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78th AGM and World Air Transport Summit Doha, Qatar 21 June 2022

Environment & Sustainability Briefing



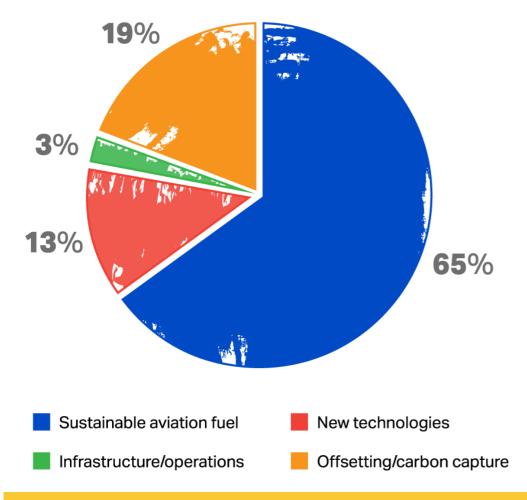
NET ZERO CARBON EMISSIONS BY 2050

- 8 months after this monumental decision, airlines are more committed than ever
- There is momentum on SAF production but effective policy support from governments needed to reach tipping point
- CORSIA agreement at risk
- ICAO Assembly must adopt long term climate goal aligned with industry commitment
- Comprehensive sustainability approach, with SUP reduction high on the agenda



Net Zero by 2050

Contribution to achieving Net Zero Carbon in 2050



Net Zero 2050 is achievable through:

Combination of measures

- Sustainable Aviation Fuel,
- new technologies (electric, hydrogen)
- operational and infrastructure improvements,
- and offsetting/carbon capture.

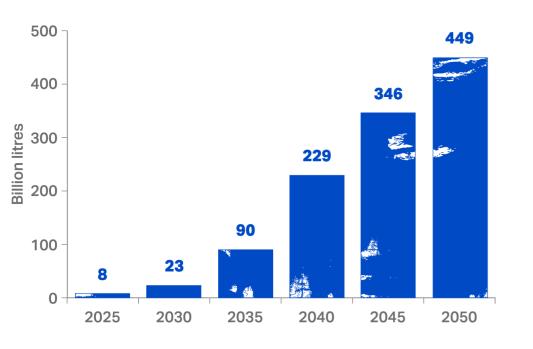
Collective effort

of the entire industry together with governments, oil producers and investors.



1.8 Gigatons CO₂ to abate by 2050

Sustainable Aviation Fuel – a Tipping Point



Expected SAF required for Net Zero 2050

SAF production must be backed by effective incentives

Production needs to go from 100+ million liters in 2021 to at least 449 billion liters in 2050.

Contrast of approaches US vs EU:

- 11 billion liters in the US by 2030
- SAF mandate in the EU not most efficient & can dilute environmental benefits

By 2030, with effective government incentives, similar to renewable energies, **30 billion liters tipping point can be reached**

SAF could represent up to 65% of emission reductions by 2050



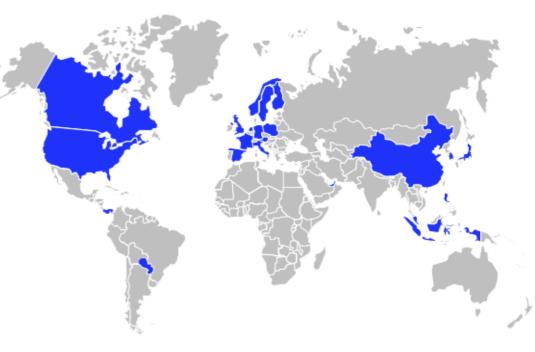
Momentum on SAF

New capacity is coming online by 2025

- 2025 10+ plants with a capacity of 5 billion liters annually—50x what was available on the market last year.
- 2030: Production could reach 30 billion liters with right policies
- Geographical disparity shows importance of book & claim system

2025 (estimates):

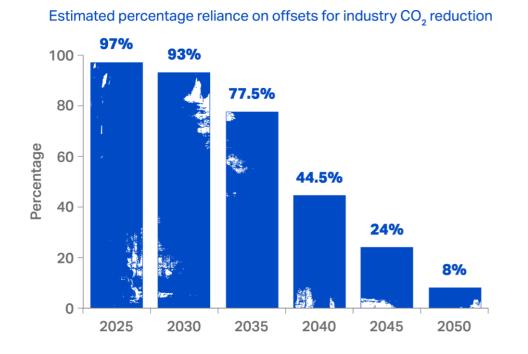
\$30+ billion in forward purchase agreement (\$17bn in 2022)
2 million flights used SAF (vs 450,000 in 2022)
11 technical pathways are approved for SAF production (7 in 2022)





Need for offsetting & carbon capture

Offsets are a gap filler & will play a diminishing role in the industry strategy as other technologies develop. **CCUS*** removes carbon from the atmosphere and could be used for SAF production.



Offsetting and Carbon Capture can contribute **Up to 19%** of the emissions reductions needed in 2050.

*Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage



CORSIA at Risk



- CORSIA is a cooperative, global offsetting scheme to stabilize aviation's net CO2 emissions from 2020.
- CORSIA is now at risk.
 - $\,\circ\,$ Governments are in disagreement.
 - $\,\circ\,$ Concern with EU Fit for 55 ETS proposal
 - Will weaken and potentially dismantle CORSIA agreement
 - Would also threaten adoption of LTAG at ICAO



Long Term Aspirational Goal



IATA calls on governments to adopt a "Long Term Aspirational Goal" to decarbonize aviation, aligned with industry commitments.

The energy transition must be supported by a long-term holistic government policy framework.

Governments must align with the industry which is has committed to achieving net zero by 2050



Ongoing Challenge: Single Use Plastics

- Conflicting regulations on plastics & on cabin waste around the world.
- Alternatives must meet strict security, safety and hygiene criteria and be lightweight.
- Earlier this year, the United Nations Environmental Assembly endorsed a resolution to develop a legally binding treaty by 2024, addressing the full life cycle of plastic, from production to disposal.
- The treaty can help the aviation sector in its goal of reducing single use plastics and replacing them with sustainable alternatives.





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