Implementation of EU biofuels policies at country level

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Introduction

- We reviewed relevant Laws which are adapted to promote the use of biofuels in the EU.
- Aim of this study is:
- 1) Understand the legal aspect of biofuel usage,
- 2) Ways EU member states implemented this policies in their national legislations.

Methodology **Directives** Research - EU directives - FQD (2009) - RED I (2009) Outline three State - ILUC (2015) members - RED II (2018) Comparison **Factors** - Transport Member states - Electricity implementation - Heating

Fig. 1. Research progress

Conclusion

- A number of directives cover biofuels use in the EU including the ILUC-Directive 2015/1513/EU, Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2018/2001, Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC (RED), the Fuel Quality Directive 2009/30/EC (FQD) and the earlier Biofuels Directive 2003/30/EC.
- RED II (2018) establishes an overall policy for the promotion and use of energy from renewable sources in the European Union.
- ILUC (2015) can occur when pasture or agricultural land previously destined for food and feed markets is diverted to biofuel production.
- FQD (2009) Directive is a target for the reduction of life cycle greenhouse gas emissions in respect of road vehicles, and non-road mobile machinery.
- RED I (2009) establishes a common framework for the promotion of energy from renewable sources.

Results and Discusion

National biofuel legislations

Ireland

- 1. S.I. No. 147/2011
- 2. S.I. No. 148/2011
- 3. Act 2010

Portugal

- 1. Decree-Law No.117/2010
- 2. Decree-Law No. 142/2010
- 3. Ordinance No. 8/2012
- 4. Decree-Law No. 6/2012
- 5. Decree-Law No. 15-C/2017

Latvia

- 1. Cabinet Regulation No. 545,
- 2. Cabinet Regulation No. 772,
- 3. Cabinet Regulation No. 332

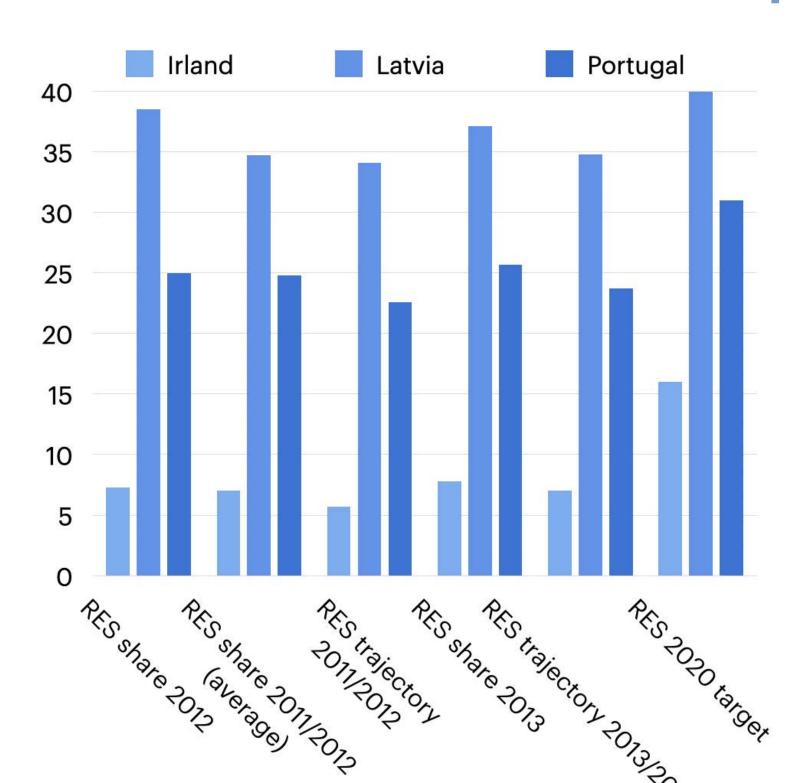
Fig. 2. Three state member legislations in biofuel and renewable energy resources

EU Directive aims

Directives	FQD	RED I	ILUC	RED II
Target	20% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2020	Achieve 20% of renewables and at least 10% of the transportation fuel come from RES*	limit the use of food- based biofuels to 5%	EU-wide RES target of 32% by 2030

^{*} Renewable Energy Sources

Countries progress



Ireland:

The support scheme for RES used in the transport sector is a quota system.

Latvia:

Is one of the highest RES shares in the EU-28. Promotion of RE use in the transport sector is through obligation to sell petrol and diesel blended with biofuels and a tax regulation mechanism.

Portugal:

Since 2010, support to new RES plants can be provided through a general regime (i.e. Wholesale Electricity Market) or under the guaranteed remuneration system.

Fig. 3. Progress towards 2020 targets in renewable energy (%)

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