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# Bioenergy policy, challenges & misconceptions

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Ireland's Bioenergy Potential  
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# SUPERGEN Bioenergy Hub

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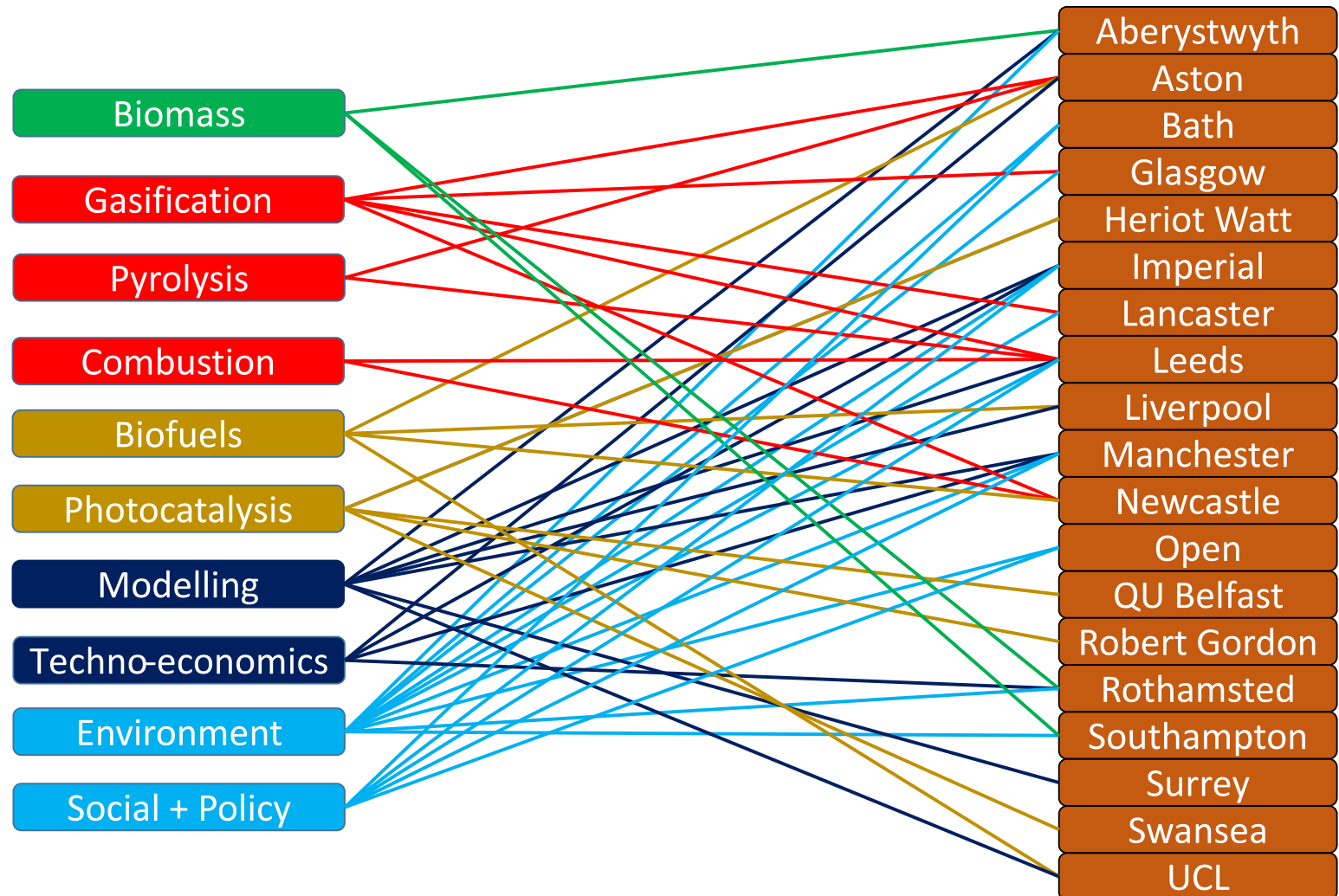
# SUPERGEN Bioenergy Hub non-academic partners

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LCA Works  
Wyse Group  
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## Hub activities





# Policy interventions

- Global - IPCC UNFCCC Framework – greenhouse gases
- European – Renewable energy sources, renewable fuels, fuel quality
- National – Renewable energy action plans,
- UK – RO, RTFO, Banding of the RO, double-counting, RHI
- Ireland – **Delivering a Sustainable Energy Future for Ireland** (CHP, co-firing, biofuels for transport, renewable heat); **Bioenergy roadmap** to abate 11 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>



# Policy-science interface

- Searchinger
- Gallagher
- ILUC
- GHG's
- Global - IPCC UNFCCC Framework – greenhouse gases
- European – Renewable energy sources, renewable fuels, fuel quality
- National – Renewable energy action plans,
- UK – RO, RTFO, Banding of the RO, double-counting, RHI

**Updating to reflect emerging knowledge - complex instruments**

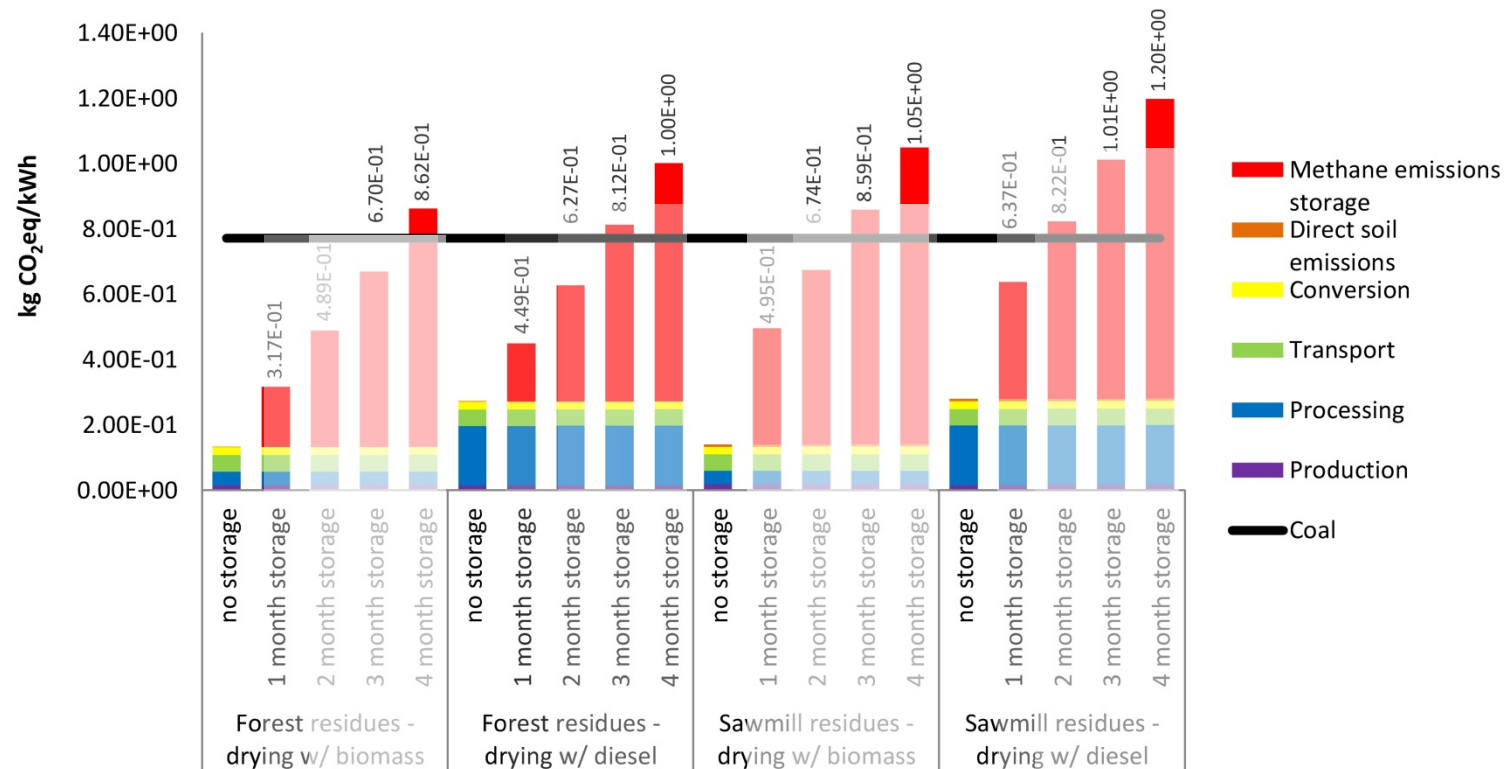


# Key bioenergy policy challenges

1. Uncertainty
2. Boundaries
3. Land
4. Interfaces
5. Timing
6. Biogenic-fossil distinction



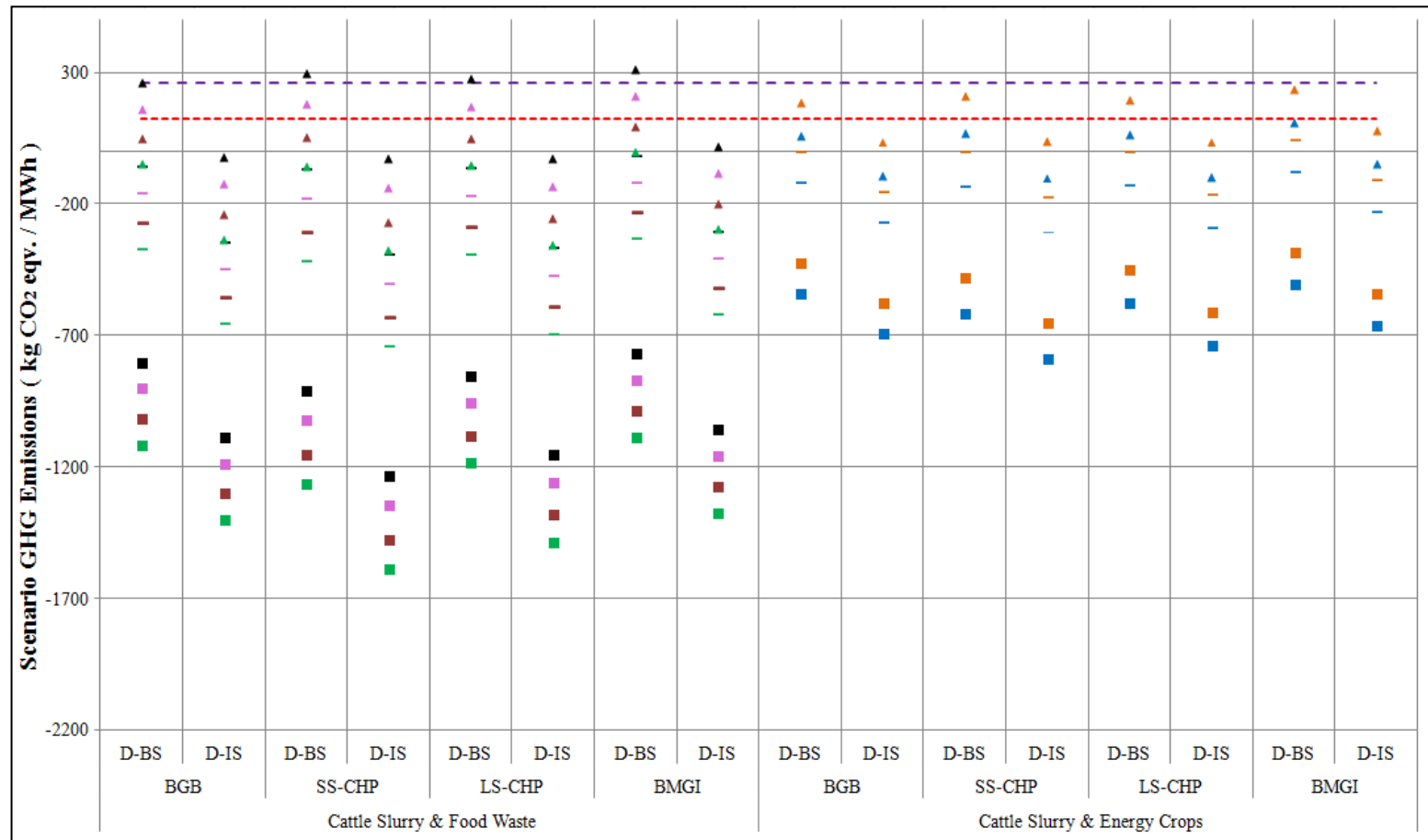
## 1. Uncertainty can drive real increases in GHG emissions





Röder et al., “How certain are greenhouse gas reductions from bioenergy?”: Life cycle assessment and uncertainty analysis of a forest residue-to-electricity supply chain”, Biomass and Bioenergy 2015



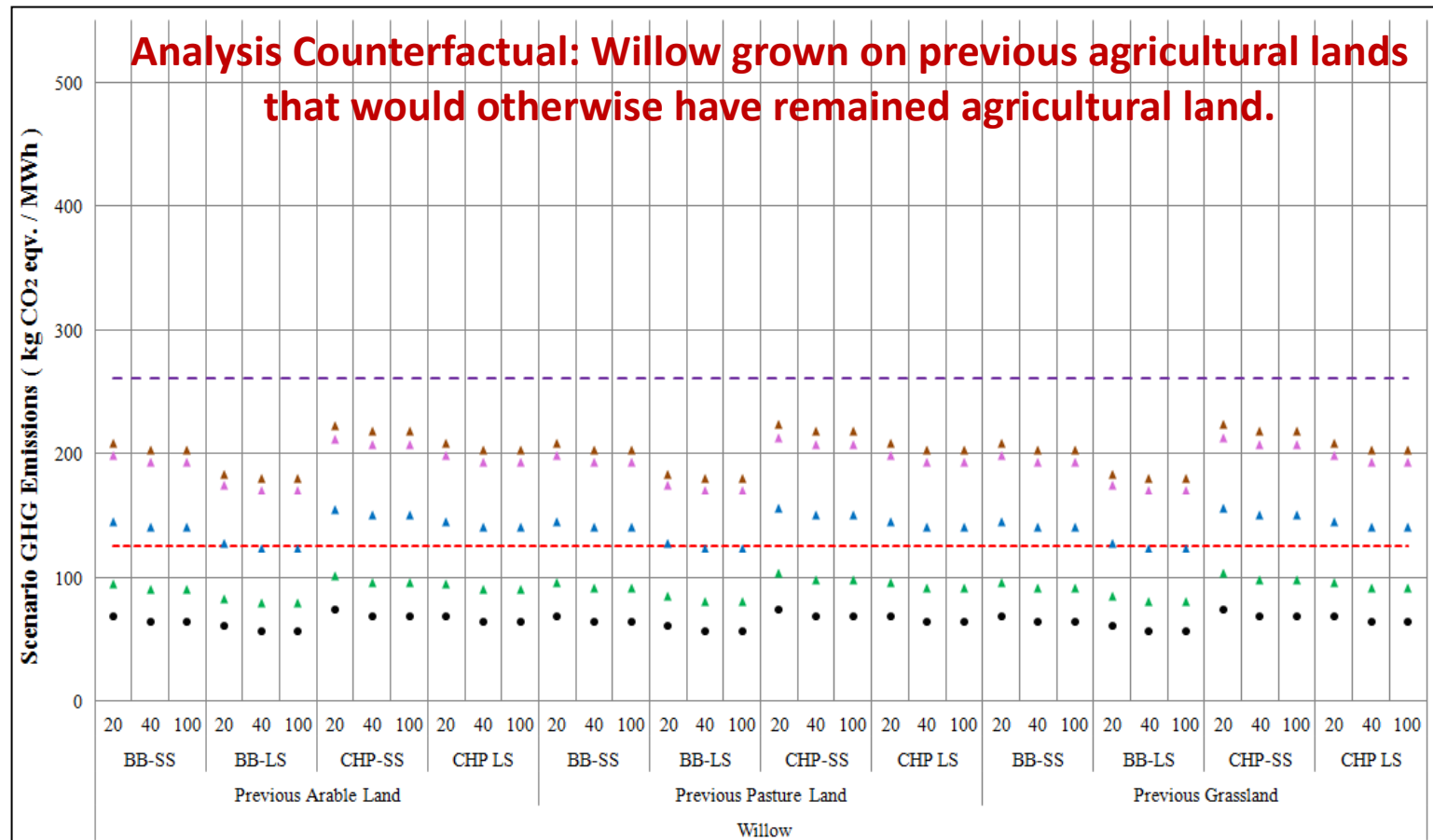
## UK Cattle Slurry - AD Heat Bioenergy Pathways



### Analysis Comparators:

	Sustainability Target	Comparator, the UK's heat bioenergy GHG intensity target (CO <sub>2</sub> <sup>eqv.</sup> / MWh) [20].
	Natural Gas GHG Impact	Comparator, the GHG intensity (CO <sub>2</sub> <sup>eqv.</sup> / MWh) of generating heat from natural gas [16].

## UK Willow Heat Bioenergy Pathways (1)



### Analysis Comparators:

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# Dealing with uncertainty

- Market based quotas – strong incentives for low cost solutions
- Price instruments – higher planning security for investors and control for policy makers
- Sustainability integration
- Hybrid measures e.g. Price ceilings, quantity constraints, adjustment processes
- Need to go beyond deployment support – wider innovation policy mix
- Not possible to accurately benchmark categories of biomass resource by their potential GHG performance.
- Possible to identify specific processes/activities that enhance or reduce the GHG performance of a given bioenergy pathway.



## 2. Boundaries

- Policy aims to maximize GHG reductions
- Legislation aims to standardize comparisons
- Need to be very clear on objectives
- Different LCA “questions” require different scope and methodologies

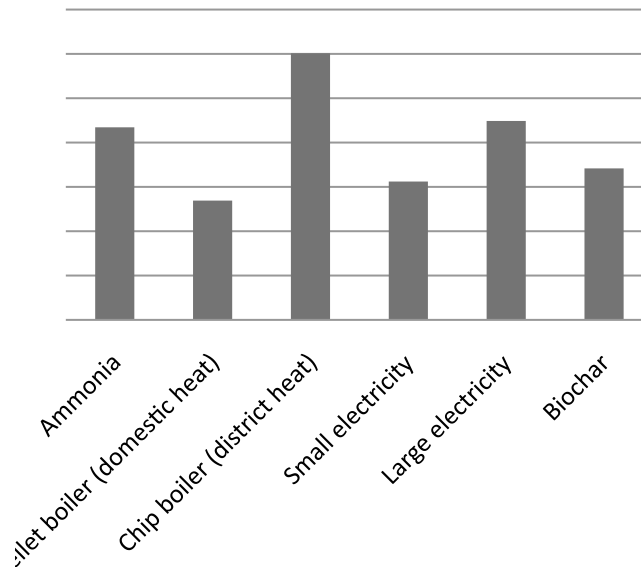
Thornley et al., “Maximizing the greenhouse gas reductions from biomass: the role of life cycle assessment”: Biomass and Bioenergy 2015



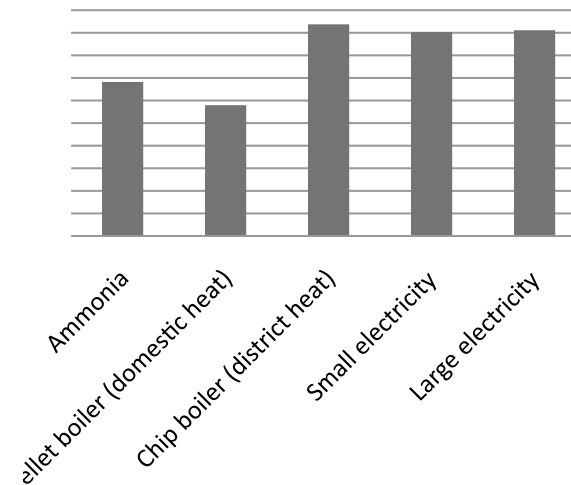


## Different bioenergy systems preferred for different policy objectives

**Greenhouse gas reductions per unit of biomass**



**Relative greenhouse gas reductions (%)**



Thornley et al, Maximizing the greenhouse gas reductions from biomass: the role of life cycle assessment, October 2015



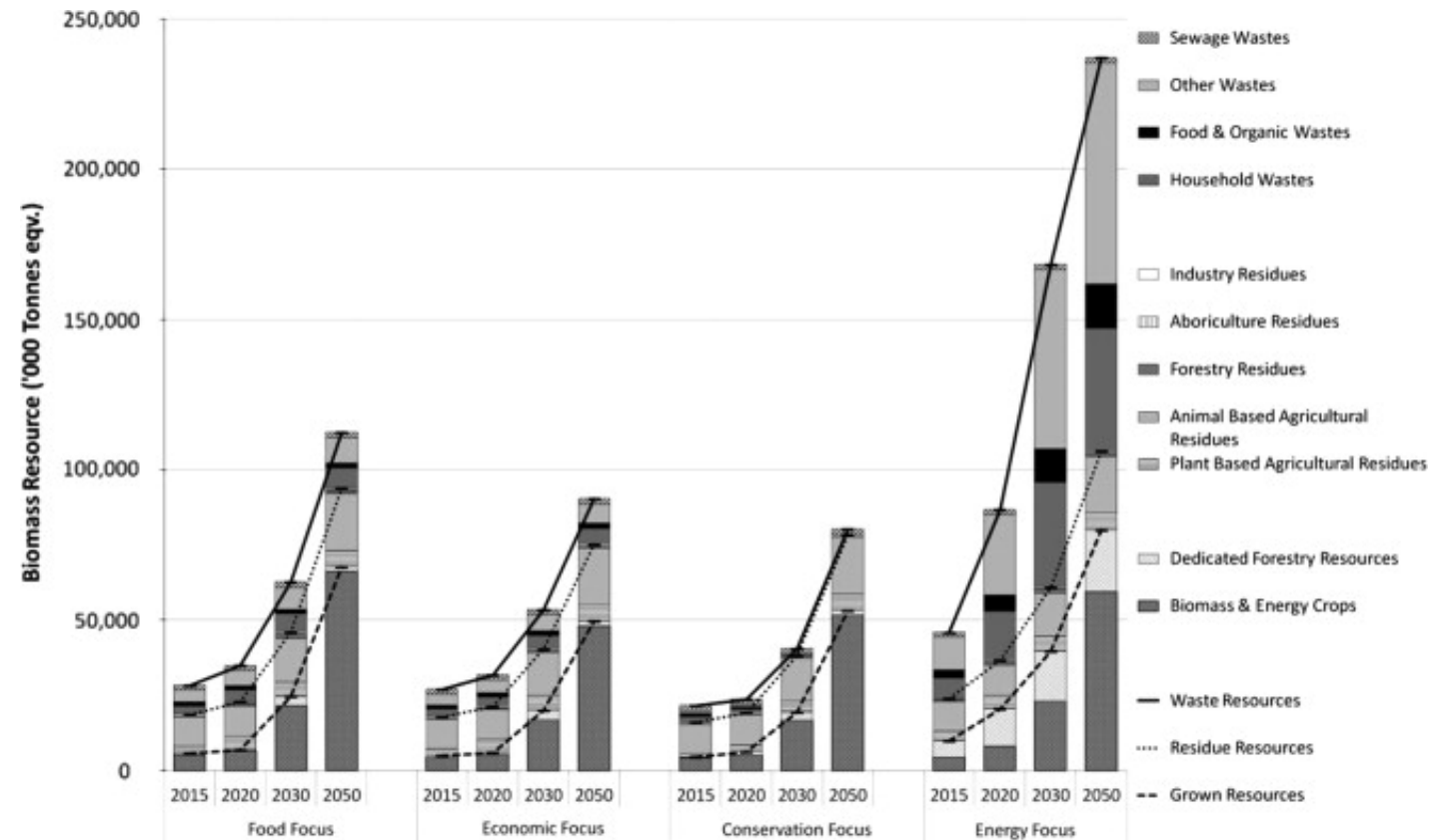
### 3. Land interfaces

- A significant source of supply chain GHG emissions
- Not relevant for other energy systems
- Uncertainty, multifunctionality, food-fuel interfaces

Thornley et al., "Maximizing the greenhouse gas reductions from biomass: the role of life cycle assessment": Biomass and Bioenergy



## 4. Interfaces with other systems



Welfle A., Gilbert P., Thornley P., Securing a bioenergy future without imports, Energy Policy, vol 68, 2014

## Scope of policy instruments

- Policy instruments that “reach” the key variables/drivers
- The importance of counterfactuals and avoided emissions – beyond regulation/policy?





## 5. Temporal aspects

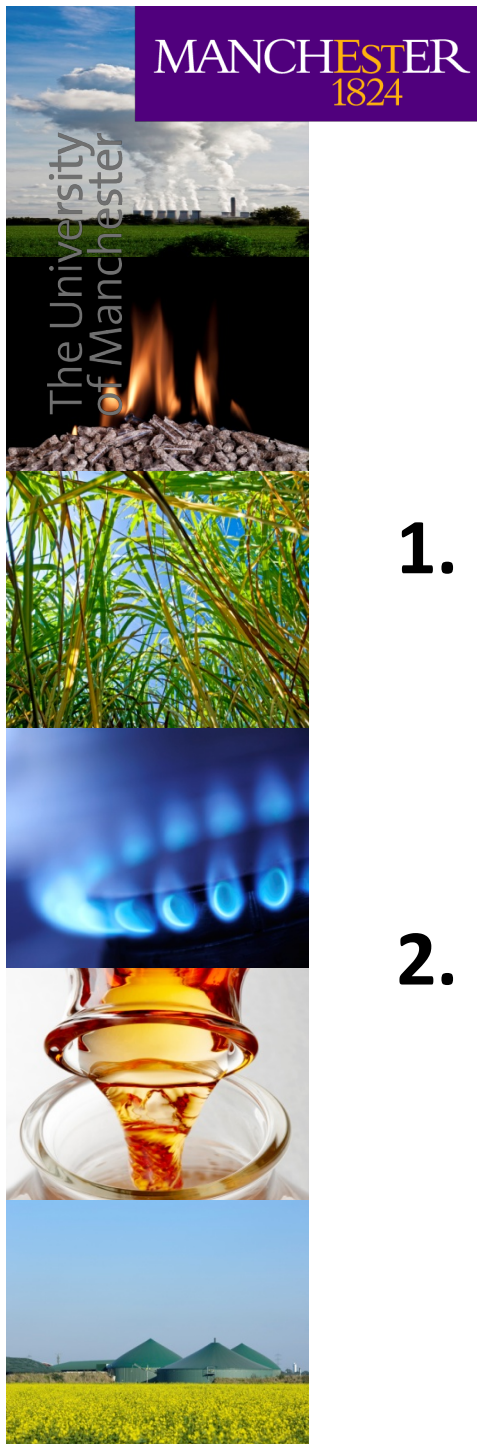
- Sequestration/release balance
- Appropriate time period for assessment



## 6. Biogenic and fossil carbon

- Sequestration/release balance
- Additionality of sequestration/biomass resource





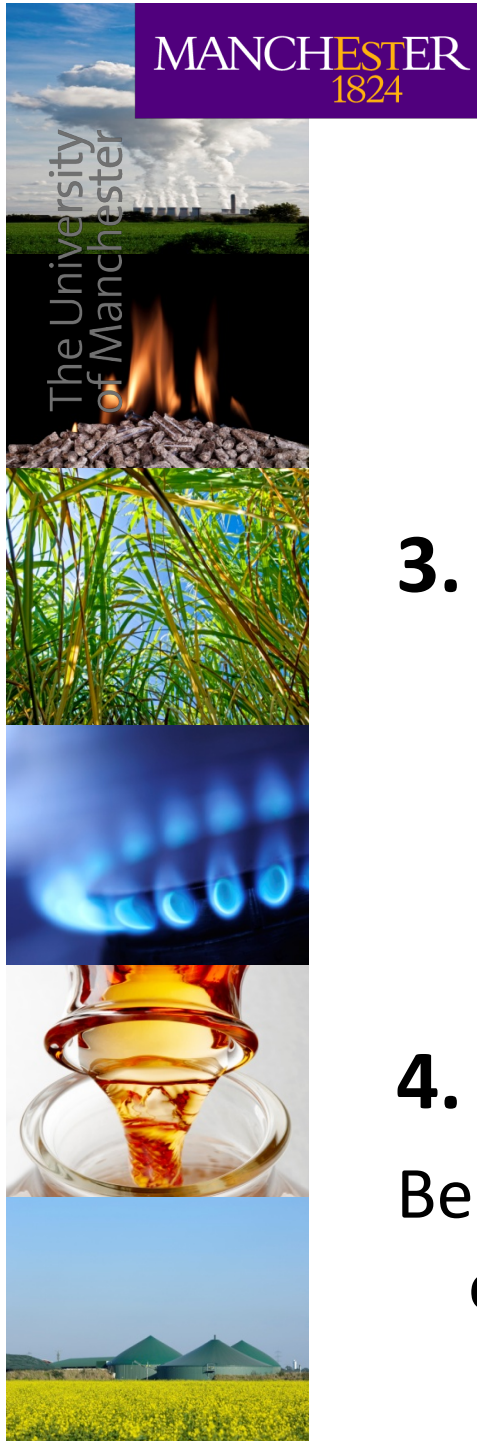
# Policy suggestions 1

## 1. Uncertainty

- Address gaps in scientific knowledge
- Implement hybrid instruments
- Regular review with commitment constraints

## 2. Boundaries

- Be clear on objectives!
- Count GHG's & reward reductions!
- Combine high level consequential LCA with legislative standards



# Policy suggestions 2

## 3. Land interfaces

- Target worst practices e.g. Slurry management
- Target preferred counterfactuals e.g. Off gas grid

## 4. Interfaces

Be aware that reductions may manifest in other systems



# Policy suggestions 3

## 5. Timing

We should have started sooner!?

Recognize benefit of bioenergy –  
sequestration now; release later

## 6. Biogenic-fossil distinction

Spurious?

Importance of additionality

Low carbon energy good, but not the same  
as reducing GHG's





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