

World Bioenergy Congress and Expo

Date and Venue: June 13-15, 2016, Rome, Italy

Summary:

The demand for renewable energy is growing enormously. From the evidence available today, we believe that renewable energy could, with developments in technology and favorable policy constitute up to 30% of the world transport fuel mix by 2030. The advantages of renewable energy – whether in greenhouse gas benefits, energy security or rural development-mean that many governments are keen to foster the industry through current phases of technology development to deliver material scale and reduced costs. The world is in a state of renewable energy fever. In 2006 biofuel constituted 49 billion litres, Or 3%, of the 1,600 billion litre market for gasoline and diesel fuel. By 2015 the renewable energy market is likely to have tripled to 155 billion litres. In practical terms that is an increase of around 10 billion litres per year over ten years. In terms of current ethanol yields of 5,250ltrs / ha, this equates to an increase of land use for renewable energy of approximately 17,000 square km per year. The bulk of the global demand for ethanol and biodiesel comes from a few major regions. The USA accounted for very nearly 50% of global ethanol consumption in 2006, with Brazil taking 36% of global volumes. The EU accounted for 75% of global biodiesel consumption in 2006. The reason why we believe the feverish rate of growth is likely to materialize is because, with no carbon beneficial substitutes available in the near term, renewable energy are being promoted by governments. Clear examples of this are the trends of regulations in the EU, and the intentions announced in the US. BP is already a major player in the global renewable energy market. In 2006 BP blended 3,016 million litres of ethanol into gasoline – a 25% increase on the previous year. Thus BP is already well exposed to the renewable energy fever – and the theme of this paper is to suggest how the industry can tap the heat of the fever in a positive sense.

Importance & Scope:

Increasing energy demand, climate change and carbon dioxide (CO₂) emission from fossil fuels make it a high priority to search for low carbon energy resources. Biofuels have been increasingly explored as a possible alternative source of fuel and represent a key target for the future energy market that can play an important role in maintaining energy security. It is primarily considered as potentially cheap, low-carbon energy source. Bioenergy- 2016 is the event designed for the International professionals to facilitate the dissemination and application of research findings related to Bioenergy as replacement fuels. It is a scientific platform to meet fellow key decision makers all-around the Biotech organizations, Academic Institutions, Industries, & Environment Related Institutes etc., and making the congress a perfect platform to share and gain the knowledge in the field of bioenergy and biofuels. Biofuels -2015 is a platform to gather visionaries through the research talks and presentations and put forward many thought provoking strategies of production and scale up of renewable Energy and making the congress a perfect platform to share proficiency.

Why to attend???

Meet highly qualified and experienced Scientists from around the world researching on Bioenergy, this is your single best opportunity to reach the largest assemblage of participants from all over the world. Conduct demonstrations, distribute knowledge meet with highly qualified scientists, discuss new researches, and receive name recognition at this 3-day event. World-renowned speakers, the most recent techniques, tactics, and the newest updates in Biofuels and Bioenergy are hallmarks of this conference. Be Part of it! This conference focusing on all the major aspects in the field of Bioenergy It would be beneficial for all the students who ever willing to enter into corporate as well as research fields targeting to the respective field. Chance to form alliance with emerging or established companies/ Research institutes in the respective field.

Why Italy?

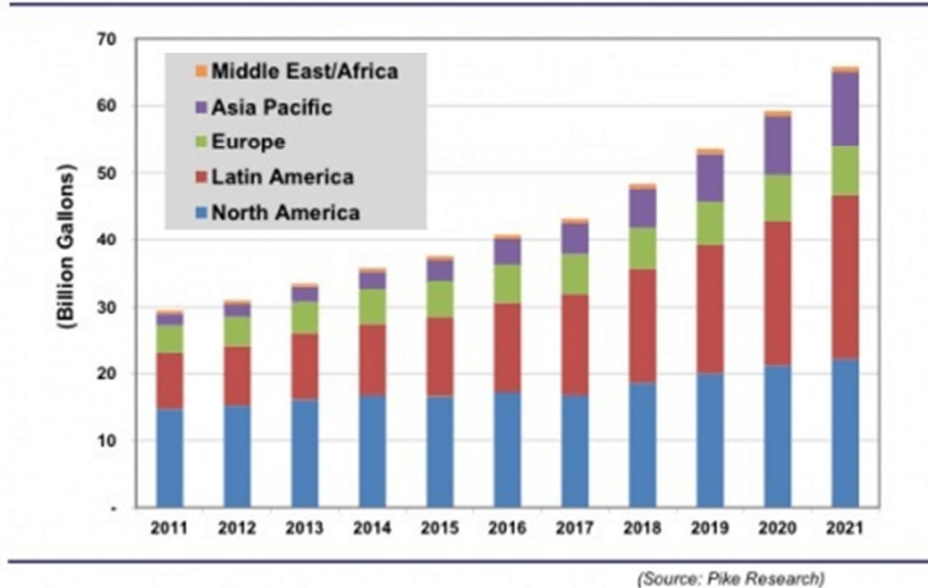
Renewable energy policies in the European Union have already led to a significant progress; the energy mix should further change until 2020. Italy is planning to meet the 2020 targets on renewable energies also thanks to a relevant paradigm shift in renewable energy exploitation. Indeed, in 2005 the sector where RES were more present in Italy was electricity production with 203 PJ of renewable origin, while in the heating and cooling sector renewable energy penetration was limited to 80 PJ. On the contrary, in 2020 heating and cooling is expected to absorb the highest amount of renewable energy (438 PJ) with renewable electricity expected to count for 356 PJ. Bioenergy, a renewable energy resource particularly suitable for electricity, heating & cooling and in transport, will be at the core of this sectorial shift in renewable energy production and use and is expected to become the dominant form of RES before 2020. The paper makes a detailed analysis of the recent developments and expected evolution of the Italian energy mix in next decade. It provides an overview of the Italian bioenergy sector in comparison with other Renewable Energy Sources (RES) and with leading countries in the European Union with a special focus on the production, exploitation and potentials on the basis of the analysis of the Italian National Renewable Action Plan.

Market analysis:

The demand for renewable energy is growing enormously. From the evidence available today, we believe that biofuels could, with developments in technology and favorable policy constitute up to 30% of the world transport fuel mix by 2030. The advantages of bioenergy – whether in greenhouse gas benefits, energy security or rural development-mean that many governments are keen to foster the industry through current phases of technology development to deliver material scale and reduced costs. Our belief is that the industry can be developed sustainably, provided appropriate feedstock's are grown, which do not adversely compete with food, using good land management to minimize environmental impact. This will require development of appropriate sustainability standards; it will not be easy, but by engaging in the industry, responsible businesses will work out appropriate business models and want to see enforcement of standards across the industry. This paper sets out the characteristics of the global fuels market, the significance of joint industry studies with car manufacturers and the choices around land use that society must make. The approach taken by BP is

then described whereby guiding principles have been defined to set the boundaries of our impact on ecosystems.

Chart 1.1 Biofuels Production by Region, World Markets: 2011-2021



Characteristics of the biofuels market: its size and growth rate, the world is in a state of biofuels fever. In 2006 biofuel constituted 49 billion litres, Or 3%, of the 1,600 billion litre market for gasoline and diesel fuel. By 2015 the biofuels market is likely to have tripled to 155 billion litres. In practical terms that is an increase of around 10 billion litres per year over ten years. In terms of current ethanol yields of 5,250ltrs / ha, this equates to an increase of land use for biofuels of approximately 17,000 square km per year. The bulk of the global demand for ethanol and biodiesel comes from a few major regions. The USA accounted for very nearly 50% of global ethanol consumption in 2006, with Brazil taking 36% of global volumes. The EU accounted for 75% of global biodiesel consumption in 2006. The reason why we believe the feverish rate of growth is likely to materialize is because, with no carbon beneficial substitutes available in the near term, biofuels are being promoted by governments. Clear examples of this are the trends of regulations in the EU, and the intentions announced in the US. BP is already a major player in the global biofuels market. In 2006 BP blended 3,016 million litres of ethanol into gasoline – a 25% increase on the previous year. Thus BP is already well exposed to the biofuels fever – and the theme of this paper is to suggest how the industry can tap the heat of the fever in a positive sense