BIOFUELS

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Biofuels were driven not only by decarbonization on road transport but also for the importance of achieving a balance between vegetable oils consumption and protein meals increasing demand

Sustainability

- Reduction of GHG emissions
- Promotion of alternative and renewable energy resources

Fulfill feed & food needs

- Growing demand for protein meals
- Difficulty to dispose all the vegetable oil produced

- In 2003, Europe introduces a Biofuels Directive with 5,75% of biofuels in transport by 2010
- In 2009, Europe reinforces with the implementation of the Renewable Energy Directive (RED) aiming 10% of renewable energy by 2020 in transport sector
- Largest oilseed producers invest in biodiesel units
 - South America Brazil & Argentina
 - North America US
 - Asia Indonesia & Thailand

The European Union together with oilseeds producing countries have been leading the sustainable biofuels



Biodiesel & HVO Production (Mn Tn)

Biodiesel & HVO Worldwide Producers (2022)



- Increasing renewable targets in Europe, but very timid production growth rate
- Double counting effect and importations

There are a variety of different feedstocks currently used to produce biofuels from crops to waste-based and advanced oils



Biodiesel & HVO by Type of Feedstock (2022)



Palm oil more than double in the last 12 years

UCO has the fastest growth rate in the last 5 years

Source: Oil World

Biofuels demand will be boosted by new strong policies and regulation worldwide



30% Fuel Carbon Intensity 2030

EU developed policies for all transport sectors aiming to reduce the EU's greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030

ROAD & TRAIN		MARITIME	AVIATION
Road & Train account for 72,1% of EU transport emissions		Marine accounts for 13,5% of EU transport emissions	Aviation accounts for 14,4% of EU transport emissions
Renewable Energy Directive (RED III)		FuelEU Maritime Regulation	ReFuelEU Aviation Regulation
14,5% GHG Reduction or 29% of Energy Consumed		Annual Average Carbon Intensity Reduction compared to the average in 2020 (for vessels above 5k MTS)	Minimum Share of supply of SAF (%)
		-2% -6% -14.5% -31% -62% -80% 2025 2030 2035 2040 2045 2050	42% 34% 20% 6% 2% 2% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20%

Worldwide demand should reach an impressive volume of 400 million of metric tons by 2050

World Sustainable Fuel Demand by Sector (Mn Tn)



Road Transportation

Increasing penetration of EV leads to a decline of liquid fuels in road but ambitious SAF targets will outweigh the decline of the previous

Renewables at trains should reach 100% through

electrification

The main alternatives to oil-based products in marine use is provided by Hydrogen-based fuels

Source: McKinsey & Company

Aviation

Other

Market demand is leading to huge investments in sustainable fuels, namely HVO / HEFA projects

Announced Investments in Sustainable Fuel Production Facilities by



Up to \$50 billion of investments in new plants

46 Mn Tn of sustainable fuel capacity projected until 2025

Production Capacity Outlook by Type of Technology



— Argus Consulting

To meet decarbonization commitments by 2050, an additional

estimated \$1 trillion investment is required

Source: Mckinsey & Company and Argus Consulting

To achieve the growing volumes of sustainable fuels, other type of feedstocks are required ...



Cover Crops and Non-Food Crops Degraded Land

Intermediate crops after production of food crops (Camelina and Carinata) and production in land with no organic content or abandoned (Castor)

Solid Biomass

Solid biomass as agriculture residues (straws) and forestry residues could bring an additional 125 Mn Tns

Maritime, rail, buildings, chemicals, and industry.

Availability could potentially be expanded with purposely grown volumes of low indirect land use change (ILUC)/cover crops. 'CO₂ and H₂ for synthetic.

Includes all feedstocks for relatively unconstrained technologies, ie, power-to-X, gasification, alcohol-to-jet, bio/syn methane, green Hs for refinery use, or more hydrotreated vegetable oil if more feedstock is unlocked.

New Technologies

New technologies such as BTL (Biomass to Liquid Fuels) production to unlock new feedstocks

... as well as the development of road electrification, implementation of new technologies and the increasing use of hydrogen-derived fuels in maritime



Aviation Maritime EJ Gas Hydroaen derived fuels Biofuels Oil products 10 8 6 4 2 2030 2040 2050 2030 2040 2050

Road Electrification

Oil in road transport sector will decline as car parking switches to electric passenger and light-duty trucks and hydrogen heavy-duty trucks and buses

RNFBOs

Renewable Fuels from Nonbiological Origin (RFNBO) (CO₂ and H₂ for synthetic fuels) and lignocellulosic materials

Hydrogen-derived maritime fuels

In maritime sector new fuels will emerge as Ammonia (Blue or Green), Synthetic Methanol, Bio-Methanol and **Residual Fuel Oils**

In Europe, new packs of legislation and regulation are totally relying on waste biofuels to achieve the renewable targets



Europe puts emphasis on waste biofuels

European balance for Part A Feedstocks and Products



Advanced market is currently very limited and the expected growth

in the short term is insufficient

Are western economies and citizens willing to support a significant cost in this transition?

Cost of Sustainable Aviation Fuels Cost of Sustainable Road Fuels **1,8**x 3x FAME 0 Jet Fuel SAF Gasoil

HVO

Cost of Future Marine Fuels



Increasing fuel consumer prices should be supported by European families

Increasing logistics costs (both marine and road) will put pressure on European economy competitiveness towards other geographies

Is EU taxonomy sufficient to balance this outcome

The Swedish case demonstrates that sustainability in transportation is still rather dependent on government legislation

Once one of the leading countries in Renewables



Net Zero by 2045

Swedish Climate Act - 70% emissions reduction between 2010 and 2030

The biofuels are tax exempt until 2027



Decrease of mandatory emission reduction for petrol and diesel by up to 6% between 2024 and 2026

Plans to eliminate the reduction obligations for the period of 2027 and 2030

Schedule to come into effect on January 1, 2024

This amendment aims to make living in Sweden more affordable while also benefiting the business and agriculture sectors

Despite ambitious targets, Portugal has a complex regulation, depending significantly on advanced biofuels and electrification

Renewable Targets

29% of energy consumption by 2030

Road – 16% incorporation rate in 2030

Marine & Aviation – min. 2,5% in 2025 and 9% in 2029

Feedstocks

Crop Oils – Max. 3,1% (from 2021 onwards)

Part B – currently undefined; 10% annual decrease in DC

Part A – Min. 10% in 2030

Other conditions

Tax exemption for advanced biofuels

Quota for Part B



Biodiesel & HVO consumption in Portugal (Mn Tns)



Biodiesel HVO

Although being a small operator, Iberol / Biovegetal Group will continue to be an integrated proactive player in the biofuels industry





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