

New Zealand National Agricultural Fieldays Sustainable Event Report

Year 12: June 10 -13th 2025

Prepared for New Zealand National
Fieldays Society by Instep
(a division of AST Ltd)



Fieldays^{NZ}



WELCOME

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New Zealand National Fielddays Society



New Zealand National Agricultural Fielddays (Fieldays) 2025
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12 November 2025

SUSTAINABLE EVENT REPORT

YEAR 12 10-13 JUNE 2025



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A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Margaret Birkett".

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Fieldays 2025 Year 12 Sustainable Event initiative delivered measurable progress across key environmental performance areas, including emissions, energy, electricity, transport, and waste. This report outlines the outcomes and actions taken to align the event with sustainability goals and international best practices.

2025 emissions

2,628.59 tCO₂e

23.90 kgCO₂e per visitor

- 27% vs. 2024

- 81% vs. Base Year

Total GHG emissions dropped to 2,628.59, the lowest recorded since 2022. This reflects a 81% reduction compared to the 2013 baseline. GHG Emissions per Visitor (kgCO₂e) declined to 23.90 kgCO₂e, the lowest since 2016 records.

Emissions from Energy, both electricity and fuel, have reduced or were static, although diesel use has increased. Transport emissions show a significant long term reduction of 81%.

Table A: New Zealand National Fieldays Society 2025 GHG Emissions Profile

Scope	Current Year GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	GHG % vs. 2024	GHG % vs. Base Year	2024 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Base Year 2013 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)
Energy: Fuel	87.56	21%	58%	72.48	55.26
Energy: Electricity	13.89	-13%	-31%	15.99	20.22
Transport	2,514.16	%	-81%	3,368.00	13401.39
Waste	4.78	9%	-91%	4.4	51.5
Energy: Distributed	1.037	-24%	-76%	1.36	4.3
TOTAL	2,621.43	-24%	-81%	3,462.22	13,528.37
Emissions kg per visitor	23.83	-27%	-77%	32.72	103.52

OBJECTIVES TBC

INTRODUCTION

For 13 years The New Zealand Agricultural Fieldays Event (Fieldays), held over four days at Mystery Creek in Hamilton New Zealand, has incorporated sustainable event management into the event planning and staging.

Sustainability and environmental concerns are becoming increasingly important amongst event attendees and stakeholders. The management team at New Zealand National Fieldays Society has acknowledged these concerns and has committed to playing their part in bringing more sustainable events to New Zealand.

The Instep Sustainable Event Programme (ISEP) follows international standard ISO 20121¹ which includes monitoring of sustainability metrics and calculation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Fieldays is currently an ISEP certified sustainable event.



GHG emissions calculations follow the International Standard ISO 14064-2¹ and the WRI Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Verification and certification has been issued according to ISO 14064-3³ through Instep's verification team.

Benchmarking between past Fieldays' events and other Mystery Creek events is now an established way to gauge each event's progress against New Zealand National Fieldays Society's best practice for sustainability.

¹ **International Organization for Standardization. (2024).**
ISO 20121: Event Sustainability Management Systems
<https://www.iso.org/standard/86389.html>

² **International Organization for Standardization. (2018).**
ISO 14064-1:2018 Greenhouse gases — Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals.
<https://www.iso.org/standard/66453.html>

³ **International Organization for Standardization. ISO 14064-3:**

2019 Greenhouse Gases — Part 3: Specification with Guidance for the Verification and Validation of Greenhouse Gas Statements.

BACKGROUND: New Zealand National Agricultural Fieldays

The New Zealand National Agricultural Fieldays event is an annual international agricultural show held in Hamilton, New Zealand.

Fieldays exhibits cutting-edge agricultural technology, innovations and developments in the agriculture and farming industries. As a non-profit organisation, any surplus generated from the event, or from hosting other events on site, is invested in further development of the property, venues and facilities, and charitable purpose along with advancing agriculture.

BACKGROUND: Sustainable Events

Increasingly, event organisers have recognised that staging an event can impact the environment in various ways, and many have embraced the challenge of running their event in the most sustainable way possible.

The key goal when undertaking a sustainable event is that environmental impact areas are identified and monitored so that strategies can be put in place to manage these areas in future, and ultimately reduce their impact.

An emission inventory quantifies greenhouse gases into carbon dioxide equivalent, or CO_{2e}.

BACKGROUND: Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory

A greenhouse gas emission inventory is a way of quantifying the amount of GHG emissions for which an individual, organisation or event is responsible.

It is widely recognised that global emissions of the seven greenhouse gases⁴ 1 are responsible for increasing the greenhouse effect in the atmosphere and causing potentially dangerous levels of climate change.

Increasingly, organisations have recognised the need to monitor and calculate their carbon footprint so they can put in place strategies to manage and reduce it.

To calculate a GHG inventory, all possible sources of GHG emissions must first be identified. Then activity data relating to the source is collected and the amount of greenhouse gas calculated using published emission factors. Emissions from all sources are then added together to give a total carbon inventory, or carbon emission profile, expressed in carbon dioxide equivalent or CO_{2e}.

⁴ The seven greenhouse gases commonly tracked in international climate reporting are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons

(HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃).

SUSTAINBLE EVENTS METHODOLOGY

Objectives are set within each Environmental Impact Area (EIA) to direct efforts and rate success.

The Environmental Impacts of Fielddays 2025 were separated into the following areas:

- Scopes 1, 2 & 3
 - Energy: Fuel
 - Energy: Electricity
 - Waste* & Recycling
 - Transport
- Extended Scope 3 Emissions

EVENT EMISSION BOUNDARIES

Before identifying emission sources to be included in a footprint analysis, it is essential to set a boundary for the footprint. A boundary defines the business operations in such a way that certain emission sources can be either included or excluded from footprint analysis.

 This is important so that the organisation does not under or over estimate the GHG emissions for which it is responsible. It helps to avoid double counting of emissions, when two organisations both include emissions from the same sources in their own inventories.

The control approach used to set NZNFS's organisational boundary is the operational control approach. This specifies that NZNFS shall include all Scope 1 and 2 GHG emission sources over which it can implement operating policies.

NZNFS also now includes a range of Scope 3 sources. Scope 3 emission sources are optional to include. This carbon inventory report includes Scope 3 sources over which NZNFS has a high level of influence.

A boundary that includes event areas which will contribute to GHG emissions is decided on.

Setting the boundary for an event can be difficult as events are often made up entirely of indirect GHG emission sources.

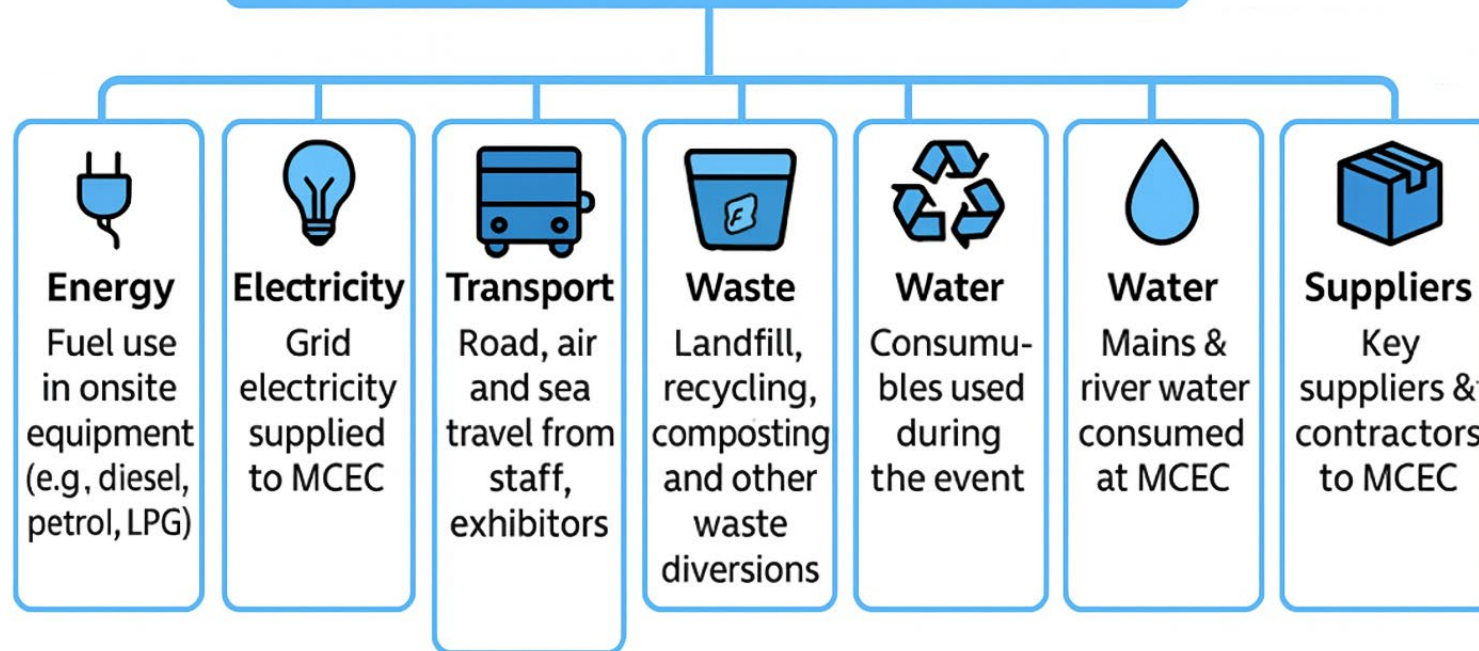
Operational Control:
The Organisation
accounts for 100% of
the emissions over
which it has the full
authority to introduce
operating policies.

OPERATIONAL BOUNDARIES

Operational boundaries refer to the actual sources of GHG emissions within the organisation's operations that will be included in the emission profile. They are commonly referred to as either direct emissions which are those that the organisation has direct control over (e.g. driving the company car), or indirect emissions which are a consequence of the organisation's activities yet are controlled by someone else (e.g. taking an international flight in a plane).

Organizational Boundaries for Fieldays 2025

Included in GHG Calculation



SCOPES

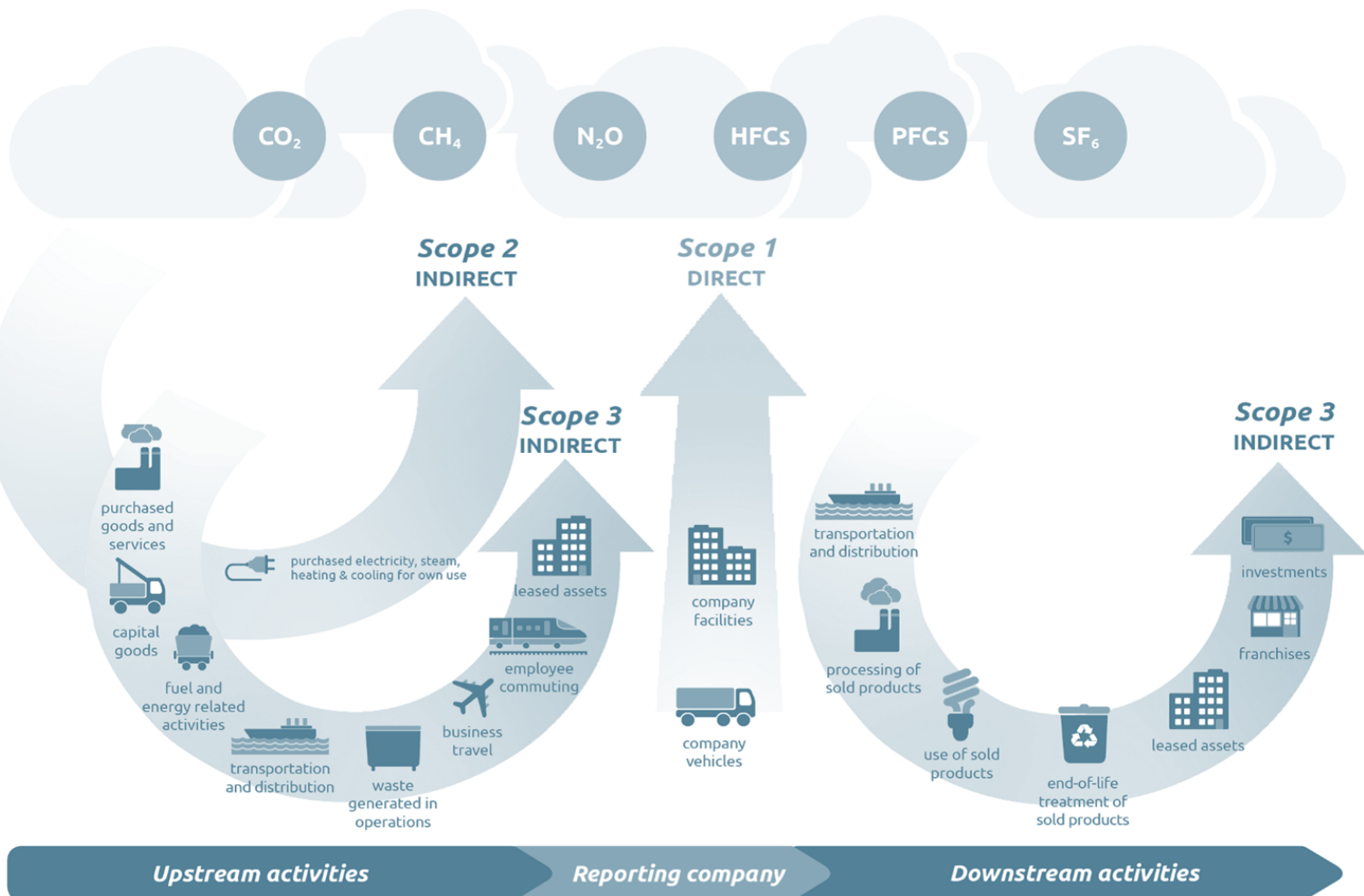
Operational boundaries are divided into three areas known as Scopes.

Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions that occur in sources directly under event control. They must be included in your GHG profile.

The following Scope 1 sources were identified:

- **Stationary Fuel:** - fossil fuel combusted in equipment that does not move e.g. diesel used in a generator.
 - Diesel
 - Petrol
 - LPG
- **Vehicle Fuel** - fossil fuel combusted in vehicles or other mobile equipment.
 - Diesel
 - Petrol
 - Staff vehicles & mileage





5

Scope 2 emissions refer only to those indirect emissions that are produced through the generation of electricity purchased by your organisation. Scope 2 emissions must be included in your carbon profile. The following Scope 2 sources were identified:

- -Grid Electricity: - emissions generated indirectly when electricity is made and purchased through the grid network and retailers.
 - Electricity MCEC office
 - Electricity event ICPs

Scope 3 emissions refer to all other indirect emissions that may be outside your footprint boundary. There are a number of possible sources that can be included in Scope 3 footprint analysis. The inclusion of Scope 3 sources is optional, but it is important to consider any sources that may have a significant impact on your carbon footprint or offer potential for reduction measures.

- Landfill Waste
- Transport (visitors & exhibitors)
- Exhibitor energy
- Extended Scope 3

⁵ Image source: WRI GHG Protocol

CALCULATION METHODOLOGY

Data was collected from a range of primary data sources over event days and during the month of June. Primary data is supplemented by large amounts of survey data from a wide array of sources.

VERIFICATION:

Accuracy, transcription, calculation, and appropriate use of GHG emission factors were checked during the data Quality Assurance and Verification stage, by an independent Instep Verifier.

Further detail on quality assurance, uncertainty assessment, and emission factors can be found in the accompanying Verification Report.

Emission factors used were the most current available and came from a variety of sources. Details on the calculation methodology and emission factors used for each source are listed in detail in the Verification Report which has been prepared according to ISO 14064-3⁶.

⁶ **International Organization for Standardization. ISO 14064-3:**

2019 Greenhouse Gases — Part 3: Specification with Guidance for the Verification and Validation of Greenhouse Gas Statements.

TOTAL GHG EMISSIONS

GHG Emissions



GHG Emissions

2,628.59 tCO_{2e}

TOTAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Fieldays' Year 12 2025 total GHG emissions are 2,628.59 tonnes (t) CO_{2e} or 23.90 kg of CO_{2e} per visitor. This is 27% lower than last year's emissions and 81% lower than Base Year levels.

2025 emissions
2,628.59 tCO_{2e}
23.90 kgCO_{2e} per visitor
- 27% vs. 2024
- 81% vs. Base Year

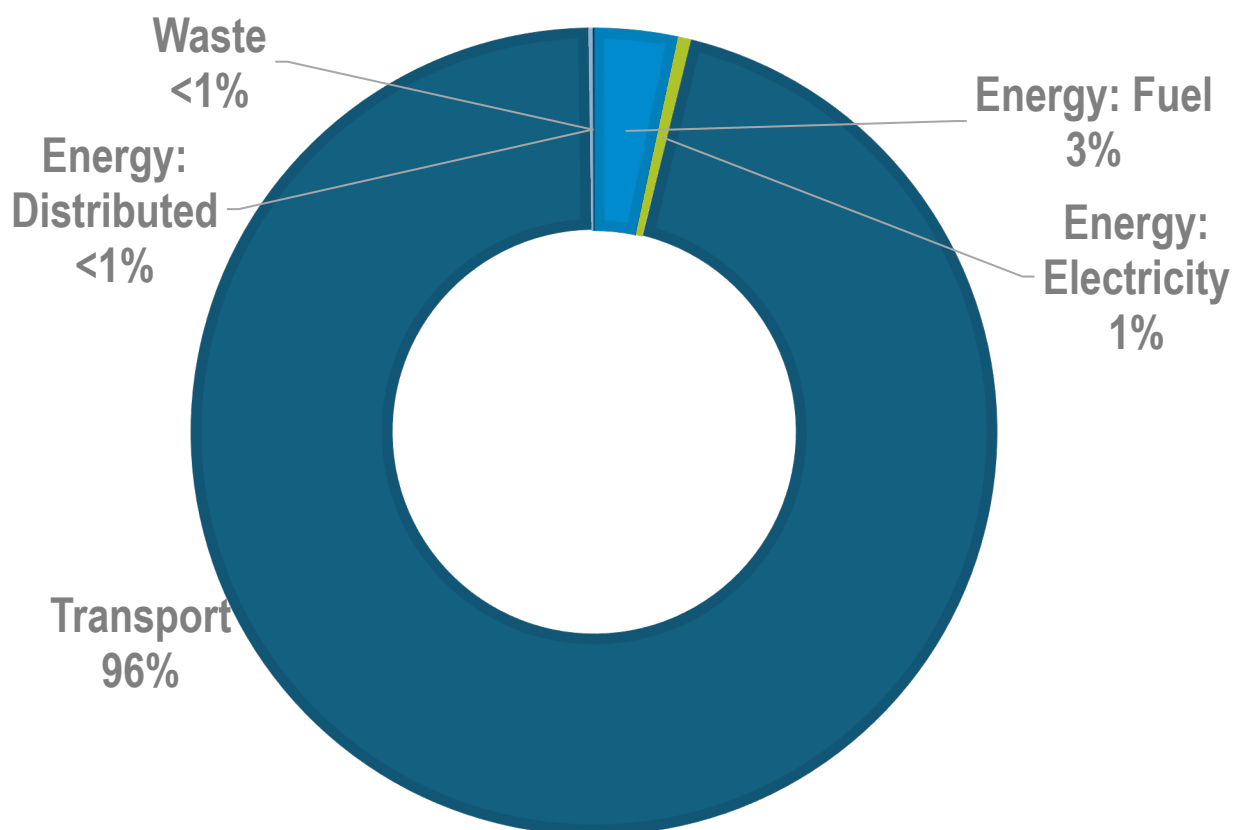
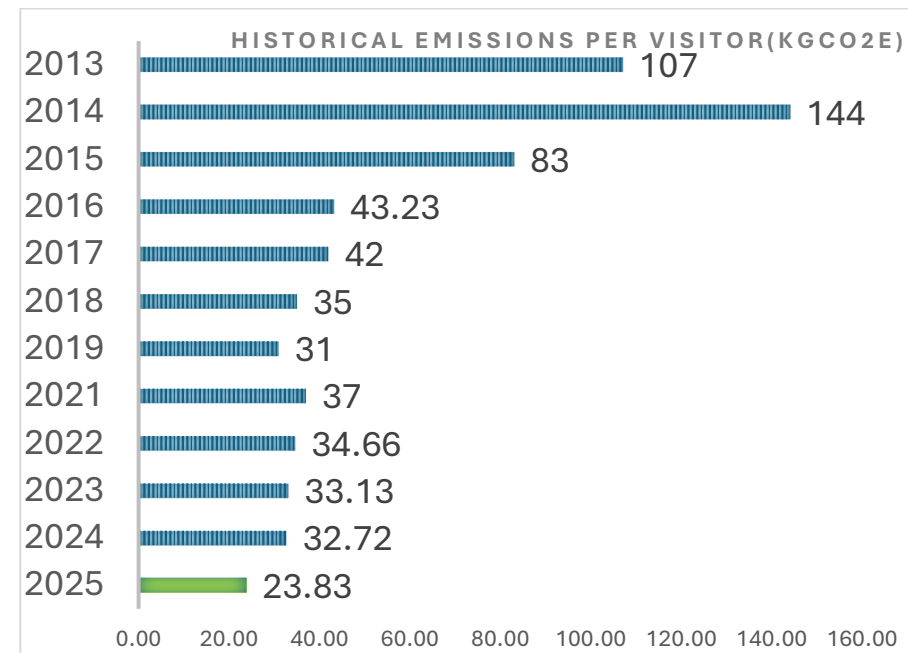
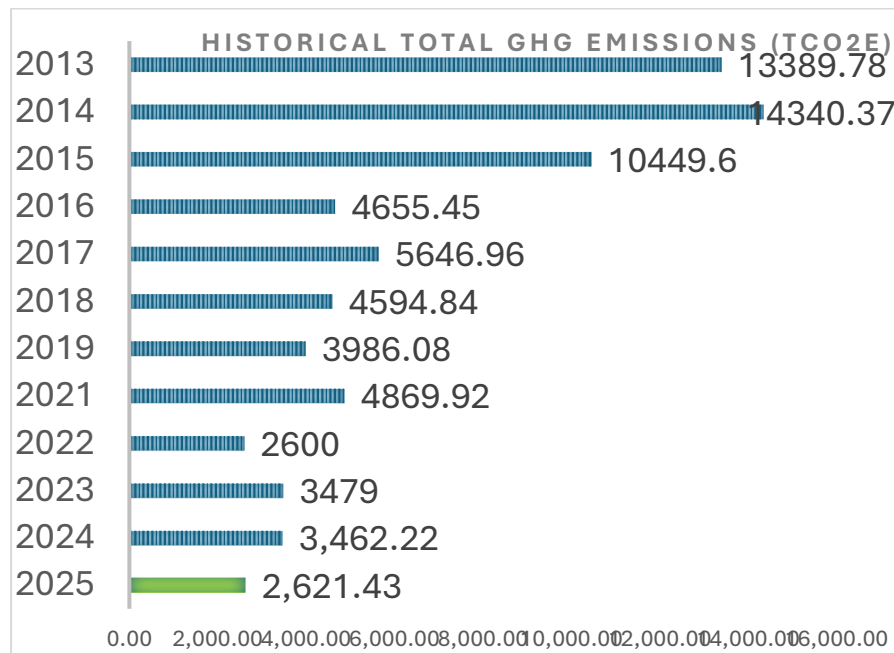


Table A: New Zealand National Fieldays Society 2025 GHG Emissions Profile

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Energy: Fuel	87.56	21%	58%	72.48	55.26
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Energy: Distributed	1.037	-24%	-76%	1.36	4.3
TOTAL	2,621.43	-24%	-81%	3,462.22	13,528.37
Emissions kg per visitor	23.83	-27%	-77%	32.72	103.52

RESULTS:

- Transport dominates the emissions profile, contributing 2,521.29 tCO₂e, 96% of total emissions.
- Energy: Fuel accounts for 87.59 tCO₂e, significantly higher than Energy: Electricity at 13.89 tCO₂e, showcasing the impact of fossil fuels over grid electricity.
- Total emissions for the reporting year are 2,628.59 tCO₂e., whilst per visitor emissions are 23.90 kg CO₂.



HISTORICAL RESULTS:

- Total GHG emissions dropped to 2,628.59, the lowest recorded since 2022 which was COVID affected..
- This reflects a 81% reduction compared to the 2013 baseline (13,389.78 tCO₂e).
- GHG Emissions per Visitor (kgCO₂e) declined to 23.90 kgCO₂e, the lowest since 2014 .
- Total emissions fell by nearly 1,000 tCO₂e from 2022 to 2025.
- Both charts show a consistent downward trend, reflecting the long-term commitment NZNFS has to decarbonisation.

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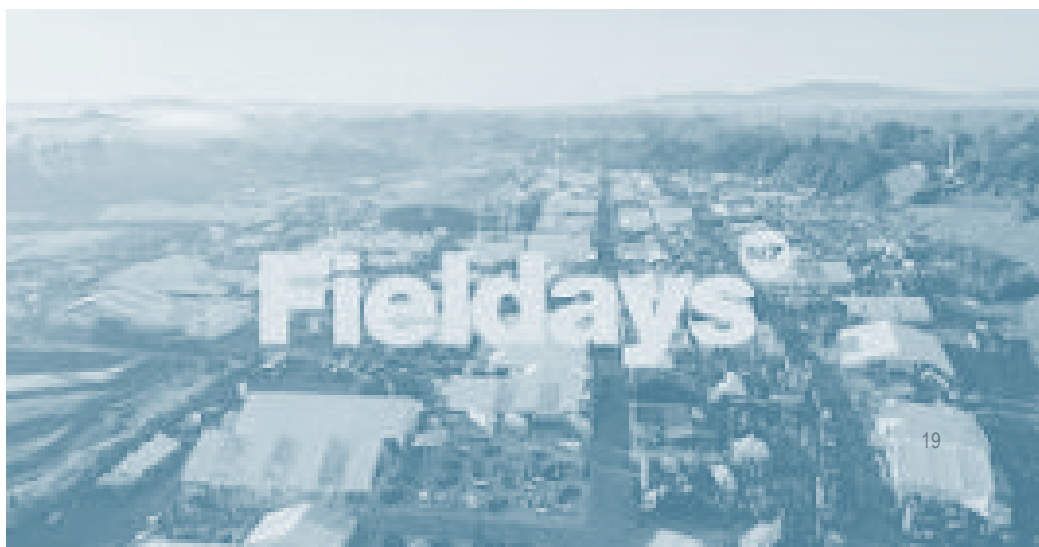
REDUCTION ACTIONS:

NZNFS has committed to a range of actions to work towards GHG emission objectives.

- As GHG emissions are affected by all sources across energy, transport, electricity and waste, specific reduction actions listed within these sections of the report give more detail.

ACHIEVED:

- ☑ In 2025 Fieldays has lowered emissions by 81% when compared with Base Year. This achieves one of Fieldays' key long term goals to lower GHG emissions by 20% before 2030.



FIELDAYS BENCHMARKING

TBC

ENERGY:FUEL

Energy: Fuel



Energy: Fuel

31,109 Ls fuel

87.59 tCO_{2e}

ENERGY: FUEL

Scope 1 emissions from fuel are produced when various fossil fuels are burnt in stationary equipment. At Fieldays this includes diesel, petrol and LPG.

Fieldays uses diesel, petrol and LPG across the exhibition site. These fuels are used within their own event equipment including machinery, generators and within kitchens. Fuel use from exhibitors (used within generators, cooking and heating equipment) is also included.

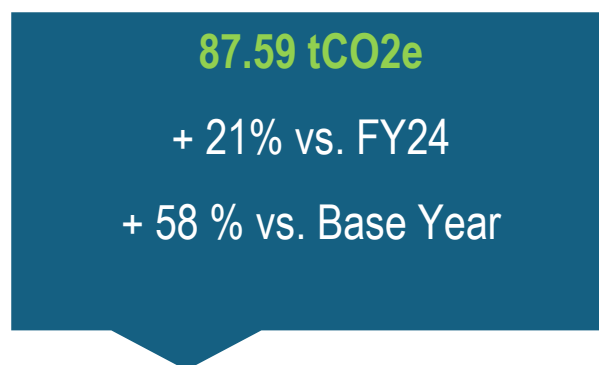
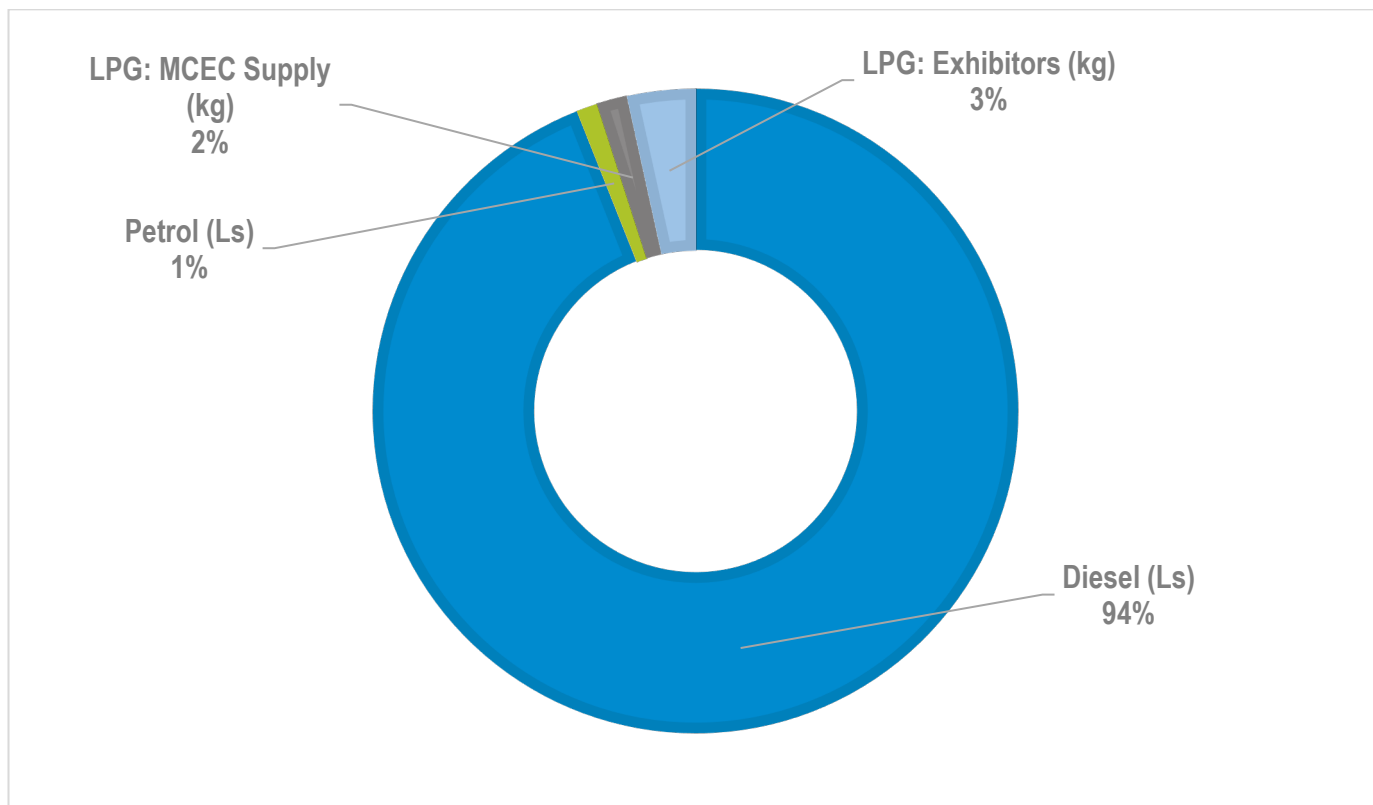


Table A: Energy: Fuel Fieldays 2025

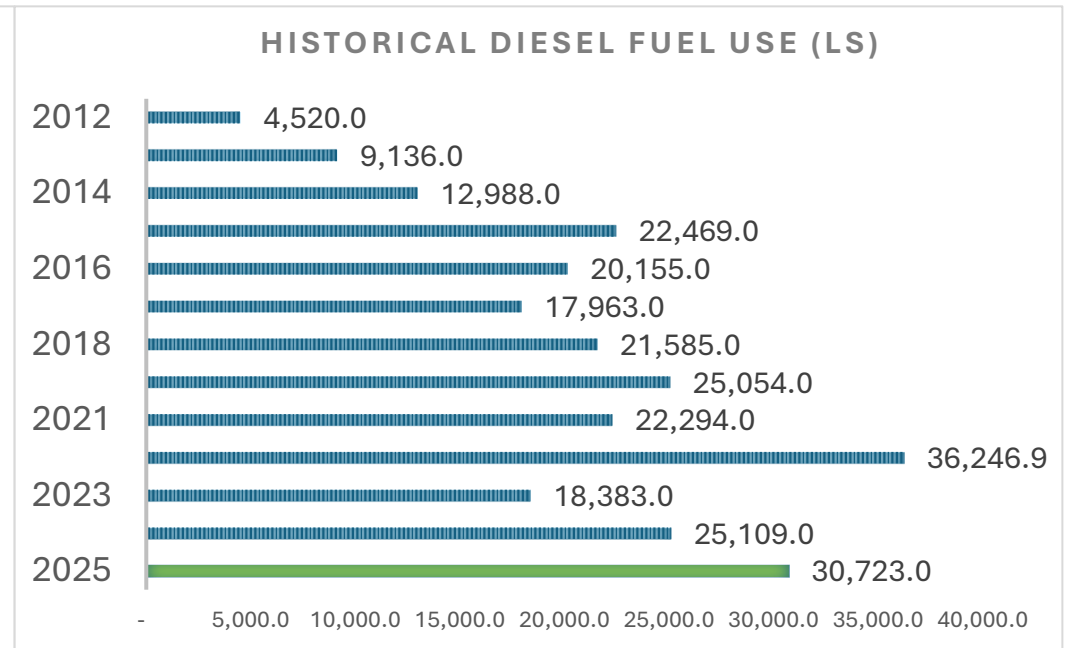
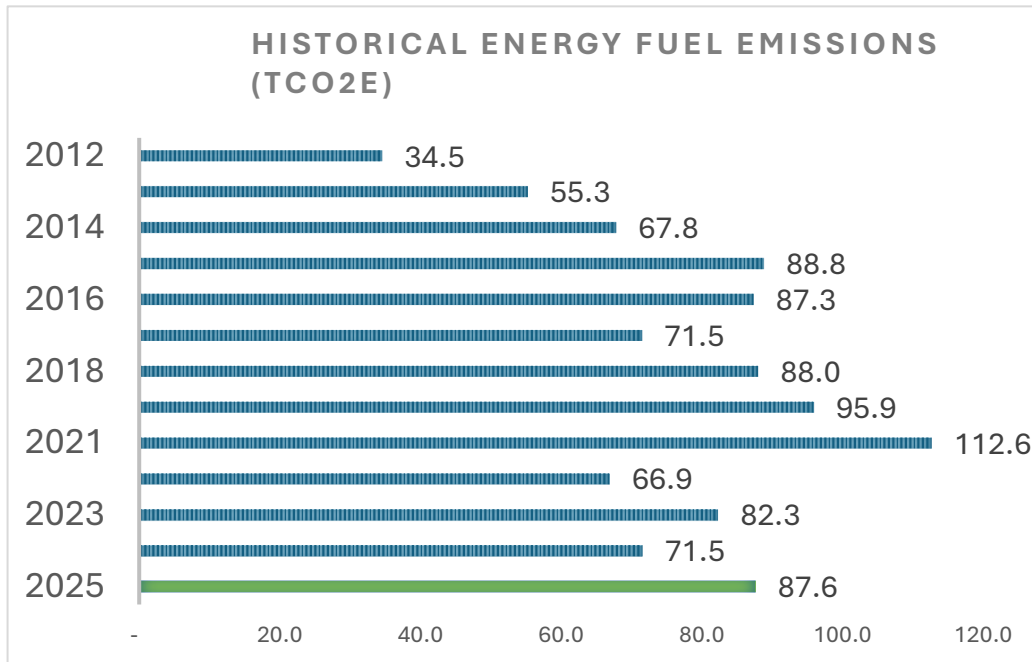
Source	Current Year GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Activity Data	GHG % vs. 2024	GHG % vs. Base Year	2024 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Base Year 2013 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)
Diesel (Ls)	82.34	30,723.00	21%		68.05	
Petrol (Ls)	0.92	386.00	-74%		3.50	
LPG: MCEC Supply (kg)	1.31	441.86	42%		0.93	
LPG: Exhibitors (kg)	2.99	1,008.00	-76%		12.51	
TOTAL Energy: Fuel Emissions	87.56	31,109	21%	58%	72.48	55.26



RESULTS:

- Diesel remains NZNFS key stationary emission source, contributing 72% of stationary emissions.
- Emissions from diesel have dropped by 8% compared with last year, as have petrol emissions, dropping a further 22%.
- In contrast, LPG use has doubled when compared with last year, reversing a trend of lower annual LPG use.
- This has led to an overall 21% lift in Stationary Fuel emissions.





HISTORICAL EMISSIONS:

- FY24 emissions are less than 58% higher than Base Year emissions.
- Diesel-use being the key contributor.
- Stationary Fuel emissions have now reached pre-pandemic levels.

REDUCTION ACTIONS:

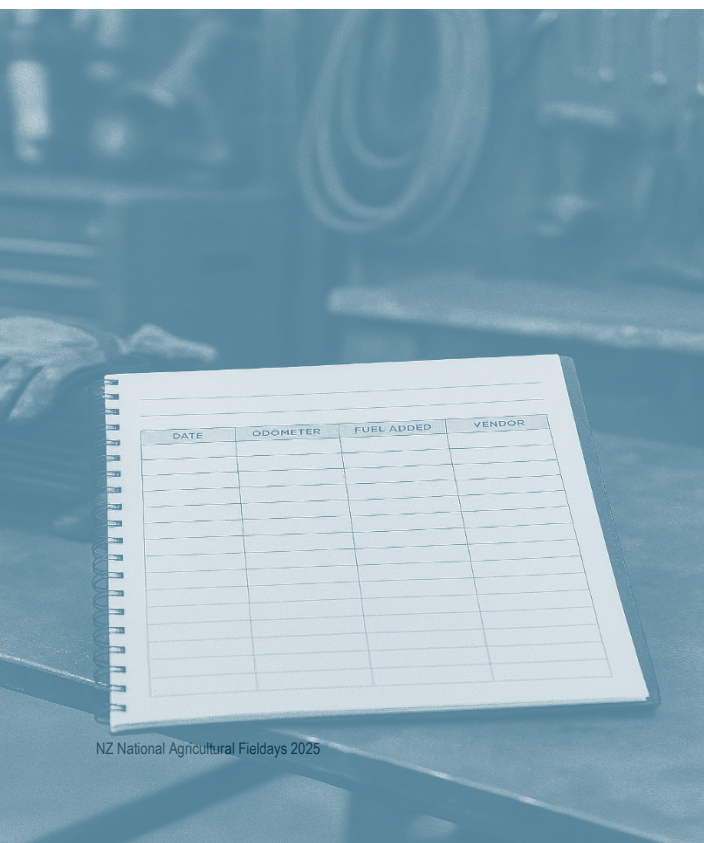
NZNFS has committed to a range of actions to work towards energy objectives.

- Utilisation of electronic logging systems.
- Trial renewable energy systems.
- Encourage fuel conservation with Sustainable Partners.

ACHIEVED:

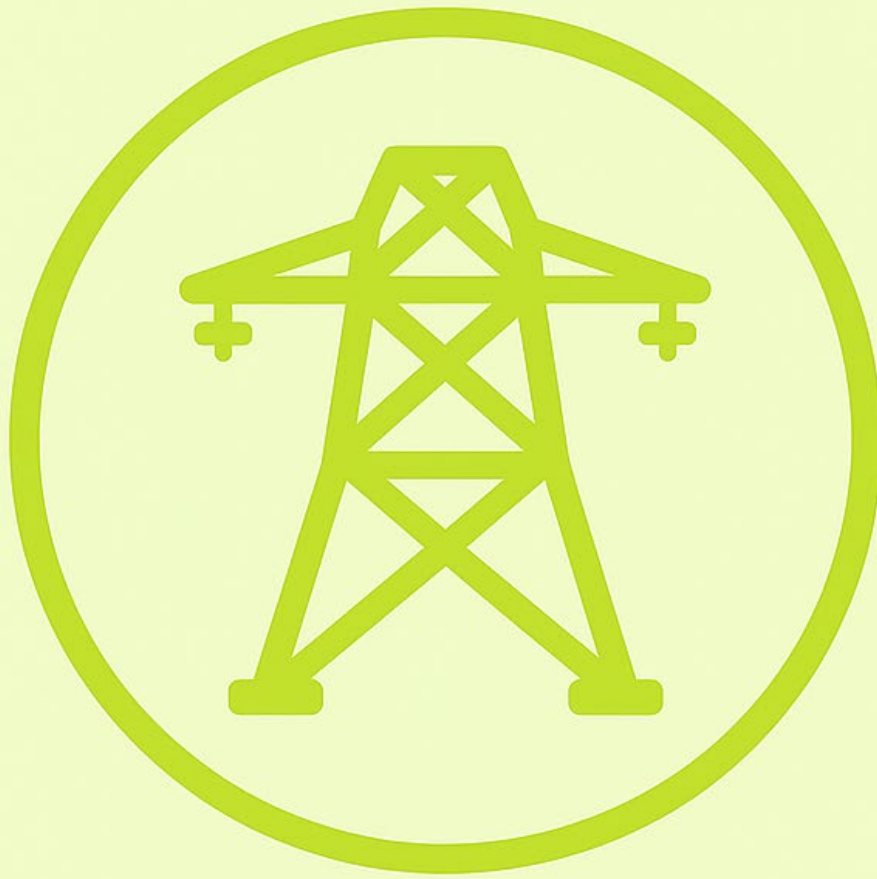
- ☒ Ongoing assessment of all diesel fuel powered equipment.

Case Study: Fuel Log
NZNFS track fuel used in individual pieces of equipment and generators in order to spot energy inefficiency and prioritise investment.



ENERGY: ELECTRICITY

Energy: Electricity



Energy: Electricity

134,829 kWh

13.89 tCO₂e

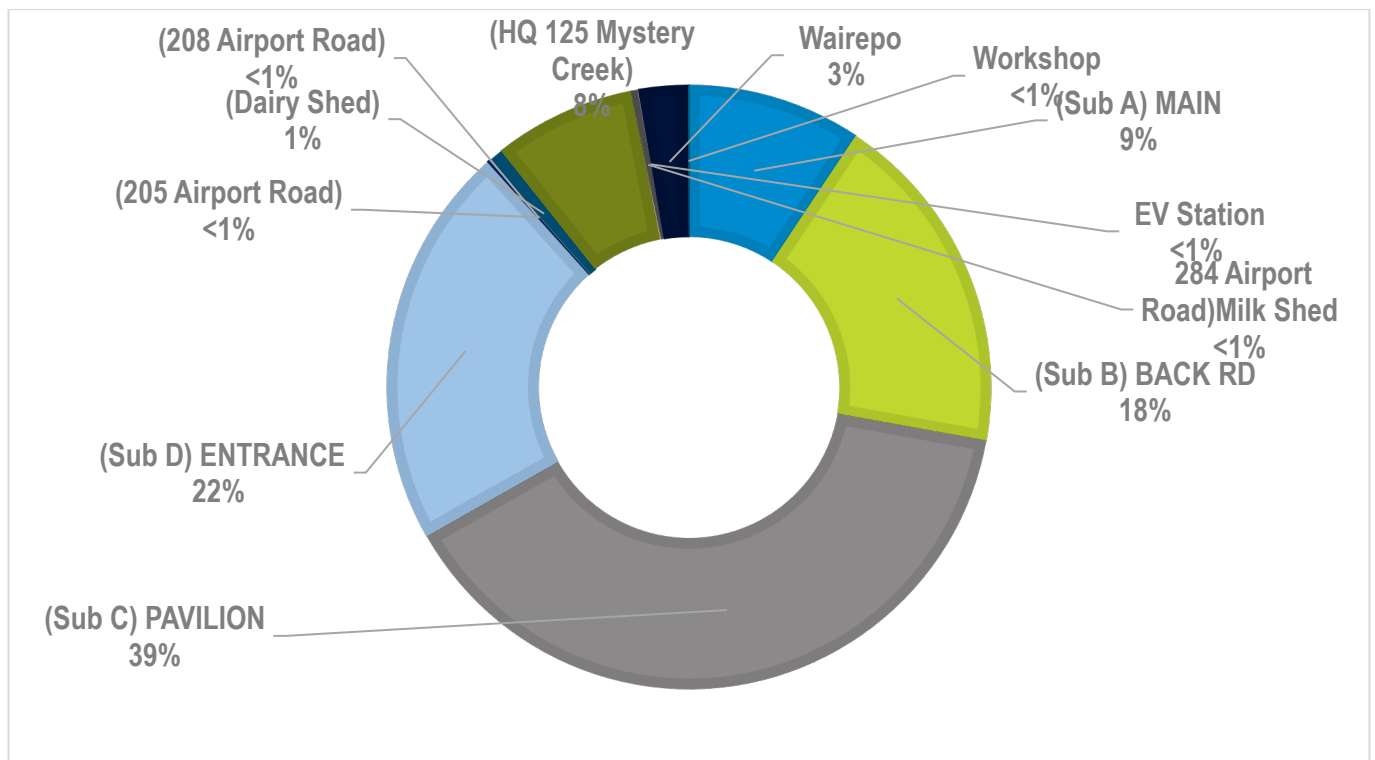
ENERGY: ELECTRICITY

Scope 2 emissions from grid electricity are indirect emissions; a consequence of electricity usage at Mystery Creek headquarters and other sites in use over Fieldays.



Table B: Energy: Electricity Fieldays 2025						
Source	Current Year GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Activity Data (kWh)	GHG % vs. 2024	GHG % vs. Base Year	2024 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Base Year 2013 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)
(Sub A) MAIN	1.30	12577	-51%		2.65	
(Sub B) BACK RD	2.57	24965	-17%		3.11	
(Sub C) PAVILION	5.41	52502	-8%		5.91	
(Sub D) ENTRANCE	3.00	29106	6%		2.83	
(208 Airport Road)	0.02	199				
(205 Airport Road)	0.00	0				
(Dairy Shed)	0.11	1091				
(HQ 125 Mystery Creek)	1.06	10274	9%		0.97	
284 Airport Road)Milk Shed	0.05	474				
EV Station	0.00	17	-94%		0.03	
Wairepo	0.37	3554				
Workshop	0.01	70			0.49** Other sites	
TOTAL Energy: Electricity Emissions	13.89	134,829.0	-13%	-31%	15.99	20.22

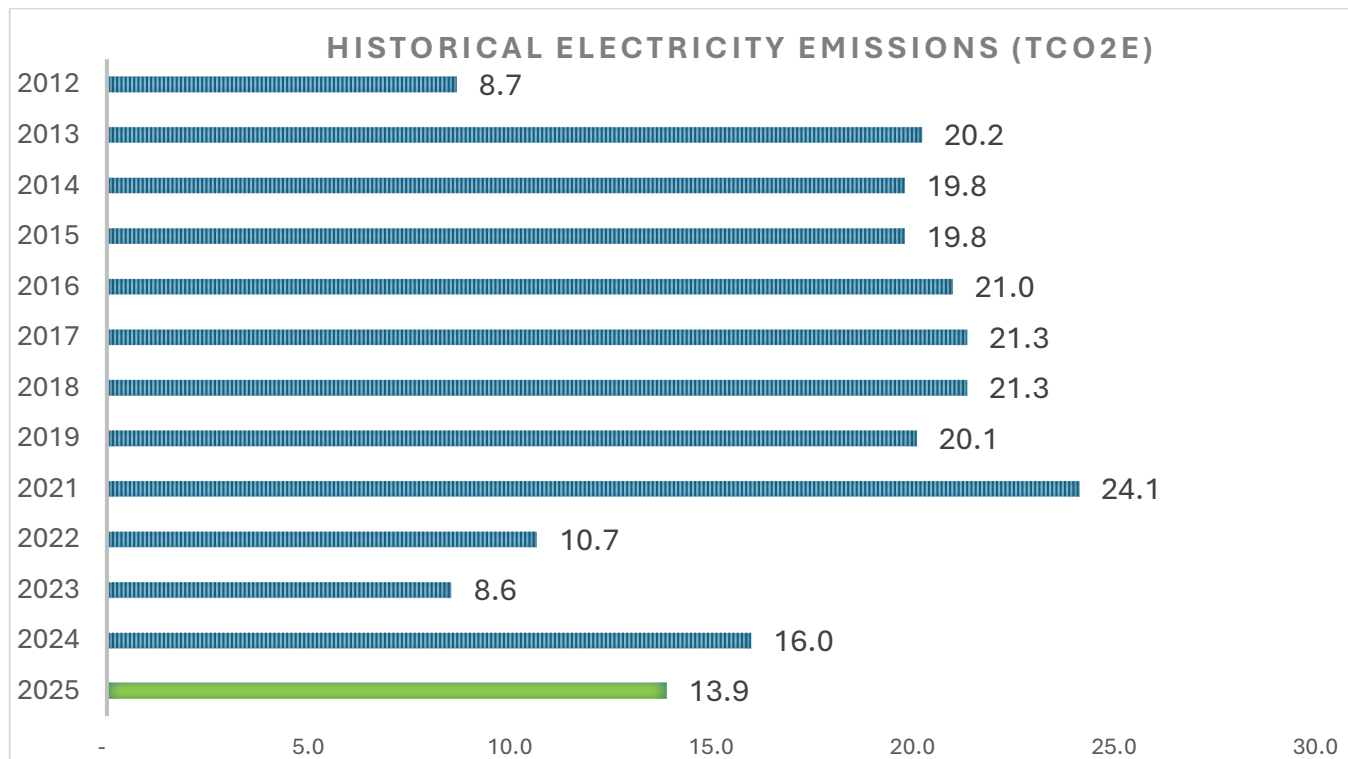




RESULTS:

- Total electricity-related emissions show a 13% decrease compared to 2024.
- (Sub C) continues to be the highest emitting location.
- (Sub A) Main recorded a large negative GHG % variance, with a drop of 50% compared with last year.
- Mystery Creek Events Centre HQ has consumed 9% more kWh than the previous year during the Fieldays event month.





HISTORICAL EMISSIONS:

- Total electricity-related GHG emissions for 2025 are 13.89 tCO₂e, reflecting a 31% decrease on 2013 Base Year emissions of 20.2 tCO₂e.
- A focus on energy saving and efficiency since 2021 is reflected in the trends, with the past 4 years reflecting lower electricity use with emissions at 16 tCO₂e or less.
- Electricity usage since 2021 fluctuates with weather and temperature patterns, as well as emission factors influenced by renewable energy rates, however, the downward trend is apparent.

REDUCTION ACTIONS:

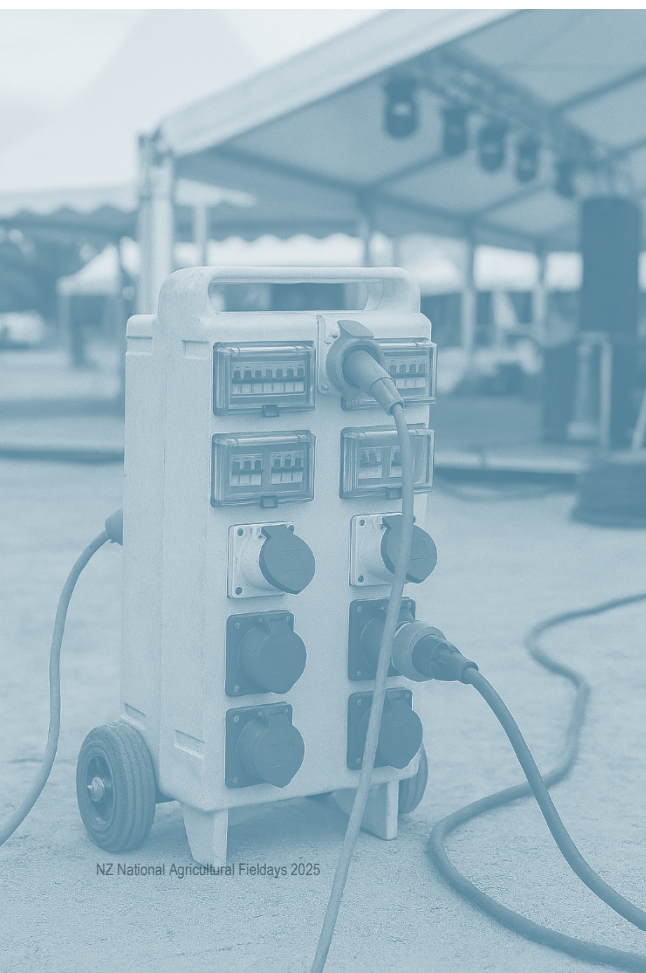
NZNFS has committed to a range of actions to work towards electricity objectives.

- Trial small stand-alone alternative renewable energy systems within Mystery Creek.
- Use “switch off” campaigns to lower event energy use and engage exhibitors.
- Invest in large scale alternative energy for the site.

ACHIEVED:

- ☑ Engage key exhibitors to work towards future electricity goals.
- ☑ Survey key exhibitors on electricity usage and goals.
- ☑ Gather details of electricity usage daily and at individual ICPs.
- ☑ Stay committed to a long term focus on renewable energy systems with local stakeholders.

Case Study: Key Exhibitors
Fieldays has a sustained exhibitors in order to advance renewable energy goals. Survey data was gathered in 2025 to understand these partners future goals and needs.



WASTE & RECYCLING

Waste & Recycling



Waste & Recycling

62% landfill diversion

4.78 tCO₂e

LANDFILL WASTE EMISSIONS

Landfill waste emissions are produced when an organisation's waste is sent to council-owned landfills where organic waste breaks down and produces methane, a powerful greenhouse gas.

4.78 tCO₂e

+9% vs. FY24

-66% vs. Base Year

Fieldays operates a comprehensive recycling, diversion and composting programme, where as much waste as possible is sorted pre, during and post event, and diverted into single stream waste sources that are recycled .

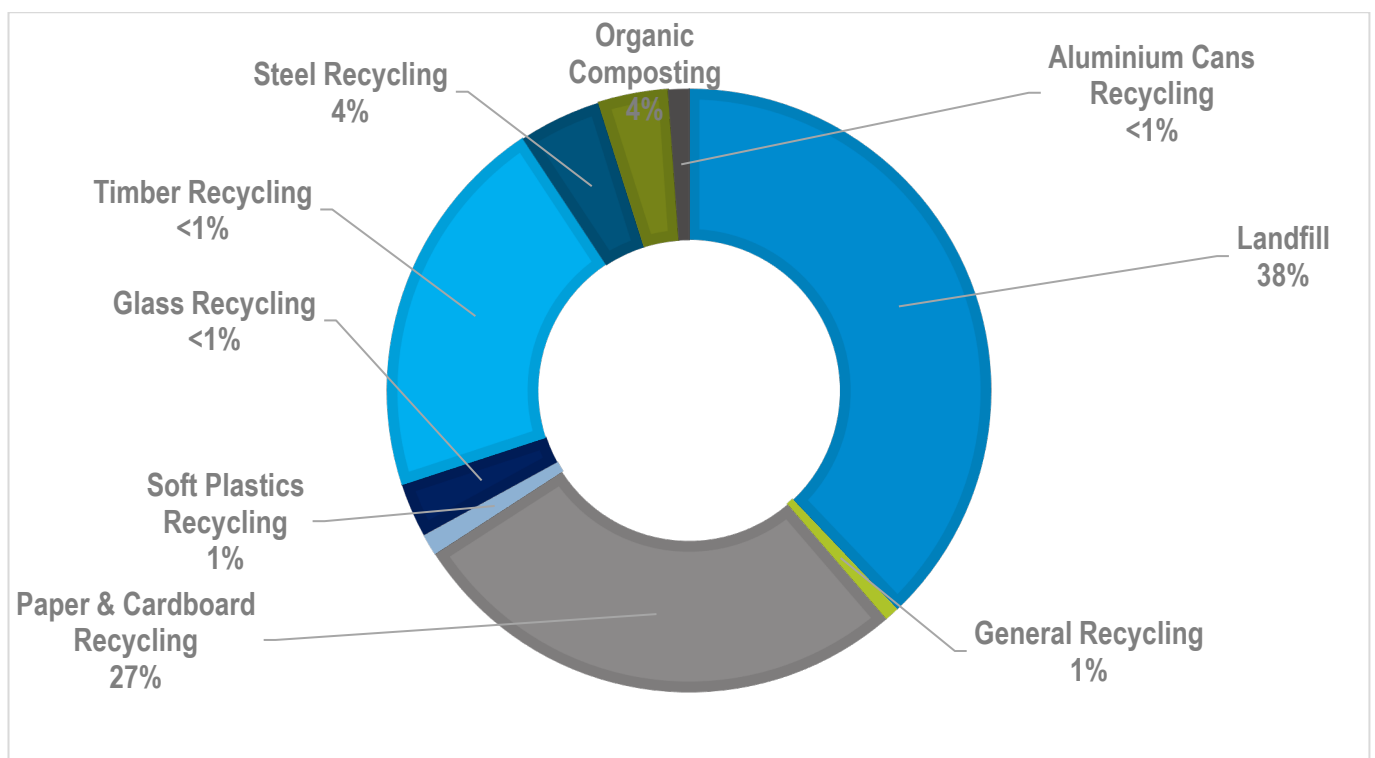


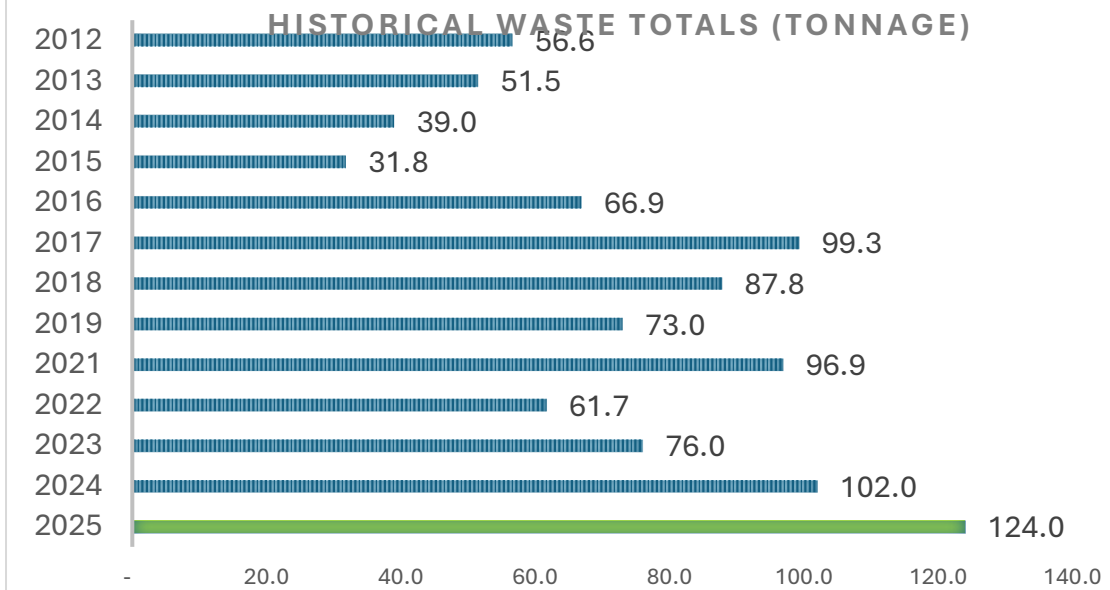
Table D: Waste Fielddays 2025						
Group	Activity Data (t)	Current Year GHG Emissions (tCO2e)	Waste Weight vs. 2024	Waste Weight vs. Base Year	2024 Activity Data (t)	Base Year activity data (t)
Landfill	46.99	4.78	24%		38.03 (4.4 tCO2e)	51.5 (14.07 tCO2e)
General Recycling	0.99		4%		0.95	
Paper & Cardboard Recycling	33.73		-6%		35.78	
Soft Plastics Recycling	1.40		–		0.00	
Glass Recycling	3.61		29%		2.80	
Timber Recycling	15.86		-12%		18.00	
Steel Recycling	5.50		–		0.00	
Organic Composting	4.67		-13%		5.35	
Aluminium Cans Recycling	1.35		57%		0.86	
TOTAL Waste	114.10	4.78	79%	71%	63.74	66.90
TOTAL Recycling	67.11		5%		63.74	
Landfill Diversion %	59%		-7%	1370%	63%	4%

RESULTS:

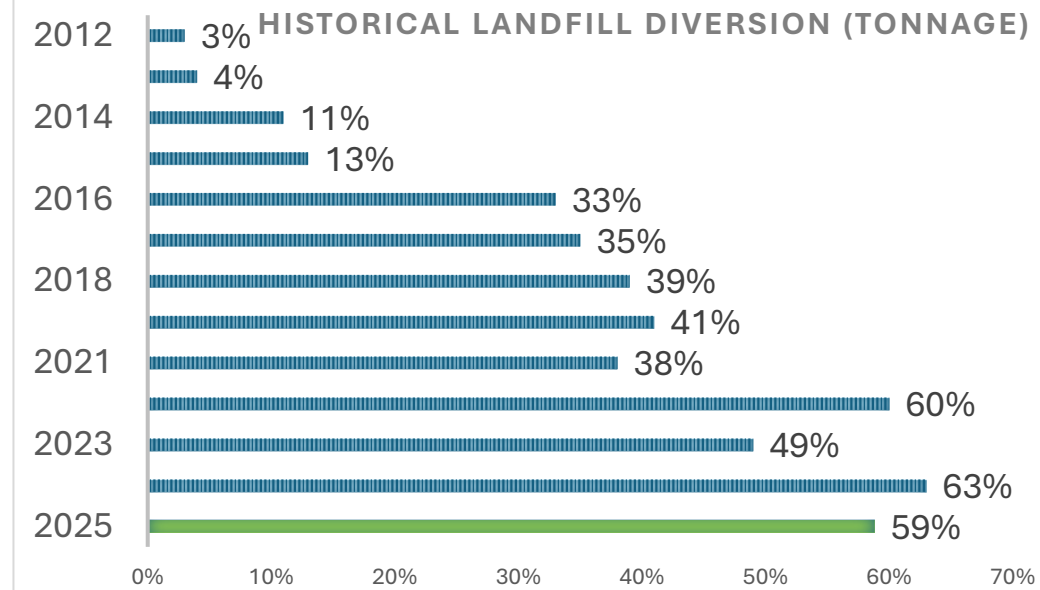
- Despite a small drop in diversion rate (59% vs 63% last year), landfill waste increased from 38.52 to 46.96 tonnes. This signals a need for upstream waste reduction and stronger landfill avoidance strategies, with possible focuses being exhibitor setups.
 - Soft plastics recycling reached 1.4 tonnes this year, an encouraging increase, however, this remains influenced by outside soft-plastic schemes.
 - Total waste collected increased to 124 tonnes and landfill remains dominant at 38.
 - A possible positive result from a clear bag mandate across all types of waste, allowing the waste sorting team to easily identify high value recycling items and prioritise these
 - Glass (29%), timber(43%) and aluminum can (57%) recycling all had significant increases against 2024.



HISTORICAL WASTE TOTALS (TONNAGE)



HISTORICAL LANDFILL DIVERSION (TONNAGE)



HISTORICAL EMISSIONS:

- Landfill diversion dropped to 59% in 2025, signalling a need for next-phase interventions. To break through this plateau, 2025 strategies should focus on upstream waste prevention, exhibitor engagement, and expanding recovery streams like soft plastics and organics..
- Total waste surged to 124 tonnes in 2025, the highest on record. This marks a 21.6% increase from 2023 and more than triple the volume seen in 2015. The reasons for this are as yet unclear, however, curtailing this growth is crucial so as not to reverse the gains made in recycling volumes.
- Long-term progress is strong — landfill diversion rose from 33% in 2016 to 59% in 2025, reflecting the hard work and financial investment in this area. Maintaining momentum now requires further exhibitor engagement and bold strategies such as plastic free.

REDUCTION ACTIONS:

NZNFS has committed to a range of actions to work towards waste objectives.

- Engage with key exhibitors to reduce waste
- Work towards lowering single use plastic waste
- Continually look for alternative materials that can be kept from landfill

ACHIEVED:

- ☑ Use only clear rubbish bags onsite.
- ☑ Communicate clear packaging to exhibitors.
- ☑ Invest in substantial site-wide waste sorting

Case Study: Clear Bags

During the 2025 event only clear waste bags were used across all bins, with no black landfill bags being used.

This allowed the sorting team to prioritise sorting bags with high volumes of recyclable materials and led to an increase in glass, aluminium, soft plastic and general recycling.



TRANSPORT

Transport



Transport

2,521.29 tCO₂e

TRANSPORT EMISSIONS

The Impact of Transport can be one of the largest in terms of event GHG emissions as the scope of this source extends to event visitors, exhibitors and organisers.

Fieldays includes a wide source of transport emissions, from its own staff vehicles to attendee day visitors. .

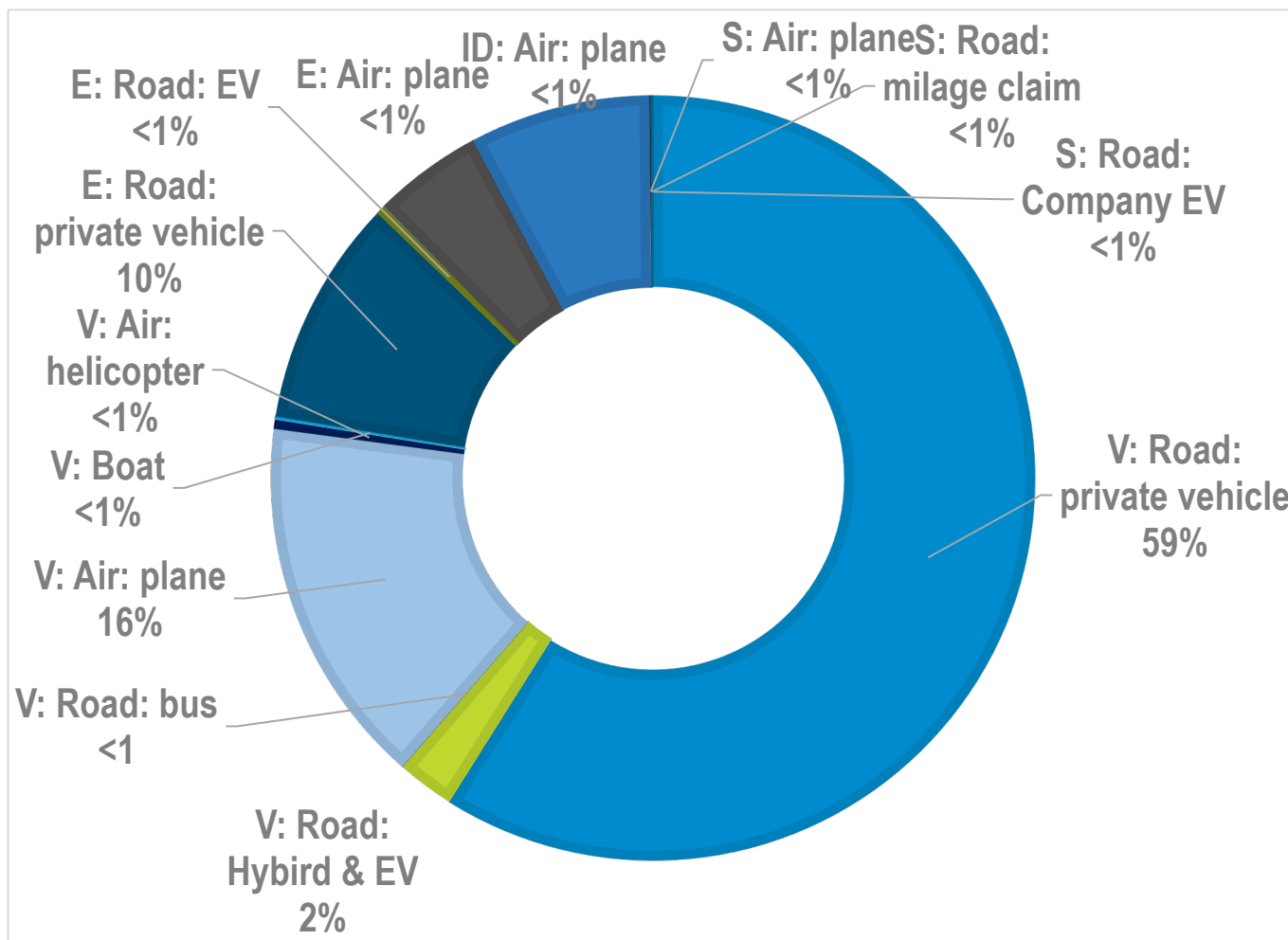
2,521.29 tCO₂e

-25% vs. FY24

-81% vs. Base Year

Table D: Transport Fieldays 2025

Group	Source	Current Year GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	GHG % Vs. 2024	GHG % Vs. Base Year	Activity Data	Units	2024 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	2013 Base Year GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)
Visitors	Road: private vehicle	1,485.98	-39%		7,723,172	km	2,431.91	
	Road: Hybrid & EV	61.20	-47%		763,830	km	115.59	
	Road: bus	1.235	-61%		1,582	km	3.17	
	Air: plane	394.69	155%		2,031,513	pkm	155	
	Air: helicopter	9.60	41%		3,812	Ls	6.83	
	Boat	3.69	0%		1,500	Ls	3.69	
Exhibitors	Road: private vehicle	242.1	-29%		1,257,971	km	339.2	
	Road: EV	10.1			125,797	km	0.00	
	Air: plane	116.4	71%		705,780	pkm	67.90	
International Delegates								
	Air: plane	185.3	-22%		1,300,131	pkm	238.59	
MCEC Staff								
	Air: plane	1.4	-59%		7,195	pkm	3.45	
	Road: milage claim	2.5					2.66	
	Road: Company EV	0.0						
TOTAL Transport Emissions		2,514.16	-25%	-81%			3,368.00	13,401.39

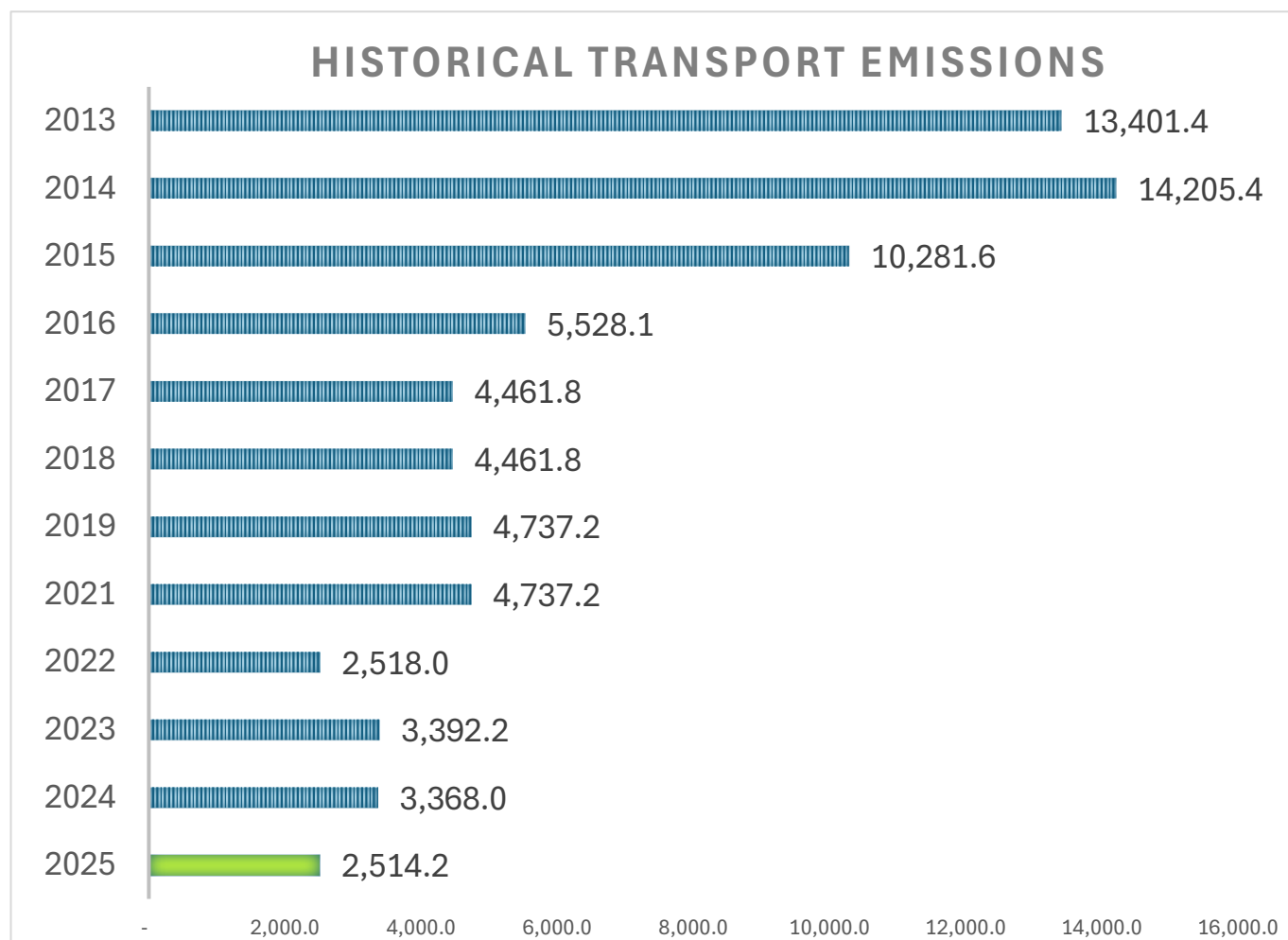


RESULTS:

- In 2025 total transport emissions are 2,521.29 tCO₂e, down 25% from 2024 and 81% from Base Year. This is a strong trajectory toward decarbonisation.
- Reductions can be seen in both private vehicle-use across all groups, and air travel emissions, whilst bus patronage has increased. All trends, which if continued, will have a major impact on emissions.
- Emissions from visitor vehicles dropped to 1,485.98 tCO₂e, a 39% reduction vs. 2024. This is the largest single source of emissions.
- Air Travel by visitors and exhibitors has increased this year when compared with 2024.
- Although bus emissions are lower this year, patronage achieved a record number indicating a higher passenger load and therefore more efficient use of buses and potentially explaining the drop in vehicle emissions.
- Hybrid and EVs were more accurately counted this year, and accounted for% of the vehicles, whilst contributing <3% of the emission profile.

HISTORICAL RESULTS:

- 2025 marks a return to near-2022 lows when visitor numbers were impacted by COVID. 2025 emissions sit at 2,521.3 tCO₂e, just above the 2021 figure of 2,518.0 tCO₂e. Decoupling visitor transport emissions from visitor number growth in this way indicates a welcome trend towards transport decarbonisation.
- The long-term trend shows a 54% reduction from the 2016 peak (5,528.1 tCO₂e) to 2025



REDUCTION ACTIONS:

NZNFS has committed to a range of actions to work towards transport objectives.

- Exhibitor incentives to carpool
- Increase the number of non-fossil vehicles in the fleet
- Increase the proportion of staff kilometres traveled annually in non-fossil fuel vehicles.
- Provide ongoing incentives to use EVs for NFS staff and event attendees.
- Incentivise ride sharing where possible.

ACHIEVED:

- ☒ Enhancing the bus routes offered and service.
- ☒ Continue to promote bus patronage at Fieldays.

Case Study: Bus Patronage

Bus passengers were at the highest daily use recorded on Friday, and 14% of visitors chose the bus. A common reason was ease to avoid parking challenges; it was also noted that a high number of younger people were using the bus on Friday.

EXTENDED SCOPE 3

Extended Scope 3 Emissions:

“Indirect
emissions
occurring
upstream and
downstream from
the Fieldays’
event.”

WATER

Water is a critical sustainability metric to monitor.

Water efficiency and source from mains or river water is affected by visitor numbers as well as river water availability each year.

Table F: Water Fieldays 2025				
Source	Current Year Activity Data (m3)	Current Year GHG Emissions (tCO2e) **	Current Year m3 Vs 2024	2024 Activity Data (m3)
Site meters	9,205.10		-21%	11,616
River meter	2,338.14		223%	725
TOTAL Water	11,543.24	0.56	-6%	12,341
TOTAL Wastewater	8,657.43	4.46	-6%	9,256
TOTAL Water Emissions		5.0		

SUPPLIES & CONSUMABLES

Purchasing decisions can have large environmental impacts.

This represents only a tiny fraction of purchasing involved for Fieldays, however, represents some of the key areas to consider.

Table G: Supplies & Consumables

Source	Current Year GHG Emissions (tCO2e) ** based on 2024 Scope 3	Activity Data	Activity Data vs. 2024	2024 Activity Data (#s)
Various printed materials		350	-18%	427
Ticketing	23.16	3,535	7%	3,295
Copy paper		1,653		0
Corflute & signage		404		—
Marketing materials as above combined	29.18			—
Digital marketing	18.40			
TOTAL	70.74	5942	60%	3,722

TOTAL EXTENDED SCOPE 3

The array of Scope 3 emissions is vast, and NZNFS is assessing these in more detail in their annual Corporate Carbon & Sustainability Report. Events are a particular challenge as an event is essentially a collection of Scope 3 emission sources (outside NZNFS' direct control), hence some of these, such as attendee transport, have always been included.

However more extensive Scope 3 data collected in 2025 has allowed and extended Scope 3 calculation to be undertaken. It must be noted that these Scope 3 extended emissions are of much higher uncertainty, due to the types of data used

Scope 3 emissions can be assessed based on the control Fieldays' has on the source. That being either:

- **DIRECT:** Fieldays has some level of direct control over these emissions through efficiency or purchasing decisions.
- **ENGAGE:** Fieldays has good relationships with these stakeholders, or can alter purchasing decisions engage with these suppliers or
- **INFLUENCE:** Fieldays has little influence over the activities of these suppliers. These are the most challenging Scope 3 emissions to address.

Table H: Fieldays 2025 Scope 3 Extended Emissions

DIRECT	GHG Emissions (tCO2e)	ENGAGE	GHG Emissions (tCO2e)	INFLUENCE	GHG Emissions (tCO2e)
Business Travel	3.88	Attendee & exhibitor travel	2,517.42	Marketing materials	70.74
		Waste	4.78	Consumables	**
		Exhibitor sites- Upstream SEP	**	Cleaning (G&S)** estimates from 24 PL	56.47
		Exhibitor sites- Onsite SEP	2.99	F&B Services & Functions	20.65
		Exhibitor sites- Downstream SEP	**	Freight upstream	**
		Key exhibitors - lawnmower & excavator & tractor pull - drone zone	3.11	Exhibitor sites - all	**
				Event infrastructure	63.63
DIRECT	3.88	ENGAGE	2,528.30	INFLUENCE	211.49
TOTAL EXTENDED SCOPE 3		2,743.66			

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Emission
Reduction:
Towards
Net Zero

NET ZERO

A Long Term quantifiable GHG emission reduction goal is a crucial component of any greenhouse gas emission programme, so that progress can be tracked over time.

NZNFS has a commitment to Net Zero with interim reduction targets. The reduction pathway to Net Zero has been planned according to science-based methods limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees C or less by 2030. Fieldays is crucial to this goal and it is with great recognition of Fieldays' commitment to reduction that the interim 2030 goal has been reached in 2025.

2025 TARGET ACHIEVED

- ☑ In 2025 Fieldays has achieved a 45% reduction of emissions compared with Base Year.
- ☑ Fieldays interim GHG emissions goal towards Net Zero is to reach a 20% emission reduction before 2030.



Appendix A:

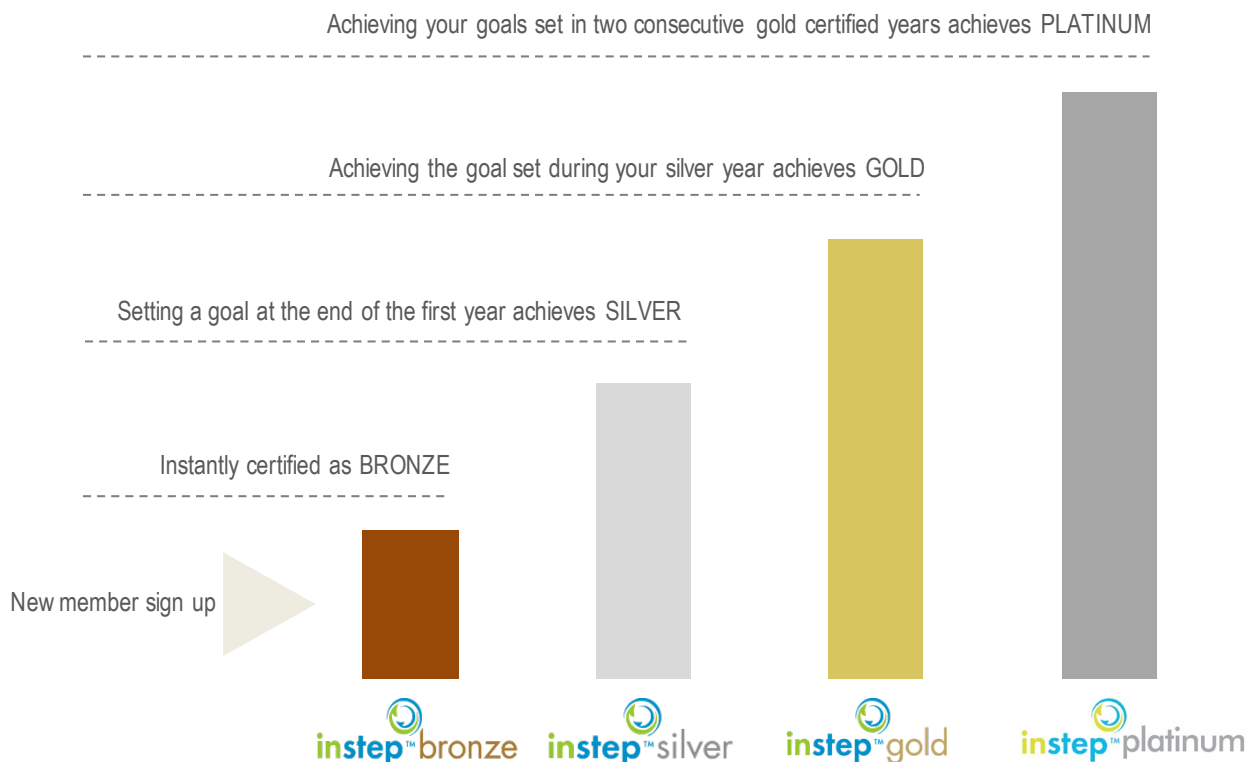
Instep Certification

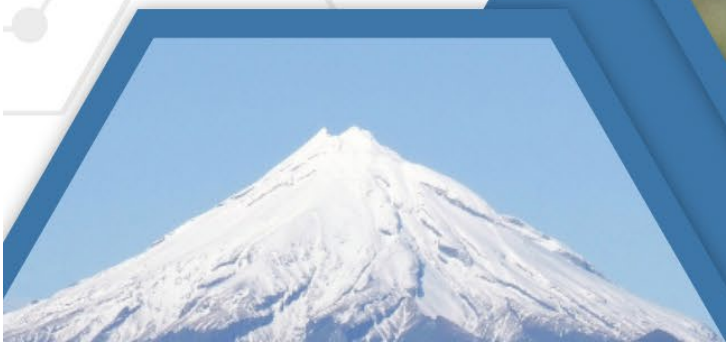
By Joining the Instep Programme you are making a conscience decision to do something positive about a global problem. At Instep we believe that without first understanding your own impacts, one cannot take the right action. We strongly believe that your individual awareness and action has a more positive impact on our environment than just the purchasing of carbon 'offsets'. Any effects of climate change cannot be reversed overnight; however, you may be surprised how small changes through the Instep programmes can make a big difference to your own situation. At Instep, we like to look at the positive things you can do, and they might be easier than you think. Our experience has shown that if 'you measure it – you manage it'.

As the proverb goes
“every journey of a thousand miles starts with a single step”.
The Instep Programmes will assist you
in your own sustainability journey

THE CERTIFICATION PROCESS

On joining an Instep programme, members receive a Bronze participation certificate which shows that you have taken the initiative to manage your carbon emissions. On completion of the programme, Instep undertakes a full reassessment of your carbon footprint and certifies your operation depending on the target.





www.getinstep.org