SUSTAINABILITY OF AVIATION FUELS

— CORPORATE SAF PURCHASES AND GREENWASHING RISKS —

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Problem Statement

Many companies use SAF purchases to claim emission reductions, but there is a risk of greenwashing if the benefits are not real, measurable, and verified. This creates a need for greater transparency.

Research Question

How can corporations use SAF purchases to reduce their reported business travel emissions while preventing greenwashing?

1 SAF FUNDAMENTLS

- SAF is a non-fossil fuel for aircraft.
- Made from renewable feedstocks (waste oils, agricultural residues).
- Can reduce lifecycle emissions.
- Can be blended with conventional fuel.



Feedstocks → Production → SAF → Aircraft

2 CORPORATE TRAVEL AND EMISSION

- Business travel falls under Scope 3, Category 6. Airlines report fuel as Scope 1.
- Companies purchase SAF certificates to lower their Scope 3 emissions.

Who Reports?

Airline	Corporate Buyer
Scope 1 (Direct Emissions)	Scope 3 (Category 6 – Business Travel)
Direct aircraft operations	Business travel

3 SAF Purchasing and Book-and-Claim

- Buy SAF certificates, even without physical delivery.
- Book-and-Claim separates environmental attributes from the fuel.
- Certificates must be retired to prevent double counting.

1. **SAF is produced** (Attributes registered)
2. **Certificate is transferred** (Purchased by company)
3. **Certificate is retired** (Claim documented)

4 Greenwashing

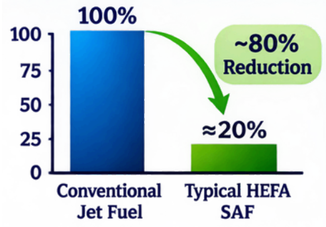
Risk of exaggerated claims about SAF.
Same benefit could be claimed twice.
Lack of transparency reduces trust.
Independent verification is essential.



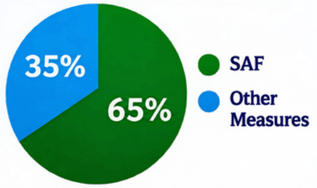
Key Controls:
✓ Certification ✓ Transparency ✓ Audits

5 Analysis

Lifecycle Emissions Comparison



SAF's Potential Contribution



Up to 65% of aviation's emissions reductions by 2050.

Key Takeaways

- ✓ SAF can significantly reduce aviation emissions.
- ✓ Corporate purchases support demand for SAF.
- ✓ Transparency prevents greenwashing.

QR Code

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