EU Delegation in Brazil
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Bioenergy Week – Brasilia – 18-23 March 2013

The role of biofuels in the EU

The Directive on Renewable Energy
Business as usual projections

- Improve energy efficiency by 20% compared to National targets agreed
  - Mix to 20%

- Increase share of renewables in EU’s energy

(except aviation):

- E.g., buildings, services, agriculture, transport

National emission targets cover other sectors: «

- Aviation from 2012

- Emissions from industrial installations (and overall EU Emissions Trading System reducing overall 1990)

- Reduce GHG emissions by 20% (compared to Packagie: 2020 20120/20 target

The EU Climate and Energy
Tourism, transport, health.

Heatwaves, droughts – impacts on many sectors (agriculture, tourism).

More frequent and severe extreme weather – floods, storms.

Climate change impacts threaten future growth.

Green growth.

Continued leadership in other regions are also investing in EU traditionally strong in manufacturing industries; ensure benefits for innovation, jobs & growth.

Risks from high price of oil and gas.

EU increasingly dependent on imported fossil fuels.

Benefits for energy security.

„Smart, sustainable and inclusive growth“.

The EU flagship initiative to increase resource efficiency in 20% cut in GHG emissions by 2020.

Headline target to achieve climate and energy goals:

Europe 2020 Strategy includes:

Heart of Europe’s 2020 Strategy.
Regular basis

- Need to keep developments under review on a 2050 objective
- Need to fix intermediary stages towards reaching the framework for the longer term action
- Need for a low carbon 2050 strategy providing the necessary reductions by developed countries
- EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990 in the context of 2050
- Objective of reducing global emissions are cut by -50% by 2050 compared to 1990

Economy – Roadmap until 2050

A competitive low carbon
households for long term investments

gives direction to private sector and private

guides EU, national and regional policies

identifies opportunities and trade-offs

identifies investment needs and benefits

identifies key technologies guiding R&D

identifies intermediate milestones

identifies cost-effective pathway, with

The first extensive global and EU

The First Extensive Global and EU

economy – Roadmap until 2050

A competitive low carbon
- 10% renewable energy in transport by 2020
- RENEAPs by Member-States
- 20% share of renewable energy by 2020


- Incentive for road transport fuels in 2020
- 6% greenhouse gas reduction target in carbon

Fuel Quality Directive 98/70/EC

Legislative Framework:

The EU Policy on Renewable Energy
2017

Compared to fossil fuels, increasing to 50% in
Biofuels need to save at least 35% GHG

- High biodiversity (primary forest etc.)
- High carbon stock

Biofuels cannot come from land:

and biofuels

EU Sustainability criteria for biofuels
Progress to date...
What is ILUC (Indirect Land Use Change)?

ILUC

Biomass

Agricultural Land

Non-Agr. Land

Agricultural Land

Non-Agr. Land

Cannot be observed, but only modelled.
of non-biological origin (bagasse; straw; nut shells, etc.); renewable liquid and gaseous fuels; waste; algae; animal manure; sewage sludge; agricultural residues

Quadriuple Counting: Biomass fraction of municipal and industrial Double Counting: used cooking oil; some animal fats; non-food

Additional Incentives for 2nd Generation Biofuels: base biofuels (excluding that can count towards the RED targets)
A limit of 5% to the amount of 1st generation biofuels: (food-

Main Elements for RED:

and FAD, currently in negotiation

EU Commission Proposal (17/10/2012) to amend RED

On Biofuels and ILUC
decisions of the Commission.

1. Revising and adapting energy contents and scenarios.

2. Possibility of reviewing and adapting energy contents and scenarios.

3. Grassland to be converted, on this soon more guidance.

4. Sustainability criteria do not allow for “highly biodiverse.

Legislation, but ILUC factors used in reporting emissions not included in new.

12-2017, 50% after 2014; progressive requirements for existing ones: 35% until 31-12-2017.

- 0% CO2 saving requirements for new installations from 01-01-2020.

- No more subsidies for 1st gen. biofuels after 2020.

Main elements for RED and FAD.

On biofuels and ILUC.
2010 (%) Fuel Consumption of Transport, Share of Renewable Energy in
Bioenergy = over 10% of EU total final energy consumption by 2020
Biomass

On Sustainabilility Criteria For
Significant Challenges Ahead - High Share of RES - High RES %

- Conversion of electricity to gas for storage
- Intelligent energy/smart grids
- Coherent cooperation between gas, electricity, heat, and transport
- Coupling strong interconnectors and market
Foster technology innovation and sustainability, early and fully.

Ensure wider public acceptance and address sustainability.

Provide adequacy of energy infrastructure.

Mediterranean.

By the RED, cooperation with third-countries, in particular.

Boost cooperation and Trade cooperation mechanisms; address.

Improve visibility of cost-effectiveness of support schemes.

2020

Reduce uncertainty for investors and business framework post.

Phasing out of harmful subsidies.

Different states of maturity; carbon market; incentive to renewables.

Better market integration of RES; various technologies in.

Increasing number of renewable power producers.

Internal electricity market opening by 2014; integration of an

European energy market.

Renewable Energy – a major player in the

Communication of the Commission:
Long-term renewable energy policy goals:

- EU Renewable Energy Targets
- Binding national renewable energy targets
- Decarbonisation without support

Next steps

2021 – EC to report on the implementation of the RED.

Energy Roadmap.

2018 – EC to present a post-2020 Renewable Energy Cooperation mechanisms « and bioliquids

« GHG saving thresholds and impacts of biofuels

RED:

2014 – EC to review some provisions of the