



## Fact Sheet

By  
1 Feb 2019

- The European Commission reported **on the status of production expansion of relevant food and feed crops worldwide** and set out in a "[Delegated Act](#)" (to be reviewed by 1 September 2023) the criteria for certification of **"transport biofuels, bioliquids and biomass produced from food and feed crops, primarily for energy purposes"** ("crop-based biofuels" incl. vegetable oils such as palm, soya or rapeseed oil but also cereals and sugars, BBBF in short in relation to the indirect land-use change-risk (ILUC risk):
  - (1) **"High ILUC risk" crop-based FEEDSTOCKS**, i.e. **"produced from crops for which a significant expansion of the production area into land with high carbon stock is observed"**, namely wetlands, peatlands and forests, in the EU and abroad.
  - (2) **"Low ILUC risk" crop-based BBBF**, i.e. certified to have a **"Low indirect land-use change-risk"**.

Up to  
31 Dec 2020

- No change. Current rules still apply:
- EU Member States to ensure **at least 10%** of their transport fuels "come from renewable sources".
- The maximum contribution of crop-based biofuels (CBB) shall not exceed 7%.
- EU Member States have adopted **national renewable energy action plans** showing how they intend to meet said targets.

From 2021 to  
31 Dec 2023

- EU Member States to ensure **at least 7% to 14% of their transport fuels** come from renewable sources. *E.g. Member State A could decide to go for 14%, including up to 7% CBB, Member State B could aim at 12%, including up to 5% CBB, while Member State C may decide not to promote CBB at all, and reduce its target down to 7% in this sector.*
- In any case, the **contribution of all crop-based biofuels shall not exceed 7%** and can only increase by 1% compared to 2020 levels (*e.g. Member State X could increase from 4% to 5%, Member State Y could increase from 6.5% to 7%*) except where very low already (*e.g. Member State Z could increase from 0.5% to 2%*).
- The national **contribution of "High ILUC risk" crop-based biofuels is capped at 2019 levels of consumption**, although **"Low ILUC risk" crop-based biofuels** will be excluded from this limit.

From 2023  
to 2030

- Same as above except:
- 2019 criteria for "high risk" and "low risk" BBBF are to be reviewed, based on best available scientific data.
- **Non-certified, "High ILUC risk" crop-based biofuels shall decrease gradually to 0% by 31 December 2030.**

After 2030

- To be decided in about 10 years.

[https://ec.europa.eu/info/news/commission-specifies-criteria-ensure-biofuels-used-transport-sector-are-sustainable-context-recast-renewable-energy-directive-2019-mar-13\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/news/commission-specifies-criteria-ensure-biofuels-used-transport-sector-are-sustainable-context-recast-renewable-energy-directive-2019-mar-13_en)