

REIL: Yale, REEEP, Climate Change Capital, Baker & McKenzie

- Informal international network of 80
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- www.yale.edu/cbey (education)
- www.reeep.org
- www.reilproject.org for archive
- Bioenergy Task Force:
- GMF www.gmfus.org, IPC www.agritrade.org, UNF www.unfoundation.org, EDF www.edf.org, USTR, GBEP, business, NWF www.nwf.org, various governments

Bioenergy North America 2008

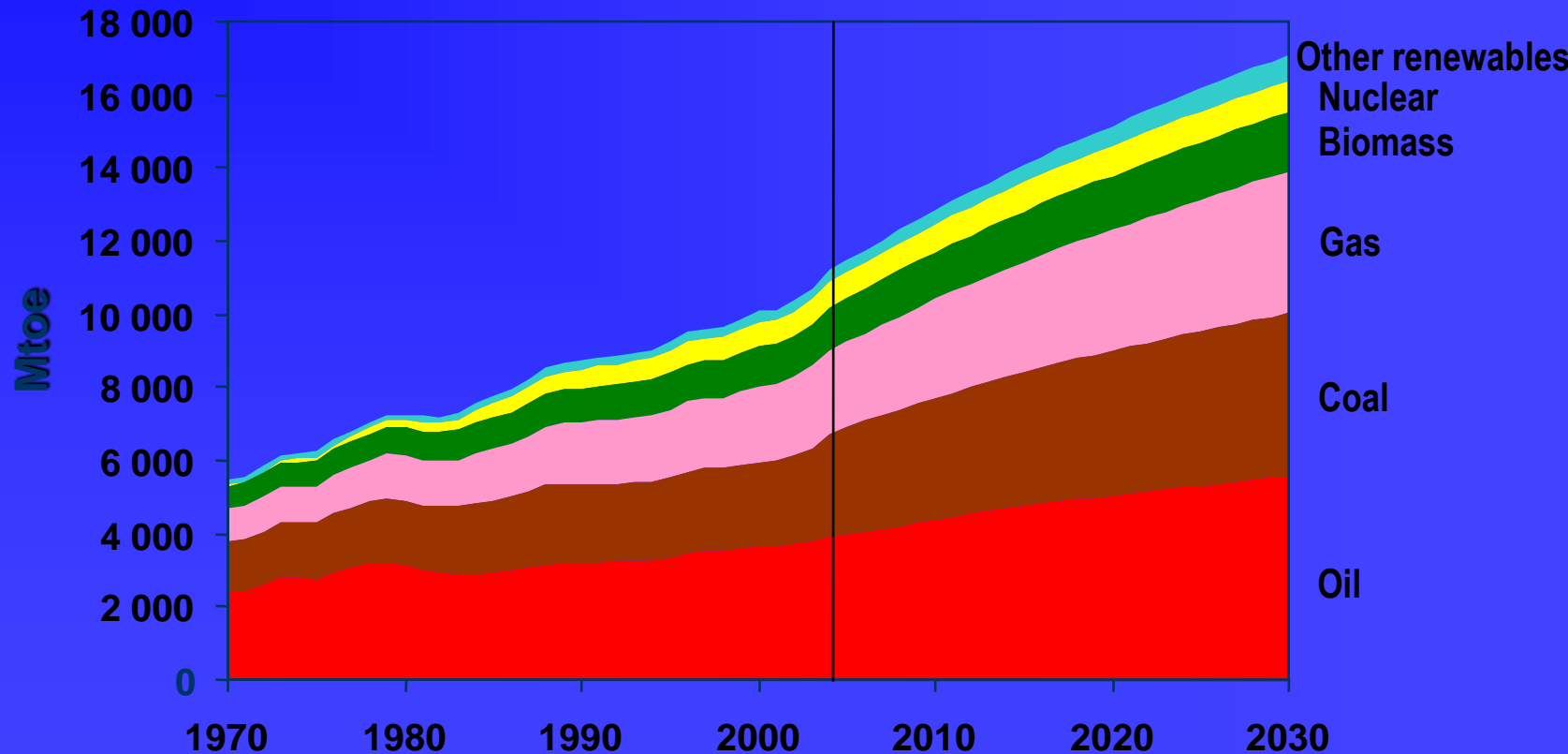
Bioenergy and International Trade

Chicago, March 28, 2008

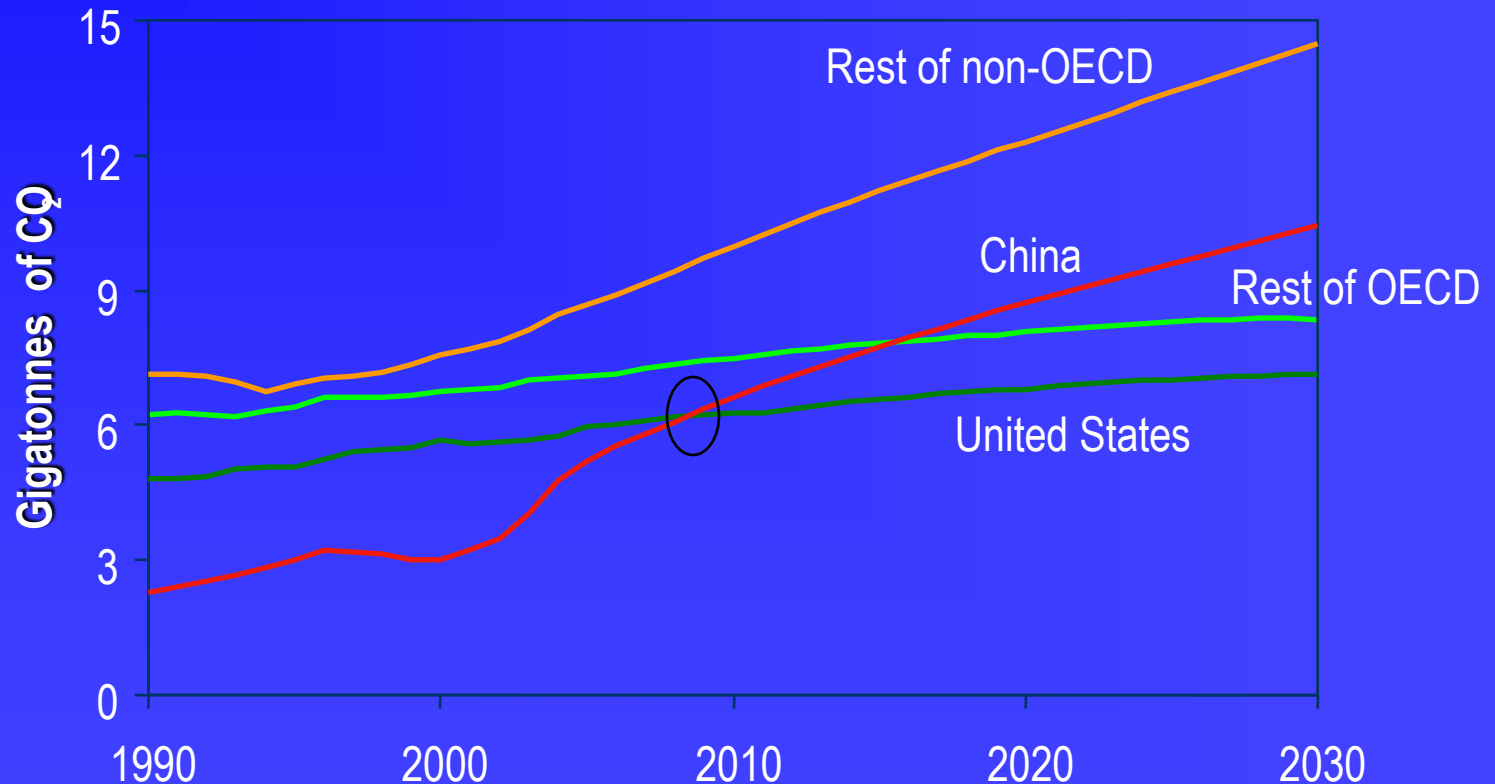
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World Primary Energy Demand (Reference Scenario WEO 2006)



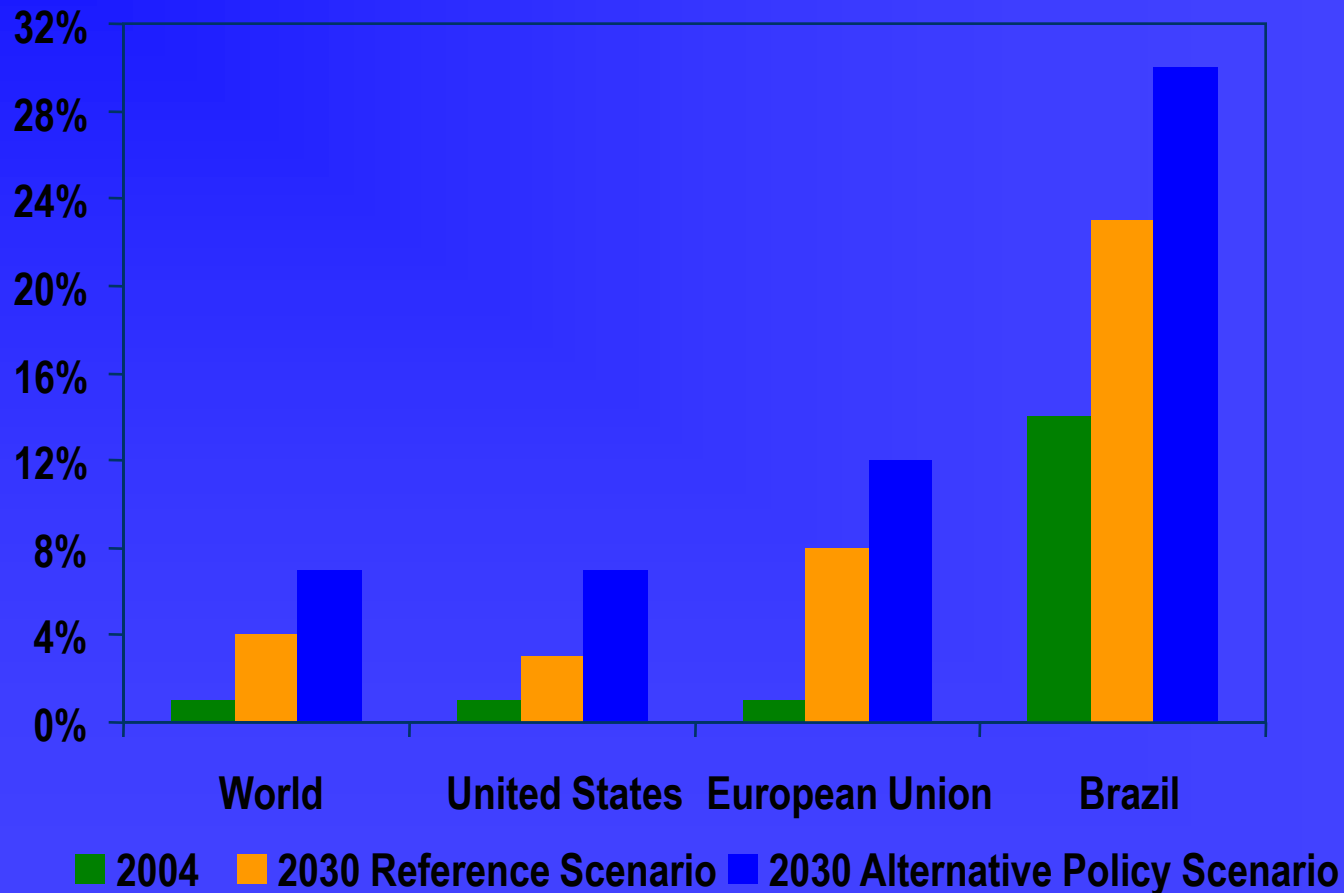
Energy-Related CO₂ emissions (Reference Scenario WEO 2006)



Source: WEO 2006, IEA

The Alternative Policy Scenario

Share of Biofuels in Road-Transport Fuel Consumption



Biofuels targets in EU and US

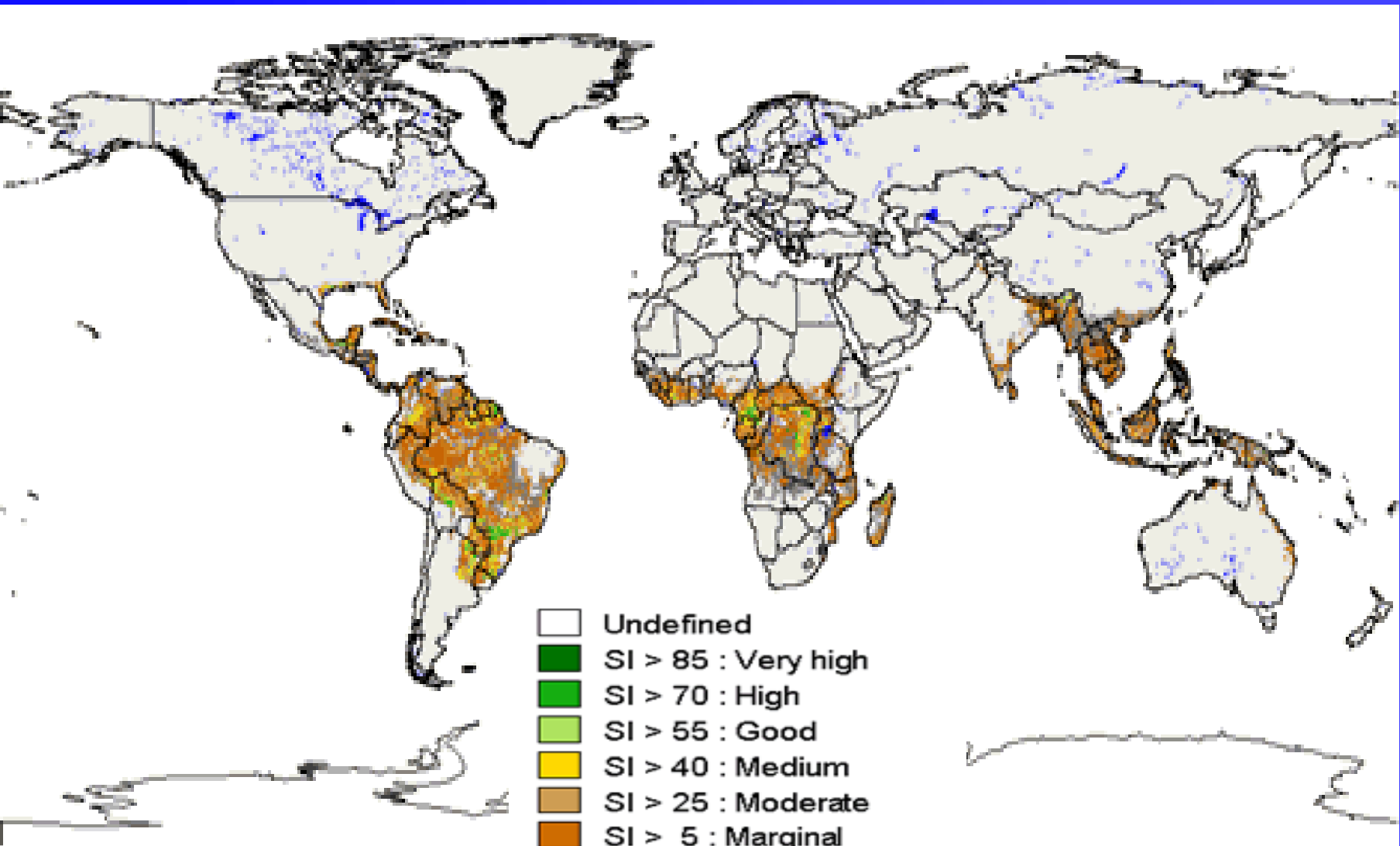
European Union:

- Now: 2% of biofuels by 2005 and 5.75% by 2010.
- Future: 10 % binding minimum target for the share of biofuels in transport petrol and diesel consumption by 2020. To be binding: sustainable production, 2nd generation available.

U.S.:

- 36 billion gallons of biofuels by 2022.

Sugarcane potentials



SI: suitability index

http://www.fao.org/ag/A_GL/agll/gaez/ds/ds.htm

Towards an international trade in biofuels

Today

Most biofuels are produced and consumed in domestic markets, and there is only a small amount of international trade in biofuels:

- Brazil has experimented an exportable surplus in ethanol;
- A limited trade of biodiesel in the European Union market.

In the next future

- Energy security and diversification in fuel imports;
- Climate Change (Kyoto Protocol ?) commitments;
- Market development for agricultural commodities and potentiality for rural development;

point toward the development of international trade in biofuels.

WTO and biofuels

- Classification: energy, agriculture or environmental good
- Doha Development Agenda: paragraph 31 (iii) calls for “the reduction, or, as appropriate, elimination of tariff and non tariff barriers to environmental goods and services”
- Risk of protectionist measures
- New private sector biofuel technologies will be under tight IPR protection

How to create the biofuel commodity

- **Domestic regulations and standards** for biofuel development, e.g. European Directive on biofuels, the US Energy Policy Act, the Brazilian National Alcohol and the Biodiesel Programme, the Renewable Energy Law of the People's republic of China, the White Paper on Renewable Energy of South Africa.
- **Preferential Trade Arrangements**, e.g. Generalised System of Preference (GSP plus incentive scheme), the Euro Mediterranean Agreement, EPA
- **Bilateral agreements**

Sustainability and Biofuels

- Sustainability Certification of Biofuels: EU attempt
- Which criteria?
- Who is going to enforce them? Which system?

Life cycle analysis, labelling and “certification of origin” of biofuels should be introduced in the global energy market.

Labeling and certification should be used to ensure sustainable development, environmental gains, social equity .

However, **sustainability criteria should not represent a way for the introduction of un-necessary trade barriers and protectionism against developing countries export opportunities.**



G8 +5 Gleneagles (July 2005)

“We will promote the continued development and commercialisation of renewable energy by: [...] d) launching a Global Bioenergy Partnership to support wider, cost effective, biomass and biofuels deployment, particularly in developing countries where biomass use is prevalent”

G8 +5 Heiligendamm (June 2007)

“We invite the Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP) to continue its work on biofuel best practices and take forward the successful and sustainable development of bioenergy”

Launch of the GBEP

As a concrete fulfilment of the Gleneagles G8 commitment on bioenergy, Italy hosted the formal launch of the Global Bioenergy Partnership during the Ministerial Segment of the Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD14 - New York, 11 May 2006).

G8 countries plus China, Mexico, FAO, EUBIA, UN Foundation, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, WB, WEC, IEA joined the Partnership.

Italy, together with Mexico, has the Presidency of GBEP for the first two years of activity.

The Secretariat is housed at FAO Headquarters in Rome.

Functions of the GBEP

1. Create a global high level policy dialogue on bioenergy,
2. Favour more efficient and sustainable uses of biomass and develop project activities in the bioenergy field;
3. Foster the exchange of information;
4. Facilitate bioenergy integration into energy markets by tackling specific barriers in the supply chain;
5. Act as a cross cutting initiative, working in synergy with other relevant activities, avoiding duplications.

GBEP Programme of Work

- **First GBEP Report**
“A Review of the Current State of Bioenergy Development in G8 +5 Countries”
- Facilitate the sustainable development of bioenergy and collaboration on **bioenergy field projects**
- **Harmonization of methodologies** for measuring GHG emission reductions for transport biofuels and solid biomass
- **Raising awareness and information management**

GBEP Programme of Work

FIRST GBEP REPORT

“A Review of the Current State of Bioenergy Development in G8 +5 Countries”

- It provides an overview of the current state of bioenergy development in G8 +5 Countries. It helps identify where there is common ground in policy priorities and concerns, and opportunities for international cooperation, as well as providing guidance on what still needs to be done for a sustainable development of bioenergy.
- GBEP presented this Report on 13 November 2007 in Rome at the 20th World Energy Congress.
- The Report is available at www.globalbioenergy.org.

GBEP Programme of Work

Harmonization of GHG Methodologies

GBEP Task Force on the harmonization of methodologies for measuring GHG emission reductions from the use of biofuels for transportation and solid biomass

- US is the GBEP leading Partner on biofuels for transportation
- Germany is the GBEP leading Partner on solid biomass
- Main objectives of this GBEP Task Force:
 - Develop an harmonized methodology to be used by policy makers in all countries
 - Develop a template or best practice guidance on the harmonized methodology for conducting GHG lifecycle assessments.

GBEP Programme of Work

Raising Awareness and Information Management

- increase the understanding of issues related to bioenergy development among Partners and among related Partnerships, other technical and political actors, and the general public.
- development of GBEP information material and a GBEP website (www.globalbioenergy.org);
- participation in relevant international conferences and meetings focused on bioenergy, and organization of specific GBEP events.

Harvard's Research Program on Biofuels

Three main activities on going:

- Determine the potential for biofuel production in developing countries;
- Develop and understanding of the challenges and impacts of barriers to trade in biofuels
- Assess the factors affecting the pricing of biomass

<http://www.cid.harvard.edu/sustsci/activities/research/biofuels/index.htm>

Thank you!

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