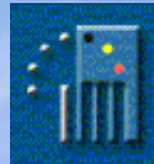


# Aviation and the Belgian Climate Policy : Integration Options and Impacts

## ABC Impacts

### Potential mitigation measures for non-CO<sub>2</sub> climate impacts



Workshop on non-CO<sub>2</sub> aviation climate impacts

2 February 2009

# Overview of the non-CO<sub>2</sub> mitigation options

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1. Regulation (emission standards)
2. Financial/economic tools
3. Infrastructure
4. R&D
5. Voluntary actions

# 1. Regulation

- Existing ICAO standards on NO<sub>x</sub> engine emissions with new requirements since 2008

## Advantages

- international implementation
- additional benefits = reduction local air pollution (if no growth in traffic volume)

## Drawbacks

- based on LTO cycle
- no consideration related to the altitude where emissions occur
- decision process very slow => in phase with technological progress ?
- applicable to other climate impacts precursors ?

# 1. Regulation (2)

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## ➤ Potential more stringent EU standards :

- improvement of local air quality impacts (if no growth in traffic volume) => in phase with NEC directive, etc.

but

- no global implementation => market distortion ?
- evasion risk => questionable positive impacts on global climate change
- standard on cruise emissions => methodology to assess these emissions to be developed (aircraft/engine couple + weight) ?

## 2. Financial/economic instruments

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### 2.1. Market mechanisms

### 2.2. Tax on emissions

## 2. Financial/economic instruments <sup>(1)</sup>

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### 2.1. Market mechanisms

- Integration in the EU-ETS
  - with a multiplier
    - fix (trade-offs between GHGs not taken into account ; simplicity)
    - variable (based on simplified indicators such as the altitude, the route, the season, the aircraft type, etc. => more accurate but need more data)
  - with separate certificates to be traded in parallel (conversion with CO<sub>2</sub> certificates?)
- Separate trading scheme for non-CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (feasible for NO<sub>x</sub> but difficult for other climate impacts ; conversion with CO<sub>2</sub> certificates ? ; other sources to be included ?)

## 2. Financial/economic instruments <sup>(3)</sup>

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### 2.2. Tax on emissions

#### ➤ Tax on NO<sub>x</sub> emissions

- revenue-neutral scheme (Sweden and Switzerland) or not (UK)
- LTO charge (no link with altitude and real climate impact ; simplicity)
- en-route charge (methodology to assess the real emissions and associate climate impact to be developed)

# 3. Infrastructure

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Slot allocation based on environmental performances ?

- Process of slot allocation very different from one airport to another => feasible ?



# 4. R&D

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4.1. Engine improvements

4.2. Alternative fuels

4.3. Meteorological forecasts

4.4. Optimisation of operational measures (ATM)

## 4. R&D <sup>(2)</sup>

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### 4.1. Engine improvements

- trade-off between fuel efficiency, noise and AIC
- ACARE project aims at reducing emissions at source
- OK for CO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> (+/- LT) if no traffic growth ; quid for AIC (cf. better fuel efficiency linkedd with more AIC formation)?

## 4. R&D <sup>(3)</sup>

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### 4.2. Alternative fuels

- production process to be taken into account
- potentially greater AIC impacts (cf. biofuels have lower carbon content)

## 4. R&D <sup>(4)</sup>

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### 4.3. Meteorological forecasts + ATM

- German project UFO evaluates the possibilities to predict ice super saturated areas (where AIC are produced)
- Lufthansa's LIDOL software to optimise flight patterns taking into account AIC formation (cf. ISSA are quite thin : +/- 300m)

Remark : trade-off between AIC avoidance and increased fuel consumption calculated on the basis of an "energy metric" of contrails (estimated RF \* duration \* surface occupied) compared to the "energy metric" of CO<sub>2</sub> (RF \* 100 years \* world-wide surface)

## 4. R&D <sup>(5)</sup>

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### 4.4. Optimisation of operational measures (ATM)

- Camera on aircraft : easily feasible but difficult to predict fuel use
- Continuous Descent Approach
- SESAR and other projects to improve airspace capacity and reduce congestion at airports : ok at short term to reduce fuel consumption but impact at longer term (cf. example of the highways) ? + do not take into account AIC formation

# 5. Voluntary actions

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## 5.1. Manufacturers voluntary agreements

- Engine and/or aircrafts manufacturers

## 5.2. Voluntary offsets

Many thanks for your attention !

Any questions ?

More details and information available on :

<http://www.climate.be/abci>