

Australia's Experience in Alternative Transport Fuels

An Overview

Main alternative transport fuels in use in Australia

- Automotive LPG (Autogas)
 6% of transport need requirements by volume
 5% by energy content
- Plus <1 % in total comprised of:
 Natural Gas
- Biofuels: Ethanol, Biodiesel
- Hydrogen
- di-methyl ether
- Methanol

Government Policy Framework to Support Use and Production of Alternative Fuels

AIMS

- 350 million litre biofuels objective by 2010
- Ethanol& Biodiesel the 2 biofuels with commercial prospects in Australia
- the alternative fuels sector to develop and promote their products in the commercial marketplace
- ultimately to compete on commercial merits
- no government mandate on use of alternative transport fuels

ZERO EXCISE ON ALTERNATIVE FUELS

- Effective zero rate of excise to 2011 via production grants offsets
- Phase in over 5 even annual steps from July 2011
- Excise rates to be based on energy content
 - high-energy (biodiesel)
 - mid-energy (LPG, LNG, Ethanol, di-methyl ether)
 - low-energy (methanol)
- 50% discount to apply to energy content excise rate

ETHANOL PRODUCTION GRANT

- Extended until 30 June 2011
- For production in Australia from biomass feedstock blended into or used as transport fuel
- As of January 2005, AUD37.3 million paid to Australia's 3 fuel grade ethanol producers

BIODIESEL PRODUCTION GRANT

- For production and importation of eligible biodiesel
- Administered under Energy Grants Cleaner Fuels Scheme
- To be progressively phased out from July 2011-July 2015

BIOFUELS CAPITAL GRANT PROGRAM

- AUD 37.6 million fund for one-off capital subsidies (16 cpl) for projects providing new or expanded biofuels capacity
 - to date, grants to 3 ethanol and 4 biodiesel plants
- Key criteria:
 - minimum production levels (eg, 5 million litres)
 - long-term commercial viability
 - use of renewable feedstock
 - regulatory compliance
 - evidence of firm contracts with domestic transport market

ALTERNATIVE FUELS CONVERSION PROGRAM

- Grants up to 50% to operators and manufacturers to convert heavy commercial vehicles and buses to natural gas or LPG (or combination of either with conventional fuel)
 - offset cost of fuel conversions & upgrades
 - purchase of new vehicles
- Grants to help manufacturers to develop and test engine technologies that demonstrate greenhouse gas benefits and maintain air quality emissions performance

LPG CAPITAL GRANT

- Introduction of AUD1,000 capital subsidy to consumers for purchase of new dedicated or dual-fuel LPG vehicle
- Available for 3 year period, July 2011-Jul;y 2014

SUGAR ASSISTANCE PACKAGE

 AUD75 million for diversification into value-adding and alternative products such as ethanol

Challenges to Uptake of Alternative Fuels

- Lack of competitively-priced alternatives
- LPG, CNG, LNG, Hydrogen
 - require engine modifications or specific engine technologies
- Biofuels
 - difficult to supply enough
 - would require transfer of land use from other productive purpose (eg, converting total national oilseed crop to biodiesel would yield only 6% of current diesel needs)

Challenges to Uptake of Alternative Fuels (continued)

- Long-life expectancy of existing fuel production and distribution infrastructure
- Existing stock of vehicles, with no significant change with next generation of vehicles which will include some hybrids
- Availability/Storage
- Public perception (eg, 'ethanol blends damage engines')
- Cost

Research & Development

Reducing production costs of alternative transport fuels