

Advanced biofuels: what holds them back?

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SPEAKERS



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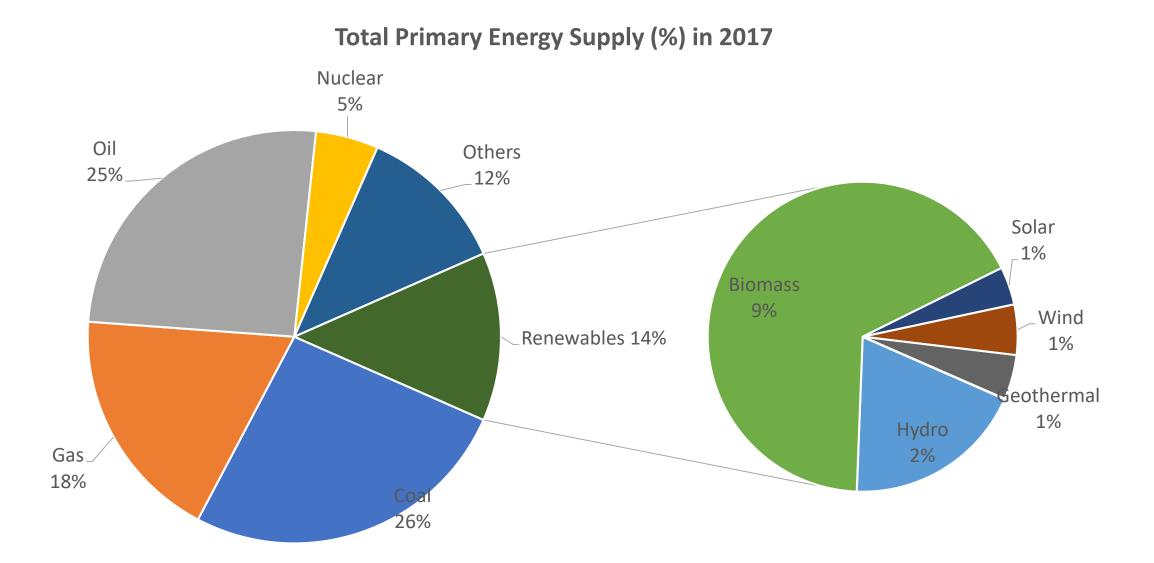




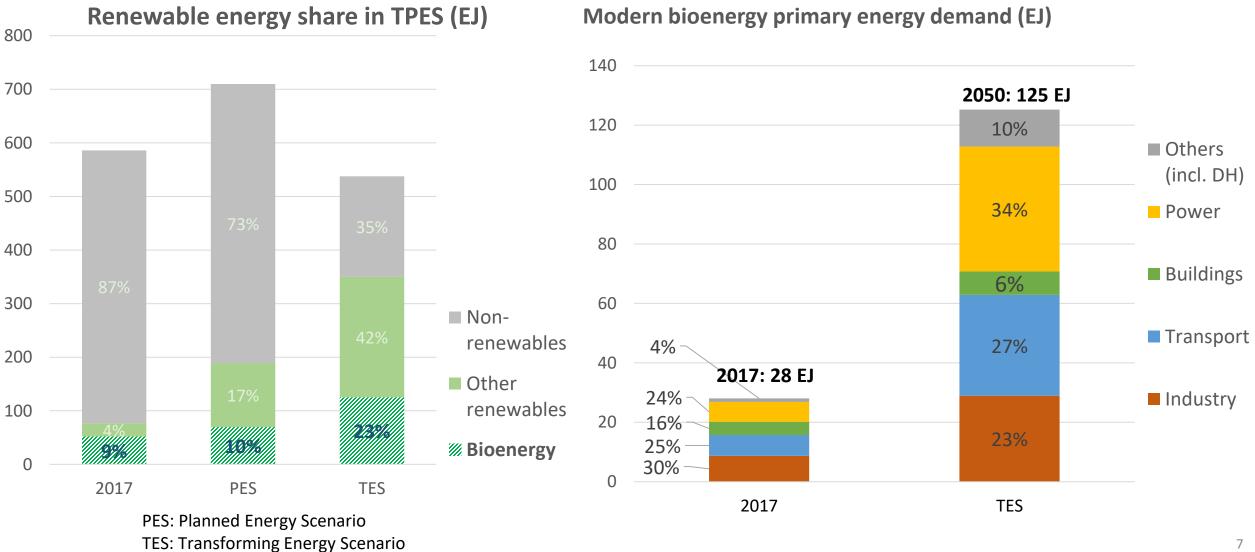
Advanced biofuels: what holds them back?

Toshimasa Masuyama and Seungwoo Kang Bioenergy team, IRENA

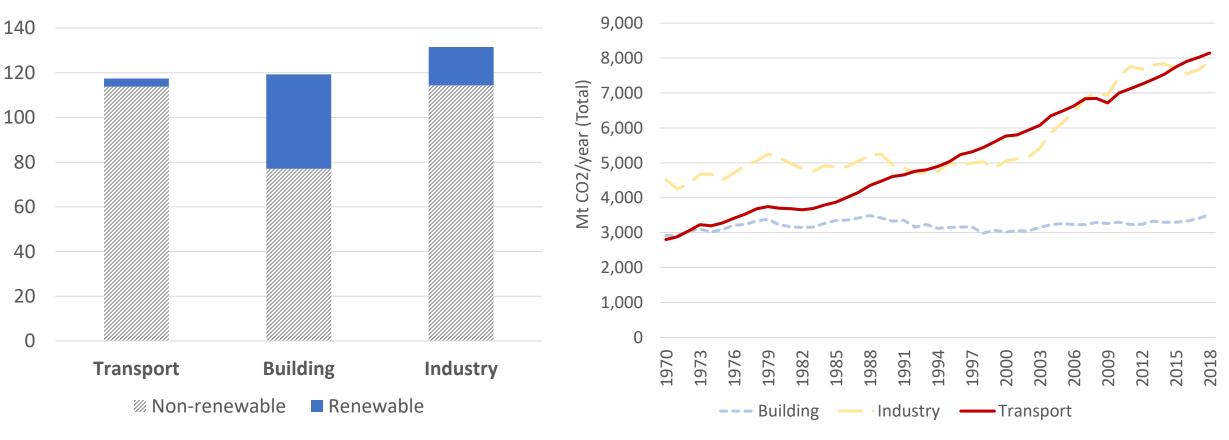
Bioenergy as the single largest source of renewable energy today



Bioenergy needs to be a core part of the energy transformation



Transport sector: the lowest renewables uptake + growing emissions

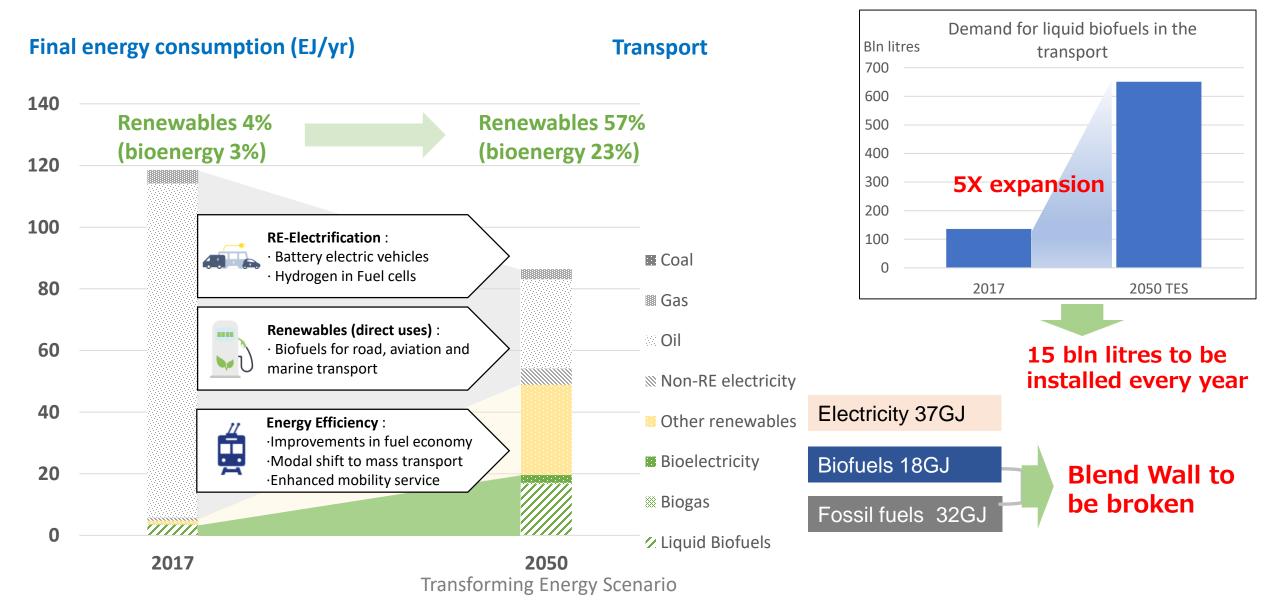


Total Final Energy Consumption (EJ) in 2017

Annual CO2 emissions associated with end-use sectors

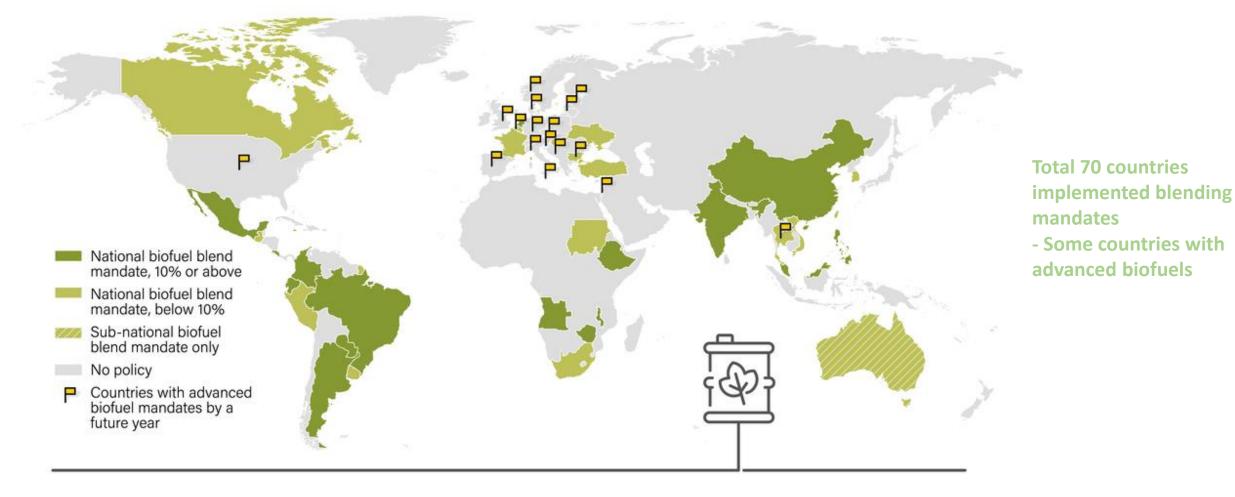
Source: JRC-EDGAR (2018)

Transport sector decarbonization pathways



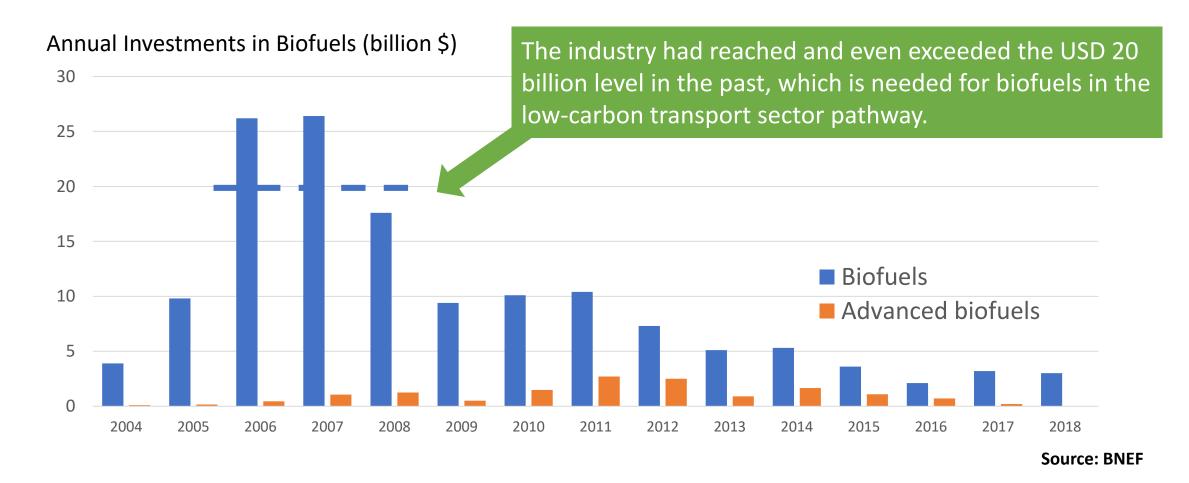
Countries with biofuel obligations for transport, 2019

National and Sub-National Renewable Transport Mandates, as of End-2019



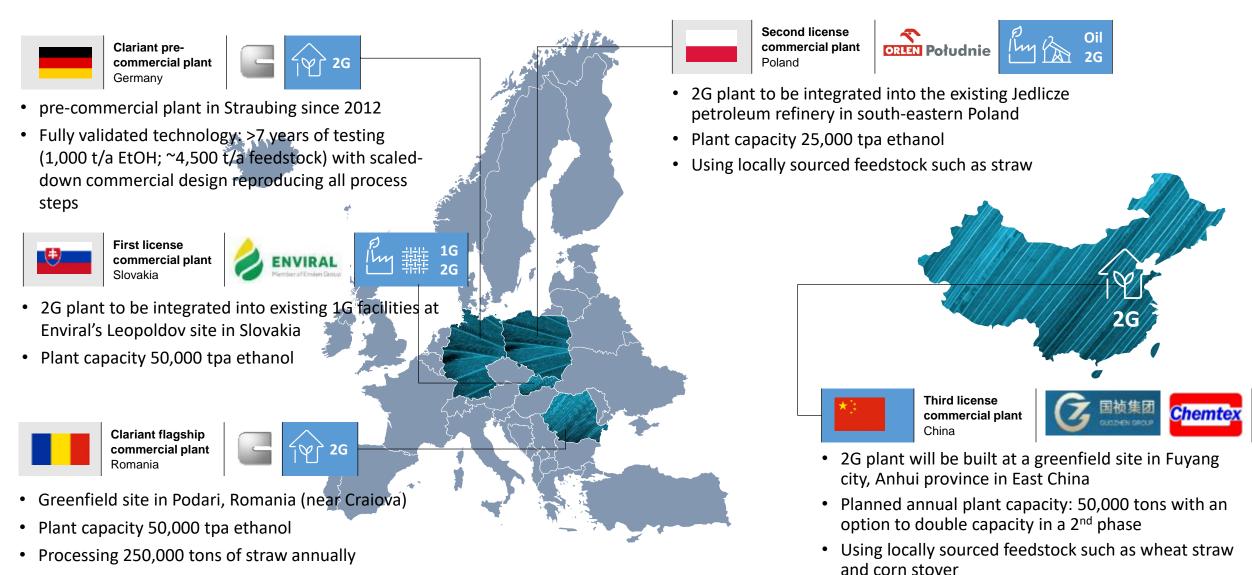
Note: Shading shows countries and states/provinces with mandates for either biodiesel, ethanol or both. At the regional level, the EU has an advanced biofuels target.

Global biofuel investments are on a declining trend

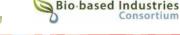


 To achieve the 5-fold increase goal, more than 100 refineries should be developed annually at an investment cost of USD 20+ billion.

(Pre-) Commercial sunliquid[®] plants in the EU and China



* The project receives funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme for Research, Technological Development and Demonstration under Grant Agreement no. 322386 (FP7 SUNLIQUID) and from the Bio-Based Industries Joint Undertaking under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under Grant Agreement no. 709606 (BBLLIGNOFLAG)



Advanced Biofuels – what holds them back?

Scope of the study

(Objective)

 Clarify the factors explaining the stagnating investment activity in advanced biofuels

(Method of analysis)

- ✓ A review of past literature + survey by questionnaire with industry executives in companies that have invested in 2G biofuel productions (14 respondents)
- Statements evaluated on a five-point agreement scale (the Likert Scale) under the five following groups
 - feedstock (8 statements)
 - technology and financing (7 statements)
 - markets through mandates and targets (16 statements)
 - trends in consumer demand (12 statements)
 - environmental and social concerns (11 statements)



Released November 18, 2019

Barriers to investment in advanced biofuels feedstock, technology and financing -

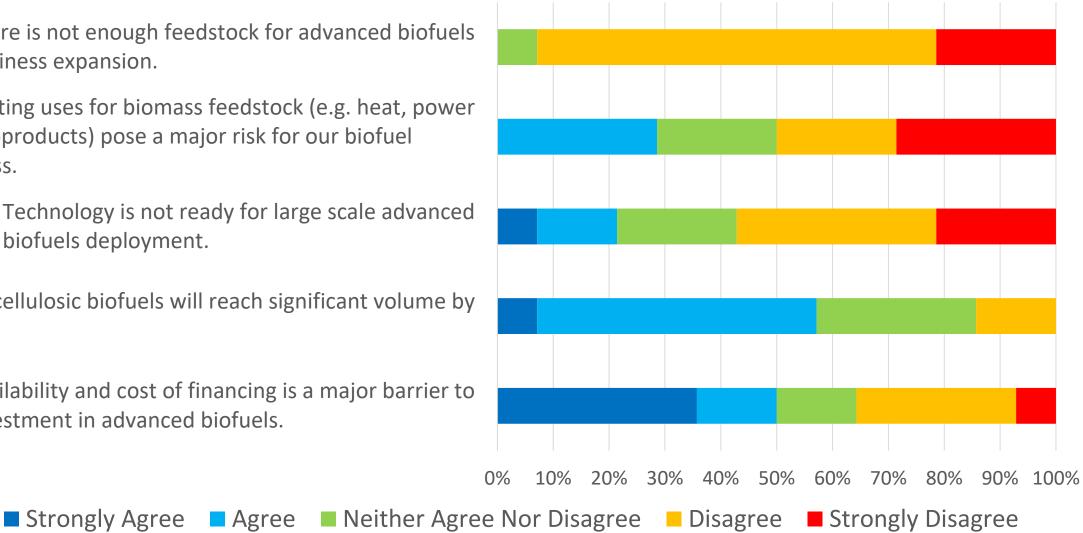
There is not enough feedstock for advanced biofuels business expansion.

Competing uses for biomass feedstock (e.g. heat, power and bioproducts) pose a major risk for our biofuel business.

> Technology is not ready for large scale advanced biofuels deployment.

Lignocellulosic biofuels will reach significant volume by 2030

Availability and cost of financing is a major barrier to investment in advanced biofuels.



Barriers to investment in advanced biofuels - mandates, targets and demand -

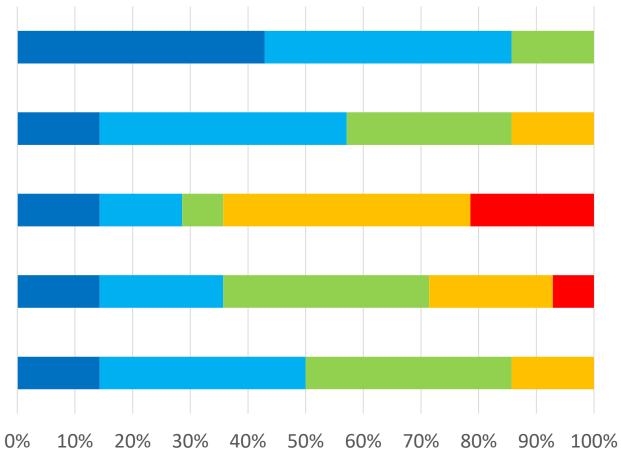
Regulartory uncertainty impedes investments in advanced biofuels production.

Technology neutral fuel standards are better than fuel specific mandates.

EVs pose a serious threat for biofuels business in the coming years

Flex-Fuel Vehicles are necessary for decarbonizing the transport sector.

We count on aviation sector being a major customer.



Strongly Agree Agree Neither Agree Nor Disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree

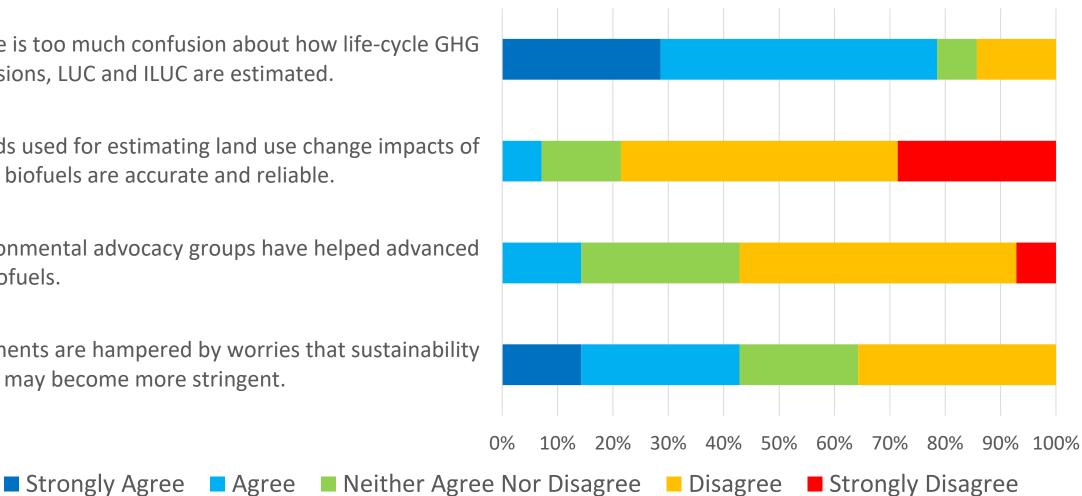
Barriers to investment in advanced biofuels - environmental and social concerns -

There is too much confusion about how life-cycle GHG emissions, LUC and ILUC are estimated.

Methods used for estimating land use change impacts of various biofuels are accurate and reliable.

Environmental advocacy groups have helped advanced 2G biofuels.

Investments are hampered by worries that sustainability criteria may become more stringent.



What really matters? - *Ranking the barriers*



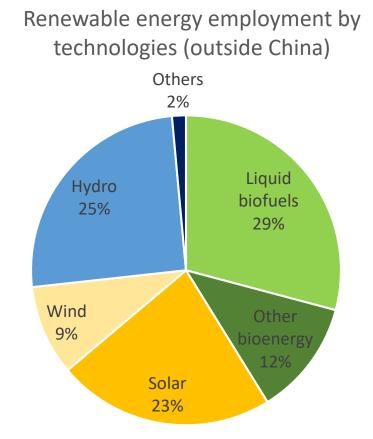
Area is in relation to perceived importance.

- highest scored barrier = value of 3
- second scored barrier = value of 2
- third scored barrier = value of 1

- Stability of regulation is clearly the most
 important barrier to investments followed by
 the cost and availability of financing and level
 of conversion efficiency & capex.
- The three issues of policy stability, mandates and subsidies (46%) are all dependent on regulation and thus subject to societal preferences and political control.
- The second largest "block" relates to cost competitiveness of advanced biofuels production, formed jointly by "conversion efficiency & CAPEX" and "feedstock price".

Biofuels under post Covid-19 recovery

- The sharp fall in demand for transport fuels and the drop in oil prices cause dual hardships for biofuels industry
- A number of cases of biofuels plant closure reported
- A few signs of an improvement e.g. Chicago Argo ethanol reaches highest level since early March, June 10
- Regulatory changes with positive signals for the market e.g.
 French airline bailout plans with environmental conditions, the removal of the ethanol ban in Indonesia
- Policies play a more crucial role in supporting short-term recovery and providing longer term predictability for market expansion
- Biofuels create large volume of employment providing rationale for stimulus packages



IRENA, Renewable Energy and Jobs 2019

- 6.9 million jobs in total
- 11.0 million jobs when China added

Conclusions

- Biofuels can provide readily available solutions for decarbonizing the transport sector complementing the enhanced role of electrification and other urban measures
- Biofuels play a major role in displacing fossil fuels, particularly for long-haul transport (aviation, marine and long-haul road freight)
- Five-fold increase of production capacity of biofuels is needed by 2050 to meet the international climate goals.
- The level of investment required for the five-fold increase is economically feasible.
- Policy uncertainty is found to be the most significant barrier to investment in biofuels.
- Other barriers such as technology, cost-competitiveness, finance, infrastructure, end-use applications (blend limits), sustainability need to be addressed, but solutions are at hand.



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