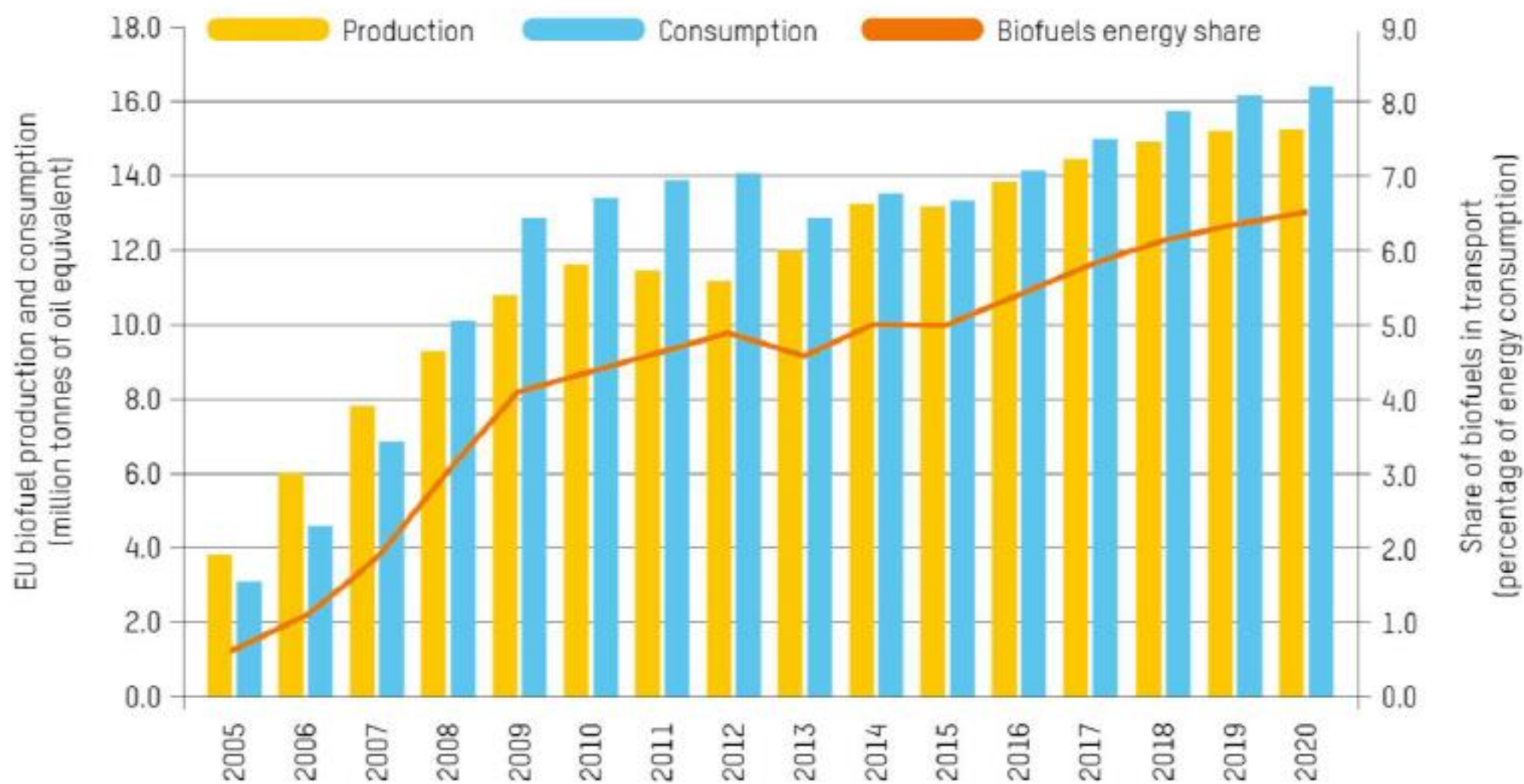


Figure 8: EU biofuels production and consumption 2005–2020



Source: European Commission, medium-term prospects for EU agricultural markets and income 2015–2025
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/markets-and-prices/medium-term-outlook/index_en.htm

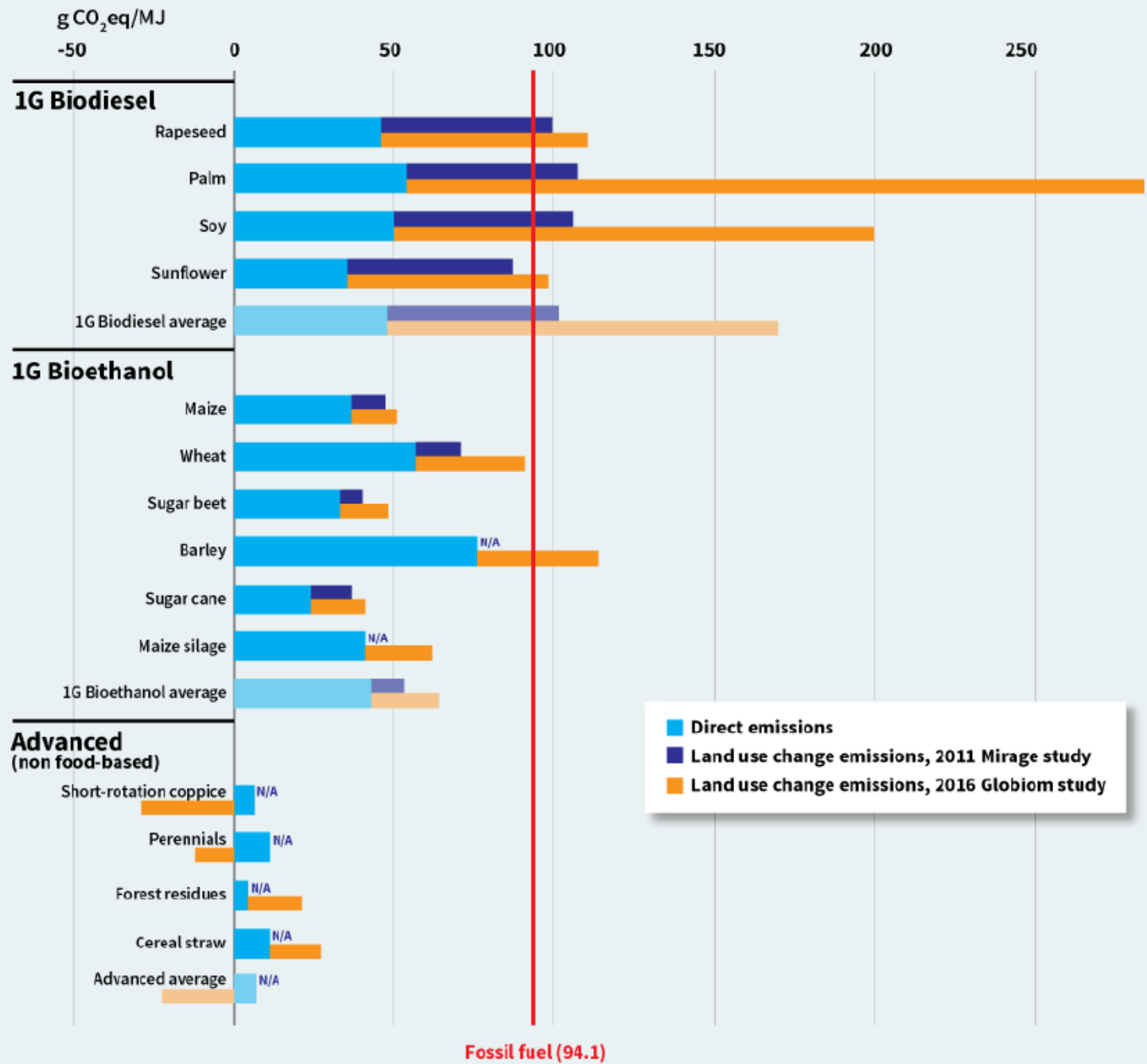
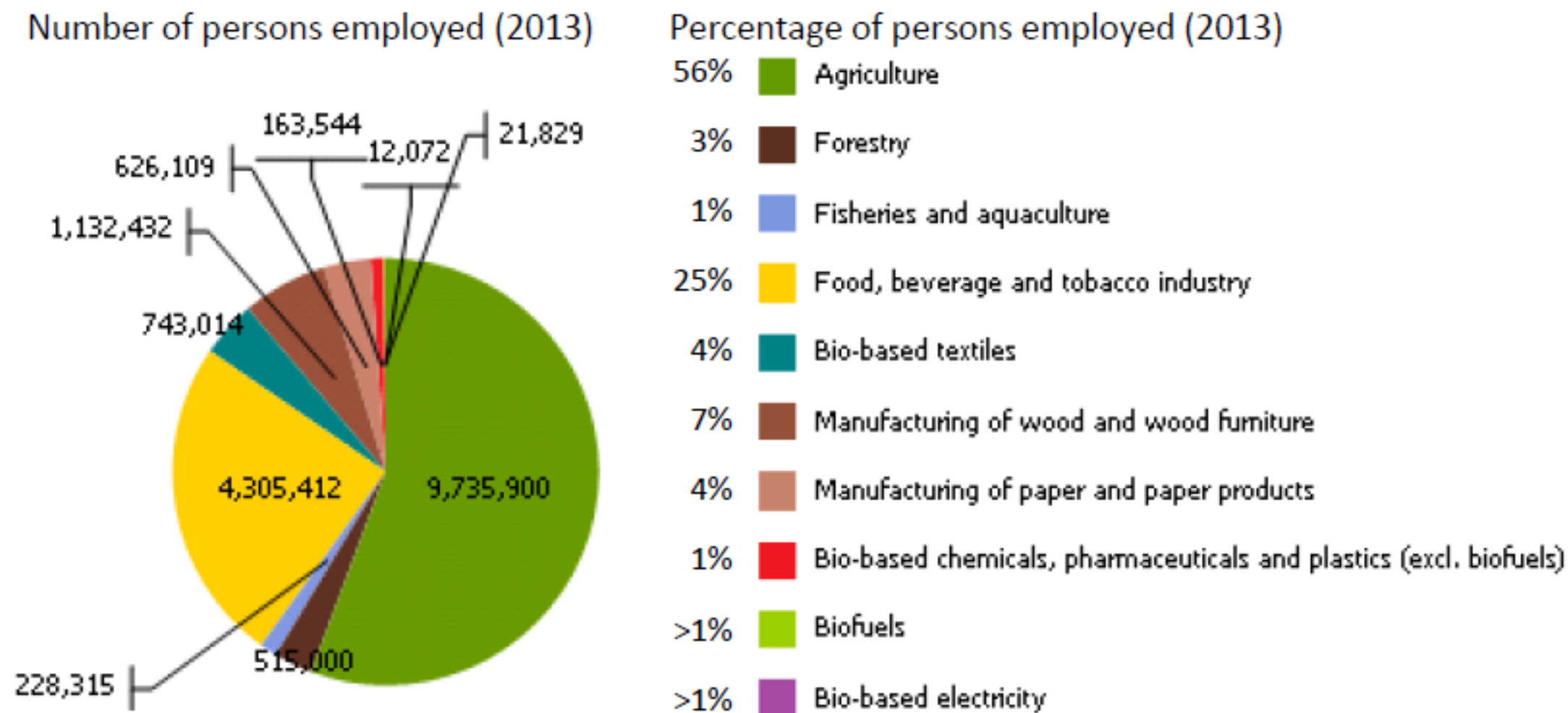


Figure 4. Employment in the EU-28 by bioeconomy sector



Source: Based on DataM – Bioeconomics, database elaborated by the European Commission / Joint Research Centre IPTS and nova Institut

Graph 2.16 • Rapeseed oil consumption by use and exports in the NBM and NBP scenarios, in 2026 (million t)

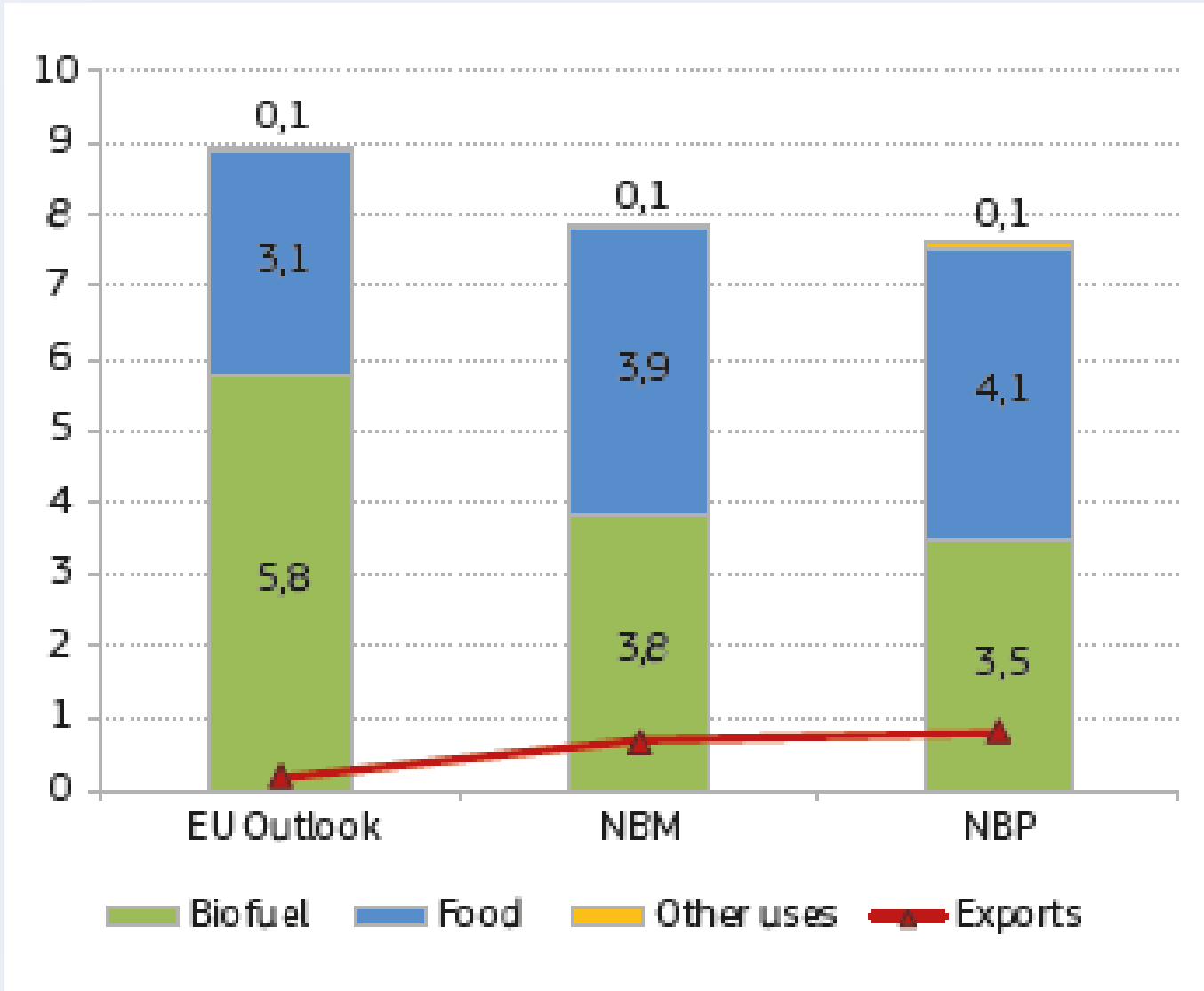
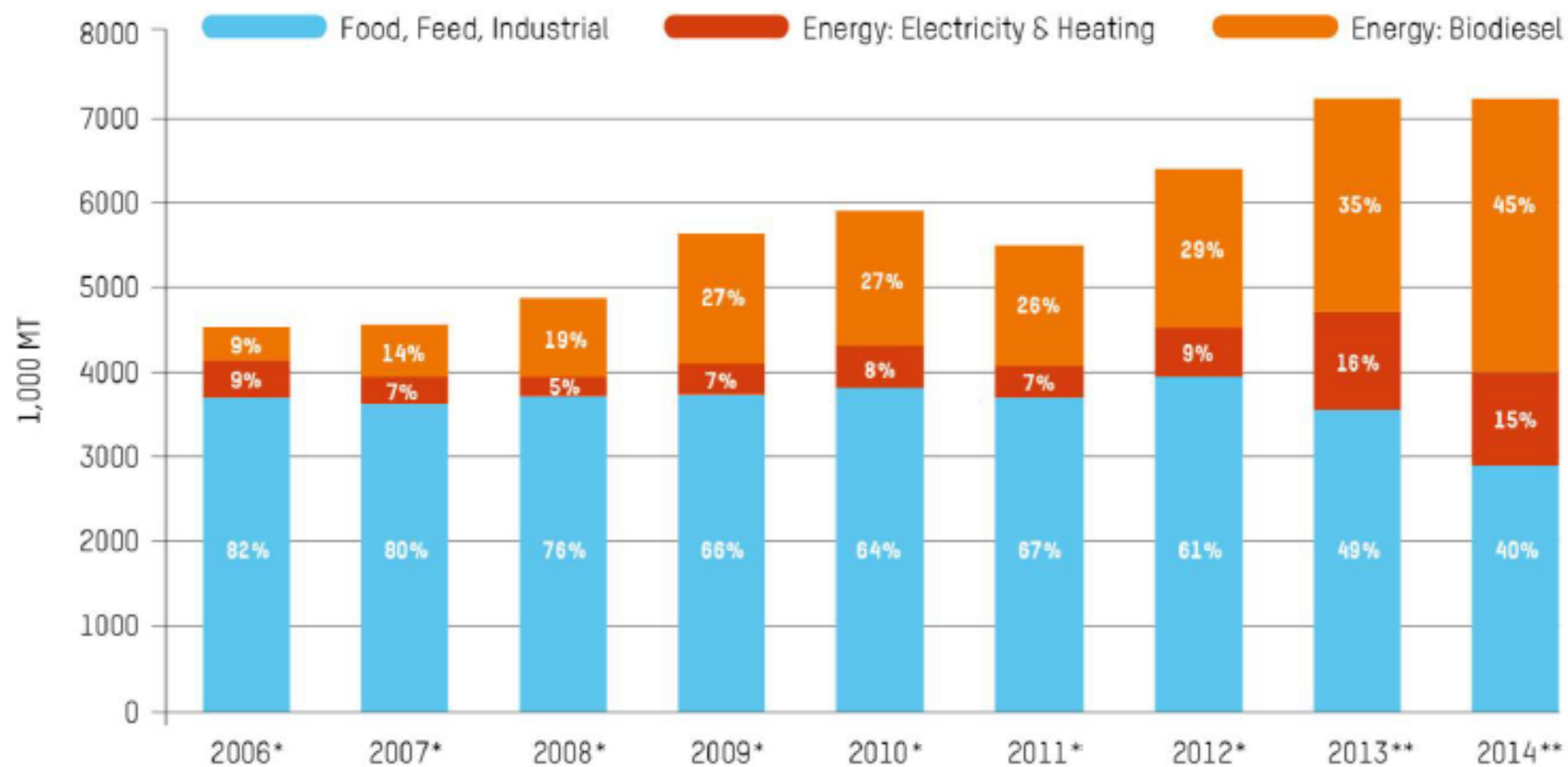
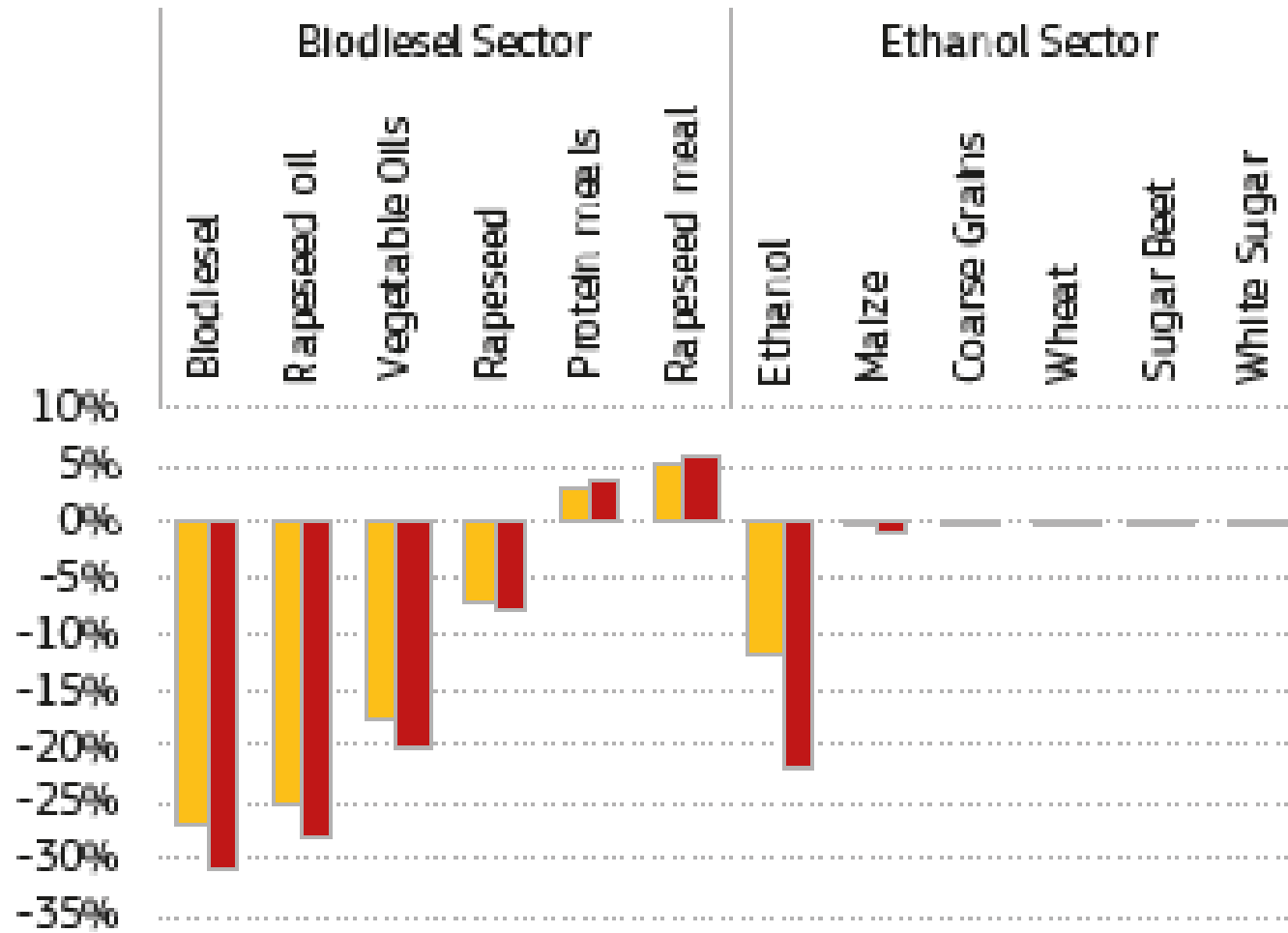


Figure 4: EU uses of palm oil by sector in 1,000 metric tonnes (MT), 2006–2014



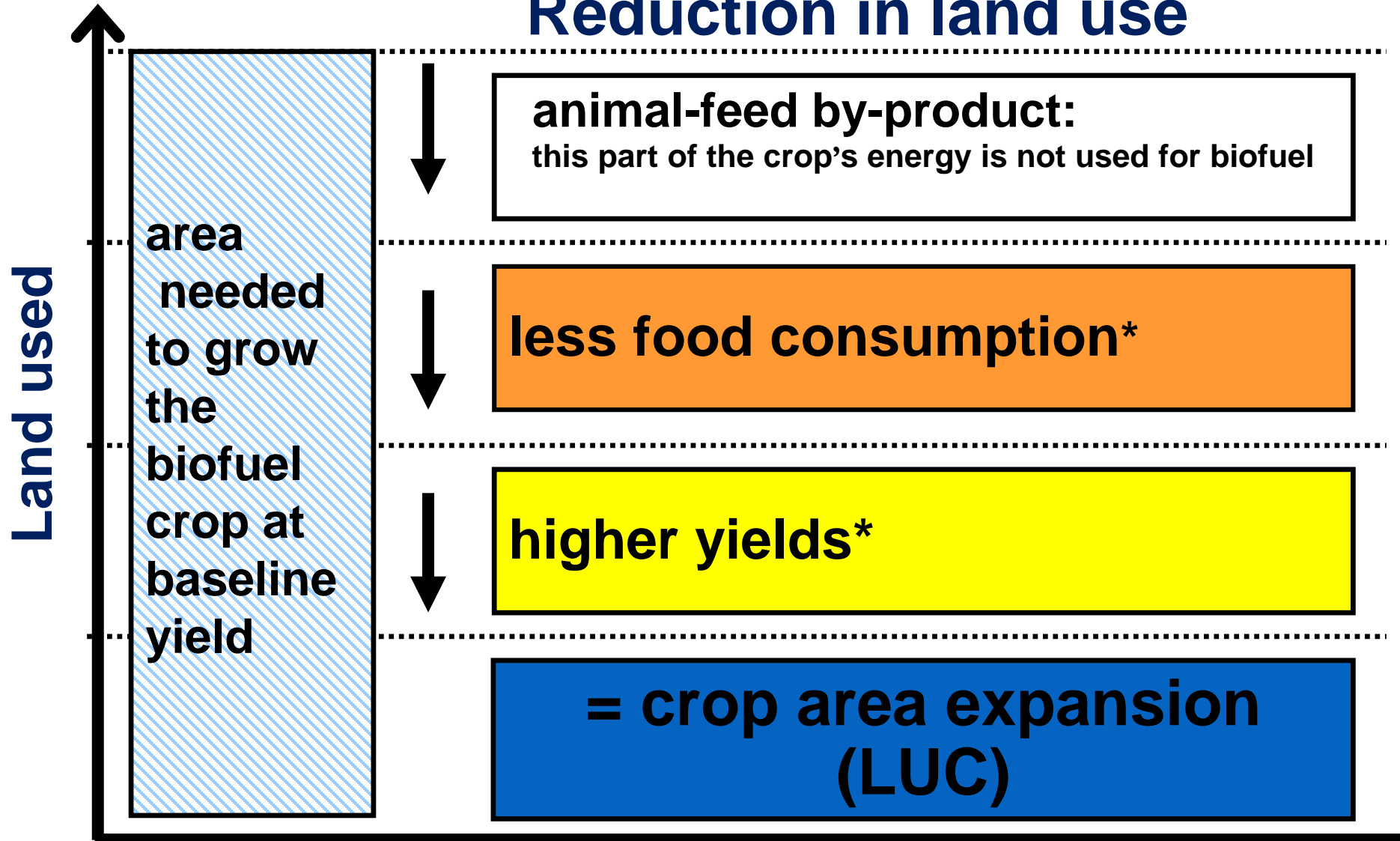
Source: *World Oil/IIISD,³⁸ **FEDIOL/Transport & Environment³⁹

Graph 2.15 • Impacts on biodiesel, ethanol and feedstock prices, in the NBM and NBP scenarios, in 2026



ILUC

Reduction in land use



* resulting from higher crop price compared to baseline

RED II

- . No binding transport target**
- . No support for crop-based biofuels**
- . No incentives for burning whole trees**

CAP reform?



Lunjuk village, Indonesia, 2016. A local farmer was forced to put up barbed wire to protect his land after it was cleared to make way for a plantation supplying global palm oil company Wilmar. Photo: Kemal Jufri/Panos/OxfamAUS.

BURNING LAND, BURNING THE CLIMATE

The biofuel industry's capture of EU bioenergy policy