Question for written answer E-006017/2016
to the Commission
Rule 130
Albert Deß (PPE)

Subject: Ethanol producer Cana Brava in Peru: GHG emission savings values

Peru has a broadly neutral ethanol fuel energy balance, with a market volume for this biofuel of 210 000 m^3 in 2015. Most of the country’s ethanol exports are to the EU, with which Peru has free-trade agreements exempting it from customs duty.

1. How is it that Peruvian ethanol producer Cana Brava, which uses water from the Andes to irrigate desert land for the cultivation of sugar cane, can benefit, at the same time, from an EU GHG (greenhouse gas) emission savings rating of 91%, whereas the maximum emission savings values achievable by sustainable sugar growers in Germany are between 65% and 70%?

2. Does sugar cane cultivation in Peru meet the criteria for the GHG bonus under the Renewable Energy Directive?

3. Does it make sense that imports of Peruvian ethanol should be subsidised when there is a growing shortfall in ethanol supply on Peru’s domestic fuel market?