



La Biennale di Venezia

Arte
Architettura
Cinema
Danza
Musica
Teatro
Archivio Storico

CARBON FOOTPRINT REPORT

2025

LA BIENNALE DI VENEZIA
ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR 2025
CARBON FOOTPRINT REPORT
UNI EN ISO 14067:2018

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FOREWORD AND PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

This report presents the CFP – Carbon Footprint Product declaration with the official quantification of greenhouse gas emissions associated with La Biennale’s activities for the year 2025, measured in **CO2 equivalent** for all the different events:

- 19th International Architecture Exhibition
- 82nd Venice International Film Festival
- 19th International Festival of Contemporary Dance
- 69th International Festival of Contemporary Music
- 53rd International Theatre Festival

The activities listed above are organised by La Biennale di Venezia as part of its efforts to monitor, reduce and offset the climate impact associated with its cultural events.

Indeed, in recent years La Biennale has initiated a systematic project to achieve carbon neutrality for its events. Following its experiences in accounting and offsetting emissions from its previous editions, conducted in compliance with PAS 2060 standards and certified by RINA, the Fondazione continues in its commitment to measure, reduce and offset emissions, updating the climate accounting and reporting of its events as required by the ISO 14067 standard.

GOALS

The goal is to quantify the Carbon Footprint of Product (CFP) for the events held in 2025 covered by the declaration, with the aim of supporting the ongoing efforts to improve the Fondazione's environmental performance, guide future strategies to reduce emissions and guarantee transparent and comparable accounting over time.

The results achieved will be used as a tool to support internal decision-making regarding the environmental management of the events, the monitoring of climate-altering emissions associated with their organisation and the identification of the primary levers of intervention across the life cycle considered.

This study was conducted in accordance with the Fondazione La Biennale di Venezia's commitment to achieve carbon neutrality for all its events and with the goal of aligning the climate accounting of its events with the most recent international standards, thereby reinforcing the reliability, transparency and methodological robustness of the environmental information reported.

The document is intended for institutional stakeholders, partners, suppliers, certification bodies, public authorities, parties involved in the organisation of the events and more generally, anyone holding an interest in the climate reporting of the events.

The information contained in this report is intended to be communicated through the institutional channels of the Fondazione La Biennale di Venezia, in compliance with the ISO 14026 standard for environmental communication. The declaration is written in compliance with the ISO 14067:2018 standard and consistent with PCR 2022-0004 "Events" of Carbon Footprint Italy (UN CPC code: 962), version 1.00, published on 14/02/2023 and valid through 13/02/2028.

This declaration contains, in coordinated and comparable form:

- the activities included within the reporting boundary for the three declarations considered;
- the emission sources associated with the different phases in the life cycle of the events;
- the calculation methodology, the main emission factors and the assumptions applied;
- the quantification of greenhouse gas emissions for Architecture, Cinema and the International Festivals of Dance, Music and Theatre;
- the sensitivity and uncertainty analyses, data quality and cut-off criteria applied.

In compliance with paragraph 6.2 of ISO 14067, PCR 2022-0004 "Events" was adopted as it was deemed pertinent and appropriate with respect to the typology of events analysed here.

TABLE 1 – PRELIMINARY INFORMATION

Reporting organisation	Biennale di Venezia
Object of the declaration	Consolidated and comparable CFP declaration for the 2025 events, based on three original reports referring to five events overall.
Events covered in the report	19 th International Architecture Exhibition; 82nd Venice International Film Festival; 19 th International Festival of Contemporary Dance; 69 th International Festival of Contemporary Music; 53 rd International Theatre Festival.
Description of the subject of the study	Cultural events organised by La Biennale di Venezia, including installation activities, attendance, services for the public, logistics, mobility, accommodation hospitality, support services and end-of-life management.
Activity boundary	Included are the activities directly connected to the life cycle of the events, in the pre-event, event and post-event phases, according to the definitions in the GHG Protocol and the area of application of PCR Events of Carbon Footprint Italy.
Selected Standard	ISO 14067:2018; ISO 14026 for communication; Product Life Cycle Accounting and Reporting Standard of the GHG Protocol; PCR 2022-0004 “Events” of Carbon Footprint Italy (UN CPC code: 962), version 1.00, published 14/02/2023 and valid through 13/02/2028.
Selected Partner	The Carbon Footprint is verified by the Certification Body RINA.
Reporting timeframe	Year 2025, from the beginning of activities to organise the events to the completion of post-event activities.

THE EVENTS

Event / report	Duration of the event	Total Attendances
19 th International Architecture Exhibition	10 May - 23 November 2025 (198 days)	297,199
82 nd Venice International Film Festival	27 August - 6 September 2025 (11 days)	117,000
19 th International Festival of Contemporary Dance 69 th International Festival of Contemporary Music 53 rd International Theatre Festival	Theatre 31 May - 15 June; Dance 17 July - 2 August; Music 11 - 25 October 2025 (48 days in all)	7.451

CALCULATING THE CARBON FOOTPRINT

The methodological reference used to implement the project is the UNI EN ISO 14067:2018 standard, which defines the requirements and guidelines for quantifying the climate footprint. In line with the guidance of PCR 2022-0004 “Events”, the declared unit/functional unit adopted for the relative indicators is equal to 1 attendance at the event considered. The results of the Carbon Footprint are therefore expressed, where applicable, in kilograms of CO₂ equivalent per attendance (kg CO₂e/attendance), while the main results are also reported as absolute values for each of the events considered.

The emissions are considered to have been released during the reporting period of the events. There are no greenhouse gas absorptions or removals.

This consolidated declaration covers the organisation and execution of the 2025 events covered by the three original internal reports, which include the ideation, installation, management, public attendance, hospitality, dismantling and end-of-life management, in accordance with the boundary defined in the individual studies.

The reference flow is represented by the totality of the resources, services and activities required to guarantee the ideation, preparation, execution, attendance and closure of the events within the timeframe considered.

Data are collected by La Biennale di Venezia; the processing was carried out in collaboration with the consultancy firm Avanzi; the independent verification was conducted by the Certification Body RINA Services S.p.A., which subsequently issued a verification opinion and certification in accordance with UNI EN ISO 14067:2018.

THE ACCOUNTING BOUNDARY

The system analysed includes the primary incoming (energy, materials, transport, services) and outgoing (emissions into the atmosphere, waste, wastewater) flows connected to the phases of ideation and organisation, preparation and execution of the event, dismantling and end-of-life management.

The boundary covers the activities directly attributable to the events and to the attendance of these events by the public, accredited visitors, guests and staff.

In particular, included within the boundary are:

- the activities and services connected with the pre-event, event and post-event phases;
- energy and water consumption of the venues and operational spaces involved;
- purchase of materials, installation work, merchandising, wayfinding signage, prizes and support services;
- employee commuting, staff business travel and mobility of the public, guests and accredited visitors, including overnight accommodations;
- logistics for the installations, transport of works and stage sets, reinforcement of local mobility, and for Cinema, streaming and digital services;

- food service, cleaning and sanitation, waste management and wastewater treatment.

The boundary maintains the specificity of the individual events.

In particular:

- for the Architecture Exhibition the national pavilions are excluded, while the venues and spaces appurtenant to the event in the Giardini, the Arsenale, and other connected sites, including Forte Marghera, are considered;
- for the Venice International Film Festival, special categories such as streaming and the reinforcement of local mobility are included;
- for the International Festivals of Dance, Music and Theatre, the boundary integrates into a single study three distinct events, which take place at different times but are processed with consistent methodological criteria.

THE PRINCIPAL RESULTS

The total fossil emissions recorded amount to **50,219.6 tCO₂e**.

In all cases, the dominant category consists of travel and accommodations, which represent the clearly prevalent emission component.

Notable differences remain however in the secondary profile of the events: for the Architecture Exhibition, office paper consumption and the transport of works also emerge as relevant; in the Venice Film Festival, electricity consumption represents a second significant source of emissions; in the International Festivals of Dance, Music and Theatre, a significant category, after mobility, is prizes.

TABLE 4 – SYNTHESIS OF EMISSIONS PER EVENT

Event	Fossil emissions [tCO ₂ e]	Biogenic emissions [tCO ₂ e]	dLUC emissions [tCO ₂ e]	Percentage of total fossil
19 th International Architecture Exhibition	40,187.9	753.1	15.8	80.0%
82 nd Venice International Film Festival	8,916.6	558.5	417.6	18%
International Festivals of Dance, Music and Theatre	1,115.1	144.4	124.4	2%
Total three reports	50,219.6	1,456.0	557.8	100.0%

SYNTHESIS OF EMISSIONS PER EVENT

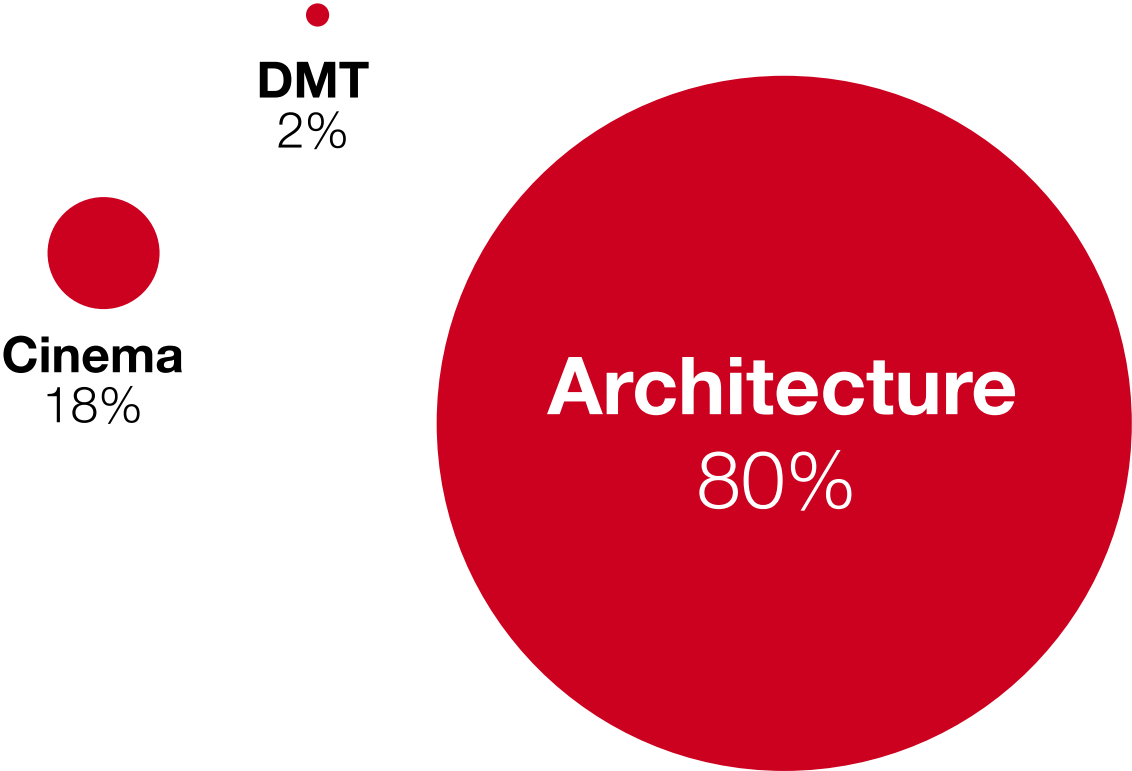


TABLE 5 – INDICATORS OF INTENSITY AND OPERATIONAL DATA

Event	Days of event	Attendance	tCO ₂ e fossils/day	tCO ₂ e fossils/person	Secondary profile
19 th International Architecture Exhibition	198	297.199	228,3	0,14	Office paper consumption and transport of works
82 nd Venice International Film Festival	11	117.000	810,6	0,08	Electricity and food service
International Festivals of Dance, Music and Theatre	48	7.451	23,2	0,15	Prizes

The distribution per phase shows that the emission profile is heavily concentrated in the core phase (event/execution) for all the events, with the impact from fossil emissions above 90% for Architecture, Cinema and DMT Festivals.

The upstream component remains especially significant for Cinema, due to the categories of pre-event procurement and mobility, while the downstream phase carries residual weight in all cases.

TABLE 6 – DISTRIBUTION OF FOSSIL EMISSIONS PER LIFE-CYCLE PHASE

Event	Upstream [tCO ₂ e; %]	Core [tCO ₂ e; %]	Downstream [tCO ₂ e; %]	Total [tCO ₂ e]
19 th International Architecture Exhibition	1.464,71 (3,6%)	38.486,32 (95,8%)	236,83 (0,6%)	40.187,9
82 nd Venice International Film Festival	674,65 (7,6%)	8.132,3 (91,2%)	109,6 (1,2%)	8.916,6
International Festivals of Dance, Music and Theatre	43,21 (3,9%)	1.070,82 (96,0%)	1,12 (0,1%)	1.115,1

TABLE 7 – BREAKDOWN OF THE MAIN EMISSION CATEGORIES

Event	Category	Value [tCO ₂ e]	Observations
Architecture	Travel and accommodations	37.968,9	Dominant category: 94.48% of fossil total.
	Office paper consumption	771,5	Second emission category; 1.92% of total.
	Transport works of Architecture	476,9	Significant secondary factor; 1.19% of total.
Cinema	Travel and Accommodations	7.982,3	Dominant category: 89.5% of fossil total.
	Electricity consumption	496,6	Second emission category: 5.6% of total; distinct profile with respect to the other events.
	Food service	213,6	Third most significant factor: 2.4% of total.
	Transport – Reinforcement of Local Mobility	30,6	Category specific to the event.
	Streaming and digital services	2,0	Category specific to the event.
Dance, Music, Theatre	Travel and Accommodations	1.069,9	Dominant category: 95.9% of fossil total.
	Prizes	29,0	Second emission category: 2.6% of total.
	Transport stage sets DMT	0,4	Category specific to the event.

The breakdown by category shows that the emissions profile of the events is primarily linked to the mobility of the participants and the accommodations, albeit with differences between the individual events.

In the case of Cinema, electricity consumption also proves to be a significant factor, while for Architecture, office paper consumption and the transport of works have an appreciable impact. In the DMT Festivals, mobility aside, the residual share of emissions is concentrated primarily in the category of prizes.

BIOGENIC EMISSIONS

In addition to the fossil emissions, this declaration accounts separately for the biogenic emissions and the **emissions from Direct Land Use Change (dLUC)**, in accordance with ISO 14067 and with the reporting criteria adopted in the three original reports.

These components are accounted for separately from the fossil emissions, in order to provide a more complete representation of the climate profile of the events.

The total biogenic emissions of the three reports amount to 1,456.0 tCO₂e.

At the event level, the International Architecture Exhibition reports 753.1 tCO₂e, the Venice International Film Festival 558.5 tCO₂e and the International Dance, Music and Theatre Festivals 144.4 tCO₂e.

These emissions are primarily associated with the use of products and services of organic origin, in particular in the area of food service, materials and wastewater management (sludge). Their distribution along the value chain does not coincide with that of the fossil emissions: in the DMT Festivals, they are concentrated entirely in the upstream phase, and in the Architecture Exhibition they are almost entirely concentrated in the downstream phase, while in the Venice Film Festival they are divided between upstream and downstream.

EMISSIONS FROM DIRECT LAND USE CHANGE (dLUC)

The emissions from direct Land Use Change amount overall to 557.8 tCO₂e. At the event level, the International Architecture Exhibition reports 15.8 tCO₂e, the Venice International Film Festival 417.6 tCO₂e, and the International Dance, Music and Theatre Festivals 124.4 tCO₂e. These emissions may be attributed primarily to the production of specific raw materials used along the supply chain, in particular in the food and materials sectors, and are concentrated in the upstream phase in all three reports. Their inclusion reinforces the completeness of the analysis, highlighting indirect impacts that are not immediately visible but are relevant to climate change.

Overall, compared to the fossil profile, the biogenic and dLUC components manifest a different configuration, and are associated prevalently with the categories of procurement of goods, materials and food rather than with the components of mobility, which remain dominant instead for the fossil emissions.

TABLE 8 – BIOGENIC AND DLUC EMISSIONS PER REPORT / EVENT

Report / event	Biogenic [tCO ₂ e]	dLUC [tCO ₂ e]	Biogenic / fossil	dLUC / fossil	Division by phases	Main observations
International Architecture Exhibition	753,1	15,8	1,9%	0,04%	Biogenic: 3.5 upstream; 749.5 downstream. dLUC: 15.8 upstream.	Biogenic linked mainly to food service, materials and wastewater/sludge; dLUC component limited.
Venice International Film Festival	558,5	417,6	6,3%	4,7%	Biogenic: 437.9 upstream; 120.5 downstream. dLUC: 417.6 upstream.	dLUC component significant, linked to the food and materials sectors; biogenic distributed between upstream and downstream.
International Festivals of Dance, Music and Theatre	144,4	124,4	13,0%	11,2%	Biogenic: 144.4 upstream. dLUC: 124.4 upstream.	Higher relative impact of biogenic and dLUC with respect to fossil total; contributions concentrated upstream.
Total three reports	1.456,0	557,8	2,9%	1,1%	Biogenic divided between upstream and downstream; dLUC entirely upstream.	The biogenic and dLUC components are mainly associated with goods, materials and food service rather than mobility.

Note: the biogenic/fossils and dLUC/fossils ratios are calculated based on the fossil emissions of each report (Architecture 40,187.9 tCO₂e; Cinema 8,916.6 tCO₂e; DMT Festivals 1,115.1 tCO₂e; total 50,219.6 tCO₂e). The percentages of the total are calculated based on the aggregate fossil total of the three reports. The phase-level data for Cinema reflect the correct value of 120.5 tCO₂e downstream, in place of the incorrect figure in the table shown in the source report

BREAKDOWN OF ACTIVITIES AND EMISSION SOURCES

The quantification of emissions is based on a structured whole of unit processes, consistent with the categories reported in the three original declarations. The selection of emission sources was set in such a way as to cover the main material and energy flows and the services necessary to the execution of the events, as well as the mobility associated with attendance and accommodations.

In the cases in which data, costs or consumption were divided among several events, the reports applied explicit allocation criteria relevant for the purposes of quantification. More specifically, for general costs and consumption attributable to shared functions and spaces (for example Ca' Giustinian, office paper, energy and water shares, smart working and part of employee commuting), the allocation is made in proportion to their weight on the total budget of the events considered as of 31 October 2025: 34% for Architecture, 44% for Cinema and 22% for the DMT Festivals.

For the travel emissions of audiences, guests, accredited visitors and service personnel, 100% of the travel is attributed when it is dedicated entirely to the event, 50% when the travel also includes visiting Venice, whereas the emissions are not considered when the

main motivation for the journey is not attendance at the event. For the accommodations of accredited visitors, a differentiated set of criteria was adopted for each type of accreditation; for audiences, a generic hotel profile was used. The structure of the emission sources considered is consistent with the three original reports and includes, depending on the event, water and energy consumption, materials for general use and for installations, mobility of staff and the public, transportation of works and stage sets, merchandising, prizes, wayfinding signage, digital services, food services, cleaning, waste management and wastewater treatment.

For the installation materials and the end-of-life flows not controlled directly by the organisation, the scenarios for disposal and recovery were modelled using conservative assumptions and qualified external sources. The approach adopted in the three reports is consistent with the need to represent realistic end-of-life scenarios, even when control over such phases is only indirect.

As for the materials used in the installations, the end-of-life phase is not under the direct control of La Biennale di Venezia, as the disposal is carried out by the suppliers themselves or the third-party operators charged with handling the waste.

The end-of-life scenarios were thus modelled, in the three reports considered, on the basis of conservative assumptions, using percentages of disposal and recovery derived from qualified external sources, including applicable regulatory requirements and data from industry operators, with particular reference to the documentation provided by VERITAS S.p.A for the context of the Veneto region.

Alternative end-of-life scenarios were considered, including landfill disposal, incineration with or without energy recovery and recycling, with the purpose of evaluating the sensitivity of the results with respect to the assumptions that were made. The analyses carried out in the three reports highlight that, while there are variations in the end-of-life scenarios, the overall impact on the carbon footprint remains limited and does not significantly alter the conclusions of the studies, even in consideration of the limited degree of direct influence that the organisation itself has over these life-cycle phases. The impact of these contributions nevertheless varied across the events: equal to 0.44% for the International Architecture Exhibition; 0.02% for the Venice International Film Festival and null for the International Festivals of Dance, Music and Theatre.

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

In compliance with the ISO 14067 standard, the sensitivity analysis is understood as a process of systematic procedures aimed at estimating the effects of the decisions regarding the choice of methods and data on the results of the Carbon Footprint (CFP) study. The analysis makes it possible to evaluate the robustness of the results with respect to the main calculation assumptions and data sources considered.

For all the events analysed, the category of emissions that contributed most significantly to the carbon footprint was that of travel and accommodations for the public, ceremonial guests, accredited visitors, guests and pass-holders, which represented between 89.5% and 95.9% of the total emissions for each event. This is typical in the context of in-person events.

The sensitivity analysis focused on the sphere of travel for the public, accredited visitors and guests, identified as the sector with the greatest impact in terms of emissions. Among the data collected to calculate the carbon footprint of travel, the following categories of transportation modes potentially used by individuals were considered: air travel (domestic, short-haul, long-haul), train, automobile, bus, bus+vaporetto¹, other. While cleaning the data on the transportation modes used, in addition to those who

indicated “other” as their transportation mode (with a wide range of points of origin in terms of distance from Venice), this category also considered persons who had chosen “airplane+train”, as well as the few persons from the Triveneto area who indicated air travel as their transportation mode. Subsequently, to calculate the carbon footprint relative to travel for this category, the emission factor used was the average of the factors for all the other modes.

For each event, the sensibility analysis explored two alternative hypotheses which represent the worst case and the best case scenarios.

Hypothesis 1 – Worst case: It was assumed that all those who indicated “other” as a transportation mode had travelled most of the way by air. This hypothesis led to a slight increase in emissions for each event.

Hypothesis 2 – Best case: It was assumed that all those who indicated “other” as a transportation mode had travelled most of the way by train. This hypothesis led to an appreciable reduction in emissions for each event. It should be noted, however, that this would not be a very realistic scenario, given that part of those who indicated “other” come from places that could not be reached from Venice by train.

The choice of hypotheses based on these parameters does not lead to significant variations in the overall carbon footprint. This is because La Biennale cannot directly control the public’s travel modes. The only influence La Biennale can exert is on promoting the most sustainable means of transportation.

UNCERTAINTY ANALYSIS

The aggregate uncertainty of the inventory was estimated using the GHG Protocol’s calculation tool. The certainty ranking was assigned in conformity with the qualitative scale set out in the GHG Protocol, which associates percentage intervals of uncertainty with the levels of accuracy High ($\pm 5\%$), Good ($\pm 15\%$), Fair ($\pm 30\%$) and Poor (above $\pm 30\%$), with respect to the average estimated value. This indicator represents the overall level of variability and inaccuracy which could influence the final result of the inventory.

¹ Considering the significant number of people who indicated the combination of these two modes, in this case a mean factor between bus and vaporetto was used, equal to 0.029kgCO₂/km* pass.

TABLE 10 – AGGREGATE UNCERTAINTY PER EVENT

Event	Aggregate uncertainty	Class
International Architecture Exhibition	33,7%	<i>Fair</i>
Venice International Film Festival	31,4%	<i>Fair</i>
International Festivals of Dance, Music and Theatre	33,6%	<i>Fair</i>

The percentage of uncertainty was determined through the analysis and combination of the main sources of uncertainty associated with the process to quantify emissions, including the quality and completeness of the activity data, the reliability of the emission factors used, the chosen calculation methodologies and the assumptions required in the absence of complete primary data. In all three cases, the resulting level falls within the “Fair” class, indicating that the real value of the emissions has a 95% probability of falling within $\pm 30\%$ of the estimated value. The recorded levels are consistent with the nature of the system analysed and with the extension of the study boundary: the categories based on accurate primary data present higher levels of reliability, whereas the categories based on questionnaires, estimates or emission proxies – especially for the mobility of participants and certain logistical components – display a greater intrinsic variability.

DATA COLLECTION AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The primary data used to process the carbon footprint have been collected by La Biennale di Venezia. The primary data have been verified by the third-party body RINA. Subsequently, the collected data have been transmitted to Avanzi – Sostenibilità per Azioni, which handled their processing, proceeding to calculate the event’s carbon footprint.

The data used to quantify the carbon footprint were collected directly by La Biennale di Venezia and by the organising structures involved, favouring wherever possible the use of primary data. The main sources of information include:

Data on energy consumption, collected through the electricity and natural gas bills for the venues and operational spaces considered

Data relative to the public, obtained through the ticketing management software and supplemented with a dedicated questionnaire, used to estimate the points of origin and modes of arrival

Documentation relative to logistics and transport, including the transport documents (DDT), records of shipments and information on the movement of materials, works and technical equipment

Data on waste management, provided by the managers of the service and by internal monitoring systems

Data relative to employees, limited to non-sensitive information (for example, days on the job, geographical origin), used to estimate employee commuting

Data on purchases and services, including food services and other purchases relevant to the calculation of the carbon footprint.

The data collection process included all the pertinent life-cycle phases, guaranteeing the representativeness of all the flows of materials, energy and emissions involved, as required by the ISO 14067 standard.

In compliance with the requirements of the ISO 14067 standard, the quality of the data used was evaluated according to the following criteria: (a) time-related coverage (data freshness and minimum duration of the collection period), (b) geographical coverage: (the place of origin of the data for the unit processes), (c) technology coverage (the specific technology or technological mix represented), (d) precision (measure of variability of each data point, for example variance), (e) completeness (percentage of the total measured or estimated flow), (f) representativeness (qualitative evaluation of the degree to which the dataset reflects the population of interest with respect to geographical coverage, time-related coverage and technological coverage), (g) consistency (qualitative evaluation

of the uniform application of the study methodology to the different components of the analysis), (h) reproducibility (qualitative evaluation of the possibility for a third party to reproduce the results based on the information provided about the methodology and data value), (i) sources of the data and (j) uncertainty of the information.

When available, preference was given to primary data specific to the event; in those cases where this was not possible, secondary data was used from recognised sources consistent with the standards of reference. The main limitations in the quality of the data concern the emission categories based on estimates and self-reported information (for example, travel by the public), which have a greater intrinsic level of variability.

Overall, the quality of the data was deemed to be adequate to the objectives of the study and consistent with the reporting requirements of the ISO 14067 standard. The evaluations of data quality were also considered in the uncertainty analysis, with the purpose of transparently reflecting the existing limits to the information.

The data collection process included all the pertinent phases of the life cycle, guaranteeing the representativeness of the flows of materials, energy and emissions involved, consistent with the requirements of the ISO 14067 standard.

CUT-OFF

In compliance with ISO 14067, cut-off criteria were applied with the purpose of excluding from the analysis material flows for which reliable data could not be retrieved and whose relevance to the overall results of the study was negligible. The criterion that was adopted is based on the quantitative significance of the flows, evaluated in terms of the percentage of their contribution to the total of the materials considered.

The three reports note, for the food services sector, the absence of emission factors relative to the biogenic and dLUC components for certain residual categories (eggs, spices/sauces, oil/vinegar), which count for between approximately 0.3% and 0.48% of the total purchased quantities. A threshold of significance was therefore adopted, equal to 1% of the total of material flows, below which exclusion is considered methodologically acceptable and not such as to significantly influence the overall results of the inventory.

Given the marginal weight of the excluded categories, their omission is considered to conform to the principles of completeness and relevance laid out by ISO 1407 and does not significantly alter the results of the carbon footprint of the events considered.

Main external sources and references

- DEFRA, “Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2025”, for emission factors associated with transport, materials, logistics, waste and other emission categories
- ISPRA 2025, for emission factors relative to electricity and fuels.
- Hotel Footprints, for emission factors associated with accommodations
- VERITAS S.p.A., financial statements and reports used to model scenarios for waste management and percentages of recovery/disposal.
- Standard national parameters for natural gas emissions
- EPD and datasets obtained through Environdec for food, wood and paper products and components relevant to the estimation of biogenic and dLUC emissions
- Guidelines from IPCC 2006, 2019 Refinement and Assessment Reports IPCC cited in the three studies

- Adopted characterisation factors: Global Warming Potential within 100 years (GWP100), according to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6).
- In particular, the reference values were taken from IPCC (2021), “Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis” (WG I), Chapter 7 and Supplementary Material (Table 7.SM.7), with a reference to “Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report” (IPCC, 2023).

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The accounting of the emissions, and indirect emissions in particular, was carried out in accordance with the key principles contained in ISO 14067 and PCR Events of Carbon Footprint Italy.

- **Life-cycle perspective:** the quantification considers the entire life cycle of the system analysed, including the main phases and pertinent processes, avoiding shifting impacts between phases or processes.
 - **Relative approach and functional or stated unit:** the study is structured around a functional unit (CFP) or stated unit (partial CFP) and the results are calculated in a form relative to this unit.
 - **Iterative approach:** decisions, data and results are subject to re-examination and refinement across the phases of the study, with the aim of improving the overall quality and reliability of the results.
 - **Priority of the scientific approach:** the methodological decisions favour scientific bases; in the absence of sufficient evidence, conventions and recognised references are used, motivating any assumptions.
 - **Relevance:** the inventory was built in such a way as to reflect the actual quantity of climate-altering gasses emitted for the organisation and execution of the events considered.
 - **Completeness:** all the emission sources reported within the boundary of accounting have been included in the calculation; exclusions are explicitly reported and motivated.
 - **Consistency:** assumptions, calculation methods and criteria are applied uniformly throughout the study, in order to support conclusions that align with the goals and field of application.
 - **Coherence:** all the sources used for emission factors are referable to accredited and recognised institutional bodies, allowing comparability of the data over time.
 - **Accuracy and transparency:** where possible, priority is given to the use of primary data supported by documentation; for indirect categories or those not specifying
- CONCLUDING DECLARATION

CONCLUDING DECLARATION

This consolidated CFP declaration is an autonomous document for communicating and reporting the emissions relative to the events held in 2025 by the Fondazione La Biennale di Venezia. It provides in self-sufficient form the elements necessary to correctly interpret the results, assumptions, boundary, data quality, sensitivity and uncertainty analyses and cut-off criteria. The original reports continue to serve as supporting technical documents ensuring traceability.