





Aviation Climate Policy & Lower Carbon Aviation Fuel

Dr. Hassan El-Houjeiri

Saudi Arabia







Outline

- CORSIA Background & Objectives
- CORSIA & Eligible Fuels
- Sustainability Criteria
- GHG Reduction Potential
- Next Steps



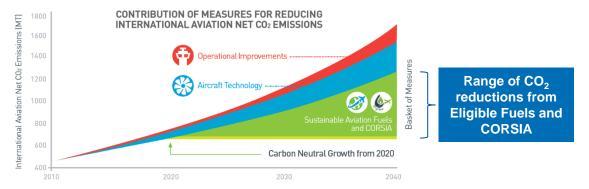






CORSIA Background & Objectives

- Fuel burn from international aviation is projected to grow significantly.
- Achievement of carbon neutral growth at 2020 emissions levels out to 2050.



• In <u>June 2018</u> ICAO's governing 36-State Council has adopted standards and rules for the CORSIA.





CORSIA & Eligible Fuels

- The use of sustainable aviation fuels or lower carbon aviation fuels may reduce the airlines offsetting requirements under CORSIA.
- Annex 16 Vol IV definitions:
 - CORSIA sustainable aviation fuel. A renewable or waste-derived aviation fuel that meets the CORSIA Sustainability Criteria under this Volume.
 - CORSIA lower carbon aviation fuel. A fossil-based aviation fuel that meets the CORSIA Sustainability Criteria under this Volume.
 - CORSIA eligible fuel. A CORSIA sustainable aviation fuel or a CORSIA lower carbon aviation fuel, which an operator may use to reduce their offsetting requirements.



Current Framework & Sustainability Criteria

Calculation of GHG emissions under CORSIA:

$$CO_2 = 3.16 \times [M + ME*(LE/LC)]$$

Where:

M = Mass of conventional fuel used (in tonnes);

ME = Mass of CORSIA eligible fuel claimed (in tonnes);

LE = Life cycle emissions value for a CORSIA eligible fuel (in gCO₂e/MJ);

LC = Baseline life cycle emissions value for jet fuel, equal to 89 gCO₂e/MJ.

Sustainability criteria include minimum 10% GHG emissions reduction.





Strategies to Reduce GHG Impacts

- Resource management
- Resource prioritization
- Innovative technologies









Quiz

How much emissions reductions from global crude oil production can be achieved by the management of flaring and methane losses?

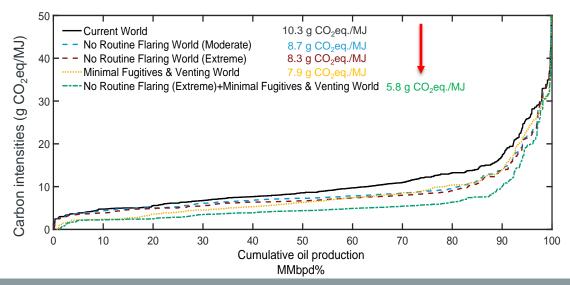
- A) 23%
- B) 33%
- C) 43%
- D) 53%





Resource Management & Prioritization

- Gas management can provide substantial mitigation benefits.
- Stringent flaring reduction (limited to 20 scf/bbl) and minimal fugitive and venting emissions results in ~43% of annual CI reduction.

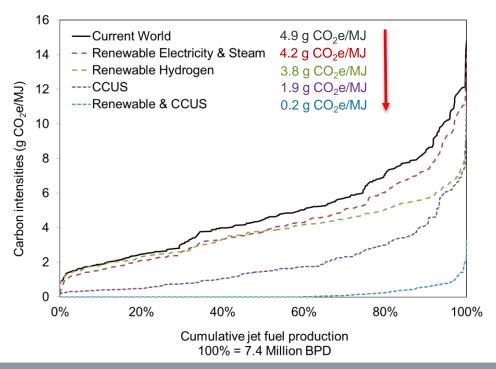








Refinery GHG Reduction Potential



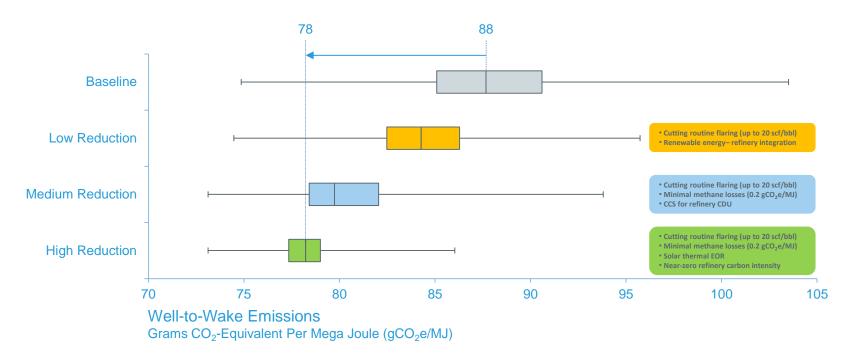








Aviation Fuel GHG Emissions Reduction

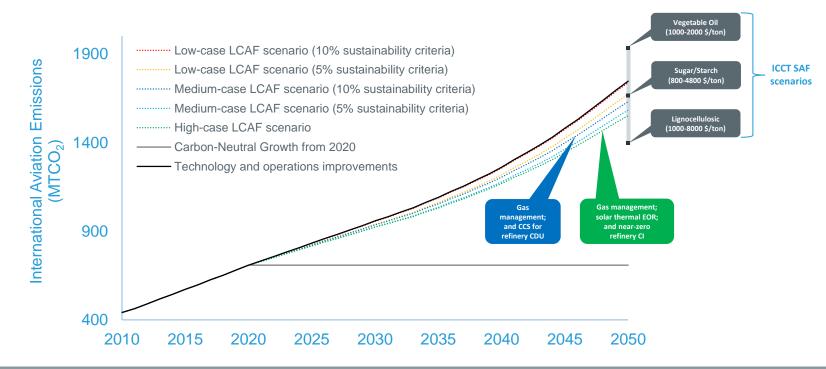








Potential Contribution of LCAF to GHG Emissions Reductions







Conclusions

- The implementation of LCAF recognizes the heterogeneity of petroleum-based aviation fuels and rewards improved production practices with clear incentives for the lowest carbon intensity producers.
- LCAF has the potential to further reduce aviation fuel GHG emissions.





Next Steps

- Increase participation of oil and gas experts in the Fuels Technical Group (FTG)
 of the ICAO Committee on Aviation Environmental Protection (CAEP).
- Develop detailed LCA methodologies for the consideration of lower carbon aviation fuel (LCAF) under CORSIA.
- Build a high resolution petroleum LCA tool for the measurement of conventional jet fuel life cycle emissions.
- Appropriate policies should be adopted by relevant international organizations and interested governments to incentivize the deployment of LCAF.



ICAO ENVIRONMENT

ICAO STOCKTAKING SEMINAR TOWARD THE 2050 VISION FOR SUSTAINABLE AVIATION FUELS





















Phased implementation

- The CORSIA starts with a pilot phase in 2021.
- Operators with annual CO₂ emissions above 10,000 MT will have to measure and report their emissions from 1st January 2019 so a baseline can be established.



• The participation of states in the CORSIA offsetting is voluntary between 2021-2026.