

ICAO / IMO / IRENA Side-Event at COP28
Innovation and clean energy
for international aviation and shipping

Saturday, 2 December 2023

Blue zone, SE Room 3, 18:30 to 20:00

Innovation and clean energy for international aviation and shipping

PROGRAMME

1. Opening remarks – *Salvatore Sciacchitano, President of ICAO Council*
2. IMO Video for COP28 – *Kitack Lim, IMO Secretary General*
3. Overview of ICAO work – *Jane Hupe, Envoy of the ICAO Secretary General to the UNFCCC COP*
4. Decarbonising international aviation and shipping with renewable energy, *Roland Roesch, Director of the IRENA Innovation and Technology Centre*
5. Overview of IMO work – *Camille Bourgeon, IMO Technical Officer, IMO Secretariat,*
6. Industry perspectives on innovation and clean energy for aviation – *Haldane Dodd, Executive Director, Air Transport Action Group (ATAG)*
7. Industry perspectives on innovation and clean energy for shipping – *Guy Platten, Secretary-General of International Chamber of Shipping (ICS)*
8. Civil society perspectives on clean energy for aviation and shipping, *Dan Rutherford, Director ICCT aviation and marine programs.*

Questions & Answers Session



**Opening Remarks by the
President of the ICAO Council**

Mr. Salvatore Sciacchitano

Special Environment Report



ICAO



CAAF/3



2023





Video



ICAO Video

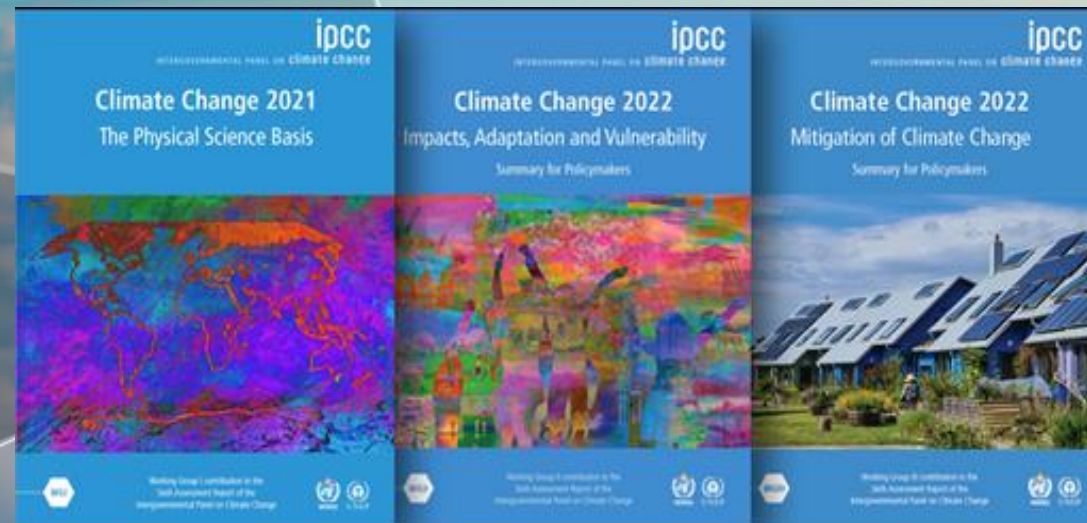


**Overview of ICAO work
by the Envoy of ICAO Secretary General
to the UNFCCC COP**

Ms. Jane Hupe

The year 2023 is expected to be the warmest year on record.

ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON
climate change



**AR6 Synthesis Report
Climate Change 2023**



To address climate change

global ACTION is key

Aviation Energy Transition is ON



ICAO

LTAG

NET-ZERO 2050



Long-term global aspirational goal for international aviation



Third ICAO Conference on Aviation and Alternative Fuels

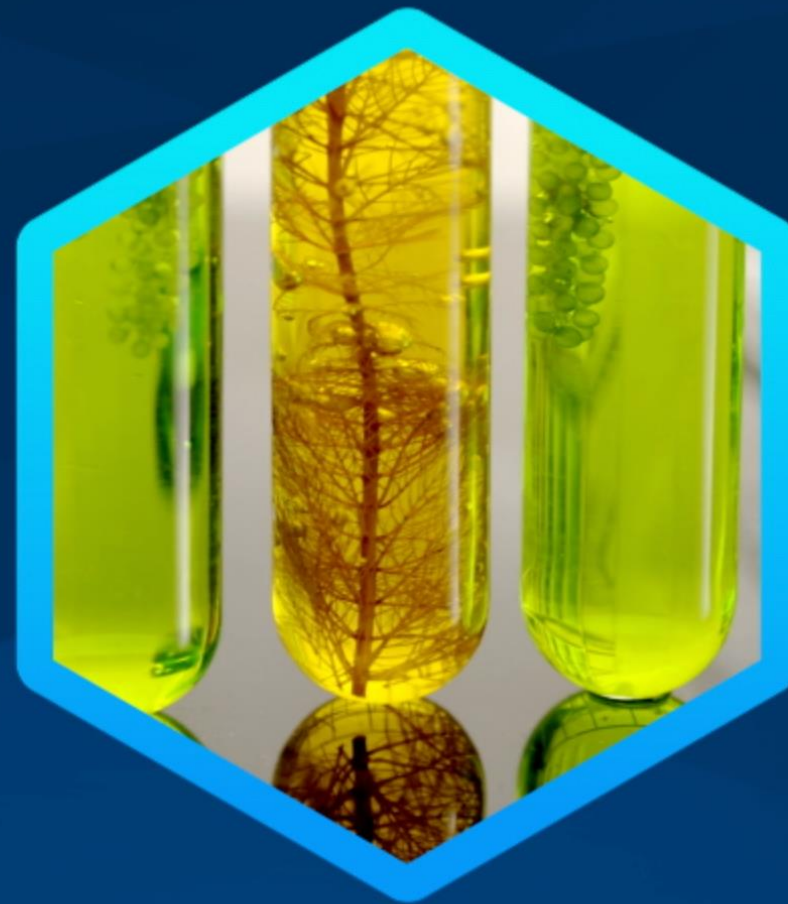


ICAO Global Framework for SAF, LCAF and other Aviation Cleaner Energies

**Collective
Vision**



**Regulatory
Foundation**



**Implementation
Initiatives**



**Facilitate
Financing**



Collective
Vision



**Collective global aspirational Vision
to reduce CO2 emissions in international aviation by
5 % by 2030, through aviation cleaner energy use**

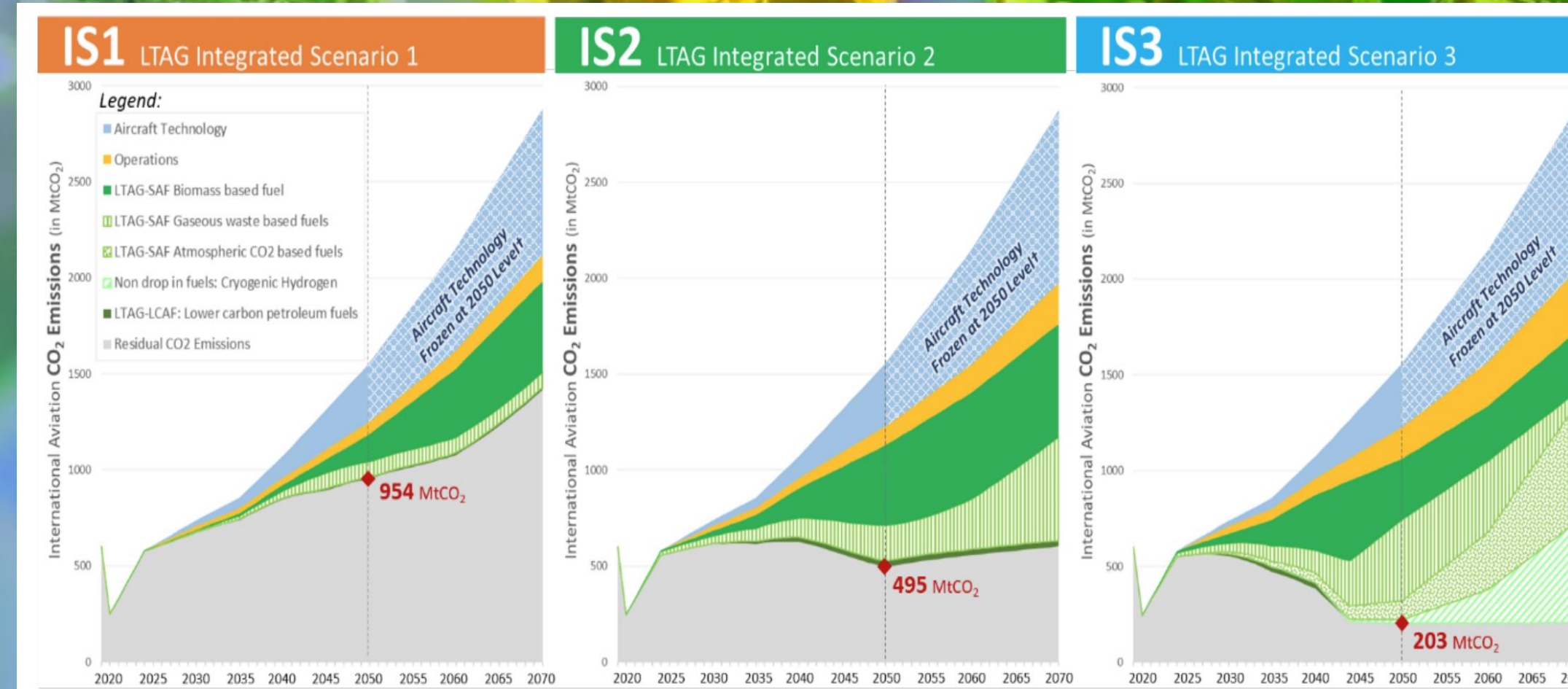


**Each State's special circumstances and respective capability
will inform its ability to contribute to the Vision**

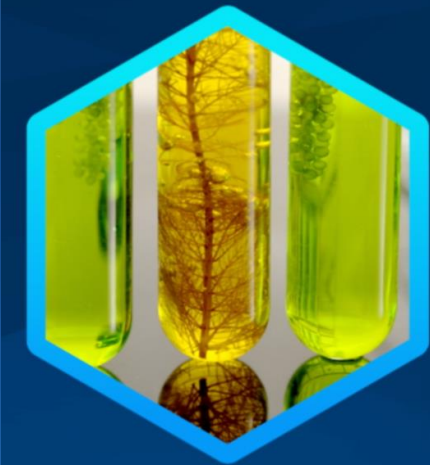


LTAG Report scenarios are clear:

Aviation cleaner energy



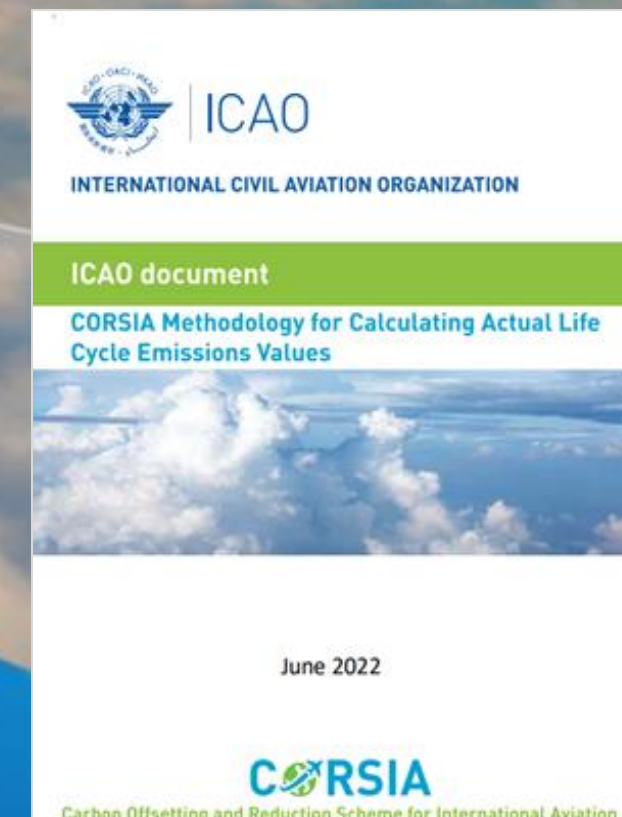
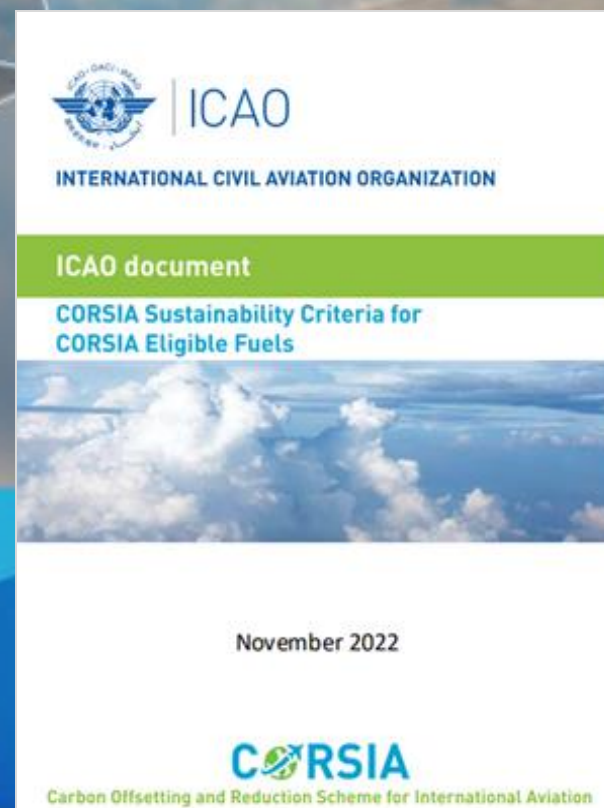
Largest potential to reduce CO₂ emissions



CORSIA

CORSIA sustainability criteria, sustainability certification, and life-cycle assessment methodology for SAF and LCAF, as the accepted basis for the eligibility of aviation cleaner energies

- Parameters for fuel accounting & reporting methodologies
- Study on fuel accounting systems / possible ICAO role





ACT-SAF

- ACT-SAF Platform
- ACT-SAF Training Series
- ACT-SAF Template & Guide for Feasibility Studies

89

States

Name of State

- Albania
- Argentina
- Australia
- Austria
- Bahamas
- Barbados

States

Acceptance to ... Pending Yes



51

Organizations

Name of Organization

- WORLD TRAVEL & TOURISM COUNCIL
- World Bank
- WEF - World Economic Forum
- Verifavia
- T'way Airways
- The Boeing Company

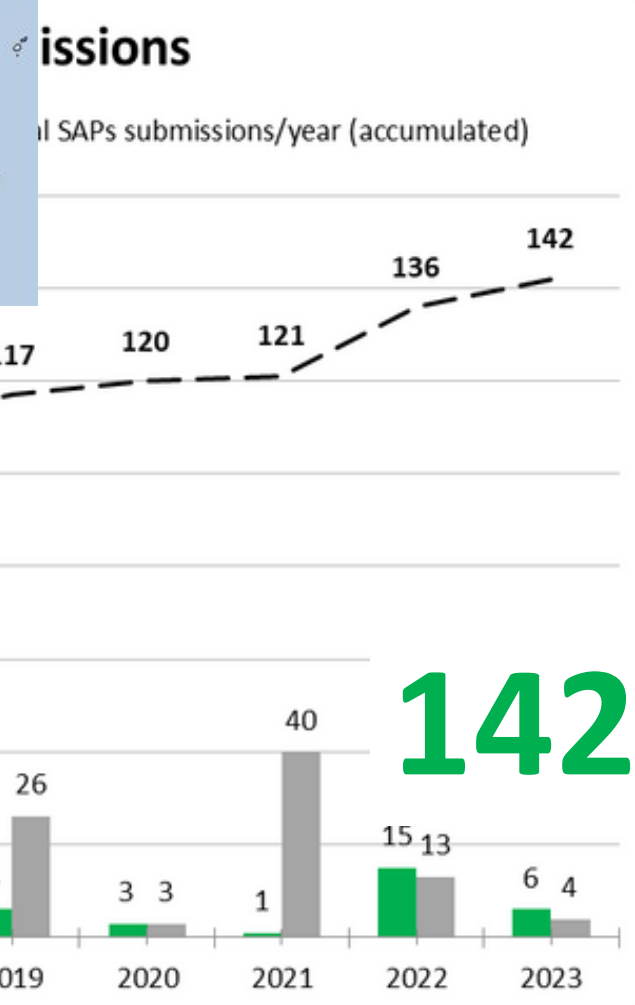
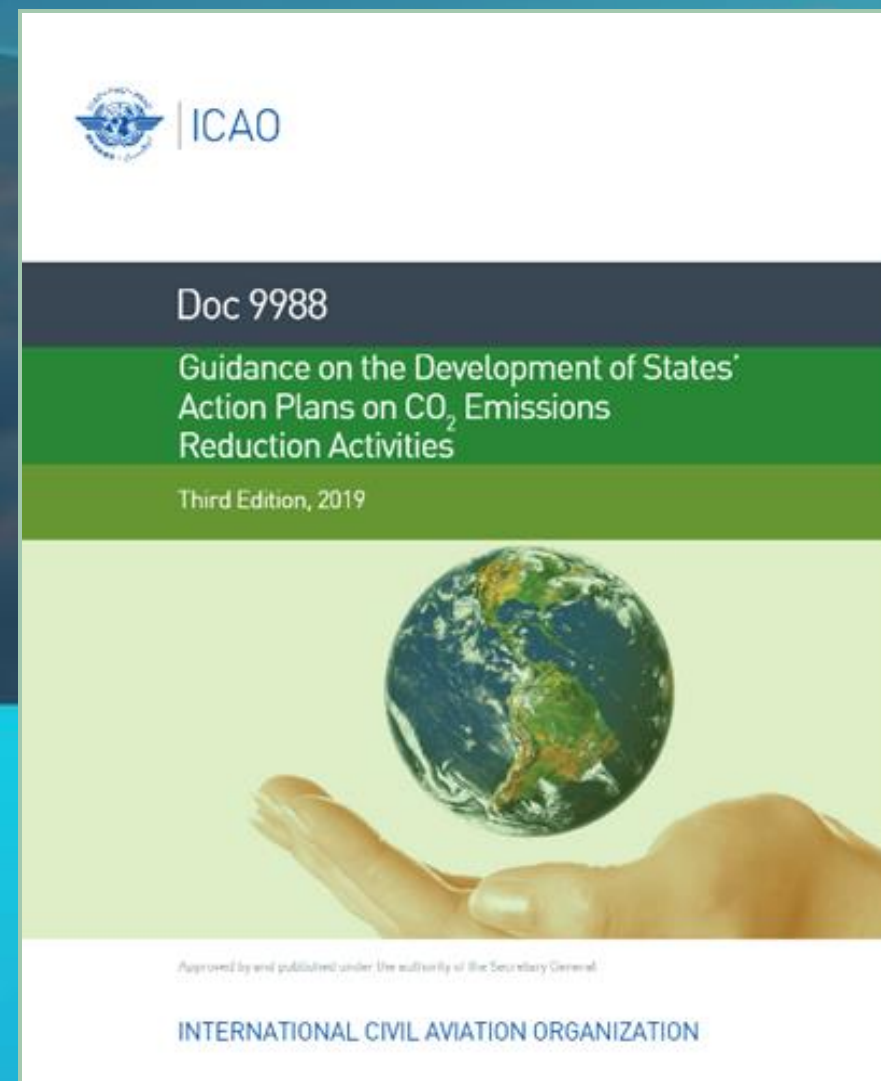
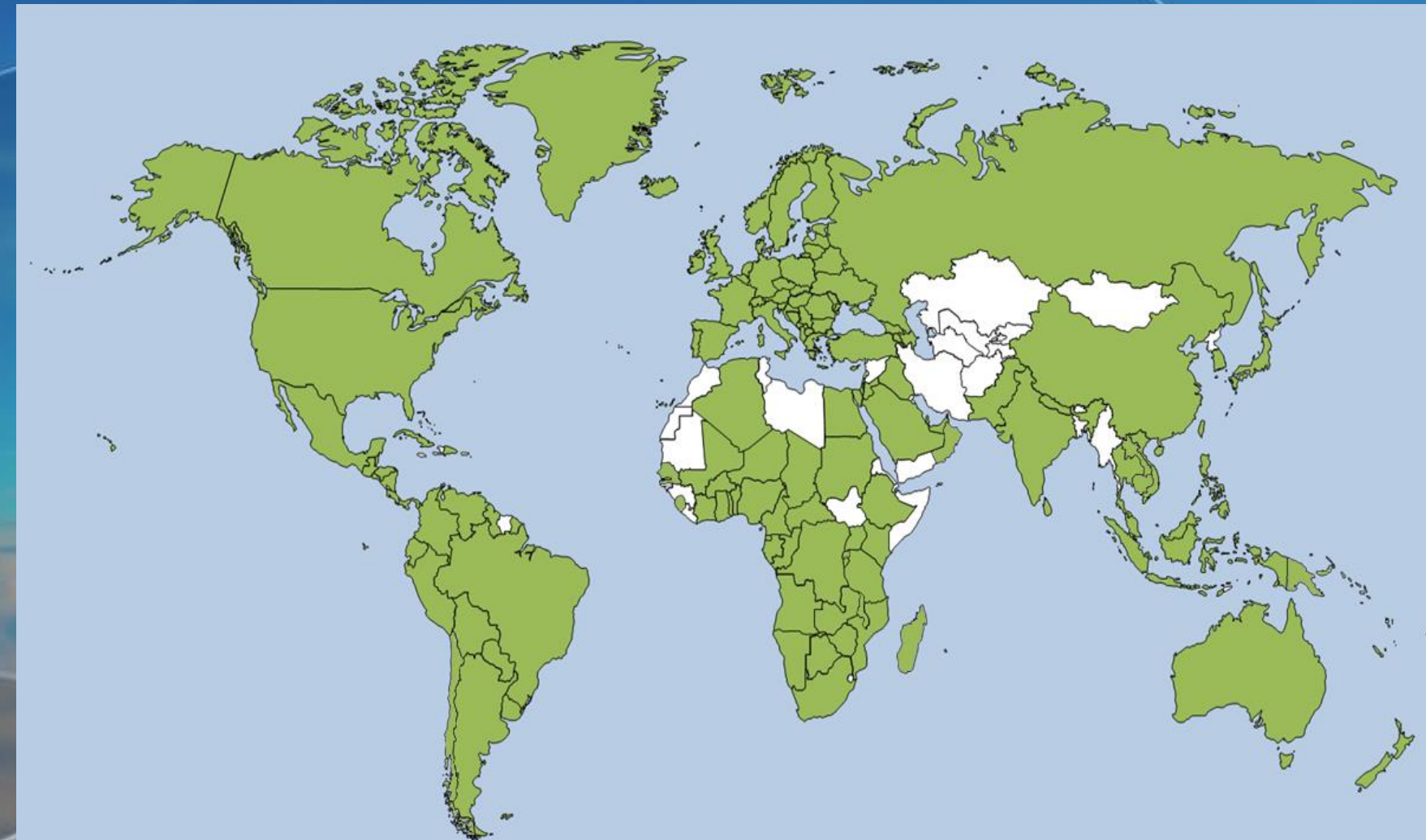
International Organizations

Acceptance T&C (Blank) Pending Yes





ICAO State Action Plans (SAPs)



142



Partnerships announcements at CAAF/3

- European Union: SAF Feasibility studies in 10 African States
- France : SAF Business Implementation Project in Ethiopia
- Netherlands : SAF Feasibility Studies in Chile, Jordan
- Airbus : SAF Feasibility Studies in South America





Financing aviation emissions reductions

- Operationalization of ICAO Fininvest Hub initiative
- Expedite work to consider the establishment of a climate finance initiative or funding mechanism under ICAO

**Collective
Vision**



**Regulatory
Foundation**



**Implementation
Initiatives**



**Facilitate
Financing**



ICAO Global Framework and Vision – Monitoring and periodic review

- Progress on emissions reductions and means of implementation (e.g. through State Action Plans, ICAO annual Stocktaking)
- Aspiring to have cleaner energy production facilities in all regions
- Convening of CAAF/4 no later than 2028, for updating the ambition on the basis of market developments

- **CAAF/3 - ICAO Global Framework, as a landmark decision to support global scale up of aviation cleaner energies**
- **Provides clarity, consistency and predictability to all stakeholders on policies, regulations, implementation support and investments**
- **A clear signal on the continued leadership of ICAO**
- **Over 100 new / additional SAF announcements in 2023 and beyond
– ICAO Framework will strongly support their realization**



ICAO

Aviation Energy Transition in ON
Welcome on board!

Decarbonising international aviation and shipping with renewable energy

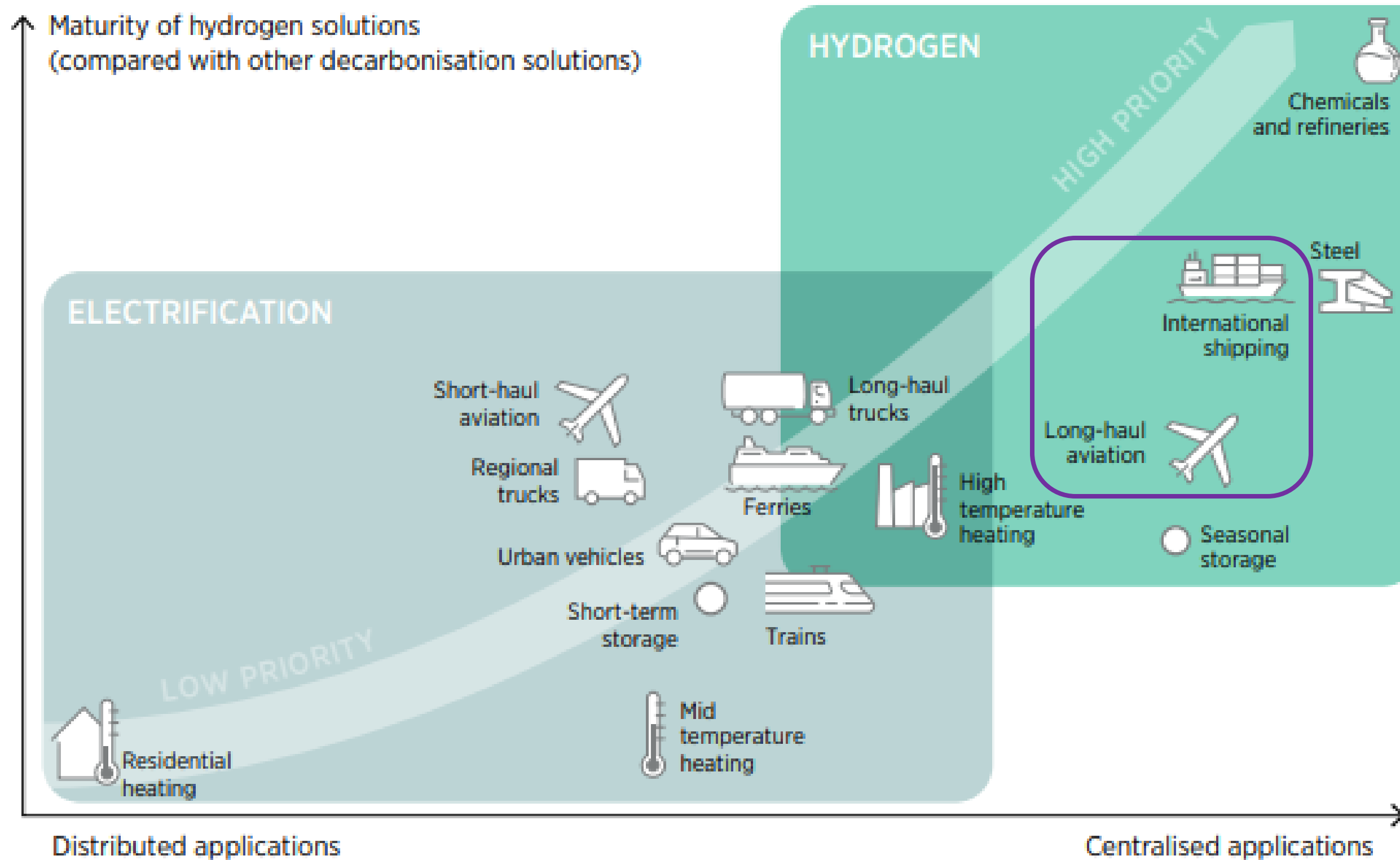
Roland Roesch
Director IRENA Innovation and Technology Centre

2 December 2023



**IRENA
AT
COP28**

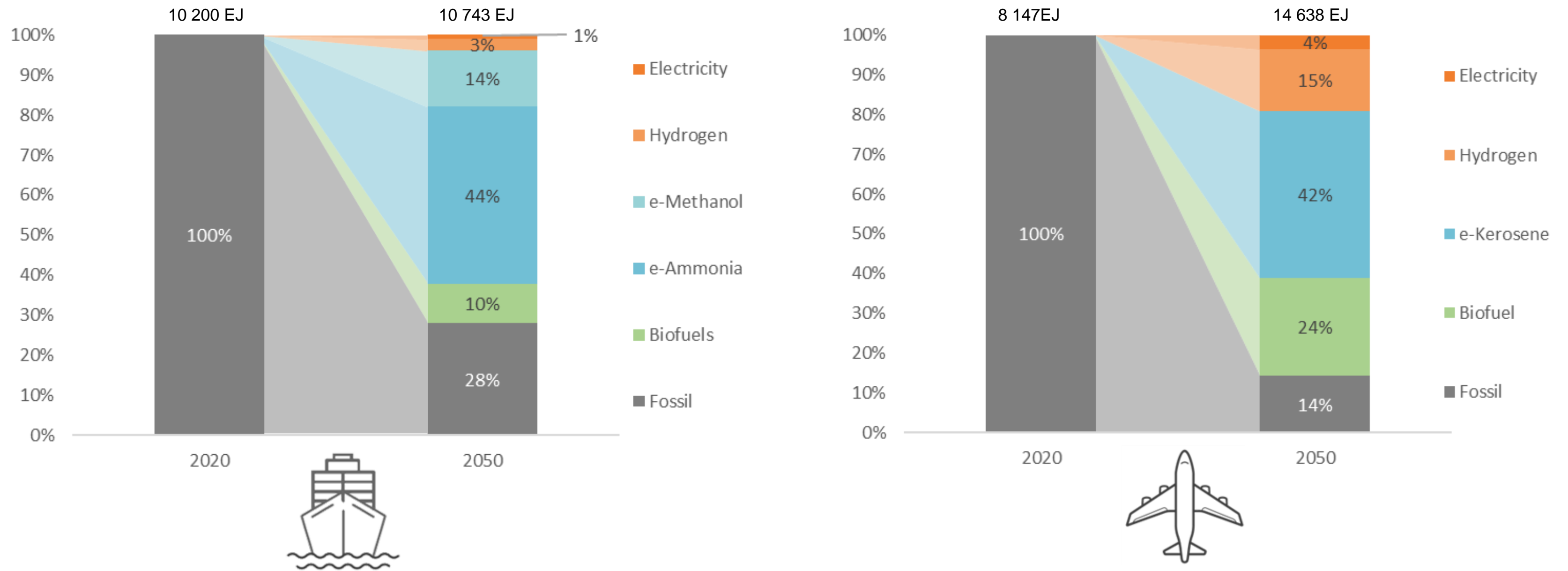
H₂ based fuels are not equally suitable for all sectors



Decarbonisation requires large amounts of renewable energy



Energy demand decarbonisation pathways for shipping and aviation

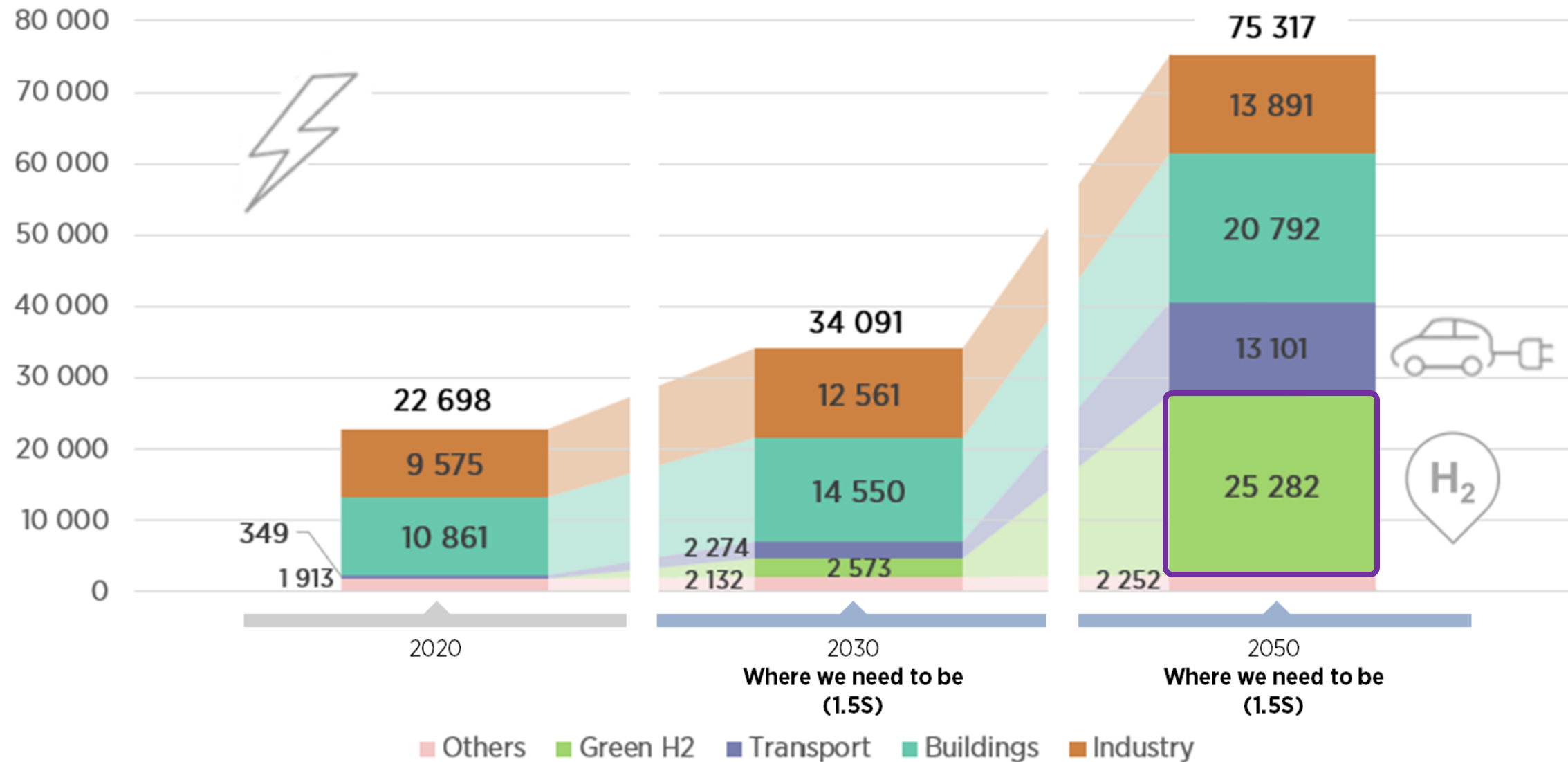


1. Reduced demand and improved energy efficiency
2. Direct use of clean electricity
3. Direct use of bioenergy
4. Indirect use of clean electricity via e-fuels

Electricity demand for e-fuel production will grow exponentially



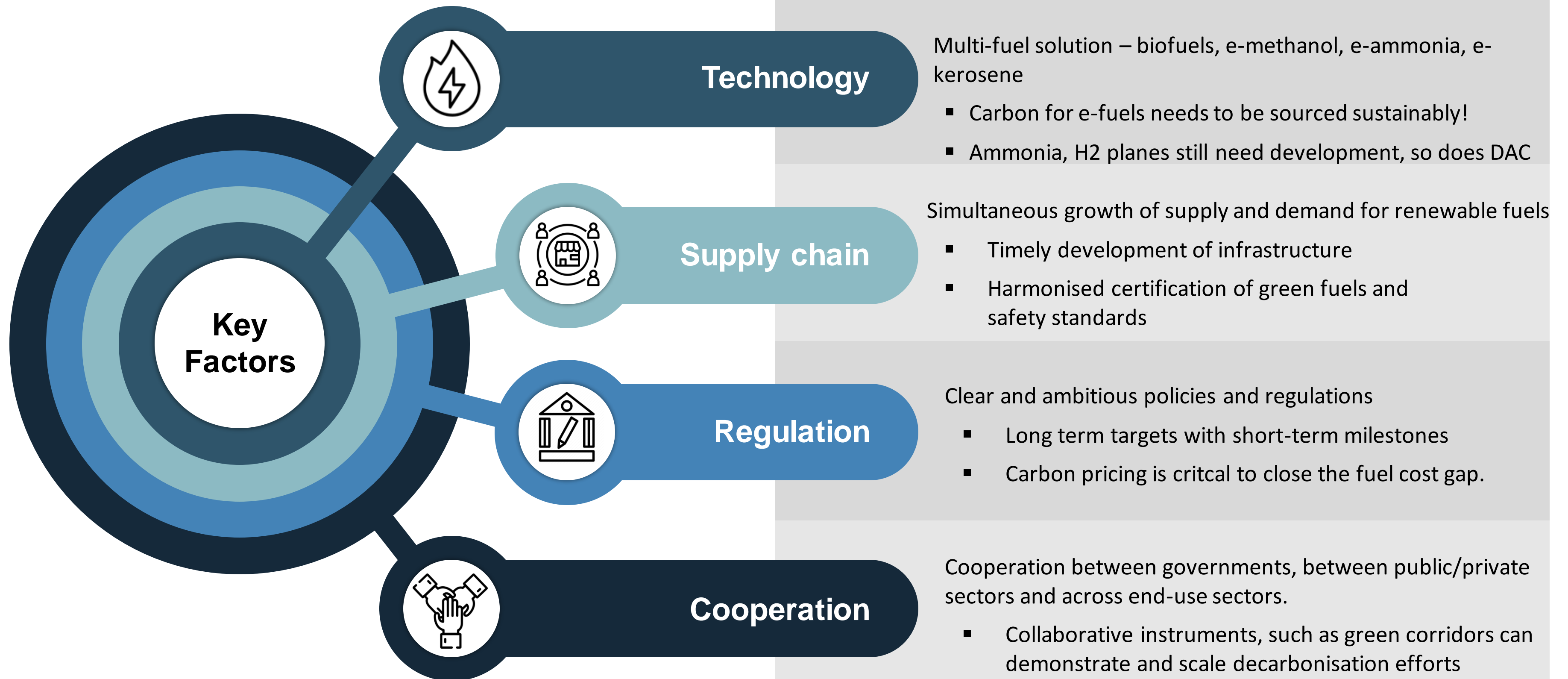
Electricity consumption by end-use sector (TWh/yr) in the 1.5°C Scenario



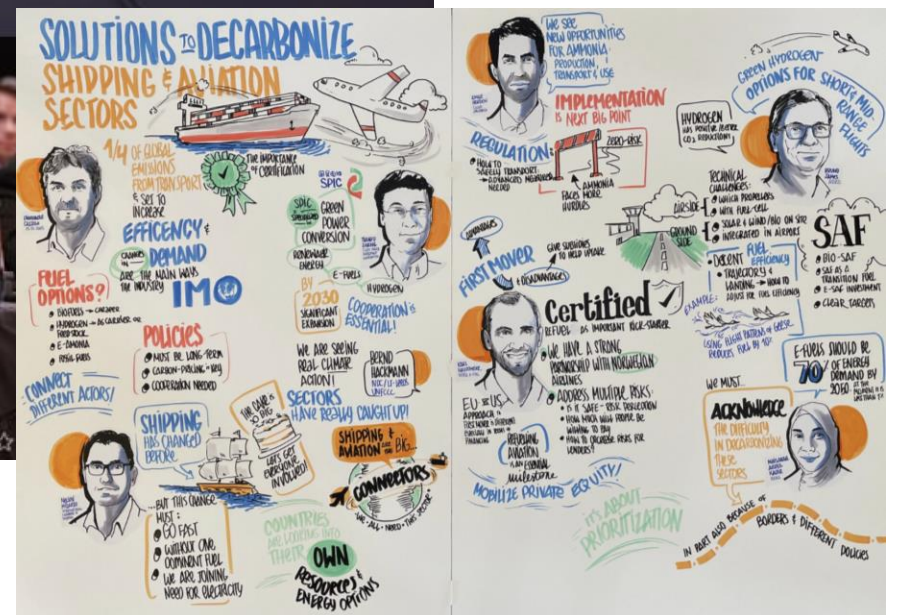
By 2050:

- H₂ supply reaching **530 Mt/yr** (6x growth)
- **Shipping and aviation** expected to consume **~120 Mt/yr**
- Electricity consumption to grow **3.3x**
- **Renewable resources are plentiful**, the key is the timely planning of their deployment.
- For e-fuels to be sustainable, **carbon needs to come from sustainable sources**

Shipping and aviation have similar paths to net-zero



IRENA is advancing the decarbonisation agenda with its Members



Thank you!



IRENA at COP28



**IRENA
AT
COP28**

IMO action to address GHG emissions from international shipping

Mr. Camille Bourgeon
International Maritime Organization (IMO)



“Innovation and clean energy for international aviation and shipping”

*ICAO-IMO-IRENA side event at COP 28
Saturday, 2 December 2023*



United Nations specialized agency
mandated to ensure safe, secure and efficient
shipping on cleaner oceans



175 Member States, 3 associated members,
143 observer organizations (IGOs and NGOs)



IMO regulates **> 50,000 ships** trading
worldwide



IMO's instruments contain **binding obligations for all ships** (MARPOL Annex VI covers 97% of world's tonnage)

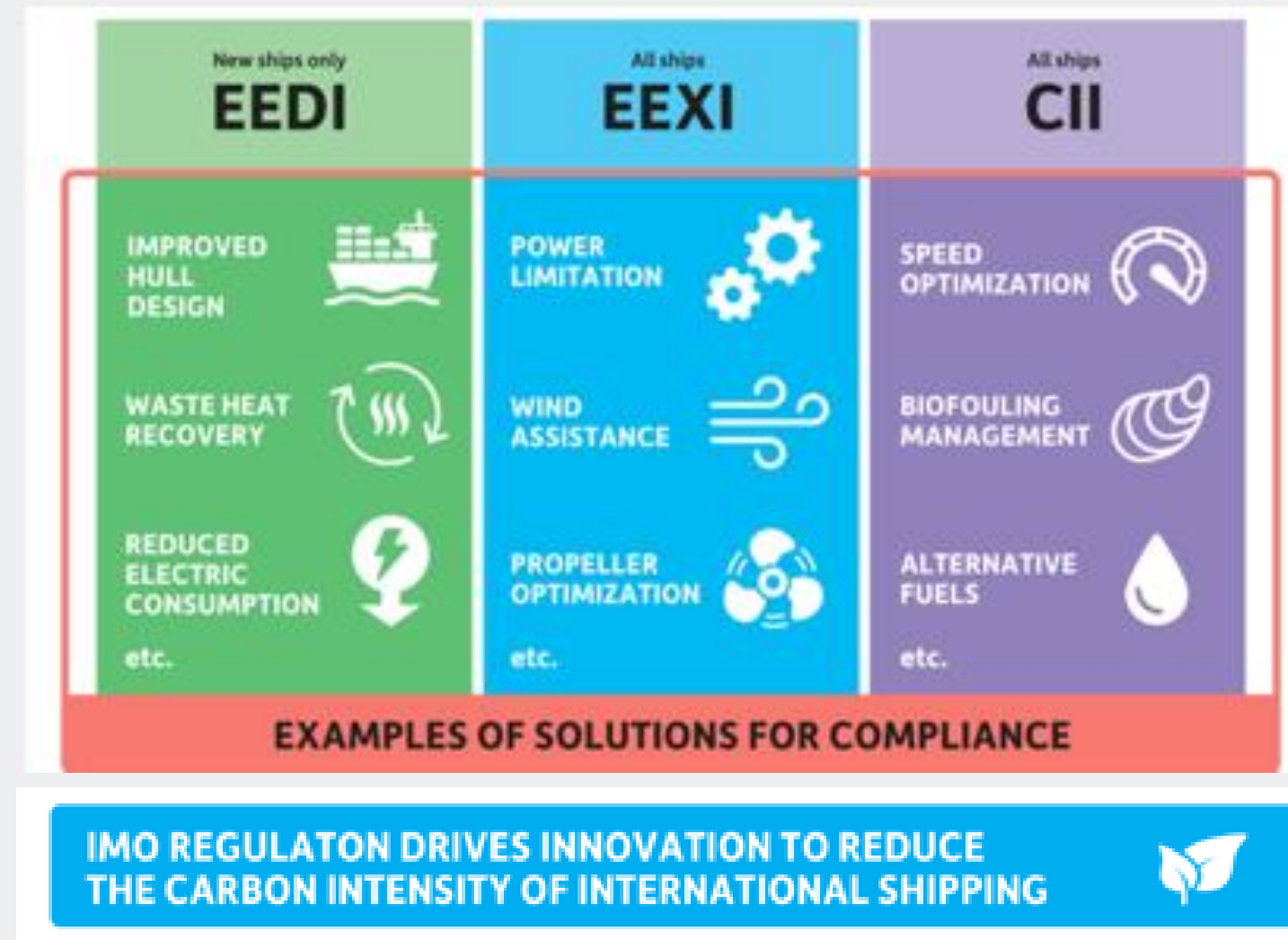


These provisions are **enforced globally** by
flag States and port States



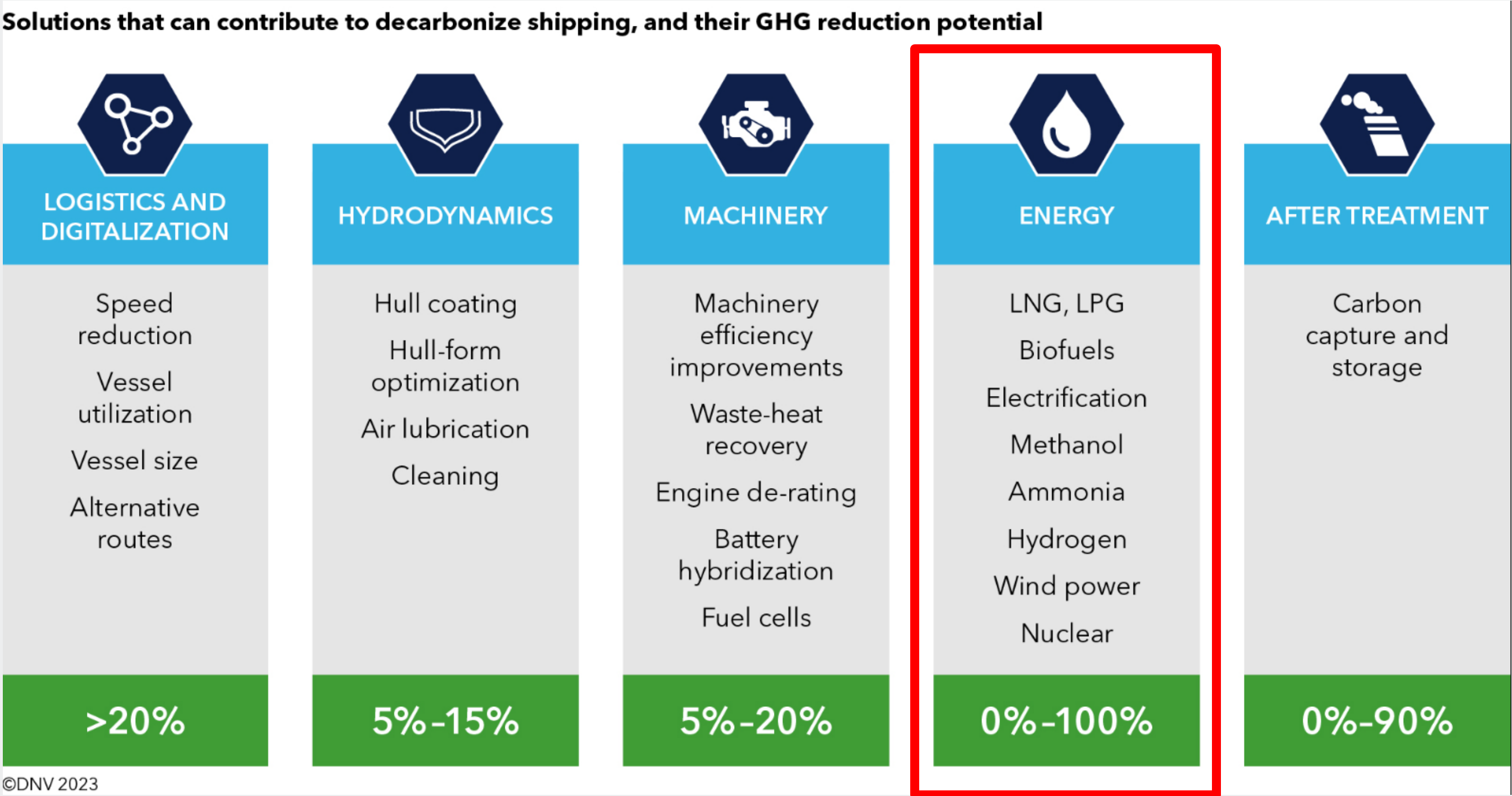
Existing IMO instruments are already driving innovation and energy efficiency improvements to reduce GHG emissions from ships...

- Design requirements for new builds (EEDI)
- Technical energy efficiency requirements (EEXI)
- Operational energy efficiency requirements (CII)
- Annual fuel consumption reporting (IMO Data Collection System)



IMO regulations are key to driving the decarbonization of shipping

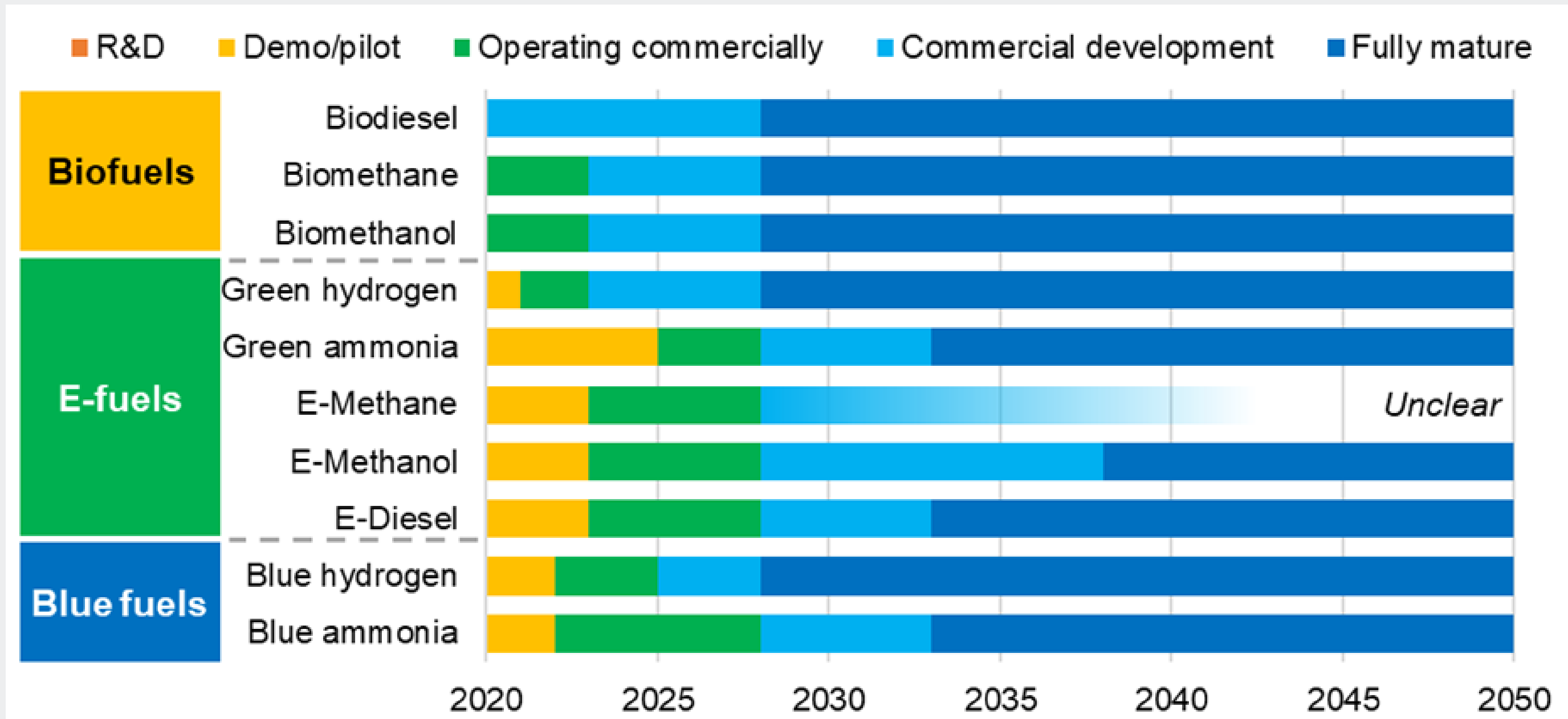
...However, to decarbonize the shipping sector, most of the GHG reduction effort will come from a change in the energy system



Cleaner marine fuels expected to be mature in the coming years

regulatory certainty from global measures expected to drive demand

Technical and commercial readiness of alternative marine fuels



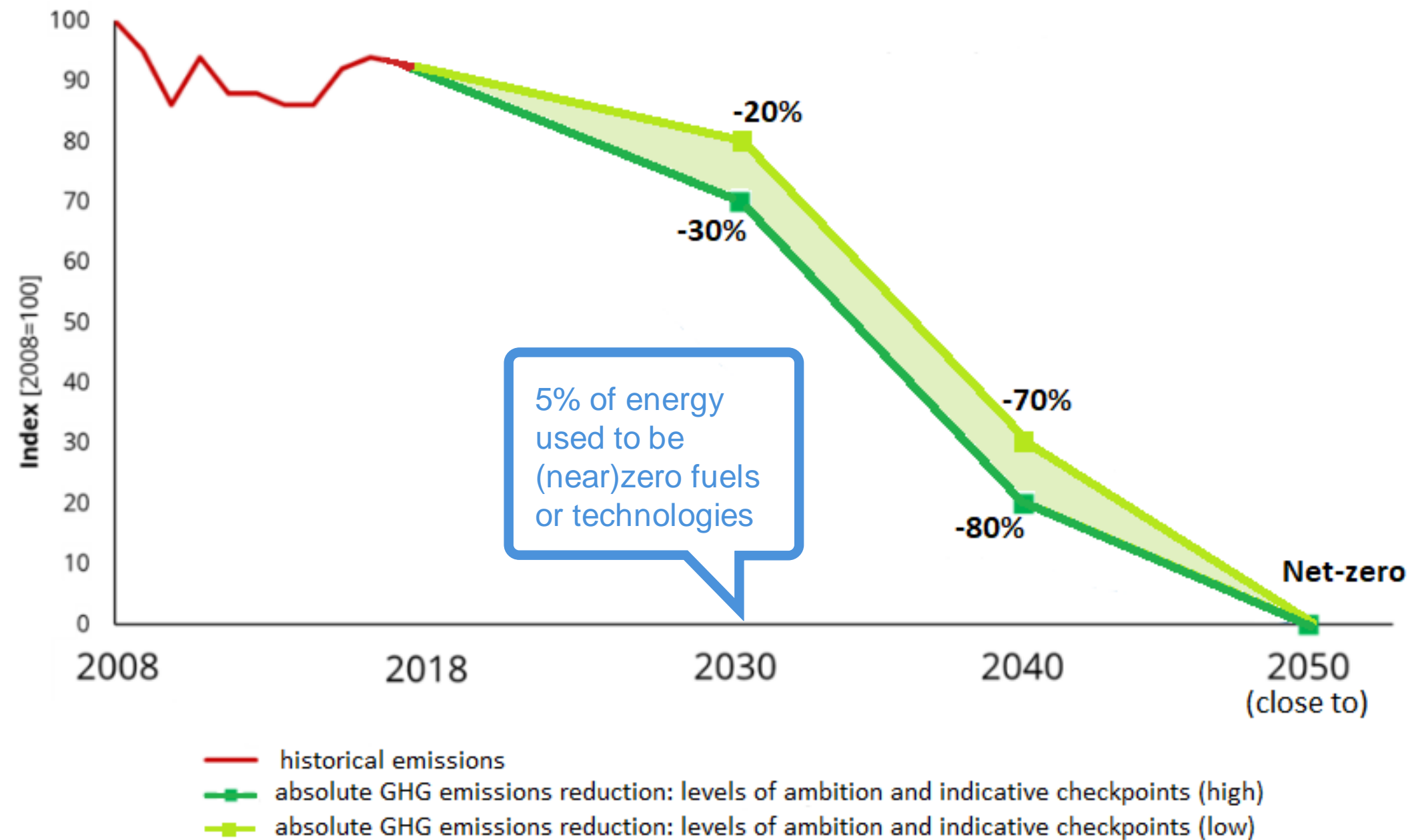
Source: IMO Future Fuel and Technology (FFT) Project

2023 IMO Greenhouse Gas Strategy: strengthening IMO's commitment to shipping decarbonization as part of wider global efforts



“IMO remains committed to reducing GHG emissions from international shipping and, as a matter of urgency, aims to phase them out as soon as possible, while promoting, in the context of this Strategy, a just and equitable transition”

2023 IMO GHG Strategy: outlining the pathway to net-zero emissions



Development of a basket of mid-term measures

MEPC 80 agreed to develop a basket of candidate measure(s), delivering on the reduction targets, comprised of both:

- a **technical element**, namely a goal-based marine fuel standard regulating the phased reduction of the marine fuel's GHG intensity; and
- an **economic element**, on the basis of a maritime GHG emissions pricing mechanism.

The mid-term GHG reduction measures should:

- effectively promote the energy transition of shipping
- provide the world fleet a needed incentive
- while contributing to a level playing field and a just and equitable transition

Comprehensive impact assessment and measure development timeline:



Ensuring a just and equitable transition to net-zero shipping

The effective implementation of global measures require a significant enhancement of capacity-building and technical cooperation. 2 examples:

GreenVoyage2050

“Flagship project” supporting selected developing countries SIDS and LDCs (~USD 20 million)

Example of action:

Feasibility studies for the production and provision of low- and zero-carbon fuels in South Africa

Maritime Just Transition Task Force

In cooperation with the ICS, ITF, UN Global Compact, and ILO

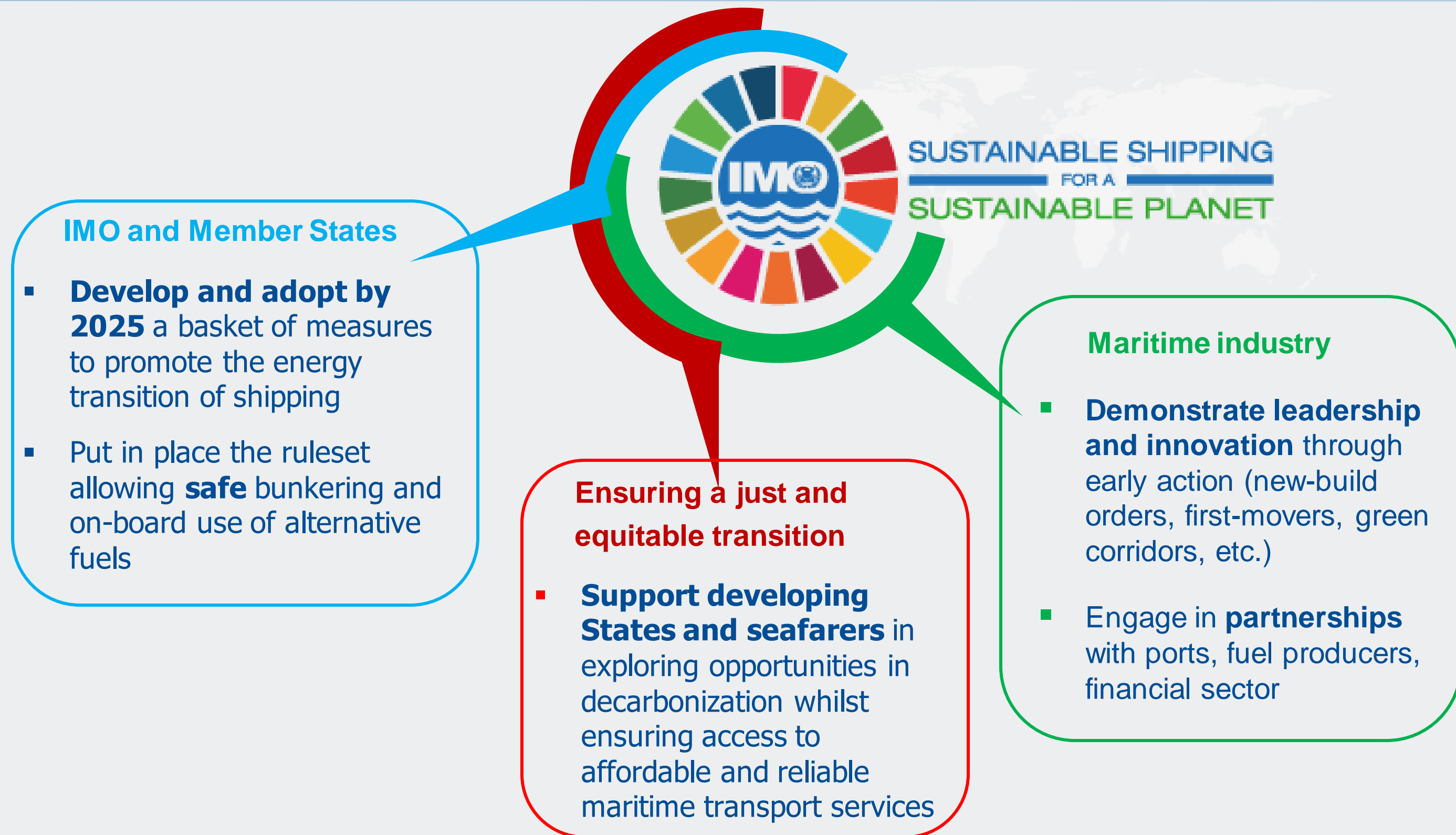
Example of action:

Supporting the Philippines in upgrading maritime training institutions to address shipping decarbonization



A number of new IMO initiatives and projects are being developed in all regions and we stand ready to support Member States needs

Delivering the IMO net-zero pathway with all hands on deck: joint efforts across the maritime value chain



For further information

IMO INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

Contact us | Careers | English | Français | Español | IMO WEB ACCOUNTS

ABOUT IMO | MEDIA CENTRE | OUR WORK | PUBLICATIONS | KNOWLEDGE CENTRE

Climate action and clean air in shipping

Home → Our Work → Marine Environment → Climate action and clean air in shipping

In 1997, a new annex was added to the *International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships* (MARPOL). The "Regulations for the prevention of air pollution from ships" (Annex VI) seek to minimize airborne emissions from ships (SO_x, NO_x, ODS, VOC shipboard incineration) and the carbon intensity of global shipping in order to annihilate its contribution to local and global air pollution and environmental problems.

MARPOL Annex VI entered into force on 19 May 2005 and since then it has been continuously evolving in line with the commitments that Member States make within IMO to limit the harmful effects of air pollution and GHG emissions from international shipping on human health and the environment.

Climate action

Reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of international shipping

Clean air in shipping

Reduction of air pollution of international shipping

Climate action

- > Historic background
- > IMO Strategy on reduction of GHG emissions from ships
- > IMO and UNFCCC
- > IMO GHG studies
- > Improving the energy efficiency of ships
- > IMO Data Collection System (DCS)
- > Alternative marine fuels
- > IMO's multi-donor GHG Trust Fund
- > Media

Clean air in shipping

- > Historic background
- > Equivalents (SO_x scrubber, etc.)
- > Ozone-depleting substances (ODS)
- > Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)
- > Sulphur Oxides (SO_x)
- > Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)
- > Shipboard incineration
- > Fuel oil availability and quality

Ensuring a just and equitable transition towards low-carbon shipping

www.imo.org - IMO at COP 28

Thank you for your attention





International Chamber of Shipping

COP28
Dubai, UAE.

2 Main stories interlinked in this picture



www.ics-shipping.org



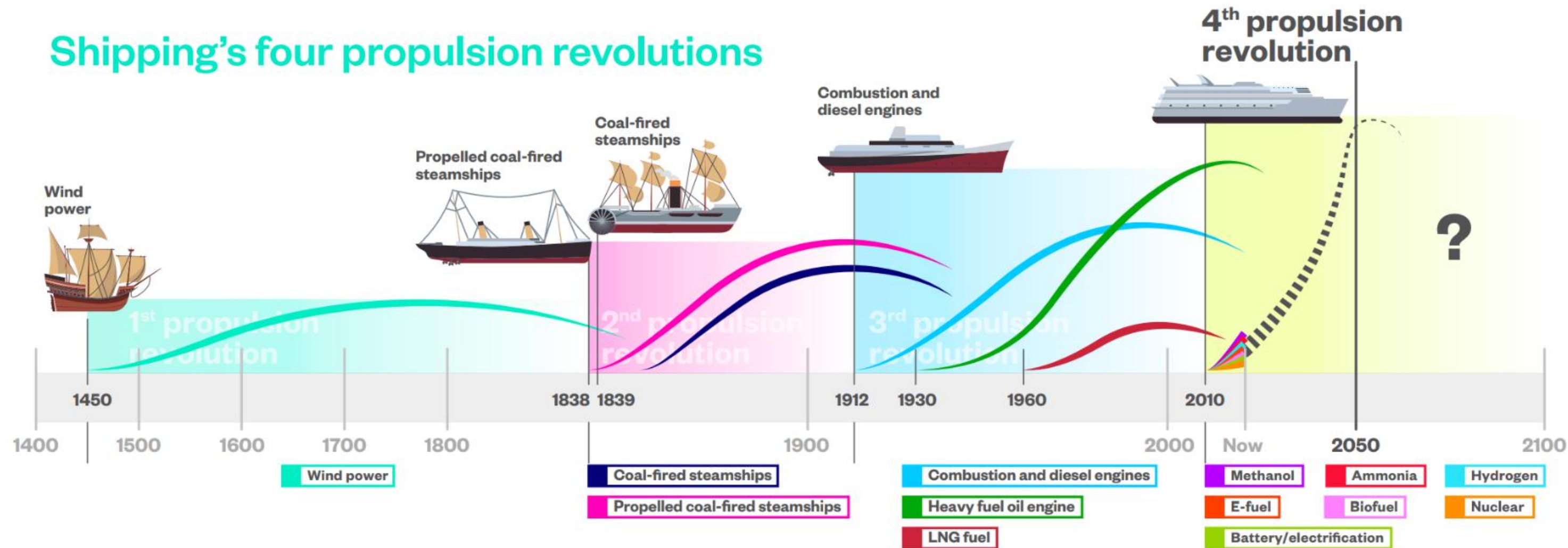
Clean Energy Marine Hubs (CEM-Hubs)

The ENERGY-MARITIME high-level global initiative



AN INITIATIVE OF THE CLEAN ENERGY MINISTERIAL

Shipping's four propulsion revolutions



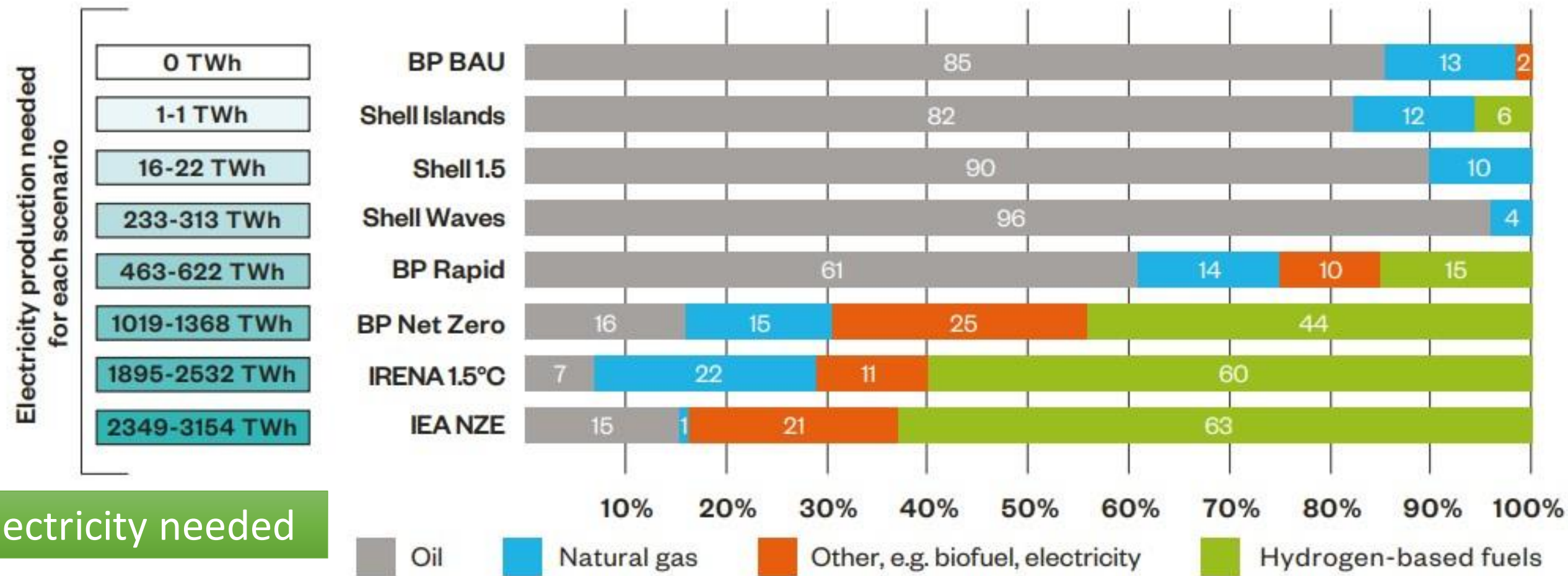
What makes the net-zero transition different?

Clean Energy Marine Hubs (CEM-Hubs)



AN INITIATIVE OF THE CLEAN ENERGY MINISTERIAL

The ENERGY-MARITIME high-level global initiative



How to prioritize access to electricity?

Net-Zero = More Electricity needed

IMO's Strategy and Net-Zero Goals = Net-zero by 2050
Paradigm shift

- Production at scale of low and zero carbon fuels close to ports.
- Global regulation and cross-sectoral collaboration
- Dual-role of Shipping as an ENABLER of the energy transition

Clean Energy Marine Hubs (CEM-Hubs)

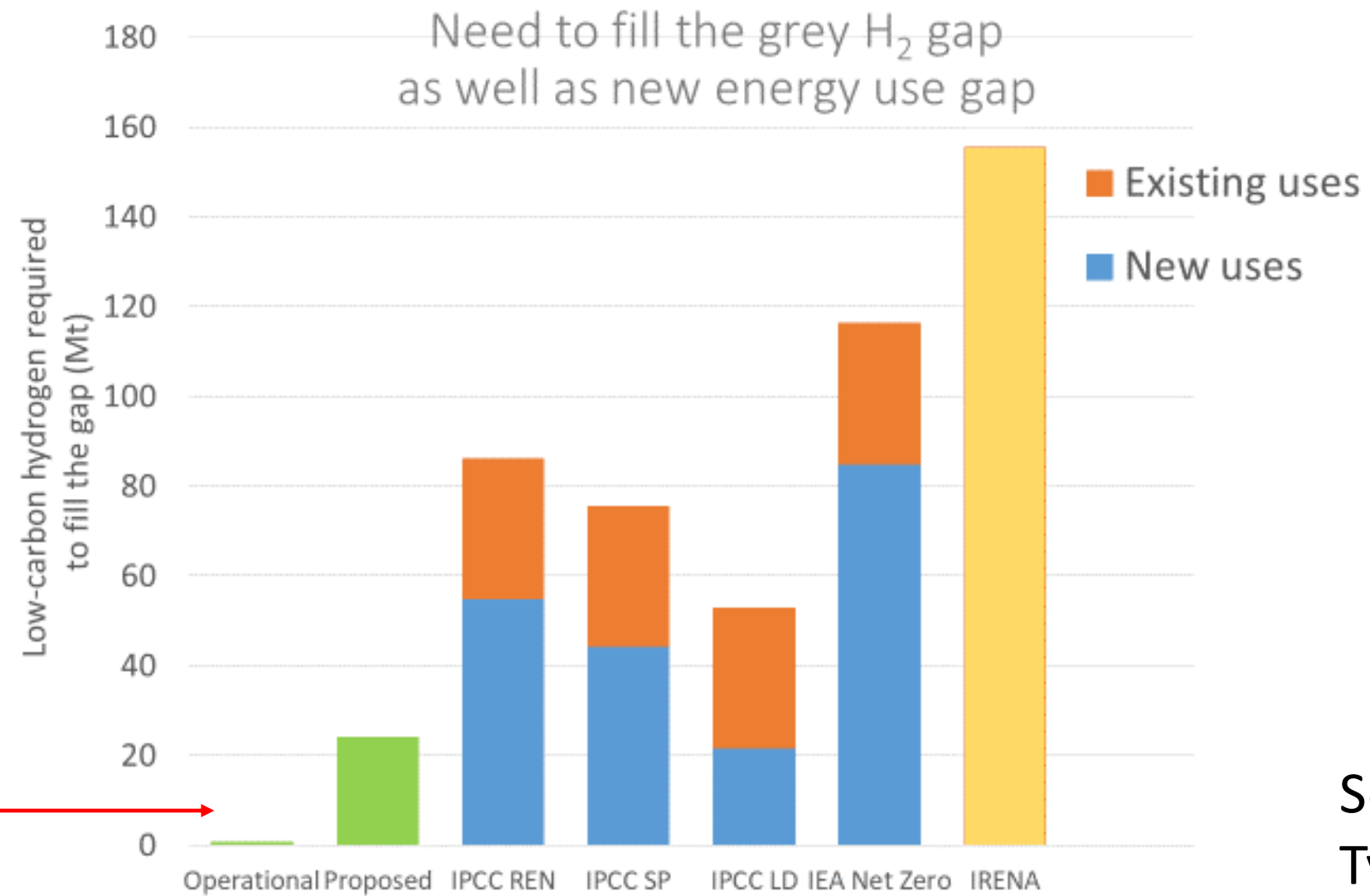
The ENERGY-MARITIME high-level global initiative



AN INITIATIVE OF THE CLEAN ENERGY MINISTERIAL

GAP between government announcements and real progress (low-carbon hydrogen).

Only 4 % of the projects are operational worldwide.
How many close to ports?



Source:
Tyndall
Centre/ICS

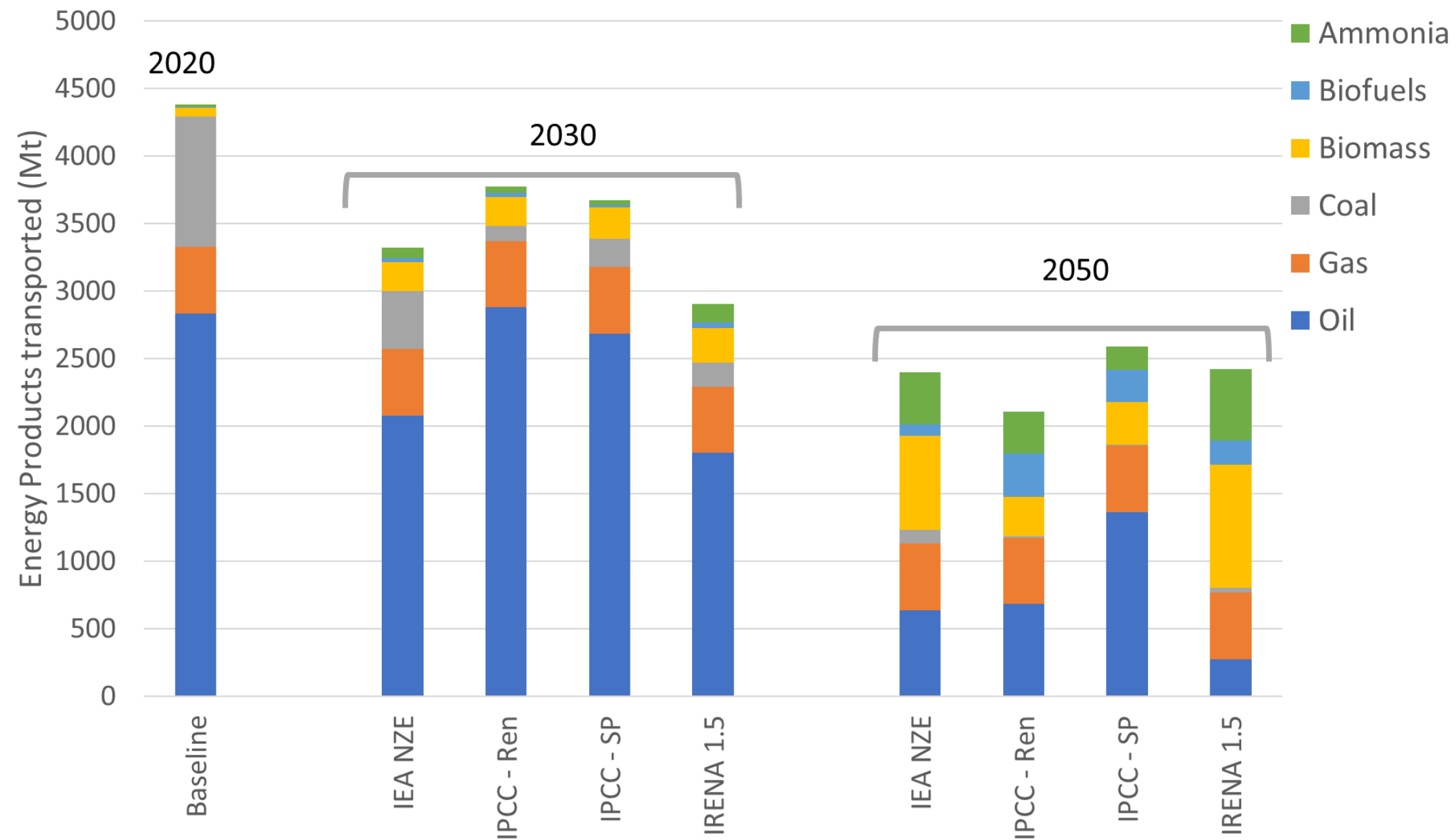
Clean Energy Marine Hubs (CEM-Hubs)

The ENERGY-MARITIME high-level global initiative



AN INITIATIVE OF THE CLEAN ENERGY MINISTERIAL

Energy Products Seaborne Trade towards low-carbon fuels 2050. **To increase share of clean fuels.**





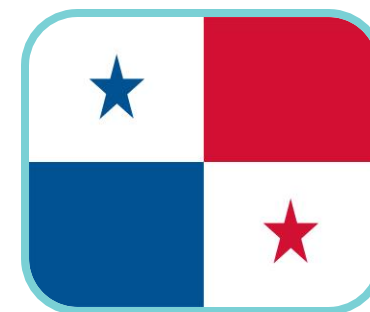
CLEAN ENERGY MARINE HUBS

AN INITIATIVE OF THE CLEAN ENERGY MINISTERIAL

Co-leading Governments



Six supporting governments



Canada

Norway

Panama

UAE

Uruguay

Innovation and clean energy for international aviation and shipping

2 December 2023

ICAO, IMO, and IRENA side event

Dan Rutherford, Ph.D.

Investment needs for net-zero international aviation, 2020 to 2050

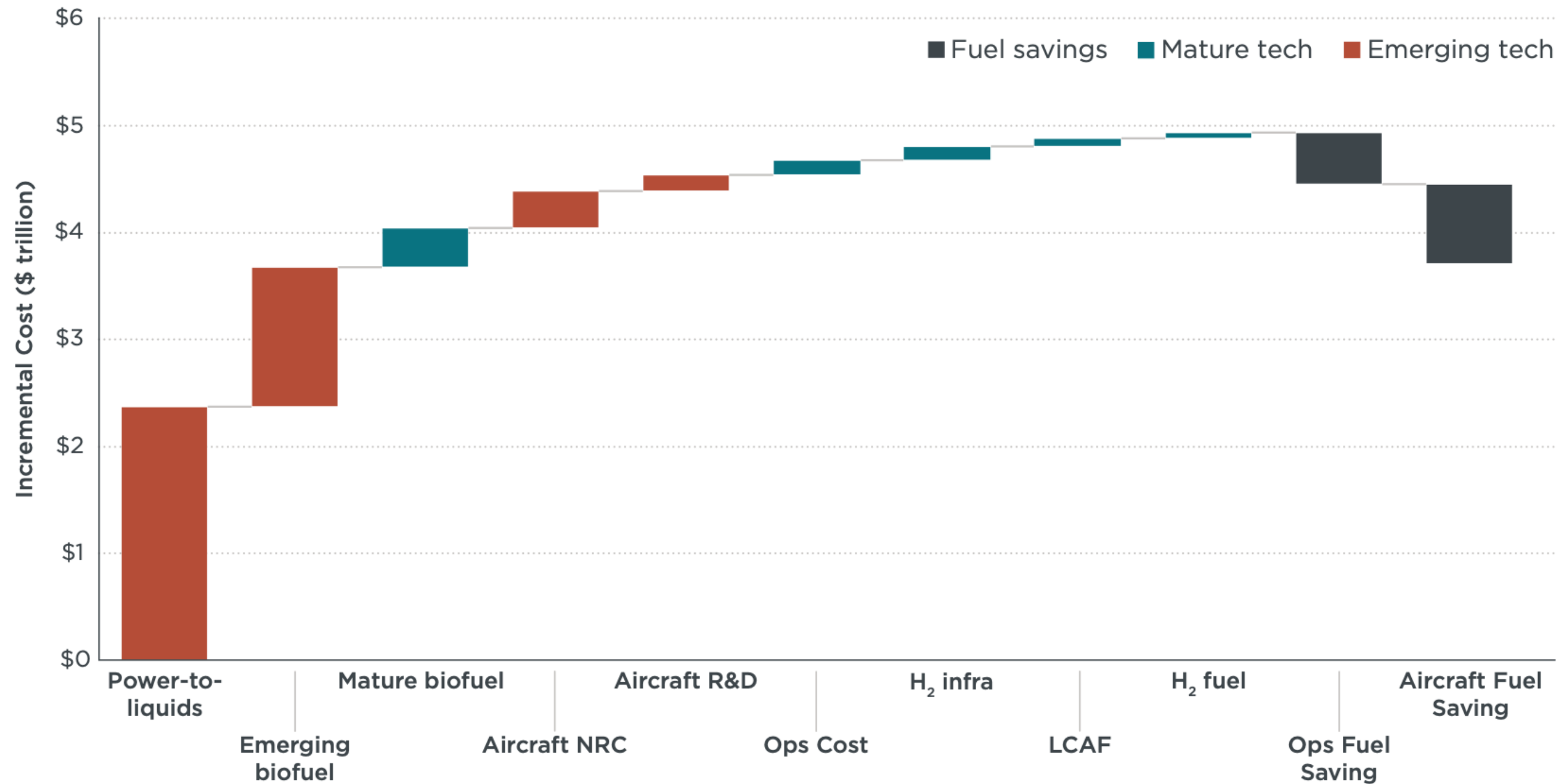
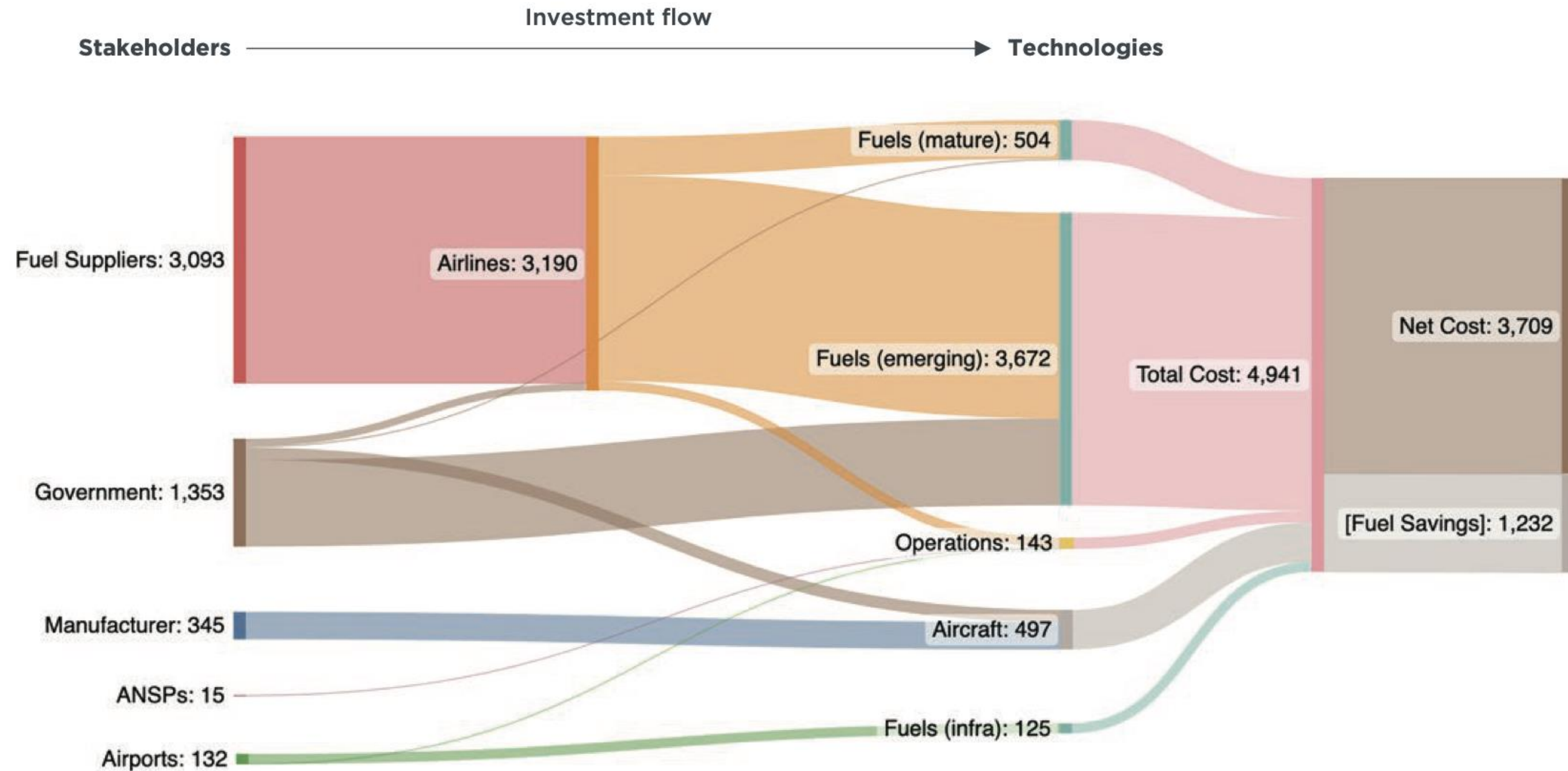


Figure 3. Total investment need (2020-2050) sorted by technology.

Modeled financing structure for decarbonizing international aviation from the LTAG report



Principles for supporting clean energy in international transport

1. Support **emerging technologies** that can be brought down the cost curve
2. Do **discriminate** between good and bad fuels on a WtW basis
3. Be **comprehensive** and cover all GHGs not just CO₂
4. Be **timely** in promoting measures that we need now
5. Follow the **polluter pays principle**
6. Don't try to **cut the line**





San Francisco ●

★ Washington, DC
(headquarters)

● Berlin

● Beijing

● New Delhi

Mexico City ○

Bogotá ○

○ Jakarta

● São Paulo