



Welcome to our webinar

Methanol-to-Jet Opportunities and Challenges for SAF

Potential and limitations of Methanol-to-Jet vs Fischer-Tropsch pathways to produce eSAF in a global supply chain

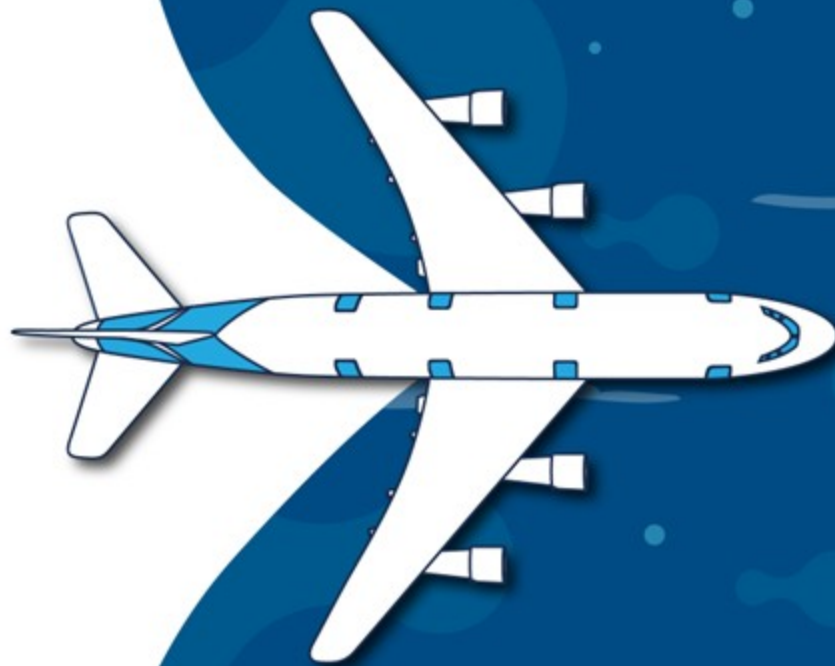
Webinar
Starting

26th
Day

June
Month

2025
Year

3:00 p.m. CET



Webinar agenda

5 min

Welcome by our CEO

25 min

Keynote Presentation

- ▶ Methanol-to-Jet (MtJ) and Fischer-Tropsch (FT) technology characteristics and project dynamics
- ▶ MtJ and FT value chain flexibility, including supply chain setup and pathway flexibility and the levelized cost of jet fuel (LCOJ)

30 min

Panel Discussion



Hans Kulenkampff

CEO
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Senior Strategy
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ABOUT HINICIO



Hans Kulenkampff
CEO
Hinício

About Hinicio

- Consulting firm specialized in the decarbonization challenges of hard-to-abate sectors with almost **20 years experience in hydrogen and its derivatives**.
- Our multidisciplinary team combines **engineering excellence, market insight, and regulatory expertise** across every engagement.
- We work with most of the **main O&G majors and H2 & SAF OEMs** and project developers.

The climate clock is ticking, and we are committed to delivering **the right actions, in the right sectors, at the right time—now**.



Our Solution-Verticals



Policy & Regulation



Engineering & Digital Solutions



Investment & M&A



Market & Off-Take



Methanol-to-Jet Opportunities and Challenges for SAF

Technical Characteristics & Project Dynamics



**Louis-Philippe
Lammertyn**





Head of Sustainable
Aviation Fuels
Hinicio



Martin Chapuis

Senior Consultant
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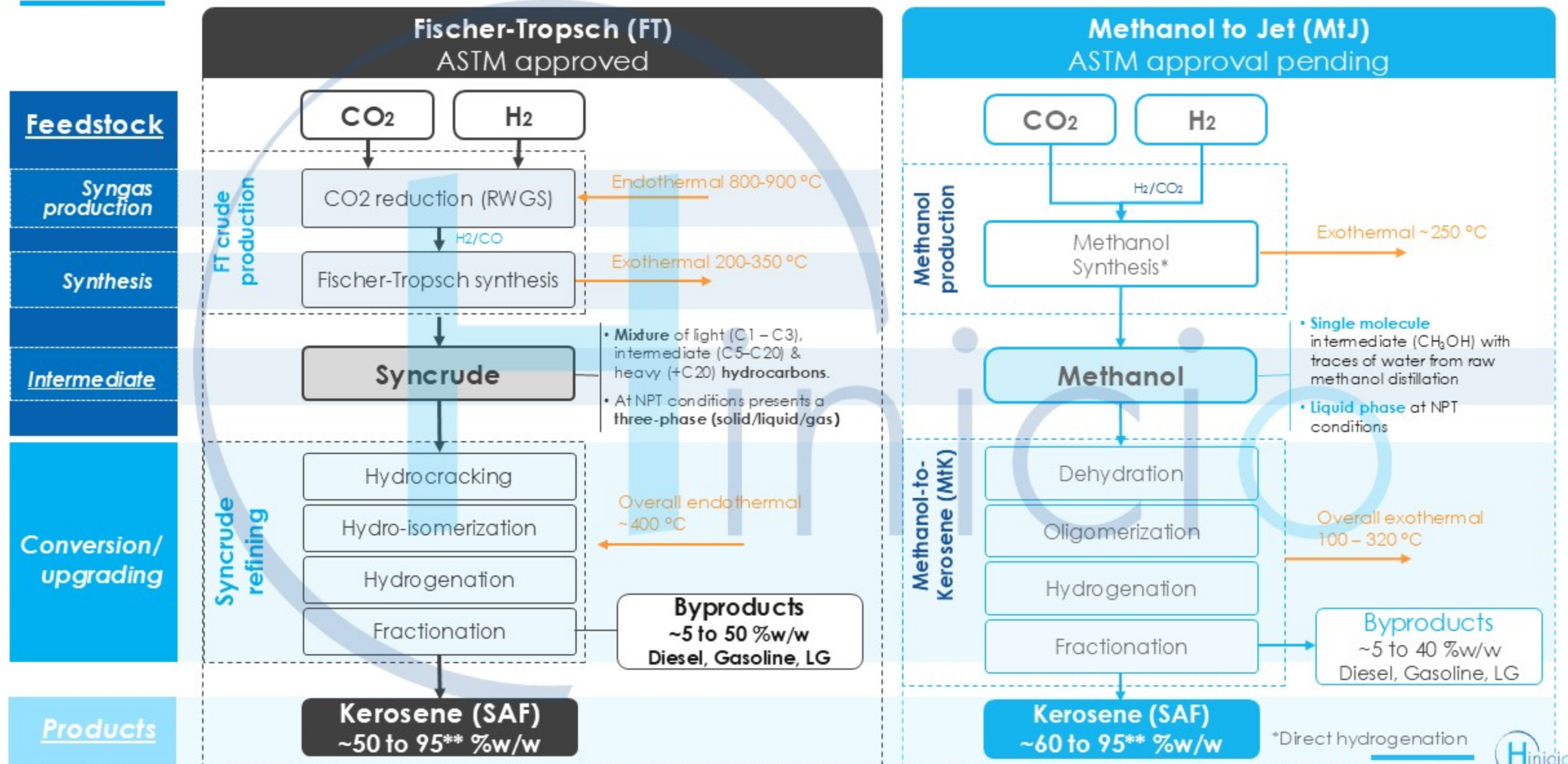
There are many competing ways to produce SAF: from mature HEFA to upcoming eSAF MtJ & FT

Route	Process	Abbreviation	ASTM	Feedstock
 Oleo-chemicals	▶ Synthesized paraffinic kerosene from hydro-processed esters and fatty acids+	HEFA SPK	Recognized	Waste oil
	▶ Co-hydroprocessing of esters and fatty acids in a conventional petroleum refinery	Co-processed HEFA	Recognized	Waste oil
	▶ Catalytic hydrothermolysis jet fuel	CHJ	Recognized	Waste oil
	▶ Synthesized paraffinic kerosene from hydrocarbon-hydroprocessed esters and fatty acids	HC-HEFA SPK	Recognized	Algae
 Thermo-chemical	▶ Fischer-Tropsch hydroprocessed synthesized paraffinic kerosene	FT SPK	Recognized	Biomass
	▶ Synthesized kerosene with aromatics derived by alkylation of light aromatics from non-petroleum sources	FTSPK/A	Recognized	Biomass
	▶ Co-hydroprocessing of Fischer-Tropsch hydrocarbons in a conventional petroleum refinery	Co-processed FT	Recognized	Biomass
 Bio-chemical	▶ Alcohol to jet synthetic paraffinic kerosene	AJT	Recognized	Biomass
	▶ Synthesized iso-paraffins from hydro-processed fermented sugars	SIP	Recognized	Biomass
 Power to Liquids	▶ Synthesized kerosene from hydrogen produced through water electrolysis and CO ₂ (or co-electrolysis of H ₂ O and CO ₂) and FT	eSAF FT	Recognized	Electricity (hydrogen)
	▶ Synthesized kerosene from hydrogen produced through water electrolysis and CO ₂ (or co-electrolysis of water and CO ₂) and Me-OH-to-Jet	eSAF MeOH-to-Jet	Under approval	Electricity (hydrogen)

Source: Hincio analysis
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Non-exhaustive list. More pathways coming, including combinations of pathways e.g. Green H₂ injection in BioSAF FT or MSW
-> **Uncertainty about eSAF co-processing & eHEFA pathways**

Pathway comparison - MtJ offers higher selectivity, but FT remains the approved standard



MtJ vs FT – characteristics comparison

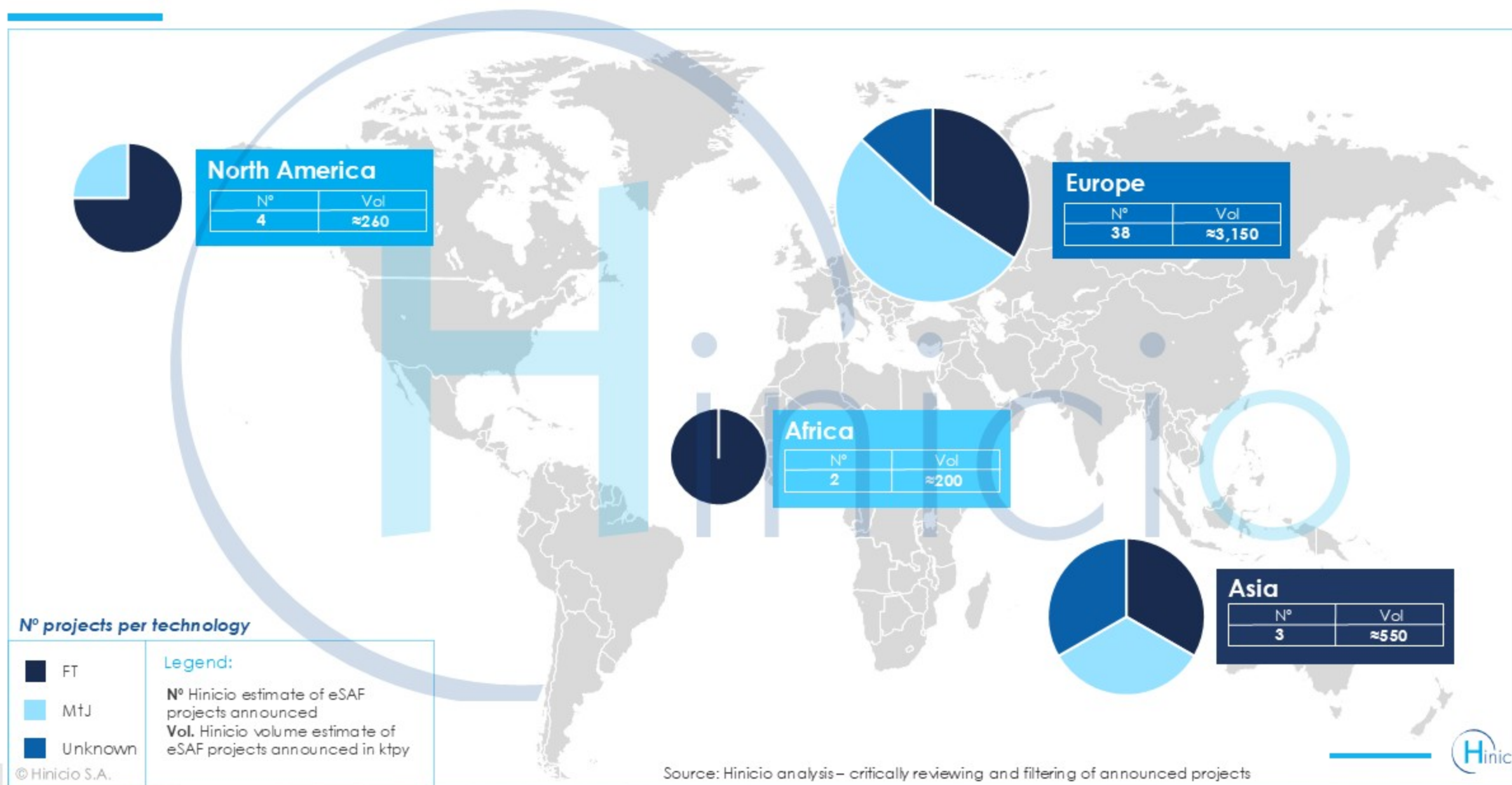
Target product (eSAF) yields is the most relevant parameter to define renewable H₂ and energy demands

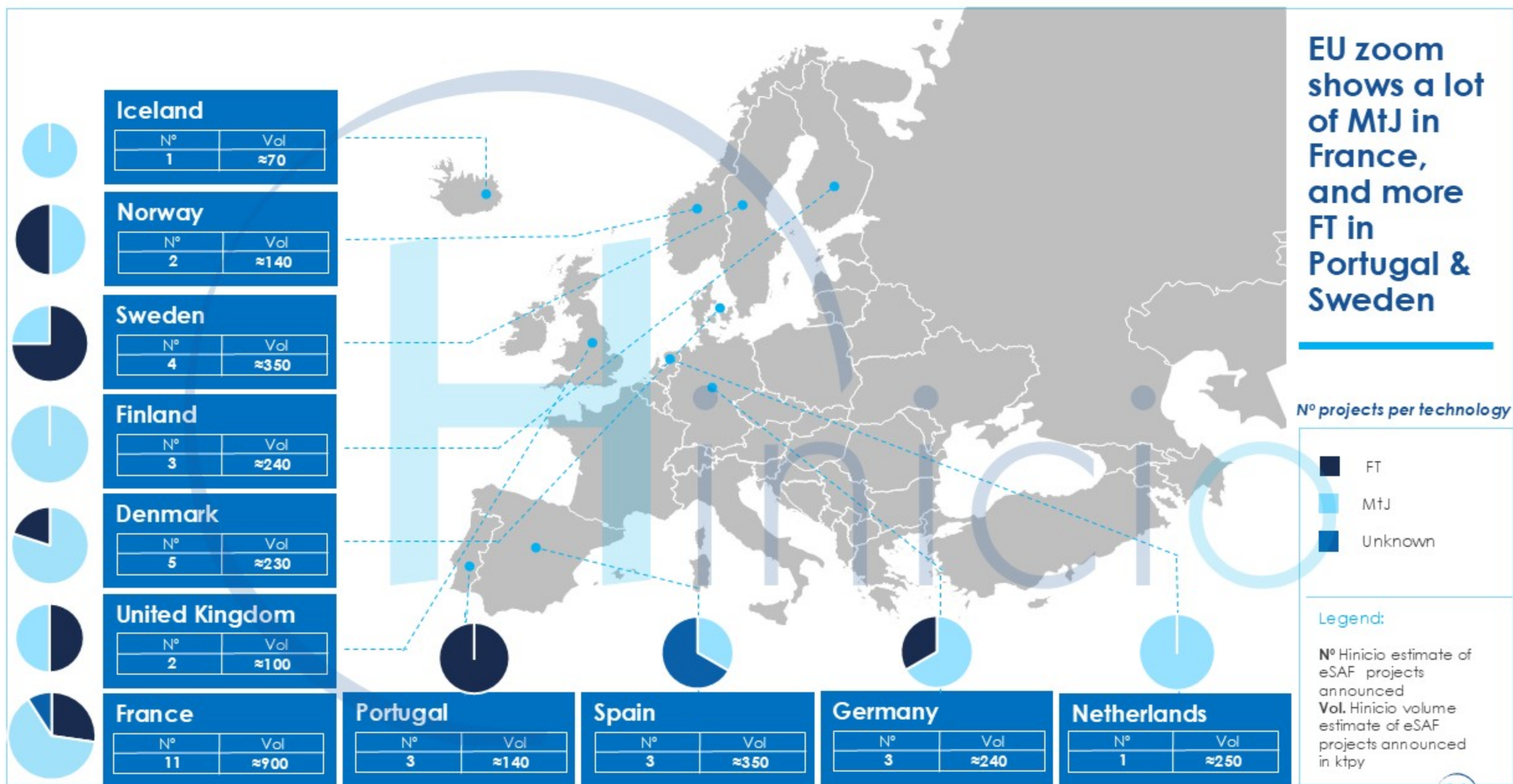
Parameter	Unit	Fischer-Tropsch pathway	Methanol-to-Jet pathway
Current scale	Scale (Start-up-year)	Demonstrative (2022) Commercial (2025)	Demonstrative (2022) Commercial (~2028-2030)
TRL	-	8 - 9	7 - 8
Critical technical element	-	Large-scale RWGS	ASTM approval
Process flexibility	-	Limited	MeOH reactor flexible
Overall kerosene selectivity	t kerosene/t efuel	~50 to 95%*	~60 to 95%*
Specific Consumption (t efuel)	t H ₂ /t efuel	0.5	0.4
	t CO ₂ /t efuel	3.8	3.2
Specific Consumption (t eSAF)	t H₂/t eSAF	1.0 to 0.5	0.7 to 0.4
	t CO ₂ /t eSAF	7.6 to 4.0	5.3 to 3.4

Main take aways

- ▶ **Overall system performance** within each pathway is highly **dependent on specific project configurations**. Key factors such as **technology choices, plant design or integration level** all influence performance. As such, results vary project by project, and **performance must be assessed in relation to the business model and site-specific constraints**.
- ▶ **With regards to technology readiness, Fischer-Tropsch pathway has the advantage** over MtJ given its matured synthesis process for eSAF with already approved 50/50 % blendings with conventional jet fuel. MtJ has still developing steps to follow to reach ASTM approval for SAF production.

On a global scale, announced eSAF projects lean on both FT and MtJ





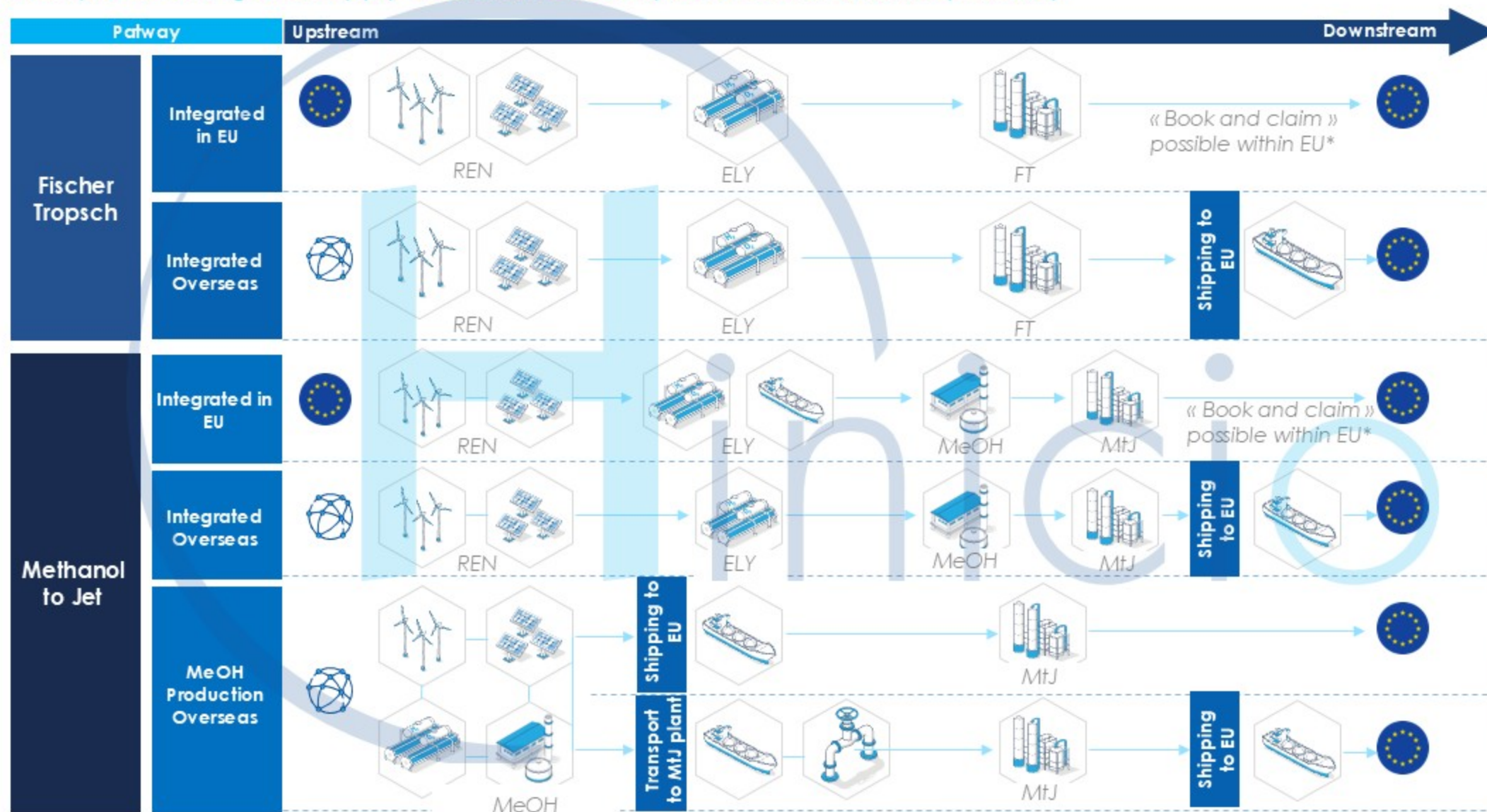


Methanol-to-Jet Opportunities and Challenges for SAF

Value Chain & Pathway Flexibility, Supply Chain Setup & LCOJ

MtJ enables decoupled production while FT requires full integration

Example of eSAF global supply chain for EU delivery based on FT and MtJ pathway



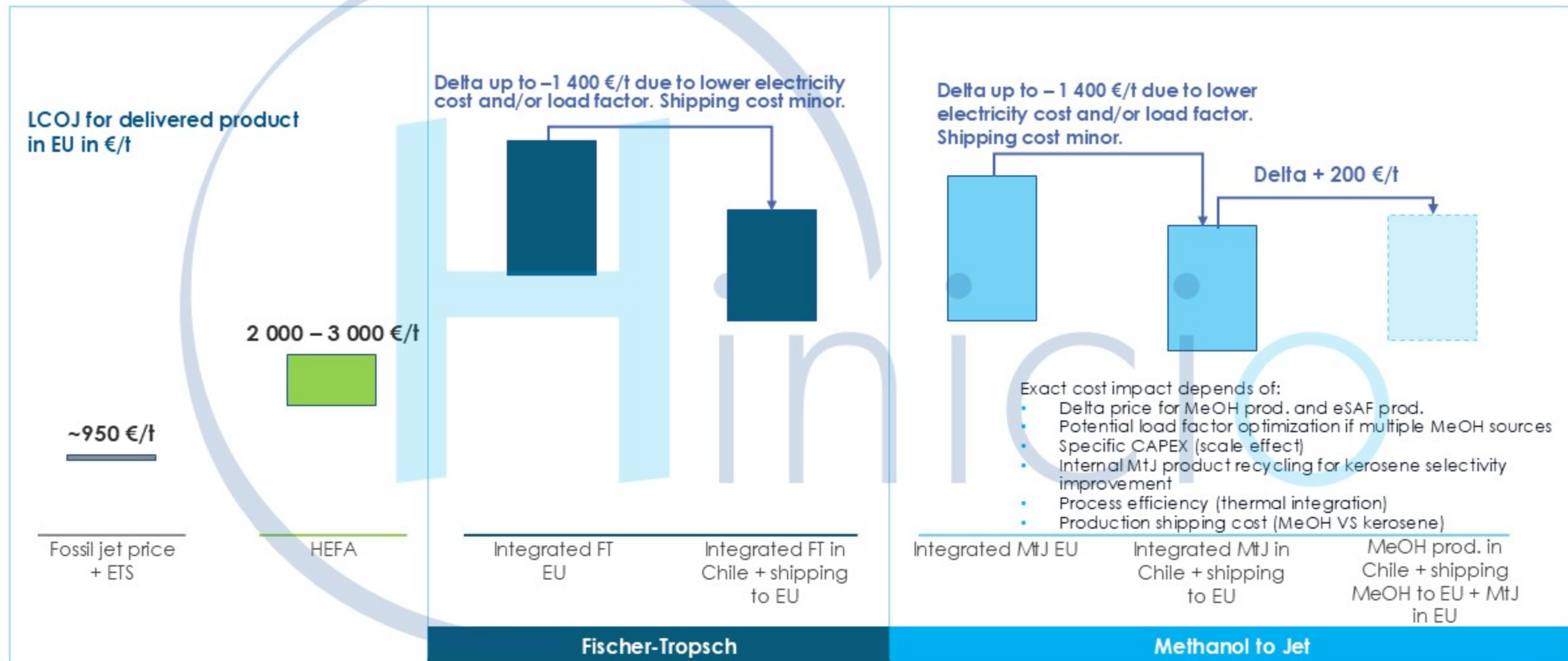
*« Book and claim » like system possible within EU for fuel supplier with flexibility mechanism of the RefuelEU aviation regulation

Opportunities & challenges per supply chain setup

		Integrated FT	Integrated MtJ	Globalized MtJ
Risk	1 CO-PRODUCT A high kerosene selectivity means less co-products like eNaphtha or eDiesel to deal with on a market that does not benefit from firm mandates	 50-95% Kerosene selectivity	 60-95% Kerosene selectivity	 60-95% Kerosene selectivity
	2 PROJECT FINANCING Proven technologies at large scale like FT and pathway being approved by ASTM ease project's bankability			
	3 COMMON USER INFRASTRUCTURES Dependency on CUI for supply chain, risk on project development n			
	4 PHASING APPROACH Splitting the value chain into independent production blocks (e.g. eMeOH prod. split from MtJ facility) allows for a construction of the plant in different phases		 Methanol plant → MtJ plant	 Methanol plant → MtJ plant
	5 CAPEX OPTIMIZATION Scale effect can affect project CAPEX depending on exact setup. e.g. equipment design for internal product recycling for kerosene selectivity improvement			 
	6 OPEX OPTIMIZATION Depend on electricity cost on each side of the supply chain + lower thermal integration for split MtJ supply chain, especially impactful when considering SOEC electrolysis			 
	7 INTERMEDIATE PRODUCT VALORISATION & SOURCING Being able to valorize and/or source an intermediate like methanol (or eventually syncrude) derisks the production of SAF by adjusting to a market also concerned by mandates or limiting risks of methanol supply disruption.	 Syncrude	 Methanol	 Methanol

eSAF production cost is extremely project-dependent & global supply chain optimisation can help

Example of LCOJ for different supply chain setups for SAF delivered in Rotterdam (NL) by 2035



LCOJ calculation based on project archetypes. Large scale (100+ kt/year eSAF), COD ~2035. Hypothesis for product transportation from Chile to Rotterdam between 50 to 60 €/ton



Experts Panel

Methanol-to-Jet opportunities and challenges for SAF

Understanding the potential and limitations of MtJ vs FT pathways to produce eSAF in a global supply chain.

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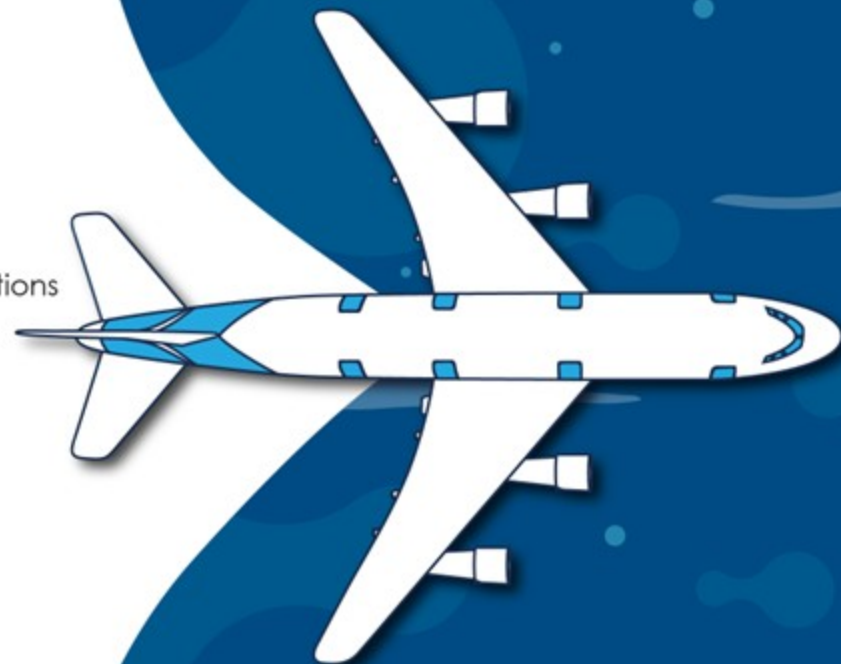
Business Development Manager



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Honeywell
UOP

As a trailblazer in renewable fuel technology, Honeywell UOP enables broad flexibility of feedstock supplies for sustainable aviation fuel, diesel and other renewable fuels. Honeywell UOP eFinishing™ and FT Unicracking™ are the latest in a line of technologies driving decarbonization in the aviation sector. Honeywell UOP offers multiple routes to market using a variety of feedstocks, including Ecofining™ technology (utilizing fats, oils and greases), ethanol to jet technology, and UOP eFinishing™ using eMethanol from green hydrogen and recycled CO₂. Contact: richard.mathers@honeywell.com



TOPSOE

Topsoe is a leading global provider of technology and solutions for the energy transition. We combat climate change by helping our customers and partners achieve their decarbonization and emission reduction goals.

Built on decades of scientific research and innovation, we offers world-leading solutions for transforming renewable resources into fuels and chemicals for a sustainable world, and for efficient low-carbon fuel production and clean air.

We were founded in 1940 and are headquartered in Denmark, with over 2,800 employees serving customers all around the globe.



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