

Inhomogeneities in bio-energy permitting procedures

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Content

Type of permitting procedure

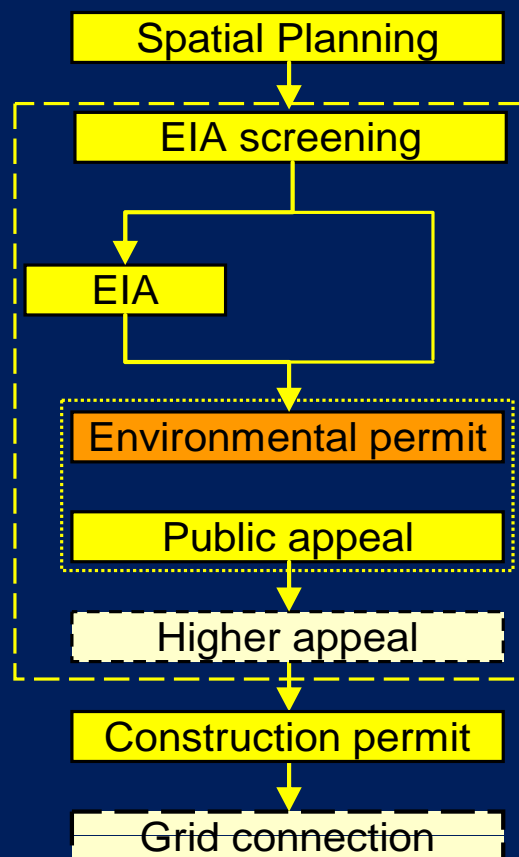
- Results

Real cases

- Results

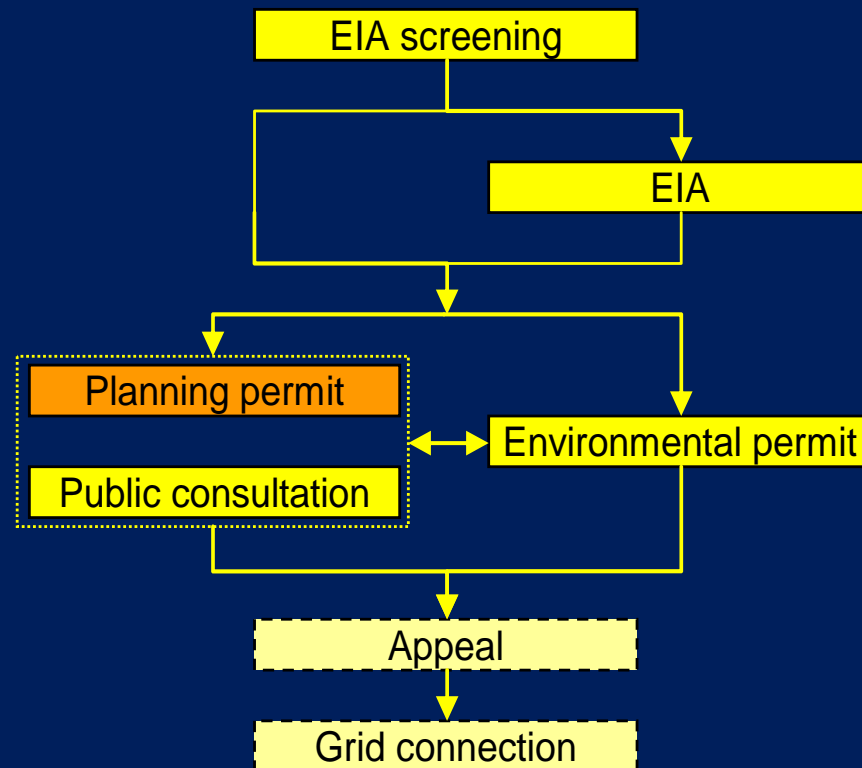
Conclusions

(i) Dutch procedure

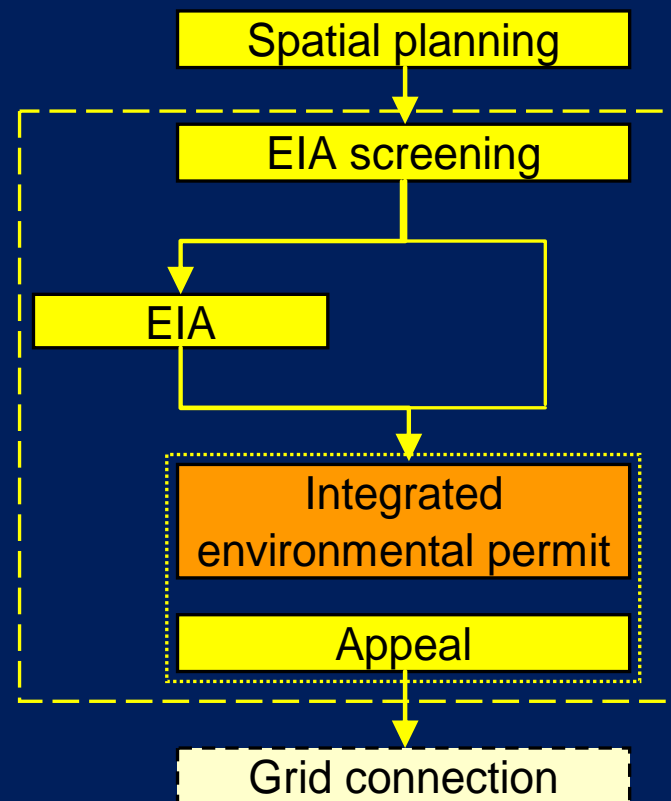


Lead time

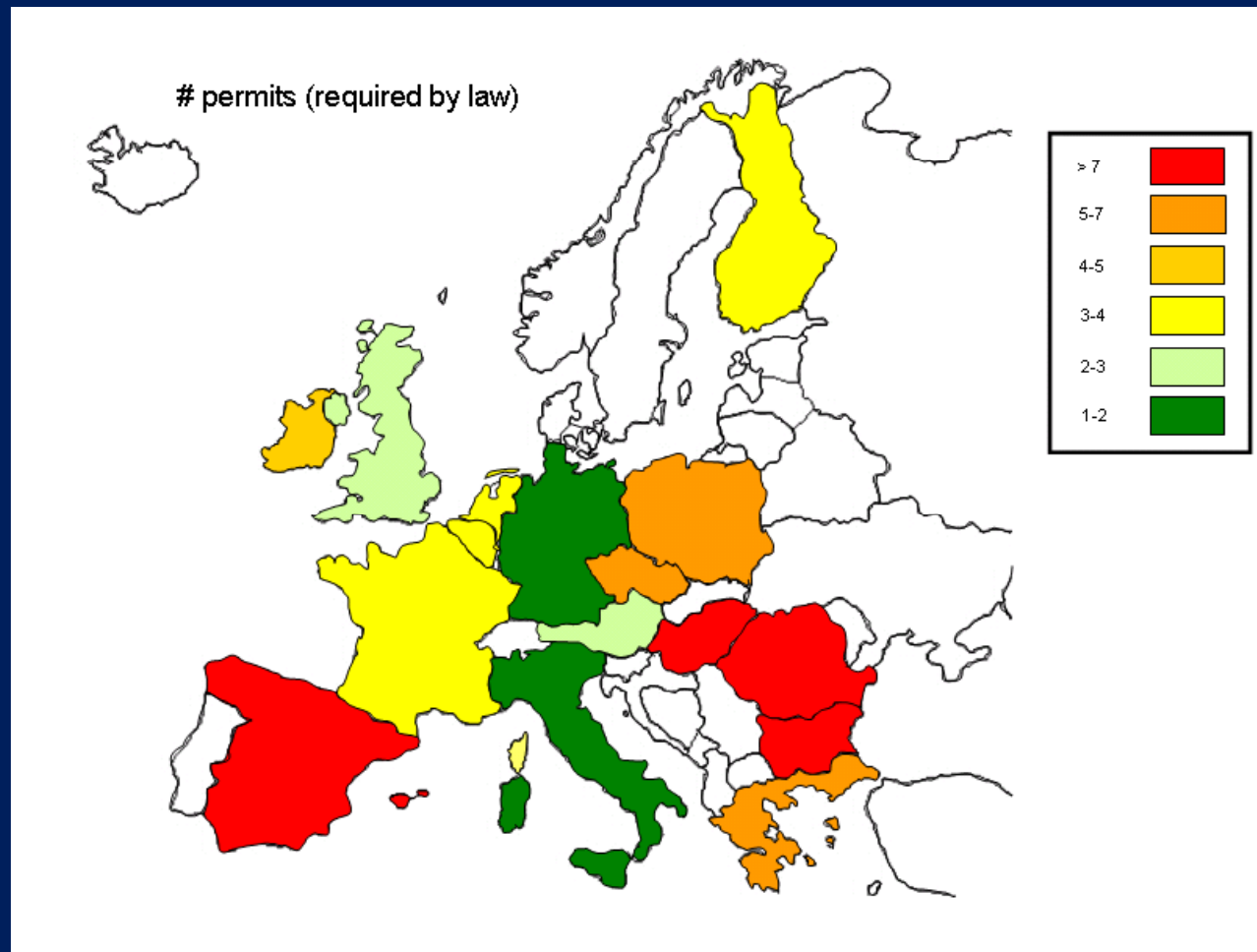
(ii) Anglo procedure



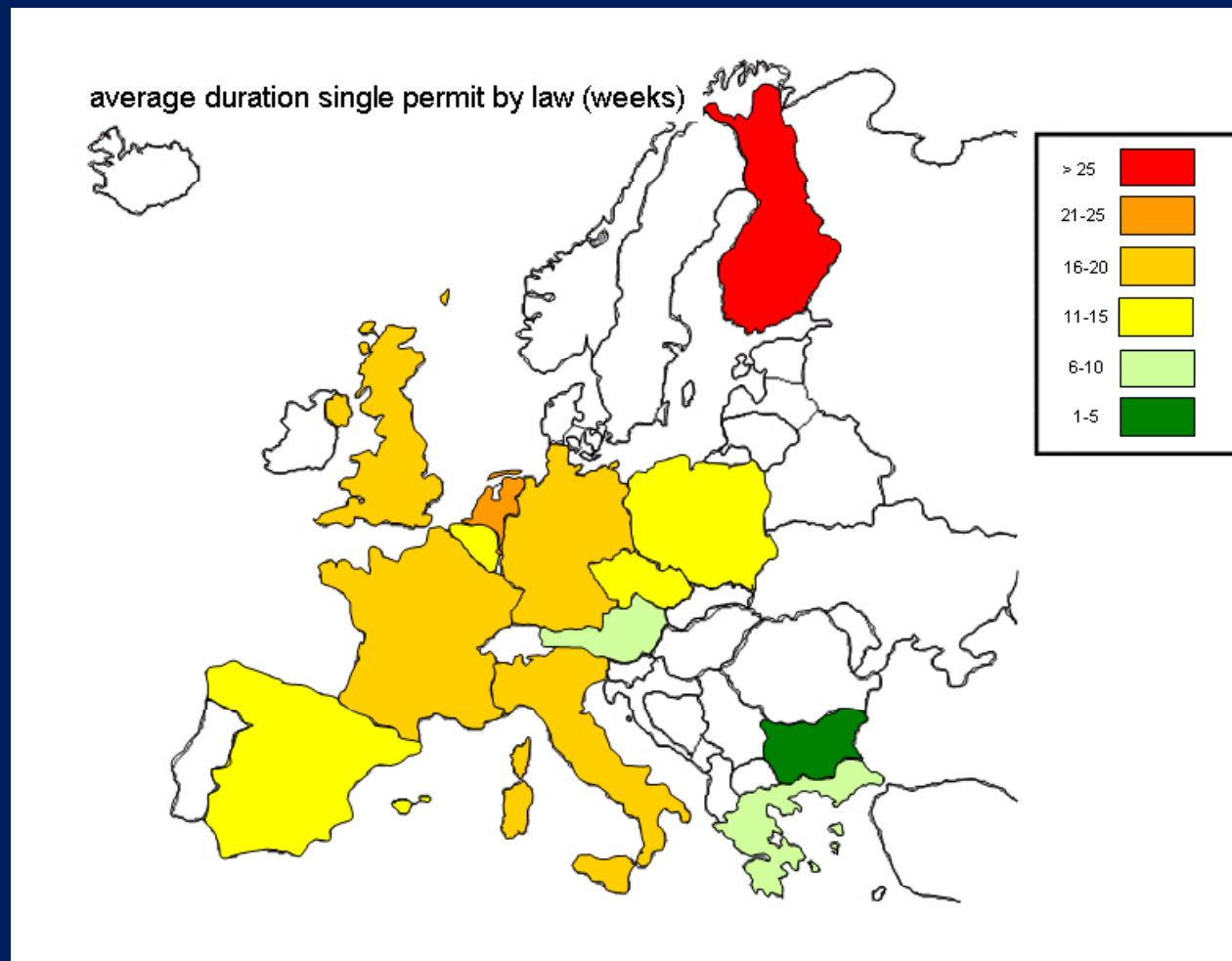
(iii) Italian procedure



Results – number of permits



Results – duration of permits



Real cases

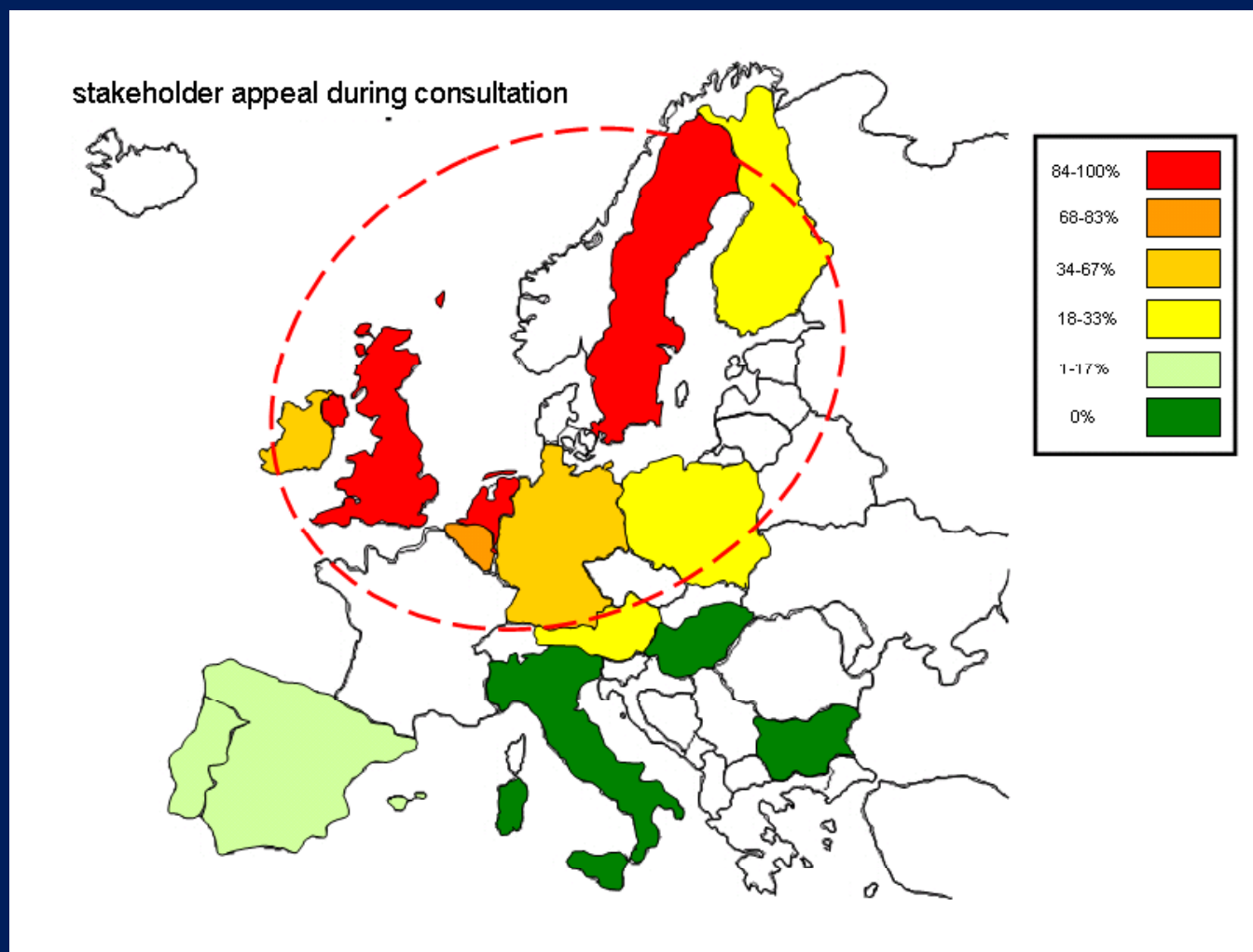
- Data from (national) legislations
- Literature and experts opinions
- Applications Ecofys & Golder
- Stakeholder consultation

More than 100 cases throughout Europe

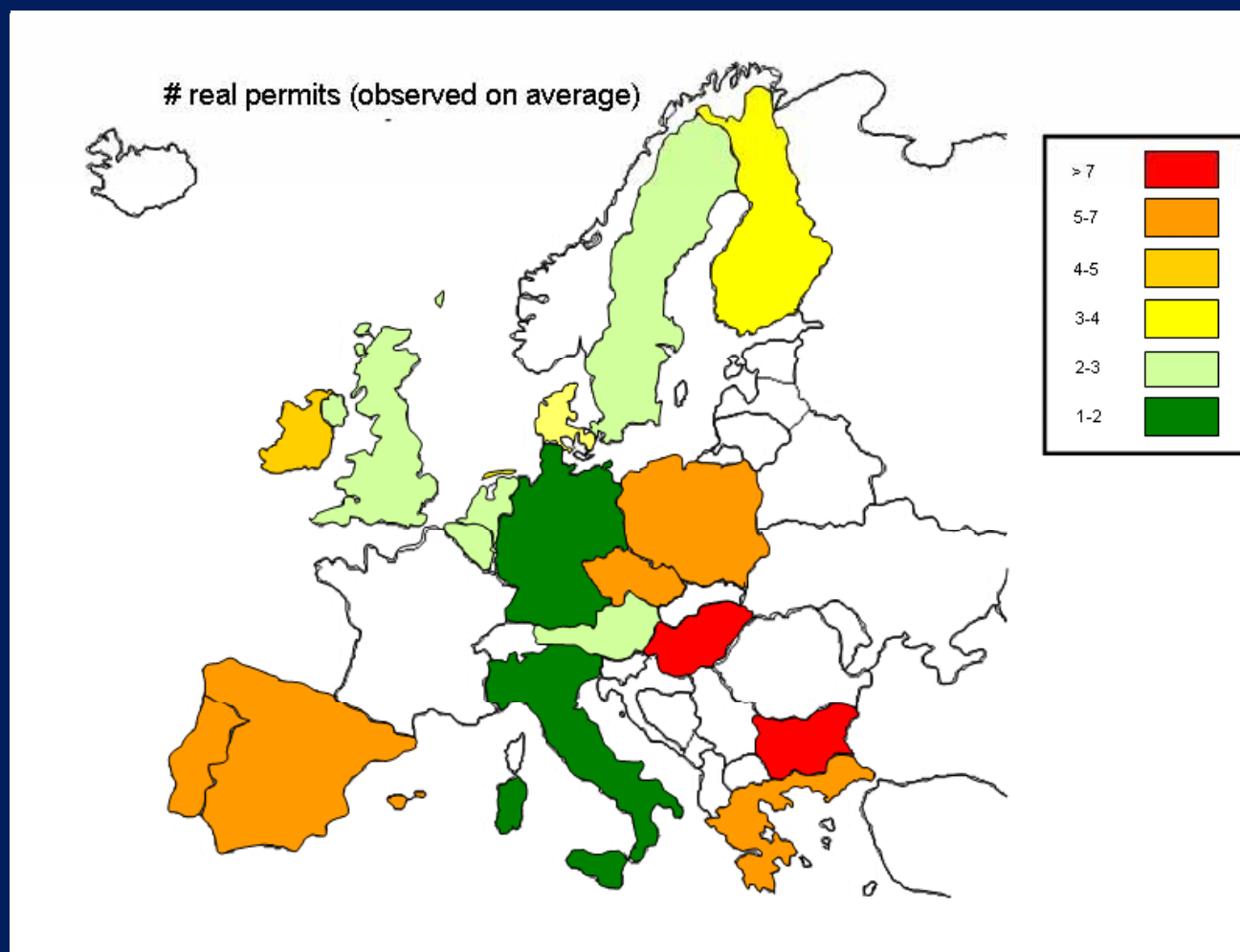
Category selection

- Biogas
- Biofuels
- Boilers
- Co-firing
- Dedicated stand alone

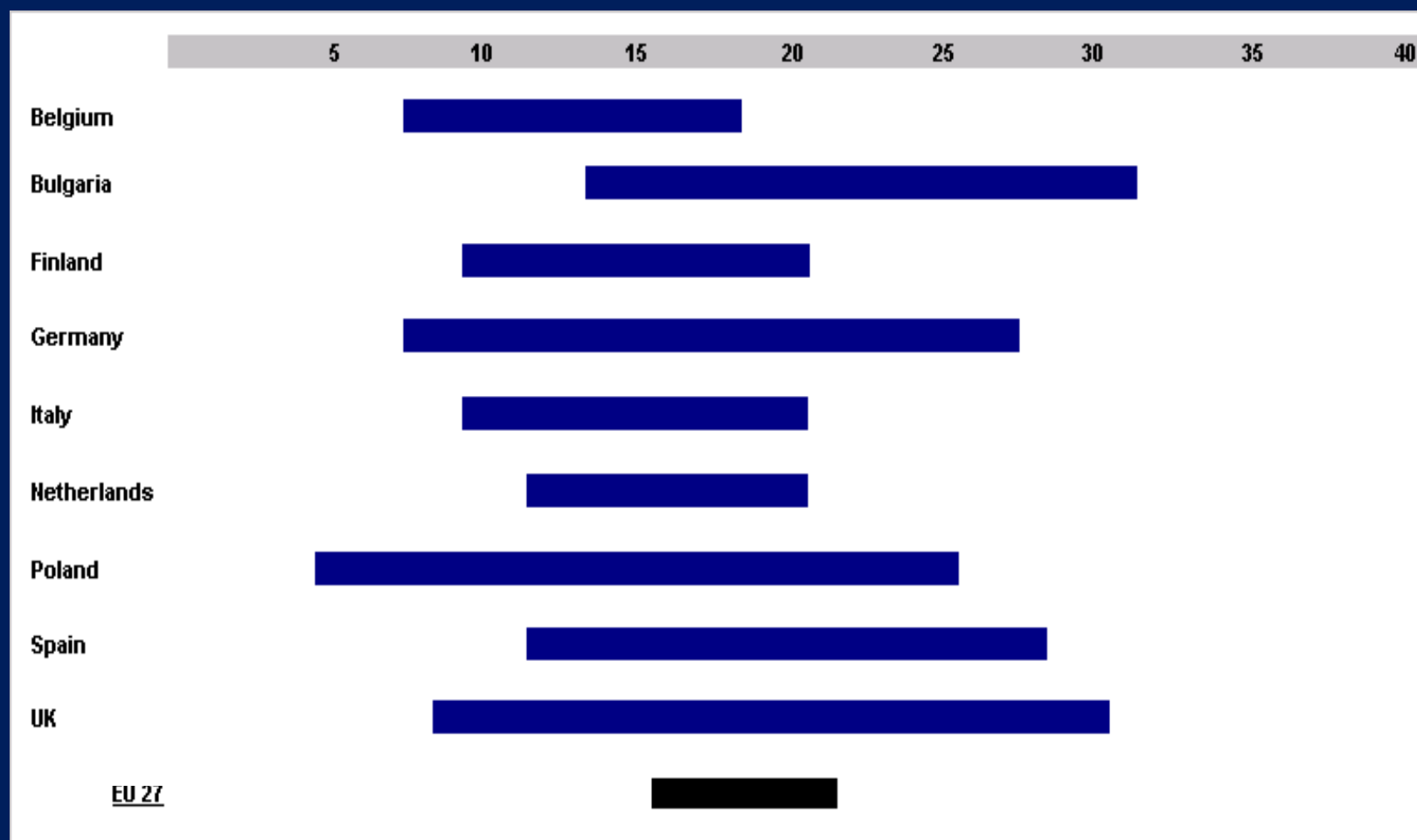
Real cases – appeal to permit



Real cases – number of permits



Real cases – lead time (months)



Real cases – lead time



Analysis - I

- Number of permits goes down, duration goes up.
- Number of permits goes down, resistance (land use, higher appeal) increases.
- Number of permits goes down, number in series will increase relatively.

Analysis - II

- Permits are accompanied by procedures (EIA, EIA screening, legal case, land use approval, etc.)
- It is the number of activities (steps) that matters.

Analysis - III

Hence:

Reduce the number of serial steps!

Conclusions & recommendations

Reduce lead time, costs & inhomogeneities:

- Reduce the number of process steps rather than number of permits.
- Impose mandatory and/or voluntary time frames on all stakeholders for all steps.
- Italian system may be good example.

Other findings

- Biofuels have the longest lead time.
- Legal case, EIA, grid access and land use change have the longest duration.
- Most appeal to co-firing, then combustion, biogas and biofuels.
- Appeal in 33%, higher appeal in 13% of cases.
- Most appeal to emissions, traffic, land use & sustainability aspects.

The end

Thank you for your attention