The promise of good biomass

SBP certification and biodiversity

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Revising Standards 1 & 2

- **Standard 1** - defines legal and sustainable woody biomass for energy for producers

- **Standard 2** – defines how biomass producers can verify a feedstock against Standard 1

Section 1
SBP background

SBP in numbers

Growth in Certificate Holders from 0 in 2015 up to...

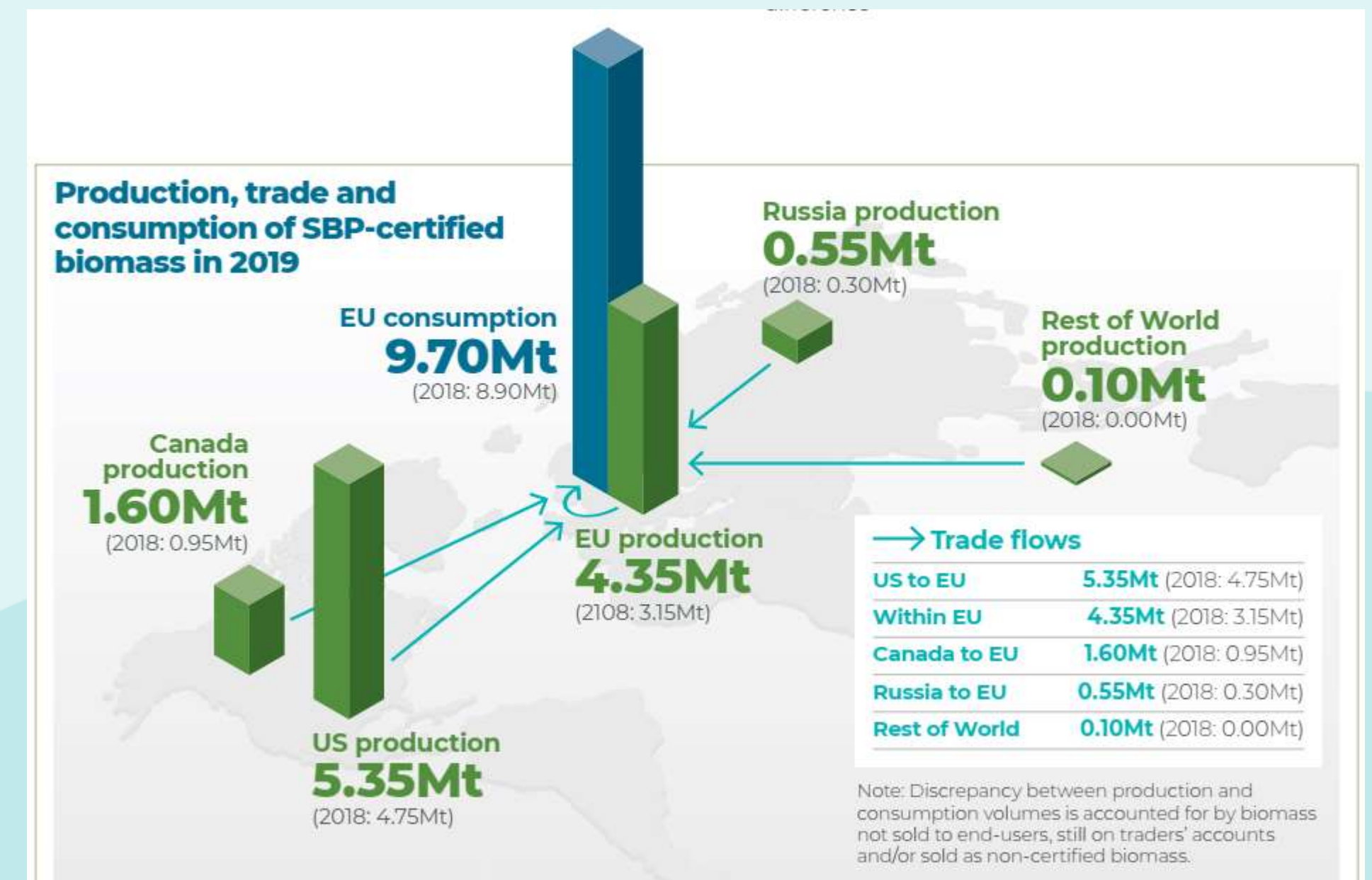## 300
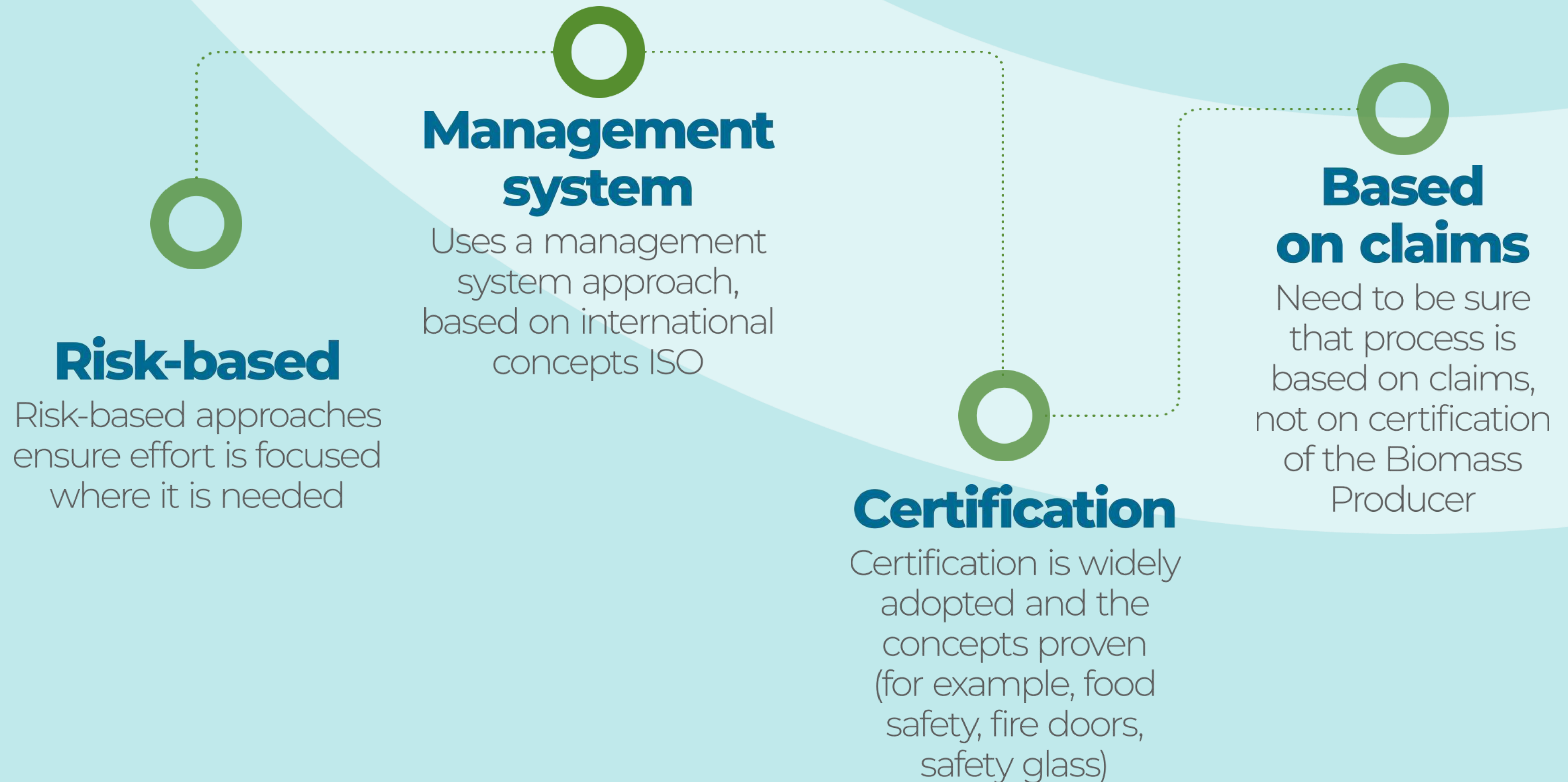
Share of EU-28 market for industrial pellets...

61%

Tonnes of SBP-certified biomass produced and sold from 0 in 2015 up to...

11.95Mt

Production, trade and consumption of SBP-certified biomass in 2019

Russia production
0.55Mt
(2018: 0.30Mt)

Rest of World production
0.10Mt
(2018: 0.00Mt)

EU consumption
9.70Mt
(2018: 8.90Mt)

Canada production
1.60Mt
(2018: 0.95Mt)

EU production
4.35Mt
(2108: 3.15Mt)

US production
5.35Mt
(2018: 4.75Mt)

⟶ Trade flows

US to EU	**5.35Mt**	(2018: 4.75Mt)
Within EU	**4.35Mt**	(2018: 3.15Mt)
Canada to EU	**1.60Mt**	(2018: 0.95Mt)
Russia to EU	**0.55Mt**	(2018: 0.30Mt)
Rest of World	**0.10Mt**	(2018: 0.00Mt)

Note: Discrepancy between production and consumption volumes is accounted for by biomass not sold to end-users, still on traders' accounts and/or sold as non-certified biomass.

Certification principles

Management system
Uses a management system approach, based on international concepts ISO

Risk-based
Risk-based approaches ensure effort is focused where it is needed

Certification
Certification is widely adopted and the concepts proven (for example, food safety, fire doors, safety glass)

Based on claims
Need to be sure that process is based on claims, not on certification of the Biomass Producer

Section 2

Certification and biodiversity

Principles and criteria

Principle 1. **Biomass feedstock is legally sourced**
- Criterion 1.1: Supply Base is defined
- Criterion 1.2: Legal use rights
- Criterion 1.3: Compliance with laws
- Criterion 1.4: Royalties and taxes have been paid
- Criterion 1.5: Compliance with CITES
- Criterion 1.6: Does not violate traditional or civil rights

Principle 2. **Biomass feedstock is sustainably sourced**
- Criterion 2.1: Features and species of outstanding or exceptional value are identified and protected
- Criterion 2.2: Ecosystem function is assessed and maintained
- Criterion 2.3: Productivity is maintained
- Criterion 2.4: Forest ecosystem health and vitality is maintained
- Criterion 2.5: Tenure and use rights are respected
- Criterion 2.6: Resolving grievances and disputes
- Criterion 2.7: Labour rights
- Criterion 2.8: Health and safety of workers
- Criterion 2.9: Regional carbon stocks are maintained or increased over the medium to long term
- Criterion 2.10: GM trees are not used

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Main criteria addressing biodiversity

Criterion 2.1: … Features and species of outstanding or exceptional value are identified and protected

- *Need to identify high conservation values and address risks to them*
- *HCVs are referenced in the guidance*
- *Ban on sourcing from land converted after 2008*

Criterion 2.2: … Ecosystem function is assessed and maintained

- *Assessment of impacts, and planning, implementation and monitoring to minimise them*
- *Key ecosystems and habitats are conserved or set aside in their natural state*
- *Biodiversity is protected*
- *Residue removal minimises harm to ecosystems*
- *Minimise air, water and soil impacts*

Criterion 2.4: … Forest ecosystem health and vitality is maintained

- *Health, vitality and other services provided by forest ecosystems are maintained or improved*
- *Protection of the forest from unauthorised activities, such as illegal logging, mining and encroachment*

Five year's experience

Evolving regulation

Changing science

Stakeholder concerns

Woodland Key Habitats in Latvia

Forest sites supporting rare and endangered species

Not all have been identified

Not all are being protected and managed for biodiversity

Identified as a risk in the regional risk assessment:

Significant areas of HCVs within WKHs in particular in private hands fall outside of designated Natura sites and/or areas managed as part of a voluntary certification scheme

SBP & FSC standard requires Biomass Producers to:

- Not harvest in WKH
- check source of feedstock and require their suppliers to trace supplies
- require suppliers to have a signed agreements and measures to stop supply from WKH

Certification to FSC includes other biodiversity measures such as retain deadwood and protecting wetland woods

Section 3
The revision process

How we are working:

- 40 members

- Balance of stakeholders – 'users', experts, interests, don't need to be a member

- 50:50 industry and non-industry – but few NGOs

- Representing peers so need to engage them

- Make decisions by consensus

- Allow for observers and contributors to the discussions as well as participants in the final recommendations

- Working on line – in sub-groups – Natural Capital & Biodiversity

- Expect a revised draft for public consultation early next year

- Further revision until the end of 2021

Section 4

Current thinking about the standard and biodiversity

Formalise the HCV approach – make sure monitoring is embedded

Consolidate biodiversity across the standard

Explore how it can deliver landscape scale benefits

Make sure that suppliers are delivering biodiversity outcomes

Ensure that supporting measures that help deliver wider biodiversity benefits are in place:

- **Land use change, pollution, water use, other?**

Use HCV screening within the Supply Base Evaluation

Section 5
Your thoughts

Opportunity for you to present to and debate with the WG or sub-group

Key questions:

- **How best to deliver benefits as well as avoid damage to biodiversity?**
- **How to make sure the standard also requires implementation and monitoring of biodiversity outcomes?**
- **How to deliver impacts at the landscape level?**
- **How to ensure that suppliers and contractors are also maintaining the standard?**
- **Beyond HCV what other measures will help deliver biodiversity benefits?**