GO GREEN JORDAN ATM

Presented by ANS Safety Inspector:

Mohammed Farouq Othman Doqa



Agenda

- INTRODUCTION
- AVIATION CARBON FOOTPRINT
- JORDAN / CARC MEASURES TO REDUCE EMISSIONS / APPLIED
- JORDAN / CARC FUTURE VISION MEASURES
- QUESTIONS / THANK YOU



Introduction

Worldwide aviation associations and members highlighted the vital role of air traffic management (ATM) in reducing emissions from aviation, as well as contributing towards the UN's sustainable development goals. New technologies, better procedures and increasing cooperation are making ATM more efficient. We all need to facilitate investment in and modernization of ATM to cater for the expected growth in air traffic and increasing connectivity.

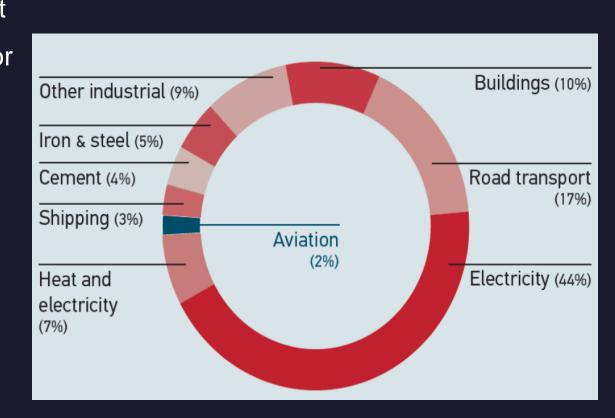


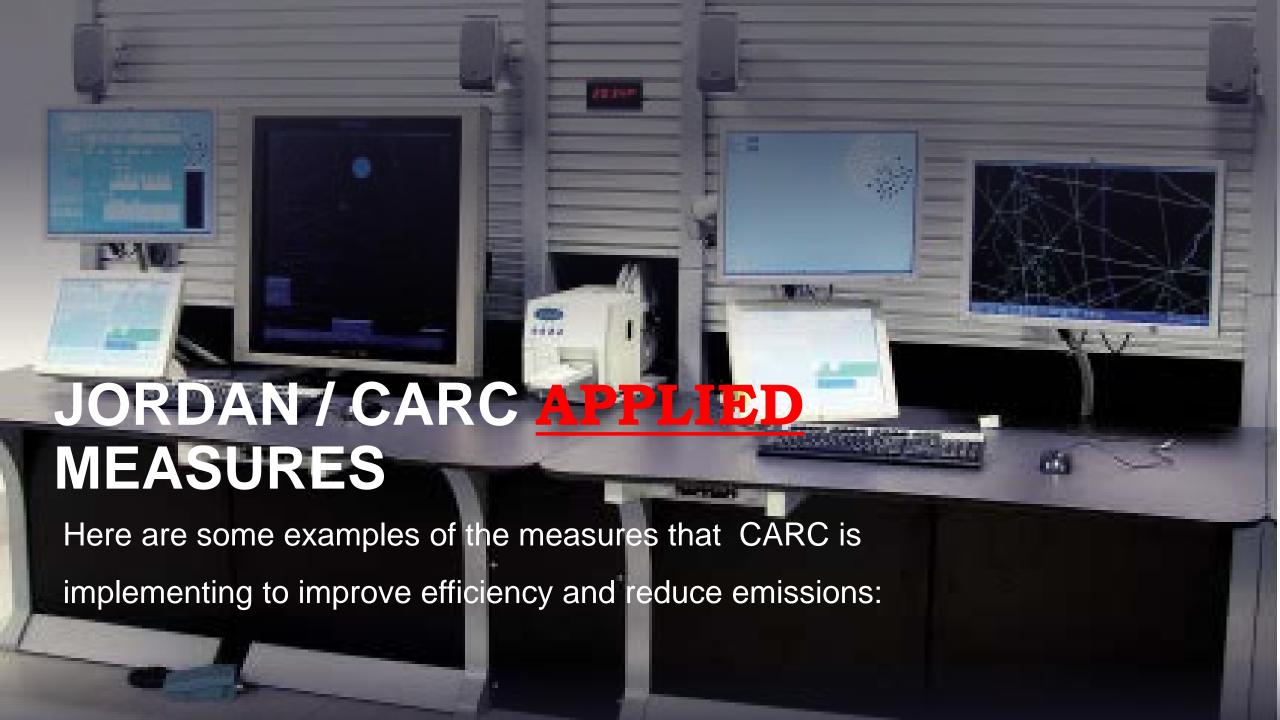


Aviation Carbon Footprint

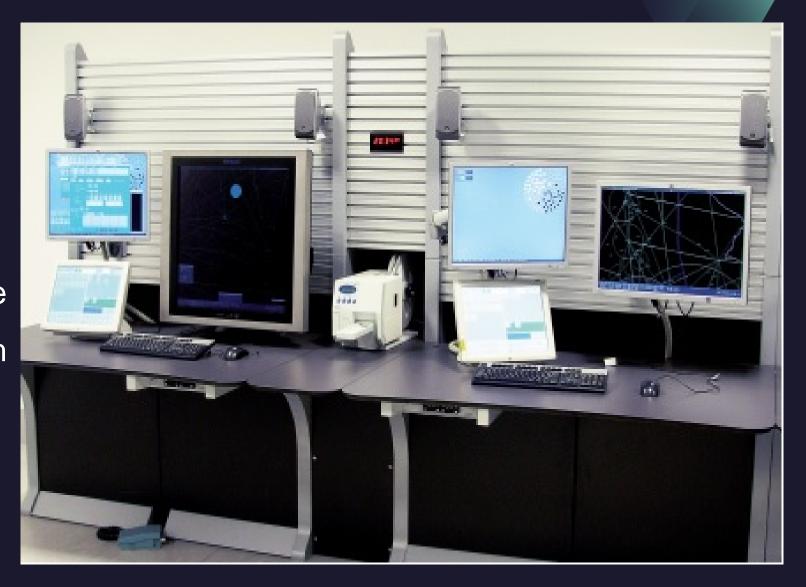
If we consider energy-related CO2 emissions – without emissions from agriculture or forestry which account for around a quarter of global greenhouse gases – the largest contributor to CO2 emissions is electricity (44%). Second is road transport at 17%, followed by buildings at 10%.

Aviation, producing 2% of all human-induced CO2, emits less than the iron and steel industry (5%), cement production (4%) and the shipping sector (3%) and around the same as the servers and transmission cables of the internet.



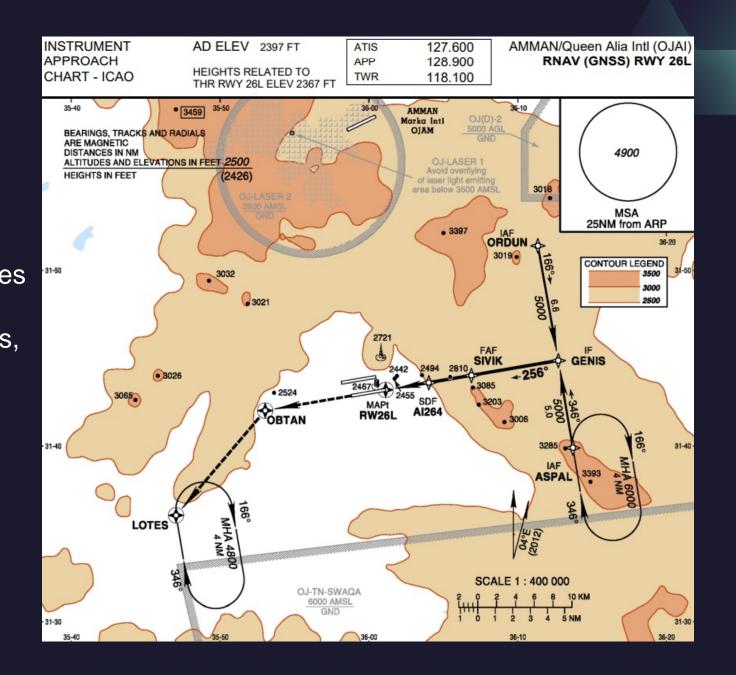


 New technologies are making air traffic management more efficient. Automation and modern surveillance systems enable aircraft to safely reduce their separation distances from each other, thereby increasing capacity and reducing delays.



Performance-based navigation (PBN)

The usage of satellites and RNAV routes rather than fixed ground-based beacons, allowing aircraft to fly more efficient routes with greater accuracy, thus reducing CO2 emissions.



• Jordanian air traffic controllers offer 'Tactical Directs' during actual flights to ensure routes are the most efficient. Thus, reducing fuel burn through improved operational measures.



- Jordanian air traffic
 controllers' endeavour to allow
 the usage of the most efficient
 flight level for the flight.
- During a flight, an aircraft's
 weight decreases as it uses fuel,
 and the most efficient flight level
 becomes progressively higher.

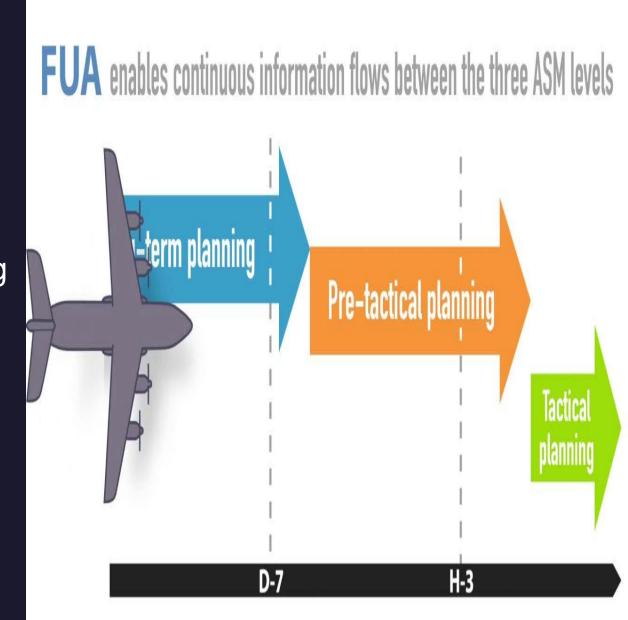


Flexible Use of Airspace "FUA"

Jordanian air traffic controllers are playing their part by freeing-up military airspace when not in use.

Civil aircraft fly around these areas, reducing time and fuel burn factors.

By reducing the size of these areas, or making them flexible-use, more direct flights are possible, and this can bring significant fuel and CO2 savings.



NOISE ABATEMENT PROCEDURES

The noise abatement procedures are applied in JORDAN within our aerodromes, and they are published in our AIP.

For instance, Aircraft of all-up weight "AUW" more than 5700 KGS departing from AMMAN/Marka RWY 24 shall

Climb with take-off thrust to 4000 FT at V2 + 10KT, At 4000 FT QNH reduce to climb thrust and continue at V2 +

10KT. At 5500, FT QNH accelerates to normal climbing speed



JORDAN/CARC FUTURE VISION MEASURES

- Space-based surveillance technologies
- Air Traffic Flow Management "ATFM" road map within the region
- Free route airspace methodology and studies
- Continuous improvements and studies over our airspace
- Modernisation of ATM by implementing the ICAO Aviation System Block Upgrades "ASBUs".

