



## Sustainability Management in the Air Transport Energy Efficiency and CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions

Maria João Calha
Corporate Environmental Affairs

ambiente@tap.pt

#### **TAP Group**

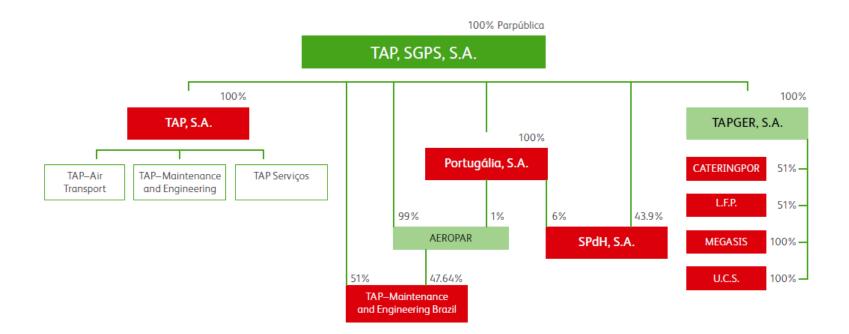


2,682 M€

revenue in 2012

8 subsidiary companies

**12,506** employees



#### TAP Portugal – some figures...







**1945** 

foundation of TAP PGA integrated in **2007** 

**71** 

aircraft

**77** 

destinations in **34** countries

252,900

flight hours \*

10,2 million

passengers carried \*

**27,226 million** 

RPK (Revenue passenger-kilometers) \*

**76,8%** 

load factor \*



**World's Leading Airline to Africa – 2011 and 2012** 



World's Leading Airline to South America – 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012

\* in 2012



Best Airline in Europe – 2011 and 2012

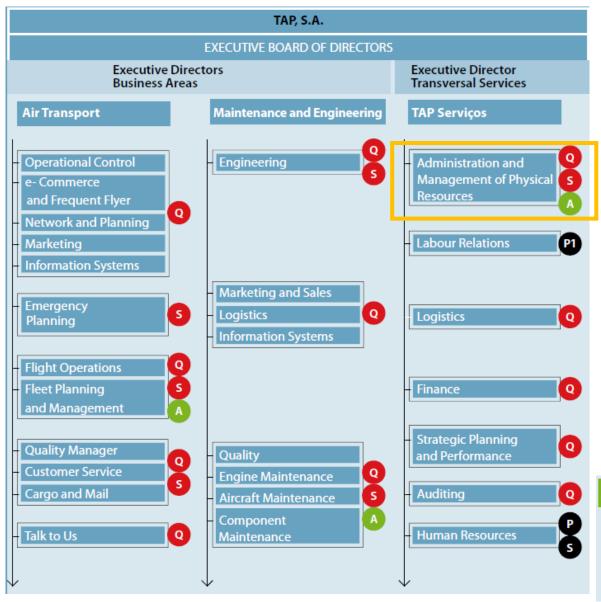
## **TAP Environmental guidelines**



- Use of eco-efficient practices and technologies that manage growth while protecting the environment
- Promote the continuous improvement of energy efficiency in all activities air transport and ground operations
- Promote employees and suppliers environmental awareness
- Star Alliance Environmental Commitment Statement
- UN Global Compact

#### **Environmental structure**





Environmental | Customer Related | Issues |

A Environmental | Q Quality |

S Safety

Human Resources Issues

- Policies Policies
- P Specific Labour Relations Policies
  - Safety, Hygiene and Health

#### Main working areas



#### Corporate Environmental Initiatives

- Environmental Management Programmes:
  - waste, waste water, gaseous effluents;
- Carbon Offset Programme
- Training
- Risk Assessment

#### Represent

- Vice-Chair of AEA Climate Change Working Group
- Observer at IATA's Environment Committee
- Lobby within official environmental actors/agencies

#### Legal Requirements

- Environmental regulation evaluation
- Prepare reports for legal authorities

#### Communication

- Environmental KPI calculation
- Internal and external communication
- Prepare environmental contents for Corporate Governance & Sustainability Report and Annual Report

#### **Environmental impact**

■ TAP's environmental impact is due to flight operations (air transport) and ground operations (aircraft, engine and component maintenance, administrative activities)



#### Flight Operations

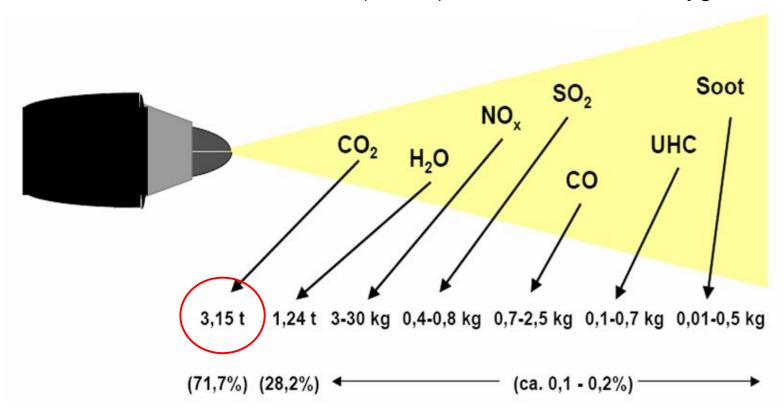


#### **Ground Operations**



## Flight operations – Energy and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

The combustion of 1 tonne of fuel (Jet A1) with 3,4 tonnes of oxygen forms:



CO2 emissions are proportional to fuel consumption

Source: Deutsche Lufthansa

## Flight operations – Environmental KPI

| KPI   | 2001   | 2011     | 2012     | 2013     | <b>Variação</b> (2012/2013) | <b>Variação</b> (2001/2013) | Variação<br>média anual<br>(2001/2013) |
|---|--------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Fleet (aircraft number)                                   | 35     | 71       | 71       | 71       | 0                           | + 103%                      | + 8%                                   |
| RPK<br>(million)  | 10 449 | 25 965   | 27 226   | 28 152   | + 3,4%                      | + 169%                      | + 13%                                  |
| Jet fuel consumption (million litres)                     | 564,92 | 1 134,72 | 1 172,15 | 1 212,59 | + 3,45%                     | + 115%                      | + 9%                                   |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (million tonnes)                | 1,424  | 2,859    | 2,954    | 3,056    | + 3,45%                     | + 115%                      | + 9%                                   |
| Jet fuel consumption<br>per passenger<br>(litres/100 RPK) | 5,41   | 4,37     | 4,31     | 4,31     | 0                           | - 20,3%                     | - 1,6%                                 |
| CO2 emissions per<br>passenger<br>(kg/100 RPK)            | 13,62  | 11,01    | 10,85    | 10,85    | 0                           | - 20,3%                     | -1,6%                                  |

RPK = Revenue passenger-kilometers

### **Aviation and Climate Change...**

20/0
Aviation accounts for two percent of man-made CO2

**689** million tonnes

Worldwide, flights produced 689 million tonnes of CO2 in 2012. Globally, humans produced over 34 billion tonnes of CO2.

Aviation is a key part

of the global village

**CLIMATE TARGETS** 

1.5%

Aviation will improve its fleet fuel efficiency by 1.5% per annum between now and 2020.

# **STABILISE**

From 2020, net carbon emissions from aviation will be capped through carbon-neutral growth.

**50**%

By 2050, net aviation carbon emissions will be half of what they were in 2005.

Source: IATA

## **Ground operations – TAP Campus**

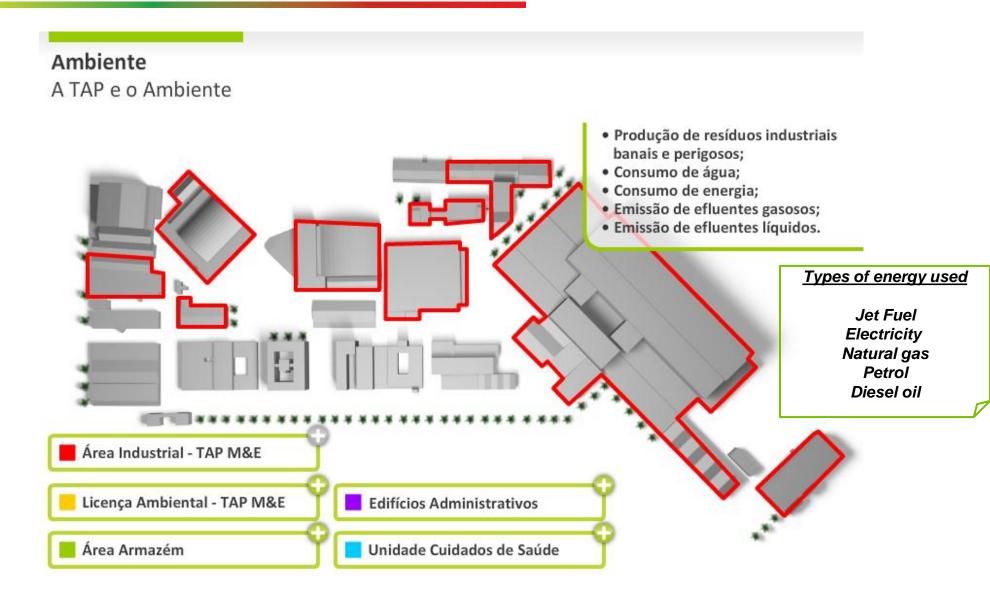


Total area =  $217 816 \text{ m}^2$ 

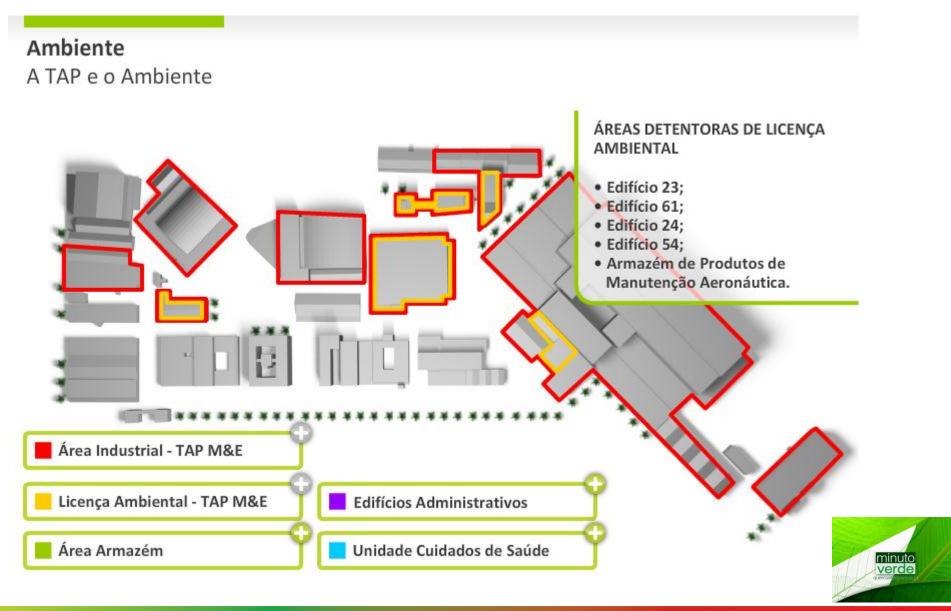
26 buildings

M&E area =  $71\ 200\ m^2$ 

#### **Ground operations – TAP Campus**



#### **Ground operations – TAP Campus**



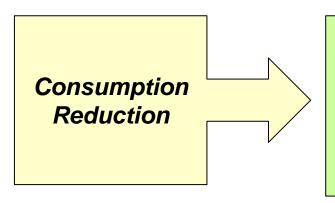
## TAP Energy consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

| TAP 2012   | Consumption      |           | CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions (Million tonnes) | %     |
|--|------------------|-----------|--|-------|
| Jet fuel   | M liters         | 1 172     | 2.05                                       | 99,71 |
| (flight operations)                                | toe <sup>1</sup> | 1 030 265 | 2,95                                       |       |
| Jet fuel<br>(engine cell test)                     | toe              | 391       | 0,0011                                     | 0,04  |
| Electricity<br>Natural gas<br>Petrol<br>Diesel oil | toe              | 2 566     | 0,011                                      | 0,25  |
| TOTAL  | toe              | 1 033 222 | 2,966                                      | 100   |

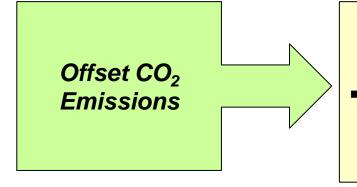
(1) toe = tonne of oil equivalent

Air transport activities account for **99,75%** of TAP's total energy consumption and CO2 emissions

## **TAP's Environmental Strategy**



- Improving fuel and operational efficiency
- Fuel Conservation and Emissions Reduction Project
- Fleet renewal programme

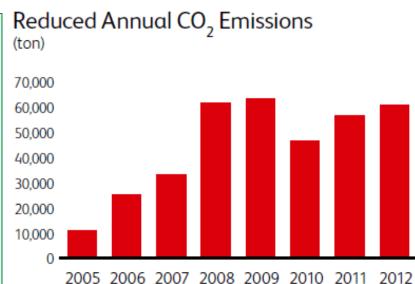


TAP Carbon Offset Programme

#### **Fuel Conservation and Emissions Reduction**

- Improvements in some operational and maintenance procedures are leading to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction:
  - Less 60000 CO<sub>2</sub> tonnes in 2012
  - → Less 360000 CO₂ tonnes since the beggining on the project (2005).







- The first worldwide launched with IATA (June 2009)
- → TAP was awarded a "Planet Earth Award 2010" by UNESCO and International Union of Geological Sciences
- It is available at <a href="https://www.flytap.com">www.flytap.com</a>
- Allows passengers to **voluntarily** offset carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from their flights, contributing to emissions reduction projects in developing countries (CDM Projects)
- Included in the booking process in a user friendly way (simple, easy and safe)
- CO2 calculator according ICAO methodology



#### **UNESCO** granted TAP a "Planet Earth Award 2010"





#### Partnership Award

The International Year of Planet Earth (IYPE), proclaimed by the United Nations, initiated by the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), supported by 11 Founding Partners, 25 Associate Partners and 30 International Partners, with active National Committees in 80 nations representing 81% of the world population, acknowledges

#### 2009 International Partnership

of

#### **TAP PORTUGAL**

and congratulates TAP - PORTUGAL on its decision to support the aims and objectives of the International Year of Planet Earth so as to use Earth scientific knowledge more effectively to build safer, healthler and more prosperous societies on this Planet.

Adla

Prof. Larry Woodfork Chair of the Board of Directors Prof. Eduardo de Mulder Executive Director IYPE Secretariat



#### **OUTCOME SO FAR...**

|       | Tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> Offset | Target | Deviation |
|-------|-------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| 2009  | 2508                          | 1500   | + 67%     |
| 2010  | 4278                          | 3500   | + 22%     |
| 2011  | 4515                          | 4000   | + 13%     |
| 2012  | 9579                          | 4200   | + 128%    |
| 2013  | 15037                         | 5000   | + 201%    |
| Total | 35920                         |        |           |



#### **CO2 Carbon Calculator – Emissions per citypairs**

#### LONG HAUL

| Aiport From/To 1 | Airport To/From 2 | Fuel/ PAX (Kg/PAX) | CO2 / PAX (Kg/PAX) |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| LIS              | SSA               | 188                | 593                |
| LAD              | LIS               | 190                | 598                |
| EWR              | LIS               | 168                | 531                |

CO2 Offset Cost (€/PAX) LIS/SSA = 1,03

LIS - Lisboa

SSA - Salvador da Bahia

LAD – Luanda

EWR - Nova Iorque

#### MEDIUM HAUL

| Aiport From/To 1 | Airport To/From 2 | Fuel/ PAX (Kg/PAX) | CO2 / PAX (Kg/PAX) |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| BRU              | LIS               | 63                 | 199                |
| LIS              | ORY               | 48                 | 152                |
| LIS              | WAW               | 94                 | 297                |

CO2 Offset Cost (€/PAX) BRU/LIS = 0,33

BRU - Bruxelas

ORY – Orly

WAW - Varsóvia

#### BENCHMARKING ANALYSIS

→ TAP's Carbon Offset Programme got the 2nd place in a ranking included in a master's degree research from the University of London, which evaluated offset programmes of 32 airlines.

TOP 10 - Carbon Offset Programmes

| Ranking                    | Airline              |  |
|----------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 10                         | Virgin Atlantic      |  |
| 2º                         | TAP Portugal         |  |
| 30                         | British Airways      |  |
| 40                         | Brussels Airlines    |  |
| 5.0                        | NatureAir            |  |
|                            | Lufthansa, Swiss,    |  |
| 6.º<br>( <i>ex aequo</i> ) | Continental, United, |  |
|                            | Thomson Airways      |  |

Fonte: Cafferty, C. (2011), "Is the sky the limit for carbon offsetting", University of London

#### BENCHMARKING ANALYSIS - CRITERIA

| Comparative analysis of airline websites |  |  |   |   |  |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| Themes                                   | Transparency   | Education  | Credibility   | Accessibility   |  |
| Key                                      | Review of carbon calculator  | Explanation of carbon offsetting   | Quality   | User-friendliness   |  |
| Performance<br>Indicators                | Detail provided on projects  | Impacts of aviation on climate change  | CSR reporting   | Payment experience  |  |
| (KPIs)                                   | Pricing transparency   | How to reduce one's carbon footprint   | Openness  | Prominence  |  |
| Key questions                            | carbon emissions are calculated per<br>passenger including any assumptions?<br>Are projects explained in detail including<br>no. of offsets generated and links to | Does the airline increase awareness of<br>the broader issues of climate change and | quality through high standards, quality<br>assurance and verification reports?<br>Does the airline discuss their offsetting | Is the consumer encouraged to find out<br>more about the airline's carbon offsetting<br>through interactive content, animation etc?<br>How easily can consumers book carbon<br>offsets online to facilitate uptake? |  |
|  | How transparent is pricing to the consumer and are all charges clearly   |  | and discuss achievements/challenges   | How prominent is the airline's carbon<br>offsetting scheme and does it have a link or<br>logo on their homepage?  |  |

Fonte: Cafferty, C. (2011), "Is the sky the limit for carbon offsetting", University of London







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