

Public available summary of SWG3 results

SWG	Policy, Finance and Public Participation
Date of the conference	23 September 2016, 10-12 h
Participants	<p>Expert stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - David Butler Manning: German NCP for Life Sciences in Horizon 2020; Project Manager Juelich - Luís Filipe Calaim: Forest Technician in National Cooperative Confederation of Portugal; Political Adviser; Certification Consultant – FSC PEFC; Expert in Forest and Cork Committee in Brussels - Boris ĆOSIĆ: Project and financial manager SDEWES Centre, Zagreb, Croatia, Mechanical engineer, UNIZAG-FSB Zagreb - Ina Ehrhardt: Deputy Manager of the Logistics and Factory System Business Unit LFS, Fraunhofer Institute for Factory operation and Automation IFF - Lazaros Karaoglanoglou: Researcher, Special Technical Laboratory Staff in National Technical University of Athens - Emmanuel Koukios, Professor, School of Chemical Engineering, National Technical University of Athens (NTUA), member of the STAR Research Unit (UFG). - Ruben Guisson MSc, expert researcher in the fields of biomass, bioenergy and biobased economy at VITO - Christoph Schurr: professor of forest and environmental policy, environmental law, University of Applied Sciences Rottenburg, Germany - Rainer Zenthöfer: Chief Executive Officer International Cooperation and Sales, Artec Biotechnologie GmbH <p>Greengain Partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wibke Baumgarten, FNR - Paolo Burini, Comunità Montana del Trasimeno - Aline Clalüna: COALS - Kathrin Ludwig, SYNCOM - Federico De Filippi: Project Manager, SOGESCA srl
Topics	<p>The greenGain assessment about public support, governance and acceptance for biomass to energy projects. Enabling and hindering factors in the opinion of the experts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The outputs of the greenGain research and the vision of the experts interviewed about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enabling and hindering factors in the legal framework for biomass projects • Positive and negative practices for the governance and acceptance of biomass projects. - The implementation plans for participated pathways in the greenGain pilot regions

	<p>- 10 Easy Steps to a “Best Practice Guide” for a Promising Biomass Project (by NTUA)</p>
<p>Summary</p>	<p>Presentation by Federico De Filippi – SOGESCA: The greenGain assessment about public support, governance and acceptance for biomass to energy projects. Enabling and hindering factors in the opinion of the experts.</p> <p>The greenGain consortium within WP6 <i>Policies, Finance, Governance and Public acceptance</i> has conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a broad literature research about the Policy framework and best practices regarding LCMW biomass, which was discussed during the first meeting of SWG3 and was displayed in D6.1 and in the greenGain information Platform http://greengain.eu/platform/literature/ • 25 interviews to experts all over the EU, in order to gather further qualitative expert information, validate assumptions and recommendations on basis of the above literature research and to access information in non-English speaking countries. The results of these interviews are presented during the meeting. <p>The results of the research will be all being elaborated and will provide addresses towards two main approaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bottom – up approach: Development of business model (control or direct influence by supply chain actors and potential direct application in the model regions). • Top-down approach: Policy recommendations (no control or indirect influence by supply chain actors). <p>The presentation can be downloaded here</p> <p>Points of interest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although the general objective of the greenGain project is clearly addressing the use of LCMW biomasses for energy purposes, other potential uses (such as regeneration of materials - like fibres from wood or proteins from grass) could be considered. • Similar researches were conducted in the Flanders by VITO. The results are in a working paper which currently is in Dutch. It will be possible to discuss such results in the future. • Considering Mediterranean countries, probably the results of such a research could be very different. It will be important to prioritise the different positive and negative factors in order to ease a comparison among different experiences in different countries. • LCMW could be a competitor of charcoal: if possible greenGain should publish data on the potential production and consumption in order to assess potential interactions between the two kinds of feedstock. • Nevertheless, coal market is very different and much more mature than the one of LCMW, so probably there is not much competition between the two feedstocks. The improvement of the value chain and the energy valorisation of LCMW can be seen more as a reduced cost for the community rather than a marketing operation.

- When we talk about stakeholders, we should not forget *shareholders*, which are a very important part of the stakeholders, exactly those who put their money in the venture
- It will be more appropriate to use the term “Policy Framework” instead of legal framework. Policy measures include legal measures but includes also soft measures in different sectors: Agriculture, Environment, Industry. Land management falls in different sectors according to national policies.

Presentation by prof. Koukios, School of Chemical Engineering, National Technical University of Athens: **10 Easy Steps to a “Best Practice Guide” for a Promising Biomass Project** describing the outcomes of the joint work based on the following paper, carried out in the frame of the STAR/NTUA cooperation:

BEST PRACTICES FOR BUILDING SUSTAINABLE BIOMASS-TO-BIOFUEL CHAINS IN SOUTHERN EU REGIONS: THE CASES OF CAPITANATA (IT) AND THESSALY (GR) BY Karaoglanoglou L. (1), Koullas D. (1), M. Monteleone (2), and Koukios E. (1)

(1) National Technical University of Athens, GR

(2) University of Foggia, IT

Published in the Proceedings of the European Biomass Conference, Copenhagen, June 2013.

As biomass-related projects are very complicated, a structured value chain approach is needed for the assessment and management of stakeholders.

Feasibility/sustainability criteria (economic, environmental, social, technological & others) should be developed and “hot questions” defined and discussed, in order to establish strategic alliances within the stakeholders group.

The presentation of the approach can be downloaded [here](#)

Points of interest:

- The concept of governance applies to biomass projects, as they are quite complicated and the interaction among institutional and private/civil society stakeholders must be foreseen. The traditional top-down unilateral government approach does not apply
- Hopefully, the EU will continue the current integration process of governance into government and bring it to completion in the near future (2030?)
- The value chain development approach is very important also for the improvement of the project: if there are gaps between stakeholders or if there are weaknesses in the project formulation, the stakeholders mapping and the project analysis conducted by the stakeholders will surely strengthen it.
- There are no particular recipes for the organization of the meetings, probably it is preferable to organise a plenary meeting first and if necessary, separate groups meetings in a second moment. It is interesting to organise a second meeting after the publication of the results of the first meeting: some stakeholder might change attitude towards one another.