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## **Advanced Sustainable Biofuels for Aviation**

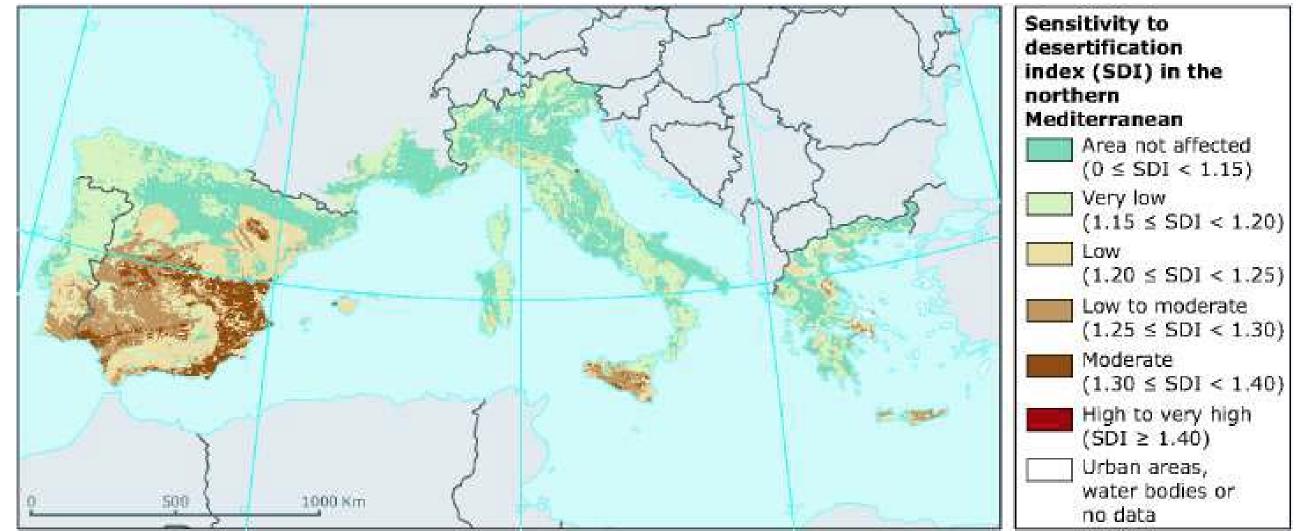
## Summary

Decarbonising Aviation & reducing its dependence on fossil fuel requires BIO4A alternative fuels. targets Sustainable Aviaiton Fuels (HEFA biojet) pathway from sustainable feedstocks, moving the value chain from TLR 6 to 7. It will enable large-scale pre-commercial production of ASTM Certified aviation biofuel from sustainable waste feedstocks (residual lipids, as Used Cooking Oil) in the EU, wit ~300 kt<sub>bioiet</sub>/y additional capacity,  $\geq$ 5.000 t ASTM compliant HEFA biojet (industrial part), and investigating longterm strategies to supply sustainable nofood lipids (long-term R&D work) for conversion to low-ILUC impact biofuels. The fuel will be distributed using the existing infrastructures and conventional aircraft fuelling systems for commercial flights. The biofuel will be used in regular passenger flight operations: off-take agreements with several commercial airlines have been secured. Environmental, economic and social impacts will be assessed against targets. 7 partners from 5 EU countries joined the forces to cover the whole value chain.

As alternative to the waste/residual feedstock path (e.g. UCO), and to increase soil resilience towards climate change in Southern EU/MED Countries, where strong evidence exist of irreversible desertification effects, BIO4A will develop a dedicated R&D work on soil and sustainable crops.

It is composed by three main pillars: compost, biochar and cultivation of selected varieties of drought resistant oil crops suitable for aviation fuel production.

## Long term R&D

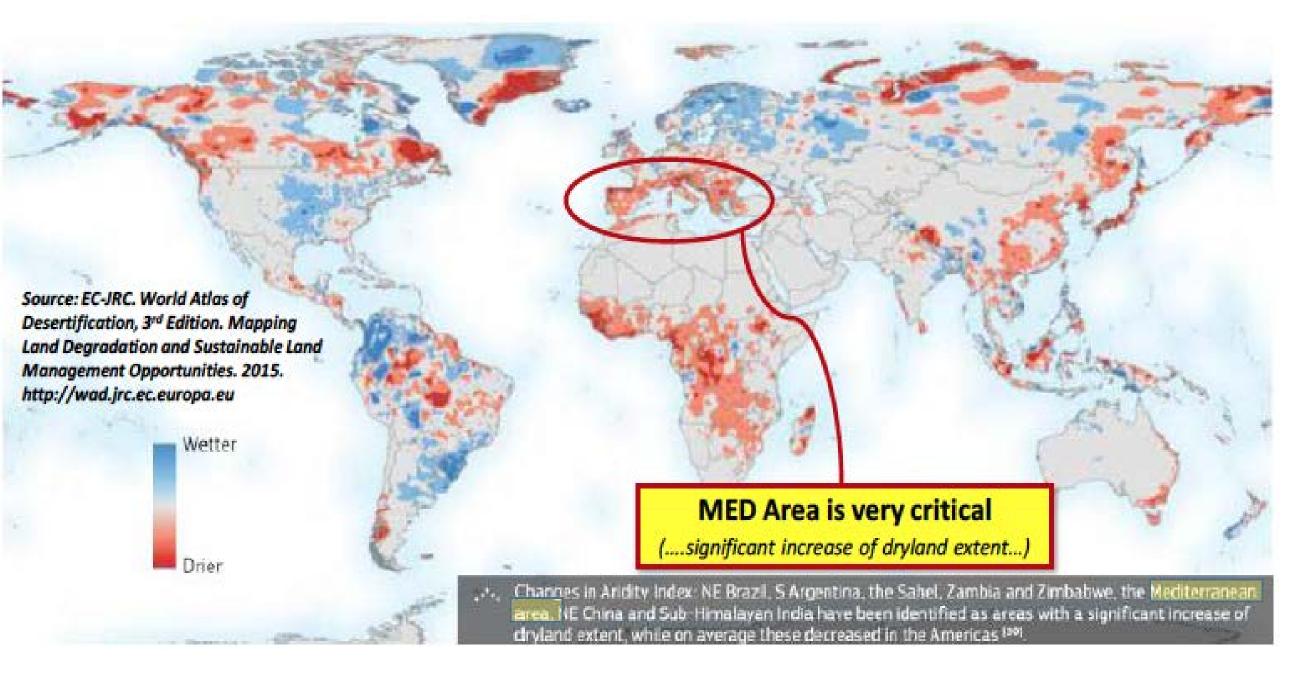


The approach tested in BIO4A can be replicated in large part of EU MED areas. The proposed solutions will also sequester C, as biochar is mainly fixed carbon that will remain in the soil for hundreds' years: this is in full line with the Paris COP21 indication to develop Carbon Negative actions and not just Carbon Neutral ones.

This will bring significant GHG reductions achievement, complemented the by assessment of the potential in the EU MED region and Internationally, and scenario development to exploiting the potential of marginal soils in EU.

Impacts

Desertification and Erosivity Index in the EU, focus on Southern EU (MED) region (source: EC JRC)



BIO4A will contribute to increase the demand for ASTM-certified Sustainable Aviation Fuels (SAF) in the EU & International market, thereby supporting the development of the overall value chain.

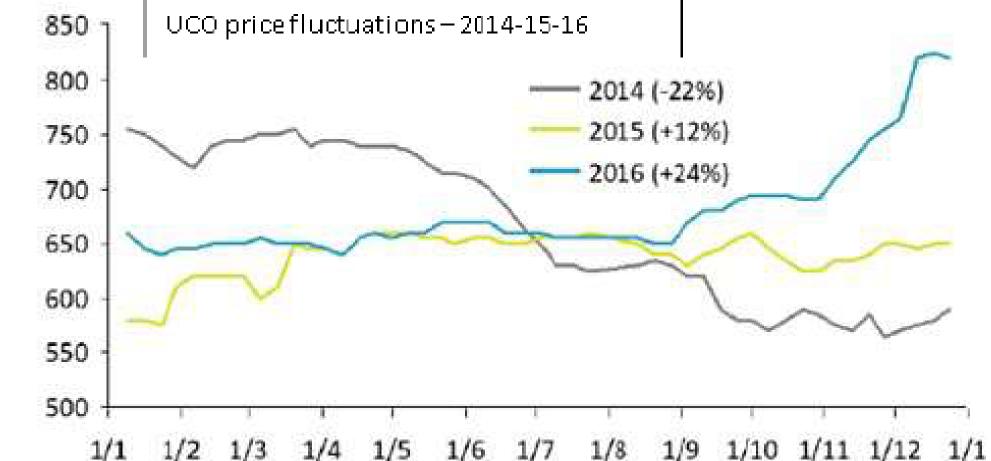
The effort necessary to source the amount of feedstocks required in BIO4A will support the transition to sustainable transport, acceleratin their production and supply capabilities, promoting the development of logistics and key infrastructures, such as pre-treatment for residual feedstocks as UCO, largely variable in quantity and quality, and further bio-refineries.

Producing commercial-scale quantities of advanced biofuels for aviation will deliver not only significant environmental benefits through the reduction of GHG emissions, but also contribute to a better management of natural resources and waste use.

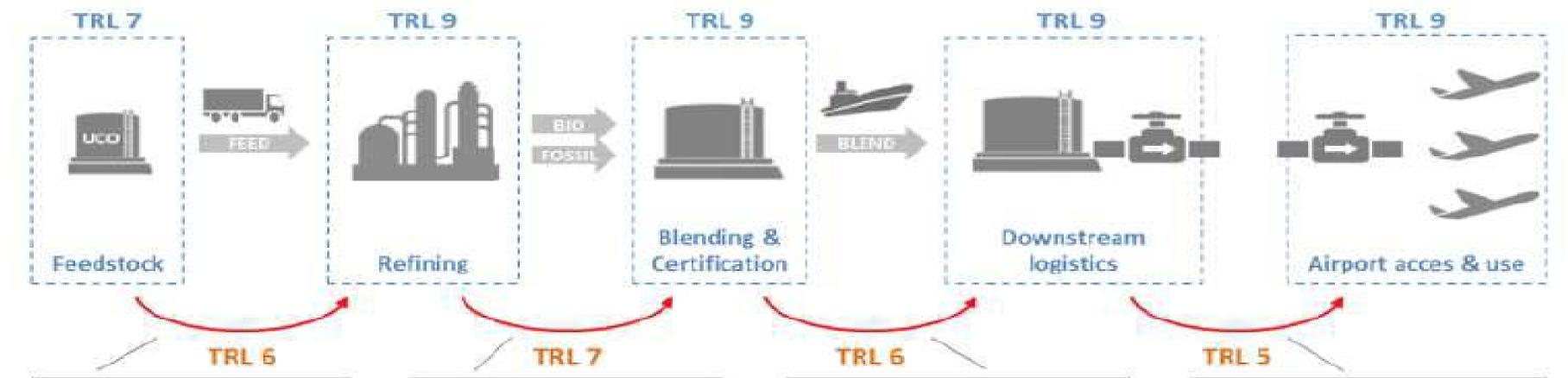
BIO4A aims at demonstrating that large scale uptake of green aviation fuel can be realized, that airports and airlines can start using and contracting the product "business as usual" and that it is possible to draft structural incentive systems to bridge the price gap between bio and fossil jet.

In fact, the fuel produced in the project will be used in commercial flights and distributed through the existing infrastructures, thereby reducing significantly logistics costs.

The outcomes of the project will have a significant impact in the



Most of the key supply chain components are, for their current purpose, well developed already (i.e. high TRL), which de-risks the operation in a positive way



aviation and the overall biofuels sector, since standardizing these procedures will push the industry and policy-makers to move forward and contribute to the widespread adoption of biofuels for aviation, a work unprecedented in the EU at such industrial scale.

Sourcing sufficient & additional quantity of waste oil that meet the specs

Blending new components on a commercial scale with regular fossil jet efficiency

Optimizing throughput and minimizing product risk in existing tank farm operations

Ensuring access to airports and uptake by airlines, through novel contracting structures

However, linking these parts on a commercial scale for the first time creates a supply chain with a significantly lower TRL than the stand alone components would suggest





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