SSIFF 71

Donostia Zinemaldia
Festival de San Sebastián
International Film Festival

Report on sustainability evaluation and carbon footprint measurement 2022

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01. Introduction

2019 was the hottest year to date and marked the end of the hottest decade (2010-2019) on record. Levels of carbon dioxide (CO2) and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere hit record highs in 2019.

Climate change affects all countries to a greater or lesser extent, altering the economy, changing weather systems, causing the sea level to rise and generating increasingly more extreme meteorological phenomena.

In 2020, the health crisis sparked by COVID-19 rocked the world at every level. The pandemic made us realise the endless failings we live with in our day to day lives and accelerated concern with respect to the climate crisis and its effects. This pandemic brought the dangers we saw as something in the distance right to our doorsteps. However, the plain truth is that environmental dangers lie in far greater risks than epidemic and pandemic outbreaks, and awareness is rising strongly as regards the need to make structural changes today to avoid ecological disasters in the future.

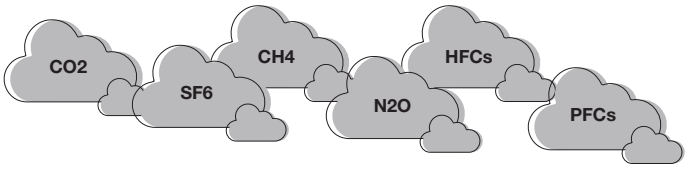
This is a time of concern with respect to unparalleled global heating where all of us, personally and as a whole, are turning our thoughts towards a potential contribution to relieving this situation. We at the SSIFF understand that culture and cultural events of this nature hold a responsibility towards the community in which they take place, as well as the ability to propose new ways of working.

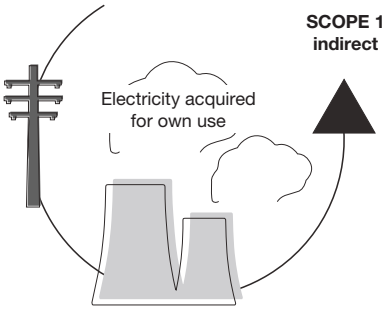
This environmental crisis in which we are immersed has generated a space for possibilities focused on the future. In its commitment to the environment and to holding a more sustainable event, the Festival has drawn up this report on its sustainability, measuring its carbon footprint and evaluating the environmental sustainability of its 70th edition, held from 16-24 September 2022.

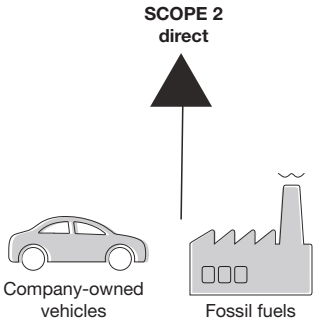
02. Objetives

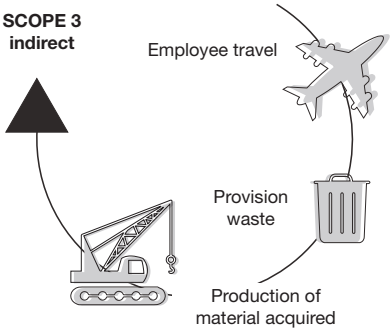
The aim of this report is to measure the environmental impact of our direct emissions, those within the organisation's control (what we call scope 1), those arising from the consumption and purchase of energy by the Festival (scope 2), and those originated by the Festival activity, but which are managed by third parties, such as the contracted suppliers (scope 3).

An analysis has therefore been made of the origin and cause of the emissions, drawing conclusions that have allowed us to continue working to reduce our environmental impact and which provide the basis for articulating a medium term plan providing the Festival with a well-defined strategy thanks to which it can continue its evolution in the coming editions.









03. Methodology

To measure its carbon footprint, the Festival has worked with Creast, a company specialising in digital technology which helps companies and professionals in the entertainment sector to know, predict and reduce their carbon footprint. Said technology follows the GHG-CO2eq protocol for calculating emissions, using the official emission factors issued by the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITECO), together with the official emission factors of the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) to calculate data for which the MITECO does not yet publish emission factors.

The complete process complies with the calculation quality guarantee of European Standard UNE-EN ISO 14067:2018 'Greenhouse gases – Carbon footprint of products – Requirements and guidelines for quantification'.

Greenhouse gases

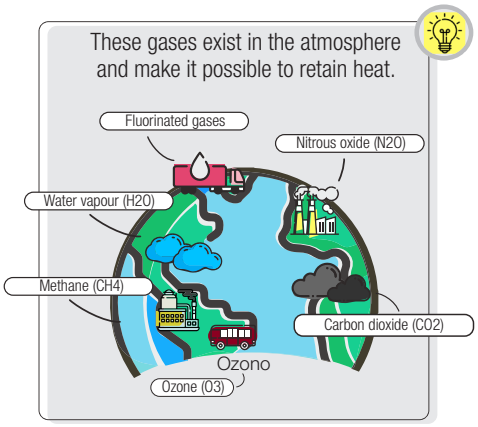
- Water vapour (H2O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Ozone (O3)

What is carbon footprint?

Direct | Indirect

How are these emissions calculated?

Scope 1 | Scope 2 | Scope 3



04. Process

The Festival's endeavour to measure its carbon footprint and ended in December of the same year. The main lines of this work process were:

Suppliers map

The creation of a supplier map enabled us to make a detailed study of the composition of all activities conducted during the Festival. Thanks to the analysis of this map, we were able to calculate the emissions generated by our contracted suppliers.

Visit to the festival

The creast team attended the 70th edition of the festival to ensure that all of the preliminary research work was carried out at the event and to take samples of the noise and light pollution.

Mobility questionnaire distributed to attendees

A mobility questionnaire is included in the online accreditation application process, resulting in a sample of the transport used by accredited guests. The questionnaire also estimates the mobility of non-accredited guests, extrapolating the sample to an estimated number of festival attendees.

Car fleet

An estimate is made of the impact of mobility, by means of the questionnaires described above, and with the information supplied by the transfer company, vallina, indicating the amount of fuel required to complete all transfers.

Accommodation

The list of hotel nights reserved for film teams and jury members serves to calculate the environmental impact of accommodation. An estimate is also made of accommodation for non-accredited members of the public coming to the festival from places outside the city.

Information on the festival hubs

Information is collected on energy and water consumption in each hub. Energy and water meter readings show the amount consumed at the kursaal, tabakalera, san telmo, victoria eugenia theatre and the velodrome, as well as at the trueba, príncipe, antiguo berri and principal theatre cinemas.

Information on other hubs

Measurement of the environmental impact of other venues to have housed some kind of event or celebration has been made based on the size of the event (number of attendees) and on the big data compiled by creast, which includes information on hundreds of events and makes it possible to calculate the carbon footprint without knowing the energy and water consumption readings. The materials and other emission categories are obtained either from the inventory of materials used by the suppliers responsible for decorating the events or from the organisation's list of catering companies.

Sponsors

A significant sample of sponsors were interviewed, providing information that helped to complete measurement of the carbon footprint of their sponsorship activity. An average of their contribution to the global footprint has been calculated by category, based on which the calculation has been extrapolated to sponsors who were unable to collaborate with information on their environmental impact.

Catering

Based on an analysis of the catering services offered at the festival, an average was calculated to obtain the number of people present at each event. This gives an estimate of the food and drink consumed.

Measurement of the food and drink consumed includes that served at events and fiestas organised by companies subcontracted by the festival in external venues. In total the festival organised 77 events with catering services at its 70th edition.

Materials

An inventory was provided regarding the materials used, printed, installed or serving to decorate the event by the providers hired to supply them.

Waste

The Festival cleaning team drew up a report indicating the weight of the waste generated in all of the Festival hubs.

05. Measurement

This section shows the result of the work conducted to measure the Festival's carbon footprint.

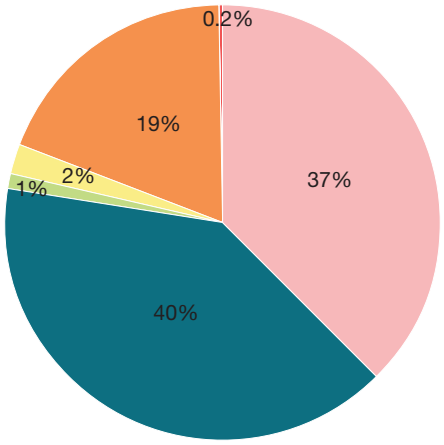
Breakdown of the total carbon footprint by categories of emissions

The total carbon footprint can be divided into categories of emissions. For improved monitoring, the methodology used by creast divides the emissions into 7 categories:

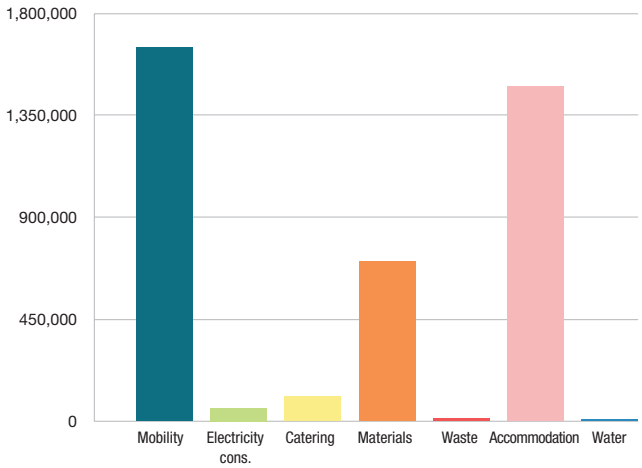
1. Accommodation
2. Mobility
3. Energy
4. Catering
5. Materials
6. Waste
7. Water

The leading sources of emissions are mobility and accommodation, where the combined carbon footprint of both categories stands at 78%.The third leading category is materials, with a contribution of 18%.

Total
4,147,646.59 kg CO2eq



Mobility	1,659,071.74 kg CO2eq
Electricity cons.	48,416.65 kg CO2eq
Catering	86,748.41 kg CO2eq
Materials	782,878.09 kg CO2eq
Waste	8,927.71 kg CO2eq
Accommodation	1,561,124.88 kg CO2eq
Water	479,11 kg CO2eq



Accommodation

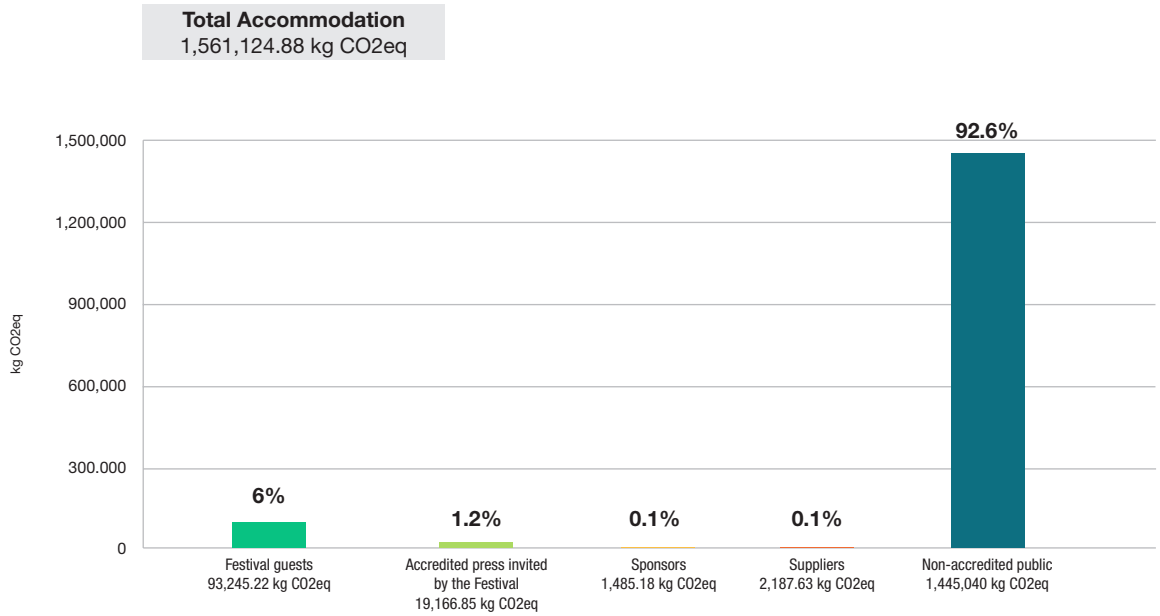
Breakdown of the accommodation carbon footprint

The accommodation carbon footprint contributes strongly to the Festival's overall carbon footprint. Accommodation includes the emissions generated by all activities involved in staying at a hotel, such as the energy used for lighting the bedroom and common areas, to operate lifts and open automatic doors, the room cleaning service including room service, use of the materials provided to guests by the hotel for their comfort, such as beds and bed linen, TV, soap, etc. Account is taken of the processes of producing all these materials, divided by the estimated uses they will have during their lifetime. All include emission factors that are updated yearly.

Plan to reduce the carbon footprint

Creast's proposal for improving the sustainability of this activity is to introduce sustainability measures to accommodation options with a view to improving their environmental efficiency. Creast therefore recommends making an in-depth audit of available hotel offers, raising awareness in these organisations and suggesting measures that help to improve not only sustainability of the Festival, but also the environmental impact on the city throughout the year.

Accommodation emissions according to attendee profiles



Mobility

Breakdown of the mobility carbon footprint

Mobility is, with accommodation, the main source of emissions at the Festival. As far as the official emission factors are concerned, mobility also includes all activities involving the use of vehicles, from fuel combustion to the customer service provided during a flight, maintenance activities, etc. These factors, updated and published annually, vary depending on the vehicle used.

Measures introduced to reduce the carbon footprint

Like in previous years, a fleet of Audi electric vehicles was used. In the 2,348 transfer services provided from the airports of Bilbao, Hondarribia and Biarritz, coming to a total of 120,000 kilometres, it is estimated that using electric cars prevented 33 tonnes of CO2eq (33,368.4 Kg CO2eq).

Plan to reduce the carbon footprint

Mobility enables people to attend the Festival. Creast's proposal to improve the environmental efficiency of transport involves the institution renting more efficient vehicles and auditing the other means of transport over which the organisation has no control, while raising awareness and promoting means of transport that improve the Festival's sustainability. Work must continue to encourage people to attend the Festival, informing them of the most efficient means of travelling to the event.

With respect to travel for which the Festival is directly responsible, the travel purchased for guests or travel by members of the institution throughout the year, a medium-term strategy will be drawn up, together with a mobility policy for guests to improve transport efficiency.

This mobility strategy gives priority to the train over the airplane wherever possible, choosing the most environmentally efficient airlines when the train is not a viable alternative. Airlines are gradually incorporating important sustainability measures, such as the use of biofuels or compensation of the carbon footprint for every flight. The airline classification will be updated yearly according to their environmental efficiency.

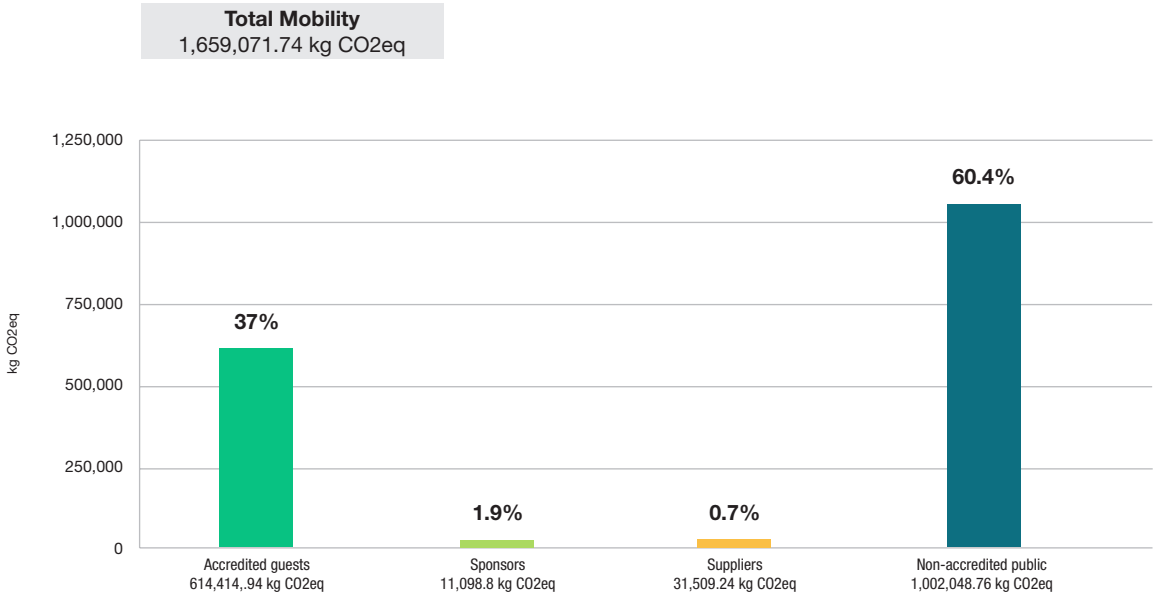
Regarding overland transport, the environmental efficiency of the Festival's transport fleet continues to reduce its carbon footprint, while increasingly raising awareness in the people who work for the institution, encouraging them to travel on foot, by bicycle or on public transport. This work will be conveyed to the Festival's suppliers and collaborators, studying the efficiency of the suppliers' fleets and suggesting more ecological mobility, prompting them to accelerate the transition towards clean mobility by sending memoranda and requirements for collaborating with the Festival to the bodies and professionals regularly contracted.

Key points for future reduction of the carbon footprint

- Progressive shift of the fleet towards electric or hybrid vehicles.
- Raising awareness on the use of bicycles, skates and sustainable vehicles for local mobility.
- Raising awareness on the sharing of vehicles to attend the Festival.

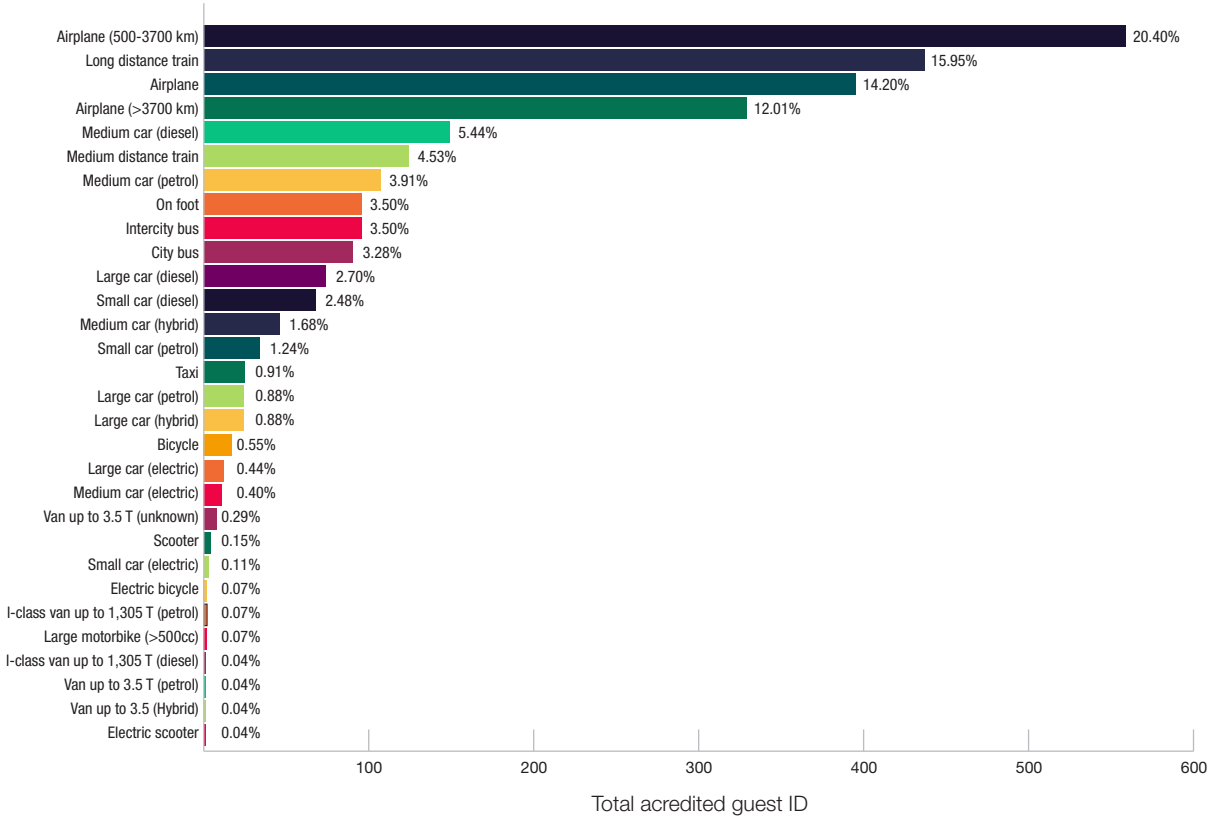
Mobility

Mobility emissions by attendee profil



The mobility casuistry obtained in the digital questionnaire for accredited guests is extrapolated to the non-accredited public, excluding airplane travel, understanding that it represents a very small proportion of the public.

Type of vehicle used by accredited guests



Energy

Breakdown of the energy consumption carbon footprint

The energy carbon footprint includes the complete process of producing and supplying energy, depending on the electricity company, and whose emission factor is published annually by the MITECO, after studying the average emissions generated for every KWh consumed.

Measures introduced to reduce the carbon footprint

The measure implemented in this area in 2022 was a reduction in the Kursaal illumination time. The lighting is switched on by means of a sensor that kicks in according to the outside daylight, between 19:30 and 20:00. The building switches off at around 2:15 am, while in 2021 the switch-off time was 4:30 am. This is estimated to save approximately 2 tonnes of CO2eq. In addition, work continues with the transition to LED lighting started by the Festival in 2021.

Plan to reduce the carbon footprint

Energy consumption is within the institution's scope of action, and it would be advisable to start the transition towards renewable energy.

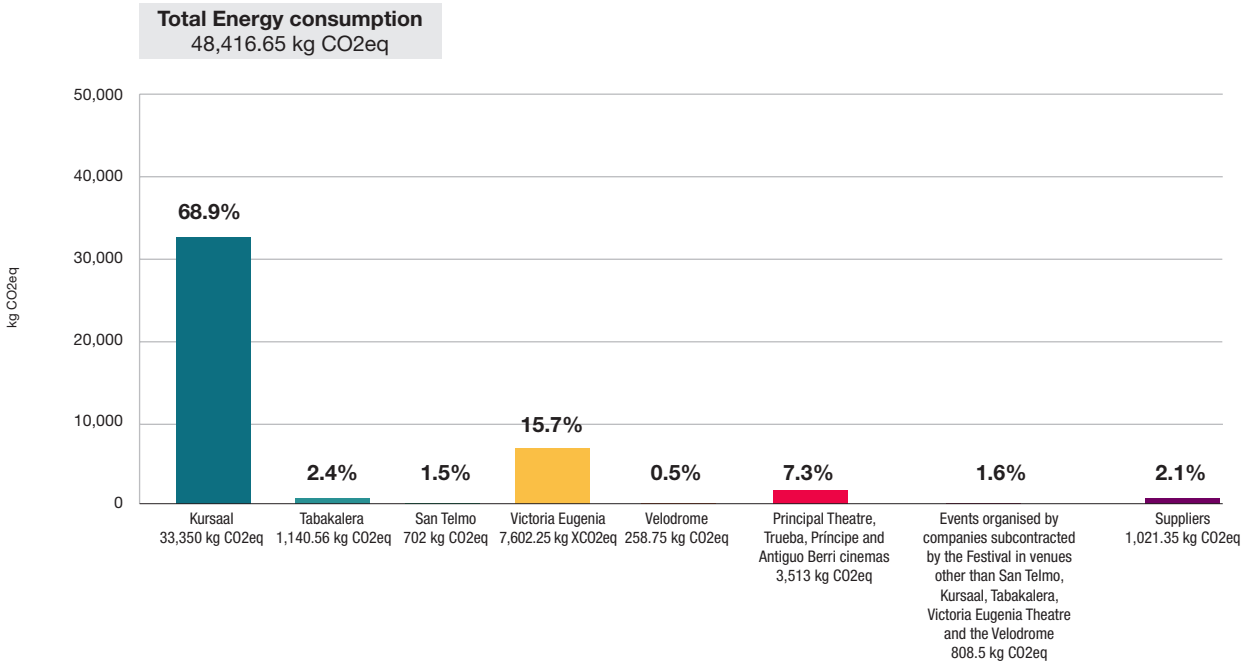
It is also advisable to audit the buildings, offices, machinery and devices used for the event and the organisation's annual activity with a view to improving energy efficiency to the greatest extent possible.

The aim is to plan a medium-term strategy to reduce the energy consumption and guarantee that the energy consumed comes from 100% renewable sources.

Key points for future reduction of the carbon footprint

- Continue the transition towards LED technology for lighting the Festival hubs and offices.
- Replace all appliances so requiring with a new appliance carrying the high energy efficiency label (A++).
- Continue reducing, as far as possible, illumination during nighttime hours while the Festival is underway.
- Revise the policies on switching off computers and appliances.

Emissions arising from energy consumption by hubs and emissions owners



Catering

Breakdown of the carbon footprint of food and drink consumed

The different catering services offered by the Festival have been analysed in meticulous detail. When calculating food emissions myriad factors are taken into account related to the processes of producing and distributing the products. From the water needed to grow a vegetable or hydrate animals, to transport of the product to the point of sale, many factors influence their environmental impact. An average is calculated of the emission factors, which vary depending on the type of food and drink, and are published yearly.

Measures introduced to reduce the carbon footprint

The measure implemented in this area in 2022 was to hire a local company to supply the catering service at the cocktail party held for the film crews, thanks to the support of the Basque Government.

Plan to reduce the carbon footprint

Creast proposes another audit of the menus and origin of the ingredients in order to draw up a medium-term strategy to guarantee the local sourcing of ingredients, avoiding the need for their travel while boosting the local economy. It is also important that the food served provides a balanced and healthy diet, with just the right combination of product types to limit the emissions related to the food production processes.

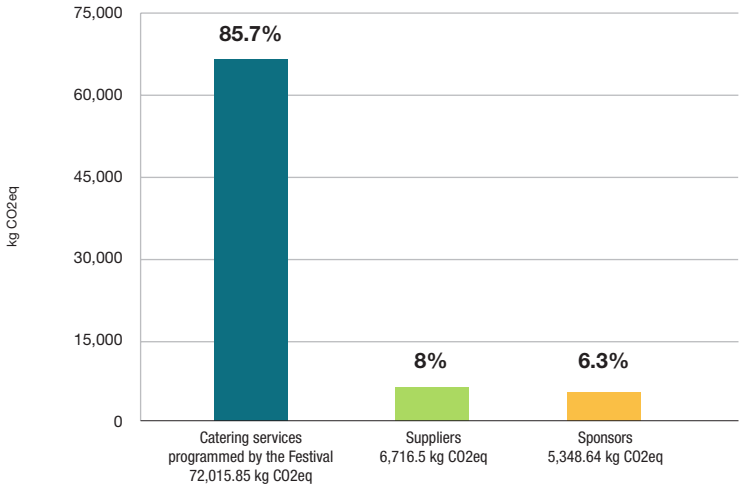
Limiting, or even eliminating, the use of meat products, guaranteeing proportional and reasonable nutritional value, is one of the measures that may help to limit the emissions related with food, without those attending the events noticing a drastic change in the food served.

Key points for future reduction of the carbon footprint

- Progressively establish a policy to guarantee the acquisition of 100% local products, seasonal and subject to low emission production processes.
- Guarantee by means of strict policies the use of reusable plates and cutlery, or biodegradable at worst. Inform suppliers and sponsors of these norms.
- Find a social project as similar as possible to the Festival ethos to receive a donation of surplus food and drink.
- Guarantee energy efficiency in the process of making the food served in the framework of the Festival. Establish a policy in this respect for the suppliers responsible for cooking the food.

Emissions arising from catering according to their owners

Total Catering
86,748.41 kg CO2eq



Materials

Breakdown of the carbon footprint incurred by material use

A large quantity of materials are used at the Festival. These materials include all those used for the brand promotion and image, to guarantee guest and audience safety, to enable work by the organisation in the different hubs, to decorate the hubs, events and stages, etc.

The material emission factors also include many other factors, such as the process to extract the raw material, the production and manufacturing process, its distribution to points of sale, etc. Average emission factors are calculated for all of these, updated and published every year. These factors are applied differently for newly purchased materials and for those reused or rented, given that in the latter case their environmental impact is divided by the average number of uses expected to be made of said materials.

Measures implemented to reduce the carbon footprint

The measure implemented in this area in 2022 focused on reducing paper by no longer printing the Festival catalogue. The film by film guide was reduced to 6,000 copies. These measures are thought to have saved 653 kg of CO2eq.

Plan to reduce the carbon footprint

To draw up a strategy for reducing the environmental impact of the materials an audit must be made of all materials used and alternatives found with respect to said materials and their use in order to help reduce their carbon footprint.

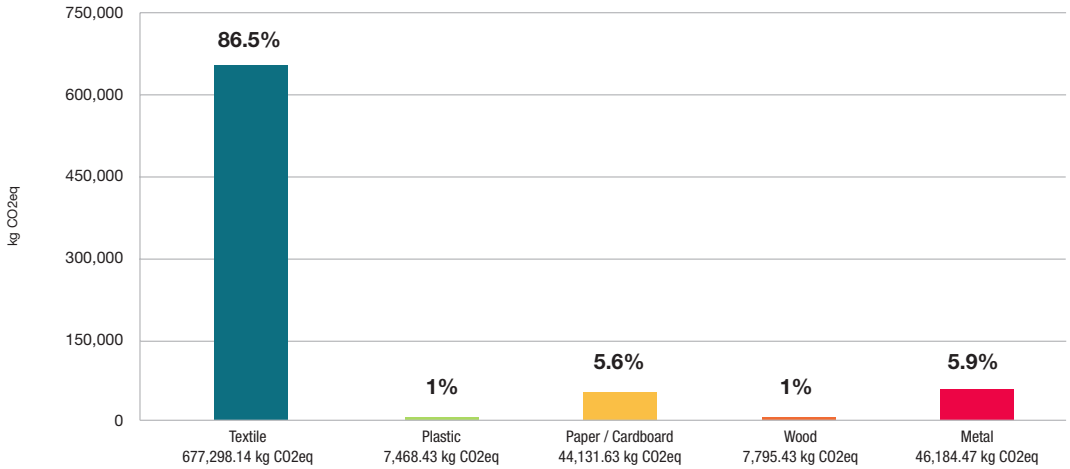
The Festival has been working in this line for some time, and in 2022 the amount of printed paper was considerably reduced, substituting manual voting processes with digital voting and reducing the number of publications printed.

Key points for future reduction of the carbon footprint

- Continue reducing paper consumption until becoming a paper-free Festival by means of making progressive decisions translating into policies to reduce paper use (printing of the Festival daily, the welcome pack, etc.)
- Ensure, during the process to eradicate paper use, that all paper used is recycled.
- Reduce the use of plastics associated to purchases, packaging and wrappings until becoming a plastic-free Festival by means of making progressive decisions translating into policies to reduce paper use (online purchases, selecting products whose purchase does not generate plastic waste, etc.)
- Continue promoting reuse or buying second hand, rather than purchasing new materials, define a clear-cut policy in this respect and circulate it to raise awareness among employees and suppliers.
- Define clear-cut policies with respect to labelling on the environmental efficiency of the products acquired by the institution and for the Festival.

Emissions arising from materials broken down by type

Total Materials
782,878.09 kg CO2eq



Waste

Breakdown of the waste carbon footprint

The environmental impact of waste is not significant in the Carbon Footprint indicator, but it does have a high impact on the environment in the medium and long terms.

Measures implemented to reduce the carbon footprint

The measure implemented in this area in 2022 was to create a work team to manage waste, guaranteeing its separation by installing new recycling stations, while also separating and weighing said waste. It is considered that introducing sufficient recycling stations and their correct signposting reduces the carbon footprint by half.

Plan to reduce the carbon footprint

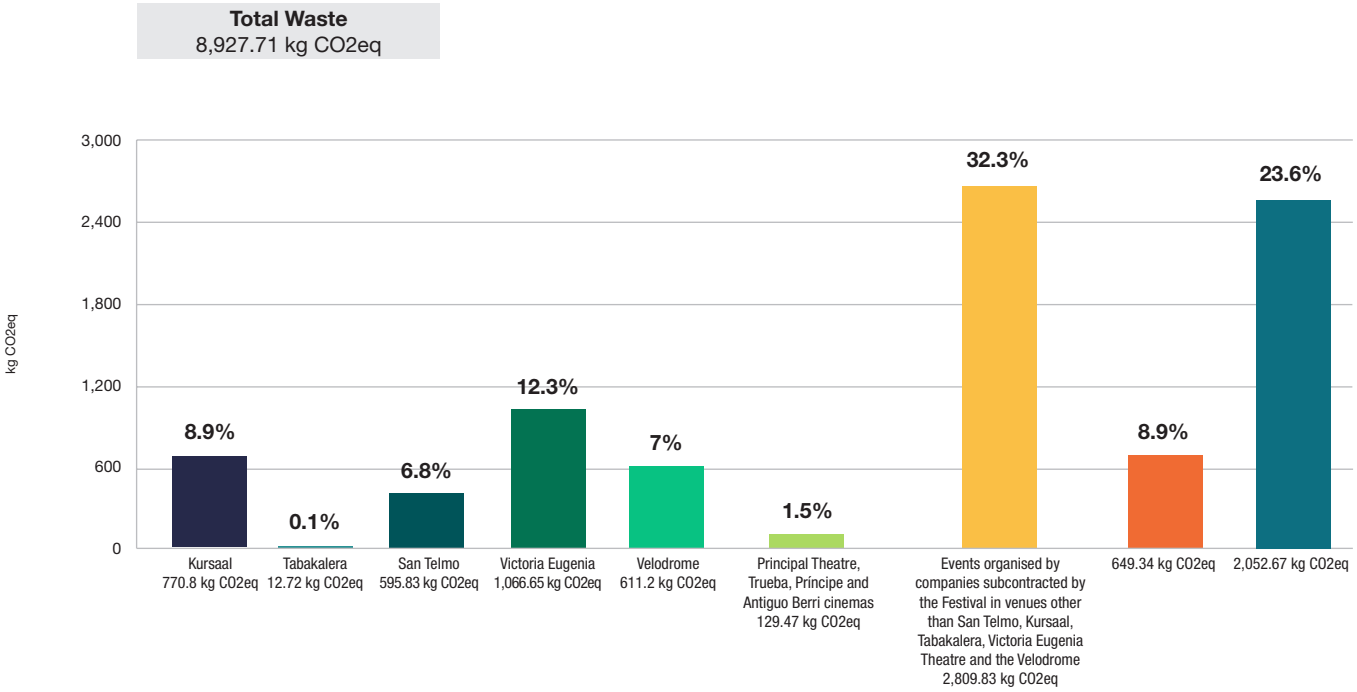
Work will continue on a medium-term strategy to reduce the waste generated, related to the materials used. Improvements will also continue to ensure correct recycling, above all raising awareness on correct use of the bins and monitoring best practices to reduce the waste generated.

Key points for future reduction of the carbon footprint

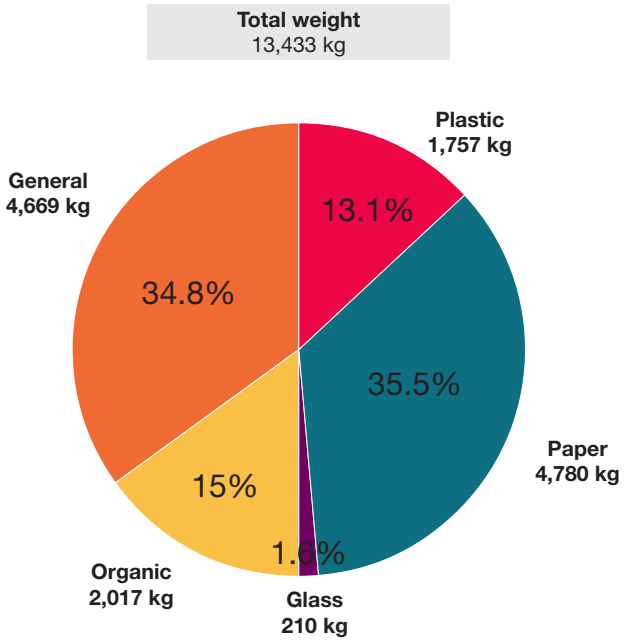
- Continue work to ensure correct waste disposal.
- Find solutions to separate waste for its correct recycling.
- Find a solution for the separation of glass and its correct recycling.
- Work to raise awareness among the public on correct use of the recycling bins.
- Identify a system to monitor the recycling, receiving reports on the process.

Waste

Waste emissions by hubs and emissions owners



Waste weight by type



Water

Breakdown of the water consumption carbon footprint

Water consumption is barely reflected in the Carbon Footprint indicator, given that its value chain generates practically no emissions. However, the way such an essential element is managed is of enormous importance for the Festival organisation, given its positive influence on the environmental impact.

The amount of water consumed includes its use for cleaning and hygiene and for personal consumption.

How information is obtained and hypothesis for calculating the carbon footprint

Plan to reduce the carbon footprint

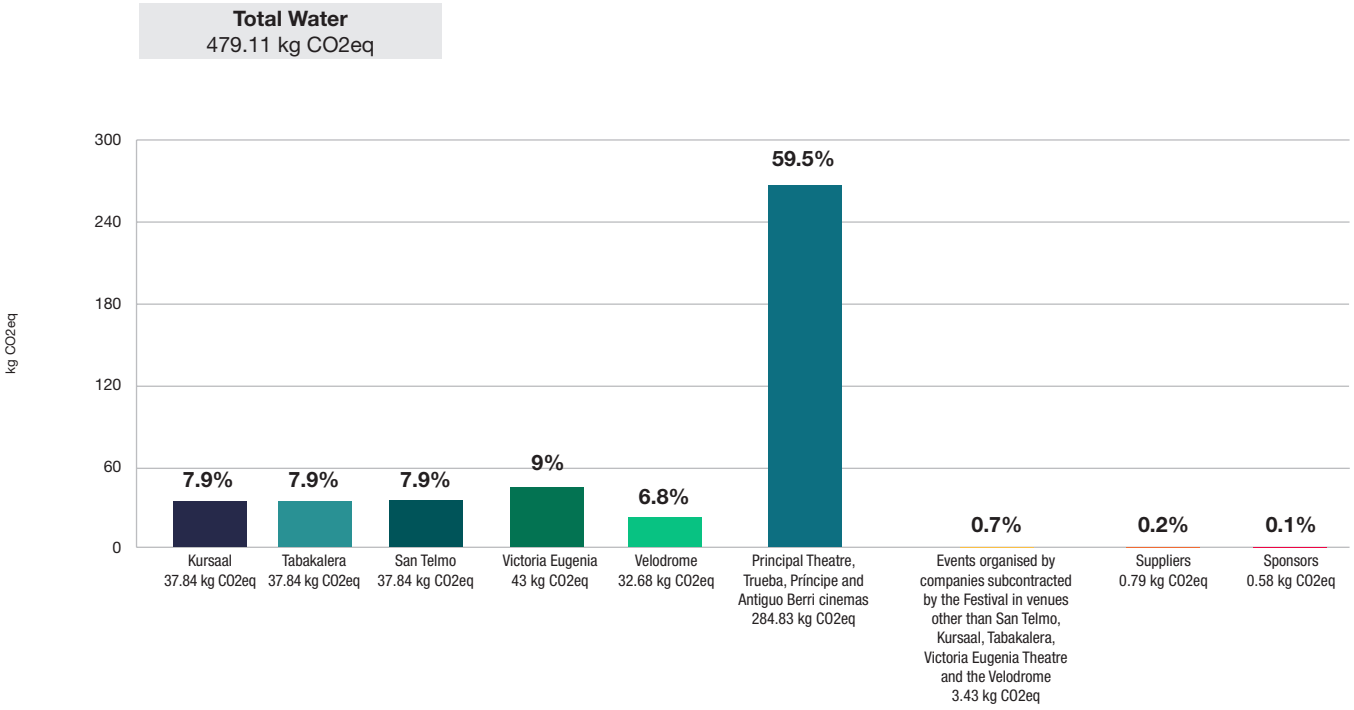
In order to continue improving the efficiency of water consumption, a strategy will be planned to foster awareness, given that this factor is directly related with the habits of each person and that the Festival requires the collaboration of all people who participate in and attend the Festival for improvements to be made in this area.

Key points for reducing the carbon footprint in the future

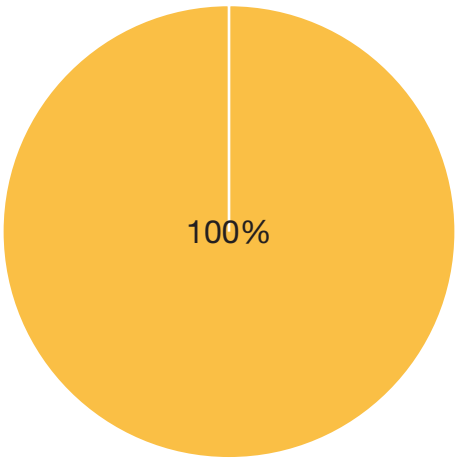
- Progressively reduce water consumption.
- Reduce the cistern flush in all hubs and offices.
- Maximise efficiency with respect to the water consumed for cleaning purposes.
- Establish a policy to use biodegradable cleaning products, endeavouring not to generate toxic residue in the shape of “greywater”. Make this policy known to all suppliers involved in cleaning activities, including catering suppliers.
- Work to raise awareness on good management with respect to water consumption.

Water

Water emissions in the different hubs



Total water consumption



Total de Water consumed
1.392.764 litres

06. Noise and light pollution

All measurements taken during the Festival, with a calibrated light and sound meter, render values within the advisable range.

The measurements showed that noise pollution peaked at a maximum of 79.2 dB. The measurements showed that light pollution peaked at a maximum of 341.3 Lux.



07. Compensation

68.5% of the Festival's carbon footprint is compensated for.

2840,81 tonnes of CO2eq will be saved by means of reforestation with the compensation project "Gipuzkoa Voluntary Carbon Fund".