

**European Union –Renewable Energy Directive (EU-RED)** The directive requires 20% of European energy to come from renewable sources by 2020. In pursuit of this goal, the directive also establishes sustainability criteria for renewable transport fuels such as biofuels, including requirements to demonstrate certain reductions in greenhouse gas emissions compared to fossil fuels.

Indonesia, Malaysia and Argentina argue that the greenhouse gas emission thresholds and other calculations for biofuels are arbitrary, not based on international standards or best available science, and discriminate against biofuels derived from certain crops such as palm or soybean oil, reducing access to the European market.

This trade concern has been raised in five previous TBT Committee meetings ([13 March 2013](#) and [17-20 June 2013](#)) and has become a dispute lodged by Argentina with the EU on 15 May 2013 ([DS459](#)). Members asked the EU to provide greater transparency and scientific rationale for the choice of threshold and the current default values. The EU said that the TBT Committee is not the correct forum to discuss this issue, and welcomed bilateral discussions to help resolve Members' concerns.

[http://www.wto.org/spanish/news\\_s/news13\\_s/tbt\\_29oct13\\_s.htm#stc](http://www.wto.org/spanish/news_s/news13_s/tbt_29oct13_s.htm#stc)