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Executive Summary

More than 2.1 billion litres of biofuel have been supplied under the RTFO in the first 19 months.

This report covers the supply of biofuels under the Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation¹ from 15 April 2009 to 14 November 2009. The headline figures² are:

In the first seven months of the 2009/10 obligation period, 838 million litres of biofuel have been supplied, which is approximately 3.0% of total road transport fuel reported to the RFA against an annual target of 3.25%³. More biodiesel (78%) has been supplied than bioethanol (22%).

The feedstock is known for 94% of fuel supplied. Both the feedstock and country of origin are known for 87%. The most widely reported source of biodiesel was soy from Argentina (28% of biodiesel supplied). The most widely reported source of bioethanol was sugarcane from Brazil (76% of bioethanol supplied).

Over the period, 34%⁴ of biofuels met an environmental standard, compared to a target of 50%⁵.

The majority of feedstock has been imported; 10% of the biofuel was reported as coming from UK feedstocks. 99% of the fuel reported as coming from UK feedstocks met environmental sustainability standards.

Greenhouse gas savings of 51% were achieved against a Government target of 45%. This figure may not include all emissions from direct land use change and excludes the emissions from indirect land-use changes considered in the Agency's 'Gallagher Review'.

Executive Summary

Notes

¹: The RTFO applies to road transport across the whole of the UK. Refiners, importers and any others who supply more than 450 000 litres of relevant hydrocarbon oil for road transport annually to the UK market are obligated by it.

²: Data comes from monthly reports submitted by fuel suppliers to the RFA. The RFA performs checks on the data, which for suppliers of over 450 000 litres of biofuel is also subject to an annual verification process by independent auditors. The RFA will publish a final, fully verified dataset after the end of each obligation year.

Every quarter we publish an extended report that identifies the carbon and sustainability performance of individual companies. These reports are available on our website at:

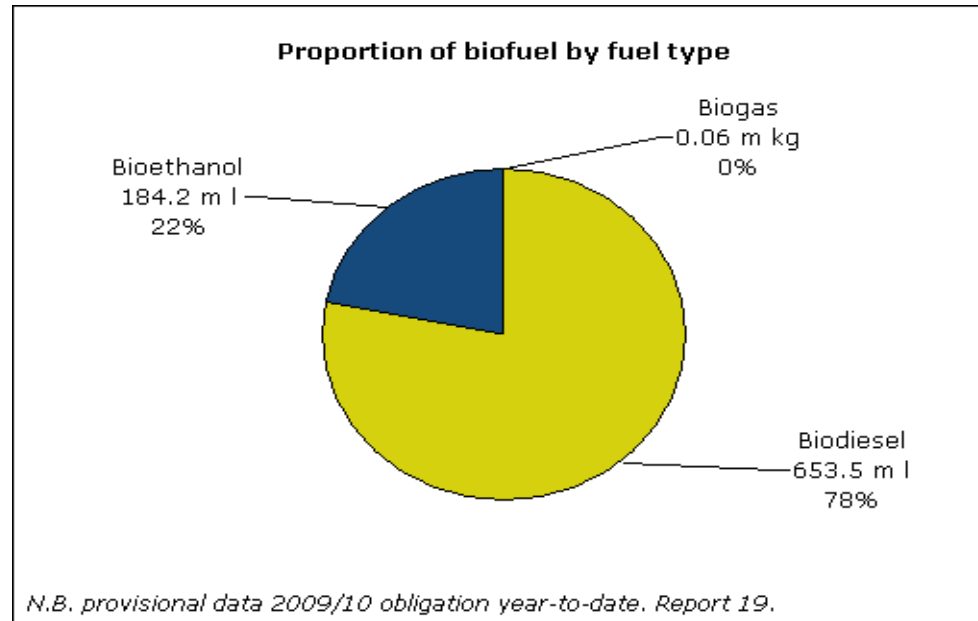
www.renewablefuelsagency.gov.uk/rtfo

³: Obligated suppliers can meet their volume obligation by surrendering the appropriate number of RTFCs to the RFA and/or by paying into a buy-out fund. The RTFCs can be obtained by supplying their own biofuels or by purchasing RTFCs from other biofuel suppliers. A quarter of their obligation can be met by surplus RTFCs from the previous obligation year.

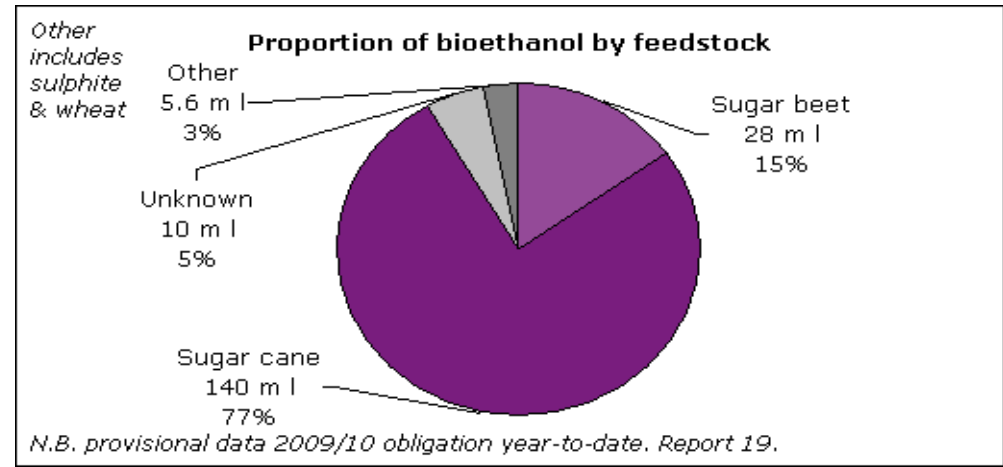
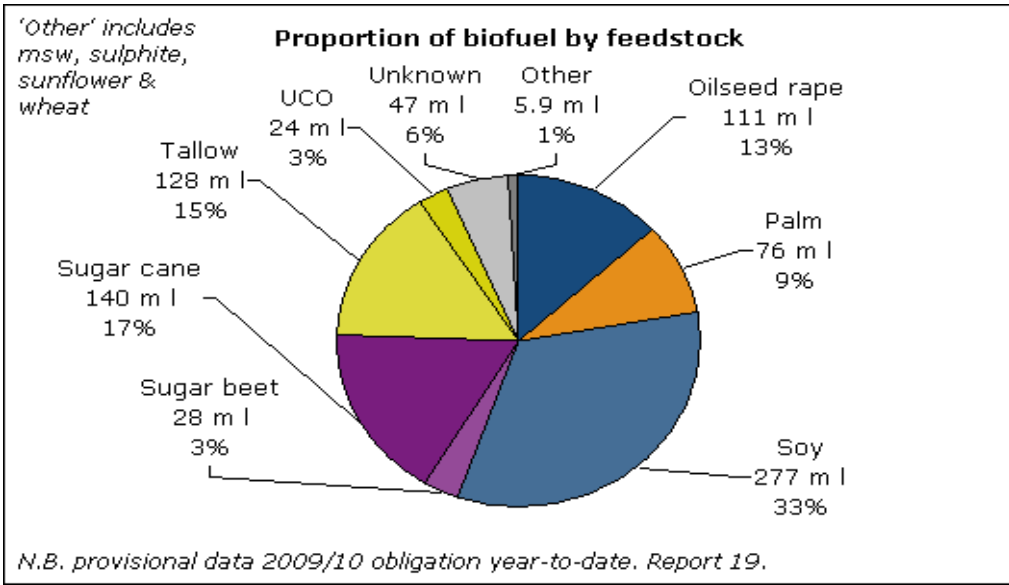
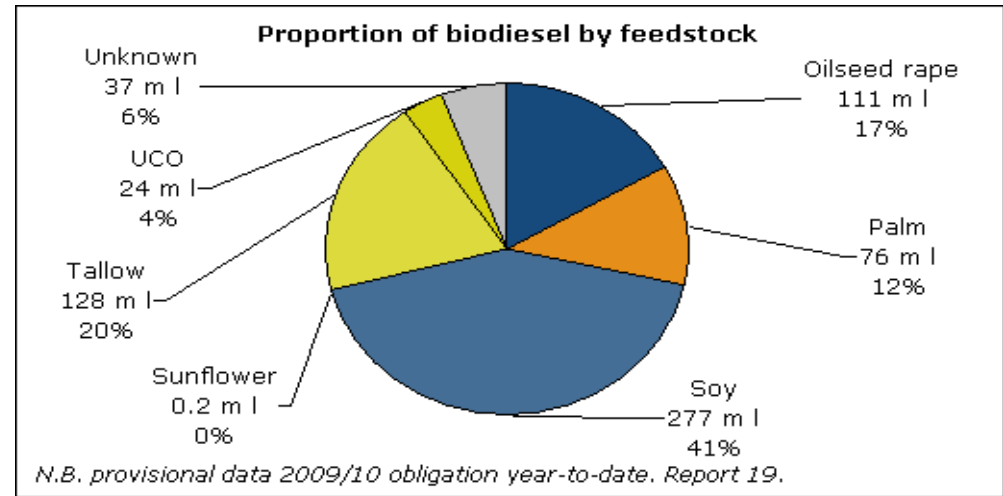
⁴: Under the RTFO Order, these reports must not contain information from which the volumes of fuel being reported by individual suppliers might be derived. To protect the volumes of individual suppliers, in previous months certain quantities of fuel reported as meeting the Qualifying Standard or RTFO Meta-Standard have been removed from the overall RTFO figures. In this report, all fuel meeting the Qualifying Standard or Meta-Standard has been included in the overall RTFO figures, but some has still been excluded from the reporting by feedstock and country. The figures by country and feedstock do not therefore tally exactly with the overall figures.

⁵: 50% of feedstocks should meet environmental sustainability standards in the year 2009/10. The ability of suppliers to source certifiably sustainable fuels is currently limited by the lack of operational sustainability standards for several feedstock/country combinations. Certified sustainable feedstock is expected to become increasingly available over time, as feedstock standards develop in response to the demand created by the RTFO and growing concern about the sustainability of agricultural commodities more widely. Suppliers can arrange their own audits against the RTFO Meta-Standard. There is more than enough RSPO certified palm oil unsold to meet the entire UK demand for palm oil biodiesel feedstock.

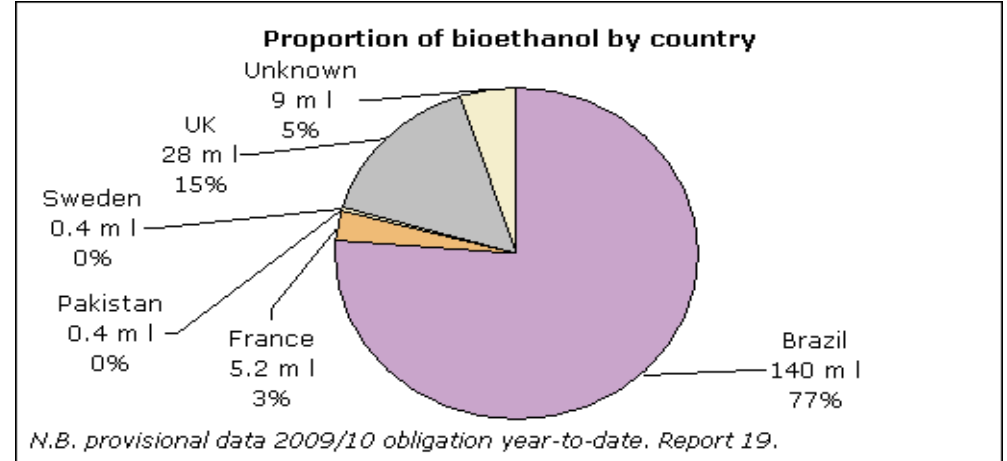
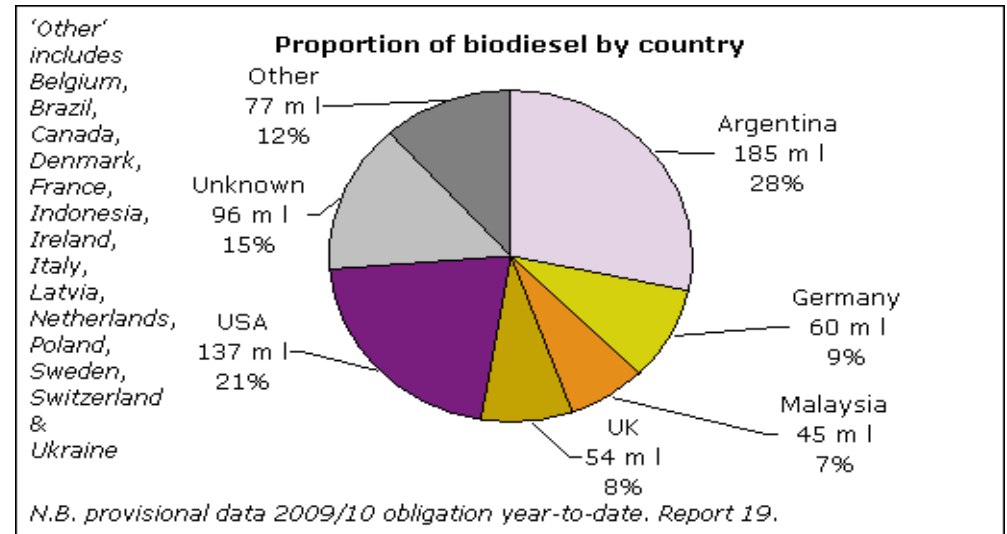
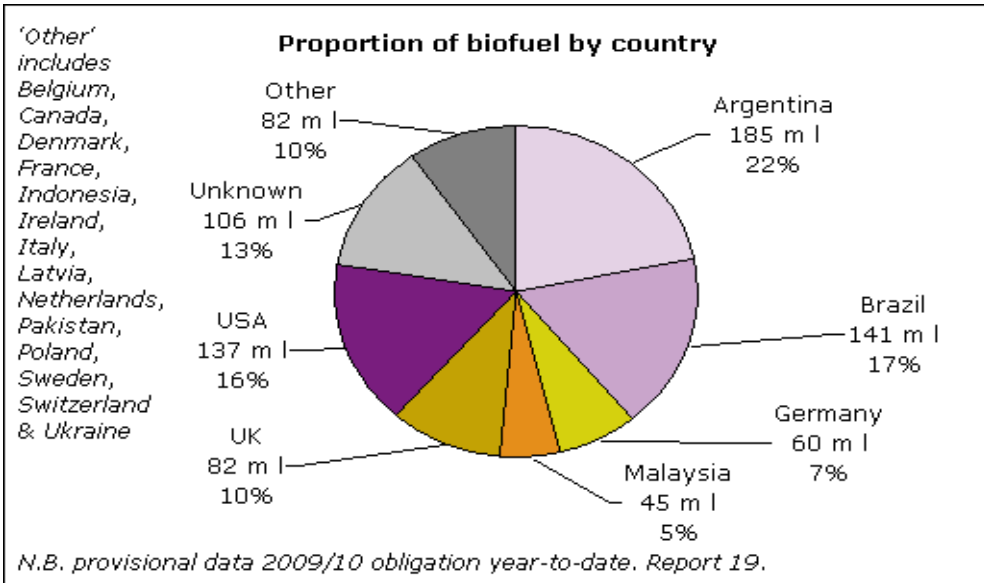
Volumes and proportions by fuel type



Proportions by feedstock

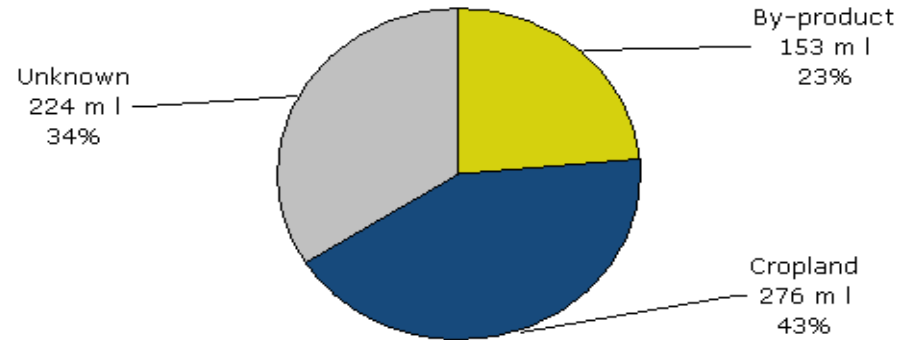


Proportions by country



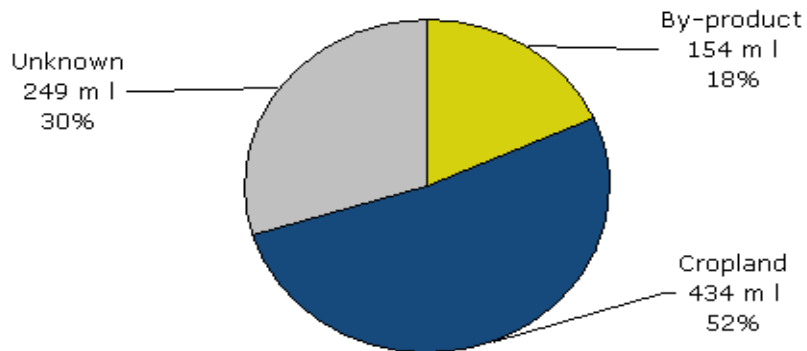
Proportions by previous land-use

Proportion of biodiesel by previous land-use



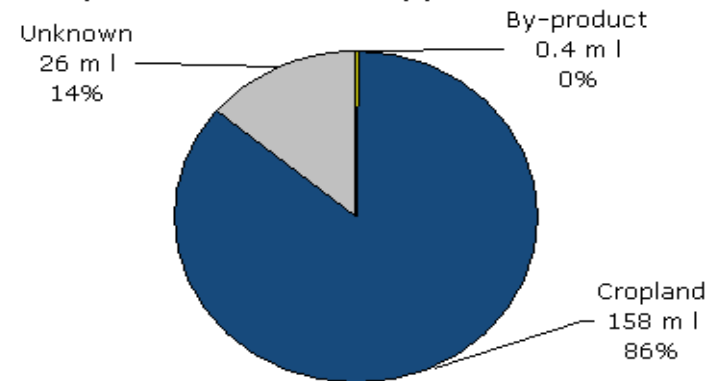
N.B. provisional data 2009/10 obligation year-to-date. Report 19.

Proportion of biofuel by previous land-use



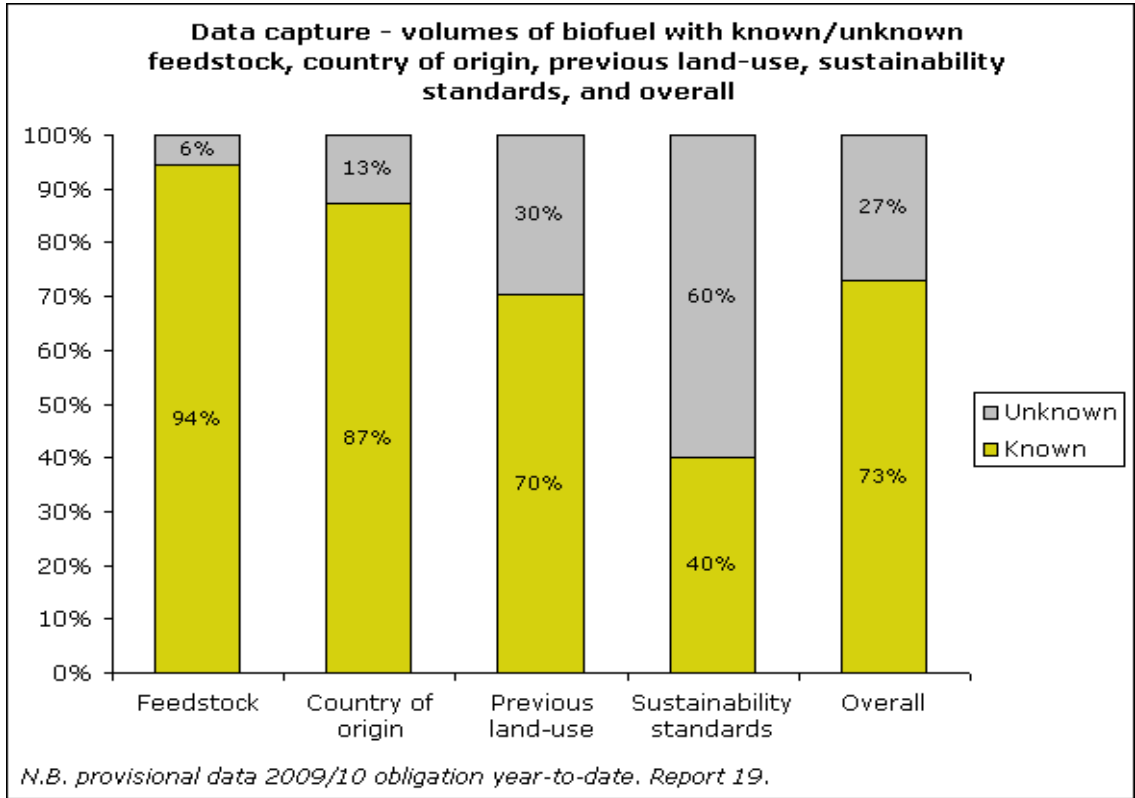
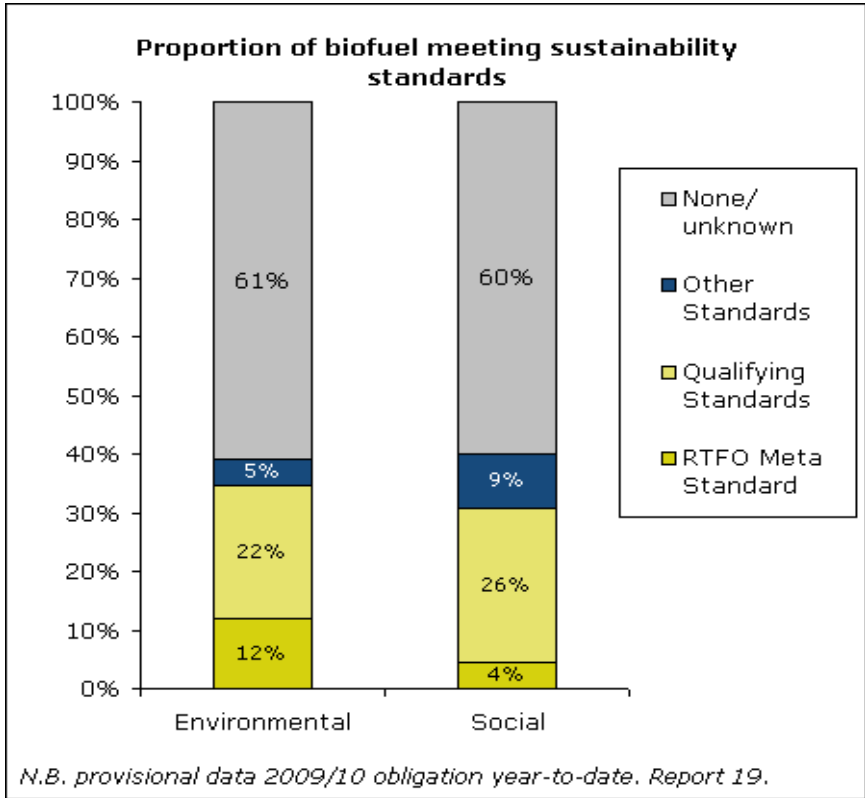
N.B. provisional data 2009/10 obligation year-to-date. Report 19.

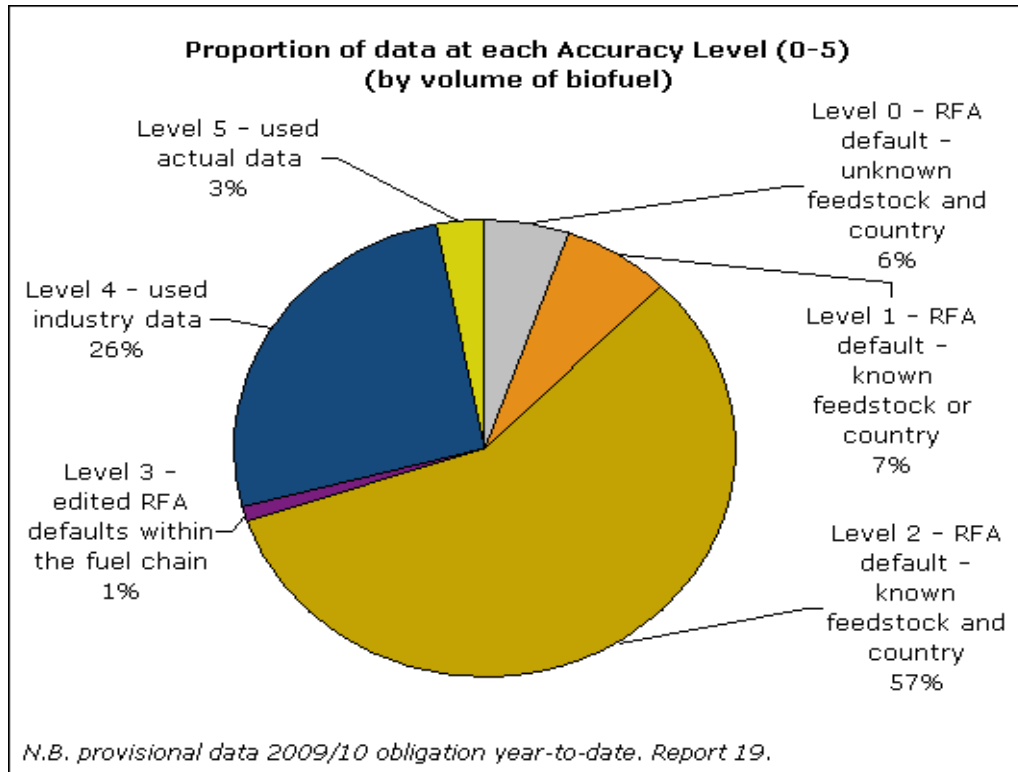
Proportion of bioethanol by previous land-use



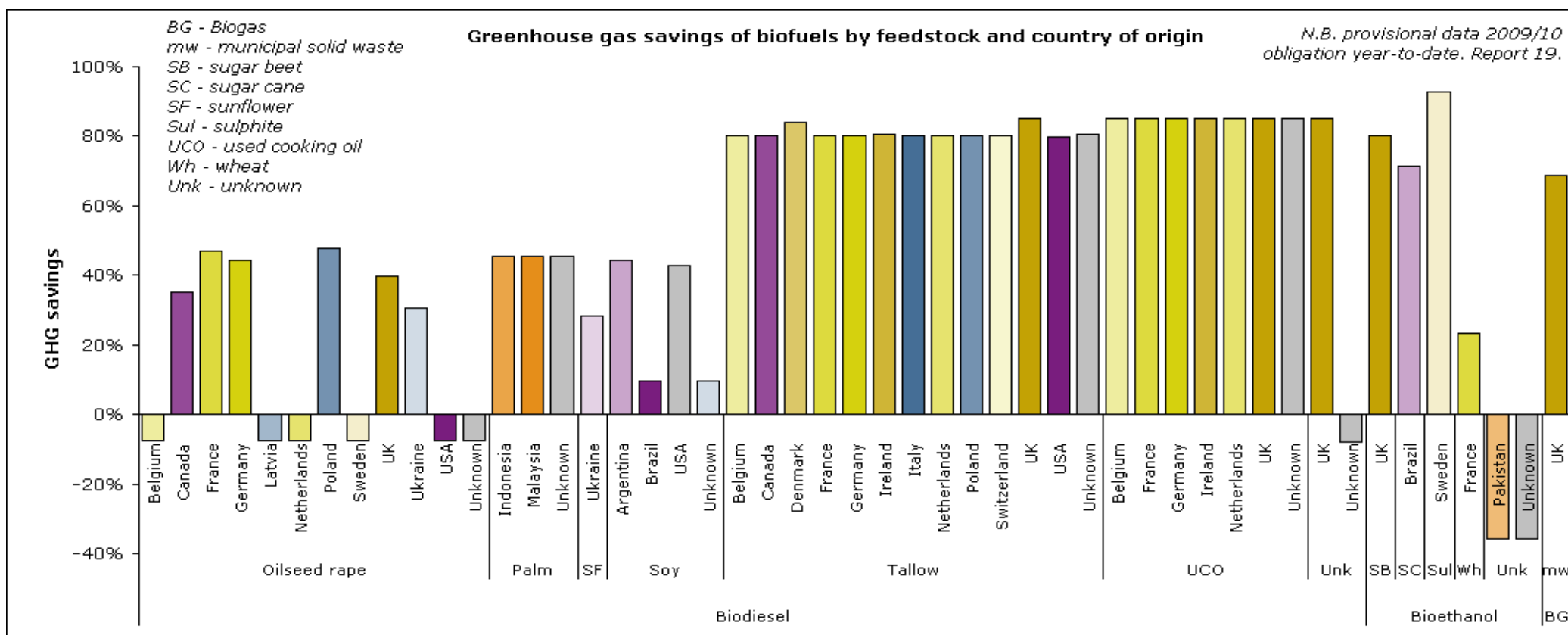
N.B. provisional data 2009/10 obligation year-to-date. Report 19.

Sustainability, data-capture and accuracy





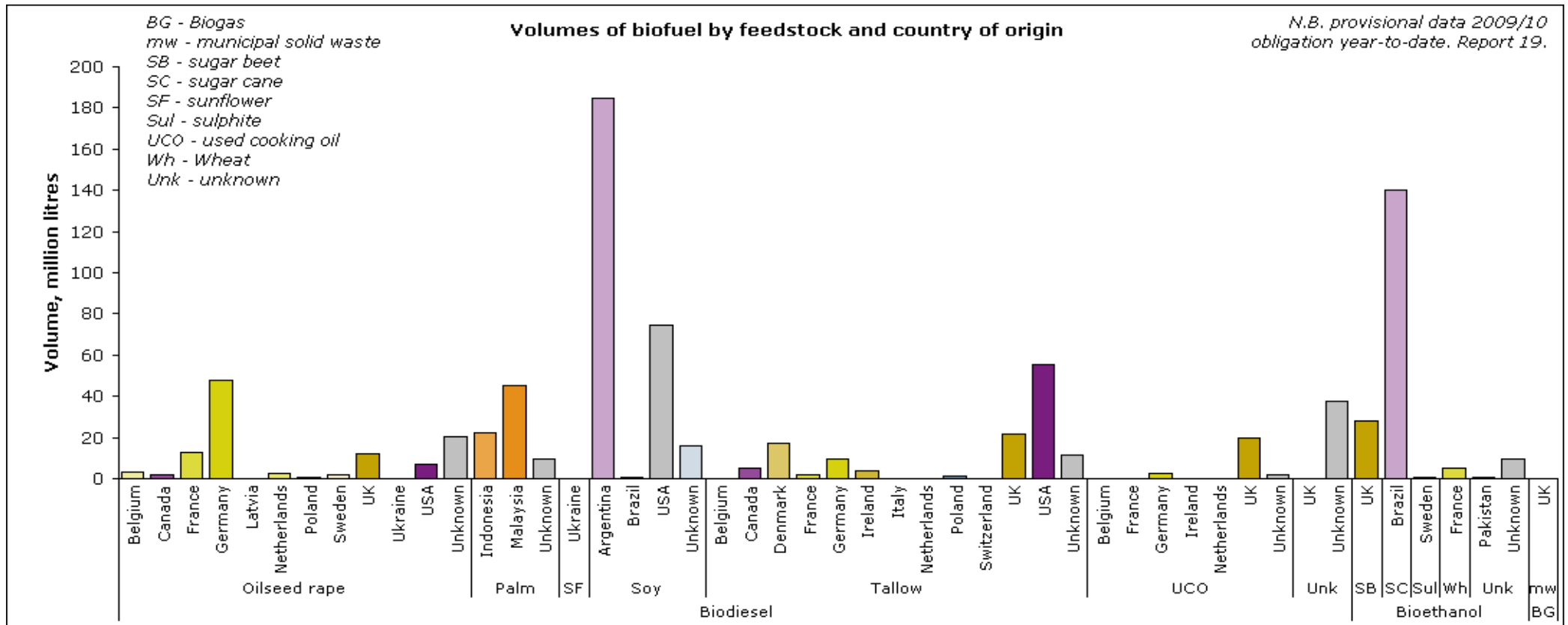
Greenhouse gas savings



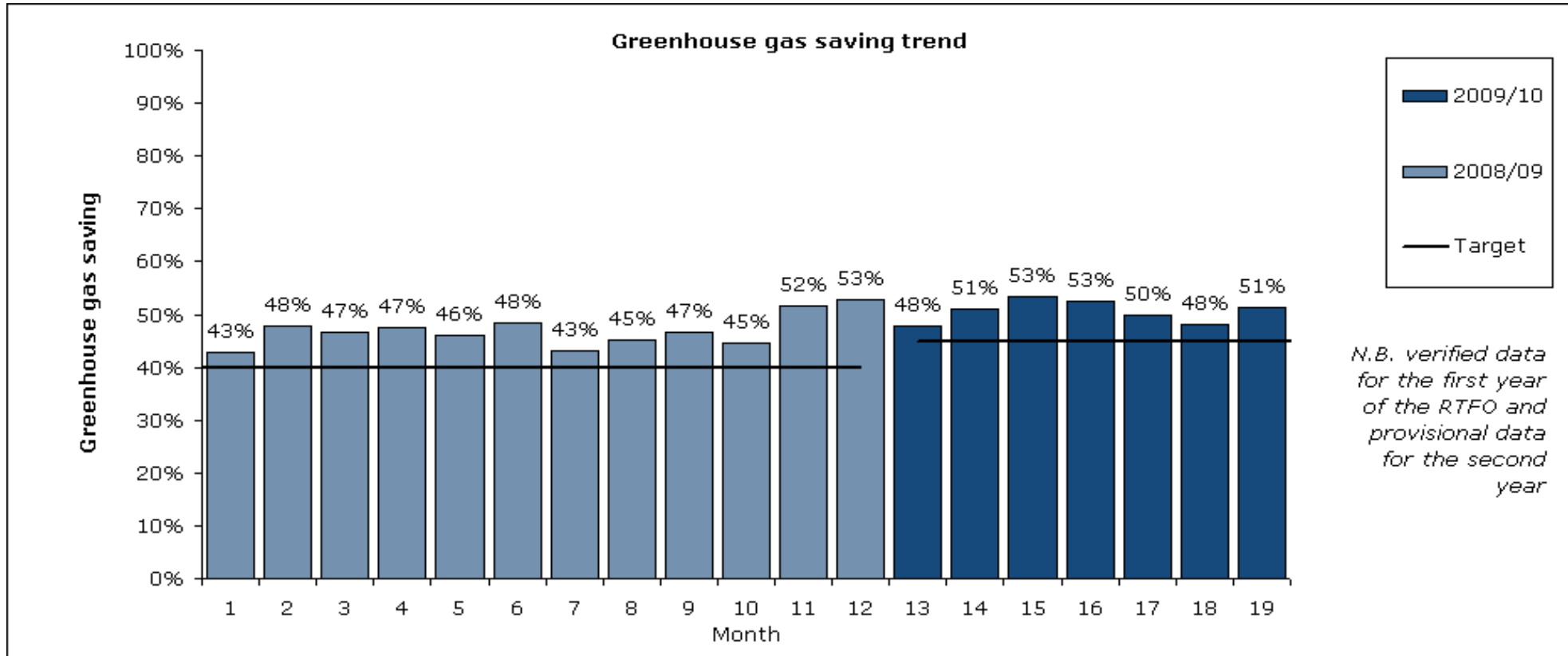
As there is currently no RFA carbon default for Belgium, Latvia, Netherlands and Sweden, the conservative default for unknown country of origin has been reported, which is based on the default for US oilseed rape. Consequently, negative GHG savings have been reported for these countries which may not represent the actual GHG savings.

The RFA is currently working on obtaining carbon defaults for biodiesel derived from oilseed rape from Belgium, Netherlands and Sweden. The volume for Latvia is low, so a default value is not being calculated.

Volume by feedstock and country

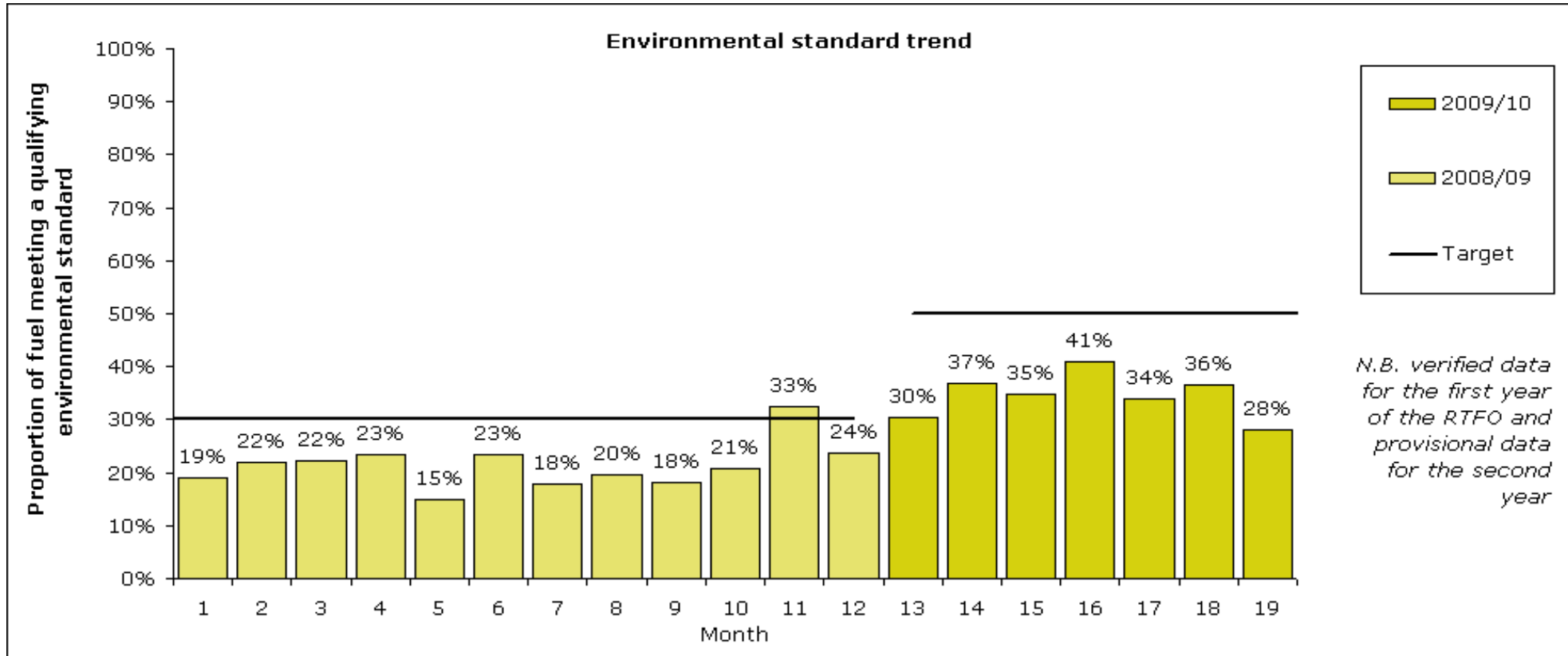


Performance trends against the RTFO's targets

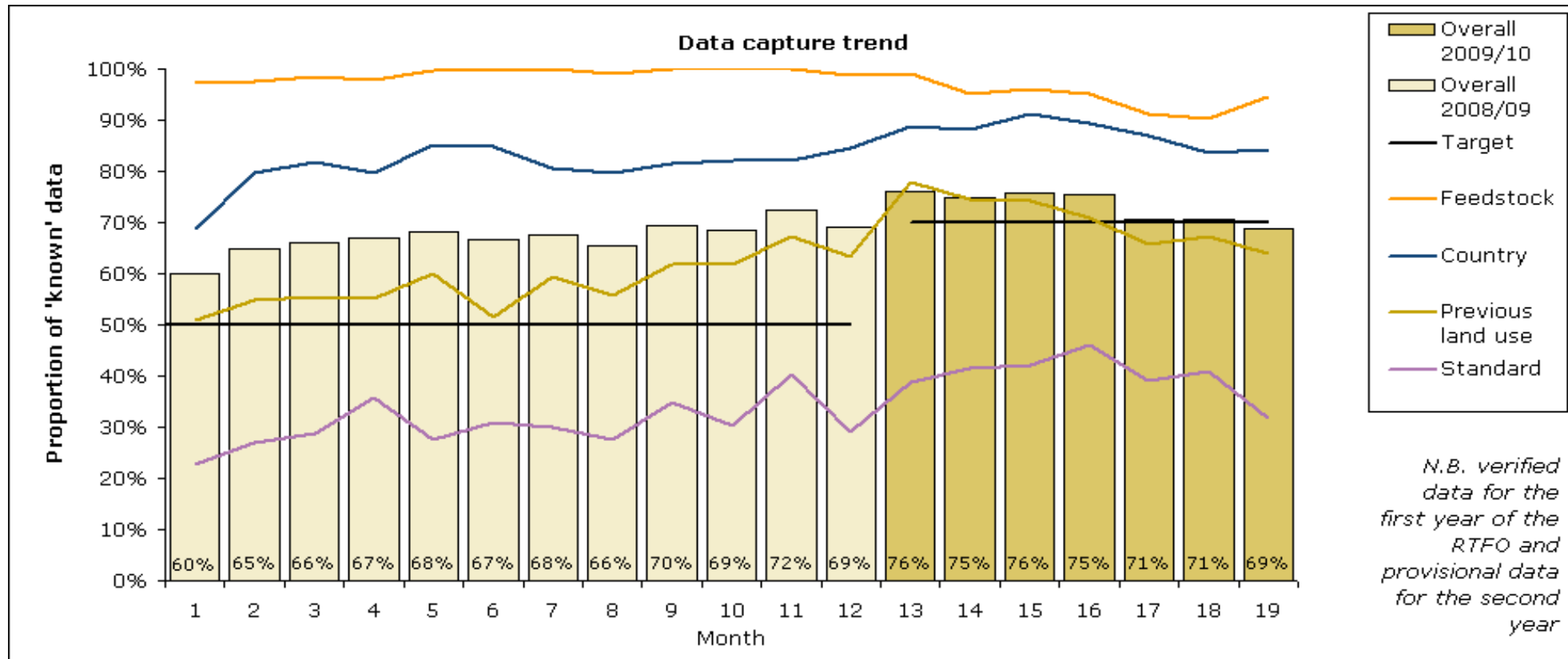


The CI defaults for biofuels from an unknown country and/or feedstock have been set more conservatively from the second reporting year of the RTFO (Month 13). This is to encourage suppliers to obtain data on the origin of their biofuels.

Performance trends against the RTFO's targets



Performance trends against the RTFO's targets



The data for the first 12 months comes from our verified fourth quarterly report. The data from the current obligation year is based on the provisional data as at the last date on which certificates were awarded.

Fuel suppliers are encouraged to revise their data where they are able to provide more accurate information later in the year - for instance, adding information if they found out the previous land use of a biofuel plantation, or removing information if they had reason to believe that a sustainability standard might have been incorrectly reported. These data may not therefore correspond exactly to the data in previous RFA reports. All data is subject to final verification at the end of the year.

Refer to the notes and glossary for further information about terms in the darker shaded boxes

Table 1: Performance of the RTFO against the three Government's targets.

Annual Supplier Target	2009/10 Obligation period		2008/09 Obligation period	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Percentage of feedstock meeting a Qualifying Environmental Standard	50%	34%	30%	20%
Annual GHG saving of fuel supplied	45%	51%	40%	46%
Data reporting of renewable fuel characteristics	70%	73%	50%	64%

Table 2: Volume of biofuels supplied for road transport under the RTFO.

Fuel type		Volume, million l, or million kg	Fuel type	Volume, million l	Biofuels as a proportion of total road transport fuels supplied
	Biodiesel	653.5	Diesel	14,298	4.37%
	Bioethanol	184.2	Petrol	12,954	1.40%
	Biogas	0.06			
	Total	837.7		27,252	2.98%
	Annual target				3.25%

Table 3: Carbon and sustainability data of biofuels by fuel type.

Fuel type		Volume, l or kg	Volume, million l or million kg	Volume, %	Proportion meeting an environmental standard				Proportion meeting a social standard				Carbon intensity, g(CO ₂ e)/MJ	Greenhouse gas saving, %	Accuracy level, (0-5)
					RTFO	Qualifying Standards	Other standards	None/unknown	RTFO	Qualifying Standards	Other standards	None/unknown			
	Biodiesel	653,484,657	653.5	78%	2%	28%	6%	64%	0%	28%	8%	64%	46	46%	2.2
	Bioethanol	184,158,506	184.2	22%	15%	0%	0%	84%	0%	0%	15%	84%	29	66%	3.4
	Biogas	56,500	0.06	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	27	69%	5.0
	Total	837,699,663	837.7	100%											
	Mean				5%	22%	5%	68%	0%	22%	9%	68%	43	51%	2.4

Refer to the notes and glossary for further information about terms in the darker shaded boxes

Table 4: Carbon and sustainability data of biodiesel from different feedstocks, countries, and according to the previous land-use.

		Volume, l	Volume, million l	Volume, %	Proportion meeting an environmental standard				Proportion meeting a social standard				Carbon intensity, g(CO ₂ e)/MJ	Greenhouse gas saving, %	Accuracy level, (0-5)
					RTFO	Qualifying Standards	Other standards	None/unknown	RTFO	Qualifying Standards	Other standards	None/unknown			
Feedstock	Oilseed rape	110,634,190	110.6	17%	11%	0%	34%	55%	0%	0%	45%	55%	63	28%	2.2
	Palm	76,388,608	76.4	12%	0%	24%	0%	76%	0%	24%	0%	76%	47	45%	2.1
	Soy	276,527,092	276.5	42%	0%	6%	0%	94%	0%	6%	0%	94%	50	42%	2.3
	Sunflower	202,455	0.2	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	62	28%	2.0
	Tallow	128,214,841	128.2	20%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	16	81%	2.6
	Used Cooking Oil	24,104,275	24.1	4%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.5
	Unknown	37,413,196	37.4	6%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	93	-8%	0.0
	Total Mean	653,484,657	653.5	100%		2%	28%	6%	64%	0%	28%	8%	64%	46	46%
Country of origin	Argentina	184,880,483	184.9	28%	0%	7%	0%	93%	0%	7%	0%	93%	48	44%	2.0
	Belgium	3,589,765	3.6	1%	0%	2%	0%	98%	0%	2%	0%	98%	91	-5%	2.0
	Brazil	922,823	0.9	0%	0%	0%	59%	41%	0%	0%	59%	41%	78	10%	2.0
	Canada	6,780,520	6.8	1%	0%	74%	0%	26%	0%	74%	0%	26%	27	69%	2.0
	Denmark	17,367,526	17.4	3%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	14	84%	2.0
	France	14,494,533	14.5	2%	0%	11%	0%	89%	0%	11%	0%	89%	42	51%	2.2
	Germany	60,059,312	60.1	9%	0%	20%	62%	17%	0%	20%	62%	17%	42	52%	2.0
	Indonesia	21,953,392	22.0	3%	0%	16%	0%	84%	0%	16%	0%	84%	47	46%	2.0
	Ireland	4,165,514	4.2	1%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	17	81%	2.0
	Italy	214,013	0.2	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	17	80%	2.0
	Latvia	25,126	0.0	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	93	-8%	2.0
	Malaysia	45,044,360	45.0	7%	0%	33%	0%	67%	0%	33%	0%	67%	47	45%	2.4
	Netherlands	2,784,987	2.8	0%	0%	13%	0%	87%	0%	13%	0%	87%	83	4%	2.0
	Poland	2,312,086	2.3	0%	0%	64%	0%	36%	0%	64%	0%	36%	27	69%	2.0
	Sweden	1,823,358	1.8	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	93	-8%	1.9
	Switzerland	3,950	0.0	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	17	80%	2.0
	Ukraine	464,028	0.5	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	61	30%	2.0
	United Kingdom	53,598,713	53.6	8%	22%	77%	0%	1%	0%	77%	22%	1%	22	74%	3.0
United States	136,844,506	136.8	21%	0%	43%	0%	57%	0%	43%	0%	57%	39	55%	3.2	
Unknown	96,155,662	96.2	15%	0%	14%	0%	86%	0%	14%	0%	86%	76	12%	0.6	
Total Mean	653,484,657	653.5	100%		2%	28%	6%	64%	0%	28%	8%	64%	46	46%	2.2
Previous land-use	By-product	153,410,039	153.4	23%	0%	99%	0%	1%	0%	99%	0%	1%	16	82%	2.6
	Cropland	276,218,676	276.2	42%	3%	12%	14%	71%	0%	12%	17%	71%	51	42%	2.5
	Unknown	223,855,942	223.9	34%	1%	0%	0%	98%	0%	0%	2%	98%	62	28%	1.6
	Total Mean	653,484,657	653.5	100%		2%	28%	6%	64%	0%	28%	8%	64%	46	46%

Refer to the notes and glossary for further information about terms in the darker shaded boxes

Table 5: Carbon and sustainability data of bioethanol from different feedstocks, countries, and according to the previous land-use.

		Volume, l	Volume, million l	Volume, %	Proportion meeting an environmental standard				Proportion meeting a social standard				Carbon intensity, g(CO ₂ e)/MJ	Greenhouse gas saving, %	Accuracy level, (0-5)
					RTFO	Qualifying Standards	Other standards	None/unknown	RTFO	Qualifying Standards	Other standards	None/unknown			
Feedstock	Sugar beet	28,249,115	28.2	15%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	17	80%	4.0
	Sugar cane	140,415,929	140.4	76%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	24	71%	3.6
	Sulphite	398,957	0.4	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	6	93%	2.0
	Wheat	5,220,963	5.2	3%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	65	23%	2.1
	Unknown	9,873,542	9.9	5%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	115	-36%	0.0
	Total Mean	184,158,506	184.2	100%	15%	0%	0%	84%	0%	0%	15%	84%	29	66%	3.4
Country of origin	Brazil	140,415,929	140.4	76%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	24	71%	3.6
	France	5,220,963	5.2	3%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	65	23%	2.1
	Pakistan	434,409	0.4	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	115	-36%	1.0
	Sweden	398,957	0.4	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	6	93%	2.0
	United Kingdom	28,249,115	28.2	15%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	17	80%	4.0
	Unknown	9,439,133	9.4	5%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	115	-36%	0.0
Total Mean	184,158,506	184.2	100%	15%	0%	0%	84%	0%	0%	15%	84%	29	66%	3.4	
Previous land-use	By-product	398,957	0.4	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	6	93%	2.0
	Cropland	158,230,014	158.2	86%	18%	0%	0%	82%	0%	0%	18%	82%	24	71%	3.6
	Unknown	25,529,535	25.5	14%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	60	29%	2.3
	Total Mean	184,158,506	184.2	100%	15%	0%	0%	84%	0%	0%	15%	84%	29	66%	3.4

Table 6: Carbon and sustainability data of biogas from different feedstocks, countries, and according to the previous land-use.

		Volume, kg	Volume, million kg	Volume, %	Proportion meeting an environmental standard				Proportion meeting a social standard				Carbon intensity, g(CO ₂ e)/MJ	Greenhouse gas saving, %	Accuracy level, (0-5)
					RTFO	Qualifying Standards	Other standards	None/unknown	RTFO	Qualifying Standards	Other standards	None/unknown			
Feedstock	MSW	56,500	0.1	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	27	69%	5.0
Country of origin	United Kingdom	56,500	0.1	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	27	69%	5.0
Previous land-use	By-product	56,500	0.1	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	27	69%	5.0

Refer to the notes and glossary for further information about terms in the darker shaded boxes

Table 7: Carbon and sustainability data for biofuels by fuel type, feedstock, country of origin and previous land-use.

Fuel Type	Feedstock	Country of origin	Previous land-use	Volume, l or kg	Volume, million l or million kg	Volume, %	Proportion meeting an environmental standard				Proportion meeting a social standard				Carbon intensity, g(CO ₂ e)/MJ	Greenhouse gas saving, %	Accuracy level, (0-5)	
							RTFO	Qualifying Standards	Other standards	None/unknown	RTFO	Qualifying Standards	Other standards	None/unknown				
Biodiesel	Oilseed rape	Belgium	Cropland	3,491,124	3.5	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	93	-8%	2.0	
		Unknown	Unknown	11,514	0.0	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	93	-8%	2.0	
		Canada	Cropland	1,752,875	1.8	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	56	35%	2.0	
		France	Cropland	10,475,072	10.5	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	46	47%	2.3	
		Unknown	Unknown	2,144,558	2.1	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	46	47%	2.0	
		Germany	Cropland	46,036,662	46.0	5%	0%	0%	82%	18%	0%	0%	82%	18%	48	44%	2.0	
		Unknown	Unknown	1,922,171	1.9	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	48	44%	2.0	
		Latvia	Unknown	25,126	0.0	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	93	-8%	2.0	
		Netherlands	Cropland	2,367,356	2.4	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	93	-8%	2.0	
		Unknown	Unknown	46,063	0.0	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	93	-8%	2.0	
		Poland	By-product	228,828	0.2	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	45	48%	2.0	
		Unknown	Unknown	612,099	0.6	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	45	48%	2.0	
		Sweden	Cropland	1,823,358	1.8	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	93	-8%	1.9	
		Unknown	Unknown	261,573	0.3	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	60	31%	2.0	
		United Kingdom	Cropland	8,646,326	8.6	1%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	52	40%	5.0	
	Unknown	Unknown	3,764,574	3.8	0%	82%	0%	0%	18%	0%	0%	82%	18%	53	39%	4.5		
	United States	Cropland	6,789,822	6.8	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	93	-8%	2.0		
	Unknown	Cropland	22,883	0.0	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	93	-8%	2.0		
	Unknown	Unknown	20,212,206	20.2	2%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	93	-8%	1.0		
	Palm	Indonesia	Cropland	14,189,305	14.2	2%	0%	24%	0%	76%	0%	24%	0%	76%	47	46%	2.0	
		Unknown	Unknown	7,764,087	7.8	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	47	46%	2.0	
		Malaysia	Cropland	33,447,016	33.4	4%	0%	44%	0%	56%	0%	44%	0%	56%	47	45%	2.4	
		Unknown	Unknown	11,597,344	11.6	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	47	46%	2.3	
	Unknown	Unknown	9,390,856	9.4	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	47	46%	1.0		
	Soy	Argentina	By-product	1,144,160	1.1	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	48	44%	2.0	
		Cropland	Cropland	77,995,124	78.0	9%	16%	0%	84%	0%	16%	0%	84%	48	44%	2.0		
		Unknown	Unknown	105,741,199	105.7	13%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	48	44%	2.0		
		Brazil	Cropland	315,316	0.3	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	78	10%	2.0		
		Unknown	Unknown	607,507	0.6	0%	0%	0%	89%	11%	0%	89%	11%	78	10%	2.0		
		United States	Cropland	68,368,956	68.4	8%	0%	5%	0%	95%	0%	5%	0%	95%	49	44%	3.2	
		Unknown	Unknown	6,335,761	6.3	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	57	35%	3.1	
		Unknown	Unknown	16,019,069	16.0	2%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	78	10%	1.0	
		Ukraine	Cropland	202,455	0.2	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	62	28%	2.0	
		Unknown	Unknown	16,019,069	16.0	2%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	78	10%	1.0	
	Tallow	Belgium	By-product	31,522	0.0	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	17	80%	2.0	
		Canada	By-product	5,027,645	5.0	1%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	17	80%	2.0	
		Denmark	By-product	17,367,526	17.4	2%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	14	84%	2.0	
		France	By-product	1,508,122	1.5	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	17	80%	2.0	
		Cropland	Cropland	244,450	0.2	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	17	80%	2.0		
		Germany	By-product	9,613,704	9.6	1%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	17	80%	2.1	
		Cropland	Cropland	50,576	0.1	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	17	80%	2.0	
		Ireland	By-product	4,103,048	4.1	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	17	80%	2.0	
		Italy	By-product	214,013	0.2	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	17	80%	2.0	
		Netherlands	By-product	238,598	0.2	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	17	80%	2.0	
		Poland	By-product	1,471,159	1.5	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	17	80%	2.0	
		Switzerland	By-product	3,950	0.0	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	17	80%	2.0	
		United Kingdom	By-product	21,696,344	21.7	3%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.2	
		United States	By-product	55,349,967	55.3	7%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	17	80%	3.5	
		Unknown	By-product	11,294,217	11.3	1%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	17	80%	1.1	
		UCO	Belgium	By-product	55,605	0.1	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.0
			France	By-product	122,331	0.1	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.0
			Germany	By-product	2,436,199	2.4	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.0
			Ireland	By-product	62,466	0.1	0%	0%	86%	0%	14%	0%	86%	0%	14%	13	85%	3.6
			Netherlands	By-product	132,970	0.1	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.0
	United Kingdom		By-product	19,478,508	19.5	2%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.7	
	Unknown		By-product	1,816,196	1.8	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	1.0	
	Unknown		United Kingdom	By-product	12,961	0.0	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	13	85%	2.0
	Unknown		Unknown	37,400,235	37.4	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	93	-8%	0.0	
	Unknown		United Kingdom	Cropland	28,249,115	28.2	3%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	17	80%	4.0
	Bioethanol	Sugar beet	United Kingdom	Cropland	124,759,936	124.8	15%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	24	71%	3.6	
		Sugar cane	Brazil	Unknown	15,655,993	15.7	2%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	25	71%	3.8	
		Sulphite	Sweden	By-product	398,957	0.4	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	6	93%	2.0	
		Wheat	France	Cropland	5,220,963	5.2	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	65	23%	2.1	
		Unknown	Pakistan	Unknown	434,409	0.4	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	115	-36%	1.0	
		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	9,439,133	9.4	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	115	-36%	0.0	
		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	9,439,133	9.4	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	115	-36%	0.0	
	Bioogas	MSW	United Kingdom	By-product	56,500	0.1	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	27	69%	5.0	
	Total Mean				837,699,663	837.7	100%	5%	22%	5%	68%	0%	22%	9%	68%	43	51%	2.4

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Notes on data

Introduction

To encourage the sourcing of sustainable biofuels, the RFA requires fuel suppliers claiming Renewable Transport Fuel Certificates to submit monthly reports on the lifecycle greenhouse gas (GHG) saving and the sustainability of the biofuels they supply.

Reporting is also seen by the Government as an essential 'stepping stone' towards a mandatory assurance scheme. The EU's Renewable Energy Directive includes mandatory sustainability requirements. The Directive was published on 5 June 2009 and should be implemented into UK law by 5 December 2010.

This report provides information on the carbon and sustainability performance of renewable fuels supplied under the RTFO. The data is derived from the monthly reports on biofuels provided by individual fuel suppliers. At the end of the reporting year¹ fuel suppliers are required to provide an independent verifier's opinion² on their information, and this verified information will be published in the January following each obligation year.

The carbon and sustainability data covers the *direct* impacts arising from biofuel cultivation. The RFA will separately monitor the potential *indirect* impacts of biofuel production such as indirect land-use change or changes to food and other commodity prices (e.g. *The Gallagher Review of the indirect effects of biofuels production* which was published on 8 July 2008).

Sustainability and the RTFO Meta-Standard

The RTFO is built around seven sustainability principles; five environmental and two social. These seven principles have been used to define the RTFO Sustainability Meta-Standard. A meta-standard approach enables existing schemes, such as the UK's Assured Combinable Crops Scheme, to be assessed against the RTFO principles.

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No schemes currently meet all of the environmental and social principles; although two schemes meet all of the environmental principles and one meets both of the social principles. Any scheme that meets an adequate number of criteria is considered a 'qualifying standard', and fuel companies can report these to the RFA. Fuels from wastes (e.g. used cooking oil and tallow³) are automatically considered to meet the qualifying level. Suppliers are also permitted to set up their own auditing procedures to demonstrate that feedstocks meet the RTFO Meta-Standard. Other standards can also be reported to the RFA and count towards the data capture target; these include standards that have not yet been benchmarked against the RTFO Meta-Standard, or standards that have been benchmarked, but do not meet sufficient criteria to be awarded the qualifying level status.

While there are currently several qualifying standards for the RTFO, these are mostly either under development or only newly established; the ACCS is the only well established certification scheme, and is only applicable to UK crops. This currently limits the ability of fuel suppliers to source certifiably sustainable feedstocks⁴. The market is developing, and suppliers have been putting in place procedures to track information about sustainability through their supply chains. It is intended that by creating a market for sustainable crops, the RTFO will support the development and expansion of these certification schemes, and that suppliers will be able to source their feedstocks increasingly sustainably.

Content of RTFO reports

RTFO monthly reports include information on:

- volumes of fuel by fuel type (e.g. biodiesel, bioethanol);
- volumes of fuel by feedstock (e.g. used cooking oil, soy);
- volumes of fuel by country of origin (e.g. UK, Brazil);
- volumes of fuel meeting sustainability standards;
- lifecycle greenhouse gas savings of fuels.

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Notes on data

The monthly information is provided in four sets of Excel sheets:

RTFO graphs

Illustrates key data graphically and includes: volumes and proportions of fuel by fuel type, feedstock, and country of origin; data on the sustainability of the biofuels supplied; and percentage data capture for each category.

RTFO trends

Presents data on RTFO performance over time against the three Government targets.

RTFO summary data

Table 1 compares overall performance against three government targets.

Tables 2 to 6 provide summaries of all the road transport biofuel supplied to the UK for each fuel type, feedstock, country of origin, and previous land-use.

RTFO detailed data

Table 7 provides more detailed data broken down by fuel type, feedstock, country of origin and previous land-use. So, for example, data is provided on the volumes of fuel and the C&S information of bioethanol from Brazilian sugar cane, or biodiesel obtained from oilseed rape grown in the UK on cropland, and also meeting a Qualifying Standard.

RTFO quarterly reports include additional information on:

- company performance against the Government's carbon and sustainability (C&S) reporting targets;
- trades of renewable transport fuel certificates (RTFCs) between companies.

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Notes on data

The quarterly information is provided in three sets of Excel sheets:

Obligated company graphs

Presents data ranking obligated company performance against the C&S reporting targets.

Company data

Table 8 provides data on company C&S performance. Table 9 specifies how many of the C&S reporting targets each of the obligated companies are meeting.

RTFCs

Contains data on trades of certificates between companies over time.

C&S reporting targets

The Government has set targets for three key aspects of the reporting scheme. The targets are not mandatory (and there is no penalty for failing to meet them), but illustrate the level of performance which the Government expects from fuel suppliers over the obligation year. The targets increase each year. The Government has said that the targets will be subject to review in the light of suppliers' performance and other developments.

Annual Supplier Target	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
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%

The RFA expects, and Government targets recognise the need for, continuous improvement so that by 2010 comprehensive sustainability data is provided for almost all biofuels supplied to the UK.

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Notes on data

Provisional data

This data is based on information submitted monthly to the RFA by fuel suppliers. If we have reason to believe that a piece of data may have been misreported we will challenge companies to check and if necessary revise their data. Where this process is ongoing, our reports are based on the data exactly as reported to us. The final verification² of this data occurs annually (by 28 September each year in respect of the previous financial year's data).

Each Monthly Report released by the RFA will contain data from the reporting year¹ to date on biofuels entering the UK market from those companies that are registered with the RFA.

The exact timing of the months that the data covers is different for major and minor fuel suppliers, due to the way they report data on volumes of fuel to HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC):

- Large fuel companies (typically fossil fuel suppliers) report to HMRC on a 15th to 14th of the month basis.
- Smaller fuel companies (typically biofuel suppliers) report by calendar month or quarter.

Footnotes

¹ The second reporting or obligation year runs from 15 April 2009 to 14 April 2010. This report contains data from 15 April 2009 to 14 November 2009 for large fuel companies, and from 15 April 2009 to 30 October 2009 for those smaller companies that report by calendar month or quarterly.

² Suppliers applying for < 450 000 renewable transport fuel certificates are not required to submit a verifier's opinion.

³ Recent research indicates there are indirect effects of tallow and other feedstocks with alternative uses:

<http://www.renewablefuelsagency.gov.uk/wastes>

⁴ There is more than enough RSPO certified palm oil unsold to meet the entire UK demand for palm oil biodiesel feedstock.

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Glossary

Obligated company

- An obligated company is one that supplies > 450 000 litres/year of relevant hydrocarbon oil road transport fuel.
- Obligated companies supply > 95% of the biofuels in the UK market.
- Obligated suppliers must:
 - supply biofuels; or
 - purchase certificates from other companies supplying biofuels; or
 - pay into a buy-out fund; or
 - a combination of any of the above.

Non-obligated company

- Non-obligated companies are those that either supply < 450 000 litres/year of relevant hydrocarbon oil road transport fuel, or only supply biofuels.
- Non-obligated companies are not required to register with us, but can choose to do so and earn one Renewable Transport Fuel Certificate (RTFC) for every litre of biofuel supplied.

Sustainability standards

- Sustainability assurance schemes are divided into Environmental and Social Standards and these are split into three levels:
 1. RTFO Meta-Standard (RTFO) - this is a higher standard than most existing sustainability standards and covers seven key environmental and social principles.
 2. Qualifying Standards (QS) - meet the majority of the environmental and/or social criteria defined under the RTFO Meta-Standard.
 3. Other Standards - these have either not yet been benchmarked, or have been benchmarked against the RTFO Meta-Standard, but do not meet sufficient criteria to be awarded QS status.
- None/unknown should be reported where the feedstock was not certified against a standard, or the data is unavailable.

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Glossary

- Suppliers can report a Benchmarked or Qualifying Standard and conduct supplementary audits to meet a QS or the RTFO Meta-Standard, respectively.
- Suppliers producing biofuels from by-products have little or no control over how the source feedstocks were produced. Biofuels from by-products are automatically credited to the Qualifying Standard.

Previous land-use

- This is the use of the land on which the feedstock crop was grown prior to 30 Nov 2005. There are five categories:
 1. unknown;
 2. cropland;
 3. grassland, agricultural use;
 4. grassland, non-agricultural use;
 5. forestland.
- By-products (e.g. used cooking oil and tallow) do not require any additional land.
- The previous land-use affects greenhouse gas emissions due to release of carbon stored in the soil and plants when the land is cleared and ploughed up for biofuel crops.

Feedstocks

Ch - cheese by-product

Mol - molasses

msw - municipal solid waste

SB - Sugar beet

SC - Sugar cane

SF - sunflower

Sul - sulphite

UCO - used cooking oil

Wh - wheat

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Carbon intensity

- Carbon intensity is a measure of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of the fuel chain from 'field-to-wheel'.
- Different GHGs have different potencies (some make a greater contribution to global warming than others).
- To account for this, all GHGs are expressed in terms of their strength relative to carbon dioxide, called carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e).

Greenhouse gas emissions

- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of different biofuels can vary significantly depending on the system of cultivation, processing, and transportation of feedstock.
- The data collected takes into account GHG emissions of the fuel chain from 'field to wheel' incorporating data on feedstock, country of origin and land-use change.
- GHG saving refers to the reduction in GHG emissions due to replacing fossil fuels with biofuels. A negative value means that more GHGs have been emitted by using the biofuel than if the fossil fuel was used.

Accuracy level

- Accuracy level is a measure of the amount of data provided by the supplier on a particular batch of biofuels.
- This data is used for calculation of the greenhouse gas emissions of the fuel chain.
- It ranges from 0 to 5 where 5 is the highest:
 - 0 - unknown feedstock and country of origin
 - 1 - known feedstock or country of origin
 - 2 - known feedstock AND country of origin
 - 3 - data input based on RFA-defined defaults
 - 4 - data input based on industry-defined defaults
 - 5 - 'real' data input to the fuel chain e.g. information on fertiliser inputs and crop yield of the source feedstock.

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C&S reporting targets

- The Government has set targets for three key aspects of the reporting scheme. The targets are not mandatory (and there is no penalty for failing to meet them), but illustrate the level of performance which the Government expects from fuel suppliers. The Government has said that the targets will be subject to review in the light of suppliers' performance and other developments.

Annual Supplier Target	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
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%

- The data reporting of renewable fuel characteristics target refers to the amount of data provided by transport fuel suppliers as opposed to reporting 'unknown' against the four sustainability components:

1. biofuel feedstock
2. feedstock country of origin
3. sustainability standard
4. land-use on 30 November 2005.

- Whilst 'unknown' reporting is permitted, suppliers are encouraged to identify and report accurate information about the feedstocks used. Where 'unknown' or 'none' is reported this does not count towards the data capture target.

- Where a by-product has been used as the feedstock, reporting 'by-product' for the sustainability information fields will be counted as a completed report.

- Reporting a non-Qualifying Standard is also counted as a completed data field for the 'standard' field.