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# Recent developments and the future of aviation and climate change



**ICAO Secretariat**

**EUR/NAT Regional Office**

**15 June 2022 –ICAO – ECAC joint webinar**



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## Vision

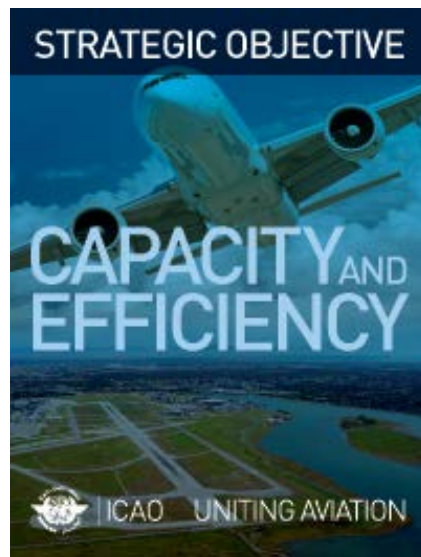
**Achieve the sustainable growth of the global civil aviation system.**



## Mission

**To serve as the global forum of States for international civil aviation.**

## ICAO Strategic Objectives

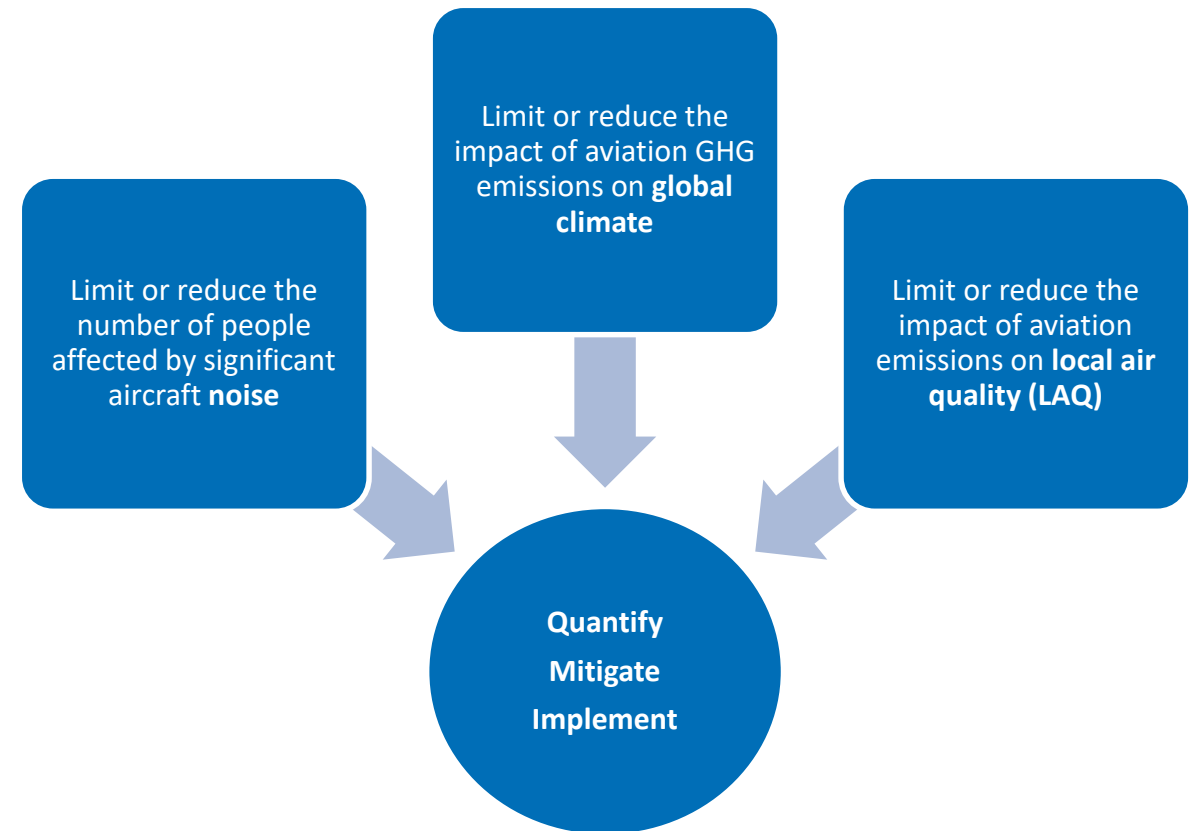


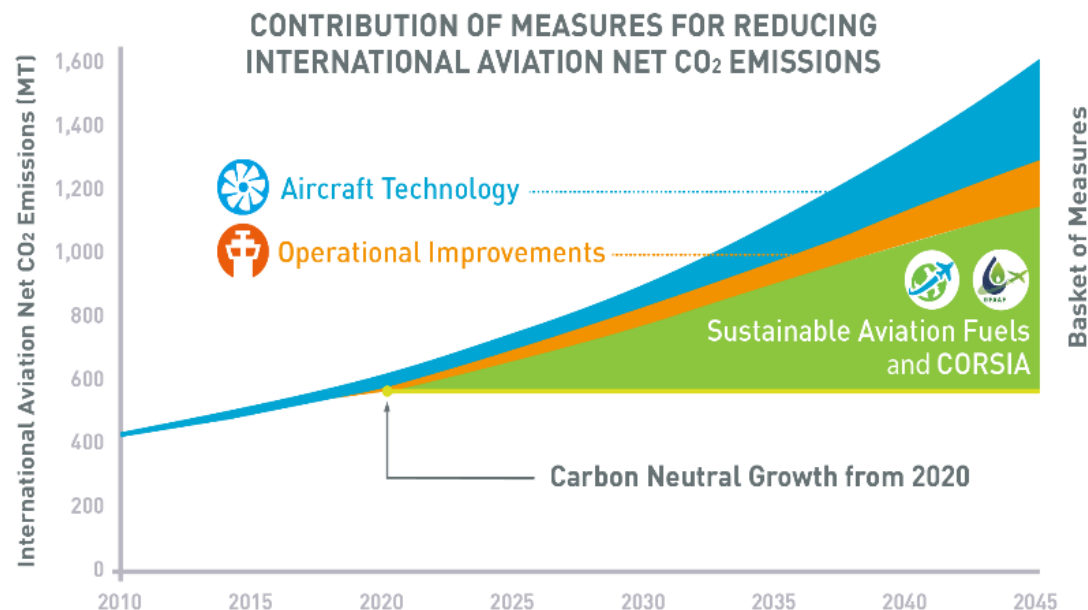
## ICAO STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Minimize the adverse effect of global civil aviation on the environment



## ICAO ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS



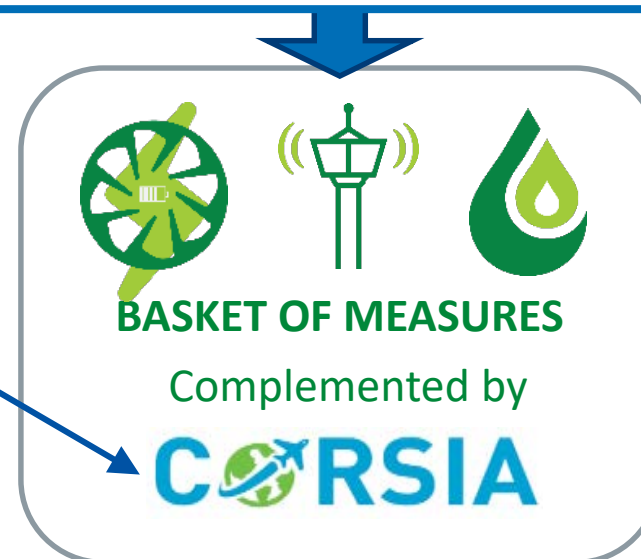


2010

**ICAO Assembly adopted two Global Aspirational Goals**

- 1- 2% annual fuel efficiency improvement through 2050
- 2- Carbon neutral growth from 2020 (CNG2020)

2016



2019

**ICAO Assembly requested to:**

- explore the feasibility of a long-term global aspirational goal (LTAG) for international aviation

2022

**ICAO Assembly will**

- consider the results of work on the feasibility of LTAG



|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <b>Aircraft technology</b>          | First-ever <b>global CO2 certification Standard</b> for new types and in-production aeroplanes. <b>Fast-paced innovation</b> (new designs, composite materials, hybrid-electric aircraft, renewable energy sources, etc.). |    |
| <b>Operational improvements</b>     | CO2 benefits from <b>air traffic management; air navigation; green airports; etc.</b>  |    |
| <b>Sustainable aviation fuels</b>  | <b>9 conversion processes; 46 airports</b> distributing SAF, <b>23 policy</b> adopted or under development, <b>25.8 billion liters</b> of SAF under offtake agreements   |   |
| <b>CORSIA</b>                     | <b>Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA)</b><br><b>CORSIA implementation fully on track</b><br><b>88 volunteer States for 2021, 107 States for 2022, over 109 States for 2023</b>     |  |



## Resolution A40-18, paragraph 9 requested the LTAG work

### Task

*The Assembly... Requests the Council to continue to explore the feasibility of a long term global aspirational goal for international aviation,*

### How to do the task

*through conducting detailed studies assessing the attainability and impacts of any goals proposed, including the impact on growth as well as costs in all countries, especially developing countries,*

### Timeline

*for the progress of the work to be presented to the 41st Session of the ICAO Assembly. [2022]*

### Consideration

*Assessment of long term goals should include information from Member States on their experiences working towards the medium term goal.*



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# ICAO LTAG Report



## The ICAO Committee on Aviation Environmental Protection (CAEP) undertook:

- (1) ***data gathering*** from internal and external sources in a transparent and inclusive manner,
- (2) ***development of combined in-sector scenarios*** from technology, fuels, and operations that represent a range of readiness and attainability, and
- (3) ***conducted final analysis*** to:
  - understand impacts on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions ,
  - estimate costs associated with the scenarios,
  - place results in context of the latest scientific knowledge.

## The LTAG report is now available at the LTAG Website.

<https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/Pages/LTAG.aspx>

(or search “ICAO LTAG”)





## Addressed in LTAG Report:

|             |   |             |                                     |
|-------------|---|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Question 1: | <b>How could in-sector measures (i.e., technology, operations, and fuels) help reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from international aviation through 2050 and beyond?</b>   | Section 4.2 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Question 2: | <b>Given CO<sub>2</sub> emissions trends for each scenario, what would be the cumulative emissions from aviation? How do cumulative aviation emissions compare to requirements to limit the global temperature increase to 1.5°C and 2°C?</b> | Section 4.3 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Question 3: | <b>What investments are required to support the implementation of the in-sector measures associated with each scenario? What would be the cost impacts to aviation stakeholders?</b>  | Section 4.4 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Question 4: | <b>What would be the impacts of various future aviation traffic levels?</b>   | Section 4.5 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Question 5: | <b>How sensitive are the results to scenario assumptions?</b>   | Section 4.6 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |



# High-level LTAG timeline

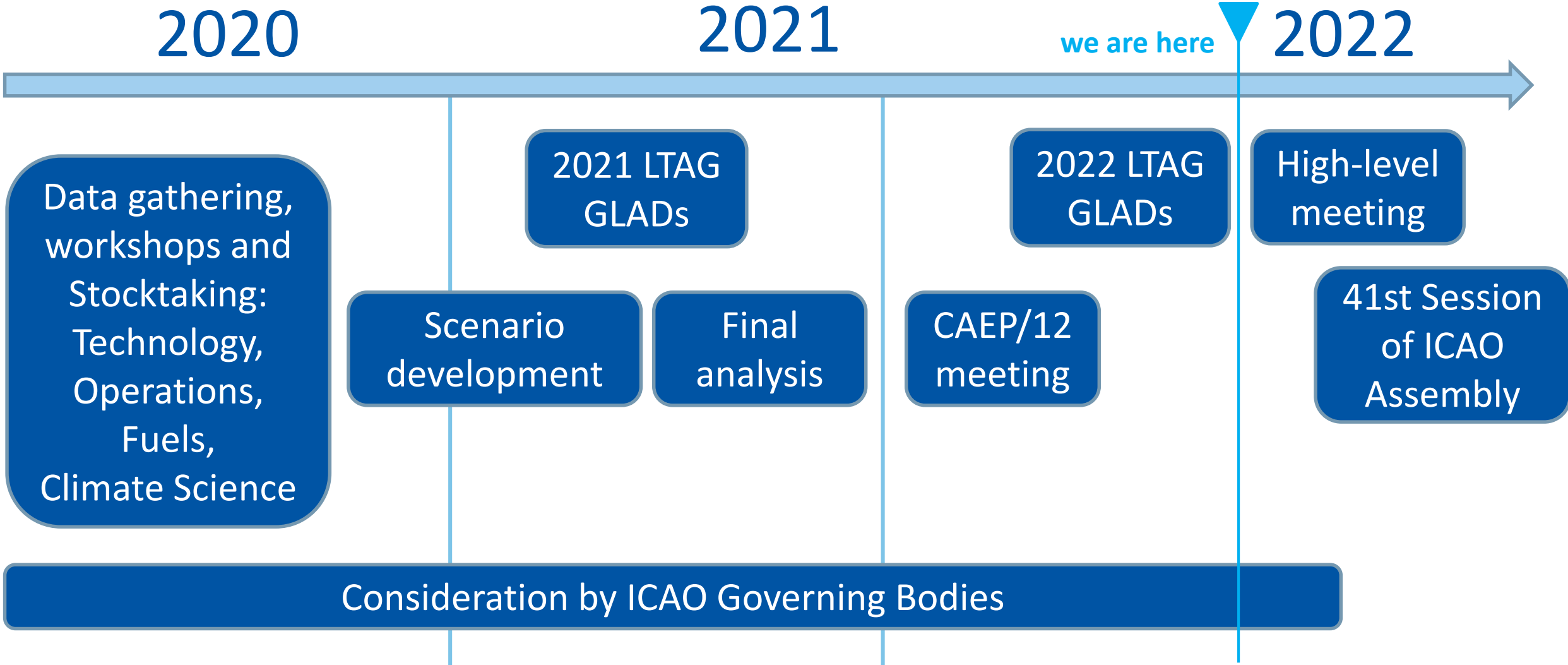


## 2020

## 2021

we are here

## 2022





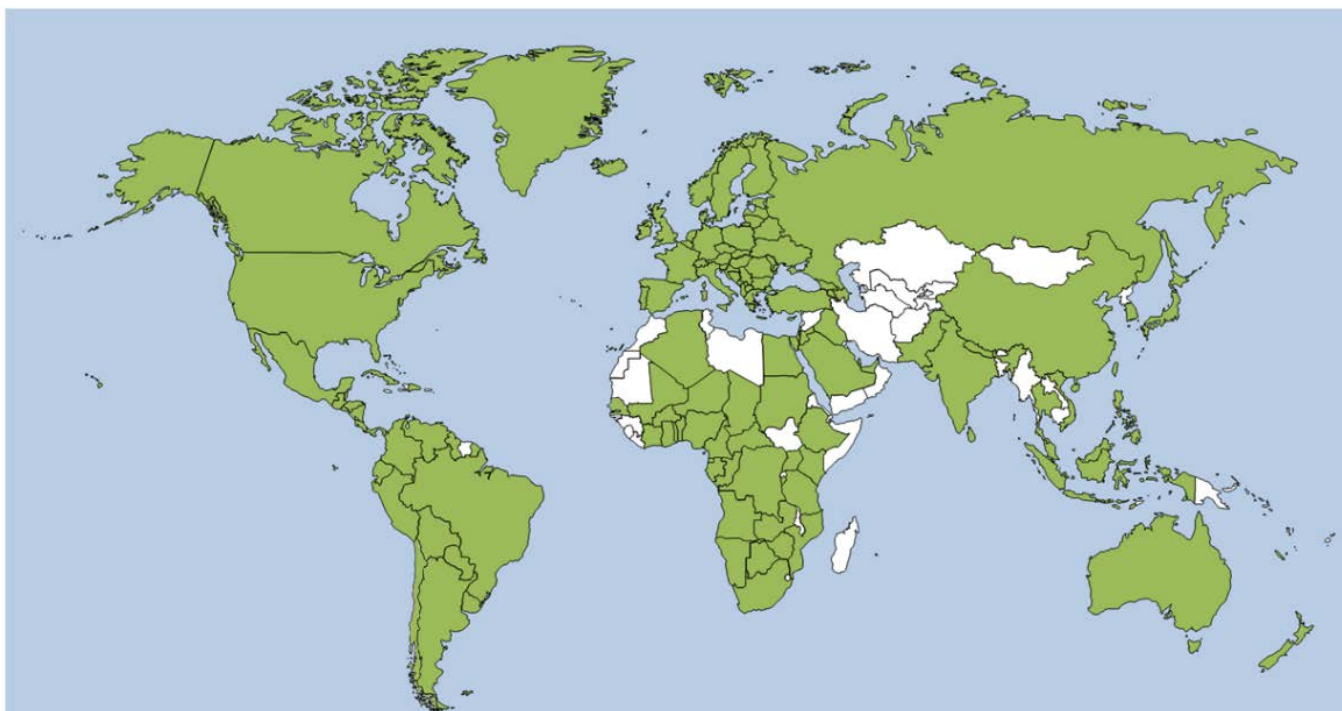
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## State Action Plan (SAP) initiative



By April 2022, **129 Member States**, representing **98.08 %** of international aviation traffic, voluntarily submitted action plans to ICAO.



### ICAO Assistance Projects- Phase I & II with EU funding



Botswana  
Madagascar  
Rwanda  
Seychelles  
Zimbabwe

ESAF



Benin  
Cabo Verde  
Cote d'Ivoire  
Mali  
Senegal

WACAF



# Sustainable Aviation Fuels (SAF) and Lower Carbon Aviation Fuels (LCAF)

- Exponential increase in SAF-related initiatives
- States' commitments to embracing the introduction of SAF, in line with the 2050 ICAO Vision
- States are encouraged to support third ICAO Conference on Aviation Alternative Fuels (CAAF/3), in 2023

SAF Tracking tools (click on the drops for details)



**New - SAF facilities map**  
see the facilities (existing and announced) that can produce SAF





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## ACT-SAF



### ACT-SAF - ICAO Assistance, Capacity-building and Training for Sustainable Aviation Fuels

- ICAO ACT-SAF Programme was launched on 1st June 2022
- States and Organizations are invited to join ACT SAF – 15 July 2022
- opportunities for States to develop their full potential in SAF development and deployment
- ICAO brings the partners together and support capacity building and implementation



<https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/Pages/act-saf.aspx>

ICAO TV  
HOME TO AVIATION CONTENT

<https://www.icao.tv/videos/icao-assistance-capacity-building-and-training-for-sustainable-aviation-fuels>



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# State Reporting to CORSIA Central Registry

Status as of April 2022

**177**

CCR States  
Accounts

**260**

CCR Users  
Accounts

**599**

Aeroplane  
Operators  
reported

**60**

Accredited  
Verification Bodies  
reported

**117**

2019 CO<sub>2</sub>  
Reports in CCR

**606\***

Mtonnes of 2019  
CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions

**110**

2020 CO<sub>2</sub>  
Reports in CCR

**265\***

Mtonnes of 2020  
CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions

*\* Totals include CO<sub>2</sub> emissions submitted by States and emissions provided by ICAO to fill the emissions gaps*

For CORSIA Newsletter, visit: [www.icao.int/corsia](http://www.icao.int/corsia)



- **88** States in 2021 → **112** States in 2022  
(with two additional States having confirmed participation in 2023)
- States notify ICAO of their decision to voluntarily participate in CORSIA **before 30 June**
- *CORSIA States for Chapter 3 State Pairs* will be available on the ICAO CORSIA website and is updated on an annual basis
- ACT-CORSIA buddy partnerships involving 16 supporting States and 118 requesting States, to support the timely implementation of CORSIA, including notable efforts from several States to the initiative





## Timeline and Actions (2022)



| Timeline                      | Responsibility                 | Action  |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 1 January to 31 December 2022 | Operator                       | Monitor 2022 CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from international flights   |
| 1 January to 30 April 2022    | Operator and Verification Body | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Operator to compile 2021 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data</li><li>- Verification body to verify 2021 Emissions Report</li></ul>                      |
| 30 April 2022                 | Operator and Verification Body | Submit Emissions Report and associated Verification Report to the State of attribution  |
| 1 May 2022 to 31 July 2022    | State                          | Conduct order of magnitude check of verified Emissions Report   |
| 31 July 2022                  | State                          | Submit aggregate 2021 CO <sub>2</sub> emissions data to ICAO through the CCR  |
| 31 October 2022               | ICAO                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Publish 2021 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions</li><li>- Publish 2021 SGF</li></ul>  |
| 30 November 2022              | State                          | Submit to ICAO through the CCR: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- List of operators attributed to the State</li><li>- List of verification bodies accredited in the State</li></ul> |
| 31 December 2022              | ICAO                           | Publish list of aeroplane operators and list of verification bodies   |

- **Global action on climate change is being taken through a number of processes:**



- **High-Level Meeting on LTAG – from 19 to 22 July 2022 – hybrid**  
Objective: consider the CO2 emissions reduction scenarios and options for LTAG, its means of implementation and the monitoring of progress.
- **2022 ICAO Stocktaking – 18 July 2022**  
Objectives: Share the latest innovations on technology, operations and fuels, and complement information available to the High-level Meeting.
- **ICAO Council (late August/early September 2022):**  
Objectives: consider the outcomes of the HLM, and deliberate on the Assembly Working Paper on LTAG
- **ICAO 41st Assembly (from 27 September 2022)**
- **Third ICAO Conference on Aviation Alternative Fuels (CAAF/3), in 2023.**



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Central American  
and Caribbean  
(NACC) Office  
Mexico City

South American  
(SAM) Office  
Lima

ICAO  
Headquarters  
Montréal

Western and  
Central African  
(WACAF) Office  
Dakar

European and  
North Atlantic  
(EUR/NAT) Office  
Paris

Middle East  
(MID) Office  
Cairo

Eastern and  
Southern African  
(ESAF) Office  
Nairobi

Asia and Pacific  
(APAC) Sub-office  
Beijing

Asia and Pacific  
(APAC) Office  
Bangkok



THANK YOU

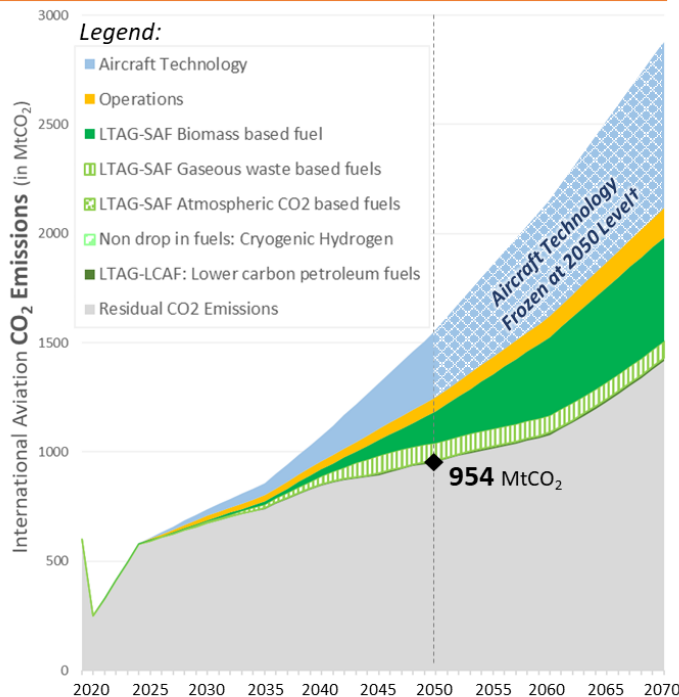
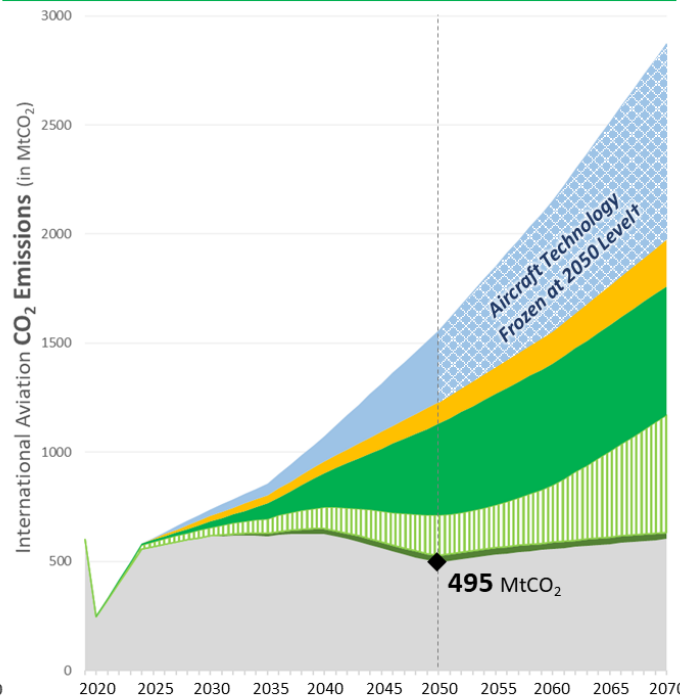
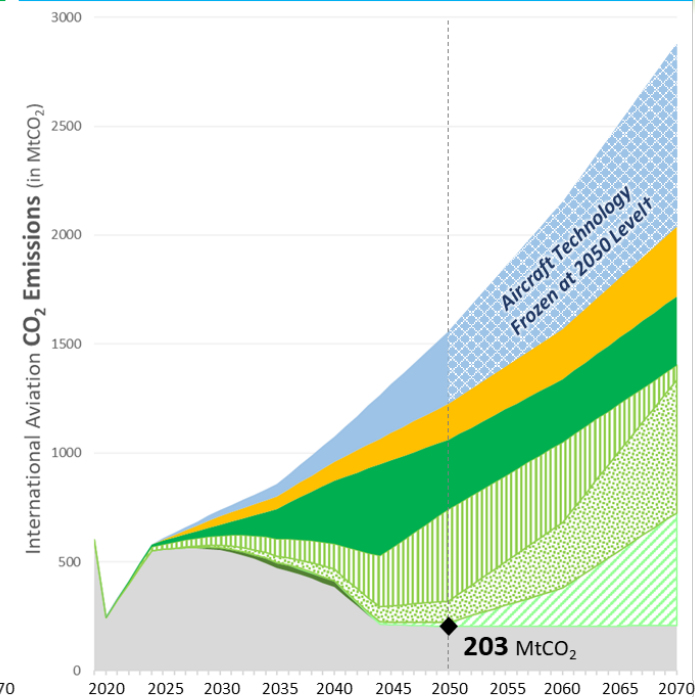
[www.icao.int/corsia](http://www.icao.int/corsia)

CORSIA





# Main takeaway from the LTAG Report

**IS1** LTAG Integrated Scenario 1**IS2** LTAG Integrated Scenario 2**IS3** LTAG Integrated Scenario 3**Metrics****IS1****IS2****IS3**

CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions in 2050 after Reductions

≈950 MtCO<sub>2</sub> in 2050  
(160% of 2019 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions)

≈500 MtCO<sub>2</sub> in 2050  
(80% of 2019 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions)

≈200 MtCO<sub>2</sub> in 2050  
(35% of 2019 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions)

Reduction in 2050 from the Baseline

**39% total** through: Technologies - 20%,  
Operations - 4%, Fuels - 15%

**68% total** through: Technologies - 21%,  
Operations - 6%, Fuels - 41%

**87% total** through: Technologies - 21%,  
Operations - 11%, Fuels - 55%

Cumulative residual Emissions from 2020 to 2070

23 GtCO<sub>2</sub> (2020 to 2050)  
23 GtCO<sub>2</sub> (2051 to 2070)

17 GtCO<sub>2</sub> (2020 to 2050)  
11 GtCO<sub>2</sub> (2051 to 2070)

12 GtCO<sub>2</sub> (2020 to 2050)  
4 GtCO<sub>2</sub> (2051 to 2070)