



For use of the information media - IPCC-No.99/01

not an official record

EMBARGOED UNTIL: Friday, 4 June 1999 (09:30 GMT)

Releasing a scientific report on the atmospheric impacts of aviation

IPCC HIGHLIGHTS THE GROWING

CONTRIBUTION OF AVIATION TO GLOBAL WARMING

Geneva, Friday, 4 June 1999 - The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has today released a special report on the effect of aviation on the global atmosphere entitled "Aviation and the Global Atmosphere". The report has been developed over the last two years by a group of more than 100 scientists from around the world and was endorsed during a three-day IPCC meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica in mid-April 1999. It represents the results of unprecedented collaboration between the IPCC and the Scientific Assessment Panel of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, and provides a detailed assessment of the impact of aircraft engine emissions on climate and atmospheric ozone.

Air travel is projected to grow by about five per cent annually until 2015, burning three per cent more fuel per year in that period. This report finds that aircraft emissions, and their impacts, will be far greater in 2050 unless new technologies and operational modes are developed. Fuel consumption by civil aviation is expected to reach 300 million tonnes in 2015 and 450 million tonnes in 2050, compared to 130 million tonnes in 1992, with corresponding high emissions of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and water vapour as well as nitrogen oxides and sulphur oxides.

The aviation industry has undergone rapid growth and projections suggest that the trend is likely to continue. It is, therefore, highly relevant to consider current and possible future effects of aircraft on the atmosphere. The report considers all the gases and particles emitted by aircraft into the atmosphere and the role which they play in climate change, and modification of the ozone layer. The report also considers how potential changes in aircraft technology, air transport operations and the institutional, regulatory and economic framework might affect emissions in the future. It describes the state of scientific knowledge together with associated uncertainties.

A unique aspect of this report is the integral involvement of technical experts from the aviation industry, including airlines and airframe engine manufacturers, alongside atmospheric scientists. This involvement has been critical in producing what IPCC believes is the most comprehensive assessment available of the effects of aviation on the global atmosphere

The report is forwarded to the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to inform them about the possible influence of the aviation sector on climate change. The report was prepared at ICAO request.

The IPCC was established in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), to make periodic assessments of the science, impacts and socio-economic aspects of climate change and of adaptation and mitigation options to address it; and to provide, on request, scientific-technical advice to the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC and its bodies. After publishing two major influential reports in 1990 and 1995, IPCC is now working on its Third Assessment Report to which the Special Report on Aviation and the Global Atmosphere will contribute.

Note to Correspondents:

The "Summary for Policy Makers" of the Report is available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish at the IPCC Secretariat.

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