

Name of dataset or data source:BioBanking Assessment Methodology (BBAM) 2010 to 2022
Experimental Accounts for NSW**Custodian of the dataset or data source:**

ED Biodiversity & Conservation (E&H)

Description:

Description

This report is a visualization platform that applies the United Nations System of Environmental-Economic Accounting concepts and accounting rules to report on the performance of the BioBanking Program in NSW. Through this platform, you can view accounts related to the Environmental Activity Accounts, which currently include information about ecosystem and species credit flows, stocks, and market transactions. These biodiversity credits are created based on the BioBanking Assessment Methodology (BBAM), and all accounts contain data sourced from the BBAM Public Registers.

This platform was designed to answer key questions such as:

- What changes have occurred in the volume of biodiversity credits generated by landowners?
- What variations have been noted in the volume of biodiversity credits transferred to and retired by developers?
- How has the biodiversity offsets market size changed since its establishment?
- How have the prices of these credits changed, and what is the correlation with the biodiversity credits' stock movements?

Disclaimer:

The BioBanking Program was a voluntary offsets scheme established under Part 7A of the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 (NSW). It began in July 2008 and was superseded by the Biodiversity Offsets Scheme (BOS) when the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (NSW) commenced on 25 August 2017. The BioBanking Scheme was underpinned by the BioBanking Assessment Methodology (BBAM), which was a framework for the repeatable and transparent assessment of biodiversity impacts at development sites and biodiversity gains at offset sites.

Existing BioBanking Agreements

Existing BioBanking Agreements remain in place and are managed under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (NSW) as Biodiversity Stewardship Agreements. The Biodiversity Conservation Trust is responsible for the ongoing management of these agreements, including: *administration of annual reports* annual payments. Questions about existing BioBanking Agreements should be directed to the Biodiversity Conservation Trust: info@bct.nsw.gov.au.

Unsold BioBanking credits

Unsold credits generated through a BioBanking agreement established under the previous scheme remain valid. Developers and Landholders may continue to transfer and retire BioBanking credits where relevant or apply for reasonable equivalence under the current Biodiversity Offsets Scheme.

Transferring and retiring BioBanking credits

BioBanking credits generated under the previous scheme may still be retired against credit obligations assessed under the BioBanking Scheme. However, the department has also developed a process to determine the reasonable

equivalence of BioBanking credits with biodiversity credits under the current Biodiversity Offsets Scheme (BOS), which is based on the Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM). When Developers and/or credit holders receive a determination of reasonable credit equivalence, they keep and own the same BioBanking credits, but they have a legal document (determination) that allows them to trade them in the current BOS.

Data quality rating:

- ☆ Institutional Environment - 3
- ☆ Accuracy - 2
- ★ Coherence - 4
- ☆ Interpretability - 2
- ☆ Accessibility - 2

INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Good



- ✓ Does the information have the potential to enhance services or service delivery?
- ✓ The following governance roles and responsibilities for this asset are clearly assigned:
 - Information Asset Owner
 - Information Asset Custodian
 - Information Steward
- ✓ The Custodial agency has no commercial interest or conflict of interest in the data

- ✗ The data aligns with the Data Quality Framework, including:
 - Legislation
 - Policies
 - Information Asset Governance
 - Standards
 - Data Management Plans
- ✗ Data collection is authorised by law, regulation or agreement

ACCURACY

Fair



- ✓ Data has been subject to a data assurance process (for example: Checking for errors at each stage of data collection and processing, or verifying data entry and making corrections if necessary.)
- ✓ The data collection met the objectives of the primary user. The data correctly represents what it was designed to measure, monitor or report.

- ✗ Data is revised and the revision is published if errors are identified
- ✗ There are no known gaps in the data or if there are gaps (for example: non-responses, missing records, data not collected), they have been identified in caveats attached to the dataset.
- ✗ No changes have been made or other factors identified (for example: weighting, rounding, de-identification of data, changes or flaws in data collection or verification methods) that could affect the validity of the data; or any changes/factors have been identified in caveats attached to the asset.

COHERENCE

Very Good



- ✓ Standard definitions, common concepts, classifications and data recording practices have been used.
- ✓ Elements within the data can be meaningfully compared.
- ✓ The data can be analysed over time (for example, there have not been any significant changes in the way items are defined, classified or counted over time).
- ✓ The data does not form part of a collection or, if it is the latest in a series of data releases, there have not been any changes in methodology or external impacts since the last data release.

✗ This data is generally consistent with similar or related data sources from the same discipline

INTERPRETABILITY

Fair



- ✓ Information is available about the primary data sources and methods of data collection (e.g. instruments, forms, instructions).
- ✓ Information is available to help users evaluate the accuracy of the data and any level of error

- ✗ A data dictionary is available to explain the meaning of data elements, their origin, format and relationships
- ✗ Information is available to explain concepts, help users correctly interpret the data and understand how it can be used
- ✗ Information is available to explain ambiguous or technical terms used in the data

- i Find out more about the data dictionary from the Custodian (contact details below).
- i Find out more about the primary data sources and methods of data collection from the Custodian (contact details below).
- i Find out more about concepts used in this dataset and how to understand or interpret the data from the Custodian (contact details below).
- i Find out more about ambiguous or technical terms used in the data from the Custodian (contact details below).

ACCESSIBILITY

Fair



- ✓ Data is available online with an open licence
- ✓ Data is available in machine-processable, structured form (e.g. CSV format instead of an image scan of a table)

- ✗ Data is available in a non-proprietary format (e.g. CSV, XML)
- ✗ Data is described using open standards (e.g. RDF, SPARQL) and persistent identifiers (URIs or DOIs)
- ✗ Data is linked to other data, to provide context (e.g. employee ID is linked to employee name or species name is linked to genus)

DATA DISCLAIMER

You must check and comply with the licensing conditions for the information you wish to use. This may require you to contact the Department, or other custodial agency, or the third party copyright owner for permission to use the material. You may also use any material in accordance with rights you may have under the [Copyright Act 1968](#) (Cth), for example under the fair dealing provisions or statutory licences. Use of material in a way not permitted by this copyright notice may be an infringement of copyright. Infringing copyright may expose you to legal action by, and liability to, the copyright owner. Wherever a third party

holds copyright in material, the copyright may be required to use the material and you should contact that party directly. As far as practicable, material for which the copyright is owned by a third party will be clearly labelled. Excluded material can only be used under the specific terms of use attached to that material. If you want to use this material in a manner that is not covered by those specific terms of use, you must request permission from the copyright owner of the material.

The Department endeavours to make sure that information provided is correct at the time of its publication. However, as necessary you should obtain independent advice before making any decision based on the information. The information is made available on the understanding that custodial agencies and the State of NSW accept no responsibility for any damage, cost, loss or expense incurred by you as a result of:

- any error, omission or misrepresentation in the information provided
- without limiting the above, any delay, failure or error in recording, displaying or updating information, including but not limited to, data relating to credit holdings.

Custodial agencies and the State of New South Wales disclaim all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages and costs you might incur as a result of the information being inaccurate or incomplete in any way, and for any reason.

For more information about this dataset or data source, contact:

NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

Data Broker email:

data.broker@environment.nsw.gov.au

Data Broker phone:

131555

Understanding the Data Quality Statement

The data quality statement aims to help you understand how a particular dataset could be used and whether it can be compared with other, similar datasets. It provides a description of the characteristics of the data to help you decide whether the data will be fit for your specific purpose.

The Data Quality statement is prepared by the data custodian (provider of the dataset), using a questionnaire that has been developed in accordance with the NSW Government Standard for Data Quality Reporting.

About the quality rating:

The reporting questionnaire asks five questions for each of these data quality dimensions:

- Institutional Environment
- Accuracy
- Coherence
- Interpretability
- Accessibility

For each question: “yes” = 1 point; “no” = 0 points

The number of points determines the Quality Level for each dimension (high, medium, low).

Only dimensions with four or five points receive a star.

Points	Quality Level	Star / No Star
0	Poor	No Star
1	Poor	No Star
2	Fair	No Star
3	Good	No Star
4	Very Good	Star
5	Excellent	Star

Evaluating data quality

Quality relates to the data's “fitness for purpose”. Users can make different assessments about the data quality of the same data, depending on their “purpose” or the way they plan to use the data.

The following questions may help you evaluate data quality for your requirements. This list is not exhaustive. Generate your own questions to assess data quality according to your specific needs and environment.

- What was the primary purpose or aim for collecting the data?

- How well does the coverage (and exclusions) match your needs?
- How useful are these data at small levels of geography?
- Does the population presented by the data match your needs?
- To what extent does the method of data collection seem appropriate for the information being gathered?
- Have standard classifications (eg industry or occupation classifications) been used in the collection of the data? If not, why? Does this affect the ability to compare or bring together data from different sources?
- Have rates and percentages been calculated consistently throughout the data?
- Is there a time difference between your reference period, and the reference period of the data?
- What is the gap of time between the reference period (when the data were collected) and the release date of the data?
- Will there be subsequent surveys or data collection exercises for this topic?
- Are there likely to be updates or revisions to the data after official release?