SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 16214-3:2012

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Merila vzdržnosti za proizvodnjo biogoriv in biotekočin za uporabo v energetiki - Načela, merila, kazalniki in preverjalniki - 3. del: Biotska raznovrstnost in okoljski vidiki glede zaščite narave

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

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

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

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13.020.99	Drugi standardi v zvezi z varstvom okolja	Other standards related to environmental protection
27.190	Biološki viri in drugi alternativni viri energije	Biological sources and alternative sources of energy

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

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English Version

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

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Contents

Page

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2013.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.

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. 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.

5 Location check

5.1 General

Identify whether the area in question falls under one or more of the following in or after January 2008:

a) areas for nature protection purposes; if yes, follow procedures laid down in Clause 6;

b) highly biodiverse non-natural grasslands; if yes, follow procedures laid down in Clause 7;

c) peatlands; if yes, follow procedures laid down in Clause 8.

NOTE 1 For compliance with Directive 2009/28/EC [1] three other types of land are excluded from raw material production for biofuels and other bioliquids: primary forest, highly biodiverse natural grassland and land with high carbon stock. These three types of land are not further dealt within this document. In case the production unit, cultivation and/or harvesting area lies within one of these areas one should follow Directive 2009/28/EC.

An example of the whole check is visualised in Figure 1.

If the area in question does not belong to any of the six types of areas mentioned above this part of the European Standard is not applicable for the production unit, cultivation and/or harvesting area.

The output of the location check is evidence shown in a reliable document (e.g. maps, Geographic Information Systems -GIS- data, landscape assessment, on-site consultation, third party issued certificate, authority declaration, self-declaration) that the area is inside or outside of the areas as defined above.

NOTE 2 These areas are also defined in Art. 17 of the Directive 2009/28/EC [1].

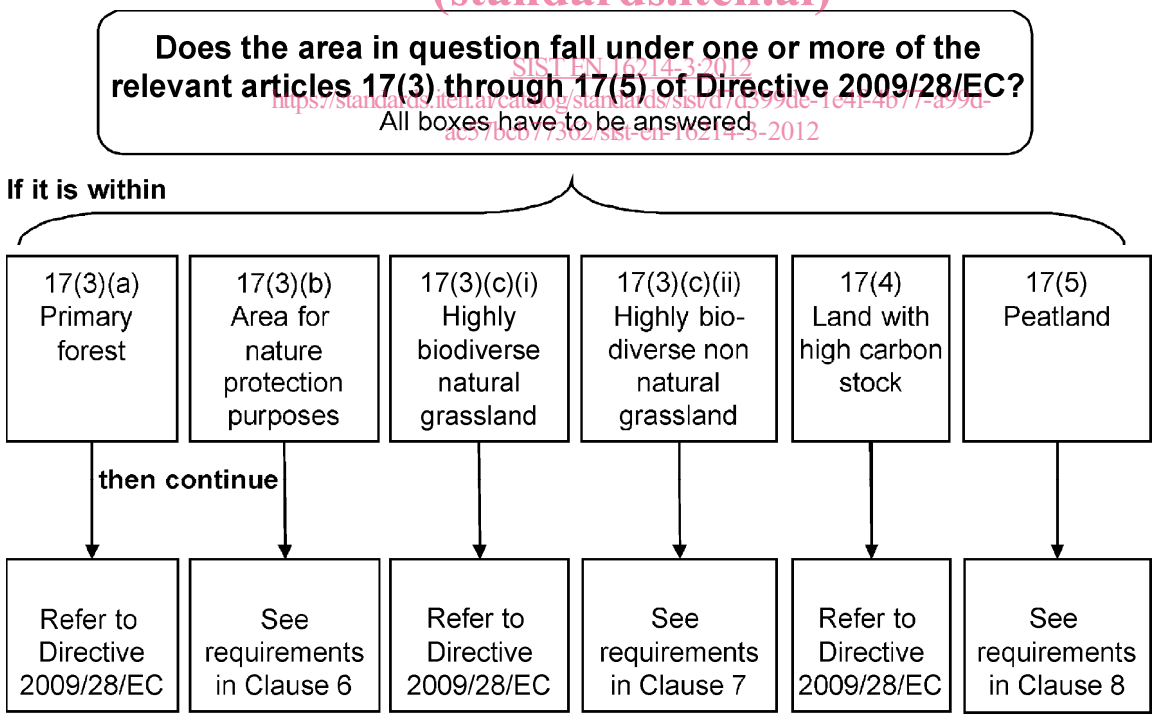

Figure 1 — Possible location check

5.2 Guidance for the identification of relevant areas

5.2.1 Areas for nature protection purposes

Check whether international, national or regional maps or data of areas designated by law or by the relevant competent authority for nature protection are available for the area in question. Use best available source.

Check whether production unit lies within a designated area for rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems or species as recognized by the European Commission (see Directive 2009/28/EC, Article 17, 3.b).

5.2.2 Highly biodiverse non-natural grassland

Check whether the harvesting area falls within the geographical range, and whether the criteria for highly biodiverse non-natural grassland apply. The geographical range and definition of highly biodiverse non-natural grassland is supplied by the European Commission [2].

5.2.3 Peatland

For all biomass that is cultivated or harvested on peatland, follow a two-step approach to identify whether previously undrained peat is affected. The flowchart shown in Figure 5 considers the following questions:

a) identify whether the cultivation and harvesting area is on peatland, that was undrained in January 2008;

b) if the peatland area was already drained in January 2008, identify whether the cultivation and harvesting of biomass affects previously undrained peat (in depth and/or spatial extent). For peatland that was drained in January 2008 a subsequent deeper drainage, affecting peat that was not already fully drained, would constitute a breach of the criterion (see also [2]).

6 Production of raw material in areas with nature protection purposes

6.1 General

Use the flowcharts shown in Figures 2 and 3 and the corresponding requirements given in 6.2 and 6.3 in order to provide evidence that the production and harvesting of raw material in the areas are in accordance with the requirements.

6.2 Functional check

The functional check (see Figure 2) offers the possibility to skip the impact check in those cases where the harvesting of raw material is required to achieve one or several of the nature protection purposes of the area.

If the functional check is positive, the economic operator shall provide evidence such as information on the management plan of the respective protection area and that the harvesting of the raw material is in compliance with this management plan.

If the functional check is negative, the economic operator shall continue with the impact check (see 6.3).

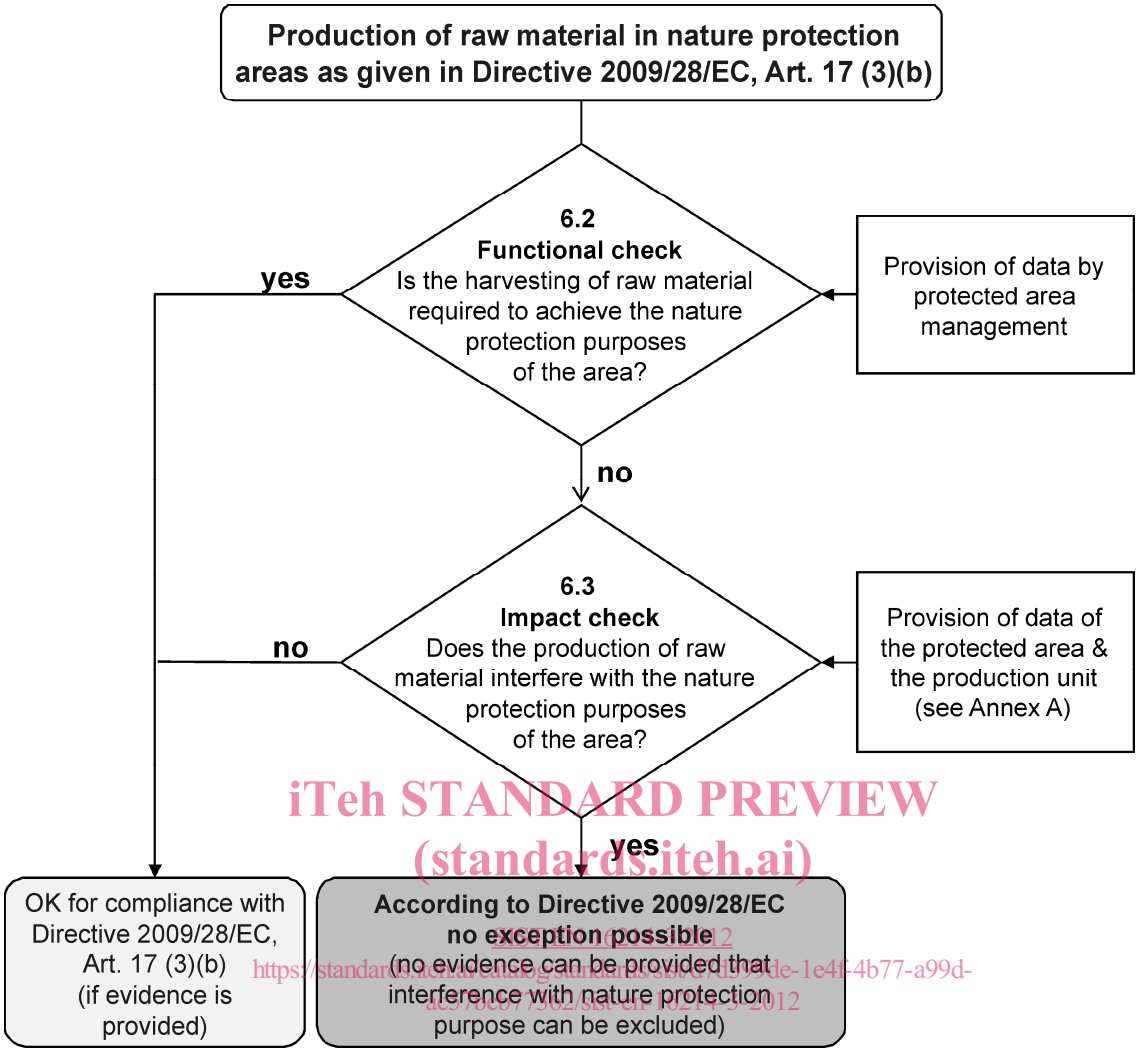

Figure 2 — Provision of evidence for an area with nature protection purposes

6.3 Impact check

6.3.1 General

The process of the impact check starts with identification of the nature protection purpose(s) and continues with criteria, indicators and verifiers relevant for that(those) purposes(s) in a hierarchical stepwise framework as is shown in Figure 3. The protection purpose "Other" hides a number of possible nature protection purposes that may require other criteria, indicators and verifiers.

A management plan is useful for an impact check but not necessarily a guarantee for compliance.

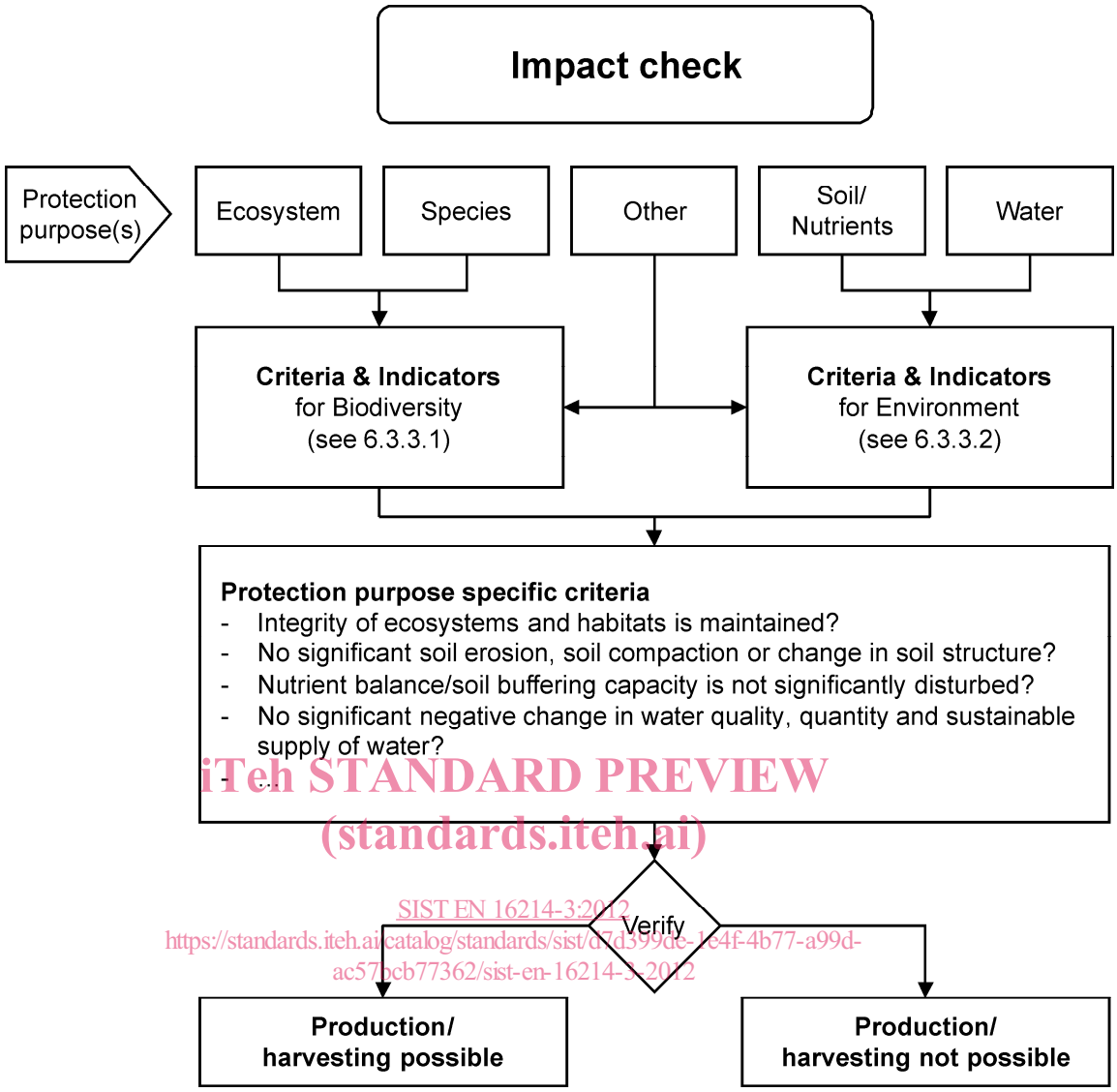

Figure 3 — Impact check

6.3.2 Provision of data

For the impact check the economic operator shall provide data of the area with nature protection purposes as well as of the production unit. The nature protection purpose(s) is(are) crucial for the assessment of potential interference of the raw material production with the specific nature protection purpose(s) of the area. For this reason, in a first step, the nature protection purpose(s) of the area should be identified.

An example of a template for provision of data for the area with nature protection purposes and for the production unit is given in Annex A. Examples of verification data for criteria and indicators relevant for different nature protection purposes are given in 6.3.3.1 and 6.3.3.2.

6.3.3 Biodiversity and environmental criteria and indicators for provision of evidence

6.3.3.1 Biodiversity

Relevant indicators on biodiversity as in Table 1 shall be checked against the nature protection purpose(s).

NOTE Indicators should be selected according to the scope and purpose of the verification of the criterion.