

**Question for written answer E-002209/2017  
to the Commission**

Rule 130

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Subject: Scientific evidence supporting the removal from the market of conventional bioethanol produced in the EU

Bioethanol produced in Europe can significantly reduce petrol-related carbon emissions without having adverse side effects.

In its latest proposal for amending the Renewable Energy Directive, the Commission refers to the European Strategy for Low-Emission Mobility document it drafted in order to limit the use of 'food-based biofuels', including conventional bioethanol, and remove them from the market. However, this strategic document does not offer any proof that there should be restrictions on bioethanol, but refers to another document compiled by the Commission in 2014. The latter does not confirm the adverse effects of bioethanol either; instead, it refers back to the Commission's draft Indirect Land Use Change Directive of 2012, which did not offer any scientific evidence against the use of bioethanol either. In fact, the Indirect Land Use Change Directive intentionally evaded the statutory obligation to base the proposal on scientific results. Instead, it introduced a uniform mixing restriction for all food-based biofuels, 'not distinguishing them from the ILUC effect of the individual conventional biofuels'.

1. How is it possible for the Commission to submit draft climate policy regulations of such importance without any scientific evidence?
2. How does this conform to the Commission's Code of Good Administrative Behaviour?
3. How will Member States meet the 2030 climate policy objectives with such regulations?