

G7 Climate, Energy and Environment WORKSHOP: Sustainable and Circular Bioeconomy for reducing emissions and restoring ecosystems: success stories and indicators and best practices for monitoring their sustainability

October 31, 2024 (12.00-16.30)

Web meeting, Presidency of Council of Ministers, Rome

Italian Presidency G7 Climate, Energy and Environment and the National Bioeconomy Coordination Board (CNBBSV), Italian Presidency of Council of Ministers, and OECD

Round table on monitoring tools and indicators: good practices at national and territorial level

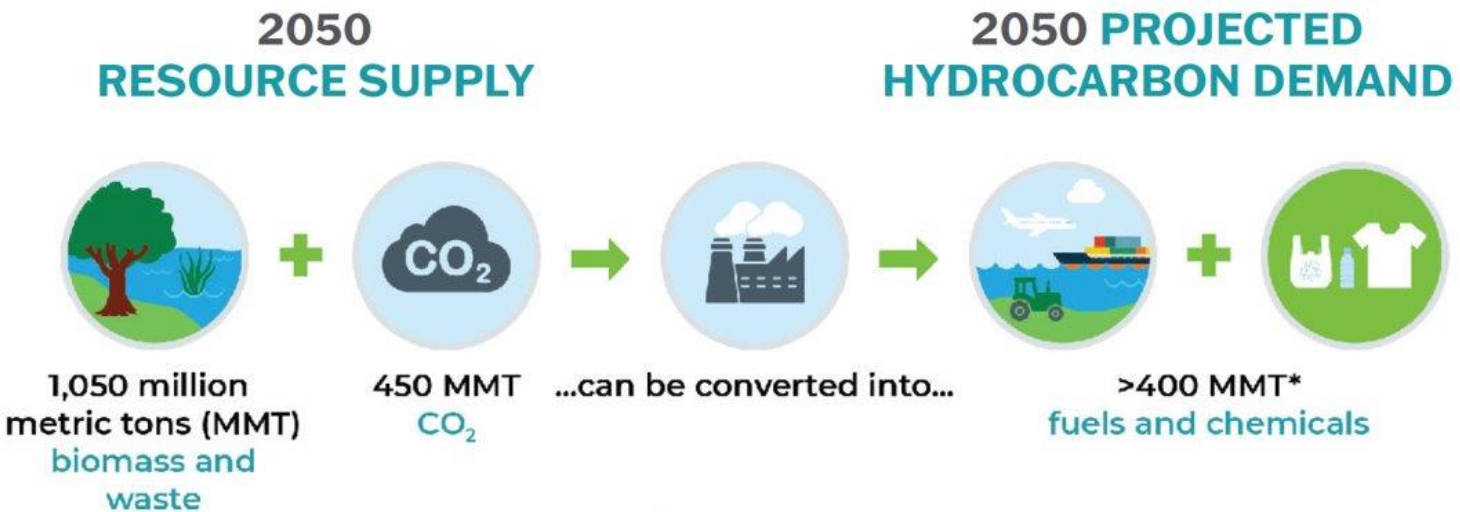
Andrea Bailey

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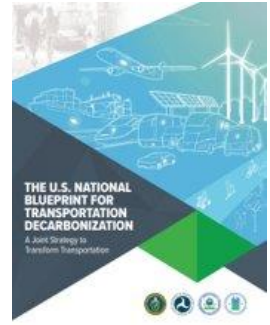
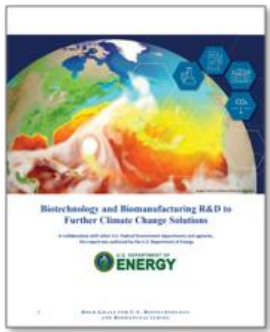
United States of America

Monitoring Tools and Indicators – US US Initiatives

Using clean carbon sources and conversion technologies:

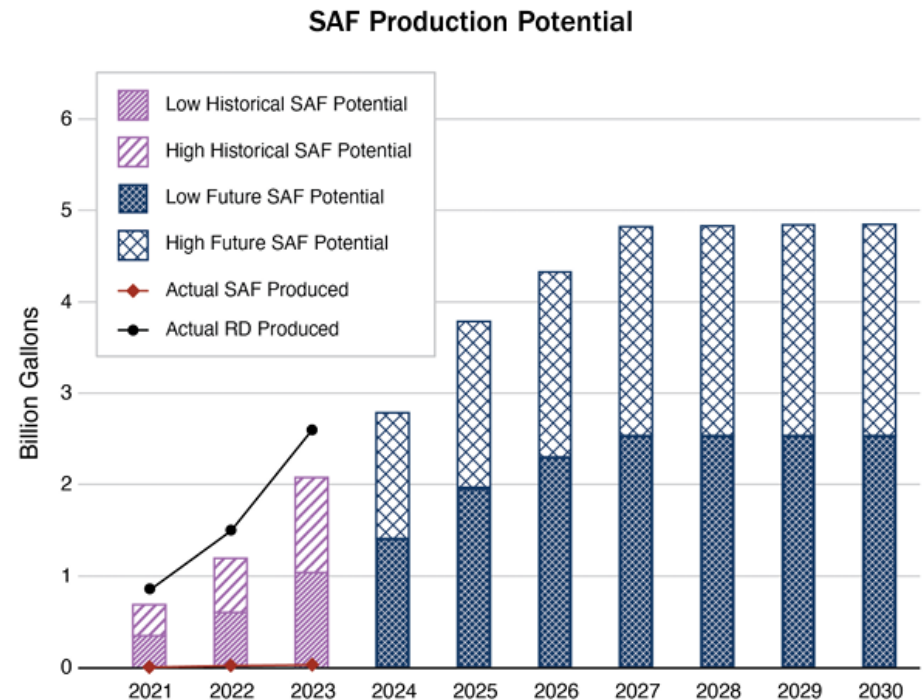


*This Energy Earthshot assumes that 50% of marine, rail, off-road, hydrocarbon chemicals and 100% of aviation demand will be met by hydrocarbon fuels in 2050.



Monitoring Tools and Indicators – US Economic and Sustainability Indicators

- Tracking fuel production volumes and associated economic and sustainability indicators is a more established process. Currently the US Environmental Protection Agency tracks renewable volumes, in the future relevant US Agencies (US Departments of Energy, Transportation, and Agriculture) will obtain production volume data for high priority fuels (SAF) directly from producers.
- Tracking production of chemicals and other non-fuel products remains more of a challenge. Methodology is still being developed. US DOE has preliminary methodology for internal projects.

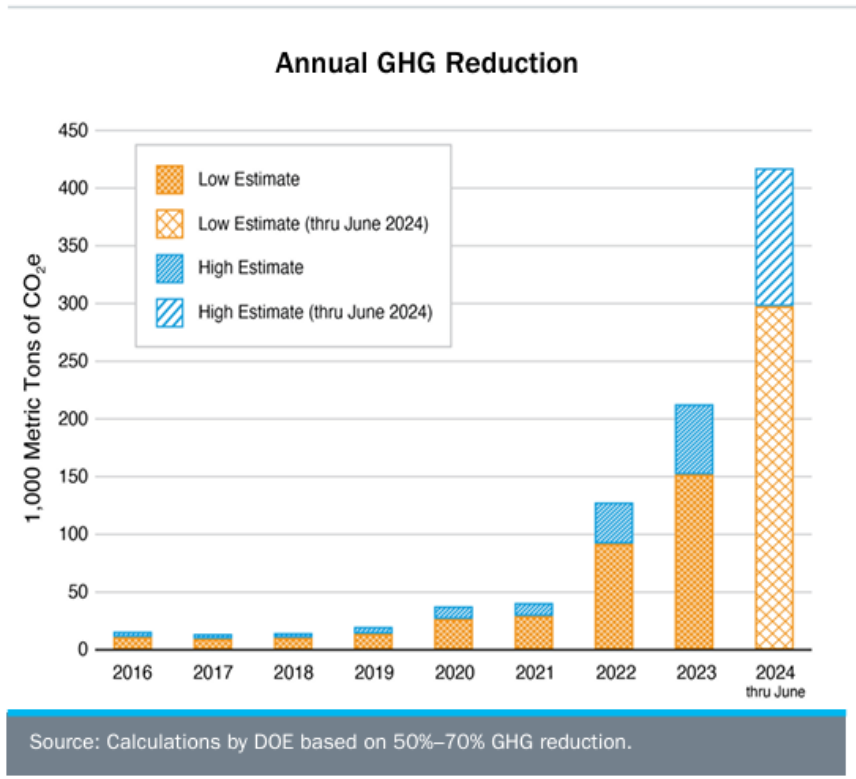


- RD data from US EIA
- SAF data from EPA ““Public Data for the Renewable Fuel Standard””

Monitoring Tools and Indicators – US Economic and Sustainability Indicators

- Tracking sustainability indicators follows the same pattern. Currently tracking GHG reductions associated with SAF GC is based on estimates from DOE (see Figure) associated with production pathways. When data is directly obtained from producers these estimates will improve as producers will calculate emissions specifically associated with their process in order to qualify for various tax incentives.

- 45Y, 48E Clean Electricity
- 45V Clean Hydrogen
- 40B SAF
- 45Z Clean Fuel
- 45Q Carbon Oxide
- 48C Energy Property



Monitoring Tools and Indicators – US Responsible institutions and organizations

- Currently the US Departments of Energy, Transportation, and Agriculture are in charge of selecting metrics for the SAF Grand Challenge.
- US DOE is in the process of selecting tracking methods for the Clean Fuels and Products Shot. Other US Agencies also internally track their own initiatives (USDA's BioPreferred program).
- US Department of Treasury in consultation with US DOE and other agencies is mandated to provide verification methods for claiming new tax credits.



Monitoring Tools and Indicators – US International Collaboration

