

Aviation's Market Pull for SAF (Sustainable Aviation Fuel)

Steve Csonka
Executive Director, CAAFI



**First flight from continuous commercial production of SAF
UAL 0708, 10 March 2016, LAX-SFO**

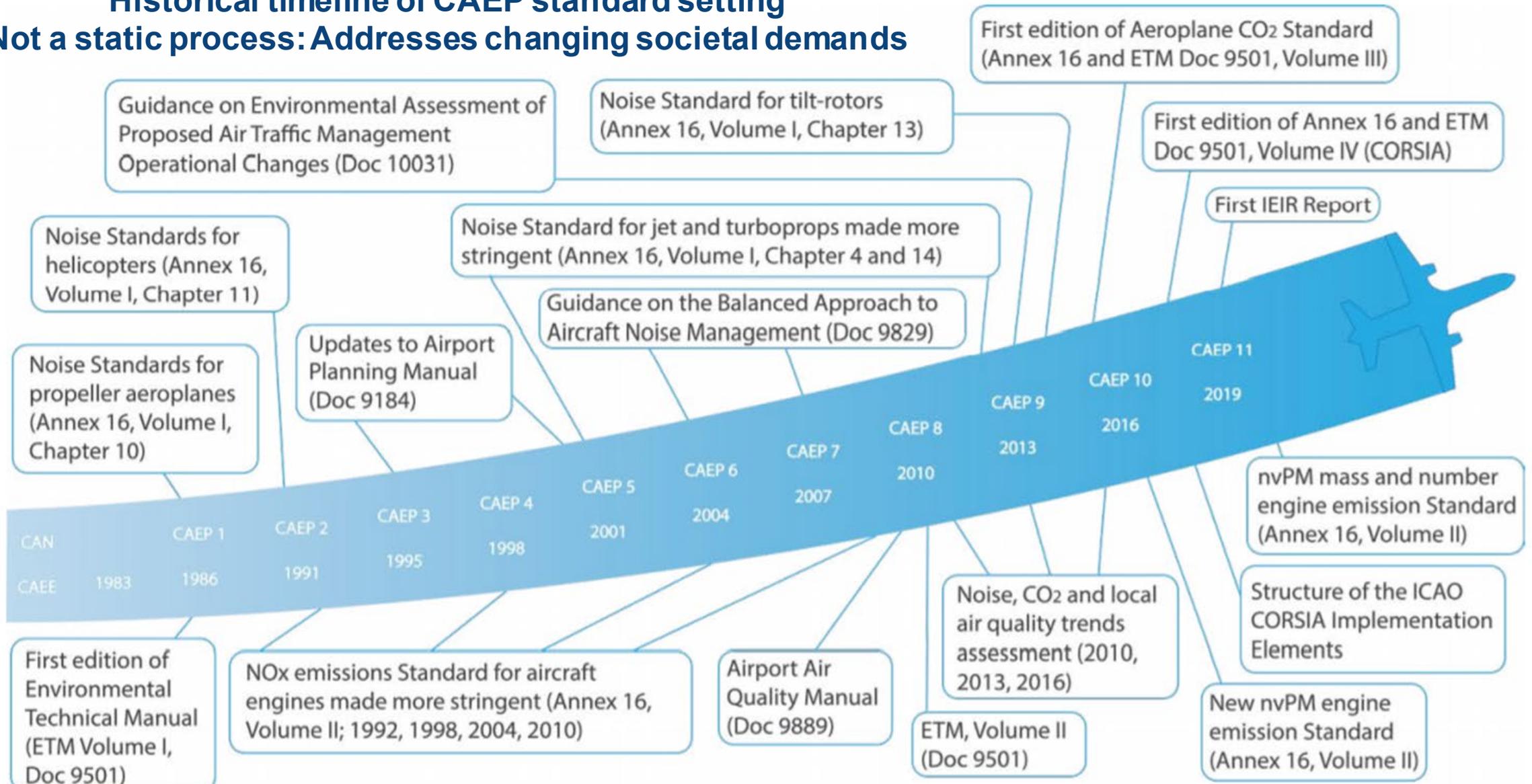
Fuel from World Energy - Paramount (HEFA-SPK 30/70 Blend).

**Only U.S. facility offering continuous production of SAF at present.
Other batch production & tolling occurring due to extreme customer interest.**

Aviation takes its environmental responsibility seriously

Historical timeline of CAEP standard setting

Not a static process: Addresses changing societal demands



Source: ICAO

Aviation takes its environmental responsibility seriously ... on GHGs too



Industry commitments in 2008, 2012, 2015, 2019

The business aviation community has long been committed to reducing the environmental impact of its products and operations. Indeed, we have improved the fuel efficiency of our products 40% over the past 40 years.


PETER J. DUNNE
PRESIDENT AND CEO
GENERAL AVIATION
MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION


DONALD SFERUSTON
DIRECTOR GENERAL
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS
AVIATION COUNCIL

Our manufacturers and operators continually seek new ways of increasing an airplane's performance and range while reducing fuel consumption. Nonetheless, our community recognizes that we must do our part to reduce aviation emissions further even as we grow to meet rising demand for transportation.

The General Aviation Manufacturers Association (GAMA) and the International Business Aviation Council (IBAC), on behalf of the manufacturers and operators of business aviation worldwide, have therefore developed an aggressive strategy for CO₂ emissions reductions to 2050. We also join with the commercial aviation sector in endorsing the International Civil Aviation Organization's (ICAO) proposal for a global sectoral approach for aviation emissions in a post-Kyoto Agreement on climate change.

Our commitments parallel those made by the commercial aviation sector and depend equally on efficiency improvements that are projected from infrastructure modernization, operations and alternative fuels. Our community pledges an average of 2% improvement in fuel efficiency per year from now until 2020 on a fleet-wide basis. We acknowledge the need for appropriately structured market-based measures, so long as any revenues collected should help business aviation achieve carbon neutral growth by 2020 and an absolute reduction of 50% of CO₂ emissions by 2050 relative to 2005.

Business aviation is a vital tool for businesses and economic development and is an integral part of the international transportation system. It facilitates commerce and investment, connects people and communities around the globe, helps relieve famine, and delivers vital relief to those in need or afflicted by natural or man-made disasters. Business aviation also represents a dynamic and critical engine for economic growth that brings jobs and prosperity to millions of people worldwide.

While business aviation manufacturers and operators are engaged in a sustained effort to meet these targets, a strong partnership between industry and government is also absolutely necessary to achieve these goals. We can only meet these targets if all stakeholders work together on comprehensive, ambitious and fair worldwide action to mitigate emissions.

In this document, we describe our strategy and ambitious goals to meet this critical global challenge of emissions reduction while continuing to deliver vital economic, business and social benefits.



Aviation Industry Commitment to Action on Climate Change

As leaders of the aviation industry, we recognise our environmental responsibilities and agree on the need to:

- build on the strong track record of technological progress and innovation that has made our industry the safest and most efficient transport mode; and
- accelerate action to mitigate our environmental impact, especially in respect to climate change while preserving our driving role in the sustainable development of our global society.

Therefore, we, the undersigned aviation industry companies and organisations declare **neutral growth and aspire to a carbon-free future.**

To this end, in line with the four-pillar strategy unanimously endorsed at the 2007 ICAO Assembly, we will:

1. push forward the development and implementation of new technologies, including cleaner fuels;
2. further optimise the fuel efficiency of our fleet and the way we fly;
3. improve air routes, air traffic management and airport infrastructures; and
4. implement positive economic instruments to achieve greenhouse gas reductions wherever they are cost-effective.

We urge all governments to participate in these efforts by:

1. supporting and co-financing appropriate research and development in the pursuit of greener technological breakthroughs;
2. taking urgent measures to improve airspace design including civil-military allocation, air traffic management infrastructure and procedures for approving needed airport development; and
3. developing and implementing a global, equitable and stable emissions management framework for aviation through ICAO, in line with the United Nations roadmap agreed in Bali in December 2007.

Our efforts and commitment to work in partnership with governments, other industries and representatives of civil society will provide meaningful benefits on tackling climate change and other environmental challenges.

We strongly encourage others to join us in this endeavour.

Signatories: Air Canada, Air France, Air India, Air Mauritius, Air New Zealand, Air North, Air Transat, Alaska Airlines, American Airlines, ANA, Asiana, Atlas Air, British Airways, Cathay Pacific, Delta Air Lines, Emirates, EVA Air, Etihad Airways, Garuda Indonesia, Hawaiian Airlines, Iberia, JAL, Jet Airways, JetBlue Airways, Korean Air, Lufthansa, Malaysia Airlines, Meridiana, Qatar Airways, Royal Air Maroc, SAS, Singapore Airlines, South African Airways, Spirit Airlines, Thai Airways, Turkish Airlines, United Airlines, Virgin Atlantic, WestJet, Xpress Air.

Becoming the first industrial sector to commit to an agreed carbon reduction approach

Aviation Industry Commitment to Climate Change Action: 3 Goal Approach

GOAL 1

PRE-2020 AMBITION

1.5% ANNUAL
AVERAGE FUEL
EFFICIENCY
IMPROVEMENT
FROM 2009 TO
2020.

T O I

GOAL 2

IN LINE WITH THE NEXT
UNFCCC COMMITMENT PERIOD

STABILISE NET
AVIATION CO₂
EMISSIONS AT
2020 LEVELS
WITH CARBON-
NEUTRAL
GROWTH.

T O I + M

GOAL 3

ON THE 2°C PATHWAY

REDUCE
AVIATION'S NET
CO₂ EMISSIONS
TO 50% OF WHAT
THEY WERE IN
2005, BY 2050.

T O I

Four Pillar Commitment:

Technology

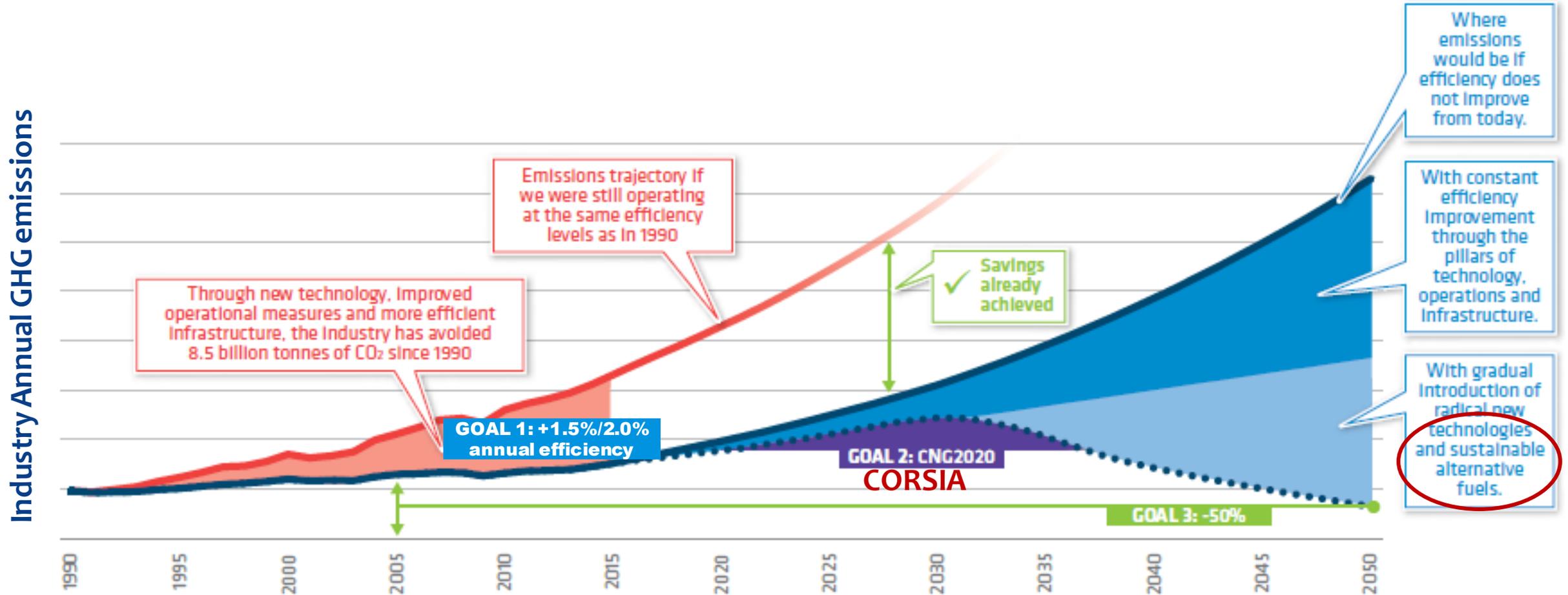
Includes the
development and
commercialization of
Sustainable Aviation
Fuels (SAF)

Operations

Infrastructure

Market-Based Measures

SAF a key component of the Technology Pillar; enabler for GHG containment strategy



20 September 2021

Courtesy of ATAG: www.atag.org/our-publications/latest-publications.html

Beginner's Guide to Sustainable Aviation Fuel
Business Aviation made similar commitments

COMMERCIAL AVIATION
ALTERNATIVE FUELS INITIATIVE

SAF (Sustainable Aviation Fuel)

a.k.a. aviation biofuel, biojet, alternative aviation fuel

Aviation Fuel: Maintains the certification basis of today's aircraft and jet (gas turbine) engines by delivering the properties of ASTM D1655 – Aviation Turbine Fuel – enables drop-in approach – no changes to infrastructure or equipment, obviating incremental billions of dollars of investment

Sustainable: Doing so while taking Social, Economic, and Environmental progress into account, especially addressing GHG reduction

How: Creating synthetic jet fuel with biochemical and thermochemical processes by starting with a different set of carbon molecules than petroleum ... a synthetic comprised of molecules essentially identical to petroleum-based jet (in whole or in part)

Unabashedly - Lowest societal-impact way to decarbonize civil aviation!!

SAF progress - Technical

- * **SAF are becoming increasingly technically viable**
 - * **Aviation now knows we can utilize numerous production pathways (7 approved, 6 in-process, >15 in pipeline)**
 - * **Enabling use of all major sustainable feedstocks (lipids, sugars, lignocellulose, hydrogen & carbon sources, circular-economy byproduct streams)**
 - * **Utilizing thermo-chemical and bio-chemical conversion processes to produce pure hydrocarbons, followed by standard refinery processes**
 - * **Following blending with petro-jet, SAF is drop-in, indistinguishable from petro-jet**
 - * **Some future pathways expected to produce SAF blending components that will need less, or zero, blending**
 - * **Expanding exploration of renewable crude co-processing with refineries**
 - * **Continuing streamlining of qualification – time, \$, methods**

ASTM D7566 Annex	Technology Type	Process Feedstock	Process Feedstock Sources	Blend Requirement	Certification Date	Technology Developer*/ Licensor	Commercialization Entities
A1	Fischer-Tropsch Synthetic Paraffinic Kerosene (FT-SPK)	Syngas (CO and H ₂ at approximately a 1:2 ratio)	Gasified sources of carbon and hydrogen: Biomass such as municipal solid waste (MSW), agricultural and forestry residues, wood and energy crops; Industrial off-gases; Non-renewable feedstocks such as coal and natural gas.	Yes, 50% max	2009	**Sasol , Shell, Velocys, Johson Mathey/BP, ...	Sasol, Shell, Fulcrum, Red Rock, Velocys, Loring, Clean Planet Energy, ...
A2	Hydroprocessed Esters and Fatty Acids Synthetic Paraffinic Kerosene (HEFA-SPK)	Fatty Acids and Fatty Acid Esters	Various lipids that come from plant and animal fats, oils, and greases (FOGs): chicken fat, white grease, tallow, yellow grease, brown grease, purpose grown plant oils, algal oils, microbial oils.	Yes, 50% max	2011	UOP/ENI , Axens IFP, Neste, Haldor-Topsoe, UPM, Shell, REG ...	World Energy, Neste, Total, SkyNRG, SGPreston, Preem, ..., many entities using technology for renewable diesel too
A3	Hydroprocessed Fermented Sugars to Synthetic Isoparaffins (HFS-SIP)	Sugars	Sugars from direct (cane, sweet sorghum, sugar beets, tubers, field corn) and indirect sources (C5 and C6 sugars hydrolyzed from cellulose);	Yes, 10% max	2014	Amyris	Amyris / Total
A4	Fischer-Tropsch Synthetic Paraffinic Kerosene with Aromatics (FT-SPK/A)	Syngas	Same as A1, with the addition of some aromatics derived from non-petroleum sources	Yes, 50% max	2015	Sasol	none yet announced
A5	Alcohol to Jet Synthetic Paraffinic Kerosene (ATJ-SPK)	C2-C5 alcohols (limited to ethanol and iso-butanol at present)	C2-C5 alcohols derived from direct and indirect sources of sugar (see A3), or those produced from microbial conversion of syngas	Yes, 50% max	2016	Gevo, Lanzatech , (others pending including Swedish Biofuels, Byogy, ...)	Gevo, Lanzatech
A6	Catalytic Hydrothermolysis Synthesized Kerosene (CH-SK, or CHJ)	Fats, Oils, Greases	Same as A2	Yes, 50% max	2020	Applied Research Associates (ARA) / CLG	ARA, Wellington, UrbanX, Euglena, ...
A7	Hydroprocessed Hydrocarbons, Esters and Fatty Acids Synthetic Paraffinic Kerosene (HHC-SPK, or HC-HEFA)	Algal Oils	Specifically, bio-derived hydrocarbons, fatty acid esters, and free fatty acids. Recognized sources at present only include the tri-terpenes produced by the Botryococcus braunii species of algae.	Yes, 10% max	2020	IHI Corporation	IHI

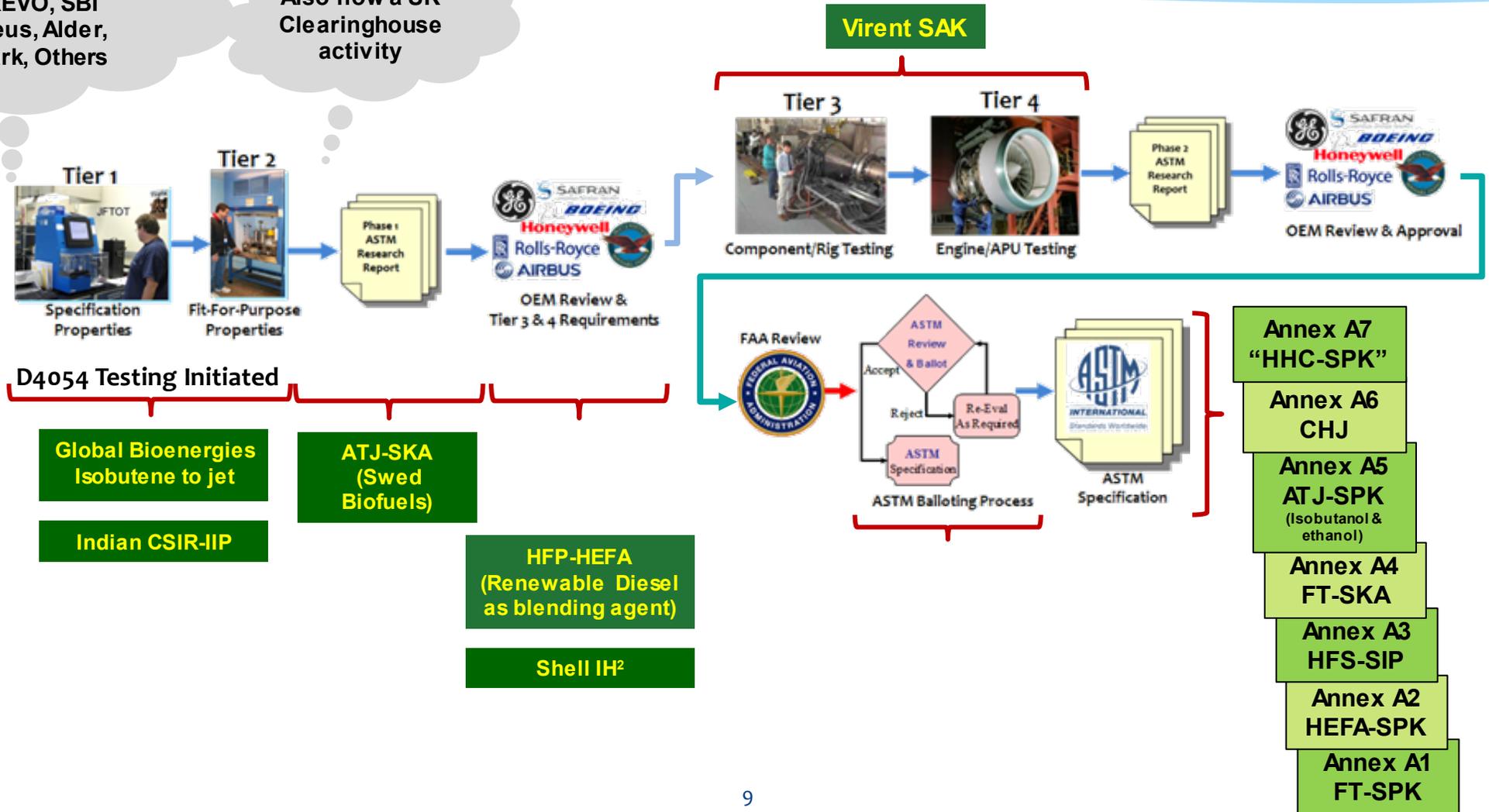
* The entity who was primarily responsible for pushing the technology through aviation's D4054 qualification is shown in bold.

** There are 3 major systems associated with FT conversion: Gasification, Gas Clean-up, and Fischer-Tropsch Reactor. This column focuses on the FT reactor only. There are over a hundred gasification entities in the world, and several of the major oil companies own and utilize gas clean-up technology. Further, up to the current time, FT reactors were only produced at very large scale. The unique technology brought to the market by Velocys *et al.* is a scaled-down, micro-channel reactor appropriately sized for processing of modest quantities of syngas as might be associated with a biorefinery.

Industry qualification process progress

Vertimass, OMV Re-Oil, Forge, REVO, SBI Prometheus, Alder, Brightmark, Others

Also now a UK Clearinghouse activity



D1655 Feedstock Expansion

- FT Biocrude Co-processing (D1655)
- FOG Co-processing (D1655)
- Other Co-processing
 - Expansion of %
 - 50% HDRD



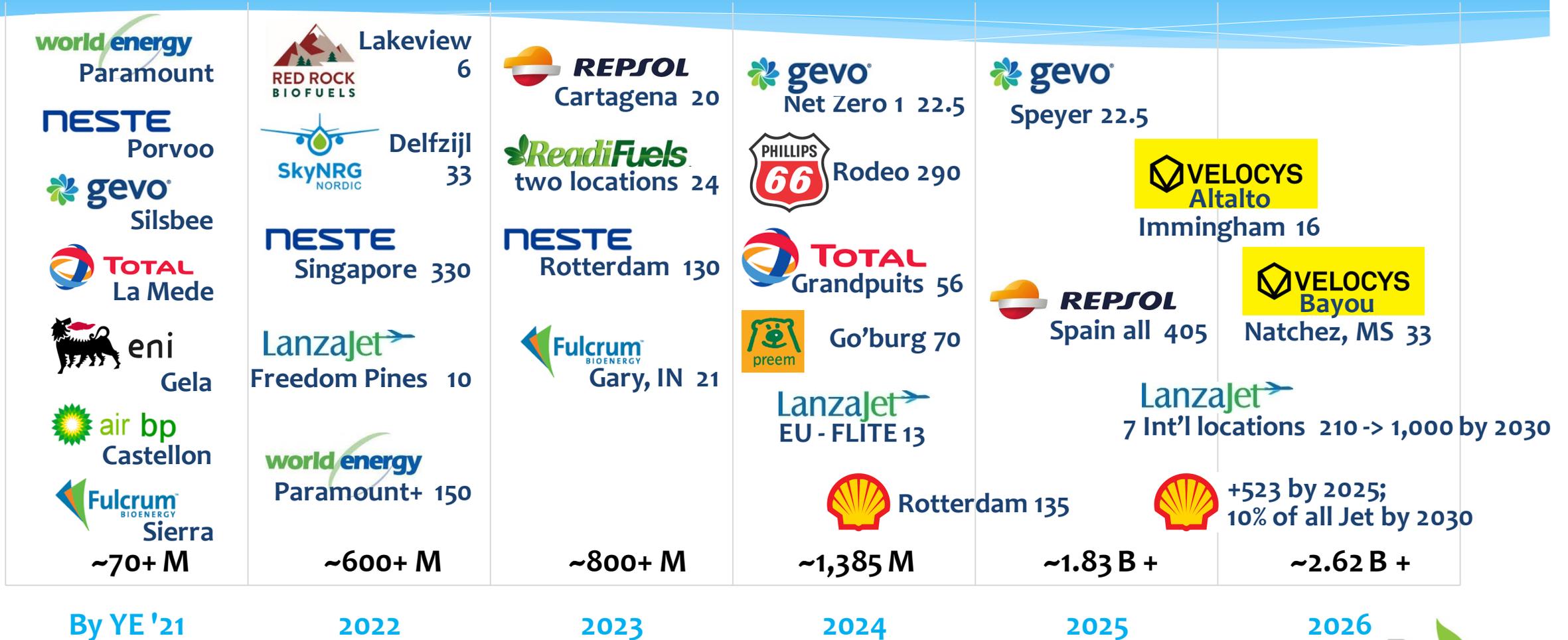
Overall outlook for SAF:

- * Making progress, but still significant challenges – only modest production: **focus on enabling commercial viability for which lipids will play an early / significant role**
- * Potential for acceleration a function of engagement, first facilities' success replication, additional technologies and feedstocks that continue to lower production cost or improve Carbon Index
- * Enabling/forcing policy continues to advance:
 - ➔ Renewable & Low Carbon fuel standards
 - ➔ Tax Treatment
 - ➔ International policy (ICAO CORSIA)
 - ➔ Usage mandates

Worldwide SAF production capacity forecast

Announced intentions*

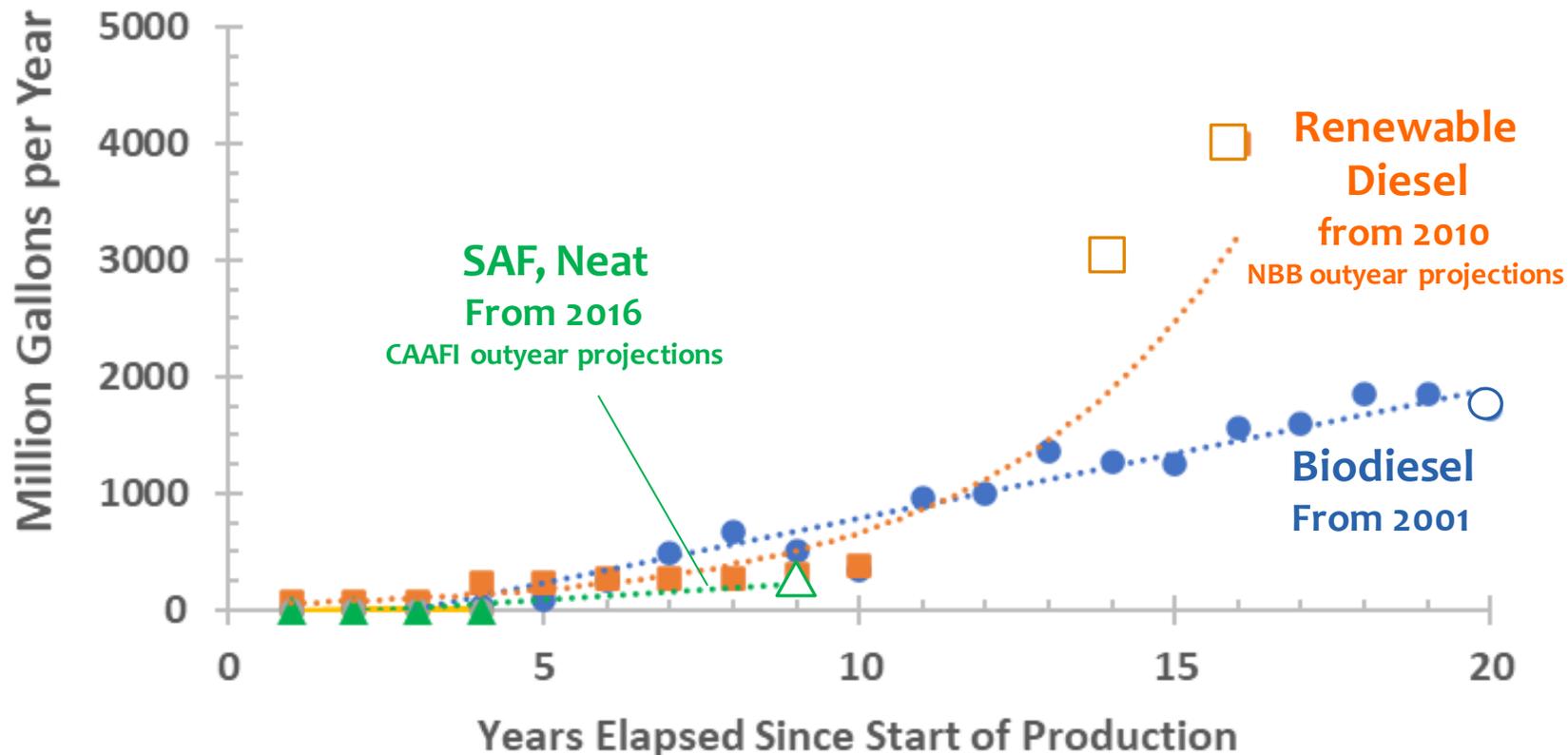
Year-end Production Capacity (M gpy)



* Not comprehensive; CAAFI estimates (based on technology used & public reports) where production slates are not specified. Does not include various small batches produced for testing technology and markets.

Industry focus on enabling SAF affordability

US Biofuel Production Trends



- * We know what impact policy had on the ramp-up of ethanol and bio-diesel / renewable diesel – it can be replicated for SAF

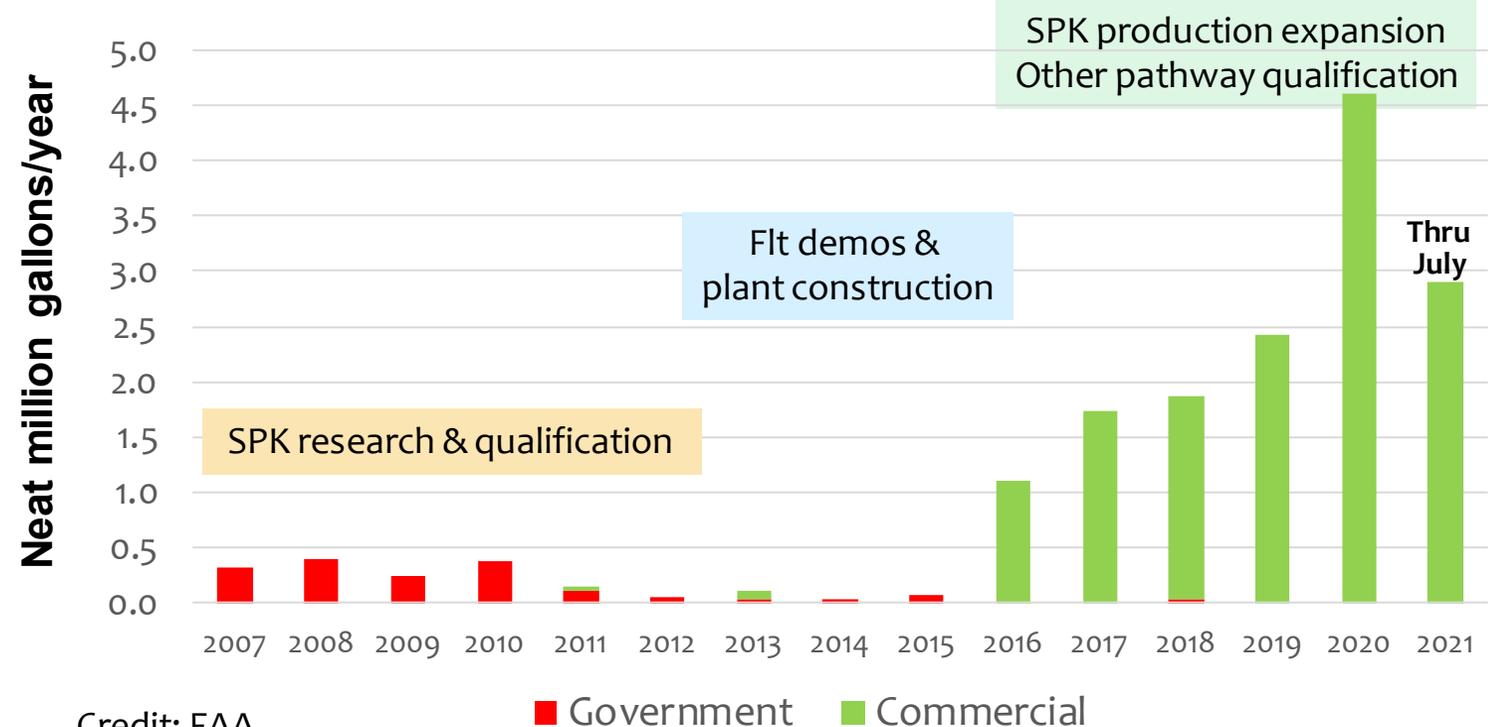
Where we stand on U.S. SAF consumption

Initiation underway, still early

- * Five years of sustained commercial use
- * Commercial & General Aviation engaged
- * Two facilities in operation
- * Two facilities under construction, others in development
- * Cost delta still a challenge, with policies favoring renewable diesel
- * In spite of that ... we still have \$6.5 B in airline offtake commitments for >350M gpy ... with more in development

20 September 2021

U.S. SAF Procurements



Credit: FAA

*Reflects voluntarily reported data on use by U.S. airlines, U.S. government, manufacturers, other fuel users, and foreign carriers uplifting at U.S. airports.

^2017-2021 calculation includes reported EPA RFS2 RINs for jet fuel.

2021 data as of Feb 2021

A4A airlines' individual carbon / SAF commitments

Beyond NZC by 2050, and building to 2B gpy SAF by 2030 (commitments of Mar'21)



NZC by 2040; Deal with Microsoft for SAF from SkyNRG/World Energy; SAF supply at SFO from Neste; SAF R&D investments with WSU-PNNL; Work with Carbon Direct



Allocation with Kuehne+Nagel and Deloitte ; 9 M usg SAF supply at SFO from Neste; Science based target by 2035 with SBTi; 10 M offtake from Prometheus



SAF demo work with Exolum/Avikor on Spain – Mexico flight;



Commits to be first global carbon-neutral airline; Collaboration with corporate customers (Deloitte, Takeda); targeting 10% SAF by 2030; SAF test purchase from Chevron (El Segundo)



Achieve NZC by 2040; \$2B investment target; \$100M on Yale Center for Natural Carbon Capture



NZC by 2040; 10% SAF penetration by 2030; World Energy SAF supply; offtakes with SGPreston



Collaboration with NREL on new pathways; MOUs with Marathon & P66 – focus on CA refinery retrofits



UA First U.S. Airline to Pledge to Reduce Own Emissions by 50% (vs. 2005) by 2050; 13Sep'18. \$40M SAF Investment Fund; 27Oct'19; SAF usage at LAX since 2016



30% SAF usage by global air fleet by 2035



Midterm goal, -20% from 2019 air ops by 2030. \$40M investments in SAF and carbon reductions and removals. [14Mar'21, [Leaveless\(aircanada.com\)](https://www.aircanada.com/leaveless)]

SAF offtake agreements – pg 1

Beyond numerous demonstration programs



- Initial 40M gpy nameplate facility
With 25M gpy SAF capacity

+		=	neat quantities Up to 5 M gpy from 2016 (LAX)
+		=	Second 5-year agreement from 2020, 30/70 blend
+		=	1.8M g over 12 months
+		=	Misc Flights, e.g. SFO
+		=	Bioports on demand, et al. Halmstad Arlanda Bromma Goteborg Leeuwarden
+		=	450,000 gpy for 3 years to LAX from Sep'21

* 24Oct'18: Moving forward with \$350M Paramount expansion to enable 306M gpy total capacity & jet capacity of 150M gpy; Fuel production expected by YE'22

SAF offtake agreements – pg 2

Beyond numerous demonstration programs

NESTE

Porvoo*

- Initial 34M gpy capacity
- Moving forward with significant expansion at Singapore and other locations to enable ~480M gpy by 2023
- New Rotterdam facility possibly next, similar size to Singapore expansion, FID by early 2022.



SAS AIRBUS



ZÜRICH AIRPORT

FINNAIR



American Airlines



NETJETS®

neat quantities not announced, except as noted

Porvoo SAF Q4'18 restart supplied to:

Swedish Airports - SAS;

Mobile, Hamburg – Airbus;

Frankfort – Lufthansa;

Amsterdam – KLM;

Zurich – WEF;

Helsinki – Finnair;

Stockholm – Emirates, Swedavia;

SFO – American (9 M over 3 years),
Alaska, and JetBlue

Sustained supply to U.S. targeting BizAv:
KMRY - Monterey Jet Center

SFO, London – Signature FBO



SAF offtake agreements – pg 3

Beyond numerous demonstration programs



* 3-4 facilities, utilizing ethanol conversion bolt-on approach



neat quantities

Up to 1M gpy, 5 yrs+ / France & EU supply;

Various Business Aviation airports FBOs

5M gpy, >\$100M over tbd term

HOA on SAF development in Australia, engagement with Brisbane

10M gpy, from 2022/2023 term/blend unspecified

Unspecified SAF distribution rights

Speyer, Germany facility, 22 M gpy TLP

- 11Jan'21: Gevo announces Net-Zero Projects to produce zero carbon index fuels, with first project targeted for Lake Preston, SD: \$700M, “Net-Zero 1” with 45 M gpy hydrocarbon capacity.
 - Older agreements with Virgin Australia and Lufthansa

SAF offtake agreements – pg 4

Beyond numerous demonstration programs



#1 Sierra*

- Initial 11M gpy nameplate facility, remainder at 2-3X in size;
- Biocrude delivered to Marathon Anacortes for finishing & blending



neat quantities

37.5M gpy

90-180 M gpy

50 M gpy

10 yr agreements

Project Development, License, and Offtake

Project Development, License, and Offtake
26M gpy facility

* Per statements made at ABLC 2020

#2 Gary, IN @ 3x capacity

Then replication in Houston, UK, WA state, CA state, Australia

Additional sites aligned with investor airlines' US focal cities previously discussed

SAF offtake agreements – pg 5

Beyond numerous demonstration programs



SAF offtake agreements – pg 6

Beyond numerous demonstration programs

neat quantities



Gothenburg
Refinery



SAS



Long-term supply negotiation (from 2023).
Fueling all domestic flights by 2030.



Detail tbd; Montreal East pilot
facility approaching completion

Other recent announcements



effort

Other recent announcements



Paradigm changing announcements

Intent to help close price premiums via traveler/shipper involvement



WORLD
ECONOMIC
FORUM



Resilient and Sustainable
Aviation Fuel (RSAF) credit

Clean Skies for Tomorrow Program
Use of Scope 3 (SAFc) credits, SABA program



BOARD NOW
coalition for sustainable flying



Microsoft

AIRFRANCE KLM



Purchase of SAF for US-Netherlands flights
(beyond offsetting employee travel)

UNITED



Eco-Skies Alliance Program – 11 Customers
Launch 13Apr'21; targeting 3.4M usg usage in 2021



Overall industry summary on SAF:

SAF are key for meeting industry's commitments on carbon reductions

- Aviation enterprise aligned, representing a 26B gpy US & 97B gpy worldwide opt'y
- Jet fuel demand expected to increase for foreseeable future ... 3 - 5% per year (following COVID rebound)
- SAF delivers net GHG reductions of 65-100+%, other enviro services
- Segment knows how to make it; Activities from FRL 1 to 9, with many in "pipeline"
- CAAFI and others are working to foster, catalyze, enable, facilitate, ...
- First 6 facilities on-line (5 from lipids), increasing run-rates, multiple offtakers
- Commercial agreements being pursued, fostered by policy and other unique approaches
- Pathways identified for fully synthetic SAF (50% max blend today), enhancing SAF value proposition by enabling deeper net-carbon reductions
- Additional work needed on "appropriate conversion process for targeted feedstocks" enabling affordability

Steve Csonka

Executive Director, CAAFI

+1-513-800-7980

Csonka.CAAFI.ED@gmail.com

Steve.Csonka@caafi.org

www.caafi.org

