



The UK Woodland Carbon Code

LES ENJEUX DE LA CERTIFICATION CARBONE AGRICOLE ET FORESTIERE EN EUROPE Espace Génération Climat, Paris Le Bourget 10 December 2015

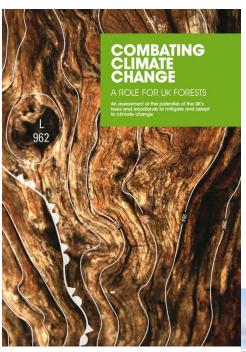
Dr. Pat Snowdon
Forestry Commission
Edinburgh, UK



UK forestry context

Research sound science

Forestry
 Commission
 commissioned an
 assessment of
 the role of trees
 and forests
 (2009)



Policy - finance for woodland creation

new business models & mechanisms

- payments for ecosystem services
- financial instruments
- new business models
- valuing & accounting for natural capital

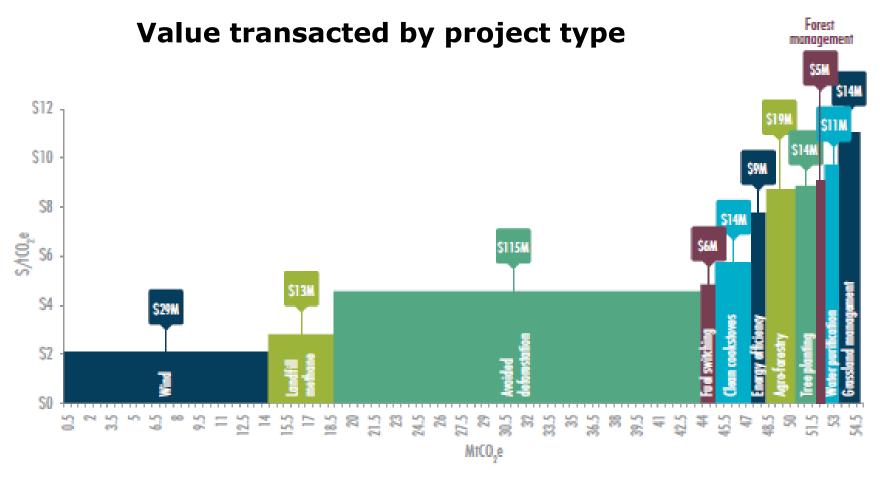
Business

new outlooks & motivations

"Instead of measuring the destruction of nature as a economic gain, we need to address its stewardship as an economic opportunity" (Aldersgate Group)



State of voluntary carbon markets



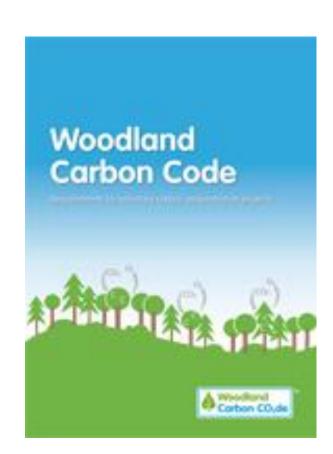
Notes:: Based on 764 transactions representing 61.7 MtCO₂e. The area of each project type rectangle reflects market value with the vertical axis representing projects by average price transacted and the horizontal axis representing the total volume transacted.

Source: Forest Trends' Ecosystem Marketplace. State of the Voluntary Carbon Markets 2015.



Objectives

- Ensure high standards in UK forest carbon market
- Clarity and transparency to bolster market confidence
- Rigorous scientific basis
- increase private investment in woodland creation
- similar principles to VCS, GS...







Governance























UK Woodland Assurance Standard











Forestry Commission

WCC
Executive
Board



Llywodraeth Cymru Welsh Government





Development



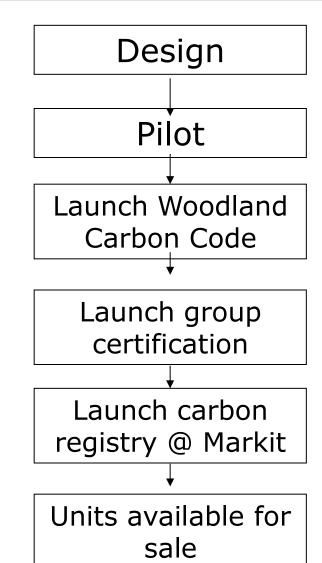
2010 - 2011

July 2011

2013

2013

2014



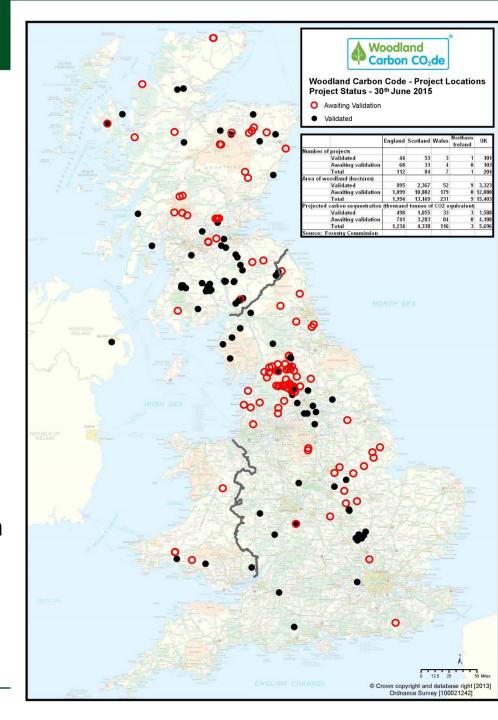
Still developing...



UK as of 30 June 2015:

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

- → First 'Pending Issuance Units' listed 2013
- → First verified 'Woodland Carbon Units' due 2016





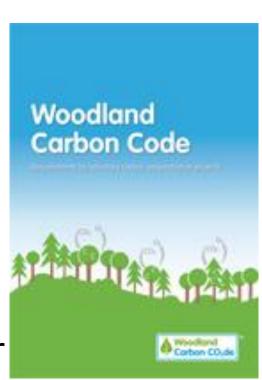
The Code - Scope

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





Requirements

- UK Forestry Standard +
- Additionality
 - Legal : Financial : Barrier
- Permanence
 - Forestry Act, Buffer (15-40% of project carbon)
- Predict and monitor carbon sequestration
 - Baseline : Leakage : Project benefit
- Certification
 - Validation
 - Verification + 5 and then every 10 years



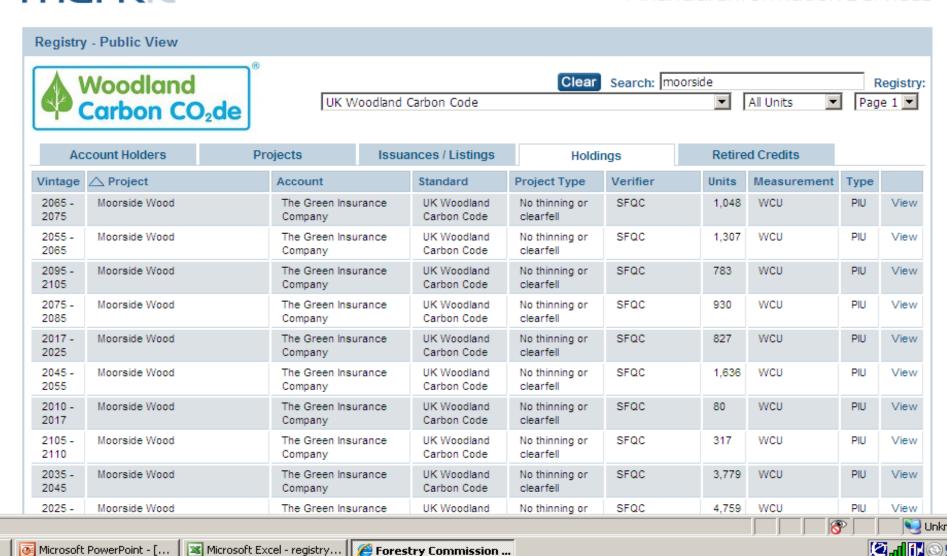
Microsoft Excel - registry...

UK Woodland Carbon Registry



Microsoft PowerPoint - [...

Financial Information Services



Forestry Commission ...



Main actors







Land managers

Why?

Income stream

Intermediaries

Who?

- Project developers/ agents
- Certification bodies
- UKAS
- Markit
- Carbon offset cos.
- Forestry Commission

Investors

Why?

- CSR
- compliance with regulations
- ecosystem impacts on business (cost saving, risk, opportunity)

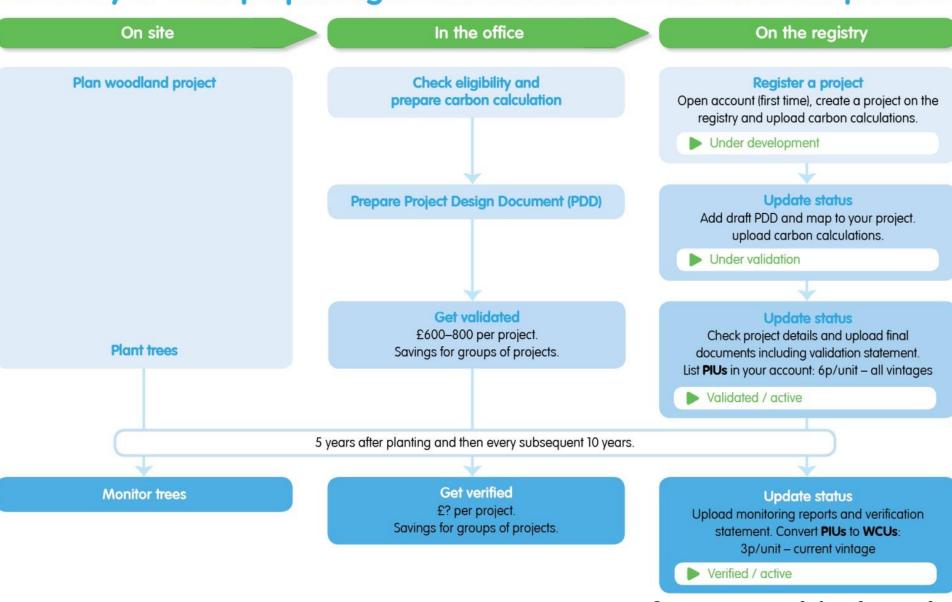
- 1. Employ a project developer or DIY?
- 2. Register your project / group
- 3. Design your project / group
 PDD: Carbon calculation: Finances: Risk: Other evidence
- 4. Get certified (='Validated' .. Within 3 yrs registering)
- 5. Stay certified (='Verified' .. + 5 and every 10 years)





Applying

Summary of WCC project registration and carbon unit issuance process



forestry.gov.uk/carboncode



Income & Use

- Carbon income in advance = a one off payment at outset.
- + Helps landowner with establishment cost
- + Traditional forestry products as future income.
- Carbon Buyer has to wait to 'use' credits
- **Invest for the future** = sell carbon as its sequestered at each verification.
- + Regular future income from carbon as well as forestry products
- ? Carbon price could be higher in future
- + Carbon Buyer can 'use' credits immediately



Quantity and price of carbon

Current UK WCC market prices: £ 3-15 / tCO₂

Global Average 'forestry' price: £ 6 / tCO₂

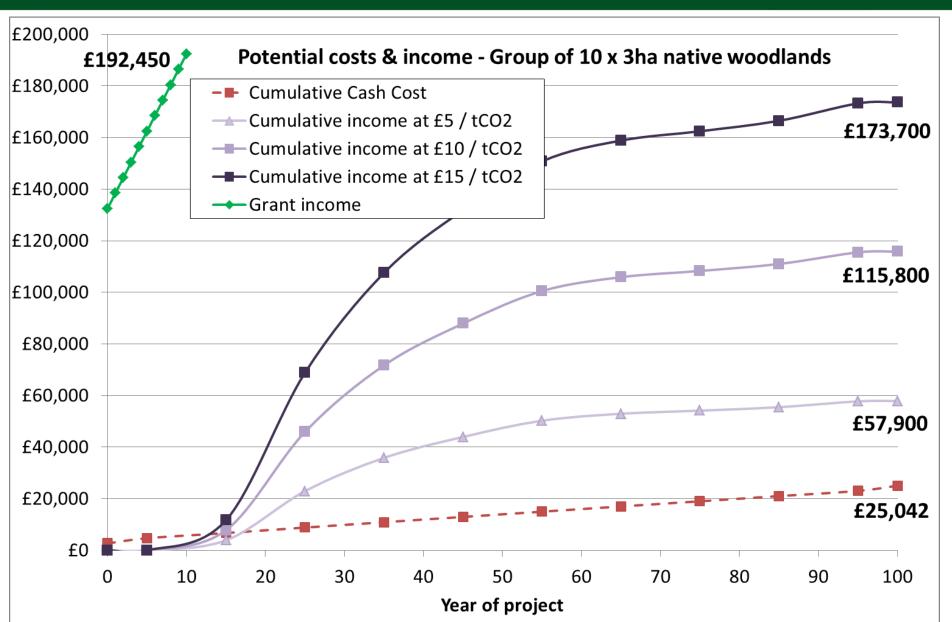
Scenario	Saleable/Claimable Carbon Sequestration by year 50	Saleable/Claimable Carbon Sequestration by year 100
Sitka Spruce, 2.0m spacing, Yield Class 16, mounding on organomineral soil. Thinned to standard regimes, but no clearfell. 15% risk of non-permanence buffer.	340 tCO ₂ /ha.	470 tCO ₂ /ha.
Sitka Spruce, 2.0m spacing, Yield Class 16, mounding on organomineral soil. No thinning. Clearfell at 40 years. 15% risk of nonpermanence buffer.	135 tCO ₂ /ha. This would be achieved by year 40, but no further carbon can be claimed.	135 tCO ₂ /ha. This would be achieved by year 40, but no further carbon can be claimed.
Mixed native woodland, 2.5m spacing, Yield Class 4-8, mounding on organo-mineral soil. No thin or clearfell. 20% risk of non-permanence buffer.	375 tCO ₂ /ha.	470 tCO ₂ /ha.

Impacts of carbon finance on investment returns

	Productive Upland Forest in Northern Britain	Native Lowland Woodland in Southern Britain
NPV without carbon finance	£1,138/ha	£-2,905/ha
NPV with carbon finance	£1,487/ha	£-1,363/ha
Comments	50 year single rotation conifer, thinning revenues from year 18, felling revenues at year 50	Thinning revenues from year 40
Assumptions	Carbon price = £3/tCO2 Conifers: YC12 Broadleaves: YC6 Discount rate: 3.5% Exclude income foregone & farmland premium	



10 x 3ha native woodlands







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





What have we learnt?

Successes	Challenges
Science	Cost vs. robustness
Leadership	Marketing (to investors, landowners & others)
Resources (staff, policy)	Carbon accounting practices & perceptions
A clear and measurable product	Carbon market prices
Partnership (expertise)	Acceptance (landowners, carbon sector, investors)
Infrastructure (e.g. carbon registry, FR carbon models, metrics)	Adaptability

Next steps

- Verified credits available from 2016
- Complete small woods scheme pilot
- Evidence on wider social and environmental benefits
- Broader scope
 - changes to management of existing woodlands?
 - Harvested wood products?
 - Other payments for ecosystem services?
- International reporting arrangements
- Potential collaboration in the land-use and/or carbon sectors

Forestry Commission

Conclusions

Make the case

- Sound evidence (science)
- Business & economic case
- Promotion

Careful design

- Supporting infrastructure (metrics, registry, verification etc)
- Develop networks
- Engage 'new' expertise

Carry out pilots

- Partnerships
- Evaluate

Develop and adapt

- Market developments and trends
- Best practice

Confidence

- Transparency
- Clear accounting and reporting

Merci pour votre attention

www.forestry.gov.uk/carboncode

LinkedIn: 'Woodland Carbon' group

WCC Mailing List

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