



UK Woodland Carbon Code in context

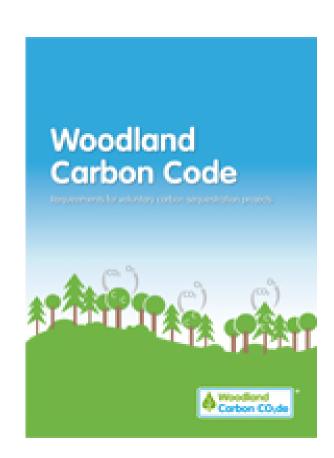
Dr Vicky West Forestry Commission



- The UK Woodland Carbon Code
 - Background
 - Impact
 - Buyers
- UK Carbon Reporting 'landscape'
- How the WCC fits in Avoiding double counting?
- Options for improvement



- Launched in 2011
- Clarity and transparency to bolster market confidence
- High standard with rigorous scientific basis
- Woodland creation only
- Generates 'Woodland Carbon Units'
 only useable 'ex-post'
- → First 'Pending Issuance Units' listed 2013
- → First verified 'Woodland Carbon Units' due 2016





Requirements

- UK Forestry Standard +
- Additionality
 - Legal : Financial : Barrier
- Permanence
 - Forestry Act, EIA regs, Buffer (15-40% of project C)
- Predict and monitor carbon sequestration
 - Baseline : Leakage : Project benefit
 - Methodology developed with Forest Research
- Certification
 - Validation
 - Verification + 5 and then every 10 years
- Wider benefits: optional to monitor over UKFS





Governance



















UK Woodland Assurance Standard







Forestry Commission







Forestry Commission

WCC **Executive Board**



Welsh Government



UK as of 31 March 2015:

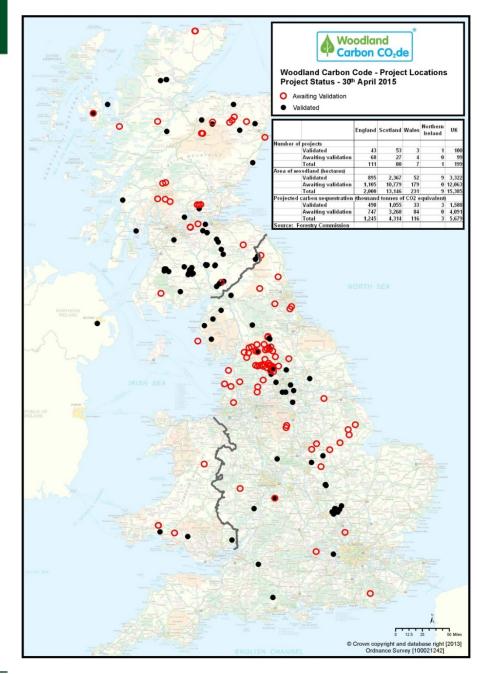
- 199 Projects registered
- 15,400 ha woodland
- 5.7 MtCO₂ over lifetime
- 100 projects validated
- 3,320 ha woodland
- 1.6MtCO₂ over lifetime

Verified credits available from 2016

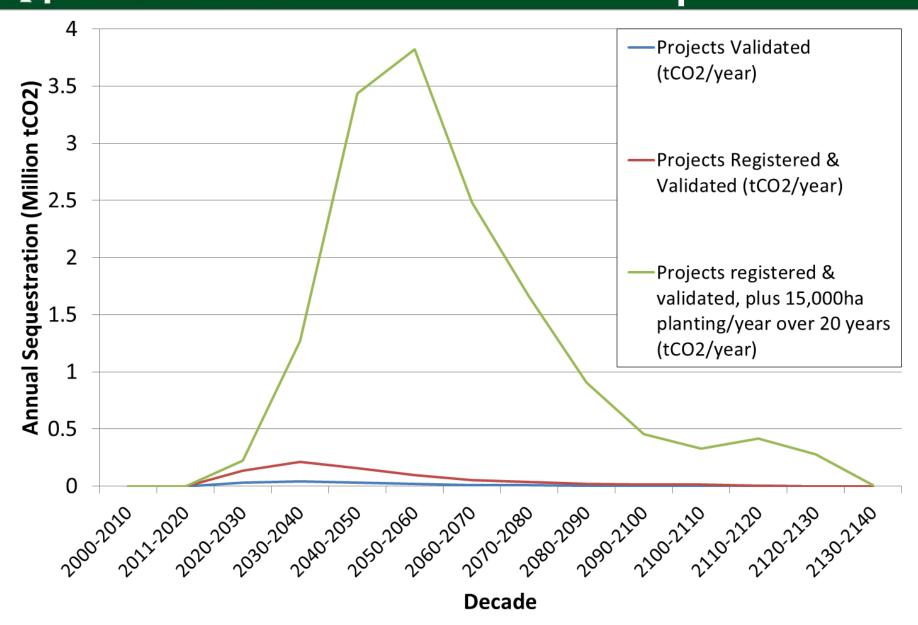
WCC awards 2014:

UK Climate Week Awards: Finalist **Environmental Finance Survey:** 3rd voluntary standard globally

Peatland Code & Zero C Homes / Allowable Solutions



Potential impact of WCC





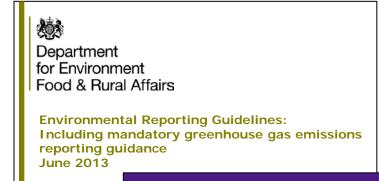
- UK-based corporates to compensate for their UKbased emissions
- Around 50% of units sold 'up-front' already
- Retail: Waitrose, M&S, Sofa.com
- Paper/Printers: Premier Paper
- Transport: Stagecoach(Bus), Taxi, Chauffeur
- Travel: Eurocamp
- Fuel Distribution/Cards: BWOC, All Star Cards
- Financial: Green Investment Bank
- Venues: Edinburgh Int. Conference Centre

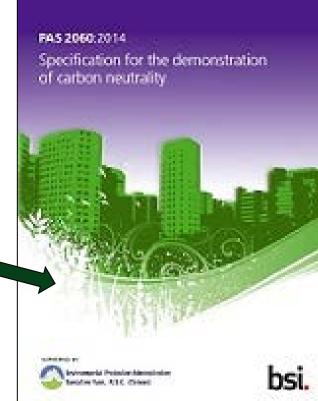




How it fits in

- All UK woodland creation contributes to the UK's emissions reduction target (Kyoto Protocol & Domestic C Budget)
- Mandatory GHG emissions reporting for companies listed on stock exchange
- Verified WCC Units can be used within the UK:
 - To compensate for organisation's emissions
 - In claims of carbon neutrality of an organisation / product/ event
- Verified WCC Units CAN'T be:
 - Traded internationally
 - Used in EUETS
 - Used in the CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme





UK reporting framework

- Kyoto Protocol Annex 1 country UK Targets:
 - 2008-2012: Reduce by 12.5% compared to 1990 levels
 - Met Removal Units from landuse: Cancelled
 - 2012-2020: Reduce by 20% compared to 1990 levels
 - On target:
 - Use EUETS and CDM but not JI
- UK Climate Change Act (2008)
 - By 2050: Reduce by 80% compared to 1990 levels
 - Budget 1 2008-2012 : 3,018 MtCO₂e : 23% : Met
 - Budget 2 2013-2017 : 2,782 MtCO₂e : 29% :
 - Budget 3 2018-2022 : 2,544 MtCO₂e : 35% :
 - Budget 4 2023-2027 : 1,950 MtCO₂e : 50% :
- All woodland creation included in reporting against Kyoto Targets & meeting UK Domestic C Budgets

Forestry Commission Double-Counting: Project level

Issue: Double-selling: Unit x sold to Company A and Company B:

Solution→

- Use high standard registry: Markit Registry
- · Credits with serial numbers only in one account
- Publicly available

ISSUE: Double-Issuance/Certification: Project A issues the same credits twice – with two different standards/on two different registries

Solution →

- Projects declare they have not registered elsewhere
- Currently no other standard that will issue credits for UK project
- Only use one registry provider
- Administrative checks

Issue: Double-Monetisation: $1tCO_2$ is sold once to a corporate and a second time as AAU to another country.

Solution →

- UK has tougher 'national' than 'Kyoto' GHG reduction target
- Current legislation states that any 'spare' AAUs/RMUs ('above' our carbon budgets) will be cancelled – and not sold to another country.

Issue: Double-Claiming: Two entities 'claim' the same unit of GHG reduction (ie both a corporate and the project host country in national GHG account)

Solution→

- As we only generate UK credits and sell to UK corporates credits will only be accounted for in UK national inventory – Environmental Integrity is intact.
- Claims in 2 parallel reporting systems are OK?

orestry Commission Informal feedback on 'status'

- For UK-based corporates:
 - Status of WCUs improved but still not entirely clear
 - May still decide not to buy due to lack of clarity on status
- For multi-nationals:
 - Just wouldn't buy if not an internationally tradable 'offset'
 - Wouldn't buy something not accepted within the Carbon Disclosure Project
 - Difficult to buy 'domestic' units for an 'international' report
- For re-sellers of carbon credits:
 - ICROA members can only sell GS, VCS, ACR, CAR, plus CDM, JI units
 - Some ICROA members sell WCC PIUs 'stapled' to a VER
 - ICROA aware of large global demand for 'domestic' credits
 - Non-ICROA re-sellers appreciate PAS 2060 clarity

We have:

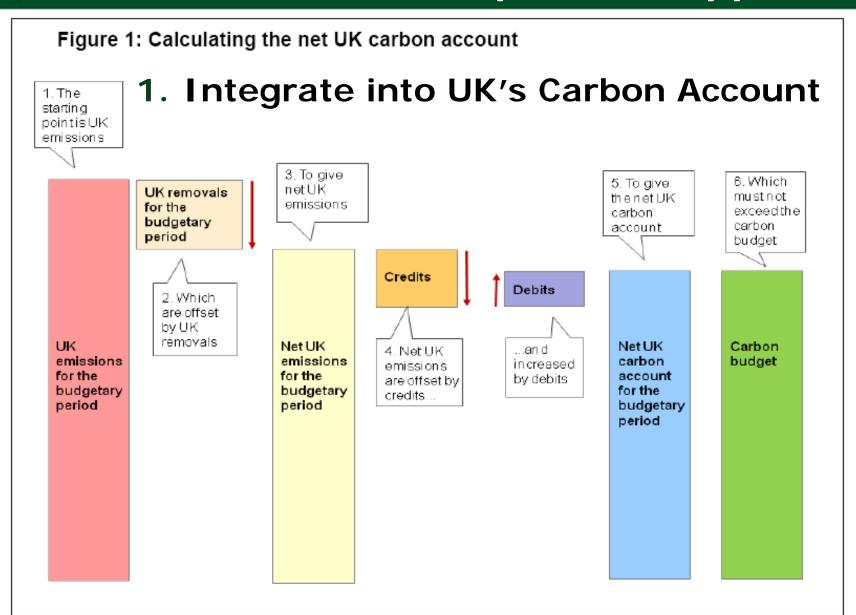
- Robust standard
- High quality registry
- Acceptance in UK corporate-level reporting
- Demand from UK-based companies

We need:

- Further clarity with national GHG account
- Further acceptance with ICROA & others
- Better clarification of wider benefits

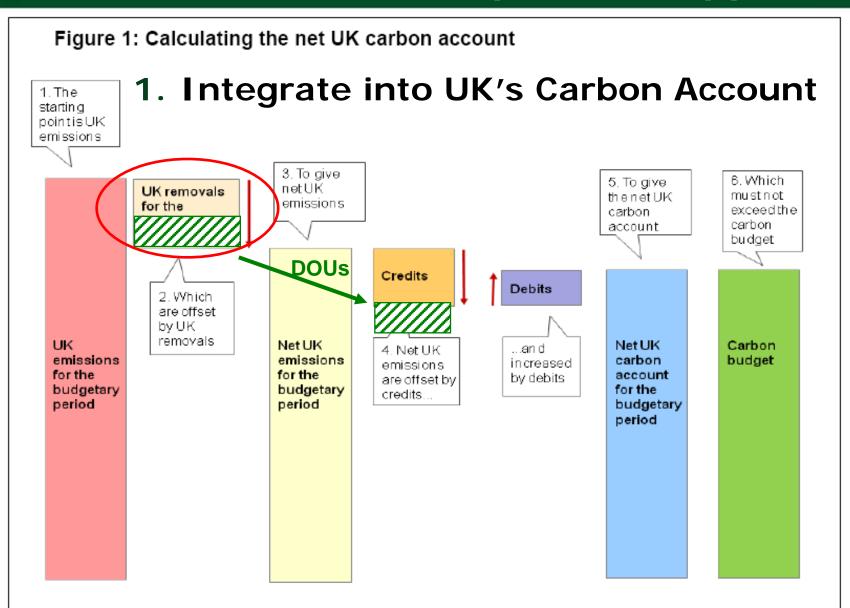


A possible approach?





A possible approach?







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LinkedIn: 'Woodland Carbon' group

What 'credits' are created?

- Pending Issuance Units
 - 'Promise to deliver'
 - Not guaranteed
 - Can't be used/retired but allows companies to plan ahead
- → Converted upon verification to →
- Woodland Carbon Units
 - Actual measured sequestration (=ex-post)
 - Guaranteed (with buffer)
 - Can be used/retired
- UK-grown Voluntary Units for UK-based corporates/businesses



How many WCUs when?

	From	То	Projects validated June 2014 (1.5M units / 100 yr)	Remainder of registered projects validated within 2015 (4.2M units / 100 years)	Total (5.7M units / 100 yrs)
Kyoto Commitment Periods			eriods		
1	2008	2012	0	0	0
2	2013	2020	7,704	37,513	45,217
UK Carbon Budgets		dgets			
1	2008	2012	0	0	0
2	2013	2017	5,888	22,278	28,166
3	2018	2022	4,610	17,442	22,052
4	2023	2027	98,502	372,732	471,234
5	2028	2032	53,535	202,576	256,111

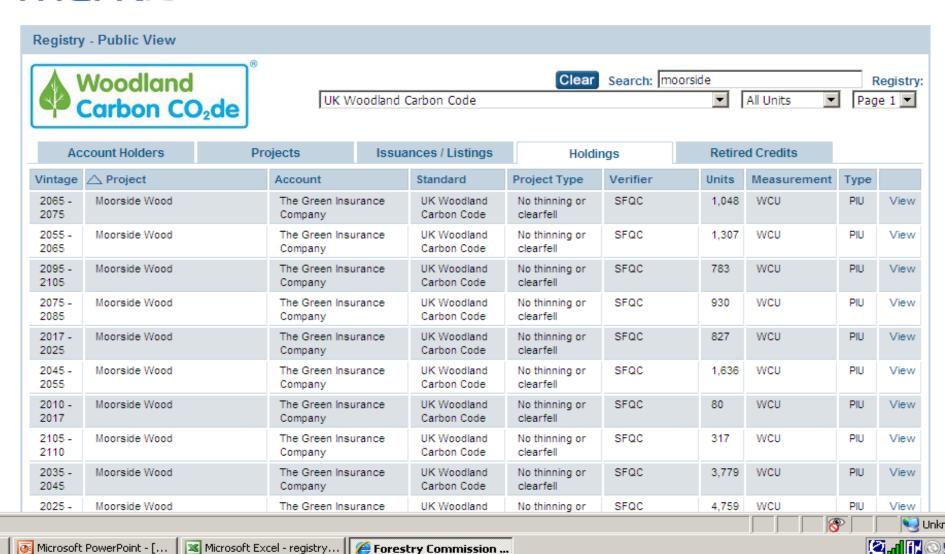


UK Woodland Carbon Registry



Microsoft PowerPoint - [...

Financial Information Services



🚝 Forestry Commission ...

Optn (2) International A/C

2. Cancel AAUs for each WCU created:

- Few (45K) WCUs available from 2016 2020
- If we meet Kyoto target and don't need to use our RMU's then there will be no double-counting in 2nd Kyoto period.
- Cancelling AAUs makes it more difficult to reach our international targets
- Perceived 'complex' to administer
- However demand from business to cancel AAUs to remove any uncertainty about status and make units useable anywhere

Post 2020?

- 700K WCUs available in 2020's
- 2M WCUs available in 2030's



Company-Level Reporting

- Mandatory reporting of gross emissions:
 - 2013: Mandatory: for companies listed on stock exchange to report gross emissions.
 - Voluntary: all companies to report emissions
 - 2016: Mandatory for all large companies to report gross emissions?
- Reporting of net emissions:



Reporting Period	2015-2016	2014-2015
Scopes of Emissions Reported on	Scope 1, 2 and 3	Scope 1, 2 and 3
Gross Emissions	89,510	91,390
Exported Renewable Energy Generation	(18)	(15)
Offsets	(5,000)	0
Woodland Carbon Units	(100)	
Net Emissions	84,392	91,375



Zero Carbon Homes

- 2016 Legislation requires
 All new homes to be zero C in running costs.
- 'Allowable (offsite) solutions'
 can be used for 30% of emissions
- WCC potentially one of the 'allowable solutions'



Next steps to zero carbon homes

- Allowable Solutions Consultation

August 2013
Department for Communities and Local Government

 Other options – Increasing efficiency existing housing stock, insulation, electricity generation





Cwm Fagor

- 29ha mixed woodland (native & productive conifer)
- Planted on ex-grazing land in Monmouthshire
- Connects isolated areas of ASNW
- Project Developer: Pryor & Rickett Silviculture

Will sequester 18,102 tCO₂ over 100 years

• 15,387 tCO₂ for sale

2,715 tCO₂ to buffer

Thorlux Lighting:

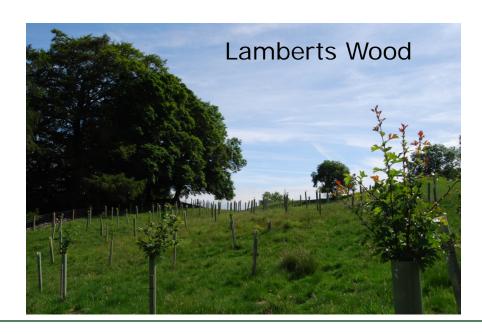
Own & customer emissions





Forestry Commission Yorks Dales Millennium Trust

- YDMT Group: 5 projects, 2-13 hectares
- Project Developer: YDMT
- Will sequester 15,000 tCO₂ over 100 years
 - 13,000 tCO₂ for sale
 - 2,000 tCO₂ to buffer
- Comply Direct marketing/selling carbon units









Development



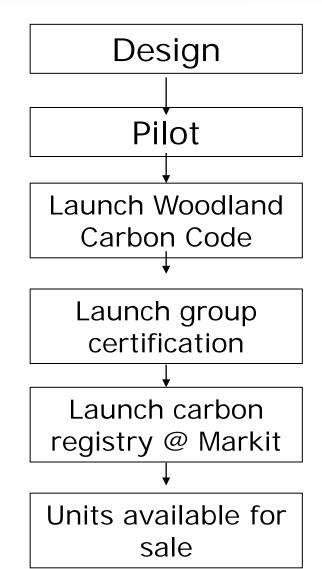
2010 - 2011

July 2011

2013

2013

2014



Still developing...

CRC Energy Efficiency

- Following have to take part (around 10% of UK emissions):
 - High electricity users > 6000 MWh not already covered by EUETS or CC Agreements
 - UK Government Departments
 - Devolved Administrations
- Have to
 - Monitor and report energy use (electricity & gas)
 - Buy/surrender allowances equal to energy use £16/tCO₂
- Phase 1: 2010/11-2013/14
- Phase 2: 2014/15-2018/19
- Not currently possible to buy 'offsets' in scheme



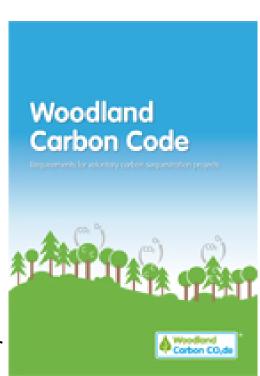
The Code - Scope

Includes:

- Woodland creation
- Carbon sequestration and emissions within a woodland

Doesn't include:

- Changes to management of existing woodlands
- Carbon stored in forest products
- Substitution effects (wood products or fuel)
- Avoided emissions from previous landuse

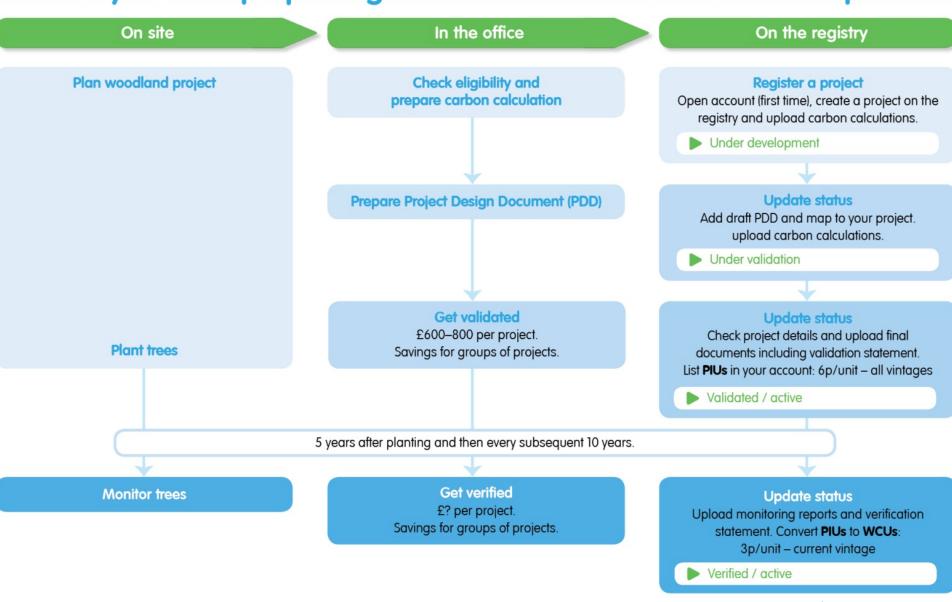






Applying

Summary of WCC project registration and carbon unit issuance process



forestry.gov.uk/carboncode





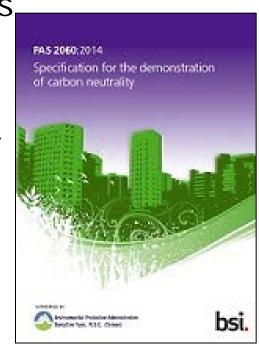
WCC developments

- Monitoring & Verification
- Social and environmental benefits
- Streamlined process for very small projects?
- Scope
 - Changes to management of existing woodlands?
 - Harvested wood products?
- Other landuses
 - Peatland Code
 - Agroforestry / Hedgerows / Urban Trees



BSI's PAS 2060: C Neutrality

- Specifies how to account for C emissions of an activity, product, service, building, project or event
- Encourages reduction of emissions prior to 'offsetting' with:
 - Kyoto-compliant (CDM, JI, EU Allowances)
 - Non-Kyoto (Gold Standard, VCS, CCBS)
 - Domestic Schemes (eg WCC)



NOTE 1 There may be nationally relevant guidelines or offset schemes that entities are mandated to, or can choose to adopt.

NOTE 2 Users of this PAS should consider use of one of the many international and domestic offset schemes .. [However there is a] need to ensure that offset schemes selected meet the principles set out in 9.1.2.