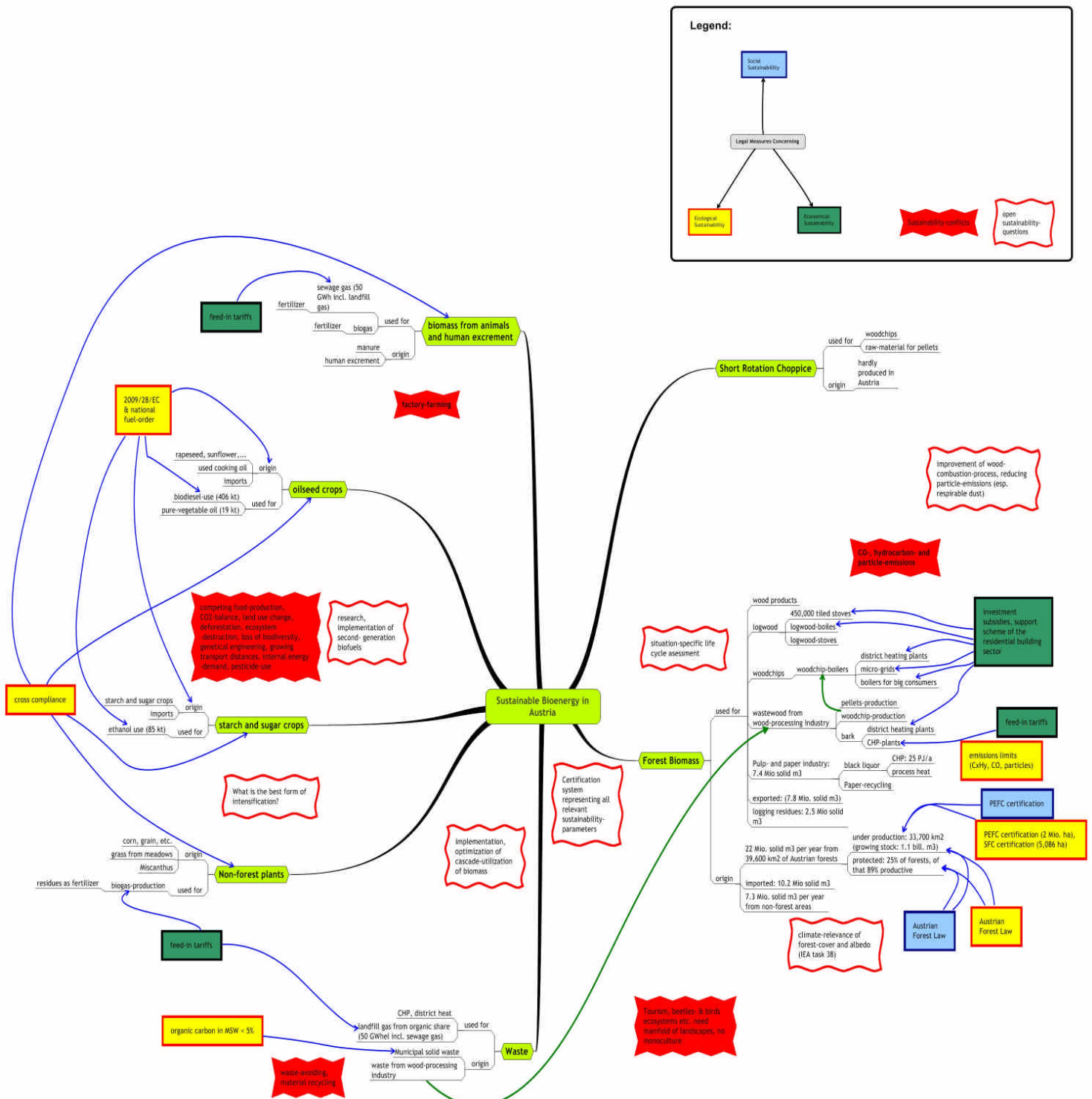


SUSTAINABILITY OF BIOENERGY IN AUSTRIA

LEGAL MEASURES, CONFLICTS, OPEN QUESTIONS



The Austrian Forest Law raised sustainability issues for the first time in the mid of the 19th century. National legislation, in compliance with, or independent of, normative standards from the side of the EU, has further implemented sustainability measures. Nevertheless, a lot of open questions remain to be addressed. They are usually raised by emerging conflicts, rooting in one or more of the three sustainability pillars. Legal measures are developed in order to transfer these questions into fields of intervention, subsequent certification schemes aim to make them operable (that means, to establish intersubjectively comprehensible, reliable, and valid criteria). Operability however, is based on reduced complexity in most cases.

Examples for Certification Schemes – What do they mirror?
A condensed Summary

Scheme	Criteria	Focal Point
RSPO (Round table on Sustainable Palm Oil)	Crucians Criteria	All aspects of sustainability
RTRS (Round table on Sustainable soy)	Soy	Soy
PEFC		Social and ecological sustainability in forestry
FSC (Forest Stewardship Council)		Sustainability in forestry
GAN Sustainable Agriculture Network		Agricultural biomass in tropic regions
EurepGAP (Euro-Retailer-Produce-Working-Group Good Agriculture Practise)		Agricultural products