



Carbon Offsetting and Reduction
Scheme for International Aviation

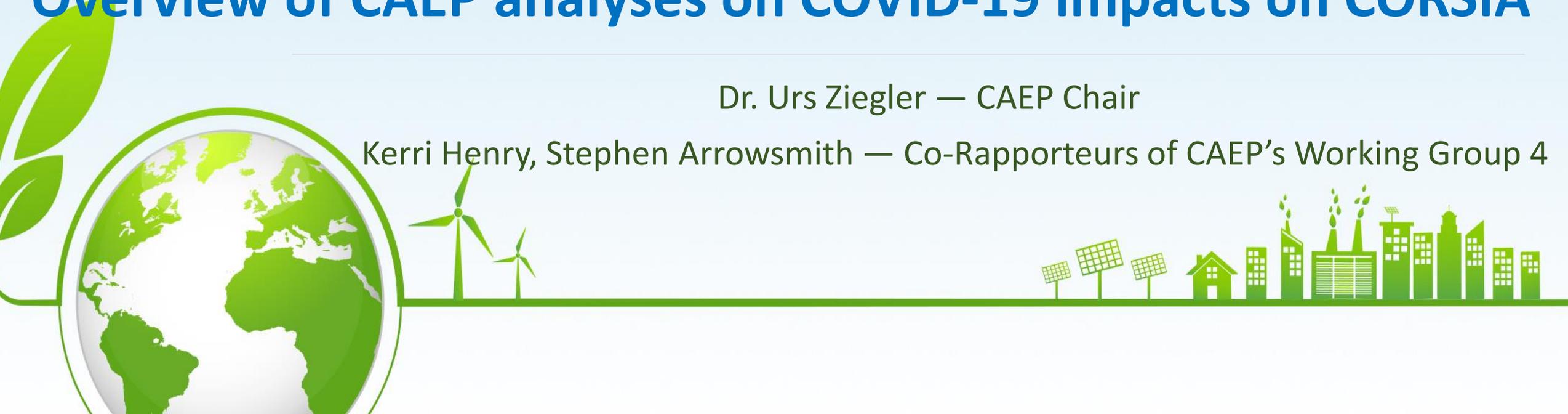
ICAO CORSIA Forum – Session 3



Overview of CAEP analyses on COVID-19 impacts on CORSIA

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Background of CAEP Analyses

- Since May 2020, CAEP has been providing the ICAO Council with an initial analysis and subsequent updates, regarding the impact of COVID-19 on CORSIA
 - The initial analysis served as input for Council's consideration, and related safeguard decision (June 2020), not to consider 2020 emissions data in the context of CORSIA implementation during the pilot phase
 - CAEP's updated analyses served as input for Council's agreement (March 2021) on the process and methodology for the 2022 CORSIA periodic review
 - In March 2021, the Council requested CAEP to provide updated analyses at subsequent sessions of the Council

CAEP Analyses (June 2021)

- In June 2021, the ICAO Council considered an updated CAEP analysis of the impact of COVID-19 on CORSIA, drawing upon ICAO's ongoing work to analyze the economic impact of COVID-19 on aviation including the regional breakdown and recovery scenario modelling, including:
 1. quantification of the volume of CO₂ emissions from international aviation that will not have been emitted due to the reduction in aviation activity compared to forecast activity each year until such time as international aviation fuel burn and emissions equals or exceeds 2019 levels; and
 2. an analysis of the cost implications of CORSIA offsetting requirements, taking into consideration the current and expected emission unit prices offered by the Emissions Unit Programmes approved for CORSIA by the Council

CAEP Analyses (June 2021)

- The complete updated CAEP scenario-based analyses on potential impacts of COVID-19 on CORSIA and its executive summary, as presented to the 223rd session of the ICAO Council in June 2021, is available in the ICAO CORSIA website (section “CORSIA and COVID-19”):

<https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/CORSIA/Pages/CORSIA-and-Covid-19.aspx>

- The following slides provide the highlights of these analyses

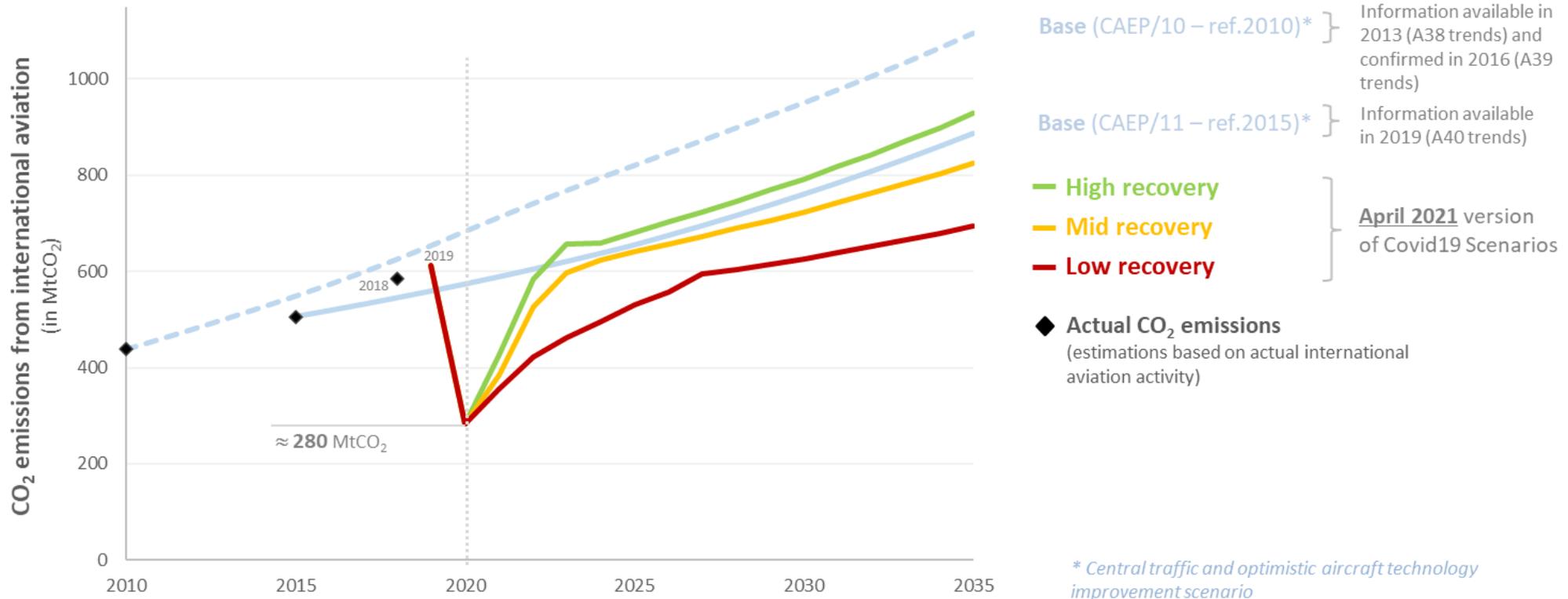


- Based on the latest COVID-19 scenarios (April 2021), CO₂ emissions in 2020 are expected to show a drop of approximately 54% from 2019 to 2020

	Estimate of 2020 CO ₂ emissions from international aviation		
	2016 estimate (CAEP/10)	2019 estimate (CAEP/11)	April 2021 estimate
Emissions	680 MtCO ₂	570 MtCO ₂	280 MtCO ₂
Change from 2019 to 2020	+ 4.5%	+ 2.6%	- 54%



- Latest data shows a drop in 2020 from 608 MtCO₂ to 280 MtCO₂

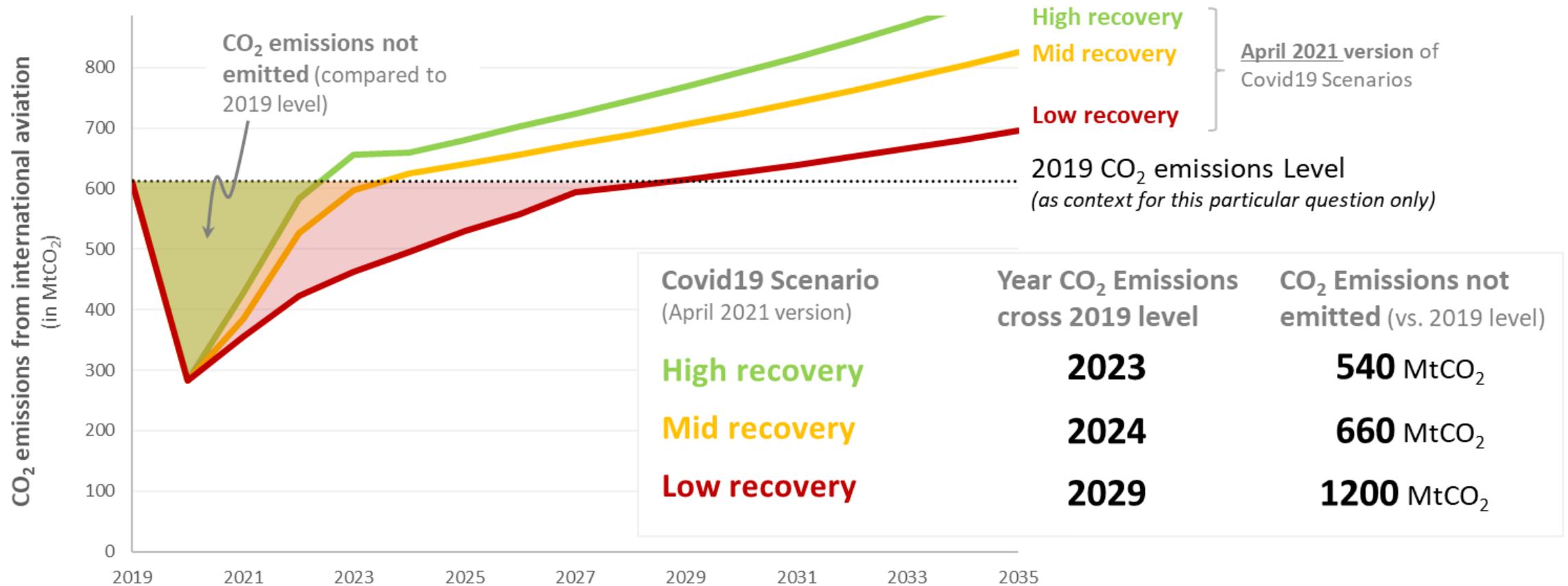


* Central traffic and optimistic aircraft technology improvement scenario

- Question 1 addressed by the CAEP analyses:
 1. quantification of the volume of CO₂ emissions from international aviation that will not have been emitted due to the reduction in aviation activity compared to forecast activity each year until such time as international aviation fuel burn and emissions equals or exceeds 2019 levels

- CO₂ Emissions not emitted compared to 2019 level
 - Based on the interim updated scenarios, CO₂ emissions not emitted compared to a 2019 level could range from 540 to 1200 MtCO₂ depending on the rate of recovery
 - For context, in 2016 (pre COVID-19) offsetting requirements from 2021-2035 were estimated at approximately 2,500 MtCO₂

- CO₂ Emissions not emitted compared to 2019 level



- Question 2 addressed by the CAEP analyses:
 2. an analysis of the cost implications of CORSIA offsetting requirements, taking into consideration the current and expected emission unit prices offered by the Emissions Unit Programmes approved for CORSIA by the Council

- Estimation of CORSIA offsetting requirements
 - Under a scenario of average 2019-2020 baseline for 2024-2035, offsetting requirements (OR) could range from 1600 to 3200 MtCO₂,



- Estimation of CORSIA offsetting requirements
 - If the baseline remains at 2019 level for 2024-2035, offsetting requirements could range from 230 to 1700 MtCO₂



- Updates estimate of CORSIA offsetting requirements (2021-2035)

Baseline	CAEP/10 (2016)	June 2021
2019 – 2020 average for 2024 – 2035	2,500 MtCO ₂	1600 – 3200 MtCO ₂
2019 only for 2024 – 2035	Not estimated	230 – 1700 MtCO ₂

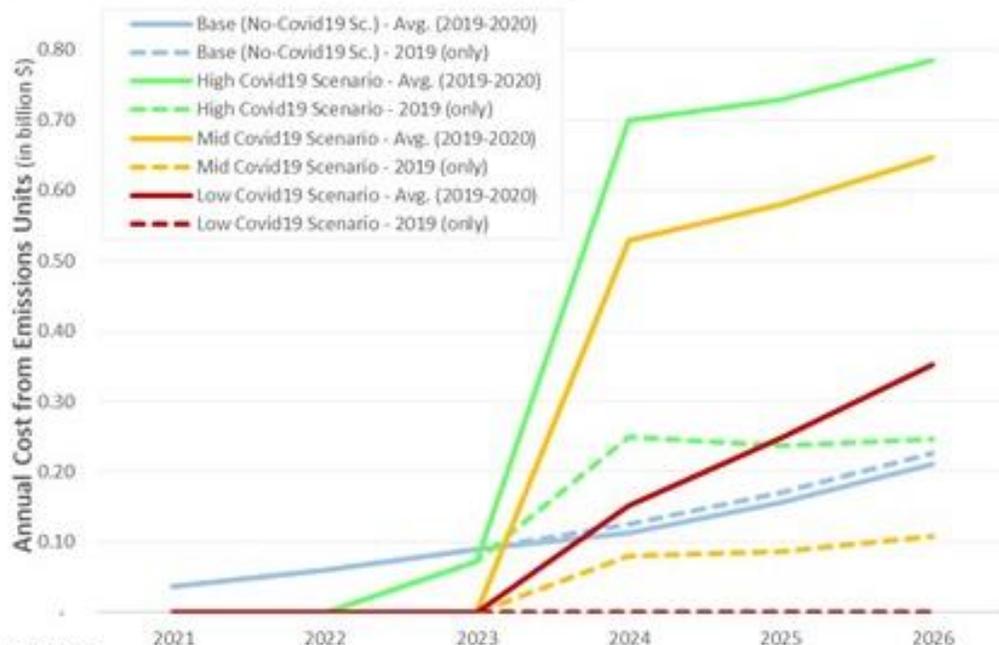
- Updated emissions unit price assessment (2021-2026)

Price scenario	CAEP/10 (2016)	June 2021
High	\$20 - \$27.8	\$9.30 - \$15.00
Medium (low in 2016)	\$8.7-\$12.2	\$3.57 - \$5.62
Low (alternative low in 2016)	\$6.4 - \$8.4	\$0.90 - \$1.45

- Cost implications of CORSIA offsetting requirements
 - Cumulative costs from emissions units from 2021 to 2026 under a mid-price scenario could be as follows:
 - a) from \$0.8 to 2.3 billion under an average 2019-2020 baseline from 2024
 - b) from \$0 to 0.8 billion under a 2019 baseline from 2024
 - Total cost could be reduced by \$0.05-0.4 billion if emissions reductions from CORSIA Eligible Fuels (CEFs) are claimed, although this does not include the costs associated with acquiring the CEFs

- Cost implications of CORSIA offsetting requirements

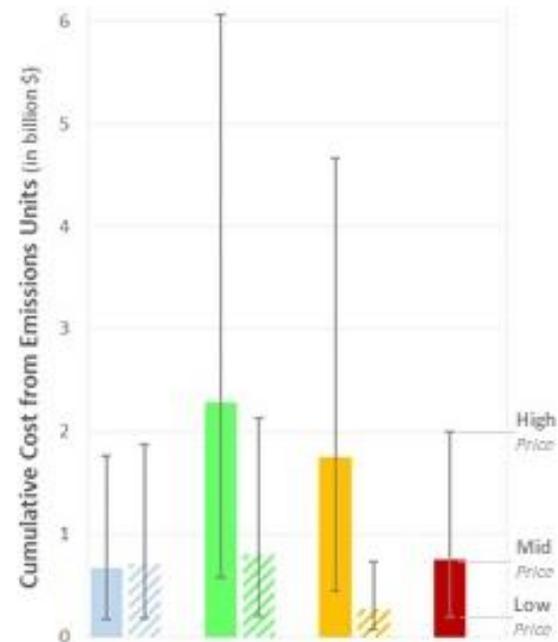
Annual Cost of Emissions Units
 = Offsetting Requirements * Price CORSIA Eligible Emissions Units
 (Mid Price Scenario) before potential Emissions Reductions from CEF are taken into account.



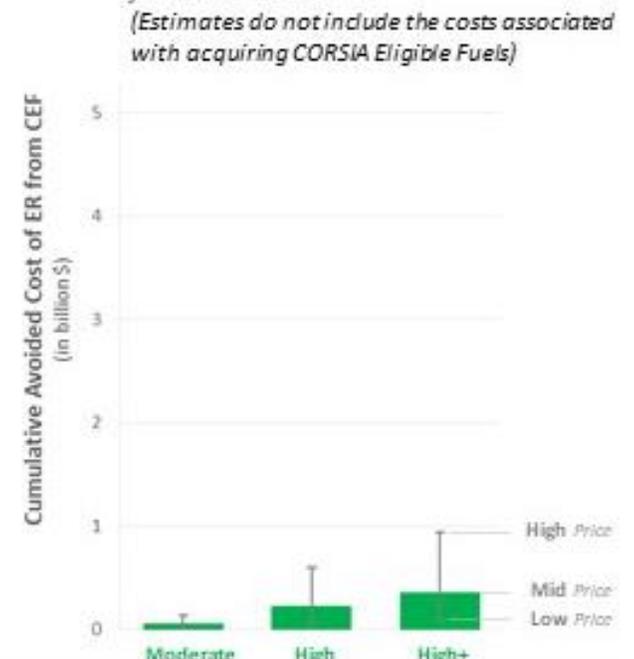
Assumptions

Mid Price	\$3.57	\$3.91	\$4.28	\$4.69	\$5.14	\$5.62
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Cumulative Cost of Emissions Units
 from 2021 to 2026



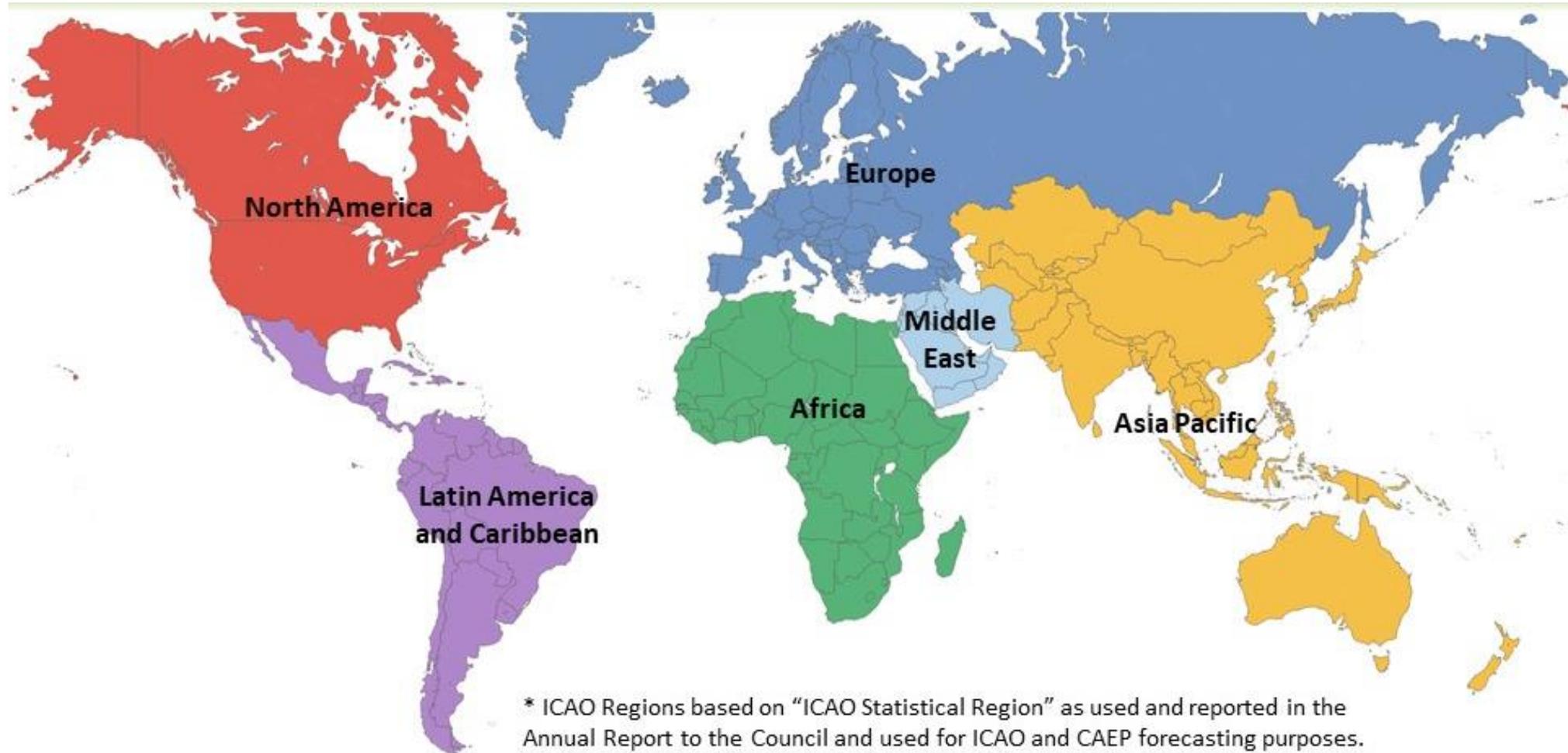
Cumulative Avoided Cost of Emissions Reductions from CEFs*
 from 2021 to 2026
 (Estimates do not include the costs associated with acquiring CORSIA Eligible Fuels)



* Cumulative avoided costs of emissions reductions from CEFs represent the costs avoided if Emissions Reductions from CEF were not claimed under CORSIA and Emissions Units were used to meet offsetting requirements.

**Reference: IATA, Industry Statistics, Fact Sheet, available at: www.iata.org/en/iata-repository/pressroom/fact-sheets/industry-statistics/

- Regional breakdown:



- Regional breakdown:
 - All regions show similar relative changes in between 2021 and 2035 compared to pre COVID-19 (i.e., all regions are expected to be affected by COVID-19 in a similar manner)
 - The percent of CO₂ emissions offset, which is driven by the participation of States in CORSIA, the CORSIA baseline and the overall growth between 2021 and 2035 on the 40 route groups considered, is also similar across all regions, except certain regions where there is a relatively higher number of States that are exempted and not voluntarily participating which results in lower percent of CO₂ emissions offset through 2035

CAEP Analyses (June 2021)

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- In October 2021, the Council is going to consider an updated CAEP analysis which includes the following inputs:
 - i. assessment of CORSIA's market and cost impact on States and aeroplane operators and on international aviation, including analysis of possible market distortions
 - ii. further assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on CORSIA, including inter alia, its impact on the baseline beyond the pilot phase, on the different phases of CORSIA implementation, and on the growth factors

- In October 2021, the Council is going to consider an updated CAEP analysis which includes the following inputs:
 - iii. analyses of forecast prices for CORSIA eligible emissions units through 2026, while drawing upon input from TAB on unit supply
 - iv. CAEP's initial assessment on the implementation of CORSIA by States, particularly the functioning of MRV provisions and the effectiveness of monitoring methods, based on lessons learned from implementation since 1 January 2019, and CAEP's initial suggestions for improvements to the scheme
- CAEP will continue to provide inputs as requested by the Council



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THANK YOU