

# Membership Brochure



## Mission Statement

The mission of IWCA is to raise awareness within the viticulture industry of the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the effects of climate change and to promote the adoption of emissions footprint inventories and emissions reduction methods.

## WHY – Because the global climate crisis requires immediate action

- By joining IWCA, your winery has recognized the severity of the climate crisis and is committed to taking immediate action to help reduce the wine industry's carbon footprint.
- The more wineries participating in IWCA, the louder our voice to raise awareness about climate change and urge for immediate, global action.
- Given the science-based approach of IWCA and the strictness of its requirements, your winery will be perceived as strongly and sincerely committed in the fight against climate change.

## WHAT – IWCA is a collaborative group creating climate leadership in the wine sector

- This working group is designed as a platform for sharing best practices that mitigate climate impacts in vineyard and winery operations.



- We hold ourselves and each other accountable to build a cleaner, more resilient wine community for future generations and take action to decarbonize the global wine industry today.

## HOW – IWCA Membership Requirements

1. To commit to becoming net zero by 2050 across Scopes 1-3, ensuring constant reductions to meet intermediate targets by 2030, in alignment with the United Nations’ Race to Zero Campaign.
2. To have completed a minimum baseline third-party verified GHG inventory for a standardized set of emissions categories across Scopes 1-3 (using WRI GHG Protocol and ISO 14064 process), including 90% of the organization’s volume within the region where its main winery is.
3. To be at least 20% powered by onsite renewable energy (excluding the purchase of RECs or other offsets)
4. To demonstrate a constant reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from a baseline emissions inventory year, as proof of proactive ongoing commitment. This percentage is dependent on the baseline year and is proportional towards the winery’s Net Zero target for 2050.

## IWCA Membership Levels

- **Silver Member:** Any winery that has met Requirements 1 & 2, at a minimum
- **Gold Member:** Any winery that has met all 4 IWCA requirements

*IWCA is a registered 501(c)6 joint initiative between Familia Torres (Spain) & Jackson Family Wines (USA). Learn more at [www.iwcawine.org](http://www.iwcawine.org).*

# Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) Inventory Guidance Worksheet

<b>GHG Inventory Protocol</b>	World Resources Institute GHG Protocol (primary methodology), adhering to ISO 14064 process
<b>3rd Party Auditor</b>	Required to be audited ISO 14064 by internationally accredited third party
<b>Total Scope</b>	Primary production facility(ies), vineyards & all business operations Scopes 1, 2, and 3 (from the vineyard to the final disposal of the waste once the product is consumed)
<b>Baseline Year</b>	Determined by individual winery / approved by IWCA Founding Members
<b>Production Unit</b>	Chosen by the winery. The final result needs to be calculated in terms of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent/production unit

## Initial Considerations about the GHG inventory:

- It must include the main winery (in case/bottle production) of the organization.
- It must include any other winery in the region so that the audit represents at least 90% of the organization's volume in the specified region. The wineries' facilities also need to be included (owned logistics warehouse, water treatment plant, hospitality centers, etc...).
- Emissions reductions must be based on own efforts (i.e., no external compensations, nor CO<sub>2</sub> stored in the vineyard, stoppers, barrels...)
- Own reforestation initiatives on owned land are accountable for emissions reduction.
- Green electricity purchase will only be considered as 0 emissions for providers on their own GHG footprint.
- It will not consider short cycle emissions (vineyard photosynthesis and wine fermentation).
- Purchases or sales of Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) do not satisfy criteria.
- Renewable energy purchased from the public electricity grid does not satisfy criteria (unless local grid is 100% renewable).

## All the following inputs must be considered.\*

Not necessarily grouped under the same packages but following the below scopes' grouping:

SCOPE 1	
<b>Direct Emission Sources</b>	Any/All fuel use for company business (stationary vineyard pumps, company owned vehicles & ag equipment, etc.)
	Change in land use (i.e., deforestation to plant new vineyards)
	Fugitive emissions from refrigerant gas leaks
	CO <sub>2</sub> used in Winemaking or any other process
	Vineyard Soil Emissions (NO <sub>x</sub> emissions from Nitrogen application)
	On-site waste (methane from wastewater treatment)
	Any other accountable category that represents more than 1% of annual emissions

SCOPE 2	
<b>Market-Based Electricity</b>	Electricity purchased from local utility grid (can use local emissions factors)
	Onsite renewable electricity generated (if REC ownership is retained)

SCOPE 3	
<b>Emissions from non-direct (aka supply chain) sources from the vineyard to the final disposal of the waste once the product is consumed</b>	Purchased products (purchased grapes, bulk wine, barrels, fertilizers, municipal water, etc.)
	Packaging materials (glass, cork, cartons, labels, etc.)
	Outsourced transportation (third party grape, wine and finished case goods, wine barrels, bottles...)
	Outsourced production (third party grape harvesting and production/bottling)
	Business travel (passenger car, train, air travel... relative to company business and daily commutes)
	Offsite waste / loss (solid waste to landfill, recycling, composting, etc.)
	Post-consumption (product disposal at end of life)
Any other accountable category that represents more than 1% of annual emissions	

Acceptable GHG Emissions Compensation (to be applied to the result from the above inventory)	
<b>Reforestation</b>	Reforestation in owned land to sequester atmospheric CO <sub>2</sub>

Optional Best Practice: Short Term Carbon Cycle (tracked annually but not included in Scopes 1-2-3)	
<b>Short Term Carbon Cycle (i.e., Biogenic emissions)</b>	Vineyard biomass photosynthesis
	Wine fermentation emissions
	Row cropping sequestration

Relevant Links for GHG Emissions Inventory Accounting & Verification	
<b>Greenhouse Gas Protocol</b>	<a href="https://ghgprotocol.org/">https://ghgprotocol.org/</a>
<b>ISO 14064 Process</b>	<a href="https://www.iso.org/standard/66453.html">https://www.iso.org/standard/66453.html</a>
<b>GHG Inventory Consultant</b>	<a href="https://www.sustridge.com/">https://www.sustridge.com/</a> <i>[Recommended IWCA vendor]</i>
<b>ISO 14064 Accredited Auditor</b>	<a href="https://www.lr.org/en-us/iso-14064/certification/">https://www.lr.org/en-us/iso-14064/certification/</a> <i>[Recommended IWCA vendor]</i>

\***Exceptions:** If a winery can demonstrate that any given emissions category is less than 1% of its total annual emissions, and ongoing data collection is determined to be overly time consuming or unreliable, it is acceptable to only perform the GHG calculation in the baseline year and reuse the calculated emissions number for future years without recalculating it, unless the production varies by more than 10% vs. the base year, wherein that case the emissions number has to be recalculated proportionally.