NEN

Standardisation and certification of sustainable biomass
Ongoing developments in CEN and ISO

Jarno Dakhorst, NEN Energy Resources

Outline

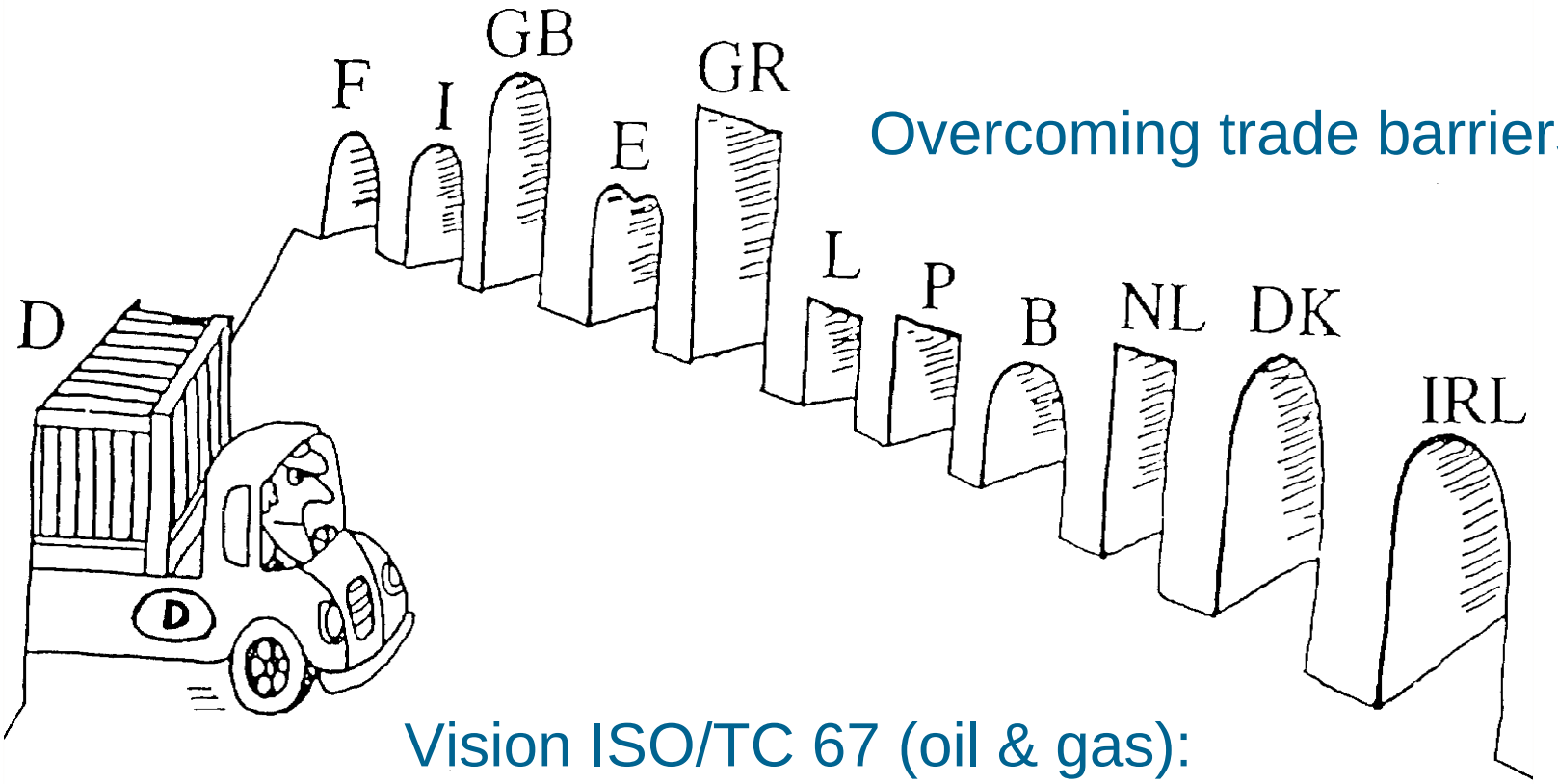
- Introduction into standardization
- European developments
- International developments

Introduction into standardization (1)

Standards…

- … are documents with agreements on products, services and systems
- ... are designed for **voluntary use**
- ... contribute to:
  - (inter)national strength of competition
  - innovation
  - health, safety and environment
  - image
- ... are in accordance with WTO

Introduction into standardization (2)



Overcoming trade barriers

Vision ISO/TC 67 (oil & gas):

Global standards used locally worldwide

Introduction into standardization (3)

Standards are important tool for:

- Self-regulation:
  standards for processes, procedures, assessment, certification, benchmarking, classifications, codes of conduct, etc. => own responsibility!
- Regulation (by way of assignment):
  law refers to standard or ‘equivalent’, conformity assessment (CE)

Introduction into standardization (4)

Standardization …

- … is an open process => all parties concerned invited to participate for broad support
- … is developing agreements based on consensus => no sustained opposition
- … is transparent => agreements are publicly available for comments and use
- … takes place on three levels:
  - national (e.g. NEN, DIN, SIS)
  - regional (e.g. CEN, GSO)
  - international (e.g. ISO, IEC)

European developments (1)

CEN/TC 383 "Sustainably produced biomass for energy applications“:

- Created in April 2008 after proposal by NEN
- Original scope: sustainability criteria based on "people, planet, profit" for all types of biomass for energy applications
- Current scope: sustainability criteria limited to RED (2009/28/EC) aspects; only biofuels & bioliquids
- Study group to investigate expansion of scope with sustainability criteria for solid (and gaseous) biomass

European developments (2)

Standards in development by CEN/TC 383:

- EN 16214 series, Sustainably produced biomass for energy applications - Principles, criteria, indicators and verifiers for biofuels and bioliquids
  - Part 1: Terminology
  - Part 2: Conformity assessment including chain of custody and mass balance
  - Part 3: Biodiversity and environmental aspects
  - Part 4: Calculation methods of the greenhouse gas emission balance using a life cycle analysis
- Publication expected in course of 2012

European developments (3)

Other development in CEN/TC 383:

- Pilot testing of all actual parts of prEN 16214
- Clarification of ‘no-go’ areas related to land with high carbon stocks and biodiversity
- Report on sustainability criteria for solid biomass and biogas:
  - applicability of current standards for biofuels and bioliquids
  - pros and cons of developing standards within CEN in relation with standard development within ISO
- Guidance to scheme owners about application of standards

International developments (1)

ISO/PC 248 "Sustainability criteria for bioenergy“:

- Proposal by ABNT & DIN in September 2008
- Preliminary meeting in June 2009 to resolve comments
- First meeting in April 2010
- Scope: sustainability criteria for production, supply chain and application of bioenergy; including terminology and aspects related to the sustainability (e.g. environmental, social and economic) of bioenergy
- Membership: 28 P-members and 15 O-members (from both developed and developing countries), 6 external liaisons and 11 internal liaisons

International developments (2)

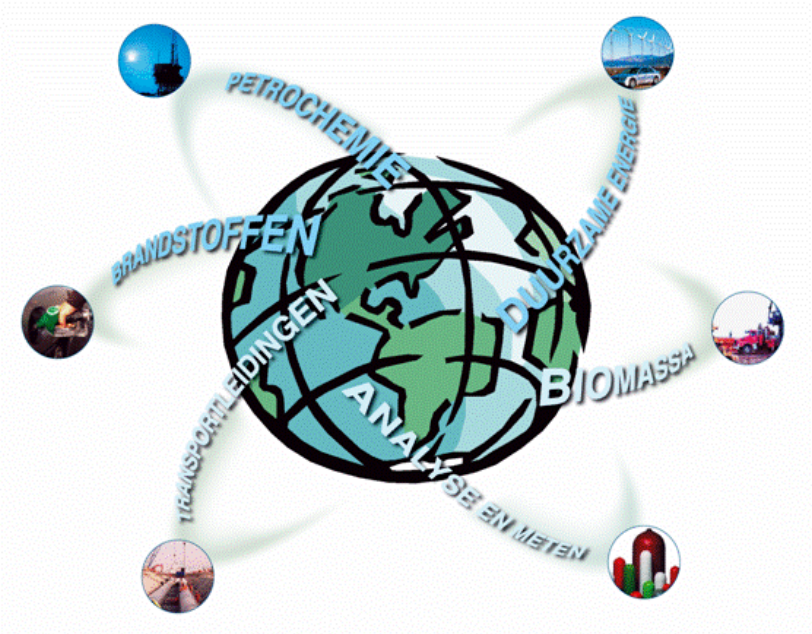
Standard in development by ISO/PC 248:

- ISO 13065, Sustainability criteria for bioenergy
- Input from three working groups:
  - WG 1: Cross-cutting issues (including terminology and verification and audit)
  - WG 2: Greenhouse gases
  - WG 3: Environmental, economic and social aspects
- One working group to report on indirect effects for discussion and appropriate actions to be taken
- Publication planned in April 2014

International developments (3)

- Objectives of ISO 13065:
  - Comply with national and/or regional legislation
  - Respect the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
  - Use natural resources in a rational and sustainable way
  - Bioenergy from production and up to use should be sustainable in relation to biological diversity
  - Reduce GHG emissions in relation to the fossil energy source it substitutes
  - Promote economic and social development where the production up to use of bioenergy occurs
  - Bioenergy production should be economically and financially viable in the long term

Thank you for your attention



NEN Energy Resources
energy@nen.nl
+31-15-2 690 326

jarno.dakhorst@nen.nl
+31-15-2 690 245 or
+31-6-33 334 671

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