

Standards and regulations for global demand of wood energy

based on a scoping study for BMZ, work for IEA Bioenergy Task 40 and other studies

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Biomass projections for 2050





Current Global Biomass Use for All Human Activities (175 EJ_{eq})

Source: IINAS, EFI, JR (2014)

Role of Bioenergy in the IEA 2050 Global Energy Outlook (2DS Scenario)



Demand by 2050: 350-425 EJ_{eq} 150 EJ bioenergy, 50-75 EJ_{eq} biomaterials, 150-200 Ej_{eq} for food & feed

IEA Bioenergy





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Biomass Sustainability Initiatives (I)

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Biomass Sustainability Initiatives (II)

International umbrella Financing Voluntary GBEP WTO ISO institution and guidelines donors safeguards Pathways to sustainability * e.g. Are other policies and *Implementing binding schemes takes time. *Implementation of voluntary *Many stakeholders in favour (particularly for the EU level) schemes is quicker regulations (forest policies) in * Some aspects (social) could be left out * Different voluntary systems offer producing regions enough to assure * Harmonization efforts are needed different guarantees. compliance with SFM principles? Binding Other policies Voluntary (importing) and regulations EU MS Forest Schemes EU level (e.g. UK, NL, BE) **RSB** certification promoted by the industry (e.g. SBP) schemes * Postponed to 2020. * Varios schemes (e.g. FSC and PEFC) have different credibilility. * Given the difficulties on *Different supplying regions, different development of these schemes? agreement about SFM, *Can these schemes be promoted just for biomass for bioenergy? could it be meaningful? Promoted by the industry (utilities) and based on a pellet mill level (not a the forester level) * Different criteria among countries. Criticized by some parties for the loose system in place. * Coherent and harmonized? * Comprehensive and credible * RSB recognizes FSC * It is a highly demanding scheme: can be promoted in all contexts?

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Sustainability of woody bioenergy



Schemes	Bioenergy	Forests
International activities	 GBEP ISO Voluntary (solid bioenergy) certification schemes (e.g. IWPB) 	 REDD+ (CDM) International Forest Processes Voluntary Forest Certification Schemes
European Developments	 Extension of the RED (Links to ETS) CEN National regulations 	 EU TR Forest Strategy LBA on European Forests FLEGT

- Regulations in **developing countries**: general legislative readiness poor, low enforcement potential
- Regulations in **developed countries**: capacity to enforce binding ۲ and comprehensive criteria



EA Bioenergy

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Environment, Nature Conservation,



Benchmarking of sustainability schemes for woody bioenergy



Origin of the approach		Energy			Forest	
		RED (biofuels and bioliquids)	RED possible extension to solid biomass	Industry approach (SBP, former IWPB)	EU TR	Voluntary forest certification schemes
Environmental criteria	Definition of "no- go" areas (for biodiversity or carbon conservation)					
	GHG emissions reductions					
	Sustainable Forest Management					(Some adaptation might be needed)
Soc crite	o-economic eria					

Source: own non-exhaustive compilation











GBEP Sustainability Indicators



Country-level "reporting" approach using 24 sustainability indicators



See for details:

www.globalbioenergy.org

contact to GBEP:

GBEP-Secretariat@fao.org

THE GLOBAL BIOENERGY PARTNERSHIP SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS FOR BIOENERGY FIRST EDITION











Sustainability of Bioenergy: GBEP



Environmental pillar	Social pillar	Economic pillar	
1. Life-cycle GHG emissions	9. Allocation and tenure of land for new bioenergy production	17. Productivity	
2. Soil quality	10. Price and supply of a national food basket	18. Net energy balance	
3. Harvest levels of wood resources	11. Change in income	19. Gross value added	
4. Emissions of non-GHG air pollutants, including air toxics	12. Jobs in the bioenergy sector	20. Change in consumption of fossil fuels and traditional use of biomass	
5. Water use and efficiency	 Change in unpaid time spent by women and children collecting biomass 	21. Training and re-qualification of the workforce	
6. Water quality	14. Bioenergy used to expand access to modern energy services	22. Energy diversity	
7. Biological diversity in the landscape	15. Change in mortality and burden of disease attributable to indoor smoke	23. Infrastructure and logistics for distribution of bioenergy	
8. Land use and land-use change related to bioenergy feedstock production	16. Incidence of occupational injury, illness and fatalities	24. Capacity and flexibility of use of bioenergy	

Conclusions



- Woody bioenergy exports imply competition with local fuelwood: analysis & safeguards
- Coherent policies for sustainability of imports beyond EUTR needed: RED extension could provide safeguard against environmental risks, but lacks social criteria (ongoing EC consultation!)
- Developing countries need social safeguards: forest/bioenergy certification crucial for this
- Donor support for implementing certification





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More Information





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