

# Blue-sky thinking: Net-zero aviation is more than a flight of fantasy

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Credit: AI-generated image ([disclaimer](#))

As international air travel rebounds after COVID-19 restrictions, greenhouse gas emissions from aviation are expected to rise dramatically—and with it, scrutiny of the industry's environmental credentials.

Aviation emissions have almost [doubled since 2000](#) and in 2018 reached [one billion tons](#). Climate Action Tracker rates the industry's climate performance as [critically insufficient](#).

As the climate change threat rapidly worsens, can aviation make the transition to a low-carbon future—and perhaps even reach net-zero emissions? The significant technological and energy disruption on the horizon for the industry suggests such a future is possible.

But significant challenges remain. Achieving a net-zero aviation sector will require a huge collaborative effort from industry and government—and consumers can also play their part.

## **Build back better**

The aviation sector's progress in cutting emissions has been disappointing to date. For example, in February last year, research on the world's largest 58 airlines found even the best-performing ones were not doing anywhere near enough to cut emissions.

Most recently, at the COP26 climate change summit in Glasgow, the industry merely reasserted a commitment to a plan known as the [Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation](#).

The scheme relies on carbon offsetting, which essentially pays another actor to reduce emissions on its behalf at lowest cost, and doesn't lead to absolute emissions reduction in aviation. The scheme also encourages alternative cleaner fuels, but the level of emissions reduction between fuels varies considerably.

Governments have generally failed to provide strong leadership to help the aviation sector to reduce emissions. This in part is because pollution from international aviation is not counted in the emissions ledger of any

country, leaving little incentive for governments to act. Aviation is also a complex policy space to navigate, involving multiple actors around the world. However, COVID-19 has significantly jolted the aviation and travel sector, presenting an opportunity to build back better—and differently.

Griffith University recently held a [webinar series](#) on decarbonising aviation, involving industry, academic and government experts. The sessions explored the most promising policy and practical developments for net-zero aviation, as well as the most significant hurdles.

## Nations soaring ahead

Some governments are leading the way in driving change in the aviation industry. For example, as a result of [government policy](#) to make Sweden climate-neutral by 2045, the Swedish aviation industry developed a [roadmap](#) for fossil-free domestic flights by 2030, and for all flights originating from Sweden to be fossil-free by 2045.

Achieving fossil-free flights requires replacing jet fuel with alternatives such as sustainable fuels or electric and hydrogen propulsion.

The European Union plans to [end current tax exemptions](#) for jet fuel and introduce measures to [accelerate](#) the uptake of sustainable fuels.

The United Kingdom is finalizing its strategy for [net-zero aviation](#) by 2050 and a public body known as UK Research and Innovation is [supporting](#) the development of new aviation technologies, including hybrid-electric regional aircraft.

Australia lacks a strategic framework or emissions reduction targets to help transition the aviation industry. The [Emerging Aviation Technology Program](#) seeks to reduce carbon emissions, among other goals. However,

it appears to have a strong focus on freight-carrying drones and [urban air vehicles](#), rather than fixed wing aircraft.

## Building tomorrow's aircraft

Low-emissions aircraft technology has developed substantially in the last five years. Advancements include electric and hybrid aircraft (powered by hydrogen or a battery) – such as that being developed by [Airbus](#), [Rolls Royce](#) and [Zero Avia](#)—as well as [sustainable aviation fuels](#).

Each of these technologies can reduce carbon emissions, but only battery and hydrogen electric options significantly reduce non-CO<sub>2</sub> climate impacts such as oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>), soot particles, oxidized sulfur species, and water vapor.

For electric aircraft to be net-zero emissions, they must be powered by renewable energy sources. As well as being better for the planet, electric and hydrogen aircraft are likely to have [lower](#) energy and maintenance [costs](#) than conventional aircraft.

This decade, we expect a rapid emergence of electric and hybrid aircraft for short-haul, commuter, air taxi, helicopter and general flights. Increased use of sustainable aviation fuel is also likely.

Although electric planes are flying, commercial operations are not expected until at least 2023 as the aircraft must undergo rigorous testing, safety and certification.

## Overcoming turbulence

Despite real efforts by some industry leaders and governments towards making aviation a net-zero industry, significant strategic and practical

challenges remain. Conversion to the commercial mainstream is not happening quickly enough.

To help decarbonise aviation in Australia, industry and government should develop a clear strategy for emissions reduction with interim targets for 2030 and 2040. This would keep the industry competitive and on track for net-zero emissions by 2050.

Strategic attention and action is also needed to:

- advance aircraft and fuel innovation and development
- update regulatory and certification processes for new types of [aircraft](#)
- enhance production and deployment of new aviation fuels and technologies
- reduce [fuel](#) demand through efficiencies in route and air traffic management
- create "greener" airport operations and infrastructure
- build capability with pilots and aerospace engineers.

The emissions created by flights and itineraries can [vary substantially](#). Consumers can do their part by opting for the lowest-impact option, and offsetting the emissions their flight creates via a credible program. Consumers can also choose to fly only with airlines and operators that have committed to net-zero emissions.

Net-zero aviation need not remain a flight of fantasy, but to make it a reality, emissions reduction must be at the heart of [aviation](#)'s pandemic bounce-back.

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