



WG 1: International Dimension of EU Bioenergy Policies

- **Andre Faaij (Copernicus Institute for Sustainable Development): *Models and limitations to quantify technically and sustainably available biomass potentials***
- **Francis Johnson (Stockholm Environment Institute): *Challenges of international biomass trade***

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Key questions – WG I

- **How much biomass can be imported that meets EU sustainability criteria for production? Which countries/regions are most promising as potential importers of those biomass resources?**
- **Do EU sustainability criteria ensure an environmentally friendly and socially acceptable production of biomass in exporting countries?**
- **What are the constraints of guaranteeing imports of sustainably produced biomass in terms of international trade requirements?**
- **What do scenarios imply for the quantity of production that is possible to produce within Europe and biomass that needs to be imported?**



Key Messages - Presentations

Modern Bioenergy:

- Biomass is stored energy
- Biomass can produce all forms of energy
- Rural jobs and income
- Increase profitability of agriculture, etc.
- Helps to restore degraded land
- etc.

BUT Challenges: food security – protecting biodiversity – removing trade barriers - etc.

A well functioning market for biomass should be established to secure long term and sustainable supply and demand of bioenergy



Key Messages – Presentations (cont.)

- **Insight in links between biomass for energy and food supply, water use, nature and biodiversity, economic mechanisms, etc. (differences and diverse studies)**
- **Not included: social, legal and institutional aspects**
- **Objective: policy recommendations**

- ***Biomass potential is high but under particular conditions***
- ***Broader perspective needed than only focusing on biofuels → climate, agriculture, energy, biodiversity, poverty and development***
- ***Key issue: Management of land use & technological learning***
- ***Key uncertainties on biomass potentials: water availability, biodiversity, choice of crops, increase of productivity, use of degraded land... → many linkages not modelled yet (2nd generation biofuels)***



Key Messages – Presentations (cont.)

- **Policies should incorporate a variety of targets (sustainable production, modernization, etc.)**
- **Barriers to modern bioenergy in developing countries:**
 - Infrastructure* – barriers in int’nal trade**
 - Investment* – high risk & small local markets to attract investments**
 - Institutions* – low govern. capacity to implement bioenergy policies & lack of well defined regulations**
- **Much more focus on second generation biofuels**



Key Conclusion – Discussion

- **Socio-economic factors highly underestimated**
- **No targets can be achieved without parallel governance dimension:**
 - **Certification schemes, institutional framework in exporting countries but also in EU (eg. food products)**
 - **Mix of measures and strategies**
- **Biofuels under a more long term perspective, targets are too tight to tackle risks properly**
- **Show best practice from developing countries (productivity gap)**
- **See opportunities but also risks of GMOs**
- **Try to find synergies between development of local markets and global markets**