

# Biofuel Subsidies: An Overview

Biofuels Policy Forum

Capitol Visitors Center

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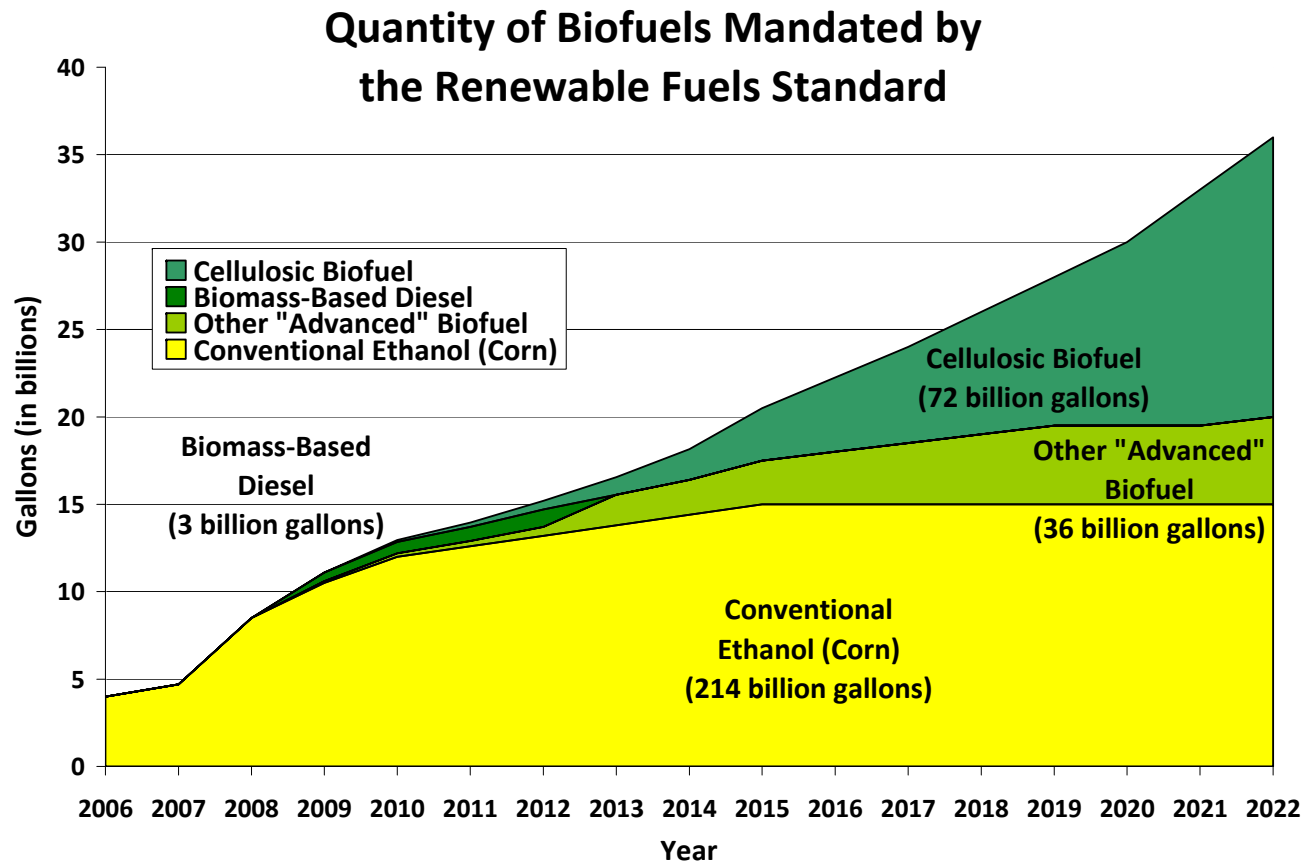
# What are We Trying to Buy?

- **Energy security**
  - Reduce imported oil/vehicle mile traveled.
- **Greener fuels**
  - Reduce emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>e/vehicle mile traveled.
- **All kinds of other good things:**
  - Jobs, new industries, transition from corn to cellulosic, protection for family farms, opportunities for developing world subsistence farmers...
- Are biofuels the best way? The fastest and most reliable way? An efficient way?

# Earmarking Biofuels: Politics, Not Economics or Environmental Protection

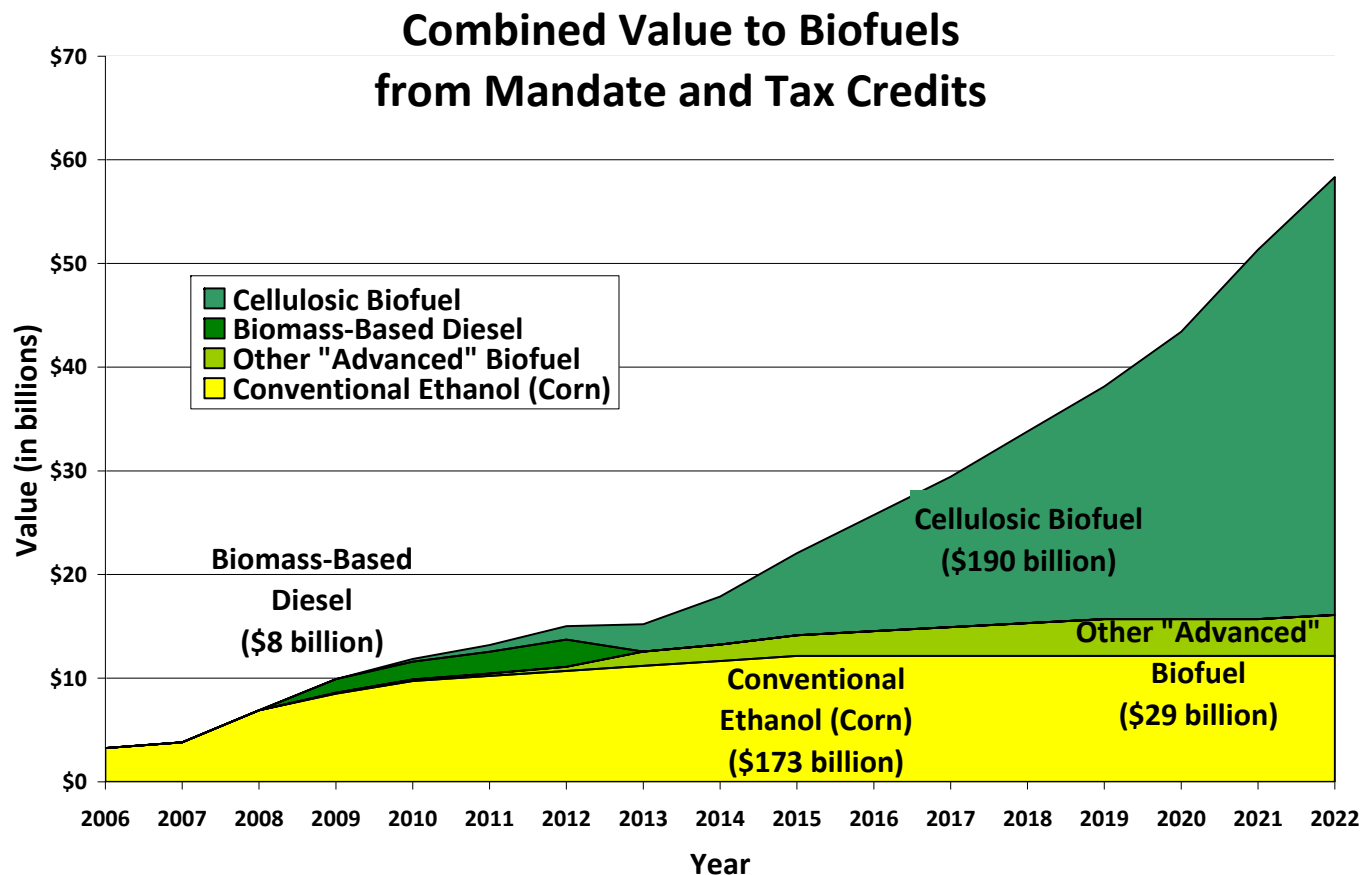
- Industry has been built on subsidies.
  - As of 2006, >220 subsidies nationwide.
  - Subsidized in virtually every state, often in multiple ways.
  - Ethanol projects often accessed conventional economic development programs.
- RFS continues to protect investors against downside risks at growing taxpayer cost.
- Industry efforts continue to protect, expand subsidies.
  - Retain VEETC, import tariff.
  - Boost subsidies to blending infrastructure.
  - Federal guarantee on multi-billion dollar ethanol pipeline.
  - Minimize or ignore negative environmental impacts of production in eligibility for subsidies.

# US Biofuels Policy: Still Dominated by Corn



Source: Koplow, D., *A Boon to Bad Biofuels*, (Washington, DC: Friends of the Earth), May 2009.

# US Biofuels Policy: Earmarking Winners is Expensive



Source: Koplow, D., *A Boon to Bad Biofuels*, (Washington, DC: Friends of the Earth), May 2009.

# Ethanol Subsidies Today: Part of a Long Tradition

Year	\$Millions	Subsidy/ Gallon of E100	Subsidy/ MMBtu
1979	\$ 131	\$ 6.57	\$ 65.70
1980	\$ 413	\$ 10.33	\$ 137.72
1981	\$ 554	\$ 7.39	\$ 92.36
1982	\$ 772	\$ 3.68	\$ 42.90
1983	\$ 1,389	\$ 3.70	\$ 43.39
1984	\$ 1,240	\$ 2.88	\$ 34.44
1985	\$ 1,573	\$ 2.52	\$ 29.68
1986	\$ 2,193	\$ 2.92	\$ 34.82
1989	\$ 1,290	na	\$ 17.56
2006	\$ 7,020	\$ 1.30	\$ 15.15
2007	\$ 8,390	\$ 1.30	\$ 15.05
2008	\$ 11,070	\$ 1.30	\$ 15.30

Sources: Koplow for GSI (2006, 2007)

\*2008 values in this chart include a much larger set of subsidies than the handful included in *A Boon to Bad Biofuels*, and as a result are higher than what the report figures for federal tax credits and mandates alone.

- Extraordinarily high subsidies in early years; declining with higher production base.
- Likely the highest subsidy intensity of all energy resources.
- Rapid growth: >30 yrs for subsidies to pass \$10b/year (2008); expected to double by 2014, and again to \$40b/year in 2019.

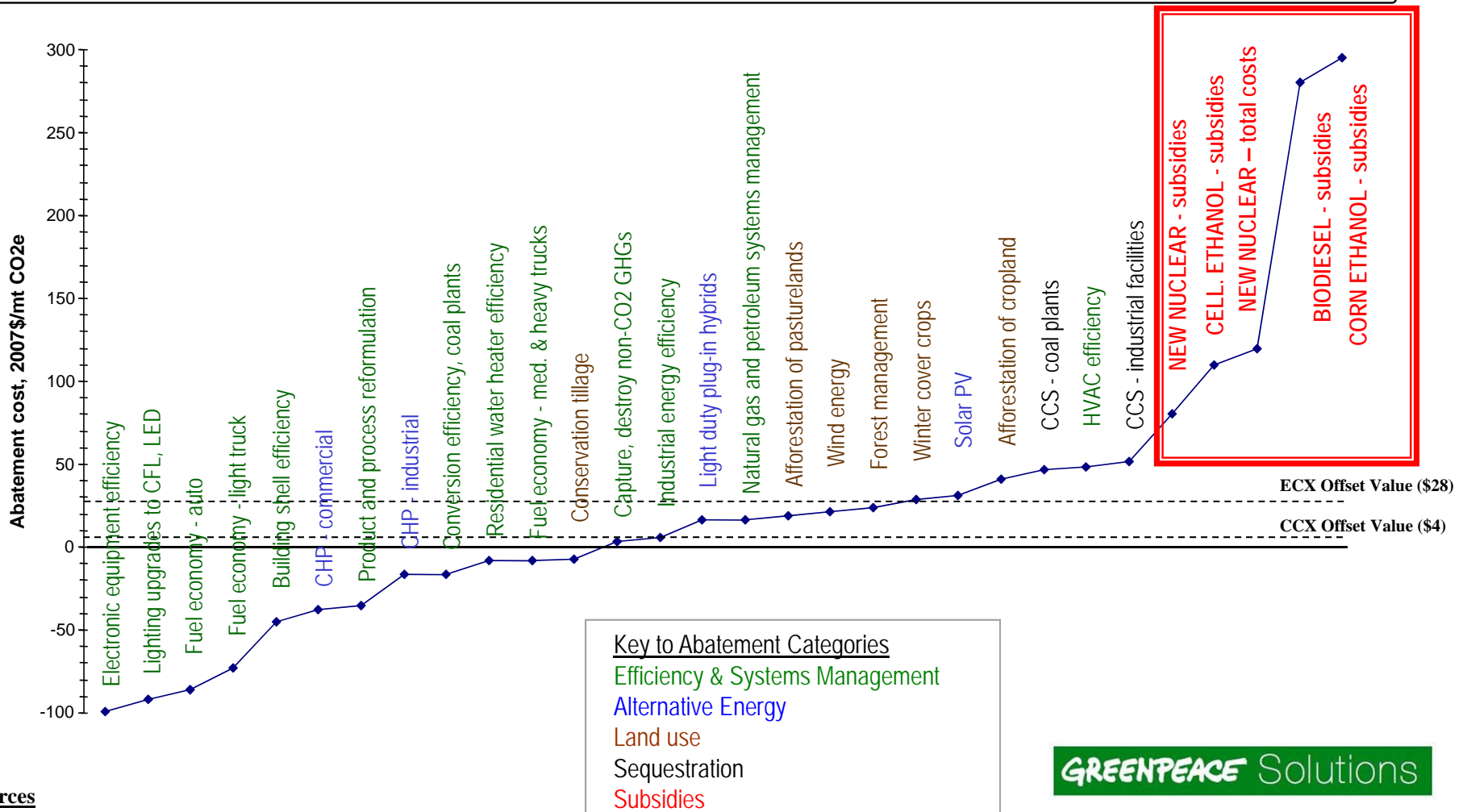
## Even With Best Case Displacement, Biofuels Do Not Offer an Attractive Climate Return

Fuel	Biofuel GHG Reduction	Subsidy/ Gallon	Subsidy/ MT reduced	Opportunity Cost of Biofuel Subsidies		
				US (RGGI '11)	Europe (ECX '12)	Europe (ECX '20)
Other Renewable Fuel (corn)	54%	\$0.79	\$180	95x	7x	5x
Cellulosic Ethanol	114%	\$2.63	\$280	148x	11x	7x
"Advanced" Ethanol (sugar)	78%	\$1.02	\$160	85x	6x	4x
Biomass-based Diesel	68%	\$2.72	\$400	212x	16x	10x

Carbon prices based on 2011 RGGI contracts; and EU allowance auctions for Dec'12 and Dec'20.

**Source:** Earth Track calculations

# Government-Led Solutions: Politics Often Directs Money in Highly Inefficient Directions



## Sources

Abatement technologies: McKinsey & Company, mid-range case.

Offset prices: Average of contract values from CCX (2008-10) and ECX (2008-12).

Subsidy data: Earth Track, Inc.

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# Ethanol Is Not the Only Path to Increased Energy Security

- Balkanized policy picking winners, protecting incumbents.
- Biofuels can provide some energy security benefits:
  - Lower imported petrol/transport mile than conventional fuels.
  - Downside: ancillary impacts on global food markets; supply volatility from weather, other factors.
- “Flex-fuel” is not just E85.
- PHEVs: more fuel diversity, more options, public health benefits.
- Demand side, fleet maintenance very important for long-lived transport capital.
- “Infrastructure-friendly” replacements (e.g., biobutanol - higher blend rates, use existing pipelines).

# Ending VEETC: A Good First Step

- Ending VEETC will not end industry subsidies.
  - Rising RIN values will offset most or all of the loss for conventional ethanol.
  - Cellulosic PTC will offset VEETC loss in that segment.
  - “Trading” VEETC for pipeline subsidies, higher support on blending equipment would be a bad deal.
- Focusing on “ethanol” rather than “transport services” results in expensive, inefficient policy approaches.