

2020 Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report

Introduction

This document is the annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory report for the Air New Zealand group of companies for the period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020. Air New Zealand's reporting process and emissions classifications are consistent with international protocols and standards. This report has been written in accordance with *The Greenhouse Gas Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition ('Greenhouse Gas Protocol')*.

Scope	Category	CO2-e Emissions (Tonnes)							
эсорс	category	FY2011 (Baseline)	FY2011 v2*	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019 (New MfE Factors)	FY2020	
	Jet Fuel - Domestic	530,404	551,837	569,627	602,354	617,247	629,876	518,607	
	Jet Fuel - International	2,418,347	2,516,069	2,864,266	3,008,305	3,103,359	3,286,502	2,649,922	
	Jet Fuel - Ground		0			1,445	941	1,180	
	LPG	3,610	3,610	2,394	1,630	2,063	1,579	1,437	
	Natural Gas	2,520	2,520	2,292	2,458	2,621	2,732	2,275	
1	Diesel	977	977	3,571	3,370	3,441	3,935	3,129	
	Bio-Diesel	1,194	1,194	0	0	0	0	0	
	Petrol	84	84	151	46	56	73	67	
	Coal	2246	2,246	0	0	0	0	0	
	Wood Pellets(CH ₄ and N ₂ O)	20	20	19	15	13	13	18	
Total Scope 1		2,959,402	3,078,557	3,442,320	3,618,179	3,730,246	3,925,650	3,176,634	
2	Electricity	7,246	7,246	3,636	2,624	3,044	3,098	2,832	
Total Scope 2		7,246	7,246	3,636	2,624	3,044	3,098	2,832	
Total CO ₂ -e E	Total CO ₂ -e Emissions (Scope 1 and 2)		3,085,803	3,445,956	3,620,802	3,733,290	3,928,748	3,179,466	
Biomass	Wood Pellets (CO ₂)	1,423	1,423	1,235	998	638	725	1,050	

Table 1: Greenhouse gas emissions inventory summary for Air New Zealand 2020

Note: In 2019, New Zealand Ministry for the Environment released a new set of greenhouse gas emissions factors for organisational reporting, including for the first time an emissions factor for aviation fuel. Air New Zealand has adopted this figure to stay consistent with national greenhouse gas inventory guidance, a process which has included updating our baseline inventory and inventories for financial years 2016 to 2019. Note a correction was made to the use of this factor for the 2020 financial year, which has been implemented for all previous years.

Organisational Boundary

Air New Zealand's organisational boundary encompasses the companies listed in the table below. Apart from where indicated, Air New Zealand has operational control of these companies.



Table 2: Air New Zealand's Organisational Boundary

List of all legal entities or facilities over which Air New Zealand has equity share, financial control or operational control	% equity share in legal entity	Does reporting company have operational control? (yes/no)	Does entity or facility produce GHG emissions (yes/no)? If yes, are they included in the GHG inventory figures (yes/no)?
ADP (New Zealand) Limited	100%	Yes	Yes/Yes
Air Nelson Limited	100%	Yes	Yes/Yes
Air New Zealand Regional Maintenance Limited	100%	Yes	Yes/Yes
Air New Zealand Travel Business Limited	100%	Yes	No
Eagle Airways Limited	100%	Yes	Yes/Yes
Mount Cook Airline Limited	100%	Yes	Yes/Yes
Teal Insurance Limited	100%	Yes	No
Air New Zealand Aircraft Holdings Limited	100%	Yes	No
Air New Zealand Associated Companies Limited	100%	Yes	No
Air New Zealand Associated Companies (Australia) Limited	100%	Yes	No
Air New Zealand Express Limited	100%	Yes	No
Ansett Australia & Air New Zealand Engineering Services Limited	100%	Yes	No
Air New Zealand (Australia) Pty Limited ¹	100%	Yes	No
ANZGT Field Services LLC ¹	51%	No	Yes/No
11ANTS Analytics Group Limited ¹	100%	No	No
ANNZES Engines Christchurch Limited	100%	Yes	No

Notes to Table 2:

¹ Joint Control - Air NZ does not control the operations of ANZGT based on the definition given in *The Greenhouse Gas Protocol*.

Air New Zealand applies an operational control approach allowing the company to focus on those emissions sources over which it has control and can therefore implement management actions, consistent with Air New Zealand's corporate responsibility objectives.

Operational Boundary

Air New Zealand has chosen to report on Scope 1 and 2 emissions, given that emissions from the use of aviation jet fuel are the most significant emissions source in the organisation's value chain and are under Air New Zealand's ability to manage and influence.



Baseline Year

The base year is 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011. This was chosen as the base year because it was the first year that Air New Zealand had complete data for Scope 1 and 2 emissions. If Air New Zealand's Scope 1 or 2 emissions were to change by more than 10% due to company or portfolio acquisitions or divestments, it acknowledges a base year recalculation would be appropriate.

Methodologies and uncertainties

Air New Zealand used Microsoft Excel spreadsheets to calculate greenhouse gas emissions. Emissions for Scope 1and 2 have been quantified using the calculation method based on activity data multiplied by greenhouse gas emissions factors. Emissions factors have been sourced from the following publicly available publications:

Table 3: Emissions Factors and Sources

Source	Unit measure		Reference			
Source	Onit measure	Total	CO2	CH ₄	N ₂ O	Reference
Aviation Fuel (Kerosene) / Jet A1	litre	2.627	2.538	0.018	0.071	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	kg	3.03	3.021	0.006	0.001	1
Natural gas	GJ	54.01	53.96	0.02	0.03	1
Electricity	kWh	0.0977	0.09322	0.00439	0.00009	1
Diesel (automotive)	litre	2.694	2.648	0.003539	0.042	1
Regular Petrol	litre	2.453	2.346	0.028	0.080	1
Wood Pellets	kg	0.0150	0.862	0.006	0.009	1
Waste to landfill	kg	1.17		1.171		1

References:

1 Measuring Emissions: A Guide for Organisations – 2019 - Emission Factors Workbook using data and methods from the 2016 calendar year – New Zealand Ministry for the Environment

To minimise uncertainties in the accuracy of this inventory, data has been sourced wherever possible from a verifiable source as detailed in the inclusions table.

Verification of GHG Inventory

Greenhouse gas emission calculations and emission factors published in this report were reviewed by a 3rd party. Processes and emission classifications are consistent with international protocols and standards.



6	11	Units Volume	Emission Factor (t CO ₂ -e/unit) [*]			Emissions (t CO ₂ -e)				
Source	Source Units		Total	CO2	CH4	N₂O	Total	CO2	CH4	N ₂ O
Scope 1 Emissions										
Jet Fuel - Domestic	000 litres	197,411.71	2.627	2.538	0.018	0.071	518,607	501,124.0	3,525.9	13,956.8
Jet Fuel - International	000 litres	1,008,713.34	2.627	2.538	0.018	0.071	2,649,922	2,560,590.2	18,016.5	71,315.2
Jet Fuel - Ground	000 litres	449.00	2.627	2.538	0.018	0.071	1,180	1,139.8	8.0	31.7
Jet Fuel - Total	000 litres	1,206,574.05	2.627	2.538	0.018	0.071	3,169,708	3,062,854.0	21,550.4	85,303.8
LPG	Tonnes	474.49	3.029	3.021	0.006	0.001	1,437	1,433.6	2.8	0.7
Natural Gas	LT	42.12	54.006	53.957	0.023	0.027	2,275	2,272.6	0.9	1.1
Diesel ¹	000 litres	1,080.57	2.694	2.648	0.004	0.042	2,911	2,861.5	3.8	45.6
Diesel ²	000 litres	81.00	2.694	2.648	0.004	0.042	218	214.5	0.3	3.4
Diesel - Total	000 litres	1,161.57	2.694	2.648	0.004	0.042	3,129	3,076.0	4.1	49.0
Petrol ¹	000 litres	27.18	2.453	2.346	0.028	0.080	67	63.8	0.7	2.2
Wood pellets (CH ₄ and N ₂ O)	Tonnes	1,218.83	0.015		0.006	0.009	18	-	7.0	11.2
Total Scope 1							3,176,634	3,069,700	21,566	85,368
Scope 2 Emissions									÷	
Electricity	kWh	28,988,153	9.77E-05	9.32E-05	4.39E-06	8.61E-08	2,832	2,702	127	2
Total Scope 2							2,832	2,702	127	2
Total Emissions Scope 1 & 2							3,179,466			
Biomass Emissions: Wood pellets (CO ₂)	Tonnes	1,218.83		0.862	-	-	1,050	1,050	-	-

Table 4: 2020 Greenhouse gas emissions by greenhouse gas

Notes to Table 4:

*Air New Zealand does not have emissions of SF6, PFCs, or NF3. Emissions from HFCs have been excluded as de minimus (see exclusions table).

^{1.} Actual figures from five main NZ ports (diesel only) and light vehicle fleet (diesel and petrol).

^{2.} Estimated figures for GSE diesel at regional ports and Rarotonga and testing of hangar deluge systems at Auckland.

Table 5: In	clusions
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Scope	Category	GHG Emissions Source	Data Source	Methodology, data quality, uncertainty (qualitative)	
	Aviation Fuel	Fuel used to operate aircraft domestic and international	Records from supplier invoices.	Accurate records of fuel purchased.	
	Aviation fuel (ground)	Fuel used to ground test engines.	Fuel reconciliation process	Meters; tank dips and fuel receipts	
	LPG	Fuel used for heating and GSEs	Records from supplier invoices.	Accurate records of fuel purchased.	
1	Natural Gas	Fuel used for heating	Records from supplier invoices.	Accurate records of fuel purchased.	
	Ground Bio Diesel	Fuel for ground vehicle fleet	Records from supplier invoices.	(N/A in current reporting period, however included in base year.)	
	Diesel ¹	Fuel for light vehicle fleet in New Zealand	Records from supplier (Cardlink and Z card) invoices.	Accurate records of fuel purchased.	



		Fuel for Ground Support Equipment at New Zealand's five main ports.	Records from supplier (Mini Tankers)	Accurate records of fuel purchased.
	Diesel ²	Fuel for Ground Support Equipment at regional New Zealand ports and Rarotonga.	Estimated for Regional ports and Rarotonga.	Estimated based on diesel used at the 5 main NZ ports.
	Diesei	Fuel testing hangar deluge systems at Auckland.	Fuel reconciliation process	Accurate records fuel reconciliation.
	Petrol ¹	Fuel for light vehicle fleet in New Zealand.	Records from supplier (Cardlink and Z card) invoices.	Accurate records of fuel purchased.
	Coal	Not used during relevant reporting period.	No invoices held for relevant reporting period.	N/A in current reporting period, however included in base year.
2	Electricity	Electricity used in offices and facilities in New Zealand	Records from supplier invoices validated by energy meters	Accurate records of electricity purchased.
Biomass Emission	Wood Pellets	Fuel used for heating	Records from supplier invoices.	Records of wood pellets purchased from different suppliers.

Notes to Table 5:

¹ Diesel (Ground Support Equipment) and Light vehicle fleet assumptions & exclusions

Includes diesel consumed at the five main New Zealand domestic airports - Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Nelson and Dunedin. (1,014,795litres)

Air New Zealand has 126 fleet vehicles consisting 20% fully battery electric; 21% battery electric hybrid; 13% plug in electric hybrid; 1.5% hybrid heavy vehicle. 36% diesel/petrol.

- Air New Zealand owns 19 vehicles. These vehicles are normally old and located at Regional Maintenance Ltd, Engineering and Maintenance or Subsidiaries. There is no visibility on fuel consumption for these vehicles.
- There are 13 light vehicles offshore. There is no visibility on fuel consumption for these vehicles.

² Diesel (Ground Support Equipment) at New Zealand regional ports including Rarotonga and testing of hangar deluge systems at Auckland.

At the time of writing, Air New Zealand had no data on diesel consumption at regional ports and Rarotonga. The following assumptions were made;



- 10 diesel GPUs (Ground Power Units) at regional ports and Rarotonga. Based on 4000 litres per year (the average diesel GPU use at the four NZ domestic ports) the estimate for diesel use is 40,000 litres per year.
- 6 Tugs at regional and ports and Rarotonga. Based on 600 Litres per year (the average diesel Tug use at Dunedin)
 the estimate for diesel use is 3600 Litres
- 4 pushback tractors at regional ports and Rarotonga. Based on 900 Litres per year (the average diesel Tug use at Dunedin) - the estimate for diesel use is 3600 Litres
- 5 belt loaders at regional ports and Rarotonga. Based on 300 Litres per year (the average diesel Tug use at Dunedin)
 the estimate for diesel use is 1500 Litres
- 9 fork hoists at regional ports and Rarotonga. Based on 300 Litres per year (the average diesel fork hoist use at Dunedin) the estimate for diesel use is 2700 Litres
- 12 aircraft container loaders at regional ports and Rarotonga. Based on 1800 Litres per year (the average diesel Transporter use at Dunedin) - the estimate for diesel use is 21,600 Litres
- 3 de-icing trucks at regional ports. Based on 1000 Litres per year (the average diesel Truck use at Dunedin) the estimate for diesel use is 3000 Litres.
- 3 ambulift at regional ports and Rarotonga. Based on 400 litres per year the estimate for diesel use is 1200 litres.
- A toilet truck in the regional ports. Estimated diesel consumption is 1000 litres.
- A truck mounted stair at regional ports. Estimated diesel consumption is 250 litres.
- 7 motorised stairs at regional ports and Rarotonga. Estimated diesel consumption is 250 litres.

Estimations for diesel consumption at regional ports and Rarotonga is 78,700 litres and diesel used to power Auckland hangar deluge systems is estimated at 2,300 litres.

Total estimated diesel consumption is 81,000 litres.

Exclusion:

• Estimates of diesel consumption when testing Christchurch deluge systems was not available at the time of this report. Consumption is considered minimal.

¹ Petrol light vehicle fleet

Air New Zealand has 126 fleet vehicles consisting 20% fully battery electric; 21% battery electric hybrid; 13% plug in electric hybrid; 1.5% hybrid heavy vehicle. 36% diesel/petrol.

27,180 litres of petrol was purchased for the fleet through Cardlink & Z Card.

Exclusion:

- Air New Zealand owns 19 vehicles. These vehicles are normally old and located at Regional Maintenance Ltd, Engineering and Maintenance or Subsidiaries. There is no visibility on fuel consumption for these vehicles.
- There are 13 light vehicles offshore. There is no visibility on fuel consumption for these vehicles.



Exclusions

The following exclusions are **estimated to be** less than 5% of Air New Zealand's total Greenhouse Gas emissions.

Table 6: Exclusions

Scope	Category	GHG Emissions Source	Reason for Exclusion
1	Fugitive	Fugitive emissions from air-conditioning	Difficult to obtain the data,
	Emissions	systems.	estimated to be <i>de minimus</i> .
1	Petrol and	Owned light vehicle fleet (19) and offshore	Difficult to obtain the data,
	Diesel	vehicles (13)	estimated to be <i>de minimus</i> .
		Diesel used to test hangar deluge systems in	
		Christchurch.	
1	LPG	Swap a bottle for Ground Support	Difficult to obtain the data,
		Equipment in Wellington.	estimated to be <i>de minimus</i> .
2	Electricity	Used in buildings/facilities in overseas	Difficult to obtain the data,
		locations	estimated to be <i>de minimus.</i>

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