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Water markets reform: lessons from the Australian experience

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11-12 April 2012 • Asian Development Bank, Manila, Philippines



Water market and pricing reform in Australia

Scarce and variable water supplies, competing users, legacy of government-led development



Inefficient water distribution and use outside environmental limits



Introduced markets for water resources



Inefficient and unviable infrastructure investment and service provision



Improved pricing for water delivery services



Increase efficiency of water allocation and use, increase private investment, protect environment

Benefit from water resources

central control

mix of markets, planning, and regulation

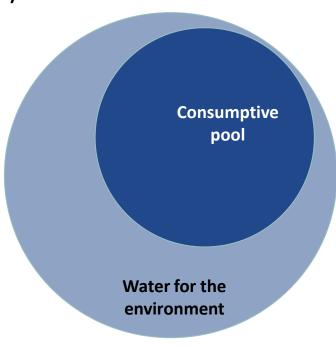
uncontrolled access and use

Decreasing level of government control

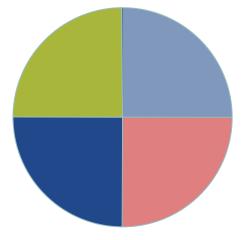


Establishing water markets via 'cap and trade' approach

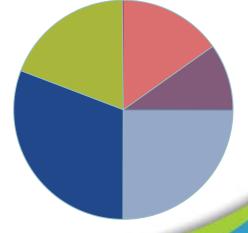
1) Limit total extractions from water resource



2) Limit/specify extractions for each user

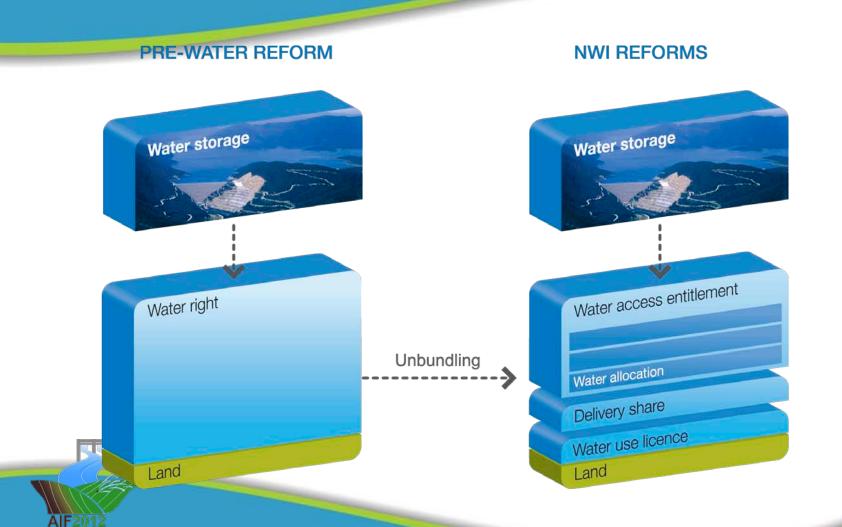


3) Trade allows individual water use to be reallocated

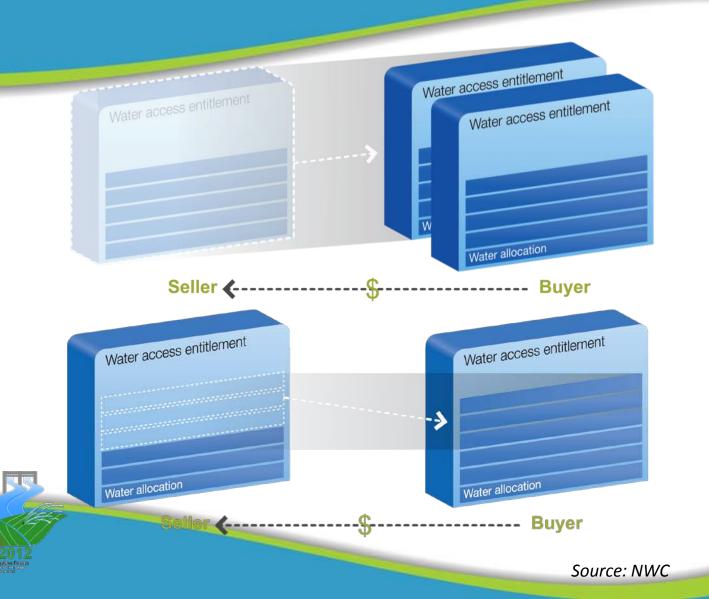




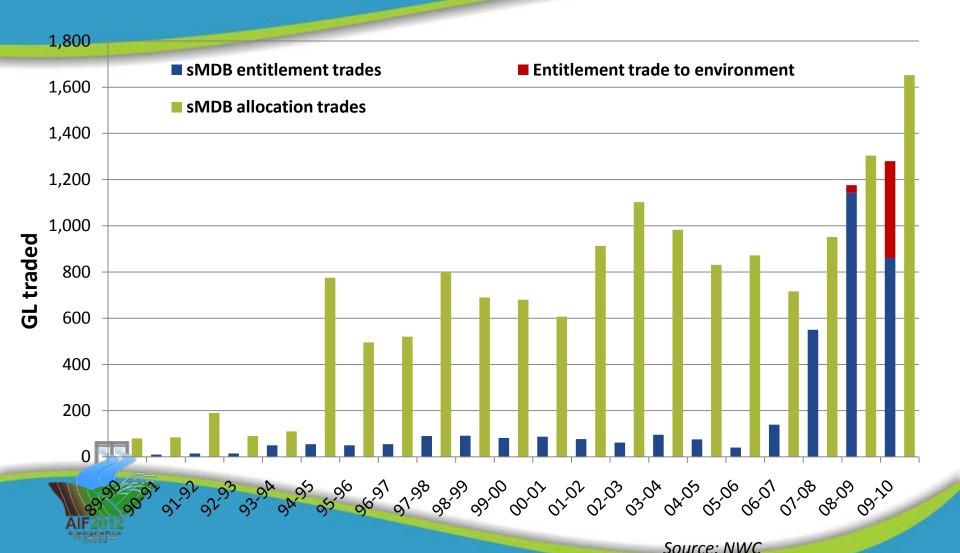
Defining water rights and use conditions



Trade in water entitlements and allocations



Entitlement and allocation trade: southern Murray-Darling Basin



Relationship between allocation levels and prices: southern MDB



Volume of water allocation and proportion traded

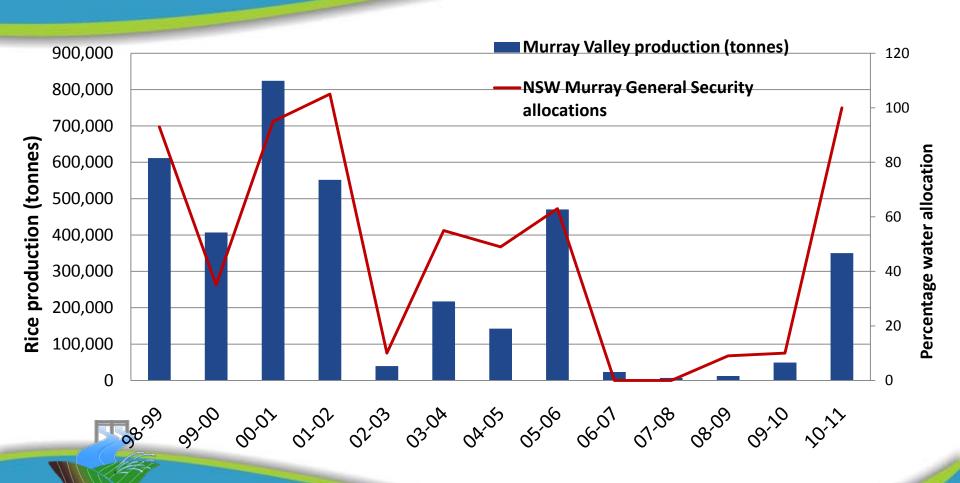


% of announced allocation traded

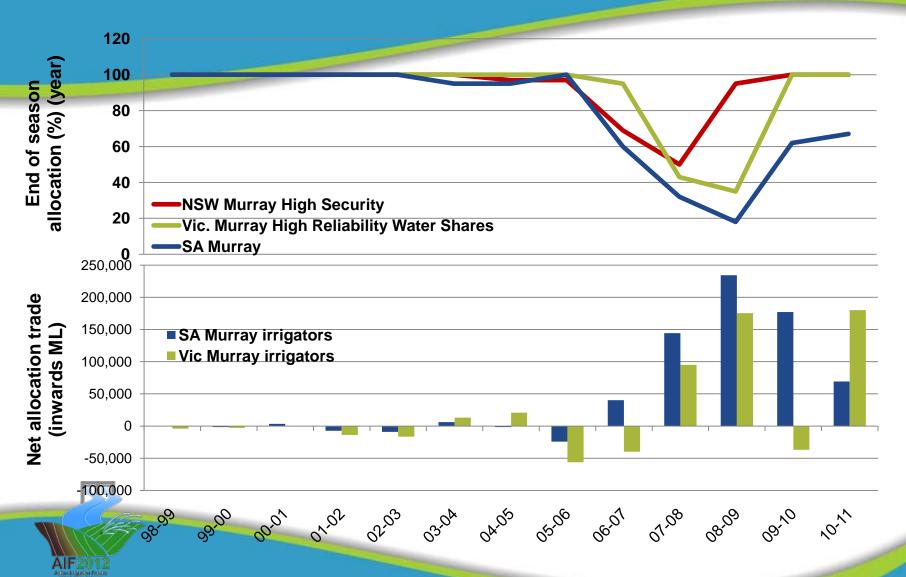
Interzone water allocation trading 2008-09



Murray rice production and water allocations



Allocations to high security entitlements over net allocation trade



Lessons from Australia's water markets

- Can work in complex systems, including across boundaries
- Have enabled private investment and supported irrigation
- Large benefits to agriculture, urban areas and environment
- Require
 - good water planning and effective cap on water extractions
 - specifying, monitoring and enforcing entitlements
 - water registers, metering and accounting
- While costly, these fundamentals support good water management
- can be introduced incrementally and participants learn quickly