

# Are the policy framework conditions conducive to scaling e-fuels production?



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# T&E:

26 Countries

61 Members

6 National offices



# What do we need to look at?



Where has ReFuelEU got us and what still needs to be improved?



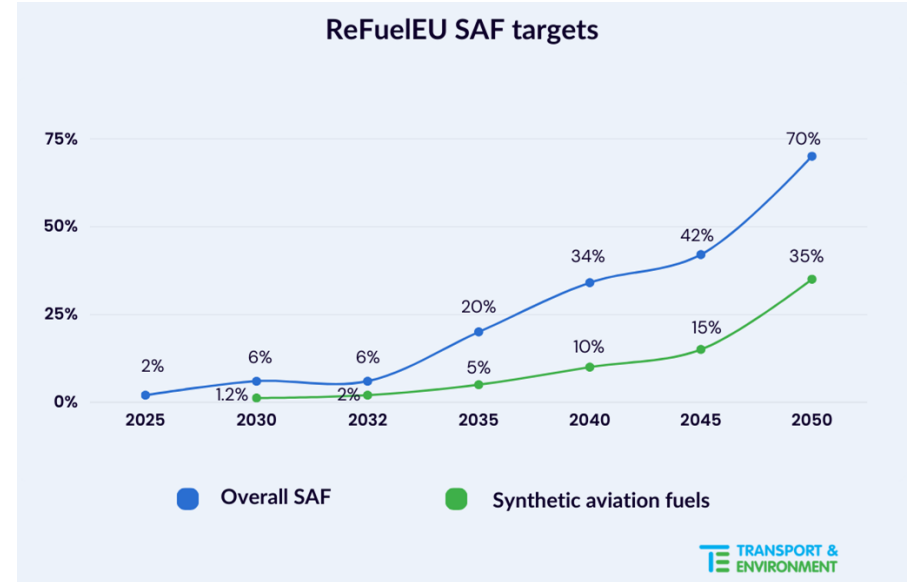
How do we turn ReFuelEU from paper to reality?



Are there risks in the European policy framework?

# What is good about ReFuelEU?

- ✓ Has an **e-fuels sub-target**
- ✓ Applies to all fuel sold in the EU → **covers all departing flights**
- ✓ **Anti-tankering provision** → requires airlines to uplift at least 90% of the jet fuel they require to perform flights within and from the EU from EU airports
- ✓ Establishes a **secure European e-kerosene market**

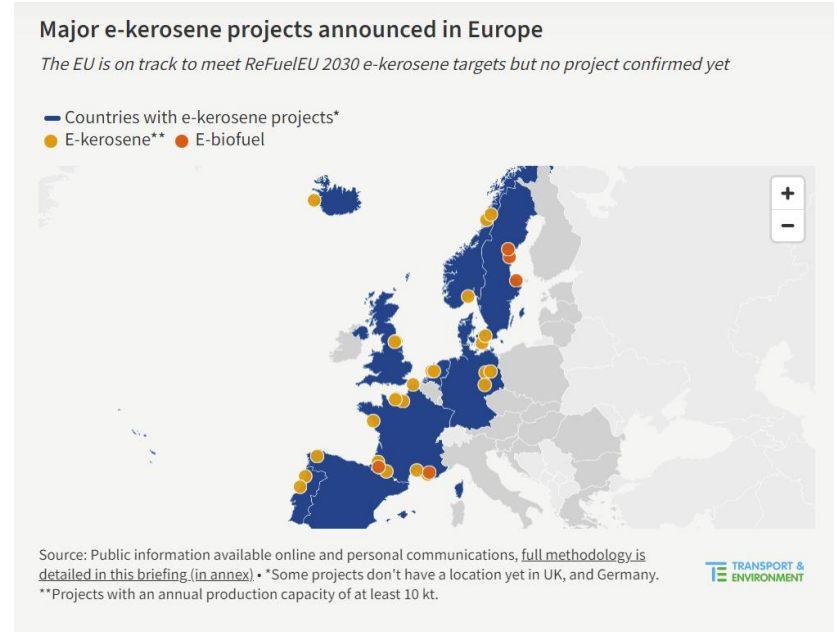


# Development of e-kerosene in Europe

- In a recent T&E analysis, we found **50 e-kerosene projects in the EEA**
  - 30 large scale industrial projects
  - 20 smaller pilot projects

T&E webpage for e-kerosene production updates:

<https://www.transportenvironment.org/discover/how-is-e-kerosene-developing-in-europe/>

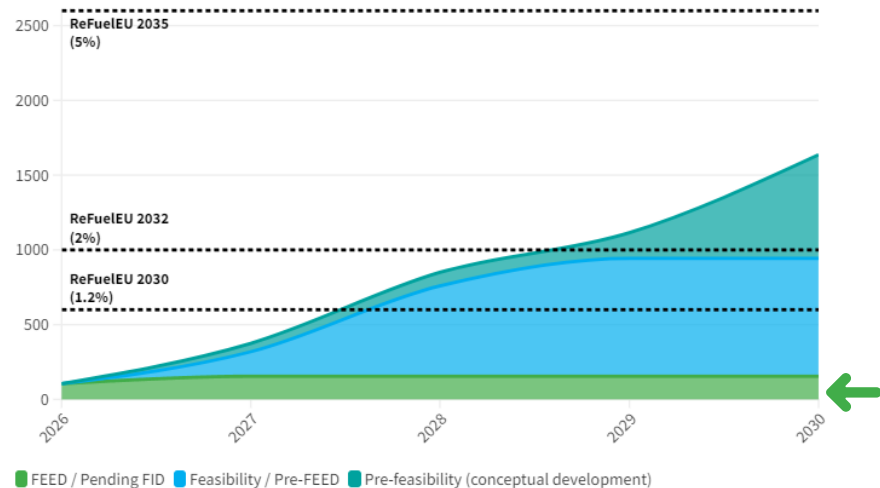


# But why are there still no FIDs?

- None of the 50 projects have reached a Final Investment Decision yet
- **The future of e-kerosene production in Europe is still uncertain**
- How can we make sure this potential for e-kerosene in Europe actually materialises?

Forecasted e-kerosene production capacity in the EEA per advancement stage compared with ReFuelEU blending mandates

Pledged e-kerosene production (in kt per year)



**How can we make sure European e-kerosene potential materialises?**



# Smart EU industrial policy

- **Net Zero Industry Act**

- E-kerosene projects included in the list of strategic net-zero technologies

- **Innovation Fund**

- Prioritise EU funding for hydrogen use in hard-to-electrify sectors like aviation and shipping
- Introduce a Contracts for Difference scheme to bring the cost of e-kerosene down





## Europe's aviation tax gap in 2022

2025 tax gap = €47.15  
billion

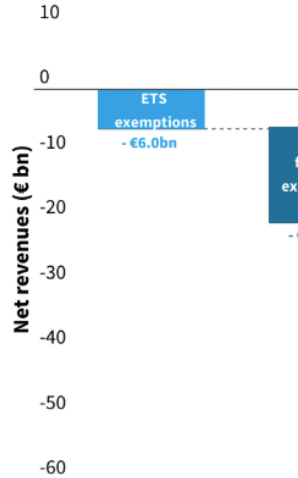
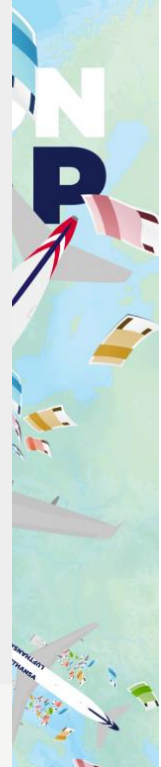


Figure 7: Comp

Source: <https://www.transportenvironment.org/content/uploads/2023/03/2025-tax-gap-aviation-2022.pdf>



# Taxation

- **Energy Taxation Directive**

- Opens up funds for e-kerosene development
- Addresses the cost gap between fossil fuels and e-kerosene

- **Emissions Trading System**

- More than 3/4 of European aviation emissions aren't subject to a carbon price
- ETS must be expanded to include departing flights
- Member States should earmark 25% of national ETS revenues for development of e-fuels: If the ETS extended to all departing flights as of 2027, this would open up €18 billion to fund e-fuels production

- **National level**

- Higher ticket taxes, especially on business class seats and private jets

# What are we missing in ReFuelEU?

- **Policy incentives for Direct Air Capture e-fuels**
  - Almost all European e-kerosene projects are planning to use biogenic CO<sub>2</sub>
  - Not enough biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> available to sustainably scale up e-kerosene
  - Will be very difficult to produce DAC e-kerosene without policy incentives
- **Lack of incentive to supply/purchase e-kerosene before 2030**
  - What about national e-kerosene targets?

# Risks in the current policy framework

Watering down the ambition of ReFuelEU



# Takeaways



Policy needs to go further to ensure that ReFuelEU actually becomes a reality



Meaningful Direct Air Capture policy incentives need to be developed



The money for the financing of the e-fuels market ramp up could be made available through the proper taxation of the aviation sector



The ambition of ReFuelEU must be maintained and cannot be risked by Big Oil failing to step up

**Thank you for listening.**

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