International Energy Agency

Secure • Sustainable • Together

IEA Bioenergy Roadmap and Sustainability

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Role of Sustainability Governance

- Bioenergy can only play its role in low C scenarios if unambiguous carbon benefits
- Need to limit other unsustainable impacts and promote positive side benefits
- Improved understanding and experience of managing bioenergy sustainability in last 5 years and growing consensus in many areas
- Lack of consensus on sustainability leads to policy uncertainty and hence no investment!

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Goals of Sustainability Governance 2.0

- Ensure C savings
- Avoid other negative sustainability impacts

- Provide stable investment climate

- Encourage sustainable production and innovation

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Workshop 15 April, Paris - Programme

- **Principles for sustainable bioenergy within a sustainable bio-economy**
- **Current approaches**
- **Panel and open discussion**
- **Breakout sessions**
  - Forestry
  - Agriculture
  - Cross sectoral initiatives
- **Report back**
- **Conclusions and next steps**

Presentations:
http://www.iea.org/workshops/sustainability-governance---bioenergy.html

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Conclusions

To what extent have current sustainability initiatives covered the principal issues relating to sustainability in the specific sector?

- The current initiatives are comprehensive but some areas are difficult to manage given practical difficulties (e.g. food security; soil carbon retention; secure land tenure) or continuing lack of consensus (e.g. use of some forestry products).
- Balancing comprehensive approach with operability is a challenge.

Are there issues which are not sufficiently controlled within current sustainability frameworks?

- Full inclusion of carbon aspects within whole supply chains associated with forest management systems
- Improve LULUCF accounting based on transparent assumptions

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Conclusions 2

Do current measures provide sufficient stimulus to promote the good practice and innovation needed to deliver a large scale sustainable supply?

- Sustainability certification schemes often promote best practice but approaches but differ among countries.
- Current systems focus on prevention and don't generally incentivise innovation.

How can the key actors collaborate in the development and implementation of the framework?

- A continuing dialogue backed up with efforts to reduce areas of uncertainty
- Joint learning on (global) supply-chain sustainability approaches outside of the bioenergy sector
- Further considerations of risk-based approaches for key commodities (e.g. forest products), and sustainability aspects (e.g. food security, land tenure)
- This should be backed by regulation based on real life data of impacts of large-scale implementation.

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