

Final Conference

Sustainable Biomass Production from Marginal Lands: Potentialities and Challenges in the European Context 20 November 2018 | Brussels



Sustainable exploitation of biomass for bioenergy from marginal lands in Europe

Policy recommendations for biomass production on Marginal Lands (MagL) The SEEMLA approach

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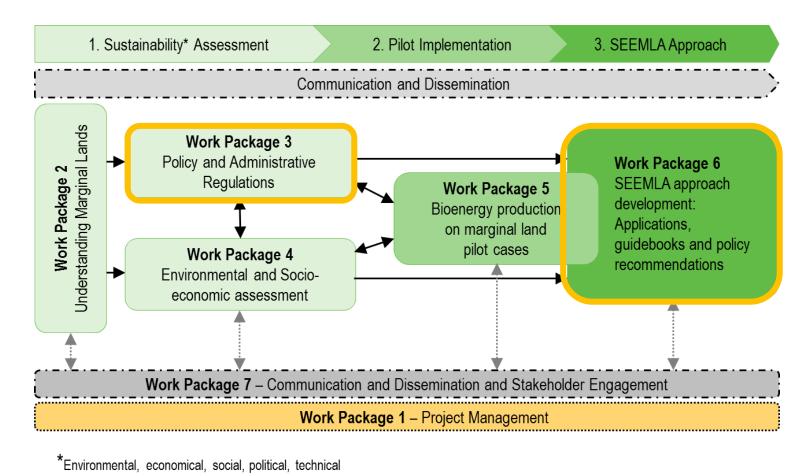








Work Plan in SEEMLA



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Example: Electricity from renewable energy supported by different means in the EU Member States

Diversity of RES-E support schemes in the EU-28

Finding the most suitable policy "tools" RES-H for Seela

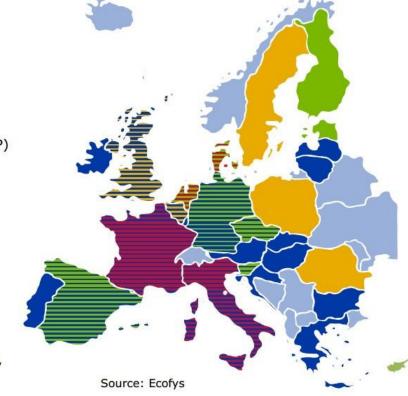


Feed-in premium (FIP)

Quota

Tenders

Note: This map does not include secondary support instruments like tax incentives, investment grants, etc.



Klessmann C. 2014: Experience with renewable electricity (RES-E) support schemes in Europe. Current status and recent trends

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"Filling the Gap" of future domestic biomass demand

Energy scenario for Germany 2050 not feasible only with biobased residual and waste materials

Additional biomass 448 PJ Residual and waste other materials (unutilised 482 PJ potentials) bioenergy fossil .. 23 % 1.573 PJ 1.915 PJ .. 28 % 1.915 PJ Imports 66 PJ. Woody biomass 3.351 PJ · 49 % from forests 131 Pl .. ····· 541 PJ Energy crops 247 PJ Residual and waste Szenario 2050 materials (already

National Renewable Energy
Action Plans

(EU-MS 2010; Ukraine 2014)

National environmental laws | regulations

Tax exemptions

Renewable Energy Directive
Clean Energy Proposal (11|2016)

Common Agricultural

Policy (since 1962)

Nitrates Directive

National incentive programmes

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Source:FNR, 2016 based on and modified after AGEB 2015, BMWi (forecast) 2014











in use)



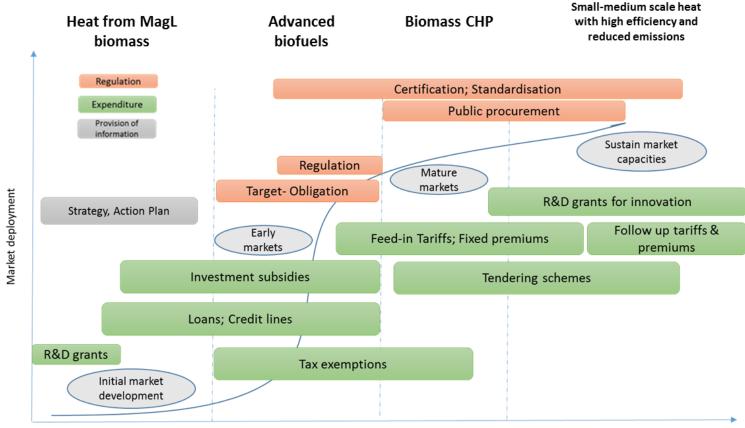








Policy and administrative regulations for biomass production on MagL for bioenergy - selected value chains



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(modified and adapted from BiomassPolicies.eu, C. Panoutsou, 2016)

















time







Major aims in SEEMLA are

- (i) to **create an attractive incentive programme** for stakeholders, i.e. farmers, forester, to use MagLs for sustainable biomass production for bioenergy;
- (ii) to **share experiences** in each partner country internally and transnationally between SEEMLA partner countries and other EU MS, and to
- (iii) apply the EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) to the SEEMLA approach and possibly find a way to adapt it to and to modify the CAP, e.g. 'greening', and other relevant legislation, e.g. European water protection, nature conservation, soil protection, nitrates directive and related regulations, frameworks, and financial supporting programmes.
- (iv) ...and vice versa: **Propose new aspects from the SEEMLA approach to the CAP** by e.g. supporting agroforestry especially in the vincinity of sensitive areas (→ buffer zone)

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Policy mechanisms relevant to biomass from marginal land per value chain step, type of policy and market stage development

		Mechanism	Marginal lands	Harvesting/ Collection	Logistics	Trade
Regulatory	,	Common Agricultural Policy Act on ecological products and farming practices Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)	Early markets	Mature markets Sustain markets		Mature markets Sustain markets
Reç	Ì	Certification/ Standardisation		Mature marks		Mature markets Sustain markets
Financial	support	Investment subsidies, direct payments	Early .	firmea	_arly markets	
ano		R&D Grants	ro COI	, markets		
Fin	ns	Tax exemptions tO	be o	firmed	Mature markets Sustain markets	Mature markets Sustain markets
Information	provision	Strategies/ Action plans	Early markets	Early markets	Early markets	Early markets
Inform		Capacity building	Early markets Mature markets	Early markets Mature markets	Early markets Mature markets	

(adapted from BiomassPolicies.eu, C. Panoutsou, 2016)

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Perspectives of the use of MagL in th EU

Key opportunities of using MagL (1)

- Use of MagL of increasing significance: large areas affected already worldwide, land degradation and 'land grabbing' as global issue.
- Avoidance/minimization of conflicts in the 'food vs. fuel' debate: growing energy crops in MagL is avoiding a competition with regard to agricultural land use for food production purposes. (ad hoc with long-term effect)
- Increase of biodiversity: creation of a diverse landscape structure elements ('niche function' | habitat function). (mid-term and long-term)
- Creation of new jobs in rural areas for, e.g. farmers, foresters, engineers and scientists specialized in the use of MagL for bioenergy purposes. (short and mid-term)
- ♣ GHG mitigation and carbon sequestration by growing perennial plants on degraded land → enrichment of soil organic carbon in the top- and subsoil. (long-term)

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Perspectives of the use of MagL in th EU

Key opportunities of using MagL (2)

Land use: demand for...

- ...unified methods for
- ♣ the identification of MagLs (in field, in the laboratory, GIS-tool) and their yield potential (bioenergy plants); → cf. [pre-]calculation of yields (short and mid-term)
- the land management and use of MagL under given climatic conditions; (mid-term)
- recommendations for farmers and foresters, as well as to decision makers/policy makers (short to mid-term)

Harmonizing policies:

Creating a unified policy framework, and attractive supporting systems for farmers and foresters using MagL [for bioenergy purposes] (mid-term) – "Learning from good practices"

Sustainability Certification Schemes

...as well as **societal** and **economic** aspects and recommendations...

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Thank you for your attention!

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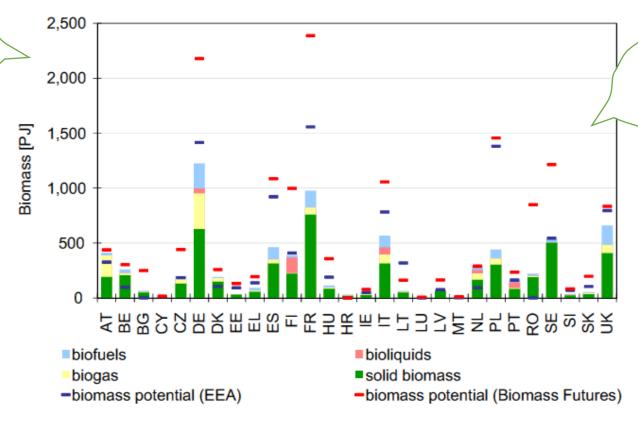






Primary biomass demand in 2020 and biomass potential in EU Member States (MS)

How to mobilize additional biomass?



How to minimize/avoid "food vs. fuel" conflict?

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Source: Scarlat, N., Dallemand, J.-F., Monforti-Ferrario, F., Banja, M., Motola, V., 2015. Renew. Sustain. Energy Rev., 51:969-985

















