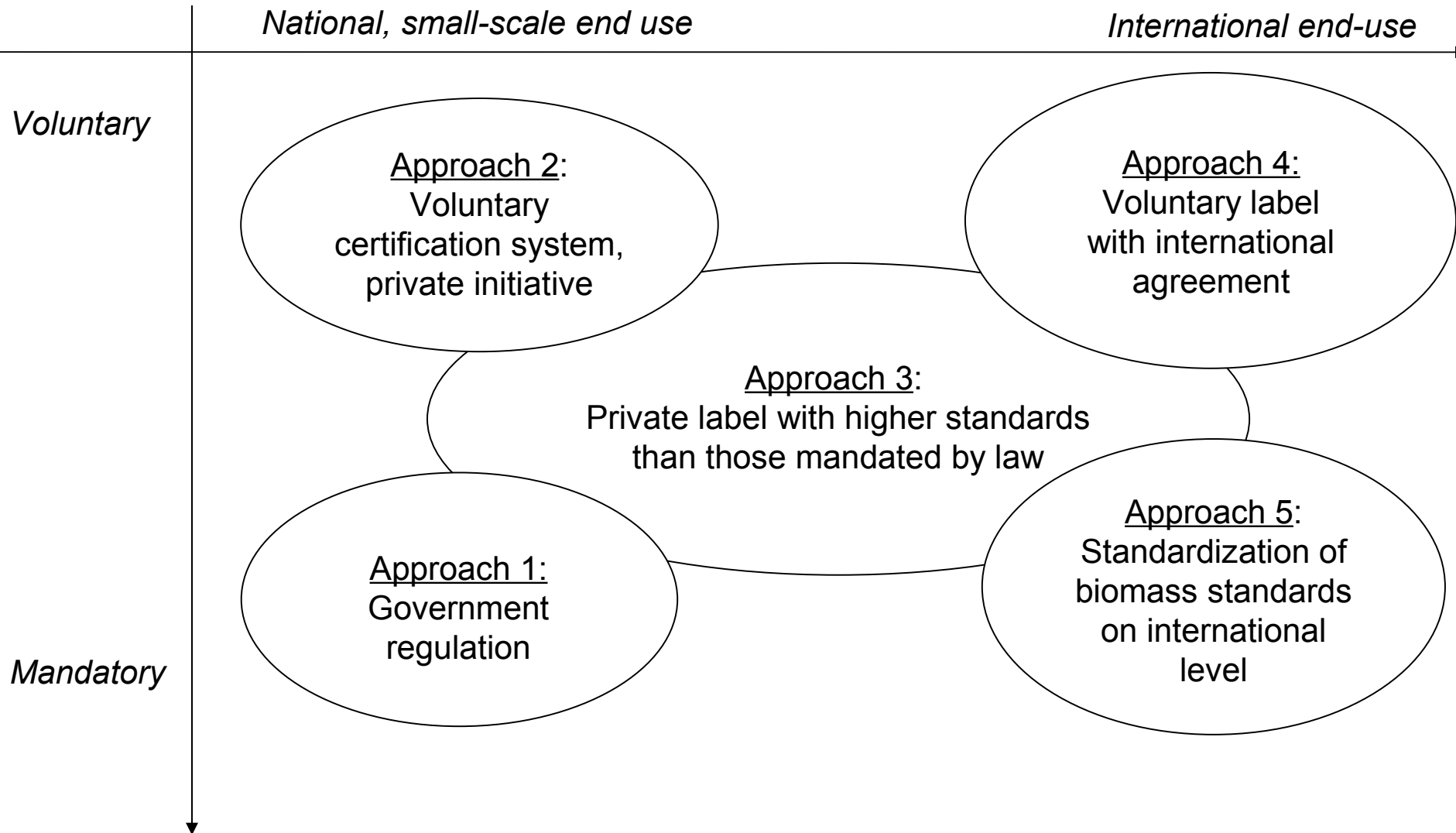




The contribution of biofuel certification to the sustainability of the European biofuel market

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Possible approaches to implementation of sustainable biofuels policies



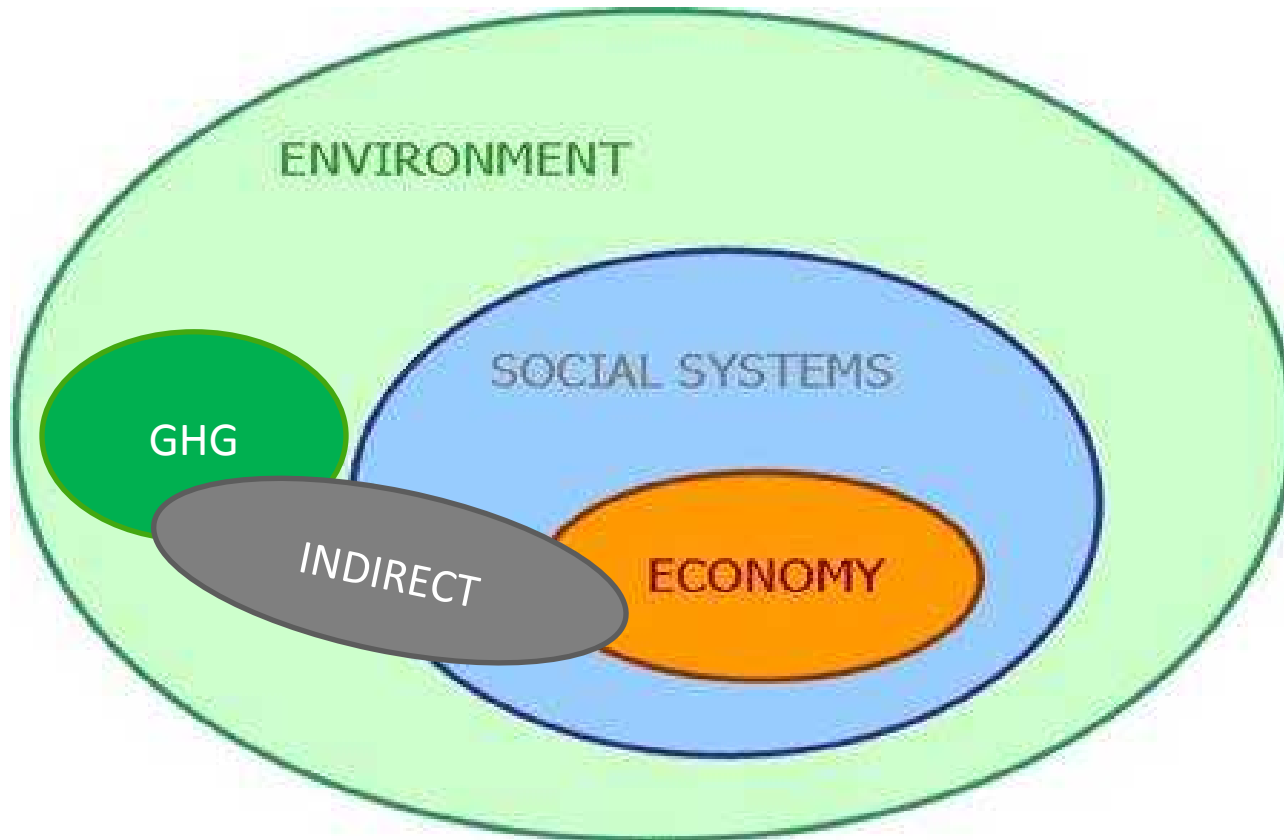
Biofuel certification as a “licence to operate”

- Typical certification schemes aim to differentiate product to discerning consumer – “niche market”
- Biofuel certification consumers are different:
 - Mandate-setting government
 - Broader civil society
 - Individual consumer at the pump does not care!
- Certification = “Licence to operate”
 - If not done right, biofuel market may collapse
- What is “right” certification?
 - Process
 - Content
 - Supporting implementation policies and usage

Get the process right first

- A certification scheme is only as good as the standards it sets
 - Final standards depends on who sits at the table
 - Most balanced are based on multi-stakeholder approach – business & civil society
 - *Only credible schemes should be accredited by the EC*
- ISEAL Codes for Standard Setting, impacts & verification
 - Preparation, adoption and revision
 - Transparent
 - Based on participatory decision-making
 - *A good process is required to develop good content*

What is sustainability?



- When does a biofuel market become so large that it is unsustainable?

	Fair trade	SAN	Eurep gap	Ifoam	RSPO	RTRS	FSC	PEFC	RTFO	NL	BSO	RSB	EC
Biodiversity	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Soil protection	+	+/-	+/-	+	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Water protection	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Air emissions	+	-	+/-	+	+	+	+/-	-	+	+	+	+	+
GMO	no		+	no	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-
Social well being	+	+	-	-	+/-	+/-	+	-		+	-	+	-
Working conditions	+	+	+	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	+	+	+	-	+	-
Human & land rights	+/-	+/-	-	+/-	+	+	+/-	+/-	+	+	-	+	-
Direct land change	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Competition with food	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+
Indirect effects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	?	+
Carbon conservation	-	+/-	-	+/-	-	-	+/-	-	+	+	+	+	+
GHG reduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
CoC - separation	+	+	+	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	-		+	-
- mass-balance		-	-	-	+	+/-	+	+	+	-		+	+
- book and claim		-	-	-	+	+/-	-	-	+	+		+	-
Implementation	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	o	o	o	v	o
Benchmarking			+	+			+	+	+	+	-	+	-

(+ included; - not included; v: voluntary; o: obligatory)

NEED TO
LOOK INTO
THE DETAIL

Criteria relevant for biofuels sustainability

	Fair trade	SAN	Eurep gap	Ifoam	RSPO	RTRS	FSC	PEFC	RTFO	NL	BSO	RSB	EC
Biodiversity	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Soil protection	+	+/-	+/-	+	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Water protection	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Air emissions	+	-	+/-	+	+	+	+/-	-	+	+	+	+	+
GMO	no		+	no	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-
Social well being	+	+	-	-	+/-	+/-	+	-		+	-	+	-
Working conditions	+	+	+	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	+	+	+	-	+	-
Human & land rights	+/-	+/-	-	+/-	+	+	+/-	+/-	+	+	-	+	-
Direct land change	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Competition with food	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+
Indirect effects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	?	+
Carbon conservation	-	+/-	-	+/-	-	-	+/-	-	+	+	+	+	+
GHG reduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
CoC - separation	+	+	+	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	-		+	-
- mass-balance		-	-	-	+	+/-	+	+	+	-		+	+
- book and claim		-	-	-	+	+/-	-	-	+	+		+	-
Implementation	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	o	o	o	v	o
Benchmarking			+	+			+	+	+	+	-	+	-

SOC
IAL

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Scarlat et al (2008)

Contribution of EC RED to European sustainable biofuel markets

- Obligatory to qualify for mandate
 - More complete than other regulations worldwide
 - But doesn't go far enough to guarantee sustainability
 - Social criteria not obligatory
 - Crude biodiversity criteria
 - Has created market for certification schemes
- *To maintain credibility of European sustainable biofuels market, need to accredit credible voluntary certification schemes*

NEED TO
LOOK INTO
THE DETAIL

Criteria relevant for biofuels sustainability

ALPHABET SOUP!

	Fair trade	SAN	Eurep gap	Ifoam	RSPO	RTRS	FSC	PEFC	RTFO	NL	BSO	RSB	EC
Biodiversity	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Soil protection	+	+/-	+/-	+	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Water protection	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Air emissions	+	-	+/-	+	+	+	+/-	-	+	+	+	+	+
GMO	no		+	no	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-
Social well being	+	+	-	-	+/-	+/-	+	-		+	-	+	-
Working conditions	+	+	+	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	+	+	+	-	+	-
Human & land rights	+/-	+/-	-	+/-	+	+	+/-	+/-	+	+	-	+	-
Direct land change	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Competition with food	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+
Indirect effects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	?	+
Carbon conservation	-	+/-	+	+/-	-	-	+/-	-	+	+	+	+	+
GHG reduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
CoC - separation	+	+	+	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	-		+	-
- mass-balance		-	-	-	+	+/-	+	+	+	-		+	+
- book and claim		-	-	-	+	+/-	-	-	+	+		+	-
Implementation	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	o	o	o	v	o
Benchmarking			+	+			+	+	+	+	-	+	-

BIOFUEL RELEVANT

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Scarlat et al (2008)

Helping certification fulfil its potential

- Challenge – Proliferation of schemes act as a barrier
 - Confusion/overlap in supply chain
 - Different demands for different/related markets
 - Extra resources required – time and money!
- Solution – identify areas for potential convergence
 - Standards related: expansion and conversion (including biodiversity protection); environmental and social impact assessment, GHG methodologies and indirect land use change
 - Certification related: Benchmarking/Mutual Recognition/Harmonization, Chain of Custody and Producer Capacity Building
 - See workshop overview, available very soon www.iucn.org/energy
- Efforts already underway for
 - RSB benchmarking and mutual recognition exercise
 - ISEAL leading joint work on GHG accounting

What can certification schemes NOT do?

- Sustainability issues beyond the scope of producer - governments should provide action on:
 - Secure land tenure and access
 - Landscape planning
 - Legal enforcement
 - Realistic targets based on strategic environmental assessments (see www.irgc.org/bioenergy)
- Efficient use of biomass for fuels
 - Action from transport sector as whole, including us consumers!
- The bigger picture
 - Where do biofuels fit into broader biomass demand for food/feed/fibre/fuel/biochemicals and materials?



Conclusions

1. Certification is just one tool to implement biofuel policy, provides “licence to operate”
2. Current schemes go beyond weaker RED standards
3. Certification standards need to be:
 - Credible (process and content)
 - Complementary
 - *or European biofuel market will not survive*
4. Can't just rely on standards, need complementary action from governments, transport industry and travellers

Thank you!