# Hotel Sector Energy Use Survey Results

Calendar Year 2023



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## Introduction

Hotel Council Aotearoa (**HCA**) is an industry association representing the hotel sector in New Zealand. HCA's membership is more than 200 of New Zealand's leading hotels.

Each year, HCA commissions an annual operating survey (**AOS**) through Fresh Info. The AOS is typically carried out in June/July and breaks down costs and revenue by department for the most recently completed calendar year.

Since incorporation in 2021, and in response to the financial challenges of the COVID pandemic and resulting closed borders, HCA has made participation in the AOS freely available to all New Zealand hotels. Any hotel providing data to the AOS is entitled to receive the full results.

During 2024, working in partnership with Fresh Info and EECA (the Energy Efficiency & Conservation Authority), HCA added new energy usage questions to the AOS for the first time.

The hotel sector is fragmented and competitive, both in New Zealand and globally. Hotel operators are used to sharing performance data anonymously in order to create subsector and "competitive set" benchmarks against which individual properties can measure themselves. Fresh Info is responsible for administering the hoteldata.nz "by industry / for industry" RevPAR reporting program and other intermediaries such as STR/Co-Star collate similar data both in New Zealand and overseas.

Some New Zealand hotels and groups have already started investing in decarbonisation initiatives. Others are yet to take any meaningful steps in response to climate change. HCA determined that including energy usage questions in the AOS would be an appropriate first step towards: (a) nudging hotels to start paying more attention to energy use including sources of power; and (b) collating data that could ultimately support creation of appropriate energy use benchmarks, thereby strengthening NZ hotel sector sustainability credentials.

## Understanding carbon footprint and its importance for NZ Hotels

A carbon footprint is the total amount of greenhouse gases (GHG) emitted directly or indirectly by an individual, organisation, event, or product, expressed as carbon dioxide equivalent ( $CO_2e$ ). For hotels, it encompasses emissions from energy use, transportation, waste, and more. In New Zealand, reducing this footprint aligns with the country's commitment to the Paris Agreement and its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which pledges a 50% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030. In NZ hotels, energy tends to be about 80% of the total carbon footprint.

Some hotel guests are increasingly eco-conscious and seeking accommodation options that prioritise sustainability. From reducing single-use plastics to sourcing local products, hotels that demonstrate environmental responsibility can gain a competitive edge.

This increased focus on decarbonisation is happening globally. Hotels and chains worldwide are actively taking measures to align with industry benchmarks and international best practices, including low-carbon initiatives. By decarbonising, New Zealand hotels can stay competitive on the

international stage and build partnerships with global companies and organisations that prioritise sustainable practices.

## Decarbonisation: a smart investment in cost savings

Reducing carbon emissions is not only environmentally responsible – it is also financially advantageous. By investing in energy-efficient appliances, optimising heating and cooling systems, and minimising waste, hotels can significantly lower operational costs. Reducing electricity usage alone can cut utility bills by up to 30% annually. For hotels, decarbonising is a win-win—lower costs, higher profits, and a positive brand image.

## Why water use and waste diversion matter

Effective water use and waste management contribute towards environmental stewardship. Hotels are often large consumers of water and significant waste producers, which affects both local resources and operational budgets. By tracking and managing water use, hotels can reduce unnecessary consumption, easing pressure on local water supplies. Reducing water usage also lowers utility costs because less water requires heating. Diverting waste from landfills also minimises disposal fees and reduces emissions associated with waste decomposition. Proactive management in these areas not only supports cost-saving measures but also demonstrates a commitment to sustainable practices, aligning with New Zealand's broader environmental objectives and the growing expectations of eco-conscious guests.

# **Creating a national benchmark**

A national benchmark for carbon and energy, water use, and waste diversion in hotels is desirable to help establish clear, achievable standards across the industry. This will allow hotels to gauge their performance, identify improvement areas, and demonstrate their commitment to guests and stakeholders. Such a benchmark fosters transparency, encourages friendly competition, and helps accelerate New Zealand's journey towards a sustainable hospitality sector.

# **Survey participation**

Hotels are just one component of the wider transient accommodation sector, which also includes motels, bed & breakfasts, lodges, backpackers, holiday parks, short-term rental accommodation such as Air BnB and youth hotels. There is some level of crossover between hotels, motels and luxury lodges, in particular. As between hotels and motels, hotels typically hold liquor licenses and have on-site F&B offerings.

134 hotels comprising 17,621 rooms completed the 2023 AOS. This was in increase from 127 participants for the 2022 AOS.

New Zealand is estimated to have approximately 350 hotels of 40+ guest rooms or more, comprising approximately 33,500 guest rooms in total. Therefore, the AOS captured approximately 53% of the total supply of hotel rooms in New Zealand.

HCA's membership skews towards larger hotels and properties managed under international, regional and national hotel brands. This is also true of hotels completing the AOS. The mean room count for hotels completing the AOS for 2023 was 132, whereas the estimated mean room count for the entire New Zealand hotel sector is 96.

## **Survey design**

The AOS is already a fairly in-depth survey. In order to encourage hotel participation in the new energy use section, it was decided to keep questions straightforward. All 134 hotels that completed other parts of the AOS also completed the energy use section.

Energy use in calendar year 2023			
Please enter data into all relevant green cells.			
Measure	Units	Value	NOTES/COMMENTS
Annual electricity purchased from the grid	kWh	0	Electricity purchased from a retailer.
Annual electricity generated onsite	kWh	0	Using onsite solar panels, wind turbines, etc.
Annual natural gas use	Click to select	0	Select appropriate unit
Annual stationary diesel use	L	0	
Annual LPG use	Click to select	0	Select appropriate unit
Annual coal use	Т	0	
Annual consumption of other stationary fuels	Click to select	0	Select appropriate unit
Annual water usage	kL	0	
Annual waste volume to landfill	Т	0	
Annual waste volume diverted from landfill	Т	0	Recycling, compost, reuse, etc.
Total hotel indoor floor area	m2	0	Approximate floor area of all indoor areas.
Do you have a spa or heated swimming pool?		Click to select	
Is the laundry washed off site?		Click to select	
Notes			

These questions have been created in partnership with EECA and HCA Hotel Sustainability Group.

You will need access to your energy bills for the 2023 calendar year to complete this section.

Ensure you choose the correct unit of measure to enter your total usage for all the fuel sources used for stationary energy at your hotel for the year Stationary energy refers to energy used within devices other than transport, such as in heating and cooling systems.

If you need assistance with completing these questions, please contact James Doolan in the first instance - james@hotelcouncilaotearoa.com.

AOS 2023 energy use questions. © Hotel Council Aotearoa 2024

## **Survey output**

AOS findings are presented back to survey participants in editable Excel file, allowing users to extract and manipulate data to make meaningful comparisons with their own hotel(s).

Energy usage in hotels is affected by several different factors. These include the number of guest rooms, number and type of F&B outlets, amount of meeting space and the other guest amenities and on-site facilities such as laundry. Energy usage is also potentially impacted by tier positioning because more luxurious hotels are likely to have physically larger guest rooms and public spaces. Finally, aggregate energy usage at any hotel will also be impacted by occupancy or by number of room nights sold. Power used for heating, cooling and lighting up lobbies and other public spaces may be fairly consistent at all levels of occupancy, whereas in-room power usage and energy used in kitchens will increase when more guests are in residence.

One aim of the survey output was to create an industry standard benchmarks. To establish an industry standard, the key physical/usage factors that influence energy usage were compared against total energy consumption in kWh and total stationary emissions in kgCO2e. These measures will be further analysed and compared in future HCA Hotel Sector Energy Use Surveys.

So that hotels are able make reasonable comparisons against other properties, AOS energy usage findings are presented as follows:

Aggregate	Total amount across survey participant hotels.
Value per room	Aggregate amount divided by the aggregate number of rooms at survey participant hotels.
Value per room night available	Aggregate amount divided by available room nights. Available room nights comprises all rooms available for sale during the year, irrespective of whether or not they are occupied. A room that is available for the entire year with count as 365 available room nights. Rooms might be unavailable for sale if they are being renovated.
Value per square metre	Aggregate amount divided by the aggregate total indoor floor area at survey participant hotels.
Value per room night sold	Aggregate amount divided by the aggregate total number of rooms sold

Where sufficient hotels respond to the AOS so that the data is not unduly impacted by any one respondent, findings are further categorised by region and/or by star rating. In AOS 2023, these subcategories are as follows:

Region (number of respondents)	Subcategories
Auckland (45)	Auckland 3-4*
	Auckland 4.5-5*
	Auckland Total
Rotorua (7)	Rotorua Total
Central Park (4)	Central Park Total
Wellington (12)	Wellington 3-4*
	Wellington 4.5-5*
	Wellington Total
Other North Island (10)	Other North Island Total
Nelson/Marlborough (6)	Nelson/Marlborough Total

Region (number of respondents)	Subcategories
Christchurch (16)	Christchurch 3-4*
	Christchurch 4.5-5*
	Christchurch Total
Queenstown (19)	Queenstown 3-4*
	Queenstown 4.5-5*
	Queenstown Total
Other South Island (15)	Other South Island Total

## **Key findings**

#### Table 1 – AOS respondent annual stationary energy usage in 2023 (kWh)

	AOS Respondents
Annual electricity purchased from the grid (kWh)	140,353,005
Annual electricity generated onsite (kWh)	764,485
Annual natural gas use (kWh)	71,729,290
Annual stationary diesel use (L)	229,652
Annual LPG use (kWh)	35,051,917
Annual coal use (T)	0
Annual consumption of other stationary fuels (kWh)	50,285

#### Table 2 – Straight-line energy extrapolation for 2023 energy use by all hotels in New Zealand

	AOS Respondents	Total NZ (Estimate)*
Annual electricity purchased from the grid (MWh)	140,353	266,830
Annual stationary energy from fossil fuels (MWh)	250,379	476,006
Total (MWh)	390,732	742,836

\*Note: This estimate of total stationary energy usage should be treated with caution. It had been calculated by taking the AOS "per room" results and applying them to an estimated total New Zealand hotel sector market size of 33,500 rooms. No attempt has been made to adjust this calculation in order to account for regional variations, market tier differences or differences in size/sophistication of hotels. AOS respondents tend to be larger hotels (by room count) than non-respondents.

#### Table 3 – NZ benchmarking industry standard usage

		kgCO₂e	kWh
Number of respondents	134		
Total rooms		1,842,362	14,209
Total room nights available		5,155	39
Total hotel indoor floor area	m <sup>2</sup> *	28,462	219
Total rooms nights sold		7,404	57

\*Note: In approximately 30% of responses, no total floor area was provided. We were able to impute an estimated total floor area for each such hotel based the floor area responses given by similar star rating properties in the same location. See "Future improvements" below.

#### Figure 1 – Emissions from stationary energy

Emissions from stationary energy use from the survey respondents is represented below. This was calculated by taking measured stationary energy use (in kWh, L and T) and converting those measurements into CO<sub>2</sub>e in by applying the Ministry for the Environment's emissions factors.<sup>1</sup>



Note: Figure 1 represents approximately 53% of the market. As location and energy sources for the remaining 47% are unknown, it has not been extrapolated out in linear fashion as this may not a be true reflection of the sector's aggregate stationary emissions.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> <u>https://environment.govt.nz/publications/measuring-emissions-a-guide-for-organisations-2024-detailed-guide/</u>

#### Figure 2 – Annual energy consumption per room

It is noticeable that higher energy consumption per room correlates with higher star ratings – almost twice as much energy consumed in 5 star properties on a per room basis than in 3 star properties. On the other hand, more luxurious properties also had more onsite energy generation. Larger and more luxurious hotels typically have larger guest rooms, more public spaces and other energy-using amenities such as meeting space, spas and additional F&B outlets.



#### No reported coal use at surveyed hotels

No surveyed hotel reported using coal in its operations.

#### Types of energy used at surveyed hotels

Notably, the South Island has no reticulated natural gas network. Instead, many properties use bottled LPG.

#### Figure 3 – Annual water consumption per room

Annual water usage appeared to be fairly consistent between quality tiers, but there were sizeable variations between regions. Central Park and Wellington hotels had the lowest annual water usage on a per room basis. High water usage per room in the Nelson/Marlborough region appears related to the fact that these hotels tend to have extensive grounds and lower key counts. Urban hotels, on the other hand, tend not to have grounds requiring irrigation. HCA has not extensively surveyed the cost and/or metering arrangements for water in each region. However, it is interesting to note that Queenstown does not separately charge for water on a volumetric/usage basis.



#### Figure 4 – Annual waste to landfill per room

There was considerable variance between regions as to the proportion of total waste diverted from landfill. Wellington hotels appeared to generate more waste on a per room basis. Higher tier hotels (5 star) generated more waste per room than lower tier properties.



## **Future improvements**

HCA and the Hotel Sustainability Group will use these results to drive even greater hotel sector engagement with future energy use surveys. The survey for energy use in calendar year 2024 will be included in the next HCA Annual Operating Survey, which is scheduled for June 2025.

Only around 70% of respondents provided details of their total floor area. Where there were gaps in responses, we were able to impute an estimated floor area from the answers given by respondents in the same region and/or star category. In future years, we will encourage respondents to obtain accurate and up-to-date estimates of their own floor areas. This will also help hotels to make comparisons between their own energy usage and survey benchmarks.

In analysing responses, it appeared that some respondents in the South Island mistakenly identified "natural gas" as an energy source, rather than LPG. There is no reticulated natural gas network in the South Island. We adjusted these responses accordingly.

The survey did not "lock down" unit choice, allowing respondents to self-select reporting units. In some cases, responses appeared to be out by a factor of 10 or 1,000, in which cases we adjusted the responses accordingly. In future surveys, we intend to be more prescriptive with unit choice and provide guidance on how to convert between common unit choices.

There are opportunities to drive greater collaboration between "on property" hotel sector stakeholders and other interested parties such as utility companies and suppliers.

## Acknowledgments

HCA acknowledges the support of the <u>Energy Efficiency & Conservation Authority</u> and <u>Fresh Info</u>. Thanks also for the work of HCA members and hoteliers including the Hotel Sustainability Group under the leadership of Kanika Jhunjhnuwala (Hind Management) and Richard Hayman (Scenic Hotel Group).

## **Further Resources**

https://environment.govt.nz/publications/measuring-emissions-a-guide-for-organisations-2024detailed-guide/

https://www.eeca.govt.nz/co-funding-and-support/products/hotel-decarbonisation-pathway/









Energy use for hotels in New Zealand, calendar year 2023

Reported values are for survey respondents only

Catagory	Description	Unit				Rotorua	Central Park	Wellington	Wellington	Wellington	Other North	Nelson/	Christchurch	Christchurch	Christchurch	Queenstown	Queenstown	Queenstown	Other South	Total
Category	Description		3-4	4.5-5	Total	Total	Total	3-4	4.5-5	Total	Total	Total	3-4	4.5-5	Total	3-4	4.5-5	Total	Total	
Sample size	Number of respondents		15	30	45	7	4	5	7	12	10	6	7	9	16	8	11	19	15	134
Capacity	Total rooms		1,908	5,625	7,533	1,236	316	458	1,298	1,/56	1,003	297	814	1,172	1,986	1,066	1,351	2,417	1,077	17,621
	Total botal indeer fleer area		100 570	1,928,448	2,027,271	440,025	21,007	107,002	4/2,961	116 753	557,965	12 745	296,067	409,462	103,549	404,202	105 765	922,039	560,500	0,290,430
Performance	Total rooms nights sold	1112	520,863	1,380,524	1,901,387	281,073	82,174	114,435	316,725	431,160	233,136	55,949	222,923	306,366	529,289	311,704	353,196	664,900	205,358	4,384,426
Aggregates	Annual electricity purchased from the grid	kWh	11,268,085	55,493,820	66,761,905	7,760,531	2,584,480	2,405,694	11,372,568	13,778,262	6,457,902	896,360	4,436,650	8,304,565	12,741,215	8,705,407	13,742,000	22,447,407	6,924,943	140,353,005
	Annual electricity generated onsite	kwn	7 000 874	183,997	183,997	U	1 217 672	1 0 26 7 4 2	15 110 246	17.047.099	4 640 703	0	0	0	0	0	1,428	1,428	579,060	764,485
	Annual stationary discal uso	KVVII	7,009,874	35,659,215	42,009,009	5,945,048	1,217,073	1,950,742	15,110,540	17,047,088	4,049,792	52249	0	60.000	60,000	0	25.602	25 692	97 097	71,729,290
		kWb	0	331 165	331 165	0	0	0	0	0	67 550	2 381 //7	3 062 801	5 514 434	8 577 236	6 165 576	23,032	20 3/2 917	3 351 603	35 051 917
	Annual coal use	т	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,550	2,301,447	5,002,001	5,514,454	0,577,250	0,105,570	14,177,541	20,542,517	3,331,003	0,0001,017
	Annual consumption of other stationary fuels	kWh	0	0	0	0	0	685	0	685	0	0	0	49 600	49 600	0	0	0	0	50 285
	Annual water usage	kL	212.093	633.395	845.488	197.455	18.635	37.094	102.921	140.015	68.653	78.467	80.942	98.471	179.413	186.550	238.102	424.652	76.843	2.029.621
	Annual waste volume to landfill	т	808	2,329	3.138	363	65	366	899	1,264	324	144	397	348	745	533	628	1,160	266	7,470
	Annual waste volume diverted from landfill	т	382	1,728	2,110	65	21	233	234	468	167	32	70	184	255	93	136	229	105	3,451
Value per room	Annual electricity purchased from the grid	kWh	5,906	9.866	8.863	6.279	8.179	5.253	8.762	7.846	6.439	3.018	5.450	7.086	6.416	8.166	10.172	9.287	6.430	7.965
	Annual electricity generated onsite	kWh	0	33	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	538	43
	Annual natural gas use	kWh	3,674	6,375	5,691	4,810	3,853	4,229	11,641	9,708	4,636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,071
	Annual stationary diesel use	L	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	0	51	30	0	19	11	81	13
	Annual LPG use	kWh	0	59	44	0	0	0	0	0	67	8,018	3,763	4,705	4,319	5,784	10,494	8,417	3,112	1,989
	Annual coal use	т	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Annual consumption of other stationary fuels	kWh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	42	25	0	0	0	0	3
	Annual water usage	L	111,160	112,603	112,238	159,753	58,973	80,991	79,292	79,735	68,448	264,198	99,437	84,019	90,339	175,000	176,241	175,694	71,349	115,182
	Annual waste volume to landfill	kg	424	414	417	294	205	799	692	720	323	484	488	297	375	500	465	480	247	424
	Annual waste volume diverted from landfill	kg	200	307	280	53	65	509	181	266	167	108	86	157	128	88	100	95	97	196
Value per room night available	Annual electricity purchased from the grid	kWh	16.1	28.8	25.4	17.4	23.1	14.4	24.0	21.5	18.0	9.2	15.0	20.3	18.1	21.5	26.5	24.3	17.9	22.3
	Annual electricity generated onsite	kWh	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1
	Annual natural gas use	kWh	10.0	18.6	16.3	13.3	10.9	11.6	31.9	26.6	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4
	Annual stationary diesel use	L	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
	Annual LPG use	kWh	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	24.3	10.3	13.5	12.2	15.3	27.3	22.0	8.7	5.6
	Annual coal use	т	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Annual consumption of other stationary fuels	kWh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Annual water usage	L	303.5	328.4	321.8	442.1	166.9	222.0	217.6	218.8	191.8	801.4	273.4	240.5	254.3	461.5	459.1	460.2	198.8	322.3
	Annual waste volume to landfill	kg	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.6	2.2	1.9	2.0	0.9	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.2
	Annual waste volume diverted from landfill	kg	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5
Value per sqare metre	Annual electricity purchased from the grid	kWh	102.8	142.4	133.7	108.7	119.5	130.3	115.7	118.0	99.6	65.2	122.7	122.5	122.6	114.6	129.9	123.5	102.9	123.1
	Annual electricity generated onsite	kWh	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.7
	Annual natural gas use	kWh	64.0	92.0	85.9	83.3	56.3	104.9	153.7	146.0	71.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.9
	Annual stationary diesel use	L	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.2
	Annual LPG use	kWh	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	173.3	84.7	81.4	82.5	81.2	134.0	111.9	49.8	30.7
	Annual coal use	T	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Annual consumption of other stationary fuels	kWh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Annual water usage	L	1,935.5	1,625.4	1,693.5	2,765.8	861.8	2,009.3	1,047.1	1,199.3	1,059.0	5,708.7	2,237.9	1,453.1	1,726.2	2,456.1	2,251.2	2,336.9	1,141.5	1,779.5
	Annual waste volume to landfill	кg	7.4	6.0	6.3	5.1	3.0	19.8	9.1	10.8	5.0	10.5	11.0	5.1	7.2	7.0	5.9	6.4	3.9	6.5
	Annual waste volume diverted from landfill	кg	3.5	4.4	4.2	0.9	1.0	12.6	2.4	4.0	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.7	2.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	3.0
Value per room night sold	Annual electricity purchased from the grid	kWh	21.6	40.2	35.1	27.6	31.5	21.0	35.9	32.0	27.7	16.0	19.9	27.1	24.1	27.9	38.9	33.8	33.7	32.0
	Annual electricity generated onsite	kWh	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.2
	Annual natural gas use	kWh	13.5	26.0	22.5	21.2	14.8	16.9	47.7	39.5	19.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4
	Annual stationary diesel use	L	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1
	Annual LPG USE	KWh T	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	42.6	13.7	18.0	16.2	19.8	40.1	30.6	16.3	8.0
	Annual coal USe	I LANE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Annual consumption of other stationary fuels	K VV N	0.0	0.0	0.0	702.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Annual water usage	L	407.2	458.8	444./	/02.5	220.8	324.1	325.0	324./	294.5	1,402.5	303.1	321.4	339.0	598.5	0/4.1	1 7	3/4.2	402.9
	Annual waste volume diverted from landfill	kg	1.0	1.7	1./	1.3	0.8	3.2	2.8	2.9	1.4	2.6	1.8	1.1	1.4	1./	1.8	1./	1.3	1./
	minual waste volume ulverteu ironnanutili	r∕R	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.3	2.0	U./	1.1	U./	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8