### Challenges and opportunities to decarbonise fuels

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**Arval Fuels Forum** 

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## LowCVP 's mission is to accelerate a sustainable shift to low carbon vehicles and fuels & stimulate opportunities for UK businesses

#### LowCVP delivers its mission by:

- Working with Government (and other policy makers) to enable the development and deployment of more effective market transformation policies and programmes
- **D** Engaging industry, stimulating and leading voluntary industry-wide initiatives
- Ensures consumers are informed about the opportunities and benefits of lower carbon options promoting their uptake
- □ Helping UK business, especially SMEs, to benefit from the new market opportunities
- Encouraging action and building a consensus for sustainable change through enhancing stakeholder knowledge and understanding.



#### Outline

low carbon vehicle partnership



- The future fuel mix
- Current alternative fuel challenges
- Types of biofuels
- Sustainability concerns and sourcing responsibly
- Biofuels blends and vehicle warranties
- Biomethane
- Hydrogen
  - **Key messages**

## Transport fuels and vehicles will become increasingly diverse – there are no silver bullets





# To 2020 the challenge is to ready the market for renewable fuels – but which option?

	1 <sup>st</sup> G	2 <sup>nd</sup> G	H2-IC	H2-FCV	Bio-CH4	EV
	Bio	Bio				
Technology readiness						
Cost competitiveness						
Vehicle availability						
Infrastructure deployment						
Driver acceptability						
Sustainability						



The traffic lights are illustrative and do not represent LowCVP policy

#### Why biofuels?

- Address multiple policy challenges: climate, security of supply and rural development
  - 10-20% transport energy globally by 2030
- Energy dense, liquid fuels
  - biodiesel > bioethanol > biogas
  - Utilise existing infrastructure
- Multiple feedstocks and production processes
  - 5 feedstock and two processes currently dominate
- Cost-effective at current fuel prices
- Strong global regulatory support
  - Not in the UK
- Technology improving: 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> generation fuels in development





## There is considerable (but unnecessary) confusion regarding vehicle warranties for different biofuel blends

- EN590 now permits 7%v/v biodiesel
  - Biodiesel should comply with EN14214
  - Many manufacturers warrant B30 blends with fleets
  - Adapted vehicles pre-2004 models can generally run on high blends of biodiesel
  - There is a small fuel economy disbenefit (1-3%)
- EN228 now permits 5%v/v bioethanol
  - >90% of vehicles can use B10 blends
  - Ethanol only has 70% the energy content of petrol
- There is generally poor communication about the acceptability of biofuel blends
  - Germany 2011
- There are no longer any UK filling stations selling E85 and very few supplying B30





### There are good and bad ways of producing biofuels that assurance schemes can distinguish between





**Derived from Concawe 2006** 

### Indirect effects on land use and food prices have emerged as a key concern and future legislative driver





Sourcing of good quality, sustainable biofuels and maintaining tanks is essential to avoid breakdowns, deliver environmental benefits and protect corporate image

- Ensure fuel is of a good quality EN41214 and from a reputable supplier
- Buy from a supplier that can guarantee the feedstock origin
  - Used cooking oil and tallow are the most sustainable biodiesels
  - UK bioethanol is highly sustainable
- Compare suppliers reports compiled by the Renewable Fuels Agency
  - Greenergy ranked top of principal suppliers
- Tank cleaning and avoiding water ingress are essential to avoid contamination





### Trucks, buses and refuse trucks are the most promising sectors for using biomethane in transport – 20%+ market penetration is achievable

- Mature technology 12M natural gas vehicles worldwide, 10%pa growth
- Limited other low carbon options none that can provide ultra-low carbon vehicles
- □ High emission and mileage vehicles maximises benefit of low carbon fuels
- □ Large fleets with low ownership fragmentation
- Bunkered fuel at depots manageable refuelling infrastructure
- Cost-competitive with diesel with duty and bus incentives in large fleets
- "Blend wall" prevents 10% Renewable Energy Directive target for transport energy being met



**Biomethane cost effectiveness** 

### There are a number of key market barriers in the UK the forthcoming biomethane strategy must address

- High capital cost and limited range of vehicles
  - Incentivise early market
- Poor vehicle residual (resale) values
  - Establish 2<sup>nd</sup> hand market
- Absence of public refuelling infrastructure
  - Subsidise or incentivise
- Industry conservatism and poor past experience
  - Demonstrate new technologies
- Uncertain future duty regime
  - Extend 3 year foresight
- High costs and poor returns for biogas gas suppliers compared to other sectors
  - Balance incentives between sectors
- Absence of political leadership
  - Biomethane in transport strategy
- Relatively high distribution costs

- Green gas certificate scheme



#### Hydrogen fuel cell vehicles offer significant but still distant prospects

#### **Key challenges:**

- Higher costs per unit of energy
  - Adequate price of carbon mitigation
- Supply of renewable hydrogen
- Development of refuelling infrastructure and practical storage
  - Chicken and egg supply problem
- □ Supply of a range of affordable vehicles
  - Fuel cell costs, durability and reliability
- □ Improving public acceptability
- □ Alternative LC-options
- RD&D funding









#### Recent history shows there are no "silver bullets"









Recent fashions in low carbon vehicle technologies





/D

low carbon vehicle partnership







## The adoption of new technologies is likely to be incremental and does not follow the hype cycle



#### **Final Thoughts**

- We must wean ourselves off our petroleum dependency
- □ There are no silver bullets just over hyped solutions
- Selecting lower carbon options models, travel management and driver training can deliver significant cost and carbon savings now!
- Beyond 2020 renewable fuels will play an increasing important role; before 2020 we need to ready the market
- Many vehicles can operate on high blend biofuels in managed fleet operations – but good storage is essential
- There are genuine sustainability concerns with some but not all biofuels – source responsibly
- Biomethane offers real potential in trucks and some van fleets – but payback times are presently too long for mass market appeal
- Hydrogen will provide a long-term solution but costs will remain prohibitive for a decade or more.





### **Any Questions?**

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# Join the LowCVP

LowCVP members are: influential; networked; informed; engaged; committed; leaders; knowledgeable. ARE YOU?



### www.lowcvp.org.uk



#### How to get involved?

#### **Reason for membership**

- Demonstrating leadership
- Keeping abreast of issues
- Building consensus
- Increasing influence
- The work programme
- Networking
- For information
- Financial and marketing

#### **Membership requirements**

- Actively support the shift to low carbon vehicles and fuels
- Endorse the membership principles and commitments
- Make a membership contribution
- Complete the membership form
  - <u>http://www.lowcvp.org.uk/</u>
    <u>about-lowcvp/how-to-join.asp</u>

Join a working group

Category	Turnover	Annual fee
Large company	>£50M)	£2750
Medium	>£1.5M <£50M	£550
Small	<£1.5M	£138
Public sector & academ	£138	
Not for profit		£55

### 185 members and growing?



### There are multiple feedstocks and pathways through which to produce biofuels



Commercially available, or 1<sup>st</sup> generation, routes are shaded blue, next generation routes are unshaded

#### **Biofuel taxonomy is confusing**



### Multiple feedstocks enable a globally diverse market – but 5 crops dominate



