

*Opportunities for policy action:
practical approaches*




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Reporting on the sustainability of biofuel under the RTFO is based on existing voluntary standards

Environmental/ social principle	SAN/ RA	RSPO	Basel	LEAF	ACCS	EUREP GAP IFA	FSC	SAI	IFOAM	Pro- terra		
Conservation of Carbon	Qualifying standard					Red	Yellow	Red	Orange	Orange		
Conservation of Biodiversity						Red	Orange	Orange				
Soil conservation						Green	Red	Orange				
Sustainable water use						Green	Red	Orange				
Air quality						Orange	Red	Green	Orange			
Workers rights						Orange	Red	Green	Orange	Green	Orange	Orange
Land rights						Orange	Red	Red	Green	Red	Orange	Orange

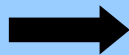
Supplementary checks can be conducted on standards to improve performance but is intended as a temporary solution

	Environmental standard	Social standard
RTFO Meta Standard 	Full audit against criteria OR A standard + supplementary checks	Full audit against criteria OR A standard + supplementary checks
Qualifying Standard 	ACCS FSC Basel RSPO LEAF SAN/RA A benchmarked standard + supplementary checks	Basel RSPO SAN/RA A benchmarked standard + supplementary checks
Benchmarked Standard 	Genesis crops module; Scottish Quality Cereals Qualitat und Sicherheit; Fedioil; SA8000; GlobalGAP; IFOAM; ProTerra	

All chain of custody options can be implemented robustly – but require independent annual audits



Track & trace



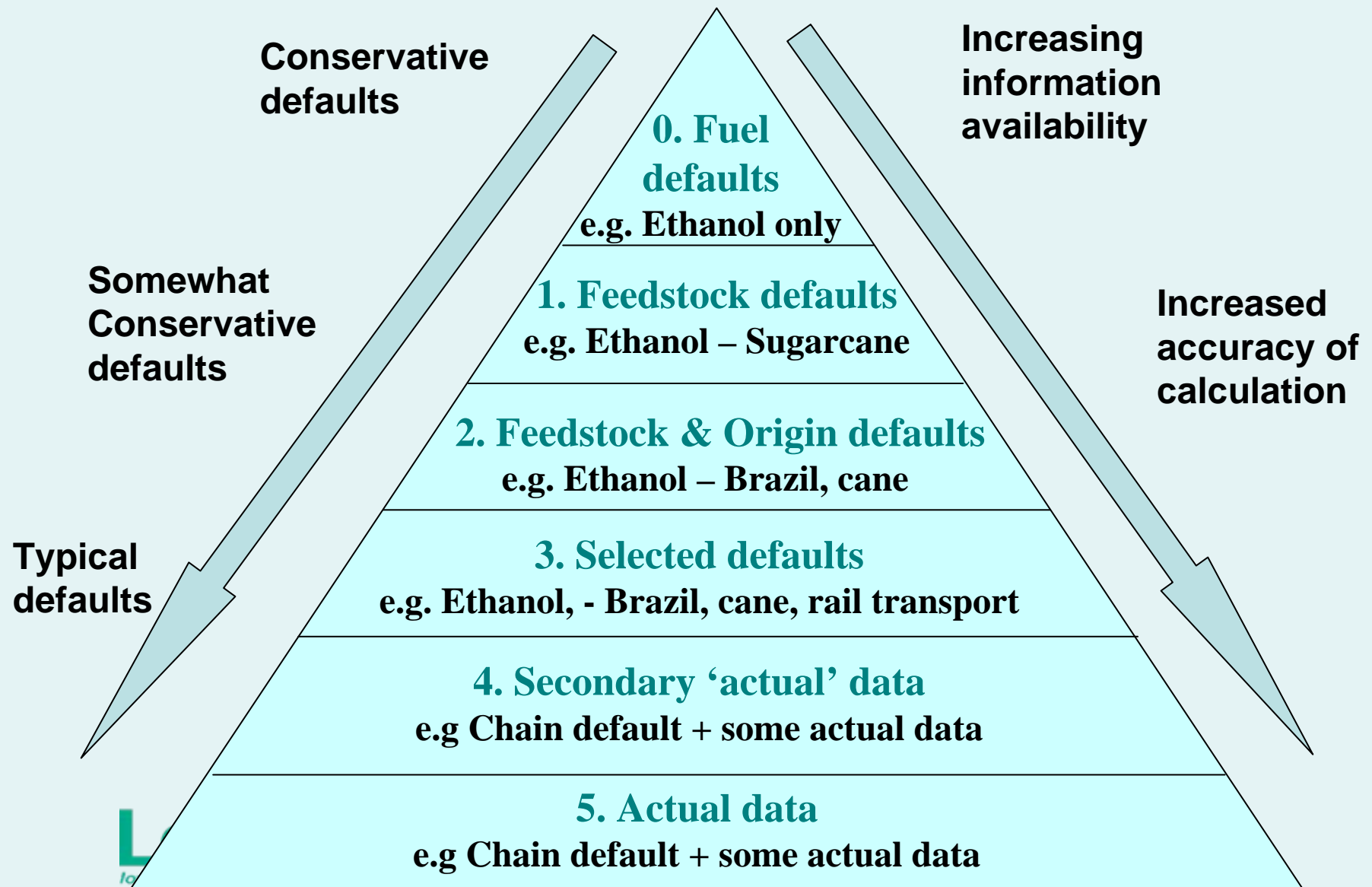
Mass balance



Book and claim

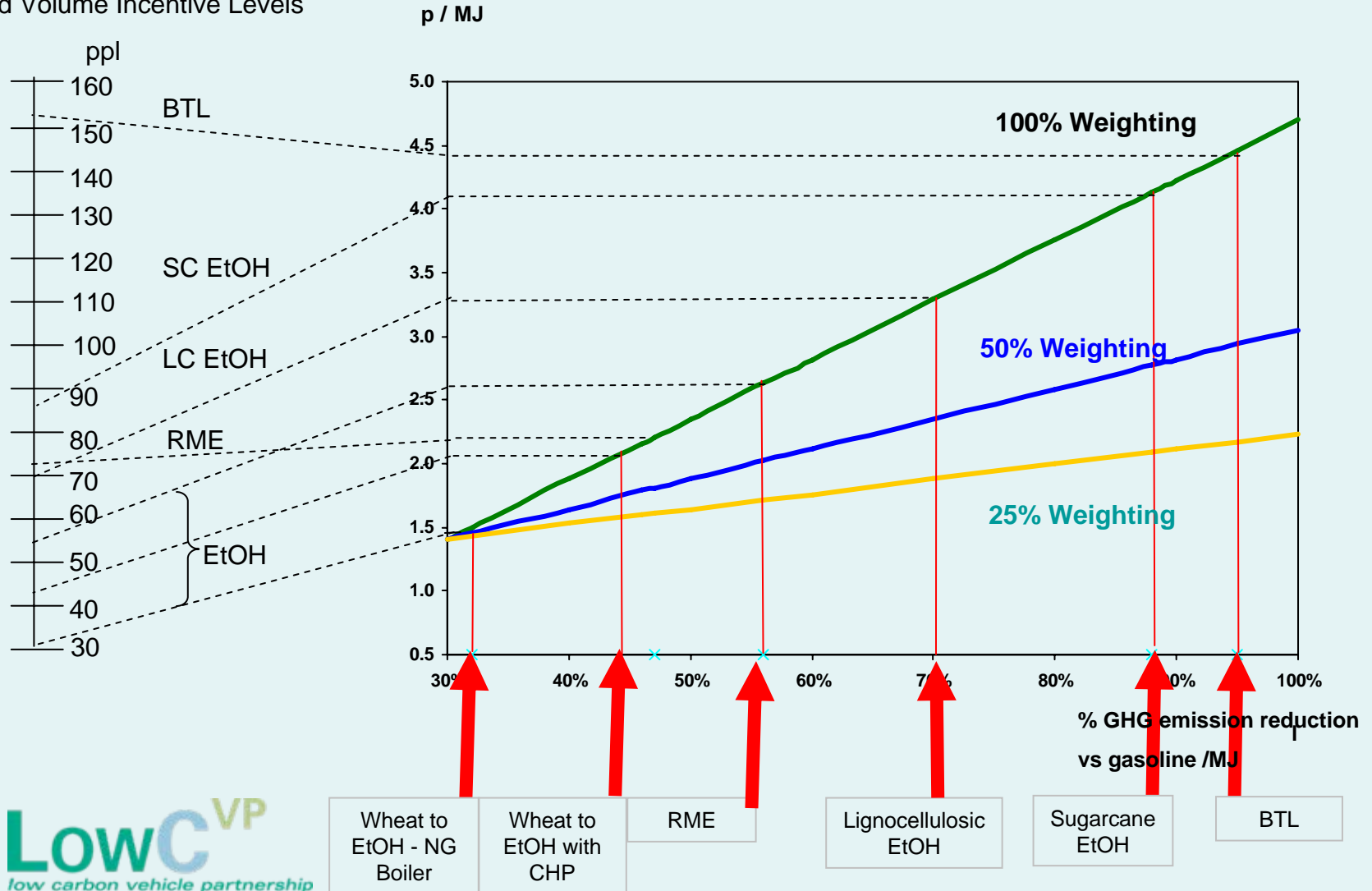


A tiered approach to defaults provides a practical and flexible approach to carbon calcs

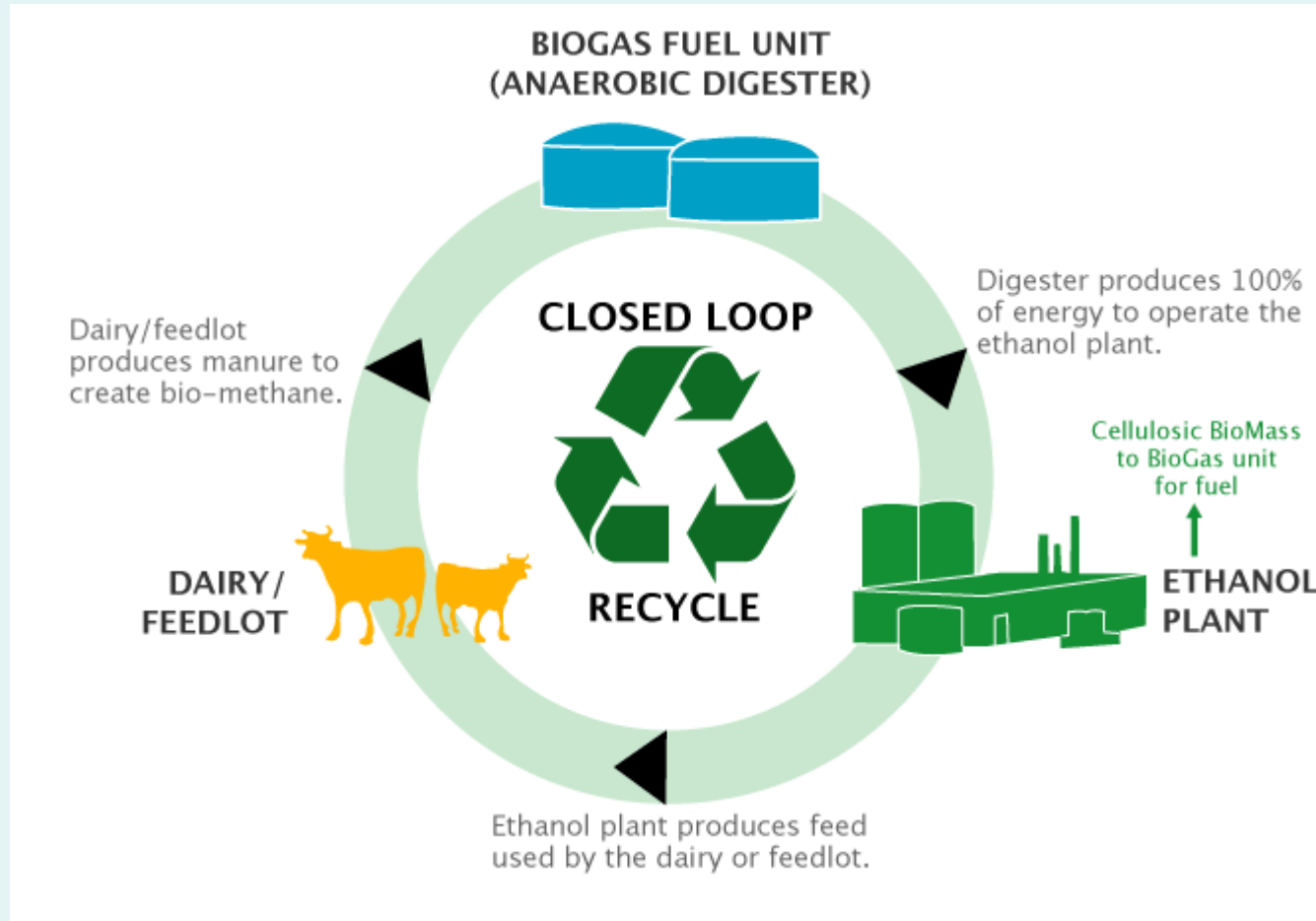


Rewarding fuels based upon their carbon intensity could incentivise advanced technology - but may 'overcompensate' some fuels

Implied Volume Incentive Levels



Opportunities exist to significantly improve conventional food, fuel and feed systems. A holistic approach needed to incentivise optimal use of land and resources



Key messages

- ❑ Incentives for biofuels should be linked to their GHG performance – this must ensure carbon and resource efficiency
- ❑ A complementary reporting mechanism should be introduced within EU proposals to address the broader issues e.g. Social criteria, water conservation
- ❑ Sustainable production is the goal – not necessarily sustainable consumption. Robust certificate trading mechanisms such as a book and claim approach could provide added value direct to farmers. RSPO is developing such a system.
- ❑ Engagement with existing standards organisations avoids the proliferation of initiatives and allows stakeholders of standards to shape their future.
- ❑ The UK has led the development of biofuel sustainability assurance with engagement from NGOs and industry. This enables influence in the debate. But the RTFO has not yet been given a chance to demonstrate its effectiveness for C&S reporting before calls for a moratorium have been made.
- ❑ Will a moratorium on all biofuel targets successfully solve issues of deforestation etc? Is it targets in general that are the problem or is it the increase in targets to 10% that are in question? Message needs to be clear or risk is that any opportunity biofuels could play will be lost and the issue of agricultural sustainability will nevertheless remain. Lose – lose situation.

Key areas for engagement with IPCC

- ❑ Developing harmonisation and unity on key issues
 - Land use change (direct) – agree key assumptions based on IPCC guidelines
 - Indirect land use change – how?
 - N2O emissions – emissions from soy – can a Tier 1 approach work?

- ❑ Development of process to improve international data sets
 - N2O emissions – Tier 3 to be better defined
 - IEA data – emissions factors modifications