

Susann Görlinger Co-Lead Mobility Platform, ETH Zurich, Switzerland

#GreenerMobilityExchange







ETH zürich



Stay grounded, keep connected ETH Zurich's air travel project

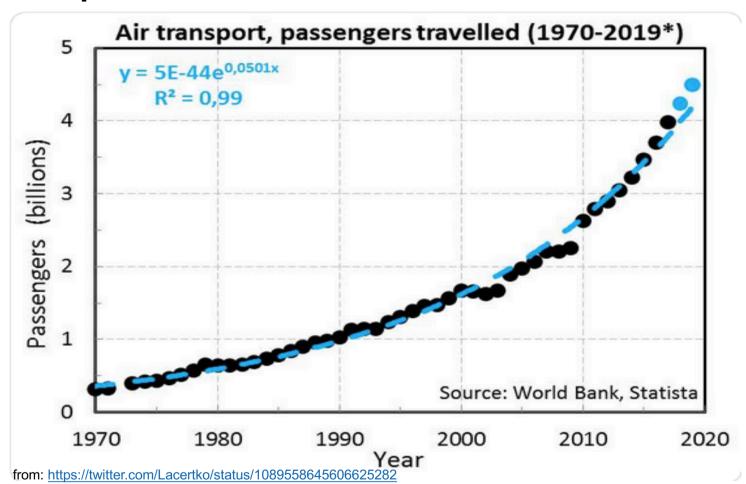
Making Higher Education Institutions' exchange and mobility greener Susann Görlinger, Co-Lead Mobility Platform ETH Zurich, www.ethz.ch/airtravel

Mobility Platform ETH Zurich, www.ethz.ch/airtravel

Overview

- Flight reduction (general)
- Flight reduction project at ETH Zurich
- Lessons learned

Development of worldwide air travel from 1970 – Jan 2019

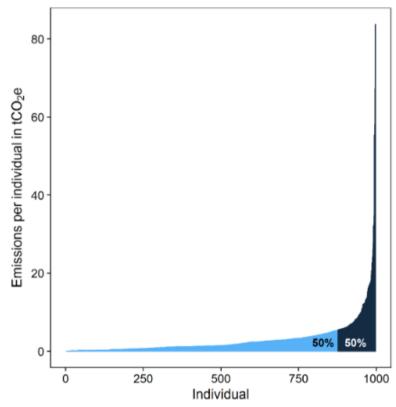


Why is the reduction of flights relevant for universities?

- 1. Scientist fly a lot more than the average person (Burian, 2018)*
- 2. Few academic fliers are responsible for most emissions (Wynes and Donner, 2018) Air travel emissions of 1509 individuals across 8

departments at University of British Columbia:

- 1/3 did not fly
- 80% emissions by 25% fliers
- 50% emissions caused by 8% fliers



Wynes and Donner, 2018: Cumulative emissions of 1509 individuals from UBC. Light blue indicates those travellers responsible for the first 50% of emissions and dark blue indicates those responsible for the second 50%

^{*}https://lup.lub.lu.se/student-papers/search/publication/8947780

Why is the reduction of flights relevant for universities?

3. Leading by example/Trendsetting

"The results of the research suggest that there is an 'appetite for leadership' when it comes to tackling emissions from aviation ... Leading by example by giving up flying appears to send a powerful and effective message ..."

(Westlake, 2017, http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3283157)

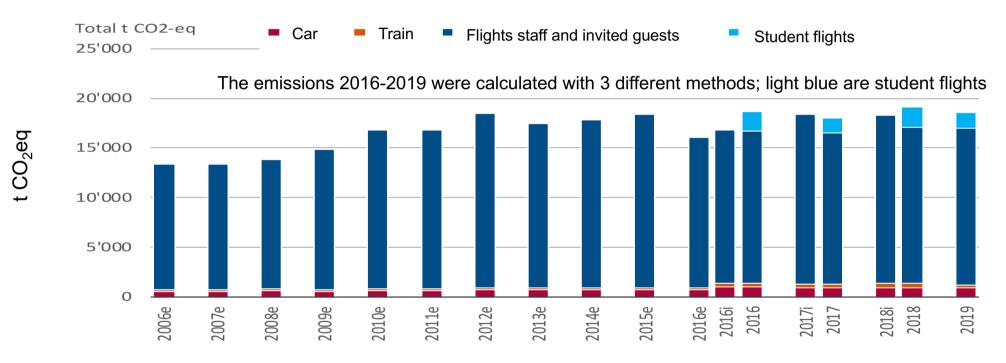
4. Credibility

The public finds scientists who fly less more credible (Attari et al., 2016, Climate Change)

5. Scientific Success:

Academic air travel has limited influence on professional success (Wynes et al., 2019, J. Cleaner Production)

Why is air travel the #1 leverage to reduce CO₂ emissions at ETH?

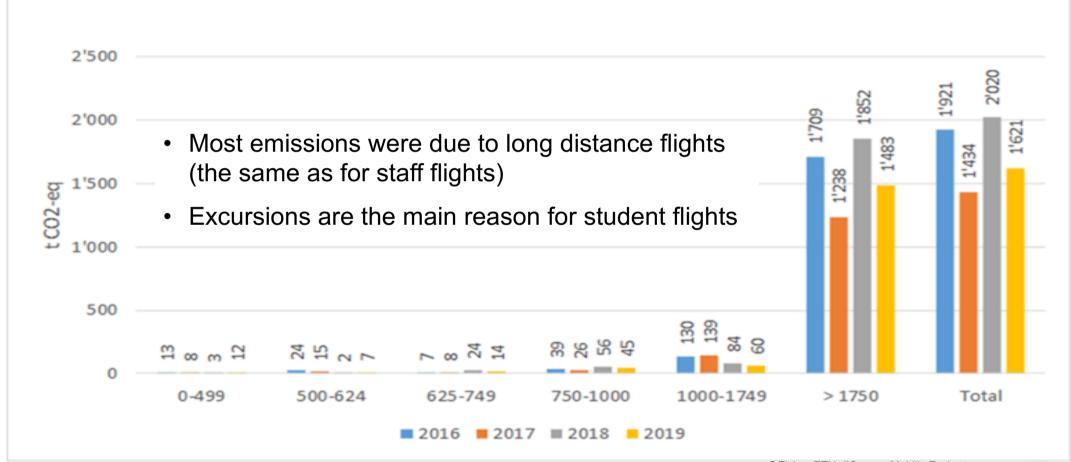


- More than **half of CO**₂ emissions at ETH are from <u>business travel</u>, 93% from flights, mainly overseas
- Total emissions increased since 2006; emissions per FTE nearly constant
- New monitoring system based on flight number, class and date

Emissions from student flights 2016 – 2019



Emissions from student flights 2016 – 2019 by distance categories



Activities at ETH Zurich

- 2016/2017: Student initiative to reduce air travel emissions
- 2016: Vice President for Infrastructure initiates the mobility platform with a thematic focus on flight reduction (<u>www.ethz.ch/air travel</u>)
- 2016: Mobility platform commissions a concept on how to reduce air travel at ETH
- 2017: Top down decision by the executive board
- 2017/2018: Bottom up implementation by the departments to define their reduction goal with respective measures
- 2018: ETH-wide reduction goal of on average 11% (without compensation and efficiency gains of airlines)
- 2019 2025: Implementation and monitoring
- 2022 und 2025: Evaluation

Air travel reduction at ETH Zurich – Status quo:

- Measures of the departments
 - Internal Carbon Pricing: money can be used for compensation, internal research projects and teaching
 - Compensation: only preliminary measure, not part of the reduction goal
 - Recommendations: one intercontinental conference per PhD; train until 600–800 km (incentive: 1. class ticket); combine different activities
 - Support conferences in Europe, bi-annual conferences (instead yearly)
 - Support VC ETH-wide, adapt ETH regulations (less incentives for flights)
- PhD project to study the transformation process related to ETH Zurich's flight reduction project (Agnes Kreil)

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Lessons Learned

- Top down support is essential
- Bottom up travel decisions by individuals → involve all staff and students (not just interested individuals)
- Transparency
- Good database for monitoring
- Change framing: from reduction to alternatives for flights
- Important role of champions and influencers, Trendsetting
- Discussion about conflicting targets (personal contacts/international research cooperations/field work AND climate goals)
- Wicked problem → there are no simple solutions but different and creative approaches (trial and error)
- Cultural change needs endurance, but sometimes (like now), it can speed up
- Common approach of many organisations needed to be successful



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