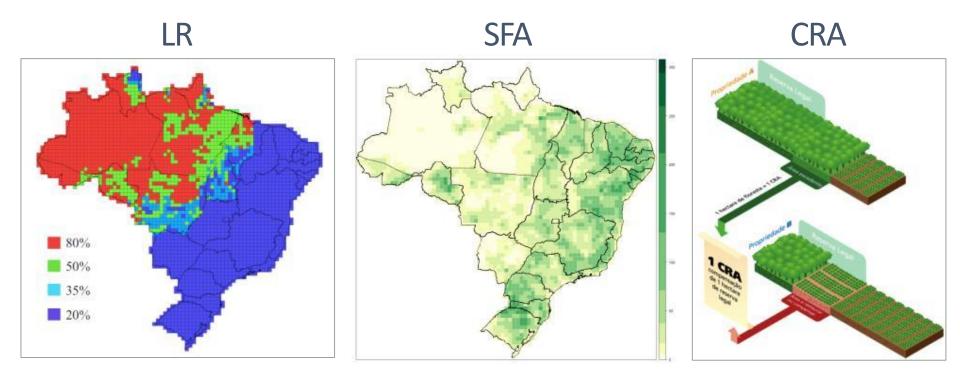


- Florian Kraxner (IIASA)
- Johannes Pirker (IIASA)
- Michael Obersteiner (IIASA)
- Rebecca Mant (WCMC)
- Valerie Kapos (WCMC)
- Alexandre Ywata (IPEA)



#### **Brazil's New Forest Code**

Legal Reserve (LR) Permanent Protection Areas (APP) Small farms amnesty (SFA) Environmental Reserve Quota (CRA)

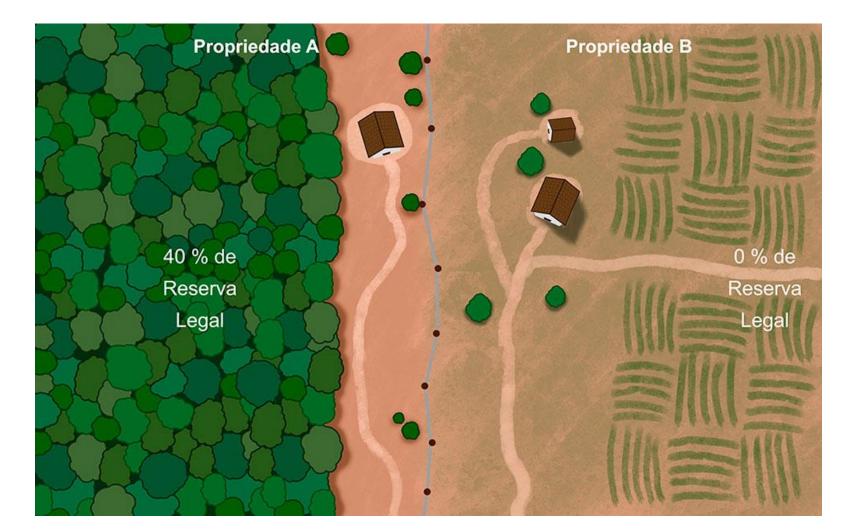


**Dea** Institute for Applied Economic Research

#### **Environmental Reserve Quotas**

- Legal Reserve varies from 20% to 80%; properties with forest < LR will have to recompose the forest in 20 years
- Otherwise, he can, within the same biome:
  - Donate to the government an area within conservation unit, still not regularized with previous owners
  - The same owner can compensate with LR in another property
  - Environmental servitude owner voluntarily renounces his right to explore part of the forest
  - Buy Environmental Reserve Quotas (CRA)
- Outside the same state, the compensation has to be in priority areas (according to state or federal government)

#### **Environmental Reserve Quotas**



Institute for Applied Economic Research

#### **Agent's Decision**

#### **ea** Institute for Applied Economic Research

- Demand side recompose LR versus buy CRA:
  - If he decides to buy CRA Reward 1 = Revenues – Production Costs – Risk Adjustment – CRA Price
  - If he decides to recompose LR
    Reward 2 = Reforestation Cost (Passive or Active) + Forest Revenue (?)
  - If he decides to do nothing Reward 3 = Revenues – Production Costs – Risk Adjustment
     Expected Fine x Probability of being caught

Decision to Buy: Reward 1 > Reward 2 and Reward 3

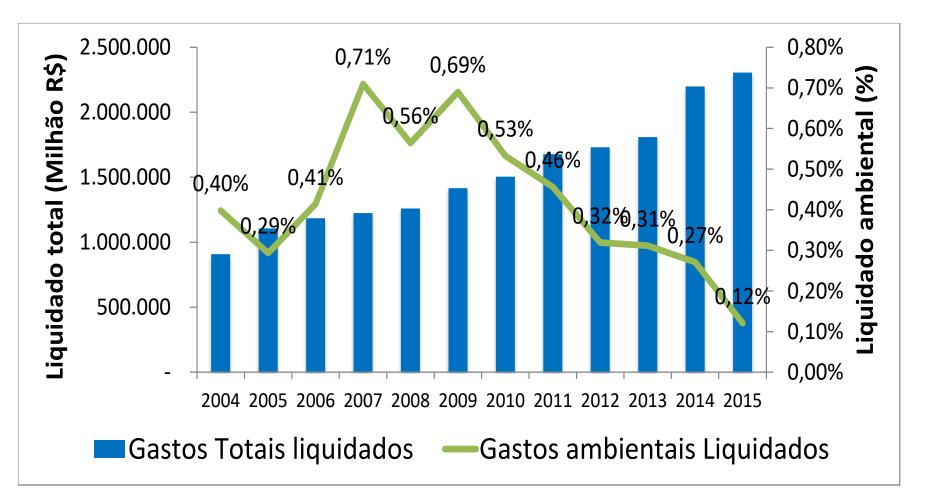
- Supply side sell CRA or use commercially:
  - If he decides to sell CRA Reward 3 = CRA Price
  - If he decides to explore Reward 4 = Revenues – Production Costs – Risk Adjustment

Decision to Sell: Reward 3 > Reward 4

## Challenge Ahead – Need for Market Solutions

**Dea** Institute for Applied Economic Research

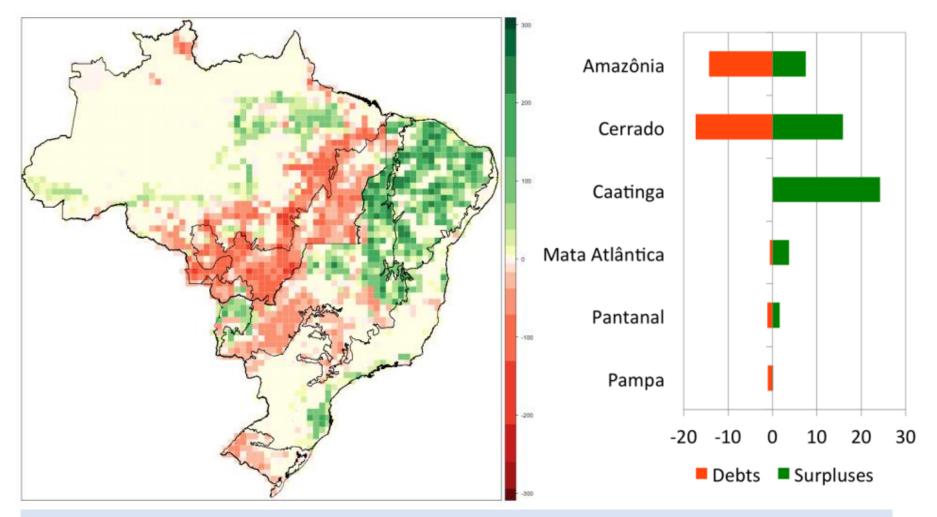
Government budget for environmental actions



#### **Environmental Reserve Quotas**

**Dea** Institute for Applied Economic Research

#### **Environmental Debts and Surpluses (2010)**



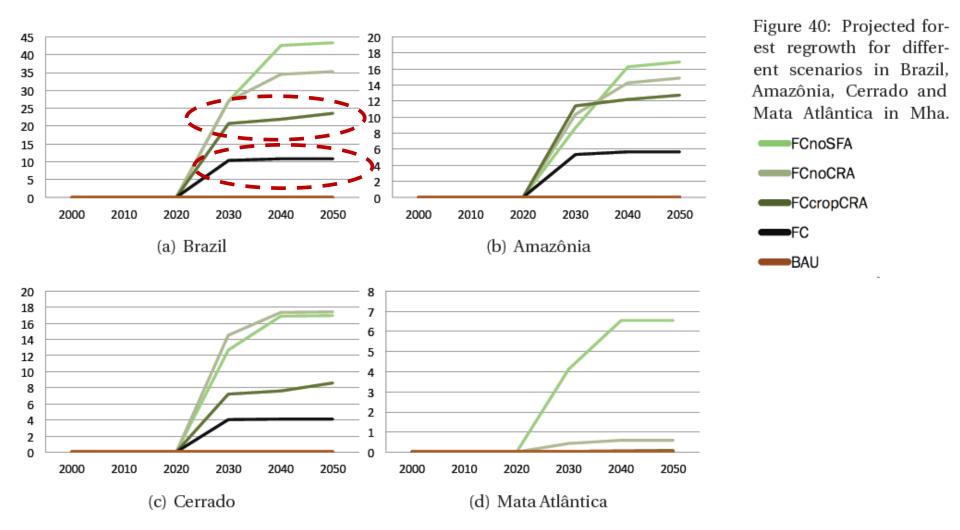
Potential surpluses from Amazonas, Amapá and Roraima were not considered

## **CRA in GLOBIOM**

- CRA in GLOBIOM considered:
  - Simulation areas with larger LR surplus will sell CRA first
  - Simulation areas with larger LR deficits will by CRA first
  - Market operations are completed till surplus or deficits reaches zero
  - In general crop areas are more profitable
    - We considered a scenario in which only LR deficits in crop areas buy CRA
    - Only LR surplus in non-crop areas sell CRA
- Need to integrate GLOBIOM optimization structure with econometric models for estimation of [Revenues – Production Costs – Risk Adjustment]
- Need spatially explicitly information on restoration costs
- Market equilibrium for supply in demand within different markets

## **CRA in GLOBIOM**

#### **GLOBIOM-Brazil projections for forest regrowth**



# Thank you very much!

Alexandre.Ywata@ipea.gov.br

