



#### ICAO SEMINAR ON ALTERNATIVE FUELS 2017 ICAO Headquarters, Montréal, 8-9 February 2017





# **Indonesia Visions on Policy Challenges for Aviation Sustainable Alternative Fuels**

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## Background



#### **ICAO 39TH ASSEMBLY:**

APPROVAL OF THE CARBON OFFSETTING AND REDUCTION SCHEME FOR INTERNATIONAL AVIATION (CORSIA)



Indonesia supported the CORSIA

REGIONAL COOPERATION

Indonesia has volunteer to participate in the first implementation phase (2021) and to facilitate regional cooperation as pilot country

CORSIA SARPs 2019 CORSIA Pilot 2021

ENVIRONMENT







# ackground

ICAO Resolution A39-3 *affirms the preference for the use of aircraft technologies, operational improvements and sustainable alternative fuels* over Market-Based Measures.

Indonesia considers ICAO climate goals can only be achieved through large-scale deployment of sustainable jet fuels.





ENVIRONMENT







## ackground

Scientific analysis developed by the MIT at CAEP 10 Fuel Production Assessment work showed that to achieve a substantial aviation biofuel market penetration by 2050, an annual capital investment similar to road transportation biofuels would be needed.

Road transport biofuels are developed under strong policy schemes.

More than 70 new refineries would need to be built every year from now to 2050 to achieve about 20% emissions reductions.

Source:





ENVIRONMENT

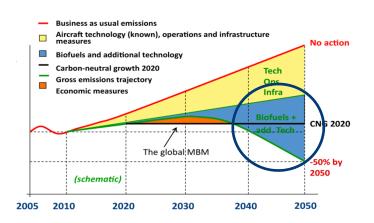






# olicy Challenges

As current global biofuels growth is fully driven by policies focused in road transport, without similar strong policy drivers for aviation, the ICAO goals would be unachievable.



Indonesia considers although ICAO has made important steps to promote SAF, the current policies are not sufficient to drive its large-scale use and recommends that ICAO undertakes a much stronger effort to promote policy action as done with the market-based mechanism CORSIA.

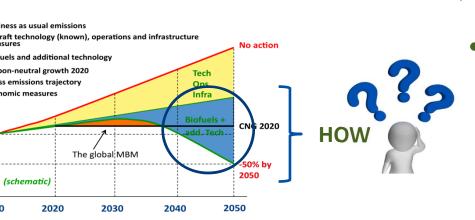






# olicy Challenges

Although significant progress has been achieved in proving the technological feasibility of SAF, the commercial scale-up and availability of supply is still at its very early stages with a very little real contribution towards ICAO's Carbon Neutral Growth aspirational goals.



Stronger recommendations to Member States and clearer global goals on its use from ICAO are necessary to promote the use of SAF

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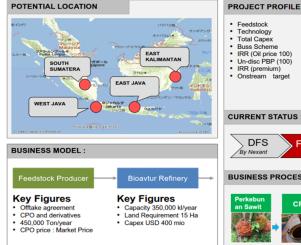


#### donesia Actions

Indonesia included the use of renewable energy on its State Action Plan for reducing emission from International Aviation and issued a National Bio-fuel implementation Road-map.

State Owned Oil Company (Pertamina) was assigned a for investing in Production.

#### **Bioavtur Project**





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#### donesia Vision

Lack of stronger recommendations/goals from ICAO can make national policies on aviation sustainable fuels difficult to be implemented:

- Questioned by International Airline Operators
- ✓ No harmonized or compatible policies among countries in the region
- ✓ Difficulties for producers to invest in Bio-jet Production

**Sustainability is A PRIORITY** for Indonesia, but too stringent Criteria for Sustainability and uncertainty in calculating Life-Cycle emissions values would discourage Bio-jet Production

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## donesia Vision

CORSIA GMBM has a" potential competition" with the deployment of Bio-jet.

- ✓ If the market price of Eligible Unit (EU) is very low, airlines will only choose carbon offsetting rather than using bio-jet.
- ✓ If airlines are free to opt between using SAF and Offsetting via CORSIA, airlines will tend to choose the easier and less costly.
- ✓ To keep promoting deployment of bio-jet, there should be a limit; how percentage of the emission can be offsetting under CORSIA

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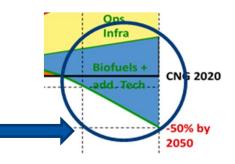




## donesia Vision

CORSIA has been a successful global policy driven by ICAO

Next step can be apply a similar global effort to promote the use of green energy in aviation, <u>establishing aspirational goals</u> of supply for Member States to cover the necessary gap.



The next ICAO International Conference in Mexico offers a unique opportunity for ICAO and its States to address the policy challenge.

## CAO ENVIRONMENT

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