To cut greenhouse gas emissions, Air France acts directly on every aspect of the flight where it can reduce CO₂ emissions:

- Using sustainable biofuels certified for aviation use,
- Optimizing flight procedures to cut fuel consumption and hence CO₂ emissions,
- Optimizing air traffic with shorter flight paths,
- Lightening on-board mass,
- Modernizing its fleet.

Air France KLM’s commitment to sustainable development is acknowledged as an example in its sector.

Emissions generated during this flight totaled 54g of CO₂ per passenger, per km*, half the amount generated on an ordinary flight.

*2.2l/passenger/100km

Air France actively supports aviation sector and air traffic control research, as well as meteorology and climate study programs. It is also a member of CORAC, the French Civil Aviation Research Council, of the EU’s SESAR air traffic control system modernization initiative, and the IAGOS project to study the impact of air transport on climate.

Air France (OR.PA), Photos: Air France (DX.VO), IDE, Corbis – September 2011
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At: http://corporate.airfrance.com
The lowest ever CO₂ emissions flight

How is the flight fully optimized?
All possible action to reduce CO₂ emissions was implemented in preparing and operating the flight.

1 Use of low carbon footprint jetfuel

With biofuels, the carbon emitted into the atmosphere is offset by the biomass during its growth period. Life cycle analysis (growing, harvesting, processing and end-use) of a biofuel shows a reduction of up to 80% in CO₂ compared with the use of fossil kerosene (Michigan Technological University).

2 Optimized flight path and fuel consumption

Air France's pilots apply the least fuel-hungry procedures without compromising flight safety (constant speed climb, continuous descent approach, taxing with one or two engines shut down, etc.), in conjunction with Air Traffic Control. The Single European Sky initiative is designed to achieve a 10% reduction in airline industry emissions by 2020.

3 Lightening the aircraft

1kg of mass saved = 80 metric tons of CO₂ saved per year.
The short-haul seat used on La Navette shuttle flights alone represents a saving of 600 Paris/Toulouse flights.

What is a biofuel?
A biofuel is a liquid fuel made by transforming organic matter known as biomass. This makes a biofuel a renewable resource.

Biofuels: a genuine hope for the airline industry

Air France first became involved in biofuels research in 2008. The hope of creating a cleaner energy source for the airline industry became a reality in 2009 with the certification of the first biokerosene for aviation use: a 50/50 mix of synthetic and conventional kerosene.

Air France has been working to further the development of low carbon footprint biofuels that do not have negative environmental or social impacts. The Company is a member of the Roundtable on Sustainable Biofuels (RSB), which established a standard, recognized by the European Union in July 2011, setting out sustainability criteria for biofuels: non-competition with the food chain or water resources, etc.

Biofuel development is a priority under the Air France KLM Climate Action Plan