



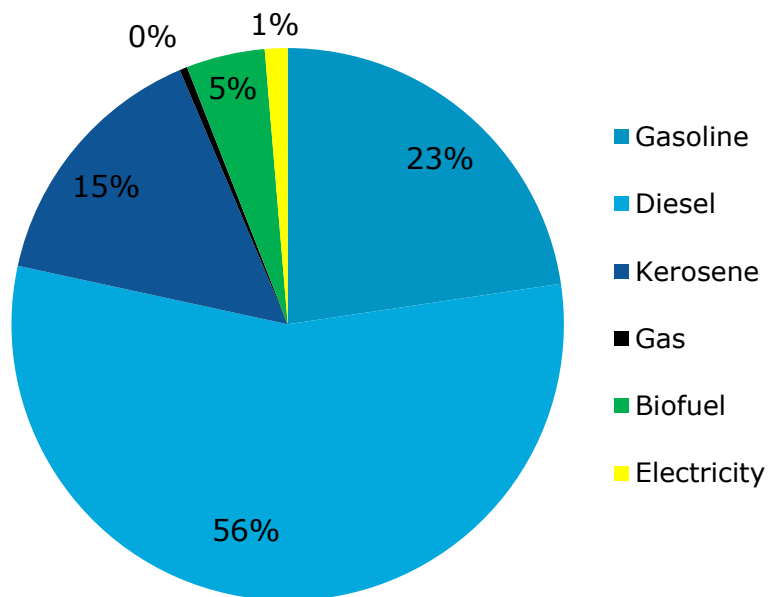
European
Commission



The development of biofuels in Europe



The Challenge

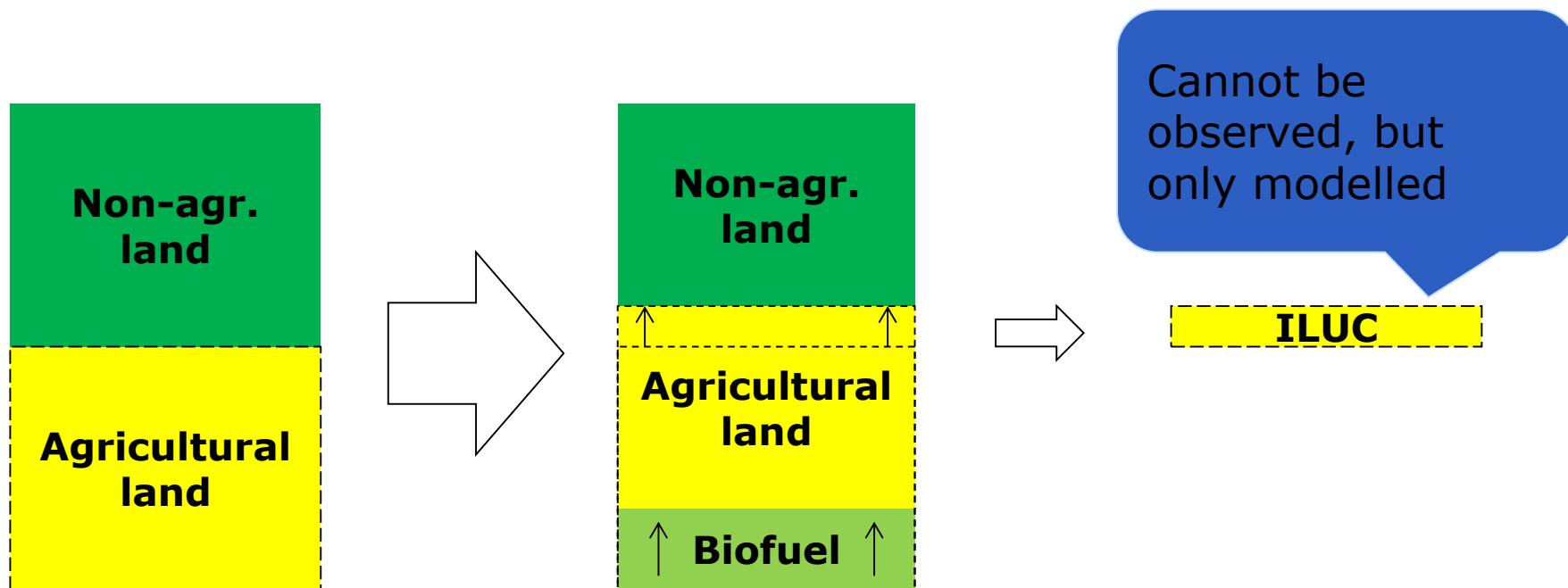


Key figures transport:

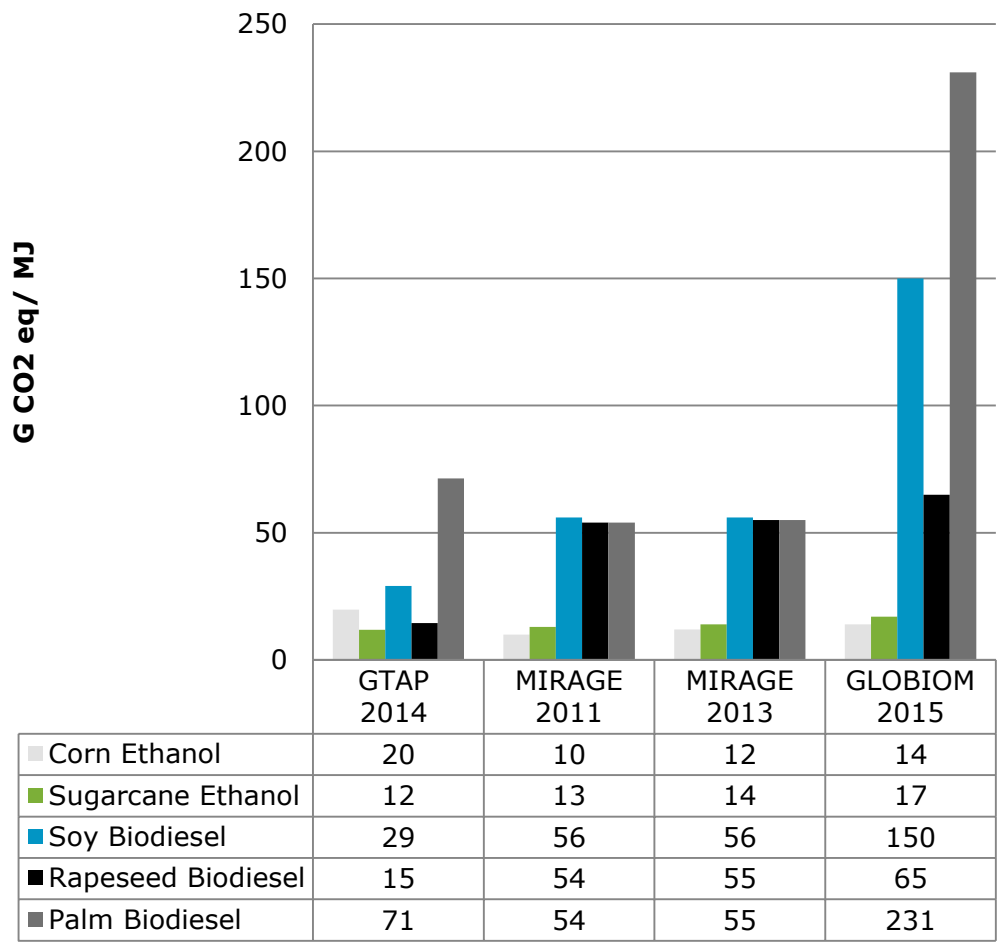
- 32% of final energy consumption
- Relies on oil for 94% of its energy needs.
- 22% of total GHG emissions
- GHG emissions remain higher than in 1990.

Source: Primes, 2015 shares in transport energy consumption

Indirect land use change



Estimates ILUC emissions

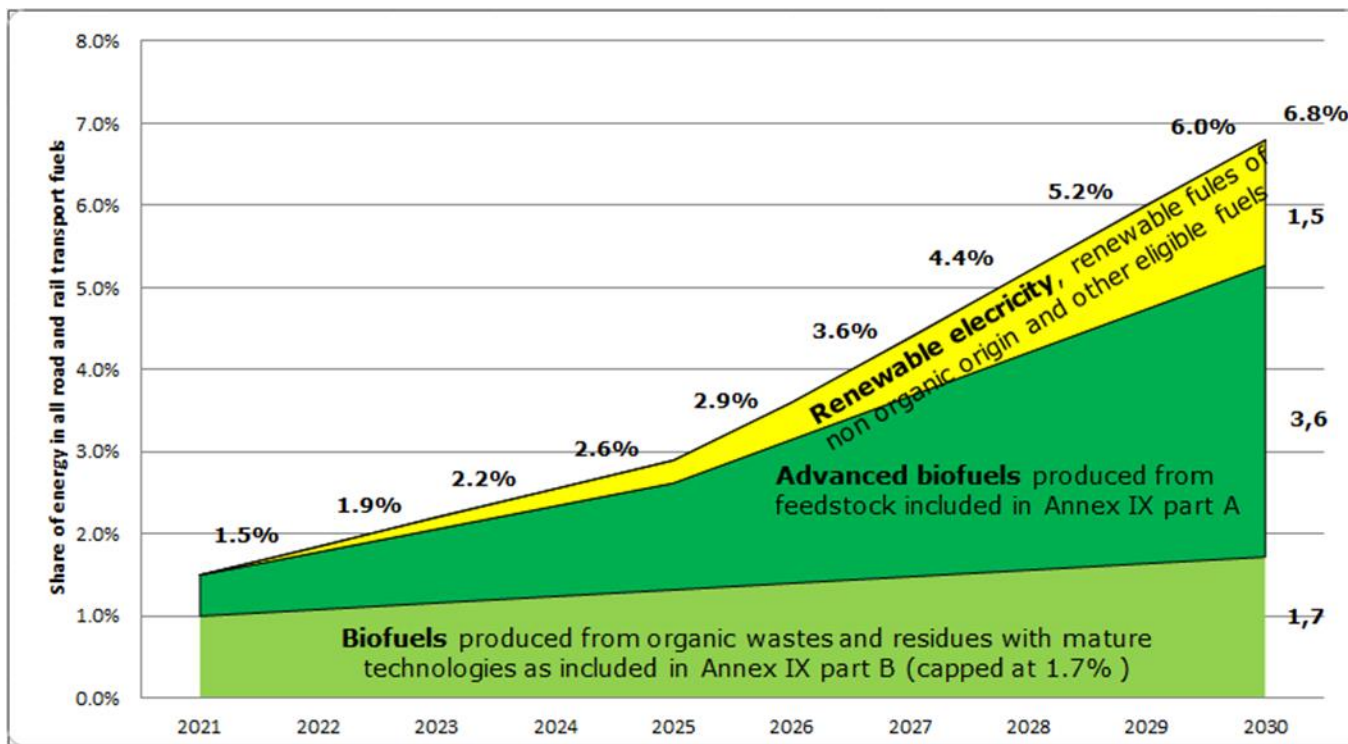


Conclusion on ILUC in strategy on low emission mobility

The Commission already indicated that food-based biofuels have a limited role in decarbonising the transport sector and should not receive public support after 2020.

In the context of the ongoing analytical work to support the revision of the current legislation on fuels and renewable energy, the Commission is focusing on their gradual phase out and replacement by more advanced biofuels.

Promoting renewables in transport



Increasing the share of low carbon and renewable fuels in transport through an EU blending mandate

The obligation in more detail (I)

Scope:

- Advanced biofuels (produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX part A)
- Biofuels and biomethane produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX part B
- Renewable fuels of non-biological origin and renewable electricity
- Fuels produced from fossil waste
- Not covered: conventional biofuels produced from food and feed crops

Obligated party: Fuel suppliers

Ambition level increases from 1.5% in 2020 to 6.8% in 2030

- Ring-fencing of advanced biofuels (at least 3.6% by 2030)
- 1.7% cap on biofuels produced from Annex IX part B feedstock
- 20% bonus for fuels consumed in maritime and aviation sectors

Biofuels must achieve 70% GHG emission savings

The obligation in more detail (II)

Tradability:

- Obligation can be transferred amongst fuel suppliers.

Fraud prevention

- MS required to create a database that traces the eligible fuels
- National databases must be linked

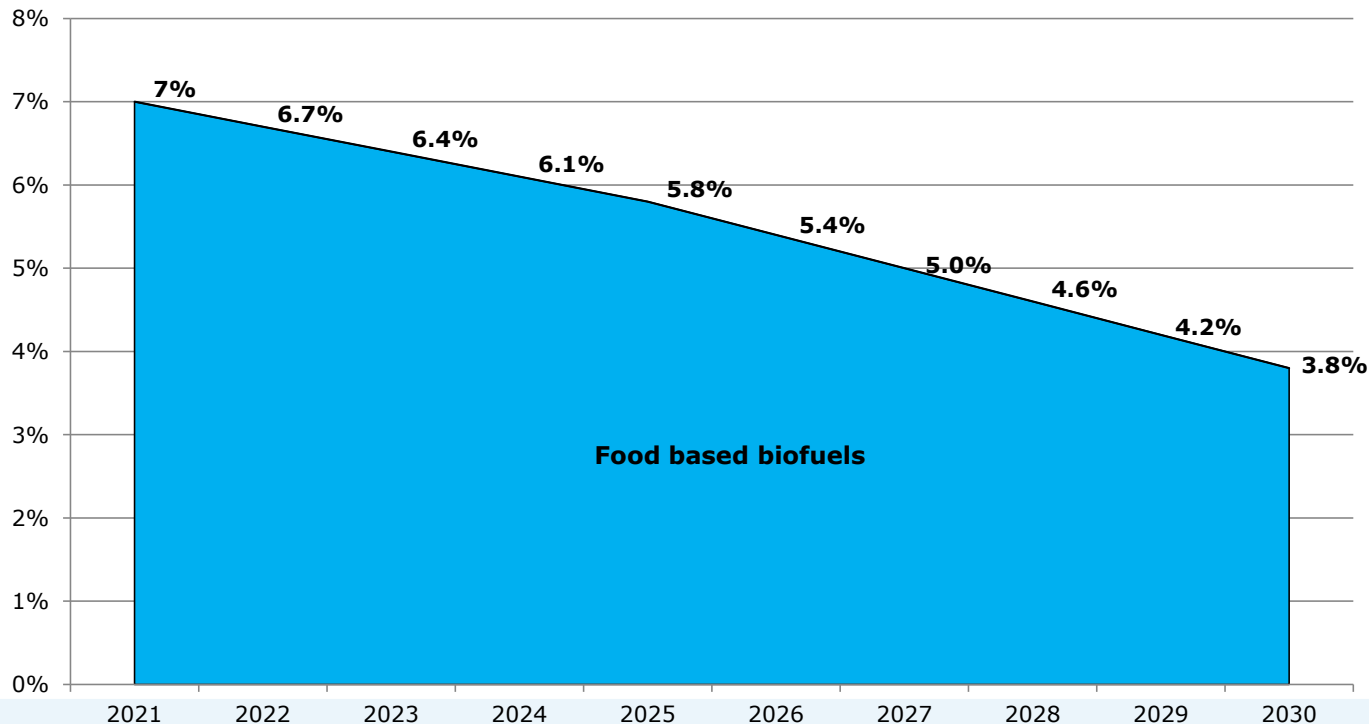
Rules to determine the RES share

- Co-processing
- Renewable electricity
- Renewable fuels of non-organic origin

Review and delegated acts

- 2025 Assessment of effectiveness on the obligation
- 2021 Assessment of possibility to add feedstocks to Annex IX
- GHG methodology and saving requirement for fuels produced from fossil waste streams
- Technical details co-processing and databases

Gradual phase out of conventional crop based biofuels



- Gradual phase out of crop-based biofuels from 7% in 2020 to 3.8% in 2030, effectively bringing the conventional biofuel use to pre-2008 levels.
- Member States may set a lower limit and may distinguish between different types of biofuels for instance by setting a lower limit for the contribution from food or feed crop based biofuels produced from oil crops, taking into account indirect land use change.

STRENGTHENING BIOENERGY SUSTAINABILITY

Biomass supply

Improved sustainability criteria for **agricultural biomass**

New sustainability criteria for **forest biomass** (2-step approach)

Biomass end-use

GHG emission saving requirement for biofuels (all) + biomass in heat and electricity (above 20 MW fuel)

Member States in principle to support only biomass electricity with combined heat and power

