

# The role and importance of aviation biofuels

## IEA Task 33 and GAFT workshop

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**SkyNRG**

FUTURE FRIENDLY FLYING

# SkyNRG: the market maker for biojet fuel



# SkyNRG

FUTURE FRIENDLY FLYING

### Airline Customers



### Corporate Customers



### Supply chain partners



### NGO network



**Today**

**2050**

**EU aviation:  
180 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>**

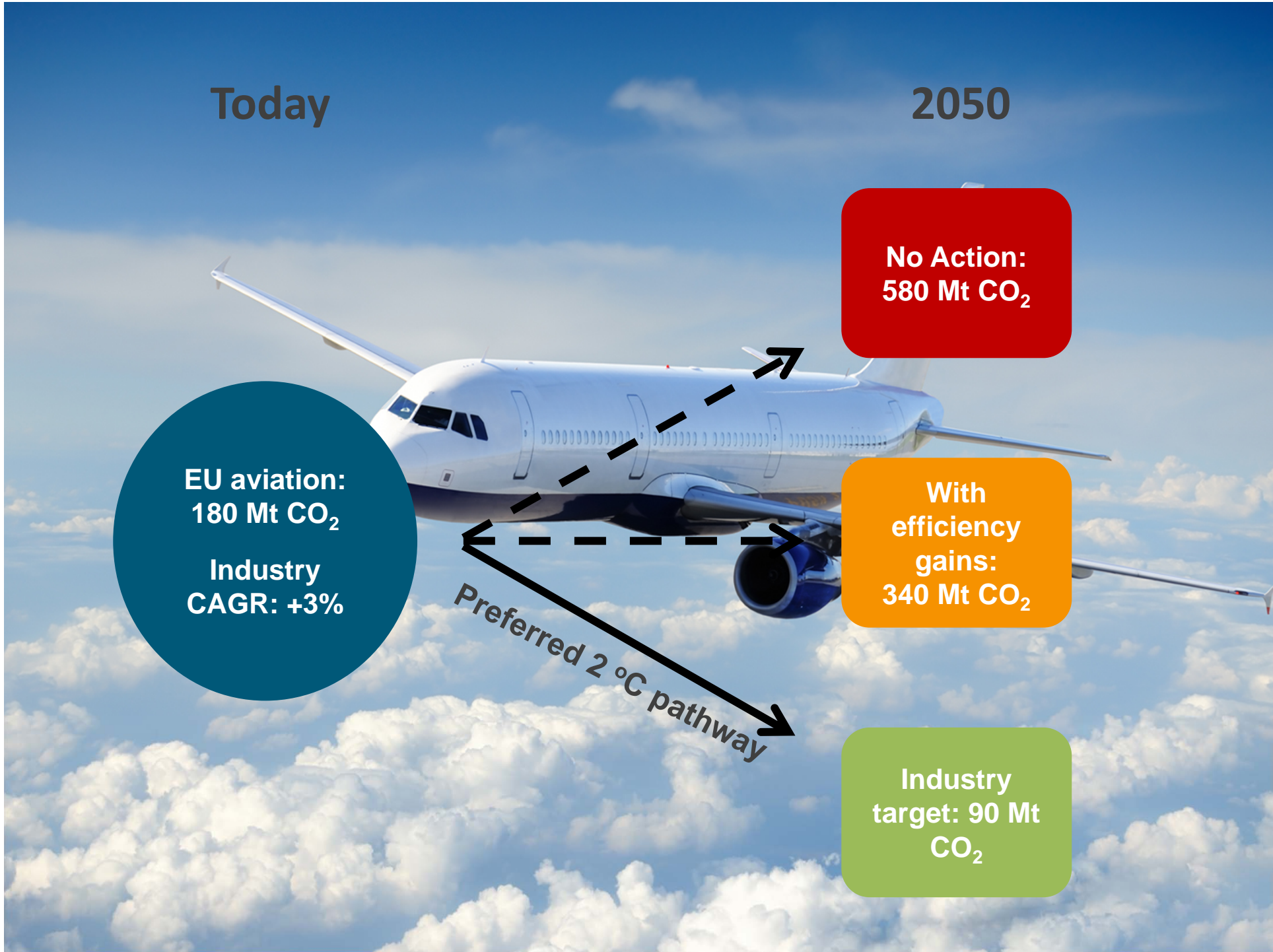
**Industry  
CAGR: +3%**

**No Action:  
580 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>**

**With  
efficiency  
gains:  
340 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>**

**Industry  
target: 90 Mt  
CO<sub>2</sub>**

**Preferred 2 °C pathway**



# This transition requires significant biojet fuel volumes in the coming decades

EU fossil jet use:  
50 million tonne

EU biojet fuel use:  
85 million tonne



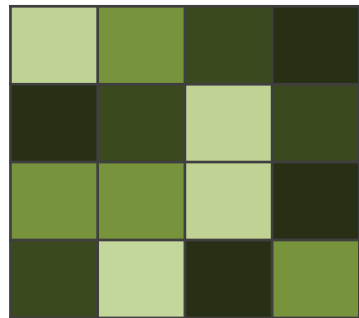
Today

2050

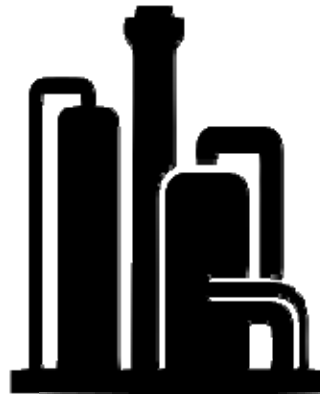


# The development of biojet fuel supply chains involves various challenges across the supply chain

## Simplified biojet supply chain



Feedstock



Conversion



End use

### Some key challenges

- 
- ▶ Volume
  - ▶ Sustainability
  - ▶ Price
  - ▶ Logistics

- 
- ▶ Production capacity
  - ▶ Technology readiness
  - ▶ Investments

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- ▶ Logistics
  - ▶ Airport and pipeline access
  - ▶ Price premium

# Nonetheless, the biojet fuel market is maturing – we see a shift from single flights towards continuous supply

Year 2008 2016

Single  
(commercial)  
test flights



Series of  
commercial  
flights



Supply chain  
initiatives



Continuous supply





# On the short term, three factors will spur the uptake of biojet; in particular in the US and EU

To date, the uptake of biojet has been limited by the absence of production capacity and high price premiums. But that is about to change:

- A** Dedicated production capacity. The AltAir refinery will be the first biojet factory in the world.
- B** Certification of Hydrotreated Renewable Diesel (HRD). Unlocking 3 million tonne of production capacity.
- C** Government incentives that apply to aviation, mainly in the EU and the US. Decreasing the biojet premium.

## Overview of HEFA jet fuel and HRD biorefineries

- 1** HEFA jet fuel and HRD refinery
- 2** HRD refinery



# The development of additional conversion pathways in the coming decade(s) is cardinal to reach scale

Pathway	ASTM certified	Description	Target feedstock
Hydrotreated Esters and Fatty Acids (HEFA)	✓	Converts oil to jet via deoxygenation with hydrogen and cracking	Oils and fats
Gasification and Fischer-Tropsch (FT)	✓	Converts any carbon-rich material (e.g. biomass) into sugars which is then catalytically converted to jet	All biomass & MSW
Alcohol to Jet (ATJ)	✓	Uses alcohols derived from sugars and starches and converts them to jet via dehydration, oligomerization and hydrogenation	All biomass, MSW and waste gasses
Direct sugars to hydrocarbons (DSHC)	✓	Ferments plant sugars and starches to hydrocarbons which are subsequently upgraded to jet fuel	Sugars (also cellulosic sugars)
Hydrotreated Depolymerized Cellulosic Jet (HDCJ)		Converts any carbon-rich material into a bio-crude oil via thermochemical depolymerization which can then be upgraded to jet	All biomass
Hydrotreated Renewable diesel (HRD/Green Diesel)		Converts oil to deoxygenated diesel using hydroprocessing	Oils and fats

And some more in the pipeline, including catalytic hydrothermolysis, aqueous phase reforming, co-processing of oils and fats in existing refineries



**Thank you for your attention!**

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