

Session 1 – Institutional and Regulatory Matters

“Safe sustainability – what does it mean?”

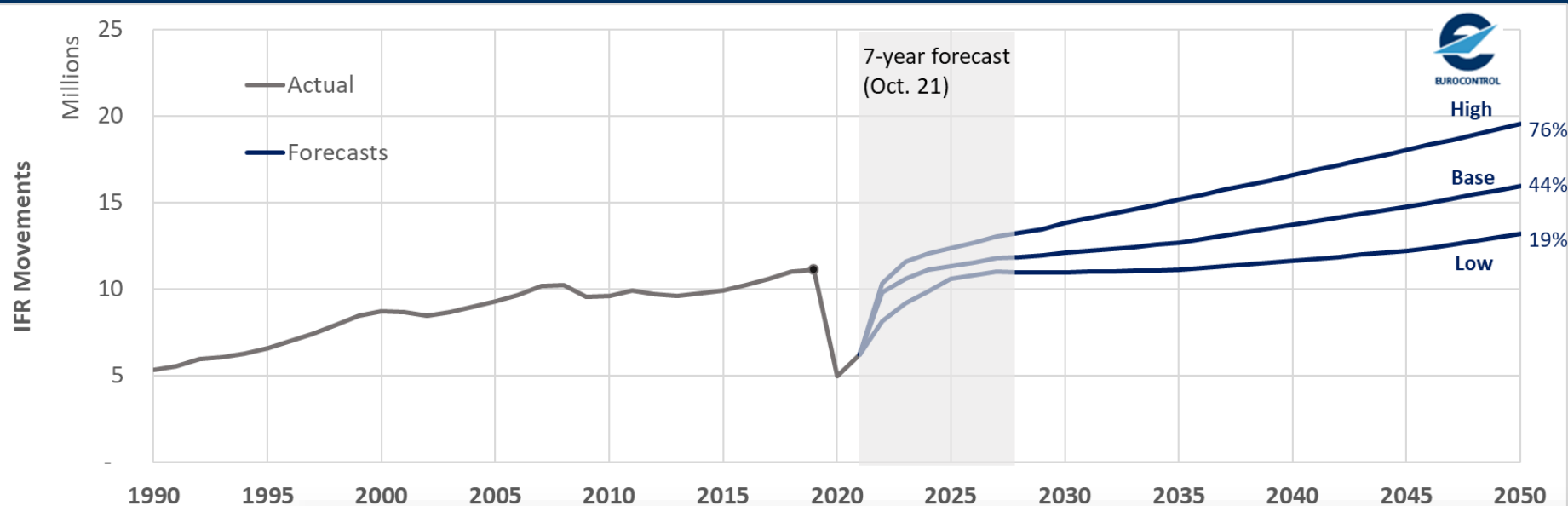
Safety Forum – Safe Sustainability – Brussels, June 30 – July 1, 2022

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Head of Aviation Sustainability

Brussels, 30 June 2022

The Challenge Ahead for Sustainable Growth



ECAC	IFR Flights						
	2019		2050			2050/2019	
	Total (million)	Avg. daily (thousands)	Total (million)	Avg. daily (thousands)	Extra flights/day (thousands)	Total growth	AAGR
High	11.1	30.4	19.6	53.6	23.2	76%	1.8%
Base			16.0	43.7	22.0	44%	1.2%
Low			13.2	36.2	21.6	19%	0.6%

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the Aviation Green Deal



Striving to be the first climate-neutral continent

- towards Paris agreements to aim to limit increase to 1,5 °C
- “economic growth to be decoupled from resource use”
- “no person and no place left behind”
- increase emission targets for 2030
- Transport sector -90% emissions (compared to 1990)

2020

2030 Climate Target Plan

Sustainable & Smart
Mobility Strategy

Fit For 55 package

New and Revised Legislation

Further Strategies, Plans,
Communication



Time to promote ENV along SAFETY as a primary objective?

9.7.2021 EN Official Journal of the European Union L 243/1

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(Legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

REGULATION (EU) 2021/1119 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 30 June 2021
establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law')

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 192(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinions of the European Economic and Social Committee ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ⁽²⁾,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure ⁽³⁾,

Whereas:

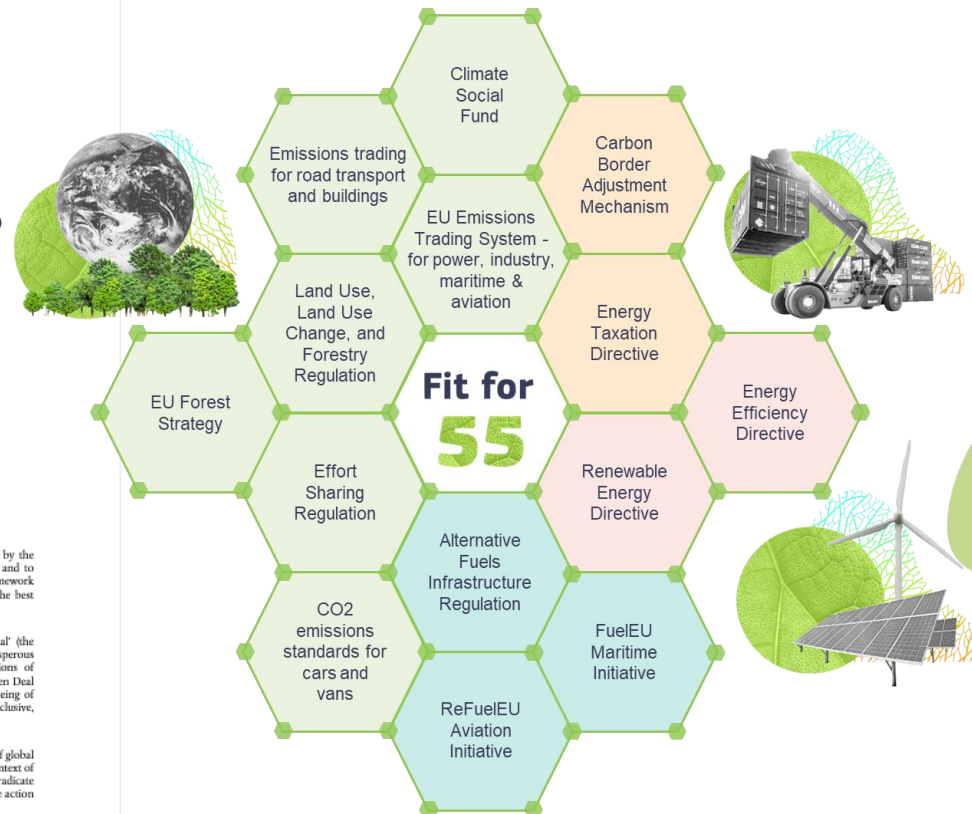
- (1) The existential threat posed by climate change requires enhanced ambition and increased climate action by the Union and the Member States. The Union is committed to stepping up efforts to tackle climate change and to delivering on the implementation of the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the 'Paris Agreement') ⁽⁴⁾, guided by its principles and on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge, in the context of the long-term temperature goal of the Paris Agreement.
- (2) The Commission has, in its communication of 11 December 2019 entitled 'The European Green Deal' (the 'European Green Deal'), set out a new growth strategy that aims to transform the Union into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy, where there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases in 2050 and where economic growth is decoupled from resource use. The European Green Deal also aims to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital, and protect the health and well-being of citizens from environment-related risks and impacts. At the same time, this transition must be just and inclusive, leaving no one behind.
- (3) The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) provides in its 2018 Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty, a strong scientific basis for tackling climate change and illustrates the need to rapidly step up climate action

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 364, 28.10.2020, p. 143, and OJ C 10, 11.1.2021, p. 69.

⁽²⁾ OJ C 324, 1.10.2020, p. 58.

⁽³⁾ Position of the European Parliament of 24 June 2021 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and decision of the Council of 28 June 2021.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 282, 19.10.2016, p. 4.

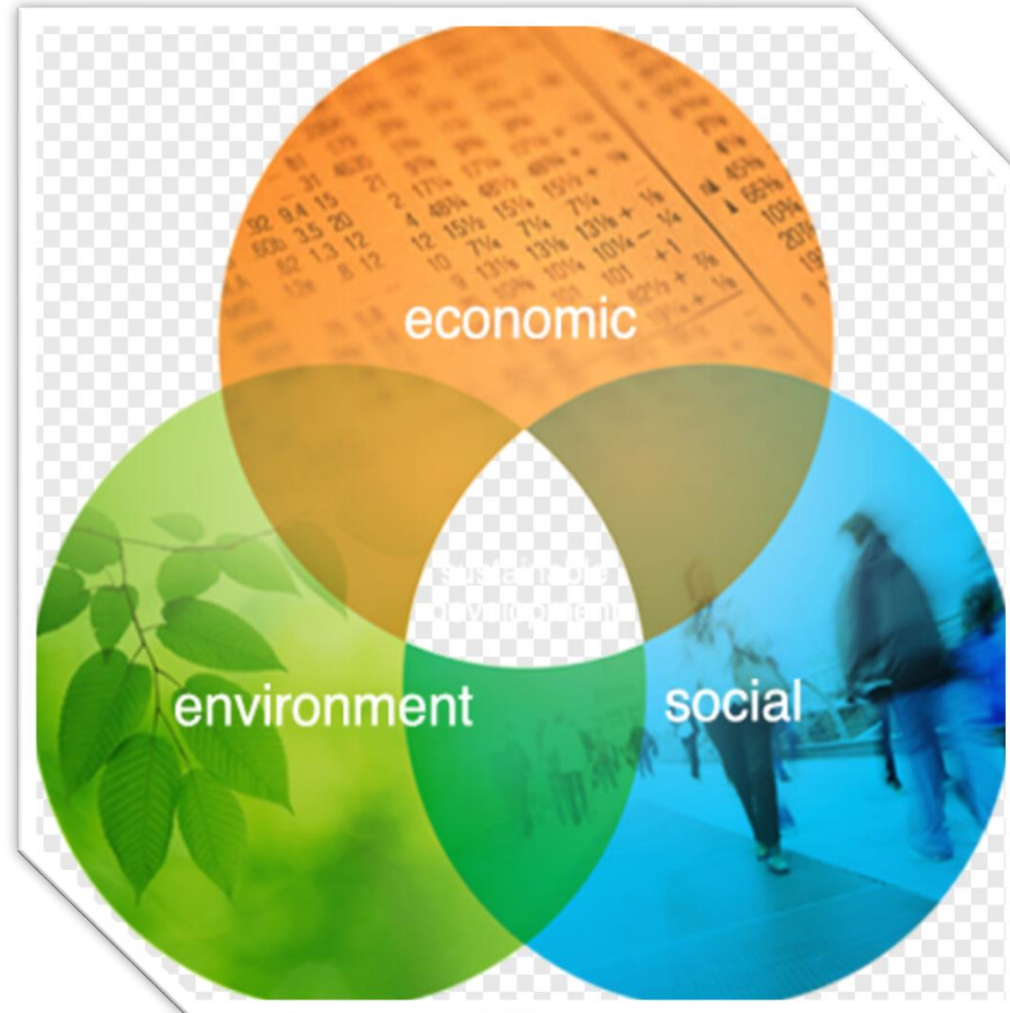


Target Level of ENV performance:

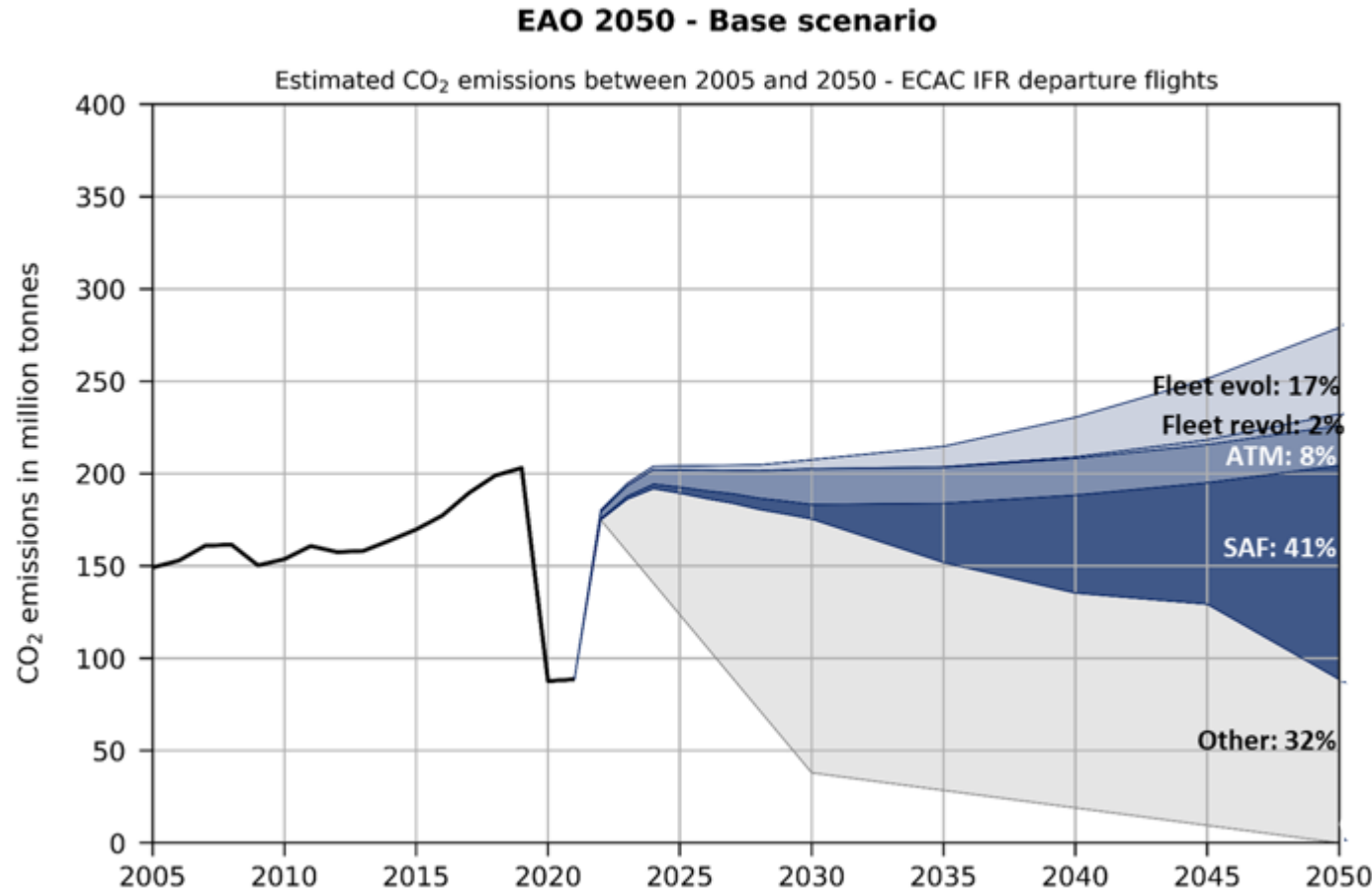
- 2030: -55% CO2 wrt 1990 levels
- Net zero by 2050

The Sustainability Challenge - creating the balance

- Safety a given
- Protect the Environment
 - Fuel use and carbon emissions
 - Aircraft noise and LAQ leading to environmental capacity constraints
- Maximise SAFETY
- Minimise cost
- Maximise operational flexibility
- Deliver performance targets
- Deliver benefits to society



NET ZERO BY 2050. EUROPE HAS A PLAN BUT IT WON'T BE EASY ... and includes key safety challenges



Fuelling Net zero with Hydrogen powered aircraft



- Passenger perception
- Physical properties of LH₂ vs Jet A-1 and hazards
- Other hazards related to hydrogen fuel at airports

Potential safety side effects of operational ENV practices but also opportunities

- Single engine taxiing
- Workload effects at planner / tactical ATC levels of considering ENV in decision-making
- Reducing Fuel tankering
- Avoidance of contrails
- ...



Learning from safety practices: resilience engineering to CLIMATE CHANGE



Environmental culture to serve a license to grow

Meeting climate ambitions while allowing sector to grow needs the **commitment to sustainability at all levels in organisations**

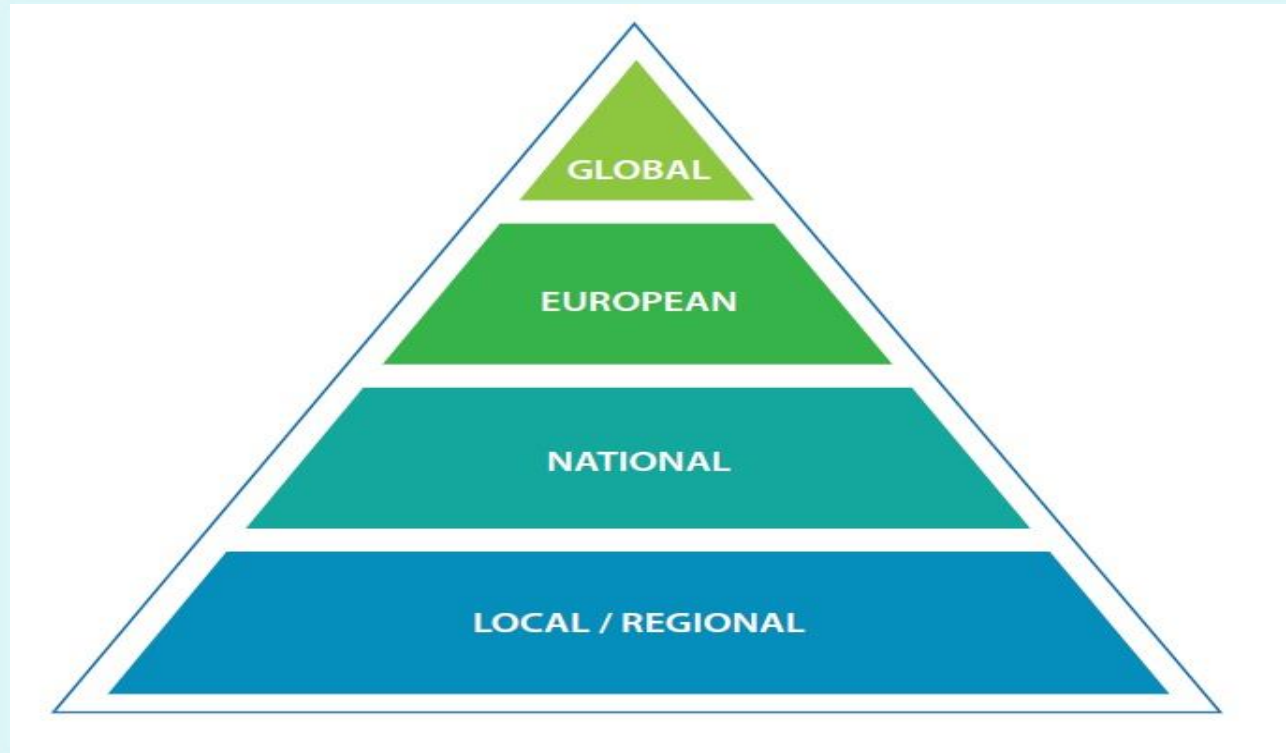


Along with competence to build compelling ENV arguments (deployment, monitoring):

- Strategy
- Championing
- Commitment
- Learning and reporting
- Training
- Communication

Legislation is a major driver for action, although not the only one

Actors & Institutions



Safe sustainability is the future

- Opportunities for improvements / optimisation of our operations
- Building resilience / reducing impact of climate change on our operations
- New Climate Change Adaptation Working Group in September 2022
- Our permit to fly / deliver benefits to the society
- Contributing to Net Zero Emission in 2050 Challenge
- Decreasing the costs of decarbonisation

Supporting
European
Aviation



Thanks for your attention !



NETWORK
MANAGER



SUPPORTING EUROPEAN AVIATION

