

BEYOND BIOENERGY

A civil society statement on EU Bioenergy policy

We love fire.
We love the glow.
We love the heat.

We love sitting around it
to be together, telling
each other stories.

Gazing into the embers and
forgetting the passing of time.

Finding comfort in the power
and protection it gives.

Countless generations
have harnessed its power
in ever more mighty machines.

Fire made us who we are.

But it may also be our undoing.
In trying to get off fossil fuels, the EU is now
burning millions of tonnes of trees and crops as
fuel in power stations and cars.

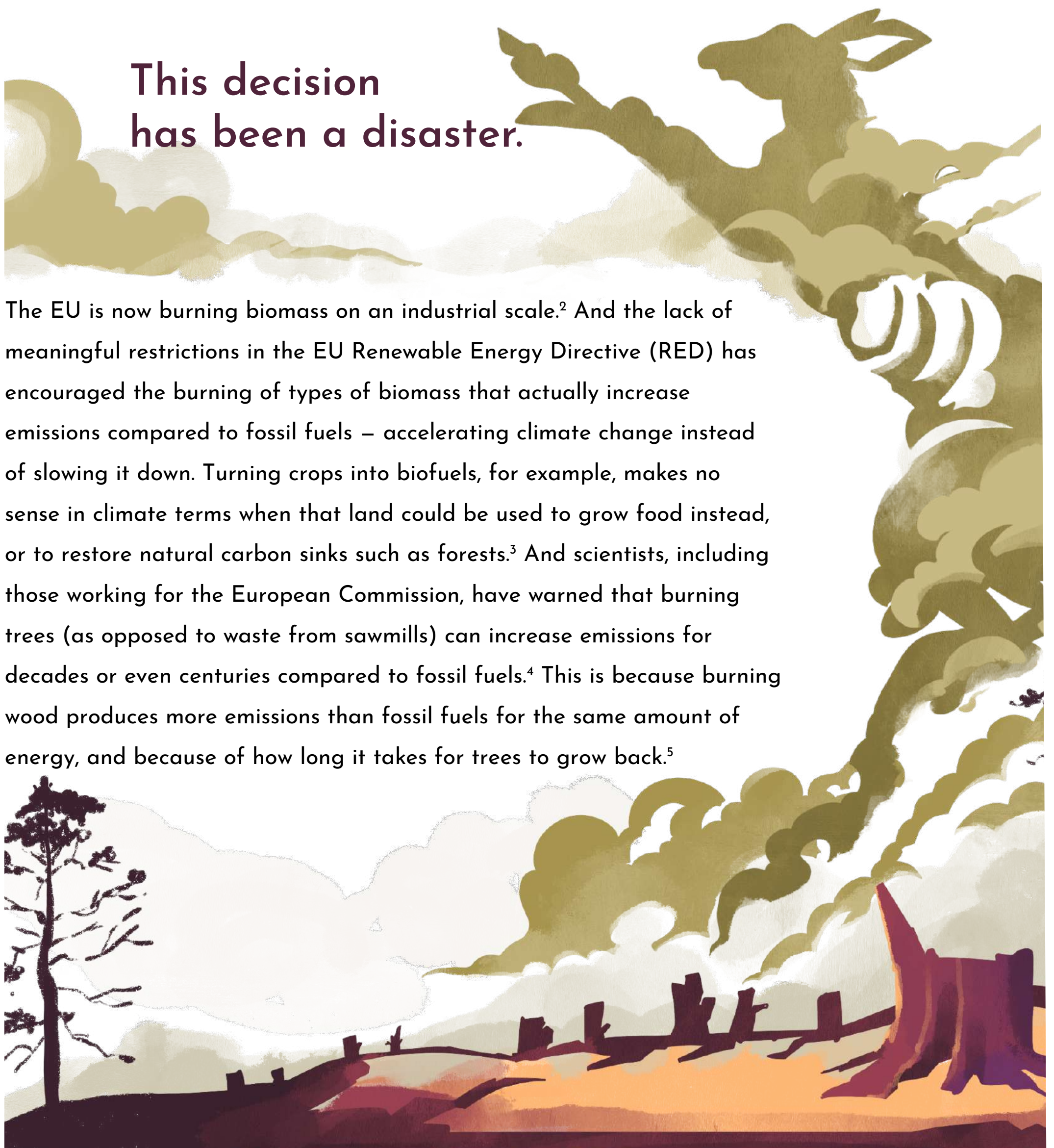
It is time to heal our relationship with fire.

Humans have been burning wood and other organic material, known as biomass, for thousands of years, and in Europe our demand for wood and crops has contributed to deforestation, forest degradation and other harmful land use changes such as soil degradation. Globally, about 30% of the CO₂ added to the atmosphere since 1850 has come from land use change.¹

But when industrial societies started burning fossil fuels, they released carbon that had been stored for millennia. This put us on the road towards the climate crisis now endangering our very survival. In search of alternative energy sources, EU policymakers created incentives for renewable energy such as wind and solar power. But they also classified the burning of all forms of biomass for energy, including trees and crops, as renewable 'bioenergy', creating comparable incentives for it and counting it as zero carbon at the point of combustion.

This decision has been a disaster.

The EU is now burning biomass on an industrial scale.² And the lack of meaningful restrictions in the EU Renewable Energy Directive (RED) has encouraged the burning of types of biomass that actually increase emissions compared to fossil fuels – accelerating climate change instead of slowing it down. Turning crops into biofuels, for example, makes no sense in climate terms when that land could be used to grow food instead, or to restore natural carbon sinks such as forests.³ And scientists, including those working for the European Commission, have warned that burning trees (as opposed to waste from sawmills) can increase emissions for decades or even centuries compared to fossil fuels.⁴ This is because burning wood produces more emissions than fossil fuels for the same amount of energy, and because of how long it takes for trees to grow back.⁵



This is not an argument for continuing to burn fossil fuels, but we cannot achieve a safe planet by switching from fossil fuels to biomass.

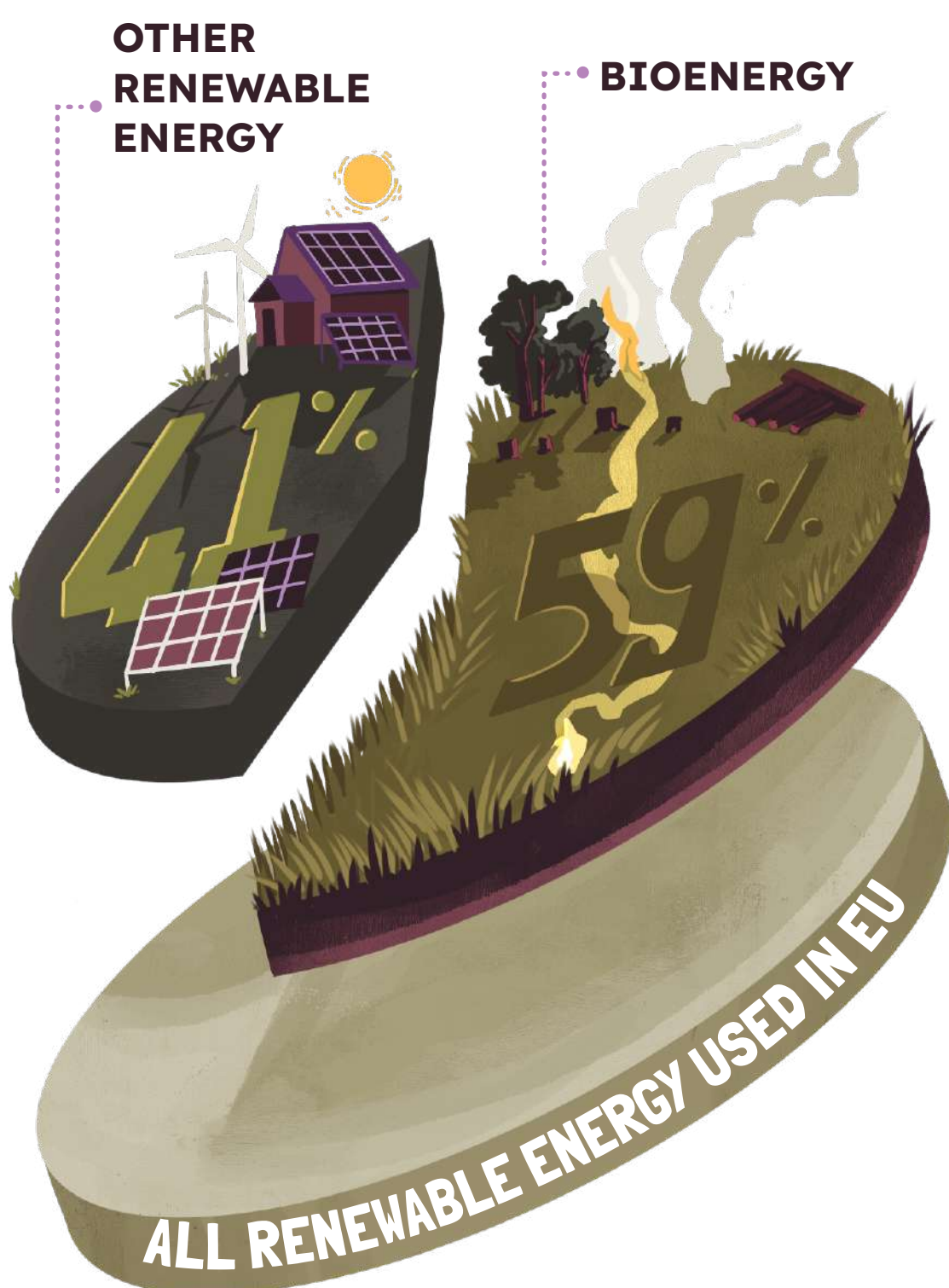
EU emissions from burning biomass for energy have tripled since 1990,⁶ and this has come at a huge cost. Today, bioenergy still represents about 59% of the EU's renewable energy⁷ with national governments spending billions subsidising its use for transport, electricity and heat. In 2022 alone, EU Member States allocated €15 billion in direct subsidies to using biomass as an energy source.⁸

Such subsidies have dramatically increased the existing pressures on forests and other

landscapes. Over the past decade, the EU's land carbon sink has collapsed by almost a third,⁹ as irreplaceable natural ecosystems have been logged for products and energy and then replaced by monoculture tree plantations,¹⁰ as removal of forest biomass has increased,¹¹ and as arable fields and grassland have been turned over to biofuel and biogas crops. These practices have decimated nature and released vast amounts of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

Food production and communities have also been displaced as the price of biomass has skyrocketed, leading to increased food insecurity, human rights violations and land grabs around the globe.¹² Using crops (including food and feed crops) for biofuels threatens food security by impacting food availability, food prices and their stability, and the social and environmental sustainability of food systems. Instead of making the transport sector truly sustainable, the EU has so far relied mainly on using food for fuel.¹³ Biomass burning also continues to be a major cause of air pollution, which seriously affects people's health.^{14 15}

Despite being made aware of these concerns, the European Commission is projecting a further 30% expansion of biomass and waste use for energy by 2040,¹⁶ relying in part on the development of biogenic carbon removal technologies such as bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS), and is considering incentivising an increase in biochar¹⁷ production. While BECCS and biochar might under certain circumstances have a role



to play in climate mitigation, they have yet to be proven and may not actually remove additional carbon from the atmosphere¹⁸, particularly if they rely on burning trees and crops. Instead they may simply shift a fraction of the carbon that would otherwise remain stored in products, forests or other landscapes to another storage form, all while increasing biomass demand and hence the overall pressure on forests and agricultural land. This is particularly risky given that forests are one of the only things we have on land at present that is actually removing carbon from the atmosphere.

The European Commission is presently revising its Bioeconomy Strategy,¹⁹ a plan that acknowledges the value and scarcity of biomass resources. There is no time to wait. The EU needs to change its Bioeconomy Strategy and its renewable energy policy to implement the principles of fairness, consistency, efficiency, and sufficiency.

Fairness



The Global North has, and continues to, consume more than its fair share of resources at the expense of the Global South, particularly Indigenous Peoples and rural communities around the globe. Vulnerable communities face land grabs associated with efforts to gain access to biomass and critical raw materials in high demand for energy production. The EU partly meets its renewable energy demand by cutting down ancient forests, diverting crops for energy production and clear-cut forestry which destroys biodiversity. The consequences of this overconsumption disproportionately affect people living in poverty, both within the EU and globally.

Moreover, low-income households who rely on firewood to heat their homes - and who are therefore most exposed to air pollution - need and deserve public support to switch to cleaner, sustainable heating systems. Without this they risk remaining 'locked-in' to harmful, inefficient and - if incentives for industrial-scale biomass continue - increasingly expensive biomass use.

Consistency



The EU's bioenergy policies are meant to support the achievement of the EU's climate goals, but by incentivising burning trees and crops, these policies directly undermine them. Such indiscriminate incentives for biomass use in the Renewable Energy Directive, rather than being adequately controlled by the Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) Regulation, in fact make achieving the LULUCF targets harder.²⁰ And while the RED allows subsidies for the burning of trees and crops, the Nature Restoration Law and the EU Regulation on Deforestation-free Products require Member States to protect more nature and forests, including outside of the EU. These examples highlight a clear lack of policy consistency which civil society has been denouncing for years,²¹ and which has recently been highlighted as a climate risk by the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change (ESABCC).²²

To ensure consistency, all legislation and policy should ensure a just transition and be measured against:

- (i) the Paris Agreement's goal of keeping the average global temperature rise to a maximum of 1.5 degrees;
- (ii) the EU's biodiversity strategy and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) objective of conserving at least 30% of all terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine areas by 2030.

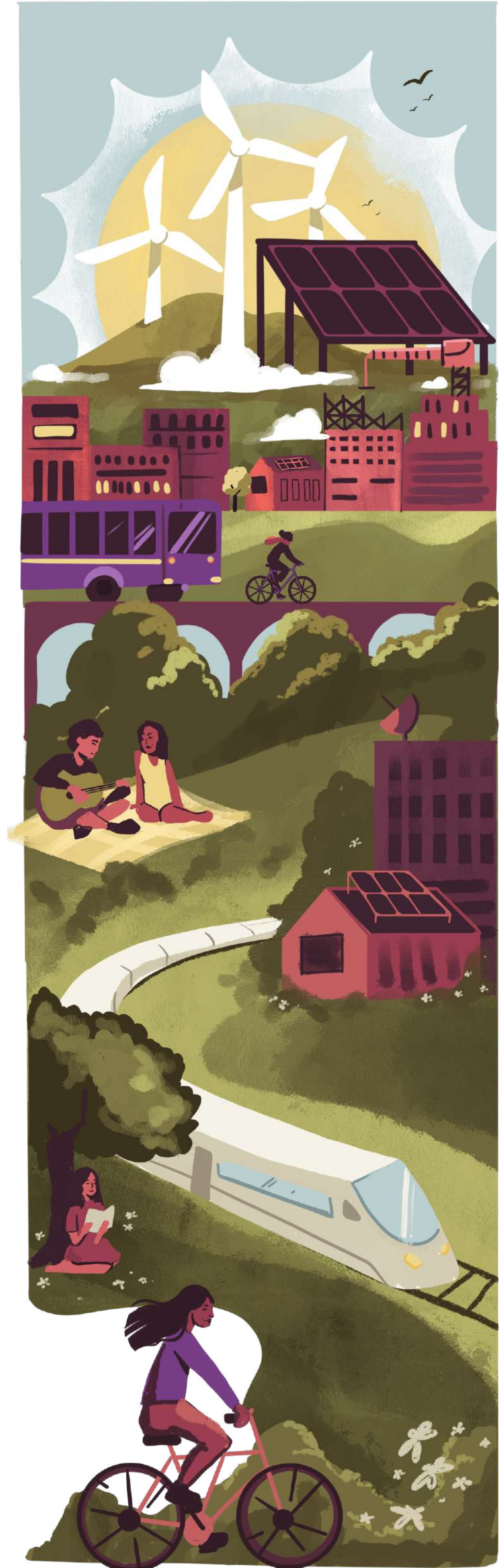
This is not the case today. To reach its environmental, climate and social goals, the EU urgently needs to align its bioenergy policies with these international agreements by stopping incentives for burning trees and crops for energy.

Efficiency

Burning trees and crops is an inefficient use of biomass, land, and public funds.

For example, it takes 40 times more land to power a car with biofuels than with solar energy. It takes an area almost the size of Denmark to meet the EU's biofuel consumption.²³ Solar panels could produce the same energy, at lower cost, using just 2.5% of this land, freeing up enough space to meet the calorie needs of at least 120 million people²⁴ - or space to store carbon in natural ecosystems. Moreover, renewable energy sources such as solar and wind already offer lower electricity production costs, and these costs are still decreasing. In contrast, power generation from biomass has not meaningfully reduced production costs²⁵ and biomass is likely to be an increasingly expensive resource. Yet the EU still encourages Member States to provide incentives for it.

Public funding should support more effective practices to halt and mitigate climate and environment breakdown, such as human-centred urban planning, electrifying the transport and heating sectors, improving public transport, insulating our homes, updating the electricity grid, boosting energy demand flexibility and improving energy storage. To minimise rebound effects,²⁶ it is crucial that efficiency gains be directed toward reducing raw material use rather than increasing production.



Sufficiency



Infinite material growth on a finite planet is impossible. To stay within planetary boundaries and ensure wellbeing for all, the EU cannot simply replace fossil fuels with harmful sources of bioenergy.²⁷ To facilitate effective decarbonisation pathways, the EU must break away from a simplistic pursuit of endless economic growth as measured by GDP,²⁸ and set and prioritise demand reduction policies, including sufficiency strategies.²⁹ A more sustainable economy also requires a rapid and radical reduction in inequality. It must ensure that the wealthiest regions and individuals, who contribute most to pollution and the climate crisis, contribute most to the solutions. Overconsumers - especially the richest in

society - must reduce their consumption most and fastest.³¹

Demand reduction strategies must also include energy and material demand reduction targets³² while promoting low-energy lifestyles to curb the emissions of the wealthier parts of society. These strategies could and should lower Europe's final energy demand significantly,³³ allowing the region to meet its energy needs more fairly and sustainably without depleting natural resources or harming the environment.

A way forward

There is widespread recognition that urgent action is needed to combat the climate crisis. Yet the EU still refuses to change its harmful bioenergy policies in a meaningful way. We cannot fight fire by burning forests, protect species and store carbon by destroying natural habitats, or ensure food security by burning crops for fuel.

The EU must stop rewarding the destruction of climate and nature, and instead support the shift towards wiser uses of biomass. It must end all incentives for burning trees and crops, implement the cascading principle so that burning biomass for energy is a last resort³⁴ and ensure that scarce biomass resources are used in sectors with no other options.³⁵

Achieving a more sustainable society requires fundamentally reorganising our economy to be dramatically more equal, and to break free from the linear model of extraction and resource depletion, where natural resources are continually removed and consumed faster than they can regenerate. This means re-embedding resource use within societal purposes: for instance, working with countries and local communities to access and use raw materials fairly. It means prioritising resource demand reduction and supporting existing and scalable solutions, including fair access to electrification, sustainably produced wind and solar power, energy storage, public transport and insulation.

Above all, it means designing consistent, efficient, sufficiency-oriented and fair policies that radically reduce inequality, increase wellbeing and keep us within planetary boundaries.³⁶



We love fire, but we love our planet too.

We love its land, its forests and its nature.
That's why we must learn to use them more
wisely, more efficiently, and more fairly.

We can still enjoy fire, but we must stop
burning our house down.

Agora Association	Fundacja Bycie w Lesie	Pracownia na Rzecz Wszystkich Istot
AirClim	Fundacja Dzika Ziemia	Proselva
Association For Promotion Sustainable Development	Fundacja Kultury Pozytywka	Protect the Forest
Association pour la Conservation et la Protection des Écosystèmes des Lacs et l'Agriculture Durable	Fundacja Mysikrólik-Na Pomoc Dzikim Zwierzętom	Quercus - Associação Nacional de Conservação da Natureza
Aurora Sweden	Fundacja Szkatułka	RAC France
Biofuelwatch	Global Forest Coalition	Recycle Lebanon
BirdLife Europe and Central Asia	Green Global Future	ROBIN WOOD
Bond Beter Leefmilieu	Hiilivapaa Suomi / Coal-Free Finland	Skiftet
CAN Europe	Independent Forest Monitoring Fund	Society for Sustainable Development Design
Canopea	Inicjatywa Dzikie Karpaty (Wild Carpathians Initiative)	Solutions for Our Climate
Castlemaine Residents Against Biomass	Inicjatywa na rzecz Lasów Mikołowa	South East Region Conservation Alliance
Centro de Documentación en Derechos Humanos "Segundo Montes Mozo S.J."	Las Wokół Miast	SPEA - Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves
CESATA Amigos de la Tierra	Latvijas Ornitológijas biedrība	Stowarzyszenie Atmosfera
Changemaker Finland	Leefmilieu	Stowarzyszenie Carpatica
Climate Communications Coalition	Lubuskie Stowarzyszenie na Rzecz Kobiet BABA	Stowarzyszenie MULTIFORM
Comite Schone Lucht	Luontoliitto Forest Action Group	Stowarzyszenie Nasz Las Tulecki
Common Forest	Metsäliike / Forest Movement Finland	Stowarzyszenie Stołeczne Towarzystwo Ochrony Ptaków
Denkhausbremen	MOKUDO Lesne Kapiele	Sweden's Environmental Association of Law (Miljöjuristerna)
Deutsche Umwelthilfe e.V.	NABU (Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union) Germany	The Australian Foundation for Wilderness
Dogwood Alliance	Natural Heritage Foundation - Poland	The Climate Lab
Earth Thrive	Natural Resources Defense Council	Transport & Environment
EcoNexus	Natuur & Milieu	United Kingdom Without Incineration Network
Ei polteta tulevaisuutta	Opolskie Towarzystwo Przyrodnicze	VšĮ Žiedinė ekonomika
Environment East Gippsland inc.	Oxfam	Water Justice and Gender
European Environmental Bureau	Partnership for Policy Integrity	WWF
Fair Finance International	Pivot Point, A Nonprofit Corporation	ZERO - Associação Sistema Terrestre Sustentável
Fern		
Forests NOW		
Forum Ökologie & Papier		
Fridays For Future Sweden		

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- 1) Global Carbon Project (2023), <https://robbieandrew.github.io/GCB2023/>
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https://www.transportenvironment.org/uploads/files/202303_IFEU-Study_TE_Briefing_EN_2024-04-29-153303_muae.pdf
- 4) For more detail on the climate impacts of different sources of bioenergy, together with references, see this WWF Guidance for EU Member States on Bioenergy Plans and Policies (June 2024)
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- 6) European Environment Agency, The European Biomass Puzzle (March 2023)
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- 7) European Commission, EU Bioenergy Sustainability Report (October 2023)
https://energy.ec.europa.eu/news/bioenergy-report-outlines-progress-being-made-across-eu-2023-10-27_en
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- 16) Fern, EU 2040 climate target - what does it mean for forests? (February 2024)
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- 18) European Academies of Science Advisory Council, "Look before you Leap": European Science Academies Caution against Subsidies for Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS) (April 2022)
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- 29) The International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) describes sufficiency policies as "a set of measures and daily practices that avoid demand for energy, materials, land and water while delivering human wellbeing for all within planetary boundaries". They are discussed further in Chapter 5, IPCC AR6 Report 2022, <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/>.
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- 36) Remaining within planetary boundaries is an official EU policy goal, part of its Green Deal. See Decision (EU) 2022/591 of the European Parliament and Council of 6 April 2022 on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030 L 114/22.