



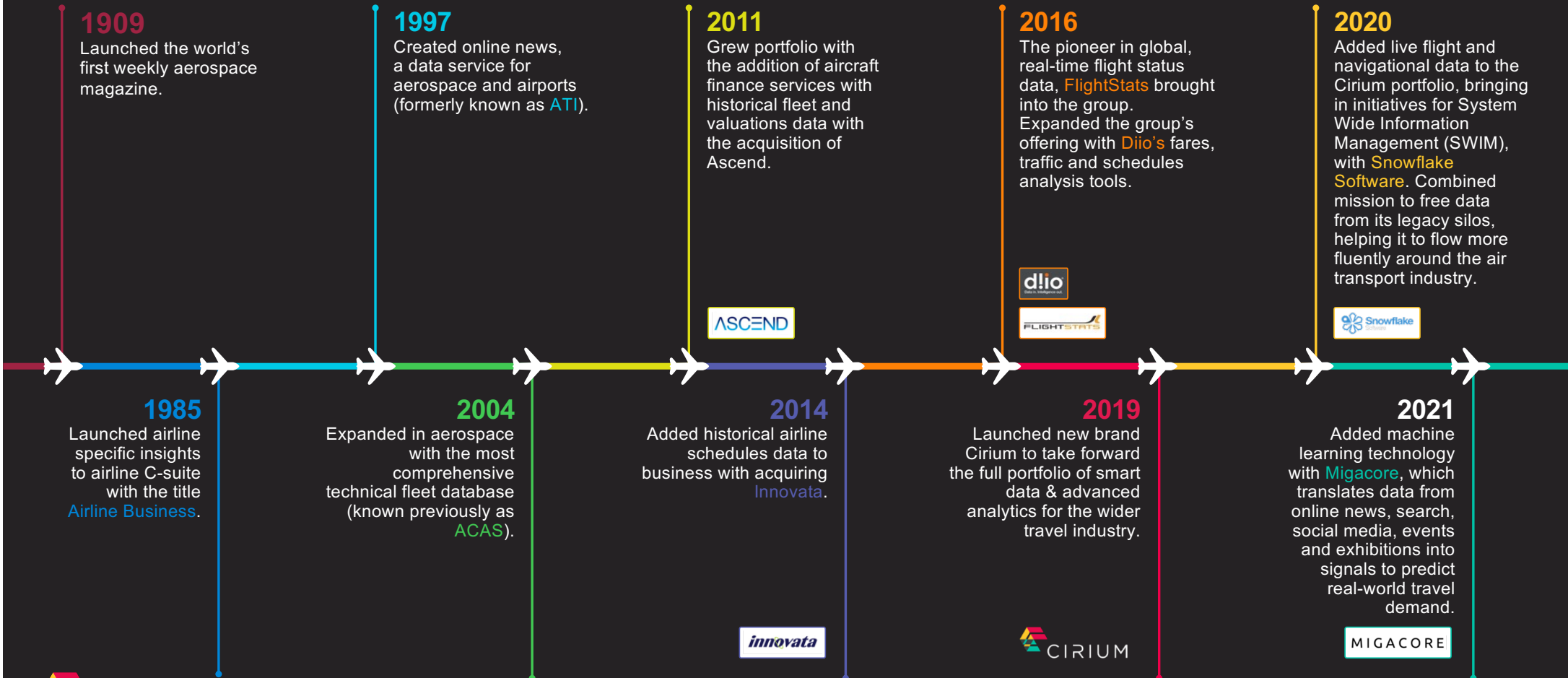
Carbon budgets – a new way to address the environmental footprint of business travel

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13th June 2022

Passenger Experience
Conference, Hamburg

We created a new data analytics powerhouse under a new brand

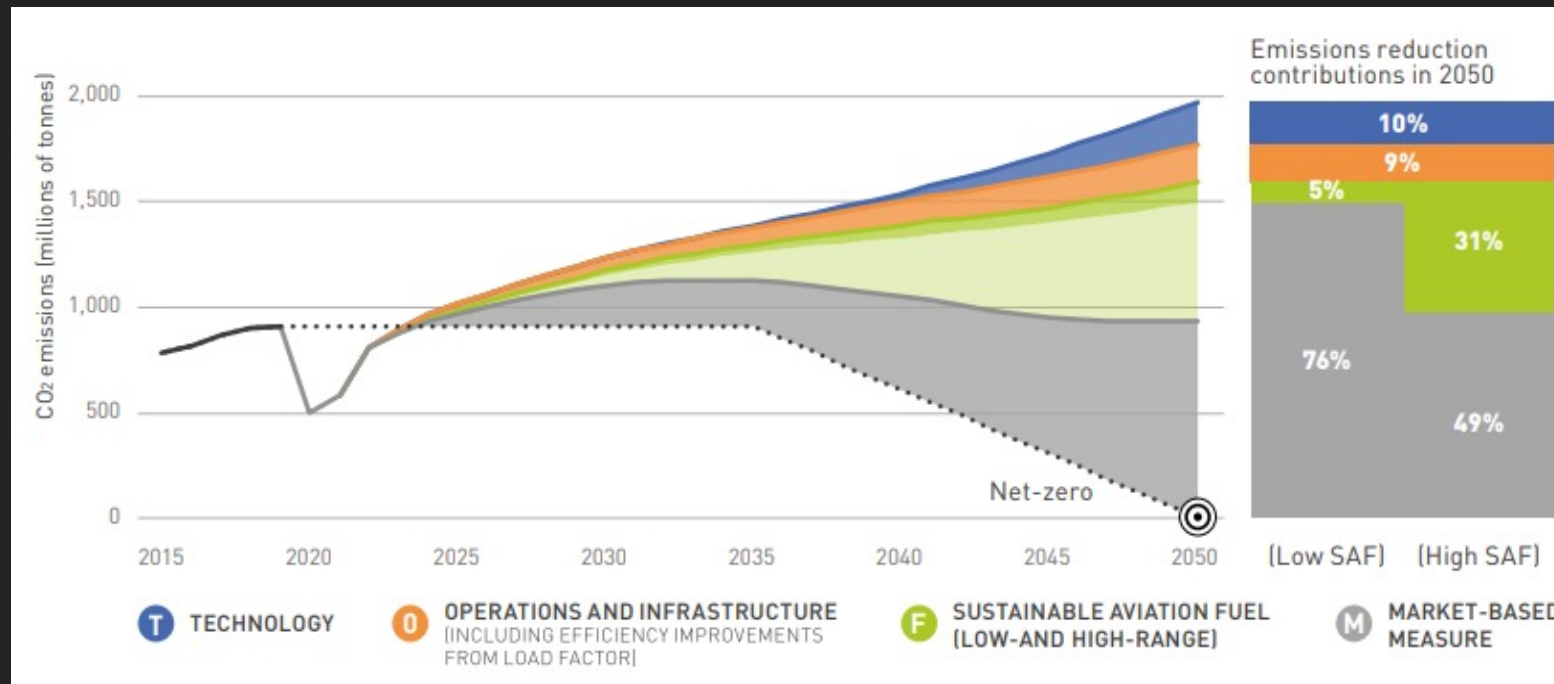


For the first time, Cirium has brought the industry's core datasets under one roof

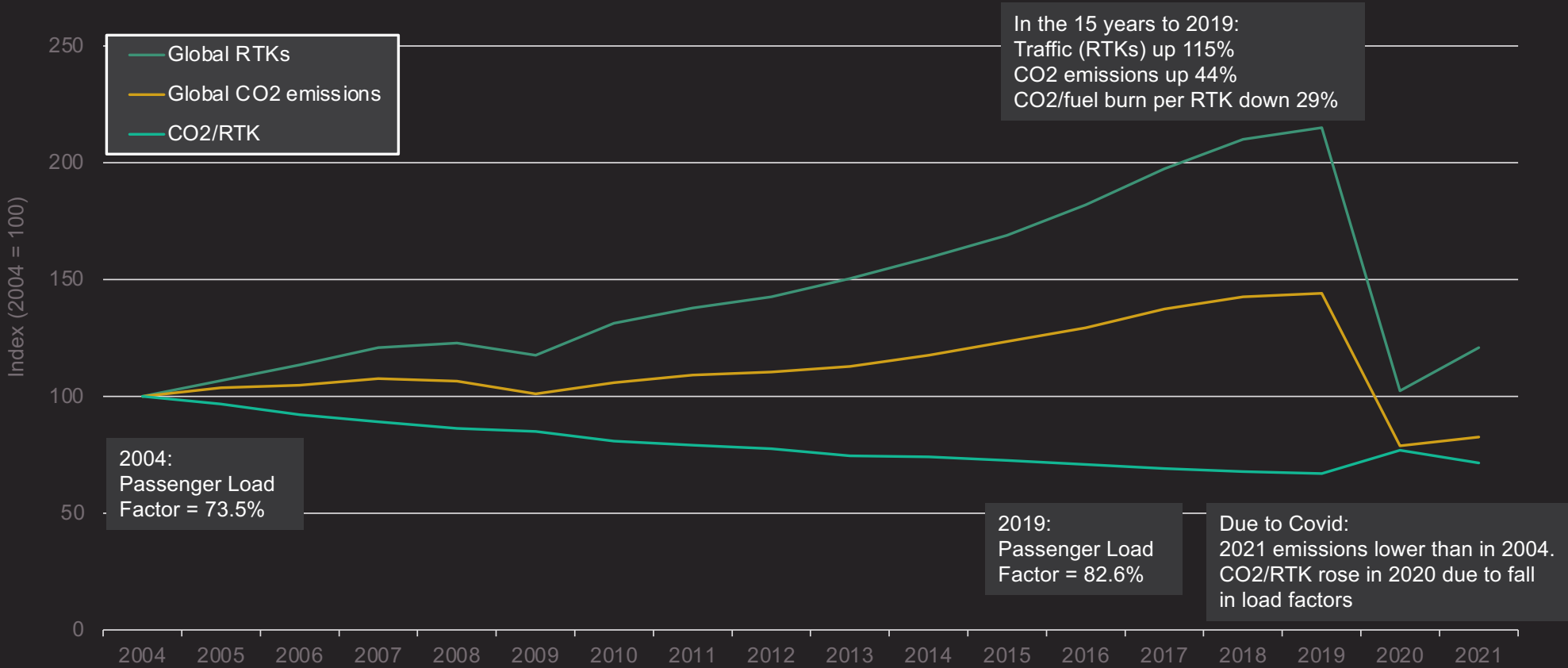


Sustainability roadmaps and long-term goals

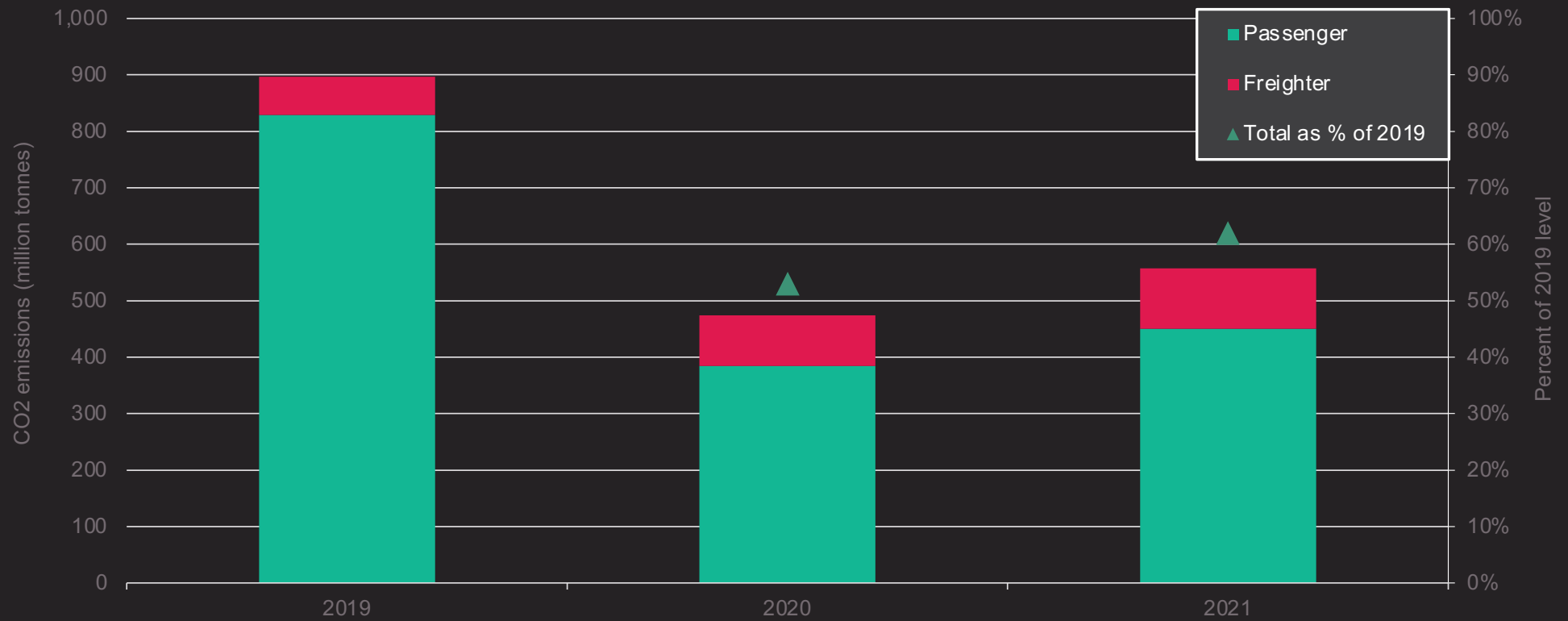
- IATA and ATAG have both produced Net Zero roadmaps for the commercial aviation sector to 2050
- Many assumptions have been made in these forecasts, and there is huge sensitivity to different inputs
- ATAG’s 2021 ‘Waypoint 2050’ baseline scenario is shown below. The major contribution of SAF is clear



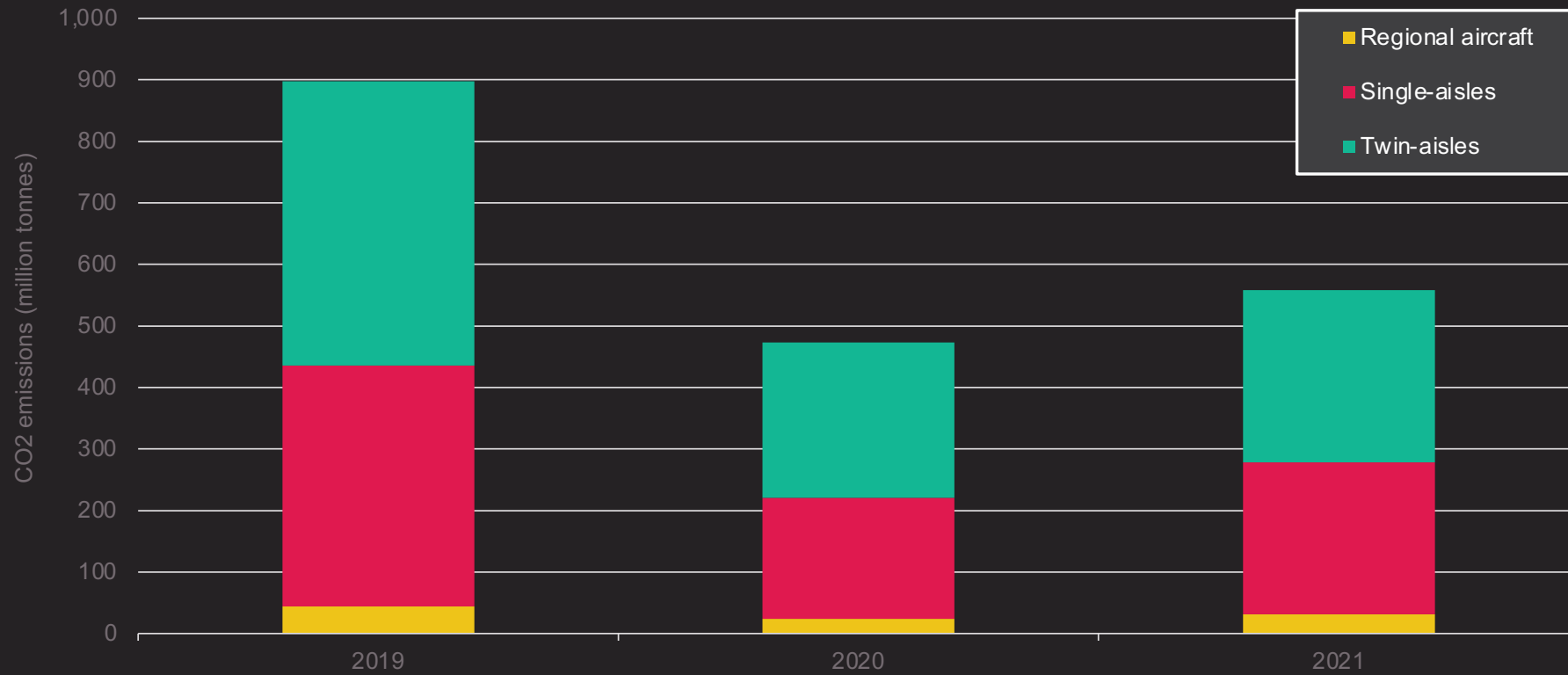
There has been a substantial reduction in unit emissions since 2004



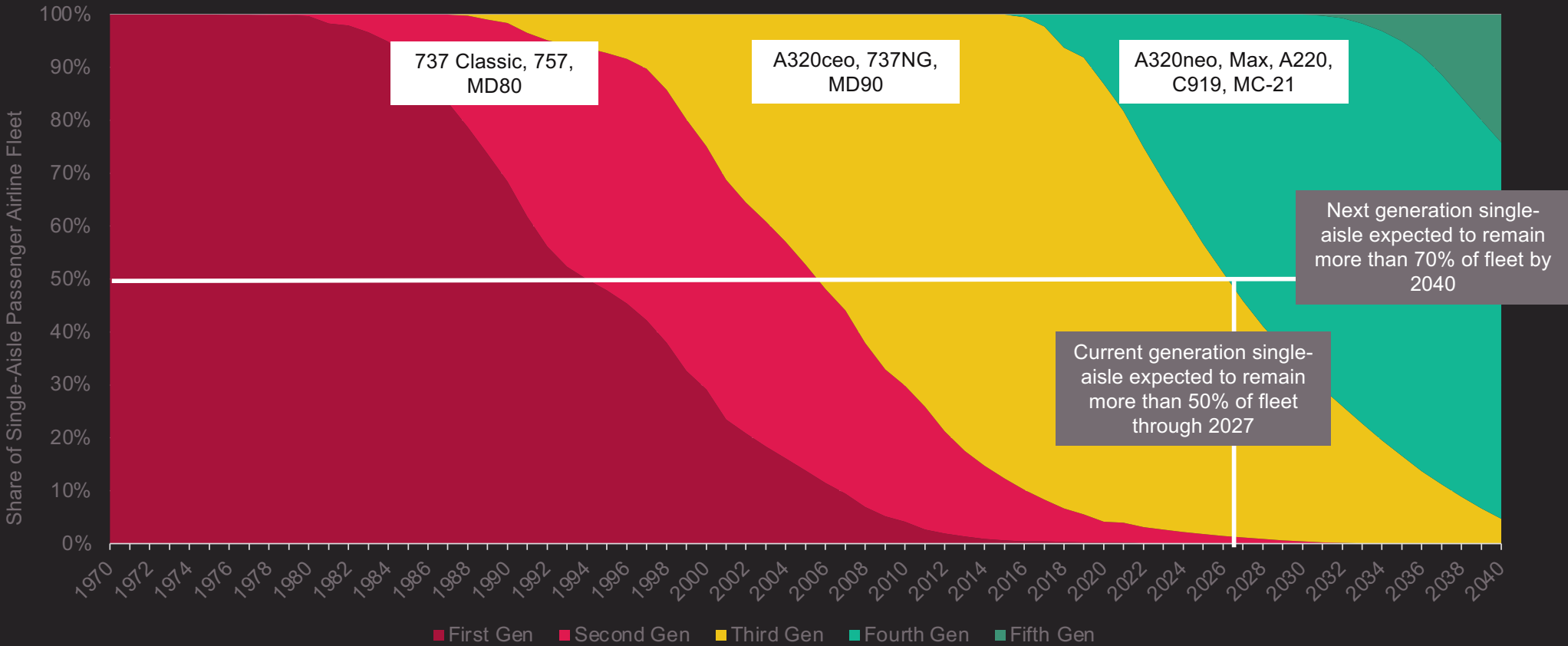
Aviation CO₂ fell around 50% since 2019 due to Covid



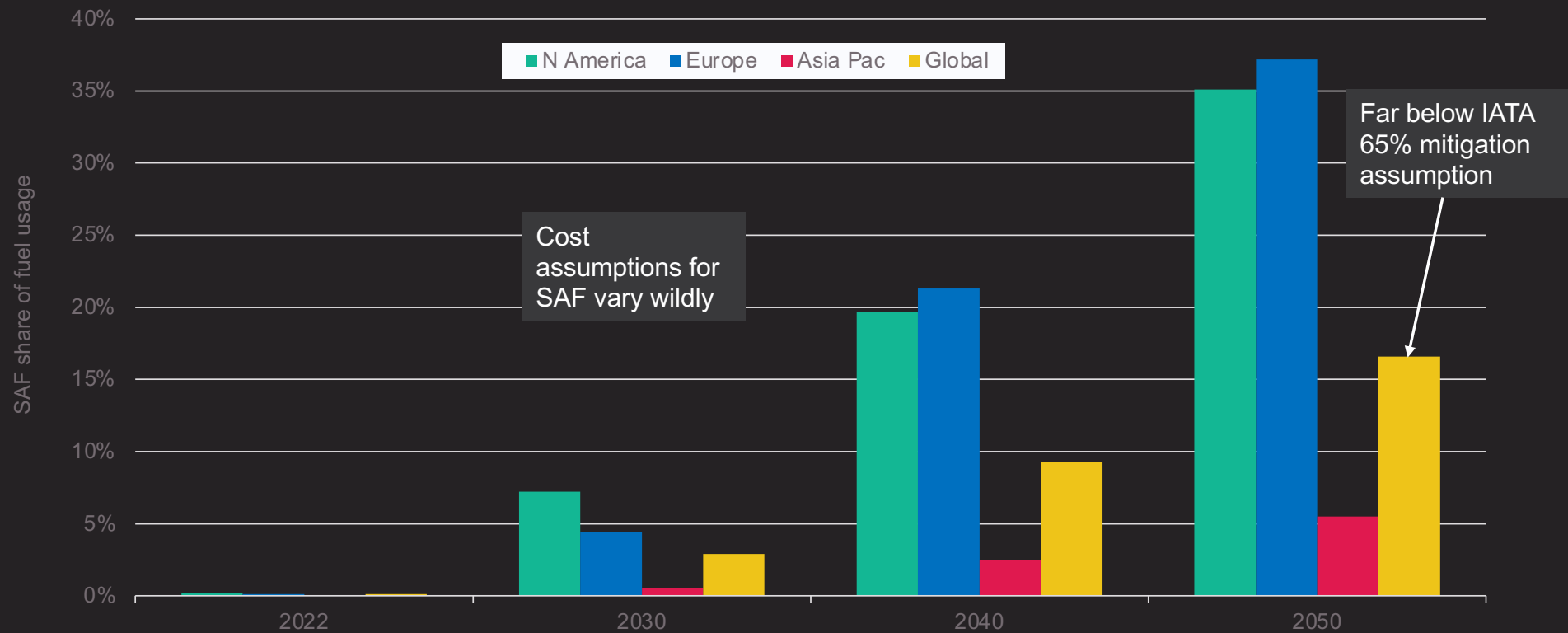
Long-haul twin-aisles made up 51% of CO₂ emissions in 2019, and are the hardest to replace with electric/hydrogen-powered aircraft



Fleet inertia presents a huge challenge to decarbonisation from a technology perspective



I.C.I.S suggests 3% SAF usage by 2030 led by North America & Europe, but long-term supply is highly uncertain, depending on synthetic e-fuels



Committing to Net Zero requires measuring Scope 3 emissions



Scope 1 | Direct emissions Emissions from operations that are owned and controlled by the reporting company



Scope 2 | Indirect emissions Emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heating & cooling consumed by the reporting company



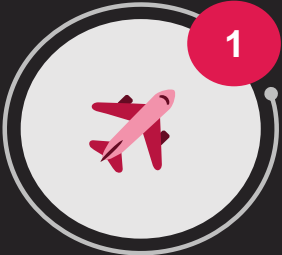
Scope 3 | Indirect emissions Emissions that occur in the supply chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream



Most challenging to quantify but represents the biggest opportunity for reduction (accounting for up to 85-95% of a company's carbon footprint)

<https://www.cnbc.com/2021/08/18/apple-amazon-exxon-and-the-toughest-carbon-emissions-to-capture.html>

Cirium is taking a data driven approach to calculating aviation emissions to improve the accuracy and consistent application across all airlines



Physical Aircraft

Variation of types, engines, and other modifications to improve emissions



Flight Operations

Actual flight time is far more relevant than distance in determining fuel burn



Seat Dimensions

Seat configurations and dimensions for the same aircraft type can vary greatly by airline

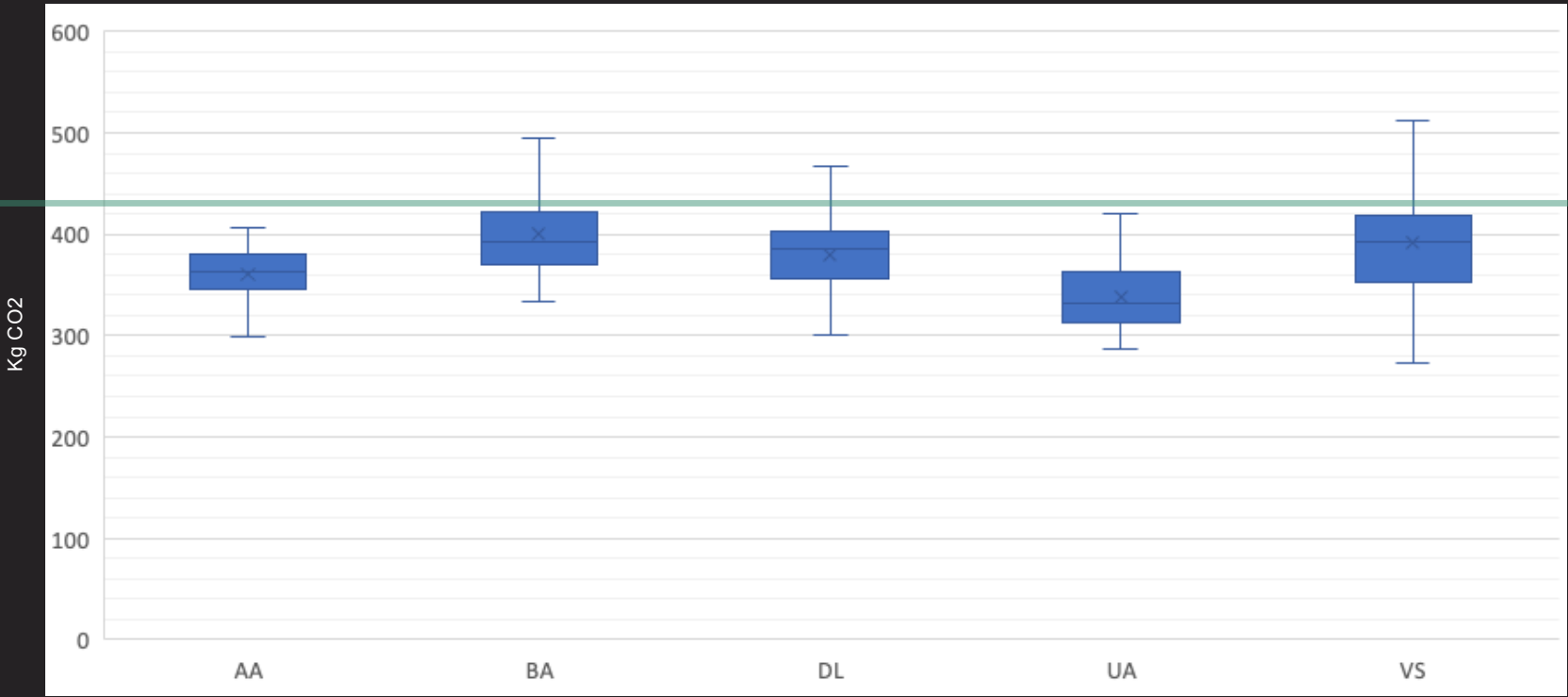


Taking a Data Driven Approach to Emissions

Working with airlines, manufacturers and industry organizations on accurate, unbiased & comparable insight

Case study: CO₂ generated from non-stop NYC-LON economy flights purchased by company's employees *vary by airline and within an airline*

DEFRA
economy
class
estimation



Source: The Cirium Core, emissions & corporate ticketing data, 2019

Example: Daily flight Singapore-Helsinki

Dep. date	Aircraft master series	Great circle distance (km)	Flight time (h)	Taxi time (min)	Aircraft age (yr)	Seats by class	Cirium estimated block fuel / CO2 (t)*
Sat 5 th June 2021	A350-900	9,274	10.9	17	1 MSN 410	32 J 304 Y (336)	64.6 / 204.3
Sat 4 th June 2022	A350-900	9,274	12.8	23	6 MSN 022	43 J 24 W 211 Y (278)	78.6 / 248.4

* Assumes 84% passenger load factor and cargo payload of 12.6t

...CO₂ calculators using great circle distance and generic aircraft type/cabin class alone do not provide sufficient accuracy to make 'apples to apples' comparisons between flight options

Carbon budgets: A new way to address environmental footprint of business travel



Corporations worldwide are starting to explore implementation of carbon budgets, but a granular, trusted and neutral benchmark for emissions data is needed...

- 'Cheapest' flights will not necessarily be those with the lowest dollar price
- Requires forward-looking as well as historical views, by operator/aircraft type/seat
- Likely to increase demand for longhaul premium economy cabins (?)



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