



Quarterly Report: 15 April - 14 July 2008

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RFA Quarterly Report: 15 April - 14 July 2008*

1. Introduction

To encourage suppliers to source 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.

This Quarterly 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 year fuel suppliers are required to provide an independent auditor's opinion on their information, and this verified information will be available in the RFA's annual report.

The carbon and sustainability data covers the *direct* impacts arising from biofuel cultivation that are potentially within the influence of companies sourcing or producing biofuels through effective supply chain management. The RFA will separately monitor the potential *indirect* impacts of biofuel production such as 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).

2. 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 the use of existing certification schemes to meet the standard. Existing schemes, such as the UK's Assured Combinable Crops Scheme, are assessed against the RTFO principles. No schemes currently meet all of either the environmental or social principles. However, 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) are also automatically considered to be sustainable to the qualifying level. Suppliers are also permitted to set up their own auditing procedures to demonstrate that feedstocks meet the RTFO meta-standard. Benchmarked standards can also be reported to the RFA; these are standards that have been benchmarked against the RTFO meta-standard, 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 feedstocks. Also, the market is relatively new, and the expectation is that it will take time to develop operational procedures that will enable suppliers 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 increasingly able to source their feedstocks sustainably.

3. Content of this Quarterly Report

The information in this Quarterly Report includes:

- volumes of fuel by fuel type (e.g. biodiesel, bioethanol);
- volumes of fuel by source country (e.g. UK, Brazil);
- volumes of fuel by feedstock (e.g. used cooking oil, soy);
- volumes of fuel meeting sustainability standards;
- lifecycle greenhouse gas savings of fuels;
- company performance against the Government's carbon and sustainability (C&S) reporting targets.

The information is provided in five 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. The data is presented in both pie chart and bar chart formats.

Obligated company graphs

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

RTFO summary data

Provides four tables with summaries of all the road transport biofuel supplied to the UK for each fuel type, country of origin, feedstock, and previous land-use.

RTFO detailed data

Table 5 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.

Company data

Table 6 provides data on company C&S performance. Table 7 specifies how many of the C&S reporting targets each of the companies are meeting.

This data is based on information submitted monthly to the RFA by fuel suppliers, but the final audit of this data occurs annually (by 28 September each year in respect of the previous financial year's data). Revisions to the data may occur at any point up until that time. The RFA will publish a comprehensive end of year dataset using data that has been independently verified by 31 January 2010.

Each Quarterly Report released by the RFA will contain three month's data on biofuels entering the UK market for those companies that are registered with the RFA. Tables 1-5 (RTFO level data) contain the last month's data. Tables 6-7 (company specific data) cover performance to date. All graphs present data from the obligation year to date.

The exact timing of the month the data covers for Tables 1-5 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 predominately 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.

This is reflected in RFA reporting as follows:

Each Monthly Report contains:

- data reported by the major fuel suppliers, which report to HMRC on a 15th-14th of the month basis;
- data from the smaller fuel suppliers (typically biofuel suppliers) that report to HMRC on a calendar month basis.

Each Quarterly Report contains:

- all of the above data, plus data from suppliers of relatively low volumes of road transport fuels (typically smaller biofuel suppliers) that report to HMRC on a quarterly basis.

*Therefore, this Quarterly Report contains data from 15 Apr - 14 July 2008 for large fuel companies, and 15 Apr - 30 June 2008 for those smaller companies that report by calendar month or quarterly. The RTFO tables contain data from 15 June - 14 July 2008 for large fuel companies, 1-30 June 2008 for smaller companies that report to HMRC by calendar month, and 15 Apr - 30 June 2008 for the smaller companies that report to HMRC on a quarterly basis.

4. 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 take market factors into account and therefore increase over time with the expectation that the biofuel market will also expand. The Government has said that the targets will be subject to review in the light of suppliers' performance and other developments.

<i>Annual Supplier Target</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>
<i>Percentage of feedstock meeting a Qualifying Environmental Standard</i>	30%	50%	80%
<i>Annual GHG saving of fuel supplied</i>	40%	45%	50%
<i>Data reporting of renewable fuel characteristics</i>	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. The RFA nevertheless expects companies to report to the best of their abilities from the start of the scheme.



Executive Summary

This is the third monthly report on the supply of biofuels under the Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation¹. It also contains information on named company performance.

The headline figures for the first quarter are:

Biofuels accounted for 2.61% of fuel supplied. More biodiesel (84%) has been supplied than bioethanol (16%).

The majority of feedstock has been imported. The feedstock is known for 95% of biofuels. Both the feedstock and country of origin are known for 72%. The most widely reported biodiesel feedstock was American soy (25% of biodiesel supplied). The most widely used bioethanol feedstock was Brazilian sugarcane (74% of bioethanol supplied).

Over the three month period, 20% of biofuels met an environmental standard, compared to a target of 30%². 97% of the fuel reported as coming from UK feedstocks met environmental sustainability standards.

Greenhouse gas savings of 44% were achieved against a Government target of 40%. This figure excludes the emissions from indirect land-use changes considered in the agency's 'Gallagher Review'.

The RFA also makes, for the first time, preliminary observations on the performance of the UK's major fuel suppliers during the first quarter.

Almost all are either achieving or are close to achieving carbon savings in line with the Government's target for 2008-09. **Harvest Energy, Greenergy, Mabanaft** and **Shell** exceed the target.

Although **ConocoPhillips** report a negative carbon saving, and **Chevron** report very low carbon savings³, these may be revised during the auditing process⁴.

Harvest Energy and **Mabanaft** are exceeding the current sustainability target⁵. However, several companies (**BP, Esso, Murco, Prax** and **Topaz**) have so far failed to report any biofuels as meeting the qualifying environmental standard. Of these, **Prax** and **Topaz** have also failed to report the origin of their biofuels.

Esso, Petroplus, Prax and **Topaz** are currently failing to meet any of the three targets set by Government.

Notes

¹. The RTFO applies across the whole of the UK. Refiners, importers and any others who supply more than 450,000 litres of fossil-based road transport fuel annually to the UK market are obligated by it.

². In the reports issued in month one and month two, some biofuels were reported as meeting the standards of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) and Roundtable on Responsible Soy (RTRS), respectively. Neither of these standards were operational at the time that these reports were made. However, as an interim measure in the absence of operational standards, the RFA permits producers that are members of the roundtables to perform their own audits against the criteria and report on that basis. Following ongoing consultation with the RFA, some of the companies that reported RSPO and RTRS fuel have decided to investigate whether the fuel's sustainability can be proved to the level of confidence required by the RTFO. In the meanwhile, they have rescinded the claim that the fuel met the standards in question. This has resulted in a reduction in the amount of fuel supplied in the first two months of the RTFO reported as meeting a qualifying standard. Graphs showing performance of the obligation to date include this change, which brings the overall percentage for fuel reported as sustainable to 20%.

The RFA continues to actively engage with biofuels suppliers to ensure the accuracy of reported data, and this example serves to illustrate the challenges involved in meeting the required level of assurance on the provenance of biofuels feedstocks. The RFA makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of data in the monthly and quarterly reports, but the content remains provisional and subject to revision until the opinion of company's independent auditors have been received following the end of the reporting period.

³ Some of ConocoPhillips' and Chevron's EU-derived rape biodiesel was reported as coming from agricultural grassland, which carries a significant carbon penalty. Both companies are investigating with their suppliers to clarify whether this previous land-use is correct or whether the land was set-aside. Under the RTFO reporting guidelines, set-aside land counts as cropland, which does not carry a carbon penalty. ConocoPhillips have, since the tabulation of the report, produced evidence that the fuels in question were produced on cropland. This would change their overall carbon savings to 41%.

⁴ Data comes from monthly reports submitted by fuel suppliers to the RFA. The RFA performs checks on the data, which is also subject to an annual verification process by independent auditors. The RFA will publish a final, fully verified dataset at the end of year.

⁵ 30% of feedstocks should meet environmental sustainability standards in the year 2008-9. The ability of suppliers to source certifiably sustainable fuels is currently limited, as the British ACCS scheme is the only qualifying environmental standard that is well established. 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.



Glossary

Obligated company

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

Non-obligated company

- Non-obligated companies are those that supply < 450 000 litres of 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 gain 1 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 sustainable biofuel 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. Benchmarked Standards - these have been benchmarked against the RTFO meta-standard, but do not meet sufficient criteria to be awarded QS status.
- 4. None/unknown - for where the feedstock was not certified against a standard, or the data is unavailable.
- 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 no or little control over how the source feedstocks were produced. Therefore, in recognition of the use of a waste for these biofuels they are automatically awarded a QS.

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, tallow, do not require any additional land as these are waste products from other processes.
- 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.

Carbon Intensity

- Carbon intensity is a measure of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of the fuel chain from 'well-to-wheel'.
- Different GHGs have different potencies (some have 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 (CO_{2e}).

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 the farm to the forecourt incorporating data on feedstock, country of origin and land-use change.
- GHG saving refers to the amount of GHGs that have not been emitted to the atmosphere due to replacing petrol and diesel with bioethanol and biodiesel, respectively.

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 or 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

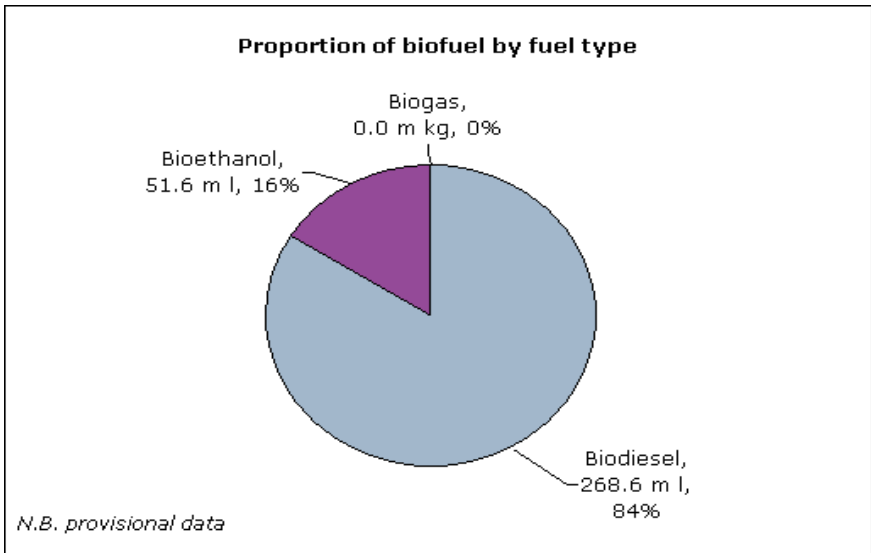
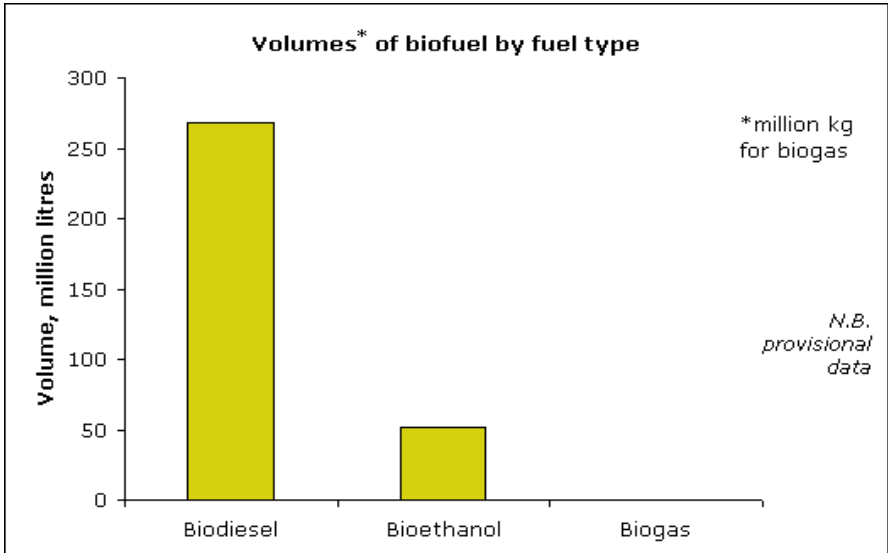
 - 5 - 'real' data input to the fuel chain e.g. information on fertiliser inputs and crop yield of the source feedstock.

Data reporting

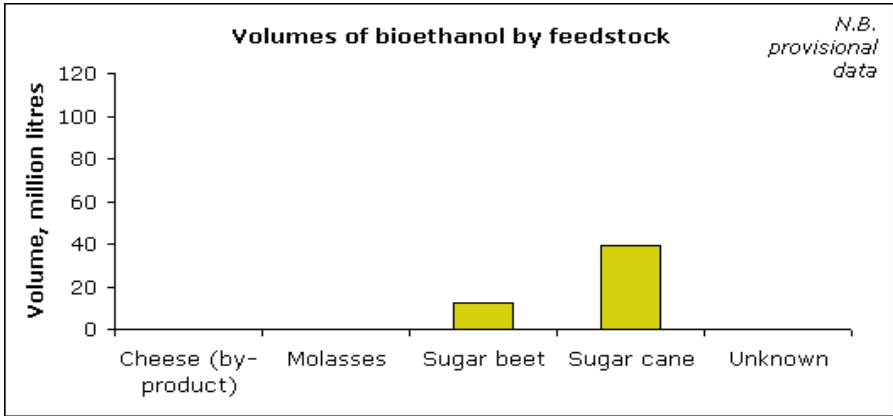
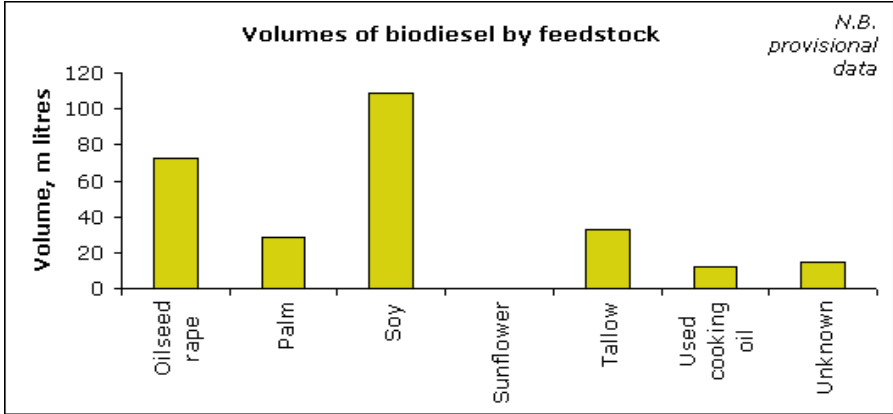
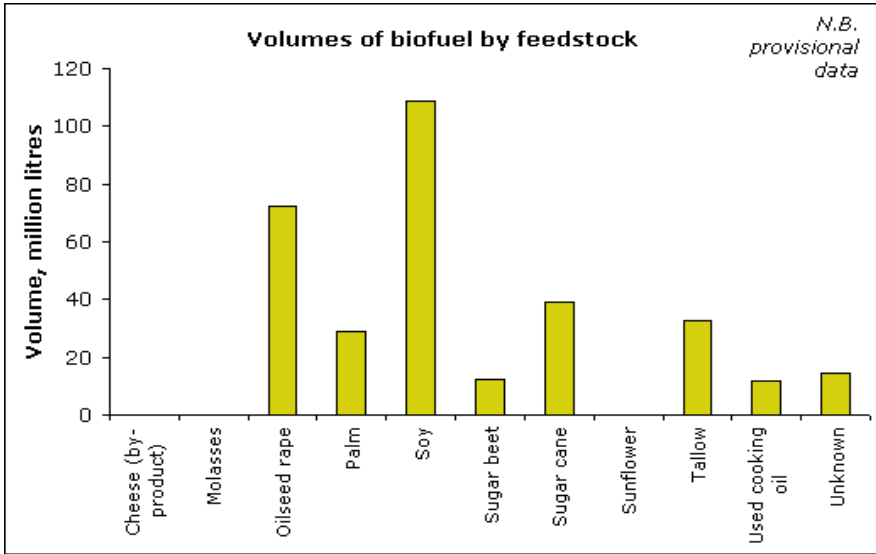
- The data reporting of renewable fuel characteristics target refers to the amount of data provided by transport fuel suppliers as opposed to reporting 'unknown' against the four sustainability components:
 1. biofuel feedstock
 2. feedstock country of origin
 3. sustainability standard
 4. land-use on 30 November 2005.
- Whilst 'unknown' reporting is permitted, suppliers will be 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.

All graphs present data from the obligation year to date.

Volumes and proportions by fuel type

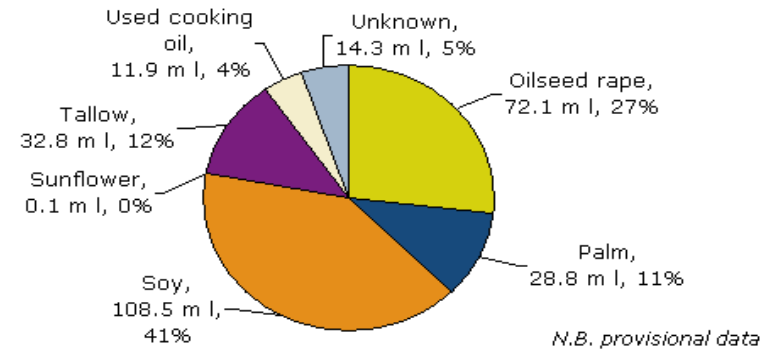


Volumes by feedstock

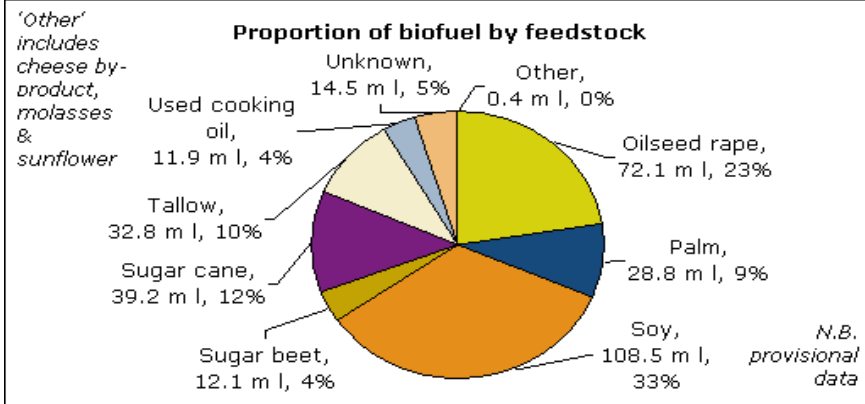


Proportions by feedstock

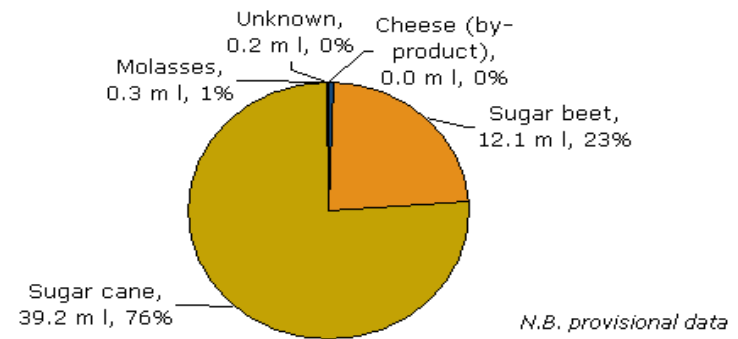
Proportion of biodiesel by feedstock



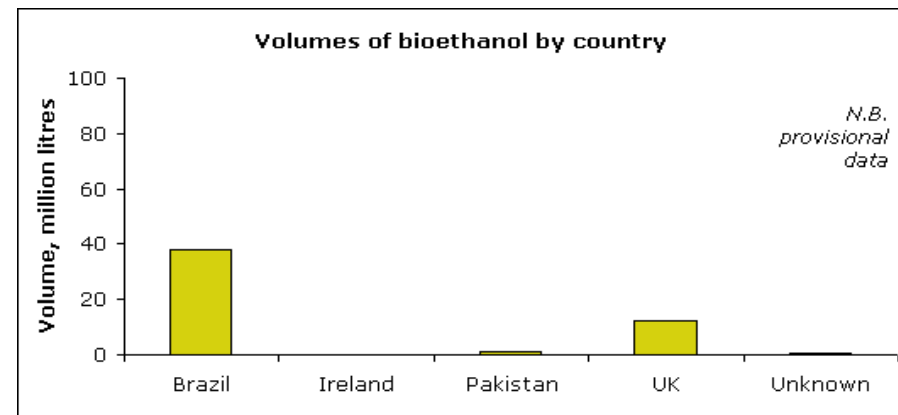
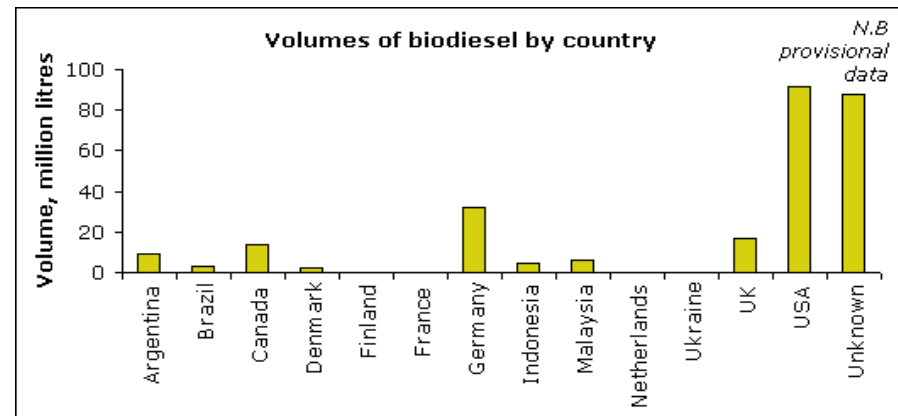
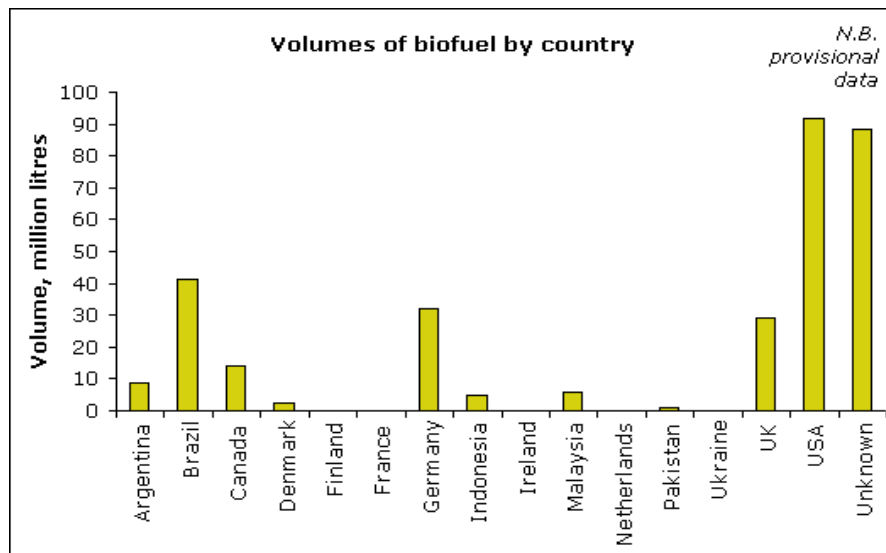
Proportion of biofuel by feedstock



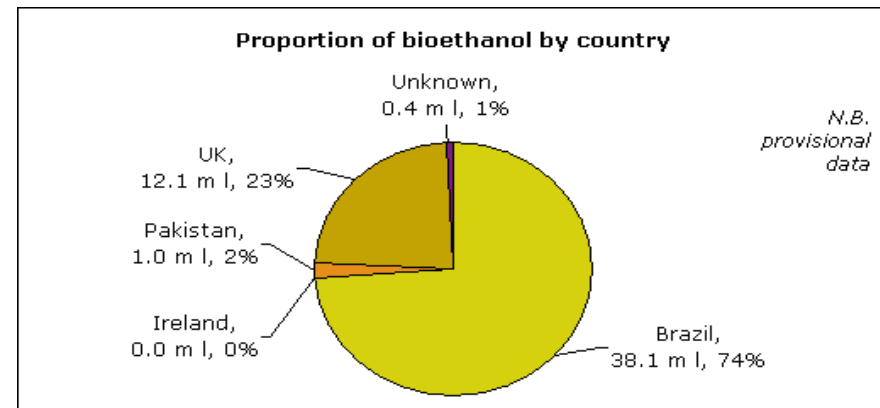
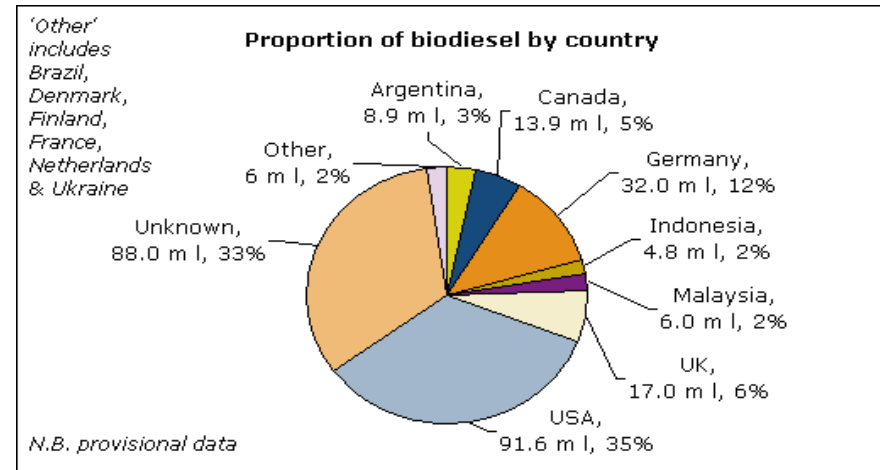
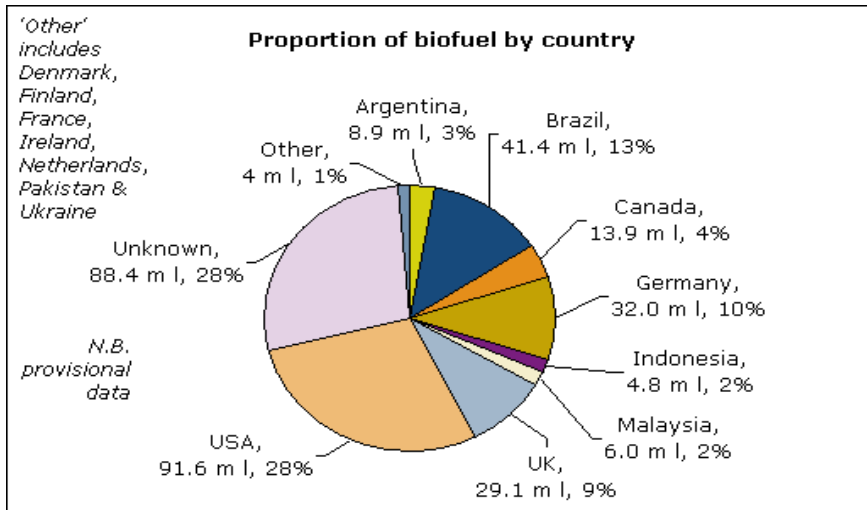
Proportion of bioethanol by feedstock



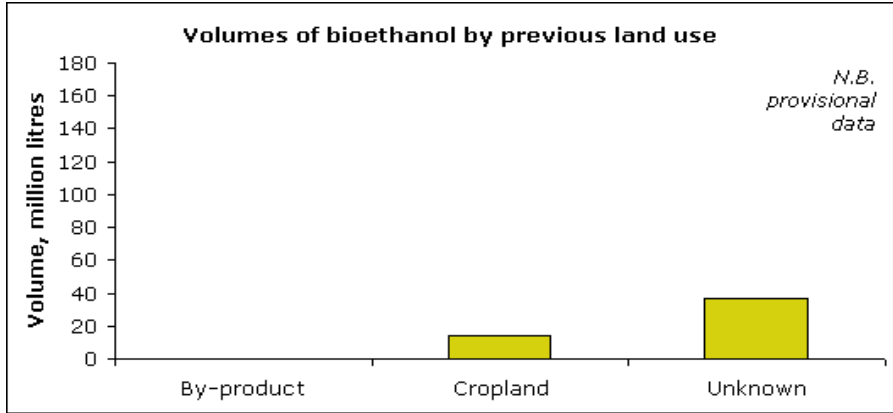
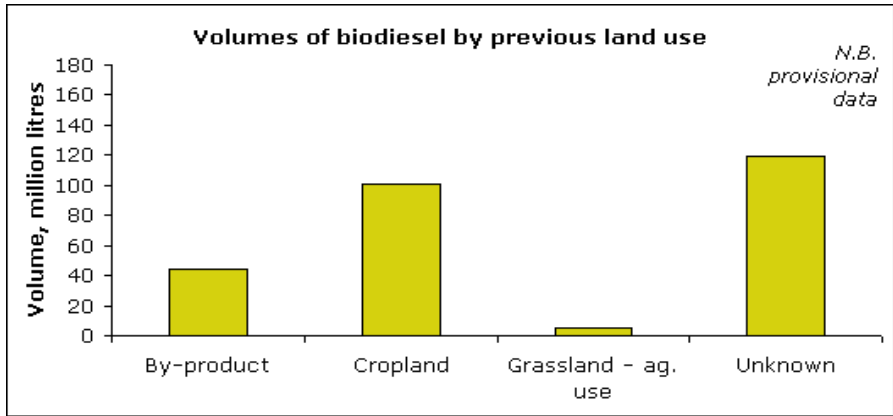
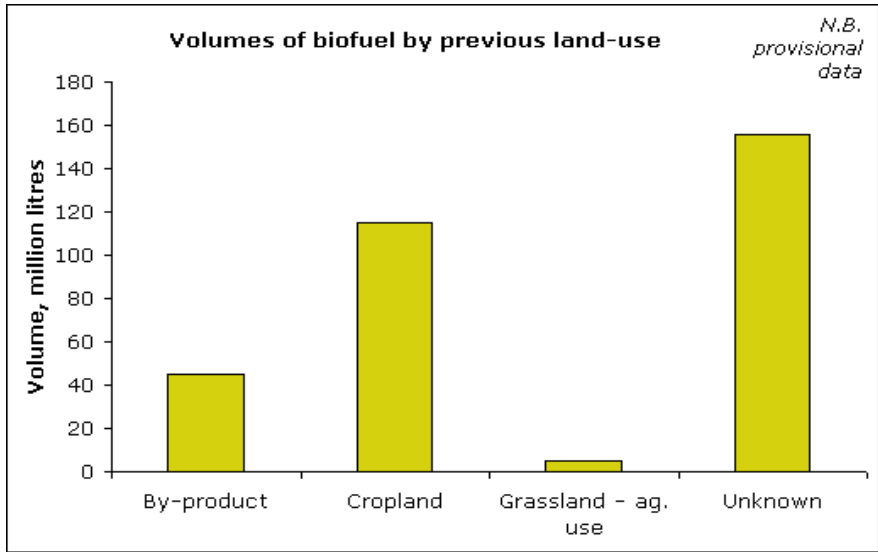
Volumes by country



Proportions by country

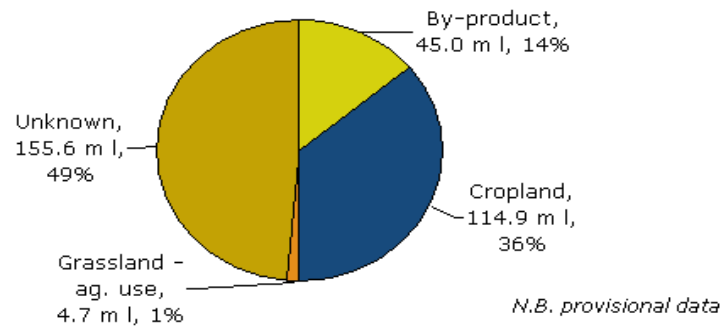


Volumes by previous land-use

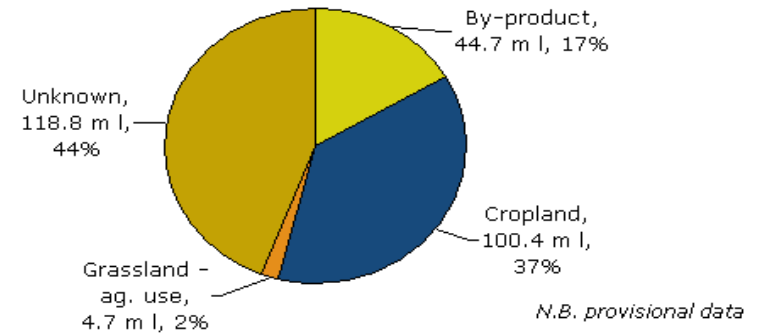


Proportions by previous land-use

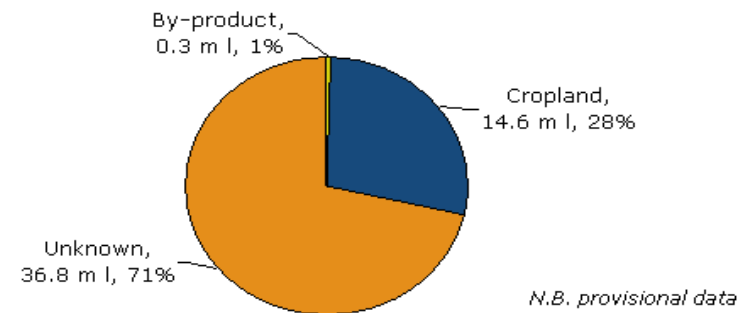
Proportion of biofuel by previous land-use



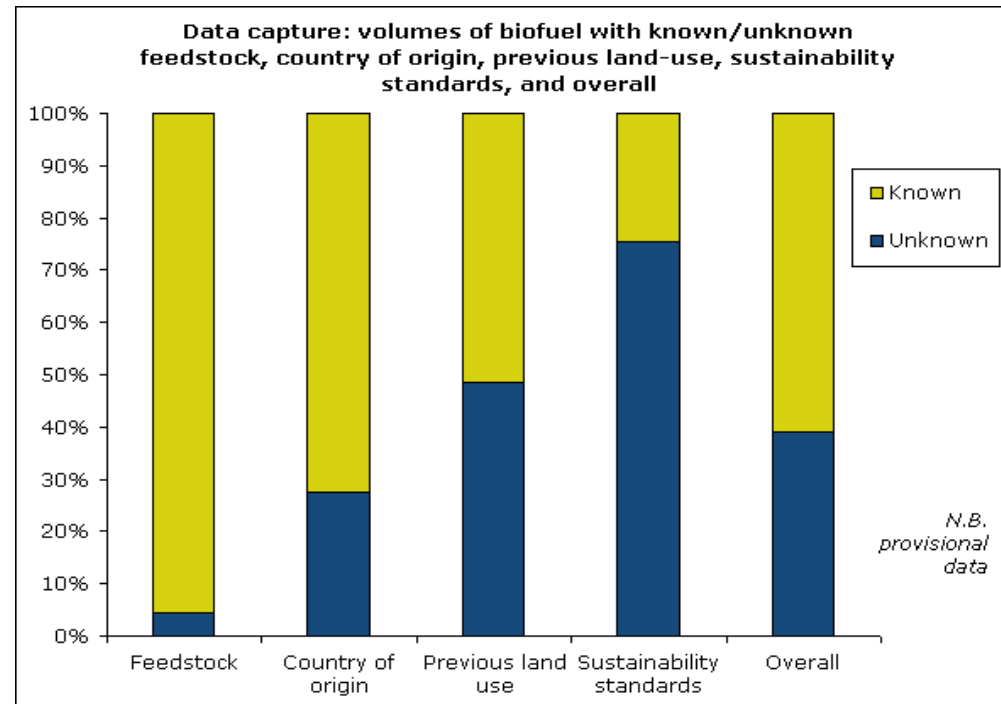
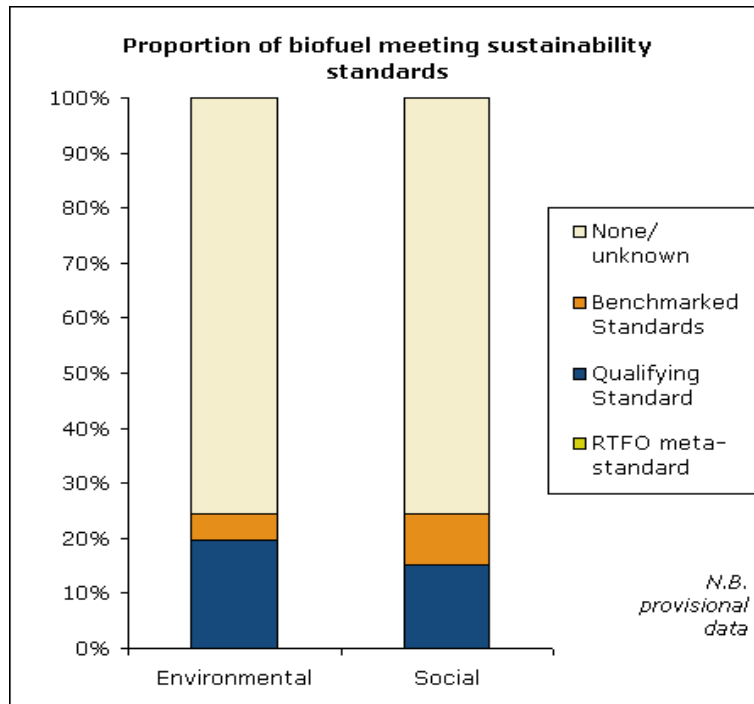
Proportion of biodiesel by previous land use

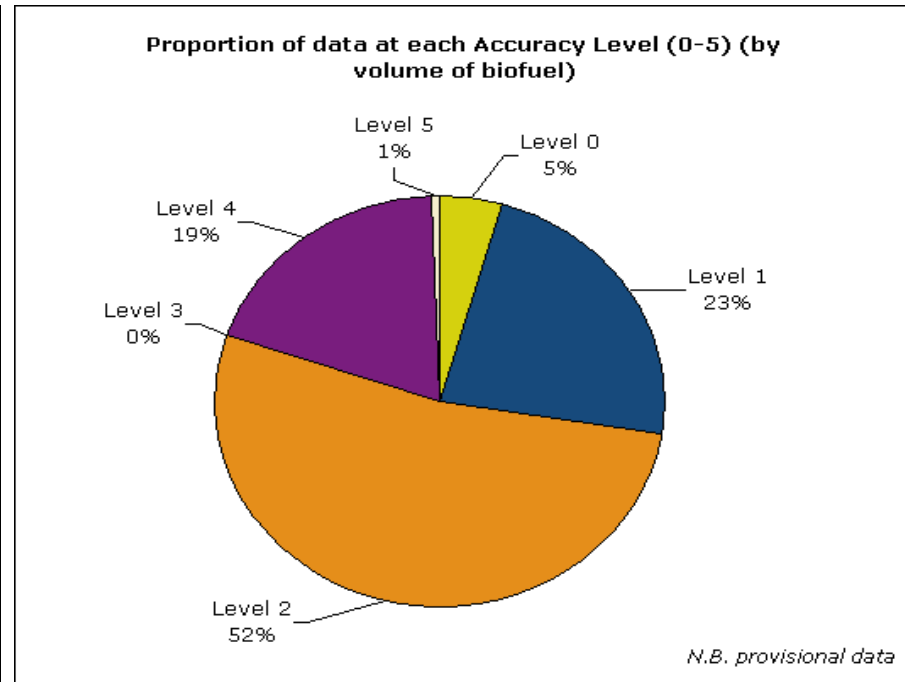
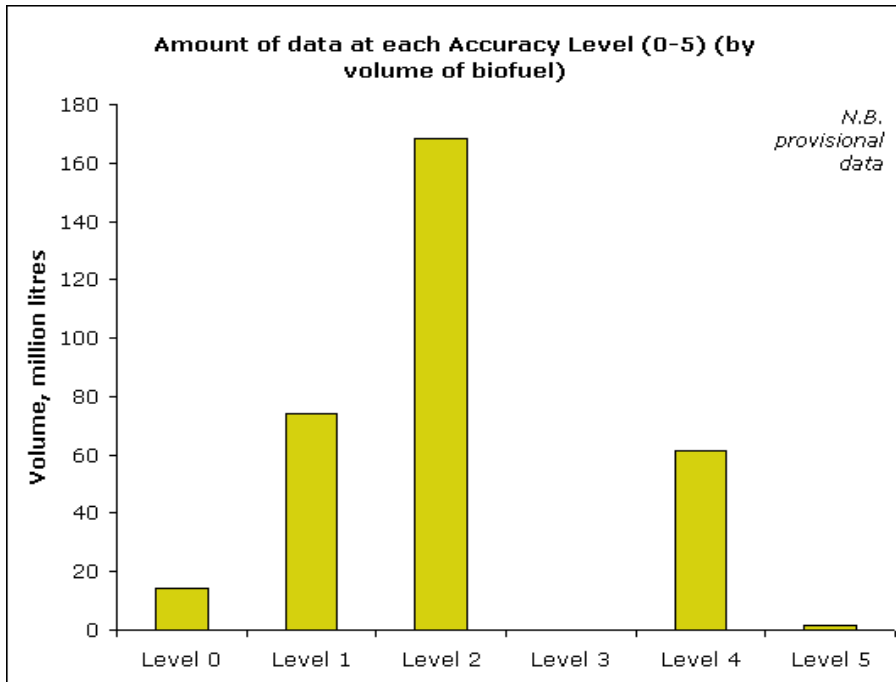


Proportion of bioethanol by previous land use

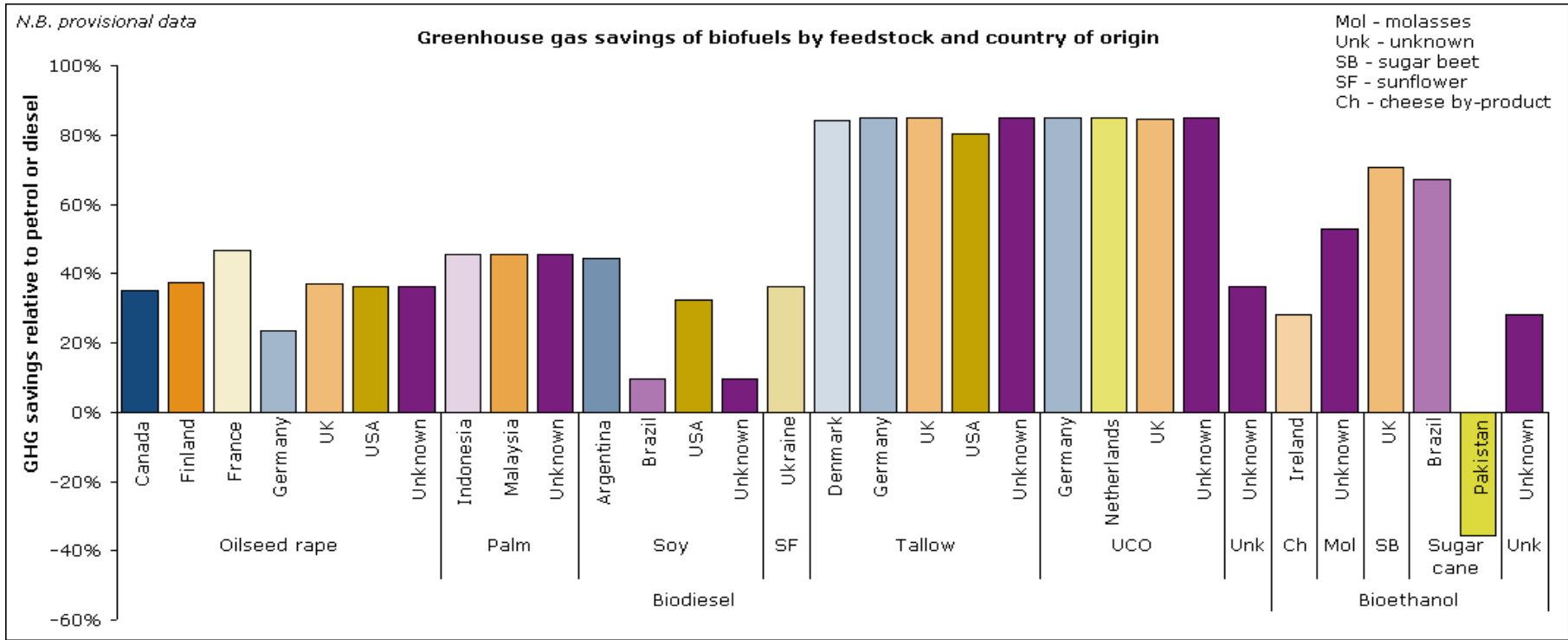


Sustainability, data-capture and accuracy

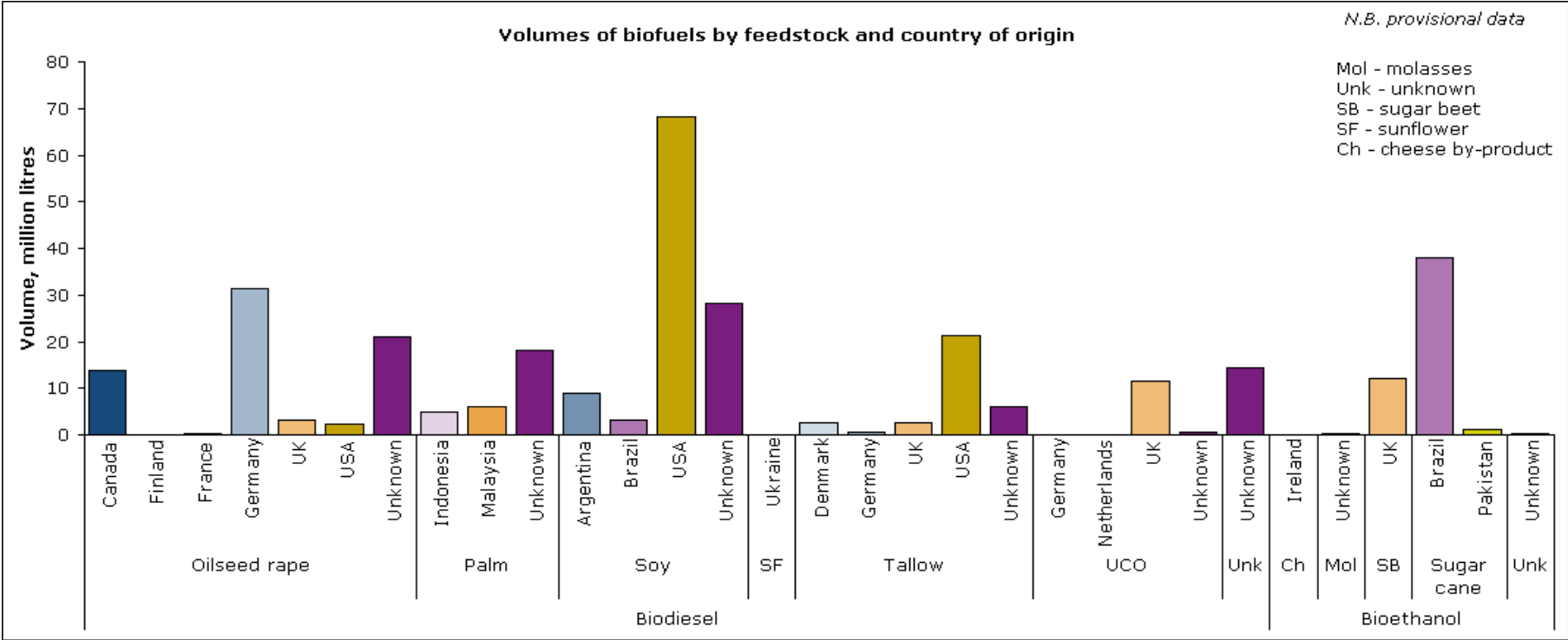




Greenhouse gas savings

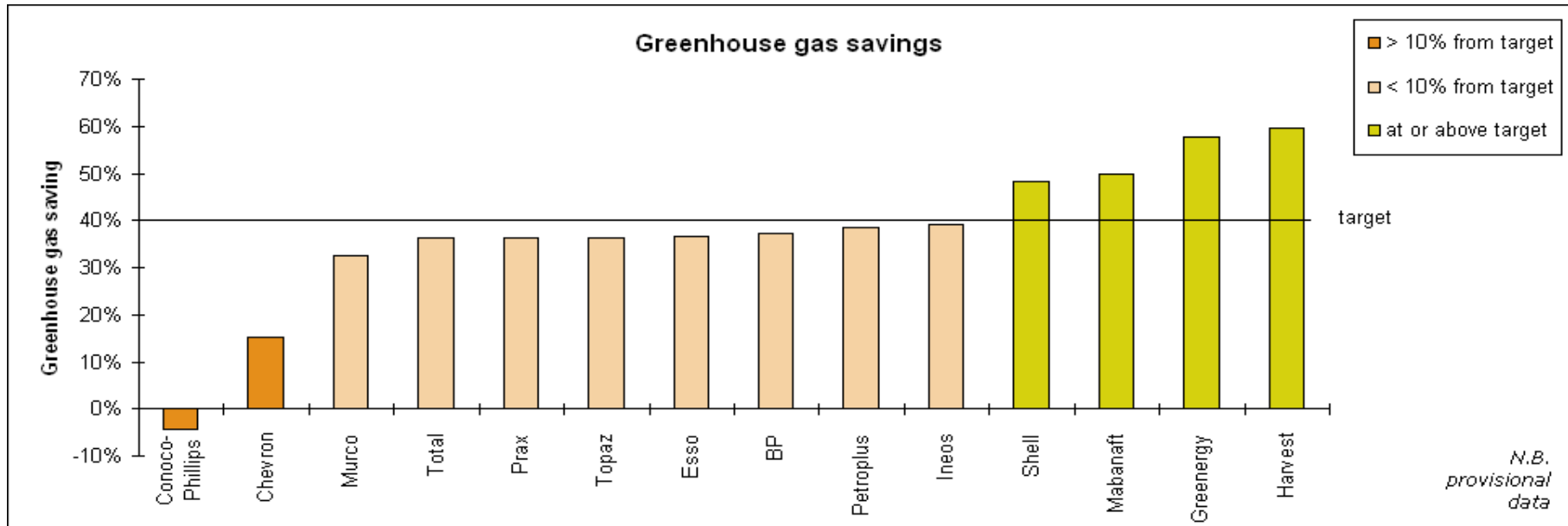


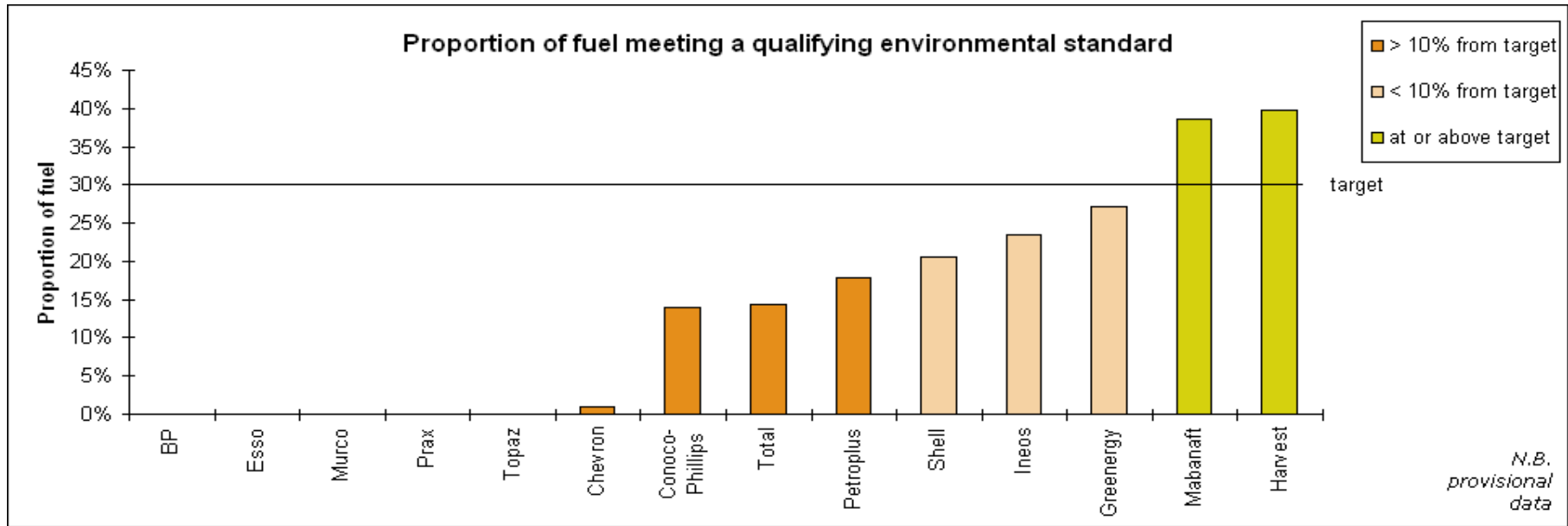
Volume by feedstock and country

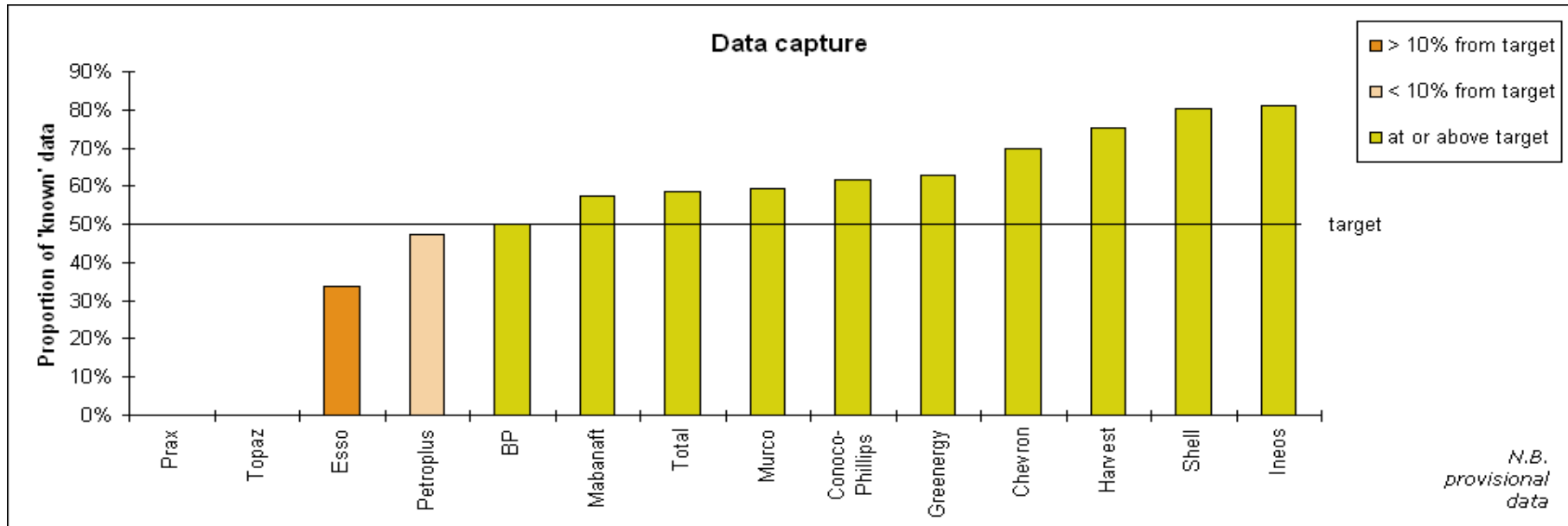


All graphs present data from the obligation year to date.
The RTFO targets are annual targets.

Obligated company performance against the RTFO's targets









RTFO level data tables present data from month 3 of the obligation year. (Or months 1-3 for those smaller companies that report to HMRC on a quarterly basis).

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

Table 1: Meeting the RTFO - volumes of fossil and biofuels supplied for road transport.

		Volume, million l, or mass, millions kg	Fuel type	Volume, million l	Biofuels as a proportion of total road transport fuels supplied
Fuel type	Biodiesel	97.8	Diesel	2037.8	4.58%
	Bioethanol	12.8	Petrol	1834.0	0.69%
	Biogas	0.0			
	Total	110.5		3871.8	2.78%

Table 2: Carbon and sustainability data of biofuels by fuel type.

		Volume, l	Volume, million l	Volume, %	Proportion meeting an environmental standard				Proportion meeting a social standard				Carbon intensity, g(CO _{2e})/MJ	Greenhouse gas saving, %	Accuracy level, (0-5)
					RTFO	QS	Bench-marked	None/unknown	RTFO	QS	Bench-marked	None/unknown			
Fuel type	Biodiesel	97754523	97.8	88%	0%	21%	8%	71%	0%	20%	9%	71%	52	40%	2.0
	Bioethanol	12792266	12.8	12%	0%	27%	0%	73%	0%	0%	27%	73%	38	56%	3.1
	Biogas	0	0.0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total Mean	110546789	110.5	100%	0%	22%	7%	71%	0%	18%	11%	71%	50	42%	2.2

Table 3: 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 _{2e})/MJ	Greenhouse gas saving, %	Accuracy level, (0-5)
					RTFO	QS	Bench-marked	None/unknown	RTFO	QS	Bench-marked	None/unknown			
Feedstock	Oilseed rape	23146140	23.1	24%	0%	3%	35%	63%	0%	0%	37%	63%	70	19%	1.8
	Palm	11272169	11.3	12%	0%	19%	0%	81%	0%	19%	0%	81%	47	46%	1.5
	Soy	38285472	38.3	39%	0%	1%	0%	99%	0%	1%	0%	99%	59	32%	2.5
	Sunflower	142794	0.1	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	55	36%	2.0
	Tallow	13236173	13.2	14%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	17	81%	2.5
	Used cooking oil	4281634	4.3	4%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.8
	Unknown	7390141	7.4	8%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	55	36%	0.0
	Total Mean	97754523	97.8	100%	0%	21%	8%	71%	0%	20%	9%	71%	52	40%	2.0
Country of origin	Argentina	8904486	8.9	9%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	48	44%	2.0
	Brazil	1827893	1.8	2%	0%	11%	0%	89%	0%	11%	0%	89%	78	10%	2.0
	Canada	4834585	4.8	5%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	56	35%	2.0
	Denmark	1396806	1.4	1%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	14	84%	2.0
	France	91136	0.1	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	46	47%	2.0
	Germany	12971095	13.0	13%	0%	1%	62%	37%	0%	1%	62%	37%	80	7%	2.0
	Indonesia	1570138	1.6	2%	0%	21%	0%	79%	0%	21%	0%	79%	47	46%	2.0
	Malaysia	3783347	3.8	4%	0%	47%	0%	53%	0%	47%	0%	53%	47	46%	2.0
	Netherlands	1651	0.0	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.0
	Ukraine	142794	0.1	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	55	36%	2.0
	UK	5119947	5.1	5%	0%	95%	0%	5%	0%	84%	12%	5%	20	77%	2.7
	USA	35013294	35.0	36%	0%	32%	0%	68%	0%	32%	0%	68%	45	48%	2.8
	Unknown	22097351	22.1	23%	0%	2%	0%	98%	0%	2%	0%	98%	56	35%	0.7
Total Mean	97754523	97.8	100%	0%	21%	8%	71%	0%	20%	9%	71%	52	40%	2.0	
Previous land-use	By-product	17517807	17.5	18%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	16	82%	2.6
	Cropland	40194685	40.2	41%	0%	6%	13%	81%	0%	6%	13%	81%	54	38%	2.5
	Grassland - ag. use	3556739	3.6	4%	0%	0%	80%	20%	0%	0%	80%	20%	168	-94%	2.0
	Unknown	36485292	36.5	37%	0%	1%	0%	99%	0%	0%	1%	99%	56	35%	1.2
	Total Mean	97754523	97.8	100%	0%	21%	8%	71%	0%	20%	9%	71%	52	40%	2.0

Table 4: 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 _{2e})/MJ	Greenhouse gas saving, %	Accuracy level, (0-5)
					RTFO	QS	Bench-marked	None/unknown	RTFO	QS	Bench-marked	None/unknown			
Feedstock	Cheese (by-product)	960	0.0	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	61	28%	2.0
	Sugar beet	3402456	3.4	27%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	24	71%	4.0
	Sugar cane	9332230	9.3	73%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	42	50%	2.9
	Unknown	56620	0.1	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	61	28%	0.0
	Total Mean	12792266	12.8	100%		0%	27%	0%	73%	0%	0%	27%	73%	38	56%
Country of origin	Brazil	8285866	8.3	65%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	33	61%	3.0
	Ireland	960	0.0	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	61	28%	2.0
	Pakistan	1046364	1.0	8%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	115	-36%	2.0
	UK	3402456	3.4	27%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	24	71%	4.0
	Unknown	56620	0.1	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	61	28%	0.0
Total Mean	12792266	12.8	100%		0%	27%	0%	73%	0%	0%	27%	73%	38	56%	3.1
Previous land-use	By-product	960	0.0	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	61	28%	2.0
	Cropland	5901160	5.9	46%	0%	58%	0%	42%	0%	0%	58%	42%	25	71%	4.0
	Unknown	6890146	6.9	54%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	49	43%	2.4
	Total Mean	12792266	12.8	100%		0%	27%	0%	73%	0%	0%	27%	73%	38	56%

RTFO level data tables present data from month 3 of the obligation year.

(Or months 1-3 for those smaller companies that report to HMRC on a quarterly basis).

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

Table 5: 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	Volume, million l	Volume, %	Proportion meeting an environmental standard				Proportion meeting a social standard				Carbon intensity, g(CO _{2e})/MJ	Greenhouse gas saving, %	Accuracy level, (0-5)
							RTFO	QS	Bench-marked	None/unknown	RTFO	QS	Bench-marked	None/unknown			
Biodiesel	Oilseed rape	Canada	Cropland	2542928	2.5	2%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	56	35%	2.0
		Unknown	Unknown	2291657	2.3	2%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	56	35%	2.0
		France	Unknown	91136	0.1	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	46	47%	2.0
		Germany	Cropland	5473864	5.5	5%	0%	0%	95%	5%	0%	0%	95%	5%	48	44%	2.0
		Unknown	Grassland - ag. use	3556739	3.6	3%	0%	0%	80%	20%	0%	0%	80%	20%	168	-94%	2.0
		Unknown	Unknown	3778267	3.8	3%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	48	44%	2.0
	UK	Cropland	95347	0.1	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	38	56%	3.6	
	Unknown	Unknown	748217	0.7	1%	0%	66%	0%	34%	0%	0%	66%	34%	55	36%	2.0	
	Unknown	Unknown	4567985	4.6	4%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	55	36%	1.0	
	Palm	Indonesia	Cropland	787474	0.8	1%	0%	41%	0%	59%	0%	41%	0%	59%	47	46%	2.0
		Unknown	Unknown	782664	0.8	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	47	46%	2.0
		Malaysia	Cropland	2336866	2.3	2%	0%	76%	0%	24%	0%	76%	0%	24%	47	46%	2.0
		Unknown	Unknown	1446481	1.4	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	47	46%	2.0
		Unknown	Cropland	152250	0.2	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	47	46%	1.0
		Unknown	Unknown	5766434	5.8	5%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	47	46%	1.0
	Soy	Argentina	Cropland	8904486	8.9	8%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	48	44%	2.0
		Brazil	Cropland	205954	0.2	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	78	10%	2.0
		Unknown	Unknown	1621939	1.6	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	78	10%	2.0
		USA	Cropland	19552722	19.6	18%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	59	32%	3.0
		Unknown	Unknown	4196570	4.2	4%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	58	33%	2.2
		Unknown	Unknown	3803801	3.8	3%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	78	10%	1.0
	Sunflower	Ukraine	Cropland	142794	0.1	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	55	36%	2.0
	Tallow	Denmark	By-product	1396806	1.4	1%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	14	84%	2.0
		Germany	By-product	100321	0.1	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.0
		UK	By-product	160253	0.2	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.0
		USA	By-product	11264002	11.3	10%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	17	80%	2.6
		Unknown	By-product	314791	0.3	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	1.0
	Used cooking oil	Germany	By-product	61904	0.1	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.0
		Netherlands	By-product	1651	0.0	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.0
		UK	By-product	4116130	4.1	4%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.9
Unknown		By-product	101949	0.1	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	1.0	
Unknown	Unknown	7390141	7.4	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	55	36%	0.0	
Bioethanol	Cheese (by-product)	Ireland	By-product	960	0.0	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	61	28%	2.0
	Sugar beet	UK	Cropland	3402456	3.4	3%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	24	71%	4.0
	Sugar cane	Brazil	Cropland	2498704	2.5	2%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	25	71%	4.0
		Unknown	Unknown	5787162	5.8	5%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	36	57%	2.5
	Unknown	Pakistan	Unknown	1046364	1.0	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	115	-36%	2.0
	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	56620	0.1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	61	28%
Total Mean				110546789	110.5	100%	0%	22%	7%	71%	0%	18%	11%	71%	50	42%	2.2

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

Table 6: Company performance against the RTFO targets and carbon and sustainability criteria.

Company	Proportion in each previous land-use category						Proportion meeting an environmental standard				Proportion meeting a social standard				Carbon intensity, g(CO _{2e})/MJ	Greenhouse gas saving, %	Accuracy level, (0-5)	Data capture, %
	unknown	by-product	cropland	grassland ag. use	grassland non ag. use	forestland	RTFO	QS	Bench-marked	None/unknown	RTFO	QS	Bench-marked	None/unknown				
Obligated companies																		
BP Oil UK Ltd	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	54	37%	2.0	50%
Chevron Ltd	34%	0%	50%	17%	0%	0%	0%	1%	19%	80%	0%	1%	19%	80%	73	15%	1.9	70%
ConocoPhillips Ltd	68%	0%	0%	32%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	86%	0%	0%	14%	86%	90	-4%	2.0	62%
Esso Petroleum Company Ltd	99%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	55	37%	1.4	34%
Greenery Fuels Ltd	53%	18%	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%	0%	73%	0%	18%	9%	73%	36	58%	2.7	63%
Harvest Energy Ltd	38%	25%	37%	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%	0%	60%	0%	25%	15%	60%	35	60%	2.3	75%
Ineos Refining Ltd	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	24%	0%	76%	0%	24%	0%	76%	53	39%	2.0	81%
Mabanaft UK Ltd	60%	7%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	39%	0%	61%	0%	9%	30%	61%	43	50%	2.1	57%
Murco Petroleum Ltd	33%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	58	32%	1.7	59%
Petroplus Refining Teesside Ltd	58%	18%	24%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%	82%	0%	18%	0%	82%	53	38%	1.8	47%
Prax Petroleum Ltd	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	55	36%	0.0	0%
Shell UK Ltd	22%	21%	57%	0%	0%	0%	0%	21%	32%	47%	0%	21%	32%	47%	45	48%	1.9	80%
Topaz Energy Ltd	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	55	36%	0.0	0%
Total UK Ltd	42%	9%	49%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	86%	0%	9%	5%	86%	55	36%	2.1	58%
Non-obligated companies																		
ABAKO Ltd	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.0	100%
Argent Energy (UK) Ltd	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	15	83%	5.0	100%
Biesel (UK) Ltd	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.0	100%
Celtic Biodiesel Ltd	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.0	100%
Convert2Green Ltd	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.0	100%
Devon Biofuels	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.0	100%
Double Green Ltd	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.0	100%
Ebony Solutions Ltd	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.0	100%
Goldenfuels	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.0	100%
Green Fuels Ltd	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	15	82%	2.0	100%
GreenFuel Oil Company (Northants) Ltd	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	32	63%	3.0	100%
Kassero Edible Oils Ltd	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.0	100%
Longma Clean Energy	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.0	100%
MPB Bioproducts Ltd	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	55	36%	2.0	100%
Muirhouse Farm Partnership	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	55	36%	2.0	100%
Ozone Friendly Fuels	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.0	100%
Pilkington Oils Ltd	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	3.0	100%
PRS Environmental	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.0	100%
Pure Fuels Ltd	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.0	100%
Refuel Energy Ltd	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.0	100%
Regenatec Ltd	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	78	10%	2.0	50%
Rix Biodiesel	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.0	100%
Shepherds Bakery	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.0	100%
Veg Oil Motoring	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.0	100%
Verdant Fuel Ltd	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	23	73%	5.0	100%
V-Fuels Biodiesel Ltd	28%	70%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	72%	0%	28%	0%	70%	2%	28%	32	63%	3.1	79%
Wight Made Diesel	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13	85%	2.0	100%

Table 7: Number of RTFO targets met or exceeded by obligated companies. ^

Number of targets met	Obligated company
3	Harvest Energy Ltd Mabanaft UK Ltd
2	Greenery Fuels Ltd Shell UK Ltd
1	BP Oil UK Ltd Chevron Ltd ConocoPhillips Ltd Ineos Refining Ltd Murco Petroleum Ltd Total UK Ltd
0	Esso Petroleum Company Ltd Petroplus Refining Teesside Ltd Prax Petroleum Ltd Topaz Energy Ltd

^ The RTFO targets are to have: 30% of biofuels meeting qualifying environmental standards; GHG savings of 40%; and 50% data capture in four key sustainability fields (feedstock, country of origin, previous land-use, standard).
Obligated suppliers supply > 95% of the biofuels in the UK market