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Answer given by Mr Jørgensen
on behalf of the European Commission
(1.6.2026)

Emissions due to indirect land-use change (ILUC) have been found to be capable of negating some or all greenhouse gas emissions savings of individual biofuels. While the level of greenhouse gas emissions caused by ILUC cannot be unequivocally determined, the highest risks of ILUC have been identified for biofuels produced from feedstock for which a significant expansion of the production area into land with high-carbon stock is observed. Against this background, the Renewable Energy Directive¹ sets out that the share of high ILUC-risk biofuels that is counted towards the targets for renewable energy must not exceed the level of consumption of such fuels in 2019 and is gradually decreased to zero by 2030 unless they are certified to be low ILUC-risk biofuels. This applies independently of the origin of the feedstock.

The Directive requires the Commission to review the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/807 as regards the determination of high ILUC-risk feedstock and the certification of low ILUC-risk biofuels based on the report on feedstock expansion². In line with the legal base, high ILUC-risk feedstocks are determined at global level and certification of low ILUC-risk biofuels is based on precise proofs of origin.

The review found that the approach set out in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/807 is appropriate. The data in the updated report on feedstock expansion shows that both palm oil and soybeans qualify as high ILUC-risk feedstock. The production of by-products is taken into account under the applied methodology. Negative impacts on European security of supply are not expected, as the cultivation of soybeans in the EU depends only to a limited extent on the biofuel outlet and global markets are liquid.

¹ Directive (EU) 2018/2001.

² COM(2026) 36 final.