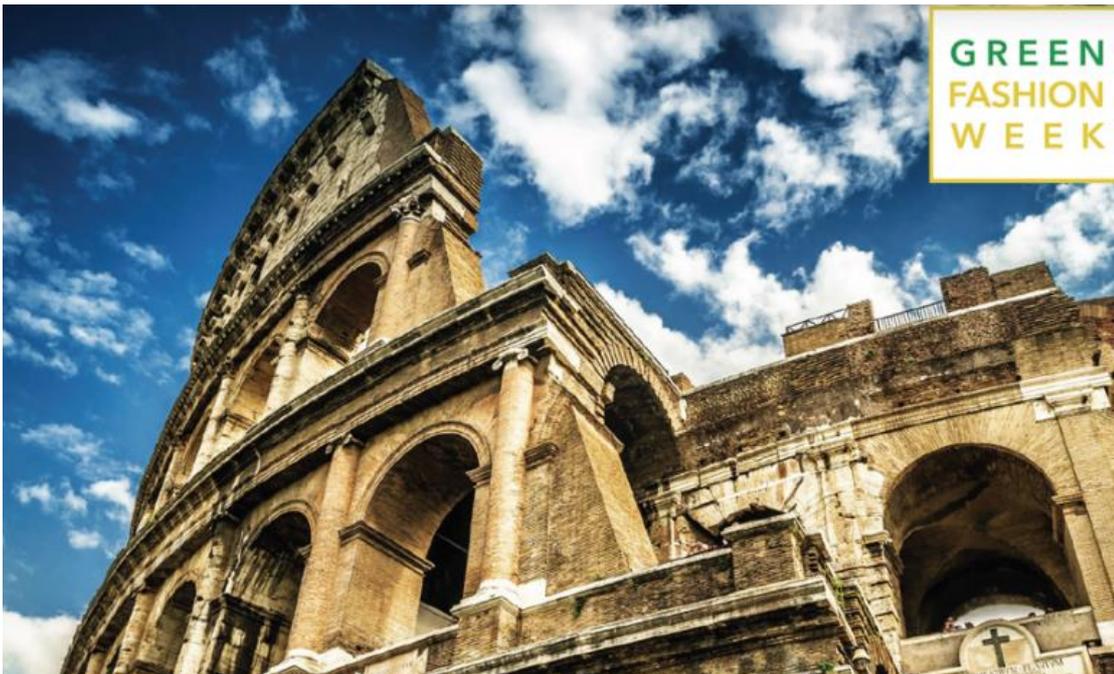




— Your Carbon Answer —

CARBON FOOTPRINT CALCULATION

GREEN FASHION WEEK VI EDITION



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1. Introduction

A carbon footprint is defined as: The total amount of greenhouse gases produced to directly and indirectly support human activities, usually expressed in equivalent tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂).

The different sections of this report cover the carbon footprint calculation of the green fashion week event celebrated in Italy, taking into account both direct and indirect emissions generated from the development of the event's activity.

- Direct GHG emissions are emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the organization.
- Indirect GHG emissions are emissions that are a consequence of the activities of the organization but occur at sources owned or controlled by another organization.

What is classified as direct and indirect emissions is dependent on the consolidation approach (equity share or control) selected for setting the organizational boundary.

To help delineate direct and indirect emission sources, improve transparency, and provide utility for different types of organizations and different types of climate policies and business goals, three "scopes" (scope 1, scope 2, and scope 3) are defined for GHG accounting and reporting purposes.

Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions

Direct GHG emissions occur from sources that are owned or controlled by the organization, for example, emissions from combustion in owned or controlled boilers, furnaces, vehicles, etc.; emissions from chemical production in owned or controlled process equipment.

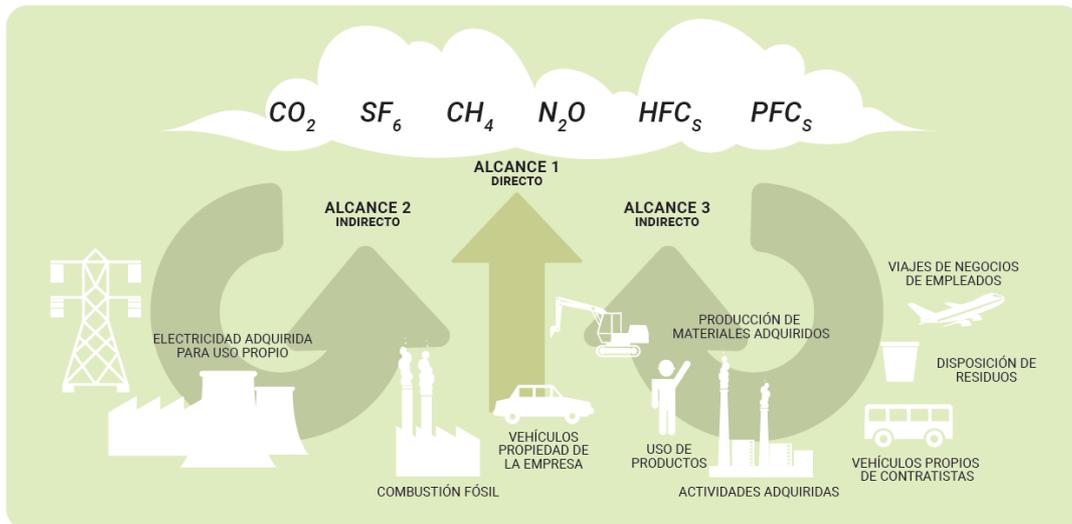
Scope 2: Electricity indirect GHG emissions

Scope 2 accounts for GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity consumed by the organization. Purchased electricity is defined as electricity that is purchased or otherwise brought into the organizational boundary of the organization. Scope 2 emissions physically occur at the facility where electricity is generated.

Scope 3: Other indirect GHG emissions

Scope 3 is an optional reporting category that allows for the treatment of all other indirect emissions. Scope 3 emissions are a consequence of the activities of the event, but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the organization. Some examples of scope 3 activities are extraction and production of purchased materials; transportation of purchased fuels; and use of sold products and services.

The image below shows the scopes mentioned and the different greenhouse gases that are responsible for it:



1.1. Limits

The approach used to define the organization boundaries is the emissions generated by the energy consumption of one of the hotel where the attendees had their accommodation, the displacements made by people who were in charge of the event organization, and the consumption of bottles of water given during the event to the attendees. All of the emissions belongs to Scope 3.

1.2. Calculation Period

The calculation period covered by this study is related to the VI event of the Green Fashion Week celebrated in Rome (Italy), which was held in November 2017, from 5 to 10.

1.3. Temporal Baseline

The carbon footprint that will be considered as baseline to future GHG emissions inventories, possible recalculations and comparison to monitor GHG emissions reductions is this inventory.

1.4. Assumptions

These are the assumptions for the carbon footprint calculation:

- For the cities that have more than one airport, it is considered the nearest one to the city for the calculation.
- It is considered that there is only one person per room in the case of the hotel stays.

1.5. Exclusions

Due to the lack of information, the following GHG sources have been excluded:

- The energy consumption of the place where the event was held.
- The energy consumption of one of the hotels where the attendees had their accommodation.
- The emissions generated by the meals given during the event.
- The Water consumption of the event.
- The Waste produced during the event.
- The Emissions generated by the suppliers.
- The emissions generated by the rest of the attendees who assisted to the event.
- The emissions generated by the activity of the staff who work in the places where the attendees rested and the event was held.
- The emissions generated by all the clothes and products that were used to carried out the Fashion show.

2. Methodology

In order to achieve the maximum quality, credibility and accuracy of the carbon footprint calculations, **ALLCOT Group** follows the Accounting and Reporting Principles established by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) for the corporate carbon footprint accounting.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) is the most widely used international accounting tool for government and business leaders to understand, quantify, and manage greenhouse gas emissions. A decade-long partnership between the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), the GHG Protocol is working with businesses, governments, and environmental groups around the world to build a new generation of credible and effective programs for tackling climate change.

Since the publication of the first edition of "The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Corporate Standard)" in 2001, more than 1,000 businesses and organizations worldwide have developed their GHG inventories using the GHG Protocol.

2.1. Emission Factors

ALLCOT only uses internationally recognized and reliable data sources for the corporate carbon footprint calculation, based on the GHG Protocol emission factor selection criteria. The correct selection of a representative data source adapted to the temporal and spatial context of the company is as important as the GHG emission calculation itself.

Examples of these sources are the GHG Protocol calculation tools and worksheets that are applicable to many industries and businesses regardless of sector (Global Warming Potential Values, GHG emissions from stationary combustion, business travel, etc).

Others examples of sources used in our calculations include the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), UNFCCC, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs of the United Kingdom (DEFRA), and the Ministry of Environment of all the countries where **ALLCOT** operates.

Emission factor	Value	Unit	Source
CO ₂ eq. Wood Pellets	59,45671	Kg CO ₂ e/tonnes	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs
CO ₂ eq. Wood Pellets outside of scope	1635,44	Kg CO ₂ e/tonnes	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs
CO ₂ . Electricity	330,60	g CO ₂ /kWh	Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale (ISPRA)
CO ₂ eq. Bottle of water used	4060,16	Kg CO ₂ e/tonnes	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs
CO ₂ . International Flight	0,137330	Kg CO ₂ /passenger.km	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs
CH ₄ . International Flight	0,000005	Kg CH ₄ /passenger.km	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs
N ₂ O. International Flight	0,000680	Kg N ₂ O/passenger.km	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs
CO ₂ eq. International Flight	0,138015	Kg CO ₂ e/passenger.km	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs
CO ₂ eq. Room per night in Italy	25	Kg CO ₂ e/Room carbon footprint per night	Cornell Hotel Sustainability Benchmarking Index (CHSB) Tool, produced by the International Tourism Partnership (ITP) and Greenview https://www.hotelfootprints.org/

CO ₂ . International rail	0,01216	Kg CO ₂ /passenger. km	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs
CH ₄ . International rail	0,00002	Kg CH ₄ /passenger. km	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs
N ₂ O. International rail	0,00007	Kg N ₂ O/passenger. km	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs
CO ₂ eq. International rail	0,01225	Kg CO ₂ e/passenge r.km	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs
CO ₂ . Bus	0,10187	Kg CO ₂ /passenger. km	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs
CH ₄ . Bus	0,00005	Kg CH ₄ /passenger. km	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs
N ₂ O. Bus	0,00067	Kg N ₂ O/passenger. km	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs
CO ₂ eq. Bus	0,10259	Kg CO ₂ e/passenger .km	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs
CO ₂ . Diesel car	0,22453	Kg CO ₂ /Km	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs

CH ₄ . Diesel car	0,00001	Kg CH ₄ /Km	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs
N ₂ O. Diesel car	0,00186	Kg N ₂ O/Km	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs
CO ₂ eq. Diesel car	0,2264	Kg CO ₂ e/Km	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs
CO ₂ . BMW I3	0,06906	Kg CO ₂ /Km	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs
CH ₄ . BMW I3	0,00012	Kg CH ₄ /Km	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs
N ₂ O. BMW I3	0,00041	Kg N ₂ O/Km	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs
CO ₂ eq. BMW I3	0,06959	Kg CO ₂ e/Km	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs
CO ₂ . BMW I8	0,136	Kg CO ₂ /Km	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs
CH ₄ . BMW I8	0,00036	Kg CH ₄ /Km	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs

N ₂ O. BMW I8	0,00046	Kg N ₂ O/Km	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs
CO ₂ eq. BMW I8	0,13682	Kg CO ₂ e/Km	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs
CO ₂ . Van	0,233460952	Kg CO ₂ /Km	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs
CH ₄ . Van	1,48419E-05	Kg CH ₄ /Km	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs
N ₂ O. Van	0,001865423	Kg N ₂ O/Km	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs
CO ₂ eq. Van	0,235341217	Kg CO ₂ e/Km	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA): https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs

3. Results

The aim of the GHG Inventory Report for the event of the VI Edition of the Green Fashion Week celebrated in Rome (Italy) is to measure and compensate the GHG emissions generated as a measure of responsibility by disclosing and minimizing its impacts towards climate change.

For any request or comment, please do not hesitate to contact us in: bbp@allcot.com

3.1. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory

According to the information provided, the total carbon footprint of the event has been estimated to be **15 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent**.

The biggest contributor to the event's carbon footprint is the flights made by the attendees, which account for about 46 % of the carbon emissions.

It is shown below the GHG emissions inventory disaggregated by activity, greenhouse gas and scope:

3.1.1. Scope 1: Direct GHG Emissions

Direct GHG emissions occur from sources that are owned or controlled by the event, for example, emissions from combustion in owned or controlled boilers, furnaces, vehicles, etc.; emissions from chemical production in owned or controlled process equipment.

In the case of this event, scope 1 GHG emissions would be a result of the emissions generated by the combustion of combustible in the place where the event takes place, as well as the recharge of refrigerant gas in the air conditioning apparatus in case a scope is produced during the event.

The information of the hotel where the event took place was not provided.

3.1.2. Scope 2: Indirect GHG Emissions

Scope 2 accounts for GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity consumed by the event. Purchased electricity is defined as electricity that is purchased or otherwise brought into the organizational boundary of the company. Scope 2 emissions physically occur at the facility where electricity is generated.

In the case of this event, scope 2 GHG emissions would be a result of the emissions generated by the electricity consumption in the place where the event takes place.

The information of the hotel where the event took place was not provided.

3.1.3. Scope 3: Other Indirect GHG Emissions

Scope 3 emissions are a consequence of the activities of the event, but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the organization.

Therefore, this section shows the calculation of the GHG emissions generated by the energy consumption of one of the hotels where the attendees had their accommodation, the displacements made by people who were in charge of the event organization, and the consumption of bottles of water given during the event to the attendees.

These emissions belong to Scope 3 emissions, which is an optional reporting category that allows for the treatment of all other indirect emissions.

Heating Consumption of the Hotel		
Combustible	Total consumption pellet (tonnes)	GHG Emissions (Ton CO ₂ eq)
Pellets	0,433125	0,026
TOTAL EMISSIONS (Ton CO₂eq)		0,03

Electricity Consumption of the Hotel	
Total Consumption (kWh)	Emissions in Ton CO ₂
1995	0,660
TOTAL EMISSIONS (Ton CO₂eq)	0,66

Hotel Stays				
Type of accomodation	City/Country	Number of People	Number of Nights	GHG Emissions (Ton CO ₂ eq)
Hotel	Rome/Italy	34	1	0,850
Hotel	Rome/Italy	6	2	0,300
Hotel	Rome/Italy	42	3	3,150
Hotel	Rome/Italy	7	4	0,700
Hotel	Rome/Italy	7	5	0,875
TOTAL EMISSIONS (Ton CO₂eq)				5,88

Drink			
Total amount of bottles	Liters in the bottle	Tons of Water	GHG Emissions (Ton CO ₂ eq)
264	0,5	0,132	0,536
TOTAL EMISSIONS (Ton CO₂eq)			0,54

Daily trips								
Type of transport	Vehicle Model	Type of fuel	Distance Travelled (km)	Number of times	CO ₂ Emissions (Ton CO ₂)	CH ₄ Emissions (Ton CH ₄)	N ₂ O Emissions (Ton N ₂ O)	GHG Emissions (Ton CO ₂ eq)
Car	BMWi8	Electricity	30	6	0,024480	0,000065	0,000083	0,024628
Car	BMWi3	Electricity	30	6	0,012431	0,000022	0,000074	0,012526
Car	BMW Serie7	Diesel	30	6	0,040415	0,000002	0,000335	0,040752
Van	Ducato	Diesel	30	10	0,070038	0,000004	0,000560	0,070602
Bus		Diesel	30	5	0,015281	0,000008	0,000101	0,015389
TOTAL EMISSIONS (Ton CO₂eq)								0,16

Other transport							
Type of Transport	Vehicle Model	Distance Travelled	Number of Times	CO ₂ Emissions (Ton CO ₂)	CH ₄ Emissions (Ton CH ₄)	N ₂ O Emissions (Ton N ₂ O)	GHG Emissions (Ton CO ₂ eq)
Train	Frecciarossa	530	98	0,632	0,001	0,004	0,636
TOTAL EMISSIONS (Ton CO₂eq)							0,64

Flights								
Origin Airport	Destination Airport	One Way Or Return	Distance Travelled	Number of passengers	CO ₂ Emissions (Ton CO ₂)	CH ₄ Emissions (Ton CH ₄)	N ₂ O Emissions (Ton N ₂ O)	GHG Emissions (Ton CO ₂ eq)
NY	Rome	Return	13722	1	1,884	0,00006	0,00933	1,894
Miami	Rome	Return	16648	1	2,286	0,00008	0,01132	2,298
Las Vegas	Milan	Return	18800	1	2,582	0,00009	0,01278	2,595
TOTAL EMISSIONS (Ton CO₂eq)								6,79

As seen in the above tables, the GHG emissions generated under Scope 3 are **15 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent**.

The biggest contributor to the event’s carbon footprint is the flights made by the attendees, which account for about 46 % of the carbon emissions, and in second place the hotel stays which account for about 40% of the carbon emission.

3.1.4. Outside of Scopes

Outside of scopes refers to account for the direct carbon dioxide (CO₂) impact of burning biomass and biofuels. The emissions are labelled ‘outside of scopes’ because the emissions of CO₂ of these fuels has been determined to be a net ‘0’ (since the fuel source itself absorbs an equivalent amount of CO₂ during the growth phase as the amount of CO₂ released through combustion). However, organizations must account for the impact of the CO₂ released through combustion of these fuels. It doesn’t mean that these fuels don’t emit other Greenhouse Gases to the atmosphere accounted in the scope 1 of the carbon footprint.

For that reason, full reporting of any fuel from a biogenic source should have the ‘outside of scopes’ CO₂ value documented to ensure complete accounting for the emissions created. These emissions should be calculated, but should be listed as a separate line item within its report called ‘outside of scopes’. This should not be included within the organization’s emissions total, but displayed separately within the emissions report. This ensures that the organization is being transparent with regard to all potential sources of CO₂ from its activities.

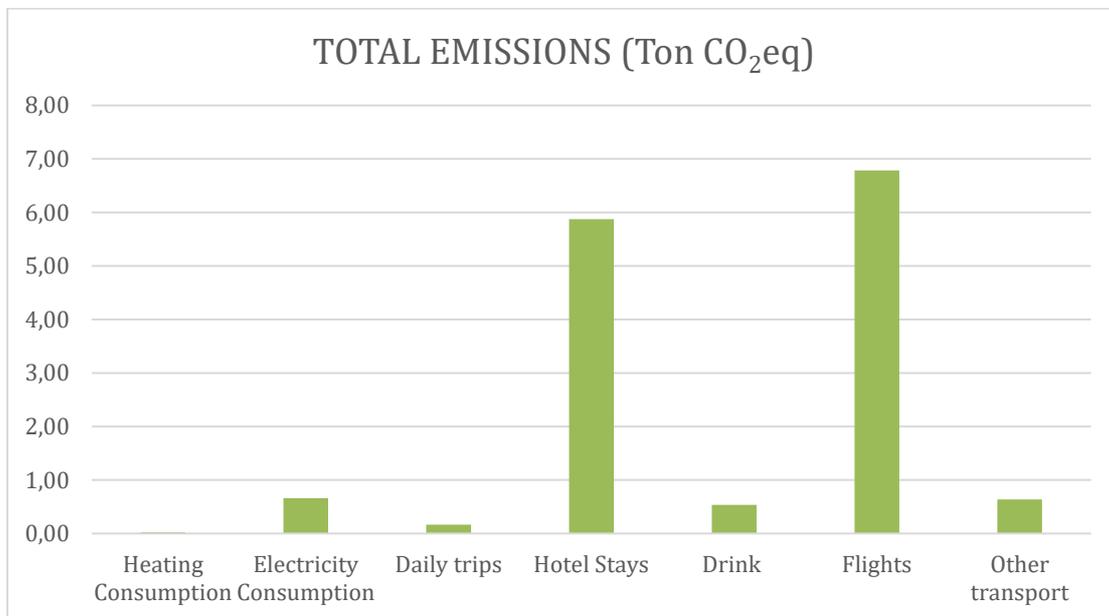
Heating Consumption		
Combustible	Total consumption pellet (tonnes)	GHG Emissions (Ton CO ₂)
Pellets	0,433125	0,708
TOTAL EMISSIONS (Ton CO₂eq)		0,71

4. Conclusions

4.1. Analysis of the Results

Once the carbon footprint is calculated, the results obtained are analyzed in order to know what are the consumptions that generate the greatest amount of CO₂ equivalent emissions.

This report only contains emissions for scope 3, so it is shown below the different sources of emissions showing the amount of them for each one.



4.2. Improvement Recommendations

Once the carbon footprint is calculated, the next step is to make a reduction plan to reduce emissions and save money.

Due to the result obtained in the calculation of the carbon footprint, it is observed that flights are the source that generates more emissions and the hotel stays the second.

For this reason, **ALLCOT GROUP** has detected the following opportunities to reduce emissions for the event celebrated in Rome in the Green Fashion Week:

- Use the comfort temperature of 22°C in winter and 25°C in summer in the air conditioning and heating equipment.
- Use efficient lighting.
- Develop environmental awareness activities with the organization staff (good practices).
- Use public transport that works through electricity as much as it is possible, instead of transports that use fuels.
- Turn off the electric apparatus when you do not use.

About ALLCOT

ALLCOT Group is a specialized environmental solutions business. We develop, manage and trade in all sectors related with climate mitigation. We have a track record of innovative project development across a range of methodologies and thrive in building successful partnerships with companies who value their environment.

A founding member of the putative Green Sports Alliance Europe

ALLCOT Group is a member of industry bodies IETA¹ and CMIA², and operates under

The Quality Management System ISO 9001:2015 certified by Lloyd's Register.

Our services include:

Carbon Credits & Climate Change Derivatives Trading | Carbon Credit Portfolio Management
Project Consulting & Development | Sustainability Assessment | Water Benefit Standard

To know more about us, visit us at: www.allcot.com

Contact details:

ALLCOT Group

Steinhauserstrasse 74

6300 Zug

Phone: +41 41 723 25 05

(1) International Emissions Trading Association – www.ieta.org

(2) Climate Markets and Investment Association – www.cmia.net