NEW Renewable Energy Directive (REDII) for the period 2021-2030

Measures that will support sustainable biofuels and/or renewable gas:

1. Overall increased ambition for RES & other facilitating measures
2. Extension of Guarantees of Origin to renewable gas
3. Setting a new target for Heating & Cooling
4. Measures to further increase renewables in transport
5. Adaptation of the RED’s system of sustainability compliance
6. Reinforced sustainability criteria
7. Facilitating compliance with the greenhouse gas savings criteria
8. Facilitating access to and operation of the grids
1. Overall increased ambition for RES & other facilitating measures

- Binding EU-target of at least 32% (upward review in 2023)
- Improving the design and stability of support schemes for RES
- Delivering streamlining and reduction of admin procedures
- Establishing clear and stable regulatory framework on self-consumption
2. Extension of Guarantees of Origin to all RES

✓ Guarantees of Origin (GOs) for all types of RES (before: RES electricity and RES H&C)

✓ Should facilitate greater cross-border trade in renewable gases

✓ Admin aspects of GOs improved

✓ Commission to assess establishment of a EU-wide labelling system for the promotion of RES from new installations
3. Setting a new target for Heating & Cooling

- Target to increase renewables in heating and cooling by 1.3 percent point per year (2020-2030):

- To accelerate the rate of renewable energy deployment in H&C

- MSs to define the measures, i.e:
  - Physical incorporation of RES energy or waste heat or cold in energy and energy fuel supplied for H&C
4. Measures to further increase renewables in transport

- Obligation of fuel suppliers achieving 14% target
- Indicative trajectory
- Scope: biofuels, res electricity, RFNBOs, recycled carbon fuels
- Contribution of conventional biofuels optional and limited

Multipliers

- x4
- x1.5
- x1.2
- x1.2
- x2
New rules for accounting of food and feed crop-based biofuels and biogas

• Introduction of MS specific limits
  • CAP for food and feed crops based biofuels based on 2020 level (+1 pp)
  • CAP for High ILUC risk biofuels based on 2019 level and then gradually reduced towards 0% by 2030 (Certified low ILUC-risk biofuels exempted)
• High ILUC risk biofuels identified based on observed extension into carbon rich areas
• Commission to adopt delegated acts to specify criteria for, both, high- and low ILUC risk biofuels
Illustration of REDII approach to food and feed-based biofuels/biogas/biomass fuels

- All food and feed-crop based feedstocks
- High-ILUC risk feedstock with significant expansion on high carbon stock land
- low-ILUC certification at level of plantation

= capped at 2020 level
= capped at 1919 level until 2023, then phased out
Promotion of advanced biogas & biofuels (1)

• Specific sub-target with 3 milestones: 0.2% in 2022, 1% in 2025, and 3.5% by 2030
• Double counting (optional)
• Feedstock based definition (all fuels produced from feedstocks listed in Part A of Annex IX);
• COM to regularly review possibility of addition of new feedstocks (strict criteria)
Promotion of advanced biogas & biofuels (2)

Annex IX part A contains:

- Algae
- Biomass fractions of: MMW (not separated)/industrial waste (not fit for use in food or feed)/ W&R from forestry
- Biowaste from private households
- Straw
- Animal manure and sewage sludge
- POME and empty palm fruit bunches
- Tall oil pitch
- Crude glycerine
- Bagasse, grape marc and wine lees, nut shells, husks, cobs cleaned of corn kernels
- Other non-food cellulosic material
- Other ligno-cellulosic material except saw logs and veneer logs
5. Adaptation of the RED’s system of sustainability compliance

Mass balance system of compliance with RED’s sustainability criteria adapted to realities of biomethane. It will have to:

1. allow consignments of raw material or fuels with differing sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving characteristics to be mixed [as per RED]… for instance in a container, processing or logistical facility, transmission and distribution infrastructure or site [new REDII text].

2. allow consignments of raw material with differing energy content to be mixed for the purpose of further processing, provided that the size of consignments is adjusted according to their energy content [completely new REDII text]
6. Reinforced sustainability criteria

1. Scope extended to cover solid biomass (>20MW) and biogas (>2MW) [current RED: only biofuels and bioliquids].

2. Agriculture biomass
   - New requirement on soil quality and soil carbon for residues
   - New: protection of highly biodiverse forest added
   - Simplification of approach on highly biodiverse grassland

3. Forest biomass
   - New sustainability criteria for forest biomass (risk-based) based on sustainable harvesting and LULUCF requirements
   - Simplified verification of compliance approach

4. As per RED, biofuels and biomass fuels from waste and residues only have to fulfill the GHG savings criteria

5. GHG savings and energy efficiency
   - Higher thresholds for biofuels, bioliquids, and biogas in transport
   - New GHG saving thresholds for biomass/biogas in heat & power
   - Efficiency requirements for large biopower plants >50 MW

6. Member States can introduce additional criteria for biomass

7. Waste hierarchy principles integrated into RES policies
**REDII implementation timeline**

- **13/11 2018**
  - **EP vote** (495 in favour, 68 against, 61 abs)

- **3/12 2018**
  - **Energy Council** vote

- **21/12 2018**
  - **OJ Publication + entering into force** after 3 days

- **30/06 2021**
  - **Transposition deadline** for Member States
Extra slides
7. Facilitating compliance with the GHG savings criteria

1. New default GHG savings values of relevance to biogas/biomethane available for use in electricity and transport

2. Manure bonus benefit of 45 gCO2eq/MJ in calculations of actual GHG emissions of biogas or biomethane

3. Dissagregated default values available for biogas for electricity production and for biomethane (for cultivation, processing and T&D)

4. Updated default values for biofuels

5. Addition of a number of additional biofuel pathways

6. Disaggregated default values provided for soil N2O emissions and oil extraction specifically & new dissagregated default values for some advanced biofuel pathways
8. Facilitating access to and operation of the grids

1. Member States shall assess the need to extend existing gas network infrastructure to facilitate the integration of gas from renewable energy sources.

2. The costs of connecting new producers of gas from renewable energy sources to the gas grids should be based on objective, transparent and non-discriminatory criteria.

3. Member States shall require DSOs and TSOs to publish the connection tariffs to connect renewable gas sources based on transparent and non-discriminatory criteria.