Benbecula Airport Footprint 2022

In accordance with the UK Government's Conversion Factors for Company Reporting

Report for Highland and Islands Airports Limited (HIAL)

Rev 01 23/08/23

Produced by Ricardo
https://www.ricardo.com/en/markets/aerospace-and-defence/airports

CONTENTS

GLOSSARY

	Definition
Arisings	Materials forming the secondary or waste products of industrial operations.
ATM	Air traffic movements – an aircraft take-off or landing at an airport. For airport traffic purposes one arrival and one departure is counted as two movements.
Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e)	The carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) allows the different greenhouse gases to be compared on a like-for-like basis relative to one unit of CO_2. CO_2e is calculated by multiplying the emissions of each of the six greenhouse gases by its 100-year global warming potential (GWP).
Carbon footprint	A carbon footprint measures the total greenhouse gas emissions caused directly and indirectly by a person, organisation, event or product. A carbon footprint is measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e).
Emission factor	An emission factor is a representative value that attempts to relate the quantity of a pollutant released to the atmosphere with an activity associated with the release of that pollutant.
GHG	Greenhouse gas – a gas in an atmosphere that absorbs and emits radiation within the thermal infrared range. This process is the fundamental cause of the greenhouse effect. The primary greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere are water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and ozone.
Outside of Scope	All fuels with biogenic content (e.g. 'Diesel and petrol (average biofuel blend)') should have the 'Outside of Scope' emissions reported to ensure a complete picture of an organisations' emissions are created. The emissions are labelled 'Outside of Scope' because the Scope 1 impact of these fuels has been determined to be a net '0' (since the fuel source itself absorbs an equivalent amount of CO_2 during the growth phase as the that CO2 is released through combustion).
PAX	Number of passengers in the reporting year.
APU	The auxiliary power unit that supplies power to ground operations when an aircraft is stationary.
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority, a source of aviation statistics.
GSE	Ground Support Equipment such as vehicles that assist operations at the airport.

PROJECT SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

HIAL is a public corporation owned by the Scottish Ministers and subsidised by the Scottish Government in accordance with Section 34 of the Civil Aviation Act 1982. HIAL operates and manages 11 airports in total; Barra, Benbecula, Campbeltown, Dundee, Inverness, Islay, Kirkwall, Stornoway, Sumburgh, Tiree and Wick. Benbecula served 15,155 passengers with a total of 2,358 aircraft movements in the 2022 financial year. The 2022 financial year for HIAL covers the period 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022.

The calculation of the annual carbon footprint will help HIAL and the individual airports understand the different areas which contribute to their overall carbon footprint and monitor changes on a yearly basis. HIAL has committed to creating a Net Zero Aviation Zone by 2040 and so this process will help identify improvement opportunities, which will ultimately reduce HIAL's carbon footprint and associated costs. In addition, the carbon footprint will also form the baseline for emission reduction targets, allowing HIAL to measure the success of any management strategies implemented.

CARBON FOOTPRINT

SUMMARY

All emissions have been calculated in line with the GHG Protocol, to ACA Level 4 standard and ISO 14064-1. The emissions sources included are shown in the figure below.

Emissions figures are reported using the location-based methodology unless clearly indicated otherwise. A market-based baseline emissions profile can be seen towards the end of this report. For a detailed explanation on this, please see this slide.

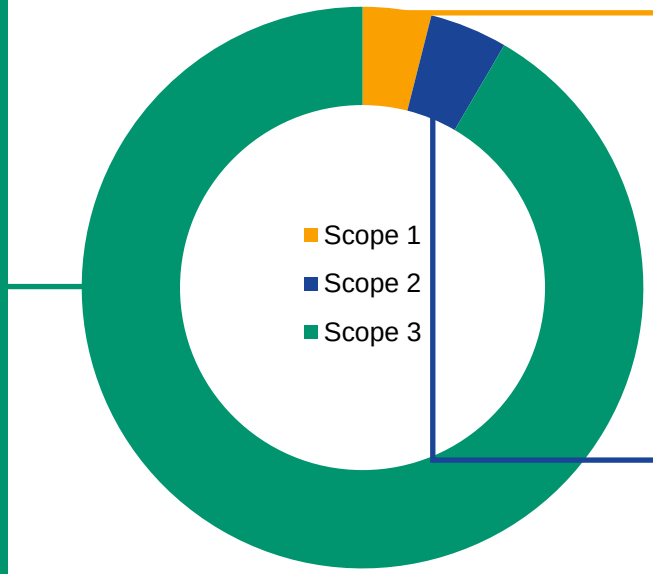
A detailed explanation of the methodology and assumptions used to estimate the footprint can be found in the technical annex.

The emissions included within each scope of the footprint can be seen below.

Scope 3

"Indirect Emissions"

- Aviation emissions: LTO, CCD, engine testing
- Passenger surface access
- Fuel used in vehicles and ground support equipment owned by third parties
- Staff commute & business travel
- Tenant electricity
- Electricity well-to-tank and transmission and distribution losses
- Waste: Disposal & virgin material production
- De-Icer used on aircraft by third parties
- Water supply and wastewater treatment



Scope 1

"Direct Emissions"

- Natural gas
- Fuel used in: Vehicles and ground support equipment owned by Benbecula Airport, generators and other equipment
- Refrigerant gases lost to atmosphere from chillers and air conditioners
- De-icer used on ground by Benbecula Airport

Scope 2

"Indirect Emissions"

- Electricity used by Benbecula Airport

CARBON FOOTPRINT

SUMMARY: MARKET BASED REPORTING

The Market Based methodology as outlined in the GHG Protocol, allows for organisations to report their carbon emissions reflecting their energy procurement decisions.

For Benbecula Airport, their electricity is purchased under a zero emissions contract that is fully backed by Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGO) certificates. This means that under Market Based reporting rules, the Scope 2 electricity emissions are reported as zero emissions.

The following slides show the emissions reported under this methodology.

2,268 tCO_2e/year

95.62 % from scope 3 emission sources

Market Based Emissions Figures

Scope 1

"Direct Emissions"

Emissions produced from sources linked to a company's assets.

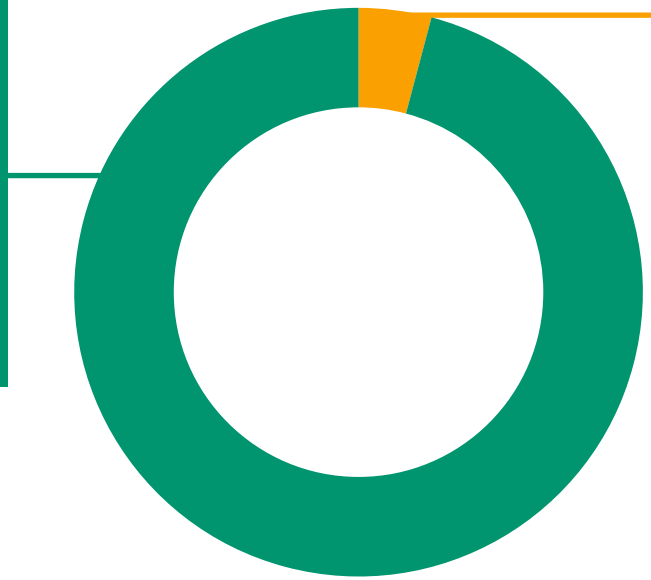
94 tCO_2e 0.2%

Scope 3

"Indirect Emissions"

Emissions that arise as a consequence of the activities of the company, but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the company.

2,169 tCO_2e 99.8%



Scope 2

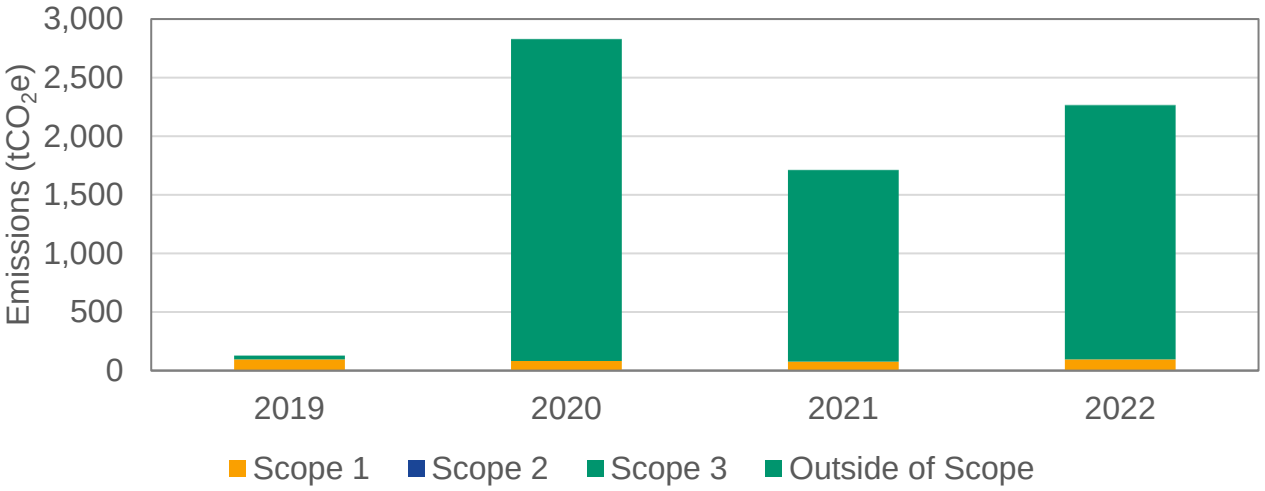
"Indirect Emissions"

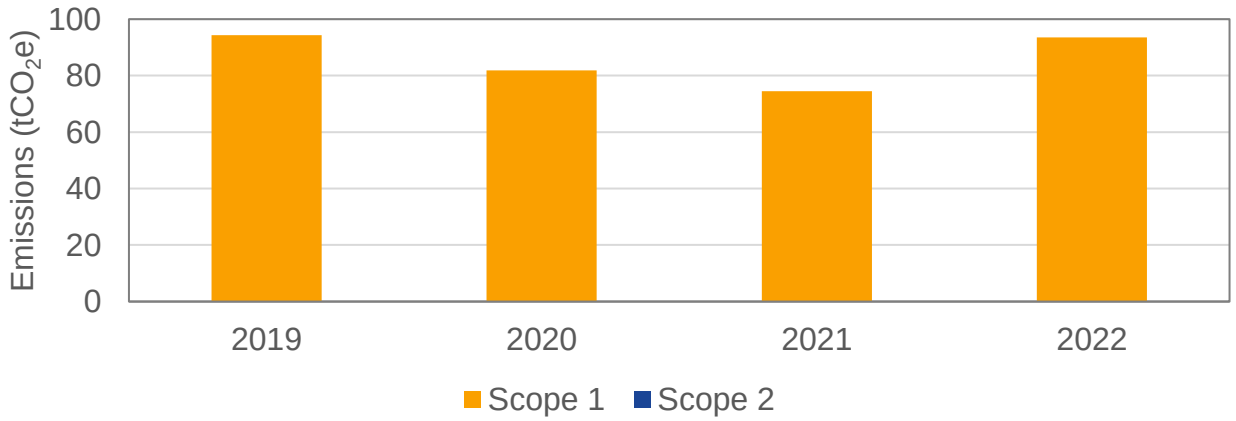
Emissions produced by the generation of electricity purchased from third parties and consumed in the company's assets.

0 tCO_2e 0%

CARBON FOOTPRINT

ANNUAL SUMMARY: MARKET BASED REPORTING





4.12 %

Scope 1

0 %

Scope 2

95.62 %

Scope 3

Electricity is purchased under a zero emissions contract, hence scope 2 electricity emissions are reported as zero emissions.

CARBON FOOTPRINT

BY EMISSION SOURCE

Market Based tCO_2e	Emissions (tCO_2e)	% of Scope	% of Total Emissions
Scope 1 – Total	**94**	**100.0%**	**4.1%**
Natural gas	0	0.0%	0.0%
Airport GSE	27	29.1%	1.2%
Fuel (heating and power)	46	48.9%	2.0%
Business travel	0	0.1%	0.0%
Refrigerants	0	0.0%	0.0%
Airport de-icer	0	0.0%	0.0%
Fire training	21	22.0%	0.9%
Scope 2 – Total	**0**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
Airport electricity	0	0.0%	0.0%
Scope 3 - Total	**2,169**	**100.0%**	**95.6%**
Climb, Cruise and Descent (CCD)	1,014	46.8%	44.7%
Landing Take-off (LTO)	941	43.4%	41.5%
Passenger surface access	84	3.9%	3.7%
Tenant electricity	0	0.0%	0.0%
Electricity WTT *(reported since 2021)*	30	1.4%	1.3%
Electricity T&D	9	0.4%	0.4%
Waste	24	1.1%	1.1%
Staff commute	30	1.4%	1.3%
Third party GSE	14	0.6%	0.6%
Third party de-icer	0	0.0%	0.0%
Aircraft engine tests	0	0.0%	0.0%
Water	6	0.3%	0.2%
Business travel	15	0.7%	0.7%
Out of Scopes – Total	**6**	**100.0%**	**0.3%**
Diesel	4	75.4%	0.2%
Petrol	0	0.2%	0.0%
Wood	1	24.4%	0.1%
Total	**2,268**		**100.0%**

The numbers in the table are to 0 decimal places therefore totals in the constituent rows may not match the parent row.

CARBON FOOTPRINT

ANNUAL EMISSIONS TRENDS - 1

The table below shows the figures from the charts on the previous slide, as well as the % year-on-year (y-o-y) change of the different emissions scopes.

Emissions by Scope	2019	2020	2021	2022
Scope 1	**94**	**82**	**75**	**94**
Scope 2	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Scopes 1 and 2	**94**	**82**	**75**	**94**
Scope 3	**30**	**2,747**	**1,636**	**2,169**
Outside of Scope	**1**	**2**	**0**	**6**
Total emissions	**125**	**2,831**	**1,711**	**2,268**

Scope 1 % y-o-y change	**N/A**	**-13%**	**-9%**	**26%**
Scope 2 % y-o-y change	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Scope 1 & 2 % y-o-y change	**N/A**	**-N/A**	**-N/A**	**2N/A**
Scope 3 % y-o-y change	**N/A**	**9114%**	**-40%**	**33%**
Outside of Scope	**N/A**	**123%**	**-100%**	**66367%**
Total % y-o-y change	**N/A**	**2161%**	**-40%**	**33%**

CARBON FOOTPRINT

ANNUAL EMISSIONS TRENDS - 2

Market Based tCO_2e	2019	2020	2021	2022
Scope 1 – Total	**94**	**82**	**75**	**94**
Natural gas	0	0	0	0
Airport GSE	31	30	0	27
Fuel (heating and power)	51	42	51	46
Business travel	0	0	0	0
Refrigerants	0	0	0	0
Airport de-icer	0	0	0	0
Fire training	13	9	24	21
Scope 2 – Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Airport electricity	0	0	0	0
Scope 3 - Total	**30**	**2,747**	**1,636**	**2,169**
Climb, Cruise and Descent (CCD)	0	1,170	737	1,014
Landing Take-off (LTO)	0	1,288	774	941
Passenger surface access	0	138	56	84
Tenant electricity	0	0	0	0
Electricity WTT *(reported since 2021)*	20	19	16	30
Electricity T&D	10	10	9	9
Waste	0	35	3	24
Staff commute	0	42	30	30
Third party GSE	0	0	0	14
Third party de-icer	0	0	0	0
Aircraft engine tests	N/A	0	0	0
Water	0	3	8	6
Business travel	0	41	3	15
Out of Scopes – Total	**1**	**2**	**0**	**6**
Diesel	1	1	0	4
Petrol	0	0	0	0
Wood	0	1	0	1
Total	**125**	**2,831**	**1,711**	**2,268**

The numbers in the table are to 0 decimal places therefore totals in the constituent rows may not match the parent row.

CARBON FOOTPRINT

SUMMARY: LOCATION BASED REPORTING

All emissions have been calculated in line with the GHG Protocol, to ACA Level 4 standard and ISO 14064-1. The emissions sources included are shown in the figure below.

2,374 tCO_2e/year

91.35% from scope 3 emission sources

Location Based Emissions Figures

Scope 1

"Direct Emissions"

Emissions produced from sources linked to a company's assets.

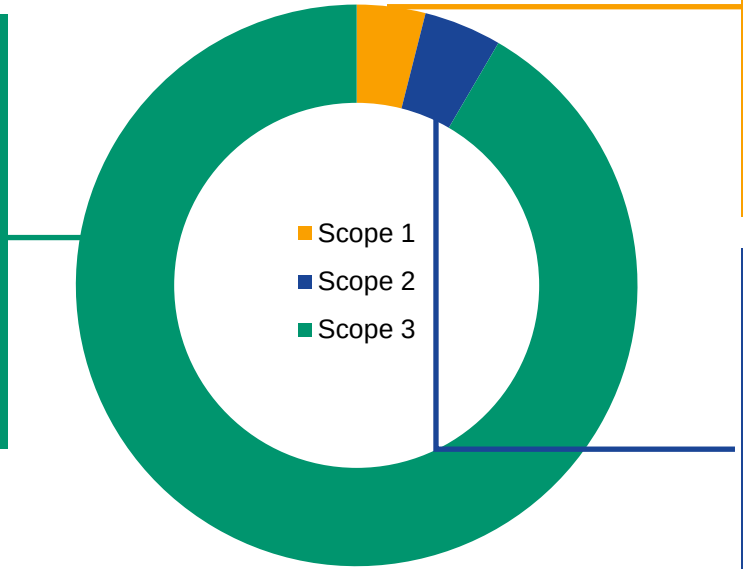
94 tCO_2e 3.94 %

Scope 3

"Indirect Emissions"

Emissions that arise as a consequence of the activities of the company, but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the company.

2,169 tCO_2e 91.35 %



Scope 2

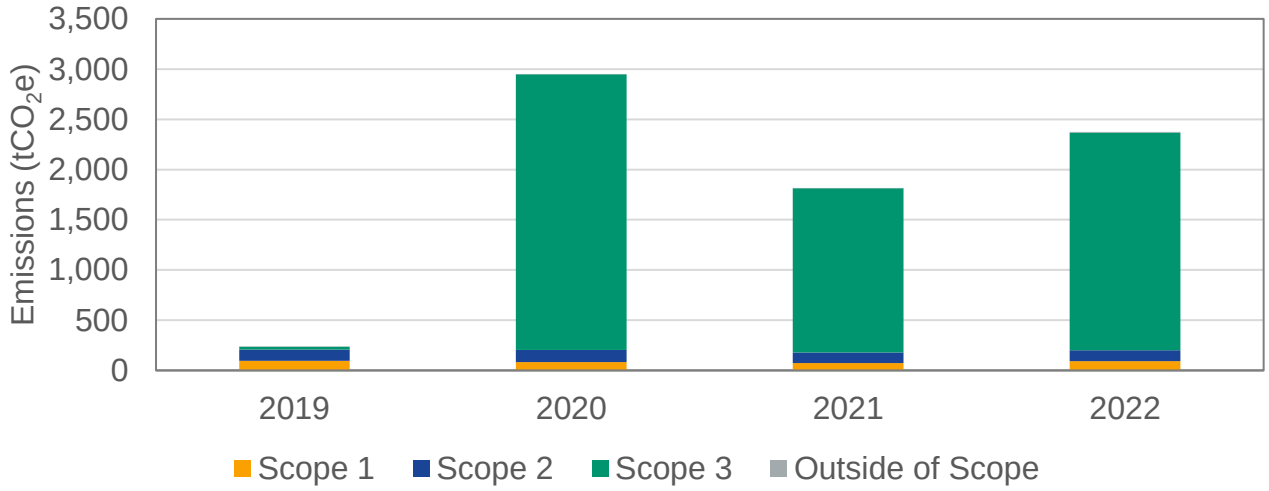
"Indirect Emissions"

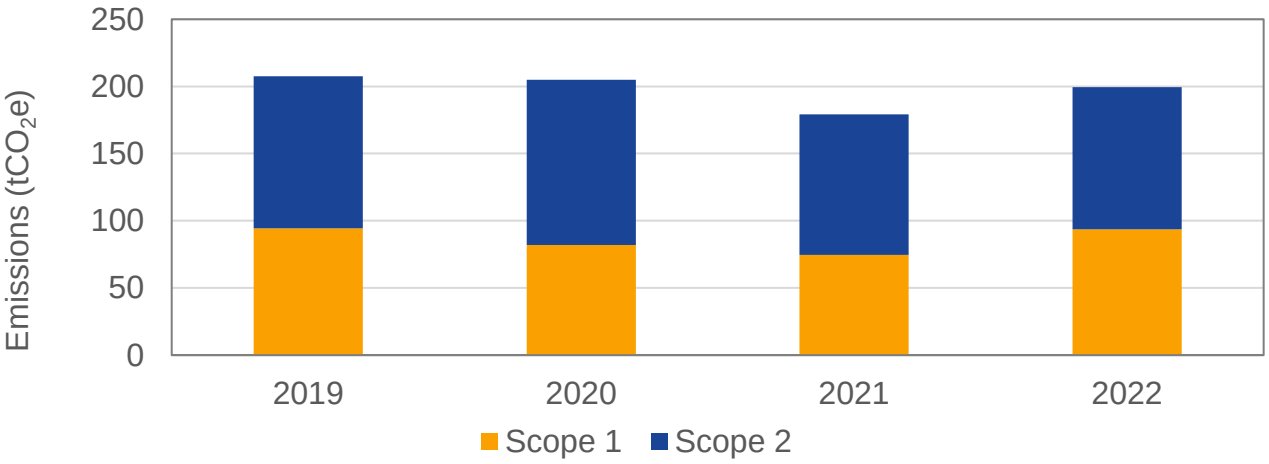
Emissions produced by the generation of electricity purchased from third parties and consumed in the company's assets.

106 tCO_2e 4.46 %

CARBON FOOTPRINT

ANNUAL SUMMARY - 1





3.94 %

Scope 1

4.46 %

Scope 2

91.35 %

Scope 3

In 2022, Benbecula airport saw a 31% increase in scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions compared to the previous year which is mainly attributed to the increase in scope 3 emissions from air traffic movements as COVID-19 restrictions eased. In 2021, emissions had decreased by 39% compared to the previous year, similarly due to COVID-19 restrictions. Whilst emissions have not returned to the pre-pandemic level, they are nearing the 2,953 tCO_2e emitted in 2020.

CARBON FOOTPRINT

ANNUAL SUMMARY - 1

The table below shows the figures from the charts on the previous slide, as well as the % year-on-year (y-o-y) change of the different emissions scopes.

Emissions by Scope	2019	2020	2021	2022
Scope 1	**94**	**82**	**75**	**94**
Scope 2	**113**	**123**	**105**	**106**
Scopes 1 and 2	**207**	**205**	**179**	**200**
Scope 3	**28**	**2,745**	**1,635**	**2,169**
Outside of Scope	**1**	**2**	**0**	**6**
Total emissions	**237**	**2,953**	**1,814**	**2,374**

Scope 1 % y-o-y change	**N/A**	**-13%**	**-9%**	**26%**
Scope 2 % y-o-y change	**N/A**	**9%**	**-15%**	**1%**
Scope 1 & 2 % y-o-y change	**N/A**	**-1%**	**-13%**	**11%**
Scope 3 % y-o-y change	**N/A**	**9626%**	**-40%**	**33%**
Outside of Scope	**N/A**	**123%**	**-100%**	**66367%[1]**
Total % y-o-y change	**N/A**	**1147%**	**-39%**	**31%**

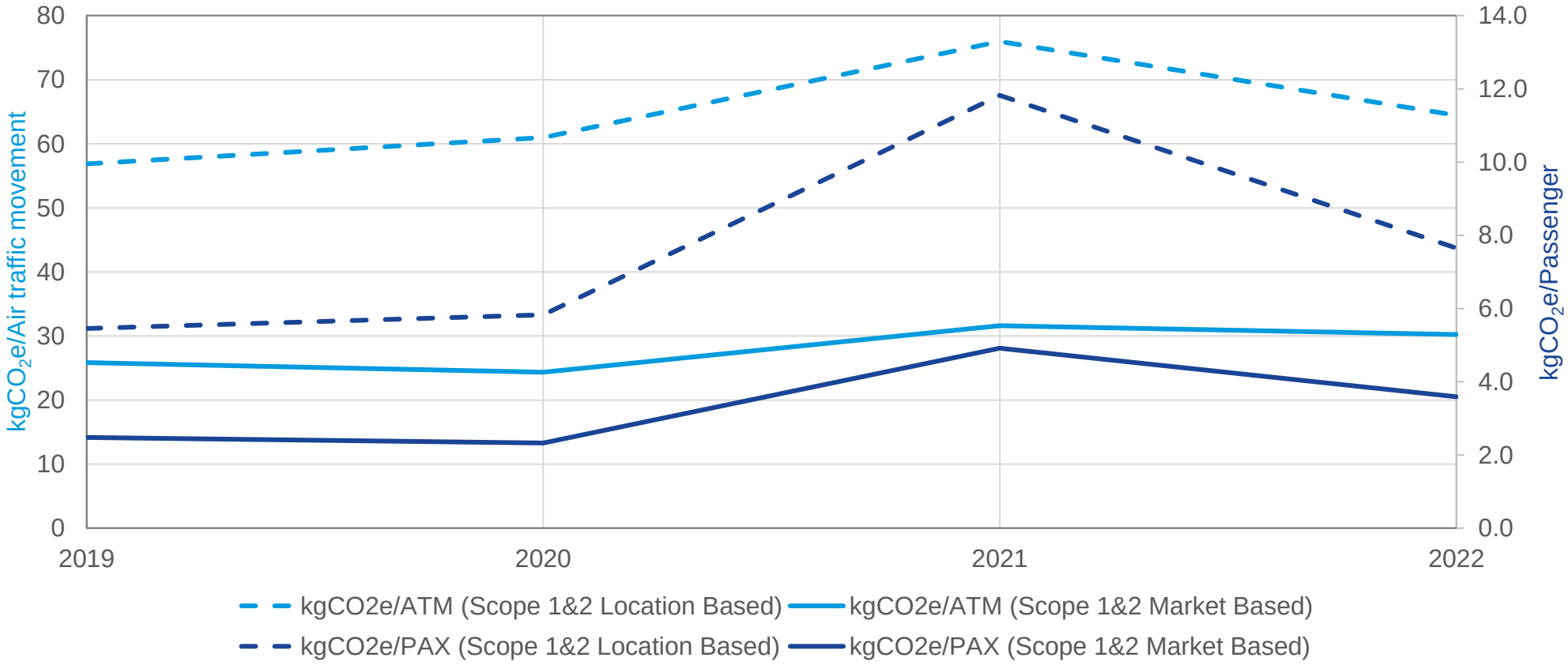
1 = Outside of scope emissions increased from 0.01 tCO_2e in 2021 to 6 tCO_2e in 2022

KEY STATS

INTENSITY METRICS COMPARISON OVER TIME - 1

Intensity metrics allow comparison over time against other factors that fluctuate and have an impact on the environmental performance of the airport. The two chosen key performance indicators are aircraft traffic movements (ATM) and passenger numbers (PAX).

This chart shows intensity metrics for Scope 1&2 $kgCO_2e$/PAX and $kgCO_2e$/ATM for both location and market based reporting methodologies. Note that the impacts of COVID-19 on airport operations led to increased carbon intensity per ATM and PAX in 2020 and 2021.



KEY STATS

INTENSITY METRICS COMPARISON OVER TIME - 2

This chart shows intensity metrics for Scope 1 & 2 $kgCO_2e$/passenger (PAX) and $kgCO_2e$/air traffic movement (ATM) for both location and market based reporting methodologies.

Note that the impacts of COVID-19 on airport operations led to increased carbon intensity per ATM and PAX in 2020 and 2021.

	2019	2020	2021	2022
ATM	3,649	3,360	2,358	3,095
PAX	38,007	35,161	15,155	26,067
% Change in ATM (year-on-year)	N/A	-7.9%	-29.8%	31.3%
% Change in PAX (year-on-year)	N/A	-7.5%	-56.9%	72.0%
Scope 1 & 2 (tCO_2e) Location Based Scope	**207**	**205**	**179**	**200**
$kgCO_2e$/ATM	56.9	61.0	76.0	64.5
$kgCO_2e$/PAX	5.5	5.8	11.8	7.7
Scope 1 & 2 (tCO_2e) Market Based Scope 2	**94**	**82**	**75**	**94**
$kgCO_2e$/ATM*	25.9	24.4	31.6	30.2
$kgCO_2e$/PAX*	2.5	2.3	4.9	3.6

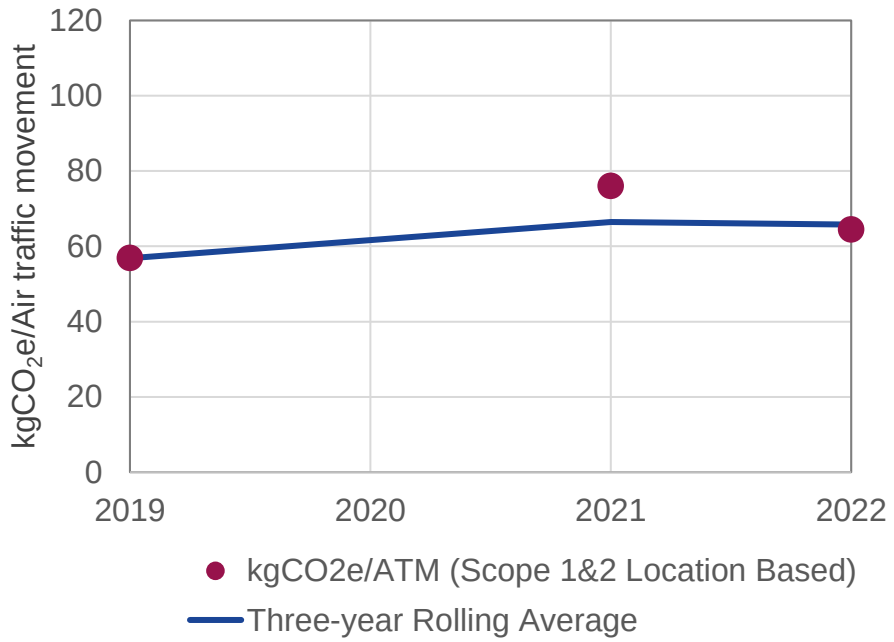
KEY STATS

THREE YEAR ROLLING AVERAGE

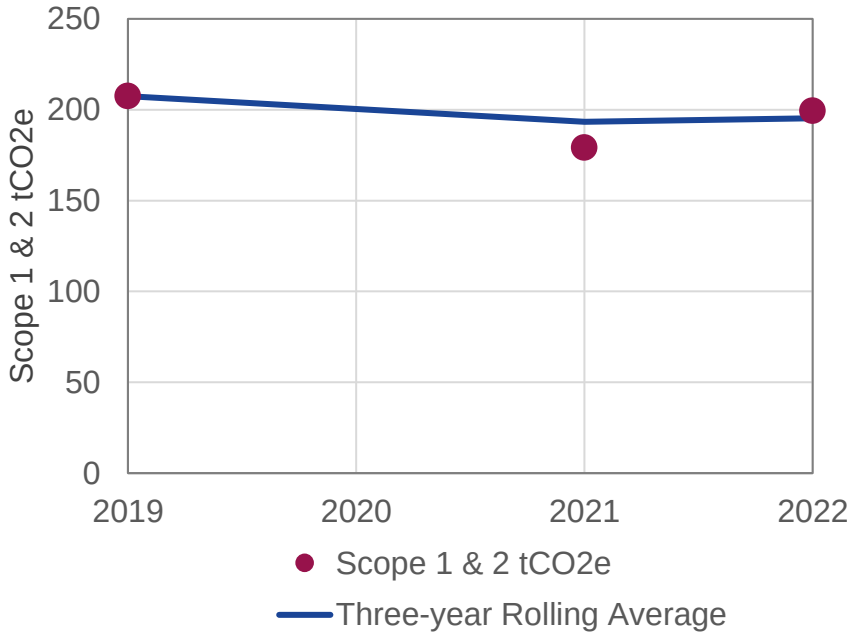
Level 4 of the Airport Carbon Accreditation scheme requires airports to demonstrate a reduction in their Scope 1 & 2 emissions against a three-year rolling average. Benbecula Airport has had a decrease in their Scope 1 & 2 emissions against the two-year rolling average in terms of intensity based emissions but an increase based on absolute emissions, as shown in the charts below.

NOTE: Due to impacts of COVID-19, 2020 data is not included within the three year rolling average when reporting these figures for ACA purposes. Reduced passenger and flight numbers in 2021 also impacts the intensity based emissions for 2021, but absolute emissions remained below the three-year rolling average.

Intensity Based Emissions (kgCO2e/ATM)



Absolute Emissions (tCO2e)



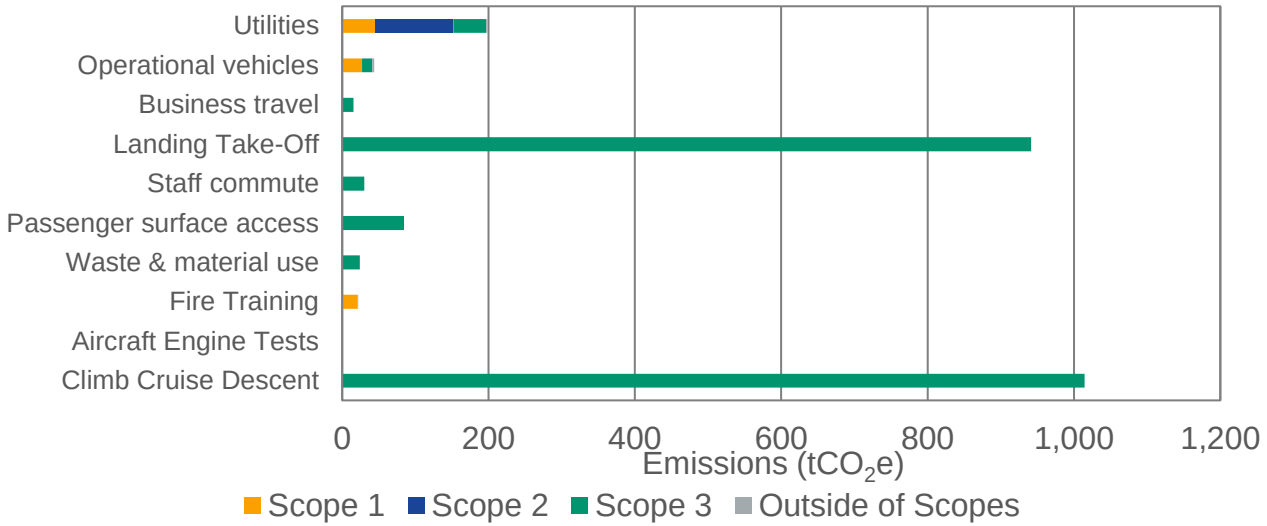
CARBON FOOTPRINT

LOCATION BASED EMISSIONS

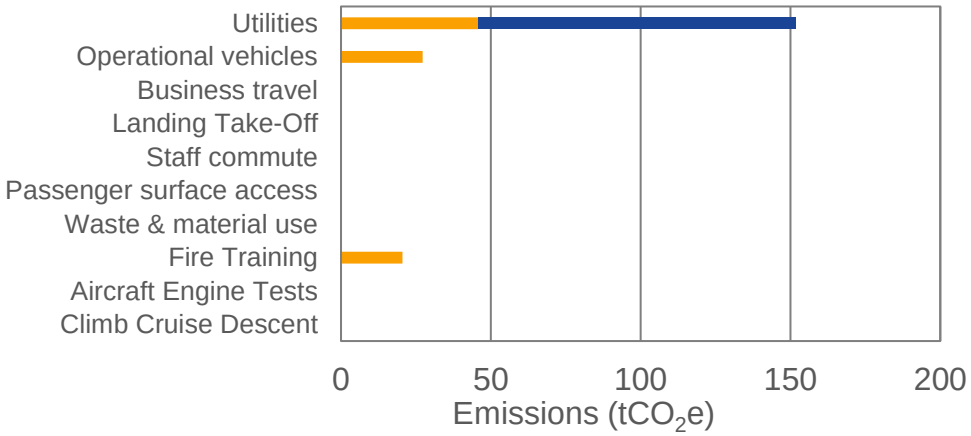
CARBON FOOTPRINT

BY EMISSION SOURCE

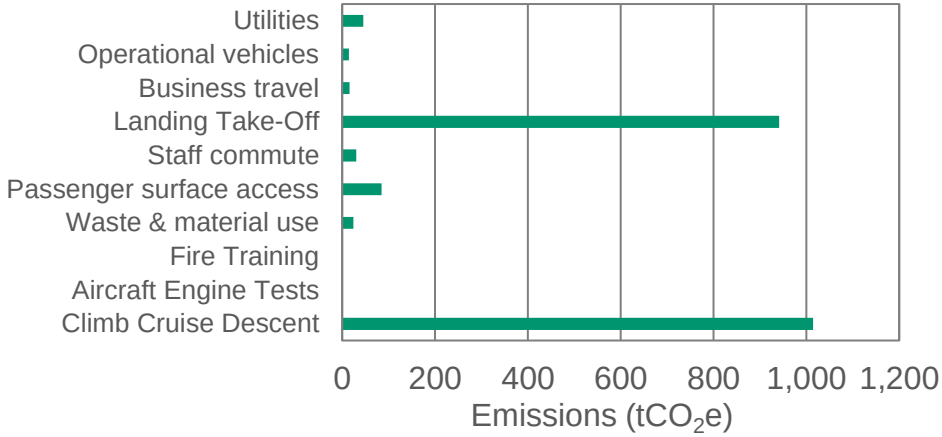
All Scopes carbon emissions split by source/activity



Scopes 1 and 2 carbon emissions split by source/activity



Scope 3 carbon emissions split by source/activity



CARBON FOOTPRINT

BY EMISSIONS SOURCE

Location Based tCO_2e	Emissions (tCO_2e)	% of Scope	% of Total Emissions
Scope 1 – Total	**94**	**100%**	**3.9%**
Natural gas	0	0.0%	0.0%
Airport GSE	27	29.1%	1.1%
Fuel (heating and power)	46	48.9%	1.9%
Business travel	0	0.1%	0.0%
Refrigerants	0	0.0%	0.0%
Airport de-icer	0	0.0%	0.0%
Fire training	21	22.0%	0.9%
Scope 2 – Total	**106**	**100.0%**	**4.5%**
Airport electricity	106	100.0%	4.5%
Scope 3 - Total	**2,169**	**100.0%**	**91.3%**
Climb, Cruise and Descent (CCD)	1,014	46.8%	42.72%
Landing Take-off (LTO)	941	43.4%	39.65%
Passenger surface access	84	3.9%	3.56%
Tenant electricity	0	0.0%	0.00%
Electricity WTT *(reported since 2021)*	30	1.4%	1.26%
Electricity T&D	9	0.4%	0.39%
Waste	24	1.1%	1.02%
Staff commute	30	1.4%	1.28%
Third party GSE	14	0.6%	0.59%
Third party de-icer	0	0.0%	0.00%
Aircraft engine tests	0	0.0%	0.00%
Water	6	0.3%	0.24%
Business travel	15	0.7%	0.65%
Out of Scopes – Total	**6**	**100.0%**	**0.2%**
Diesel	4	75.4%	0.19%
Petrol	0	0.2%	0.00%
Wood	1	24.4%	0.06%
Total	**2,374**		**100.0%**

The numbers in the absolute emissions column are to 0 decimal places therefore totals in the constituent rows may not match the parent row.

CARBON FOOTPRINT

SCOPE 1 EMISSION SOURCES

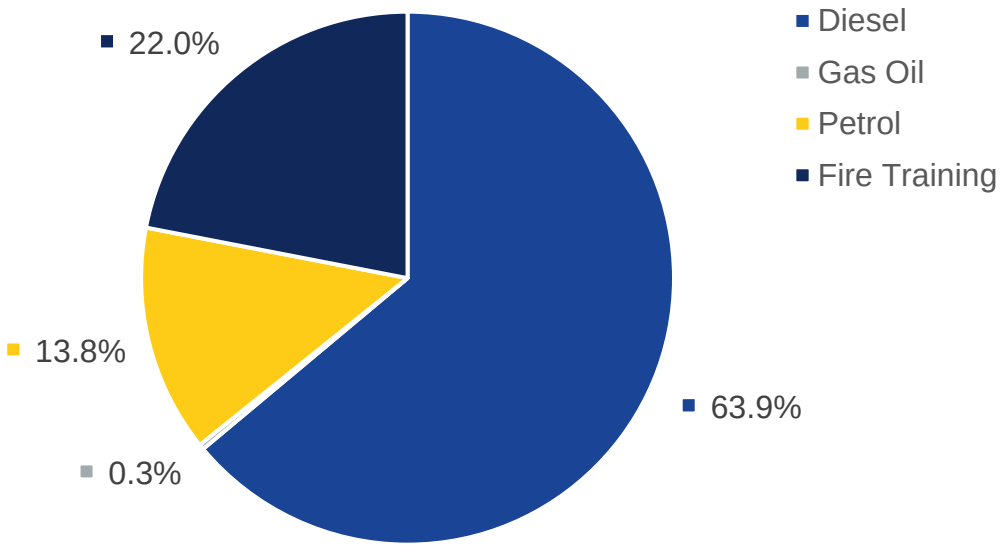
Scope 1 emissions are produced from sources linked to a company's assets.

For Benbecula airport, the major emissions sources in this category include the fuel burnt during fire training and airport owned operational vehicle fuel. Other smaller sources include gas oil used in heating systems.

93.53 **tCO_2e/year**

3.94 % of total emissions

Location Based Emissions Figures



CARBON FOOTPRINT

SCOPE 2 LOCATION AND MARKET BASED EMISSIONS

Scope 2 emissions relate to the electricity consumption at the airport. These can be calculated using the following two methodologies:

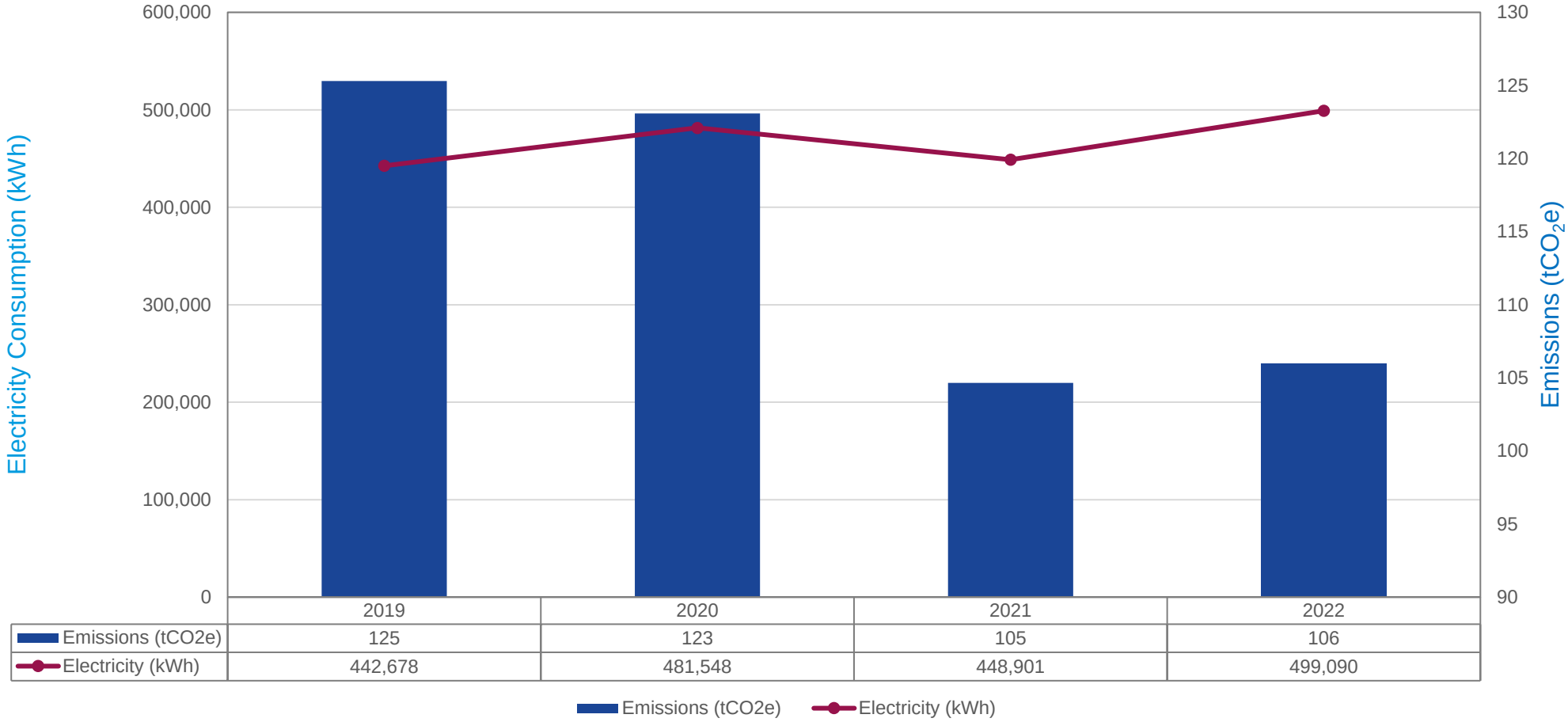
- **Location-based method**; this reflects the average emissions intensity of macro-scale (regional/national) electricity grids where energy consumption occurs. Companies reporting using this method should use the regional/National Grid average emission factor. In the UK, this would be sourced from the Defra/DECC UK Government conversion factors for Company Reporting.

- **Market-based method**; this reflects the emissions from the electricity that a company is purchasing. Energy suppliers in the EU are already required, by law, to disclose to consumers the fuel mix and GHG emissions associated with their portfolio or tariffs. During Jan-December 2022, Benbecula purchased green electricity with all consumption and transmissions and distribution losses covered by renewable energy guarantees of origin (REGO) certificates. Therefore, electricity emissions are reported as zero carbon under the market based methodology.

	Location-based (tCO_2e)	Market-based (tCO_2)
Airport Electricity Emissions (Scope 2)	106	0

CARBON FOOTPRINT

SCOPE 2 ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION AND CARBON EMISSIONS



The emissions in the figure above are the location based electricity emissions. There was little deviation in total electrical consumption between 2019 and 2020, except for the sudden drop in 2021 as a result of restrictions from COVID-19. As such, the majority of savings in emissions is due to the ongoing decarbonisation of the UK national grid.

Note: The figures for electricity consumption above include both airport (Scope 2) and any tenant (Scope 3) electricity use. All emission figures exclude emissions from transmission and distribution (T&D) losses.

CARBON FOOTPRINT

SCOPE 3 EMISSION SOURCES

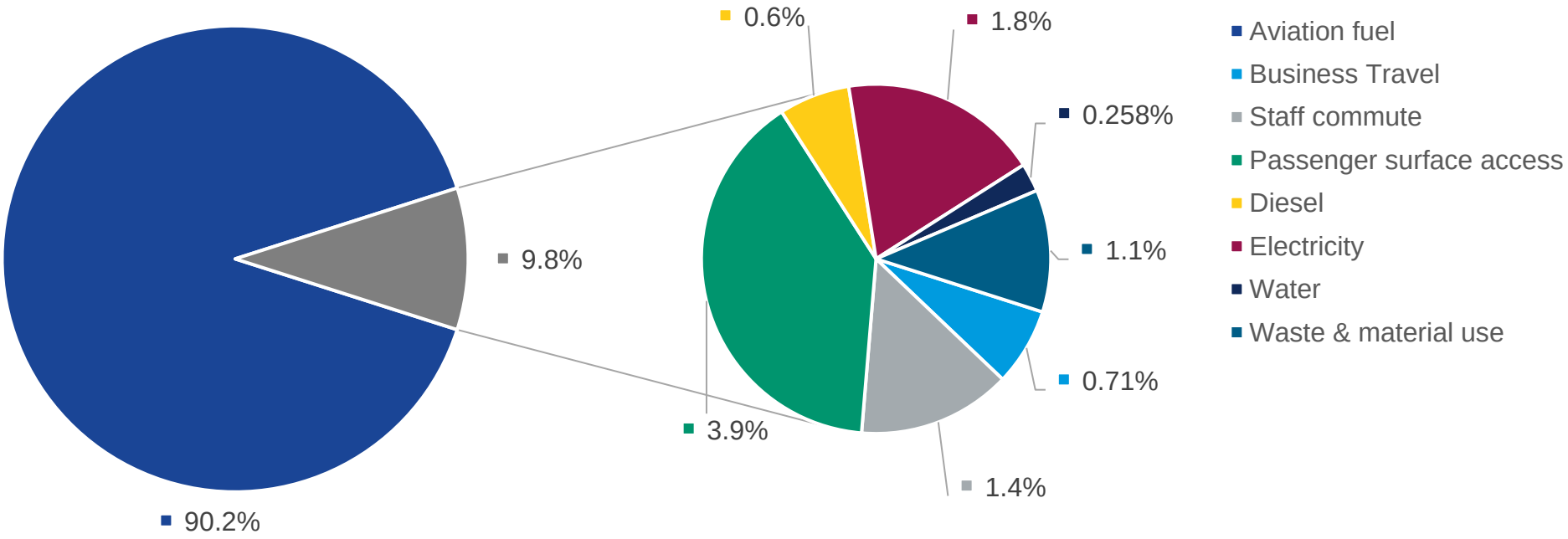
Scope 3 emissions are those that arise as a consequence of the activities of the company, but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the company.

For Benbecula Airport, the major emissions sources in this category include the emissions from aircraft and passenger surface access. Other sources include passenger surface access, electricity and staff commute.

2,169 **tCO_2e/year**

91.35% of total emissions

Location Based Emissions Figures



CARBON FOOTPRINT

ANNUAL EMISSIONS BY SOURCE

Location Based tCO_2e	2019	2020	2021	2022
Scope 1 – Total	**94**	**82**	**75**	**94**
Natural gas	0	0	0	0
Airport GSE	31	30	0	27
Fuel (heating and power)	51	42	51	46
Business travel	0	0	0	0
Refrigerants	0	0	0	0
Airport de-icer	0	0	0	0
Fire training	13	9	24	21
Scope 2 – Total	**113**	**123**	**105**	**106**
Airport electricity	113	123	105	106
Scope 3 - Total	**28**	**2,745**	**1,635**	**2,169**
Climb, Cruise and Descent (CCD)	0	1,170	737	1,014
Landing Take-off (LTO)	0	1,288	774	941
Passenger surface access	0	138	56	84
Tenant electricity	0	0	0	0
Electricity WTT *(reported since 2021)*	19	17	14	30
Electricity T&D	10	10	9	9
Waste	0	35	3	24
Staff commute	0	42	30	30
Third party GSE	0	0	0	14
Third party de-icer	0	0	0	0
Aircraft engine tests	N/A	0	0	0
Water	0	3	8	6
Business travel	0	41	3	15
Out of Scopes – Total	**1**	**2**	**0**	**6**
Diesel	1	1	0	4
Petrol	0	0	0	0
Wood	0	1	0	1
Total	**237**	**2,953**	**1,814**	**2,374**

The numbers in the table are to 0 decimal places therefore totals in the constituent rows may not match the parent row.

CARBON FOOTPRINT

ANNUAL EMISSIONS TRENDS

Emissions have increased from 2021 across most of the emissions categories due to the increase in air traffic movements (31.3%) and passenger numbers (72%) in comparison to 2022.

Emissions sources with the largest changes from 2021:

1. Diesel (Scope 1 and 3) emissions have increased by 100% because of *the increase of flights post-covid.*
2. Gas Oil (Scope 1) emissions have decreased by 17080% as Benbecula are now *using less gas oil and more diesel.*
3. Waste and Material Use (Scope 3) emissions have increased by 87% because of *the increase of waste generation within the airport due to increased passenger numbers post-COVID.*
4. Business travel (Scope 3) emissions have increased by 78% because *of the significantly reduced figures in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19.*
5. Aviation fuel (Scope 3) emissions have increased by 23% mainly due to the *easing of restrictions due to COVID-19.*
6. Passenger surface access (Scope 3) emissions have increased by 33% because *of an increase in the number of flights compared to 2021 with COVID restrictions still in place internationally.*

CARBON FOOTPRINT

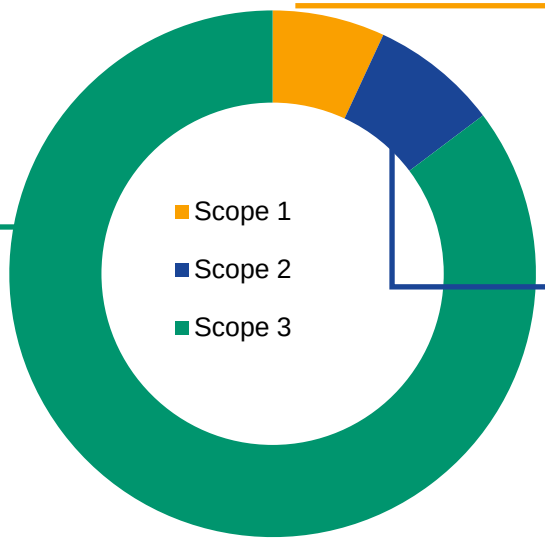
ANNUAL SUMMARY WITHOUT CCD

Scope 1

94 tCO_2e 6.88 %

Scope 3

1,155 tCO_2e 84.90 %



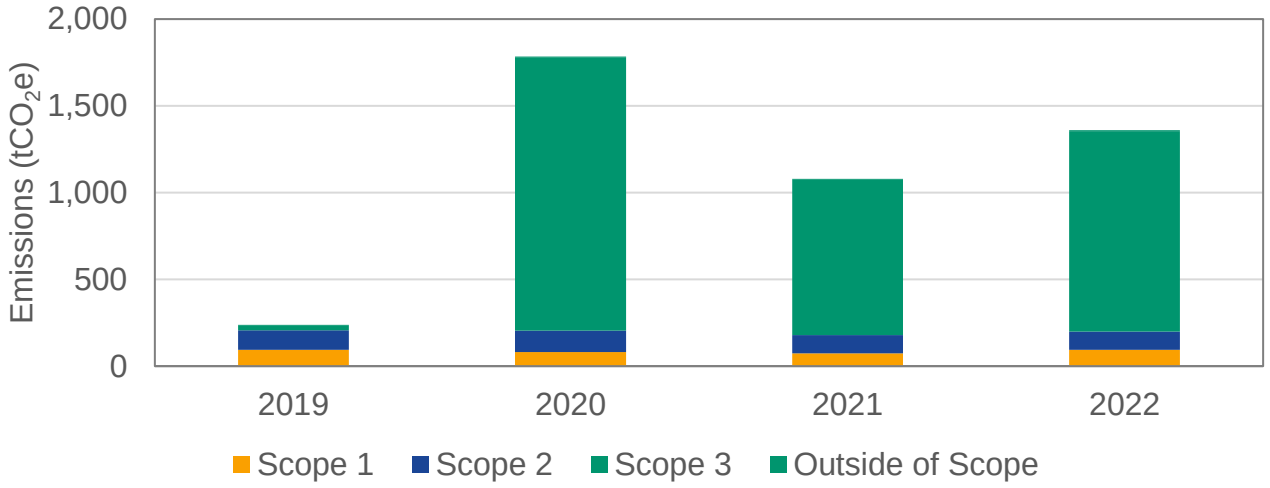
Scope 2

106 tCO_2e 7.79 %

6.88%
Scope 1

7.79%
Scope 2

84.90%
Scope 3



METHODOLOGY

THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS PROVIDE A SUMMARY OF THE METHODOLOGY ADOPTED BY RICARDO TO CALCULATE THE 2022 FOOTPRINT FOR BENBECULA

The standard approach to carbon footprinting is to use the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard developed by World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the World Resources Institute (WRI); this sets out a corporate accounting and reporting methodology for GHGs.

SCOPE 1 EMISSIONS

Scope 1 emissions are defined as direct GHG emissions arising from sources that are owned or controlled by the company. The emissions result from activities that the company can have direct influence on through its actions. Airports' emissions that are included are: natural gas use, company owned vehicles fuel use, fuel use for business travel, refrigerant gas use (from leaks during maintenance or malfunction), wood pallets and diesel use for fire training, propane combustion and kerosene combustion.

SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS

Scope 2 emissions are associated with the use of electricity imported from the grid or from a third-party supplier of energy in the form of heat or electricity. These indirect GHG emissions are due to upstream emissions from the production and delivery of fuel to power stations. The airport can influence the amount of electricity it uses; however, it has little control over the generation of the electricity and these emissions are therefore classed as Scope 2.

SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS

Scope 3 emissions are defined as those arising as an indirect consequence of the use of goods or services provided by the company. The airport does have some influence over Scope 3 emissions but the activities are not under its control. Sources included by the airport include aircraft (all aircraft movements up to a height of 1,000m above aerodrome level), employees commuting to the airport, passenger surface access to the airport, airside vehicle activities by third party operators, waste disposal, water (supply and treatment), airport business travel and engine testing.

OUTSIDE OF SCOPE EMISSIONS

As per UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting guidance, Outside of Scope factors have been used to account for the direct carbon dioxide (CO_2) impact of burning biomass and biofuels. The emissions are labelled 'outside of scope' because the Scope 1 impact of these fuels has been determined to be a net '0' (since the fuel source itself absorbs an equivalent amount of CO_2 during the growth phase as the amount of CO_2 released through combustion). As a result, full reporting of any fuel from a biogenic source have included the 'outside of scope' CO_2 value, documented to ensure complete accounting for the emissions created.

METHODOLOGY

The uncertainties associated with carbon footprint calculations can be broadly categorised into scientific uncertainty and estimation uncertainty. Scientific uncertainty arises when the science of the actual emission and/or removal process is not completely understood. For example GWP values involve significant scientific uncertainty. Estimation uncertainty arises any time GHG emissions are quantified. Estimations have been made within this footprint where areas have uncertainty have arisen.

PASSENGER SURFACE ACCESS

Emissions are based on a Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) survey completed for Benbecula airport passengers, conducted in 2022. The CAA have collated information on the mode of travel and location of those who answered the survey, equating to approximately 26,067 passengers (final data scaled to 2022 total PAX).

- **Transport mode**: Where multiple modes of travel were provided, the main mode was taken as the primary mode
- **Distance travelled**: Google maps has been used to calculated the distance travelled between Benbecula and the identified largest town per county – using fastest route by car for Wednesday midday. Where no location was provided, the weighted average of all possible routes has been used.

The following assumptions were made to for transport modes:

- **Private car journeys**: Engine type split from latest statistics from UK Government for South East of England.
- **Taxi Journeys**: 33 out of 110 hackney taxis that make journeys to the airport are now battery electric vehicles.
- **Coach journeys**: There are three service providers who transfer passengers to the airport: Stagecoach, National Express and Arriva. The engine type of these fleets has been provided by the service providers, and for those with the lower emission Euro-6 compliant engines an appropriate emissions factor was used to reflect the reduction in emissions from these journeys.
- **Other journey types**: For other journey types, the best matching emissions factor from the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting has been used.

METHODOLOGY

LANDING TAKE-OFF CYCLE (LTO)

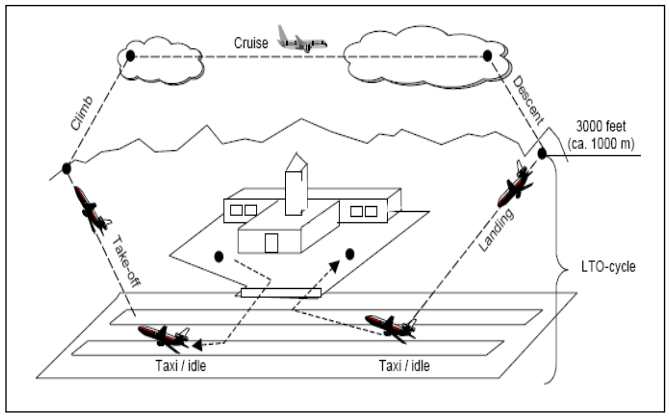
The LTO cycle is split into several stages which are shown in the diagram below, and consist of all fuel consuming movements below 1,000m altitude. The emissions from aircraft above 1,000m are calculated separately as Climb, Cruise and Descent (CCD) emissions, and have been included within Benbecula Airport's footprint.

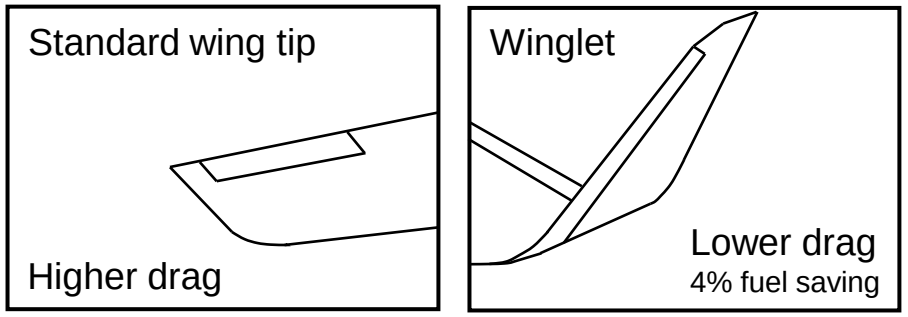
Fuel usage for each aircraft from the LTO cycle are calculated by using fuel burn rates (kg/second) from the ICAO Databank (Jet engines) or FOCA Aircraft Piston Engine database (Piston engines) for each aircraft, multiplied by the time the aircraft spends in each section of the LTO cycle (e.g. Taxi Out, Initial Climb). Fuel use is then converted to carbon emissions using the emissions factor for aviation fuel provided by the UK Government.

Additional efforts have been made to improve the accuracy of the LTO calculations in 2022 to reflect the impact of aircraft fuel efficiency improvements that were not otherwise captured by the methodology used in previous years.

One improvement to the methodology was accounting for the fuel savings from the use of wingtips on aircraft. New designs for the tips of the aircraft wings can reduce drag and improve fuel efficiency. An example of a modern wingtip design is shown below.

Wingtips can reduce fuel burn by 4-6% for larger aircraft, which reduces the carbon emissions by the same amount. A 4% reduction in fuel use was used as a conservative estimate of fuel burn savings for the calculations for Benbecula Airport's LTO emissions. Note that wing tip fuel burn savings only apply to the following LTO stages: Take-off, Initial climb, Climb out.





METHODOLOGY

CLIMB, CRUISE AND DESCENT (CCD)

The ACA scheme outline three methodologies for the allocation of CCD emissions:

1. Half way approach: Where emissions from half of the distance of all flights going to/from the airports is allocated to the reporting airport.
2. Departing only approach: Emissions for the full flight distance for departing aircraft are allocated for the reporting airport.
3. Fuel sales approach: Emissions for all fuel sold at the airport is allocated to the reporting airport.

Of the three options above, it was decided to utilise the first approach as this is perceived to be the most neutral and comprehensive methodology.

Data provided by Benbecula included the following information for each aircraft movement in 2022: Carrier, aircraft ICAO code, Arriving/departing, destination/origin airport, and date of movement.

Flight distance was calculated with the great circle equation, utilising the origin and destination airport latitude and longitude. This flight distance was uplifted by 5.5% to reflect the fact that aircraft do not fly in a perfect straight line from one airport to another. This figure has come from studies carried out by Ricardo Energy and Environment for the UK Department for Transport, and is an update to the commonly used figure of 9%.

Fuel kg/km in-flight for each aircraft type is calculated using data from the EMEP-EEA Fuel Database.

Emissions are calculated from the fuel consumption per flight, using the BEIS emissions factor for aviation turbine fuel.

No non-carbon warming impacts have been taken into account as part of the CCD emissions.

LANDING TAKE-OFF CYCLE (LTO)

See previous slide with details of updates to methodology this year.

METHODOLOGY

BUSINESS TRAVEL

Accounts data was provided for business travel (Scope 1 & 3). All transport mode data was provided in £ value and converted to distance travelled using the cost/km from Carbon Footprint and Project Register Tool (CFPRT). The CFPRT collates cost data for all forms of public transport across the UK, and is managed and updated by Sustainable Network Scotland and Resource Efficient Scotland.
Distance travelled was converted to emissions using the appropriate emissions factors from UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.

STAFF COMMUTE

For staff commute, the 2019 staff travel survey data was utilised. The final data was scaled to the full Benbecula staff in 2022. The survey respondents provided information on their modes of transport, distance travelled to work and number of days worked per week. This was scaled up to reflect a full working year by assuming that there are 250 working days per year (Mon-Fri) and each staff member has 25 days of leave per year.

Total annual distance travelled was converted to emissions using the appropriate emissions factors from UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.

UTILITIES

Utility emissions include: Electricity (Benbecula Airport and third parties), natural gas, fuel used for heating and power, water supply and wastewater treatment, de-icer usage (aircraft and ground), and refrigerant lost to atmosphere from cooling systems. Data was provided by Benbecula Airport and converted to emissions using the appropriate emissions factors from UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.

OPERATIONAL VEHICLES

Operational vehicle fuel use was calculated by using fuel volume data provided by Benbecula Airport for their own and third party operations, including fuel used in off-road construction vehicles. Fuel volume was converted to emissions using the appropriate emissions factors from UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.

WASTE

Tonnage of waste was assumed based on bin collection frequency and size as no raw data was available. Tonnes of different types of waste in various size of containers were based on conversion factors from the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) UK Waste Classification Scheme. The emissions for waste disposal and virgin material production were calculated by using the appropriate factors from UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.

DATA SOURCE REVIEW

Data source	Key	Comments
Aircraft movements (LTO/CCD)		Verifiable data provided including: carrier, aircraft ICAO code, arriving/departing, destination/origin airport, and date of movement.
Engine testing		Not applicable.
Passenger surface access		Assumptions were made for passenger surface access on the mode of transport and distance travelled using a combination of measures, including geographical location to local populations and transport links and PAX numbers.
Electricity		Verifiable data provided of consumption on site.
Tenant electricity		Verifiable data provided of consumption on site.
Natural gas		Verifiable data provided of consumption on site.
GSE fuel		Verifiable data provided of consumption on site.
Staff commute		Previous employee commute survey used from 2019 and scaled up based on current staff numbers
Business travel		Spend data provided from procurement which was converted to mileage.
Refrigerant losses		Not applicable.
Water supply and treatment		Consumption of water was scaled using PAX numbers from data collected the previous year.
Fire training fuel use		Verifiable data provided of consumption on site.
Waste		Tonnage of waste was assumed based on bin collection frequency and size.

Key
Verifiable, regular, automated and/or non-editable data source (e.g. data provided is based on half hourly meter readings, supplier invoices, contractors' worksheet, etc.)
Verifiable, manual readings/data of non-consumption data (e.g. data provided is based on recorded usage, expenses, etc.)
Non-verifiable data (e.g. data is based on estimates/calculations, scaled from previous years or assumptions, etc.)
Not applicable.

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