

SND

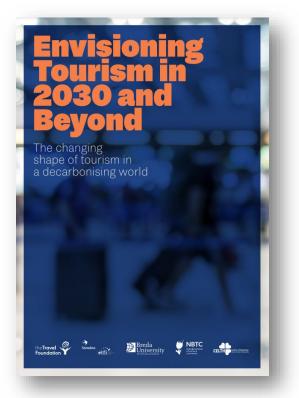
Aviation reimagined: What does the future of air travel look like through a climate justice lens?

Jeremy Sampson, CEO, the Travel Foundation

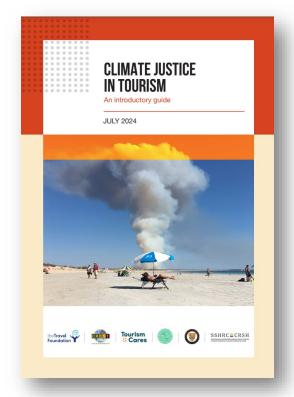


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thetravelfoundation.org.uk/envision2030



thetravelfoundation.org.uk/climatejustice

The modern world needs aviation... and flying is not going to stop

the Travel

Let's limit ourselves to one short-haul trip...





Most people don't fly...





Flying is the preserve of the (relatively) wealthy

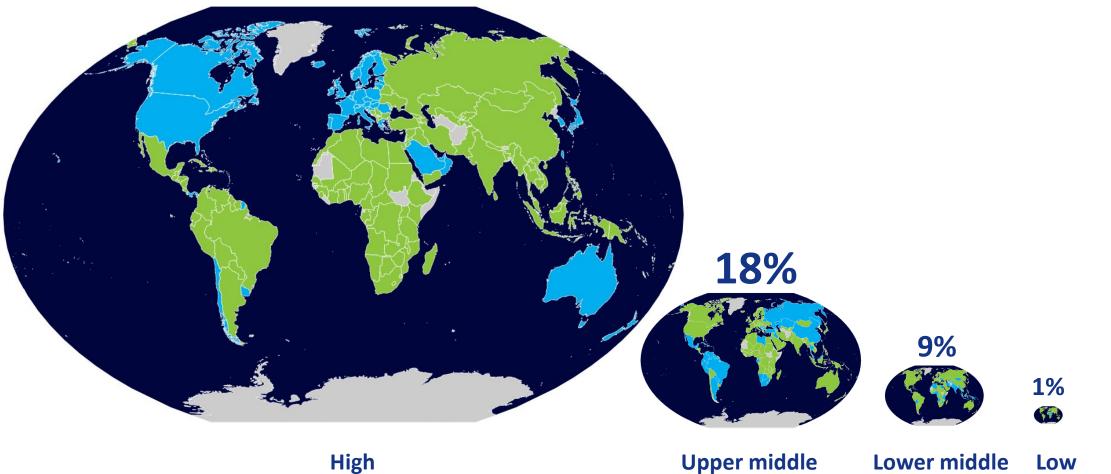




High income countries fly/pollute the most



72% of international transport emissions

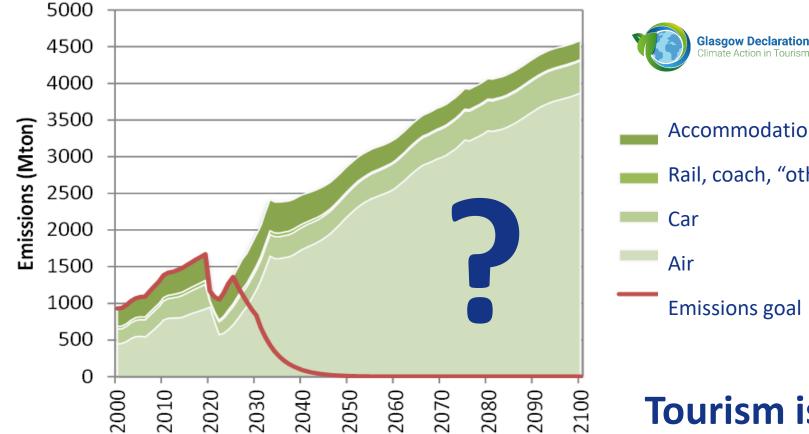


Upper middle

Lower middle Low

Business As Usual



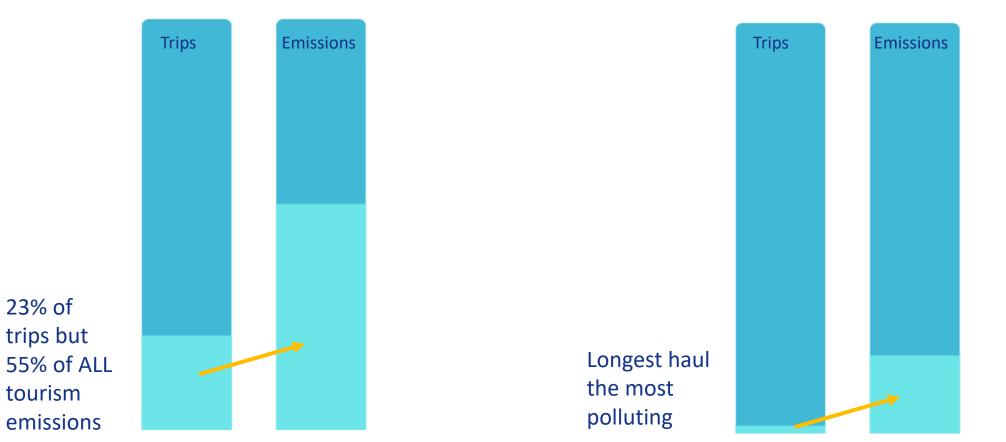


Accommodation Rail, coach, "other" **Emissions goal**

Tourism is growing, aviation is growing. For the foreseeable, that means emissions are growing.

For tourism, aviation is particularly polluting

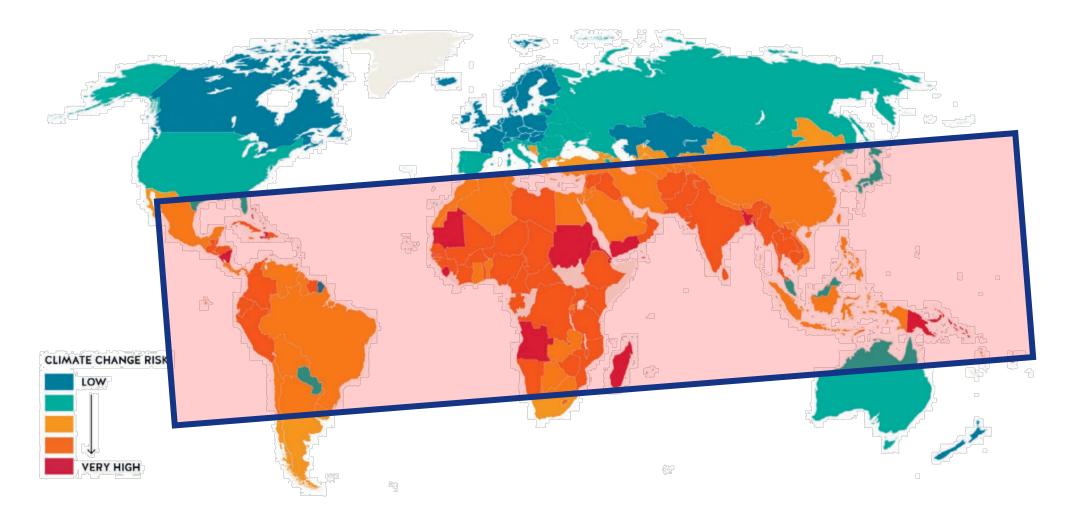




1.9% oftrips but19% of ALLtourismemissions

Global climate risk for tourism





Source: Scott/Gossling (2018)

How should we reimagine aviation for a fairer world?

Can those who fly make it fairer by offsetting?



Can we make it fairer by flying green?



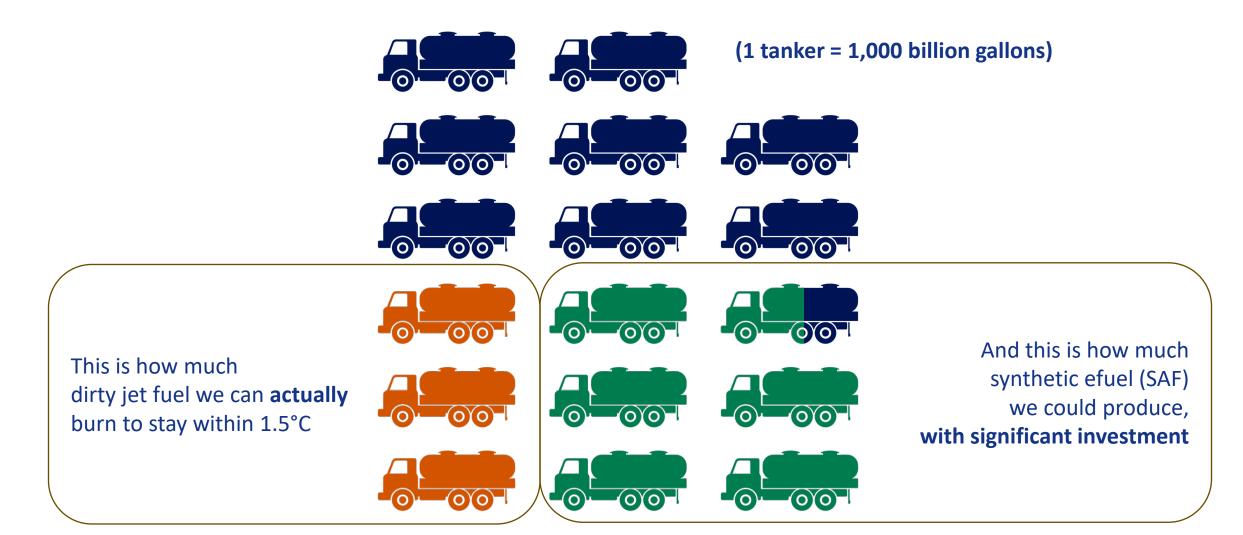
In 2019 the total amount of SAF produced globally would only be enough to power commercial aviation **for less than 9 hours**



(0.1% of fuel was SAF)

If this is how much dirty jet fuel we are set to burn between now and 2050 under BAU...

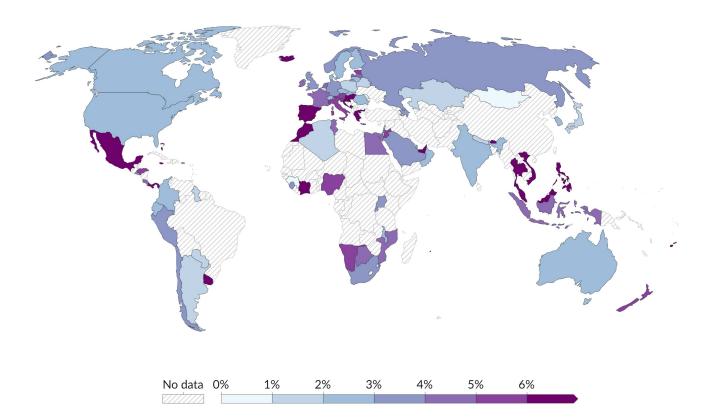




If we limit growth of aviation, who gets to fly?

Share of tourism in total GDP, 2019







"In the Pacific, we're the furthest away from the other countries. We're so isolated and this requires long-haul travel to reach us...In speaking on behalf of the Pacific, we do not have the technology, resources and access to greener energy for much of the tourism industry in this part of the world."

Christina Leala-Gale, Sustainable Tourism Manager, Pacific Tourism Organisation (SPTO)

Would a frequent flying levy make emissions fairer?



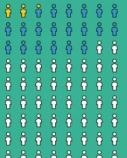


A QUICK GUIDE TO A **FREQUENT FLYING LEVY IN EUROPE**

WHO PAYS?

🖧 The majority (54%) of the reduction in flying will come from just 4.5% of the western **European population** that fly the most.

 $\stackrel{\circ}{\to}$ 72% of the population in western Europe, those who fly the least, will pay no FFL charges.



Reductions in flying are secured overwhelmingly from higher-income social groups.



of households of households with income with income <£/€20,000 > £/€100,000 pay the levy

CO2

HOW MUCH IS RAISED?

£63.66m

The additional taxes paid through the FFL deliver a €63.6bn increase (607%) in net tax revenues.

HOW MUCH IS SAVED?



Could international transport emissions be added to destination carbon budgets?

Nationally Determined Contributions



- Can prioritise destinations most reliant on aviation
- Shift in power to destinations (supply-led market)
- Incentivises airlines to decarbonise and so secure more routes/pax
- Incentivises short-haul markets and maximising benefits for each tonne of carbon "spent"

Climate impacts on aviation and vulnerable destinations





Risk/costs of extreme weather disruption



Disinvesting in "at-risk" businesses & destinations



Changing consumer demand e.g. shoulder season



What if climate risk means flying to a place becomes commercially unviable? ne**Travel**

Strategic recommendations



Inclusion

Collaboration

Systemic Thinking

Global coordination : local understanding

"We need to re-examine the entire value chain to make sure that the opportunities and benefits that are created by tourism go down to the local communities both in terms of ownership and in terms of opportunity."

Shivya Nath, Founder, Climate Conscious Travel



Thank you!

https://www.linkedin.com/in/jeremyasampson/ Jeremy.sampson@thetravelfoundation.org.uk



END