



# **Biofuels Policy Update:**The European Union

**Laurent Javaudin** 

**Delegation of the European Commission to the U.S.** 



#### The European Union



27 Member States 490 million people





#### **Outline**



- Policy Background, 1997-2007
- 1- EU Climate Change and Renewable Energy package (2008)
- 2- The new Directive on Renewable Energy:
   Scope and Policy Tools
- 3- The specific mandate of 10% Renewable Energy in ground transport by 2020
- 4- Sustainability Criteria for Biofuels
- Conclusion



#### Background: EU policy framework for Renewable Energy



#### Renewable energy promotion since 1997

- sustainability world leadership in halting climate change
- security of supply oil supply & prices, gas worries, rising global demand, driven by TRANSPORT
- competitiveness supporting an innovative industrial sector where we are world leaders and face a fast growing export market



### Background: EU policy framework for Renewable Energy



| Delitical and legislative instruments.       | Sector |    | Supply | Demand |    |     |
|--|--------|----|--------|--------|----|-----|
| Political and legislative instruments:       |        | EE |        | BU     | TR | IND |
| White Paper on RES                           | X      |    | Х      | Х      |    | Х   |
| Green Paper on Security of Energy Supply     | X      | Х  |        | X      | Х  | X   |
| Directive on RES-electricity                 | X      |    | X      | X      |    | Х   |
| Directive on Energy Performance of Buildings | X      | Χ  |        | X      |    |     |
| Directive on Biofuels                        | X      |    | Х      |        | Х  |     |
| Directive on a Scheme for GHG Trading        | X      | Х  | X      |        |    | X   |
| Directive on the Taxation of Energy Products | X      | Х  | X      | Х      | Х  | Х   |
| Directive on Co-generation                   | X      | Х  | X      | Х      |    | Х   |
| Green Paper on Energy Efficiency             |        | Х  |        | Х      | Х  | Х   |
| Green Paper on Energy                        |        | X  | X      | X      | X  | X   |
| Energy Package                               | X      | Х  | X      | Х      | Х  | X   |

2007

2006

1997

Biomass 2009: Fueling our Future – Washington DC – 17-18 March 2009



### Background: EU policy framework for Renewable Energy



#### Policy papers and legislation related to biofuels

- ► Fuel Quality Directive March 2003
- ► Biofuels Directive May 2003
- Energy taxation Directive October 2003
- ▶ Biomass Action Plan December 2005
- Biofuels Strategy February 2006



## 1- The Climate Change and Renewable Energy Package



- ► Conclusion of the EU Council of March 2007: Action Plan for launching a "New Energy Policy for Europe"
- ► Commission's <u>proposal</u> on the Climate Action & Renewable Energy (CARE) package adopted in January 2008
- ► Agreement at the end of December 2008 between EU Council and EU Parliament
  - ► Cut GHG emissions by 20% by 2020
  - ► Improve energy efficiency by 20%
  - ► Establish a 20% share for renewable energy by 2020



### 2- The new Renewable Energy Directive: 20% RE by 2020



Objective: 20% renewable energy by 2020

**Scope: It covers:** 

- All Renewable Energy sources: biomass & biogas, wind, solar, geothermal, hydrothermal & ocean energy, hydropower
- Sectors: Transport fuel, heating & Cooling, electricity

Entry into force of the new Directive in April 2009

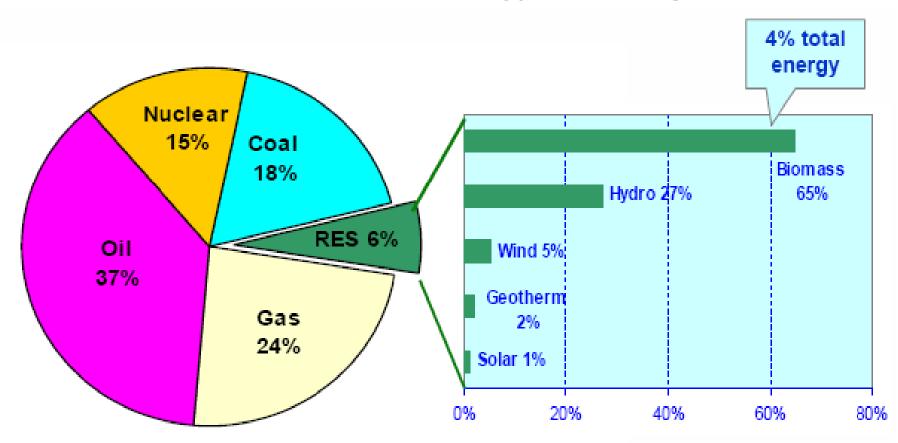
To be implemented by Member States April 2010



## 2- The new Renewable Energy Directive: 20% RE by 2020



#### **Breakdown of EU-25 Gross Energy Consumption (2006)**

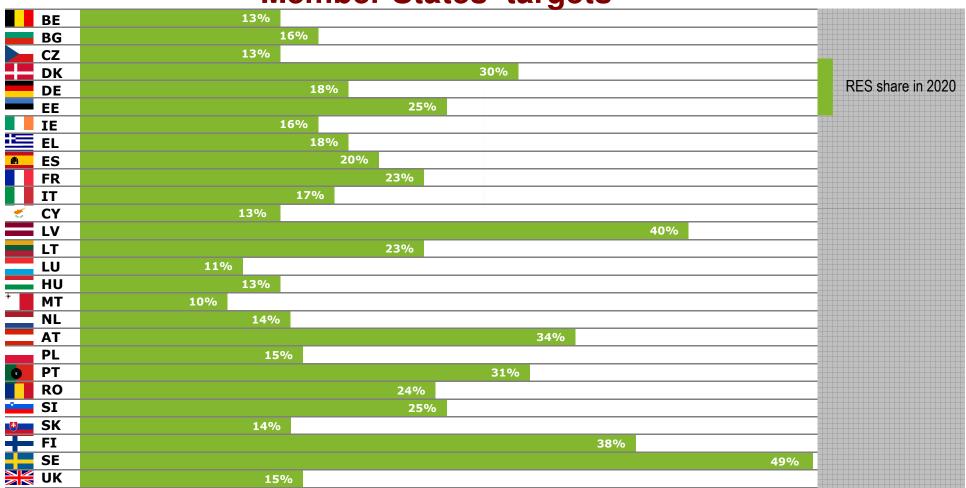


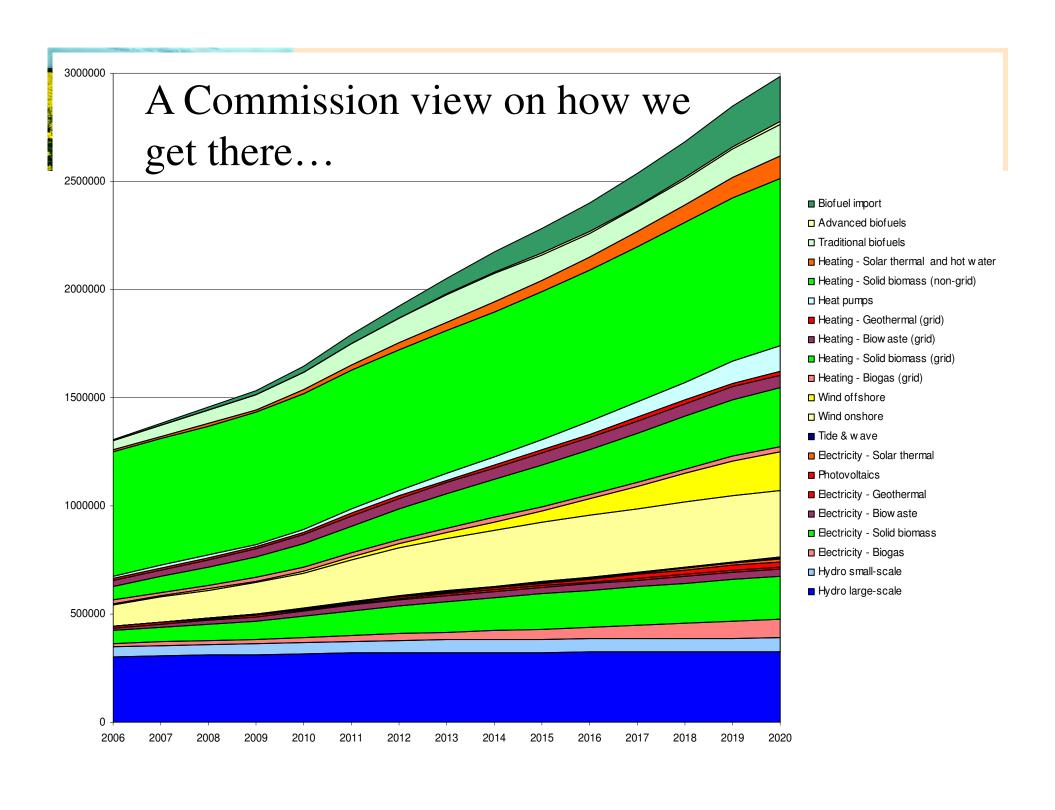


## 2- The new Renewable Energy Directive: 20% RE by 2020



**Member States' targets** 







## 3- The 10% mandate of RE in ground transport by 2020



- Binding for each Member State
- 10% of RE in final consumption of petrol, diesel & electricity to goes to ground transportation
  - All types of RE are eligible (technologically neutral)
- Incentive Mechanisms to boost innovation:
  - Second-Generation biofuels from wastes, residues, ligno/cellulosic count x2
  - Electricity in cars counts x2.5



## 3- The 10% mandate of RE in ground transport by 2020



| Policy measures   | Strengths  | Weaknesses  |
|---|--|---|
| Tax exemptions (production increases according to variations in relative prices)              | <ul> <li>Easy to implement;</li> <li>Few market risks;</li> <li>Incentive for innovation;</li> <li>Suitable for the early stages of development</li> </ul>   | <ul> <li>Loss of fiscal revenues;</li> <li>Risks of overcompensation (if high tax reduction);</li> <li>Strongly dependent on the initial levels of the excise tax: it is effective where these levels are high</li> </ul> |
| Blending obligations (the produce increases independently from variations in relative prices) | <ul> <li>It injects certainty into the agricultural sector; (unless the subsequent increase in prices significantly penalises the agricultural supply)</li> <li>It does not involve additional costs for public budget;</li> <li>Suitable for the more advanced stages of development</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Higher prices for consumers;</li> <li>Less incentive to innovate;</li> <li>Higher prices variability;</li> <li>Difficult to implement and monitor</li> </ul>   |



## 3- The 10% mandate of RE in ground transport by 2020



#### **Signals for the future:**

- Car makers need a signal to build for high biofuel blends;
- industry needs a signal to invest in second generation;
- the oil market needs a signal that we are serious about alternatives



### 4- Sustainability criteria for Biofuels



- Objective: ensure that first generation biofuels will generate net benefits → the first scheme of its kind in the world
- Condition of eligibility to the mandate & support
- So far, applied to Biofuels (liquid & gaseous fuels used in transport)
- By end-2009: The Commission shall report & possibly propose sustainability requirements for other biomass and energy uses



### 4- Sustainability criteria for Biofuels



- Growing GHG saving thresholds, from 35% to 50% from 2017 (60% for new plants)
- No conversion of wetland, continuously forested area", peatland (high carbon-stock land)
- Avoid losses of highly biodiverse grassland: No use of raw material from primary forest, protected areas, highly biodiverse grassland
- Ensure environmental & social standards (crosscompliance, reporting obligations from operators)



#### Conclusion



- Renewable energy: a key element of a sustainable future
  - Significant reduction of GHG emissions
  - New opportunities for Energy security, rural economies
- In the future: more diversified feedstocks better economic and environmental perspectives
- Research and technological development more advanced and more cost-efficient biomass production technologies

Thank you for your attention !

laurent.javaudin@ec.europa.eu