

# SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE FUELS FOR AVIATION

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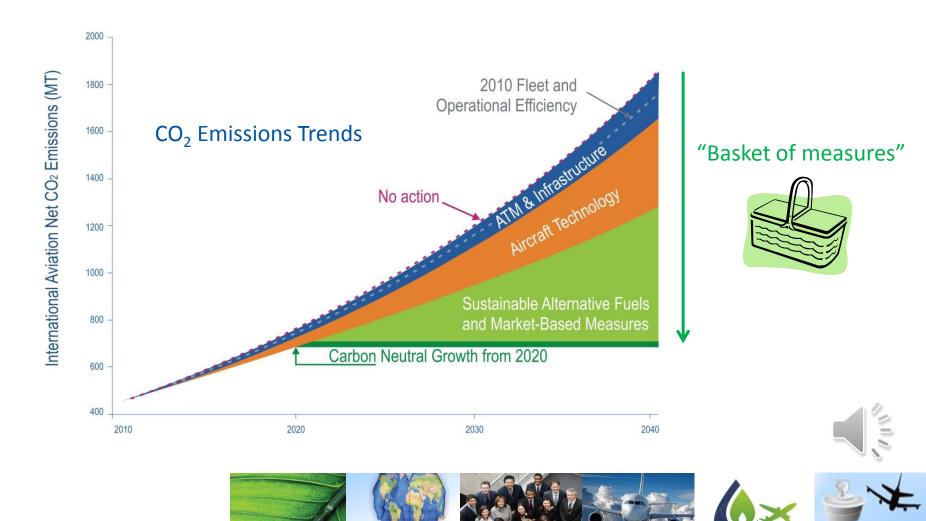








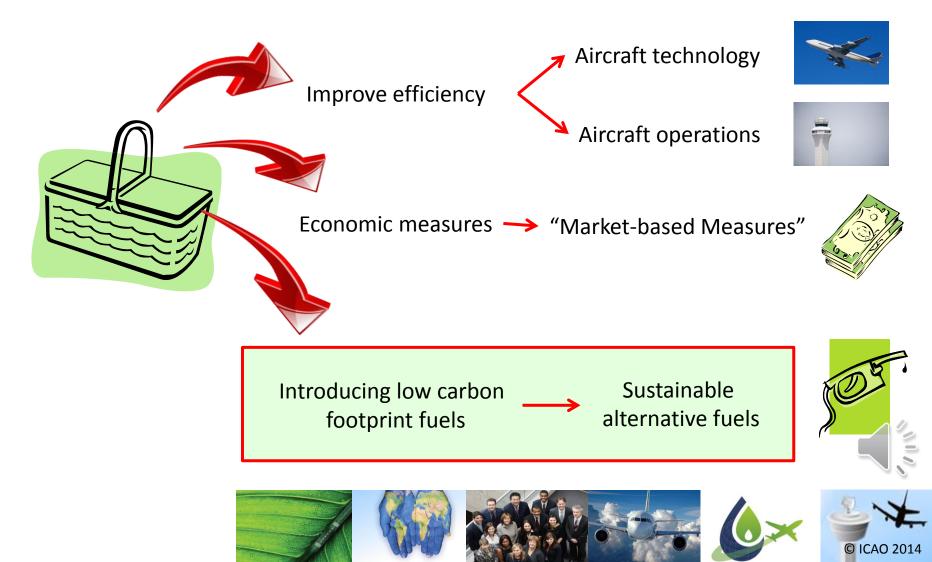
# **Aspirational goals**



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# **Basket of measures**





# **Sustainable alternative fuels**

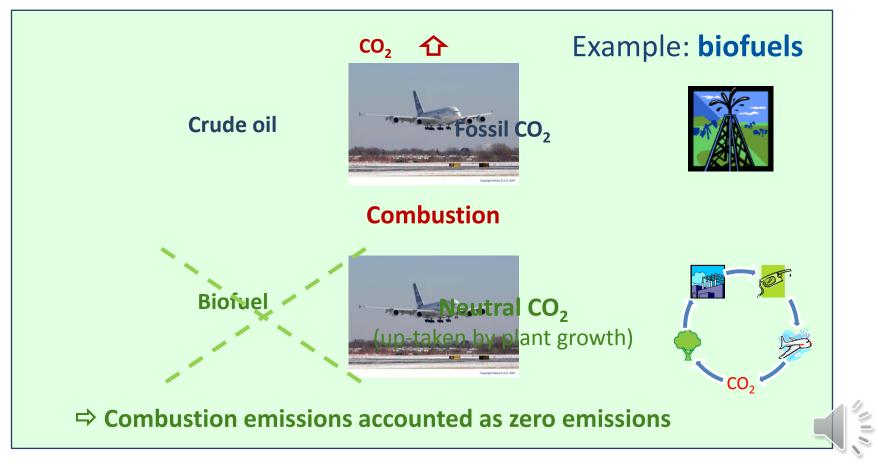
- To reduce the carbon foot print of the fuel
- Without changing aircraft and infrastructure
- Using "drop-in" fuels







# "Low carbon footprint" fuel







# Life cycle GHG emissions





# "Drop-in" fuels

- Biofuels used in road transportation are not suitable for use in aviation
- Severe constraints in use on aviation fuels
  - Freezing point (- 47 °C)
  - Energy content
  - .
- Compatibility with existing system
  ⇒ "DROP-IN" fuel
- Aviation fuels need to be approved
  - ASTM, DEFSTAN,...
  - First alternative fuels approved in 2009 and 2011

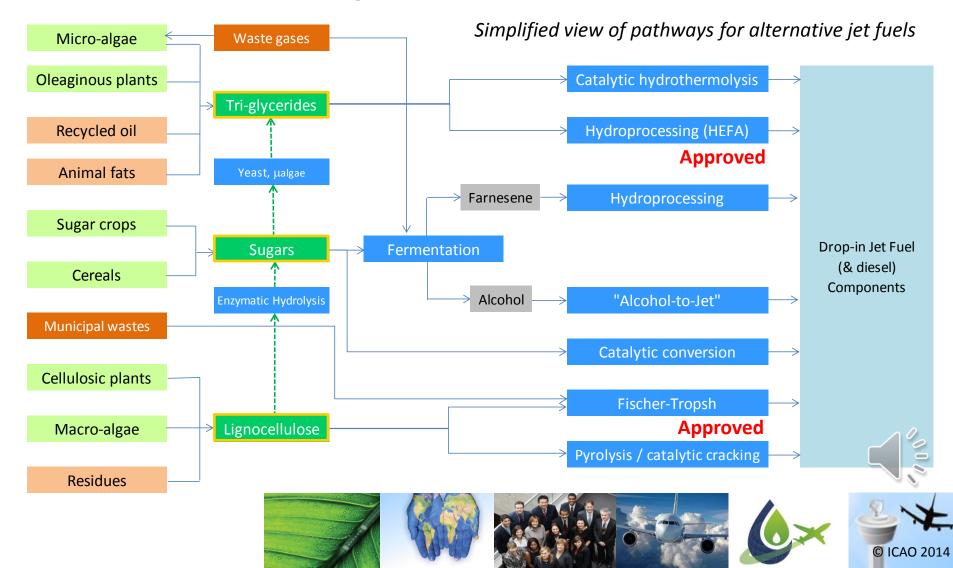






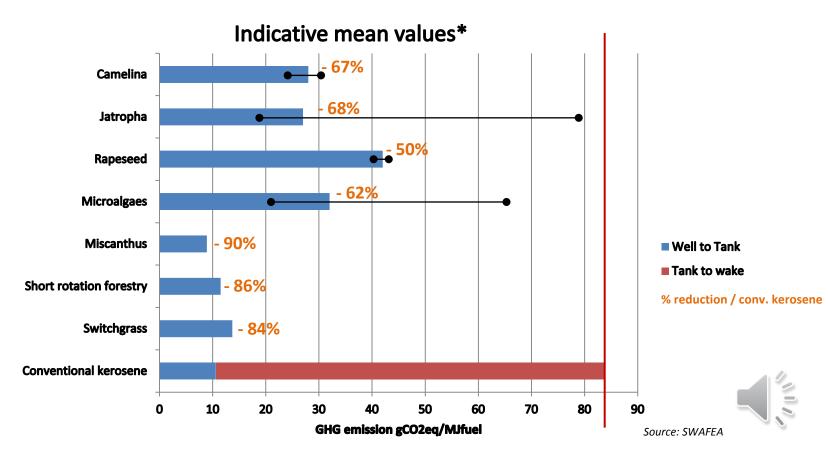


### **Pathways to sustainable fuels**





#### **Example of biofuels potential GHG savings**



Variation range (depending on cultivation conditions)



\* with no land use change



#### **Progress status**

- 2 alternative fuel pathways approved
  6 additional approvals underway at ASTM
- First commercial flights in 2011 More than 1500 flights by July 2012
- First regular flights initiated in 2013
- First supply agreements signed by airlines
- Feasibility is demonstrated, next step is to deploy



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# In a nutshell

- Potential for significant emissions reductions
  - Depends on feedstock type and cultivation, conversion process...
- Emissions reductions achievable with existing aircraft
- Benefits will depend on:
  - the availability of such fuels and the time profile of their deployment;
  - their actual lifecycle emissions reduction.

Challenges

- Decreasing production cost
- Investment in feedstock production and conversion facilities
- Ensuring sustainable deployment
- ⇒ Policy support from States is required





#### **ICAO's Work on Alternative Fuels**



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#### **Resolution A38-18 - Key elements**

- Development of coordinated national policy actions to accelerate the appropriate deployment of sustainable alternative jet fuels
- Measures to ensure sustainability of the fuels that should:
  - Achieve net GHG emissions reductions on a life cycle basis
  - Respect areas of high importance for biodiversity, conservation and benefits from ecosystems
  - Contribute to local social and economic development, and avoid competition with food and water
- Cooperation through ICAO to exchange information and best practices
- Need for increased harmonisation for sustainability





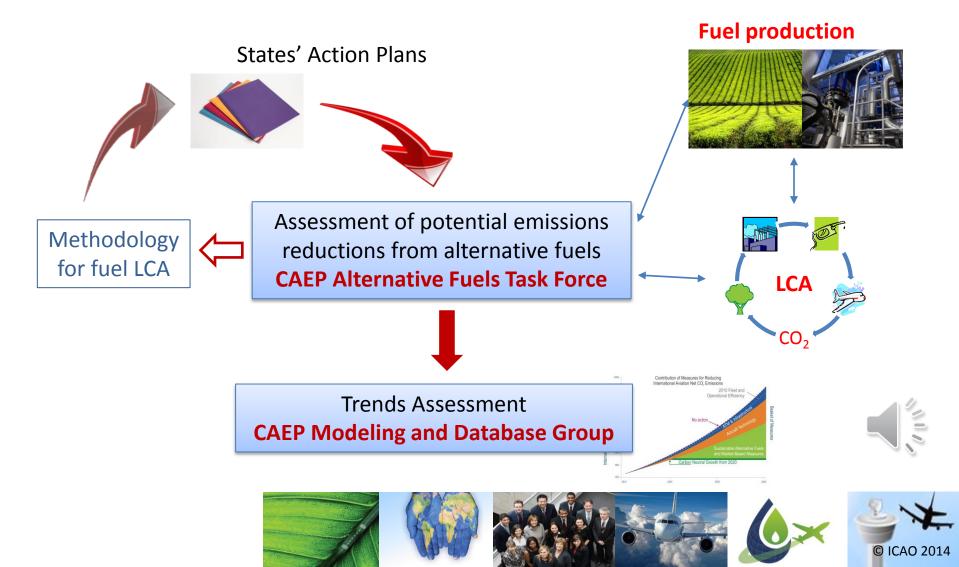
# ICAO's Mandate from A38-18

- Member States, industry, financial institutions and other international organizations to actively participate in exchange of information and best practices and in further work <u>under ICAO</u> on sustainable alternative fuels for aviation
- Continue to maintain the ICAO Global Framework for Aviation Alternative Fuels (GFAAF)
- Collect information on progress of alternative fuels in aviation, to give a global view of the future use of alternative jet fuels and to account for changes in life cycle GHG emissions in order to assess progress toward achieving global aspirational goals
- Work with financial institutions to facilitate access to financing infrastructure development projects dedicated to sustainable aviation alternative fuels and incentives to overcome initial market hurdles





# **Forthcoming activities**





# Conclusion

- Promising solution but many challenges to address
- Cooperation among aviation stakeholders and with the energy sector is key, in particular to addressing sustainability and securing access of aviation to sustainable fuels
- International cooperation is the core of ICAO's activities
  - Information/best practices sharing and dissemination
  - Global view to support decision making built on States' contributions







### For more information

#### • Visit the GFAAF website

http://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/GFAAF/Pages/default.aspx

- Read the SUSTAF experts group report (available on the GFAAF)
- Read Environmental Report 2013 chapter 4



