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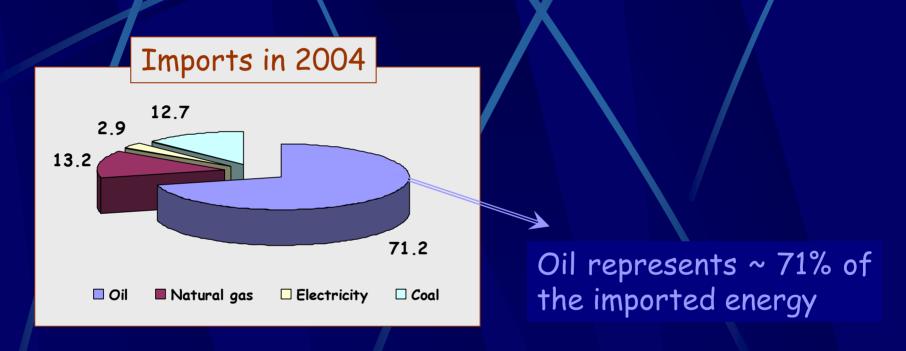
Biofuels production and utilisation - Why?

- Oil problem
 - Decrease of the fossil fuels reserves
 - Increase of the oil price
 - Energetic dependency



Energetic dependency

Portugal import about 85% of the energy consumed in the country



~ 38% of the imported oil is for use in the transportation sector



Biofuels production and utilisation - Why?

- * Oil problem
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 - Energetic dependency
- Environmental problems
 - CO₂ emissions / Greenhouse effect



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- Environmental problems
 - CO₂ emissions / Greenhouse effect
- International Agreements



International Agreements

Kyoto protocol (1999)

Global reduction of 5.2% of CO_2 emissions until 2012, in relation to the emissions of 1990

Portugal

till 2008-2012 had been allowed to increase the emissions in 27%, in relation to 1990



Overcome since 2004



International Agreements

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EU Green paper (2000)

Substitution of 20% of the traditional fuels used in transportation sector by alternative fuels by 2020



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Substitution of 20% of the traditional fuels used in transportation sector by alternative fuels by 2020

Directive 2003/30/EU

About the substitution of fossil fuels in the transportation sector by alternative fuels



Directive 2003/30/EU

Year	Biofuel (%)	Natural gas (%)	Hydrogen (%)	Total (%)
2005	2	-	-	2
2010	5.75	2	-	7.75
2015	7	5	2	14
2020	8	10	5	23



Directive 2003/30/EU

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Portugal has already adopted this Directive



BIOFUELS

BIOETHANOL

obtained from energy crops

Cereals



Barley



Wheat

Rye

Tubers



Sugar beet



Sweet cassava



Sweet potato



Sweet sorghum



Sugar cane





obtained from energy crops and agricultural and forest residues

→ 100% or in mixture with gasoline, usually 5-10% of bioethanol, or used as bio-ETBE

BIODIESEL

methyl esters obtained from materials with high glyceride content



Rapeseed

The same of the sa

Soybean





obtained from energy crops and agricultural and forest residues

→ 100% or in mixture with gasoline, usually 5-10% of bioethanol, or used as bio-ETBE

BIODIESEL

methyl esters obtained from materials with high glyceride content

- * Palm
- Jatropha
- Castor





obtained from energy crops and agricultural and forest residues

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BIODIESEL

methyl esters obtained from materials with high glyceride content

- Used frying oils
- * Waste animal fats





obtained from energy crops and agricultural and forest residues

→ 100% or in mixture with gasoline, usually 5-10% of bioethanol, or used as bio-ETBE

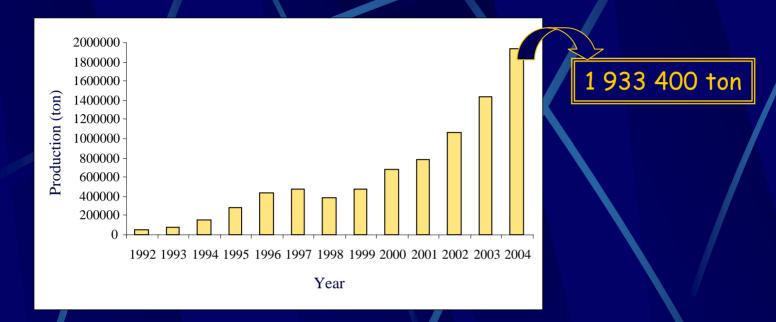
BIODIESEL

methyl esters obtained from materials with high glyceride content

100% or in mixture with diesel (5-30% of biodiesel)

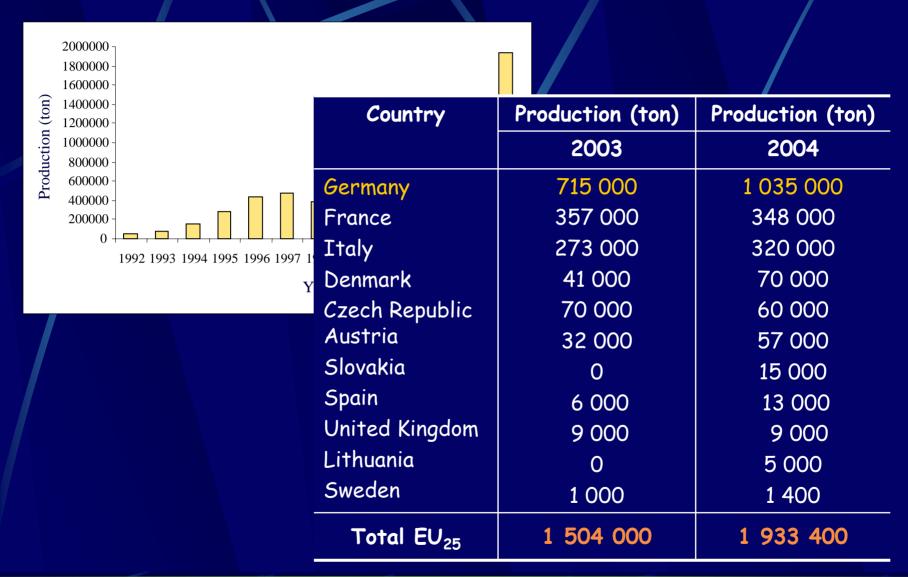


Biodiesel Production in EU



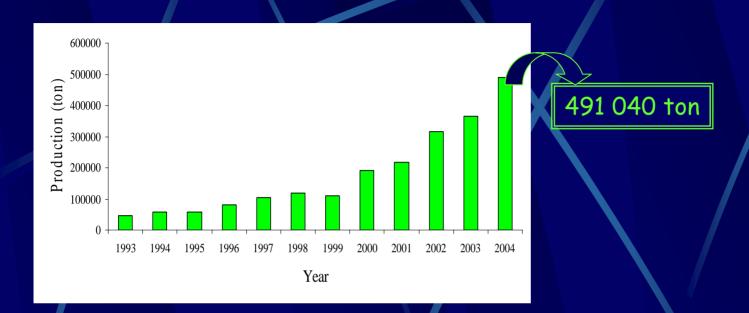


Biodiesel Production in EU





Biethanol Production in EU





Country	Production in 2003 (ton)		Production in 2004 (ton	
	Bioethanol	ETBE	Bioethanol	ETBE
Spain	160 000	340 800	194 000	413 200
France	82 000	164 250	102 000	170 600
Sweden	52 000	0	52 000	0
Poland	60 430	67 000	35 840	no data
Germany	0	0	20 000	42 500
Bioethanol from wine alcohol	70 320	no data	20 000	no data
Total EU ₂₅	424 750	572 050	491 040	626 300



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France	82 000	164 250	102 000	170 600
Swede 70% sweet beet 000		0	52 000	0
Poland 30% wheat	430	67 000	35 840	no data
Germany	0	0	20 000	42 500
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In **Portugal**

during the nineties, litte interest was demonstrated by any of the biofuel stakeholders

- > agriculture sector no interest in the use of the set-aside areas for energy cultures
- > industrials not motivated
- > political level no strategy for the development of the biofuels sector

The situation began to change with the 30/2003 Directive



- Biodiesel and/or bioethanol production from national raw materials
- Biodiesel and/or bioethanol production from imported raw materials
- > Biodiesel and/or bioethanol import



- Biodiesel and/or bioethanol production from national raw materials
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- > Biodiesel and/or bioethanol import



Agricultural sector and production of raw materials

Available area for energy cultures is scarce

Total area of arable land \implies 3.9 million ha (about half of the EU average)

only 44% are used for agricultural purposes



- > Available area for energy cultures is scarce
- ✓ Oleaginous crops, namely sunflower, don't occupy more than 6% of the totality of the cultivated area and represent only 11% of the food needs
- ✓ Cereals, namely corn and wheat, represent not more than 45% and 9% of the food needs, respectively



- Available area for energy cultures is scarce
- The yields obtained for energy crops, namely in unirrigated lands, are limited by edaphic and climatic conditions



- Available area for energy cultures is scarce
- The yields obtained for energy crops, namely in unirrigated lands, are limited by edaphic and climatic conditions
- Use the set-aside areas 📂 75 000 ha



Agricultural sector and production of raw materials

Use the set-aside areas -75 000 ha

	Sunflower	Rapeseed
Production on 75 000 ha	60 000 ton	75 000 ton
Biodiesel production	24 000 ton	30 300 ton
Diesel substitution	0.58 %	0.74 %



Agricultural sector and production of raw materials

Use the set-aside areas -75 000 ha

	Wheat
Production on 75 000 ha	210 000 ton
Anydro bioethanol production	27 653 ton
ETBE production	58 834 ton
Gasoline substitution	1.9 % or 3.9 % (ETBE)



- > Available area for energy cultures is scarce
- The yields obtained for energy crops, namely in unirrigated lands, are limited to the edaphic and climatic conditions
- Use the set-aside areas 75 000 ha
- Use the irrigated land of Alqueva dam —— 110 000 ha



Agricultural sector and production of raw materials

Use the irrigated land of Algueva dam 110 000 ha

Production of oleagineous 220 000 ton
Biodiesel production 88 000 ton
Diesel substitution 2.12 %

Production of sugar beet 7 480 000 ton

Anhydro bioethanol production 321 862 ton

ETBE production 684 814 ton

Gasoline substitution 21.3% or 45.3% (ETBE)



Agricultural sector and production of raw materials

Use irrigated lands that tradicionally bear cultures like tobacco, corn and sugar beet

The new reform of CAP limits strongly the economic income from these cultures



Available residues for bioethanol production

✓ Agricultural residues: straw, etc.



Cellulosic material

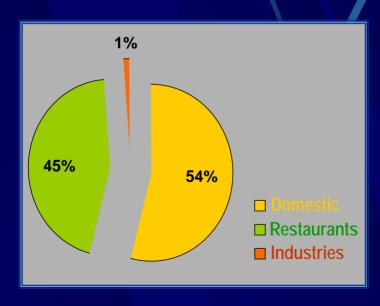
- → Available in high quantities; low cost
- Recovery and transport
- Technological process more complex
- Higher processing cost

√ Wine alcohol



Available residues for biodiesel production

✓ Used frying oils === Estimated availability ~ 88 000 ton/year



48 288 ton

39 508 ton

540 ton



Biodiesel production from used frying oils

Municipalities and Regional Energy Agencies

Sintra - first biodiesel station

Oeiras - Óleo Valor and Oilprodiesel projects



Collection of UFO from domestic sector through an innovative process and its transformation into biodiesel with subsequent use in the municipal fleet



Industries for biodiesel production

Biodiesel production from used frying oils

Company	Place	Production	Remarks
Dieselbase	Setúbal	3 000 L/day	Operating
Socipole	Porto	15-30 ton/day	Operating
Space	Vila Nova de Famalicão	3 000 ton/year	Operating
Ares Lusitani	Torres Vedras	1 000 L/day	Build-up
AMALGA	Alentejo	500 L/day	Design stage



Industries for biodiesel production

Biodiesel production from used frying oils

Company Dieselbase	 Consumed in private fleets Benefits from a total tax exemption 		
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AMALGA	Alentejo	500 L/day	Design stage



Available residues for biodiesel production

√ Waste animal fats

Residue source	Industrial facilities	Material processed
Mammalian	10	110 000 ton/year
Poultry	14	150 000 ton/year



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Mammalian	10	110 000 ton/year
Poultry	14	150 000 ton/year

16 100 ton extracted fat /year



- Biodiesel or bioethanol production from national raw materials
- > Biodiesel or bioethanol production from imported raw materials
- Biodiesel or bioethanol import



Industries for biodiesel production

Biodiesel production from imported oleagineous seeds

Company	Place	Production	Remarks
Iberol	Alhandra	20 000 ton/year	Operating
		100 000 ton/year	Final build-up
Fábrica Torrejana de Biocombustíveis	Riachos	40 000 ton/year	Starting operation
Enersis	Sines	25 000 ton/year (?)	Design stage
Biovegetal	Porto	100 000 ton/year (?)	Design stage
Ares Lusitani	Torres Vedras	1 000 L/day	Build-up



Industries for biodiesel production

Biodiesel production from imported oleagineous seeds

Company	Place	Production	Remarks
Ibero	Sell to the fuel distribution companies for blending with diesel		
Fábrica Torrejana de Biogombustíveis	Riachos	40 000 ton/year	Starting operation
Enersis	Sines	25 000 ton/year (?)	Design stage
Biovegetal	Porto	100 000 ton/year (?)	Design stage
Ares Lusitani	Torres Vedras	1 000 L/day	Build-up



Conclusions

- * In a first stage, biofuels production will only be possible with imported raw material.
- * Biofuels production in Portugal can be decisive to the future of the Portuguese agriculture.
- * Biofuels production from residues can also contribute for the total volume of biofuels produced in the country.

