

BIOFUELS PRODUCTION IN PORTUGAL an overview

Ana Cristina Oliveira, Maria Fernanda Rosa

Instituto Nacional de Engenharia, Tecnologia e Inovação
Departamento de Energias Renováveis
Lisbon, Portugal

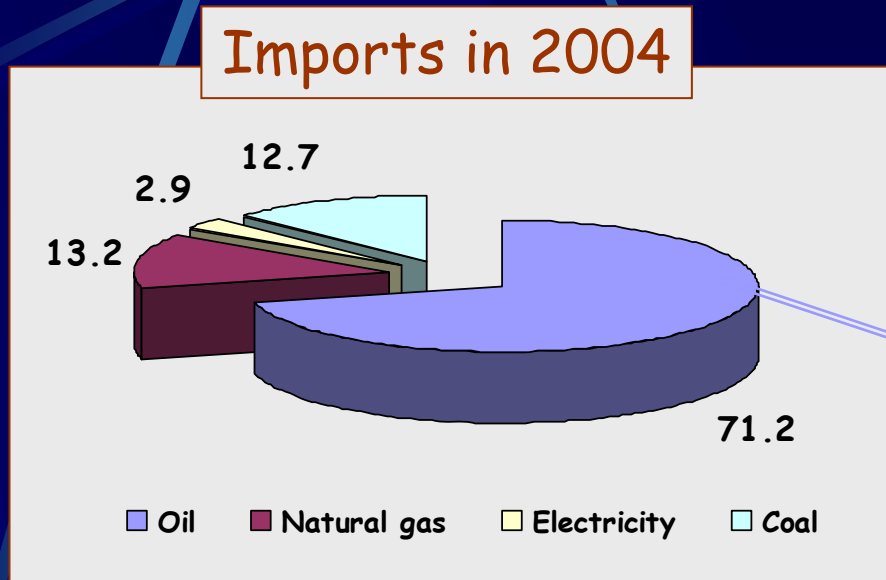
Biofuels production and utilisation - Why?

❖ 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



Oil represents ~ 71% of the imported energy

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

Biofuels production and utilisation - Why?

❖ Oil problem

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

❖ Environmental problems

- CO₂ emissions / Greenhouse effect

Biofuels production and utilisation - Why?

❖ Oil problem

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

❖ Environmental problems

- CO_2 emissions / Greenhouse effect

❖ International Agreements

❖ International Agreements

Kyoto protocol (1999)

Global reduction of 5.2% of CO₂ 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

Kyoto protocol (1999)

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

EU Green paper (2000)

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

❖ International Agreements

Kyoto protocol (1999)

Global reduction of 5.2% of CO₂ emissions until 2012, in relation to the emissions of 1990

EU Green paper (2000)

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

| 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 |

Portugal has already adopted this Directive

BIOFUELS



BIOETHANOL

obtained from energy crops

Cereals



Barley



Corn



Wheat



Rye

Tubers



Sugar beet



Jerusalem artichoke



Sweet cassava



Sweet potato



Sweet sorghum



Sugar cane

BIOFUELS

BIOETHANOL

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



Sunflower



Rapeseed



Soybean

BIOFUELS

BIOETHANOL

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

BIOFUELS

BIOETHANOL

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

- ❖ Used frying oils
- ❖ Waste animal fats

BIOFUELS

BIOETHANOL

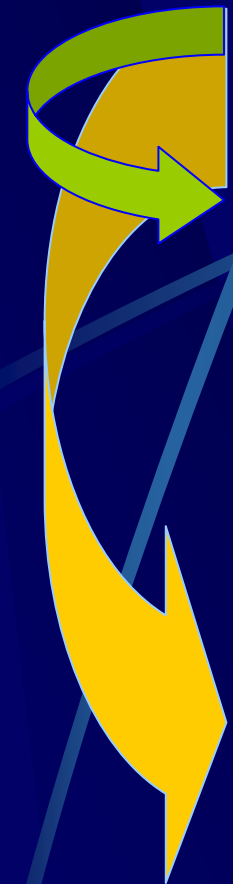
obtained from energy crops and agricultural and forest residues

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

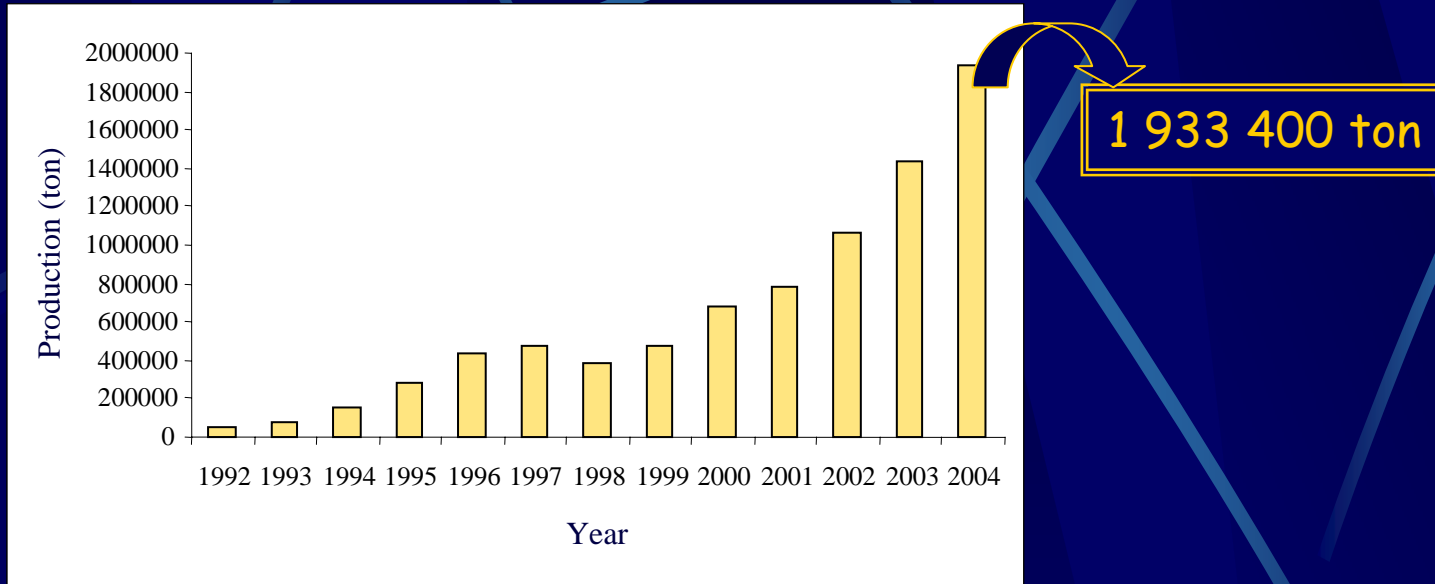
BIODIESEL

methyl esters obtained from materials with high glyceride content

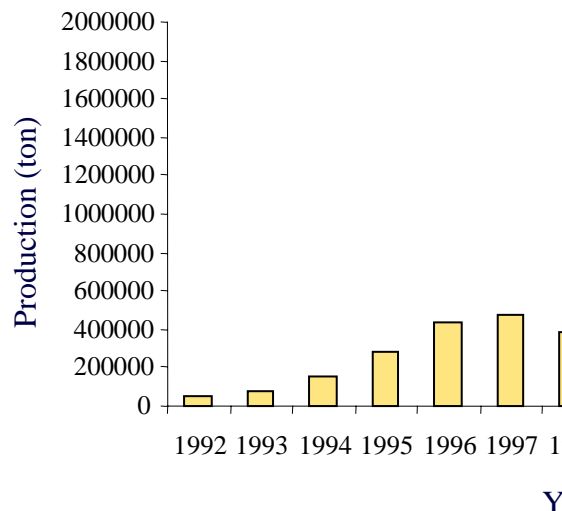
→ 100% or in mixture with diesel (5-30% of biodiesel)



Biodiesel Production in EU

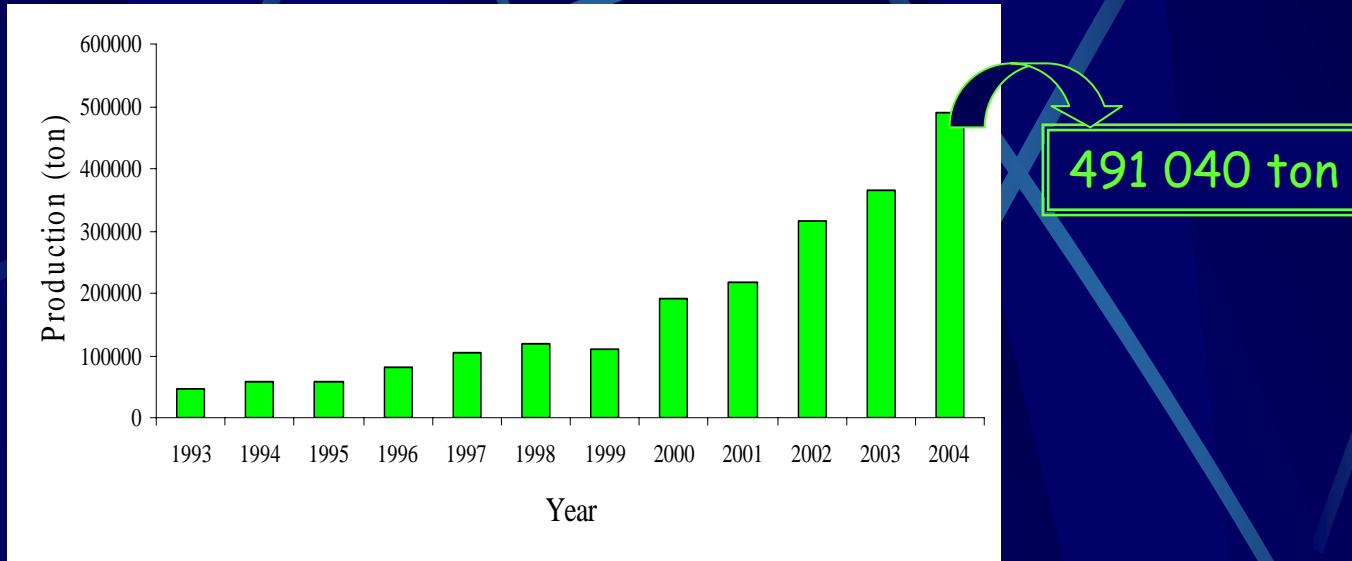


Biodiesel Production in EU



| Country | Production (ton) | Production (ton) |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 |
| Germany | 715 000 | 1 035 000 |
| France | 357 000 | 348 000 |
| Italy | 273 000 | 320 000 |
| Denmark | 41 000 | 70 000 |
| Czech Republic | 70 000 | 60 000 |
| Austria | 32 000 | 57 000 |
| Slovakia | 0 | 15 000 |
| Spain | 6 000 | 13 000 |
| United Kingdom | 9 000 | 9 000 |
| Lithuania | 0 | 5 000 |
| Sweden | 1 000 | 1 400 |
| Total EU₂₅ | 1 504 000 | 1 933 400 |

Biethanol Production in EU



Bioethanol and ETBE 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 EU₂₅ | 424 750 | 572 050 | 491 040 | 626 300 |

Bioethanol and ETBE 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 Cereals | 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 EU₂₅ | 424 750 | 572 050 | 491 040 | 626 300 |

Bioethanol and ETBE 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 | 0 | 0 | 52 000 | 0 |
| Poland | 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 EU₂₅ | 424 750 | 572 050 | 491 040 | 626 300 |

70% sweet beet
30% wheat

Bioethanol and ETBE 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 EU₂₅ | 424 750 | 572 050 | 491 040 | 626 300 |

In Portugal

during the nineties, little 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

Portuguese situation

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

Portuguese situation

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

Portuguese situation

Agricultural sector and production of raw materials

- Available area for energy cultures is scarce

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

↓

only 44% are used for
agricultural purposes

Portuguese situation

Agricultural sector and production of raw materials

- 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


Portuguese situation

Agricultural sector and production of raw materials

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

Portuguese situation

Agricultural sector and production of raw materials

- 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

Portuguese situation

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 % |

Portuguese situation



Agricultural sector and production of raw materials

➤ Use the set-aside areas  75 000 ha

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

Portuguese situation

Agricultural sector and production of raw materials

- 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

Portuguese situation

Agricultural sector and production of raw materials

➤ Use the irrigated land of Alqueva 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) |

Portuguese situation

Agricultural sector and production of raw materials

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



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

Portuguese situation

Available residues for bioethanol production

✓ Agricultural residues: straw, etc.

✓ Forest residues



Cellulosic material

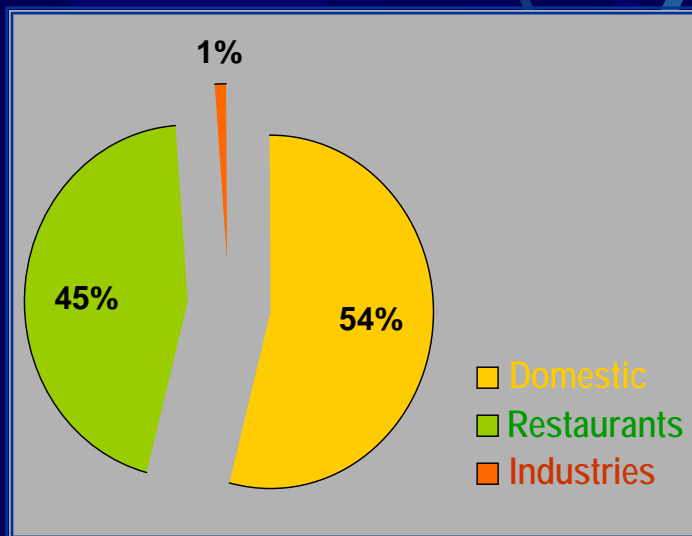
- + Available in high quantities; low cost
- Recovery and transport
- Technological process more complex
- Higher processing cost

✓ Wine alcohol

Portuguese situation

Available residues for biodiesel production

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



48 288 ton

39 508 ton

540 ton

Portuguese situation

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

Portuguese situation

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 |

Portuguese situation

Industries for biodiesel production

Biodiesel production from used frying oils

- Consumed in private fleets
- Benefits from a total tax exemption

| Company | Plant location | Production | Remarks |
|---------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Dieselbase | | | 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 |

Portuguese situation

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 |

Portuguese situation

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 |

16 100 ton extracted fat /year

Portuguese situation

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

Portuguese situation

Industries for biodiesel production

Biodiesel production from imported oleagineous seeds

| Company | Place | Production | Remarks |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Iberol | Alhandra | 20 000 ton/year 100 000 ton/year | Operating 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 |

Portuguese situation

Industries for biodiesel production

Biodiesel production from imported oleagineous seeds

| Company | Place | Production | Remarks |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|--|
| Iberdrola | | | Sell to the fuel distribution companies for blending with diesel |
| 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 |

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.