

## H<sub>2</sub> Platform

*SkyNRG – Oskar Meijerink*

13 December 2019



# The aviation industry faces 3 challenges

1

Passenger numbers will continue to grow



Passenger numbers are expected to double in the next 20 years to **8 billion passengers** per year

2

Environmental impact of the aviation industry is significant



Without timely action the aviation industry can consume up to **22% of the global carbon budget** in 2050

3

Environmental friendly alternatives are limited



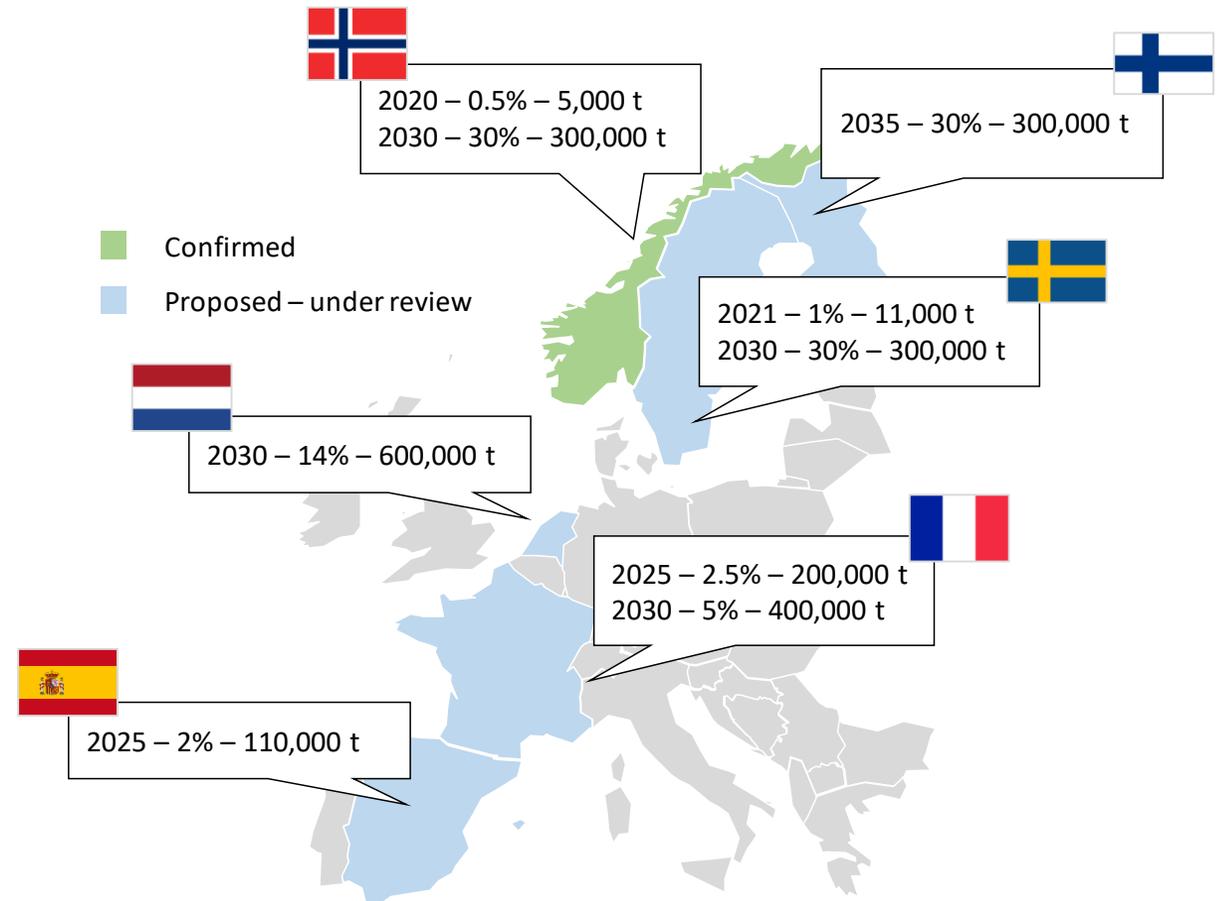
It will take **multiple decades** before serious petroleum alternatives are commercial available

# So far, the SAF market has been voluntary, but change is coming and will stimulate demand

## Current jet fuel demand in Europe

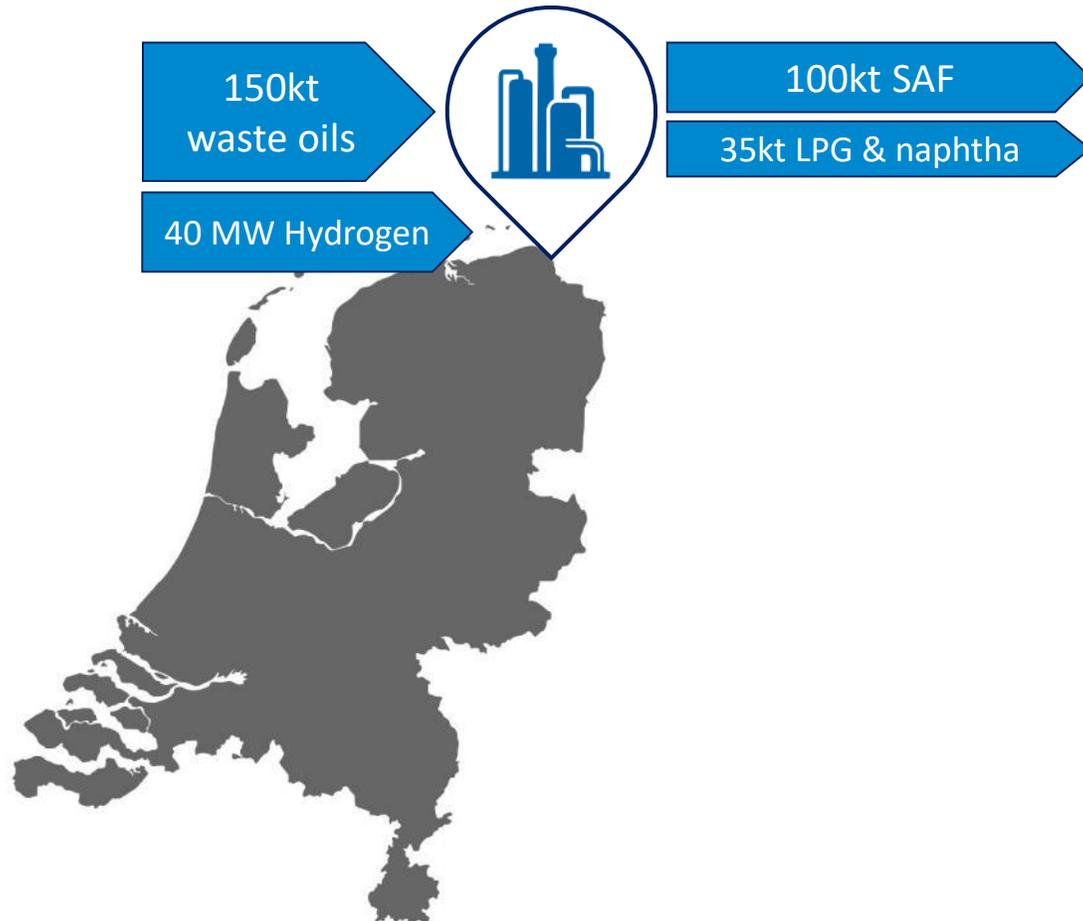
	Jet-A1 Fuel Consumption/year (kt)
Belgium	1,400
Netherlands	3,753
France	5,708
Germany	8,429
BE,NL,FR,DE	19,290
Other	12,533
<b>Europe (19 countries)</b>	<b>31,823</b>
<b>Mandated SAF in 2030</b>	<b>2,010</b>

## European SAF mandates



# Project DSL-01: The first dedicated sustainable aviation fuel production unit, in the world

## Production process



## Characteristics

- Delfzijl, The Netherlands
- 100 kton SAF per year
- CO<sub>2</sub> reduction: 85%
- Capex: 250M euro
- Start production: 2022
- Project Partners:



# Hydrogen is essential for the sustainability profile of SAF, but policy is hampering the development

## Policy issues

- H<sub>2</sub> is a key input for many SAF pathways
- Current RED policy works on a threshold basis, this does not stimulate the uptake of renewable hydrogen beyond the threshold
- For future pathways, like Synthetic SAF, we need even more H<sub>2</sub>. The total renewable wind capacity on the North Sea ~10 GW would be enough to produce 50% of Schiphol's jet fuel volume
- More ambitious sustainable electricity scale-up is vital for the H<sub>2</sub> development

