Production Forest Methodologies for the Emissions Reduction Fund

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Webinar

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Background

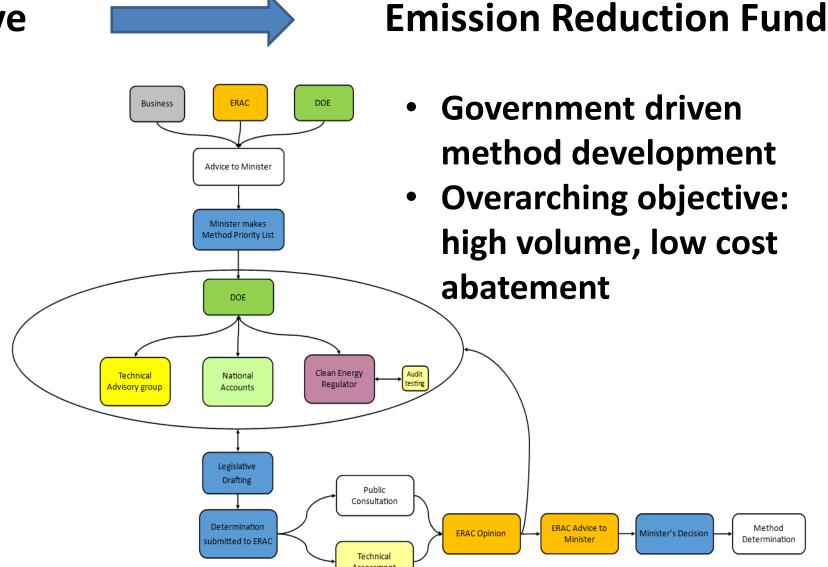
6 initial ideas:

- Carbon sequestration in long-rotation plantations
- Carbon sequestration through retention of plantations on economically marginal sites.
- Carbon storage in harvested wood products
- Increasing carbon stocks in forests through enhanced forest management
- Use of biomass from harvesting and wood processing facilities for bioenergy
- Fire management in Southern Australia

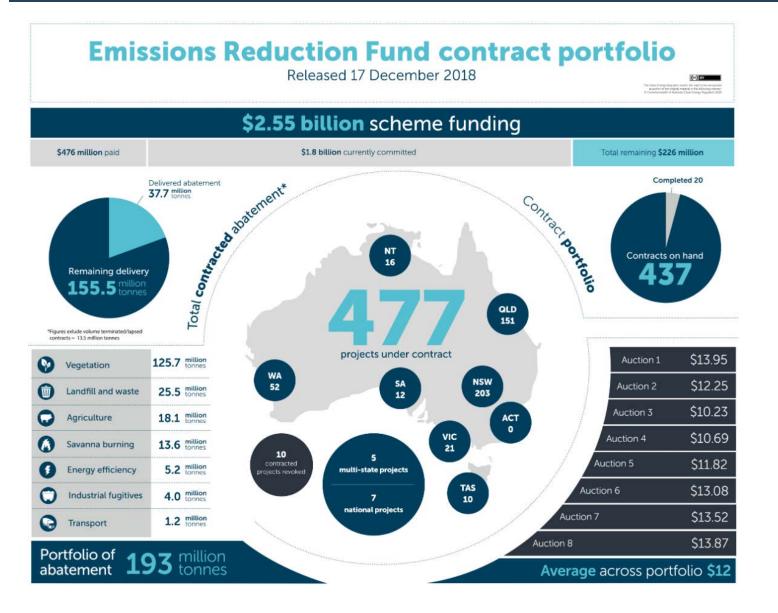
Policy Setting

Carbon Farming Initiative

- Proponent driven method development
- Many ideas
- Government grants
- Industry/research funding

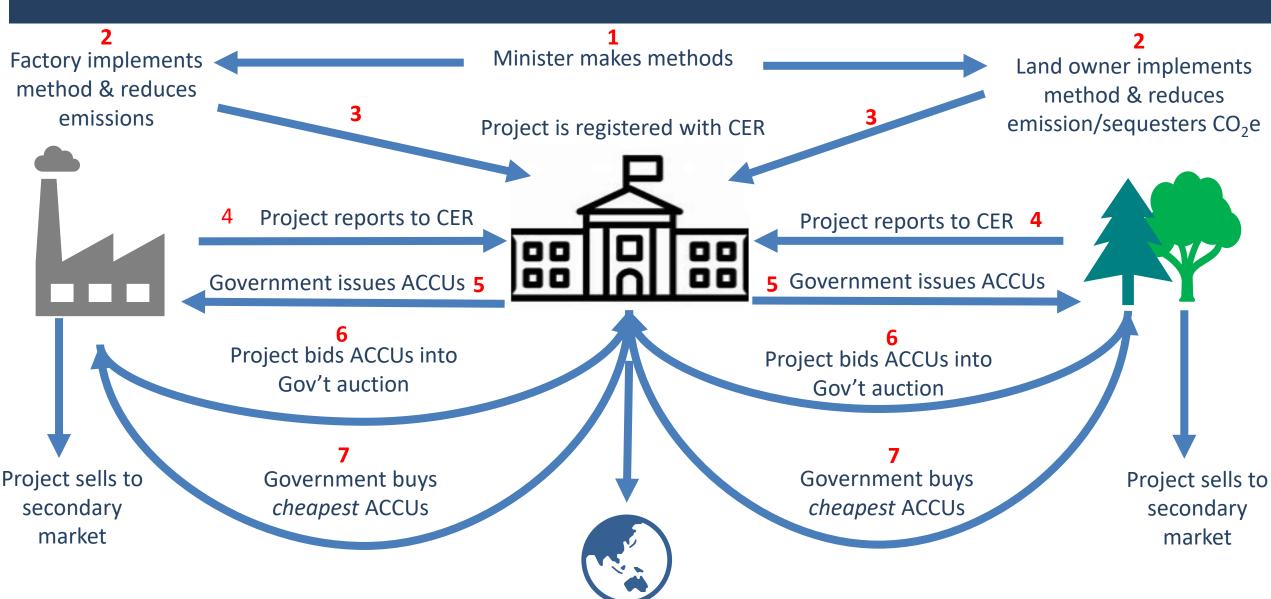


Market Opportunity



- 1. Emissions Reduction Fund
- 2. Safeguard Mechanism
- 3. Voluntary Market

Emissions Reduction Fund



Government uses ACCUs to meet international obligations

Assessment Framework

Minister Prioritises Method Development

Assessment Criteria

- Broad business support
- Likely volume of abatement
- Ease and certainty of estimated emissions
- The status of technology
- Social, environmental or economic impacts
- Alternative activity promotion measures

Standards are set in the CFI Act

Offsets Integrity Standards

- Additional
- Eligible
- Measurable and Verifiable
- Evidence-based
- Conservative

1. Carbon in Plantations

Three types of project activity

New plantations

- No plantation on the land for previous 7 years
- Establish by planting or seeding
- Rotations no more than 60 years long and no more than 2 years apart

Short to Long Rotation

- No rotation under way: establish a new long rotation
- Short rotation under way: complete the rotation and manage new rotation as a long rotation
- Short rotation under way: change management to long rotation

Farm Forestry

Existing farm forestry projects can transition to method



1. Carbon in Plantations

Some limitations

- Uses FullCAM simple but conservative
- Only in National Plantation Inventory Regions
- Excludes African Mahogany (NT) and Indian Sandalwood
- Minister for Agriculture assessment for adverse impact on agricultural production in the region (plantations notification)
- > 600mm water rule water availability or reliability/water access entitlement
- Excludes plantations currently managed as part of a forestry MIS

Other Factors

Crediting period 25 years

Reporting period up to 5 years

Risk of reversal buffer 5% discount

Permanence period 100 or 25 years

- Short rotation with 25-year permanence period: discounted by 25%
- Other plantations with 25-year permanence period: discounted by 20%

Carbon storage in harvested wood products

The Opportunity

Carbon is stored in HWPs- in service and in landfill

The Proposal

- C in HWPs make a material contribution to the abatement potential of projects
- Consistency with NGGI

- Carbon in HWPs from plantations in service included.
- Carbon in HWPs from other forests and in landfill not adopted.
- Issues with double counting in landfill methods



Increasing carbon stocks in degraded/at risk native forests

The Opportunity

- Large areas of forest (tenure neutral)
 degraded or at risk of degradation
- Mey causes: e.g. dieback, weed infestation

The Proposal

 A generic 'improved management method' allowing proponents to tailor the project activity to their specific situation

- Not adopted
- Low abatement/ha (although large areas),
- Inadequate evidence and issues with baseline setting



Carbon in harvesting residues

The Opportunity

- Large volumes available
- Residues decay or burn in the forest
- Large-scale electricity generation is not covered by IEFE or Facilities Method

The Proposal

Biomass from sustainable harvest operations
 (whether native or plantations), or wood-processing residues for baseload energy generation and displacement of FF

- Not adopted
- Double counting in "IEFE", "Facilities" and other methods.
- Overlap with RET
- Politically challenging



Carbon in processing waste

The Opportunity

Residues burnt to waste or short-lived products

The Proposal

Generate new composite products

- Not adopted
- Use of non-wood materials still dominates
- Production capacity still being developed domestically



Emissions reductions from fire management

The Opportunity

 GHG abatement via fire suppression activities in bushfireprone areas

The Proposal

None developed

- Not progressed
- Difficult baselines
- Lack of data for quantifying abatement
- Cost and time to develop



The results

One ERF method for production forests

- New plantations
- Plantation converted from short to long rotation
- Farm Forestry
- Harvested wood produces from plantations while in service.

.......with room for improvementand still more opportunities for abatement



Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative— Plantation Forestry) Methodology Determination 2017

I, Josh Frydenberg, Minister for the Environment and Energy, make the following determination

Dated 10 August 2017

Josh Frydenberg Minister for the Environment and Energy

How to improve the plantation methodology

- Baseline Exploring the potential of a zero baseline for short-rotation stands that are not viable to replant;
- HWPs in landfill reviewing new research and reconsidering the inclusion of HWPs in landfill in the scope of the method.
- Ministerial Assessment of impacts on Agricultural land reconsider the need for this assessment.
- 600mm rainfall limitation The rule should be consistently applied to all tree planting projects or removed. If retained DAWR should expedite Commonwealth-State discussion across all NPI regions to provide advice to proponents and improve on line information to assist with decision making.
- NPI regions review the NPI boundaries to ensure that they capture all suitable plantation areas, with a particular focus on areas with existing plantations. Include NPI regions boundaries in the CFI mapping tool.

What other opportunities are there?

- Greenfield activities allowing greenfield activities (such as replacing a coal powered station with a biomass powers station) where these are within one entity's operations, so as to avoid leakage.
- generation in the IEFE method, to allow for activities that generate electricity greater than the current restriction of 30 megawatts to increase demand for biomass feed stock from plantation forests, including project registered under the ERF Plantation Forest Method; a double win for abatement.

What other opportunities are there?

- Residues from harvesting reviewing the scope of the Renewable Energy Act rules with respect to energy crops, and how this could be revised to bring it in line with the CFI Regulation. This could enable broader participation in renewable energy activities, both under the RET and ERF industrial methods.
- Opportunities to generate abatement through enhanced management of native forests, taking a landscape approach.

What other opportunities are there?

- Abatement potential associated with the use of biomass for bioenergy unrealised through all of the current policy approaches.
 - Research from this project, and others (e.g Australian Biomass for Bioenergy Assessment - ABBA) shows significant volumes of forestry biomass have significant potential for a range of uses but are a net loss to the industry and a lost abatement opportunity.
 - Further promoting the potential of use of sustainably sourced woody biomass for renewable energy displacing fossil fuels and the development of new generation value-added products such as biomaterials, biochemicals and bioenergy from Australian renewable wood fibre.
 - Further research into opportunities for strategically aligning the plantation sector, including ERF plantation projects, and options for Bioproducts hubs

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