

The Common Agricultural Policy and Feedstock Mobilisation

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Agenda



- The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and renewable energy
- How to facilitate supply of waste, residues and non-food raw material for the purposes of the bioeconomy?
- Relevant CAP/RDP measures
- Sustainability and competition issues
- Further work on sustainable extraction rates

The CAP and renewable energy

Agriculture and forestry are key providers of biomass

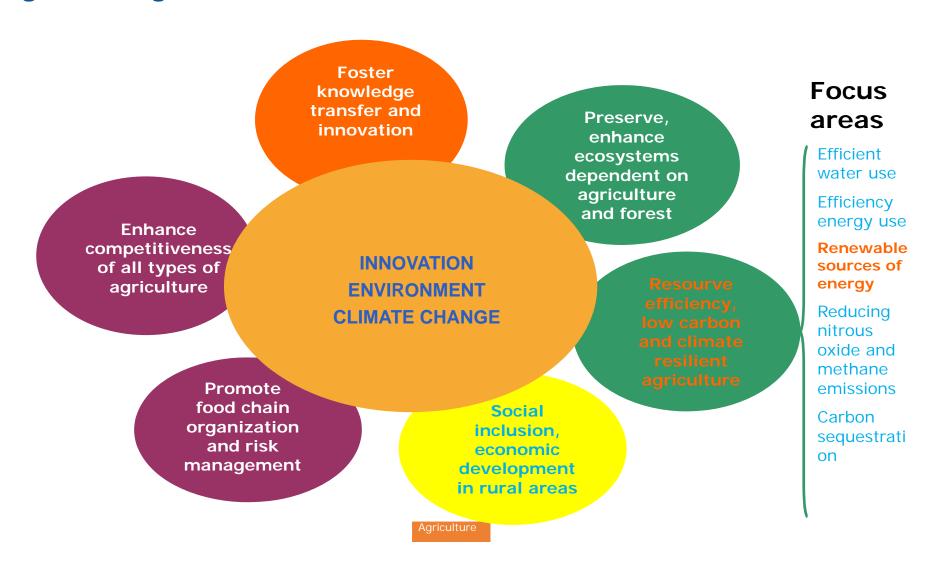
Commission

- Biomass use contributes to EU objectives on renewable energy, bioeconomy and de-carbonisation of the economy
- Rural economies benefit from sustainable utilisation of biomass
- RD policy to enable rural areas to benefit from RE technology, including advanced biofuels in particular by facilitating the supply of wastes, residues and non-food raw material for the purposes of the bioeconomy.

Strategic priorities for rural development policy

European Commission

Target setting for each focus area:



Key RD measures for Focus Area 5c

Facilitating the supply and use of renewable sources of energy, of byproducts, wastes, residues and other non food raw material for purposes of the bio-economy

Article RD Regulation	Measure title				
Art 15	Knowledge transfer and information actions				
Art 16	Advisory services, farm management and farm relief services				
Art 18	Investments in physical assets (note: including energy supply infrastructure)				
Art 20	Farm and business development (note: including investments in renewably				
Art 21	Basic services and village renewal in rural areas ← PNETGY)				
Art 23	Afforestation and creation of woodland				
Art 24	Establishment of agro-forestry systems				
Art 25	Prevention and restoration of damage to forests from forest fires and natural disasters				
Art 26	Investments improving the resilience, environmental value and climate contribution of forest ecosystems				
Art 27	Investments in new forestry technologies and in processing and marketing of forest products				
Art 36	Co-operation Agriculture				

How to facilitate supply of waste, residues and non-food raw material for the purposes of the bioeconomy?

 No direct support for production possible – direct payments are largely decoupled

Direct policy support to ensure the effective working of the supply chain may not be required (IEEP, 2012, MOBILISING CEREAL STRAW IN THE EU TO FEED ADVANCED BIOFUEL PRODUCTION)

- Existing barriers could be resolved through the normal functioning of the market if advanced biofuels were to increase demand
- Competition issue with current uses of residues





Support for:

- Investments & Infrastructure (cf. art 18-21)
- Training
- Innovation: European Innovation Partnership for Agricultural Production and Sustainability
- Environmental safeguards (GAEC):
 - Retention of landscape features, biodiversity, water, ...
 - Soil protection (maintain soil organic matter, soil cover, erosion, protection of carbon rich soils)





Environmental risks

- to avoid soil organic matter losses, reduction of soil organic carbon stocks?
- to retain a minimum percentage of residues in soils for crops and forests grown for bioenergy?
- Further work needs to be done to set such minimum percentage values; ensure more accurate calculations on the availability of excess straw for different purposes

Competition issues:

E.g. competitive straw uses for animal bedding

Further work on sustainable extraction rates

Scarlat et. Al, 2013 [1]:

 Geographical assessment of potential bioenergy production in the EU-27 from residues of eight agricultural crops [*]

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- Give a clear, geographical overview of the potentially available resources of main arable farming crops in Europe, and to provide a methodology and dynamic model for optimal localization of straw-fed powerplants.
- Environmental constraints and competitive use from farming were considered in methodology

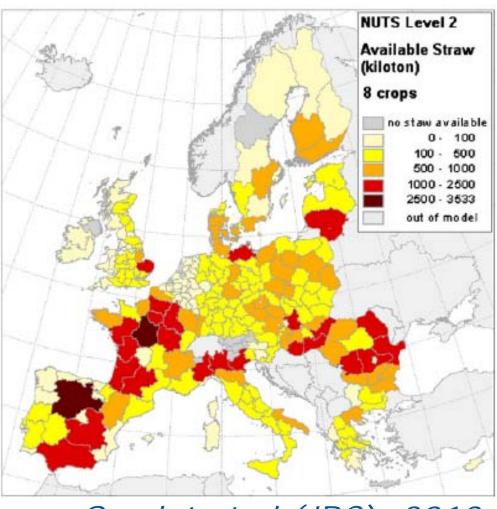
[*] straw and residues available from eight crops (wheat, barley, rye, oat, maize, rice, rapeseed and sunflower)

Agriculture

EU-27: sustainably collectable and available residue for energy use?

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- Retain a minimum percentage of residues in soils for crops and forests grown for bioenergy
- On average (EU-27), 42% of produced residues would be sustainably collectable
- Higher rates in Eastern Europe (HU 46% is the max), followed by IT, FR, DE, AT, PL.
- On average 83% would be left after taking into account also competition issues.



Scarlat et.al (JRC), 2013



- Moving to advanced biofuels and other RE technologies in transport has the potential to reduce competition with food production and impacts on the environment
- Commission ILUC proposal:
 - Limit contribution to RE targets by biofuels from food crops to 5%
 - Phasing out of 1G biofuels beyond 2020
- Food-based biofuels projected to remain important over the next decade but are likely to decline thereafter.



Thank you

For further information

The CAP after 2013

http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-post-2013/index_en.htm

Commission Communication 'The CAP towards 2020'

http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-post-2013/communication/index_en.htm

Impact assessment

http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/analysis/perspec/cap-2020/index_en.htm

Legal proposals

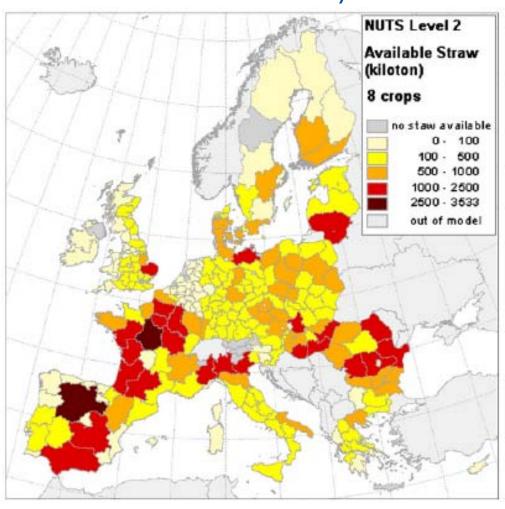
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-post-2013/legal-proposals/index_en.htm

Annex: EU-27:sustainably collectable and available residue for energy use

Commission

1000 t	Produced	Collectable (C)	Available (A)	A to C
HU	14373	6544	6299	96%
BG	7716	3370	3185	95%
SK	3809	1651	1530	93%
CZ	8206	3433	3164	92%
RO	19199	8751	7927	91%
FI	4352	1755	1588	90%
LT	3022	1232	1099	89%
LV	1297	527	464	88%
PL	22332	9221	8061	87%
SE	5034	2033	1767	87%
FR	59569	25627	22242	87%
DE	43565	18205	15643	86%
EE	738	302	259	86%
IT	20693	9328	7906	85%
DK	8520	3449	2923	85%
AT	4303	1895	1525	80%
ES	24049	10229	7845	77%
EL	4969	2177	1549	71%
PT	1367	634	437	69%
SI	481	218	135	62%
LU	143	59	30	51%
UK	20441	8372	4201	50%
BE	2298	967	419	43%
NL	1472	609	99	16%
CY	117	47	4	9%
IE	1812	727	10	1%
MT	13	5	0	0%
EU-27	283890	121367	100311	83%

Scarlat et.al, 2013



83% left after taking into account competition issues 42% sustainably collectable.