



Managing aviation's CO₂ impact: an introduction to carbon offsetting

A basic introduction for industry | Virtual briefing | 1 June 2023





Welcome

Haldane Dodd

Executive Director, ATAG

Virtual briefing protocol



Please mute your line while listening and disable your camera



Use the **chat** function to submit any questions, **mentioning which speaker the question is for**. These will be addressed at the end (time permitting)



The briefing is being recorded

Reminder:

This session is designed as a basic overview of carbon offsetting and out-of-sector measures.



Agenda

1	Setting the scene: aviation's climate strategy	Haldane Dodd	AIR TRANSPORT ACTION GROUP
2	Understanding carbon offsetting, pricing, removals and other out-of-sector measures	Ellen Lourie	LETA CLIMATE CHALLENGES MARKET SOLUTIONS
		Angela Foster-Rice	EVER LAND
3	Understanding ICAO CORSIA and the IATA Aviation Carbon Exchange	Michael Schneider	TATA
4	Putting carbon pricing into practice	Jonathon Counsell	INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES GROUP
5	Question and answer session	All	









1

Setting the scene: aviation's climate action strategy



Haldane Dodd

Executive Director, ATAG

A global commitment to climate action



"Global civil aviation operations will achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2050, supported by accelerated efficiency measures, energy transition and innovation across the aviation sector and in partnership with governments around the world."



A transition away from fossil fuels by mid-century as part of a wider aviation energy shift.



Research, development and deployment of evolutionary and revolutionary airframe and propulsion systems (potentially electric and hydrogen)



Continued improvements in efficiency of operations and infrastructure across the system.



Investments in high-quality offsets in the near-term and carbon removals opportunities to address residual CO2 emissions in the longer-term.

Commitment by the full air transport sector:













Supported by innovation and action throughout the supply chain:















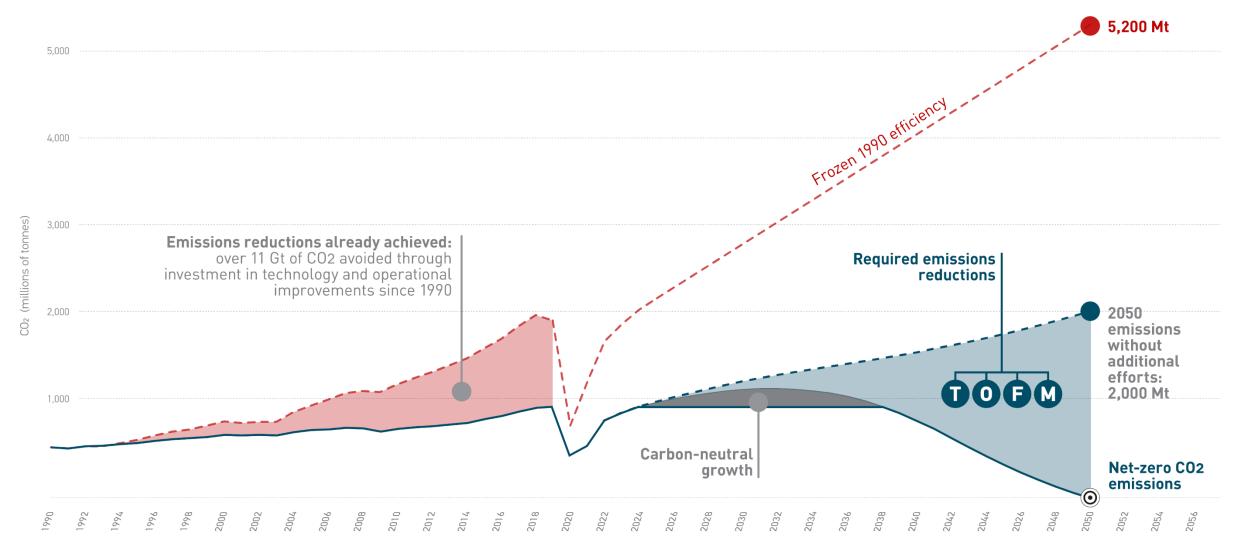








Charting a course to net-zero



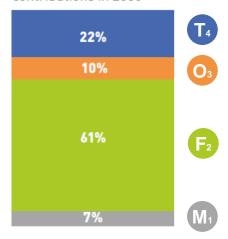
SAF most significant, but MBMs will be needed

Scenario 1

Pushing technology and operations

Industry prioritises technology and operational improvements

Emissions reduction contributions in 2050



Electric and hybrid short-range (<100 seat) aircraft from 2035/2040. High-range operational improvements. 380 Mt of SAF by 2050.

Scenario 2

Aggressive sustainable aviation fuel deployment

Industry prioritises investment in sustainable aviation fuel over technology

Emissions reduction contributions in 2050



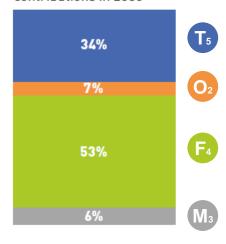
New airframe configurations such as blended wing body. Mid-range operational improvements. 445 Mt of SAF by 2050.

Scenario 3

Aspirational and aggressive technology perspective

Highly ambitious technology developments: electric and/or hydrogen for up to 200 seat aircraft before 2035

Emissions reduction contributions in 2050



Very aggressive zero emissions aircraft (electric, hydrogen) by 2035-2040. Mid-range operational improvements. 330 Mt of SAF by 2050.





2

Understanding carbon offsetting, pricing, removals and other out-of-sector measures



Ellen Lourie

Director, NCS & Aviation, IETA

Angela Foster-Rice

Legal Counsel / Senior Vice President – Policy and Market Innovation, Everland

ABOUT IETA

IETA is a non-profit group with a vision of a common global carbon price produced by markets of high environmental integrity.

IETA's diverse membership benefits from a full range of views – industrials, verifiers, lawyers, project developers, investors, standards, traders & consultants – from every market in the world.

We pride ourselves to be involved in and influence policy design, thought leadership, global capacity building, best practice and knowledge transfer.

We value our global Partnerships & Strategic initiatives with UNFCCC, World Bank, OECD, IEA, ICAO, IATA & other multilateral organisations.



IETA MEMBERS









































































































































































































































































































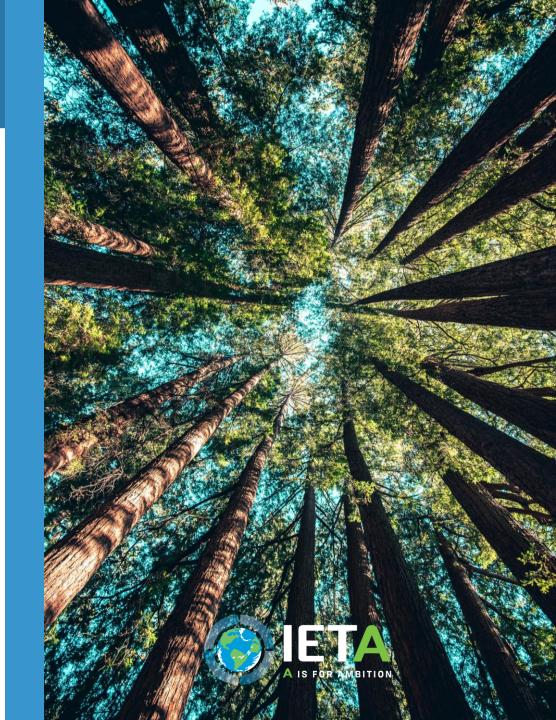






A BRIEF HISTORY OF CARBON MARKETS

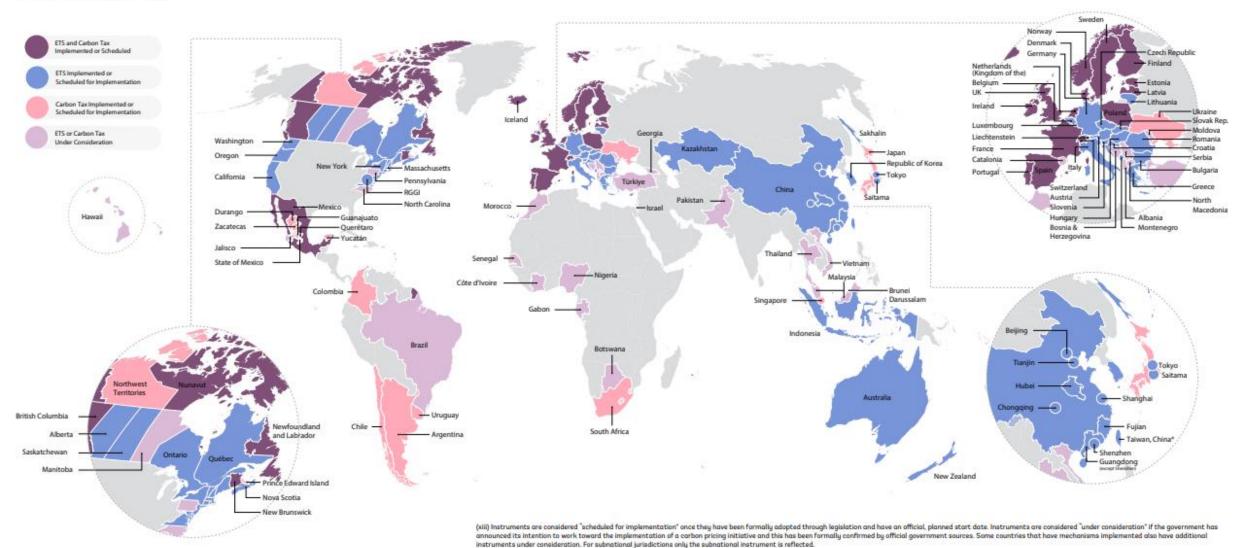
- The first carbon market emerged under the Kyoto Protocol in 1992
- In the past decade, the share of global emissions covered by carbon taxes and emissions trading systems (ETSs) has grown from 7% to around 23%
- In 2021 the value of the voluntary carbon market reached \$2 billion



STATE OF PLAY: STATE & TRENDS 2023



FIGURE 5
MAP OF CARBON TAXES AND ETSe⁴¹



STATE OF PLAY: MOVING PARTS







Promote social and environmental integrity in the generation of carbon credits by developing a Core Carbon Principle (CCP) threshold standard for what constitutes a high-integrity credit, along with governance to ensure proper oversight

Eligible programs and approved categories will be announced before the end of this year



Honest claims

Ensure integrity in the use of carbon credits by defining high-integrity corporate claims and creating norms around their use in the context of a robust net-zero pathway

On 28 June, VCMI will launch an operable Claims Code for corporate buyers looking for guidance on credible voluntary use of carbon credits

COMPLIANCE MARKETS



Compliance Markets

- Government regulated carbon pricing systems, e.g.:
 - EU ETS*
 - UK ETS
 - Canadian Output-Based Pricing System (OBPS) & Carbon Levy
 - California Cap and Trade System
- o Rules are set by government (emissions cap, price, coverage)

*Implementation of ICAO's CORSIA through the EU ETS directive – Special relevance to aviation sector

- EU ETS will apply for intra-European flights (including UK & CH)
- CORSIA will apply for extra-European flights
- From 2027, EU ETS coverage of flights to third countries not applying CORSIA
 - Except Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDSs)
- Maintains EU ETS ambition, general EU ETS linear reduction factor applies

VOLUNTARY MARKETS



Voluntary Markets

- Not mandatory
- Private-sector driven
- Carbon credits used to meet voluntary corporate targets /to become carbon neutral
- Interest and activity in the VCM is rapidly increasing
 - In part driven by explosion of corporate commitments to net zero by 2050

Special relevance to aviation sector

- The VCM offers opportunities for the aviation sector to fund emissions reductions beyond CORSIA, and to meet internal / voluntary climate targets
 - Including offering passengers the ability to offset their flights

International Markets

- Article 6 of the Paris Agreement
- o CORSIA

WHAT IS AN OFFSET



- In compliance markets it is common for only certain sectors to be covered by the carbon price
 - Mostly power sector and industry
- In some compliance markets "offsets" can be used to allow for emissions reductions in other sectors to be incentivised
- Offset projects often take place in non-industrial sectors, including forestry & agricultural

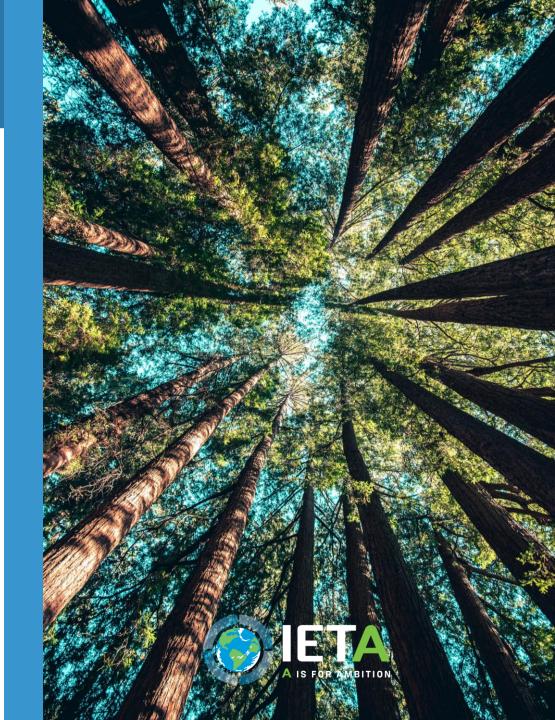
Example: EU ETS for Aviation

- Emission units for which assurance is given for use by EU-based airlines for CORSIA:
 - Units under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement
 - Approved units by ICAO Council
 - Third country agreements under the ETS (provision in Article 11a(5))
 - Credits issued from Union-level projects under the EU ETS (provision in Article 24a)
- All units must come from a country participating in the Paris Agreement
- And, from 2027, participating in CORSIA an incentive for countries to participate

CORSIA is an offsetting system that complements the other elements of the basket of measures by offsetting the amount of CO_2 emissions that cannot be reduced through technological improvements, operational improvements, and SAF with emissions units from the carbon market.

OFFSETS IN THE VCM

- In the VCM, these offsets are based on methodologies established by independent standards bodies, such as:
 - Verra (The Verified Carbon Standard)
 - Climate Action Reserve
 - American Carbon Registry
 - Architecture for REDD+ Transactions
- Landowners, farmers, NGOs, businesses (project developers) use these methodologies to develop their projects
 - Ultimately generate carbon credits that are purchased by corporations



OFFSETS DEEPDIVE: REMOVALS



- Achieving the Paris Agreement climate targets requires strategies that actively remove carbon from the atmosphere
- Carbon removal will be particularly important for hard-to-abate sectors, like aviation
- Up to 3.4 gigatonnes of carbon may need to be removed by 2050 to counterbalance non-CO₂ emissions from aviation
- Carbon removal methods include:
 - Natural strategies like tree restoration and agricultural soil management;
 - Technological strategies like direct air capture and enhanced mineralization; and
 - Hybrid strategies like enhanced root crops, bioenergy with carbon capture and storage, and oceanbased carbon removal

OFFSETS DEEPDIVE: NATURAL CLIMATE SOLUTIONS



- Actions that conserve, restore or improve the use or management of natural ecosystems that can be harnessed to limit climate change
- Three different ways natural systems can limit climate change
 - Reducing emissions from natural sources (improved forest management)
 - Avoid the release of emissions (forest conservation)
 - o Enhancing the capture and storage of carbon in nature (reforestation / afforestation)
- There are different project types based on the above activities
 - REDD+ (broad tropical forest conservation project)
 - Soil Enrichment
- Methodologies are developed to measure, monitor, and verify project activities and results
 - Developed by third party standards or governments
 - Ultimately, these projects issue offsets credits



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3

Understanding ICAO CORSIA and the IATA Aviation Carbon Exchange



Michael Schneider

Assistant Director Sustainability Programs, IATA

CORSIAOverview

Michael Schneider

Assistant Director Sustainability Programs

May 2023





tonnes of CO₂ will be mitigated by 2035





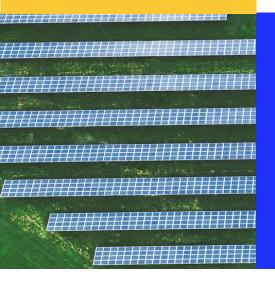


2019

Binding standards apply since 1 January 2019

CORSIA

Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation



\$40b

will be generated in climate finance by 2035



Why?

Who?

How?



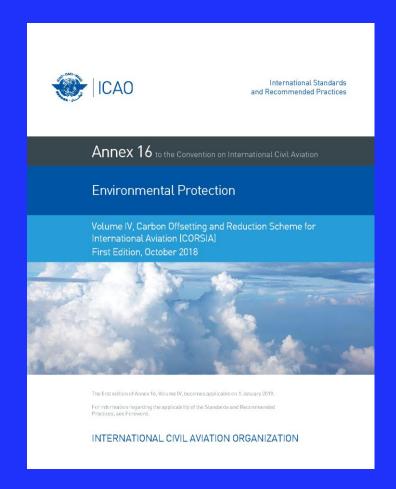
Requirements

- 1. Annual CO_2 emissions reporting.
- Investment in offsets, or "emission units", for the growth in CO₂ emissions covered by the scheme.
- CORSIA Baseline

Carbon Offsets from a range of climate projects, mainly in developing nations

Allowances (e.g., EU ETS) are not covered under CORSIA

Annex 16

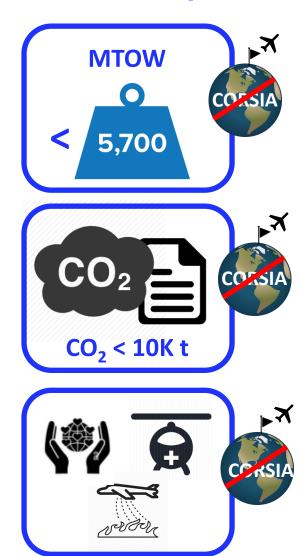




Airlines Subject to CORSIA & Technical Exemptions

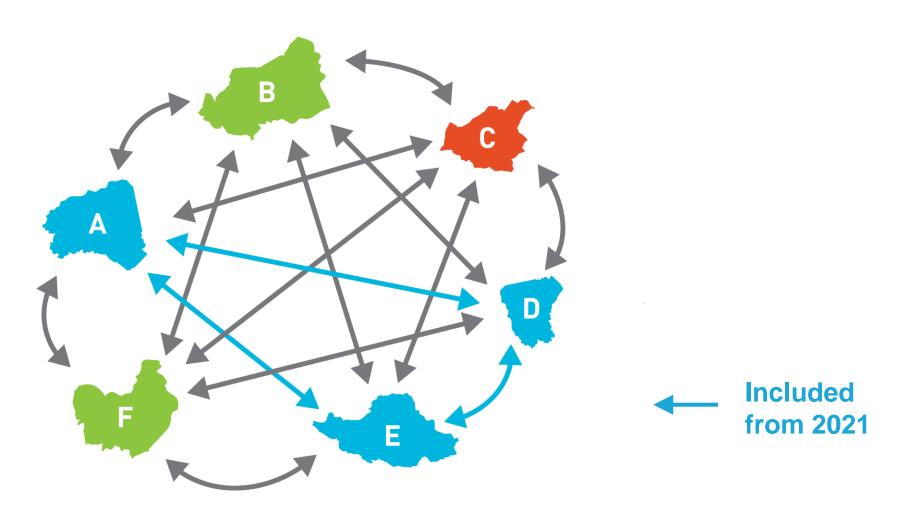
- International flights only.
- Close to 1,000 airline operators affected.
- Phased implementation of CORSIA.
- CORSIA baseline
 - Pilot Phase 2019 emissions
 - First Phase 85% of 2019 emissions





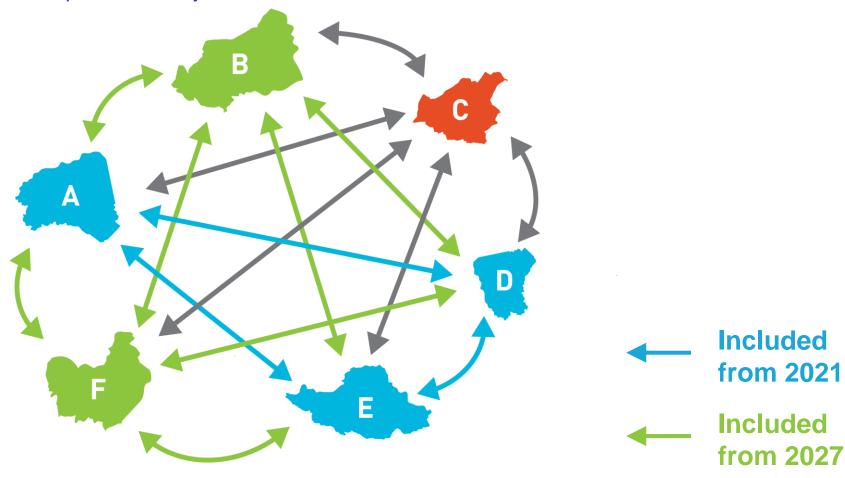
Phased implementation: pilot and first phase

From 2021 until 2026 the scheme will only apply to international flights between **States that volunteer** to participate in the pilot and/or first phase.



Phased implementation: second phase

- → From 2027, participation is mandatory for States meeting certain criteria.
- Zeast Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDs) and Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) are exempt, unless they volunteer



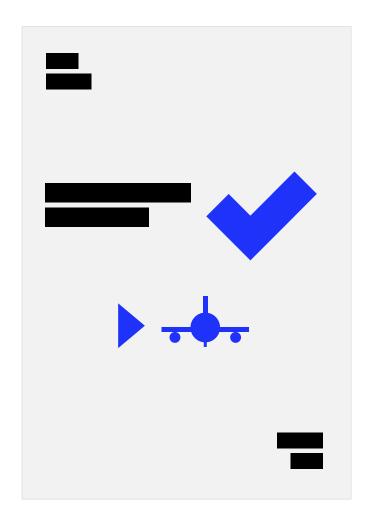
Preparing for the next steps

MRV for 2022 emissions

Remains mandatory

Preparing for offsetting requirements

With 85% of 2019 as CORSIA's baseline, offsetting requirements will likely kick off in 2024.





Step 1) Emissions Reporting (MRV)

Emissions reporting obligation.

 IATA offers free online application FRED+ to generate CORSIA emissions report

- Use of CORSIA standard templates (as per SARPs)
- Annual process.
- Verification of data.
- Data submission to CAAs or other administering authorities.



Step 2) Offsetting Obligation

- In order to calculate its offsetting requirements, each airline needs:
- - → The industry's sectoral factor
 - → The operators' total CO₂ emissions
- Between 2033-2025 an individual component based on:
 - Its growth in CO₂ emissions above its own baseline emissions (85 % sectoral and 15% individual)

Emissions Units Criteria

Only specific carbon credits that meet all environmental eligibility criteria under CORSIA can be used for compliance.

= CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units



Key Integrity Criteria

Criteria for assessment of emissions units:

- Additionality, permanence and leakage
- Baseline and quantification of emissions reductions
- Traceability
- No double-counting
- Do no net harm



Offset Eligibility & TAB

Technical Advisory Body (TAB) makes recommendations to the Council on the basis of EUG.

TAB receives the applications from programs/standards for review and acceptance under CORSIA.

Information on eligibility is publicly available.

Approved Programs/Standards Pilot Phase (2021-2023)

- American Carbon Registry (ACR)
- Architecture for REDD+ Transactions (ART)
- China GHG Voluntary Emission Reduction Program
- Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)
- Climate Action Reserve (CAR)
- Global Carbon Council (GCC)
- The Gold Standard (GS)
- Verified Carbon Standard (VCS)





ICAO document

CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units



March 2023



Approved Programs/Standards First Phase (2024-2026)

- American Carbon Registry (ACR)
- Architecture for REDD+ Transactions (ART)

Vintage Restriction – 2021 First activity year - 2016

- Conditionally Eligible (subject to further review)
 - Climate Action Reserve (CAR)
 - Global Carbon Council (GCC)
 - The Gold Standard (GS)
 - Verified Carbon Standard (VCS)



Offset Procurement Options

Buy from Project Developer

- The project developer is seller in the contract (Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement - ERPA)
- The seller's margin is included in the price of offsets.
- Can be selected via competitive tender
- May be exclusive partner

Buy from Intermediary

- The intermediary is seller in ERPA.
- Margins of project developer and intermediary is included in offset price
- There are over 100 intermediaries in the carbon market
- Can be selected via competitive tender.
- May be exclusive partner

Buy from Exchange

- Exchange is seller in the transaction
- Buyer needs to be set up as approved party
- In spot exchanges, offsets and payments are settled on same day
- Exchange receives a fee per transaction or tonne

Carbon Market Challenges

- Who to engage with?
- Identifying CORSIA eligible credits.
- Limited understanding of the financial exposure.
- Transacting is technical & complex.
- Very limited price transparency.
- Limited access to larger portfolios.
- Disjointed carbon registry infrastructure.
- Risk of investing in credits that are worthless under CORSIA.
- · Lack of carbon market intelligence.



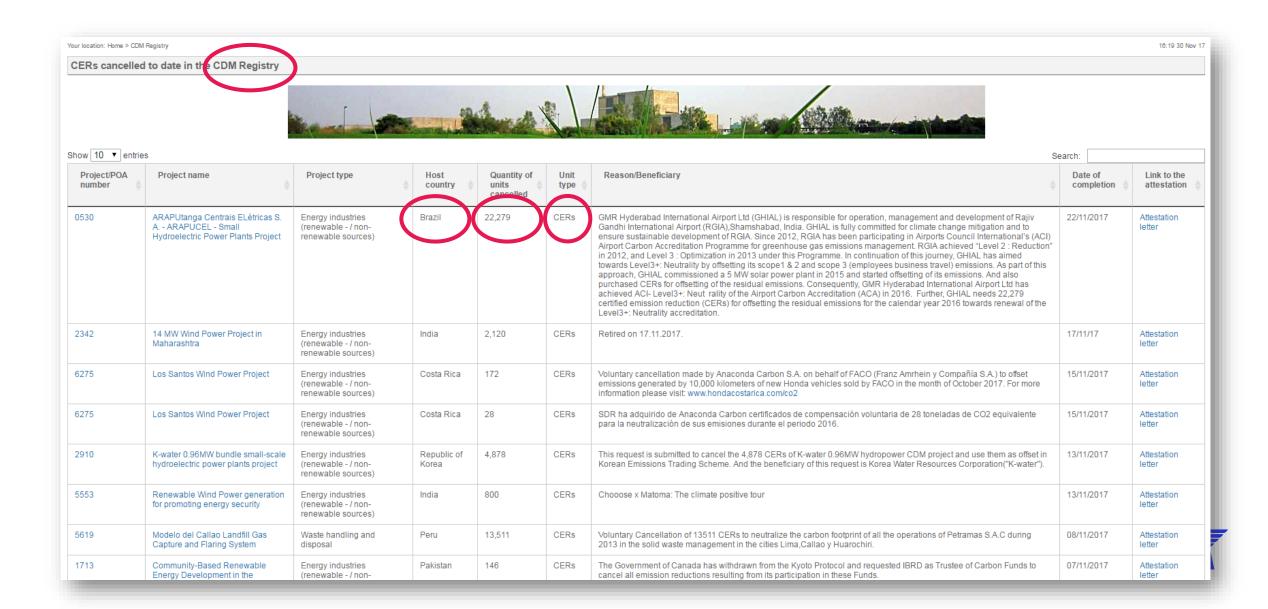
IATA Aviation Carbon Exchange

- Available to all airlines & aviation stakeholders.
- Settlement of trades via IATA Clearing House.
- Market overview of available credits, including CORSIA credits or GEO contracts.
- Price discovery & transparency.
- 2022 trading volume 15mt, 75m USD.





Final Step: Cancellation of CORSIA Emissions Units



Thank You







4





Jonathon Counsell

Group Head of Sustainability, IAG



https://www.iairgroup.com/sustainability/flightpath-net-zero

Announced 10 October 2019



Long Term Target – Net Zero Emissions by 2050

IAG Commitment 10th October 2019

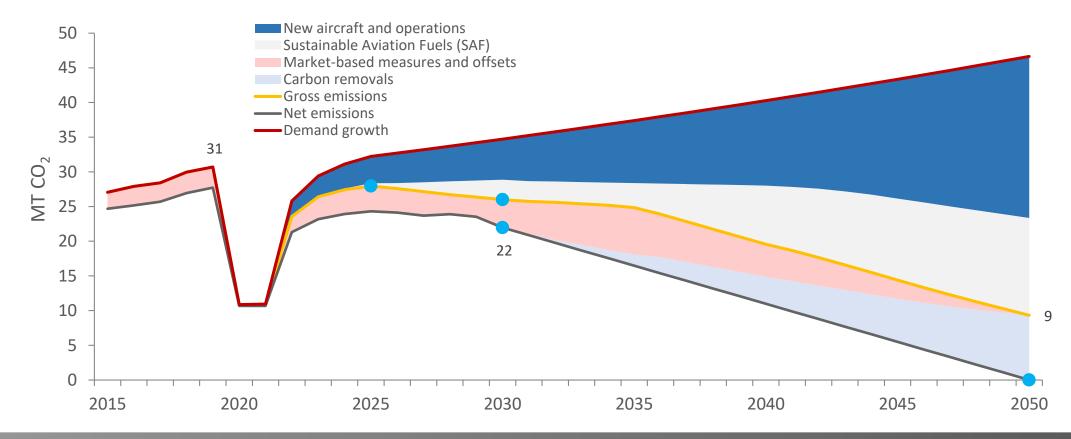
Commitment to 10% Sustainable Aviation Fuels by 2030

1 million tons SAF pa saving 2 million tons CO2 pa

Announced April 22nd 2021 (Earth Day)

Latest IAG roadmap scenario

- Gross emissions 70% lower than in 2019, emissions intensity 80% lower, dependent on policy support.
- Compliance and voluntary offsets are 10% of cumulative emissions reductions







Our future sourcing strategy is to have a mixed portfolio of deals; optimised for capital efficiency and supported by policy

IAG 2030 Target of 1.0m tonnes of SAF

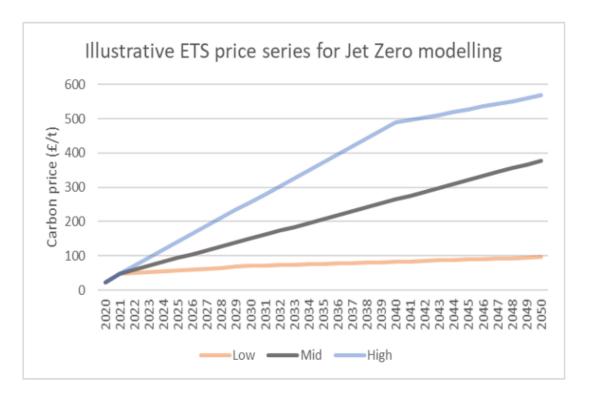
Government mandates require SAF be sourced in the EU+UK ...

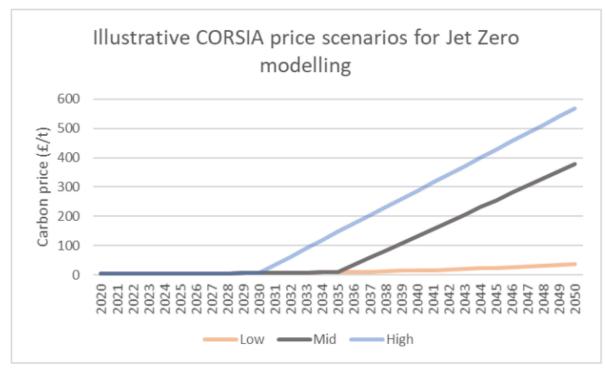
- > EU / UK carbon pricing supports the business case
- Requires investing in start-ups
- In exchange for access to SAF

... allowing the remaining SAF to be sourced in the US

- > CORSIA will support but relatively small benefit today
- > Requires volume commitments
- > Stable carbon markets & best policy support

UK Government Illustrative Carbon Pricing Assumptions







Through our accelerator we engage with cutting edge technologies and teams

CHOOOSE Seamless climate software solutions Figure 1. The second of the

NAV FLIGHT SERVICES



HEIRLOOM



Ecovadis





ZeroAvia



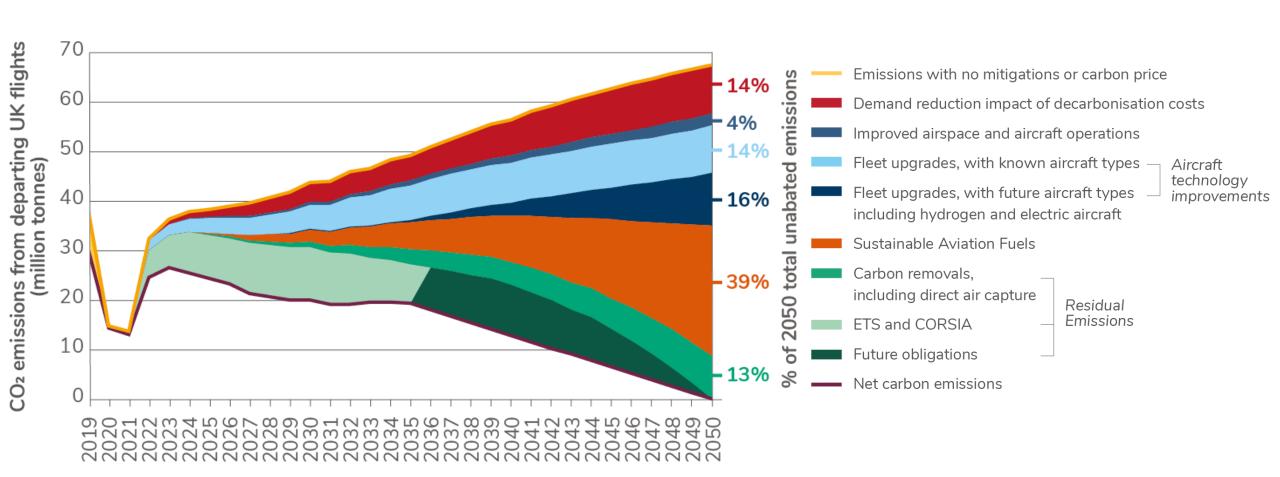
BRITISH AIRWAYS

Technologies we are exploring

- Zero-emission flight
- Customer engagement
- Carbon removals
- Operational efficiency
- Future fuels
- Waste management



UK Sustainable Aviation Carbon Roadmap 2023 Demand impact of decarbonisation















Where do I get more information?





www.aviationbenefits.org/W2050

www.aviationbenefits.org/FlyNetZero