





### Agricultural biomass (post 2020)

- Progressive reduction in food & feed biofuels
- Targets for advanced biofuels in transport
- Land criteria:
  - High biodiversity value land
  - High carbon stock land
  - Peatland
  - Reference to CAP GAEC removed

#### **Benefits:**

- (some)Rebalancing of land-based to waste and residues
- Improvd peatland criteria

#### **Risks:**

Little ambition beyond existing requirements

### **Improvements:**

- Include all land-based fuels that cause ILUC within the cap
- Develop coherent criteria for waste & residues

## Forest biomass (post 2020) (1/3)

- Risk-based approach (A. 26(5))
  - a) National/sub national laws, monitoring and enforcement:
    - Harvesting under permit
    - Forest regeneration takes place
    - Areas of conservation value are protected
    - Impacts on soils and biodiversity are minimised
    - Harvesting does not impact long-term production capacity

OR

b) Management systems at the holding level with the above considerations





## Forest biomass (post 2020) (2/3)

- Accounting (LULUCF) approach (A. 26(6))
  - i. Party to or ratified Paris Agreement
  - i. Submitted a NDC to UNFCCC including AFOLU
  - iii. National system for reporting GHG emissions from AFOLU

OR

 When evidence is not available.... management systems at holding level to ensure stocks and sinks are maintained

## Forest biomass (post 2020) (3/3)

- Sustainability criteria required only for:
  - Solid biomass facility > 20MW
  - Gaseous biomass facility > 0.5MW
- Member State flexibility:
  - can require criteria for smaller suppliers
  - option for additional biomass sustainability requirements

#### **Benefits:**

- Inclusion of criteria for forest biomass
- Recognised Importance of accounting

#### **Risks:**

- Doesn't go far beyond baseline;
- No land criteria
- LULUCF not yet decided
- Carbon payback not fully addressed

### **Improvements:**

- Specific land-criteria
- Approaches to tackling carbon debt / payback periods



# **Ensuring the sustainability of bioenergy**

- 1. Sustainable sourcing
  - Type of feedstock & its source
- 2. Sustainable deployment
  - Sustainability criteria and/or cap
- 3. Accounting

"The bioenergy sector must be able to demonstrate to civil society, regulators and consumers that it is delivering GHG reductions in a sustainable way".

