

# Waste and Residue Based Sustainable Aviation Fuels under CORSIA



### Post-COVID-19 recovery of the aviation industry needs to focus on emission reductions and investment in SAF



"While our industry's short-term priorities are focussed on COVID-19 recovery, now is the time to rebuild operations in more sustainable ways such as adopting Sustainable Aviation Fuels (SAF) and setting clear strategies to reduce net aviation CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.



Robin Hayes, CEO of JetBlue and Chair of the IATA Board of Governors

(Date: 25 November 2020)

## Annual aviation fuel demand expected to exceed 400 million tons by 2030 and 500 million tons by 2045

#### **Assumptions**ii

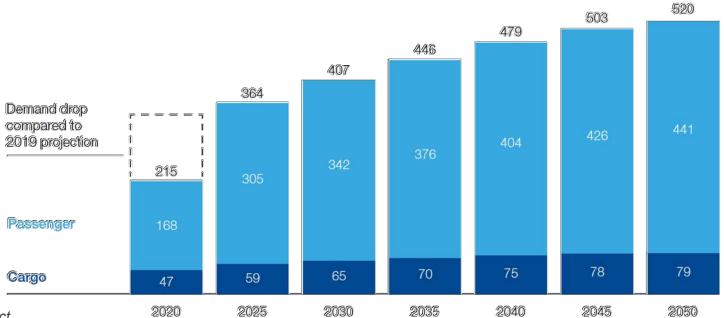


Fuel efficiency improves by 1% annually through 2050, based on historical trends



Fuel mix of 100% kerosene in 2050, with no commercial electric or hydrogen planes

#### Global aviation energy demand projection (million of tons of jet fuel per year)



Numbers include COVID-19 Impact



## In several countries, planned and existing SAF policies already include a particular focus on waste and advanced feedstocks. Example Europe

**EU RED II:** The RED II sets an incentive for the share of fuels supplied in the aviation sector to be considered with 1.2 times their energy content towards the targets for renewable energy. Combined with the option of double counting for SAF produced from feedstocks listed in Annex IX of the RED II the energy content could potentially be counted 2.4 times

**ReFuelEU Aviation Initiative:** The proposal includes a blending obligation for fuel suppliers (starting from 2% SAF by 2025 up to 63% by 2050). A certain SAF volume will need to be produced from Annex IX feedstocks

**The Netherlands:** SAF blending mandate in development. Focus on advanced feedstocks

**UK:** £22 million of government funding available to industry to develop waste-based advanced low carbon fuels in the UK for aviation and freight

**France:** SAF roadmap with a focus on waste and advanced feedstocks

**Norway:** SAF blending mandate of 0.5% since 2020. Waste and residues derived SAF only

**Sweden:** Study underlying the SAF legislative proposal explicitly mentions forestry, agriculture and processing residues as suitable feedstocks

Source: Aireg Roadmap 2020, World Economic Forum – Clean Skies Tomorrow Insight Report, 2020, biofuelsflightpath.eu



### Airlines publish their efforts to deploy SAF to reduce their environmental impact

Examples



"Oneworld member airlines have committed to net zero carbon emissions by 2050. The airlines will develop their individual approaches to reach the target of net zero carbon emissions by 2050, through various initiatives such as **investments in sustainable aviation fuels** among other measures."

(Oneworld, oneworld website, 31 August 2021)

"International Airlines Group (IAG) has become the first European airline group to commit to powering 10 per cent of its flights with sustainable aviation fuel by 2030."

(International Airlines Group, IAG website, 22 April 2021)





"Cathay Pacific has committed to buying 1.1 million tonnes of Sustainable Aviation Fuel over 10 years — enough for about 2% of our current operations." (Cathay Pacific website)



## ISCC has been engaged in supporting the aviation industry in achieving its climate targets for several years now



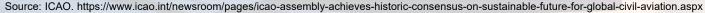
- Several ISCC members and system users are active in the field of sustainable aviation and sustainable aviation fuels
- ISCC is an active member of the CAEP Fuels Task Group that is working on the further development of CORSIA eligible SAF and LCAF (lower carbon aviation fuels)
- SAF used by Lufthansa in early test flights was ISCC certified
- ISCC was involved in a scientific project analysing reporting requirements in supply chains of aviation fuel multi-blends
- ISCC actively supports various initiatives, and conducts pilots in supply chain certification
- ISCC currently has 3 certificates under its CORSIA standards, 6 certificates covering co-processed SAF, 5 covering HEFA, and 103 covering HVO



CORSIA\* was agreed on by the ICAO\*\* Council as a new global market-based

measure in October 2016







### CORSIA covers the majority of international air travel and will be implemented in several phases

Timeline for ICAO's Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA)

Pilot phase

First phase

2021 - 2023

2024 - 2026

#### **VOLUNTARY**

States are volunteering to be part of the scheme from 2021

Second phase

2027 - 2035

#### **MANDATORY**

With exemption for: Small islands, least developed countries, landlocked developed countries and States with less than 0.5% of international air traffic in the year 2018 (although they can volunteer)

- 104 states (including all EU Member States), representing around 80% of international aviation participate in CORSIA\*
- The majority of airlines will be affected by these developments





## ISCC offers two options for certifying CEF: ISCC CORSIA and CORSIA PLUS. The systems differ in their sustainability requirements for biomass production



- ISCC CORSIA certification shows compliance with the CORSIA Sustainability
  Criteria for CEF
  - 10% lower GHG emissions on a life cycle basis compared to fossil jet
  - No biomass from high carbon stock lands for CEF production
  - Calculation of direct land use change emissions in case of land use conversion



- ISCC CORSIA PLUS certification shows compliance with the CORSIA Sustainability Criteria for CEF plus additional sustainability requirements for biomass production
- Sustainability requirements under ISCC CORSIA PLUS are divided into the six ISCC CORSIA PLUS Principles



## The first three certificates under ISCC CORSIA have already been issued. More certifications are in the pipeline









### The use and certification of waste, residues and by-products as feedstocks for SAF is beneficial in many ways and for different stakeholders



No food versus fuel debate



Supporting the circular economy by reducing the use of finite resources



No land use change issues



Policy incentives by authorities



High life cycle emissions savings potential



### Many wastes, residues and by-products eligible under CORSIA have already been certified under other ISCC schemes

#### Examples

By-products

#### Processing residues



Empty palm fruit bunches

Palm oil mill

effluent (POME)



Tall oil





Sewage sludge

#### Wastes



Used cooking oil (UCO)



Municipal solid waste

#### Agricultural and forestry residues



Cobs



Bark



Manure



**Branches** 



Palm fatty acid distillate (PFAD)



**Tallow** 



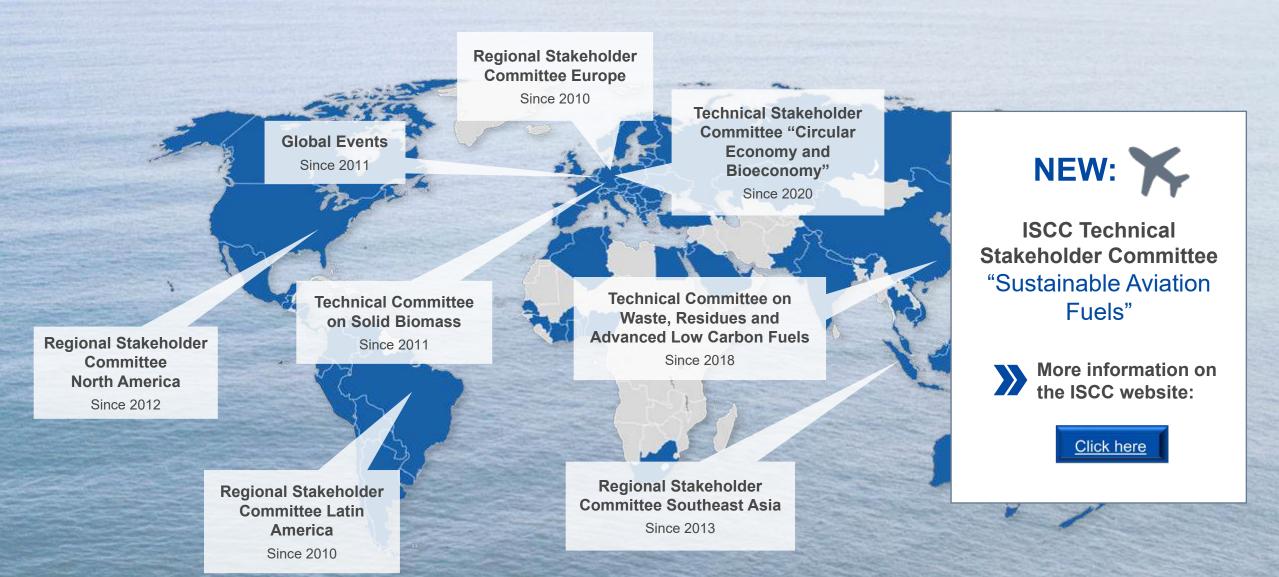
### ISCC offers comprehensive ISCC CORSIA trainings



- The trainings provide detailed insights into a wide variety of topics around ISCC CORSIA and the certification of CORSIA eligible fuels
- Both trainings conducted so far counted over 50 participants each
- Participation is mandatory for ISCC auditors who want to conduct ISCC CORSIA or CORSIA PLUS audits
- More than 40 auditors from 10 certification bodies have participated so far and are in the position to conduct CORSIA audits under ISCC
- The target audience also includes feedstock and fuel producers, traders, airlines, airport operators and other interested parties

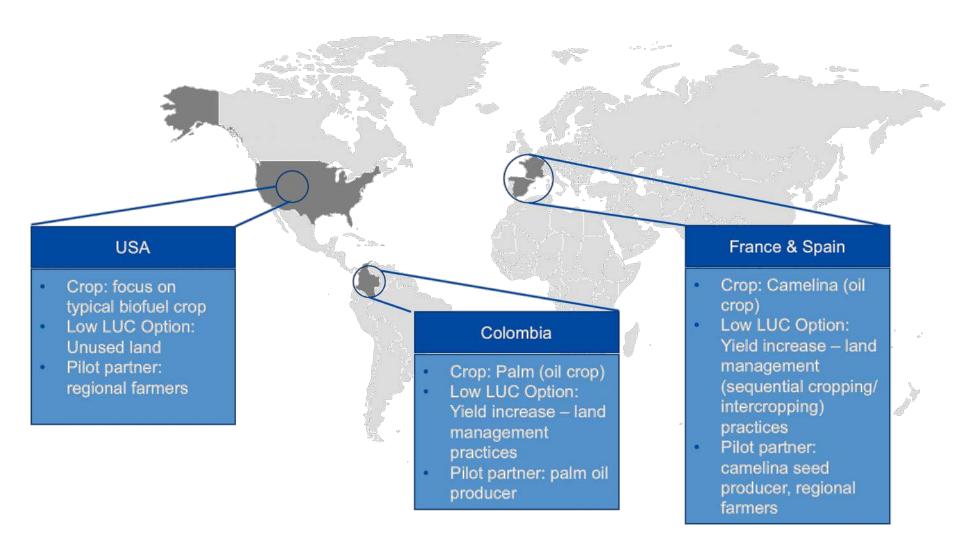


### ISCC puts major emphasis on a regular and regional stakeholder dialogue





### Different options of low LUC risk approaches have been tested in ISCC CORSIA pilot audits



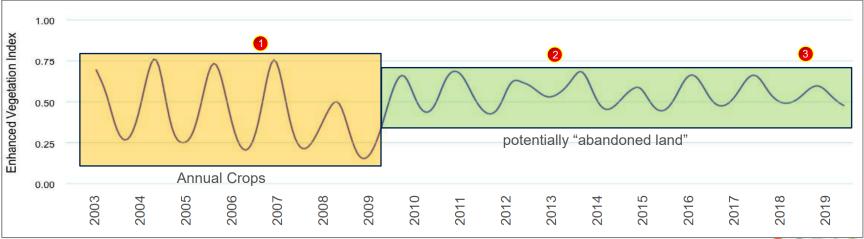


### Remote Sensing methods are used to support the certification of low LUC risk feedstocks, e.g. by identifying unused land and the land use history





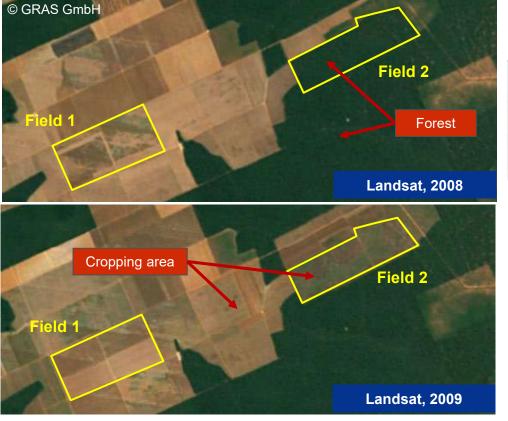




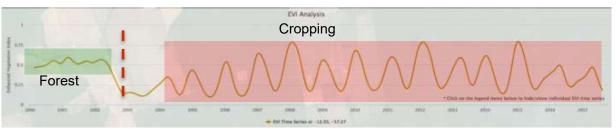
- The vegetation profile and image interpretation provides information on:
  - Actual and previous use of the land
  - Potentially "abandoned land"
- Scenario:
  - This land was detected through the heatmap as potentially unused since 2009
  - If the unused land status is confirmed on-site and the sustainability criteria are verified, measures to re-start cultivation in 2021 could lead to the production of low LUC risk feedstocks



## The analysis of the EVI time series indicates the exact time of the land use change and the type of land cover before and after the conversion



Field 1: Conversion from forest to cropland before 2008



Field 2: Conversion after 1 January 2008





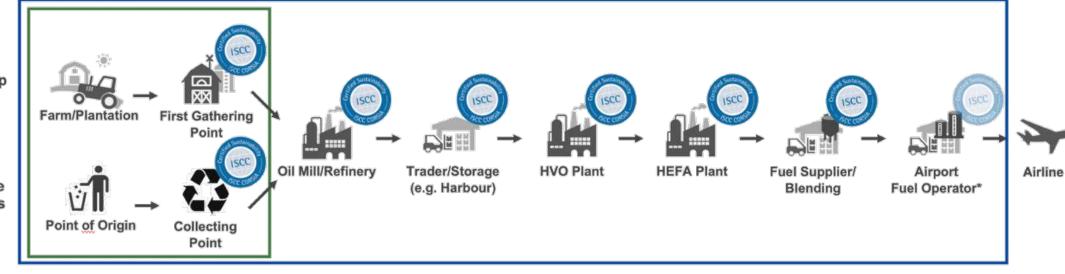
### Reduced audit effort and cost applies to downstream operators in the ISCC systems. Credit transfer options reduce transport costs and related emissions

#### Feedstock sourcing

#### **Processing and distribution**

Agricultural crops and crop residues

Waste, residue or by-products



On the level of biomass production, sustainability, traceability and GHG requirements are checked

In the downstream supply chain, only traceability and GHG requirements are checked





### Thank you for your attention!

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