



Flightpath 2050 – A long term vision for alternative fuels for aviation

22 June 2017 - Charlemagne, Room Jenkins

14:00 Welcome – introduction and setting the scene

14:10 Alysia Tofflemire - Boeing

14:20 Angelica Hull – Swedish Biofuel

14:30 Pauliina Uronen - NESTE

14:40 Robert Boyd - IATA

14:50 Alexander Zschocke – consultant to the Commission

15:00 Questions, answers and discussion

15:20 Communication strategy

15:30 End of session





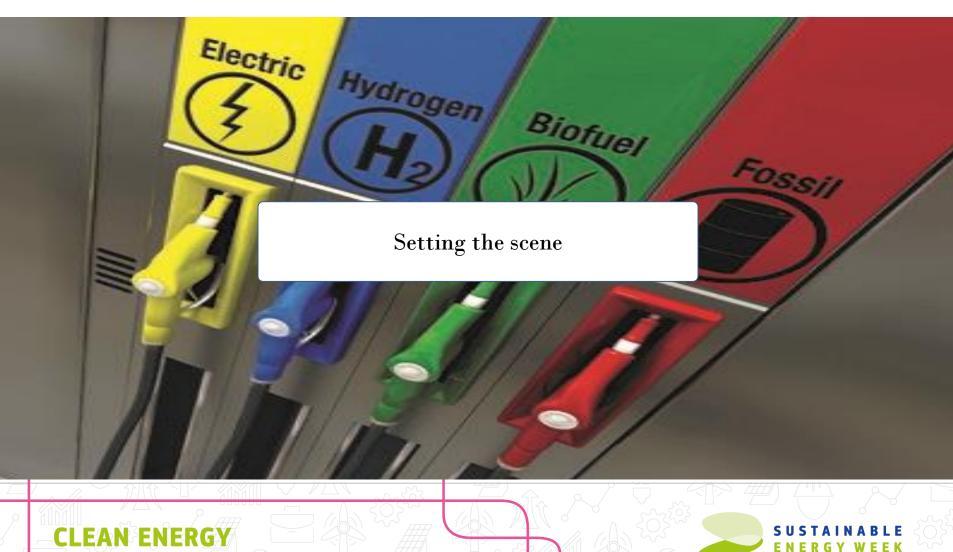












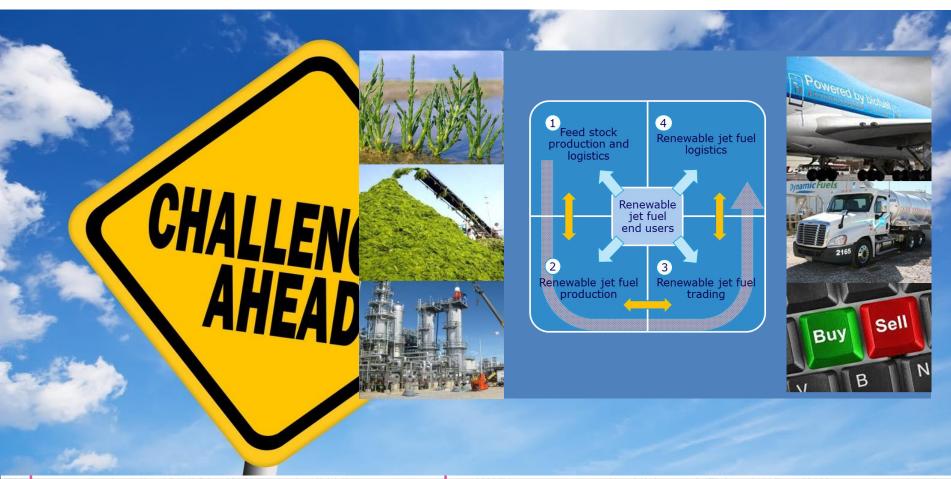










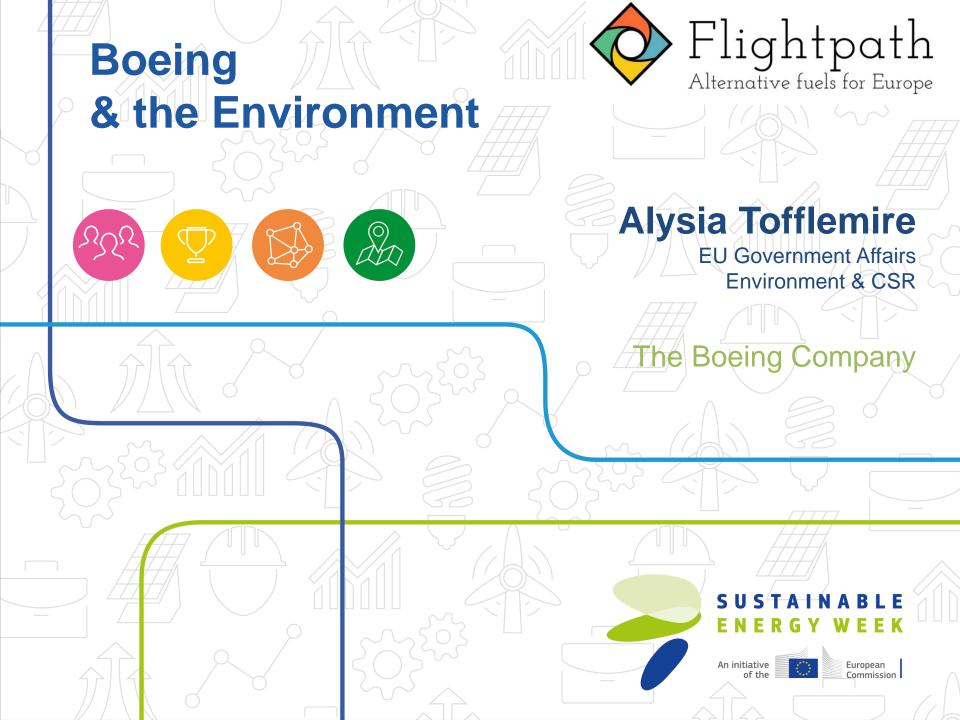












Boeing in Europe







Boeing's programmes support more than 136,000 jobs across Europe



4,500 commercial aircraft to more than 125 European customers in the last six decades



Boeing sourced more than €7.8 billion in airplane components and assemblies from tier 1 European-based companies in 2015



Boeing's advanced defence platforms are in service with 23 European armed forces



Boeing's latest market outlook predicts demand for **7,500+** airplanes in Europe by 2036

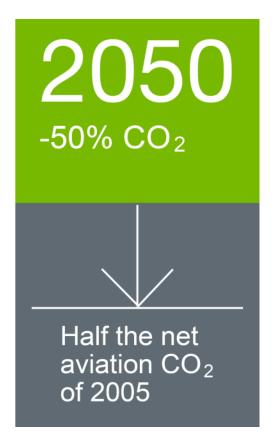


Partnership and **innovation** define our business, including how we work with governments, industry, academia, and communities across Europe.

Commercial Aviation Industry Commitments

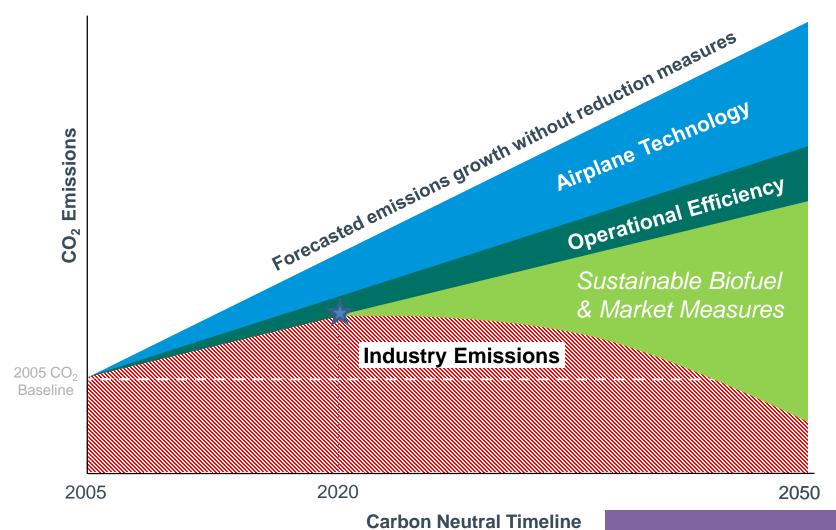
2010 1.5% per year fuel efficiency Working towards carbon-neutral growth

2020 Carbon-neutral growth Implementation of global sector approach



Source: ATAG

Boeing Strategy for Reducing Emissions



A comprehensive approach

Most Efficient, Quieter Family of New Airplanes 787

12% Reduction in fuel and CO₂ Substantially smaller noise footprint

*than the A350-1000

20% Reduction in fuel and CO₂60% Smaller noise footprint

*than the model it replaces



737 MAX

20% Reduction in fuel and CO₂ **40%** Smaller noise footprint

747-8

16% Reduction in fuel and CO₂ **30%** Smaller noise footprint

Innovative Solutions

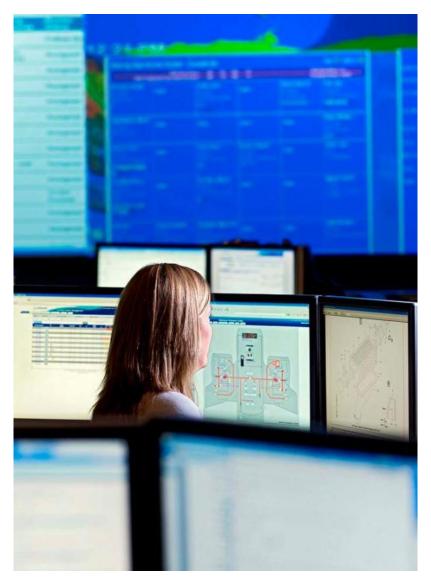
New Technologies



Recycling composites



Renewable solar power

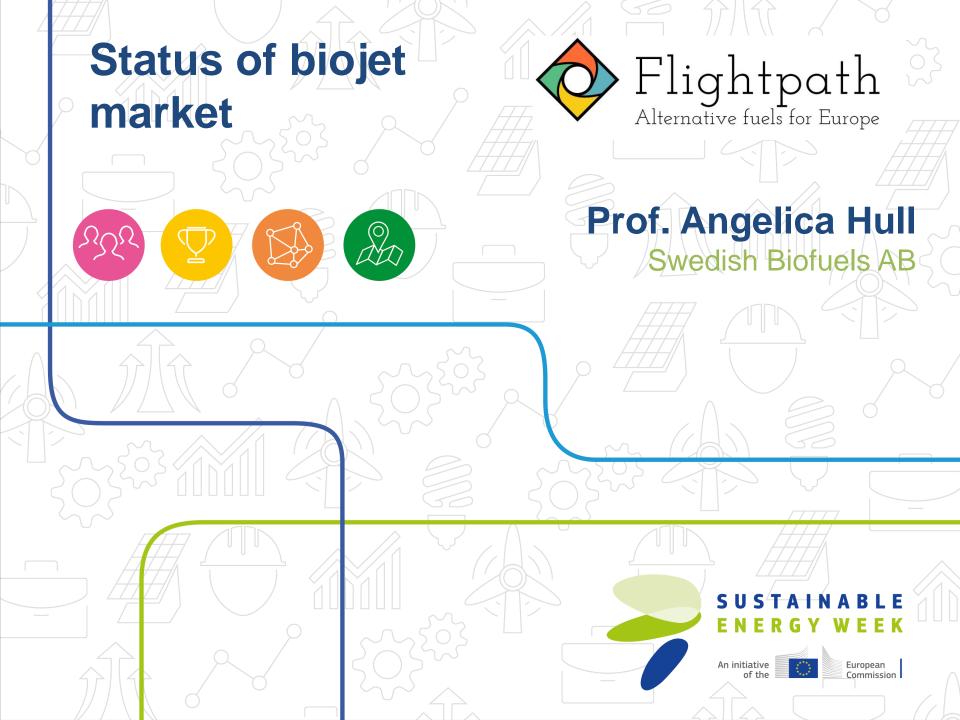


Digital aviation

Global collaboration for environmental performance







Overview



- Approach driving forces
- Technical readiness biojet production pathways
- Supply mechanism building bioports
- Performance industry development
- Production of SAF current EU capacity
- Bottlenecks
- Achieving the goal







Energy security

Most EU countries do not have oil but do have access to biological materials

Characterised by:

West: Dense population

North: Vast forest

South: Dry

East: Mixed

Data source: Mantau, U. et al. 2010: EUwood - Real potential for changes in growth and use of EU forests. Final report. Hamburg/Germany, June 2010.







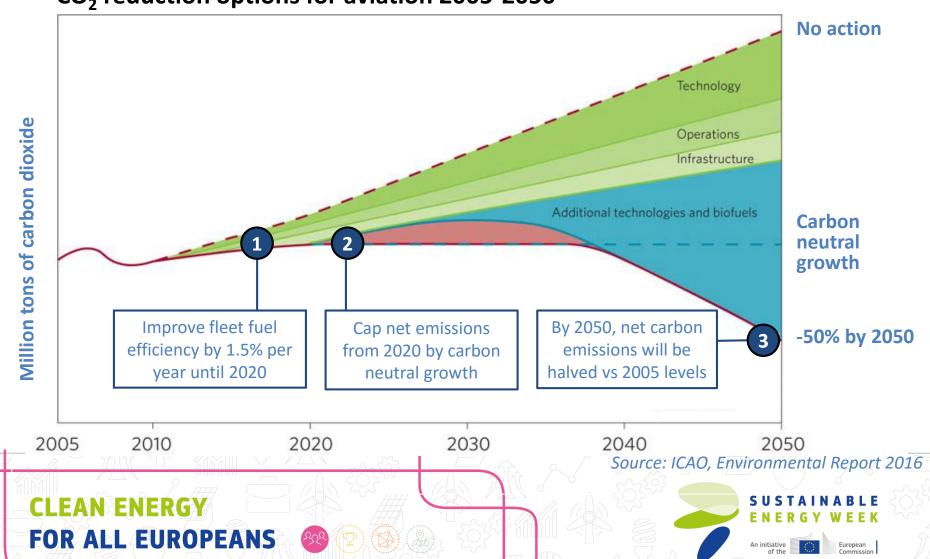




Approach



CO₂ reduction options for aviation 2005-2050





Flightpath Alternative fuels for Europe

Technical readiness

Feedstock	Process	Product	Technology Provider	Status
Syngas	FT	SPK, SKA	Sasol	Certified 50 %
	ATJ OXO	SKA	Swedish Biofuels	Report complete
Oils & fats	HEFA	SPK	(several)	Certified 50 %
	HRD	SPK	(several)	Under review
Sugars	SIP	Farnesane	Amyris	Certified 10 %
Alcohols	ATJ from IBA	SPK	Gevo	Certified 30 %
	ATJ from ETA	SPK	(several)	Under review
	ATJ OXO from mixed alcohols	SKA	Swedish Biofuels	Report complete

An additional 14 pathways are under development















Supply mechanism



2014

2017

Building bioports for efficient and economical supply

2012

2015

Canada: Porter Airlines

Test flights proved that fossil and alternative jet blends do not compromise performance

Oslo Airport

Initiative by Lufthansa group, KLM, SAS, SkyNRG & AirBP. Production of 1000 t HEFA by Neste. FP7 support.

Karlstad Airport

Initiative by Karlstad Airport, Statoil aviation and SkyNRG.

Amsterdam Schipol Airport

LOI signed by Schipol Airport, SkyNRG, Dutch Govt, Neste and Port of Rotterdam.

Australia Brisbane Airport

Transformation initiative for first bioport in Asia Pacific region. LOI signed 2013 by SkyNRG and Brisbane Airport

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SAF - Sustainable Aviation Fuels



Performance



2008 2014 2018 2010 2012 2016 Year Continental Airlines AIR NEW ZEALAND **W** AIR CHINA Single test AIRFRANCE / virgin atlantic flights porter LAN 🗶 *TAM* AIR CANADA 🛊 AEROMEXICO Lufthansa Series of **▲** DELTA flights Alaska Airlines CATHAY PACIFIC

Continuous supply

Courtesy of SkyNRG

Implementation in progress

launch planned for 2018 –Altair fuels

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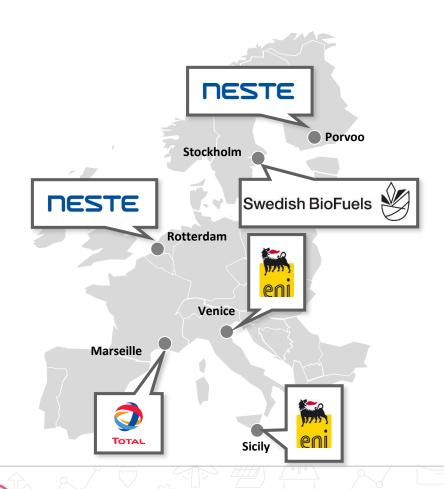




Production capacity

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- NESTE, TOTAL, ENI
 - Biodiesel production
 - Possible reconfiguration for HEFA
 - Lobbying for HRD at ASTM
- Swedish Biofuels
 - ATJ OXO technology provider
 - Ongoing production of jetfuel since 2009 (supported by US DARPA, Swedish Govt FMV)
 - Building 10,000 t/y (supported by EU FP7)



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Bottlenecks



Barriers to establishing European production capacity

- Current biojet market is not attractive to investors
- Price gap between fossil and biojet fuel
- No regulation to support the advance of biojet fuel
 - Competition for access to market with other transport fuels
 - Biojet is not eligible for fulfilling onroad mandates

- No funding mechanism to support biojet EPC projects for SMEs
- Uncertainty of stable and increasing supply of feedstock











Achieving the goal



Recommendations from SGAB final report – Building up the future 10 March 2017

- Sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) is integral to any future fuels policy
- Prioritisation of the development of technologies for aviation and other sectors with limited substitution options
- Long term policy certainty and financial and risk sharing mechanisms must be provided for new technologies to encourage investment in advanced fuel production
- Aviation must be included in the incentive regime provided by REDII
- Support must be provided for scale up and rollout of SAF production capacity by providing financial products and services unlocking private sector capital
- ▶ Ensure that additional funding is available for R&D, leveraging private sector funding



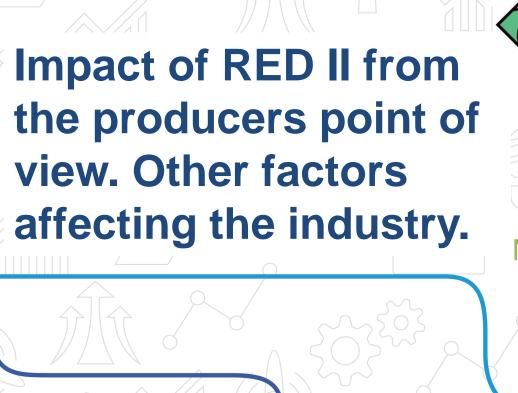














Dr. Pauliina Uronen

Neste R&D / Biotechnology







European Commission



Neste renewable jet fuel technology is proven

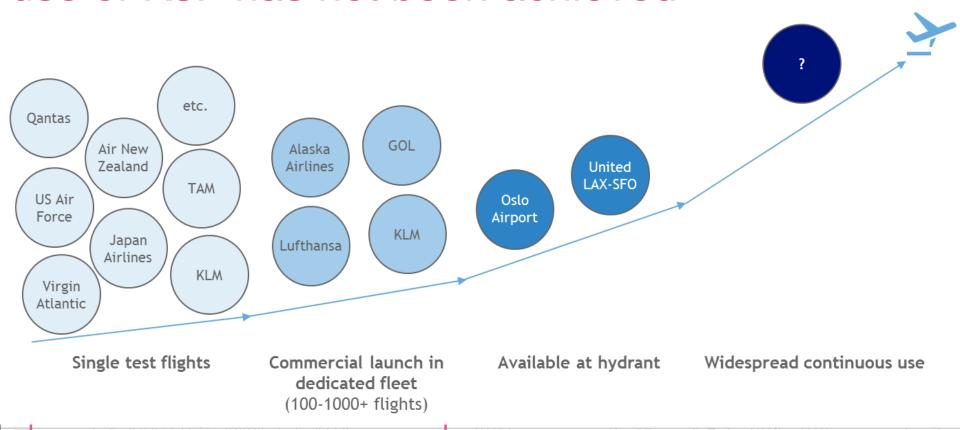








Despite numerous test programs and Flightpath Alternative fuels for Europe commercial launch, widespread continuous use of RJF has not been achieved











Neste uses a broad range of sustainable renewable raw materials



Animal fat from food industry waste



Fish fat from fish processing waste



Vegetable oil processing waste and residues



Used cooking oil



Technical corn oil



Crude palm oil



Rapeseed oil



Soybean oil



Camelina oil



Jatropha oil









Neste key messages to RED2

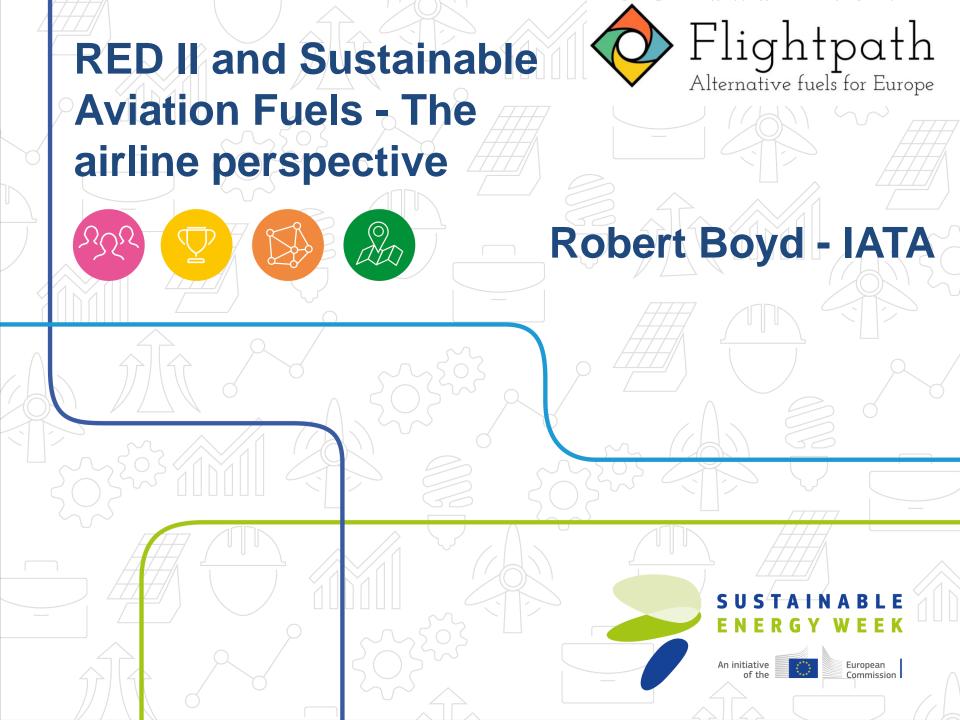
- Policy support for biofuels should be focused on areas where use of electricity and alternative fuels is difficult such as the heavy duty, maritime and aviation sectors
- Biofuel multiplier for Aviation should be higher than 1,2 closer to 2 – in order to compensate for the higher production cost of aviation quality renewable fuels
- A blending target would also be a strong promoter for widespread use of renewable aviation fuels in the EU







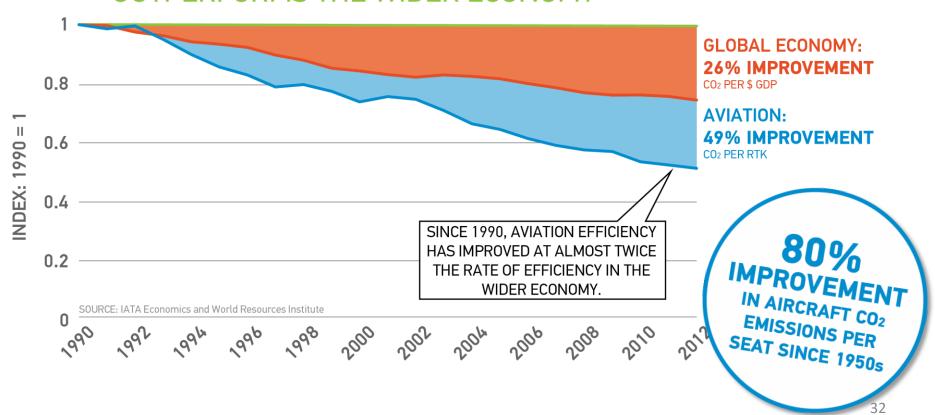




Aviation has a strong track record on improving efficiency



AVIATION EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT OUTPERFORMS THE WIDER ECONOMY

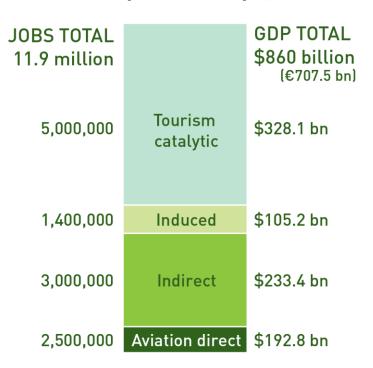


Aviation benefits in Europe



Air transport supports 11.9 million jobs and \$860 billion in GDP in the Europe region. The region handles over a quarter of global passengers and, with a forecast growth rate of 3.6%, is one of the mature global markets.

Total jobs and GDP generated by air transport in Europe, 2014



873.4 million passengers
7,560,360 flights
667 commercial airports
387 airlines
46 air navigation service providers

Setting the strategic direction



GOAL 1

GOAL 2

GOAL 3

PRE-2020 AMBITION

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



IN LINE WITH THE NEXT UNFCCC COMMITMENT PERIOD

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



ON THE 2°C PATHWAY

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



A theme of continuous improvement



- TECHNOLOGY
- **O** OPERATIONS
- INFRASTRUCTURE
- M MARKET-BASED MEASURE

ICAO considered three MBM options



Offsetting:

- Ties in with existing UNFCCC infrastructure
- Is simple enough to be implemented by all countries by 2020
- More cost-effective than a tax or levy
- Less complex than an emissions trading scheme
- Provides environmental integrity through funding of offset projects worldwide



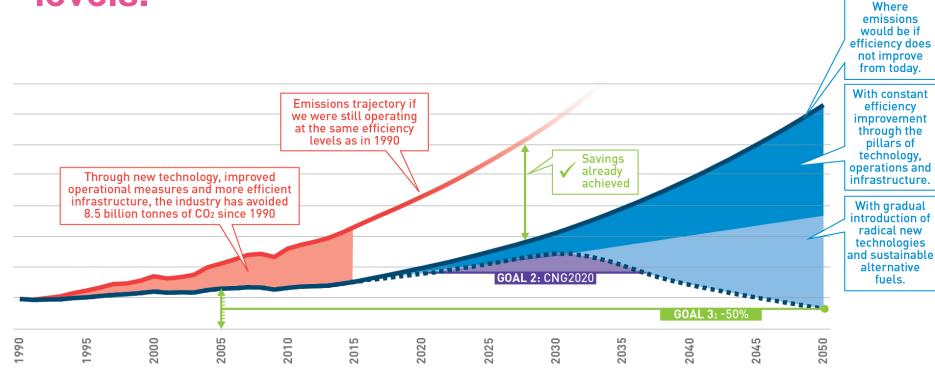
Global offsetting





CORSIA aims to address any annual increase in total CO2 emissions from international civil aviation above 2020 levels.





Why does the industry support such action?





A COMMITMENT FROM **INDUSTRY TO ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

(across: technology and alternative fuels; operations; infrastructure and a market-based measure to close the gap between growth and a cap on emissions).

PATCHWORK OF **WORLDWIDE MEASURES**

These overlapping, uncoordinated mechanisms would bring extra cost and administrative burden to the sector.

Today we call on governments to support efforts towards realising these offers the swiftest and most effective approach. This support must take place through a range of actions; air traffic management This support must take place through a range of actions: air trainc management it is a place through a range of actions and sustainable alternative place and the relative place of the pla pulport or research into new recinology, operations and sustainable aremative than a significant the right policy framework to help accelerate the availability of sustainable are management about the product of the p planning, and the right policy framework to help accelerate the availability of susta.

These measures should be undertaken as part of a smart regulatory environment with the state of the These measures should be undertaken as part of a smart regulatory environment was development as part of broader government economic growth policy, coordinated was part of broader government economic growth policy, coordinated was a spart of broader government economic growth policy, coordinated was a spart of broader government economic growth policy. development as part of oroader government economic growth policy, coordinately global benefits in a way that avoids unintended negative consequences.

stabilise net aviation CO₂ emissions at 2020 levels through carbon-neutral gr.
 halve aviation's net CO₂ emissions by 2050, compared with a 2005 baseline.

recunology and sustainable afternative tues; over a trinion gonars has to a contract since 2009 and the industry has fostered a new alternative fuel sector. aircrait since 2019 and the industry has instered a new aircramente use sectors

• operations: through countless measures being implemented by the industry

officiency of aircraft absorbs to the flow to recognize the before transported. Operations: through countiess measures being implemented by the in-federacy of aircraft already in the fleet is continually being improved.

 Infrastructure: airports are implementing efficiency measures on the ground organisations are working to design better use of airspace.

• Market-based measures: the aviation industry is committed to a global management of the committed of the committe

marker-passes measures; the aviation industry is committed to a gioda in edeveloped through ICAO and in place from 2020. In the industry's view because the passes of the

These have been matched by action across the sector in four key areas: • Technology and sustainable alternative fuels: over a trillion dollars has be

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Alternative Fuels in the CORSIA Context



- ICAO is developing recommendations for the recognition of SAF CO₂ emissions reduction under CORSIA
- Global nature of the ICAO CORSIA requires a globally harmonized view of sustainability criteria
- Excellent opportunity for international aviation to define a globally recognized framework for sustainability of alternative fuels
- Build as much as possible upon existing sustainability standards and frameworks
 - Sustainability criteria (environmental, social, economic)
 - Compliance mechanism







Airlines affirm commitment to Sustainable Aviation Fuels

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June 2017, Cancun - The International Air Transport Association (IATA) 73rd Annual General Meeting (AGM) approved a resolution calling for governments to implement policies to accelerate the deployment of sustainable aviation fuels (SAF). The Resolution also reaffirmed the industry's commitment to work with governments to implement the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA) global CO2 emissions agreement.



FOR ALL EUROPEANS















Sustainable aviation fuels Airline perspective



- Airlines support sustainable jet fuels as a major instrument to meeting aviation's long-term emissions reduction goals
- Since early 2016, continuous supply starting:
 - Airline/supplier offtake agreements (mostly US)
 - Bioports (e.g. OSL, LAX, GVA....)
- Today's barriers are economic rather than technical
- Sustainability is key requirement for most aviation customers







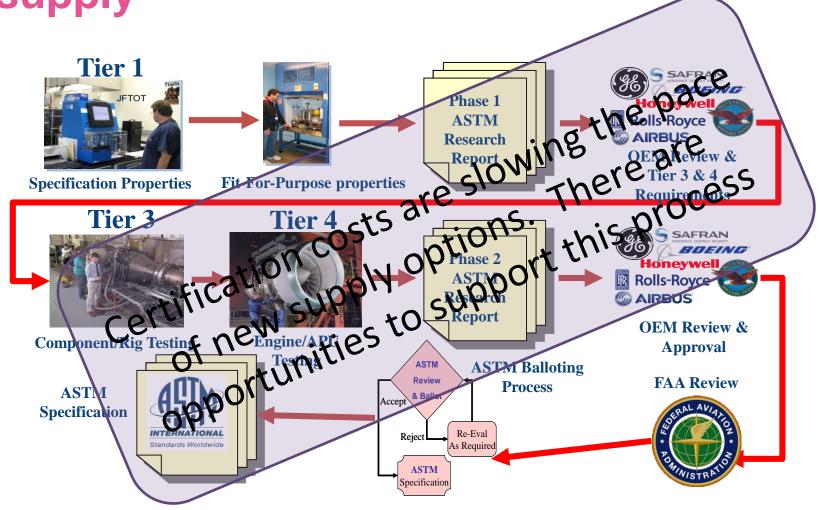
A positive political and legislative framework is needed



- RED I did not include aviation
 - Positive signals for RED II to include aviation
 - An aviation multiplier is positive
 - States should include aviation in national policies
 - IATA is feedstock agnostic as long as long as sustainability standards can be met
- New opportunity with RED II
 - Offtake agreements can be competitive
 - De-risk investments, encourage production
 - Effective examples in the US
 - ICAO CORSIA is an opportunity to progress global harmonization of standards inc. sustainability and accounting

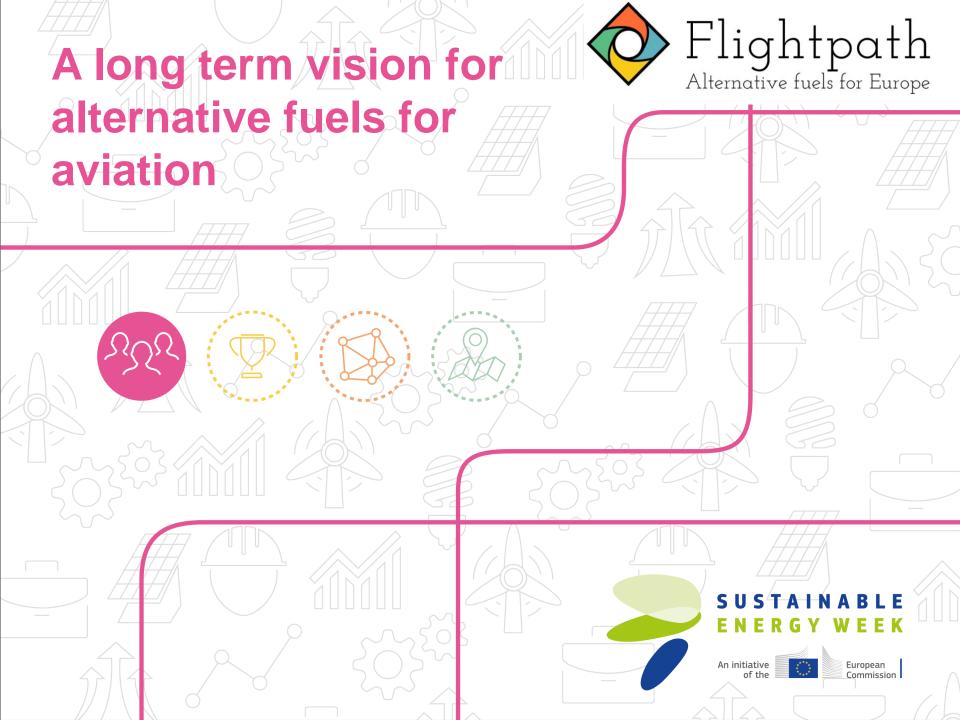
New fuel certifications are critical for additional supply











Flightpath Alternative fuels for Europe

Bio kerosene support

- Various national / regional systems for bio kerosene support existing or under discussion
- Mandates for aviation usually not under consideration
 - Distortive effects on international competition, disadvantaging own airlines
 - Possibly in violation of international agreements
 - Indonesia an exception, reflecting support of palm oil industry
- Typical approach is to integrate bio kerosene support into overall national schemes







Examples



- US RIN system
 - Supply of bio kerosene to aviation generates RINs (Renewable Identification numbers) like any other biofuel
 - Can be traded
 - Essentially offsets price difference of bio kerosene to fossil fuel
- Dutch bio credit system
 - Supply of bio kerosene to aviation generates credits that be traded and used to meet road fuel blend mandates
 - In effect similar to US RIN system





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Bio kerosene in RED II

- Calculation share of renewable fuel as per Article 25
 - For the denominator, only the energy content of road and rail transport fuels is to be used
 - For the numerator, the energy content of biofuel supplied to all transport sectors (including aviation) is to be used
 - Incorporation obligation is on fuel suppliers
 - Aviation is not obligated, but supply to aviation counts against quota
 - Supply to aviation actually counts by bonus factor of 1.2
- Same principle as US RINs and Dutch system: Counting supply to aviation against general obligations





However:



- Allocation of fuel emissions under CORSIA:
 - International aviation treated as "quasi-state"
 - Emissions from fuel used on international flights are responsibility of aviation, not of individual states
 - Fuel use on international flights to be taken out of national CO₂ statistics
- Growth in CO₂ emissions beyond 2020 level to be offset
 - either by CO₂ reduction programmes
 - or by bio kerosene use
- Collective responsibility of aviation sector





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The Paris agreement

- Double counting of CO₂ reductions prohibited by article 6 of Paris agreement:
 - Can count against obligations of financing state
 - But then cannot also count against obligations of national state where measures take place
- International aviation is not covered by Paris agreement
- However, principle of not to double count applies also for "quasi state" of international aviation







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Conclusion:

- Current bio kerosene support schemes follow principle of counting aviation kerosene supply against national obligations
 - Will be traded by market actors, and become inseparable from other biofuel usage
 - Will be counted against national obligations under Paris agreement
- These fuels cannot also count against CORSIA, or there will be double counting
- Bio kerosene can only count against CORSIA if financed outside such national support

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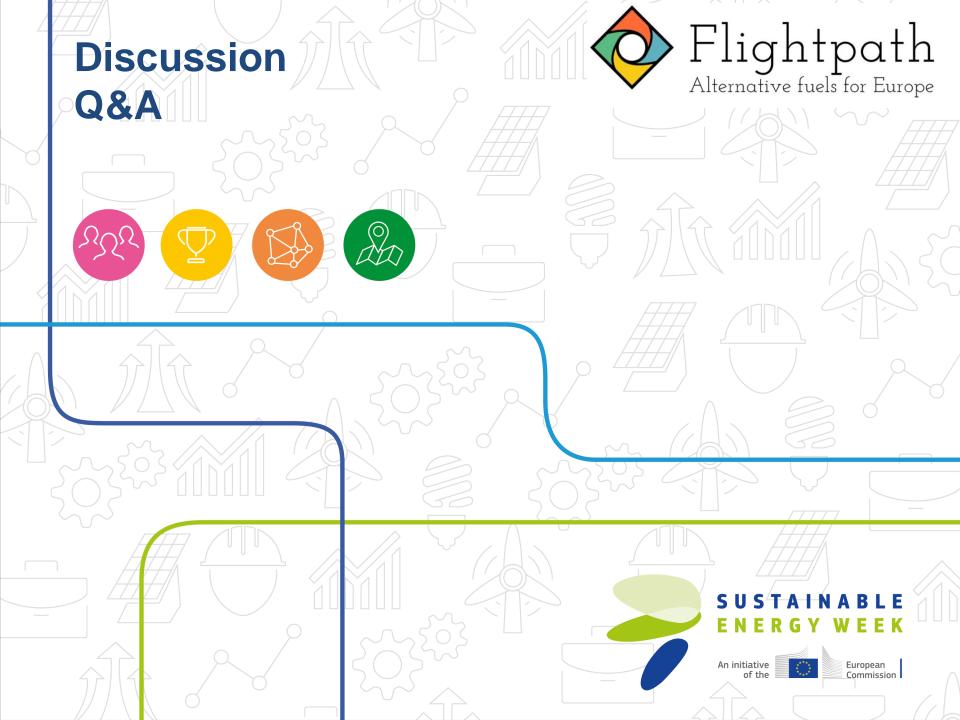
Bio kerosene in CORSIA

- CORSIA alone will not help bio kerosene
 - CORSIA offers choice between offset by CO₂ reduction programs and offset by bio kerosene use
 - Cost of carbon by CO₂ reduction programs expected to fraction of cost of bio kerosene
- National / regional support will be required, but is currently excluded
- Cooperation between EU and ICAO will be needed to find solution by 2019











What will our approach be to:

- align interests and ambitions in a diverged stakeholder landscape?
- deal with constantly changing regulatory frameworks
- successfully deployment and scale up production of alternative fuels in Europe











