

Latest Developments in EU Bioenergy Policy

Nathalie Hemeleers, Policy Director
2019 Biomass Day, 19 April 2019

*"The common voice
of European bioenergy"*

The logo for Bioenergy Europe features a large, stylized flame in the background. The flame is composed of several overlapping, curved shapes in shades of green and blue, creating a sense of movement and energy. The word "Bioenergy" is written in a bold, white, sans-serif font, with the "i" in "Bio" having a small orange flame above it. Below "Bioenergy", the word "EUROPE" is written in a smaller, bold, white, sans-serif font.

Bioenergy
EUROPE

About us



Common voice of European bioenergy for the past 26 years.



Unites **30 national associations** and **90 companies** from Europe.



Umbrella organisation for the European Pellet Council and the International Biomass Torrefaction Council.



Aims at a **sustainable bioenergy market** based on fair business conditions.

Our activities



We carry **advocacy activities** in key policy areas for the bioenergy sector.



We conceive and deploy **targeted publications & communication campaigns** to educate about bioenergy.



We organize **dedicated working groups** to support the specific needs of our members.



We own and promote **international certification schemes** to guarantee high quality standard for fuels.

Our members

Companies



Associations



Academia & Research Centres



Latest policy developments

- 2030 Climate and Energy Package
- National Energy and Climate Plans
- Bioenergy and CCS
- Common Agricultural Policy
- Air quality
- Other files



2030 Climate and Energy Package

New set of legislations for the period 2020-2030

- **Renewable Energy Directive**
- Energy Efficiency Directive
- Energy Performance of Buildings Directive
- Electricity Market Design
- ...



Renewable Energy Directive → new targets and caps
→ new sustainability requirements for solid and gaseous biomass
→ new heating obligation
→ specific requirement for power plants and co-firing

Renewable Energy Directive: targets and caps

32 % overall RES
target by 2030

1.3 pp annual
increase for RES in
heating and cooling

14 % RES in transport
by 2030

7% cap of first
generation biofuels

3.5 % advanced
biofuels by 2030

EU sustainability criteria for bioenergy



To be accounted towards the overall **RES-target** and **sectorial sub-targets**
To be eligible for **public financial support**
To be **zero-rated** under the ETS system



Sustainability
requirements



LULUCF
requirements



GHG emissions savings
requirements

EXEMPTIONS

- ▶ **Small installations** below 20 MW for solid biomass fuels and 2 MW for gaseous biomass fuels of thermal capacity are exempted (but Member States may set lower threshold)
- ▶ **Biomass fuels produced from waste and residues:** only GHG criteria and soil quality requirements for agricultural biomass apply

H&C obligation

Art 23 - Renewable H&C « obligation »

MS shall endeavour to increase the share of RES in the H&C sector ***by an indicative 1.3 percentage point as a yearly average [...], starting from the level achieved in 2020.***

Specific provisions for electricity-only installations

- No cost-effective potential for highly efficient CHP
- Efficiency requirement

Size	Efficiency criteria
Below 50 MW input	No additional requirements for electrical efficiency
50-100 MW input	Best-available technology associated energy efficiency levels or use Biomass CCS
Above 100 MW input	Electrical efficiency of 36% or applying Biomass CCS

- **Co-firing:** Do not use fossil fuels *as a main fuel*

2030 National Energy and Climate Plans (NECP)



ΕΘΝΙΚΟ ΣΧΕΔΙΟ ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΚΛΙΜΑ

ΑΘΗΝΑ, ΙΑΝΟΥΑΡΙΟΣ 2019

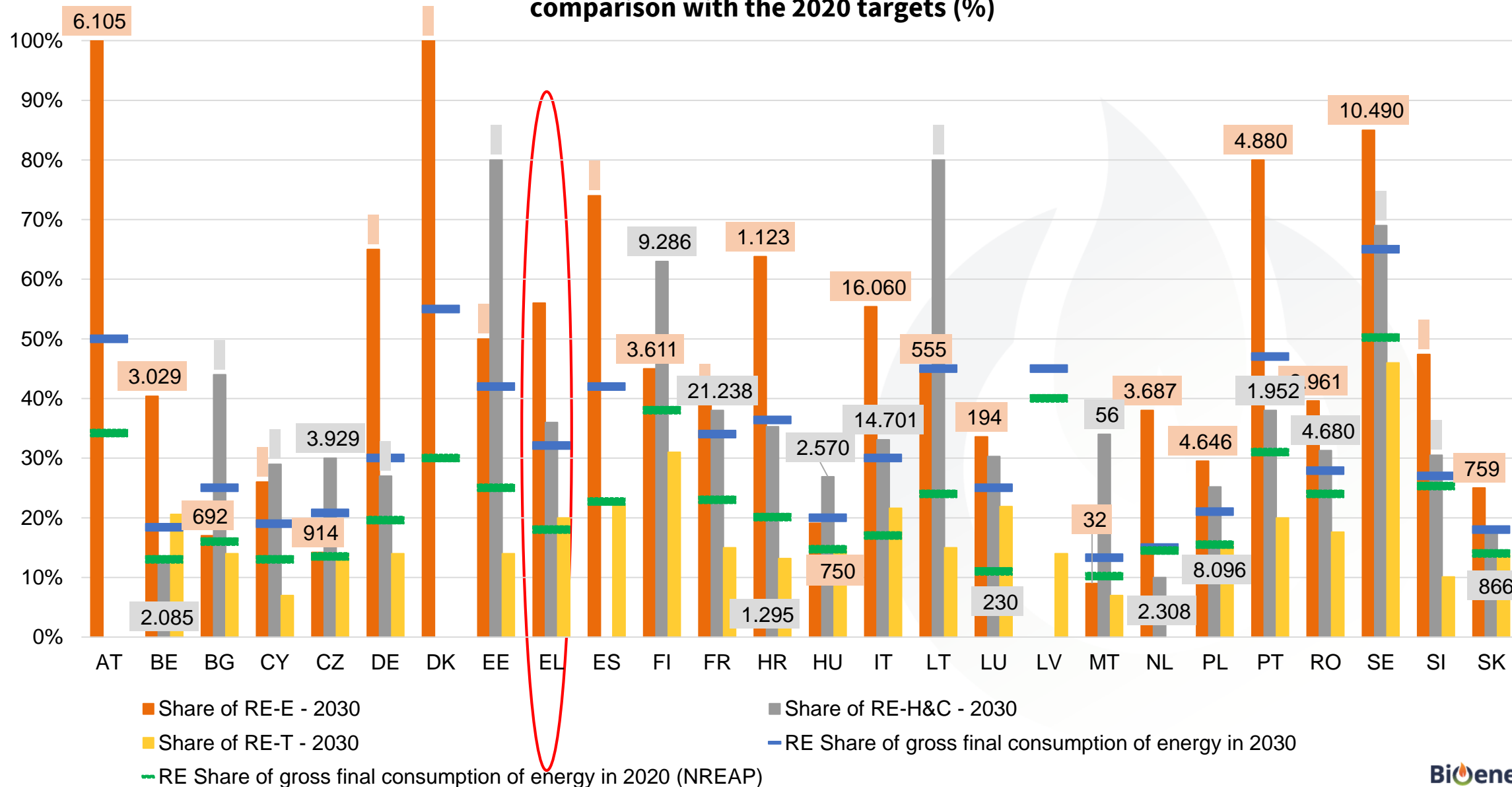
Process:

- Draft by end 2018
- European Commission to send comments to member states
- Final plan by end 2019

Content

- National objectives and targets
- Policy and measures
- Current situation and projections with existing policies
- Impact assessment of planned policies and measures

2030 renewable energy objectives – share of renewable energy in the different sectors and comparison with the 2020 targets (%)



Bioenergy and CCS in the future?

European Commission: BECCS is considered as one of the key technologies to achieve negative emissions by 2050

But it will depend on the **ability to supply large amounts of biomass in a sustainable way**, and on the development of CCS technologies.

? quantity of land required for the production of the biomass feedstocks

? Competition with other uses

? R&D

? Cost evolution (vs size)

Common Agricultural Policy – What is changing?



A SHRINKING BUDGET

365 billion = **12% cut** in constant 2018 prices. Out of the total budget for the CAP, €265.2 billion is allocated to direct payments, €20 billion to market support measures (EAGF) and €78.8 billion is for rural development (EAFRD).



NEW DELIVERY MODEL

Greater **responsibility and leverage** for member states
CAP **Strategic Plans** (Objectives, Indicators) 2021-2027



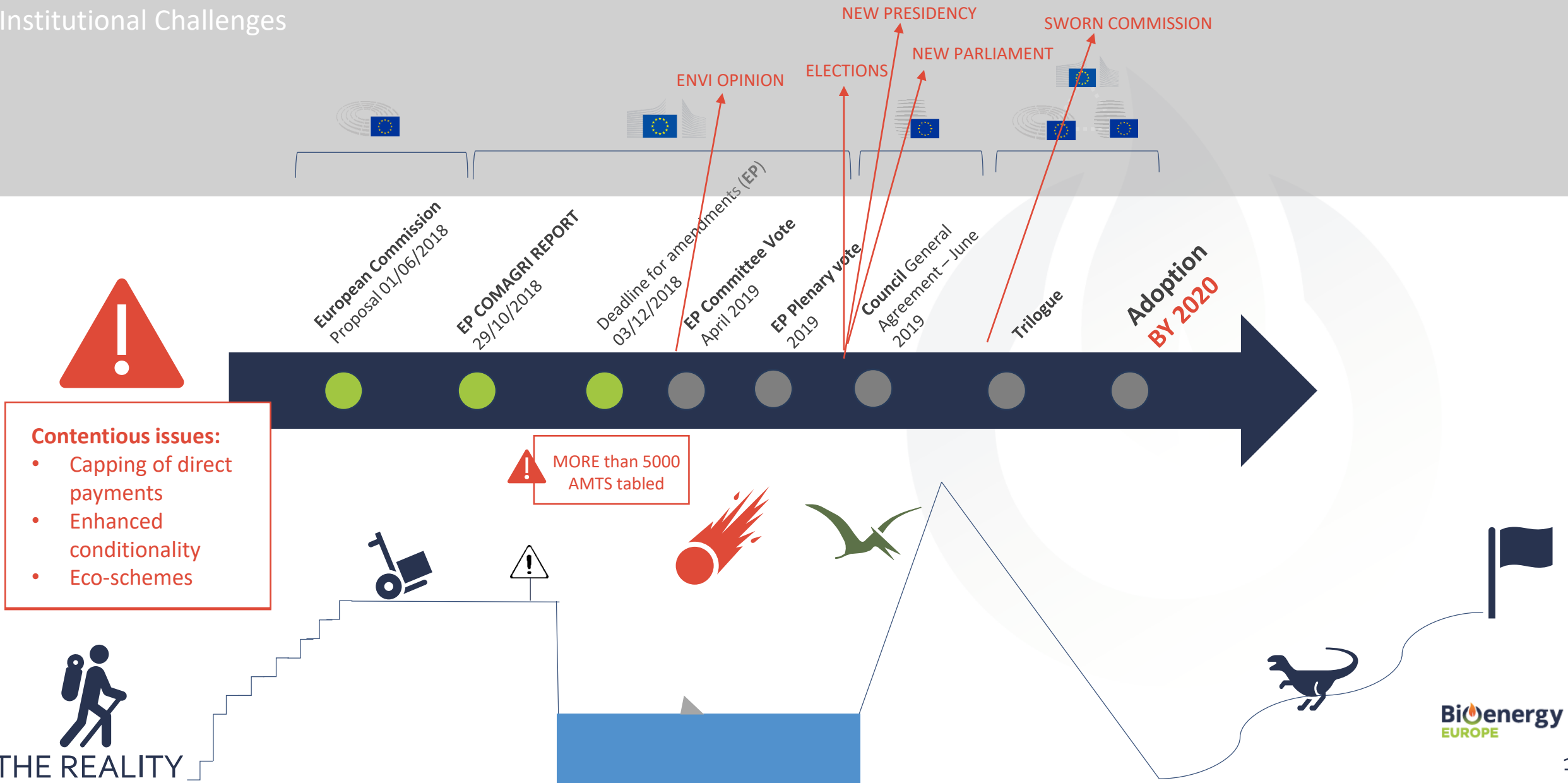
Important for biomass supply

→ *Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as **sustainable energy***



Common Agricultural Policy 2021- 2027: PLAN vs REALITY

Institutional Challenges



Air Quality



EUROPEAN
COURT
OF AUDITORS

Special Report

**Air pollution:
Our health still insufficiently
protected**

(pursuant to Article 287(4), second subparagraph, TFEU)

Environment

Air pollution is the 'tobacco of the 21st century', warn experts



**World Health
Organization**

59. The EU's climate change policies support biomass as a renewable source of energy⁶⁴. The Renewable Energy Directive required in 2009 that the EU meets at least 20 % of its total energy needs with renewables by 2020. EU funding for biomass projects has since more than doubled. In our Special Report No 5/2018 on renewable energy for sustainable rural development, we reported that **combustion of wood biomass can also lead to higher emissions of certain harmful air pollutants**. The EEA has identified similar issues.

60. **The use of inefficient solid-fuel boilers or heaters exacerbates the problem of air pollution from local heating**. The EU has set standards to improve the efficiency of such devices (the Ecodesign Directive⁶⁸ with its implementing regulations), but such standards will only come into force for new devices in 2022.

Denmark launches air and climate package

Lowana Veal, 9 Oct 2018

Denmark launched on Tuesday a package of 38 initiatives, entitled Together for a Cleaner Future, aimed at improving air quality and achieving the country's goal of becoming carbon-neutral by 2050.

Many of the measures, which complement Denmark's [Clean Energy Plan announced in June](#), focus on transport. As announced by Denmark during an EU Council debate on emissions limits for new cars, the country intends to stop the sale of petrol and diesel cars by 2030 and the sale of plug-in hybrids by 2035. Incentives will be introduced to promote the sale and use of low-emission and zero-emission vehicles.

Under the plans, cars fuelled by diesel or petrol, which currently emit around 7 million tonnes of CO2 annually in Denmark, would have disappeared from Danish roads by 2050. The government also intends to increase the premium for sending old diesel cars to scrap. By 2025, all new buses and taxis in cities will be zero-emission vehicles.

Besides transport measures, the package contains initiatives to promote the use of precision farming and to reduce the amount of ammonia released from agriculture. Sulphur emissions from marine traffic will be monitored in Danish waters, climate research will be strengthened, **a premium will be introduced for scrapping wood-burning stoves, heat pumps will be incentivised**, and there will be tighter restrictions on the use of harmful gases in refrigeration.

UK to limit wet wood sales but wood chips excluded from consultation

17 August 2018 by James Agyepong-Parsons

Government consultation to regulate the sale of wet wood and ban traditional coal has been launched

Banning the most-polluting fuels for domestic wood burners would reduce emissions but cost businesses £2.6m per year, according to a draft government impact assessment. To help meet legal emission reduction commitments under the 2002 EU National Emission Ceilings Directive, a two-month consultation has been launched in London today highlighting five key areas of action needed on wood-burners.

About 38% of UK particulate matter emissions come from burning wood and coal in domestic open fires and solid fuel stoves. This compares with industrial combustion (16%) and road transport (12%), the government said.

The government wants to ban the sale of traditional house coal (bituminous coal) first announced in its draft clean air strategy published in May and regulate the sale of wet wood.

By limiting the sales of wood sold in smaller sizes of packaging to dry wood only, the number of consumers unwittingly burning greener woods that creates a lot of smoke when burned will drop.

However, wood pellets are dry enough not to be affected and so are not included as part of the government's consultation.

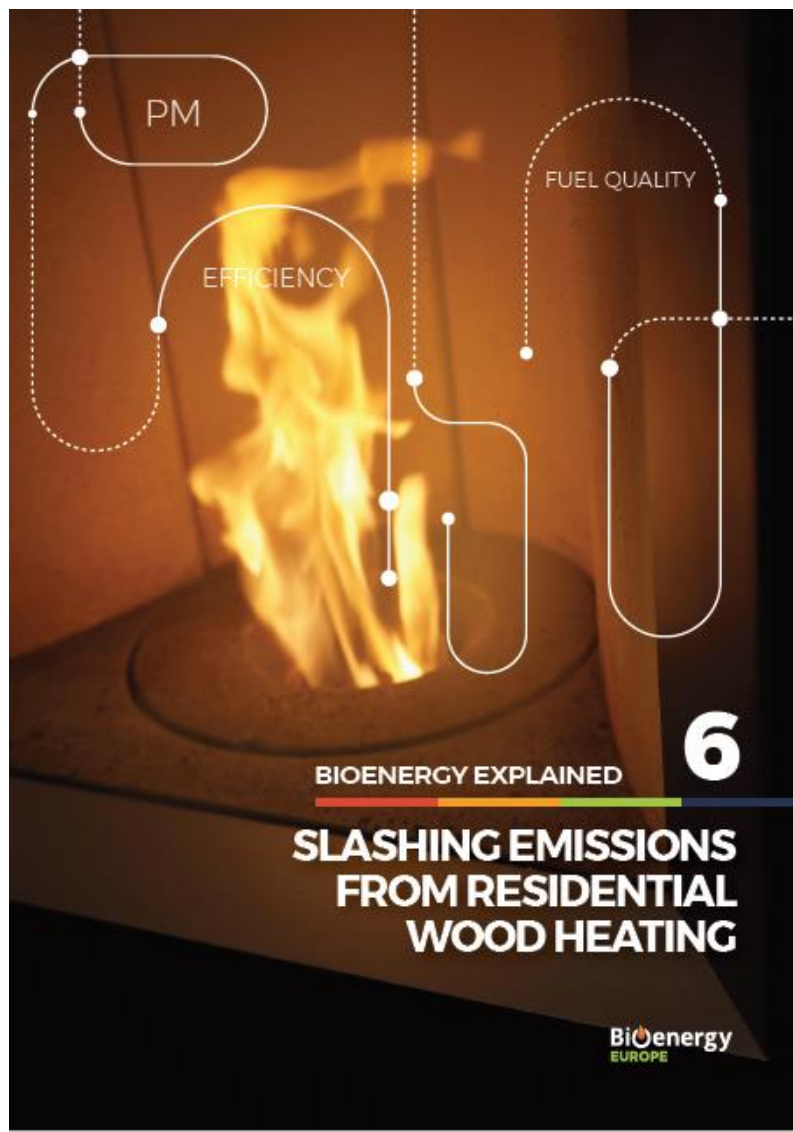
The government is also consulting on the need for an appropriate test standard for new solid fuels entering the market and a reduction in sulphur content. The government wants all manufactured solid fuels nationwide to only have a 2% sulphur content limit, a measure which would mirror the solid fuel requirements for household burning in smoke control areas currently.

Other policy announcements include a move to ensure "only the cleanest stoves" will be available for sale by 2022.

Biomass residential heating can improve air quality!



1 Factsheet:



4 videos:



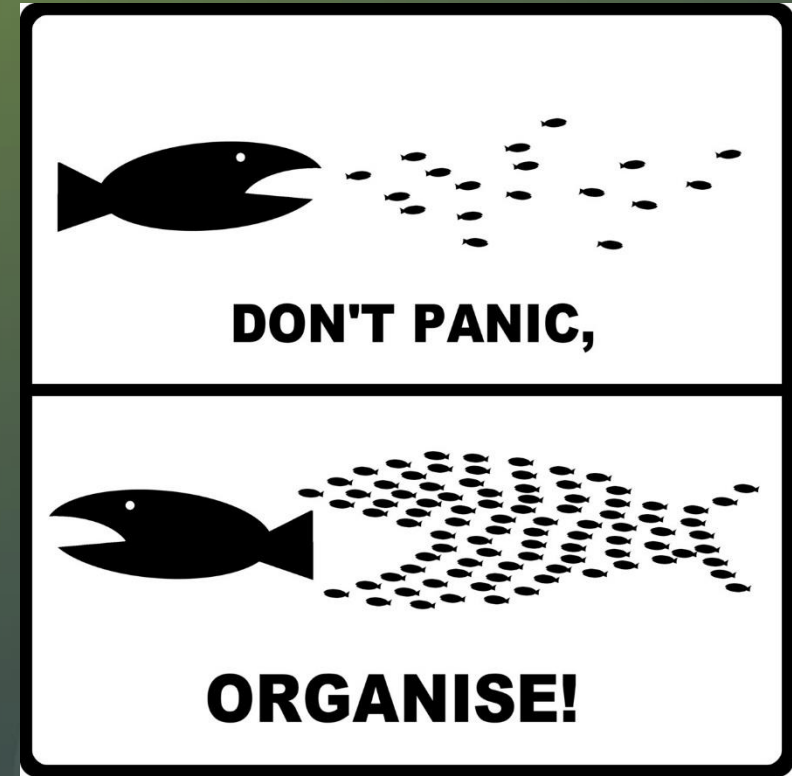
Other files

- Sustainable Finance regulation
- State aid guidelines for bioenergy
- Ecodesign and ecolabeling
- EU funds: Innovation fund, Horizon Europe, etc
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Thank you for your attention!

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Join us!

Visit www.bioenergyeurope.org or
contact us at info@bioenergyeurope.org