

# CARBON FOOTPRINT

## Malta International Airport



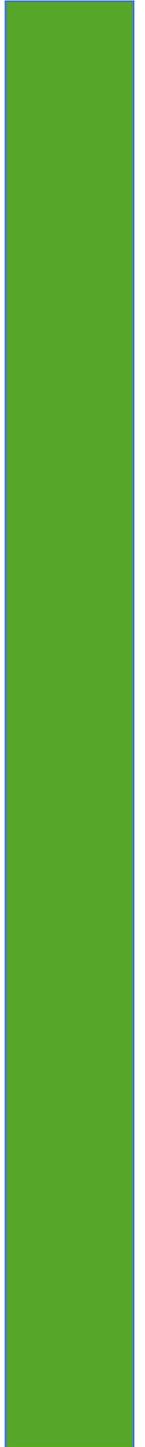
D-AIR is an EU funded project where local governments together with airport operators work on converting airports into ecological and sustainable transport hubs, helping to reduce CO2 emissions. D-AIR is founded in part by Interreg IVC through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF).

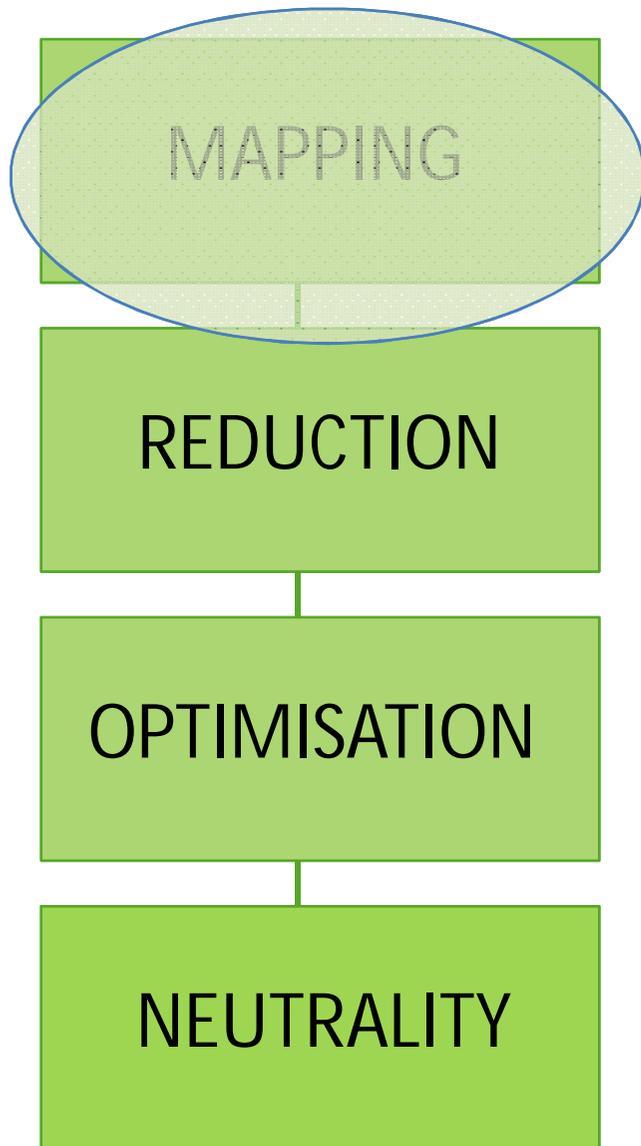
# Scope of Assignment

- A base line estimation of the carbon emissions established for the carbon footprint of the MIA, its environs, its activities as well as the ancillary activities related to its operations
- An action plan to render airport operations cleaner and as carbon neutral as possible
- A proposed plan recommending how Maltese citizens and foreigners can be persuaded to make more use of public transport connections to and from the airport rather than use of private transport

# Outline of Methodology

- Airport Carbon Accreditation
- Defining the Boundary
- Identification of Stakeholders
- Identification of carbon emitting sources
- Conclusion





Recognises and accredits the efforts of airports to manage and reduce their carbon emissions

<http://www.airportcarbonaccreditation.org>

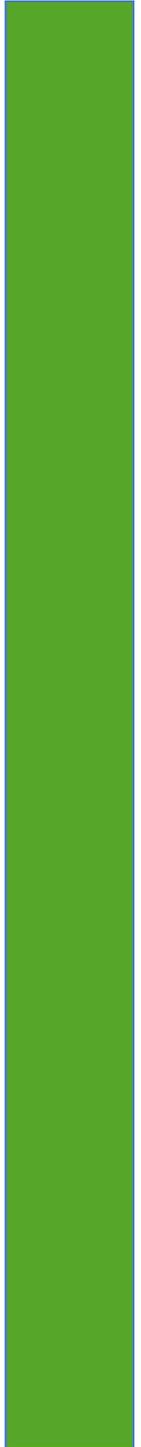
# ACI Europe Accreditation scheme

- 77 European airports accredited, between them account for 58% of Europe's air traffic

<b>Mapping</b> 29 Airports with 12.7% of European passenger traffic	<b>Reduction</b> 21 Airports with 12.9% of European passenger traffic	<b>Optimisation</b> 13 airports with 27.6% of European passenger traffic	<b>Neutrality</b> 14 airports with 5.3% of European passenger traffic
<b>Albania</b> Tirana  <b>Austria</b> Vienna  <b>Croatia</b> Dubrovnik Zagreb  <b>Estonia</b> Tallinn  <b>France</b> Toulouse Blagnac Lyon  <b>Germany</b> Cologne/Bonn  <b>Hungary</b> Budapest  <b>Italy</b> Rome Ciampino  <b>Poland</b> Warsaw Chopin  <b>Portugal</b> Faro Flores Horta Lisbon Porto Punto Delgrade Santa Maria	<b>Czech Republic</b> Prague  <b>Finland</b> Enontekiö Airport Ivalo Airport Kemi-Tornio Airport Kittilä Airport Kuusamo Airport Rovaniemi Airport Vantaa  <b>France</b> Nice Paris le Bourget  <b>Germany</b> Dusseldorf Hamburg  <b>Greece</b> Athens  <b>Ireland</b> Cork Dublin Shannon  <b>Italy</b> Bologna  <b>Netherlands</b> Eindhoven  <b>Norway</b> Kristiansand	<b>Belgium</b> Brussels  <b>France</b> Paris Charles de Gaulle Paris Orly  <b>Germany</b> Frankfurt Munich  <b>Italy</b> Rome Fiumicino  <b>Netherlands</b> Amsterdam  <b>Switzerland</b> Geneva Zurich  <b>Turkey</b> Antalya  <b>United Kingdom</b> London Heathrow Manchester Farnborough	<b>Italy</b> Milan Linate Milan Malpensa  <b>Norway</b> Trondheim Oslo  <b>Sweden</b> Stockholm-Arlanda Airport Stockholm-Bromma Airport Umea Airport Göteborg Landvetter Airport Malmö Airport Äre Östersund Airport Lulea Airport Ronneby Airport Visby Airport Kiruna Airport

# GHG Protocol

- **Direct emissions** come from sources that are owned or controlled by the reporting entity.
- **Indirect emissions** are a consequence of the activities of the reporting entity, but occur at sources owned or controlled by another entity.



# Emission Scopes

**Scope 1:**  
All direct GHG emissions

**Scope 2:** Indirect GHG emissions  
from consumption of purchased  
electricity, heat or steam

**Scope 3:** Other indirect emissions, such as:

- The extraction, production and transport of purchased materials and fuels
- Transport-related activities in vehicles not owned or controlled by the reporting entity
- Outsourced activities

# Malta International Airport (2013)

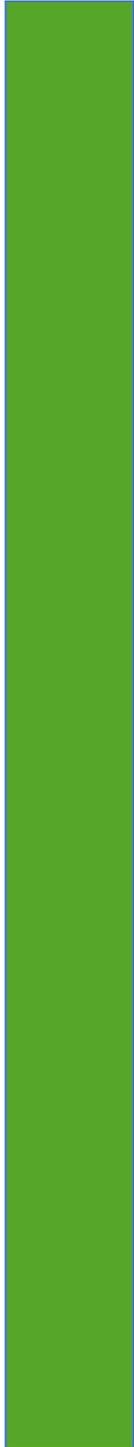
Over 80% of aircraft movement is accounted by the top eight airlines

Caters for 40 Airlines

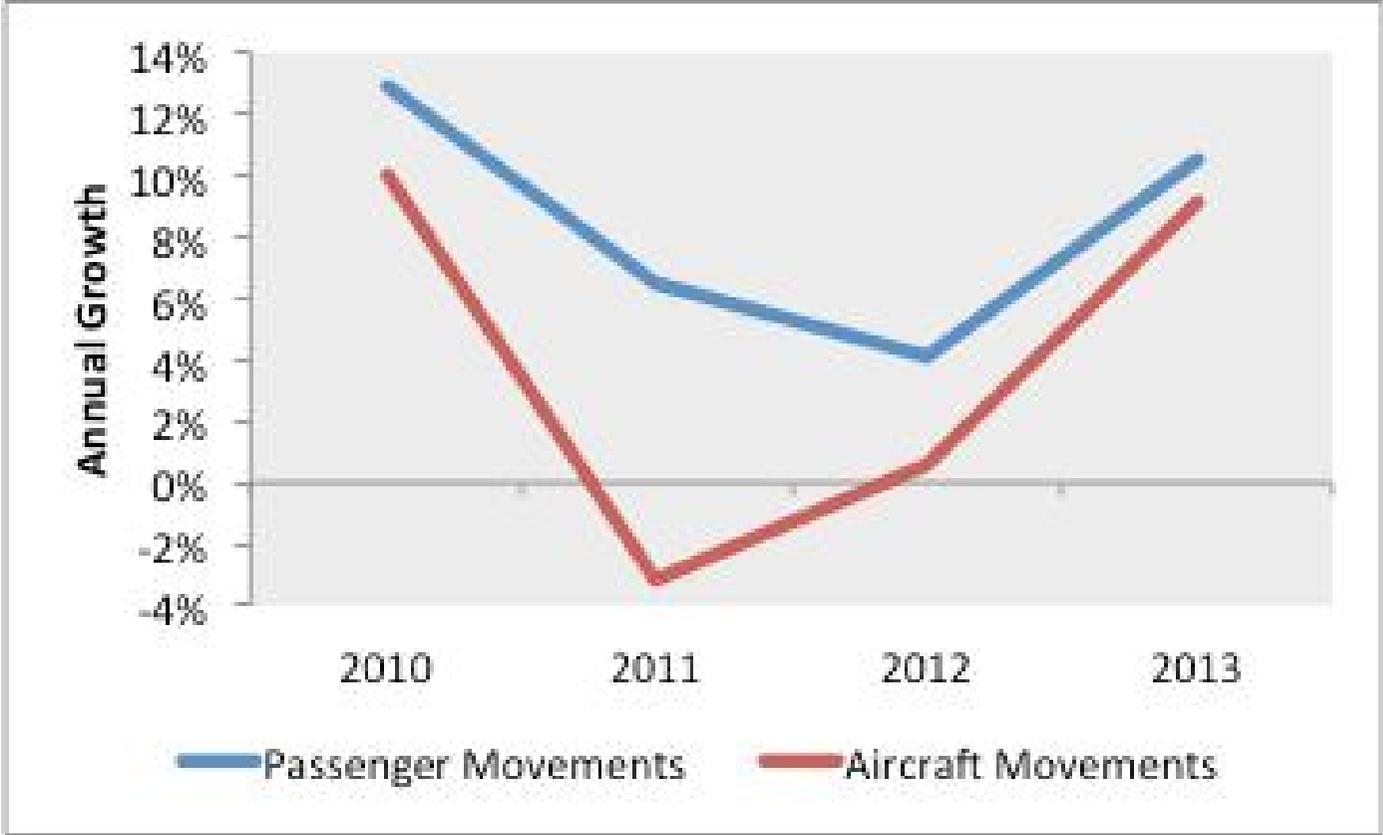
50% - Airmalta  
22% Ryan Air

Caters 16 Million kgs of Cargo

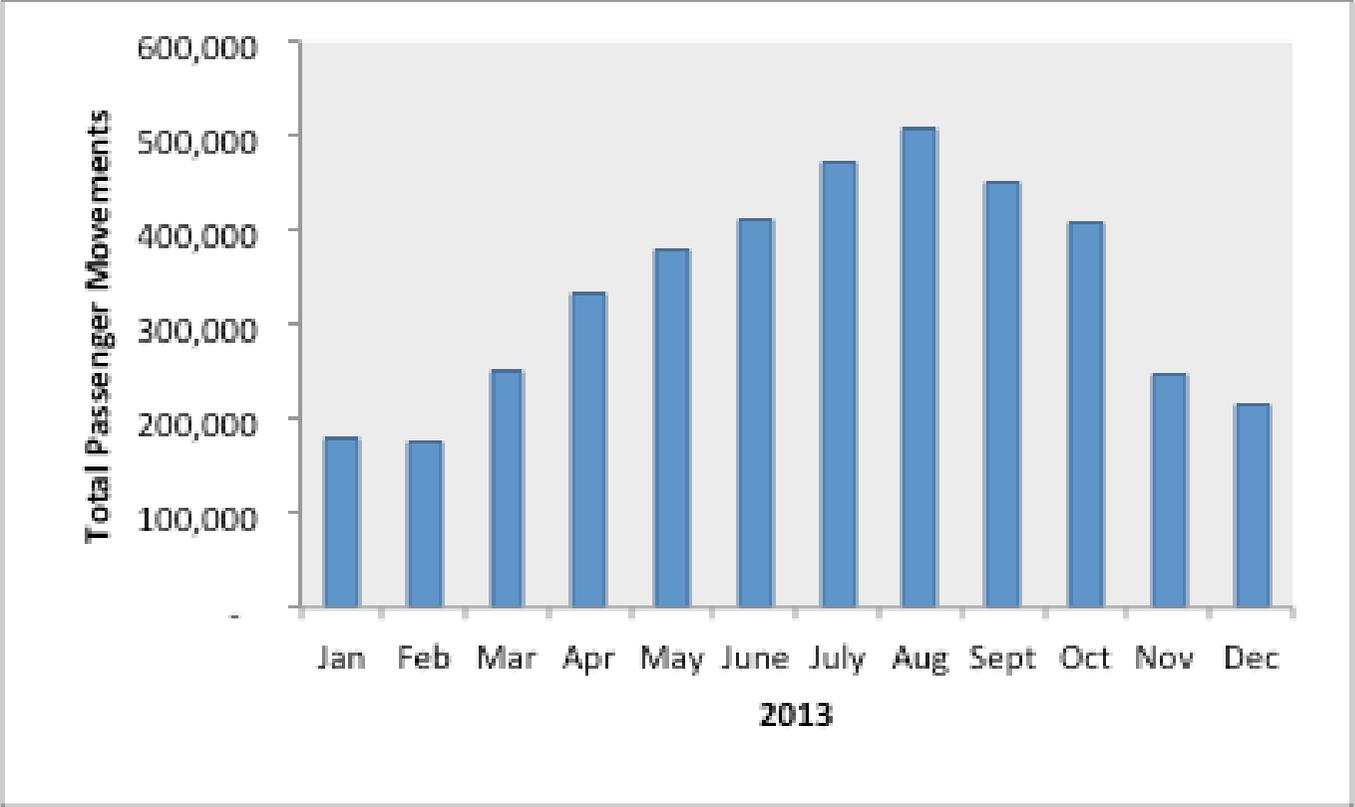
4 Million Passenger Movements



# Malta International Airport



# Malta International Airport

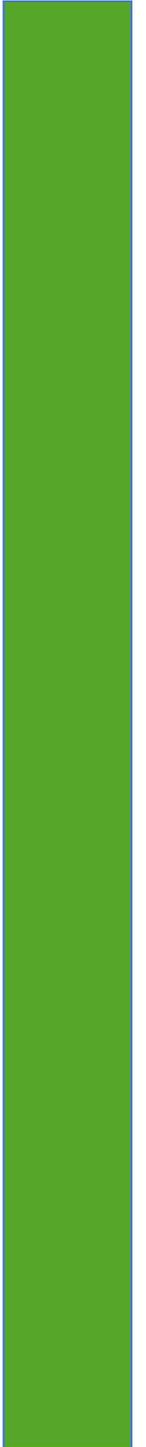


**Strong Seasonal Element**

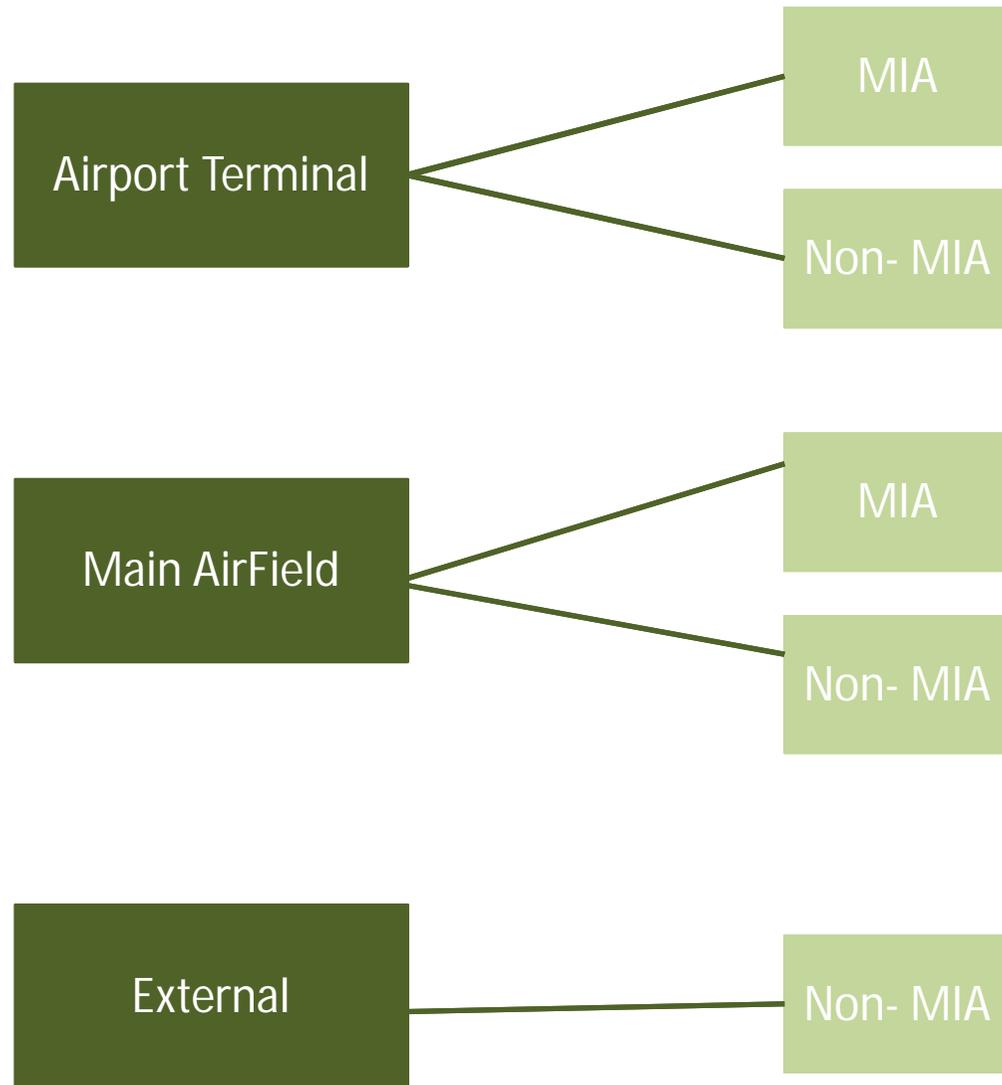
Peaks	Passenger Movements	Date
1st	19,663	17-Aug-13
2nd	19,574	18-Aug-13
3rd	19,256	28-Jul-13



# **IDENTIFICATION OF STAKEHOLDERS**



# Identification of Stakeholders



# Identification of Stakeholders

## *The Airport Terminal Building*

MIA: MIA's own offices at Level 2

Other Tenants: Various retail outlets, catering establishments and offices

## *The airfield*

MIA is responsible for airfield operations related to flights such as the control tower, airfield lighting, security, fire and rescue services, etc.

Other Tenants: Flying Schools, Hangars, Customs, Fuel Supplier, etc.

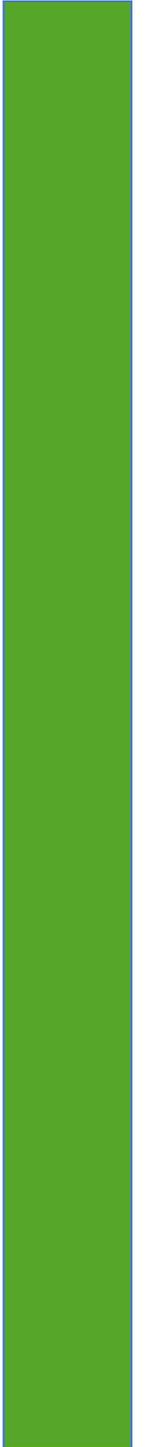
## *External*

Skyparks and retail

Aircraft Maintenance Firms

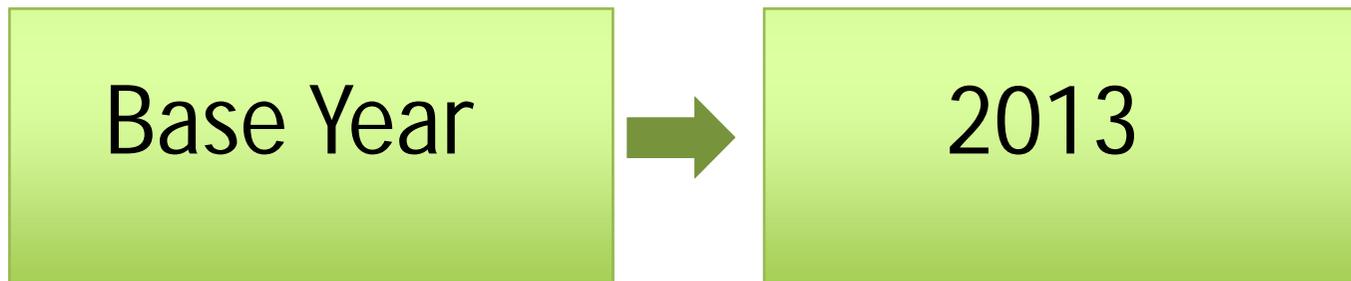
Aircraft Catering

# **CARBON EMITTING ACTIVITY**



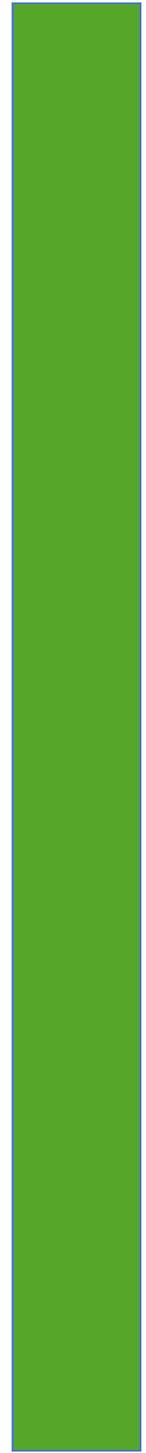
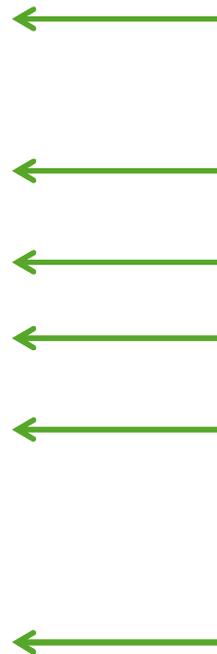
# Collection of Data

- Water and Electricity Bills
- Fuel Bills
- Gas
- Number of employees
- Passenger movement
- Aircraft movements
- Frequency of public transport

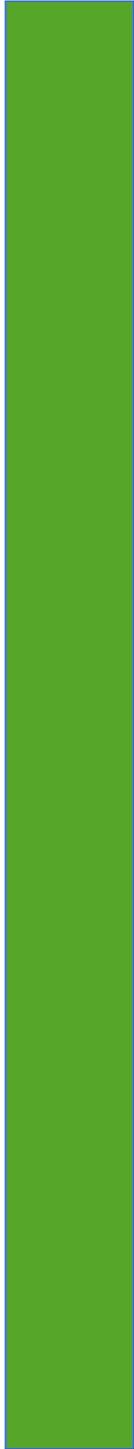
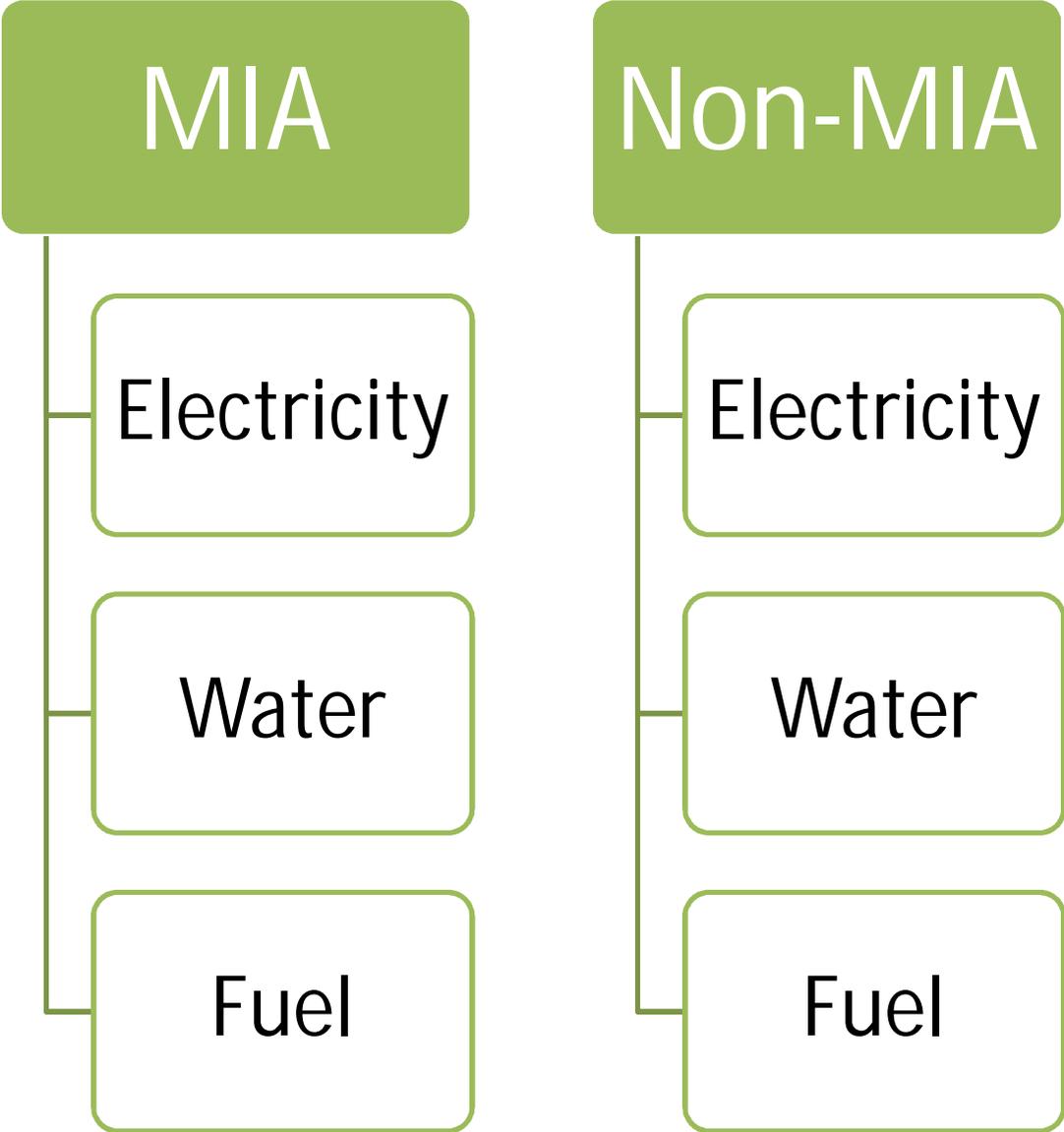


# Stakeholder Meetings

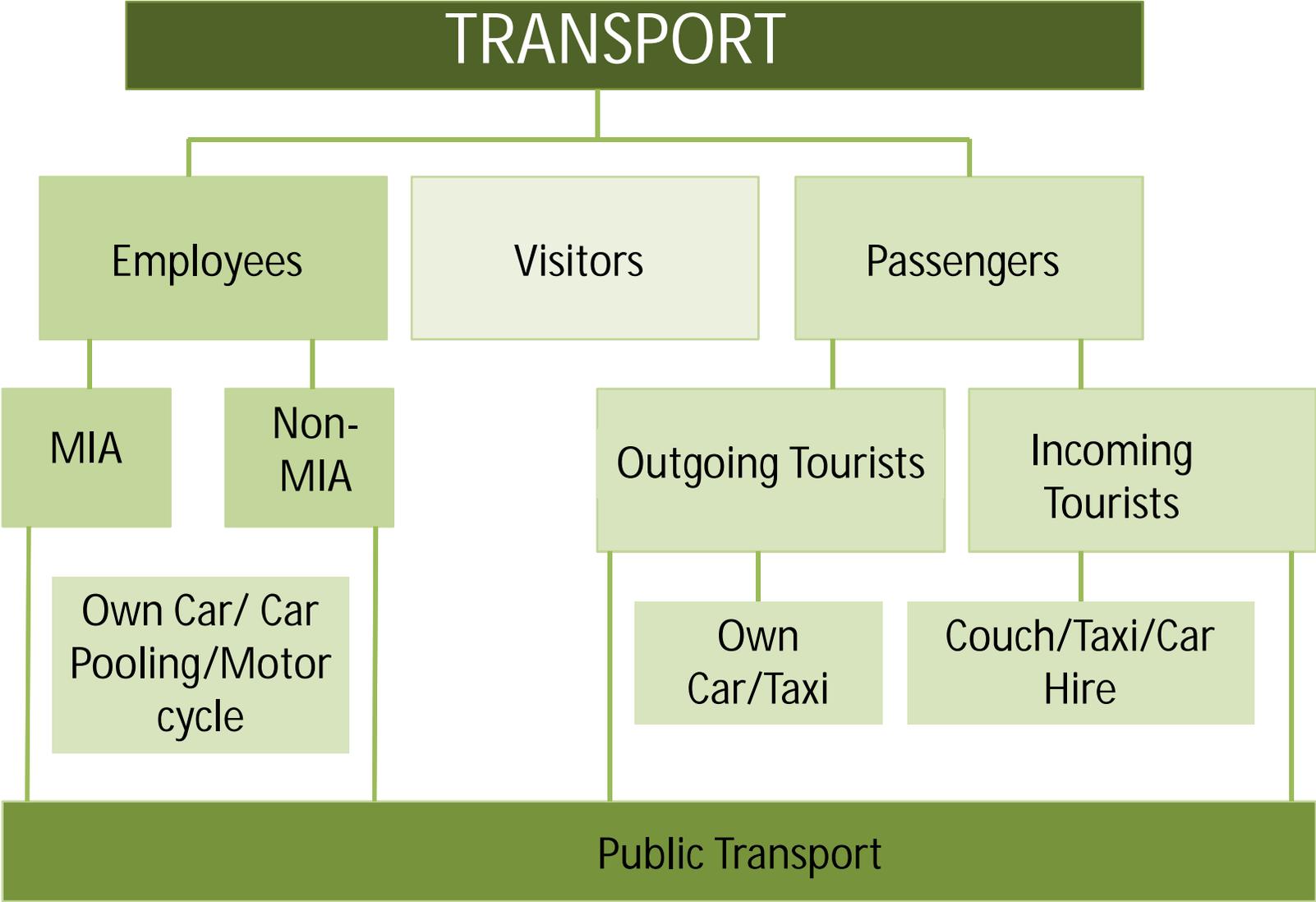
- Malta International Airport
- SkyParks
- AirMalta
- Lufthansa Technic Malta
- Medavia
- SR Technics
- Sky Gourmet
- Enemalta
- GlobeGround Malta
- World Aviation Services



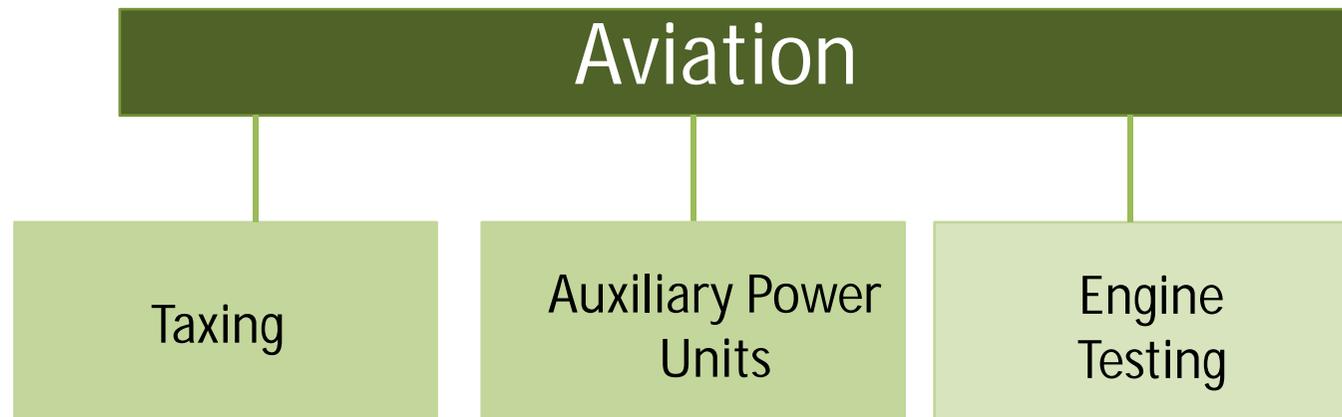
# Estimation of Emissions



# Estimation of Emissions



# Estimation of Emissions



# Conclusion

- The methodology allows us to identify the activities which emit the most CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions
- Nature of activities allows us to determine whether and to what extent the activities can be addressed to reduce carbon emissions.

