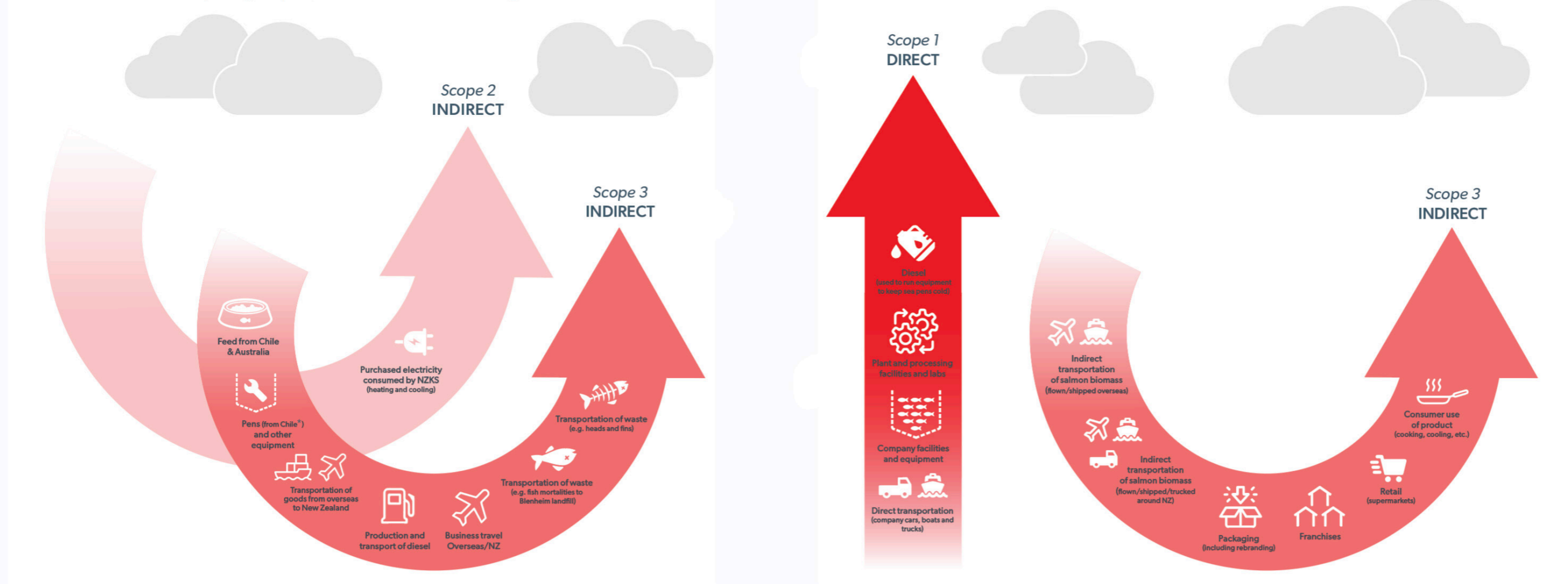


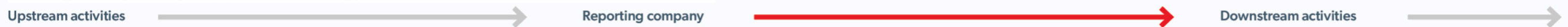
Infographic 5: A carbon assessment and life-cycle analysis of NZKS's business model

This infographic forms part of the McGuinness Institute's OneOceanNZ project. For references see www.mcguinnessinstitute.org/publications/infographics

A: A carbon assessment – Exploring Scope 1, 2 and 3 for New Zealand King Salmon's business model



B: Life-cycle analysis – Exploring New Zealand King Salmon's business model



	THE FISHFOOD	IMPORTS	FEED VOLUME	DIESEL UPWELLING SYSTEMS	HARVESTED BIOMASS	THE MORTALITY	THE POO	SALES VOLUME	OVERSEAS
	FISH OIL FISH PROTEIN CEREAL/GRAIN VEGETABLE PROTEIN VEGETABLE/POULTRY OIL LAND-ANIMAL PROTEIN	VITAMINS & MINERALS (INCLUDING ASTAXANTHIN)	43,000 METRIC TONNES PERMITTED 20,000 CURRENT			SKELETAL ISSUES & DISEASE			
2023	SALMON FEED FY2019 (p. 42)	IMPORTS Feed largely from Tasmania, Australia. FY2023 (p. 7)	18,616 t (est) FY2023 (pp. 10, 85)**	DIESEL UPWELLING SYSTEMS Cool water is pumped up to the surface of farm pens. FY2019 (p. 10)	6834 t (Live weight) FY2023 (p. 85)	MORTALITY 4381 t (est) \$25.9 m (cost) FY2023 (p. 85)***	FAECES 3723 t (est) (20% of feed)****	5837 t FY2023 (p. 9)	3443 t (59%) Major countries include Australia, Japan and the US. FY2023 (pp. 13, 91)
2019	FY2019 (p. 42)	Feed from Chile and Australia. Pens from Chile. FY2019 (p. 86)*	19,593 t FY2019 (p. 13, 85)**	Cool water is pumped up to the surface of farm pens. FY2019 (p. 10)	9013 t (Live weight) FY2019 (p. 82)	2954 t (est) \$17.5 m (cost) FY2019 (pp. 13, 82)***	3919 t (est) (20% of feed)****	7520 t FY2019 (p. 12)	4060 t (54%) FY2019 (p. 59)

Assumptions and estimates

* Imports: See FY2019 (p. 86); FY2023 (p. 7). See also Winter, C. (8 January 2015). Chilean firm wins King Salmon contract. Stuff. Retrieved 13 June 2023 from www.stuff.co.nz/business/farming/aquaculture/64750652/chilean-firm-wins-king-salmon-contract

** Feed volume in tonnes: [Total live weight harvested + mortality (est, see ***)] x Feed conversion ratio (FCR) (FY2023, pp. 10, 85: [6834 t + 4381 t (see very estimated figure in *** below)] x 1.66 = 18616 t) (FY2019, p. 13).

*** Mortality in cost and tonnes: [Feed volume p.a. divided by FCR] - harvest volume p.a. (FY2019, p. 13: [19593 t / 1.8] - 7931 t = 2954 t). 2023: We have used FY2019 figures to estimate the relationship between cost of mortality and tonnes of mortality. (FY2023: [2019 \$17,465,000 cost / 2954 t = \$5,912 cost of mortality per t, then 2023 \$25,943,000 cost / 2019 \$5,912 cost of mortality per t = 4381 t (a rough estimate)]. Note: We could not find feed volume in either FY2022 or FY2023, and we could not rely on FY2021 (as it was a seven-month financial year) or FY2020 (as the financial results were significantly impacted by COVID-19).

**** Faeces: NZKS BOI June 2012 Wybourne: 'Skretting expects that about 20% of the dry matter consumed is excreted as faeces, for NZ King Salmon current salmon diet range'. Faeces estimate based on 20% of feed volume (FY2023: 18616 (pp. 10, 85) (est, see **) x 0.2 = 3723) (FY2019, p. 13: 19,593 x 0.2 = 3919)