

## **Evolving Requirements in Sustainability:**

### **Learn About Biomass and GHG requirements Currently under Development in Japan**

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As Japan looks to improve its energy security and economic efficiency while at the same time greening its energy production and reducing carbon emissions, woody biomass can play a key role in decarbonization that Japan aims to realize by 2050.

Energy production inputs have shifted significantly in Japan following the Fukushima nuclear accident in 2011 – and renewable energy production (including hydropower, bioenergy, geothermal, wind and solar) reached a 23% share in the first half of 2020. Japan continues to invest in its bioenergy production capacity, which has driven a rapid increase in biomass imports to Japan, including wood pellets from Canada.

Not all biomass is created equal from a sustainability perspective, and there have been concerns raised within the Japanese market regarding the sustainability credentials of biomass fuels as a result. The Japanese Government is undertaking detailed discussions aimed at developing sustainability criteria to evaluate various biomass energy inputs. These are predicated on three pillars of sustainability – measuring GHG reduction impacts, evaluating land sustainability practices and ensuring traceability.

These discussions were launched in April 2019, and the evaluation scheme remains under development, with draft criteria and an evaluation of certification programs for land management and chain-of-custody traceability in progress. Through this evaluation scheme, which is being managed collaboratively between different responsible government agencies, reliable and transparent documentation of the sustainability benefits of biomass will be achieved, which will be critical to future growth of bioenergy utilization in Japan.

By developing and implementing a sustainable biomass governance scheme, international partners in Japan and Canada can create a robust sustainability business case for growing our trade and investment in biomass energy.

Click [here](#) to listen to Takanobu Aikawa's presentation.

**可持續發展方面不斷變化的要求：**

**關於日本正在制定的生物質和溫室氣體相關要求介紹**

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日本希望在改善能源安全和經濟效率的同時，實現綠色能源生產和減少碳排放。在這個過程中，木質生物質能幫助日本在 2050 年實現的碳中和的目標中發揮關鍵作用。

在 2011 年福島核事故後，日本的能源生產結構發生了重大變化—2020 年上半年，可再生能源生產（包括水電，生物能源，地熱，風能和太陽能）的份額達到了 23%。日本持續對其本國的生物質能源生產能力加大投資，進壹步推動了日本生物質進口量的快速增長，其中包括從加拿大進口的木質顆粒。

從可持續性的角度來看，並非所有生物質都是壹樣的，因此在日本，部分人對生物質燃料的可持續性產生了擔憂。為此日本政府正在進行深入討論，旨在製定壹個針對各種生物質能源的可持續性評估標準。針對可持續性的評估以下面三個方面為基礎—壹是衡量減少溫室氣體的影響，二是評估土地使用的可持續性，三是確保可追溯性。

針對以上的討論已於 2019 年 4 月啟動，目前評估方案仍在製定中，標準草案以及土地管理和產銷監管鏈可追溯性認證計劃的評估也正在進行中。這個可持續性評估方案將由多個相關政府機構協調共同管理，以期獲得可靠且透明的針對生物質能的可持續性管理記錄，這對於日本未來生物能源利用的增長至關重要。

通過制定和實施可持續的生物質治理計劃，日本和加拿大的堅實國際合作夥伴關係將成為壹個絕佳的可持續性商業案例，並進壹步促進日本對生物質能源的貿易和投資。

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