Sustainability criteria for the production of biofuels and bioliquids for energy applications - Principles, criteria, indicators and verifiers - Part 3: Biodiversity and environmental aspects related to nature protection purposes

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NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN 16214-3:2012 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 16214-3:2012 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 16214-3:2012 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 16214-3:2012.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 29.08.2012.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 29.08.2012.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.	The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

Tagasisidet standardi sisu kohta on võimalik edastada, kasutades EVS-i veebilehel asuvat tagasiside vormi või saates e-kirja meiliaadressile standardiosakond@evs.ee.

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Sustainability criteria for the production of biofuels and bioliquids for energy applications - Principles, criteria, indicators and verifiers - Part 3: Biodiversity and environmental aspects related to nature protection purposes

Critères de durabilité pour la production de biocarburants et de bioliquides pour des applications énergétiques - Principes, critères, indicateurs et vérificateurs - Partie 3: Biodiversité et aspects environnementaux liés aux objectifs de protection de la nature

Nachhaltigkeitskriterien für die Herstellung von Biokraftstoffen und flüssigen Biobrennstoffen für Energieanwendungen - Grundsätze, Kriterien, Indikatoren und Prüfer - Teil 3: Biodiversität und Umweltaspekte im Zusammenhang mit Naturschutzzwecken

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 20 July 2012.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Foreword

This document (EN 16214-3:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 383 “Sustainably produced biomass for energy applications”, the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2013.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This European Standard comprises the following parts:

- EN 16214-1, *Sustainability criteria for the production of biofuels and bioliquids for energy applications — Principles, criteria, indicators and verifiers — Part 1: Terminology*;
- prEN 16214-2, *Sustainability criteria for the production of biofuels and bioliquids for energy applications — Part 2: Conformity assessment including chain of custody and mass balance*;
- EN 16214-3, *Sustainability criteria for the production of biofuels and bioliquids for energy applications — Principles, criteria, indicators and verifiers — Part 3: Biodiversity and environmental aspects related to nature protection purposes*;
- prEN 16214-4, *Sustainability criteria for the production of biofuels and bioliquids for energy applications — Part 4: Calculation methods of the greenhouse gas emission balance using a life cycle analysis*.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Commission on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, referred to as the Renewable Energy Directive (RED, [1]), incorporates an advanced binding sustainability scheme for biofuels and bioliquids for the European market. The RED contains binding sustainability criteria for greenhouse gas savings, land with high biodiversity value, land with high carbon stock and agro-environmental practices. Several articles in the RED present requirements to European Member States and to economic operators in Europe. Non-EU countries may have different requirements and criteria on, for instance, the GHG emission reduction set-off.

The sustainability criteria for biofuels are also mandated in Directive 98/70/EC relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels [6], via the amending Directive 2009/30/EC (as regards the specification of petrol, diesel and gas-oil and introducing a mechanism to monitor and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, [7]). Directive 98/70/EC is referred to as the Fuels Quality Directive (FQD).

In May 2009, the European Commission requested CEN to initiate work on standard(s) on:

— the implementation of the mass balance method of custody chain management;

— the provisions of evidence that the production of raw material has not interfered with nature protection purpose;

— the auditing by member states and by voluntary schemes of the information submitted by economic operators.

Both the EC and CEN agreed that these may play a role in the implementation of the EU biofuel and bioliquid sustainability scheme. In the Communication from the Commission on the practical implementation of the EU biofuels and bioliquids sustainability scheme and on counting rules for biofuels (2010/C 160/02, [2]), awareness of the CEN work is indicated.

It is widely accepted that sustainability at large encompasses environmental, social and economic aspects. The European Directives make mandatory the compliance of several sustainability criteria for biofuels and bioliquids. This European Standard has been developed with the aim to assist EU Member States and economic operators with the implementation of EU biofuel and bioliquids sustainability requirements mandated by the European Directives. This European Standard is limited to certain aspects relevant for a sustainability assessment of biomass produced for energy applications. Therefore compliance with this standard or parts thereof alone does not substantiate claims of the biomass being produced sustainably.

The European Commission has identified land use types from which raw material will not meet their criteria of sustainability. However, in three of these land use types exceptions are possible. Raw material will be considered to meet the requirements if evidence is provided that its production does not interfere with the continuity of that land use type or the integrity of the ecosystem. These land use types are areas designated for nature protection purposes, highly biodiverse non-natural grassland and peatland. This part of this European Standard defines procedures, criteria and indicators to provide the required evidence.

Where applicable, the parts of this standard contain at the end an annex that informs the user of the link between the requirements in the European Directive and the requirements in the CEN Standard.

1 Scope

This European Standard only defines procedures, criteria and indicators to provide the required evidence for:

— production of raw material in areas for nature protection purposes;

— harvesting of raw material from highly biodiverse non-natural grassland; and

— cultivation and harvesting on peatland.

This European Standard specifies requirements relevant for the provision of evidence by economic operators that the production, cultivation and harvesting of raw materials is in accordance with legal or other requirements concerning the areas mentioned above.

This European Standard is applicable to production, cultivation and harvesting of biomass for biofuels and bioliquids production.

NOTE At several occasions in the text the plural form "purposes" is used, but in practice there can be just one nature protection or harvesting of raw material purpose.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 16214-1:2012, *Sustainability criteria for the production of biofuels and bioliquids for energy applications — Principles, criteria, indicators and verifiers — Part 1: Terminology*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 16214-1:2012 apply.

4 Principle

This European standard contains procedures with underlying questionnaires and indicative data forms to provide the required evidence for the exceptional authorisation of biomass production in the three types of areas cited in the scope. As a first step a location check is carried out (Clause 5). In case this is positive the respective procedures as laid down in Clauses 6, 7 and/or 8 are followed. These procedures include functional checks and impact checks.

These checks are based on criteria, indicators and verifiers. All criteria of the relevant clause are to be met. If a criterion is not applicable/necessary, e.g. due to the specific protection purposes, justification/evidence is to be provided.

The listed indicators should be used, where possible.

If an indicator cannot be used, evidence/justification is necessary. Which indicators and verifiers are used is to be checked in at the respective location. If an additional indicator is used, this needs to be justified in the context of the Renewable Energy Directive (RED, [1]), e.g. due to specific protection purposes.

Each respective procedure is illustrated by a flowchart. The flowcharts present the steps to be taken to provide evidence that the raw material is taken from a source in compliance with the requirements of the RED.