

Biofuels - New Commission proposal for limiting indirect land-use change emissions (ILUC)

Øyvind Vessia European Commission



Context for policy making

- Investments already made in biofuels capacity
- EU needs biodiesel as we have an on-going dieselisation of the fleet
- Ethanol can only be blended to a limited level (too few petrol cars)
- Many 1st gen biofuel crops provide important proteins as animal feed
- Regulatory stability
- Increasing imports



The Commission Proposal (1/4)

Starts the transition to biofuels that deliver solid GHG savings (incl estimated ILUC)

A limit to the amount of 1st gen. biofuels that can count towards the Renewable Energy Directive targets to current consumption levels (5%); effectively creating a sub-target



The Commission Proposal (2/4)

The science on ILUC is **not sufficiently stable** to be integrated in the sustainability criteria.

The estimated ILUC emissions are therefore rather including in the MS reports in both Directives to increase transparency of all biofuels.



The Commission Proposal (3/4)

Remaining growth in the biofuels' market comes from advanced biofuels, for which incentives are also increased (quadruple accounting).

In addition, the greenhouse gas emissions saving requirements are increased to 60% for new installations.



The Commission Proposal (4/4)

In conclusion;

- -we respect investments made,
- -while enhancing incentives for advanced biofuels that can be produced with little risk of ILUC

Such biofuels also offers prospects for cheaper fuels through substantial technology learning



Thank you

Material on the **sustainability criteria** including the GHG methodology is available here:

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/renewables/biofuels/sustainability_crit eria_en.htm

The ILUC proposal and Impact Assessment underpinning it are available here:

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/renewables/biofuels/land_use_change
_en.htm

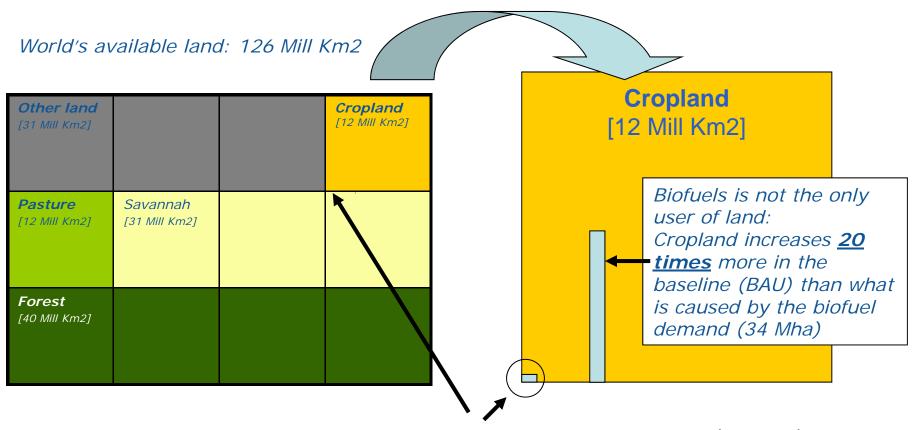


Back-up:

- More results from IFPRI
- Food price impacts
- Biofuel use in the various Member States



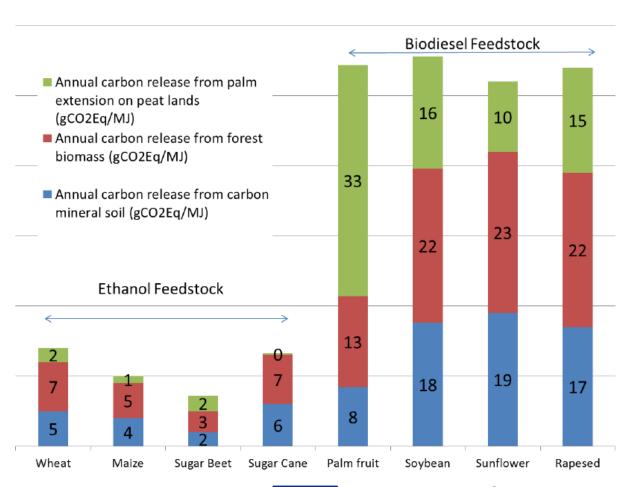
What land resources do we have?



IFPRI result: 0.017 Mill Km2 (1.7 Mha), equal to 0.14 % of existing cropland



Overall results (note importance of peatland emissions which only account for 2% of the expansion of cropland)



Source: Figure 15 of IFPRI-report



Land use and food price consequences

IFPRI estimates that the 5% of 1st generation biofuels will need a <u>net</u> amount of around 1.7 Mha of land.

 In comparison the world has around 1500 Mha of cropland, of which around 80 Mha are in the EU.

Estimates from IIASA and IFPRI shows price increases of 1-2% for cereals and around 4% for oil crops as a result of EU's use of biofuels.



Use of biofuels in the EU

