

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

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN 16214-3:2012+A1:2017 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 16214-3:2012+A1:2017 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 16214-3:2012+A1:2017 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 16214-3:2012+A1:2017.
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English Version

**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 and includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 12 April 2017.

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.

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

**CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels**

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## European foreword

This document (EN 16214-3:2012+A1:2017) 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 January 2018, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2018.

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

This document includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 12 April 2017.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags **A1** **A1**.

This document supersedes EN 16214-3:2012.

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*;
- **A1** CEN/TS 16214-2, *Sustainability criteria for the production of biofuels and bioliquids for energy applications — Principles, criteria, indicators and verifiers — Part 2: Conformity assessment including chain of custody and mass balance*; **A1**
- 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*;
- **A1** EN 16214-4, *Sustainability criteria for the production of biofuels and bioliquids for energy applications — Principles, criteria, indicators and verifiers — Part 4: Calculation methods of the greenhouse gas emission balance using a life cycle analysis approach* **A1**

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, Serbia, 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 [A1] [7] [A1], 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, [A1] [8] [A1]). 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, [A1] [3] [A1]), 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, [A1] non-natural highly biodiverse grasslands [A1] 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.

[A1] A complementary regulation was published in 2014 on defining the criteria and geographic ranges of highly biodiverse grassland [2], after which this European Standard was amended. [A1]

## 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 **A1** non-natural highly biodiverse grasslands **A1**; 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

**A1** For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 16214-1:2012 and the following apply.

### 3.1

#### **grassland**

terrestrial ecosystems dominated by herbaceous or shrub vegetation for at least 5 years continuously

**Note 1 to entry:** It includes meadows or pasture that is cropped for hay but excludes land cultivated for other crop production and cropland lying temporarily fallow.

**Note 2 to entry:** It further excludes continuously forested areas as defined in Article 17(4)(b) of Directive 2009/28/EC unless these are agroforestry systems which include land-use systems where trees are managed together with crops or animal production systems in agricultural settings.

**Note 3 to entry:** The dominance of herbaceous or shrub vegetation means that their combined ground cover is larger than the canopy cover of trees.

[SOURCE: COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 1307/2014 [2], Art 1, (1), modified to fit the structure of a definition in a European Standard]