

# **Getting Serious About Biofuels**

**Technology Potentials** 



### Serious Biofuels



### **Deliver Policy Objectives**

- Diversity of Supply
- **GHG Benefits**
- Indigenous Supply

#### Functional and Reliable

- Meets the needs of existing vehicles
- Supplied consistently
- **Quality Assured**

### **Economically Viable**

Delivery to market at competitive cost across the value chain

#### Meet Consumer Needs

- Reliable vehicle operation
- Vehicle performance and range
- Cost

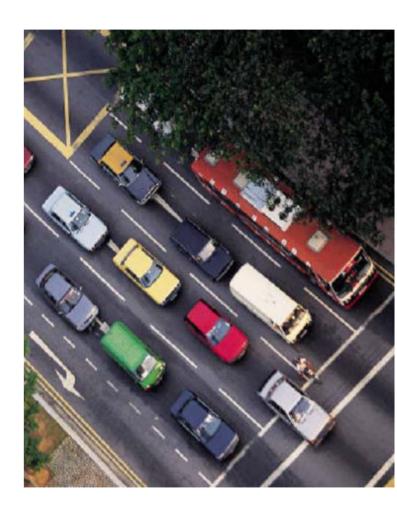
# **Drivers for Change**



# Key drivers in moving towards sustainable mobility solutions

- Security of supply & energy diversification
- Climate change issues
- Biofuels address both these issues.

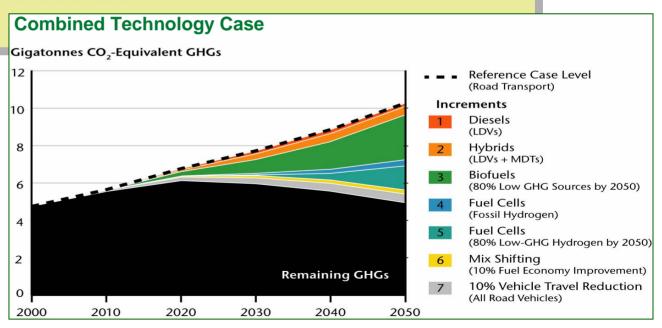




### Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction

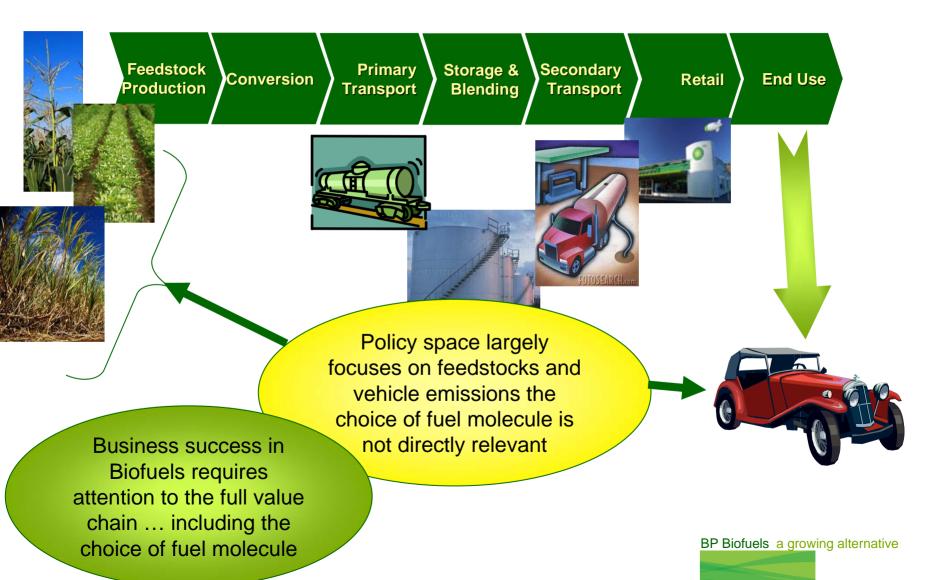
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- Transport energy demand is projected to double by 2050
- Transport comprises 21% of CO2 emissions
- A variety of technologies can reduce GHG emissions in the future
  - Vehicle efficiency
  - Biofuels and other renewable fuels
  - Demand reduction



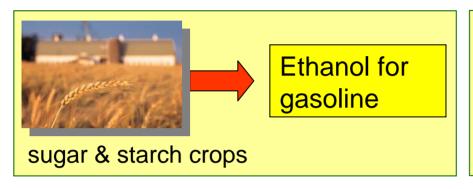
### **Biofuels Value Chain**

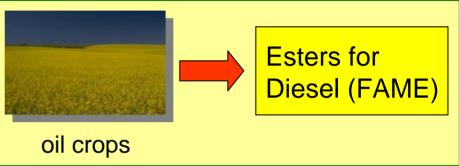




## Conventional Bio-Components







- Conventional biofuels are a positive first step in use of biomass
- GHG reductions modest, not all biofuels are equal
- Benefit rural economy
- Limitations :
  - Competing land use issues food vs power generation
  - Not ideal fuel molecules: OEMs limit blending; handling/quality issues
- Ethanol issues:
  - Significant additional infrastructure costs due to Vapor Pressure
  - Success at scale requires 'whole of market' introduction



# Agricultural and Rural Impact



- Extremely large quantity of biomass needed
  - transport requirement
  - heat and power
- Change in crop types
- Different farming practices
- Risks locked to energy / transport markets
- Opportunities to utilize low value land and waste





### **Environmental and Social considerations**



- Standards being developed through Low Carbon vehicle partnership
- GHG Certification
  - Not all biofuels equal on GHG basis
  - LowCvp study showed ethanol can vary between 7 87% GHG savings
  - Methodology to quantify supply chains in process of development
- Environmental Sustainability
  - 6 principles with 25 criteria as well as enhanced criteria
  - RSPO an example of environmental sustainability standard
- Social and Ethical
  - ILO worker standards
  - Moving indigenous populations
  - Child labor

### **Next generation Biofuels**



- Advanced biofuels respond to all drivers deliver on GHG, security of supply & support agriculture sector
- Biobutanol has a number of attractive properties:
  - Produced from same feedstocks as ethanol with minimal process modifications
  - Easily blended into gasoline
  - Can use existing fuel infrastructure without major modification
  - Potential to be used at higher blend concentrations than ethanol in unmodified vehicles
  - An energy content closer to that of gasoline than ethanol reducing the impact on fuel economy for the consumer
- Biobutanol is complementary to ethanol and can enhance the performance of ethanol blends in gasoline
- Second generation biofuels are expected to be even less carbon intensive because they will be manufactured using non-food crops (lignocellulosic) and with a different processing technology



### **BP's New Biofuels Business**



- Formed a new Biofuels business in June
- Announced plans to invest \$500 M in new Energy Biosciences Institute to provide a pipeline of biofuels technology for the business



 Will partner with science company DuPont to develop advanced biofuels-the first introduction is bio-butanol.



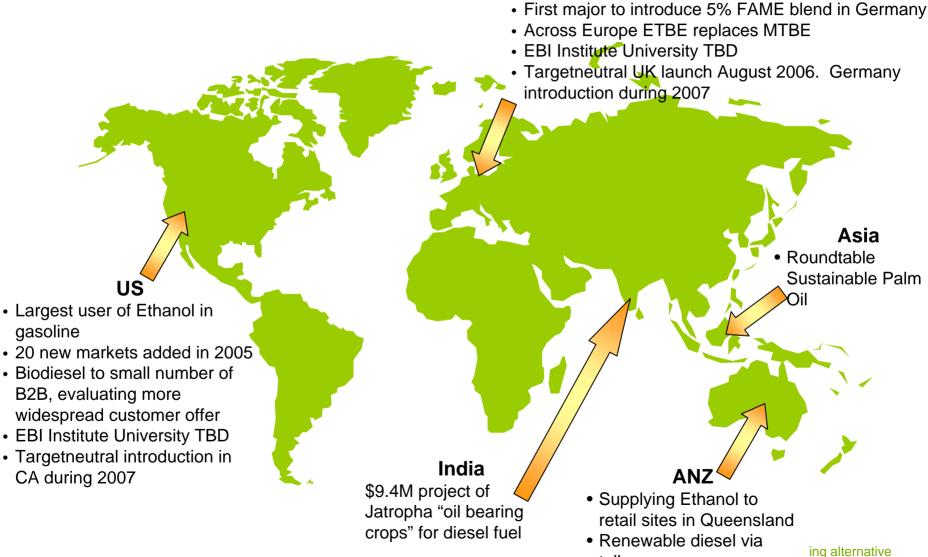
- BP & DuPont collaborating with British Sugar on introduction of bio-butanol into UK
- Launched targetneutral in the UK as a consumer education, non-profit programme that gives motorists the chance to 'neutralize' the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from their driving



### BP's biofuels activity



#### **Europe**



tallow

### Biofuels – Summary





- Climate change and energy supply diversification will continue to underpin increased use of biofuels
- Conventional biofuels are a positive first step in use of biomass
  - GHG reductions modest, not all biofuels are equal
  - Land use and competition for food crops are serious issues
- Standards are needed for carbon certification of biofuels and to ensure sustainable biomass production
- BP is working in partnerships to develop processes for production of second generation biofuels
- If Biofuels are to make a significant impact of the two key drivers of energy supply security and climate change, then in the longer term, we will need:
  - Better feedstocks
  - Better processes
  - Better fuel molecules

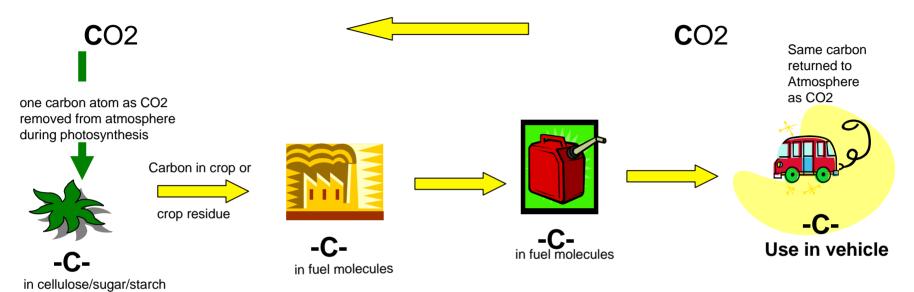


# **Introducing BP Biofuels**

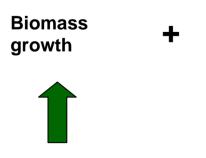
a growing alternative

# Biofuels Overview - the carbon cycle





#### **Fossil Energy Inputs**



External energy and associated GHG emissions for farming (eg from fertiliser use)

Processing to produce biofuel



External energy and emissions for fuel production process

Biofuel



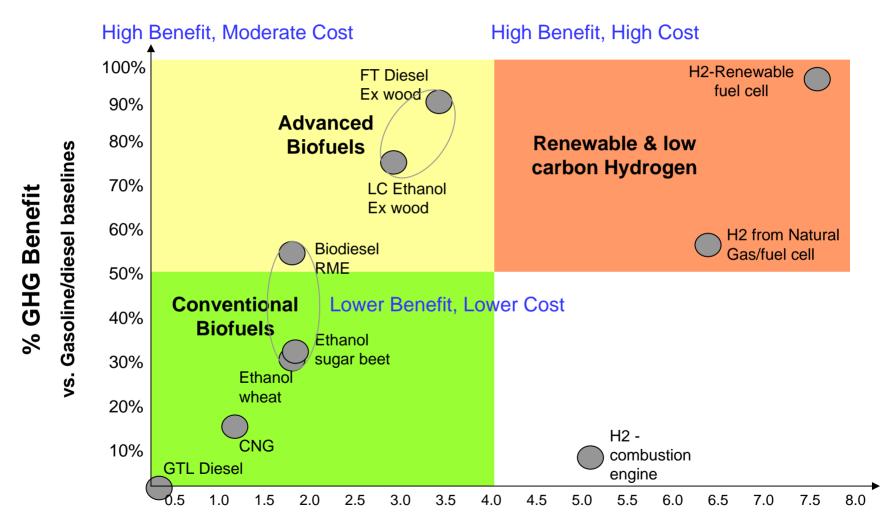
External energy for distribution & transportation

WTW GHG emission result for biomass pathways. Contribution from above closed cycle is zero

BP Biofuels a growing alternative

### WTW GHG benefit vs cost





Reference-WTW Analysis of Future Automotive Fuels & Powertrains in the European Context-Version 2a,December 2005. Concawe/European Council for Automotive R&D /European Commission Joint Research Centre

Cost for Substitution €100km

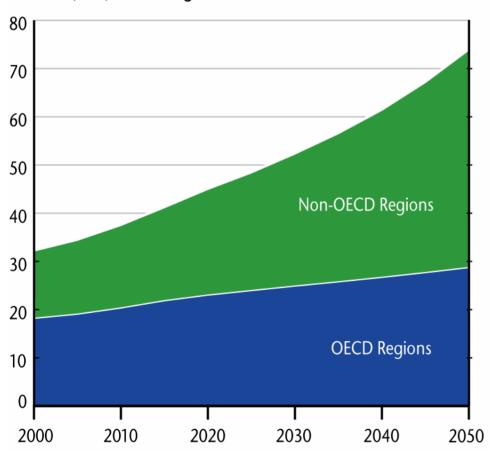
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# Demand of transport



# Personal transport activity





### BP Biofuels Low Carbon Road Transport Strategy



#### **Low Carbon Road Transport Strategy**

2 challenges to reduce greenhouse impact of our fuels

Reduce carbon intensity of fuel itself

Solution – Biofuels are the best short to medium term

BP is progressing future fuel strategy

Use less fuel or use it more efficiently

Solution - consumer education about driving behaviour & choices

targetneutral is BP's response

## What is targetneutral?

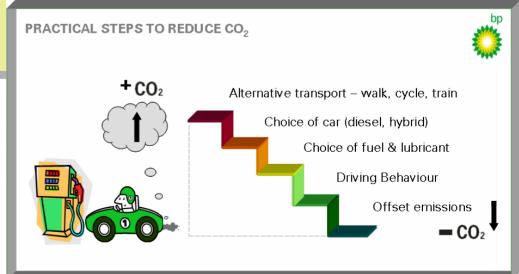


- targetneutral is a voluntary, non-profit programme that gives motorists the chance to 'neutralise' the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from their driving
- Reduce, Replace, Neutralise
  - Reduce means changing attitudes and behaviours to reduce fuel usage.
  - Replace means buying a product that is more energy efficient.

Neutralise means becoming CO2 neutral for those emissions you

cannot prevent now.

Managed by biofuels business



### How does it work?



- •Consumer visits <u>www.targetneutral.com</u> calculates their annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (miles & mpg) & pays to purchase equivalent emission reductions to 'neutralise' CO<sub>2</sub> impact
- Average payment is approx £20pp pa
- •100% of consumer funds (Excl VAT & transaction fees) goes to emission reduction projects in developing countries
- BP will make a contribution when members refuel at BP sites (up to £0.10 per tank regular & £0.20 Ultimate)
- Members & retail value tracked via Nectar cards
- Quarterly email communication to members
- •BP's UK fuel tankers are CO2 neutral



# Where does the money go?



# Portfolio of developing country projects to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

- Renewable energy & biomass projects preferred by consumers
- Sustainability & community benefits
- Independently verified real & quantifiable
- Credits retired upon purchase

To help counter cynicism, an independent panel of leading environmentalists, academics and opinion formers, chaired by Jonathon Porritt, has been establish to oversee & monitor the scheme



