

New Zealand Defence Force fuel expenditures, Financial Years 2010/11 to 2018/19

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Navy Fuel costs	17,820,210	17,850,714	12,638,167	12,744,865	11,393,613	11,065,778	10,515,151	8,702,174	8,044,761
Army Fuel Costs	3,087,976	3,070,037	2,885,228	2,776,312	1,827,603	1,304,798	1,359,522	1,711,929	1,985,740
Air Force Fuel Costs	24,363,463	24,395,641	21,792,260	22,602,347	23,014,449	17,770,525	18,465,379	20,751,145	23,653,780
Other NZDF Fuel Costs (non-Services)	2,799,357	3,586,053	1,784,835	718,662	3,500,637	1,811,287	2,649,024	1,838,422	2,196,454
Utility Fuel Costs - (Gas, Coal, Petroleum & Wood Pellets)	2,569,887	2,771,380	2,551,439	2,587,666	2,497,561	2,611,323	2,654,559	2,454,302	2,611,916
Total NZDF Fuel Costs	50,640,894	51,673,825	41,651,929	41,429,853	42,233,863	34,563,711	35,643,635	35,457,973	38,492,651

World Environment Day 5 June

Around 7 million people worldwide die prematurely each year from air pollution, around 4 million of those deaths occur in the Asia Pacific region.

Wednesday 5 June was World Environment Day. This year's theme is #BeatAirPollution. The Defence Estate and Infrastructure team is constantly looking at ways to reduce our impact on the environment. At Waiouru Military Camp in 2011 we replaced a coal boiler with a wood pellet boiler. We estimate we've saved on average 10,500 tonnes of CO_{2e} per year, through that one small change.

At RNZAF Base Woodbourne we use an energy management system which has helped us reduce our energy consumption by half over the years. We've also saved an estimated 2 tonnes of CO_{2e} per week, through reduced heating and water replenishment energy saving measures, at the Base's swimming pool.

In Trentham we're improving the quality of the vegetation, water and air through the NZDF's Trentham Ecological Restoration Project. We also planted native plants at Whangaparaoa (TLC), which is part of the Shakespear Open Sanctuary. Furthermore 18,000m³ of soil from a subdivision at Gulf Harbour were diverted from landfill to re-contour the TLC 300m Range, preventing numerous truckloads going down Whangaparaoa Rd and reducing carbon emissions.

At the Auckland hub an E bike has replaced the office car. Not only does this help reduce emissions, it aids traffic congestion and promotes active and healthy transport options for staff.

While DEI continues to look at ways of reducing our emissions around the estate there is much more that we all can personally do. You can:

- Use public transport or car share, cycle or walk
- Switch to a hybrid or electric vehicle or request electric taxis
- Turn off your car engine when stationary
- Reduce your consumption of meat and dairy to help cut methane emissions
- Refuse, reduce, reuse and recycle your waste products
- Switch to high-efficiency home heating systems and equipment
- Turn off lights and electronics when not in use
- Choose non-toxic paints and furnishings
- Think about where the products you are buying come from and how they were manufactured. Synthetic products release more greenhouse gases into the air at the end of their life, compared to natural ones!

Every little bit helps save our planet. Together we can #BeatAirPollution.

Defence Force Order 23/2007 Sustainability Commitment and Principles

Purpose

1. The purpose of this Defence Force Order (DFO) is to issue a statement of commitment and a set of policy principles to promote sustainable development¹ (sustainability) within the New Zealand Defence Force (NZDF).

Background

2. Government policy requires that NZDF improve the sustainability of its business practices. This can best be achieved by integrating sustainability as a theme into NZDF policy and practices through an ongoing programme of improvement. Essential to the success of that programme is clear leadership and commitment to sustainability, and an agreed set of principles to guide policy development and practice improvement.

Statement of Commitment

3. NZDF is committed to improving the sustainability of its business practices as part of the effective and efficient delivery of Defence outputs.

Sustainability Principles

4. The following general principles of sustainability apply to all relevant NZDF activities:
 - a. **Principle of Integration of Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Considerations:**
 - (1) The integration of economic, social, cultural and environmental considerations in decision making processes will help ensure NZDF delivers Defence outputs and minimises adverse impacts on communities and the environment.
 - (2) Measures to be adopted for sustainability should be in proportion to the significance of any issue being addressed.
 - b. **The Precautionary Principle.** The best information available should be used when making decisions and a precautionary approach taken when faced with uncertainty and significant risks.
 - c. **Principle of Inter-generational Equity:**
 - (1) The present generation should ensure that the health, diversity and productivity of the environment is maintained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations.
 - (2) Consideration needs to be given to the long term implications of decisions, including whole-of-life costs/benefits.
 - d. **Principle of Shared Responsibility.** Protection of the environment is a responsibility shared across society. NZDF should promote cooperation and partnership with stakeholders (including industry and other government agencies) where appropriate to reflect that shared responsibility.

1. "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." (World Commission on Environment and Development, *Our Common Future*, The Brundtland Report, 1987.)

- e. **Principle of Resource Conservation.** The limited availability of natural resources (such as land and water) means resource use should be efficient and unnecessary consumption avoided.
- f. **Principle of Environmental Protection:**
 - (1) The prevention of environmental degradation (including reducing greenhouse gas emissions) and protection of ecosystems should be fundamental considerations in decision making.
 - (2) The production of waste should be minimised.
- g. **Principle of Accountability:**
 - (1) Responsibility and accountability for NZDF environmental impacts need to be clearly identified.
 - (2) Stakeholders should have reasonable access to information about the management of NZDF environmental impacts and opportunity to participate in policy and programme development as appropriate.
- h. **Principle of Continuous Improvement.** NZDF should seek to continuously improve its performance in managing environmental risks and impacts.

Implementation Programme

- 5. General Manager Organisational Support (GMOS) will coordinate an ongoing programme to integrate the sustainability principles into current NZDF policy and practice and to report periodically on progress. The intent of the programme is to improve NZDF 'business as usual' on a cost neutral basis.

Point of Contact

- 6. The point of contact for matters relating to this DFO is Environmental Policy Manager, Development Branch, Headquarters NZDF.

Cancellation

- 7. This DFO is to remain in force until its contents are incorporated into appropriate publications.

Dated at WELLINGTON this 30th day of January 2008.

J. MATEPARAE
Lieutenant General
Chief of Defence Force