

Irish Standard I.S. EN 16214-1:2012

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

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Critères de durabilité de la production des biocarburants et bioliquides pour des applications énergétiques - Principes, critères, indicateurs et vérificateurs - Partie 1: Terminologie Nachhaltigkeitskriterien für die Herstellung von Biokraftstoffen und flüssigen Biobrennstoffen für Energieanwendungen - Grundsätze, Kriterien, Indikatoren und Prüfer - Teil 1: Terminologie

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

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EN 16214-1:2012 (E)

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EN 16214-1:2012 (E)

Foreword

This document (EN 16214-1:2012) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2013.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 [1] of the European Commission on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, referred to as the Renewable Energy Directive (RED), incorporates an advanced binding sustainability scheme for biofuels and bioliquids for the European market. The RED contains binding sustainability criteria to 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 are also mandated in Directive 98/70/EC [14] relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels, via the amending Directive 2009/30/EC [2] (as regards the specification of petrol, diesel and gasoil and introducing a mechanism to monitor and reduce greenhouse gas emissions). 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, by economic operators, of the mass balance method of custody chain management;
- the provision, by economic operators, of evidence that the production of raw material has not interfered with nature protection purposes, that the harvesting of raw material is necessary to preserve grassland's grassland status, and that the cultivation and harvesting of raw material does not involve drainage of previously undrained soil;
- the auditing, by Member States and by voluntary schemes of 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, [26]), 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.

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.



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