

Important notice: this report has been submitted in the language of the Member State, which is the sole authentic version. Translation into the English language is being provided for information purposes only. The European Commission does not guarantee the accuracy of the data or information provided in the translation, nor does it accept responsibility for any use made thereof.

**Report covering 2009  
under Article 4(1) of Directive 2003/30/EC  
on the promotion of the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels for transport**

## **Introduction**

This is the report for 2009 under Article 4(1) of Directive 2003/30/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 May 2003 on the promotion of the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels for transport.

Each year suppliers must ensure that a certain proportion of their sales of petrol and diesel for road transport in the Netherlands is made up of biofuels. In 2009 the mandatory percentage of biofuels was 3.75% of energy content.

This report will examine the following points referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2003/30/EC:

1. the measures taken to promote the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels to replace diesel or petrol for transport purposes;
2. the national resources allocated to the production of biomass for energy uses other than transport; and
3. the total sales of transport fuel and the share of biofuels, pure or blended, and other renewable fuels placed on the market for the preceding year.

### **1. The measures taken to promote the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels to replace diesel or petrol for transport purposes**

In 2009 suppliers of petrol and diesel were required to substitute 3.75% of energy content from fossil fuels for road transport by biofuels. As part of this, at the end of 2009, and with retroactive effect for the entire year, a scheme was introduced whereby more sustainable types of biofuel count twice as much. Biofuels produced from waste, residues, non-food cellulose material and lignocellulose material count twice towards meeting the quantitative requirements. This measure is designed to encourage more sustainable biofuels from waste and residues to be developed and placed on the market.

At the end of 2009 the Netherlands decided to reduce the excise duty on sustainably produced E85 biofuel by 27% from 1 April 2010, given the lower energy content of E85 compared with petrol.

The energy content of this biofuel, which is a mixture of bioethanol and petrol, is between 70% and 76% of that of petrol. Consequently, without this correction, more duty would have to be paid per kilometre travelled.

With the programme *Tankstations Alternatieve Brandstoffen (TAB)* – Alternative Fuel Filling Stations – the national government and other authorities have made great efforts to expand the filling infrastructure. The first tender in 2008 was a great success and €1.8 million of aid was granted to 68 ethanol filling stations and 31 natural gas stations. The second tender was launched at the end of 2009, leading to €3.6 million of aid being granted to 53 natural gas/green gas pumps, three E85 pumps and four B30 pumps.

## **2. The national resources allocated to the production of biomass for energy uses other than transport**

In the Netherlands no national resources are allocated to the production of biomass for forms of energy consumption other than transport. Biomass will be produced if the right economic conditions exist. In order to improve the economic conditions for the production of electricity and heat from biomass, resources are deployed within the generic set of instruments for sustainable (renewable) energy. This set of instruments comprises:

- tax reduction on investment in renewable energy and energy saving (EIA);
- the *Stimulerende Duurzame Energieproductie (SDE)* – Sustainable Energy Production Incentive Scheme – for renewable electricity, renewable heat and renewable gas;
- incentive programmes for research, development and application of renewable energy and energy saving. Obtaining energy from biomass is an integral part of these instruments.

## **3. The total sales of transport fuel and the share of biofuels, pure or blended, and other renewable fuels placed on the market for the preceding year**

Based on the individual reports from oil companies and traders placing unleaded light oil (petrol) and/or gasoil (diesel) on the Dutch market, 97% of which have been received and processed, the quantities of petrol, diesel and biofuels for 2009 are as follows:

Petrol:	5 720 million litres
Diesel:	7 674 million litres
Bioethanol:	22.8 million litres
Bio-ETBE:	389.3 million litres
Biodiesel:	115.4 million litres
Double-counting biodiesel:	106.7 million litres.

Expressed as tonnes of oil equivalent, the quantities of unleaded light oil (petrol) and gasoil (diesel) sold for road transport are as follows:

Quantity of fuel in million litres x conversion factor x 1 000 m<sup>3</sup> per million litres =

Petrol:	5 720 x 0.78 x 1 000 =	4 461 600 toe
Diesel:	7 674 x 0.86 x 1 000 =	6 599 640 toe
Total:		11 061 240 toe.

The quantities of biofuels as reported by the oil companies and traders, expressed as tonnes of oil equivalent, are as follows:

Quantity of fuel in million litres x conversion factor x 1 000 m<sup>3</sup> per million litres =

Bioethanol:	22.8 x 0.51 x 1 000	=	11 628 toe
Bio-ETBE:	389.3 x 0.64 x 1 000	=	249 152 toe
Biodiesel:	115.4 x 0.80 x 1 000	=	92 320 toe
Double-counting biodiesel:	106.7 x 0.80 x 1 000	=	85 360 toe
Total:			438 460 toe.

Calculated on the basis of the energy content of the total quantities of petrol and diesel placed on the Dutch market, the proportion of biofuels and other renewable fuels, as set out in Article 3 of Directive 2003/30/EC, was:

**3.75% of energy content.**

This calculation takes account of the adjusted calorific value for petrol and diesel as set out in Article 2 of the *Besluit biobrandstoffen wegverkeer 2007* – the 2007 Road Transport Biofuels Decree. The calorific value depends on the quantities of biofuels added to the petrol and diesel.

The proportion of biofuels and other renewable fuels calculated on the basis of the energy content of the total quantities of petrol placed on the Dutch market was **3.11%**. For diesel the figure was **4.22%**.

The number of litres of double-counting biodiesel and single-counting biodiesel placed on the market is approximately the same. Double-counting biodiesel counts twice towards meeting the quantitative requirements. As a result, **65%** of diesel energy is met by biodiesel counting twice under Article 21(1) of Directive 2003/30/EC (*sic*) and the scheme referred to above.