

Global Potential for Energy Recovery from Renewable Resources

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Crop based bio-energy can be an important and increasing factor for the energy supply, if the agricultural sector is able to provide mass-produced energy crops. One relevant factor presently limiting the development of bio-energy systems based on energy crops is the availability of land for biomass production. Land availability for energy crop production depends on the overall amount of available agricultural land and the demand of land for food and feed production. The method of estimation of the potential is shown by Thrän et al. (2006) and Henze and Zeddies (2007). The results are derived from statistics of FAOSTAT, EUROSTAT and FAO and will be shown for selected countries and on global scale for continents.

Drivers for the future food and feed demand

There are various drivers which influence the actual and future food and feed demand. In the following overview, I will address the following main factors:

- Development of the global human population
- Per-Capita consumption of food (global per-capita consumption is changing slowly but at an increasing rate; production of animal products needs more acreage than production of plant products)
- Increase of yields of specific plant products due to progress in plant breeding, farming technology and assimilation of production systems (in Africa and Asia)
- Climate changes influencing the availability of arable land and the potential for crop production
- Loss of agricultural acreage by soil degradation (erosion, salinisation) and additional need of areas for non-agricultural purposes
- Competing needs for nature conservation and for flood protection
- Extensification to protect the environment
- Use of arable land for the production of raw material for the industry
- Use for attractive non subsidized exports

The main factors are the development of the global population and future per-capita consumption - driven by (1) developments of the world wide economic growth and resulting purchasing power and (2) developments of plant yields for food, feed and biomass production.

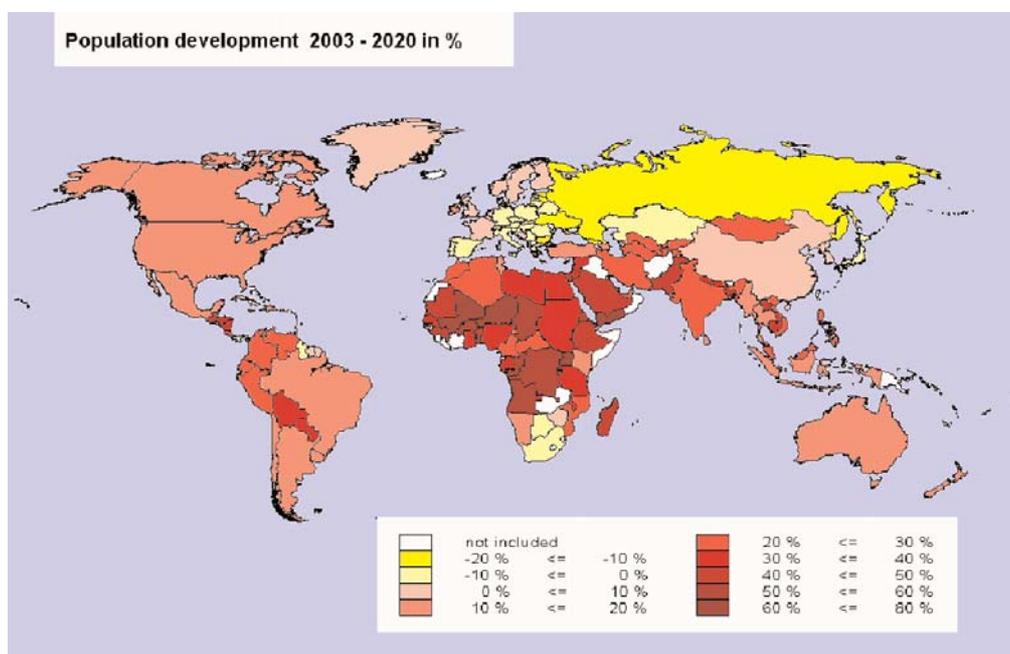
Important, but difficult to predict with sufficient accuracy, will be climate changes and their influence on agriculture.

Development of food consumption

The main variables determining the potential for food and non-food production are shown in Figure 1 and Table 1: population, per-capita consumption, self-sufficiency, area utilized for agriculture and crop yield. Self-sufficiency was calculated from the self-sufficiency portion of the most important food items, weighted by their proportion of the entire food consumption in grain units.

Food consumption is primarily determined by the development of a country's population. In Germany and most of the EU-27 member countries, the population is constant or slightly decreasing, in the transformation countries Ukraine and Russia the decline is significant. On the other hand, continued strong population growth is anticipated in Asia, America, Africa and Australia (Figure 1 and Table 1).

Figure 1 Expected population development 2003-2020 (%)



Source: Own calculations

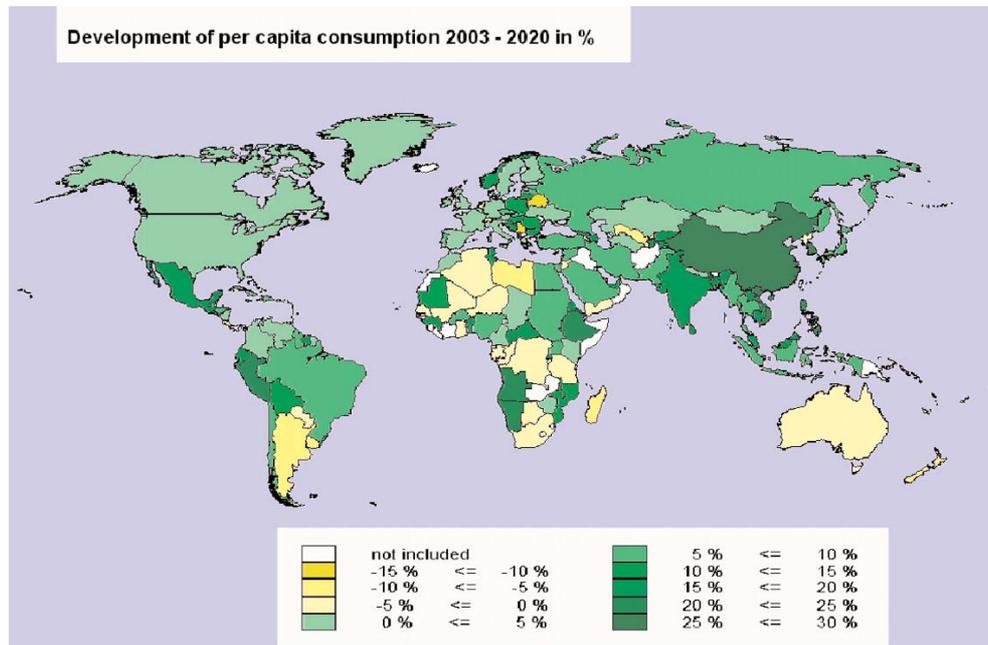
Table 1 Trends for key variables in selected countries

Country	Population			Per capita consumption			Share of self-sufficiency in food Ø 2002 - 2005	Agricultural area			Rates of change in yield as % (weighted mean) of agricultural area	
	Ø 2002 - 2005 ('000)	Change in % 2003 - 2010 2010 - 2020		Ø 2002 - 2005 (GE)	Change in % 2003 - 2010 2010 - 2020			Ø 2002 - 2005 ('000 ha)	Change in % 2003 - 2010 2010 - 2020		2003 - 2010	2010 - 2020
Germany	82,476	0.12	-0.34	1,178	1.48	0.00	1.0840	17,003	-1.31	-1.87	6.34	9.05
United Kingdom	59,470	1.92	3.10	1144	4.90	0.00	0.7628	16,985	-1.40	-2.00	0.00	0.00
Sweden	8,876	0.72	0.98	1232	4.00	0.00	0.9672	3,186	-3.62	-5.18	4.06	5.79
EU-27	484,638	0.34	-0.43	1186	3.17	1.26	1.0112	193,566	-2.93	-4.19	4.51	6.36
Australia	19,731	6.15	7.43	1,344	-0.78	-1.11	1.6357	442,940	-2.71	-3.87	0.25	0.36
Brazil	178,470	8.07	8.77	1,037	3.50	5.00	1.2182	263,013	4.96	7.09	4.53	6.48
China	1,311,709	4.67	4.76	572	14.00	15.00	0.9694	553,255	2.47	3.53	2.17	3.09
India	1,065,462	10.17	11.79	411	8.20	10.00	0.9671	180,180	-0.26	-0.37	7.80	11.14
Russia	143,246	-4.01	-6.17	903	2.80	4.00	0.8049	216,147	-0.84	-1.21	6.87	9.81
Ukraine	48,523	-5.12	-7.46	803	0.00	4.00	1.1452	41,352	-0.95	-1.36	5.00	7.00
USA	294,043	7.10	9.32	1,698	4.73	0.00	1.0663	415,605	-1.43	-2.04	4.38	6.26
Total	3,545,822							2,306,058				

Source: Own calculations

Per capita consumption is expected to change at different rates in different countries, increasing at above average rates especially in China and India (Figure 2, Table 2). A somewhat slower increase of about 5% is expected for Brazil. Continuing population growth and increasing per-capita consumption is expected for the USA until 2010, primarily due to high energy consumption for beef production. A small increase in per capita consumption is predicted for the EU-27 member countries, while stagnating per capita consumption is expected for Australia and rising per capita consumption in Russia and the Ukraine.

Figure 2 Development of per-capita consumption 2003-2020 (%)



Source: Own calculations

Table 2 Development of the global food demand and population until 2020

Country	Population			Per capita income US \$/year	Per capita consumption			Share of self-sufficiency in food production Ø 2002 - 2005
	Ø 2002 - 2005 (‘000)	Change in %			Ø 2002 - 2005 (GE)	Change in %		
		2003 - 2010	2010 - 2020			2003 - 2010	2010 - 2020	
Germany	82,476	0.12	-0.34	28,500	1,178	1.48	0.00	1.0840
EU-27	484,638	0.34	-0.43	22,305	1,186	3.17	1.26	1.0112
Europe	791,611	0.00	-1.02	15,403	1,051	2.29	2.53	0.9710
North America	325,553	6.89	9.03	38,336	1,667	4.64	0.00	1.0760
Central America	169,921	10.16	11.47	4,980	738	6.32	7.12	0.8525
South America	362,096	9.17	10.63	2,966	924	3.21	3.96	1.1603
America	857,570	8.50	10.19	16,950	1,169	4.37	3.09	1.0673
Australia	19,731	6.15	7.43	25,260	1,344	-0.78	-1.11	1.6357
Oceania	5,935	5.19	5.75	13,484	969	-3.62	1.19	2.9162
Asia	3,677,249	8.23	9.60	2,535	495	9.13	10.43	0.9593
Africa	794,128	15.73	20.13	795	399	2.58	3.85	0.8154
Total 133 (134) countries	6,146,224	8.17	9.66	6,005	652	6.69	7.49	0.9613

Source: Own calculations

Self-sufficiency for food differs considerably between individual countries. The EU-27¹, China, India and the USA are close to self-sufficiency, while Brazil with its huge agricultural potential can export 20% of its production and Australia has even 160% self-sufficiency. Russia on the other hand depends strongly on imports, with about 80% self-sufficiency. The global situation and predicted developments are shown in Table 2.

Development of supply

The figures for **agriculturally utilised area** in different countries (Table 1) are based on the FAO statistics 1991 – 2005. The agriculturally utilised area is decreasing in industrial countries like Australia, USA, Russia and the EU, but increasing in threshold countries like Brazil and China due to increased utilisation of land for agriculture and to some extent deforestation. This trend is expected to continue in the coming years until 2020. Global changes in climate have not been taken into consideration, but they may lead to gains in arable areas e.g. in Northern Europe and/or losses in other areas e.g. in sub-Saharan countries of Africa. These effects have to be monitored, but no hard figures will be available before 2020. Figures for continents are shown in Table 3.

Table 3 Global agricultural area and crop land until 2020

Country	Agricultural area			Crop land		
	Ø 2002 - 2005 (‘000 ha)	Change in %		Ø 2002 - 2005 (‘000 ha)	Change in %	
		2003 - 2010	2010 - 2020		2003 - 2010	2010 - 2020
Germany	17,003	-1.31	-1.87	11,855	0.72	1.03
EU-27	193,566	-3.07	-4.39	111,203	-3.02	-4.32
Europe	515,360	-1.56	-2.23	303,066	-3.23	-4.62
North America	483,137	-1.26	-1.80	221,089	-2.49	-3.55
Central America	138,814	1.96	2.79	35,295	2.66	3.80
South America	552,957	2.21	3.16	106,108	5.04	7.20
America	1,174,908	0.76	1.08	362,491	0.22	0.31
Australia	442,940	-2.71	-3.87	48,296	3.44	4.92
Oceania	17,800	-0.51	-0.73	1,800	-26.81	-38.30
Asia	1,409,777	1.10	1.57	471,114	2.38	3.40
Africa	1,027,978	2.15	3.07	183,583	6.06	8.65
Total 133 (134) countries	4,588,762	0.57	0.82	1,370,349	0.94	1.51

Source: Own calculations

¹ Within the EU, Great Britain shows a traditionally low degree of self-sufficiency. Sweden and Germany are close to being self-sufficient.

The assumptions regarding **future development of yield** are of cardinal importance for the prediction of potential production (Table 4). Estimates are derived from linear regression coefficients calculated for the period 1994 - 2005² for the relevant cultivars (grain, oil crops, root crops, sugar cane and sugar beet, starchy root crops and agricultural feed crops (e.g. corn silage). For strongly deviating trends within time series, rates of change were based on “educated guesses”.

Table 4 Global area for cereal production and yield development until 2020

Country	Cereal area Ø 2002 - 2005 (’000 ha)	Yield of cereal dt/ha Ø 2002 - 2005	Rate of change of yields (weighted mean) in % of crop land		Rate of change of yields (weighted mean) in % of agricultural area	
			2003 - 2010	2010 - 2020	2003 - 2010	2010 - 2020
Germany	6,892	65.2	9.73	13.90	6.34	9.05
EU-27	60,065	48.0	7.86	11.23	5.05	7.12
Europe	133,337	33.8	13.22	18.82	8.04	11.40
North America	73,038	54.5	9.71	13.87	4.36	6.19
Central America	12,942	27.6	6.86	9.81	1.97	2.84
South America	35,930	32.7	15.28	21.83	3.09	4.45
America	121,910	45.2	11.06	15.80	3.49	5.00
Australia	19,299	17.3	2.05	2.93	0.22	0.32
Oceania	134	68.8	12.01	17.15	2.71	3.86
Asia	291,214	33.6	9.50	13.58	3.43	4.92
Africa	92,133	13.7	8.24	11.77	1.63	2.35
Total 133 (134) countries	658,028	32.5	10.24	14.61	3.25	4.66

Source: Own calculations

In the countries dominating the world trade with agricultural products, i.e. Brazil, the USA, the EU-27 with large agricultural area states like France, Germany and Poland, yields are characterized by sustained significant increases. Noteworthy increases in yield were achieved in the past, even in the most densely populated countries of the world, China and India, and further increases in yield can be expected. In Russia and the Ukraine yields decreased initially after the political changes in the early 1990s and are still at a low level compared to the potential of soil and climate.

For areas with specific and apparently increasing drought, like Australia, yield increases were negative. They are quite frequently ascribed to the results of climatic change in this respect. Changes in climate will not only result in increased limitation of growth in yield as a result of temperature increases and rainfall deficits in arid areas, but also in growth impulses due to higher CO²-concentrations and increased temperatures in other areas. However, these effects appear to be limited and insignificant until 2020.

² The growth rate per year is established from the regression coefficients with reference to the average yield level of the past three years. In Germany, for instance, it is 1.29% for grain. The average improvement rate per year, weighted with the area proportions of all cultures, is 0.97%; this results in a growth of 6.35% for the period 2003 - 2010, based on 2003. Based on this increase in yield, the improvement rate for the decade 2010 - 2020 with constant absolute increase in yield per year is 9.07%, based on 2010.

Land availability for non-food

Land availability for bio-energy or export is a result of development of demand and supply of food. Surpluses can be used for other purposes. The available land is shown for selected major countries (Table 5) and for continents (Table 6).

Table 5 Potential of agricultural land for bio-energy production for selected countries

Country	Potential area Ø 2002 - 2005 in 1000 ha					Potential area in 1000 ha and %					
	Fallow land	Crop prod.	Surplus Milk prod.	Beef prod.	Potential area for bioenergy	Ø 2002 - 2005	%	2010	%	2020	%
Germany	838	1,438	480	443	3,199	3,199	18.81	3,894	22.90	5,248	30.87
United Kingdom	58	140	-4,596	-461	198	198	1.16	-870	-5.13	-932	-5.49
Sweden	284	247	16	-53	547	547	17.15	423	13.27	411	12.89
EU-27	14,145	9,390	4,942	1,997	30,475	30,475	15.74	27,991	14.46	32,467	16.77
Australia	24,909	12,268	65,658	89,925	192,760	192,760	43.52	168,161	37.96	136,898	30.91
Brazil	12,560	7,596	-3,532	13,475	33,632	33,632	12.79	35,667	13.56	43,989	16.73
China	0	1,012	-18,749	-3,167	1,012	1,012	0.18	-78,321	-14.16	-154,401	-27.91
India	0	3,152	34	658	3,843	3,843	2.13	-16,773	-9.31	-37,903	-21.04
Russia	69,443	2,637	-4,151	-5,110	72,080	72,080	33.35	87,323	40.40	109,597	50.70
Ukraine	11,486	2,309	890	248	14,933	14,933	36.11	17,962	43.44	21,174	51.20
USA	67,493	23,510	-4,262	-3,270	91,003	91,003	21.90	64,732	15.58	51,961	12.50
Balance	200,036	61,874	40,830	94,755	439,738	439,738	19.07	306,743	13.30	203,783	8.84

Source: Own calculations

In **Europe (EU-27)**, at least 30 million ha of land were available in 2002-2005 for bio-energy sources. Assuming increasing progress in yield, up to twice as much could be available in 2020. Essentially no additional contribution is expected from grassland, yields on grazing land are expected to remain unchanged.

Besides the USA, **Australia** is one of the countries with the highest grain export surplus. With more than 440 million ha of agriculturally utilized area, more than 20 ha of agricultural area is available per capita. However, a strong negative trend has been observed in recent years³. If this trend continues, the significant potential for bio-energy available in 2003 (almost 193 million ha), will drop to 137 million ha in 2020, because strong population growth coincides with a reduction in agriculturally utilised land area and yield per ha.

The **USA** has an agriculturally utilized area comparable to the size of Australia, but only 1.4 ha of agriculturally usable land per capita. Significant increases in yield per ha have been achieved and are expected in the future, based on cultivation of high yield maize varieties; utilization of genetically modified cultivars is expected to play a major role here. With an area of 91 million ha (beyond supply for the own population), the USA not only has a huge production potential based on higher average yields, but can also add to this potential from fallow areas, intensified irrigation and dual-crop production. However, all scenarios point to a decreasing area potential for bio-energy in the USA over time.

Brazil is currently one of the main exporters of agricultural products and at the same a major exporter of bio-ethanol world-wide. The agriculturally utilised area has been expanded significantly during the

³ Since yields have also been slightly regressive, structural changes could also be ascribed to influences of climatic change besides numerous economic factors.

past ten years, and at the same time average yield has increased at a faster rate than in the EU-27 and the USA. The area available for bio-energy is expected to increase only slowly from currently 33 million ha until 2010, but stronger after 2010 to reach 44 million ha in 2020 (while retaining the currently high proportion of utilising agricultural raw materials for bio-energy, especially bio-ethanol).

China can currently provide enough food for itself, but only about 0.4 ha agriculturally used area is available per capita, and this number is decreasing rapidly. On the other hand, China has been able to increase yield even more than highly developed industrial countries and is expected to continue this trend until 2020. Only about 1 million ha are available for bio-energy cultivation. Domestically produced dairy products and beef are short in supply and are being imported. If the additionally required foodstuffs for 2010 are produced domestically, which is assumed in our estimates, there will be a shortage of 78 million ha in 2010 and 154 million ha in 2020.

This area requirement is calculated on the basis of the less productive grasslands in the north and west of the country. However, China will not be able to satisfy the growing demand for dairy products and beef by utilizing only these areas, but will use high yield alfalfa and maize, thereby reducing the required area below the highly over-estimated figures shown in the table. Obviously major political efforts will be necessary to counteract the current trend of increasing imports of foodstuffs.

India has only 0.17 ha of area per capita. This area is utilised intensively by multiple crops and a significant increase in output has already been achieved by increased cultivar yields and an acceleration of the cropping index. The trends indicate that imports of foodstuffs will increase to feed the growing population, unless efforts to retain self-sufficiency from own resources are successful. Without a reversal of current trends, a deficit of 38 million ha of area potential is predicted for 2020.

Russia has of a huge agriculturally usable area of 216 million ha, about 1.5 ha per capita. The level of productivity was still quite low for 2002 – 2005, following a sharp decline after the transformation period in the 1990s, but a positive trend is seen in recent years. Russia possesses a significant area potential to increase the production of foodstuffs, mainly fallow areas which are currently not being utilised. Starting from an extremely low level, production will probably increase significantly more than reflected by the regression analysis during a period of profound political changes. The renovation of agricultural technology which started a few years ago will certainly have its effects on output. In the medium term Russian agriculture may also benefit significantly from the predicted global warming. With increasing agricultural prices, an area potential of more than 100 million ha can be made available for the generation of bio-energy or for export of food.

Statistics for the **Ukraine** reflect similar trends due to the transformation process as for Russia. The Ukraine is a country with agricultural surplus, but (contrary to Russia) it has not yet started to increase productivity by modernizing agricultural technology. Growing area and production potential can result in comparable orders of magnitude as in Russia. It is unlikely that past trends of decreasing per-capita consumption and yield per ha will continue. Our estimates indicate a growth potential for bio-energy of about 20 million ha.

Adding up the area potential per continent shows that the global potential for agricultural surpluses or bio-energy will decrease from almost 660 million ha in the base years 2002-05 to 255 million ha by 2010 and a deficit of 200 million ha in 2020, mainly due to an increase in the demand for food. It is calculated that Asia has a deficit of 250 million ha, Africa a deficit of 400 million ha to reach self-sufficiency in food production, without any reserves for bio-energy.

We have only estimated the area potential, not the production potential. The analysis shows, however, that the potential for food production for export is decreasing. Of all countries included in our study, only the EU-27, Brazil, Russia, the Ukraine, Argentina and Canada show a potential to increase the area of land used for agriculture. The USA and Australia will lose significant shares in the world market for agricultural products.

Table 6 Global potential of land for bio-energy

Country	Area potential in 1000 ha and %					
	Ø 2002 - 2005	%	2010	%	2020	%
Germany	3,199	18.81	3,892	22.89	5,244	30.84
EU-27	30,475	15.74	28,771	14.86	34,257	17.70
Europe	126,812	24.61	155,969	30.26	201,580	39.11
North America	126,123	26.11	99,826	20.66	89,169	18.46
Central America	17,952	12.93	-1,989	-1.43	-22,706	-16.36
South America	73,634	13.32	52,457	9.49	34,801	6.29
America	217,709	18.53	150,294	12.79	101,263	8.62
Australia	192,760	43.52	168,035	37.94	136,601	30.84
Oceania	13,182	74.05	13,632	76.58	13,958	78.41
Asia	62,234	4.41	-82,890	-5.88	-248,439	-17.62
Africa	45,494	4.43	-149,758	-14.57	-404,080	-39.31
Total 133 (134) countries	658,191	14.34	255,282	5.56	-199,116	-4.34

Source: Own calculations

Export-/Import balances and external trade of agricultural commodities

Based on estimated availability of area for non-food, the export-import changes to be expected in future can be calculated, subject to the assumption of an unchanged cultivation situation and taking into consideration the trends of domestic consumption as well as trends of domestic supply. In the EU, an above average growth is experienced. In Table 7 and Table 8 the import/export balances of the selected countries and the continents are listed.

If we assume that the countries in question will not expand bio-energy production and use additional output (from fallow areas and yield increase) only to increase export of food and feed, then grain surplus in the EU-27 for export could increase by 19 million t to about 78 million t in 2020. At the same time current oil seed imports of 20 million t could remain virtually unchanged, while the import gap for plant oils would increase slightly.

The agricultural surplus countries Australia and USA would in future be able to offer increasing export volumes of grain on the world market. Brazil would also be able to increase its export surplus for grain. Even China and India would exceed their requirement for foodstuffs substantially. However, they would not appear as exporters on the world market, because they will have huge deficits of oils, vegetables, etc. They will utilise excess grain areas for vegetables and feeds. Russia and Ukraine have significant production reserves, which can be added to the global grain market.

Overall, this results in a significant increase in export volumes for the provision of grain of these important agricultural production and foodstuff consumer countries. The EU, and increasingly China, will appear on the world market as importers of oil seeds, followed by India, with an increasing net import demand.

Table 7 Export-/Import balance of various countries

Country	Cereals net-export(+)-import(-)			Oilseeds net-export(+)-import(-)			Vegetable oil net-export(+)-import(-)		
	Million t			Million t			Million t		
	Ø 2002 - 2005	2010	2020	Ø 2002 - 2005	2010	2020	Ø 2002 - 2005	2010	2020
Germany	8.49	17.03	25.41	-5.78	-5.81	-6.20	-0.16	-0.19	-0.23
United Kingdom	0.99	0.70	-0.38	-1.41	-1.60	-1.92	-1.13	-1.24	-1.40
Sweden	1.14	1.26	0.80	-0.25	-0.23	-0.22	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04
EU-27	18.70	57.14	77.81	-20.05	-19.86	-21.19	-3.84	-4.14	-4.52
Australia	18.59	36.35	38.12	1.60	1.87	-0.27	-0.14	-0.17	-0.20
Brazil	-9.24	10.10	18.90	14.70	44.75	68.13	1.69	1.67	1.61
China	5.08	33.19	70.80	-16.94	-32.95	-55.16	-4.29	-5.46	-7.05
India	6.58	14.77	32.11	0.46	-6.95	-16.60	-4.71	-7.07	-10.24
Russia	4.08	67.05	96.58	0.29	3.50	3.47	-0.89	-0.97	-1.08
Ukraine	4.34	18.40	21.99	0.85	2.10	1.71	0.51	0.55	0.61
USA	78.78	239.43	282.89	28.87	65.30	64.29	0.37	0.42	0.48
Total	126.92	476.43	639.21	9.77	57.76	44.38	-11.29	-15.16	-20.39

Source: own calculations

Table 8 Export-/Import balances of the continents

Country	Cereals net-export (+) / -import (-)			Oilseeds net-export (+) / -import (-)			Vegetable oil net-export (+) / -import (-)		
	million tons			million tons			million tons		
	Ø 2002 - 2005	2010	2020	Ø 2002 - 2005	2010	2020	Ø 2002 - 2005	2010	2020
Germany	8.49	17.03	25.41	-5.78	-5.81	-6.20	-0.16	-0.19	-0.23
EU-27	18.70	56.94	78.40	-20.05	-19.83	-21.03	-3.84	-4.14	-4.52
Europe	23.42	163.11	238.41	-20.49	-14.73	-15.10	-5.12	-5.68	-6.40
North America	94.32	282.90	327.85	32.79	75.13	73.87	0.69	0.87	1.11
Central America	-23.41	-12.80	-17.90	-5.94	-4.91	-4.59	-1.13	-1.30	-1.51
South America	2.76	34.43	50.64	22.78	58.17	87.29	5.96	5.91	5.73
America	73.67	304.53	360.59	49.63	128.39	156.56	5.53	5.48	5.33
Australia	18.59	36.35	38.12	1.60	1.87	-0.27	-0.14	-0.17	-0.20
Oceania	-0.79	1.34	1.77	-0.07	-0.08	-0.09	-0.12	-0.13	-0.14
Asia	-59.00	76.66	166.78	-31.36	-64.47	-110.82	5.66	-0.39	-8.50
Africa	-42.48	-28.80	-38.91	-0.28	-2.27	-5.89	-3.45	-4.67	-6.21
Total 133 (134) Countries	13.41	553.19	766.75	-0.97	48.71	24.39	2.36	-5.57	-16.12

Source: Own calculations

On the other hand growing production volumes, especially of soy beans in Brazil and the USA, will lead to a growing export surplus for these countries. The demand for oil seeds for foodstuffs can be covered, provided national promotion of bio-diesel production from oil seeds (as in the EU, the USA and Brazil) does not counteract this. An increasing import deficit emerges for plant oils, which have previously been made available for export by a few tropical countries, i.e. Malaysia and Indonesia. This deficit could be compensated at least partially by international trade of surplus oil seeds.

Conclusions

The availability of potential bio-energy sources can be estimated by different approaches. Theoretical and technical potentials must take into consideration the use of plant products in competition with demand for food and feed, nature conservation and other demands on limited area. Prognoses of economical potential require realistic estimates of future prices for agricultural raw materials, energy sources and statistical models which simultaneously take the competition between alternative land usage incentives to invest in new facilities into account. This can only be attempted for individual countries with complex models, but not for larger economic areas, like the EU-27 or the entire world. Although this study is based on simplified assumptions to establish the "exploitable area potentials", the results and conclusions should be useful for political decision makers and all those who have to plan ahead.

Taking into consideration fallow land and yield improvements, the results show that substantial agricultural potentials could be utilised before acute price reactions and provision dependencies will arise for food and feeds.

A huge potential for bio-mass production as source of renewable energy exists in the EU-27, selected major countries and on all continents. However, the question is still open to what extent bio-mass can be utilised for bio-energy production in competition with adequate nutrition of a growing world population.

Zusammenfassung

Globale Potenziale der Energiegewinnung aus erneuerbaren Ressourcen

Während die letzten zwei Jahrzehnte der globalen landwirtschaftlichen Entwicklung von strukturellen Überschüssen bei fast allen Agrarrohstoffen für Nahrungsmittel gekennzeichnet waren, stellt sich die Frage, ob die Ressourcen der Agrarwirtschaft in Zukunft ausreichen, um die kräftig steigende Nachfrage nach Nahrungsmitteln zu decken und darüber hinaus Biomasse für Energieträger bereitzustellen. Im vorliegenden Beitrag wird die Nahrungsmittelnachfrage nach ausgewählten für die Welternährung wichtigen Ländern und für alle Kontinente bis zum Jahr 2020 abgeschätzt und der Angebotsentwicklung für agrarische Rohstoffe gegenüber gestellt. Aus den Entwicklungen beider lassen sich Potenziale für Bioenergie für Länder und global grob voraussagen. Während der Anteil der Weltagrarproduktion für die Verwendung für Bioenergie im Jahr 2007 noch unter 4 % lag, steigt dieser Anteil in den nächsten Jahren kräftig an. Gleichzeitig ist seit einigen Jahren die Nahrungsmittelnachfrage weltweit unerwartet kräftig gestiegen und das Angebot an Agrarprodukten und die Politik haben darauf nicht oder nur zögerlich reagiert. Die Bilanzierung der Wachstumsraten der Nachfrage- und Angebotsentwicklung agrarischer Rohstoffe weltweit und in wichtigen Regionen der Erde ergibt ein unterschiedliches Bild. Deutschland hat schon in den letzten Jahren ein beträchtliches Flächenpotenzial (ca. 3 Mio. ha) für Nahrungsmittelexporte und Bioenergieproduktion verwendet. Dieses wird bei stagnierender Bevölkerung und weitgehend unverändertem Pro-Kopf-Verbrauch durch zunehmende Erträge auf etwa 5 Mio. ha im Jahr 2020 ansteigen. Nach Aussetzung der Flächenstilllegung wird die EU-27 im Jahr 2020 über ein Flächenpotenzial von ca. 30 Mio. ha verfügen, das nicht für die inländische Nahrungsmittelversorgung benötigt wird. Große Zuschussgebiete für Nahrungsmittel und/oder Agrarrohstoffe entstehen in Asien und Afrika. Dadurch werden die Agrarrohstoffe bis zum Jahr 2020 deutlich knapper und die noch verfügbaren Produktionsreserven für die Deckung der Nahrungsmittelnachfrage bis dahin fast

vollständig benötigt. Daraus folgt, dass es dringend notwendig ist, die unter jahrzehntelangem Preisdruck nur mittelmäßigen Angebotssteigerungen signifikant zu erhöhen. Die bereits eintretende Steigerung der Agrarpreise bilden günstige Voraussetzungen dafür. Aber auch die Forschung muss wieder intensiviert werden, um die vorhandenen agrarischen Ressourcen tatsächlich auch für Bioenergie zu nutzen.

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