

Introduction to the project BioGrace

Anna Hennecke, Horst Fehrenbach
IFEU
Public workshop Heidelberg
April 14, 2011

Contents

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Why harmonisation of biofuel GHG calculations?
- 3. Project BioGrace
- 4. One list of standard values
- 5. Concluding summary

Introduction

- GHG calculations under Renewable Energy Directive (RED) and Fuel Quality Directive (FQD)
 - RED and FQD: same sustainability criteria including GHG
 - RED article 19:
 - Economic operators may use
 - default values (19.1.a)
 - actual values calculated according to Annex V.C (19.1.b)
 - sum of actual value and disaggregated default value (19.1.c)
 - In Europe default values only when feedstock is produced in area on list (19.2) or from waste/residue
 - RED article 18:
 - Independent auditors must check information (18.3)
 - Can be part of voluntary certification schemes (18.4)
 - Public workshop Heidelberg
 - April 14, 2011

Introduction

- o Input data
- o Standard values (“conversion factors”)

Cultivation of rapeseed		Calculated emissions			
		Emissions per MJ FAME			
		g CO ₂	g CH ₄	g N ₂ O	g CO ₂ , eq
Yield					
Rapeseed	3.113 kg ha ⁻¹ year ⁻¹				
Moisture content	10,0%				
By-product Straw	n/a kg ha ⁻¹ year ⁻¹				
Energy consumption					
Diesel	2.963 MJ ha ⁻¹ year ⁻¹	6,07	0,00	0,00	6,07
Agro chemicals					
N-fertiliser	137,4 kg N ha ⁻¹ year ⁻¹	9,08	0,03	0,03	18,89
CaO-fertiliser	19,0 kg CaO ha ⁻¹ year ⁻¹	0,05	0,00	0,00	0,06
K ₂ O-fertiliser					
P ₂ O ₅ -fertiliser					
Pesticides					
STANDARD VALUES		parameter:	GHG emission coefficient		
N-fertiliser		unit:	gCO ₂ /kg	gCH ₄ /kg	gN ₂ O/kg
Seeding material			2827,0	8,68	9,6418
Seeds- rapeseed			5880,6		
			0,06	0,00	0,00
			0,10		

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Why harmonisation of biofuel GHG calculations?

EXAMPLE 1: Different results from same biofuel
(same input values but different standard values)

Standard values

Nitrogen Fertilizer

P fertilizer

K fertilizer

CaO fertilizer (85%CaCO₃+15%CaO,Ca(

Pesticides

Diesel (direct plus indirect emissions)

Natural gas (direct plus indirect emissions)

Methanol (direct plus indirect emissions)

Production of FAME from Rapeseed

Overview Results

All results in g CO _{2,eq} / MJ _{FAME}	Total	Default values RED Annex V.D	Emission reduction
Cultivation e_{ec}	27,7	29	Fossil fuel reference (diesel) 83,8 g CO _{2,eq} /MJ
Cultivation of rapeseed	27,29		GHG emission reduction 46%
Rapeseed drying	0,42	0,42	
Processing e_p	16,5	22	
Extraction of oil	3,29		
Refining of vegetable oil	0,85	3,82	
Esterification	12,39	17,88	
Transport e_{td}	1,3	1	
Transport of rapeseed	0,15		
Transport of FAME	0,73	0,17	
Filling station	0,44	0,82	
Land use change e_l	0,0	0	
e_{sca} + e_{ccr} + e_{ccs}	0,0	0	
Totals	45,6	52	

Why harmonisation of biofuel GHG calculations?

- EXAMPLE 1: Different results from same biofuel
(same input values but different standard values)

Standard values	Unit	Source			
		EC (RED Annex V)	Netherlands (Ecofys / CE)	UK RFA	Germany IFEU
Nitrogen Fertilizer	g CO _{2eq} /kg	5917,2	6367,0	6800,0	6410
P fertilizer	g CO _{2eq} /kg	1013,5	700,0	354 for TSP, 95 for rock phosphate, 596 for MAP	1180
K fertilizer	g CO _{2eq} /kg	579,2	453,0	333,0	663
CaO fertilizer (85%CaCO ₃ +15%CaO,Ca(OH) ₂)	g CO _{2eq} /kg	130,0	179,0	124,0	297
Pesticides	g CO _{2eq} /kg	11025,7	17256,8	17300,0	1240
Diesel (direct plus indirect emissions)	g CO _{2eq} /MJ	87,6	76,7	86,4	89,1
Natural gas (direct plus indirect emissions)	g CO _{2eq} /MJ	68,0	53,9	62,0	62,8
Methanol (direct plus indirect emissions)	g CO _{2eq} /MJ	98,1	137,5	138,5	62,5

Why harmonisation of biofuel GHG calculations?

- 1. Significant variation possible in actual GHG values (RED 19.1.b) following RED Annex V.C
 - Using same input values
 - Caused by variation in standard values (or “conversion factors” / “background processes”) to convert kg, MJ or m³ into CO_{2,eq}
- 2. This causes a problem using actual GHG values
 - Auditors can not check if standard values are correct
 - Economic operations can enhance the GHG performance of their biofuel without decreasing actual GHG emissions
- 3. Several GHG experts and MS policy makers...
 - ...agree that harmonisation of standard values is best solution
 - ...intend to implement this solution

Formulation of project BioGrace

1. Dresden workshop (June 2, 2009) led to project
 - based on finding that harmonisation is needed
 - initiated by advisors to governments with expertise on GHG calculations (IFEU, RFA, SenterNovem = NL Agency)
 2. Project received letters of support from governments
 - France, Germany, Netherlands, Spain, UK
 3. Proposal for subsidy from “Intelligent Energy Europe”
 - Advantage: funding from EC
 - Disadvantage: long lead time
(submission end of June 2009, start project in April 2010)
 4. Work was already started 2nd half of 2009
 - Because of tight timeline implementation RED
 5. Final preparation of project
 - Contract negotiation Dec. 2009 – March 2010
-
- Public workshop Heidelberg
 - April 14, 2011

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Project BioGrace

**Biofuel Greenhouse Gas emissions:
alignment of calculations in Europe**

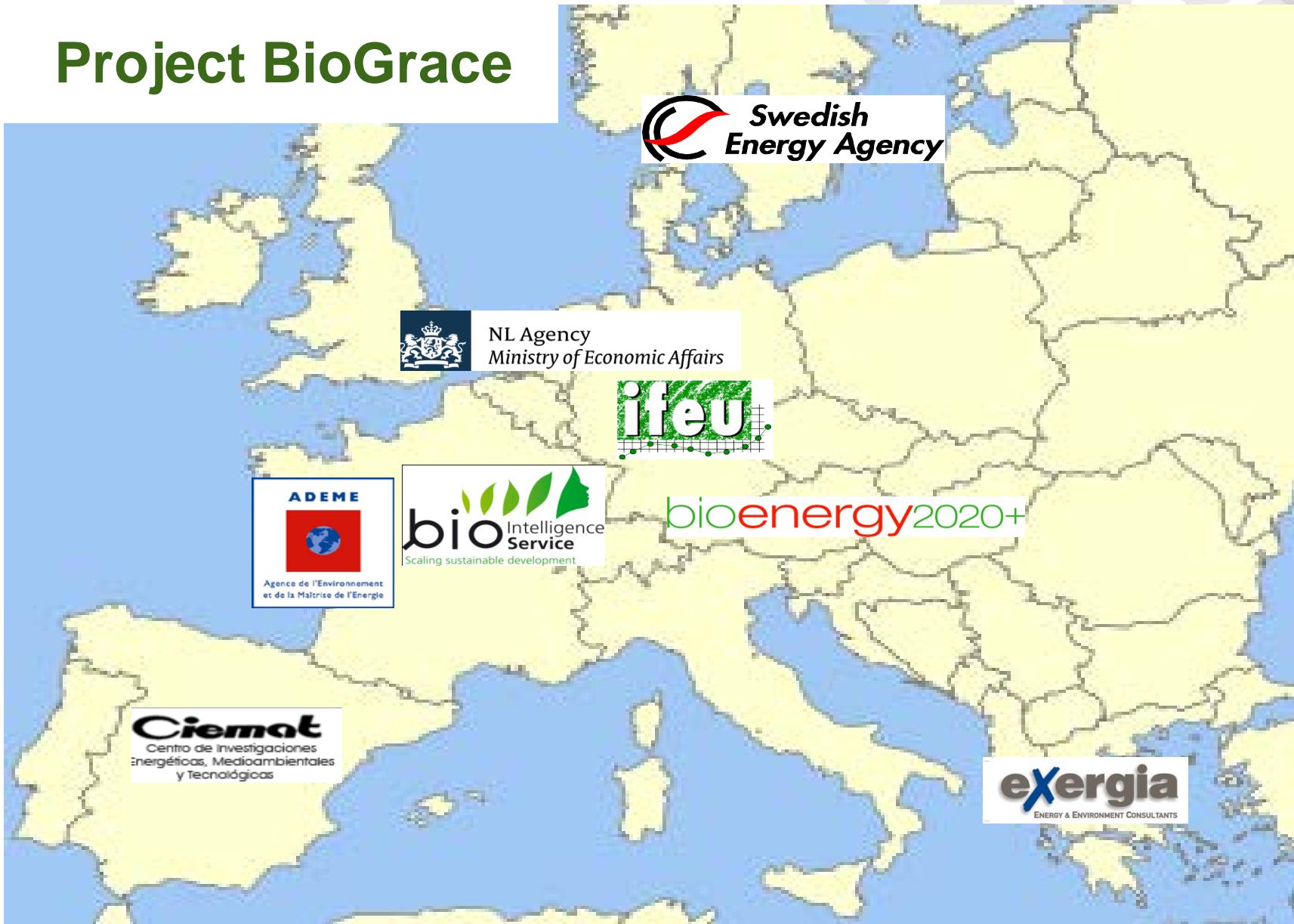
Aim of project:

- o Harmonise calculations of biofuel greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions performed in EU-27 under legislation implementing the Renewable Energy and Fuel Quality directives

Consortium

- o Agencies/organisations close to national governments and experts in GHG calculations
 - Coordinator: Agentschap NL (formerly SenterNovem)
 - Partners: ADEME, BE2020, BIO-IS, CIEMAT, IFEU, EXERGIA, STEM

Project BioGrace



Project BioGrace

- Key objectives are:
 1. Cause transparency
 2. Cause harmonisation
 3. Facilitate stakeholders
 4. Disseminate results

Project BioGrace

Key objectives are:

1. Cause transparency

Reproduce biofuel default GHG values (Annex V RED)

- Has not been done by the Commission or JEC
- Is a recurrent exercise

2. Cause harmonisation

Cause that GHG calculation tools give the same results

3. Facilitate stakeholders

Allow relevant stakeholders to calculate actual values

4. Disseminate results

Make our results public to all relevant stakeholders

Project BioGrace

Key objectives are:

1. Cause transparency

Reproduce biofuel default GHG values (Annex V RED)

2. Cause harmonisation

Cause that GHG calculation tools give the same results

- All tools that are linked to our project

- Note: this is a policy effort, not a scientific effort

3. Facilitate stakeholders

Allow relevant stakeholders to calculate actual values

4. Disseminate results

Make our results public to all relevant stakeholders

Project BioGrace

Key objectives are:

1. Cause transparency

Reproduce biofuel default GHG values (Annex V RED)

2. Cause harmonisation

Cause that GHG calculation tools give the same results

3. Facilitate stakeholders

Allow relevant stakeholders to calculate actual values

- By providing them calculation tools

- By improving tools following stakeholder input

4. Disseminate results

Make our results public to all relevant stakeholders

Project BioGrace

Key objectives are:

1. Cause transparency

Reproduce biofuel default GHG values (Annex V RED)

2. Cause harmonisation

Cause that GHG calculation tools give the same results

3. Facilitate stakeholders

Allow relevant stakeholders to calculate actual values

4. Disseminate results

Make our results public to all relevant stakeholders

- All information is available through www.BioGrace.net

- All information is for free !

- Public stakeholder workshops

14 April: Heidelberg

19 May: Paris

26 May: Athens

31 May: Madrid

Public workshop Heidelberg

April 14, 2011 1 June: Stockholm

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One list of standard values

- o Input data
- o Standard values (“conversion factors”)

Cultivation of rapeseed		Calculated emissions			
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STANDARD VALUES		parameter:	GHG emission coefficient		
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N-fertiliser			2827,0	8,68	9,6418
Seeding material					5880,6
Seeds- rapeseed		6 kg ha ⁻¹ year ⁻¹	0,06	0,00	0,00
					0,10

One list of standard values

List of standard values

- o is publicly available
- o to be used by everyone that makes GHG calculations under RED/FQD based legislation

We are achieving this by:

- Including values in all software tools
- Causing that list is known by all GHG calculation experts
- Showing that these (and only these) standard values lead to RED defaults
- Requesting policy makers to make reference from national legislation (implementing RED / FQD)

One list of

-
-
-
-
-

Version 3 - Public

STANDARD VALUES		parameter: unit:
		gCO ₂

Global Warming Potentials (GWP's)

CO ₂	1
CH ₄	23
N ₂ O	296

Agro inputs

N-fertiliser	282
P ₂ O ₅ -fertiliser	964
K ₂ O-fertiliser	536
CaO-fertiliser	119
Pesticides	988

Seeds- corn

Seeds- rapeseed	412
Seeds- soy bean	412
Seeds- sugarbeet	218
Seeds- sugarcane	1
Seeds- sunflower	412
Seeds- wheat	151
EFB compost (palm oil)	0,0

Fuels- gasses

Natural gas (4000 km, Russian NG quality)	
Natural gas (4000 km, EU Mix quality)	

Fuels / liquids

Diesel	87,64
Gasoline	-
HFO	84,98
Ethanol	-
Methanol	92,80
FAME	0,2900
Syn diesel (BtL)	0,0003
HVO	99,57

Fuels / feedstock / byproducts - solids

Hard coal	87,64
Lignite	-
Corn	1,16
FFB	832
Rapeseed	43,1
Soj	745
Sugar beet	43,2
Sugar cane	1,088
Sunflowerseed	90
Wheat	40,5
Animal fat	794
BioOil (byproduct FAME from waste oil)	26,81
Crude vegetable oil	793
DDGS	19,9
Glycerol	890
Palm kernel meal	37,2
	780
	44,0
	780
	44,0

Condensed list of standard values, version 3 - Public

This file gives the standard values as published on www.biograce.net in Word format.

Two Word versions of this list exist:

1. A complete list of standard values, containing all the values as listed in the Excel version
2. A condensed list showing the most important standard values

This file contains the condensed list.

Abbreviations and definitions used can be found in the Excel file on the web page
<http://www.biograce.net/content/ghgcalculationtools/standardvalues>.

1 Global Warming potentials

CO ₂	1	g CO _{2,eq} / g CO ₂
CH ₄	23	g CO _{2,eq} / g CH ₄
N ₂ O	296	g CO _{2,eq} / g N ₂ O

2 GHG emission coefficients

N-fertiliser	5880,6	g CO _{2,eq} /kg N
P ₂ O ₅ -fertiliser	1010,7	g CO _{2,eq} /kg P ₂ O ₅
K ₂ O-fertiliser	576,1	g CO _{2,eq} /kg K ₂ O
CaO-fertiliser	129,5	g CO _{2,eq} /kg CaO

Both Excel and Word versions available at
www.BioGrace.net

One list of standard values

- **List of standard values**

- European Commission makes reference to list

 European Commission Energy

Transparency & harmonisation

European Commission > Energy > Renewable Energy > Biofuels

 • Citizen's corner

Renewable Energy

RSS 

Biofuels: Sustainability Criteria

Commission sets up system for certifying sustainable biofuels

The Commission decided on 10 June 2010 to encourage industry, governments and NGOs to set up certification schemes for all types of biofuels, including those imported into the EU. It laid down what the schemes must do to be recognised by the Commission. This will help implement the EU's requirements that biofuels must deliver substantial reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and should not come from forests, wetlands and nature protection areas. The rules for certification schemes are part of a set of guidelines explaining how the Renewable Energy Directive, coming into effect in December 2010, should be implemented.

- Press release [IP/10/711, 10/06/2010] 
- Memo [MEMO/10/247, 10/06/2010] 

Related documents

► Communications and Decision

Communication on the practical implementation of the EU biofuels and bioliquids sustainability scheme and on setting rules for biofuels [OJ C 160, page 81]

- Standard values, derived from the datasets used to establish the default values 
- Annotated example for the calculation of an actual greenhouse gas value  [90 KB]
- Annotated example for the calculation of emissions from carbon stock changes due to land use change  [3 MB]

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Günther Oettinger
Commissioner for Energy

Philip Lowe
Director-General for Energy

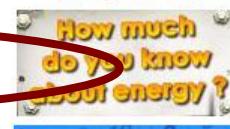
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How much do you know about energy?

EU Calendar



One list of standard values

List of standard values

- o European Commission makes reference to list
- o Member States include list in Technical Guidance:
 - Austria, Sweden, UK are preparing to do
 - Germany, Ireland, Netherlands are about to decide to do so
- o Example (from UK consultation on C&S Technical Guidance)
 - *The RFA therefore proposes the following approach to which standard values should be used:*
 1. *For the reporting period 2011/2012, the RFA proposes to align its current standard emission factors with the ones proposed by the BioGrace project.*

One list of standard values

List of standard values

- o When motivated, other standard values can be used
- o BioGrace will publish a calculation rule for this, stating that
 - For standard values not yet on the list
 - a reliable source (literature, database) should be given
 - auditors can verify this information conform RED Article 18.3
 - For standard values that are already listed:
 - reliable information is submitted showing how these values were determined
 - auditors can verify this information conform RED Article 18.3.
 - it is shown that this input was used in the production of the biofuel
 - the use of this alternative standard value does not contradict any other calculation rule

Project BioGrace

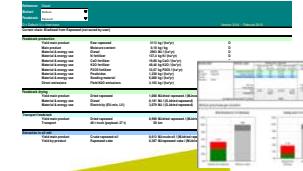
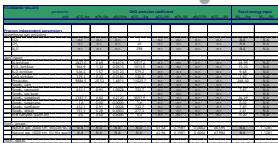
- o BioGrace will also:
 - make a list of additional standard values
 - list rules for making actual calculations
 - add 'sophisticated' support sheets for calculation of
 - ✓ direct land use change (based on Commission Decision)
 - ✓ N₂O emissions (based on IPCC Tier 1)
- o BioGrace will not:
 - add pathways to the Excel file with GHG calculations that are not listed in RED Annex V
 - help stakeholders make actual calculations
 - check actual calculations at the request of stakeholders
- o Feedback by stakeholders is warmly welcomed

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Concluding summary

- One biofuel, different GHG calculations => different results
- IEE funded project BioGrace will:
 1. Cause harmonisation
 - Excel tool and GHG calculators give same result
 - All GHG calculations based on one set of standard values
 2. Cause transparency in how RED default values were calculated
 3. Facilitate stakeholders
 - Tools that allow own input and/or modifications to pathways
 4. Broadly disseminate results



Thank you for your attention

Intelligent Energy  Europe

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Project BioGrace

- Project coordinator: Agentschap NL (NL Agency)
Dr. John P.A. Neeft
e-mail: john.neeft@agentschapnl.nl
- Project partners:
 - ADEME, France (Bruno Gagnepain)
 - BE2020, Austria (Dina Bacovsky)
 - BIO IS, France (Remy Lauranson)
 - CIEMAT, Spain (Yolanda Lechon)
 - EXERGIA, Greece (Konstantinos Georgakopoulos)
 - IFEU, Germany (Horst Fehrenbach)
 - STEM, Sweden (Matti Parikka)
- Project duration: 2 years (April 2010 – March 2012)
- Project website: www.BioGrace.net

Project BioGrace – project background

- Two approaches (ways of thinking) to perform biofuel GHG calculations on individual batches of biofuels

	<i>Poorer</i>	<i>Applicability (part of legislation)</i>	<i>Better</i>
<i>High Complexity</i>	Scientific approach: <ul style="list-style-type: none">High level of accuracyCase-specific numbersVariation (eg multiple years: crop rotation)Focus on correctness of results		Policy approach: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Compromise between accuracy and applicabilityAverage numbersUnambiguous and limited amount of variationFocus on applicability as part of legislation
<i>Low Complexity</i>			