

# Update on aviation non-CO<sub>2</sub> MRV operationalisation

Dimitar Nikov DG CLIMA, Unit B4 European Commission

15th EU ETS Compliance Conference

26 November 2024

### Overview

- State of play and timeline on the non-CO2 MRV
- Macro-view on the MRV data, functioning
- AVR verification scenarios

## State of play and timeline

- Monitoring and Reporting regulation (MRR) update <u>Commission Implementing</u> <u>Regulation (EU) 2024/2493 of 23 September 2024</u>
  - Monitoring plan template :developed with MS, CCEG, refinement and formatting underway TBP in November/early December
  - Initial\* Guidance document: completing available ones: <u>FAQ</u> and <u>June 2024 Step by Step guide</u>) –
    to be published in early December
  - **Guidance workshop**: How to start the MRV in pre-NEATS environment? **6** December
  - **Trainings** on filling-in the monitoring plan **9** and **12** December (+ **2** December only for CA and verifiers)
  - \*Final Guidance document (and associated training on NEATS) to take place in 2025 (once NEATS is available)
  - Documentation informing NEATS (models' parameters, efficacy definition, etc.) exp. February 2025
- Accreditation and Verification regulation (AVR) update under way
  - Draft concept and initial legal drafting presented to MS
  - Envisaged adoption: Q1/Q2 2025

### MRV data and NEATS

- 1. Flight information (call sign in UTC)
  - a. Flight number
  - b. Day and time
  - c. Departure and arrival airport (ICAO codes and/or IATA location identifiers)

Provided by NEATS (can be checked and corrected by AO)
Non-confidential
Needed in both Method C (weather-dependent (DEFAULT) approach and
Method D (location-simplified approach)

### 2. Flight trajectory (4D)

- a. Timestamp (time interval between 2 time stamps, ideally 60 sec but could be more (linear interpolation within a flight phase, esp. cruise)
- b. Latitude
- c. Longitude
- d. Altitude

Provided by NEATS (source: ECTL: model 1,2,3 with possible alternatives and equivalence in terms of data, ex: ADS-B, where relevant)

Non-confidential

Needed in both Method C&D (different definition depending on the Method)

### 3. Aircraft properties

- a. Aircraft type
- b. Engine UID
- c. Aircraft mass \_

Can be provided by NEATS (if Defaults are used, Annex IIIb of MRR – conservative defaults values for engine UID per aircraft type, based on ICAO EDB)

Non-confidential (?) (unless aircraft mass is not provided, and if AO needs to provide load factor, unless Default value of 1 is used)

Needed in both Method C&D

#### 4. Aircraft performance (optional)

- a. Fuel flow
- b. Aircraft performance model
- c. Engine efficiency

If no fuel flow measured or estimated through own models, NEATS can estimate (ECTL BADA) Confidential

Optional in both Method C&D

### 5. Fuel properties

- a. Hydrogen to carbon (H/C) ratio
- b. Aromatic content of the fuel
- c. Sulphur
- d. Naphthalene
- e. Net calorific value

Challenge: mixed in airport fuel farm. Leads on finding the data: e.g. info from fuel suppliers per batch to purchasing AO; AO to determine dynamic max levels per airport according to batches, used to calculate H/C per flight.

Coordination with ReFuelEU (Art.10) encouraged.

Confidential (?). Defaults in NEATS: max regularatory (known) levels (ASTM)

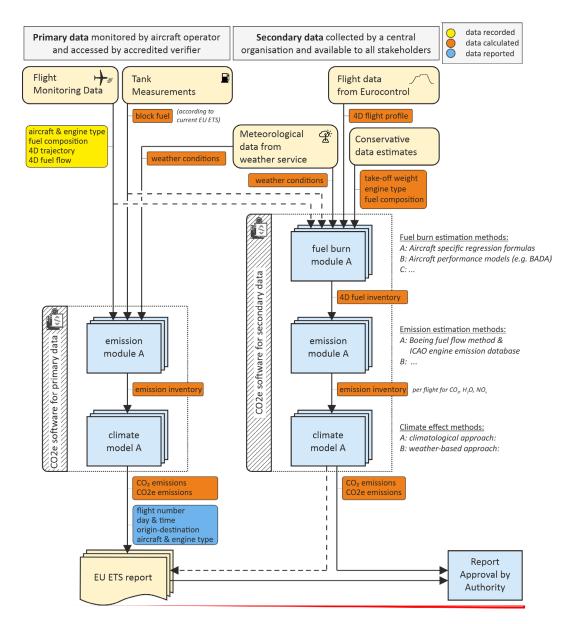
**Needed in Method C** 

#### 6. Weather data

- a. Basic weather data (altitude corrected humidity, temperature, pressure), OR
- b. Enhanced weather data (above + RHi, etc) through NWP

Common reference NWP model provided through NEATS (national weather service) Enhanced and basic needed respectively in Method C and Method D

## **MRV** Functioning



### Verification of non-CO2 activities

- The same verification steps and principles of verification apply to non-CO<sub>2</sub> aviation effects:
  - Pre-contract phase, strategic analysis, risk analysis & other stages of verification, verification reporting;
  - Reasonable level of assurance & other principles of verification.
- The degree of automation of the monitoring process has an impact on how verification is carried out and to what extent a verifier is involved.

## Three monitoring and reporting scenarios

- Scenario 1: the non-CO<sub>2</sub> aviation effects report is automatically generated from NEATS (COM non-CO<sub>2</sub> aviation effects tracking system) without any input from the aircraft operator.
- Scenario 2: the non-CO<sub>2</sub> aviation effects report is automatically generated from a third party or own IT system approved by Commission without any input from the aircraft operator.
- <u>Scenario 3:</u> the aircraft operator uses some of its own data to input in NEATS or IT tools → the type of data input has an impact on complexity of data flow:
  - Limited straightforward input: only input of flight information, flight trajectory data or aircraft properties;
  - More significant input: flight information, flight trajectory data, aircraft properties, aircraft performance, fuel properties;
  - Own fuel burn method and emission estimation methods.

## Retained options for verification in Scenarios 1, 2 and 3

#### Scenario 1

The report is populated from NEATS with no input from AO

### **Scenario 2**

The report is populated from 3rd party IT tool approved by Commission with no input from AO

Emission < 25 ktonnes of CO2 or < 3000 tonnes of CO2 per year (Art 28a (4) Directive)?

Report is considered verified

Report is verified but the verifier carrying out CO2 verification checks consistency of flight information and confirms this in VR

### **Scenario 3**

The AO uses some of its own data and report is partially populated from NEATS or IT tool approved by COM

**Verification of non-CO<sub>2</sub> aviation effects report** with separate accreditation scope

Yes

No

However, if only flight information, flight trajectory data or aircraft properties is provided by AO, scope 12 verifier can also verify

The more complex the information input by AO, the greater the risks (and greater accuracy), the more detailed the verification





### © European Union 2023

Unless otherwise noted the reuse of this presentation is authorised under the <u>CC BY 4.0</u> license. For any use or reproduction of elements that are not owned by the EU, permission may need to be sought directly from the respective right holders.