2024

TAPIO

DRIVEN BY CLIMATE URGENCY

Context

Context

About Couleur Café

The urban festival in the country is getting ready for its 33rd edition. On the 28th , 29th and 30th of June 2024, the breathtaking Osseghem Park by the Atomium will welcome a diverse mix of established and emerging hip-hop, soul, funk, reggae, dub, dance and afro artists, as well as dozens of DJ’s on 9 stages, countless experiences and culinary highlights, an enchanting decoration and thousands of beautiful people who perfectly represent the diversity of Belgium. Couleur Café is more than a festival, it is a journey around the globe that’ll keep you dreaming for the rest of the year. And it has been for 34 years. Discover more on couleurcafe.be.

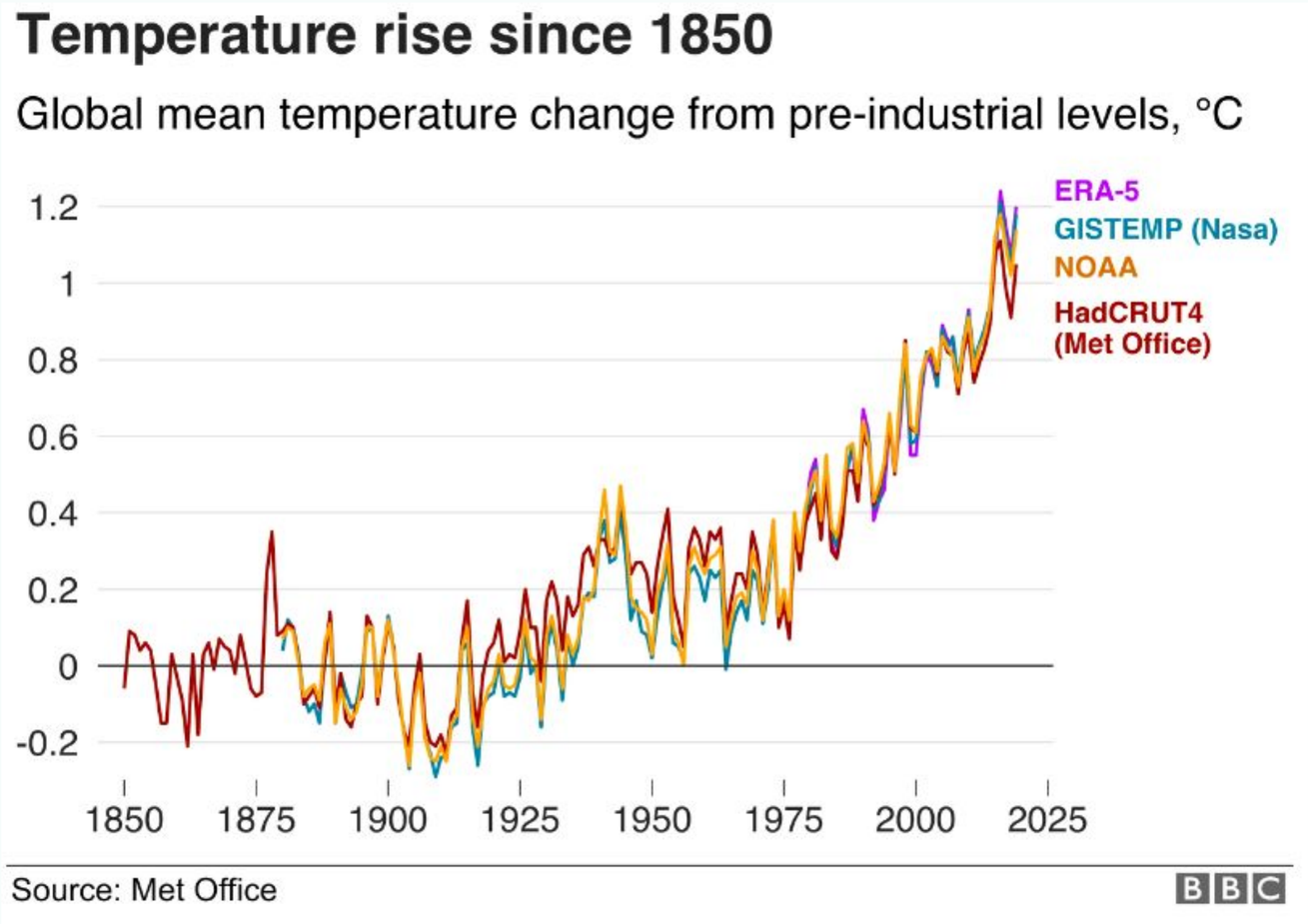
Context

Temperatures have been steadily increasing over the last century

- It is “near certain that **2023 will be the warmest year on record**” with around +1.4° C”. (Copernicus).

- The Synthesis Report of the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) published in March 2023 is very clear:

  “Human activities, principally through emissions of greenhouse gases, **have unequivocally caused global warming**, with global surface temperature reaching 1.1°C above 1850-1900 in 2011-2020.”



Context

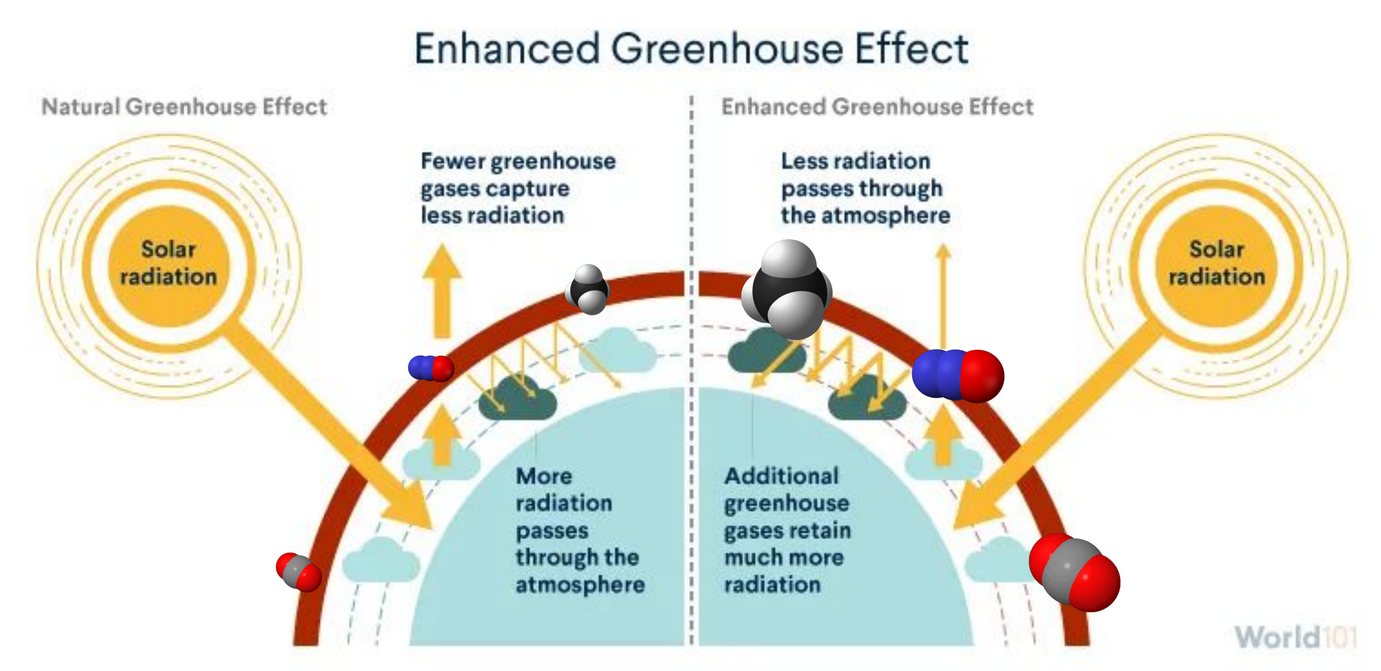
The increase in temperature is closely related to Greenhouse Gases (GhG) and the Greenhouse Effect

Natural Greenhouse Effect

The greenhouse effect is a natural phenomenon present since time immemorial with GhGs that allowed the average global temperature to be maintained around 15°C.

Enhanced Greenhouse Effect

Human activities generate new sources of GhGs, known as industrial or **anthropogenic greenhouse gases**. Emissions of these anthropogenic gases accentuate the greenhouse effect, causing the sadly known global warming.



Context

Most common Greenhouse gases (GhG)

CO_2

Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)

Stays around 100 years in the atmosphere and comes mainly from fossil energy extraction and fuel consumption, deforestation, land use changes, and industrial processes.

N_2O

Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)

Stays around 114 years in the atmosphere and comes mainly from the use of chemical fertilizers.
Eg. ***1 ton of N_2O*** is equal to ***265 tons of CO_2e.***

CH_4

Methane (CH_4)

Stays around 12 years in the atmosphere and comes from transport and consumption of gas, enteric fermentation or organic waste, waste treatment.

Eg. ***1 ton of CH_4*** is equal to ***28 tons of CO_2e.***

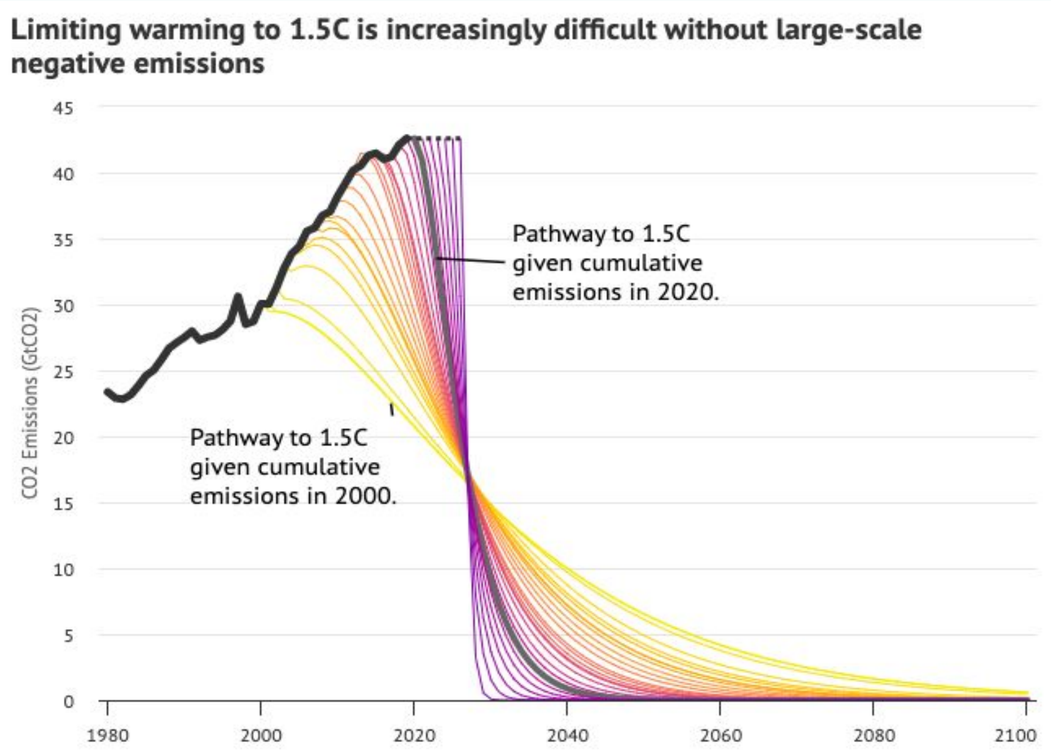
FG_s

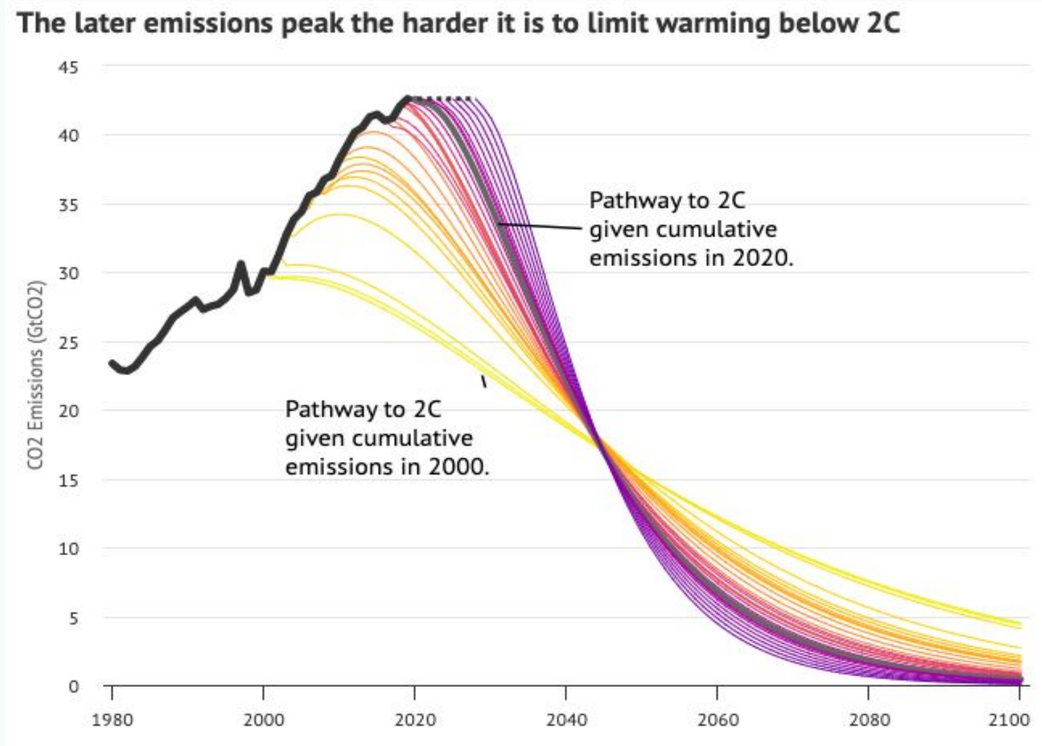
Fluorinated Gases (FGs)

Stays for centuries in the atmosphere and comes from refrigeration system leaks and production of insulation foam.
Eg. ***1 ton of FGs*** is at least equal to ***1000 tons of CO_2e.***

Context

GhG emissions must therefore be curbed, and the later the action, the more drastic it will have to be





Source: Historical CO2 emissions from the Global Carbon Project. Below-2C carbon budgets based on the IPCC SR15 report. Original figure from Robbie Andrews. Chart by Carbon Brief using Highcharts.]

Context

The role of organisations is now to take action at their own level to measure and reduce their GHG emissions

The regulatory and market context drives companies to measure their emissions

The upcoming **Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive** will require companies to measure and report their impact on the environment.

Consumers and investors are becoming increasingly demanding when it comes to **sustainability information** and **low-carbon** products.

Companies are starting to make substantial commitments to tackle climate change

The Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) has become the standard for setting emission reduction targets. Companies around the world work with them.

The climate journey

Let’s transform climate challenges into opportunities, one step at a time

02

Methodology

Methodology

Greenhouse Gas (GhG) Protocol

Tapio's approach follows the **Greenhouse Gas Protocol** which is the most widely used international accounting framework for understanding, quantifying and managing GhG emissions.

The **GhG Protocol** is a multi-stakeholder partnership of companies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), governments and other parties brought together by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). It is important to note that the GhG Protocol is compliant with other greenhouse gas accounting standards such as ISO 14064 or ADEME.

The **Carbon Footprint** according to the GhG Protocol is:

- A standard of excellence in terms of greenhouse gas (GhG) accounting: its objective is to carry out an exhaustive evaluation of all the greenhouse gas emissions generated by the activities of an organisation or a territory.
- An environmental management tool, fulfilling a role of guide and support for organisations in the context of their energy-climate transition approaches.

Methodology

GhG classification according to the GhG Protocol

Scope 1: Direct emissions

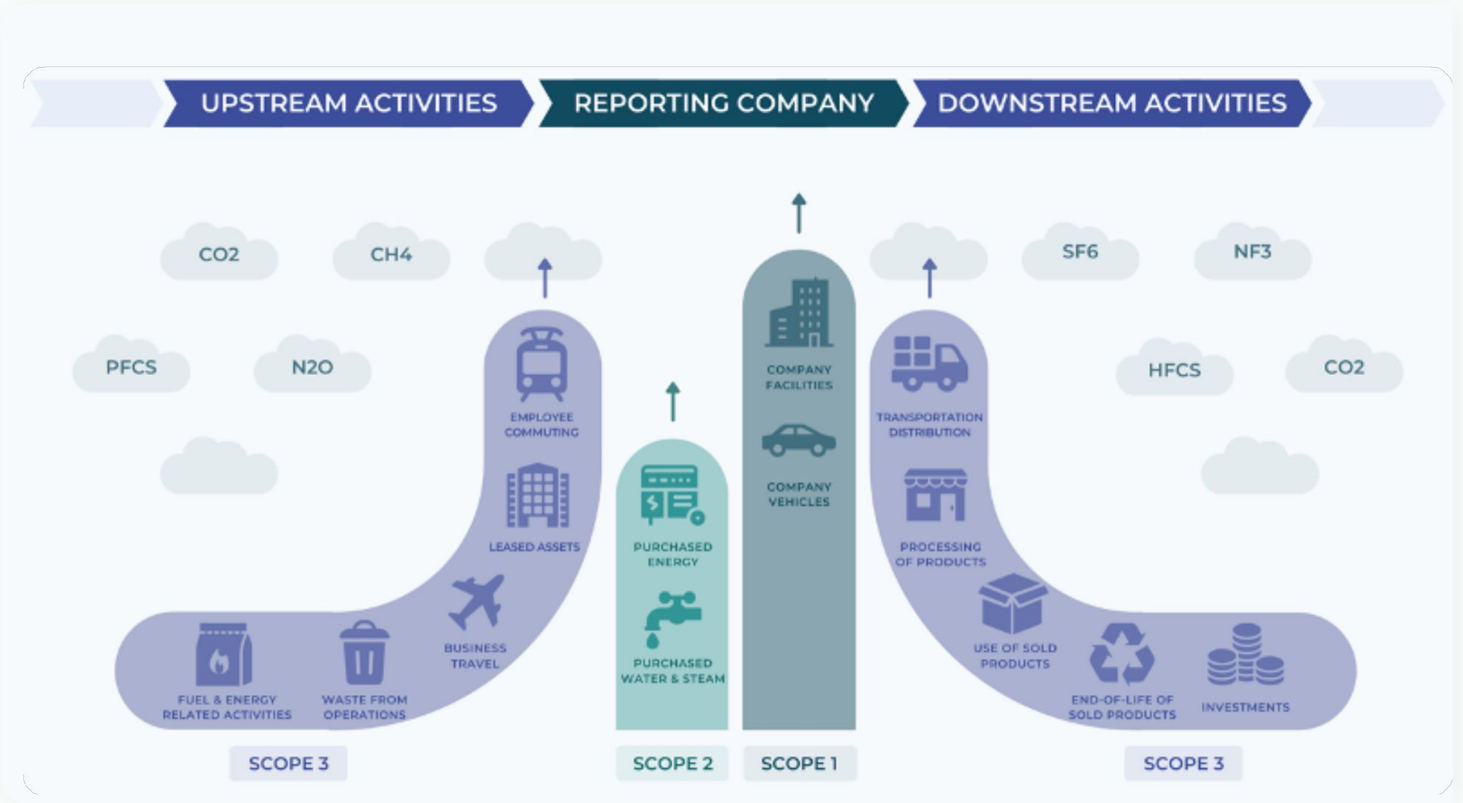
Emissions from sources owned or controlled by the organisation. Mainly due to the combustion of fossil fuels for heating or company vehicles.

Scope 2: Indirect emissions

Emissions from the production of electricity, heat or steam imported for the organisation's activities.

Scope 3: Other indirect emissions

All other emissions indirectly produced by the organisation's value chain, such as the purchase of products and services, employee travel, logistics, waste, etc.



GhG protocol

GREENHOUSE GAS PROTOCOL

Activity Data

Relative uncertainty based on the data quality (%)

×

Emission factor

Relative uncertainty (%) based on the database and the type of EF

=

CO2e emissions

Total relative uncertainty (%)

The total relative uncertainty needs to be fully communicate to be transparent

Boundaries and main assumptions

Boundaries and main assumptions

Organisational perimeter

By defining the sites, installations and skills taken into account in the carbon report, the ***organisational perimeter*** represents the physical boundaries in which Couleur Café measures their yearly GhG emissions.

Under the operational approach, Couleur Café accounts for 100% of the GhG emissions from operations over which it has operational control.

General information :
Artists = 90
Visitors in 2023 = 68 000

Boundaries and main assumptions

What were the main assumptions that were taken?

	Driver	Assumptions on activity data
	Energy consumption	• **Fuel consumption:** Consumptions of fuel (diesel) for electricity based on invoices. • **Electricity:** The electricity not considered within fuel consumption is only for the fridges and the oven. • **Refrigerants**: No refrigerant gases loading.
	Mobility	• **Business travels:** Include air and train travels for artists to come to the festival. Include also the travels during the festival for the artists. • **Consumption of company vehicles:** Considering the fuel consumption (in L) for the two vehicles owned by the festival • **Commuting:** Considering the commuting by car and public transport for all the employees and volunteers during the festival. • **Visitors:** Considering the number of visitors and assuming an average type of transport (public transport, bike and car).
	Logistics	• **Upstream logistics paid by the festival:** Include all the logistics for the different stages and for the entire festival (include in money expenses).

Boundaries and main assumptions

What were the main assumptions that were taken?

	Driver	Assumptions on activity data
	Products	• **For the restaurants:** Survey was sent to gather the data related to the type of food within the restaurant (# of meal mainly vegetarian or with meat) • **For the beverages:** Total amount of beers, wine, soft, water and alcohol. • **For the others:** Amount or expenses related to small office supplies, plastic and paper materials.
	Services	• **Digital consumption:** Exact amount of GB stored and emails sent. • **Service:** Insurance include based on money expenses.

Boundaries and main assumptions

What were the main assumptions that were taken?

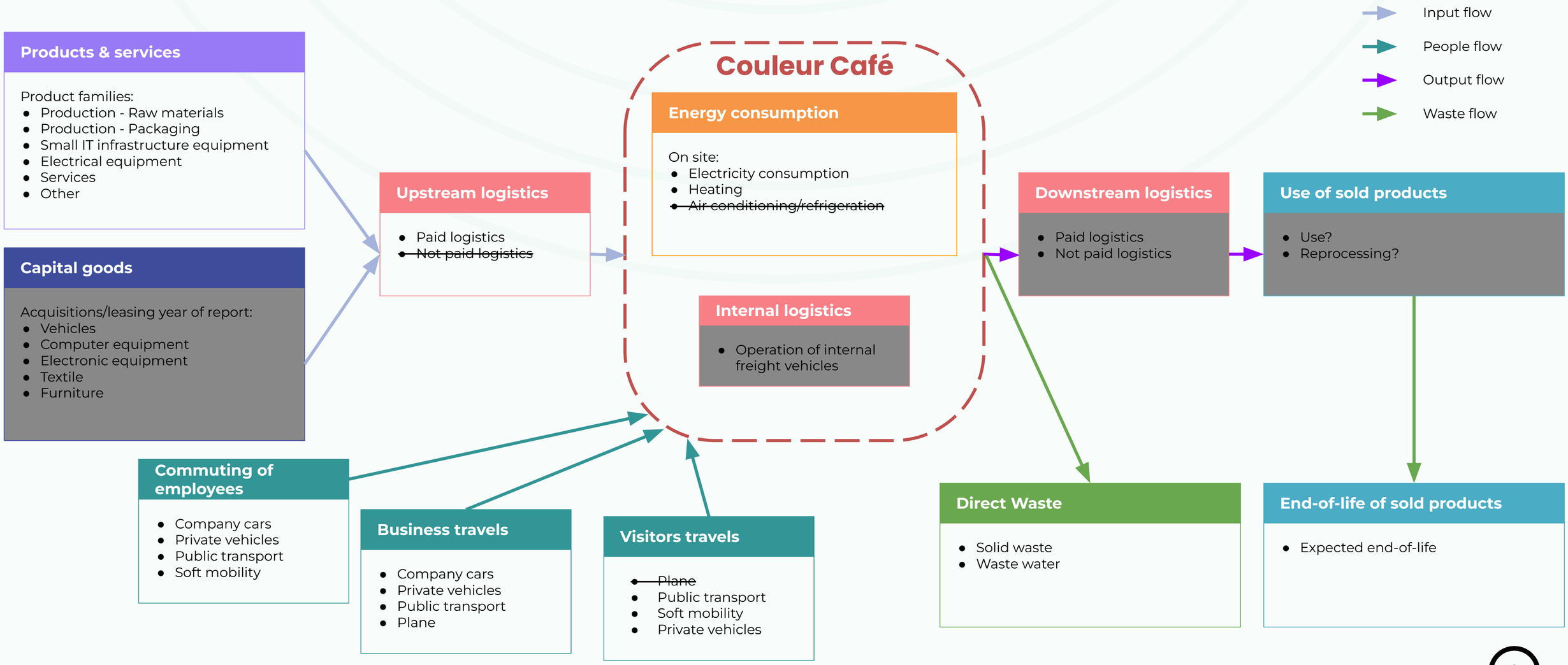
	Driver	Assumptions on activity data
	**Waste**	• **Waste generation:** Exact amount of waste produced (Household waste - Wood - Paper - PMC - Glass). • **Used water:** Considering what enter needs to go out.
	**Capital Goods**	• **No capital goods were included.** Capital goods will be included within ZigZag asbl carbon footprint.
	**Sold Products**	• **Textile:** Considering the average end of life of the clothing sold during the festival.

Exclusions and assumptions

What were the main exclusions that were taken?

	Driver	Assumptions on activity data
	Capital goods	• **Leasing vehicles** • **Capital goods** were excluded since it will be included within ZigZag asbl carbon footprint.
	Mobility	• **Artists:** Assumptions were made regarding the distance travelled for artists venues. The emissions have been calculated for the artists' outward journeys but not for their return journeys. • **Volunteer and visitors:** Assumptions were made regarding the distance travelled and the type of transport used.

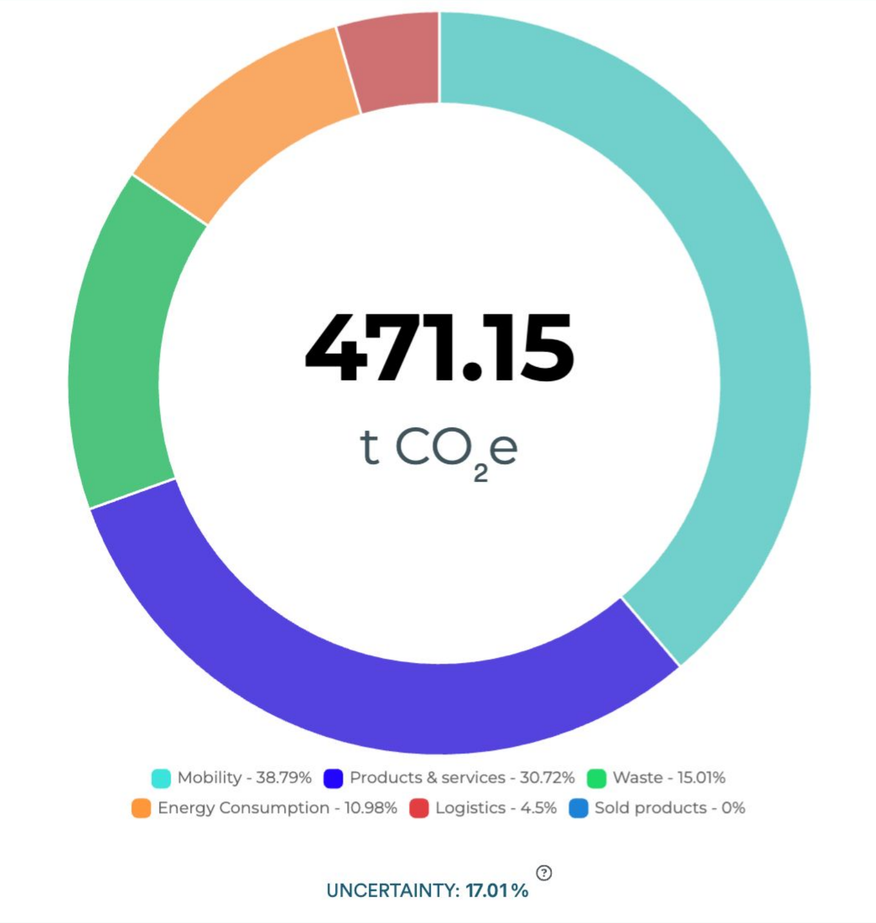
Couleur Café's flow mapping



04 Carbon report

Carbon report

Total carbon footprint by drivers in 2023



Main observations:

- The drivers that contribute the most are **Mobility (38.79%)** and **Products and Services (30.72%)**
- The drivers **Waste** and **Energy consumption** contribute to 15.01% and 10.98% respectively

UNCERTAINTY : 17.01 %

The uncertainty of your total CO_2 emissions estimation, expressed in percentage. This represents an uncertainty of 80.13 t CO_2e meaning the total emissions are between 391.02 and 551.28 t CO_2e.

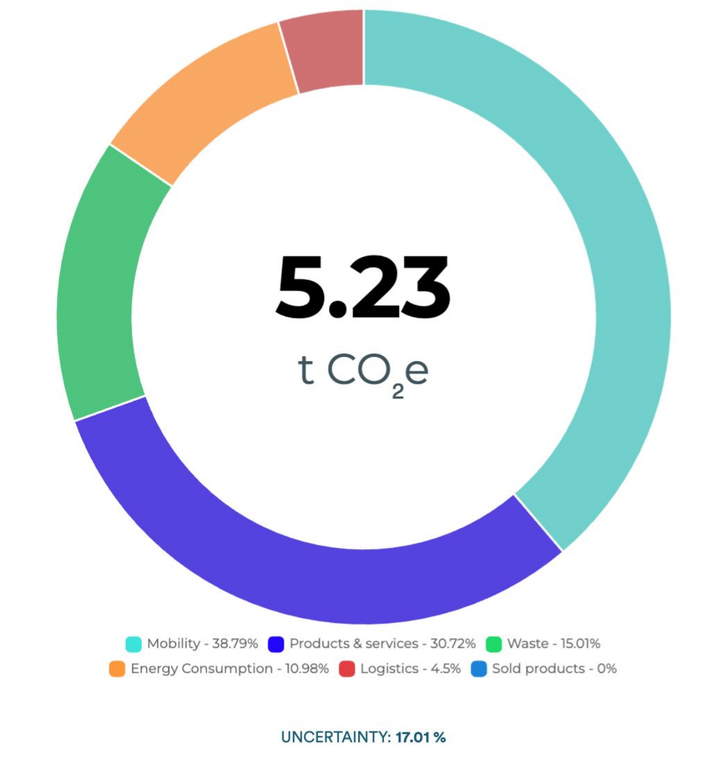
Carbon report

Top 7 emission sources in 2023

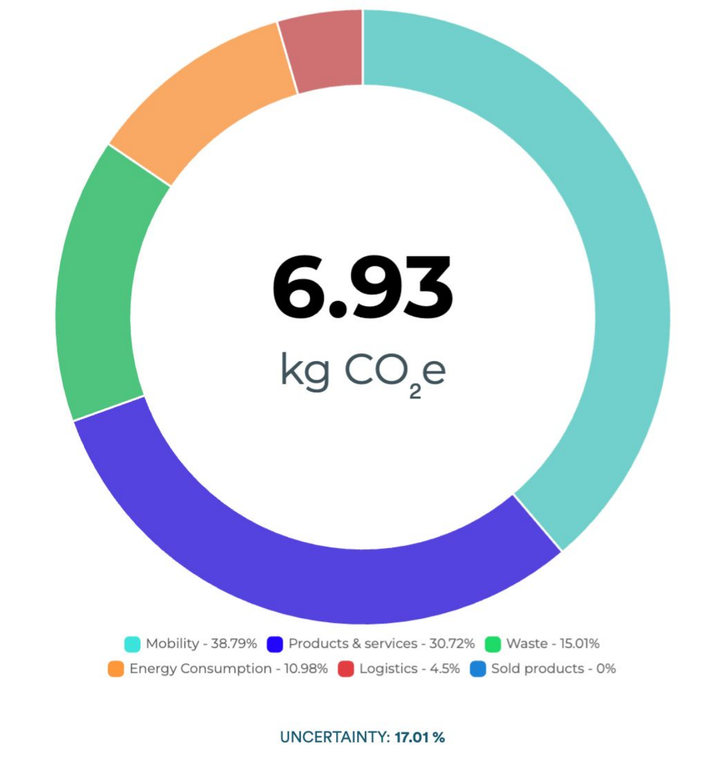
Source	Site	t CO_2e	% Total	Main step	Scope
Bières	Festival Couleur Café	81.76	17.35 %	Products & services	Scope 3
Déchets - PMC	Festival Couleur Café	58.11	12.33 %	Waste	Scope 3
Visitors - STIB	Festival Couleur Café	50.08	10.63 %	Mobility	Scope 3
Groupes électrogènes	Festival Couleur Café	41.52	8.81 %	Energy Consumption	Scope 1
Visitors - Navette STIB	Festival Couleur Café	32.05	6.8 %	Mobility	Scope 3
Restaurant - Repas à base de viande ro...	Festival Couleur Café	29.04	6.16 %	Products & services	Scope 3
Visitors - Car	Festival Couleur Café	23.66	5.02 %	Mobility	Scope 3

Carbon report in 2023

Relative emissions



Relative emissions based on #artists (90 considered)



Relative emissions based on visitors (68 000)

Carbon report

Focus on Mobility

In 2023, the Mobility represents:

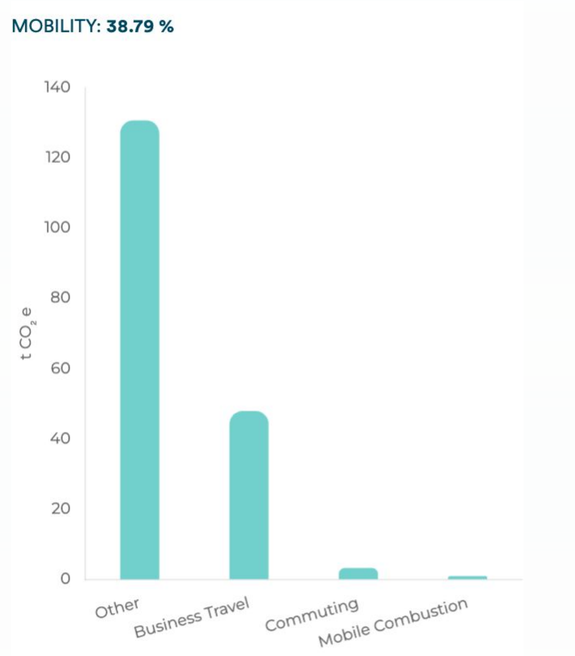
- *In **38.79 %** of the total emissions of Couleur Café*
- *182.75 tCO_2e*

1 Mobility

The mobility's emissions are mostly driven by:

- **Artists : 47.93 tCO2e** or **26.23% of mobility emissions**
- **Volunteers: 3.23 tCO2e** or **1.77%** of mobility emissions
- **Company owned vehicles: 0.92 tCO2e** or **0.50%** of mobility emissions
- **Visitors : 130.67 tCO2e** or **71.50%** of mobility emissions

Mobility



Reducing these impacts can be achieved, among other things, by reducing first the distance travelled, switch to another type of transport, avoid useless distance travelled.

Carbon report

Focus on Products and Services

In 2023, Products and Services represents:

- ***30.72%** of the total emissions*
- *144.72 tCO_2e*

The most significant emissions sources are listed below:

Source	Site	t CO_2e	% Total	% filtered AD	Main step	Scope
Bières	Festival Couleur Café	81.76	17.35 %	56.49 %	Products & services	Scope 3
Restaurant - Repas à base de vian...	Festival Couleur Café	29.04	6.16 %	20.07 %	Products & services	Scope 3
Soft	Festival Couleur Café	9.45	2.01 %	6.53 %	Products & services	Scope 3
Restaurant - Repas végétarien	Festival Couleur Café	5.71	1.21 %	3.95 %	Products & services	Scope 3
Eau	Festival Couleur Café	4.28	0.91 %	2.96 %	Products & services	Scope 3
Alcool	Festival Couleur Café	3.95	0.84 %	2.73 %	Products & services	Scope 3
Vin	Festival Couleur Café	2.51	0.53 %	1.74 %	Products & services	Scope 3

Carbon report

Focus on Waste production

In 2023, Waste production represents:

- ***15.01%** of the total emissions*
- *70.71 tCO_2e*

The most significant emissions sources are listed below:

Source	Site	t CO_2e	% Total	% filtered AD	Main step	Scope
Déchets - PMC	Festival Couleur Café	58.11	12.33 %	82.18 %	Waste	Scope 3
Déchets résiduels	Festival Couleur Café	9.79	2.08 %	13.85 %	Waste	Scope 3
Déchets - Carton	Festival Couleur Café	2.08	0.44 %	2.94 %	Waste	Scope 3
Déchets - Bois	Festival Couleur Café	0.51	0.11 %	0.72 %	Waste	Scope 3
Déchets - Verre	Festival Couleur Café	0.12	0.03 %	0.17 %	Waste	Scope 3
Huile de friture	Festival Couleur Café	0.09	0.02 %	0.13 %	Waste	Scope 3
Eau usée	Festival Couleur Café	0	0 %	0 %	Waste	Scope 3

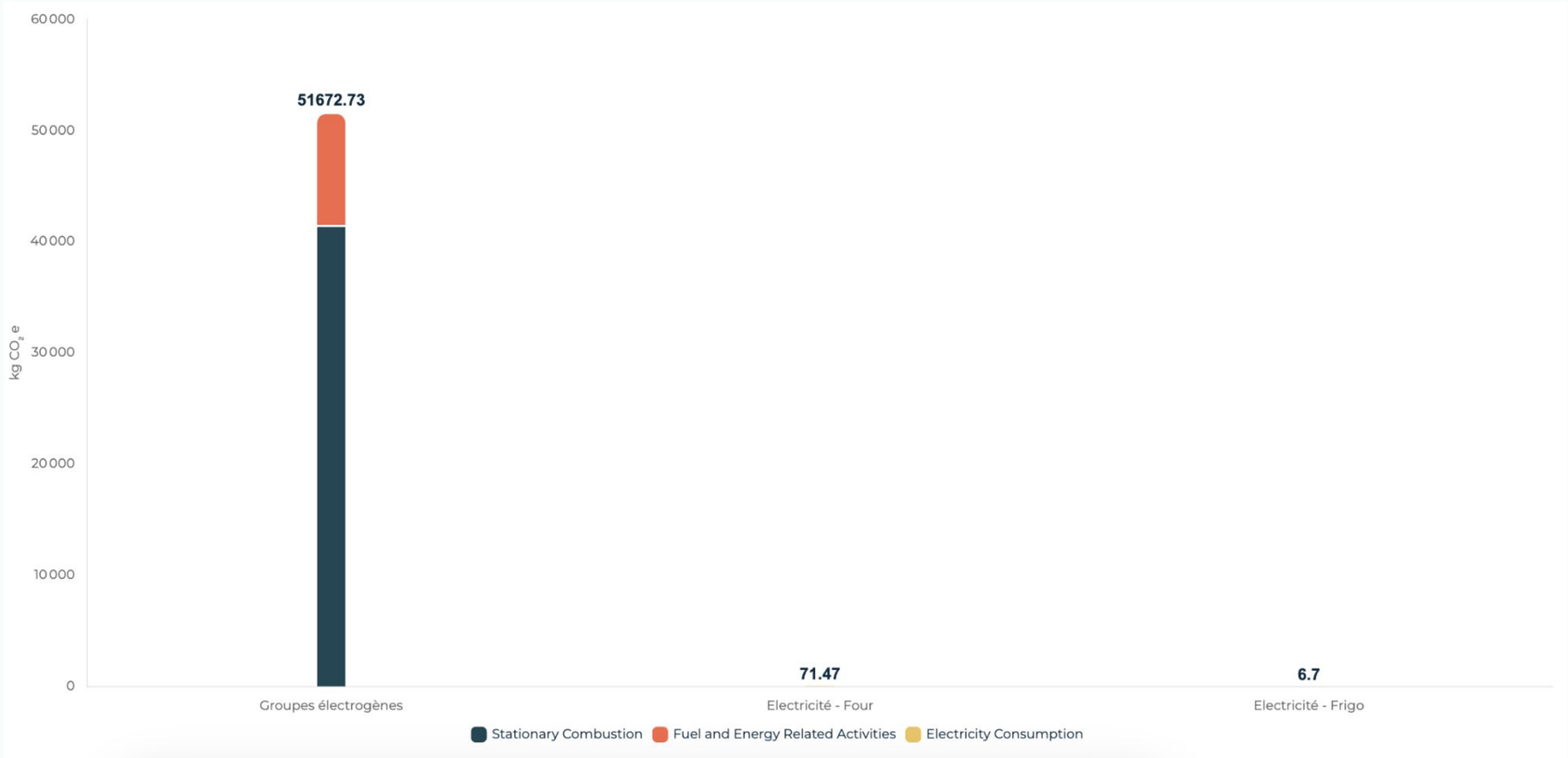
Carbon report

Focus on Energy consumption

In 2023, Energy represents:

- *In **10.98%** of the total emissions of Couleur Café*
- *51.75 tCO_2e*

Reducing these impacts can be achieved, among other things, by reducing first the fuel consumption, implementing solar panels or alternative green energy.



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Limits and areas of improvement of the analysis

Limits and areas of improvement of the analysis

How to improve data quality in future assessments?

Driver	Data quality	Data quality improvement
Energy consumption		• *Good quality. No improvement needed.*
Mobility		• *Improvements could be made for visitors' mobility, Volunteers' mobility and Artists' mobility.*
Products & services		• Improvements could be made regarding the restaurant to ensure to gather all the data available.
Waste		• *Good quality. No improvement needed.*

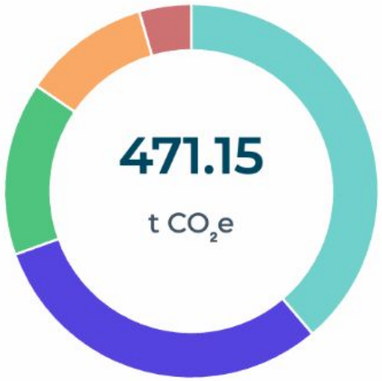
Public Page

Transparency and public page

Couleur Café | Overview | Key findings | EN

Key findings

Emissions per driver



Mobility	38.79 %
Products & services	30.72 %
Waste	15.01 %
Energy Consumption	10.98 %
Logistics	4.5 %
Sold products	0 %

Uncertainty: **17.01 %**

GHG Emissions

Scope 3 **91.02 %** Scope 1 **8.97 %** Scope 2 **0.01 %**

Our top sources of emissions

Source	t CO_2e	% Total	Driver	Scope
Bières	81.76	17.35 %	Products & services	Purchased Goods and Services

What our emissions represent

29.45

Belgian yearly emissions

TAPIO

DRIVEN BY CLIMATE URGENCY

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