

# A sustainable bioenergy policy for the period after 2020

Fields marked with \* are mandatory.

## Introduction

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EU Member States have agreed on a new policy framework for climate and energy, including EU-wide targets for the period between 2020 and 2030. The targets include reducing the Union's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 40 % relative to emissions in 2005 and ensuring that at least 27 % of the EU's energy comes from renewable sources. They should help to make the EU's energy system more competitive, secure and sustainable, and help it meet its long-term (2050) GHG reductions target.

In January 2014, in its Communication on A policy framework for climate and energy in the period from 2020 to 2030,[1] the Commission stated that '[a]n improved biomass policy will also be necessary to maximise the resource-efficient use of biomass in order to deliver robust and verifiable greenhouse gas savings and to allow for fair competition between the various uses of biomass resources in the construction sector, paper and pulp industries and biochemical and energy production. This should also encompass the sustainable use of land, the sustainable management of forests in line with the EU's forest strategy and address indirect land-use effects as with biofuels'.

In 2015, in its Energy Union strategy,[2] the Commission announced that it would come forward with an updated bioenergy sustainability policy, as part of a renewable energy package for the period after 2020.

Bioenergy is the form of renewable energy used most in the EU and it is expected to continue to make up a significant part of the overall energy mix in the future. On the other hand, concerns have been raised about the sustainability impacts and competition for resources stemming from the increasing reliance on bioenergy production and use.

Currently, the Renewable Energy Directive[3] and the Fuel Quality Directive[4] provide an EU-level sustainability framework for biofuels[5] and bioliquids.[6] This includes harmonised sustainability criteria for biofuels and provisions aimed at limiting indirect land-use change,[7] which were introduced in 2015.[8]

In 2010, the Commission issued a Recommendation[9] that included non-binding sustainability criteria for solid and gaseous biomass used for electricity, heating and cooling (applicable to installations with a capacity of over 1 MW). Sustainability schemes have also been developed in a number of Member States.

The Commission is now reviewing the sustainability of all bioenergy sources and final uses for the period after 2020. Identified sustainability risks under examination include lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions from bioenergy production and use; impacts on the carbon stock of forests and other ecosystems; impacts on biodiversity, soil and water, and emissions to the air; indirect land use change impacts; as well as impacts on the competition for the use of biomass between different sectors (energy, industrial uses, food). The Commission has carried out a number of studies to examine these issues more in detail.

The development of bioenergy also needs to be seen in the wider context of a number of priorities for the Energy Union, including the ambition for the Union to become the world leader in renewable energy, to lead the fight against global warming, to ensure security of supply and integrated and efficient energy markets, as well as broader EU objectives such as reinforcing Europe's industrial base, stimulating research and innovation and promoting competitiveness and job creation, including in rural areas. The Commission also stated in its 2015 Communication on the circular economy<sup>[10]</sup> that it will 'promote synergies with the circular economy when examining the sustainability of bioenergy under the Energy Union'. Finally, the EU and its Member States have committed themselves to meeting the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

[1] COM(2014) 15.

[2] COM/2015/080 final.

[3] Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 16).

[4] Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1998 relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Council Directive 93/12/EEC (OJ L 350, 28.12.1998, p. 58).

[5] Used for transport.

[6] Used for electricity, heating and cooling.

[7] Biomass production can take place on land that was previously used for other forms of agricultural production, such as growing food or feed. Since such production is still necessary, it may be (partly) displaced to land not previously used for crops, e.g. grassland and forests. This process is known as indirect land use change (ILUC); see <http://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/renewable-energy/biofuels/land-use-change>.

[8] See more details on the existing sustainability framework for biofuels and bioliquids in section 5.

[9] COM/2010/0011 final.

[10] Closing the loop – an EU action plan for the circular economy (COM(2015) 614/2).

## 1. General information about respondents

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★ 1.1. In what capacity are you completing this questionnaire?

- ☐ academic/research institution
- ☐ as an individual / private person
- ☐ civil society organisation
- ☐

- international organisation
- ☐ other
- ☐ private enterprise
- ☒ professional organisation
- ☐ public authority
- ☐ public enterprise

\* 1.4. If you are a professional organisation, which sector(s) does your organisation represent?

- ☐ Agriculture
- ☐ Automotive
- ☐ Biotechnology
- ☐ Chemicals
- ☒ Energy
- ☐ Food
- ☐ Forestry
- ☐ Furniture
- ☐ Mechanical Engineering
- ☐ Other
- ☐ Printing
- ☐ Pulp and Paper
- ☐ Woodworking

1.5. If you are a professional organisation, where are your member companies located?

- ☐ Austria
- ☐ Belgium
- ☐ Bulgaria
- ☐ Croatia
- ☐ Cyprus
- ☐ Czech Republic
- ☒ Denmark
- ☐ Estonia
- ☐ Finland
- ☐ France
- ☐ Germany
- ☐ Greece
- ☐ Hungary
- ☐ Ireland
- ☐ Italy
- ☐ Latvia
- ☐ Lithuania
- ☐ Luxembourg
- ☐ Malta
- ☐ Netherlands
- ☐ Poland
- ☐ Portugal

- ☐ Romania
- ☐ Slovakia
- ☐ Slovenia
- ☐ Spain
- ☐ Sweden
- ☐ United Kingdom
- ☐ non-EU country(ies)

1.8. If replying as an individual/private person, please give your name; otherwise give the name of your organisation

*200 character(s) maximum*

The Danish Energy Association

1.9. If your organisation is registered in the Transparency Register, please give your Register ID number.

(If your organisation/institution responds without being registered, the Commission will consider its input as that of an individual and will publish it as such.)

*200 character(s) maximum*

1.10. Please give your country of residence/establishment

- ☐ Austria
- ☐ Belgium
- ☐ Bulgaria
- ☐ Croatia
- ☐ Cyprus
- ☐ Czech Republic
- ☒ Denmark
- ☐ Estonia
- ☐ Finland
- ☐ France
- ☐ Germany
- ☐ Greece
- ☐ Hungary
- ☐ Ireland
- ☐ Italy
- ☐ Latvia
- ☐ Lithuania
- ☐ Luxembourg
- ☐ Malta
- ☐ Netherlands
- ☐ Poland

- ☐ Portugal
- ☐ Romania
- ☐ Slovakia
- ☐ Slovenia
- ☐ Spain
- ☐ Sweden
- ☐ United Kingdom
- ☐ Other non-EU European country
- ☐ Other non-EU Asian country
- ☐ Other non-EU African country
- ☐ Other non-EU American country

★ 1.11. Please indicate your preference for the publication of your response on the Commission's website:

(Please note that regardless the option chosen, your contribution may be subject to a request for access to documents under [Regulation 1049/2001](#) on public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents. In this case the request will be assessed against the conditions set out in the Regulation and in accordance with applicable [data protection rules](#).)

- ☒ Under the name given: I consent to publication of all information in my contribution and I declare that none of it is subject to copyright restrictions that prevent publication.
- ☐ Anonymously: I consent to publication of all information in my contribution and I declare that none of it is subject to copyright restrictions that prevent publication.
- ☐ Please keep my contribution confidential. (it will not be published, but will be used internally within the Commission)

## Perceptions of bioenergy

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### 2.1. Role of bioenergy in the achievement of EU 2030 climate and energy objectives

Please indicate which of the statements below best corresponds to your perception of the role of bioenergy in the renewable energy mix, in particular in view of the EU's 2030 climate and energy objectives:

- ☐ Bioenergy should continue to play a dominant role in the renewable energy mix.
- ☒ Bioenergy should continue to play an important role in the renewable energy mix, but the share of other renewable energy sources (such as solar, wind, hydro and geothermal) should increase significantly.
- ☐ Bioenergy should not play an important role in the renewable energy mix: other renewable energy sources should become dominant.

### 2.2. Perception of different types of bioenergy

Please indicate, for each type of bioenergy described below, which statement best corresponds to your perception of the need for public (EU, national, regional) policy intervention (tick one option in each line):

	Should be further promoted	Should be further promoted, but within limits	Should be neither promoted nor discouraged	Should be discouraged	No opinion
Biofuels from food crops	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Biofuels from energy crops (grass, short rotation coppice, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Biofuels from waste (municipal solid waste, wood waste)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Biofuels from agricultural and forest residues	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Biofuels from algae	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Biogas from manure	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Biogas from food crops (e.g. maize)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Biogas from waste, sewage sludge, etc.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Heat and power from forest biomass (except forest residues)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Heat and power from forest residues (tree tops, branches, etc.)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Heat and power from agricultural biomass (energy crops, short rotation coppice)					
Heat and power from industrial residues (such as sawdust or black liquor)					
Heat and power from waste					
Large-scale electricity generation (50 MW or more) from solid biomass					
Commercial heat generation from solid biomass					
Large-scale combined heat and power generation from solid biomass					
Small-scale combined heat and power generation from solid biomass					
Heat generation from biomass in domestic (household) installations					
Bioenergy based on locally sourced feedstocks					

Bioenergy based on feedstocks sourced in the EU	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Bioenergy based on feedstocks imported from non-EU countries	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please specify the "other" choice

200 character(s) maximum

"Further promoted" is defined as the creation of policies which promote a well functioning European Market for sustainable bioenergy

### 3. Benefits and opportunities from bioenergy

#### 3.1. Benefits and opportunities from bioenergy

Bioenergy (biofuel for transport, biomass and biogas for heat and power) is currently promoted as it is considered to be contributing to the EU's renewable energy and climate objectives, and also having other potential benefits to the EU economy and society.

Please rate the contribution of bioenergy, as you see it, to the benefits listed below (one answer per line):

	of critical importance	important	neutral	negative	No opinion
Europe's energy security: safe, secure and affordable energy for European citizens	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Grid balancing including through storage of biomass (in an electricity system with a high proportion of electricity from intermittent renewables)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Reduction of GHG emissions	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Environmental benefits (including biodiversity)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Resource efficiency and waste management					
Boosting research and innovation in bio-based industries					
Competitiveness of European industry					
Growth and jobs, including in rural areas					
Sustainable development in developing countries					
Other					

### 3.2. Any additional views on the benefits and opportunities from bioenergy? Please explain

*2500 character(s) maximum*

Bioenergy

Strong and diversified focus on the increased use of biomass can result in a variety of new investment in known technologies, forests and agriculture. It can also stipulate further research and development of new and more efficient technologies .

Combined heat and power production

One example is combined heat and power plants which easily and cost-effectively can be converted into biomass-based production meaning existing plants and infrastructure can be utilised. Biomass is thus an inexpensive and effective way of reducing CO2 emisisions.

Bioenergy improves the forest sector economy

Bioenergy improves the forest sector economy, eg. creates jobs in the sector, improves forest stand quality and long term forest productivity, creates income to forest owners from low grade energy wood along with high value industrial products.

Biomass is CO2 neutral

Biomass offers considerable net CO2 reductions in the atmosphere over time compared to fossil fuels

Biomass cannot stand alone but is vital for the green transition

The amount of electricity from wind and solar power fluctuates widely and is determined by whether the wind is blowing or the sun is shining. Heat and power plants are a prerequisite for having green heat and power all the time and thus to reach the long term goal of fossil independence.

Demand for bioenergy important to maintain cabon content

Demand for wood contributes positively to maintaining the carbon content in forests. Research shows that the demand for wood positively helps maintain forests and provides incentives for investment in new and more productive forests that have significant carbon benefits. The market also affects the type of timber used for biomass. The value of timber is many times higher than the value of the residues from the forest industry that is economically available for energy production in the form of pellets and chips.

Advanced biofuels important for green transition of transportation  
Biofuels is expected to play an important role in converting the transport sector in particular for long haul vehicles, aviation and marine transportation where electricity realistically cannot supply all demand. When it comes to biofuels those based on waste and residues should be promoted.

## 4. Risks from bioenergy production and use

### 4.1. Identification of risks

A number of risks have been identified (e.g. by certain scientists, stakeholders and studies) in relation to bioenergy production and use. These may concern specific biomass resources (agriculture, forest, waste), their origin (sourced in the EU or imported) or their end-uses (heat, electricity, transport).

Please rate the relevance of each of these risks as you see it (one answer per line):

	critical	significant	not very significant	non-existent	No opinion
Change in carbon stock due to deforestation and other direct land-use change in the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Change in carbon stock due to deforestation and other direct land-use change in non-EU countries	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Indirect land-use change impacts	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
GHG emissions from the supply chain (e.g. cultivation, processing and transport)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

GHG emissions from combustion of biomass ('biogenic emissions')					
Impacts on air quality					
Impacts on water and soil					
Impacts on biodiversity					
Varying degrees of efficiency of biomass conversion to energy					
Competition between different uses of biomass (energy, food, industrial uses) due to limited availability of land and feedstocks and/or subsidies for specific uses					
Internal market impact of divergent national sustainability schemes					
Other					

#### 4.2. Any additional views on the risks from bioenergy production and use? Please explain

*2500 character(s) maximum*

Several studies have come to the conclusion that certain risk can be associated with the use off biomass for for energy. These risk differs according to use and feedstock.

In 2014 the Danish Government carried out an analyses of the effective use of biomass. One of the conclusions in the analysis was that the move by combined heat and power (CHP) plants to wood pellets and wood chips is good for climate, when using sustainable biomass. Furthermore it was concluded that DK could source wood pellets and wood chips sustainable in the short and medium term. But the analysis pointed to an increasing risk in the longer term perspective after 2020. Expecting that global and regional demands for wood will rise in the long term this could pose a threat to the sustainability regarding biomass use. Customers may be "pushed" in the direction of buying wood products that are not sustainably produced. In addition studies have highlighted that a number of biomass types used for energy purposes could have varying effects on the carbon balance. In other words: could have a negative effect on the climate. These indirect effects are commonly known a ILUC, IWUC and carbon debt. The Danish Energy Association recognises that the

use of biomass for energy can have indirect implications for global carbon balance. Unfortunately, there is a lack of scientific standardized methods which accurately can quantify these indirect effects of the use of solid biomass. However third party documentation that secure that biomass is sourced from sustainable managed forrest in combination with CO2 data from the value chain and the "rules" of the market can effectively circumvent these indirect effects.

On this basis European regulation should be developed in order to secure that biomass is sourced from sustainable managed forrest/agriculture and that CO2 emissions from the biomass value chain cannot exceed certain limits.

## 5. Effectiveness of existing EU sustainability scheme for biofuels and bioliquids

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In 2009, the EU established a set of sustainability criteria for biofuels (used in transport) and bioliquids (used for electricity and heating). Only biofuels and bioliquids that comply with the criteria can receive government support or count towards national renewable energy targets. The main criteria are as follows:

- Biofuels produced in new installations must achieve GHG savings of at least 60 % in comparison with fossil fuels. In the case of installations that were in operation before 5 October 2015, biofuels must achieve a GHG emissions saving of at least 35 % until 31 December 2017 and at least 50 % from 1 January 2018. Lifecycle emissions taken into account when calculating GHG savings from biofuels include emissions from cultivation, processing, transport and direct land-use change;
- Biofuels cannot be grown in areas converted from land with previously (before 2008) high carbon stock, such as wetlands or forests;
- Biofuels cannot be produced from raw materials obtained from land with high biodiversity, such as primary forests or highly biodiverse grasslands.

In 2015, new rules<sup>[1]</sup> came into force that amend the EU legislation on biofuel sustainability (i.e. the Renewable Energy Directive and the Fuel Quality Directive) with a view to reducing the risk of indirect land-use change, preparing the transition to advanced biofuels and supporting renewable electricity in transport. The amendments:

- limit to 7 % the proportion of biofuels from food crops that can be counted towards the 2020 renewable energy targets;
- set an indicative 0.5 % target for advanced biofuels as a reference for national targets to be set by EU countries in 2017;
- maintain the double-counting of advanced biofuels towards the 2020 target of 10 % renewable energy in transport and lay down a harmonised EU list of eligible feedstocks; and
- introduce stronger incentives for the use of renewable electricity in transport (by counting it more towards the 2020 target of 10 % renewable energy use in transport).

[1] Directive (EU) 2015/1513 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 amending Directive 98/70/EC relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Directive

2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 239, 15.9.2015, p. 1).

### 5.1. Effectiveness in addressing sustainability risks of biofuels and bioliquids

In your view, how effective has the existing EU sustainability scheme for biofuels and bioliquids been in addressing the risks listed below? (one answer per line)

	effective	partly effective	neutral	counter-productive	No opinion
GHG emissions from cultivation, processing and transport	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
GHG emissions from direct land-use change	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Indirect land-use change	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Impacts on biodiversity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Impact on soil, air and water	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Any additional comments?

*2500 character(s) maximum*

The Danish Energy Association supports sharpening the sustainability criteria for biofuels and the requirements to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The reporting obligation of ILUC which will promote demonstration of sustainable biomass production and land use. The indirect-land use modeling tool will establish a base-line for a sustainable practice. Biofuel companies can communicate their sustainability performance, including their greenhouse gas performance, in a transparent way. Thus, the sector is able to prove it is taking the necessary steps to avoid indirect land-use change. Reporting is the way forward.

### 5.2. Effectiveness in promoting advanced biofuels

In your view, how effective has the sustainability framework for biofuels, including its provisions on indirect land-use change, been in driving the development of 'advanced' biofuels, in particular biofuels produced from ligno-cellulosic material (e.g. grass or straw) or from waste material (e.g. waste vegetable oils)?

☐ very effective

- ☐ effective
- ☐ neutral
- ☒ counter-productive
- ☐ no opinion

What additional measures could be taken to further improve the effectiveness in promoting advanced biofuels?

*2500 character(s) maximum*

The use of second-generation, advanced biofuels should be enhanced by introducing a European binding dedicated target for share of advanced biofuels. Advanced biofuels have more potential and a better climate performance. Further incentives for advanced biofuels will promote an understanding of land use change and ecological and socio-economic development related to biofuel production which will increase our ability to define strategies for much more sustainable land-use in the future.

### 5.3. Effectiveness in minimising the administrative burden on operators

In your view, how effective has the EU biofuel sustainability policy been in reducing the administrative burden on operators placing biofuels on the internal market by harmonising sustainability requirements in the Member States (as compared with a situation where these matters would be regulated by national schemes for biofuel sustainability)?

- ☐ very effective
- ☒ effective
- ☐ not effective
- ☐ no opinion

What are the lessons to be learned from implementation of the EU sustainability criteria for biofuels? What additional measures could be taken to reduce the administrative burden further?

*2500 character(s) maximum*

The introduction of harmonised sustainability criteria for biofuels and voluntary certification schemes approved by the Commission have reduced the administrative burdens for the companies that have to prove sustainability and has provided a level playing field for trade within the EU.

### 5.4. Deployment of innovative technologies

In your view, what is needed to facilitate faster development and deployment of innovative technologies in the area of bioenergy? What are the lessons to be learned from the existing support mechanisms for innovative low-carbon technologies relating to bioenergy?

*2500 character(s) maximum*

Support for technologies which can facilitate the bio-based economy should be maintained and further promoted

## 6. Effectiveness of existing EU policies in addressing solid and gaseous biomass sustainability issues

6.1. In addition to the non-binding criteria proposed by the Commission in 2010, a number of other EU policies can contribute to the sustainability of solid and gaseous bioenergy in the EU. These include measures in the areas of energy, climate, environment and agriculture.

In your view, how effective are current EU policies in addressing the following risks of negative environmental impacts associated with solid and gaseous biomass used for heat and power? (one answer per line)

	effective	partly effective	neutral	counter-productive	No opinion
Change in carbon stock due to deforestation, forest degradation and other direct land-use change in the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Change in carbon stock due to deforestation, forest degradation and other direct land-use change in non-EU countries	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Indirect land-use change impacts	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
GHG emissions from supply chain, e.g. cultivation, processing and transport	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
GHG emissions from combustion of biomass ('biogenic emissions')	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Air quality	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Water and soil quality	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Biodiversity impacts	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Varying degrees of efficiency of biomass conversion to energy	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Competition between different uses of biomass (energy, food, industrial uses) due to limited availability of land and feedstocks	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Please specify the "other" choice

*200 character(s) maximum*

6.2. Any additional views on the effectiveness of existing EU policies on solid and gaseous biomass?  
Please explain

*2500 character(s) maximum*

The renewable energy directive is currently encouraging the use of bioenergy, but it does not have the sufficient measures to assure mitigation of the risks related to the sustainable production and use of solid biomass for bioenergy. Therefore the Danish Energy Association supports a new EU bioenergy sustainability policy for the period after 2020.

Currently the lack of common EU regulation on biomass sustainability has an adverse impact on the international trade of solid biomass due to the different national sustainability schemes. The differences in the national regulation have the risk of leading to arbitrage and limiting the environmental and cost effectiveness of national regulation. Further the biomass producers are faced with different regulatory requirements in different EU Member States and this is likely to result in increased transaction costs.

## 7. Policy objectives for a post-2020 bioenergy sustainability policy

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7.1. In your view, what should be the key objectives of an improved EU bioenergy sustainability policy post-2020? Please rank the following objectives in order of importance: most important first; least important 9th/10th (you can rank fewer than 9/10 objectives):

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Contribute to climate change objectives	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Avoid environmental impacts (biodiversity, air and water quality)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mitigate the impacts of indirect land-use change	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Promote efficient use of the biomass resource, including efficient energy conversion	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Promote free trade and competition in										

the EU among all end-users of the biomass resource										
Ensure long-term legal certainty for operators										
Minimise administrative burden for operators										
Promote energy security										
Promote EU industrial competitiveness, growth and jobs										
Other										

## 7.2. Any other views? Please specify

*2500 character(s) maximum*

## 8. EU action on sustainability of bioenergy

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### 8.1. In your view, is there a need for additional EU policy on bioenergy sustainability?

- ☐ No: the current policy framework (including the sustainability scheme for biofuels and bioliquids, and other EU and national policies covering solid and gaseous biomass) is sufficient.
- ☐ Yes: additional policy is needed for solid and gaseous biomass, but for biofuels and bioliquids the existing scheme is sufficient.
- ☐ Yes: additional policy is needed on biofuels and bioliquids, but for solid and gaseous biomass existing EU and national policies are sufficient.
- ☒ Yes: a new policy is needed covering all types of bioenergy.

### 8.2. In your view, and given your answers to the previous questions, what should the EU policy framework on the sustainability of bioenergy include? Please be specific

*5000 character(s) maximum*

A new policy for the sustainable use of bioenergy should be based on the existing framework and the methodology for biofuels but also include solid biomass. Furthermore it should find inspiration from existing regulation from those member states who have already introduced sustainability requirements for the use of solid biomass. It should respect and be based on internationally recognised guidelines on sustainable forest management such as Forest Europe's criteria for sustainable forest management. The new policy should be established within the framework of the RES directive.

Compliance with the new policy should be a prerequisite to be liable for support for energy production from biomass.

European binding sustainability criteria for solid biomass need to be science based and have a level of ambition that at least matches current initiatives such as the Danish Industry Agreement and the regulation in the UK. They must ensure a positive impact on climate and the environment. Regulation such as the Dutch which is not science based but a result of a political compromise should not be used for inspiration. The production of wood chips and/or pellets should meet an ambitious framework – such as Forest Europe – for sustainability in relation to environment, health and climate. The biomass used in power plants must come from forest that is regenerated which protects biodiversity and where the environment and resources will not be exhausted. In addition, it must be ensured that biomass reduces CO<sub>2</sub> emissions significantly compared to coal and gas.

Solid biomass in all forms (residues, waste, roundwood etc) should comply with the same sustainability criteria – also those materials which remain after a finalised process needs to show compliance and come from sustainable sources.

Compliance should be based on certification schemes which are used and accepted world wide. FSC and PEFC are examples of such recognised schemes. Since a large part of the private forest area in the world are not FSC or PEFC certified the Sustainable Biomass Partnership (SBP) certification which is a result of a collaboration between a number of energy companies should also be recognised. The SBP system apply a risk based approach in order to ensure cost efficient evaluation and targeted management of supply chains. In order to ensure a cost efficient evaluation and sufficient evidence to make conclusion about sustainability the heat and energy producers should be able to apply a risk based approach to their sourcing, which comply with established systems for risk based evaluation and management of their supply chains. The existing forest certification schemes (PEFC and FSC) do not include provision for calculation CO2 emissions from the value chain. To be sure that the biomass for energy purposes does not have a negative effect on the climate a new policy should guarantee that only biomass which value chain do not exceed certain limits can be used for support. The value chain should include: Operation that can be attributed specifically to the production of the fuel incl. planting, maintenance and felling, processing of the fuel, transportation to end customer (energy producers) and utilisation rate of power station. The limits should be in line with former EU recommendation. The BIOGRACE model should be chosen as the method of calculation CO2 emissions from the biomass value chain (<http://www.biograce.net/biograce2/>). The advantage of BIOGRACE is that it is the method and tool recommended by the European Commission, which is an advantage concerning the validity of the method. Biomass sustainability must be documented through annual reporting on compliance with requirements. The report must be either developed or verified by a third party.

## 9. Additional contribution

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Do you have other specific views that could not be expressed in the context of your replies to the above questions?

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The demand for biomass in Denmark and the EU means that an increasing share of biomass in the future will come from countries outside the EU, where sustainability is not always to the same degree subject to national regulation. The demand and the lack of regulation means that it is increasingly becoming necessary to ensure sustainability through other initiatives and the DEA therefore support the development of common ambitious EU sustainability criteria for liquid and solid biomass. Biomass is traded internationally, and various national sustainability requirements across the EU might hamper trade in biomass, increase the complexity and increase the cost of the biomass. Uniform requirements will mean that biomass producers meet the same rules for access to the European market. A new European policy should build on the experience of the industry and be made with input, help and support of those member states which have experience

with regulating solid biomass. This holds the promise of better and smoother implementation.

An english version of the Industry Agreement is attached

Finally, you may upload here any relevant documents, e.g. position papers, that you would like the European Commission to be aware of.

**dc46f42a-693b-4d51-a0d0-ba419046c458/2015-02-20\_Brancheaftale\_eng\_.pdf**

**Thank you for participation to the consultation!**

## **Contact**

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