

Reporting of biofuel sustainability in the UK

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Biofuels in the UK – volume mandate, the 'RTFO'

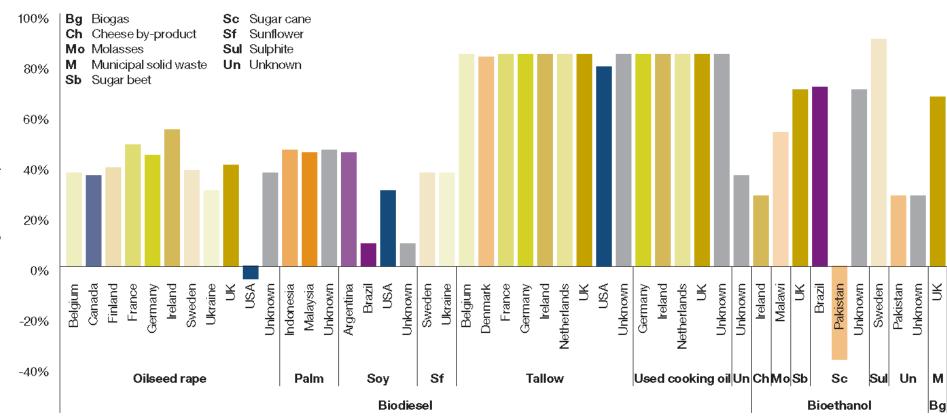
- An obligation placed on suppliers of fossil fuels
- 2.5% in first year, rising to 5% by 2014
- Obligation at 'duty point'
- Tradable certificates
- Country and feedstock neutral

Renewable Energy Directive – 'The RED'.

- Target 10% by energy by 2020
- Mandatory sustainability standards
- UK will have to adapt
- Details to be clarified
- UK in the vanguard



Why Biofuels?



GHG savings relative to petrol or diesel



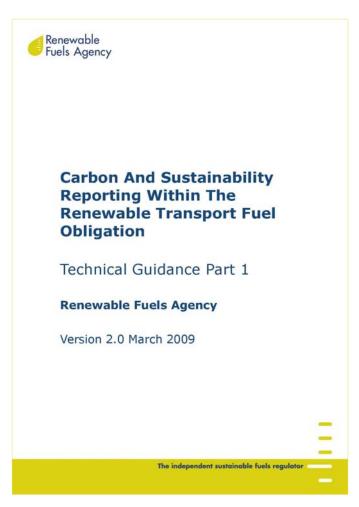
Renewable Fuels Agency

1st year of the RTFO

- 2.6% biofuel by volume
- 18+ countries
- 12+ feedstocks
- 8% domestically produced
- 47% GHG reduction
- 24% meeting a qualifying environmental standard

Carbon and sustainability reporting

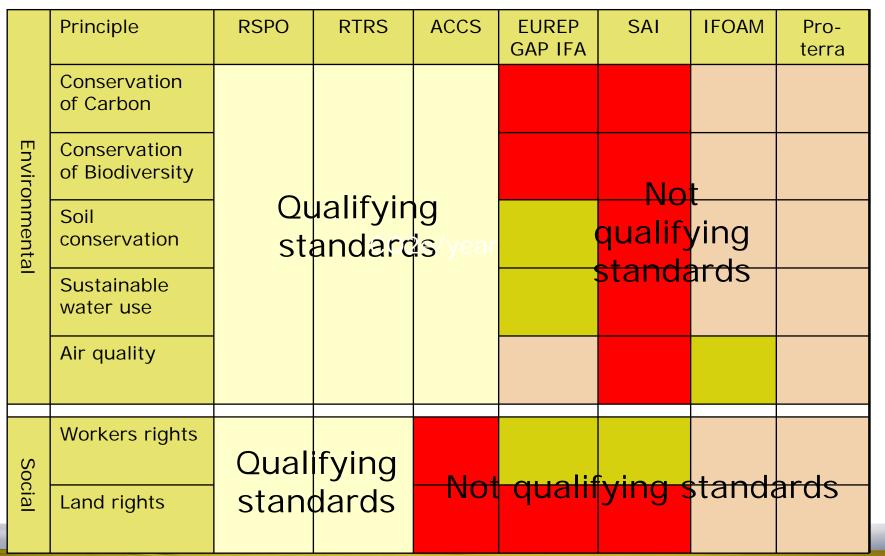
- Designed to encourage supply of the 'right' biofuels
- RFA C&S Meta-Standard designed through multi-stakeholder process
- Reporting as stepping stone to mandatory standards and carbon incentivisation



Carbon reporting using default values

Increasing Conservative information defaults O. Fuel availability defaults e, g. Biodiesel only Somewhat 1. Feedstock defaults Increased Conservative e.g. Biodiesel – OSR accuracy of defaults calculation 2. Feedstock & Origin defaults e.g. Biodiesel – UK, OSR Typical 3. Selected defaults defaults e.g. Biodiesel - UK, OSR, CHP 4. Secondary 'actual' data e.g Chain default + some actual data 5. Actual data e.g Chain default + some actual data

The RTFO Meta-Standard



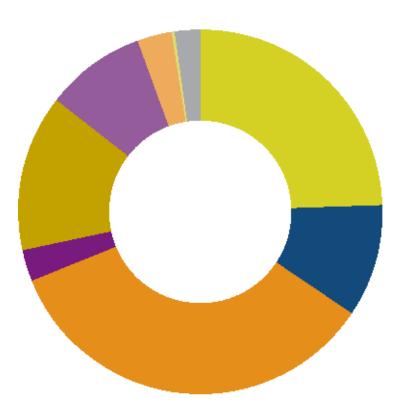
Benchmark against RED

	ACCS	FSC	Genesis	LEAF	RSPO	RTRS (draft)	SAN/RA
Reference date (biodiversity)							
Primary forest							
Nature protection							
Ecosystem protection							
Natural grassland							
Species rich non-natural grassland							
Reference date (carbon)							
Wetlands							
Continuous forest							
10-30% canopy forest							
Reference date peatland							
Peatland							

Targets for C&S reporting

Annual supplier target	2008-	2009-	2010-
	2009	2010	2011
Percentage of feedstock meeting a qualifying environmental standard	30%	50%	80%
Annual GHG saving of fuel supplied	40%	45%	50%
Data reporting of renewable fuel characteristics	50%	70%	90%

Origin by feedstock

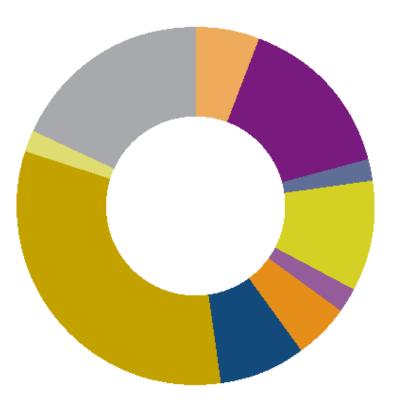


- Oilseed rape 307m | 25%
- Palm 123m | 10%
- Soy **430m | 35**%
- Sugar beet 37m | 3%
- Sugar cane **180m | 14**%
- Tallow 114m | 9%
- UCO 37m | 3%
- Other 5m | <1%</p>
- Unknown 17m | 1%

Data on chart ordered alphabetically dockwise from top

'Other' includes cheese by-product, municipal solid waste, molasses, sulphite and sunflower

Origin by country

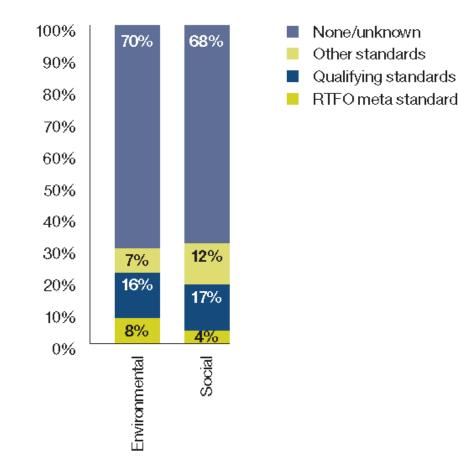


- Argentina 78m | 6%
- Brazil 186m | 15%
- 📕 Canada 24m | 2%
- Germany **131m | 10%**
- Indonesia 27m | 2%
- Malaysia 64m | 5%
- 📕 UK 103m | 8%
- USA 391m | 32%
- Other 30m | 2%
- Unknown 217m | 18%

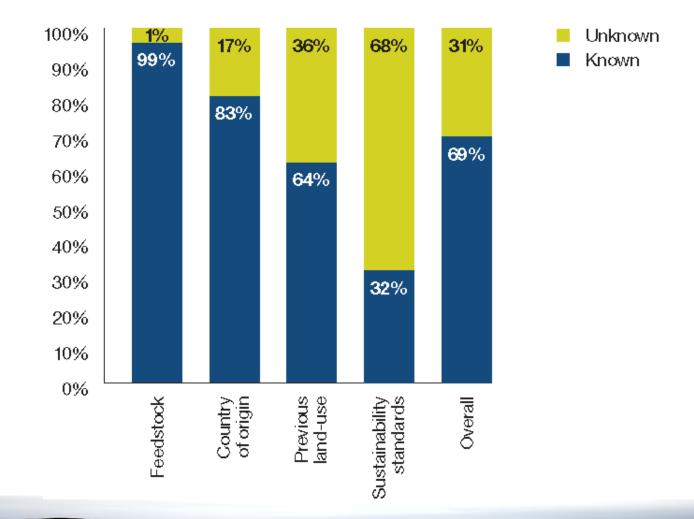
Data on chart ordered alphabetically clockwise from top

'Other' includes Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Malawi, Netherlands, Pakistan, Sweden and Ukraine

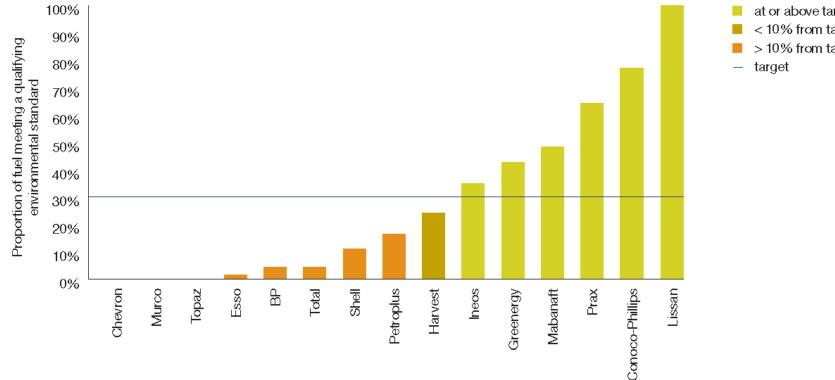
Sustainability standards?



Data reporting



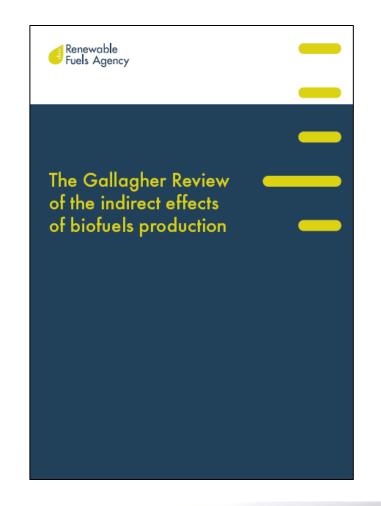
Sustainability... by company



at or above target < 10% from target > 10% from target

Indirect effects

- Biofuel demand will drive indirect land use change and push up food prices
- Indirect land use change could wipe out carbon savings
- Can we address
 indirect effects?



Avoiding indirect effects – case studies

- 1. Oil palm cultivation on Imperata grassland in Indonesia
- 2. Sugarcane cattle integration model in Brazil
- 3. Soy cattle integration in Brazil
- 4. Sugarcane yield increases in the Philippines
- 5. Smallholder yield increases in Liberia
- 6. Case study of a feedstock-regionlevel approach to EU wheat





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Thank you. Any questions – please get in touch

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