



Corporate Development

Ethanol from Sugar Beet in England

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New Opportunities Manager

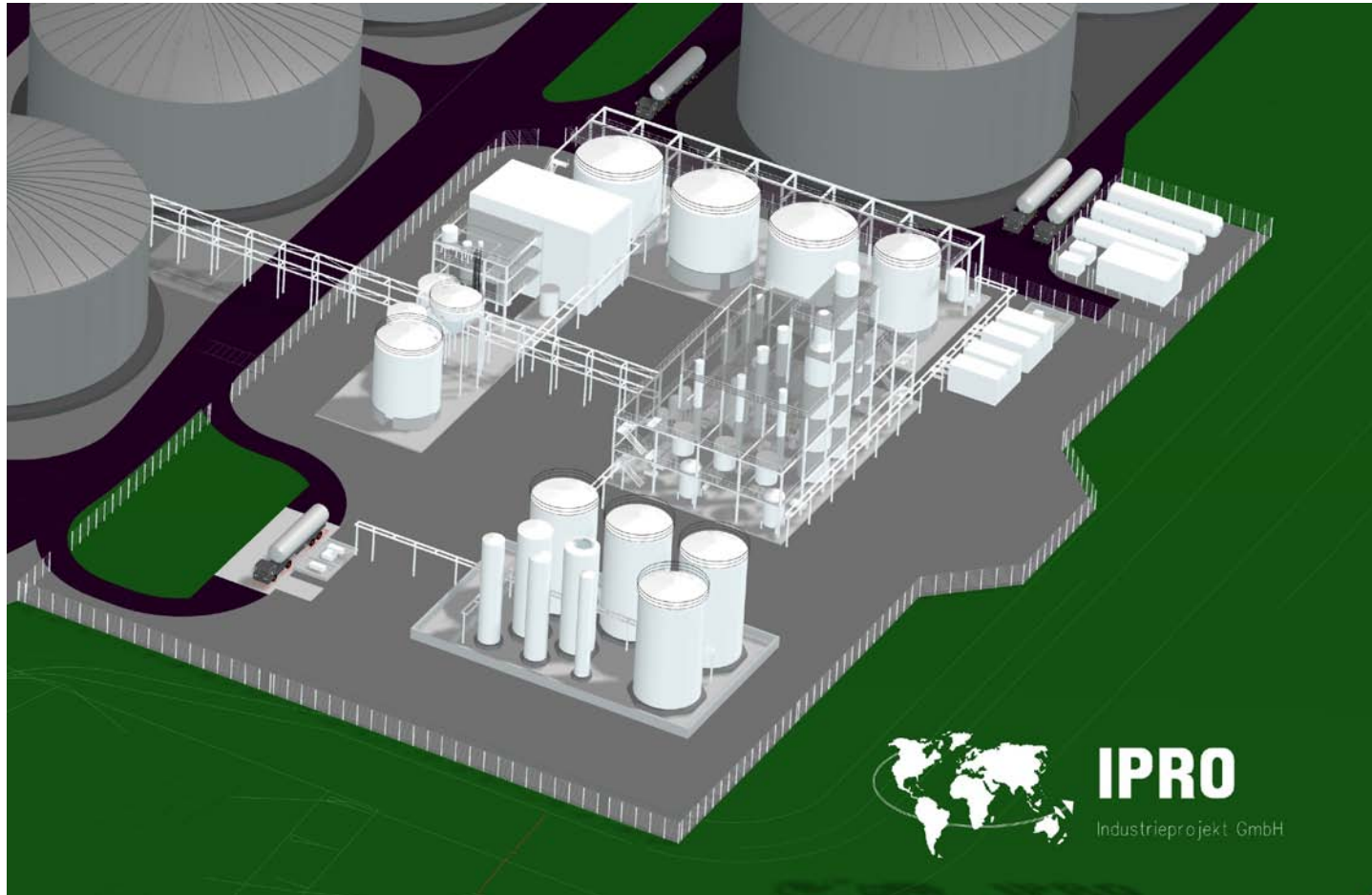
IEA Bioenergy Task 39 Symposium
University College Cork
16 September 2008



Contents

- The development of the UK's first bioethanol plant
- The UK Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation and how is it performing.
- The Gallagher Review, what does it mean to the industry.

The British Sugar Plant



Started Construction Jan 2006



Commissioning Sept 2007

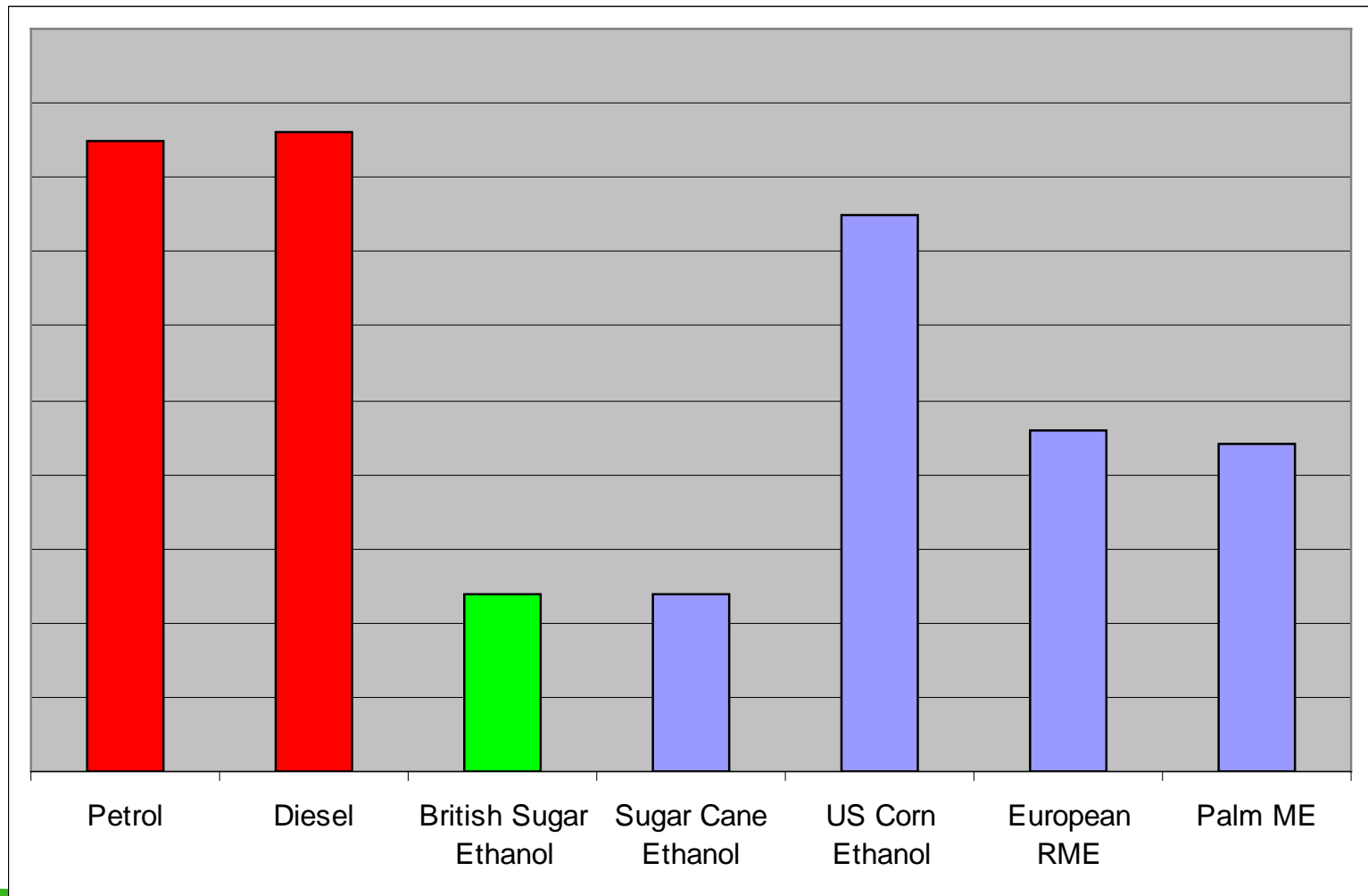


British Sugar Bioethanol

The Wissington bioethanol plant is currently producing about **5.8 million litres** of bioethanol every month for blending with petrol.

This use of this bioethanol avoids the emission of about **6,600 tonnes** of carbon dioxide each month.

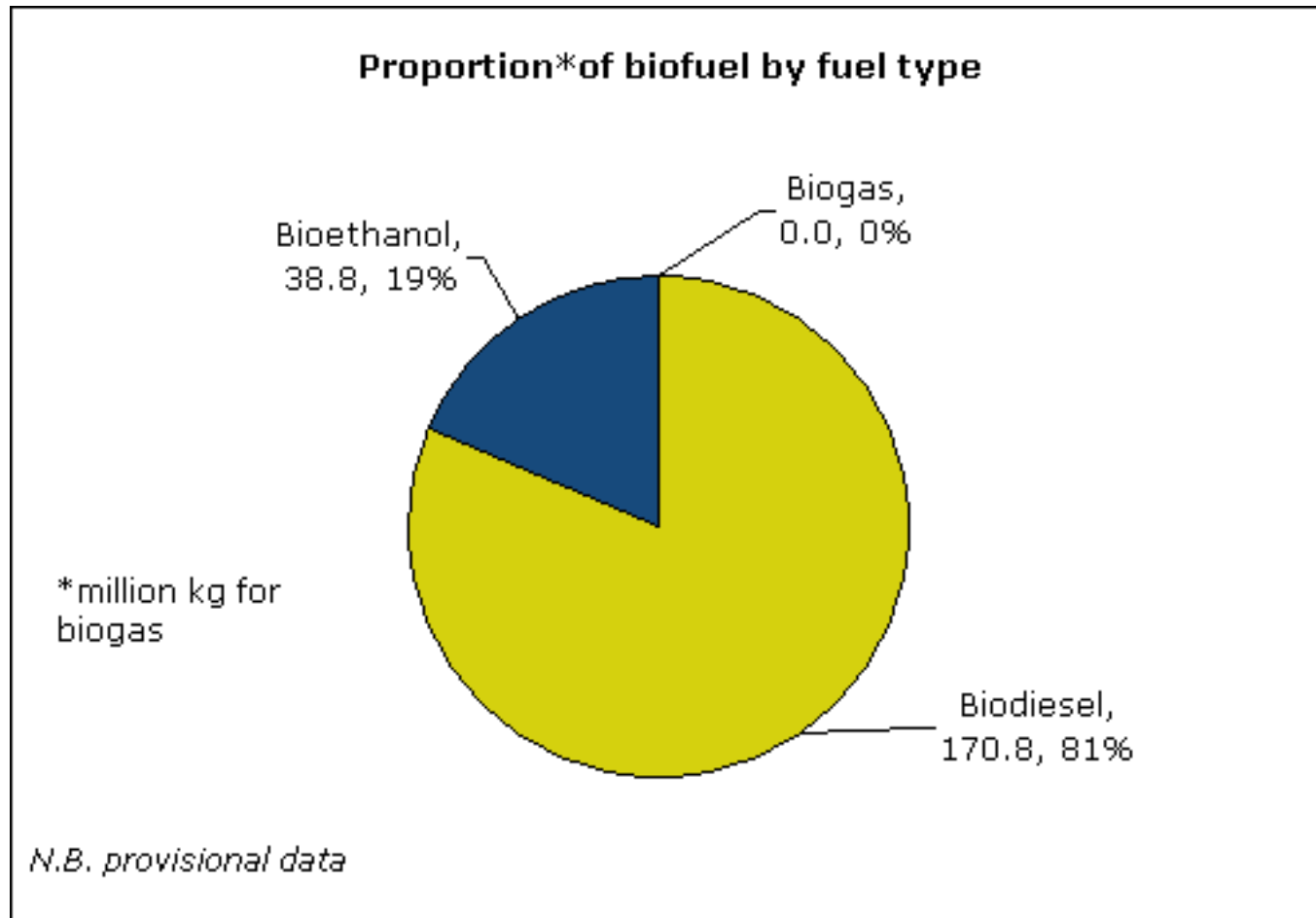
BS LC GHG Emissions v's typical RTFO Defaults



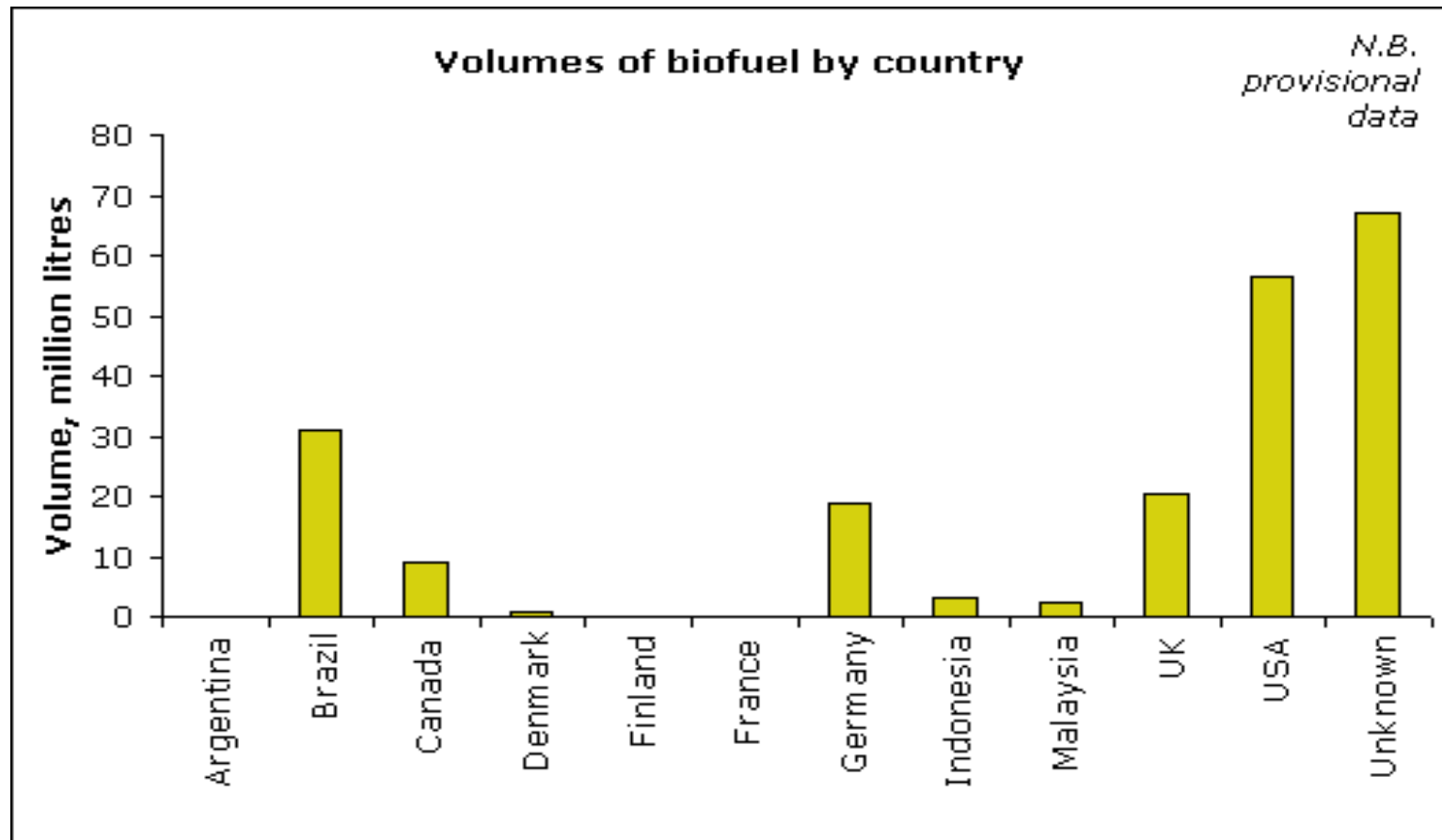
The UK Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation

- Started April 14 2008
- Initial Target for 2.5% of all fossil transport fuels by volume
- Obligated companies to report monthly and annually
- Report volumes and carbon and sustainability data

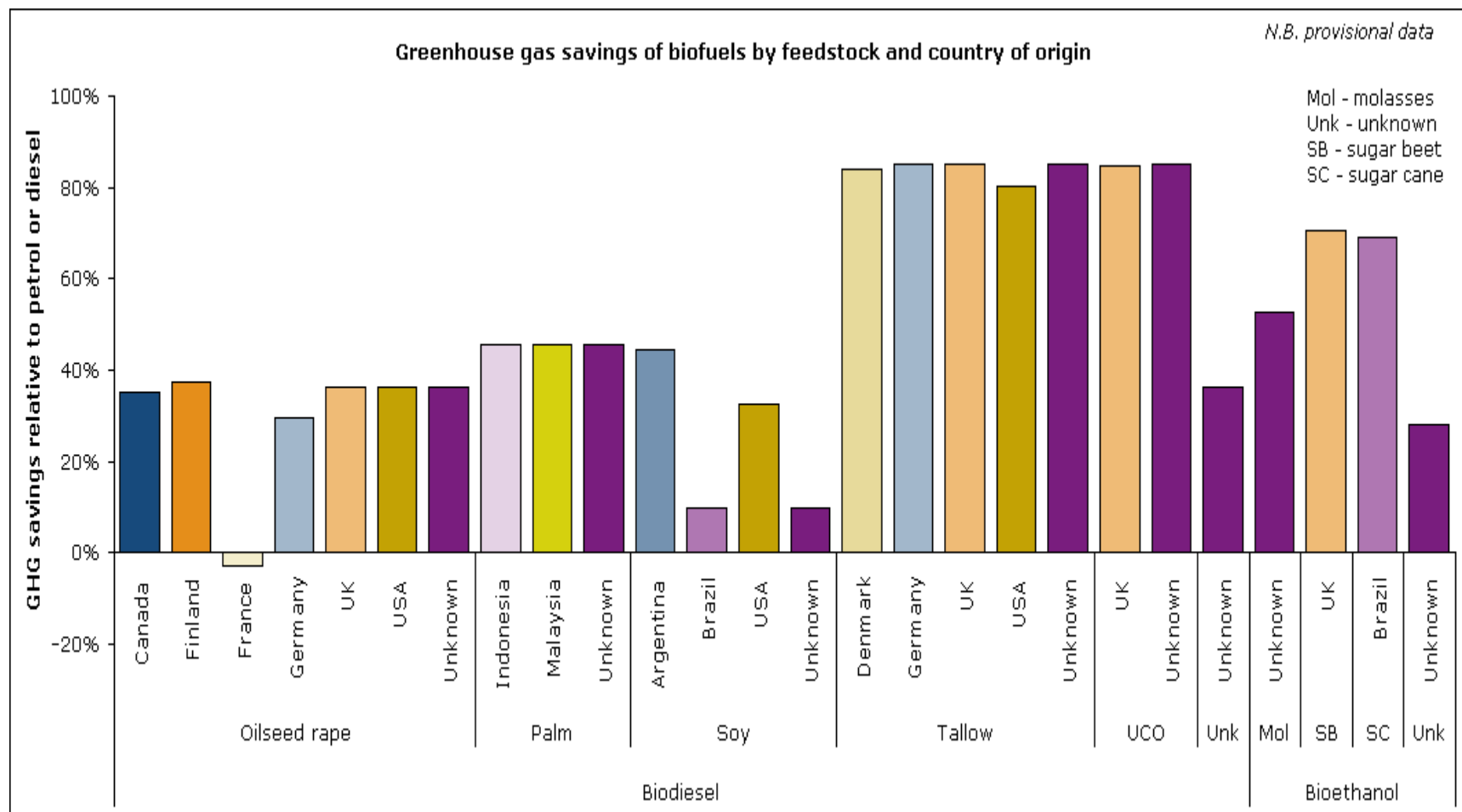
Volumes April-May 2008



Country of Origin



Greenhouse gas savings



Issues

- The GHG savings do not include the result of indirect land use change
- Volume target being met, 2.53% against a target of 2.5%
- Fuels meeting sustainability standards slightly below target, 24% as against a target for 30%

The Gallagher Review sought to study

- • The extent to which the production of biofuel feedstocks leads to land-use change
- • GHG-emissions arising from changes in land-use change and cultivation practices.

Gallagher Review Results

1. Biofuels can only contribute GHG savings from transport if significant emissions from land-use change are avoided and appropriate production technologies are employed.

- The Government should amend its biofuel policy in recognition of the indirect effects
- Targets within the EU Renewable Energy Directive and Fuel Quality Directive should recognise the need to avoid both direct and indirect land use change
- Biofuels support mechanisms should exclude feedstock grown on land where carbon losses arising have a payback of longer than 10 years.
- Biofuels support mechanisms should specifically exclude feedstock grown on land designated as of high conservation value;
- Further work should be conducted concerning:
 - Indirect effects of EU policy;
 - Carbon losses associated with land change, especially for pastures;
 - The net benefits of growing biofuel feedstock on idle land;
 - The nitrogen cycle.

Gallagher Review Results

- Ensure Biofuels do not conflict with food demand
- Develop policies to encourage biofuels with higher GHG savings that do not use food crop land
- Introduce systems to measure indirect effects of biofuels policies

Effect on the biofuels business

- Slow down in development
- Uncertainty
- Government likely to change target dates

Winning with bioethanol



<http://www.inzanelaverda.co.uk/>

Thank you!

