



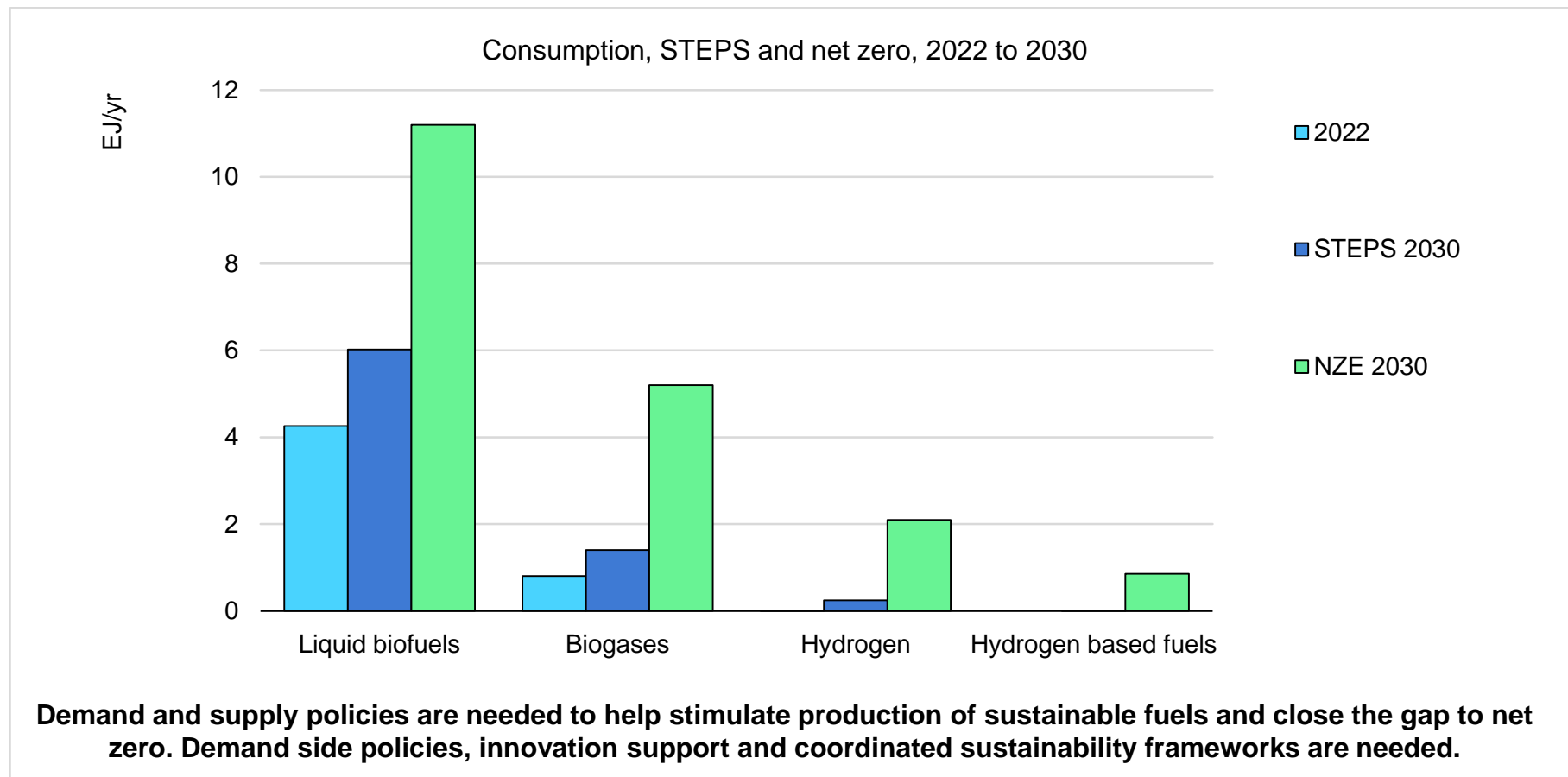
Carbon accounting of sustainable biofuels

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G20 ETWG-3 Carbon accounting workshop

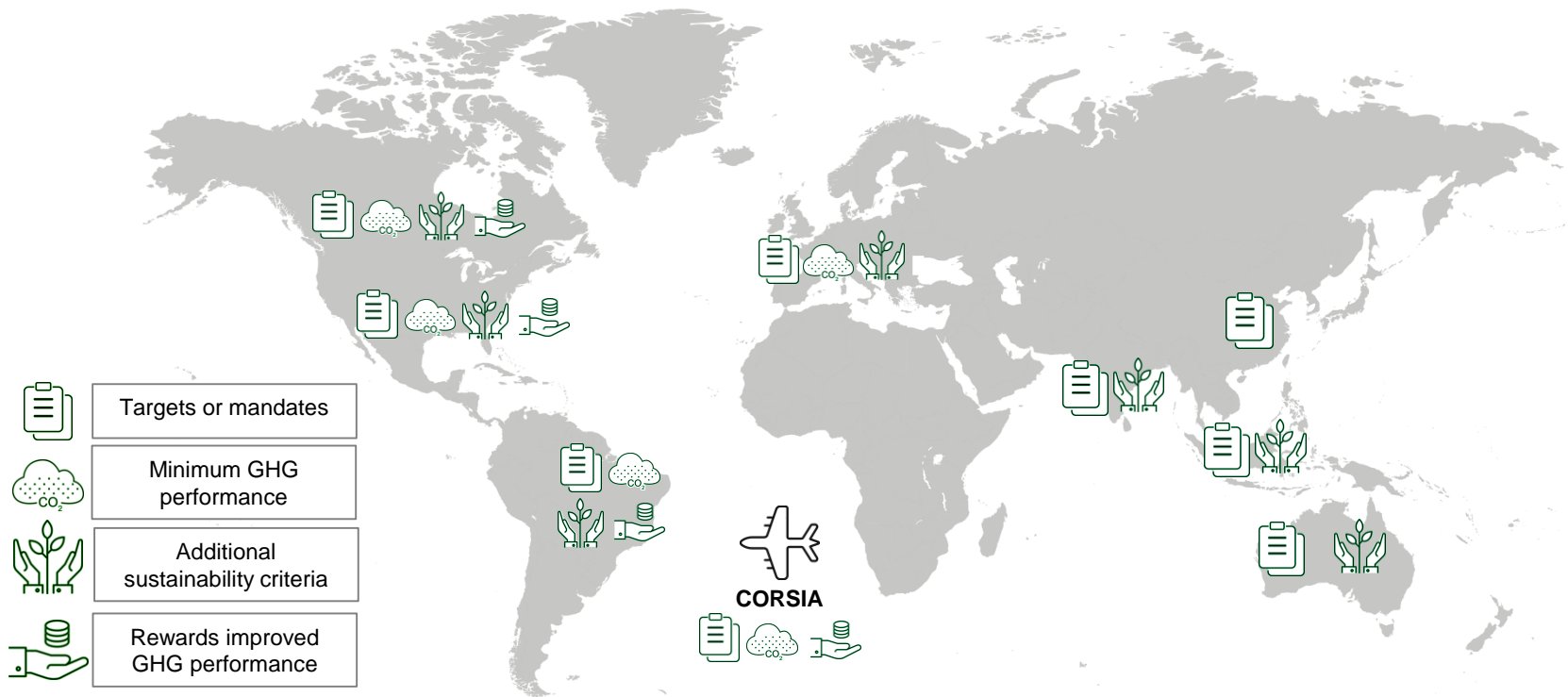
Belo Horizonte, Brazil, 28th May 2024

Sustainable fuels are not on track for Net Zero



A large set of policies are used today for regulating biofuels

Features of selected national and international biofuel policy frameworks

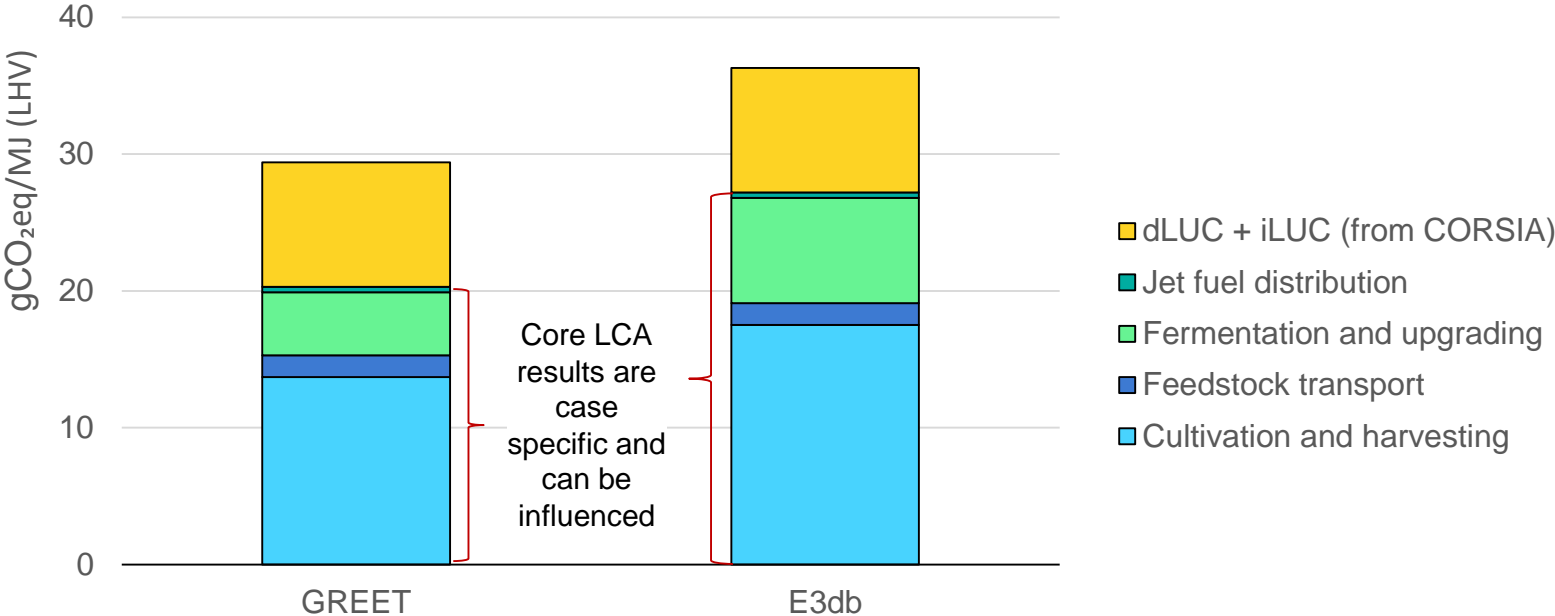


Volumetric targets or mandates are most common form of regulation. Most jurisdictions have established also thresholds for minimum GHG performance or other sustainability criteria.

Emissions for the same biofuel can vary depending on regional data



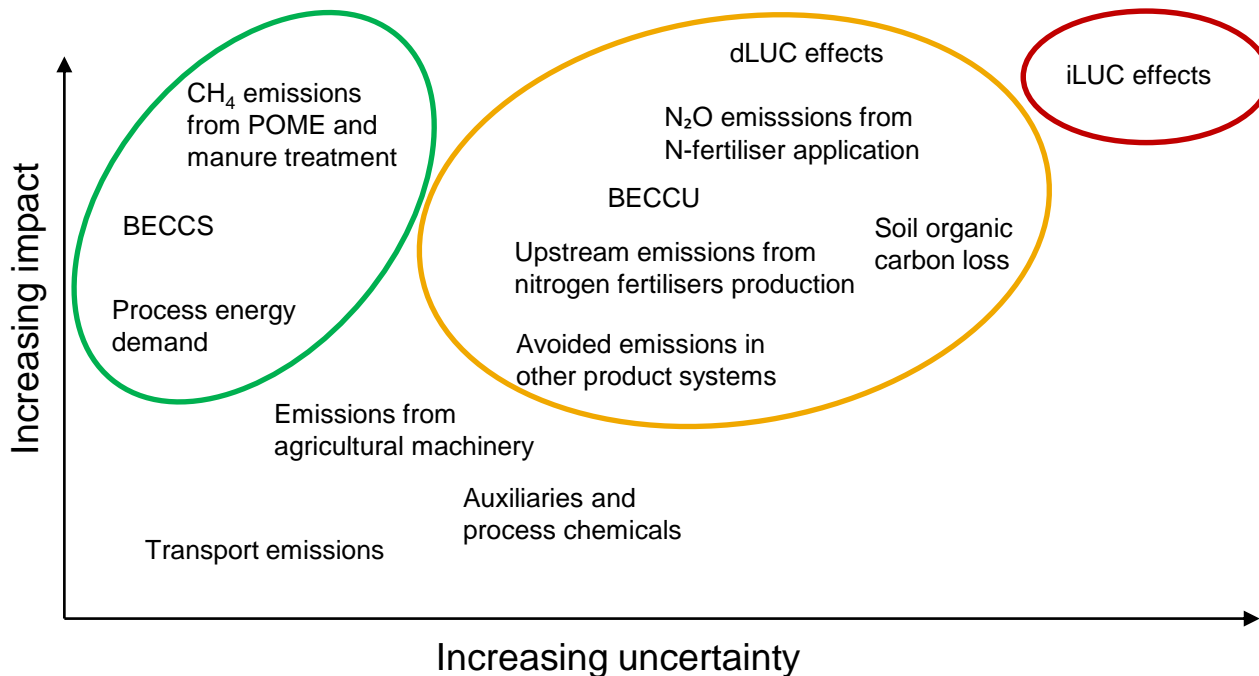
CORSIA default GHG emission values for sugarcane-based Alcohol-to-Jet pathway based on GREET and E3db models



The core LCA part of the carbon intensity calculation can be influenced by the market actors and improved over time if proper incentives are in place.

Tailored approaches needed to optimise high impact drivers

The impact and uncertainty of main drivers of biofuels carbon intensity



Green drivers are "low-hanging fruits" for decreasing emissions. Yellow drivers can be tackled but require additional verification efforts. ILUC cannot be measured or influenced (only modelled) and need to be agreed on a policy level.

- Main elements of the core LCA are well known and verifiable. Is it possible to reach consensus on the rules of carbon accounting models?
- Given that indirect land use change cannot be measured or verified (only modelled), what is the most pragmatic way to handle it?
- What type of policy frameworks can achieve the following objectives simultaneously?
 - Stimulate upscaling of best technologies
 - Support fair competition based on GHG performance
 - Incentivise continuous improvement over time
 - Be operational, and not too complicated and burdensome