

# 第三次航空与代用燃料会议 (CAAF/3)

2023年11月20日至24日,阿拉伯联合酋长国,迪拜

议程项目 2: 促进航空更清洁能源开发和部署的支持性政策

议程项目 5: 审查国际民航组织 2050 年可持续航空燃料愿景,包括低碳燃料和其他更清洁航空能源,

以界定一个全球框架

# 关于可持续航空燃料、低碳航空燃料和其他更清洁能源、 相关援助及融资全球框架的看法

(由印度提交)

#### 摘要

印度支持具备健全途径、旨在为发展中国家开发和部署可持续航空燃料 提供实施和融资手段支助,并就任何其他成果进一步进行建设性谈判的可持 续航空燃料全球框架。同时,印度大力支助国际民航组织的**融投资枢纽**举 措,并提议扩大其范围,作为支助各国开发其可持续航空燃料工业的一站式 工作室。但是,由于可持续航空燃料的生产和部署在新兴经济体当中仍是需 要前期投资、能力建设、强大的基础设施和发达经济体支助的一项挑战,因 此,印度现阶段不支持对可持续航空燃料、低碳航空燃料的任何量化愿景。

会议的行动在第4段。

- 1. 引言
- 1.1 背景

#### 1.1.1 印度的国家承诺

1.1.1.1 通过做出负责任的发展选择,推动经济沿着温室气体低排放的道路前进,到 2070 年实现净零排放,印度承诺成为气候行动的领导者。认识到全球变暖是一个全球集体行动的问题,同时根据《联合国气候变化框架公约》(UNFCCC)体现的公平以及共同但有区别的责任和各自能力的原则,坚定不移地坚持多边主义,应对这一挑战。

- 1.1.1.2 印度对《联合国气候变化框架公约》及其《巴黎协定》一气候变化的主要多边论坛做出了一贯宏大的承诺,尽管其责任微乎其微,但在履行这些承诺方面有着良好的记录。基于印度总理在格拉斯哥举行的联合国气候变化框架公约第 26 次缔约方大会(COP 26)上做出的"潘查姆里特承诺"(甘露五要素),包括到 2070 年实现净零排放的目标,印度于 2022 年 8 月更新了其国家自主贡献的数据,具体如下:
  - a) 到 2030 年,满足印度非化石来源累计发电装机容量的 50%。
  - b) 到 2030 年, 国内生产总值的排放强度比 2005 年降低 45%。
  - c) 提出并进一步宣传一种基于保护和节制的传统和价值观的健康可持续生活方式,包括通过开展一场大规模的运动——保护环境的生活方式作为应对气候变化的关键。

#### 1.1.2 可持续航空燃料、低碳航空燃料和其他更清洁能源的重要性

- 1.1.2.1 除了提供全球快速运输网络之外,航空业对一个国家的经济繁荣起着关键的作用。同时,它对世界贸易具有重大贡献。可持续航空燃料是航空领域碳减排的基石,而高效空中交通管理和具有更高燃油经济性的新型航空器等非生物燃料措施无法完全实现这一目标。
- 1.1.2.2 作为对国际航空碳抵消和减排计划的延续,国际民航组织大会第 41 届会议决定"鼓励国际民航组织及其成员国携手合作,力求实现到 2050 年净零碳排放的国际航空集体长期全球理想目标(LATG),以支持《巴黎协定》的温度目标,同时认识到每个国家的特殊情况和各自能力(例如发展水平、航空市场的成熟度、其国际航空的可持续增长、公正过渡和航空运输发展的国家优先事项)将决定每个国家在其本国时间框架内为长期理想目标做出贡献的能力"。
- 1.1.2.3 实现长期理想目标需要一个由一揽子措施组成的综合做法,包括技术、可持续燃料、运行改进和基于市场的措施。到 2050 年,预计可持续航空燃料(SAF)、低碳航空燃料(LCAF)和其他航空更清洁能源将对航空二氧化碳减排做出最大贡献,尽管开发和使用这些燃料的举措日益增多,但这些燃料目前的生产水平仅占航空燃料全部使用量的 0.2%。

#### 2. 讨论

#### 2.1 可持续航空燃料、低碳航空燃料和其他更清洁能源的国际情景

- 2.1.1 国际航空运输协会的近期报告强调了可持续航空燃料的可用性问题,因为 2022 年的净产量 仅为全球喷气燃料需求总量的 0.1%。
- 2.1.2 目前,只有两个符合国际航空碳抵消和减排计划合格燃料生产商认证要求的可持续性认证 计划,即国际可持续性和碳认证(ISCC),以及可持续材料圆桌会议(RSB)。

- 2.1.3 根据国际民航组织的报告,在按生产地区分析结果时,发现在所有情景中,超过 58%的燃料是在北美生产的,估计欧洲和亚洲生产份额的区间是欧洲为 16%到 27%,亚洲地区只有 2%到 4%,而非洲为零。
- 2.1.4 一个公认的事实是,可持续航空燃料和低碳航空燃料在全球所有地区的全面开发和部署对于航空碳减排至关重要。

#### 2.2 印度在可持续航空燃料部署及使用方面的努力

2.2.1 印度采取了许多政策和技术主导的举措来限制航空排放。此外,正如国际民航组织在其理事会航空环境保护委员会(CAEP)制定的分析中查明的那样,使用可持续航空燃料作为一项短期措施,预计将成为推动实现这一宏大目标所需总体减排的主要措施。在技术、运行和基础设施改进后,2050年二氧化碳净零排放目标之间的差距将需要主要通过可持续航空燃料来实现,为替代大部分传统燃料的所需数量巨大。在近期举办的 20 国集团峰会期间,印度、美国和巴西发起了全球生物燃料联盟,以促进更清洁燃料的使用。该联盟旨在促进合作和加强包括在运输行业内对可持续生物燃料的使用。附录中明确介绍了印度在可持续航空燃料方面的努力和参与。

#### 2.3 印度可持续航空燃料商业化面临的挑战

- 随着技术的迅速成熟,可持续航空燃料的生产成本日益下降。但是,目前可持续航空燃料的成本根据用于生产可持续航空燃料的原料和途径不同,几乎是化石 ATF 成本的 3 到 5 倍。基础设施和生态系统的缺乏,也增加了可持续航空燃料的成本。
- 建立可持续航空燃料的生产设施需要大量的前期投资。尤其是在开发的早期阶段,获得融资可能是一个障碍。
- 可持续航空燃料是一个相对较新的概念,公众意识和接受度至关重要。可持续航空燃料的采用率低于预期。
- 与全球相比,印度基于加氢酯和脂肪酸的可持续航空燃料(目前成本最低的途径)的潜力有限,使印度的成本竞争力面临风险。
- 为可持续航空燃料生产建立严格的认证和可持续性标准,对于确保燃料符合环境和社会评价指标非常重要。这可能涉及到与可追溯性和生命周期评估相关的复杂挑战。
- 虽然印度原料很丰富,但存在分散的供应链和有限的原料供应问题,以具备成本效益的 方式收集、分类、运输和存储这些材料所需的基础设施仍欠发达。
- 2.3.1 尽管为快速发展做出了努力,但预计可持续航空燃料不会在短期内以完全取代石油喷气燃料的速度和规模扩大。此外,基于生物质的可持续航空燃料提出了关于原料可用性、土地可用性、转换效率以及与其他行业(如公路运输和化学品市场)竞争的问题。不同地区之间喷气燃料消耗与供应链排放的空间差异使这一挑战进一步复杂化,并要求更清楚地了解如何在不同地区最妥善地部署可持续航空燃料以便最大限度减少排放。
- 2.3.2 世界各地区的发展中国家都面临着类似的挑战。可持续航空燃料在全球层面的可用性、可获得性和可负担性是发展中国家面临的一个非常严峻的挑战。

### 3. 印度对可持续航空燃料、低碳航空燃料和其他航空更清洁能源全球框架的立场

- 3.1 印度支持会议网站上发布的包括其政策和规划、监管框架、实施支助和融资等四个建设组块组成的全球政策框架。
- 3.2 印度尤其支持"国际民航组织融投资枢纽"举措。该举措有可能发展成为一个一站式解决方案,以支助各国及行业努力开发和实施可持续航空燃料、低碳航空燃料和其他航空更清洁能源项目。印度提议制定该举措,以确保各国和业界从清洁能源项目的第一步到最后一步均得到支助。
- 3.3 印度提交了其对题为"国际民航组织可持续航空燃料、低碳航空燃料和其他航空更清洁能源全球框架"文件的看法,该文件于 2023 年 9 月 25 日至 26 日在加拿大蒙特利尔国际民航组织总部举行的第三次航空与代用燃料会议会前磋商中进行了广泛讨论。
- 3.4 国际民航组织大会第 A41-21 号决议序言第 17 段"忆及 UNFCCC 及《巴黎协定》,并鉴于各国不同的国情,承认其共同但有区别的责任及各自的能力"。印度根据其迄今在该问题上的一贯立场表示,基于共同但有区别的责任—各自的能力(CBDR-RC)的《联合国气候变化框架公约》原则应作为起点,并在国际民航组织大会第 41 届会议通过的到 2050 年实现净零排放的长期理想目标(LTAG)框架中得到适当涵盖。
- 3.5 据称,现阶段任何愿景的量化都将与上述框架不符,并且有可能破坏所有成员国在 2022 年举办的上届国际民航组织大会第 41 届会议上达成的共识。任何量化的愿景都会导致市场扭曲、地理分布不公平,并导致地区政策不合法。
- 3.6 鉴于可持续航空燃料(SAF)立法、监管、生产和部署的各个方面需要详细的尽职调查和科学研究,如果上述各方面未经航空环境保护委员会和其他专家小组的全面审查和评估,量化的愿景将是仓促且不完整的。有人认为,量化还会冲淡国际民航组织"不让任何国家掉队"的通用原则。
- 3.7 同时指出的是,发展中国家和有特殊需要的国家必须是气候融资举措或供资机制内扶持的资金流的主要接受者,该举措或机制应虑及其优先事项、需求和国家驱动的战略。
- 3.8 在此得出的结论是,印度在现阶段不支持可持续航空燃料的量化愿景,应当虑及能力建设和融资的重要性、《联合国气候变化框架公约》关于共同但有区别的责任和公平的原则、与可持续航空燃料相关的价格及生产挑战相关的问题,并且应当保持微妙的平衡,这是上届国际民航组织大会第 41 届会议通过长期理想目标时完成的工作。

#### 4. CAAF/3 的行动:

#### 4.1 请 CAAF/3:

a) 注意到印度在履行其对《联合国气候变化框架公约》及其《巴黎协定》的承诺方面取得的进展;

- b) 注意到印度在可持续航空燃料领域取得的进展;
- c) 注意到印度支持其健全途径旨在为发展中国家开发和部署可持续航空燃料提供实施手段和融资支持,并就任何其他成果开展建设性谈判的可持续航空燃料全球框架;
- d) 审议在发展中国家进行可持续航空燃料商业部署的挑战;和
- e) 虑及应当进一步分析更清洁能源方面的任何量化愿景,并在 2025 年举行的国际民航组织 大会下届会议上提出,同时审议第 2 段和第 3 段中强调的可用性及生产方面的挑战。

#### **APPENDIX**

#### SAF DEPLOYMENT IN INDIA

- 1. **SAF Key Technologies & Pathways in India** Out of 11 approved pathways by ASTM, following three pathways have high technology readiness level and shows enormous potential for commercialization, particularly in India.
  - Hydro processed Esters and Fatty Acids (HEFA): This pathway is technologically mature and is already commercialized in USA and Europe. This pathway was approved by ASTM in 2011 and most of the demonstration flights using SAF blend are based on SAF produced from HEFA pathway. HEFA refines lipids such as vegetable oils, waste oils, or fats into SAF and other valuable co-product such as Renewable Diesel. This process consists of hydro treatment and isomerization to convert triglycerides into hydrocarbons in the ATF range.
  - Alcohol-to-Jet (ATJ): This pathway utilizes alcohol as a source (either Iso-butanol or Ethanol) for production of SAF. The Alcohol can be produced from Sugary, Starchy and Biomass feedstock. ATJ converts Alcohols into SAF by removing the oxygen (Dehydration) and linking the molecules together to get the desired carbon chain length (i.e., Oligomerization). Further processing includes Hydrogenation and Fractionation to get the SAF and co-products such as Renewable Gasoline (Isooctane), Green Diesel etc. The technology of this pathway is rapidly maturing and many commercial scale plants based on ATJ pathway are already announced across the globe.
  - Fischer Tropsch (FT): In this process, the Syngas, produced from biomass gasification, is synthesized and catalytically cracked to produce SAF. Two different FT processes have been certified by ASTM to date, one that produces a straight paraffinic jet fuel (SPK) and one that also produces additional aromatic compounds (SAK).

Apart from above technologies, 'Power to Liquid' technology for SAF production is rapidly emerging as the more sustainable alternative to other technology pathways. Although, this technology pathway has high environmental sustainability, it may take at-least couple of decades for this pathway to become commercially viable.

#### 2. Efforts of SAF technology development in India

While SAF technology development in initial phase is primarily conducted in USA and Europe, some Indian organizations and research labs are also leading the efforts in developing technological solutions for production of SAF based on feedstock available in India.

- CSIR-IIP: The Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP), one of the constituent laboratories under the umbrella of Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR), has developed an indigenous single step catalytic technology based on hydro-processing of waste lipids, such as Used Cooking Oil & Tree borne oils to produce SAF. CSIR-IIP has also established pilot scale testing facility with the capacity to process feed up to 50 kg per day.
- Praj Industries Ltd.: The technology is based on ASTM approved ATJ pathway, in which the commonly available feedstock in India such as Cane Molasses, Cane Syrup, Agricultural Residues etc. are first converted into Isobutanol, which is further processed into SAF.

• Lanzajet: The technology is based on ASTM approved ATJ pathway, in which the commonly available feedstock in India are produced from a low-carbon, sustainable ethanol sourced from a diverse and flexible set of feedstocks including off-gasses, ag-waste, and MSW.

#### 3. Feedstock Availability

The successful commercialization of SAF largely depend on availability of low-cost sustainable feedstock. Currently, most of the SAF produced in the world is based on lipid feedstock such as Used Cooking Oil, Animal Tallow etc. However, SAF plant facilities based on Corn, Sugarcane & Second Generation (2G) Lignocellulosic Biomass (such as Agricultural or Forest Residues) are either in planning stage or under construction in various parts of the world.

Here is the overview of various prominent feedstock available in India for SAF production.

Agricultural Residues / Second Generation (2G) Feedstock (for SAF production based on ATJ pathway)

Every year, around 500 million tons of Agricultural Residues are produced in India and around 100 million tons of these residues are burnt on the field causing widespread pollution. In order to mitigate the pollution caused by burning of residues, Govt. of India launched an ambitious program of setting up 12 number ethanol plants operating on Agricultural Residues as feedstock.

India's first Second Generation (2G) Ethanol plant was inaugurated by Hon. Prime Minister in August 2022 in Haryana and the same plant is now producing 100,000 litres of Bioethanol per day from Rice Straw.

Ethanol produced using Agricultural Residues can be converted into SAF using ASTM approved ATJ pathway. Even converting 50 million tons of Agricultural Residues, which is just 10% of total agricultural residues available in India, would yield around 4 to 5 million tons of SAF per year, and thereby saving around 10 to 15 million tons of GHG emissions per year. Further carbon emission savings could also be derived from high-value low carbon renewable fuels produced as co-products during the refining process.

# • First Generation (1G) Feedstock for Alcohol production (for SAF production based on ATJ pathway)

Despite 20% blending of Ethanol in the gasoline pool in India, there is likely to be availability of either surplus Ethanol or feedstock for production of Alcohols (Isobutanol or Ethanol) such as Sugary Streams (Cane Syrup, Cane Molasses etc.) and grains unfit for human consumption. The supply chain for production of Alcohols based on 1G feedstock is already established and surplus Ethanol or Isobutanol produced from 1G feedstock can be converted into SAF through setting up plants based on ATJ pathway.

Currently, Cane Molasses, which is widely available in India and is in surplus quantity, is classified as 'Byproduct' of sugar manufacturing process, whereas Cane Molasses is the 'waste' product of the sugar manufacturing process.

## • Lipids (Used Cooking Oil or Tree Borne Oil) for SAF production based on HEFA pathway

Considering that India consumes almost 22 to 27 million tons of vegetable oil every year, there is significant quantity of Used Cooking Oil (UCO) produced in India. Tree Borne Oil (TBO) from plants such as Jatropha and Pongamia cultivated on degraded land is another potential feedstock in India for production of SAF.

#### 4. **Policy Support**

While there is the policy of CORSIA catering for use of SAF for international aviation, the commercial use of SAF in India will also require policy interventions by the government, with regulations and incentives throughout the value chain.

Various policies to promote Biofuels have already been established by the Government of India which include the National Policy on Biofuels 2018, Ethanol Blending Mandate, PM-JiVan Yojana, the Sustainable Alternative towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) and national solar and hydrogen missions.

## 5. SAF Flights

- Biofuel produced from Jatropha seeds by Indian Institute of Petroleum, CSIR lab 25% SAF with ATF was blended and used in one engine of Bombardier Q 400 aircraft for 01 hour flight from Dehradun to Delhi in August, 2018. The fuel is still under process of ASTM approval.
- M/s Indigo carried out its first international ferry flight with 10% blended fuel from Toulouse to Delhi on 17 February 2022.
- M/s Vistara conducted its ferry flight of B-787 from USA to India using 28% of SAF blended fuel on 29 March 2023.
- M/s Air Asia carried out its first commercial domestic flight (Pune to Delhi) with 0.75% SAF blended fuel on 19 May 2023.
- $\bullet$  Airlines will carry out all their ferry flights with 5% SAF blended fuel provided by M/s Airbus originating from Toulouse and Hamburg.