

# China's Sustainable Aviation Fuel: How to Break Through the Bottleneck of Large-scale Production?

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## Executive Summary

At present, the scale-up of China's SAF (Sustainable Aviation Fuel) faces three core bottlenecks: Firstly, there are only directional goals but no binding requirements for blending or carbon intensity, resulting in unstable market expectations; Secondly, the raw materials mainly consist of waste oils, with scattered collection and transportation and significant cross-border mismatch; Thirdly, the cost is significantly higher than that of fossil jet fuel, and the incentives are weak. The existing accounting rules have not yet been integrated with the price mechanism. The corresponding solutions are as follows: Firstly, through the formulation of laws, implement mandatory blending in stages and provide supporting mechanisms such as tradable certificates and compliance cost caps to create a predictable and rigid demand; Secondly, establish a "Southeast Asia - China" raw material coordination mechanism and a unified book-and-claim platform across the country to alleviate supply mismatch and traceability problems; Finally, introduce production-side support based on the lifecycle carbon intensity, directly offsetting price differences and closing the loop with domestic accounting rules.

## 1 Introduction

Aviation is one of the "difficult-to-decarbonize" industries, and in the near and medium term, it still heavily relies on liquid fuels. Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) can be seamlessly integrated with existing aircraft and fuel supply systems and is widely regarded as the most feasible main path for the 2030s. Internationally, several economies have adopted "pre-defined rules, then attract investment" approaches, such as mandatory blending, certificate trading, and tax incentives. Domestically, multiple rounds of demonstrations have been completed, application pilot projects have been initiated, and standardization construction has been advanced. However, there are still constraints in terms of cost, raw materials, and market mechanisms. This policy brief answers: why has SAF not achieved large-scale production after multiple rounds of demonstrations in China, and how each key bottleneck should be quickly resolved. This article focuses on policies and market mechanisms, targeting decision-makers and industry entities who need to allocate resources and formulate rules based on this. It mainly covers domestic policies and

research over the past five years, and explores three key bottlenecks: the lack of binding demand signals, the mismatch between raw materials and supply, and the incomplete price mechanism and accounting. And for each issue, an actionable option is proposed, and compared with international practices to verify feasibility and implementation paths.

## **2 Overview of the problems**

### **2.1 Targets exist, but without binding mandate**

The "Special Plan for Civil Aviation Green Development during the 14th Five-Year Plan Period" has set the industry target of "cumulative consumption of sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) reaching 50,000 tons by 2025", but it has not established a mandatory blending ratio nationwide or a unified carbon intensity threshold. This is a directional goal rather than a legal constraint, making it difficult to form a predictable rigid demand. During the same period, more focused application pilots and demonstrations have been promoted. The competent authorities have released the phased arrangements for the pilot projects, indicating that the overall situation is still in the "exploration — verification" stage. On the industrial side, "China's Sustainable Aviation Fuel — The Road to Carbon Neutrality for the Aviation Industry" (Deloitte, 2023) has summarized that as of May 2023, the total operating and planned production capacity in China is approximately 160–180 million tons per year, mainly based on the HEFA route, confirming the characteristic of "having projects and early implementation". Without strong constraints, the production capacity is difficult to steadily increase, and the renovation of airport storage and independent tank storage is also difficult to justify the investment return.

### **2.2 Raw material supply constraints and cross-border mismatches**

At present, the most mature and accessible raw material is still waste edible oil (UCO), but it faces practical constraints such as scattered sources, small recycling radius, high collection and transportation costs, and limited recoverable volume. Moreover, driven by international market prices and demand, UCO has the risk of outflow, which raises domestic raw material prices and weakens supply stability. The research report "Research on the Development of Sustainable Aviation Fuel Industry in China" points out: In the medium and long term, while consolidating the foundation of UCO, it is necessary to gradually expand to various raw materials such as agricultural and forestry waste, and improve the cross-regional collection and transportation as well as quality traceability system. Otherwise, the "raw material bottleneck" will directly restrict the ramp-up of production capacity and continuous supply. Deloitte's report "China's Sustainable Aviation Fuel - The Road to Carbon Neutrality for the Aviation Industry" based on customs and other data shows the synchronous growth of UCO exports and domestic uses, and gives theoretical upper limit estimates of potential available raw materials and corresponding SAF production capacity (about 46 million tons per grade upper limit), while emphasizing that the potential needs to be transformed into available supply depends on the collection network, traceability and priority rules. This directly affects the annual blending plans of airlines and long-term supply contracts of suppliers. Without a stable, traceable and large-scale raw material system, it is difficult

to support stable blending and long-term supply contracts, and the costs and risks of the upstream and downstream of the industry cannot be accepted by banks and investors.

### **2.3 High costs, weak incentives, accounting—pricing misalignment**

China's Study on Sustainable Aviation Fuel Industry Development indicates that the unit cost of multiple SAF production pathways is approximately 2–6 times that of conventional petroleum-based jet fuel, making the "green premium" a core barrier to commercialization. Concurrently, insufficient fiscal/tax incentives and the absence of price transmission mechanisms make it difficult for airlines and fuel producers to absorb this cost differential. Deloitte's report, *Sustainable Aviation Fuel in China – Aviation's Path to Carbon Neutrality*, further cites the price point and abatement cost for neat SAF (approximately \$8.67 per gallon; ~\$1,000–1,200 per ton of CO<sub>2</sub>), analyzing key cost drivers such as feedstock availability, economies of scale, policy incentives, value chain efficiency, and reporting standards. The report underscores that reliance on demonstration projects alone is insufficient for spontaneous industry growth.

On the regulatory and accounting front, China has released the "Aviation Fuel—Methods and Requirements for Product Carbon Footprint Quantification—Part 1: General Rules" (MH/T 6138.1—2025), which standardizes lifecycle accounting rules and reporting frameworks. However, these rules are not yet systematically linked to price and market mechanisms such as subsidies, credits, or settlement. Consequently, when companies enter into medium- to long-term supply agreements or engage in green finance and performance-based settlements, they lack a coherent loop integrating accounting, incentives, and settlement.

In the absence of a verifiable, bankable, and capable of supporting final settlement closed-loop system, the price gap cannot be reliably covered. This undermines investment and financing confidence, hindering the scale-up of the industry.

## **3 Examination of the findings and options**

### **3.1 Establish a statutory SAF blending mandate**

Following the UK's Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) mandate, obligations will be set based on a total proportion starting from 2025. The obligations will be 2% in 2025, 10% in 2030, and 22% in 2040. Certificates that can be traded will be used as the compliance medium, and a buy-out price (buy-out price) will be set as the upper limit for compliance costs (obligation €4.70/L, PtL sub-obligation €5.00/L). Any shortfall can be purchased at the upper limit to prevent cost runaway due to extreme shortages. The regulatory framework is parallel to the RTFO, and technical and compliance guidelines are provided to clearly define qualified fuels, verification, and compliance processes, as well as the implementation path in China.

### **3.1.1 China's landing method**

In terms of law-making and time planning, the Civil Aviation Administration, the National Development and Reform Commission, and the Ministry of Finance jointly proposed the "Management Measures for Obligatory Sustainable Aviation Fuels", clearly stating that in 2026, several hub airports will be piloted, in 2027, the obligation will be implemented nationwide, initially covering international departure routes, and by 2030, it will be expanded to trunk domestic routes. In terms of the market mechanism, a national registration and settlement platform for SAF qualified certificates (S-Certs) will be established; the certificates can be traded, with the selling price set as the upper limit of the cost, and adjusted according to the assessment year. In terms of verification and supervision, a unified definition of qualified fuels and sustainable standards will be established, the entire process of certificate issuance and cancellation will be subject to MRV, and equivalent recognition rules will be set for cross-border supply, and it will be compatible with CORSIA and domestic standards.

### **3.1.2 Expected effect**

Form a rigid and predictable demand curve, facilitating airlines to sign long-term supply and purchase contracts, and forcing the upgrading of production capacity and storage and transportation facilities at airports; the purchase price sets an upper limit for compliance costs, reducing the premium for policy uncertainty.

## **3.2 Boosting SAF Scale-Up through Feedstock Cooperation and National Accounting**

According to the regional collaboration approach in "Sustainable Aviation Fuels in Southeast Asia" (IRENA (2024)): On one hand, sign a cross-border raw material and attribute collaboration framework with the major raw material source countries of UCO and agricultural and forestry residues in Southeast Asia, and unify the sustainability and traceability rules; on the other hand, establish a national "book-and-claim" platform to separate attributes from physical flows, enabling raw materials to be processed locally within the region, but the emission reduction attributes can be issued, traded, and offset through the platform, allowing Chinese airlines to use them in compliance. Form a rigid and predictable demand curve, facilitating airlines to sign long-term supply and purchase contracts, forcing capacity expansion and storage and transportation renovations on the part of airports; the purchase price sets an upper limit for compliance costs, reducing the premium for policy uncertainty.

### **3.2.1 China's landing method**

On Regulation and Platform: The Civil Aviation Administration, State Administration for Market Regulation, and General Administration of Customs shall jointly issue guidelines for Attribute Certificates (A-Certs), designate a national-level clearing platform, and implement unified numbering, one-time issuance, one-time cancellation, and full-chain auditing.

On Cross-Border Coordination: China will sign Memoranda of Understanding with Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and other nations to mutually recognize feedstock and emission attributes. It will align with ISCC CORSIA/domestic standards to establish a closed-loop process covering overseas procurement, border entry, and certificate issuance.

Furthermore, these efforts will be integrated into domestic policy: book-and-claim outcomes will be incorporated into the eligibility criteria for airline compliance and fiscal or tax incentives, translating emission reduction initiatives into actionable and accountable measures.

### **3.2.2 Expected effect**

Alleviate the outflow and shortage of UCO within the country, expand the regional resource pool; replace the costly full physical return with low-friction attribute settlement, accelerate blending and cost reduction.

## **3.3 Implement CI-based producer support**

Drawing on the policy in the "Internal Revenue Code & 45Z Clean Fuel Production Credit" of the United States, where subsidies are given based on the lifecycle carbon intensity (CI) for clean transportation fuels produced and sold domestically. In China, the "CI tiered subsidy" approach can be adopted. The lower the CI value of an enterprise, the higher the subsidy. And all the settlement and auditing parts should be aligned with our country's industry standards.

### **3.3.1 China's landing method**

In terms of subsidy design, the fiscal and tax departments have issued a policy for production subsidies based on CI classification, which only pays to SAF that is produced domestically and undergoes verification. And it sets an annual total amount and a single-factory upper limit. In terms of accounting and auditing: The unified LCA framework is based on the "Quantification Method and Requirements for Carbon Footprint of Aviation Fuel Products — Part 1: General Provisions" (MH/T 6138.1—2025), and third-party verification is introduced. In terms of linkage tools, the CI results are embedded in certificate pricing and green financial products, and are used as the benchmark for credit allocation or emission reduction accounting.

### **3.3.2 Expected effect**

The implementation of these policies will bridge the cost gap, improve the viability of marginal projects, and create a dual-driven dynamic of "demand and supply" in conjunction with mandated blending. The design of the Carbon Intensity (CI) bracket policy further incentivizes enterprises to adopt lower-carbon feedstocks and production processes.

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