

# Paradise City Carbon Footprint FY2022

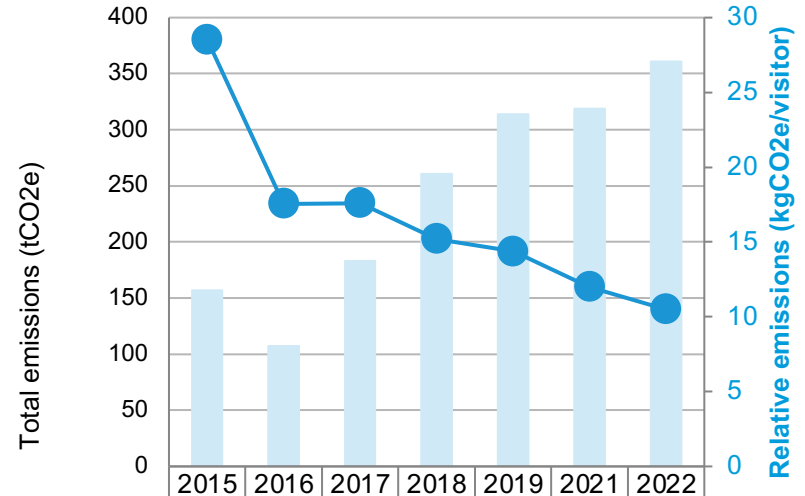
August 2022





# Overall Carbon Footprint Results

- Overall, CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions have increased between 2021 and 2022 for all the categories assessed in reason of a more detailed data collection process (now including also merchandising) but also of a larger festival, going from 3 stages in 2021 to 4 stages in 2022 and thus of more visitors. Total emissions amount to 361 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.
- Despite a larger festival, relative emissions per visitor have decreased in comparison with the values from 2021 with 10,5 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/visitor this year.
- The total festival footprint results from previous years have been adapted so as to include both upstream and direct emissions to be in line with reporting standards such as the GHG protocol.

Paradise City emissions evolution

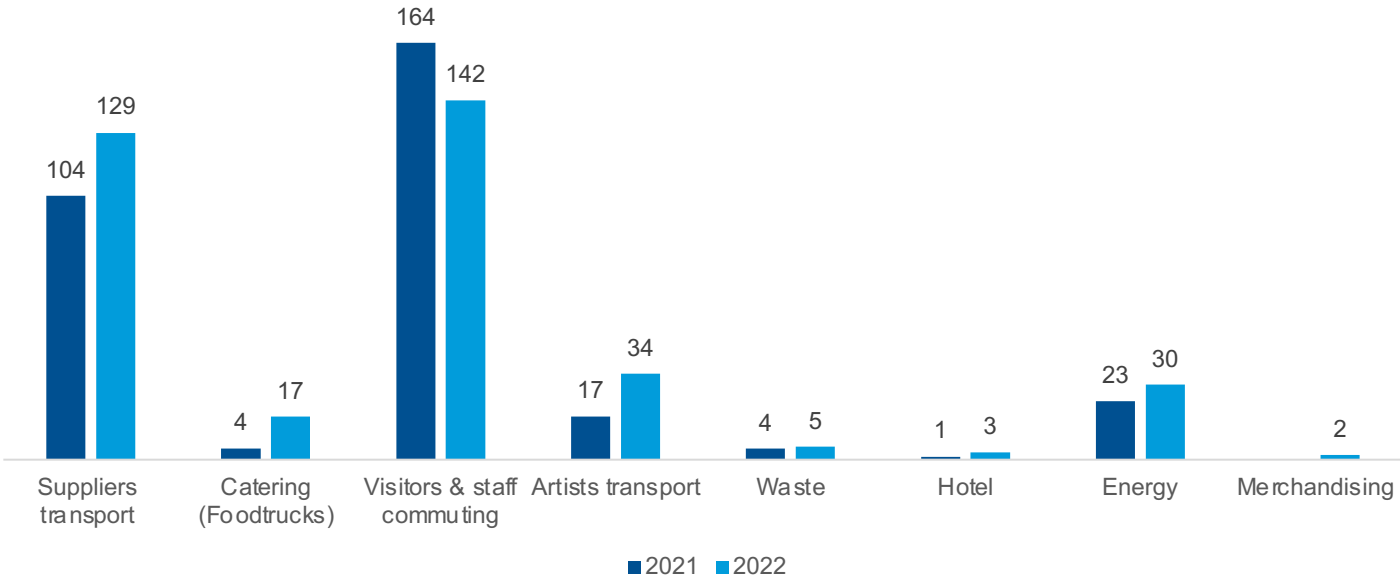


 Total carbon footprint Upstream + direct emissions	157	107	183	261	314	319	361
 Relative carbon footprint Upstream + direct emissions / visitor	28,5	17,5	17,6	15,2	14,4	12,0	10,5

# Carbon Footprint Evolution

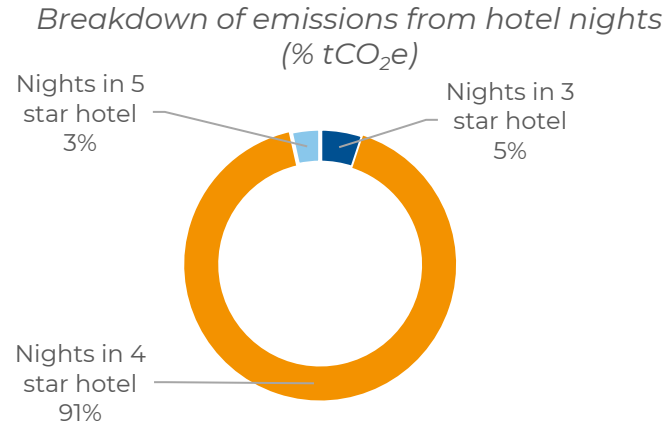
- Suppliers transport emissions and artists transport are responsible for the largest increase, which is consistent with the festival size increase and the 30% increase of festivalgoers between both years.

*Emissions evolution between 2021 and 2022 per source (tCO2e)*



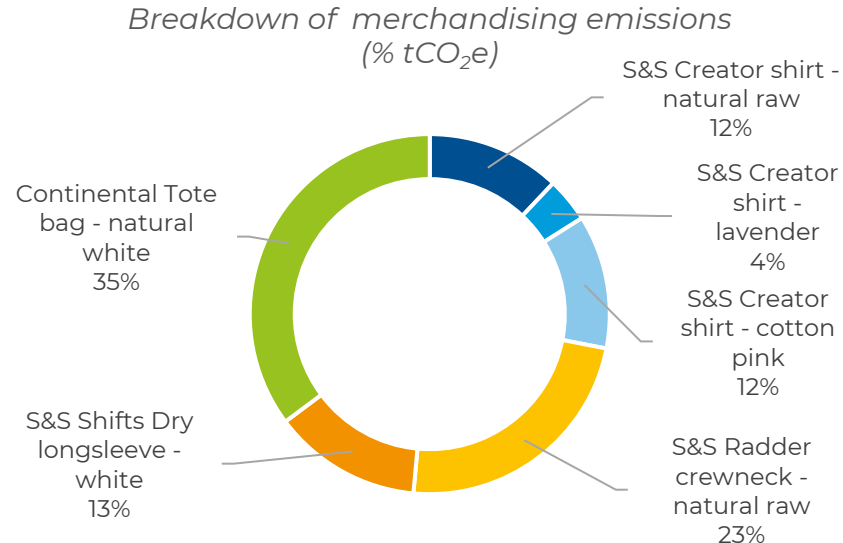
# Hotel Carbon Footprint Results

- The nights in 4 stars hotels are the main source of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions representing 91% of the total hotel emissions. This can be explained by the high number of staff members (82%) and artists (97%) being hosted in 4 stars hotels.
- On the other hand, a rising standing level goes hand in hand with an increasing emission factor (e.g. 4 stars hotels have 50% more emissions per night than 3 stars hotels but 56% less than 5 stars hotels). Further emissions reduction could be achieved by switching staff members and artists from 4 and 5 stars hotels to a lower hotel standing.



# Merchandising Carbon Footprint Results

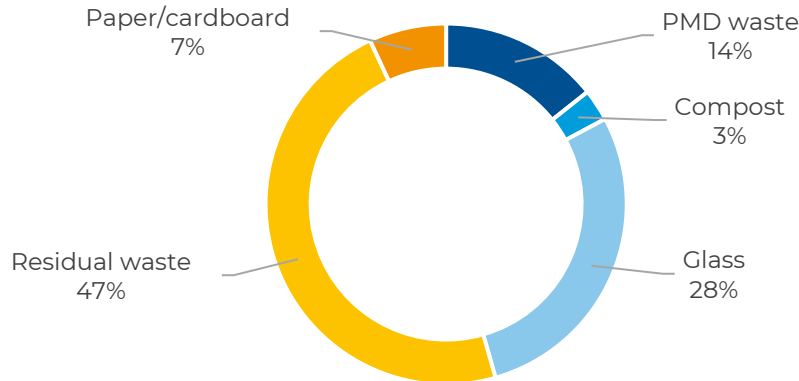
- As it is the most sold item (both in terms of units and quantities), the Continental Tote Bag is the main source of emissions with a contribution of 35%.
- Switching from recycled polyester and organic cotton to recycled cotton could allow for emissions reduction ranging from 24% to 12% respectively.



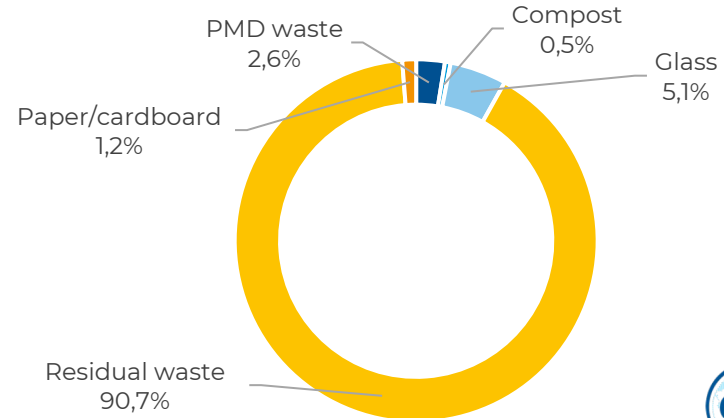
# Waste Carbon Footprint Results

- Residual waste is the main source of waste production representing 47% of the total amount of waste. Almost half of the Residual and PMD waste quantities originate from the camping activity representing respectively 48% and 42% of those waste streams.
- Compared with 2021, the overall amount of waste decreased by 2%. Nevertheless, the emissions increased by 18% in reason of a 21% increase in the amount of residual waste which cannot be recycled.

Breakdown of waste production per source  
(% kg)



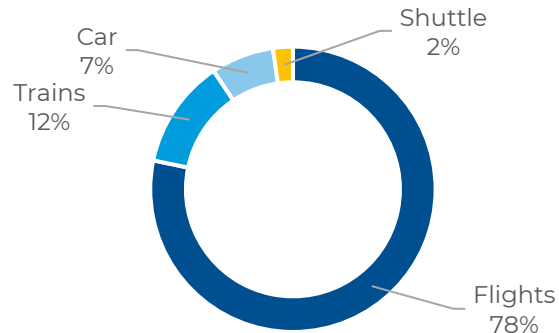
Breakdown of waste emissions per source  
(% tCO<sub>2</sub>e)



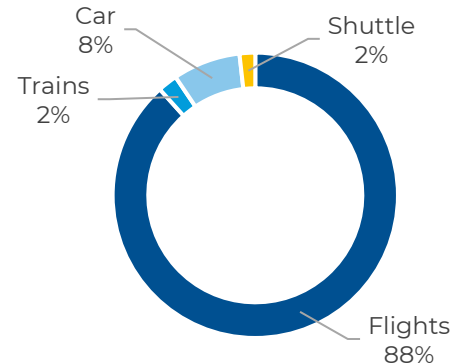
# Artists Mobility Carbon Footprint Results

- Flights are the main source of distances travelled (78%) as well as of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions (88%). This can be explained by the higher emission factors for flights than for other transport modes. On the other hand, trains account for 12% of the distances travelled but only 2% of the artists mobility emissions. Further emissions reduction could be achieved by promoting train and shuttle transportation rather than flights or cars.
- Compared with 2021, distances travelled for all transport modes increased in 2022. The overall distance increase is of 96%. This is linked to a larger number of artists in 2022 and more specifically of international artists than in 2021 where there were still travels restrictions in some countries due to covid.

*Breakdown of distance travelled per transport mode  
(% km)*



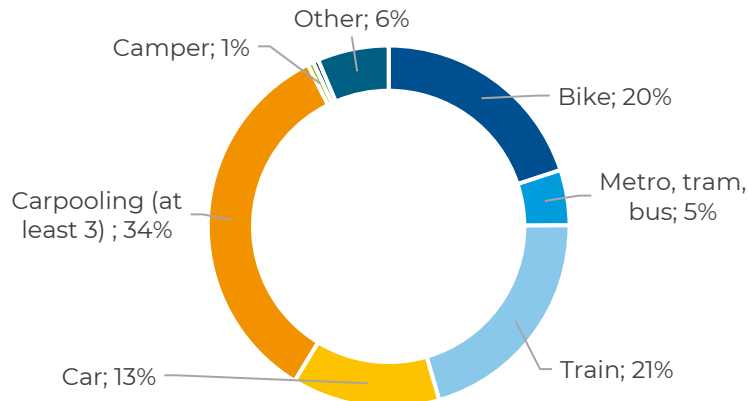
*Breakdown of emissions per transport mode  
(% tCO<sub>2</sub>e)*



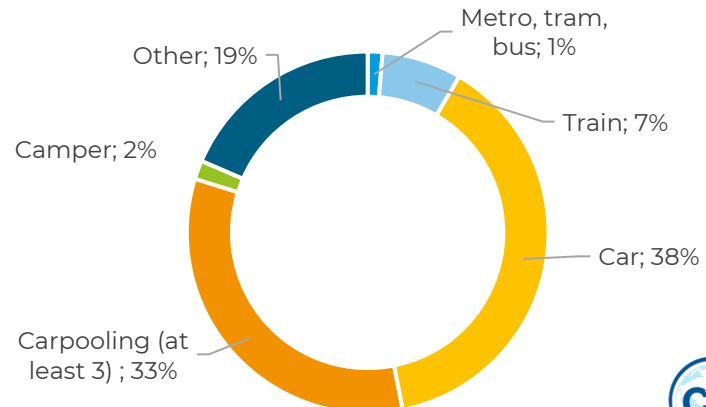
# Commuting Carbon Footprint Results

- Carpooling is the main source of distance travelled representing 34% of the total distance travelled, while cars are the main source of emissions representing 38% of the total emissions. This is partly explained by the high emission factor for this mode of transportation.
- Paradise City is already promoting public transport through, for instance, partnerships with SNCB for night trains. Therefore, we can hopefully expect that emissions from commuting will decrease over the years.

*Breakdown of distance travelled per transport mode (% km)*



*Breakdown of emissions (% tCO<sub>2</sub>e)*

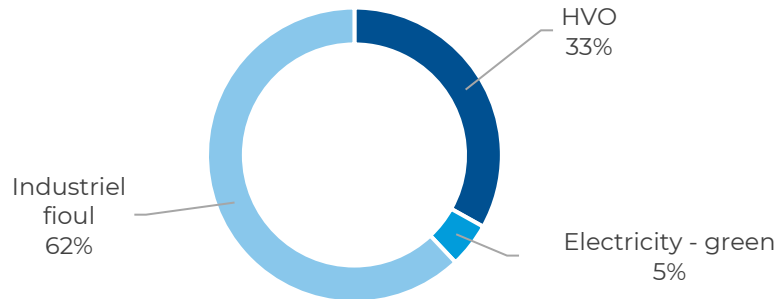




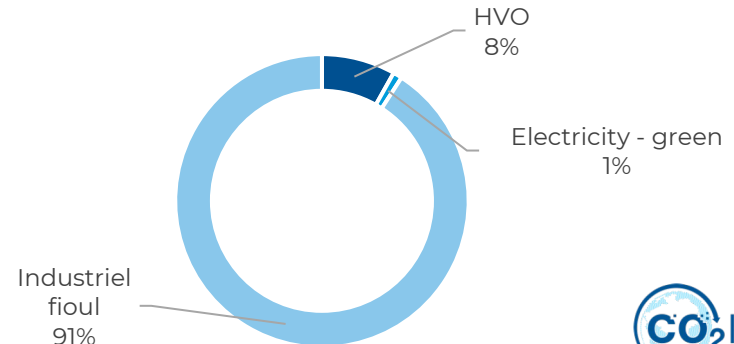
# Energy Carbon Footprint Results

- Industrial fuel is the main source of energy consumption and related emissions, representing respectively 62% of the total kWh consumed and 91% of the total emissions. It was used to (de-)install infrastructure of the festival. Besides, hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO), accounting for 33% of the total kWh consumed, represents 8% of the emissions from energy.
- The use of fuel to generate electricity increased significantly (+363%) compared with 2021 in reason of the larger size of the festival in 2022. Further emissions reduction could be achieved by consuming more green electricity and HVO.

*Breakdown of energy consumption per source  
(% kWh)*



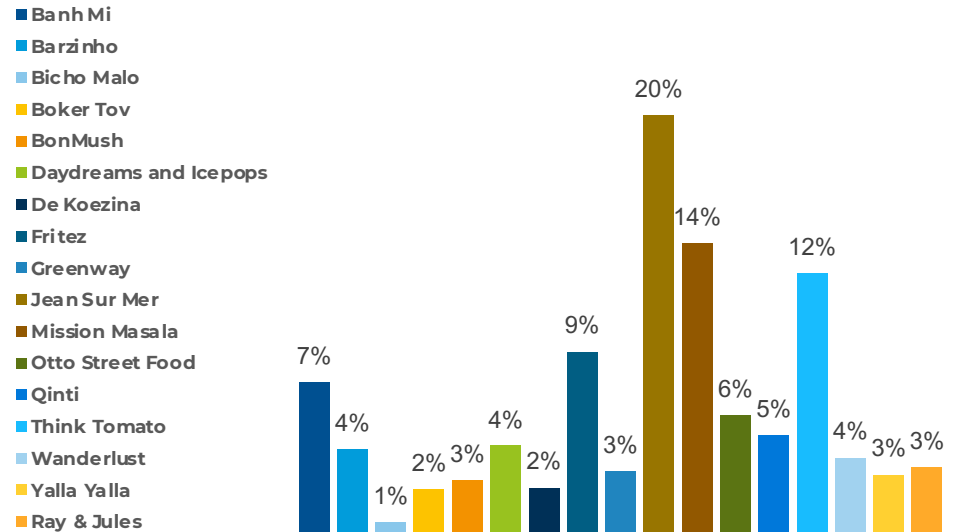
*Breakdown of energy emissions per source  
(% tCO<sub>2</sub>e)*



# Foodtrucks Carbon Footprint Results

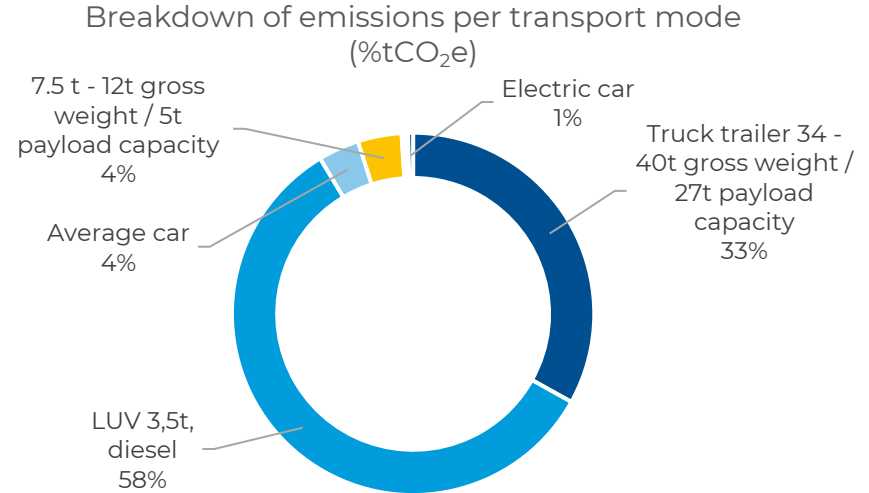
- Jean Sur Mer foodtruck is the main source of emissions representing 20% of the total foodtrucks emissions. This can be explained by the meals being composed of fish which have high emission factors but also by the large number of dishes prepared.
- Mission Masala and Think Tomato account also for a significant part of the CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions, representing respectively 14% and 12% of the total emissions, which are linked to the fact that the meals are made of food from animal origin but also by the large number of dishes prepared for Think Tomato.
- Further emissions reduction could be achieved by promoting and partnering with more vegan foodtrucks.

Breakdown of emissions per Foodtruck (% tCO<sub>2</sub>e)



# Supplier Transportation Carbon Footprint Results

- The LUV 3,5t diesel are the main source of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions representing 58% of the total emissions. This comes from the high emission factor for LUV and from the high distances travelled by this type of transportation as well as the weight of the loading transported.
- Further emissions reduction could be achieved by partnering with suppliers working with trains and electric transportation modes.



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