

Message 001

Communication from the Commission - TRIS/(2025) 0287

Directive (EU) 2015/1535

Notification: 2025/0062/DK

Notification of a draft text from a Member State

Notification – Notification – Notifizierung – Нотификация – Oznámení – Notifikation – Γνωστοποίηση – Notificación – Teavitamine – Ilmoitus – Obavijest – Bejelentés – Notifica – Pranešimas – Paziņojums – Notifika – Kennisgeving – Zawiadomienie – Notificação – Notificare – Oznámenie – Obvestilo – Anmälan – Fógra a thabhairt

Does not open the delays - N'ouvre pas de délai - Kein Fristbeginn - Не се предвижда период на прекъсване - Nezahtuje prodlení - Fristerne indledes ikke - Καμμία έναρξη προθεσμίας - No abre el plazo - Viivituste perioodi ei avata - Määräaika ei ala tästä - Ne otvara razdoblje kašnjenja - Nem nyitja meg a késésekét - Non fa decorrere la mora - Atidējimai nepradedami - Atlikšanas laikposms nesākas - Ma jiftaħ il-perijodi ta' dewmien - Geen termijnbegin - Nie otwiera opóźnień - Não inicia o prazo - Nu deschide perioadele de stagnare - Nezačína oneskorenia - Ne uvaja zamud - Inleder ingen frist - Ní osclaíonn sé na moilleanna

MSG: 20250287.EN

1. MSG 001 IND 2025 0062 DK EN 31-01-2025 DK NOTIF

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4. 2025/0062/DK - N00E - ENERGY CARRIER

5. Order on the sustainability and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from biomass fuels and bioliquids for energy purposes, etc.

6. Wood (e.g. wood chips) to be used for the production of heating, electricity or cooling. Wood pellets, wood briquettes or firewood imported or produced in Denmark for sale for energy purposes. Biomass
- (continued in the next segment)

7.

8. 6.

Wood (e.g. wood chips) to be used for the production of heating, electricity or cooling.

Wood pellets, wood briquettes or firewood imported or produced in Denmark for sale for energy purposes.

Biomass from agricultural land (e.g. straw) to be used for the production of heating, electricity or cooling, or biogas.

8.

The envisaged rules set requirements for biomass fuels produced from wood used in installations producing electricity, heating or cooling. In addition, there are requirements for importers and producers of wood pellets, wood briquettes, and firewood, which are consumed for individual heating in households.

The following describes the changes to the legislation resulting from an over-implementation or a national discretion in relation to the provisions on sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria resulting from Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, as amended by Directive (EU) 2023/2413 of the European Parliament and of the Council (of 18 October 2023) (hereafter referred to as the Renewable Energy Directive).

The envisaged amendments to the legislation will include more installations and thus more biomass. Thus, installations using biomass fuels consisting of woody biomass for the production of electricity, heating or cooling with a total thermal input down to and equal to 1 MW will be covered by sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria from 1 January 2028. The current limit in the existing Danish legislation is 2.5 MW. The requirements will apply to these smaller installations in the same way as the requirements under the Renewable Energy Directive apply to installations with a total thermal input of 7.5 MW or more for solid biomass fuels.

From 1 January 2028, the envisaged rules will also apply to importers and producers of wood pellets, wood briquettes or firewood for individual heating in households, if the company produces or imports a total of at least 5 000 tonnes of wood pellets, wood briquettes or firewood annually. This is stricter than the current Danish rules for importers and producers, where the company is covered if it annually produces or imports at least 5 000 tonnes of wood pellets, 5 000 tonnes of wood briquettes, or 5 000 tonnes of firewood.

The envisaged rules introduce a new requirement for cascading use of woody biomass, cf. the Renewable Energy Directive. In their supply chains, companies must minimise the risk of market distortions as well as damage to biodiversity and climate.

The stricter requirements for greenhouse gas emission savings for agricultural biomass resulting from the revised Renewable Energy Directive are implemented in a simplified version. The simplification means that all installations above the installation limits must achieve an 80% saving, but at different times leading up to 2030.

9. In general, the rules must ensure a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and safeguard the environment by taking the greatest possible account of biodiversity. In 2024, the Danish sustainability requirements for woody biomass were evaluated. One of the key points was that there is a very high probability that the overwhelming majority of the consumption of wood fuels consists of fractions of wood that can be described as residues, including residues from forestry. At the same time, it was assessed that, overall, the sustainability requirements do not fully ensure that Denmark only consumes wood fuels consisting of residues with a low impact on climate and biodiversity. Thus, there are relevant climate and biodiversity factors that the sustainability requirements of existing legislation do not regulate.

The envisaged rules on sustainability requirements for woody biomass will further reduce the risk of using unsustainably produced biomass for energy in Denmark. Overall, the rules will ensure that almost all woody biomass used for energy purposes in Denmark meets established sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria.

The envisaged rules will continue to contribute to ensuring that woody biomass in Denmark comes from locations where forest carbon stocks and sinks are maintained, while at the same time limiting emissions in the production chain. The requirements will thus contribute to global climate action and to achieving European climate targets.

Under the existing Danish rules, forest biomass from areas/countries where the carbon stock declines and forests are not forest-certified is prohibited. The envisaged rules ensure, even more than in the past, that biomass from nature protection areas cannot be used and that biodiversity-specific areas and species are taken into account, e.g. in clear-cuts and deadwood removal. It is also ensured that biomass cannot be transported over very long distances or that a large amount of fossil energy is used for, e.g. the processing of wood pellets.

10. References in the basic text: Basic texts have been forwarded as part of an earlier notification:
2021/0093/DK

11. No

12.

13. No

14. No

15. No

16.

TBT aspects:

SPS aspects: No

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