



Objectives and measures of the Biomass Action Plan

“European Bioenergy Business Forum”
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EU Energy Policy

■ The Treaty

- Climate change policy
- Energy security
- Competitiveness
 - Innovation and agricultural reform
 - Trade dimension: (Doha, Mercosur) – development role
 - Energy diversification and sustainability:
 - Energy Efficiency (ACEA agreement etc)
 - **Renewables**: RES electricity and transport biofuels policy



The 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
- Reception
 - **Council:** agriculture, energy and European Councils gave positive responses :
 - Parliament: Preparing report on the Biomass Action Plan:
 - 5 committees consulted, public hearing held in June 2006, likely adoption of opinion: November 2006



Implementation

- National Action Plans

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/biomass_action_plan/nationa_bap_en.htm

- Forestry Action Plan

- 5 year plan, including support for pellet/woodchip markets, resource assessment, R&D...

- Energy Crops Scheme

- Extention to 8 more Member States
- Increase area to 2m Ha.

- Heating and cooling directive...

- Biofuels progress report and review...



The biofuels Directive

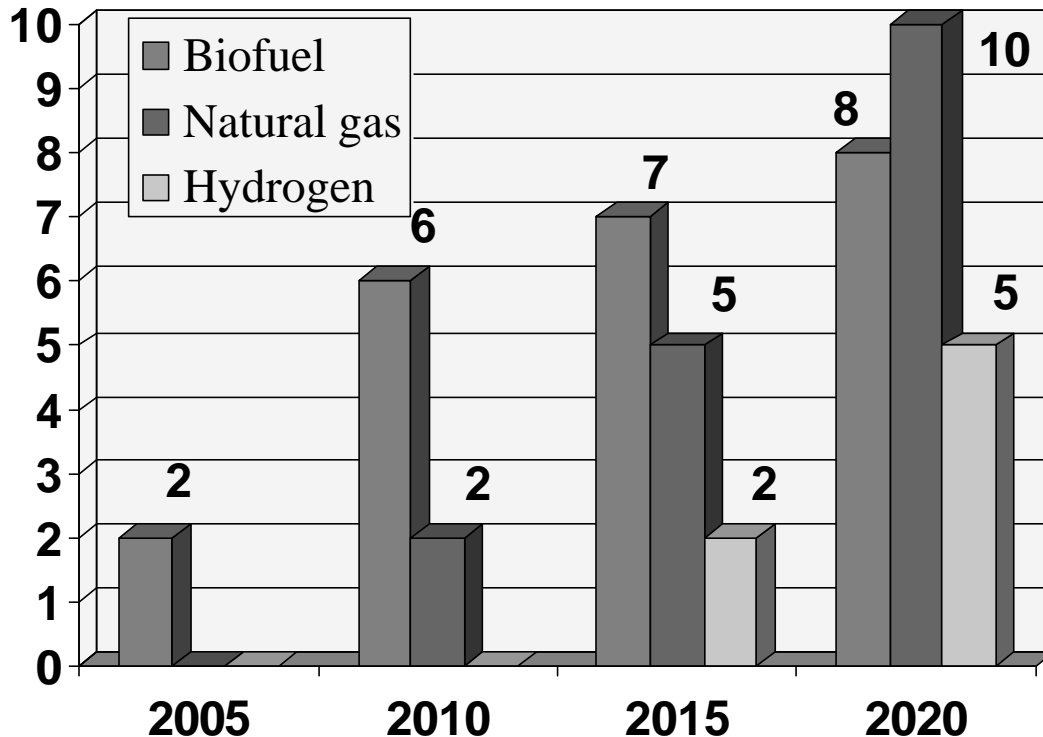
Context:

- energy taxation directive (directive 2003/96) makes it easier for Member States to give tax reductions for biofuels
 - Austria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Spain, Sweden, UK.
 - Standards – review of standards and fuel quality directive
 - Energy crops scheme review
 - Second generation biofuels research
- **Directive 2003/30:**
 - sets **reference values** for the market share of biofuels
 - 2% at the end of 2005
 - 5.75% at the end of 2010
 - Member States must set **national indicative targets**
- **Why?...**



Transport energy policy

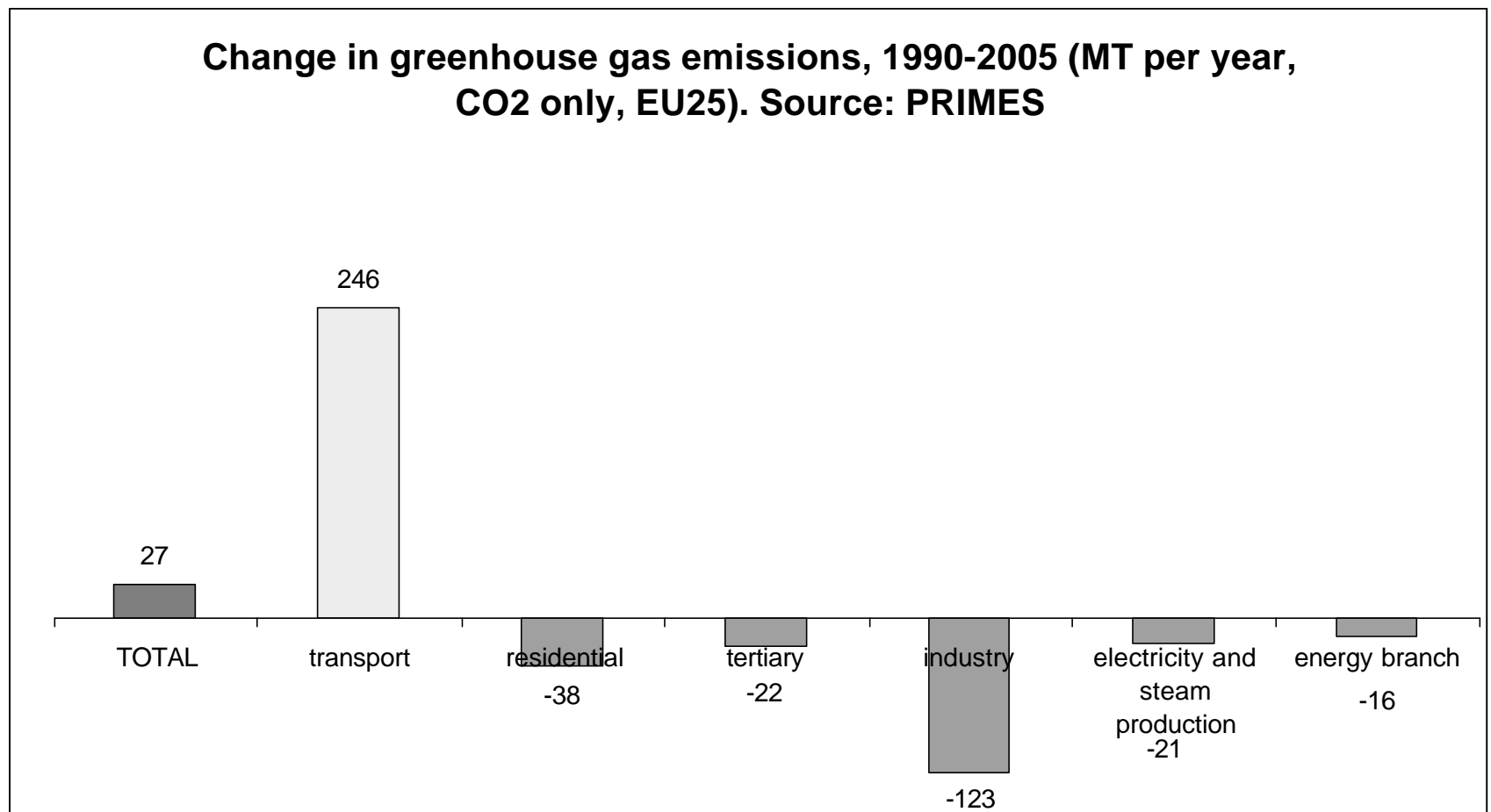
2001 Alternative motor fuels Communication:
20% diesel and gasoline substitution by 2020





Reasons to act...1

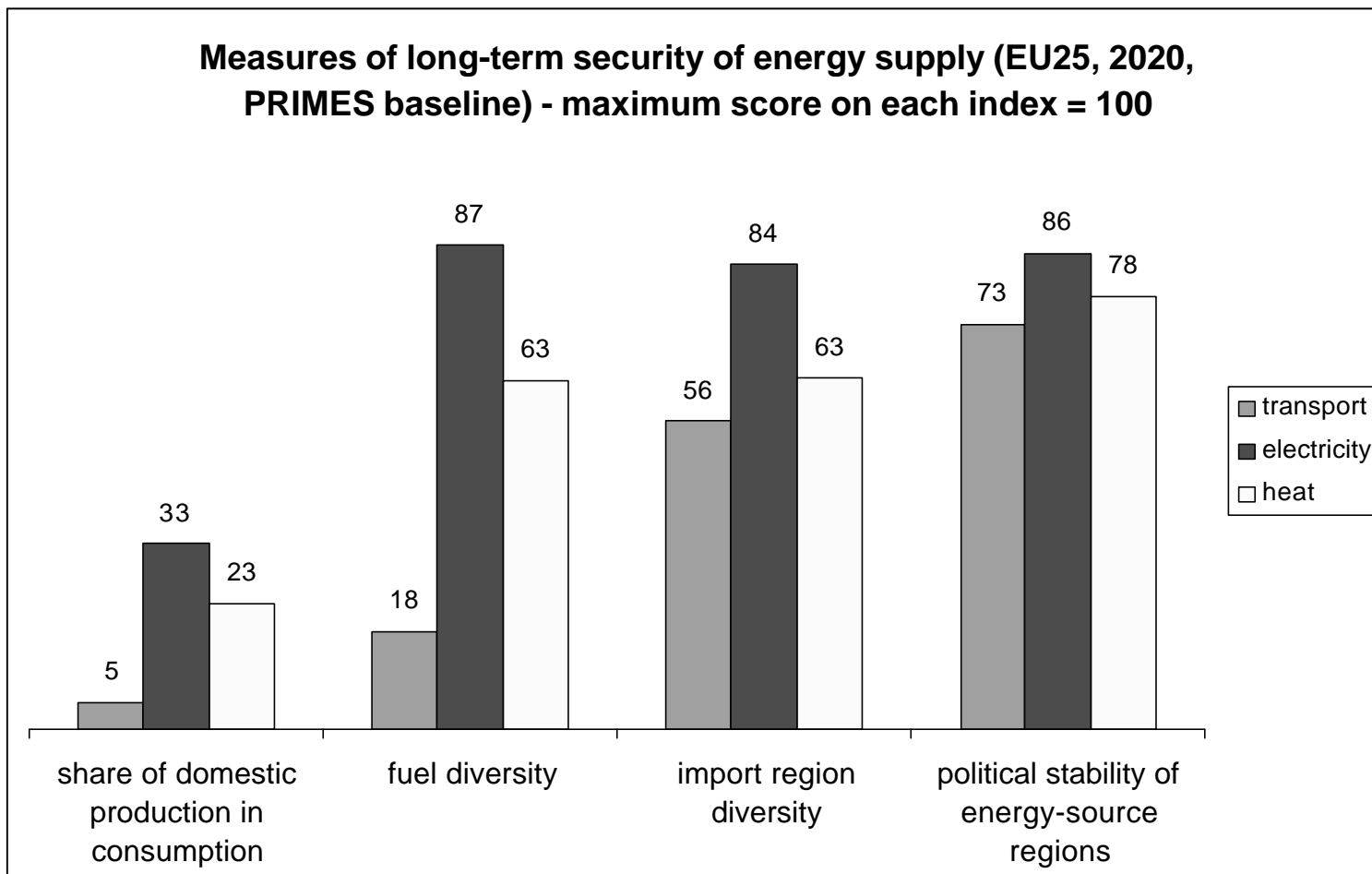
We have to do something to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in transport:





Reasons to act...2

Transport fuels have the greatest supply risks and biofuels permit supply diversification and domestic production:





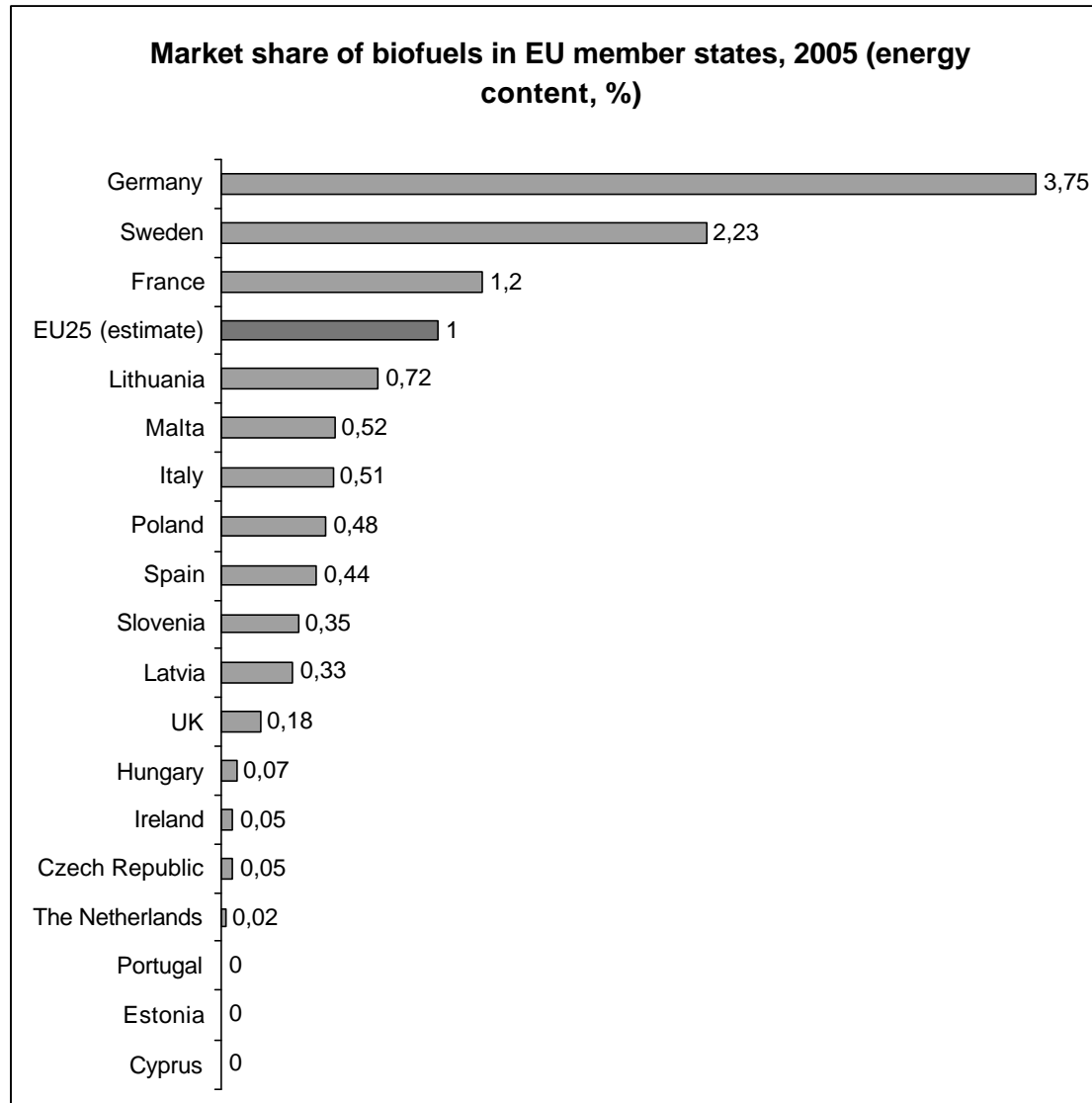
Reasons to act...3

Biofuels offer new outlets for agriculture

- **a basis for structural reform of an existing sector**
 - **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**
- **with strong growth in innovative new technologies**



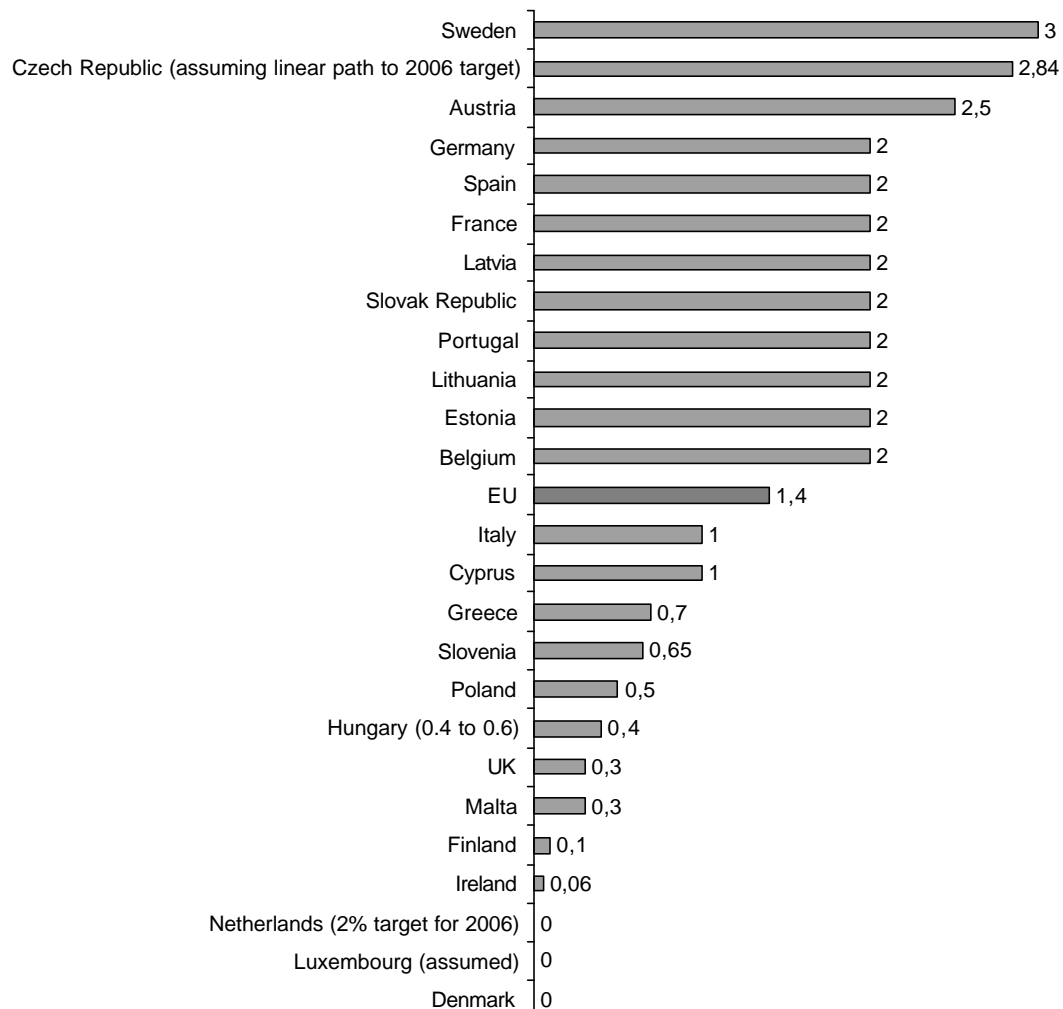
Where are we?





Member States' targets

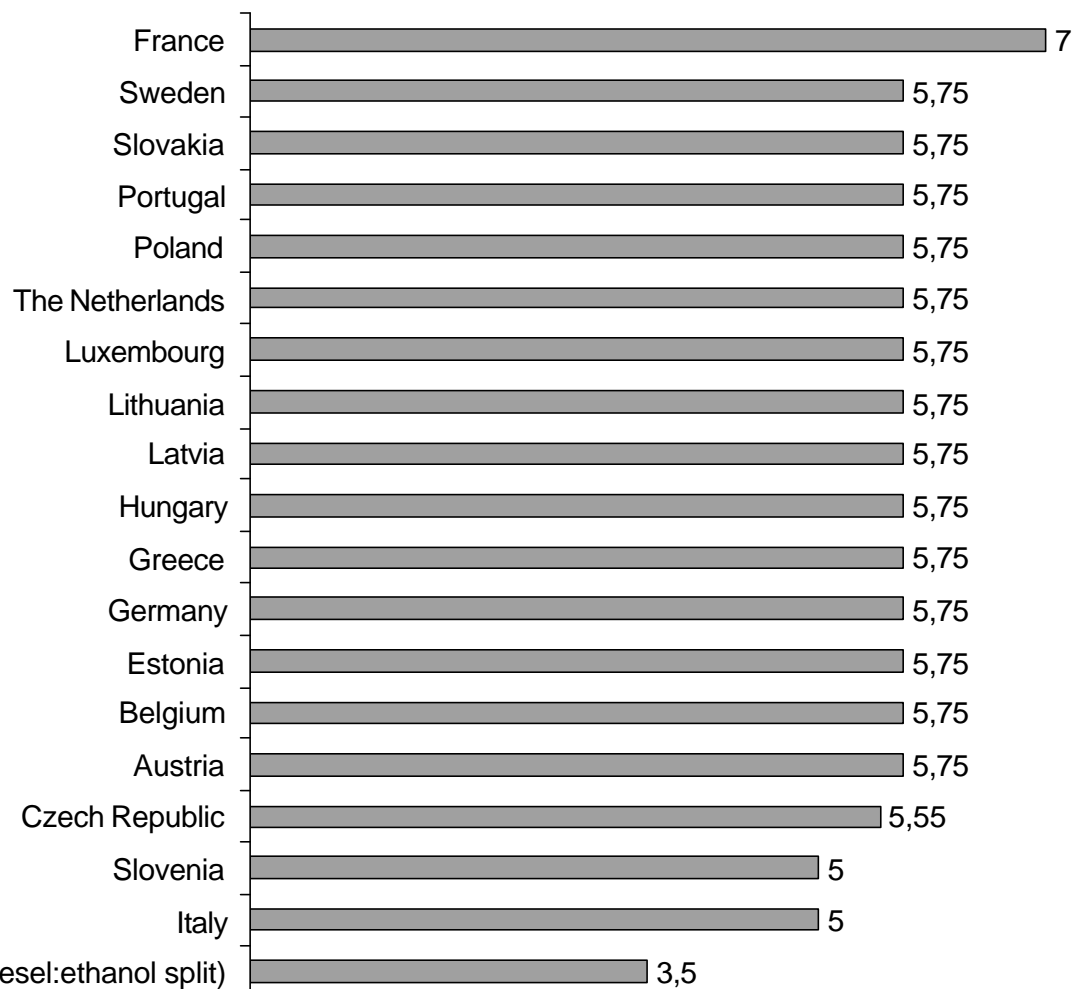
National indicative targets for biofuel market share in EU member states, 2005 (%)





Where do we want to be?

National indicative targets for biofuel market share in EU member states, 2010 (%)





Whats happening?

- Infringement proceedings
 - Denmark and Italy
- Progress report and Biofuels directive review as part of the European Strategic Energy Review
- Widespread public consultation:
 - Is the objective of promoting biofuels still valid?
 - Will the 5.75% reference value be achieved in 2010?
 - Does the EU system need to be changed? (voluntary agreement with industry/biofuel obligations/biofuel mandates/stronger targets/new 2020 targets?)
 - Do we need a “quality” certification system?
- Suggestions
 - mandatory targets, sustainability criteria/certification, national policy harmonisation, post 2010 targets...



Conclusion

- Biofuels policy is one part of European energy policy (along with energy efficiency measures, emissions trading, RE-electricity targets, R&D)
- Biofuels policy still valid and more policy effort is needed to reach targets
- Current consultations and analysis will result in the publication of the progress report and a proposal in the... **Renewables Roadmap** due in January 2007)



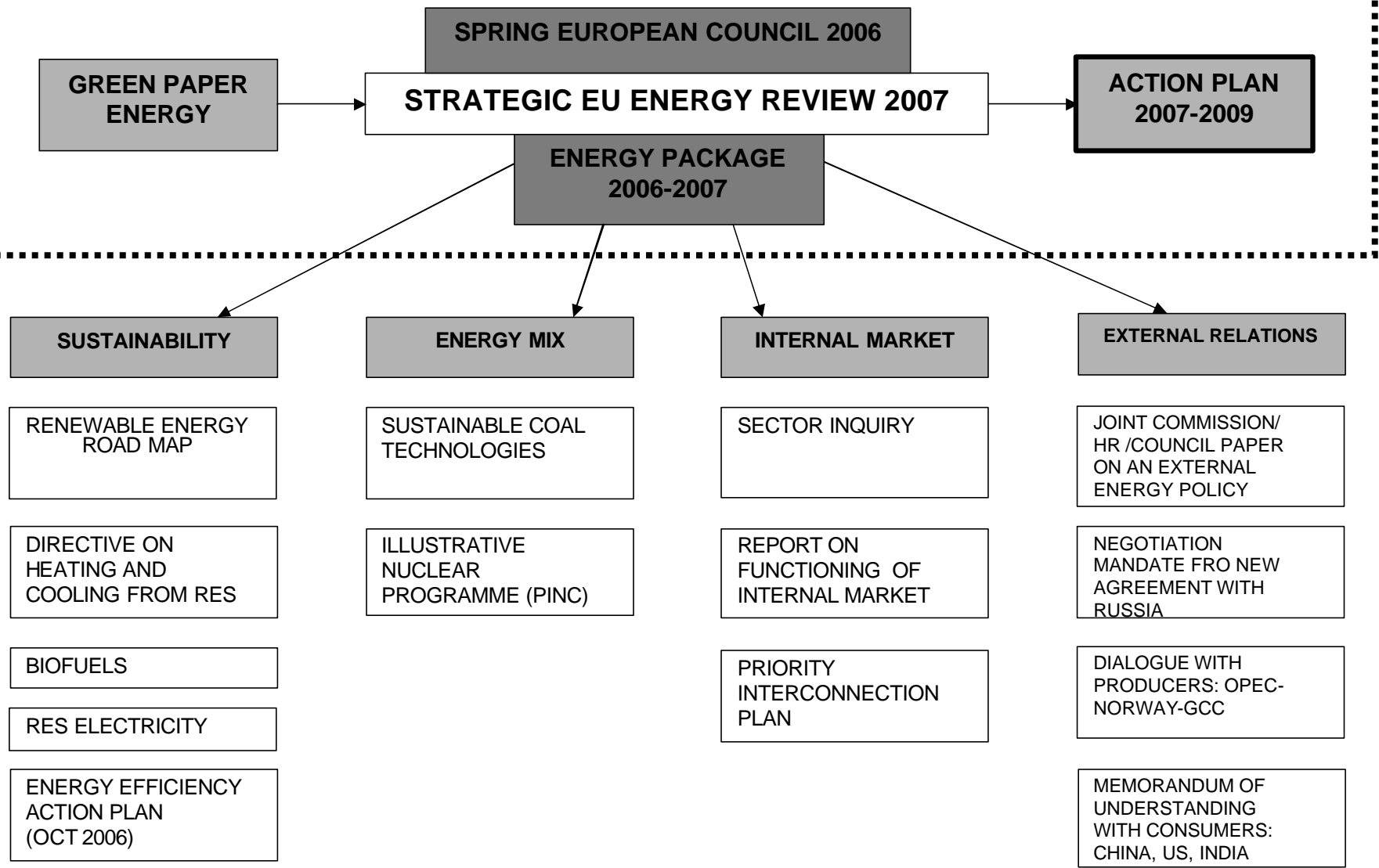
On the way to a renewable heating and cooling directive

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TOWARDS AN ENERGY POLICY FOR EUROPE



THE R&D 7TH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME —————> STRATEGIC ENERGY TECHNOLOGY PLAN (2007)



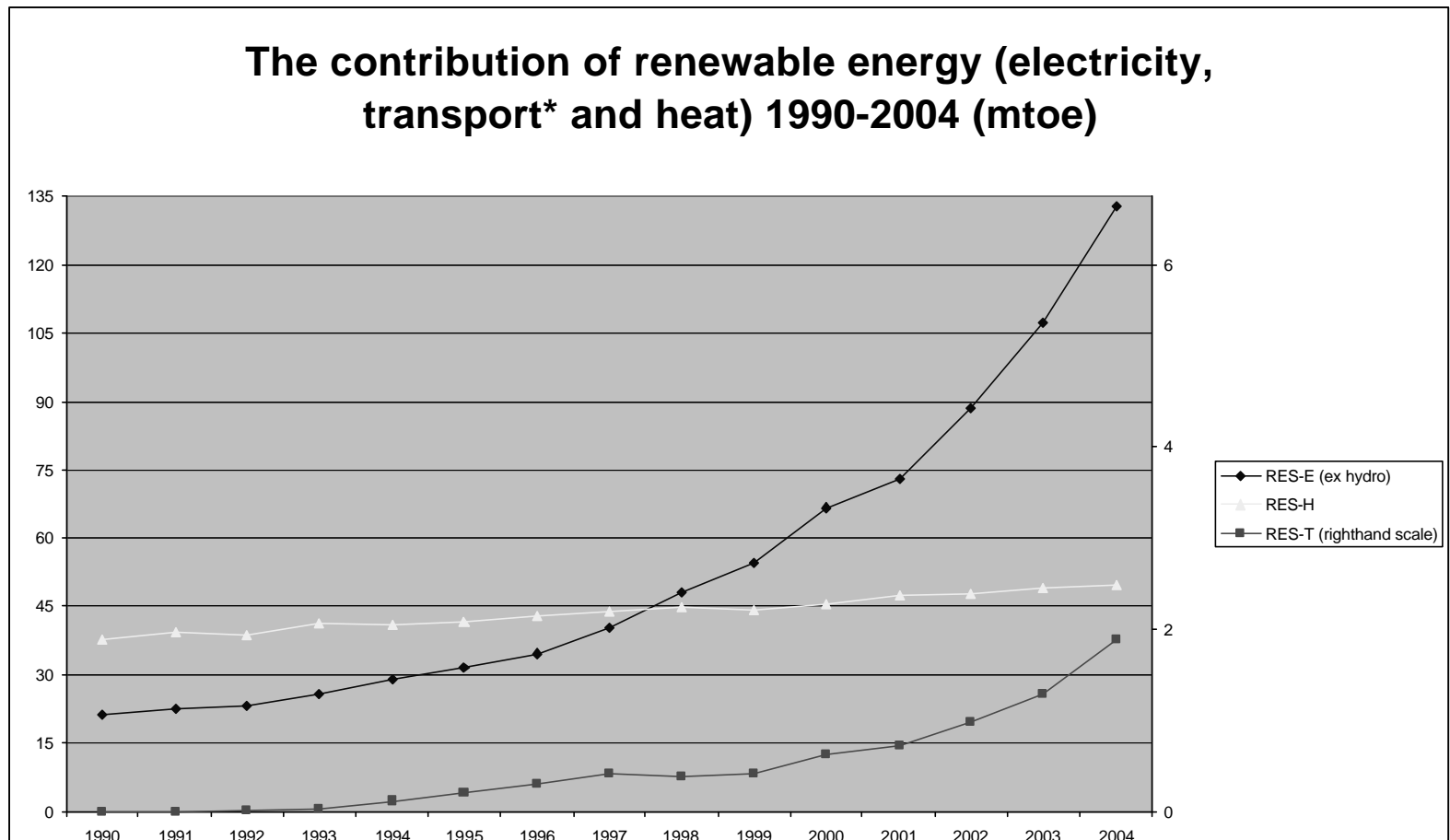
Why heating and cooling?

- Neglected so far
 - Unlike electricity and biofuels,
 - disparate sources and technologies
 - But there's a clear potential and need
 - 49 Mtoe: 8.4% of total heat consumption in 2004
 - Dominated by biomass (>50% of which is household heat)
 - 2020 potential could be 133 Mtoe for the EU27



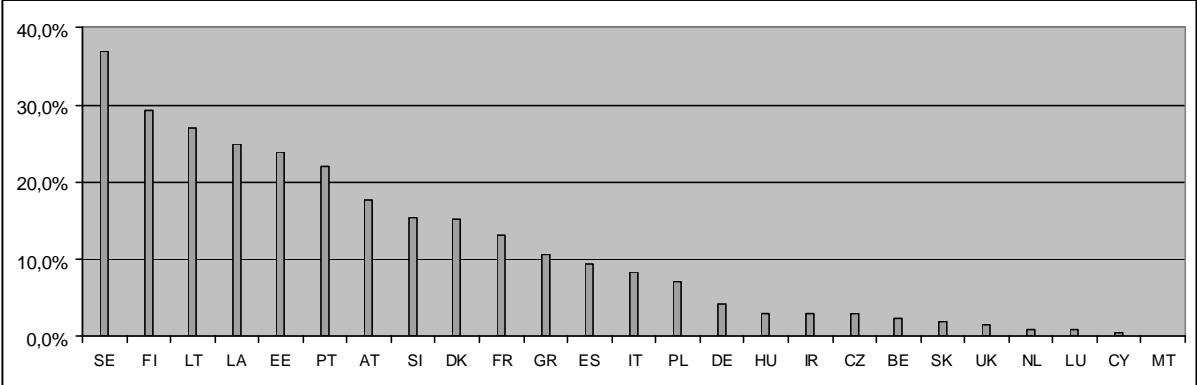
The European Framework

- A clear, supportive European framework (Directives 2001/77, 2003/30) helps:

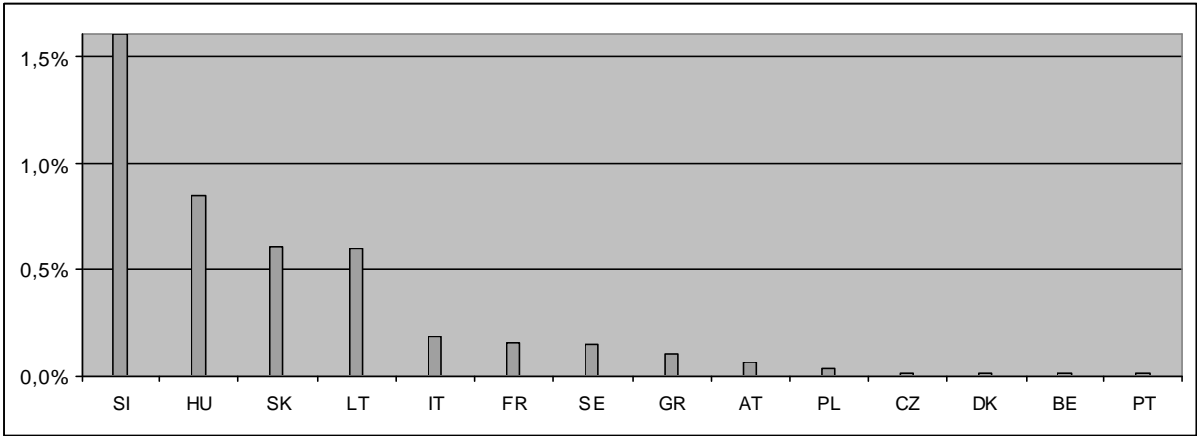




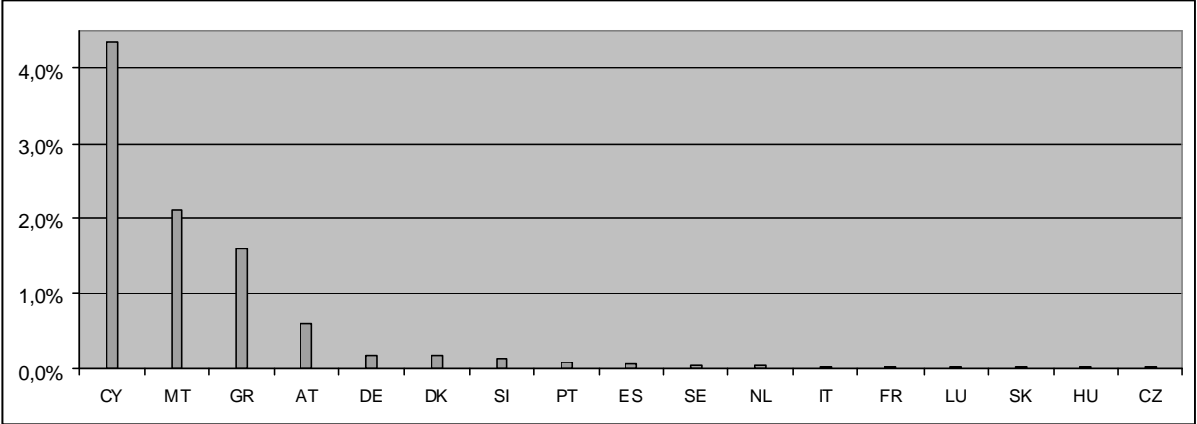
Biomass share of heating in MS



Geothermal share of heating in MS



Solar thermal share of heating in MS





What next?

- How can we realise the potential ?
 - What are the barriers?
 - What measures are appropriate and at what level? (EU, national, regional...)
 - A common legal framework ?
 - Targets ?
 - obligations to assess potential, road map, metering ..
 - Best practice diffusion/benchmarking
- Gathering information...
 - Results of public consultation online later this week:
http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/consultation/heating_cooling_en.htm



Conclusion

- Renewable heating and cooling energy sources can play a very significant role in boosting the renewables share of EU energy.
- Currently reflecting on the EU measures necessary
 - Sensitive to national and regional differences and different energy types
- Current consultations and analysis will result in a proposal by the beginning of next year.