



European Commission



**Energiepolitische
Ziele der EU**

Fokus Bioenergie



A. Heinz
National Expert
Management of RTD
Energy programmes



European Energy policy is facing key challenges

- Global energy demand – and CO₂ emissions - is predicted to increase by 60% over the next 30 years
- Until 2030 the EU energy dependency could rise from 50% to 70%, mostly from regions threatened by insecurity
- High and volatile prices for oil and gas will stay
- According to the Kyoto Protocol, EU has to reduce its GHG emissions from 1990 until 2008/2012 by 8 %
- In Europe alone, energy infrastructure investments of around 1 trillion Euros will be needed over the next 20 years



TREN Energy Strategy

***Competitiveness
& Growth***

Security of supply

Climate change



Internal market for electricity
and gas, inter-connections

Demand side management,
energy efficiency

Supply side management,
**diversification of energy mix,
renewable energy sources**

Others (external relations,
solidarity, **RD&D** etc.)



Legal framework for electricity and heat from biomass on EU level

- **Directive 2001/77/EC of 27.09.01 on RES-E** : to establish a framework to increase the share of green electricity from 14% to 21% of gross electricity consumption by 2010
- **Directive 2004/8/EC, on Cogeneration of Heat and Power** : to create a framework for promotion and development of high efficiency cogeneration of heat and power
- **Directive 2003/87/EC** : establishing a scheme for a greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community



Legal framework for liquid biofuels from biomass on EU level

- **Directive 2003/30/EC of 08/05/2003 on biofuels** : Member States shall ensure by end of 2005 a 2% and by end 2010 a 5.75% minimum proportion of biofuels of all gasoline and diesel fuels sold on their market
- **Directive 2003/96/EC of 27/10/2003, on taxation of energy products and electricity** : Article 16 allows MS to apply exemption or reduced rate of taxation on “biofuels and other products produced from biomass”



Support from Common Agricultural Policy

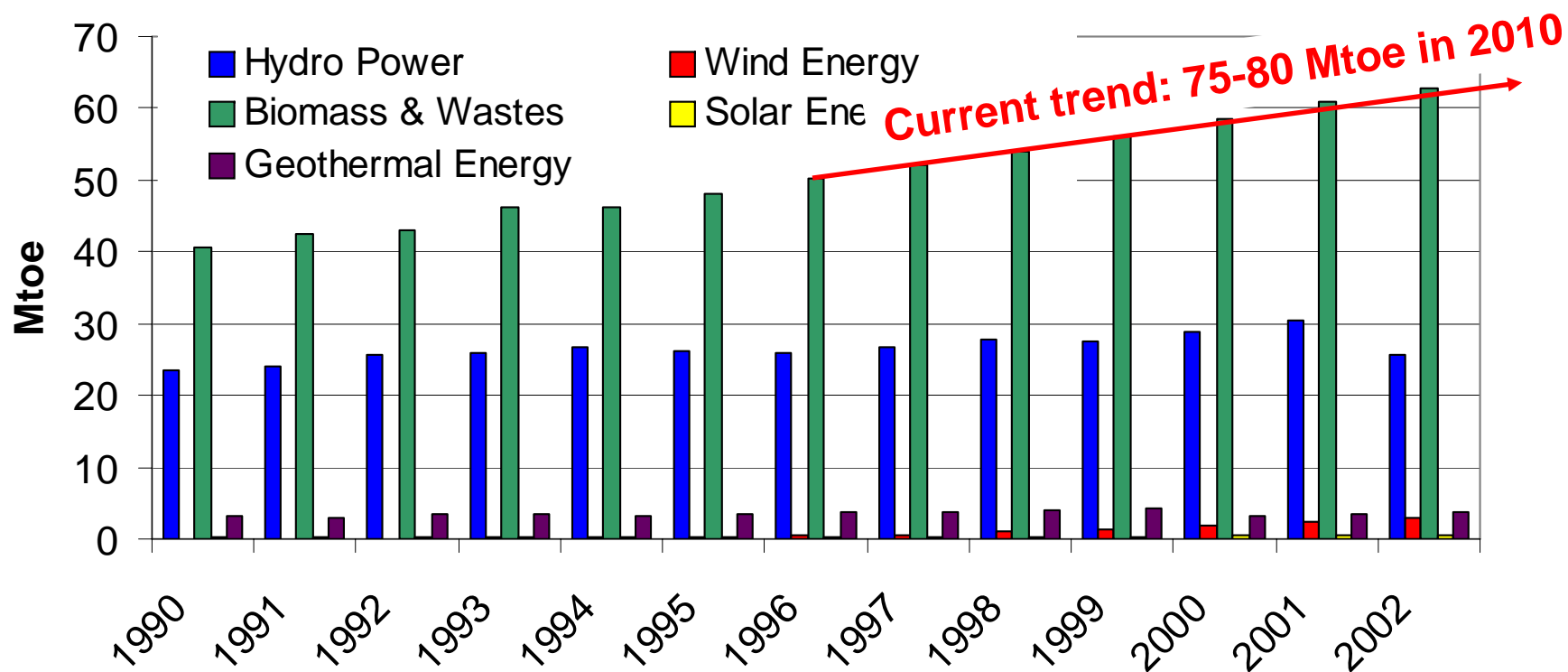
- **CAP reform (2003)**
 - Decoupled income support
 - Non-food (energy) crops on set-aside areas
 - Energy crop premium
 - Reduced scope for steering production
- **Sugar reform (2005)**
 - Sugar beet for ethanol eligible for both regimes exempt from quotas
- **Rural development policy (2007-2013)**
 - Menu of measures for renewable energies, e.g., biomass supply chains, biofuels processing capacity on/near the farm



Danger of missing EU targets for 2010

White Paper target for EU-15: 135 Mtoe biomass use in 2010

Adjusted targets for EU-25: 150 Mtoe biomass use in 2010



Source: EUROSTAT

COM(2004)366 final: « biomass is lagging behind »



The EU Biomass Action Plan

Communication COM(2005)628 final

Biomass heating: RES-H / EPBD, DH, CHP, pollution

Electricity from biomass: RES-e, CHP, all options

Transport biofuels: Biofuels / Fuel Quality, trade, GPP, biodiesel standard, EU strategy for biofuels

Cross cutting issues: Energy crops scheme, Forest Action Plan, clean wastes, CEN, spot markets, national BAPs, EU structural and cohesion funds

Research: FP7, IEE/CIP, technology platforms



Implementation of the BAP (example 1/5)

The Commission will bring forward a report in 2006 in view of a possible revision of the biofuels directive. This report will address the issues of ... biofuel targets, ... biofuel obligations, ... minimum sustainability requirements.

Action:

- ✓ Public consultation on biofuel policy
- Impact Assessment of future policy options by experts
- Workshop on sustainability criteria and certification in co-operation with WWF, tender on sustainability criteria
- Revised biofuel directive to be proposed by the Commission in late 2006, final decision to be made by the European Parliament and the Council thereafter



Implementation of the BAP (example 2/5)

The Commission will work towards a proposal for Community legislation in 2006 to encourage the use of renewable energy, including biomass, for heating and cooling

Action:

- Public consultation on RES heating/cooling
- Expert Impact Assessments of future policy options on RES in general and RES heating/cooling in particular
- RES Roadmap and legislation on RES in general and/or RES heating/cooling in particular to be proposed by the Commission in late 2006, final decisions to be made by the European Parliament and the Council thereafter



Implementation of the BAP (example 3/5)

The Commission will encourage Member States to establish national biomass action plans (nBAPs).

Action:

- ✓ Meeting of MS representatives on national Biomass Action Plans for exchange of experience and ideas
- Collection of country specific market and policy information and publication on nBAP web site
- Evaluation of country specific market and policy information through experts
- Further meetings of MS representatives on national Biomass Action Plans if applicable



Implementation of the BAP (example 4/5)

The Commission will bring forward a forestry action plan in which energy use of forest materials will play an important role.

Action:

- ✓ The Commission in its Forest Action Plan has proposed 18 key actions to be implemented jointly with the MS during the period of five years (2007–2011), including:
 - Key action 4: Promote the use of forest biomass for energy generation, ie the Standing Forestry Committee supporting the BAP implementation and pellet/ wood chip markets, MS assessing the availability of wood and wood residues, the Commission continuing its research efforts [...]



Implementation of the BAP (example 5/5)

The Commission will assess the implementation of the energy crop scheme.

Action:

- ✓ The Commission has assessed the implementation of the energy crop scheme and proposed (to the Council) the following changes:
 - Extension to 8 MS which do not benefit from it yet
 - Increase of maximum area to 2 million hectares
 - Allowing MS to grant national aid of up to 50% of the cost of establishing multiannual crops (in addition to the energy crop premium)



Challenges and questions

Sustainable provision of feedstocks, considering

- potential of European agriculture and forestry
- impacts on food and feed markets - EU and globally
- other possible uses of biomass
- environmental balance of different raw materials

Research and technological development

- optimised production and mix of raw materials
- advanced, more cost-effective conversion technologies
- more diverse feedstocks – not only food crops

Stable environment for the industry to develop



Conclusions

Energy from biomass (incl. organic waste) is expected to make a significant contribution to a future sustainable energy system in Europe

The Commission strongly supports bioenergy with a variety of legislative proposals, the BAP, and its programmes for research & market penetration

Challenges do exist eg regarding possible competition between food/feed and bioenergy markets and lack of global sustainability criteria for the production of biomass

Supplementary action on national, regional and local level with close involvement of all relevant stakeholders is essential and equally important



Further information

EC, DG TREN: RES policy & RTD programmes

http://europa.eu.int/comm/energy/res/index_en.htm

EC, DG TREN: agencies, partners, programmes

<http://www.managenergy.net>

EC, DG AGRI: CAP policy & energy crop scheme

http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/index_en.htm

EC, DG ENV: Forest Action Plan

http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/fore/action_plan/index_en.htm