

Systemic approach to the transition of air travel

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Key features of the aviation sector

A complex, highly structured multi-stakeholder system **on a global scale**.

It is a highly capital-, HR-, IP- and energy-intensive sector, and nowadays it is also culturally and emotionally sensitive (freedom of movement).

Its success (growth) is based on **safety and decreasing airfare**

A provider of **fast** medium- and long-range (intercontinental) **mobility** (added value)

Welfare through **time savings** (value of time saving increases consumer surplus)

A key element of globalized markets (industry, trade, employment, tourism)

A global issue (ICAO) but with regional or diplomatic blocs, OECD vs. BRICS

A global value chain, **multi-scale supply chain** branching from local to global

Manufacturing : Europe is leading the competition (A-B duopoly + E + C)

A high-tech industrial sector, an asset for skilled **employment and exports** (trade balance)

Decision-making for transitioning to sustainability

Designing and implementing transition policies is **difficult**

Long-term horizons (new aircraft program 1 decade - aircraft lifetime 2-3 decades).

High levels of uncertainty relating to energy, climate and geopolitics.

Interlocking feedback loops and a complex network of (non-linear) interactions.

Delays of a decade or more between actions and their consequences
(time lag in the learning curve)

Learning through experimentation is costly (impossible at the scale of the system)

Approach the complexity of the sector with systems science and provide a modeling framework to perform what-if experiences

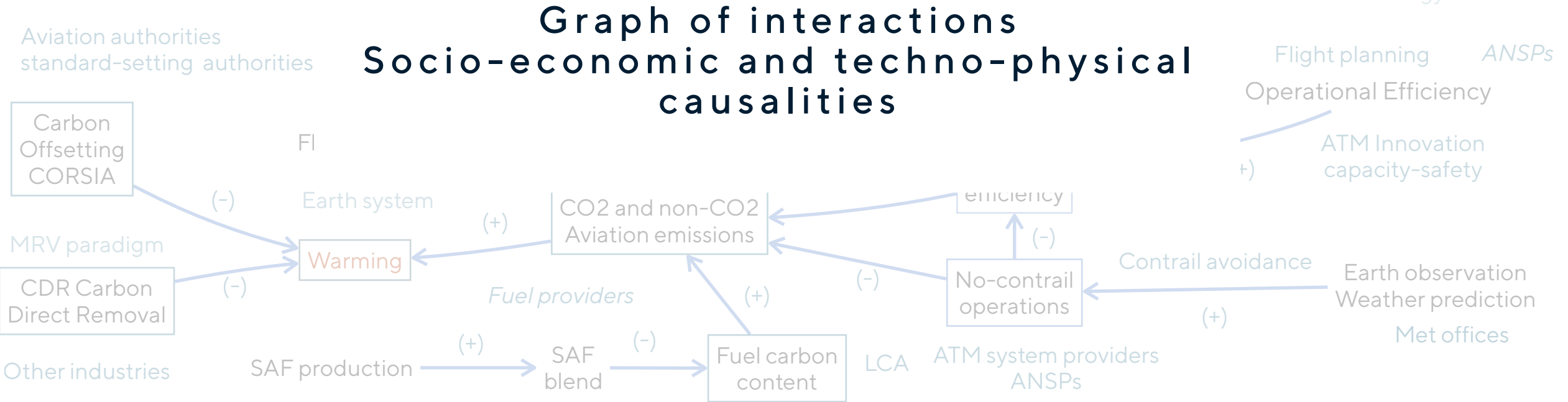
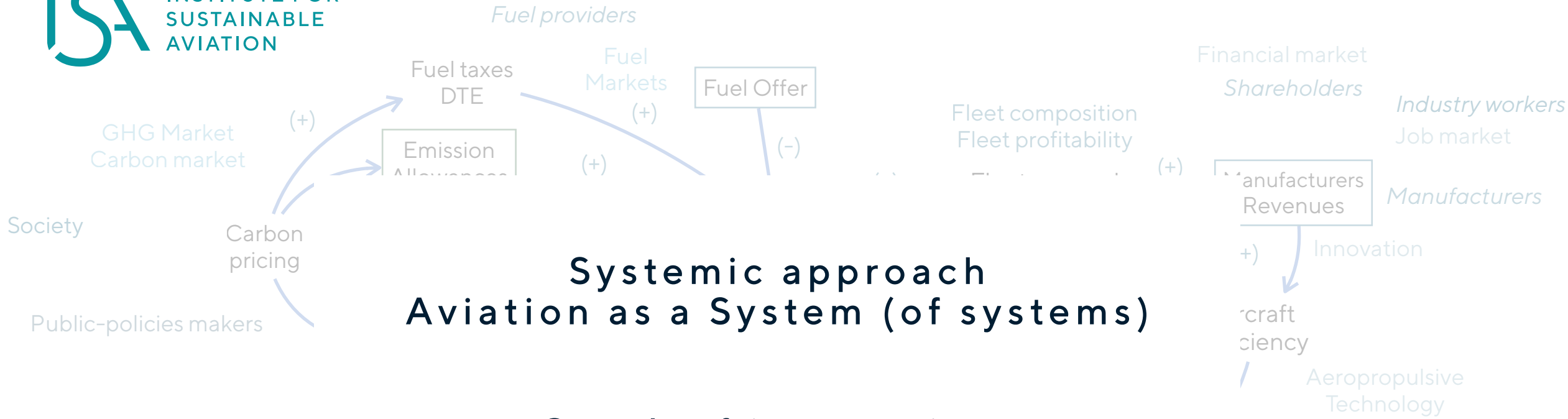
Interaction graphs (or CLD)

A graphical language for representing causal chains

Each arrow indicates a **cause-and-effect relationship** (orientation/direction of the relationship), which may be immediate or delayed, large or small, positive or negative.

Mapping interactions

1. A good remedy for formulating overly hasty opinions or simplistic solutions
2. Quantifying complexity (metrics derived from graph theory)
3. Identification of free nodes or parameters, at the discretion of decision-makers
4. Tool to assist in the prescription of research projects
5. Preliminary to modeling (conceptual modeling)
6. Coding the dynamics of complex systems over time (endogenous feedback structures, delays, and nonlinear relationships)
7. Simulations to test policies and scenarios



Stakeholders

- Society*
- Public-policy makers*
- Shareholders*
- Finance Banks & Lessors*
- Aviation authorities
standard-setting authorities*
- Industry workers*
- Manufacturers*
- SAF & Fossil Fuel providers*
- Passengers*
- Airlines and service providers*
- Airports and infrastructure*
- Global distribution system*
- ATM system providers ANSPs*
- Met offices IPCC*
- Other industries*

Economic fluxes

Physical fluxes

Informational fluxes

*Regulatory and
normative fluxes*

Fluxes and Interactions

Mechanisms

Levers

Stakeholders

SAF & Fossil Fuel providers

Shareholders

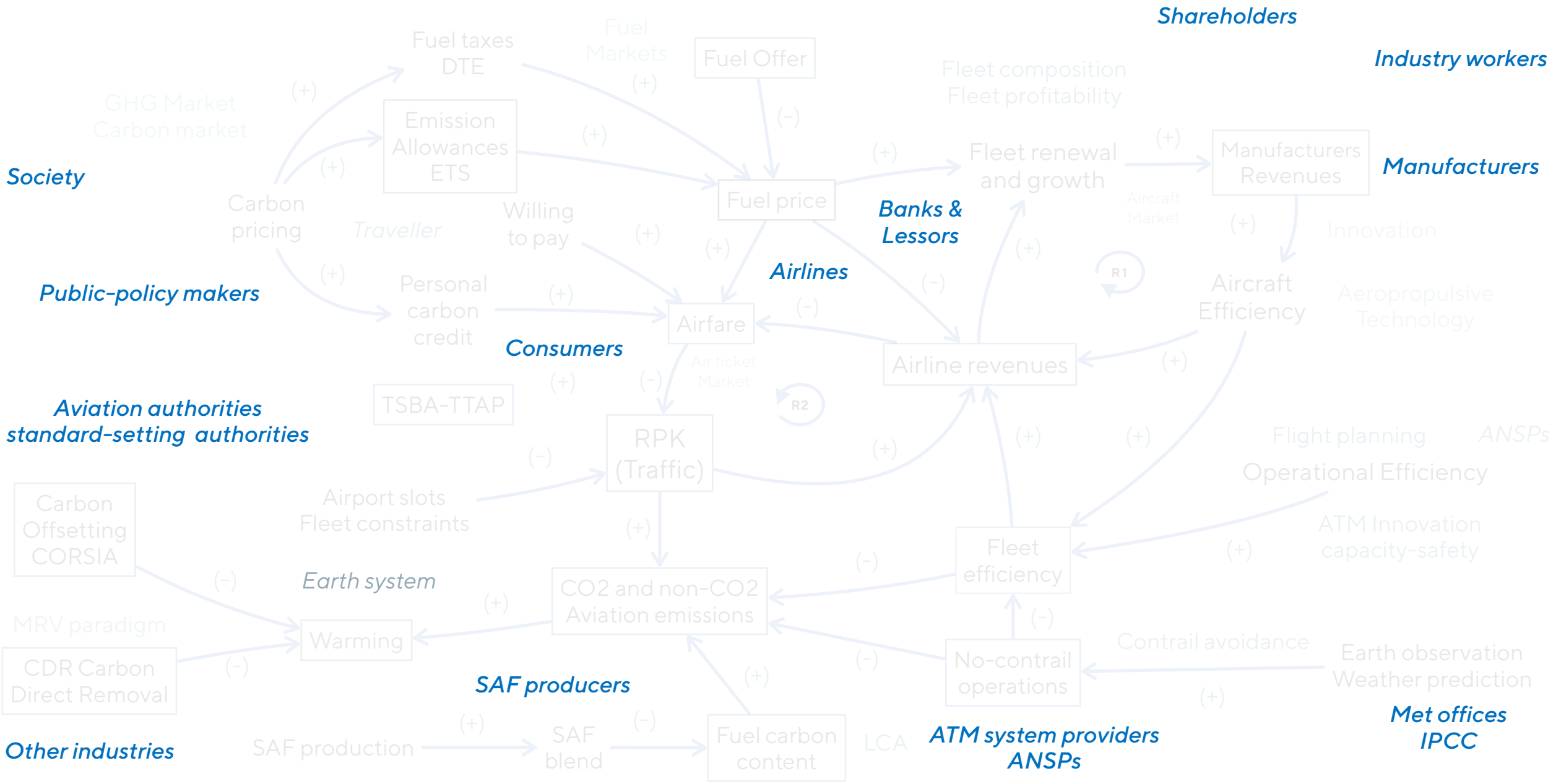
Industry workers

Society

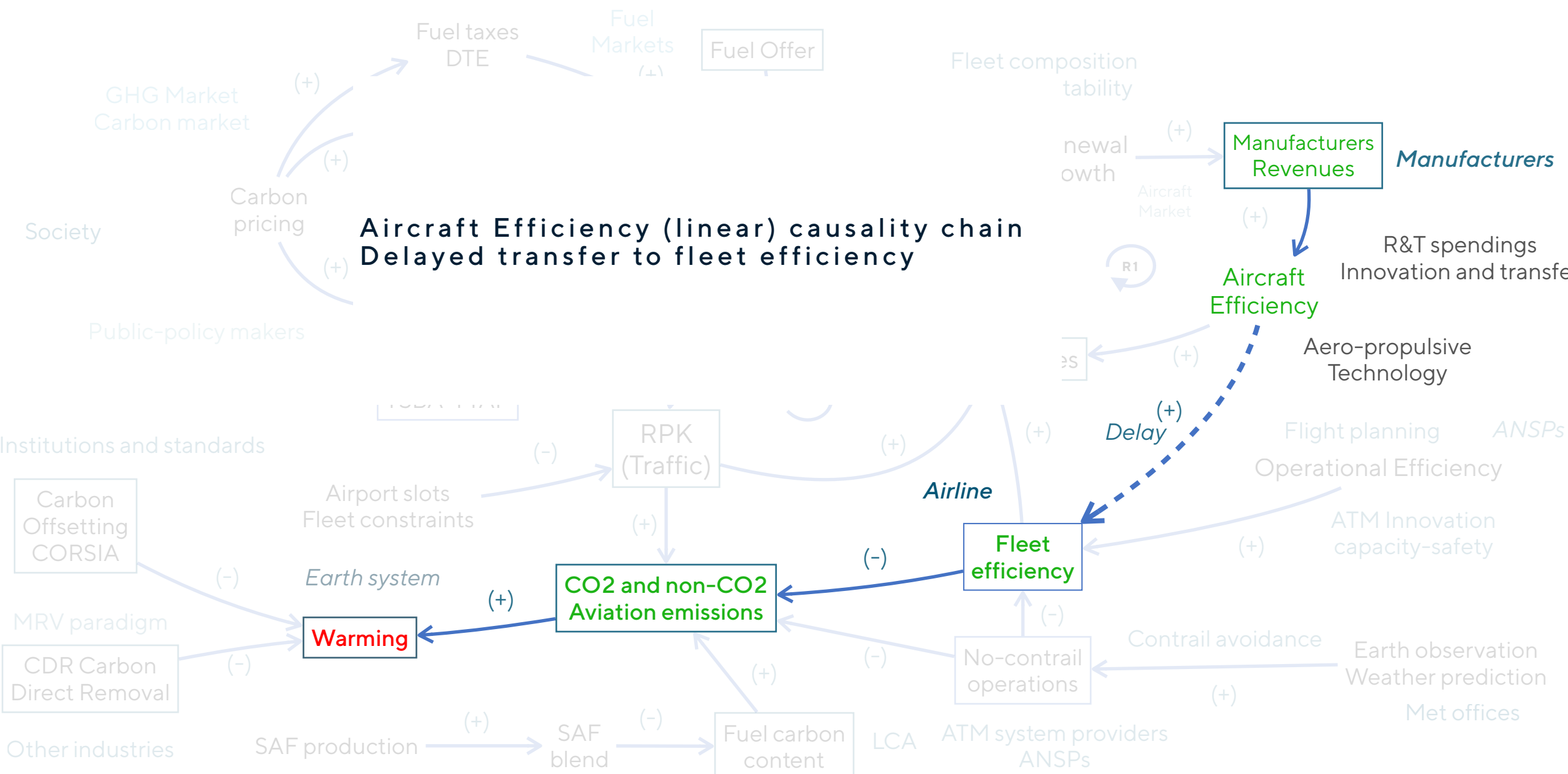
Public-policy makers

**Aviation authorities
standard-setting authorities**

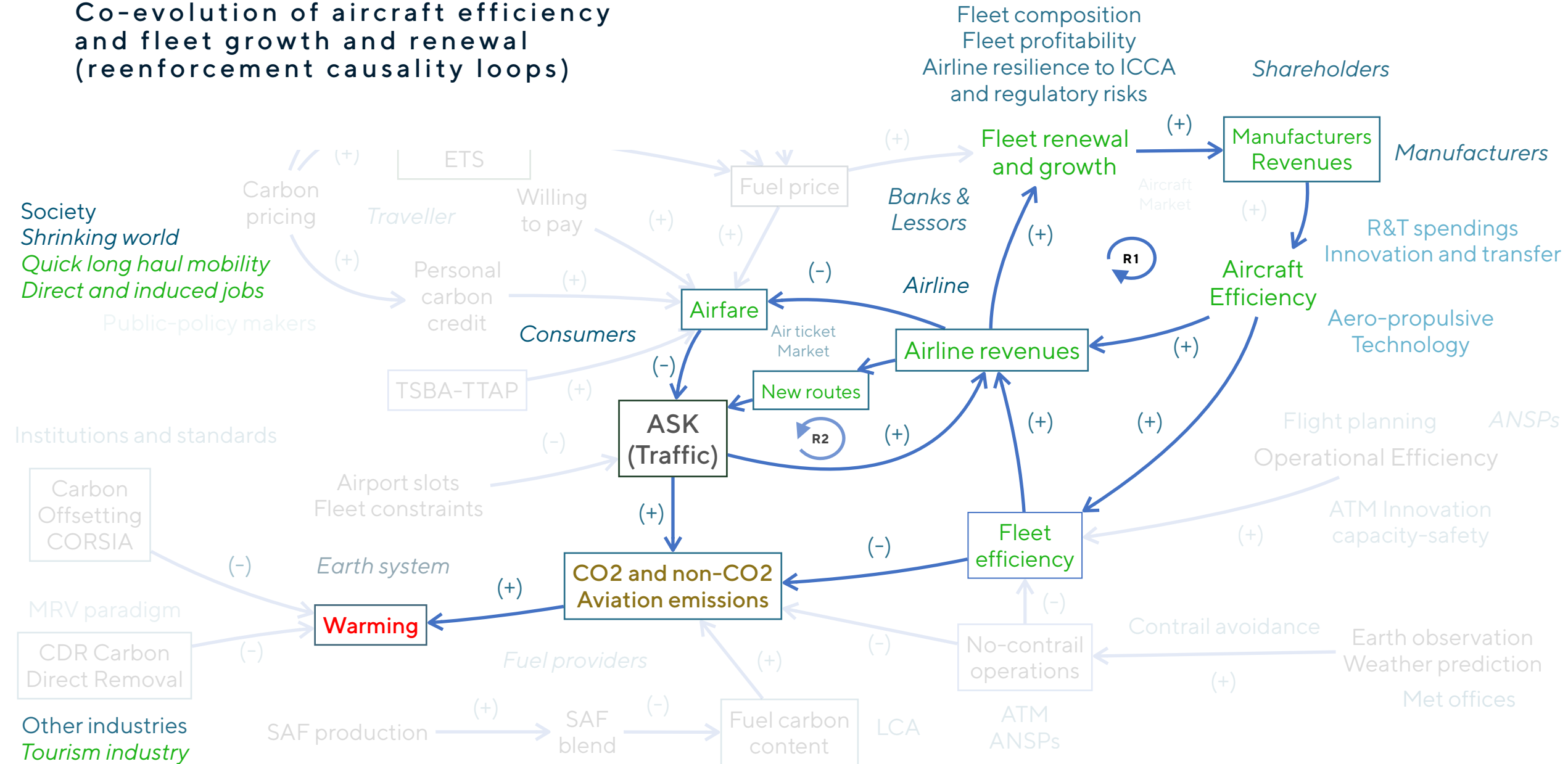
Other industries



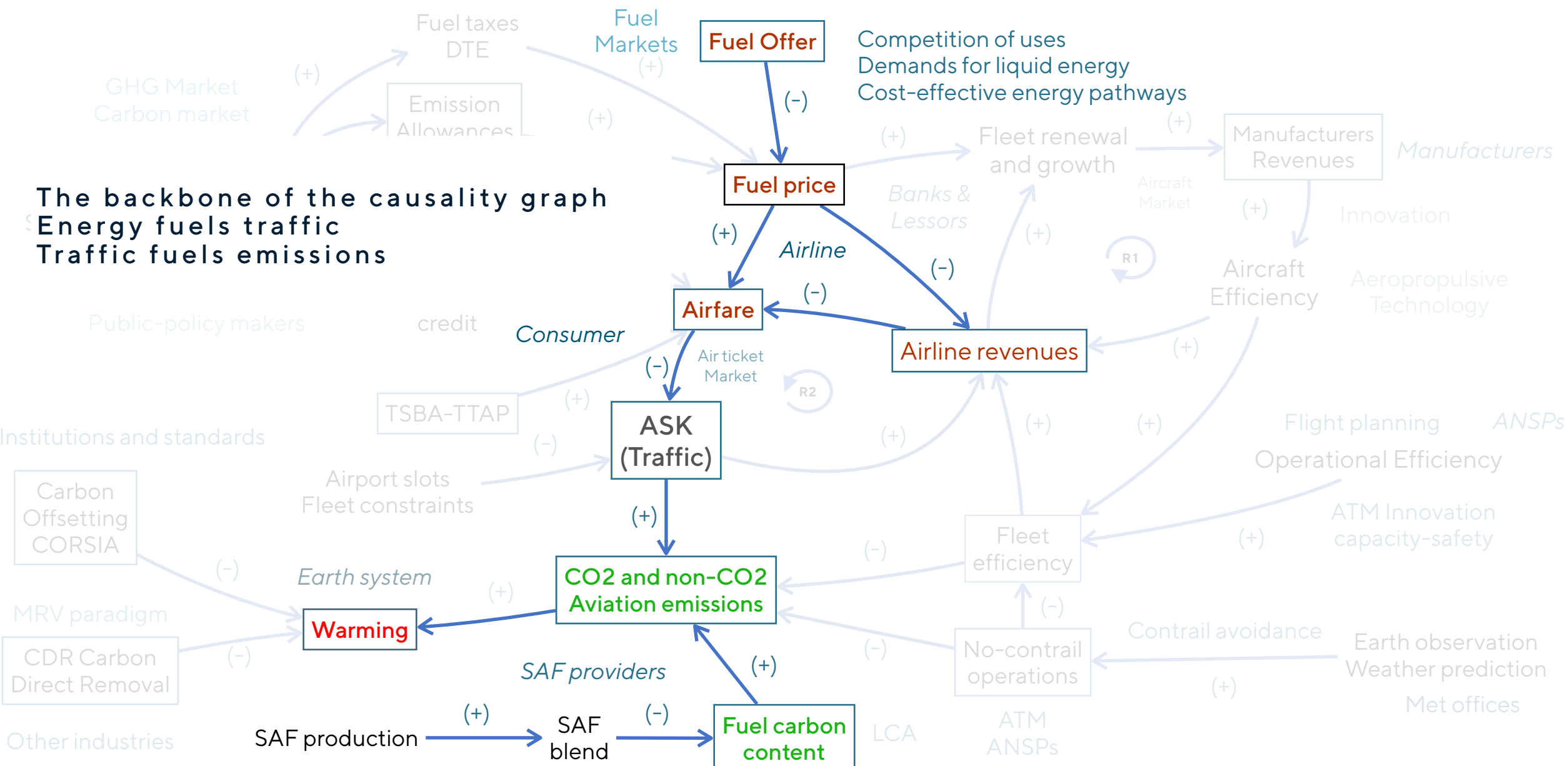
Aircraft Efficiency (linear) causality chain
Delayed transfer to fleet efficiency

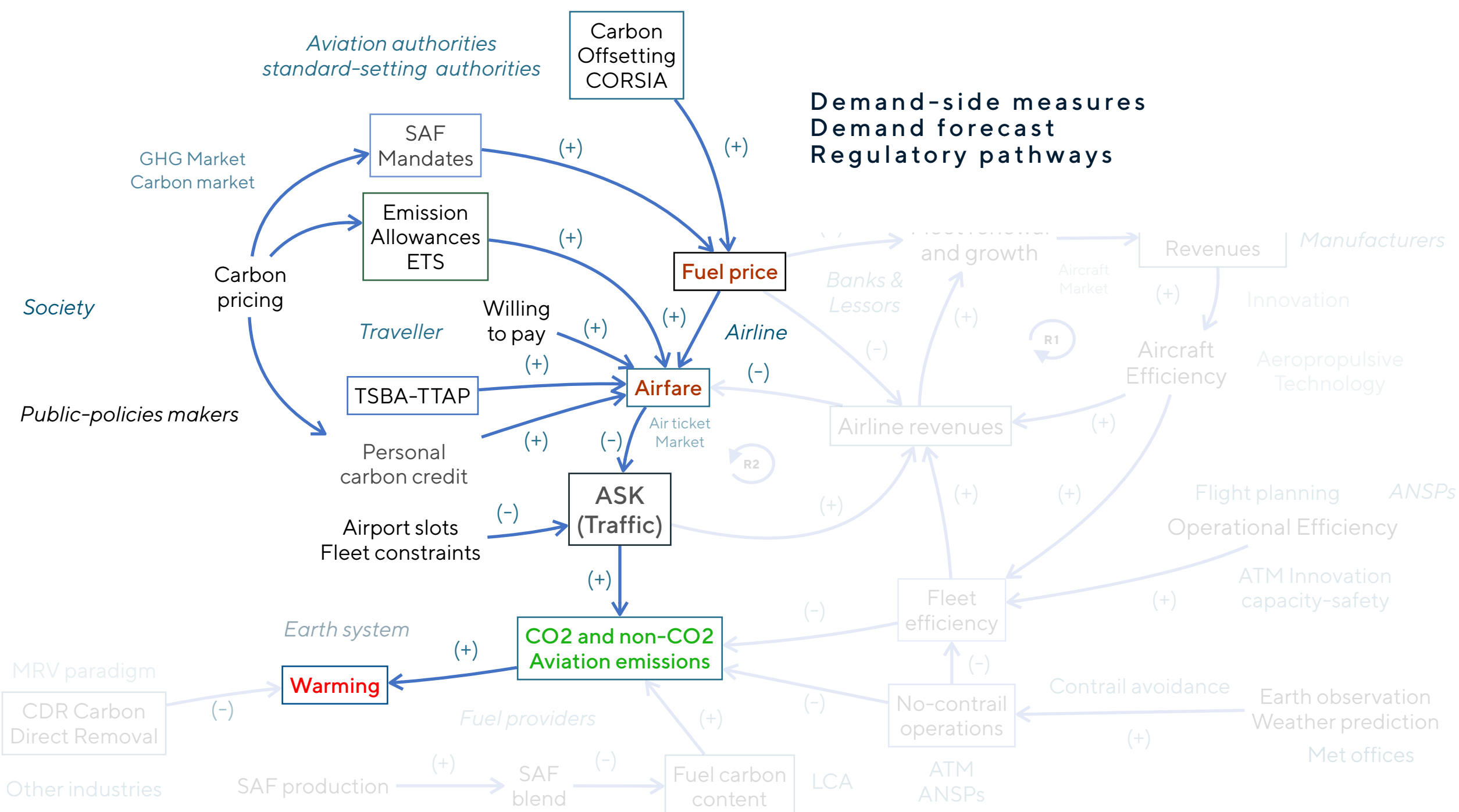


Co-evolution of aircraft efficiency and fleet growth and renewal (reenforcement causality loops)

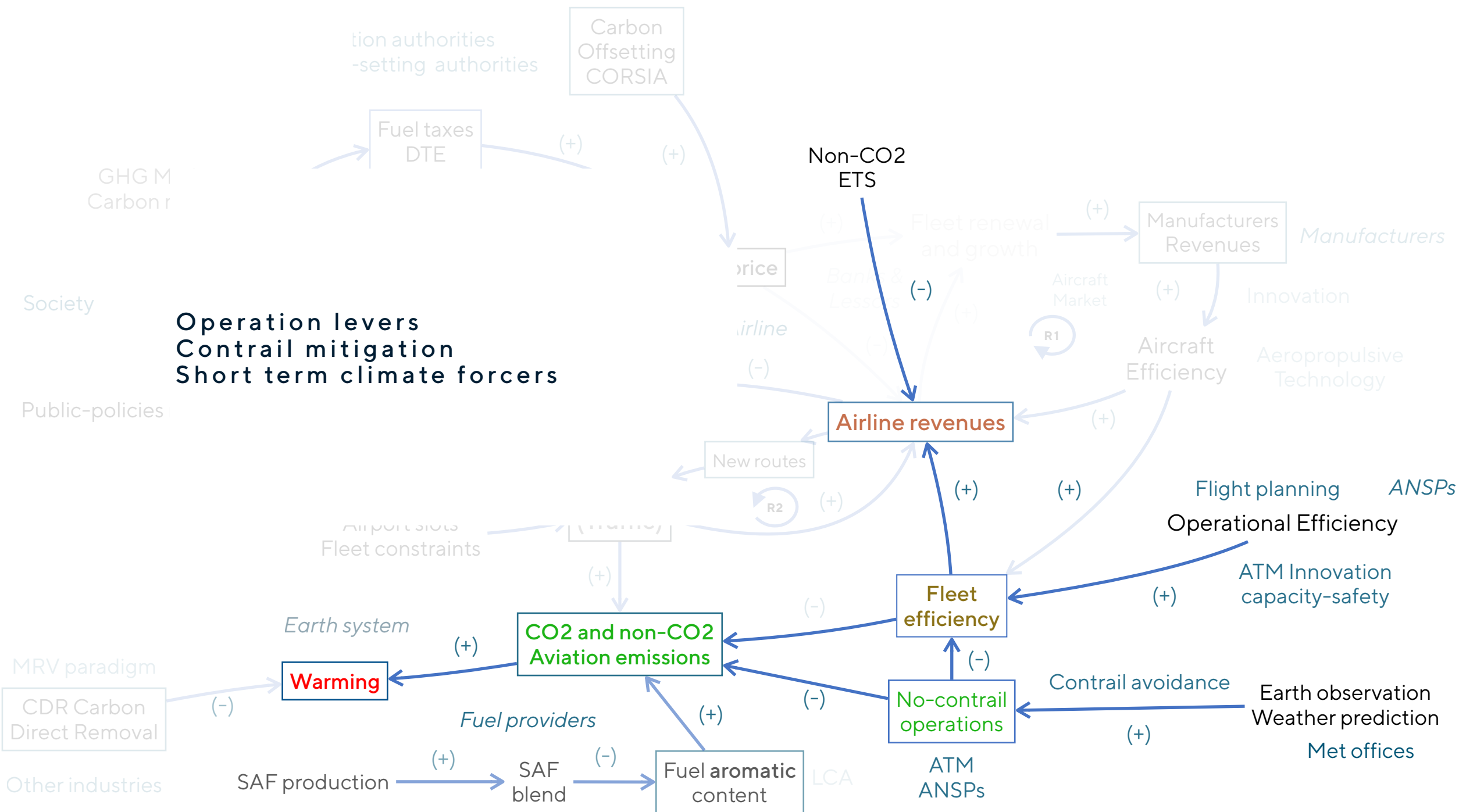


SAF & Fossil Fuel providers

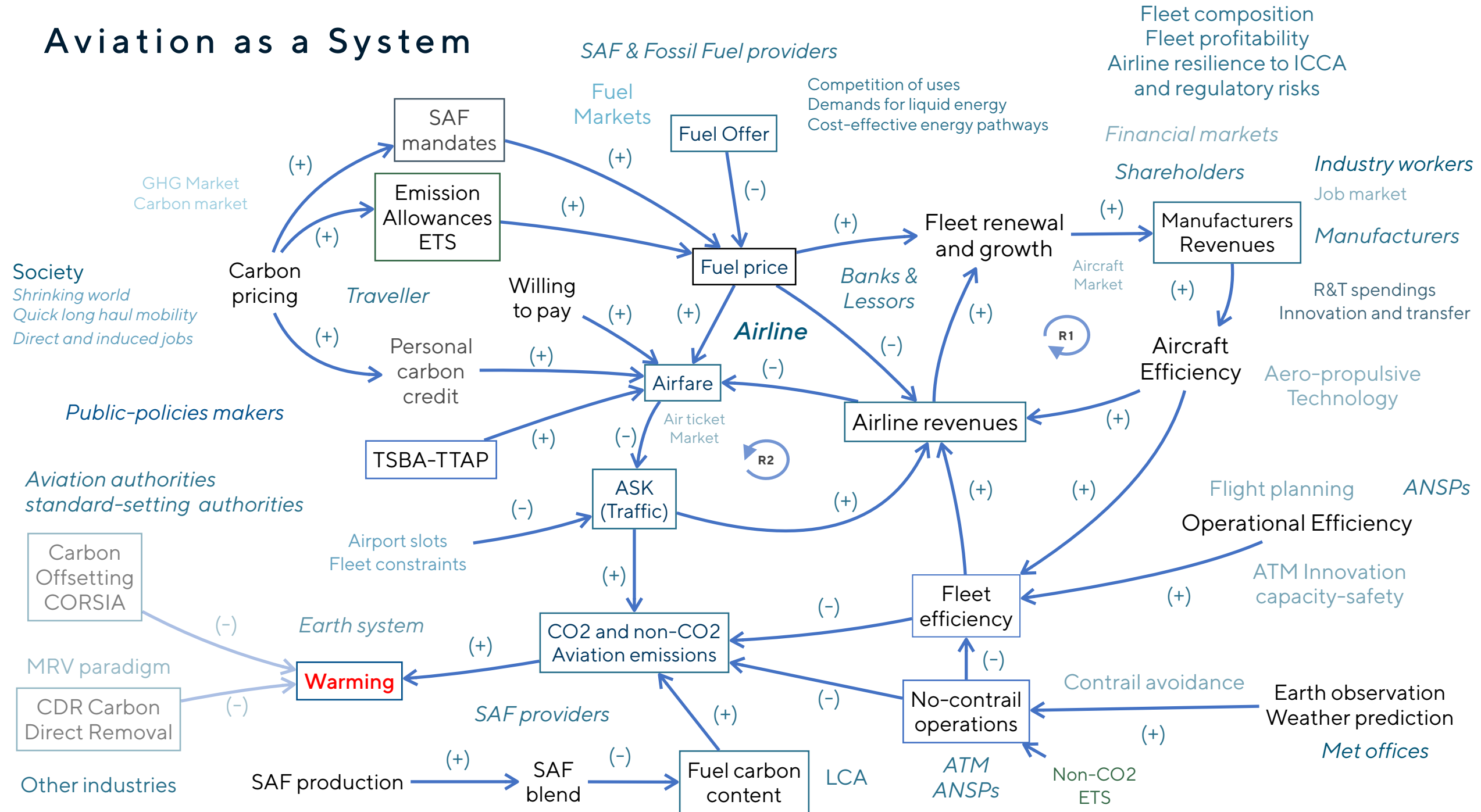




**Operation levers
Contrail mitigation
Short term climate forcers**



Aviation as a System



Stakeholders

Design CC mitigation and adaptation strategies

Implement but decisions in the hands of many and willingness to take action is not evenly shared

Averse to short-term business penalties

Seek resilience on the long-term

Policy and regulation design

Researchers

Inform decision-strategy makers with systems science

Provide a modeling framework to perform what-if experiments

Diagnose risk-management strategies

Open research challenges

Methodological ruptures (uncertainty quantification)

Bridging quali with quanti

Demand forecast

Shock capturing

Solve the hardest variables: social legitimacy,
behavioral inertia, symbolic value of flying,...

Stakeholders

Aircraft Efficiency (linear) causality chain
Delayed transfer to fleet efficiency

Co-evolution of aircraft efficiency
and fleet growth and renewal

Energy fuels traffic
Traffic fuels emissions

Demand-side measures
Demand forecast
Regulatory pathways

Operation levers
Contrail mitigation
Short term climate forcers

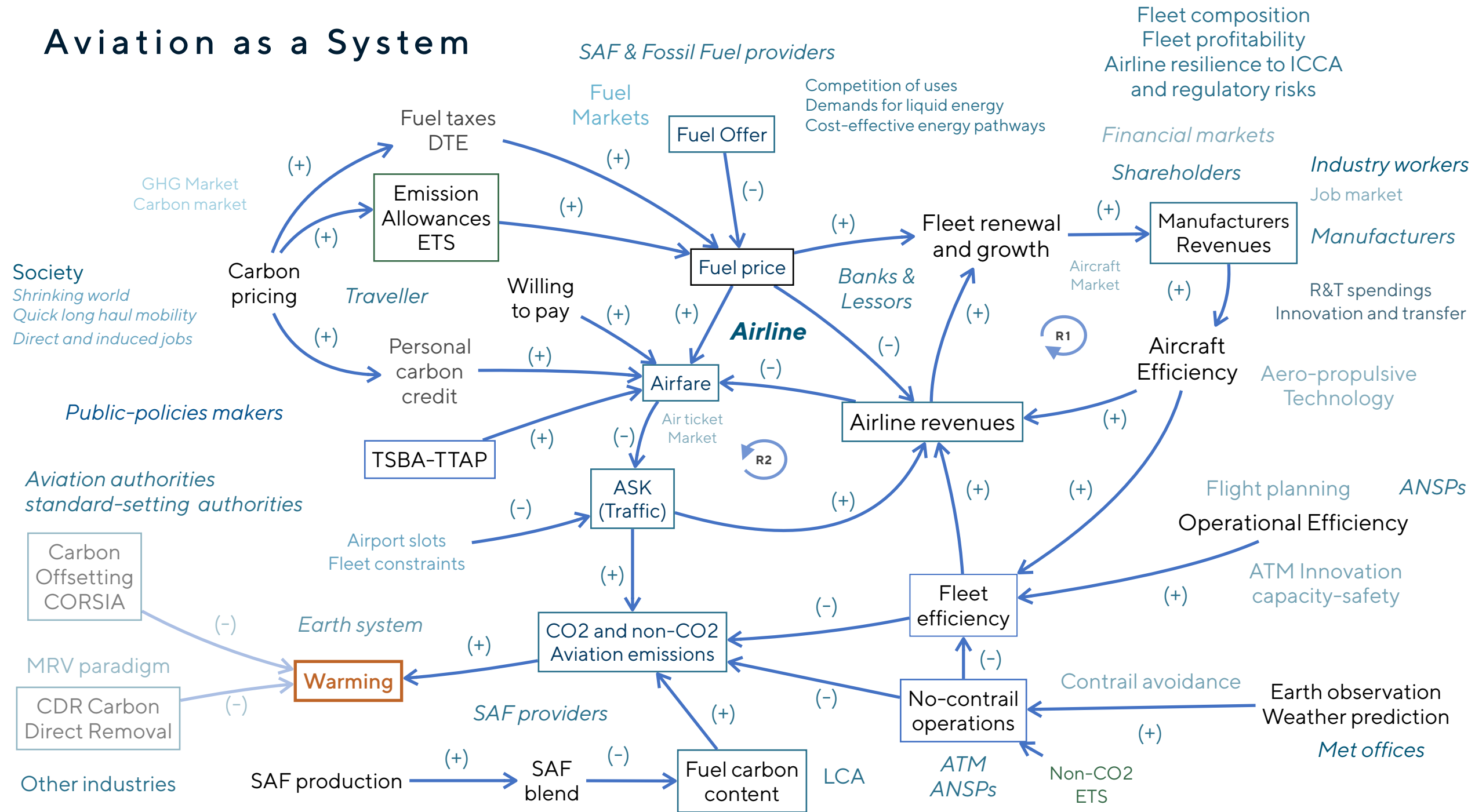




INSTITUTE FOR
SUSTAINABLE
AVIATION

Thanks

Aviation as a System



Aviation as a System



AeroMAPS

GHG Market
Carbon market

SAF & Fossil Fuel providers

Fuel Markets

Competition of uses
Demands for liquid energy
Cost-effective energy pathways

Fleet composition
Fleet profitability
Airline resilience to ICCA and regulatory risks

Financial markets

Shareholders

Industry workers

Job market

Manufacturers

R&T spendings
Innovation and transfer

Aero-propulsive Technology

Flight planning ANSPs

ATM Innovation capacity-safety

Earth observation
Weather prediction

Met offices

Society
Shrinking world
Quick long haul mobility
Direct and induced jobs

Public-policies makers

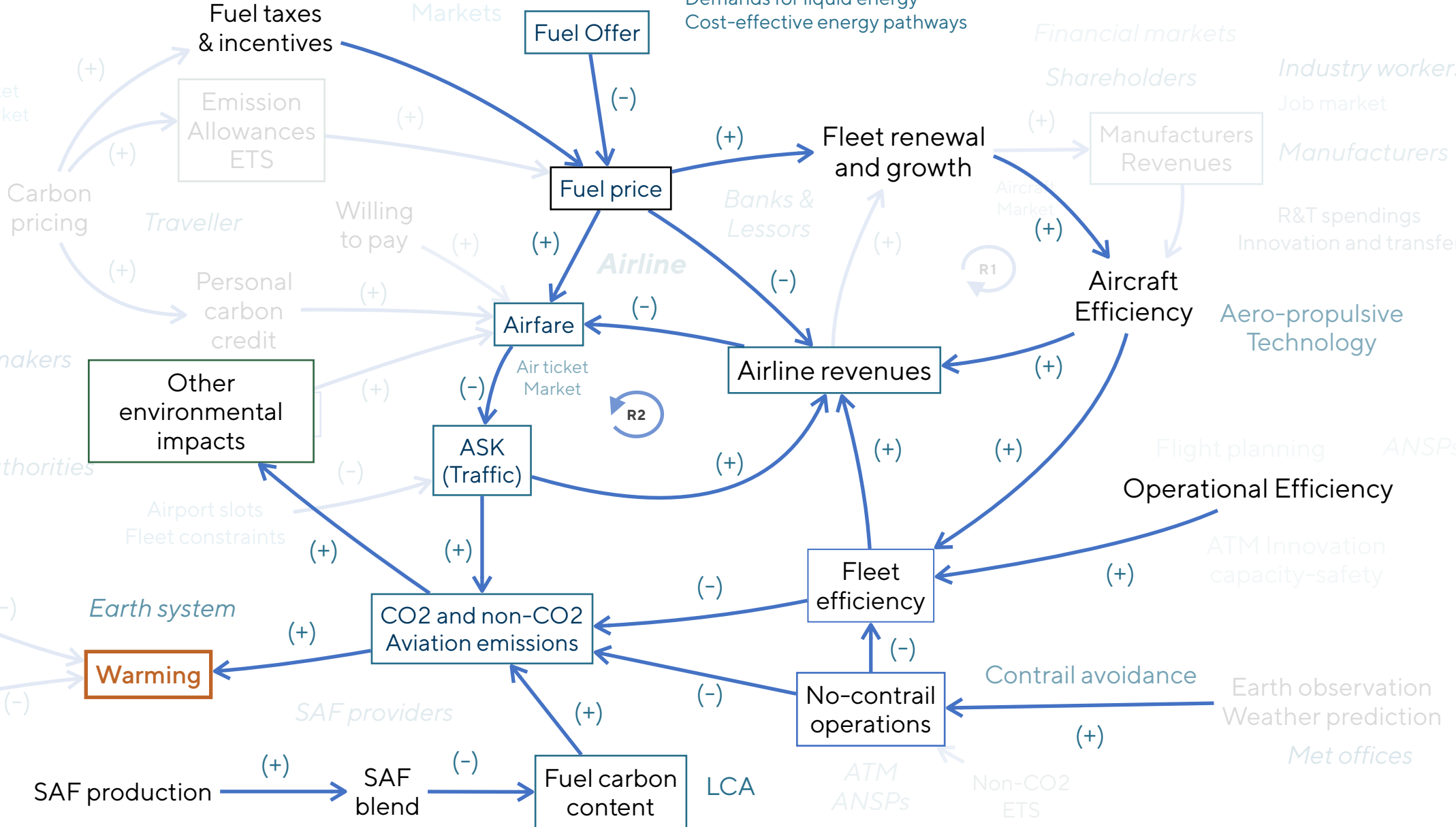
Aviation authorities
standard-setting authorities

Carbon Offsetting
CORSA

MRV paradigm

CDR Carbon
Direct Removal

Other industries



Warming

Fuel carbon content

Fleet efficiency

No-contrail operations

SAF blend

ASK (Traffic)

Airfare

Airline revenues

Fuel Offer

Fuel price

Fleet renewal and growth

Aircraft Efficiency

Operational Efficiency

Manufacturers Revenues

Emission Allowances ETS

Other environmental impacts

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