

Biofuel markets

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These lecture slides are based on the teaching material by Mihaly Himics for the same course in 2022.

Content

1. Background
2. Biofuels in CAPRI
 1. Bioethanol and Biodiesel
 2. Supply
 3. Demand

} Concept, GAMS implementation,
mix of biofuel inputs, mix of bio- and fossil fuels
3. Exercise: Simulate a change in the EU biofuel policy

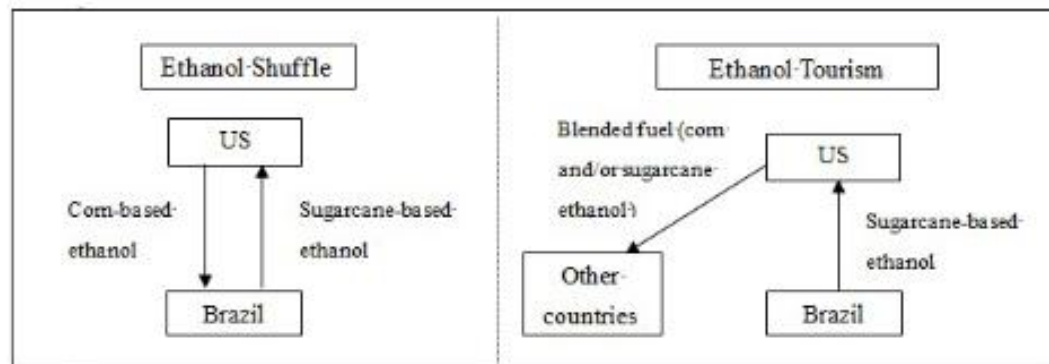
1. Background

- Renewable alternative to fossil fuels, but...
- Sustainability considerations:
 - Energy efficiency (scale of operations)
 - Indirect Land Use Change (ILUC) causing food price increase and loss in carbon sinks
 - Biodiversity loss from deforestation
- EU policy: Renewable Energy Directive (RED II) targets for renewable energy
 - 32% by 2030 overall
 - 14% in transport sector
 - Max. 7% share for biofuels from food crops in transport
 - Increase share of advanced biofuels
 - Sustainability criteria (e.g. certification for low ILUC-risk)



1. Background: Controversies

- Brazil: sugar cane based production (cost efficient); flexible fuel vehicle fleet, sugar-ethanol industry
- US: huge subsidies in the past for 1st generation biofuels (corn-based)
- Policy-driven demand with distorted markets: “Ethanol tourism” between Brazil and USA



Yano et al., 2012

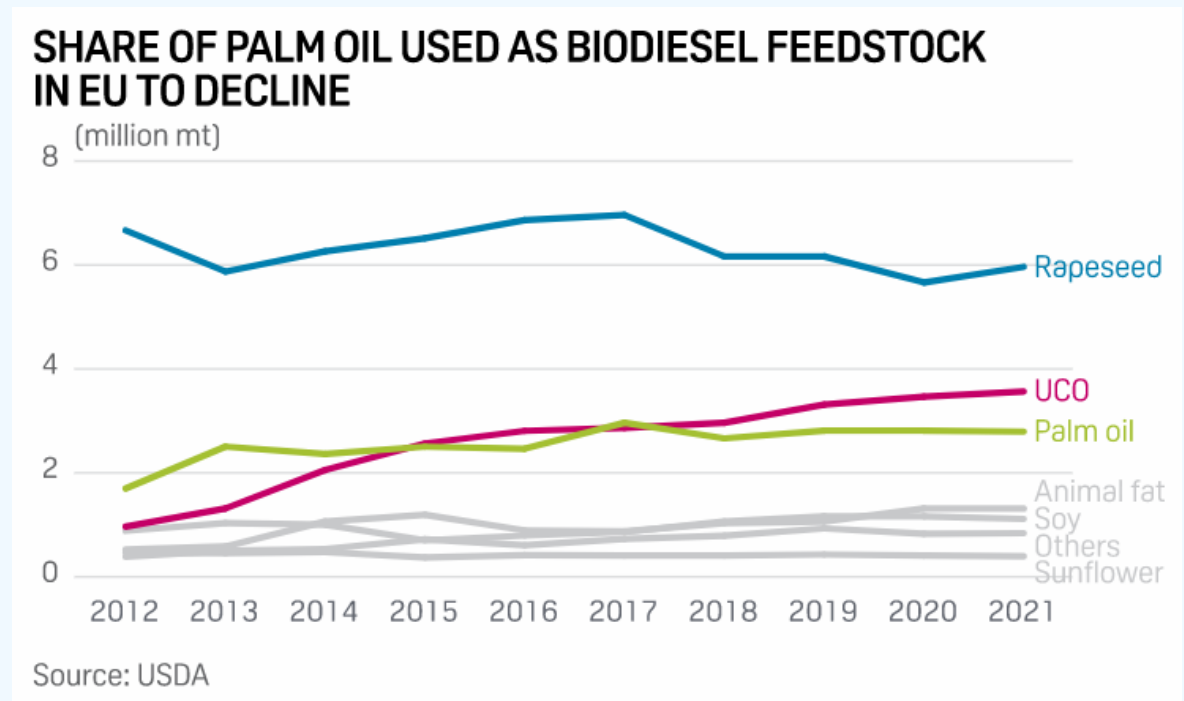
1. Background: Controversies

- Food Security: Did biofuel expansion play a role in 2007/08 food spikes?

*The importance of expanded production of biofuels.*⁸ Estimates of the contribution of increased demand for biofuels, in particular ethanol in the USA,⁹ to the price spike vary from a negligible 3% to an overwhelming 75%. The former estimate was derived by estimating the effect on maize prices, in which

1. Background: Controversies

- In Europe: Biodiesel is relatively more important
- Cost efficiency issues relative to the US and Brazil
- Induced deforestation
- palm-oil based biodiesel



Content

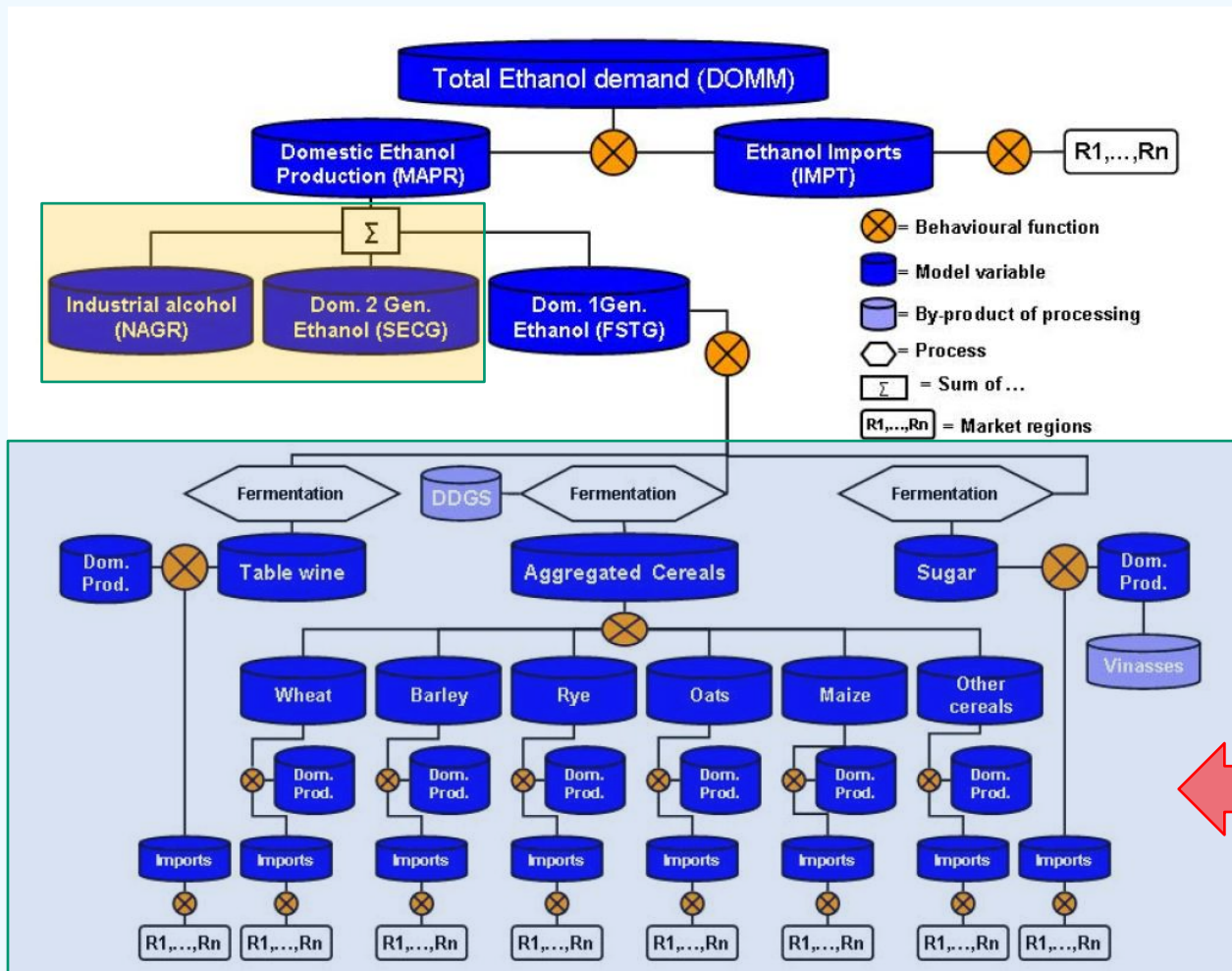
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2. Biofuels in CAPRI

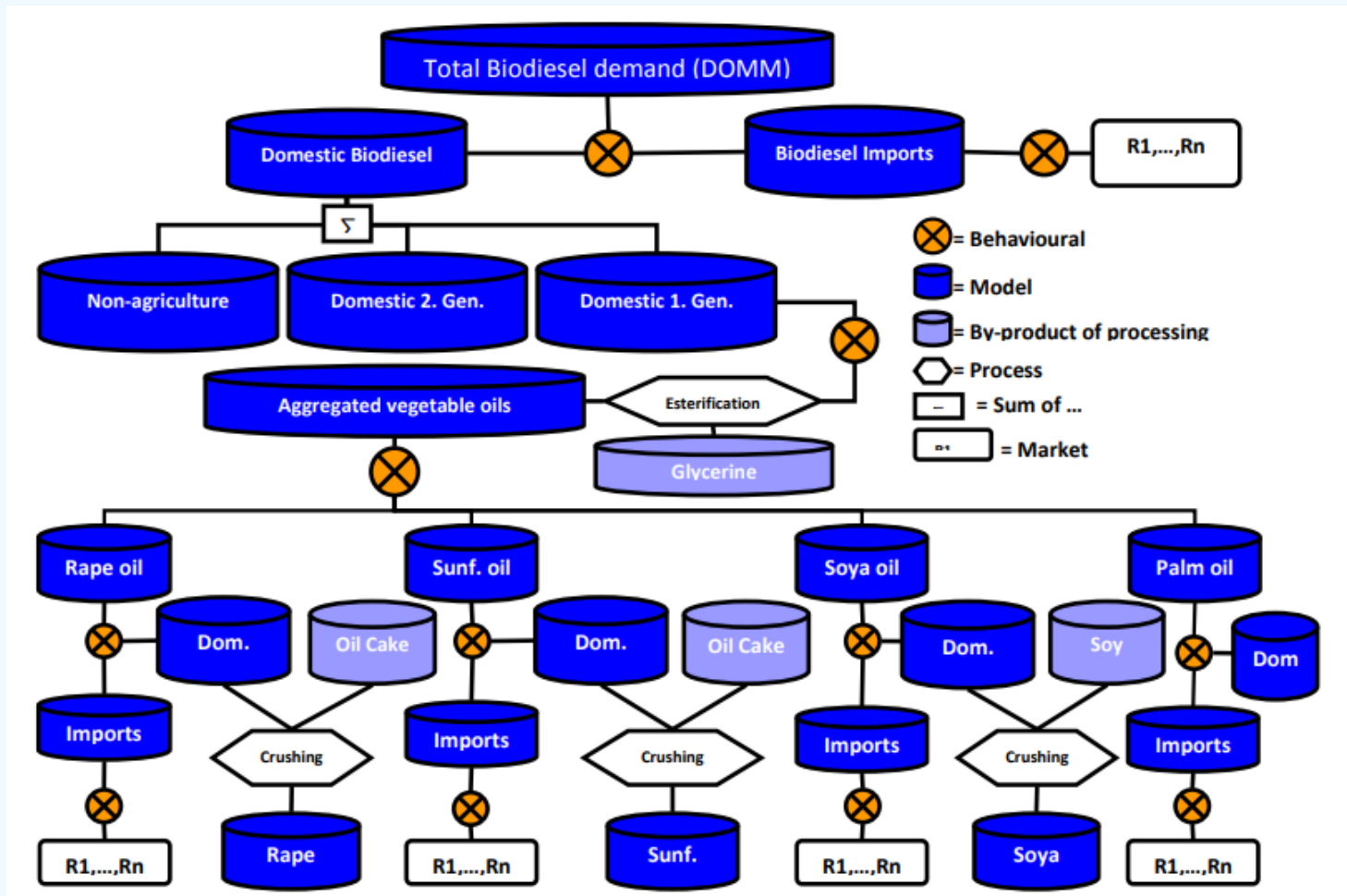
- Bioethanol and biodiesel
- Endogenously modelled demand for biofuels in the transportation sector
- Processing: 1st generation biofuels linked to optimal feedstock mix
- By-products:
 - Distilled Dried Grains with Solubles (DDGS) – animal feed
 - Glycerine – chemical industry

2.1 The ethanol market in CAPRI



Becker, 2011

2.1 The biodiesel market in CAPRI



Becker, 2011

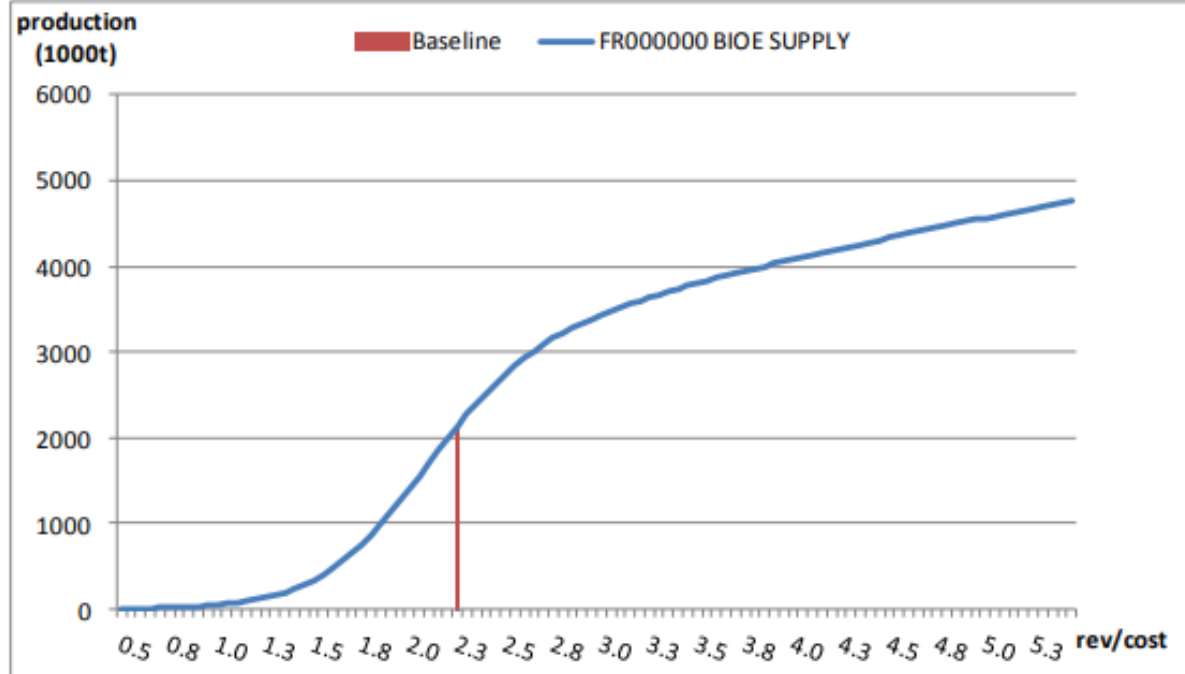
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2.2 Biofuel production in CAPRI

- Concept on first generation biofuel production
Biofuel price vs. average cost of biofuel feedstock drives supply

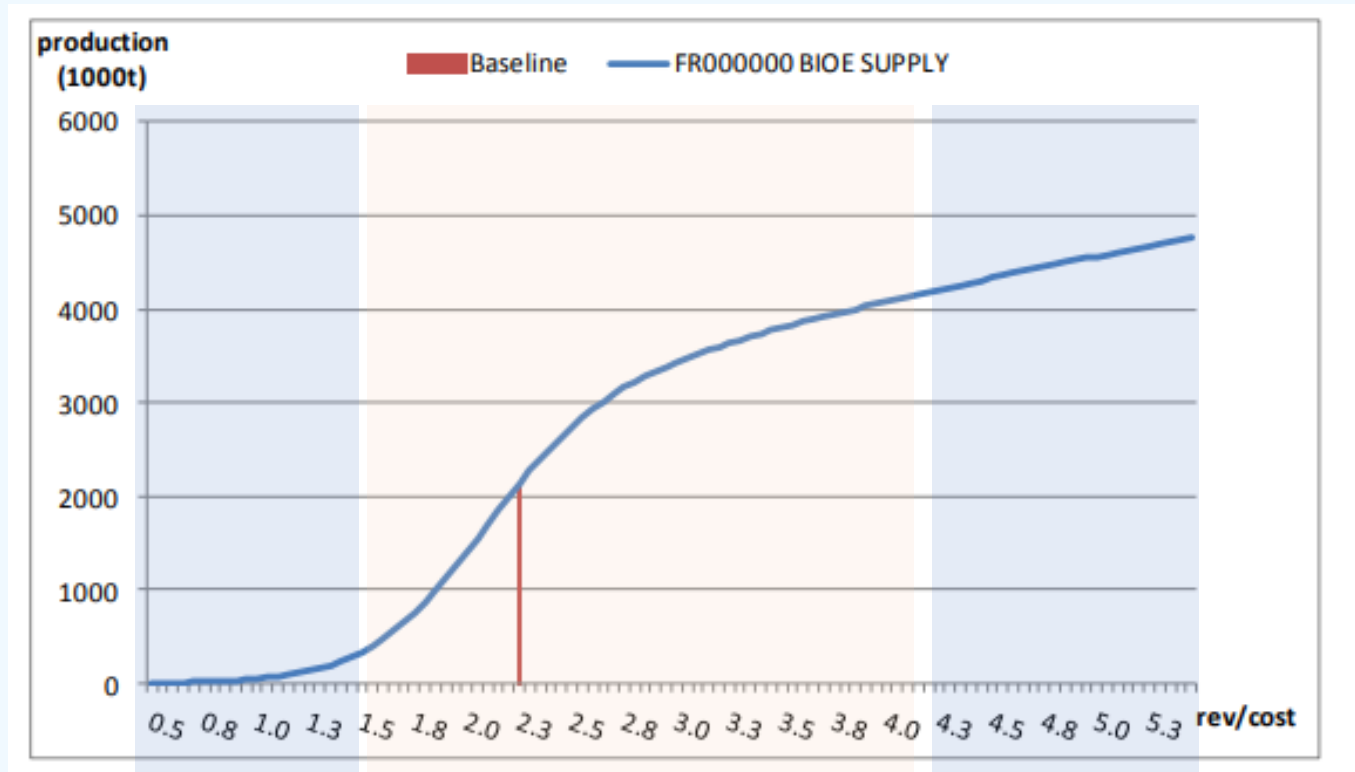


Biofuel supply
function in France

Blanco et al., 2013

2.2 Biofuel production in CAPRI

- Synthetic function with three parts



Biofuel supply

function in France

Blanco et al., 2013

linear

sigmoid

semi-log

2.2 Biofuel production in CAPRI

- Synthetic function with three parts: linear, sigmoid and semi-log

gams/arm/market_model.gms l. 1180

```
SupplyBiof_(RMS,XXBIOF) $      ( DATA(RMS,"BiofPriceRel",XXBIOF,"CUR")
                                $ (SUM(Stock_to_Fuel(XBioStock,XXBioF),
                                      DATA(RMS,"BIOF",XBioStock,"CUR")*DATA(RMS,"PRCB",XBioStock,"CUR"))))
                                $ ((v_prodBiof.lo(RMS,XXBioF) ne v_prodBiof.up(RMS,XXBioF)) or p_trim)
                                $ (v_prodQuant.lo(RMS,XXBioF) ne v_prodQuant.up(RMS,XXBioF))
                                $ DATA(RMS,"PROD",XXBIOF,"CUR")
                                $ XXX1(XXBIOF)
                                $ p_endoBioMarket
                                ) ..

v_prodBiof(RMS,XXBioF)/(DATA(RMS,"Prod",XXBioF,"CUR")+0.1)
=E=
*      --- small linear term to avoid zero production and zero slope..
*      (p_bioSupPar(RMS,XXBIOF,"scale")*v_biofPriceRel(RMS,XXBIOF)
*      --- double log part
*      + exp(p_bioSupPar(RMS,XXBIOF,"alfa") + p_bioSupPar(RMS,XXBIOF,"beta")*log(v_biofPriceRel(RMS,XXBIOF)+1e-2))
*      --- multiplied to sigmoid function that guarantees steeper slope
*          * SIGMOID(p_bioSupPar(RMS,XXBIOF,"SLOPE")
*              *(v_biofPriceRel(RMS,XXBIOF)
*                -p_bioSupPar (RMS,XXBIOF,"Turn"))))/(DATA(RMS,"Prod",XXBioF,"CUR")+0.1);
```

2.2 Biofuel production in CAPRI

- Total biofuel production = sum of
 - first generation,
 - second generation (SECG),
 - non-agricultural (NAGR),
 - and agricultural not covered explicitly (EXOG)

gams/arm/market_model.gms l. 1208

```
MaprBiof_(RMS,XXBioF) $ ((SUM(SAMEAS(XXX,XXBIOF),1)
                        $ (v_prodQuant.lo(RMS,XXBioF) ne v_prodQuant.up(RMS,XXBioF)))
                        $ DATA(RMS,"Prod",XXBioF,"CUR")
                        $ XXX1(XXBIOF) )..

v_prodQuant(RMS,XXBioF)/(DATA(RMS,"Prod",XXBioF,"CUR")+0.1)
=E=
    (
      v_prodBiof(RMS,XXBioF)
      + DATA(RMS,"NAGR",XXBioF,"CUR")
      + DATA(RMS,"SECG",XXBioF,"CUR")
      + DATA(RMS,"EXOG",XXBioF,"CUR"))/(DATA(RMS,"Prod",XXBioF,"CUR")+0.1);
```

2.2 Biofuel production in CAPRI

- Only 1st generation is endogenous and linked to feedstock in CAPRI (crops modelled endogenously)

gams/arm/market_model.gms l. 1208

```
MaprBiof_(RMS,XXBioF) $ ((SUM(SAMEAS(XXX,XXBIOF),1)
    $ (v_prodQuant.lo(RMS,XXBioF) ne v_prodQuant.up(RMS,XXBioF)))
    $ DATA(RMS,"Prod",XXBioF,"CUR")
    $ XXX1(XXBIOF) )..

v_prodQuant(RMS,XXBioF)/(DATA(RMS,"Prod",XXBioF,"CUR")+0.1)
=E=
    (
    +   v_prodBiof(RMS,XXBioF)
    +   DATA(RMS,"NAGR",XXBioF,"CUR")
    +   DATA(RMS,"SECG",XXBioF,"CUR")
    +   DATA(RMS,"EXOG",XXBioF,"CUR"))/(DATA(RMS,"Prod",XXBioF,"CUR")+0.1);
```

2.2 Biofuel production in CAPRI

- Processing of individual feedstocks and optimal mix

STOCK_TO_FUEL(ROWS, *)		
	BIOE	BIOD
SWHE	Y	
RYEM	Y	
BARL	Y	
OATS	Y	
MAIZ	Y	
OCER	Y	
TWIN	Y	
WHEA	Y	
SUGA	Y	
RAPO		Y
SUNO		Y
SOYO		Y
PLMO		Y
OTHO		Y

Biofuel Feedstock (crops)
Imported raw material included

2.2 Biofuel production in CAPRI

- Processing of individual feedstocks and optimal mix

gams/arm/market_model.gms l. 1368

```
v_biofProcQuant(RMS,XX)/(DATA(RMS,"Biof",XX,"CUR")+0.1)
=E= [
  SUM(Stock_to_fuel(XX,XXBiof),
*
*   ---- a share of output production quantity
*
*   p_dpCESBiof(RMS,XX) * v_prodBiof(RMS,XXBioF)
*
*   ---- times output prices divided by feedcost cost
*   exponent the substiution elasticity
*
*   * (v_biofFeedCost(RMS,XXBIOF) / v_biofFeedCost(RMS,XX)) ** p_rhoBioFuel(RMS,XXBIOF)
  )
]/(DATA(RMS,"Biof",XX,"CUR")+0.1);
```

Biofuel average (xxbiof) versus individual feedstock (xx)

2.2 Biofuel production in CAPRI

- Biofuel feedstock balance
- Sum of all feedstock processing = (price-driven) biofuel production

gams/arm/market_model.gms l. 1225

```
prodBiof_(RMS,XXBioF) $ (  
    (SUM(Stock_to_fuel(YbioStock,XXBioF), DATA(RMS,"BioF",YbioStock,"CUR")) GT 1)  
*    --- the numerarie is not fixed  
    $ (NOT SUM(BIOF_NUM(RMS,XXBioF,XX) $ (v_BiofProcQuant.LO(RMS,XX) EQ v_biofProcQuant.UP(RMS,XX)),1))  
*  
    --- at least one feedstock in data base  
    $ SUM(Stock_to_fuel(XXX,XXBioF) $ (DATA(RMS,"PRCB",XXX,"CUR") $ DATA(RMS,"BioF",XXX,"CUR")),1)  
    $ DATA(RMS,"Prod",XXBioF,"CUR")) ..  
  
v_prodBiof(RMS,XXBioF)/(DATA(RMS,"Prod",XXBioF,"CUR")+0.1) =E=  
  
    SUM(Stock_to_fuel(XX,XXBioF) $ (DATA(RMS,"PRCB",XX,"CUR") $ DATA(RMS,"BioF",XX,"CUR")),  
        v_biofProcQuant(RMS,XX) * DATA(RMS,"PRCB",XX,"CUR"))  
    /(DATA(RMS,"Prod",XXBioF,"CUR")+0.1);  
*
```

↑
Processing coefficient

2.2 Biofuel production in CAPRI

- Biofuel cost index (average)

gams/arm/market_model.gms l. 1279

```
v_bioFeedCost (RMS, XXBIOF)
  / (DATA (RMS, "BioFeedCost", XXBIOF, "CUR")+1)
  =E=

  SUM (Stock_to_fuel (XBioStock, XXBiof) $ p_dpCesBiof (RMS, XBioStock),
        p_dpCesBiof (RMS, XBioStock) *
        (v_bioFeedCost (RMS, XBioStock) / (data (RMS, "BioFeedCost", XXBIOF, "CUR")+1))
        ** (1-p_rhoBioFuel (RMS, XXBiof))
        ) ** (1/(1-p_rhoBioFuel (RMS, XXBiof)));
```

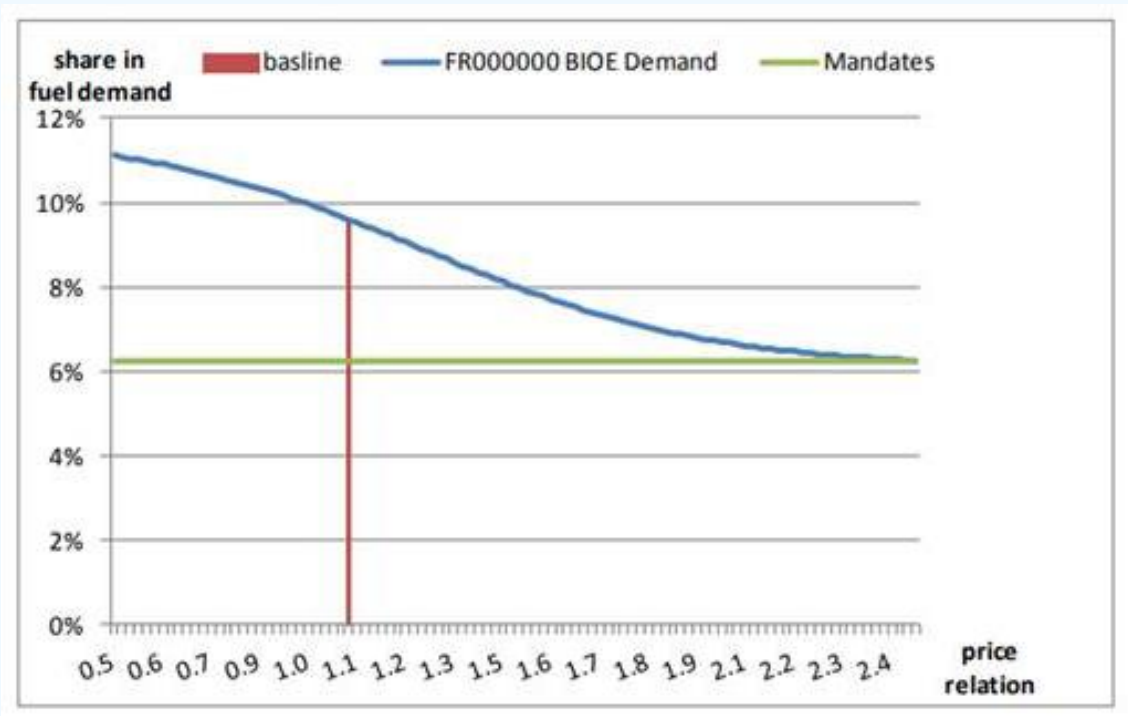
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2.3 Biofuel demand in CAPRI

- Share of biofuel in total fuel use. Sigmoid function.
- Total fuel demand exogenous



Biofuel demand
share in France

Blanco et al., 2013

2.3 Biofuel demand in CAPRI

fuelMatch(XXBioF, FUEL_ROWS): mapping of biofuels to fossil substitute

BIOE	GASL	Y
BIOD	DISL	Y

gams/arm/market_model.gms l. 1391

```

biofDemShare_(RMS,XXBIOF) $ (
    SUM(fuelMatch(XXBioF,Fuel_Rows), Data(RMS,"CPRI",fuel_rows,"CUR"))
    $ p_bioDemPar(RMS,XXBioF,"Slope")
    $ sum(sameas(XXX,xxBioF),1)
    $ (v_biofProcQuant.range(RMS,XXBIOF) ne 0)
    $ ((v_consShareBioF.range(RMS,XXBIOF) NE 0) or p_trim)
    $ xxx1(XXBIOF)
    $ DATA(RMS,"BIOF",XXBIOF,"CUR")
    $ p_endoBioMarket)..

v_consShareBioF(RMS,XXBioF) =E=
*
*   --- fixed share (= blending quota relative)
*
*   Data(RMS,"QUTS",XXBIOF,"CUR")
*
*   -- sigmoid function, assumes that rather small shares are used even at high prices,
*   "TURN" reflects the quota
*
+ (SIGMOID(p_bioDemPar(RMS,XXBioF,"Slope")
    *(v_consprice(RMS,XXBIOF) / SUM(fuelMatch(XXBioF,Fuel_Rows), Data(RMS,"CPRI",fuel_rows,"CUR"))
    -p_bioDemPar(RMS,XXBioF,"Turn")))*p_bioDemPar(RMS,XXBioF,"Max");
    
```

← mandate

← relative price →

2.3 Biofuel demand in CAPRI

- Total use in the country = consumption + feed use + processing + biofuel processing
- Biofuel processing is handled separately from other processing industries
- other industrial use of ethanol is booked under general processing (v_procQuant)

2.3 Biofuel demand in CAPRI

- Total use in the country = consumption + feed use + processing + biofuel processing

gams/arm/market_model.gms l. 2596

```
ArmBal1_(RM,XXX) $(v_arm1Quant.lo(RM,XXX) ne v_arm1Quant.up(RM,XXX)) ..
*
*   --- total domestic consumption for a trade block
*
$ifi not %mrkExactAgg%==ON v_arm1Quant(RM,XXX)
$ifi   %mrkExactAgg%==ON (v_domSales(RM,XXX) + sum(RM1 $ ((not sameas(RM1,RM)) and p_tradeFlows(RM,RM1,XXX,"CUR")), v_tradeFlows(RM,RM1,XXX)))
/ (DATA(RM,"arm1",XXX,"CUR") $(not p_trim) + 1 $ p_trim + 0.1)

=E= SUM(RMS_TO_RM(RMS,RM),
  --- human consumption
  v_consQuant(RMS,XXX)      $ DATA(RMS,"HCon",XXX,"CUR")
  --- feed use
  + v_feedQuant(RMS,XXX)    $ DATA(RMS,"Feed",XXX,"CUR")
  --- explicit processing demand (cakes)
  + v_procQuant(RMS,XXX)    $ DATA(RMS,"Proc",XXX,"CUR")
  --- demand for biofuel processing
  + v_biofProcQuant(RMS,XXX) $ (DATA(RMS,"Biof",XXX,"CUR")
  --- in case of sugar market quotas, C-sugar is supposed to
  be used for biofuels, and has its own market clearing
  $ ( (not sameas(XXX,"SUGA")) or (data(RMS,"QUTS","SUGA","CUR") le eps)))
) / ( DATA(RM,"Arm1",XXX,"CUR") $(not p_trim)
      + 1 $ p_trim + 0.1);
```

Other industrial use
Biofuels in
transportation



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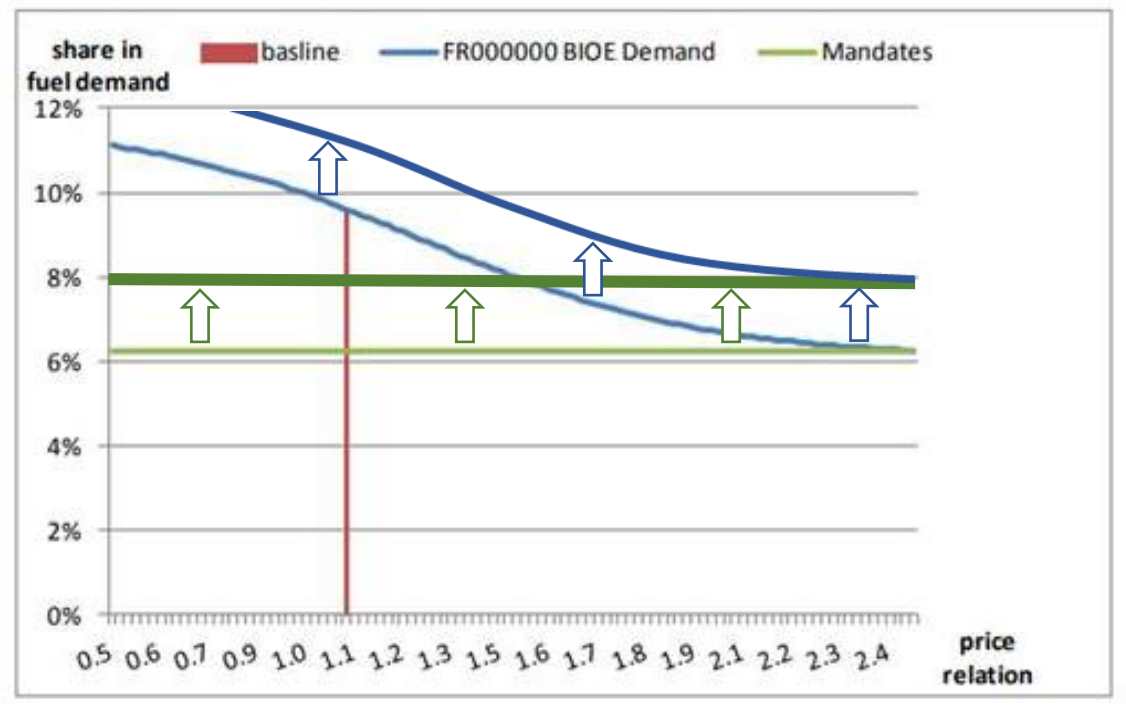
3. Exercise

- Increase mandate in order to 'push-up' total biofuel demand

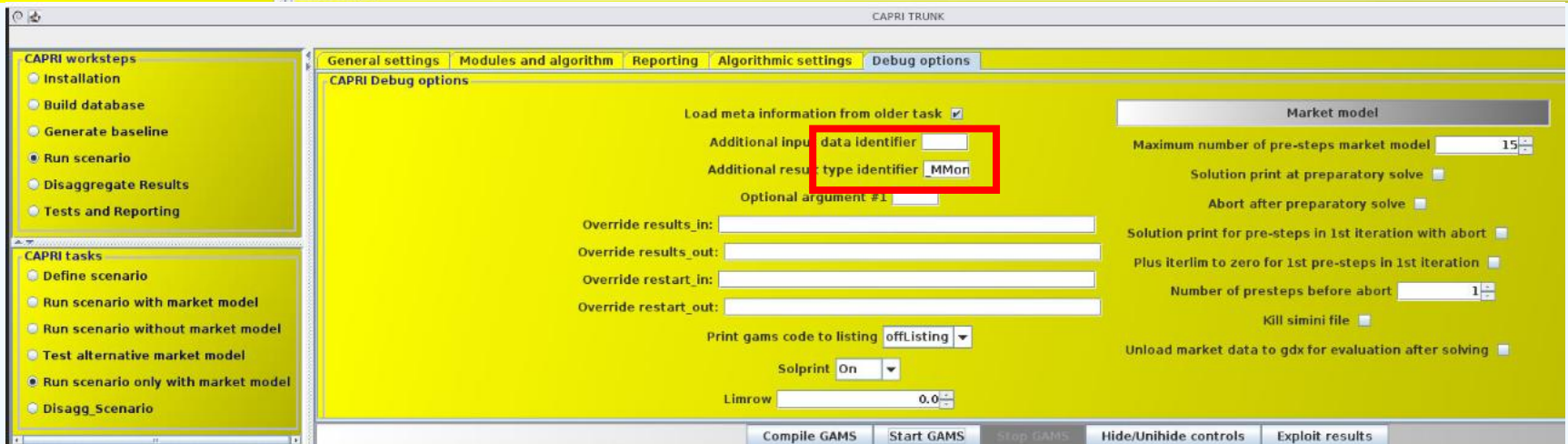
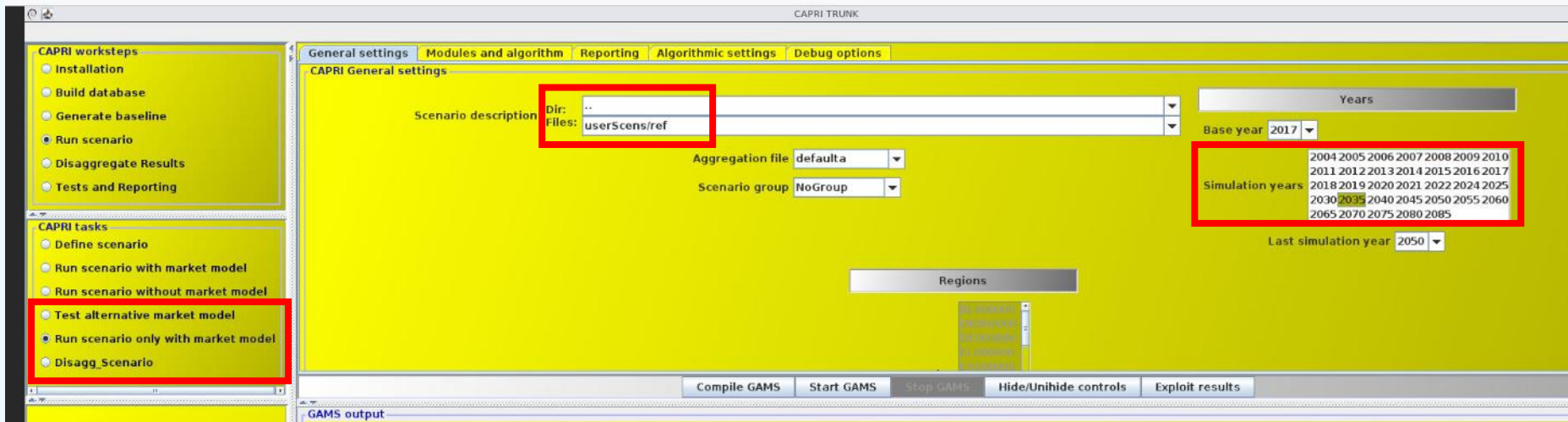
Data(RMS, "QUTS", XXBIOF, "CUR")

Biofuel demand share in France

Blanco et al., 2013



3. Exercise: Run the reference file



3. Exercise: Scenario

scenario file calls policy file

Gams/pol_input/
userScens/
mandate_SA_150.gms

```
1 *****
2 $ontext
3
4   CAPRI project
5
6   GAMS file : mandate_SA_100.gms
7
8   @purpose  : calculating a demand curve for biofuel processing of crops
9              with respect to changing biofuel mandates
10
11  @author   : Mihaly Himics
12  @date    : 14.10.19
13  @since   :
14  @refDoc  :
15  @seeAlso :
16  @calledBy :
17
18 $offtext
19 *****
20
21 *
22 * --- reference scenario
23 *
24
25 $include pol_input/cap_after_2023/ref.gms
26
27 * -----
28 * --- Fixing pesticide applicatin quantities per ha to circumvent calibration problems
29 * -----
30   DATA(RU,mCact,pestoAgg,'AbsoluteChange') = eps;
31
32 *
33 * --- apply a shock on biofuel mandates
34 *   First argument: multiplier of the original QUTS for biofuels
35 *
36
37 $batinclude 'scen/bio_fuels/change_biof_mandate.gms' 2.5
38
39 * abort 'check scenario shock', data;
40
```

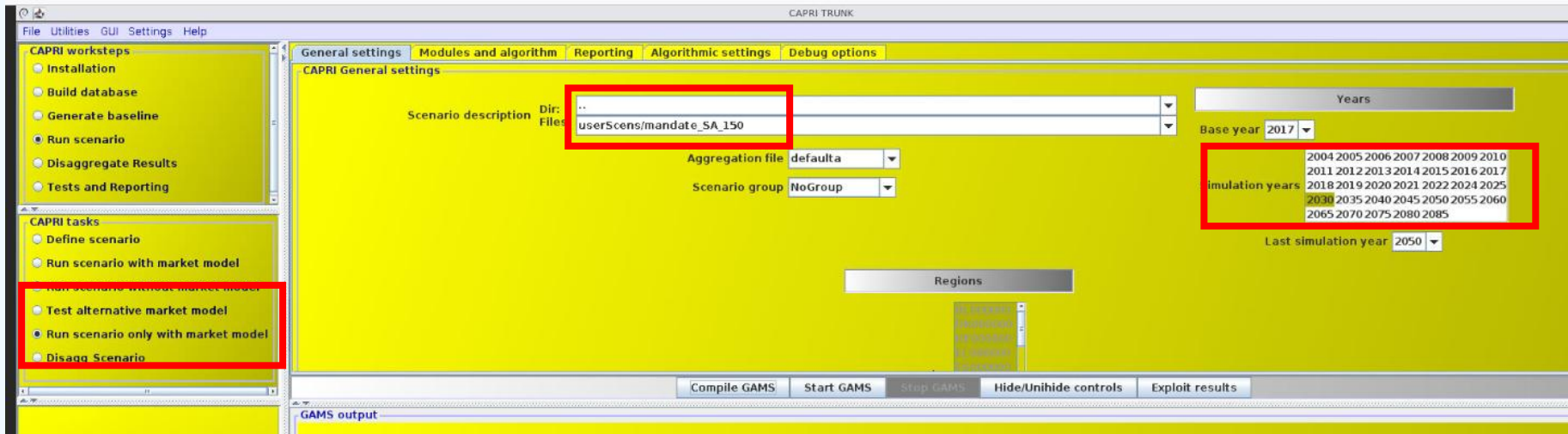
3. Exercise: Scenario

Policy file takes shock size from scenario file

Gams/scen/biofuel/
change_biof_mandate.gms

```
1 *****
2 $ontext
3
4 CAPRI project
5
6 GAMS file : change_biof_mandate.gms
7
8 @purpose : increase/decrease biofuel mandates uniformly for all EU Member States
9
10 @author : Mihaly Himics
11 @date : 14.10.19
12 @since :
13 @refDoc :
14 @seeAlso :
15 @calledBy :
16
17 $offtext
18 *****
19
20
21 *
22 * --- push upwards the sigmoid function for the biofuel share in total fuel demand
23 * see equation biofDemShare_ for more details
24 *
25
26
27 *
28 * --- take over shock from the main scenario file
29 *
30
31 $setlocal mandate_shock %1
32
33
34 parameter p_newMandate(rall, xxbiof) 'adjusted biofuel mandate in absolute terms';
35
36
37 p_newMandate(RMS, xxbiof) $ ((RMS_TO_RM(RMS,'A_EU_WEST') or RMS_TO_RM(RMS,'A_EU_EAST'))
38 $ DATA(RMS,'QUTS',XXBIOF,'CUR'))
39 = DATA(RMS,'QUTS',XXBIOF,'CUR') * %mandate_shock%;
40
41 DATA(RMS,'QUTS',XXBIOF,'AbsoluteLevel') $ p_newMandate(RMS, xxbiof)
42 = p_newMandate(RMS, xxbiof) ;
43
44
45 option p_newMandate:2:1:1;
46 display "New mandates/targets/quotas: ", p_newMandate;
47
```

3. Exercise: Run the scenario



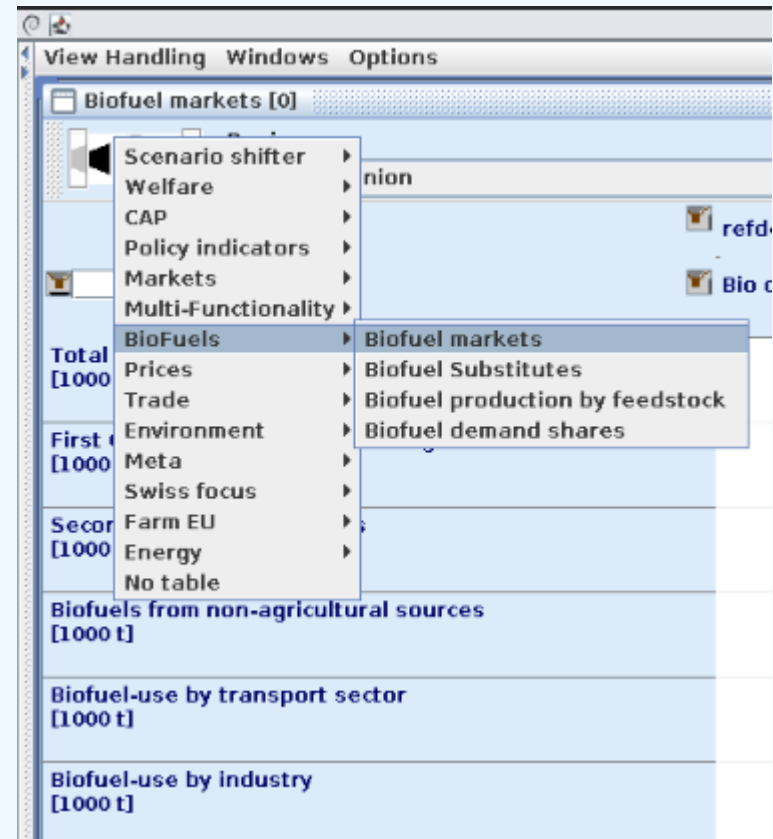
3. Exercise: Analyze results in GUI

The screenshot displays the CAPRI TRUNK GUI interface. On the left, there are two sidebar panels: 'CAPRI worksteps' and 'CAPRI tasks'. The main area is titled 'Result exploitation' and contains several configuration sections:

- Regional Aggregation:** A dropdown menu showing 'MajorPorkProd' and 'defaultA'.
- Country selection:** A list of country codes including EU, BL, DK, DE, EL, ES, FR, IR, IT, NL, AT, PT, SE, FI, UK, CZ, HU, PL, SI, SK, EE, LT, LV, CY, MT, BG, RO, NO, TR, TURAL, MK, CS, MO, HR, BA, and KO.
- Regional level:** A text input field containing '029'.
- Base year selection:** A text input field containing '0408101217'.
- Simulation year selection:** A list of years from 0001 to 8182, with '35' highlighted.
- Scenario selection:** A vertical list of 20 scenarios, each with a dropdown menu. Scenario 1 is 'res_2_1735userScens_refdefaulta' and Scenario 2 is 'res_2_1735userScens_mandate_SA_150defaulta'.
- Select scenarios:** A button at the bottom right of the scenario list.

3. Exercise: Analyze results in GUI

- Check if scenario shock is correctly transmitted
- Find the right table



3. Exercise: Analyze results in GUI

- Check if scenario shock correctly transmitted

The screenshot shows a software interface with a table of biofuel market data. The table has columns for 'Bio diesel' and 'Bio ethanol' and rows for various countries. The data is presented for the year 2035. The interface includes a menu bar (View, Handling, Windows, Options), a title bar (Biofuel markets [0]), and a status bar (LAPPI THOM).

Country	Bio diesel	Bio ethanol
Belgium	30.81 150.00%	25.89 150.00%
Denmark	38.93 150.00%	47.02 150.00%
Germany	26.64 150.00%	24.64 150.00%
Austria	21.78 150.00%	13.03 150.00%
Netherlands	31.22 150.00%	18.35 150.00%
France	27.41 150.00%	20.60 150.00%
Portugal	31.25 150.00%	10.42 150.00%
Spain	34.80 150.00%	35.35 150.00%
Greece	42.13 150.00%	13.51 150.00%
Italy	29.67 150.00%	23.54 150.00%
Ireland	20.25 150.00%	12.64 150.00%
Finland	62.88 150.00%	56.20 150.00%
Sweden	89.89 150.00%	10.04 150.00%
United Kingdom	8.00 0.00%	7.66 0.00%
Czech Republic	37.30 150.00%	20.69 150.00%
Estonia	48.70 150.00%	23.96 150.00%
Hungary	27.06 150.00%	40.30 150.00%
Lithuania	26.17 150.00%	16.49 150.00%
Latvia	27.29 150.00%	15.19 150.00%
Poland	34.09 150.00%	33.94 150.00%
Slovenia	39.77 150.00%	16.03 150.00%
Slovak Republic	39.81 150.00%	33.10 150.00%

3. Exercise: Analyze results in GUI

a. Biofuel balances

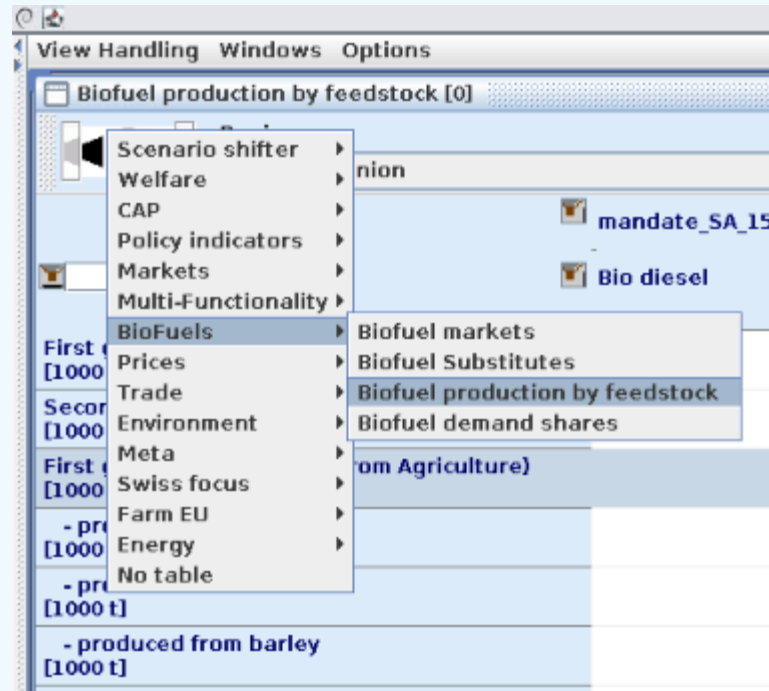
Identify impacts on...

- Biodiesel production: _____%
- Biodiesel consumer price: ___%
- Energy share: +/- _____ percentage points

	Bio diesel	Bio ethanol
Total Biofuel production [1000 t]	32418.58 33.19%	12708.61 71.17%
First Generation Biofuels (from Agriculture) [1000 t]	14730.34 121.45%	8879.42 146.98%
Second Generation Biofuels [1000 t]	15677.95 0.00%	3829.10 0.00%
Biofuels from non-agricultural sources [1000 t]	2010.30 0.00%	0.10 0.00%
Biofuel-use by transport sector [1000 t]	47944.05 124.69%	16330.81 125.06%
Biofuel-use by industry [1000 t]		
Energy share of biofuels in total transportation fuel use [% of energy content]	30.43 117.77%	25.93 118.30%
Mandate or Quota obligation for biofuels share in total transportation fuel use [% of energy content]	30.40 141.74%	25.92 142.51%
Imports [1000 t]	15732.25 786.96%	3629.09 1685.56%
Exports [1000 t]	206.78 -95.67%	6.89 -98.14%
consumer prices [Euro/ton]	1982.27 130.18%	3697.10 230.98%
consumer taxes [Euro/Ton]	61.07 -0.77%	140.32 0.09%

3. Exercise: Analyze results in GUI

b. Biofuel feedstock



3. Exercise: Analyze results in GUI

b. Biofuel feedstock

- Which biodiesel feedstock use increased the most in relative terms: _____
- Which biodiesel feedstock use increased the least in relative terms: _____
- Possible impact on traded feedstock?

Biofuel production by feedstock [0]	
Region	
European Union	
mandate_SA_150default	
Bio diesel	
First generation biofuels (from Agriculture)	14730.34
[1000 t]	121.45%
Second generation biofuels (from Agriculture)	15677.95
[1000 t]	0.00%
First generation biofuels (from Agriculture)	14730.34
[1000 t]	121.45%
- produced from cereals	
[1000 t]	
- produced from wheat	
[1000 t]	
- produced from barley	
[1000 t]	
- produced from rye	
[1000 t]	
- produced from oats	
[1000 t]	
- produced from maize	
[1000 t]	
- produced from other cereals	
[1000 t]	
- produced from sugar	
[1000 t]	
- produced from oils	14730.34
[1000 t]	121.45%
- produced from rapeoil	7407.03
[1000 t]	64.73%
- produced from sunfloweroil	695.02
[1000 t]	122.96%
- produced from soyoil	1181.68
[1000 t]	202.87%
- produced from palmoil	5446.61
[1000 t]	274.76%
- produced from exogenous crops	
[1000 t]	
Second generation biofuels (from Agriculture)	15677.95
[1000 t]	0.00%
- produced from new energy crops	6767.45
[1000 t]	0.00%
- produced residuals	8910.50
[1000 t]	0.00%

3. Exercise: Analyze results in GUI

c. Market balances with non-EU countries

- Larger import/smaller export of biofuel feedstock
- Can you identify sustainability issues with EU biodiesel production?

View Handling Windows Options

Market balances without intra trade [0]

Region: European Union Year: 2035 Percentage diff. to Scen: refdefaulta

mandate_SA_150defaulta

	Net production [1000 t]	Human consumption plus losses [1000 t]	Processing [1000 t]	Biofuels processing [1000 t]	Feed use [1000 t]	Imports without intra trade [1000 t]	Exports without intra trade [1000 t]	Net trade [1000 t]	
Rapeseed oil	13031.53 8.01%	2004.41 -3.47%	1825.07 -2.83%	8614.45 64.72%		117.65 -60.89%	76.11 65.91%	546.05 -58.36%	469.94 -62.87%
Sunflower seed oil	4451.21 6.71%	2713.52 -5.95%	894.40 -14.13%	808.06 122.95%	47.61 -57.14%	1717.97 225.28%	1705.59 469.63%	-12.38 94.59%	
Soya oil	2117.88 -3.26%	1101.93 -0.33%	615.94 -6.31%	1373.82 202.86%		174.87 -43.23%	1401.72 63.27%	253.03 -51.63%	-1148.69 -242.49%
Olive oil	2431.58 0.45%	1900.91 2.65%	64.86 -0.52%				127.24 1.41%	642.47 2.13%	515.23 2.30%
Palm oil		438.02 0.47%	4962.64 -7.74%	6334.13 274.77%			11734.79 56.36%		-11734.79 -56.36%
Other oil	2932.22 0.00%	1170.65 2.99%	3790.36 -0.30%			2.32 10.04%	2631.37 -0.01%	600.27 -3.70%	-2031.10 -1.13%

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Advanced biofuels

ANNEX IX

Part A. Feedstocks for the production of biogas for transport and advanced biofuels, the contribution of which towards the minimum shares referred to in the first and fourth subparagraphs of Article 25(1) may be considered to be twice their energy content:

- (a) Algae if cultivated on land in ponds or photobioreactors;
- (b) Biomass fraction of mixed municipal waste, but not separated household waste subject to recycling targets under point (a) of Article 11(2) of Directive 2008/98/EC;
- (c) Biowaste as defined in point (4) of Article 3 of Directive 2008/98/EC from private households subject to separate collection as defined in point (11) of Article 3 of that Directive;
- (d) Biomass fraction of industrial waste not fit for use in the food or feed chain, including material from retail and wholesale and the agro-food and fish and aquaculture industry, and excluding feedstocks listed in part B of this Annex;
- (e) Straw;
- (f) Animal manure and sewage sludge;
- (g) Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches;
- (h) Tall oil pitch;
- (i) Crude glycerine;
- (j) Bagasse;
- (k) Grape marcs and wine lees;
- (l) Nut shells;
- (m) Husks;
- (n) Cobs cleaned of kernels of corn;
- (o) Biomass fraction of wastes and residues from forestry and forest-based industries, namely, bark, branches, pre-commercial thinnings, leaves, needles, tree tops, saw dust, cutter shavings, black liquor, brown liquor, fibre sludge, lignin and tall oil;
- (p) Other non-food cellulosic material;
- (q) Other ligno-cellulosic material except saw logs and veneer logs.

Part B. Feedstocks for the production of biofuels and biogas for transport, the contribution of which towards the minimum share established in the first subparagraph of Article 25(1) shall be limited and may be considered to be twice their energy content:

- (a) Used cooking oil;
- (b) Animal fats classified as categories 1 and 2 in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.