

# Biofuels in the transport sector 2011

Summary of the data for the Republic of Austria

pursuant to Article 4(1) of Directive 2003/30/EC for the reporting year 2010



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Article 4(1) of Directive 2003/30/EC for the reporting year 2010

Report compiled  
on behalf of the Federal Ministry  
of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management,  
Division for Transport, Mobility, Housing and Noise.

**June 2011**

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## Summary

Directive 2003/30/EC on the promotion of the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels for transport (Biofuels Directive) [6] sets indicative targets for Member States for the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels in the transport sector. Thus, 2% (calculated on the basis of energy content) of all the fuels used in transport should be replaced by biofuels and other renewable fuels after 2005, rising to 5.75% in 2010.

The Directive was transposed into Austrian national law by amendment to the Fuels Ordinance [5] in November 2004, followed by a subsequent amendment in June 2009 [9]. Under that Ordinance, since 1 October 2005 a person subject to the substitution requirement has had to substitute with biofuels 2.5% (calculated on the basis of energy content) of all petrol and diesel fuels used in transport. This increased to 4.3% (calculated on the basis of energy content) as of 1 October 2007, and to 5.75% (calculated on the basis of energy content) on 1 January 2009.

Since October 2005 biofuels have been placed on the market in Austria primarily by mixing biodiesel with diesel and since October 2007 by mixing bioethanol with fossil petrol grades. By the beginning of 2009, the overall percentage by volume (% vol.) of biodiesel blends and bioethanol blends was approximately 4.7%. From January 2009, the maximum proportion for the blending of biodiesel was raised to 7% vol.. In addition to blending, municipal and business vehicle fleets were obliged to migrate to pure biofuels or to increase their use of biofuels by more than 40% under the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management's 'klima:aktiv mobil' programme in particular.

In the 2010 reporting year, a total of 501 663 tonnes of biodiesel was placed on the market. Of this total, 427 900 tonnes were added to fossil fuels and 73 763 tonnes were used either as pure biofuel or as diesel fuel with a higher, non-standard biofuel component (e.g. at the private fuel pumps of fleet operators) in the Austrian transport sector.

Bioethanol, of which some 106 201 tonnes were sold during the year, was marketed mainly as an additive<sup>1</sup>.

The total quantity of vegetable oil (which, as well as being used in agricultural machinery, was used primarily in road haulage vehicles) marketed in 2010 was 17 393 tonnes.

During the 2010 calendar year, the annual substitution target of 5.75% (calculated on the basis of energy content) was, at 6.58%, surpassed by a large margin. The lower level of substitution compared with the previous year is largely due to the reduced use of biodiesel in fleets.

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<sup>1</sup> The ethanol was used either in its pure form or as ETBE (with 47% bio-component).

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Legal framework

In the White Paper *European transport policy for 2010: time to decide* [7] the European Commission expects CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from transport to rise by 50% between 1990 and 2010, to around 1 113 billion tonnes. The constantly expanding transport sector accounts for more than 30% of total energy consumption in the European Union. The White Paper calls for dependence on oil (currently around 98%) in the transport sector to be reduced by using alternative fuels such as biofuels.

To this end, the Directive on the promotion of the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels for transport (Directive 2003/30/EC) was adopted by the European Parliament and the Council on 8 May 2003 [6]. The Directive aims at promoting the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels to replace diesel or petrol for transport purposes in each Member State, with a view to contributing to objectives such as meeting climate change commitments, environmentally friendly security of supply and promoting renewable energy sources.

Member States should ensure that a minimum proportion of biofuels and other renewable fuels is placed on their markets, and, to that effect, must set national indicative targets.

The reference value for these targets is 2%, calculated on the basis of energy content, of all petrol and diesel for transport purposes placed on their markets by 31 December 2005. The reference value will be increased by 31 December 2010 to 5.75% of all petrol and diesel.

In accordance with Article 4(1), the following information must be reported to the Commission each year:

- the measures taken to promote the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels to replace diesel or petrol for transport purposes;
- the national resources allocated to the production of biomass for energy uses other than transport;
- the total sales of transport fuel and the share of biofuels, pure or blended, and other renewable fuels placed on the market for the preceding year. Where appropriate, Member States must report on any exceptional conditions in the supply of crude oil or oil products that have affected the marketing of biofuels and other renewable fuels.

## 2 Biofuels

The Austrian Fuels Ordinance 1999, which was amended on 4 November 2004 (BGBl. II No 417/2004) to transpose the Directive into national law, and subsequently amended on 3 June 2009 [9], accordingly contains the following definitions.

### 2.1. Definition of biofuels and other renewable fuels

'**Biofuels**' are liquid or gaseous fuels produced from biomass and intended for the operation of vehicle combustion engines.

'**Biomass**' means biodegradable fractions of products, waste or residues from agriculture and forestry (including vegetal and animal substances) and related industries, as well as the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste.

'**Other renewable fuels**' means renewable fuels other than biofuels. They originate from renewable, non-fossil energy sources – such as wind, solar, geothermal, wave, tidal or hydropower – and are intended for use in vehicle combustion engines.

### 2.2. Types of biofuels

As a minimum, the following products come under the term 'biofuels' in accordance with the Fuels Ordinance [5], provided that these are used as fuels or a fuel component for the operation of vehicle combustion engines:

'**Bioethanol**' is an undenatured ethanol with an alcohol content of at least 99% vol. produced from biomass and/or biodegradable fractions of waste.

'**Fatty acid methyl ester**' (FAME, biodiesel) is a methyl ester produced from vegetable or animal oil or fat.

'**Biogas**' is a gas produced from biomass and/or biodegradable fractions of waste by means of pyrolysis or fermentation.

'**Biomethanol**' is a methanol produced from biomass and/or biodegradable fractions of waste.

'**Biodimethylether**' is a dimethylether produced from biomass.

'**Bio-ETBE (ethyl-tertio-butyl-ether)**' is an ETBE produced on the basis of bioethanol with a biofuel component calculated as 47% vol.

'**Bio-MTBE (ethyl-tertio-butyl-ether)**' is an MTBE produced on the basis of bioethanol with a biofuel component calculated as 36% vol.

'**Synthetic biofuels**' are synthetic hydrocarbons or mixtures of synthetic hydrocarbons, which have been produced from biomass.

'**Biohydrogen**' is a hydrogen produced from biomass and/or biodegradable fractions of waste.

**'Pure vegetable oil'** is oil produced from oil plants through pressing, extraction or comparable procedures, crude or refined but chemically unmodified.

**Superethanol E 85** refers to blends produced in a tax warehouse in accordance with Section 25(2) of the 1995 Mineral Oil Duty Act with a bioethanol content of at least 65% and at most 75% by volume from 1 October to 31 March (autumn and winter) and of at least 75% and at most 85% by volume from 1 April to 30 September (spring and summer).



### 3 Information on biofuels in Austria

#### 3.1. Measures to promote the use of biofuels in the transport sector

##### 3.1.1. Rates of duty

The 1995 **Mineral Oil Duty Act** (BGBl. No 630/1994) was amended<sup>2</sup> by the Tax Amendment Act [10] of 30 December 2009 and subsequently by Federal Act BGBl. I No 151/2009 [8] and the Budget Accompanying Act of 2007 [1]. The following rates of duty per 1000 litres of fuel were laid down here:

##### Petrol<sup>3</sup>

- from 31 December 2004 and before 1 July 2007
  - with a maximum sulphur content of 10mg/kg: EUR 417
  - with a sulphur content of more than 10mg/kg: EUR 432
- from 30 June and before 1 October 2007
  - with a maximum sulphur content of 10mg/kg: EUR 447
  - with a sulphur content of more than 10mg/kg: EUR 462
- from 30 September 2007
  - with a minimum biogenic substance content of 44 l and a maximum sulphur content of 10mg/kg: EUR 442
  - other: EUR 475
- from 31 December 2009
  - with a minimum biogenic substance content of 46 l and a maximum sulphur content of 10mg/kg: EUR 442
  - other: EUR 475
- from 31 December 2010
  - with a minimum biogenic substance content of 46 l and a maximum sulphur content of 10mg/kg: EUR 482
  - other: EUR 515

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<sup>2</sup> The amendments relate to the minimum biogenic substance component required for a fuel to be eligible for the reduced duty rate.

<sup>3</sup> Duty rates relate to unleaded petrol (lead content less than or equal to 0.013g/l).

#### Diesel:

- from 31 December 2004 and before 1 October 2005
  - with a maximum sulphur content of 10mg/kg: EUR 302
  - with a sulphur content of more than 10mg/kg: EUR 317
- from 30 September 2005 and before 1 July 2007
  - with a minimum biogenic substance content of 44 l and a maximum sulphur content of 10mg/kg: EUR 297
  - other: EUR 325
- from 30 June 2007
  - with a minimum biogenic substance content of 44 l and a maximum sulphur content of 10mg/kg: EUR 347
  - other: EUR 375
- from 31 December 2009
  - with a minimum biogenic substance content of 66 l and a maximum sulphur content of 10mg/kg: EUR 347
  - other: EUR 375
- from 31 December 2010
  - with a minimum biogenic substance content of 66 l and a maximum sulphur content of 10mg/kg: EUR 397
  - other: EUR 425

#### Biofuels

- Pure biofuels are fully exempt from mineral oil duties.

#### 3.1.2. Bioethanol Blending Ordinance

The Bioethanol Blending Ordinance (BGBl. II No 378/2005) [2], as last amended by Ordinance BGBl. II No 260/2007 [3], reads as follows:

*'For blends produced in a tax warehouse within the tax territory in accordance with Section 25(2) of the 1995 Mineral Oil Duty Act (Mineralölsteuergesetz) and with a bioethanol content of at least 65% and at most 75% by volume from 1 October to 31 March (autumn and winter) and of at least 75% and at most 85% by volume from 1 April to 30 September (spring and summer), €0.442 of the mineral oil duty levied on the blend shall be refunded for each litre of blended bioethanol at the request of the tax warehouse keeper.'*

The Ordinance entered into force on 1 October 2007.

### **3.1.3. Substitution requirement**

The Biofuels Directive was transposed into national law with the amendment of the Fuels Ordinance on 4 November 2004 (BGBl. II No 417/2004) [5], subsequently amended on 3 June 2009 [9]. This stipulates that, from 1 October 2005, those who are subject to the substitution requirement must place on the market a proportion of 2.5% biofuels or other renewable fuels (calculated on the basis of the total energy content of the petrol and diesel placed on the market in the transport sector each year by those subject to mineral oil duty in Austria) and that this proportion must increase to 4.3% from 1 October 2007, and to 5.75% from October 2008. Separate substitution targets were introduced for fossil diesel and petrol with the entry into force of the 2009 amendment.

In accordance with the 1995 Mineral Oil Duty Act, (BGBl. No 630/1994, in the respective versions), the substitution requirement applies to any taxable person placing petrol or diesel in accordance with Section 2, Nos 1 and 2 of this Ordinance on the market for the first time in Austria or importing it into Austria, other than in the fuel tank of a vehicle.

To take account of the different energy densities of biodiesel and ethanol, and in accordance with the current technical standards on the permitted biofuel blending levels, at least 3.4 % of the fossil petrol and at least 6.3 % of the fossil diesel marketed annually is to be substituted with biofuels in order to meet the overall target of 5.75 % for those who are subject to the substitution requirement [9]<sup>4</sup>.

## **3.2. National resources for the production of biomass**

### **3.2.1. Biodiesel**

According to ARGE Biokraft (the Austrian association of liquid biofuel producers), there were 14 biodiesel plants operating in Austria in 2010, with a total capacity of approximately 650 000 tonnes. A small increase in total production capacity to approximately 700 000 tonnes is forecast for 2011 as a result of planned extensions of existing plants.

According to information provided by ARGE Biokraft members, 336 654 tonnes of biodiesel were produced in Austria in 2010 (by ten biodiesel producers<sup>5</sup>). Of this amount, 210 933 tonnes were sold in Austria, 168 421 tonnes of which were supplied to the oil industry for blending. Disregarding any variations in stocks, some 125 721 tonnes of biodiesel were exported in 2010. 42 512 tonnes of domestically produced biodiesel were used in the Austrian transport sector either as pure biofuel or as biogenic additives for diesel with a higher, non-standard biofuel component. The trend compared with the previous year was a shift in

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<sup>4</sup> The individual targets are based on maximum blend proportions of 7% vol. for biodiesel and diesel blends (B7) and 5% vol. for bioethanol and petrol blends (E5) in accordance with current fuel standards.

<sup>5</sup> Only 8 of the 10 biodiesel plants actually produced biodiesel in the reporting year.

biofuel amounts from the Austrian pure fuel market to the export market, while the production quantity stayed roughly constant (plus 4%).

### **3.2.2. Bioethanol**

The first bioethanol production plant (Pischelsdorf, Lower Austria) was completed in autumn 2007. The plant was put into service in 2008 with an annual capacity of 160 000 tonnes. According to ARGE Biokraft, the plant's annual capacity increased to 191 000 tonnes in 2009 after an enlargement (approx. 240 000 m<sup>3</sup>).

According to the operator, up to 620 000 tonnes of cereals per year – predominantly wheat and maize at present – can be processed into biofuels on the Pischelsdorf site. In addition to bioethanol, up to 190 000 tonnes of DDGS (Distiller's Dried Grain with Solubles) – a protein-rich feedstuff – are produced annually in Pischelsdorf.

According to ARGE Biokraft data, 156 860 tonnes of ethanol were produced in the reporting year, some 14% more than in the previous year. Of this amount, 86 386 tonnes were sold in Austria – the entire output was supplied to the mineral oil industry. The rest (75 474 tonnes) was exported. For bioethanol too there was an increase in export amounts compared with the previous year (about 50% more).

### **3.2.3. Biogas**

In Austria, almost all of the biogas produced from biomass is used to generate electricity and heat. As at April 2011<sup>6</sup> there were 362 licensed biogas plants in Austria with a total bottleneck capacity of 104.1 MW. In 2010, some 539 GWh of electricity from biogas as well as 43 GWh of electricity from sewage gas or landfill gas were fed into the grid<sup>7</sup>.

There is no information available on the amount of biogas actually produced because, in practice, the engine generator draws the gas straight out of the digester vessel for burning. According to experts' estimates<sup>8</sup>, the total amount of biogas produced in Austria is somewhere between 392 and 615 million m<sup>3</sup>.

As well as being used to generate electricity, biogas is sold in small quantities<sup>9</sup> as fuel for motor vehicles<sup>10</sup>. At present, there are also six biogas plants in operation which purify biogas before feeding it into the natural gas grid; a further plant is not currently operating.

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<sup>6</sup> Source: Statistics Austria and E-Control.

<sup>7</sup> There were 68 biogas plants at sewage treatment plants and landfills, with a bottleneck capacity of 29.8 MW. Much of the electricity generated is used to meet the plants' own demand and was not recorded.

<sup>8</sup> IFA Tulln and authors' calculations.

<sup>9</sup> Some 13 500 kg of biomethane were used as vehicle fuel in 2009.

<sup>10</sup> There is currently one filling station with a decentralised biogas supply in operation and there are two in the licensing stage: <http://www.methapur.at>

### 3.2.4. Vegetable oil

In recent years, the use of vegetable oil as a fuel has been increasing. However, it is difficult to estimate the quantities produced for conversion into fuel, as the records of the quantities produced cannot be sufficiently differentiated between according to their purpose and use. Another problem is the fact that there are various distribution channels for this fuel, e.g. sale through private fuel pumps and pumps used in the agriculture sector.

It can nevertheless be assumed on the basis of the regional distribution patterns that the 1 758 tonnes of vegetable oil used in agriculture are from domestic production. According to the Austrian Vegetable Oil Association, this drop in the use of vegetable oil as a fuel – a third less than in the previous year – is largely due to the trend in the raw materials prices. With the continuing high price of rapeseed and rapeseed oil the price difference between vegetable oil fuel and fossil diesel continued to diminish in the reporting year.

### 3.2.5. Biomass

In 2009, gross domestic energy consumption in Austria was 1 353 PJ<sup>11</sup>, with renewable energy sources accounting for 29.3% of this figure (397 PJ). Some 377 PJ of this renewable energy<sup>12</sup> was produced in Austria. Taken together, firewood and biogenic fuels account for around 51% of bioenergy, with firewood alone accounting for around 16%.

Wood fuel is the most important biogenic source of energy. Logwood and industrial timber are used primarily in the sawmill and wood-processing industries and in district heating plants, while pellets are increasingly being used in household heating systems in particular. Waste liquors and sludge from papermills and bark are used to generate electricity and heat for use in the paper and pulp industry. Other waste and refuse is burned in district heating plants or to generate heat for industrial use or electricity.

## 3.3 Sales of fuels in Austria in 2010

The quantity of fuel sold is determined by the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Labour in accordance with the 1982 Oil Stockholding and Registration Act (*Erdöl-Bevorratungs- und Meldegesetz 1982*) [4] on the basis of a notification requirement. In addition to the quantities of fuel sold in 2010, the figures for 2001-09 are also shown for comparison.

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<sup>11</sup> Source: Statistics Austria's total energy balance; also includes gas, coal and oil.

<sup>12</sup> By definition, 'renewable energy sources' include the following: firewood, biogenic fuels (woodchips, sawmill by-products, logwood, bark, straw, liquor from paper mills, biogas, landfill gas, sewage sludge, rapeseed methyl ester (RME), meat-and-bone meal and animal fat), ambient heat (heat pumps, solar thermal energy, geothermal heat), wind and photovoltaic energy, hydropower and combustible waste (household and other waste).

**Table 1: National sales of petroleum products with or without biofuel component in the transport sector in Austria (in tonnes)<sup>13</sup>**

Total national sales (in tonnes)								
Year	Regular unleaded petrol (91≤RON<95)	Regular unleaded petrol (91≤RON<95) with bio-component	Unleaded petrol (super) (95≤RON<98)	Unleaded petrol (super) (95≤RON<98) with bio-component	Unleaded petrol (super plus) (98≤RON)	Unleaded petrol (super plus) (98≤RON with bio-component)	Diesel without bio-component	Diesel with bio-component
2001	599 831	–	1 311 286	–	87 038	–	4 674 751	–
2002	603 783	–	1 444 538	–	93 445	–	5 175 368	–
2003	597 989	–	1 530 973	–	93 519	–	5 741 610	–
2004	563 869	–	1 492 409	–	77 039	–	5 935 601	–
2005	545 331	–	1 467 054	–	61 054	–	4 755 597	1 508 539
2006	512 703	–	1 423 229	–	56 096	–	353 169	5 801 416
2007	369 431	104 714	1 141 524	294 538	48 350	7 528	232 339	6 063 719
2008	33 665	276 835	82 255	1 394 583	12 519	35 137	157 621	5 932 279
2009	152	149 371	–	1 643 652	–	48 688	62 475	5 889 649
2010	–	110 868	–	1 662 392	–	47 172	164 520	6 062 964

**Table 2: National sales of petroleum products including any biofuel component in the transport sector in Austria (in tonnes, with totals)<sup>14</sup>**

Year	Regular unleaded petrol (91≤RON<95) with and without bio-component	Unleaded petrol (super) (95≤RON<98) with and without bio-component	Unleaded petrol (super plus) (98≤RON) with and without bio-component	Total petrol	Diesel with and without bio-component	Total fuels
2001	599 831	1 311 286	87 038	<b>1 998 155</b>	4 674 751	6 672 906
2002	603 783	1 444 538	93 445	<b>2 141 766</b>	5 175 368	7 317 134
2003	597 989	1 530 973	93 519	<b>2 222 481</b>	5 741 610	7 964 091
2004	563 869	1 492 409	77 039	<b>2 133 317</b>	5 935 601	8 068 918
2005	545 331	1 467 054	61 054	<b>2 073 439</b>	6 264 136	8 337 575
2006	512 703	1 423 229	56 096	<b>1 992 028</b>	6 154 585	8 146 613
2007	474 145	1 436 062	55 878	<b>1 966 085</b>	6 296 058	8 262 143
2008	310 500	1 476 839	47 656	<b>1 834 994</b>	6 089 900	7 924 894
2009	149 523	1 643 652	48 688	<b>1 841 863</b>	5 952 125	7 793 987
2010	110 868	1 662 392	47 172	<b>1 820 432</b>	6 227 484	8 047 916

<sup>13</sup> Source: Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs, the Family and Youth (2011); authors' tables.

<sup>14</sup> Source: Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs, the Family and Youth (2011); authors' tables.

## 4 Quantities of biofuels

Biofuels are being placed on the market in Austria primarily by blending biodiesel with diesel and bioethanol with petrol. In addition to blending, municipal and business fleets have been obliged to migrate to pure biofuels or to increase their use of biofuels by more than 40% under the 'klimatektiv mobil' programme implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management in particular. Aimed at towns and cities, municipalities and regions, business undertakings, the leisure and tourism industry and cycling, the klimatektiv mobil programme provides financial incentives for the migration of vehicle fleets to alternative modes of propulsion and the use of pure biofuels or fuels with at least a 40% biofuel component, to promote electromobility and cycle use and innovative, environmentally-friendly mobility management schemes. The programme is intended to stimulate a greater market presence of alternative propulsion technologies, promote electromobility, drive forward the transition to renewable fuels and contribute to the ambitious target of deriving 10% of the transport sector's energy consumption from renewable energy sources.

In 2010, a total of 6 227 484 tonnes of diesel was sold, 6 062 964 tonnes (or 97%) of which had an average of 6.68% vol. of biodiesel added.

Altogether, 427 900 tonnes of blended biodiesel were placed on the market. Furthermore, 73 763 tonnes of pure biodiesel or diesel with a higher biogenic component were sold through producers and retailers in Austria<sup>15</sup>. In 2010, a total of 501 663 tonnes of biodiesel was used in transport.

The blending of bioethanol with petrol began in the last quarter of 2007. In the 2010 reporting year, a total of 1 820 432 tonnes<sup>16</sup> of petrol was sold, to all of which an average of 5.53% vol.<sup>17 18</sup> of bioethanol was added. Therefore, with the addition of the quantities marketed as 'superethanol', some 106 201 tonnes of bioethanol were sold during the reporting year.

As in previous years, vegetable oil was also used in the agricultural sector in 2010: some 1 758 tonnes<sup>19</sup> of it. Apart from its use in agriculture, vegetable oil is primarily used in the road haulage industry in Austria. Judging by the number of grant applications received for converting vehicles to run on vegetable oil, a

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<sup>15</sup> Substitution reported in accordance with Section 6a(4) of the Austrian Fuels Ordinance (BGBl II 418/1999 as amended).

<sup>16</sup> According to BMWFJ (Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs, the Family and Youth) data, see Table 1.

<sup>17</sup> In addition to ethanol, bio-ETBE was also added. Bio-EBTE has a 47% bioethanol component.

<sup>18</sup> The current fuel standard limits the addition of bioethanol to 5% vol. (E5). Since, however, a very high proportion (about 43%) of the bioethanol was added to the fuels in the form of bio-ETBE, there were no cases of infringement of the limit values (the limit for ETBE in petrol according to the fuel standard is 15% vol.).

<sup>19</sup> This information was provided by the Austrian Vegetable Oil Association. These data relate to member firms expert assessments and do not include individual farmers with oil presses for making their own supplies.

figure of at least 15 635 tonnes of vegetable oil seems likely, indicating an assured total of 17 393 tonnes of vegetable oil for fuel purposes in the reporting year.

According to the provisions of the Austrian Fuels Ordinance [9], with effect from 1 January 2009, the substitution target has stood at 5.75%, calculated on the basis of energy content and measured as a proportion of the total fossil petrol or diesel placed on the market or used in free circulation in Austria. According to the reports submitted by the persons subject to the substitution requirement under Section 6a of the Fuels Ordinance on the quantities of biofuels placed on the market or used by them in the 2010 calendar year, the 5.75% substitution target for that year was attained and, at 6.58%<sup>20</sup>, substantially exceeded.

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<sup>20</sup> 6 220 TWh of biofuels compared to total marketed fuel of 94 525 TWh.



## 5 References

[1] Budget Accompanying Act of 2007 (*Budgetbegleitgesetz 2007*) (BGBl. I No 24/2007; 43 d.B. (23rd Legislature)): Federal law amending the Court Fees Act (*Gerichtsgebührengesetz*), the 1962 Act on the Collection of Court Fees (*Gerichtliche Einbringungsgesetz 1962*), the 1988 Income Tax Act (*Einkommensteuergesetz 1988*), the EU Withholding Tax Act (*EU-Quellensteuergesetz*), the 1988 Corporation Tax Act (*Körperschaftsteuergesetz 1988*), the Corporate Restructuring Tax Act (*Umgründungssteuergesetz*), the 1994 Turnover Tax Act (*Umsatzsteuergesetz 1994*), the 1957 Fees Act (*Gebührengesetz 1957*), the 1995 Mineral Oil Duty Tax (*Mineralölsteuergesetz 1995*), the Standard Consumption Tax Act (*Normverbrauchsabgabengesetz*), the Federal Tax Code (*Bundesabgabenordnung*), the Tax Administration Act (*Abgabenverwaltungsorganisationsgesetz*), the EU Administrative Assistance Act (*EG-Amtshilfegesetz*), the Customs Law Implementing Act (*Zollrechts-Durchführungsgesetz*), the 1977 Guarantee Act (*Garantiegesetz 1977*), the Federal Budget Act (*Bundeshaushaltsgesetz*), the Federal Financing Act (*Bundesfinanzierungsgesetz*), the 1967 Family Allowance Act (*Familienlastenausgleichsgesetz 1967*), the Food Safety and Consumer Protection Act (*Lebensmittelsicherheits- und Verbraucherschutzgesetz*), the 1983 Act on Financial Support for School Pupils (*Schülerbeihilfengesetz 1983*), the 2002 Universities Act (*Universitätsgesetz 2002*), the 2002 Federal Museums Act (*Bundesmuseen-Gesetz 2002*), the Federal Theatre Organisation Act (*Bundestheaterorganisationsgesetz*), the Federal Act on the Reorganisation of Federal Sport Facilities (*Bundesgesetz über die Neuorganisation der Bundessporteinrichtungen*), the Act on the Sanitation of Contaminated Sites (*Altlastensanierungsgesetz*), the Environmental Protection Act (*Umweltförderungsgesetz*), the Labour Market Policy Financing Act (*Arbeitsmarktpolitik-Finanzierungsgesetz*) and the Federal Railways Act (*Bundesbahngesetz*).

[2] Bioethanol Blending Ordinance (*Bioethanolgemischverordnung*) (BGBl. II No 378/2005): Ordinance of the Federal Minister for Finance on the favourable treatment of mixtures of bioethanol and petrol.

[3] Bioethanol Blending Ordinance (*Bioethanolgemischverordnung*) (BGBl. II No 260/2007): Ordinance of the Federal Minister for Finance amending the Bioethanol Blending Ordinance.

[4] 1982 Oil Stockholding and Registration Act 1982 (BGBl. No 546/1982, as amended): Federal Act of 21 October 1982 on the holding of emergency reserves of petroleum and petroleum products and on reporting obligations for securing energy supply.

[5] Fuels Ordinance (*Kraftstoffverordnung*) (Ordinance No 418/1999, as amended by 417/2004): Ordinance of the Federal Minister for Environment, Youth and the Family on fuel quality.

[6] Biofuels Directive (Directive 2003/30/EC): Directive 2003/30/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 May 2003 on the promotion of the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels for transport. Official Journal L 123.

[7] Commission White Paper of 12 September 2001: *European Transport Policy 2010: time to decide*, COM/2001/370 final. Not published in the Official Journal.

[8] 1995 Mineral Oil Duty Act (BGBl. I No 630/1994, as last amended by Federal Act BGBl. I No 151/2009): Federal Act on the levying of charges for the use of roads by heavy goods vehicles (*Straßenbenützungsabgabengesetz – Stra-BAG*), amending the 1992 Motor Vehicle Tax Act (*Kraftfahrzeugsteuergesetz*), the Road Tax Act (*Strassenverkehrsbeitragsgesetz*), the Capital Transactions Act (*Kapitalverkehrsteuergesetz*) and the 1957 Fees Act (*Gebührengesetz 1957*).

[9] 1999 amendment of the Fuels Ordinance (*Änderung der Kraftstoffverordnung 1999*) (BGBl. II No 168/2009): Ordinance of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management amending the 1999 Fuels Ordinance.

[10] 1975 Tax Amendment Act (*Abgabenänderungsgesetz 1975*) (BGBl. II No 636/1975, as amended by 151/2009): Federal law amending the 1988 Income Tax Act (*Einkommensteuergesetz 1988*), the 1988 Corporation Tax Act (*Körperschaftsteuergesetz 1988*), the Alcohol Excise Act (*Alkoholsteuergesetz*), the 1995 Beer Excise Act (*Biersteuergesetz 1995*), the 1995 Mineral Oil Duty Act (*Mineralölsteuergesetz 1995*), the 1995 Sparkling Wine Duty Act (*Schaumweinsteuergesetz 1995*), the 1995 Tobacco Excise Act (*Tabaksteuergesetz 1995*), the 1996 Tobacco Monopoly Act (*Tabakmonopolgesetz 1996*) and the Act on the Execution Procedure for the Recovery of Receivables (*Abgabenexekutionsordnung – AbgÄG 2009*).