

Finnish Policies and Incentives

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14.4.2014



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International Climate policy

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)
- The Kyoto Protocol set legally binding commitments for the industrial countries to lower overall emissions of greenhouse gases by altogether 5.2 per cent below the 1990 level during the years 2008-2012.
- The Protocol requires that the EU reduce its emissions by 8%.
- This target has been further divided into member state-specific targets within the EU. Finland was committed to bring national average annual emissions down to 1990 level in 2008-2012.

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International Climate Policy

- The UNFCCC Conference of the Parties that was held in November-December 2011 in Durban agreed on a second commitment period (2013-2020) of the Kyoto Protocol.
- The UN Convention sets a framework for negotiations for a new, comprehensive agreement to be signed by all countries. The intention is to adopt the agreement in 2015 and have it enter into force in 2020.

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EU Climate and Energy Policy

- 2008 EU 2020 climate and energy package
- Targets for three key objectives for 2020:
- A 20% reduction in EU greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels;
- Raising the share of EU energy consumption produced from renewable resources to 20%;
- A 20% improvement in the EU's energy efficiency

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EU Climate and Energy Policy

- Decision No 406/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the effort of Member States to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions to meet the Community's greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments up to 2020 (The Effort Sharing Decision)
- The Effort Sharing Decision establishes binding annual greenhouse gas emission targets for Member States for the period 2013–2020. These targets concern emissions from most sectors not included in the EU Emissions Trading System, such as transport (except aviation and international maritime shipping), buildings, agriculture and waste.

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EU framework for climate and energy 2030

- In January 2014 proposal for 2030 climate and energy goals for a competitive, secure and low-carbon EU economy:
 - A reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 40% below the 1990 level,
 - an EU-wide binding target for renewable energy of at least 27%,
 - renewed ambitions for energy efficiency policies,
 - a new governance system and

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a set of new indicators to ensure a competitive and secure energy system.



EU Common Agriculture Policy (CAP)

- As a member of the European Union, agriculture is covered by the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)
- In 2013 agreement of the reform of the CAP 2014-2020
- Three long-term CAP objectives: viable food production, sustainable management of natural resources and climate action and balanced territorial development.

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National Emission Ceilings Directive (NEC)

- Air Emissions from farms are limited with directive 2001/81/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on national emission ceilings (especially ammonia NH_3) based on the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution

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EU Nitrates Directive

- Council Directive (91/676/EEC) concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources: aims to protect water quality across Europe by preventing nitrates from agricultural sources polluting ground and surface waters and by promoting the use of good farming practices.(EU Nitrates Directive)

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Energy Efficiency Directive

- Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy efficiency establishes a common framework of measures for the promotion of energy efficiency within the Union in order to ensure the achievement of the Union's 2020 20 % headline target on energy efficiency and to pave the way for further energy efficiency improvements beyond that date.
- National Energy Efficiency Action Plans (NEEAPs)
- Farm Energy Program 2010-2016 for Finnish farms helps farms to reshape their energy use so as to reduce both costs and greenhouse gas emissions.

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Animal By- products Regulation

- Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption
- Animal by-products (ABPs) are materials of animal origin that people do not consume. ABPs include among others: Animal feed - e.g. based on fishmeal and processed animal protein; Organic fertilizers and soil improvers - e.g. manure; Technical products - e.g. pet food
- EU rules regulate ABPs movement, processing and disposal

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Climate and Energy Policy in Finland

- The principal objectives and means of Finland's climate and energy policy are written down in National Climate and Energy Strategies
- Current strategy originates from 2008, an update has been made at March 2013
- National climate and energy policies and measures are prepared within the context of the European Union climate and energy policies and targets

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Targets 2020

	EU	Finland
Reduction of GHG¹⁾	-20 %	EU-wide goal
ETS ²⁾	-21 %	EU-wide goal
Non-ETS ²⁾ (transport, buildings, agriculture and waste)	-10 %	-16 %
Share of RES from final consumption	20 %	38 %
Share of RES in the transport sector	10 %	20 %
Energy efficiency³⁾	+20 %	EU-wide goal
<p>¹⁾ Reference year 1990</p> <p>²⁾ Reference year 2005</p> <p>³⁾ Compared to the estimated development to year 2007</p>		

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National Energy and Climate Strategy some rural aspects

- Share of decentralised energy production in the production of renewable energy will be increased
- Measures to develop closed nutrient and material cycles in agriculture-based energy production will be promoted
- Small-scale electricity production will be increased
- Simple procedures will be created for connecting small scale production units to the grid and for their taxation
- Field biomass and manure: particular emphasis will be placed on the production and use of non-food materials
- Farms will be encouraged to promote energy efficiency through various means

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Energy and Climate Roadmap 2050

- The long-term goal of Finland is a carbon-neutral society, which can be achieved by following the roadmap towards 2050, involving an increase in energy-efficiency and the use of renewable energy.
- Themes:
 - Challenges for the power system
 - Biomass
 - Energy efficiency, energy savings, energy technology and buildings
- The aim is to give the Roadmap as a Report of the

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Government to the Parliament by 31.5.2014



Incentives

- The state of Finland provides subsidies for biogas investments and research projects
- Ministry of Employment and the Economy provides subsidies to bigger biogas plants: feed-in tariff or energy aid for investments
- biomethane is exempted from excise tax

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Incentives

- The feed-in-tariff system for electricity produced from biogas has been in force since March, 2011
- Guaranteed price 83.5 €/MWh + 50 €/MWh heat bonus
 - Generator power \geq 100 kVA (~85 kWe)
 - Only new plants
 - Landfill gas and municipal plants excluded
 - Plants can be included in the feed-in-tariff scheme for 12 years
 - Biogas plants can be accepted to the feed-in-tariff scheme until their total efficiency reaches 19 MW (only 10 x 2 MW plants)
 - Investment support of 15-40% available for construction of biogas plants as an alternative to joining the feed-in-tariff system

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Incentives

- Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry provides investment subsidies to smaller biogas plants: the rural development programme for Mainland Finland 2007-2013 and the national investment aid.
- At the moment we are preparing a new Rural Development programme for Mainland Finland for years 2014-2020. In this programme is also possible to grant subsidies to biogas production on farms and in rural areas.

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Final remarks

- A lot policies and legislation related to methane and biogas
- Better coherence between policies (environment, energy, agriculture, climate, food etc.) and legislation is needed to avoid policy conflicts, to enhance policy synergies and to remove possible barriers
- Better coherence is need at national level as well as EU level

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Thank you!

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