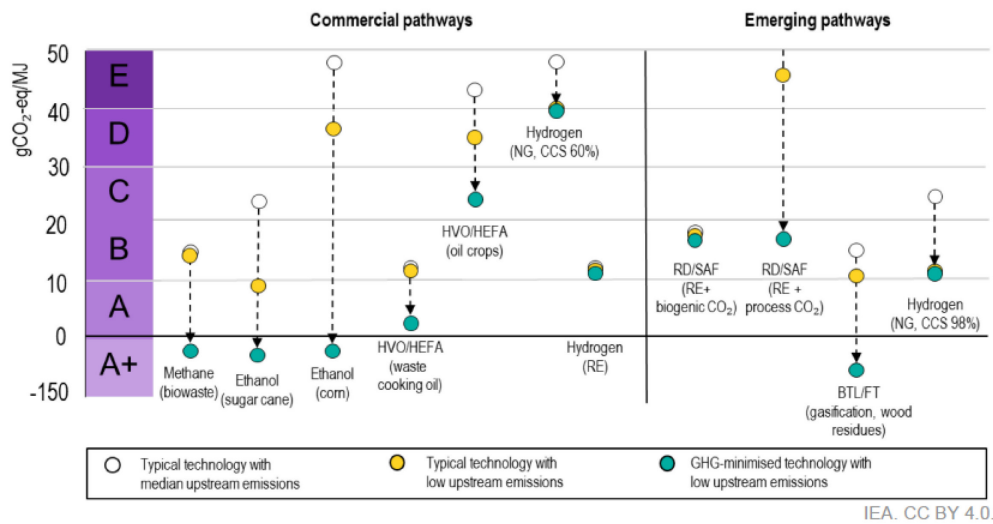


**Corrigendum: Towards Common Criteria for Sustainable Fuels**

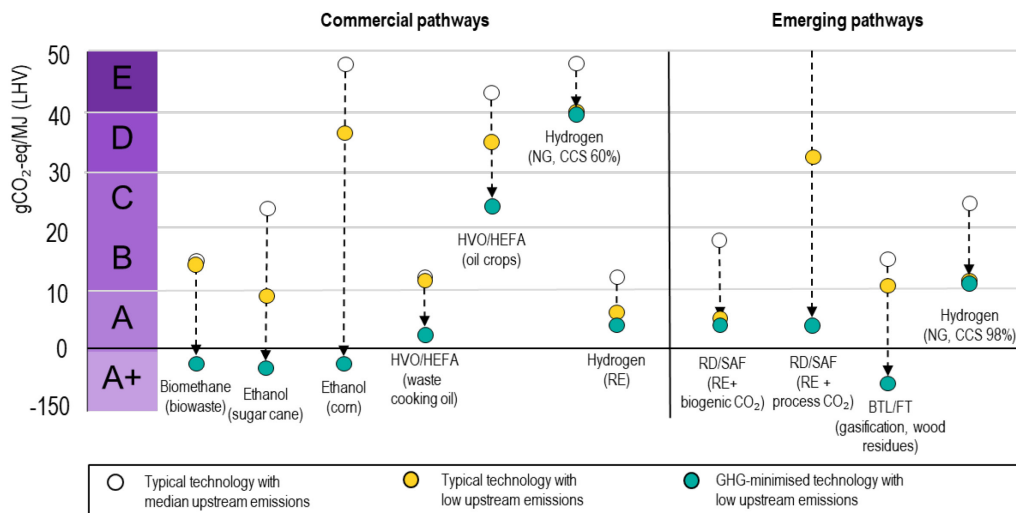
Issued: September 2024

Link to Report: <https://www.iea.org/reports/towards-common-criteria-for-sustainable-fuels>

ExSum, replace figure:



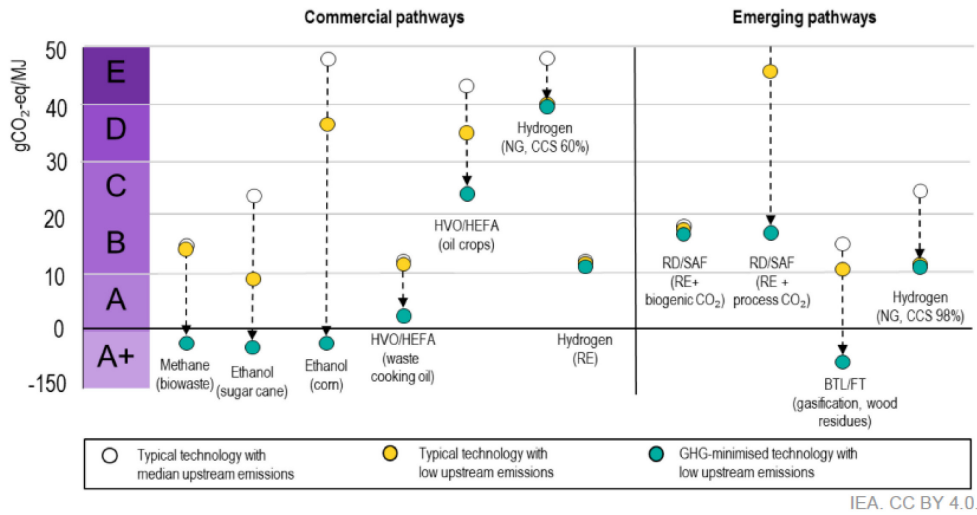
with the updated one:



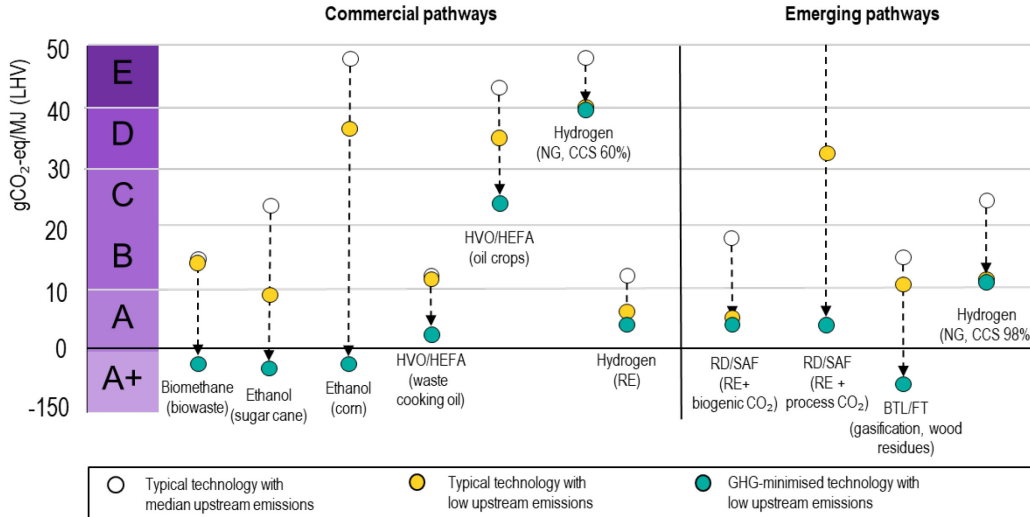
ExSum, change the figure title by adding at the end “at the point of delivery”. See example below:

Example of a quantitative GHG intensity labelling system for selected sustainable fuel pathways **at the point of delivery**.

Page 43, replace Figure 4.1:



with the updated one:



Page 43, change the figure 4.1 title by adding at the end: “at the point of delivery”. See example below:

Figure 4.1 Example of a quantitative GHG intensity labelling system for selected sustainable fuel pathways **at the point of delivery**.

Page 43, add to the notes below figure 4.1: “**higher electrolyser efficiency**” and “**for median upstream emissions and hydropower for low upstream emissions**” and replace “69%” with “**90%**” (See below)

Notes: For biofuel pathways, median upstream emissions refer to using fossil fuels and fertilisers in cultivation, while low upstream emissions refer to use of low-emission fuels and fertilisers in cultivation. GHG-minimised technology involves low-emission energy inputs in processing, **higher electrolyser efficiency**, and CCS where feasible, but does not include removals through soil carbon accumulation. No change in feedstock transport emissions assumed in the figure, although could be influenced with a switch to low-emission energy sources. RE = captive renewable electricity for powering electrolysis; RD/SAF (RE + process CO<sub>2</sub>) = median upstream emissions for this pathway refer to 30/70 allocation of CO<sub>2</sub> emission benefits between industry (CO<sub>2</sub> source) and produced fuel, while low upstream emissions refer to 100% allocation of benefits to fuel. Embodied emissions of renewable power are included (assuming 50/50 hybrid PV/wind power plant **for median upstream emissions and hydropower for low upstream emissions**) which differs from the current ISO methodology where these emissions are not included in the GHG intensity but are reported separately. Assumptions: All efficiencies are given for lower heating value. Electrolyser efficiency 66% (typical), **69% 90%** (GHG-minimised); H<sub>2</sub>-to-syn crude 57%, transport fuel mass yield from FT jet fuel refinery 85%. Emissions from transport and distribution of final fuel to end user are 2 gCO<sub>2</sub>-eq/MJ for liquid fuels and pipeline transport of methane, and 4 gCO<sub>2</sub>-eq/MJ for pipeline transport of hydrogen. Biofuel GHG emissions based on EU RED II Annex V (2018).