Norsk e-Fuel Developing e-fuel projects

Accelerating the transition to aviation with renewable energies

2023 Karl Hauptemier







The message from the IPCC is clear: e-Fuels are required to decarbonise aviation Quotes from AR6

"Land-based, long-range, heavy-duty trucks can be decarbonized through battery electric haulage (including the use of electric road systems), complemented by hydrogen- and biofuelbased fuels in some contexts (medium confidence). These same technologies and expanded use of available electric rail systems can support rail decarbonisation (medium confidence)." (p 1052)

"Decarbonisation options for shipping and aviation still require R&D, though **advanced biofuels, ammonia, and synthetic fuels** are emerging as viable options (medium confidence)." (p. 1052)

"Given these high costs and limited scales, the adoption of synthetic fuels will likely focus on the aviation, shipping, and long-distance road transport segments, where decarbonisation by electrification is more challenging. In particular, synthetic fuels are considered promising as an aviation fuel (Section 10.5)." (p 1068)

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON Climate change



https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGIII_Chapter10.pdf





80% of fuel needs to be sustainable by 2050 Fast ramp-up of e-Fuel industry required



ICAO 2013

2023

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Is there a political movement?



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New ETS regulations for aviation have a positive impact on e-Fuel development ETS regulation for aviation: 2024 - 2030

Trilog negotiations on ETS rules for aviation ("CORSIA proposal") completed on the 9th of December.

What was agreed:

Free ETS allowances for aviation will be fully phased out by 2026.

20 million ETS allowances to be dedicated to support the up-take of SAF for commercial flights from **2024 to 2030**. About **1.8 billion EUR** at todays ETS prices.

To cover **95% of the price differential for RFNBOs**, 70% for advanced biofuels, and 50% for other eligible fuels compared to fossil kerosene.



Trialog Discussions are ongoing, but a sub-target for e-Fuel seems certain **ReFuelEU Aviation: 2030 - 2050**

Next trilogue discussion April 25th

	Original European Commission proposal		European Parliament amendments		Council of the European Union amendments	
Year	Overall SAF target	Synthetic sub-target	Overall SAF target	Synthetic sub-target	Overall SAF target	Synthetic sub-target
2025	2%	-	2%	0.04%	2%	-
2030	5%	0.7%	6%	2%	6%	0.7%
2035	20%	5%	20%	5%	20%	5%
2040	32%	8%	37%	13%	32%	8%
2045	38%	11%	54%	27%	38%	11%
2050	63%	28%	85%	50%	63%	28%

Note: Shaded cells denote where the ambition in the Parliament or Council amendments is the same as the Commission proposal.

Source: ICCT Briefing - Considerations for the ReFuelEU aviation trilogue – Sept. 2022



E-Fuel sub-quotas to kick-start development

EU regulatory framework on SAF



ReFuelEU Aviation

- Draft available
- Current draft proposes a blending mandate for hydrogen-based aviation fuels of 0.7 % (2030); potentially up to 2 %.
- Up to 1 mio ton of e-Fuel jet-fuel required by 2030, based on total EU Jet-Fuel demand of around 56 mio ton p.a.

e.g. of national implementation of RED II: BImSchV

In effect

- Fuel suppliers must ensure a minimum share of sustainable aviation fuel produced via electrolysis: 0.5 % (2026), 1 % (2028) and 2 % (2030).
- Penalty of 70 EUR/GJ in place for non-fueled e-Fuel SAF

National implementation of SAF strategies might very well exceed the targets as set out within the ReFuelEU Aviation.



Inflation Reduction Act

Reduce Inflation
 Lower Costs
 Fight Climate Change

Europe is not alone in promoting e-Fuels Rest of the World: e.g. USA

- Inflation reduction act adopted by US government in July 2022
- Any provisions which will facilitate project development and the creation of an e-Fuel industry
 - | \$60 billion to accelerate RE deployment
 - I Grants/credits to support zero-emission fuels, including infrastructure
 - \$180 per ton tax credit for DAC CO2 techologies
 - \$ \$0.35 \$1.75 per gallon for SAF, based on CO2
 reduction potential

Is the technology ready?



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Multiple technical pathways can be taken to provide fuels to hard to abate sectors

H2 based technology paths





e-Fuels produced via the Fischer-Tropsch technology path are ASTM certifiable

ASTM certifiable technology path



Utilization of Co-SOEC instead of RWGS could enable 30% more product on site

Technical outlook



Theoretical efficiency is calculated as lower heating value of the fuel (620 kJ/kmol) compared to the electrical energy without any parasitic losses. All values refer to energy conversion necessary for the production of 1 mol of -CxHy- hydrocarbons 1 RWGS = Reverse Water-Gas-Shift



How to make it commerical?



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Rule of Thumb for Price Sensitivity of Renewable Crude of a commercial PtL plant

Price Sensitivity







Developments in energy market und outlook on PtL projects **Facing** the dramatically and rapidly changing energy markets which also **influences the SAF landscape**

Sources: T&E 2022, EPEXSPOT spot market analysis, retrieved: 05.08.2022



Cutting emissions of the top 5 most frequently serviced flight routes by 50% Commercially viable - scaling from Mosjøen to the world







Alpha on route – beta and gamma in process

Current status of project

- Site is secured via Option Agreement
- **Grid** capacity on site is sufficient and concession for a new substation is submitted
- **Power prices** are favourable due to NO4 bidding zone. Lol for long term PPA signed.
- External CO2 supply from biogenic source. MoU signed.
- Engineering ongoing.

Jtbyggingsområde vist med hvit strek, forslag til planområde vist med sort strek.

Summary





Every project developer needs to tackle four major aspects 4 dimensions of an e-fuel value chain





Thank you!

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