

Biofuels in the Netherlands – developments and sustainability criteria



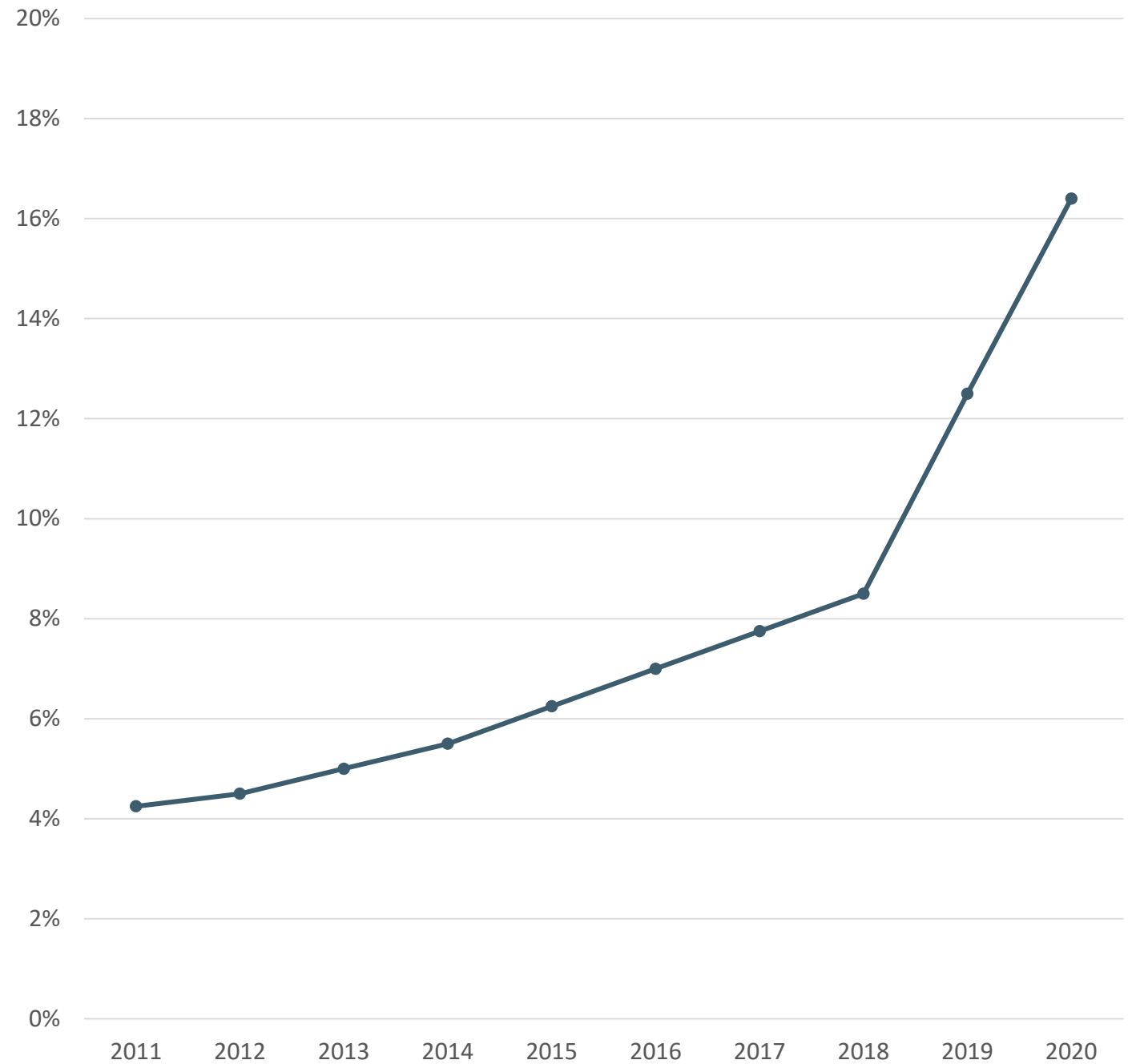
Loes Knotter

Netherlands Platform Sustainable Biofuels

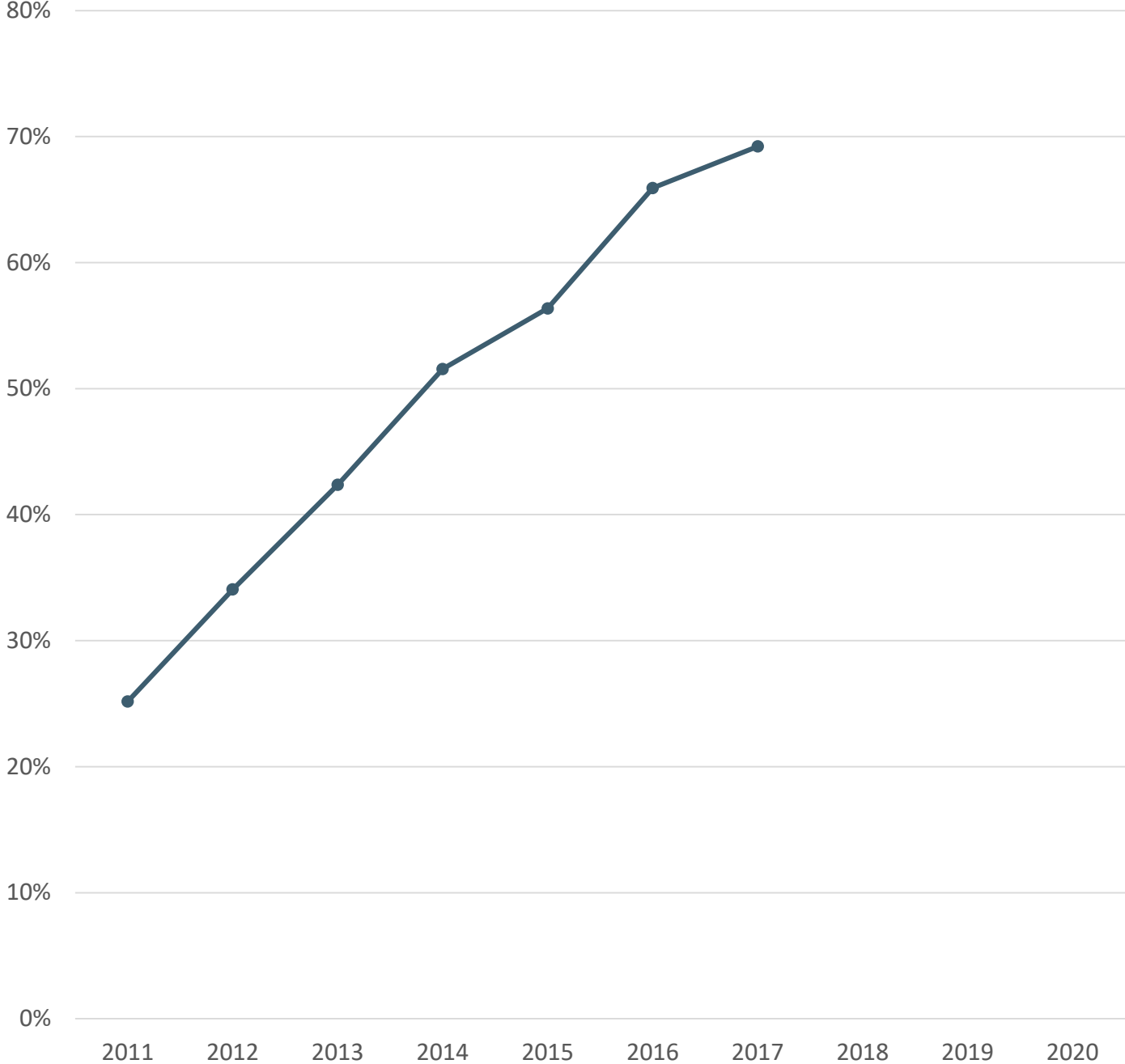
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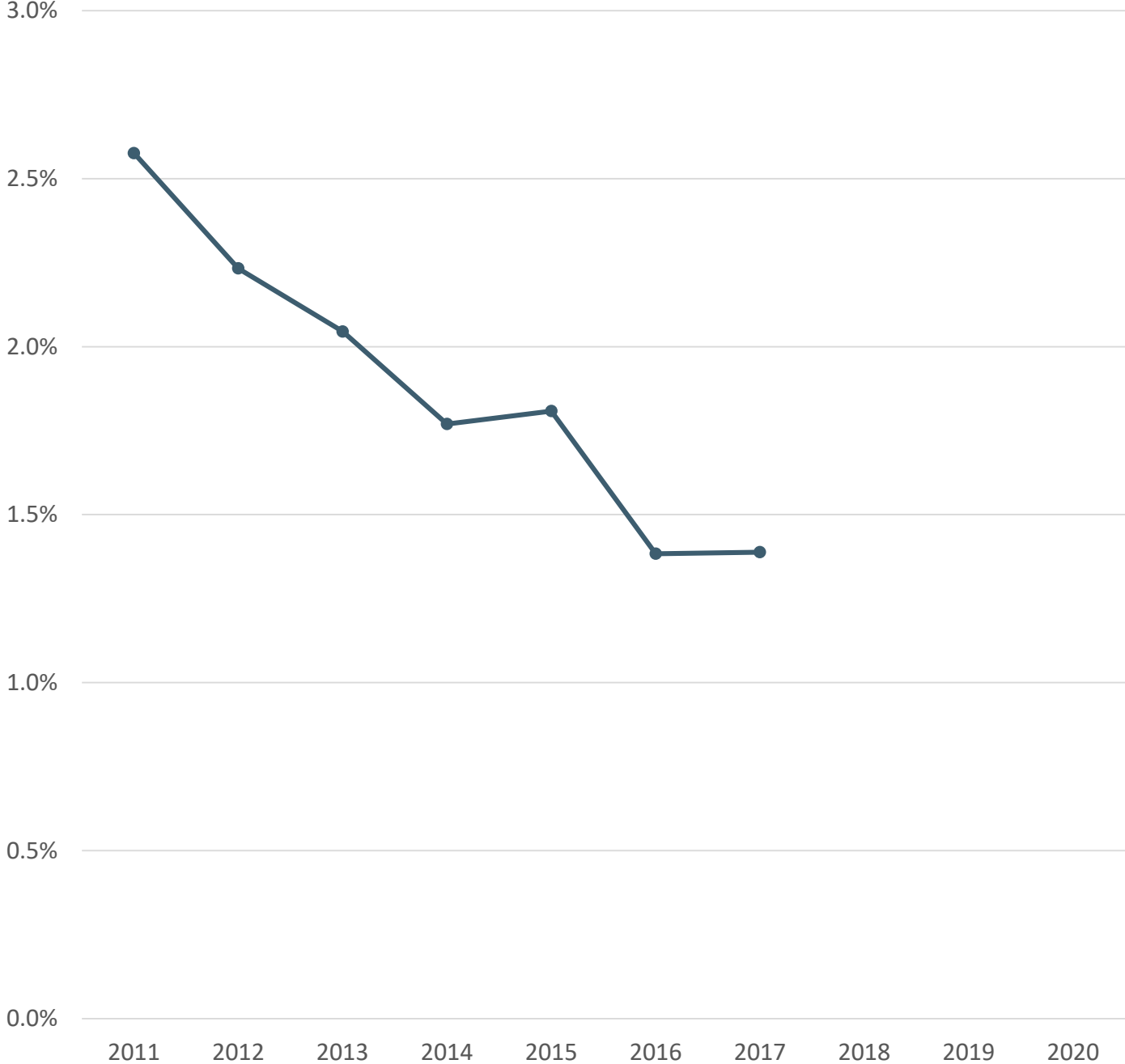
Development of the obligation Renewable Energy in transport



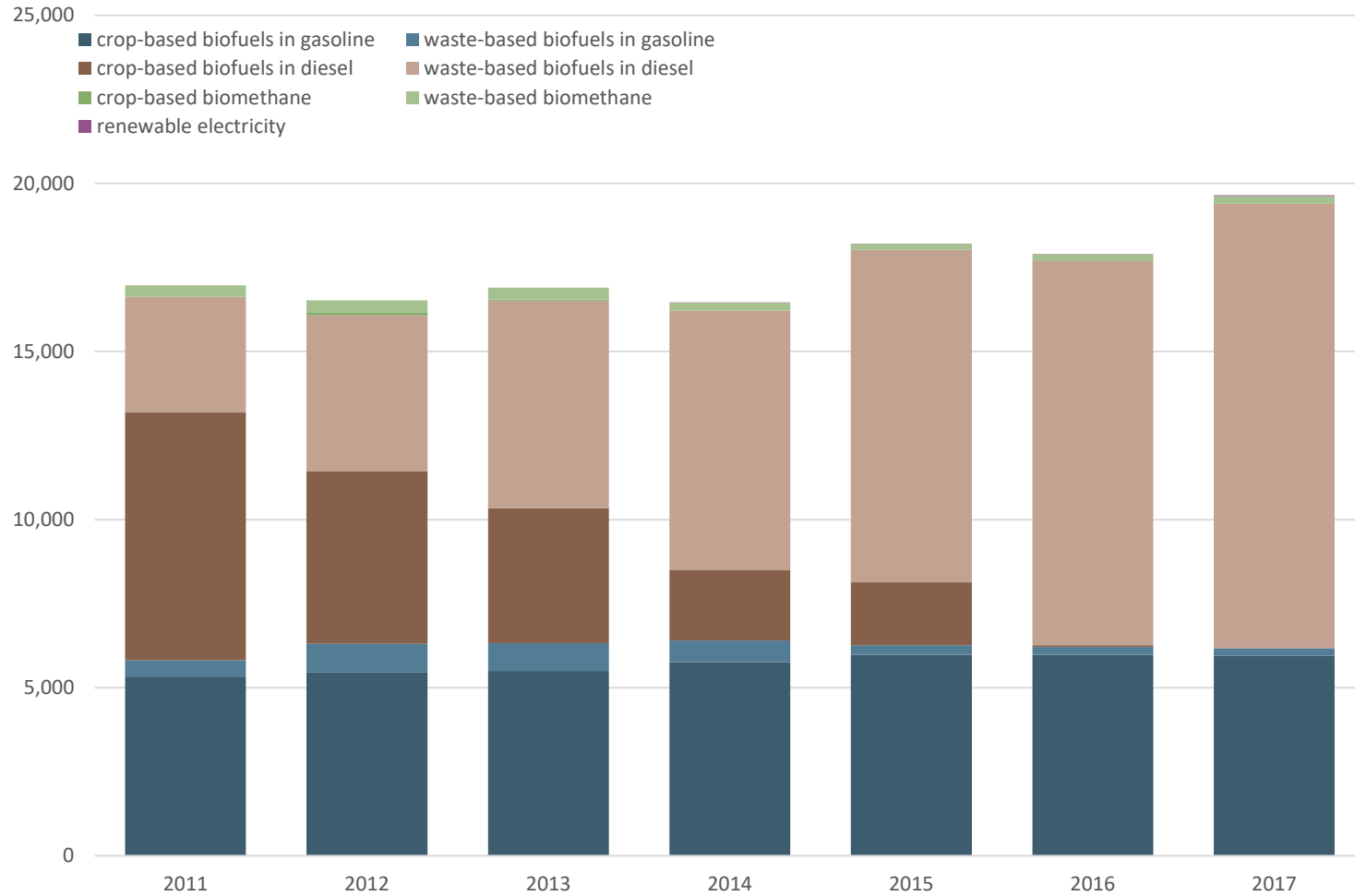
Development of the share of waste-based biofuels



Development of the share of crop based biofuels in total energy in transport

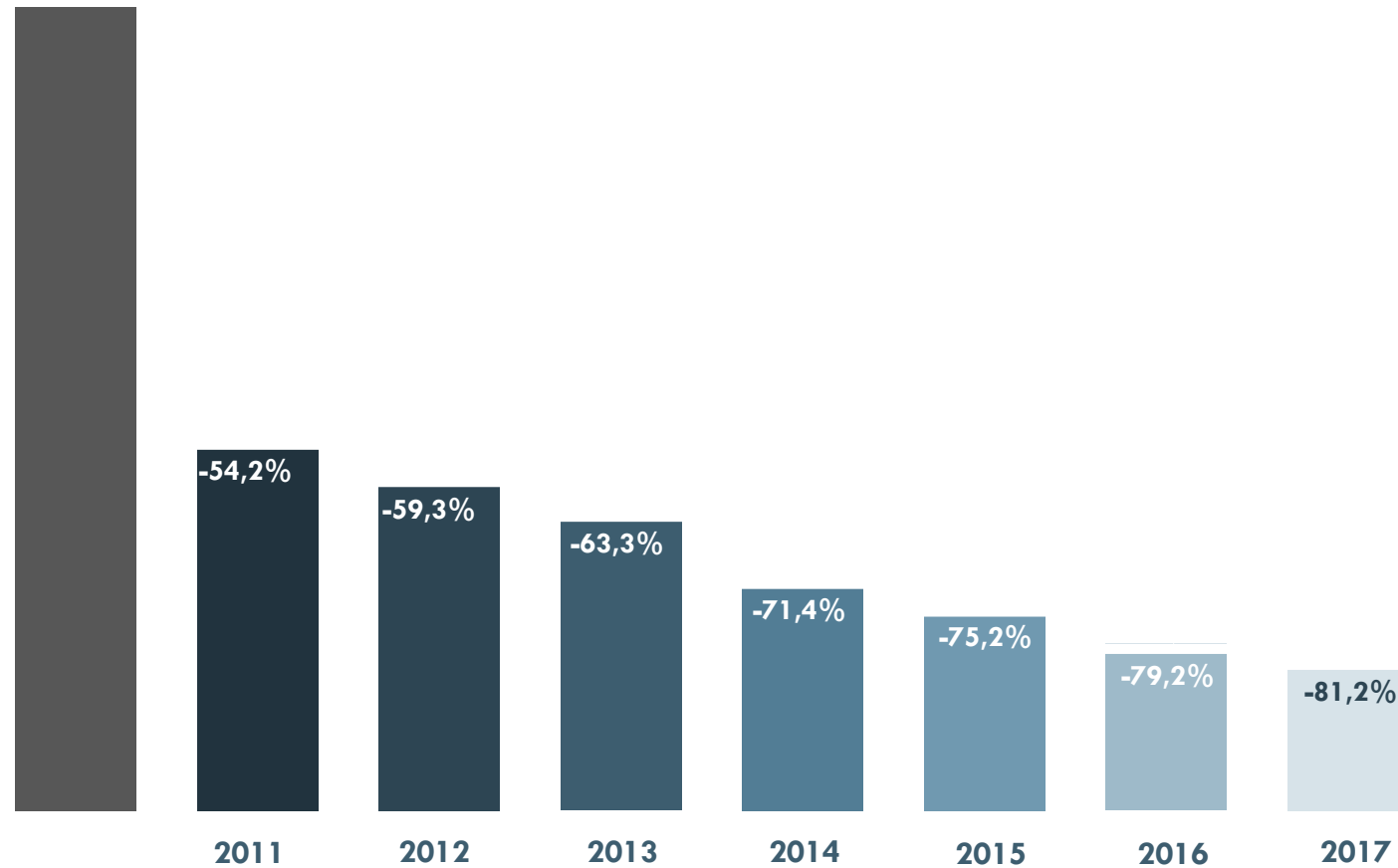


Physical share of biofuels in the Netherlands



Achieved CO₂eq-emission reduction (per MJ)

Fossil reference



The organisation of the sustainability system

- Obligation parties: The fuel suppliers
- 12,5% (2019) of the energy in transport delivered needs to be renewable
- Fuel suppliers have an account in Energy in Transport Registry
- Registry is controlled and monitored by the Netherlands Emission Authority
- For every GJ of renewable energy booked in the Registry a Renewable Energy Unit (HBE) is received (1 GJ = 1 HBE)
 - When complying to the EU sustainability criteria
 - When delivering the fuel to the Netherlands transport market
- For 1 GJ of waste based biofuels 2 HBE's are generated

As of 2018, three different HBEs

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|
| HBE Conventional (crop-based) | Maximum 3% | Maximum 4% | Maximum 5% |
| HBE Advanced (Annex IX-A) | > 0,6% | > 0,8% | > 1,0% |
| HBE Other (Annex IX-B and other wastes) | | | |

How will it look like from 2020 onwards?

- Netherlands Climate Agreement will probably set higher targets, on top of RED2
- Platform's analysis: at least 30% renewable energy in transport needed in 2030
- Government now preparing national implementation (work in progress):
 - Target on share on renewable energy (HBEs)
 - Target on climate reduction (BKEs)
- 4 different HBEs, 1 type of BKE – still under negotiation and impact assessment:
 - HBE conventional (capped on 2020-level +1%pt)
 - HBE Annex IX-B (capped to 1,7%)
 - HBE advanced (Annex IX A, with increasing minimum levels)
 - HBE other (industrial biowastes, Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin, perhaps Recycled Carbon Fuels)

How is Netherlands tackling sustainability?

- the Netherlands Government will publish Climate Agreement by end June, early July containing an additional set of sustainability criteria for ALL use of biomass (energy and non-energy sector)
- Two dominant themes are recently introduced:
 - Fair Share
 - Biomass Cascading Principle
- Summer 2018, the Platform provided input to the Climate Agreement negotiations on sustainability design parameters (next slide)
- The additional set criteria is being prepared by a inter-departmental policy makers team, without involving external stakeholders.

Proposed sustainability design parameters:

- Prioritise on the CO₂-performance, on a well-to-wheel basis
- Avoidance of undesired land use impacts
- Contributing to afforestation and reforestation
- Protection of forest, nature and biodiversity
- Contributing to sustainable agricultural practices
- Improvement of food security
- Improvement of soil and water quality and closing of nutrient cycles
- Ensuring social and physical security and fair social value chains
- Improvement of transparency throughout the value chain

Societal concerns about use of biofuels



Concern 1: Monocultivation of energy crops endangering biodiversity and soil depletion



Concern 2: Undesired impacts on nature.



Concern 3: Competition between food and fuel

DrivenbyNature campaign: Use of biomass avoids increase fossil CO₂ in atmosphere



4: Meer CO₂-opname

De koolstof die vrijkomt bij verbranding wordt door planten weer uit de atmosfeer gehaald. Dus hoe meer biomassa, hoe meer groen. Zo is de cirkel rond en hebben we fossiel niet meer nodig.

Keys to gain societal support



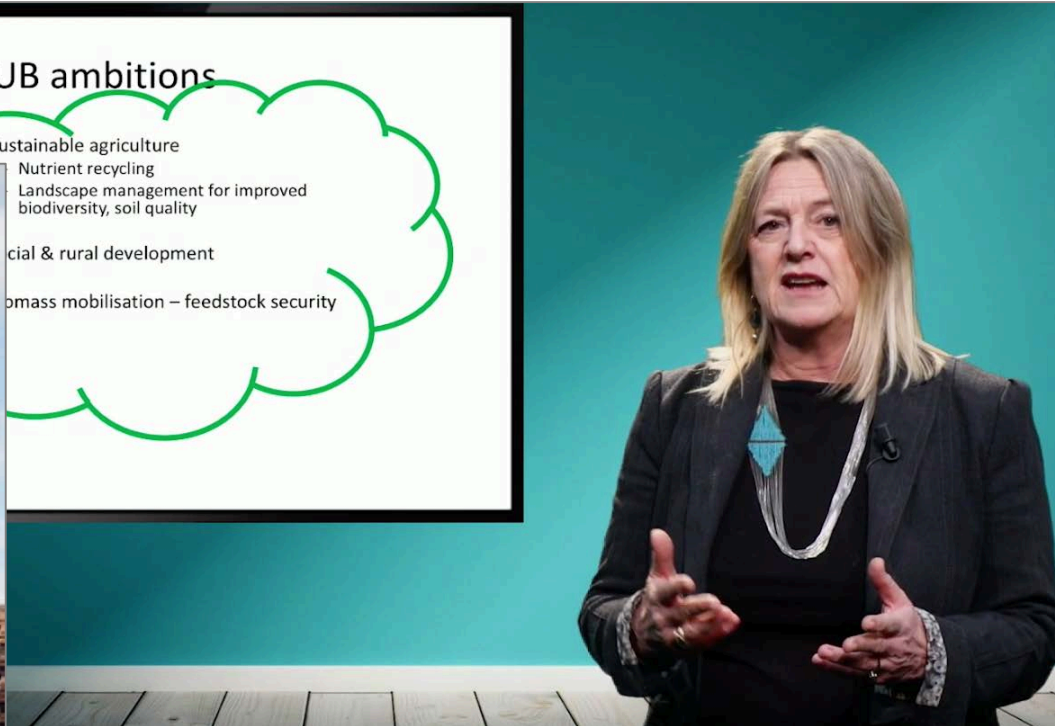
Sustainable practices



Healthy soils

BIOHUB ambitions

- Sustainable agriculture
 - Nutrient recycling
 - Landscape management for improved biodiversity, soil quality
- Social & rural development
- Biomass mobilisation – feedstock security



Investing in involving local communities:
BioHUB see: <https://youtu.be/tCWDhaInV-g>

FAO: biomass for bioenergy should stimulate sustainable agriculture

Video

We should organise the evidence and we need good practices to show that it can be done.

RED2 demands supply chains on new feedstocks and technologies that bring us closer to a sustainable biobased economy.



“Biomass production for materials and energy should contribute to investments in sustainable agriculture and should be part of sustainable agriculture.”

Interview Olivier Dubois (FAO) on biofuels production – by Driven by Nature

The challenge is now how to mobilise our collective intelligence to make this happen



More information?



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