



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

**ADELAIDE FESTIVAL CORPORATION
ADELAIDE FESTIVAL 2022
4 – 20TH MARCH 2022**

PRE-EVENT REPORT

Australian Government
Climate Active
Pre-event Public Disclosure Statement
Small/Large event



NAME OF RESPONSIBLE ENTITY: Adelaide Festival Corporation

EVENT NAME: Adelaide Festival 2022

EVENT DATE(S): 4 – 20th March 2022

Declaration

To the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this Public Disclosure Statement is true and correct and meets the requirements of the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard.

Signature

Date 25/2/22

Name of Signatory: Elizabeth Brooks

Position of Signatory: Head of Corporate Services



Australian Government
Department of Industry, Science,
Energy and Resources

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Version number May 2021

1. Carbon neutral information

Activity data collected from previous occurrences of this event has informed the preparation of this carbon inventory.

Event introduction

Founded in 1960, the Adelaide Festival is a major multi-arts festival held annually in South Australia, produced and presented by the Adelaide Festival Corporation.

Planning and execution for each Festival is the core business of the Corporation, which operates continuously over the year.

The Adelaide Festival was first certified as Carbon Neutral under Climate Active in 2020 (see <https://www.climateactive.org.au/buy-climate-active/certified-members/adelaide-festival2020>, Accessed November 2020). Estimated number of attendees for 2022 is **150,105**.

Venues:

Adelaide Festival Centre

Festival Drive
- Festival Theatre
- Dunstan Playhouse
- Space Theatre

The Adelaide Festival Summerhouse

Enter from Elder Park

Village Green, Adelaide Oval

War Memorial Drive

Adelaide Town Hall

128 King William Street

Art Gallery of South Australia

North Terrace

Ayers House

288 North Terrace

Botanic Park

Plane Tree Drive

Her Majesty's Theatre

58 Grote Street

Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden

King William Road

Queen's Theatre

Playhouse Lane

Rundle Mall

Gawler Place

Regattas

Riverbank Promenade

Samstag Museum of Art Hawke Building, City

West Campus,

University of South Australia

55 North Terrace

Scott Theatre The University of Adelaide

Kintore Avenue

Corner of Young Street & Waymouth Street

Keith Stephenson Park

Adelaide Road

Mount Barker

Odeon Theatre

57A Queen Street

Norwood

UKARIA Cultural Centre

119 Williams Road

Mount Barker Summit

2. Emissions reduction measures

As part of its ongoing commitment to greenhouse gas emissions management, the Adelaide Festival has continued Climate Active certification as carbon neutral. The Adelaide Festival is committed to reducing its carbon emissions where it can do so directly and work with and influence its suppliers and the many theatres and other venues where performances are held. The Festival continually engages audiences, artists, employees and volunteers in practices that will cut emissions per attendee to make every festival as sustainable as possible.

Adelaide Festival Corporation has a Sustainability Committee and a designated Sustainability Coordinator, which has encouraged a variety of environmental/emissions reduction activities in relation to their corporate office and the event itself.

Planned emissions reduction activities fall into the following categories:

- Energy efficiency and use of renewable energy
- Waste reduction and recycling
- Water use efficiency
- Low emissions transport
- Sustainable supply chain
- Measurement, marketing and engagement.

Key strategies include:

- Utilising the City of Adelaide's renewable energy network in the Adelaide Parklands and Botanic Gardens.
- Reducing waste by mandating the use of compostable or recyclable materials by food trucks, implementing ways to educate attendees to use the correct bins and minimise their waste by bringing their refillable water bottles.
- Facilitating lower emission forms of travel for artists, attendees and staff, including public transport, city bikes, more bike parking and utilising fuel-efficient vehicles where possible for hired vehicles and freight services.
- Seeking ways to reduce printed materials, including ticketing and day bills, by creating electronic day bills and engaging with suppliers.
- Seeking to re-purpose old sets and props wherever possible through post-festival sales and donation, rather than sending to landfill.
- Aiming to re-use as many items as possible, including t-shirts, fence wrap, signage etc., to avoid sending to landfill.
- Removing dates from as many generic branded items as possible to facilitate re-use in future years.
- Where possible, carbon neutral products or services will be sourced.

3. Emissions boundary

The Adelaide Festival 2022 will be organised and presented across 17 venues (including corporate spaces).

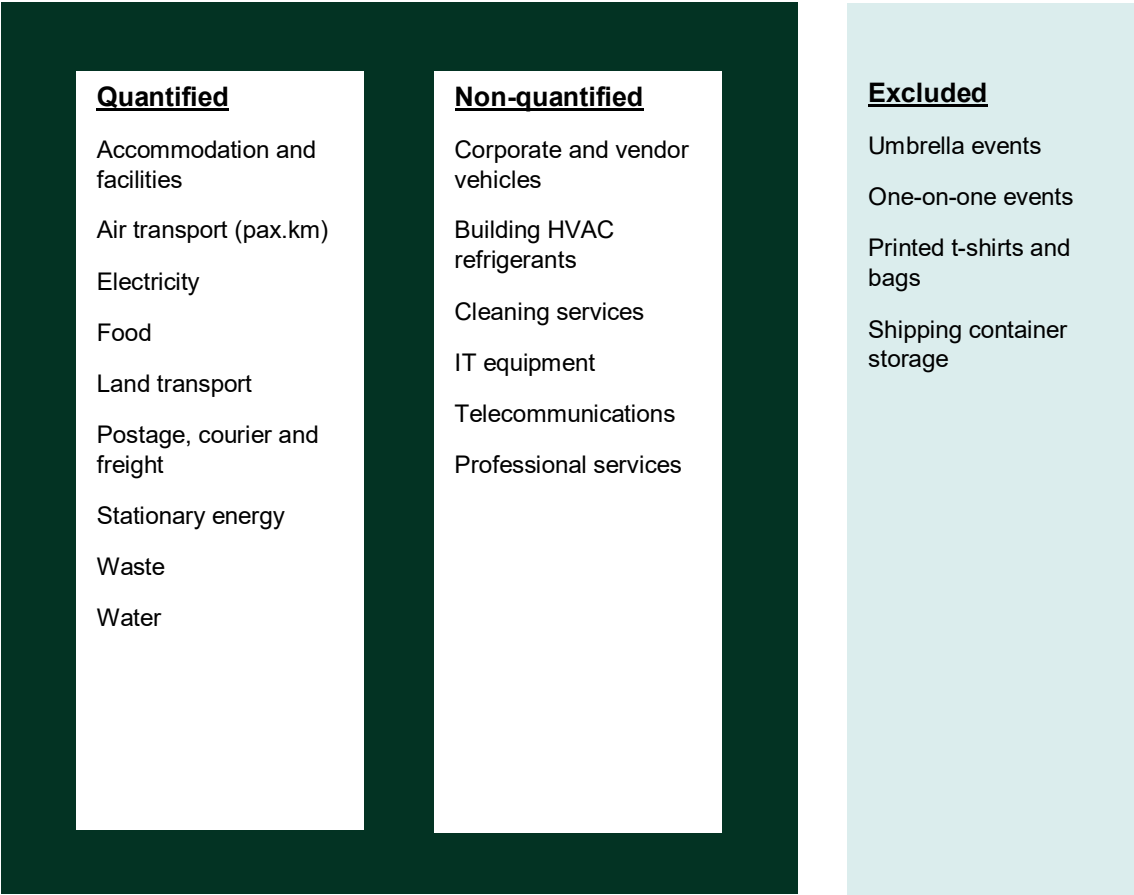
The following emission sources have been excluded from the emissions boundary:

- Umbrella productions have been excluded as they are run by partners and therefore fall outside of the control of the responsible entity and, in some cases, already have offset programs of their own.
- A series of 152 concise (15-minute) one-to-one engagements planned for various locations around Adelaide. These shows have two people (one artist and one audience member) with no power allocation. It has been assumed that the emissions associated with these events are non-material, although note that the audiences are included in the overall number of ticketed attendees.
- Printed t-shirts and bags, mainly for employee and volunteer use, have been excluded as they are deemed immaterial, and it is difficult to quantify the emissions associated with their entire lifecycle.
- The storage facility operated by the Adelaide Festival is considered immaterial as it comprises some shipping containers that are visited only sporadically.

The following emission sources have been not quantified:

- Corporate and vendor vehicles – Difficult to get data, cannot influence to any reasonable extent.
- Building HVAC refrigerants – Considered to be immaterial, cannot influence to any reasonable extent.
- Cleaning services – Considered to be immaterial, cannot influence to any reasonable extent.
- IT equipment – Considered to be immaterial.
- Telecommunications – Considered to be immaterial.
- Professional services – Cannot influence to any reasonable extent.

Emission boundary Diagram



4. Emissions summary

Table 1 Emissions summary

Emission source category	tonnes CO ₂ -e
Accommodation and facilities	182,616
Air transport (pax. km)	2,618,171
Electricity	228,409
Food	1,244,134
Land transport	951,910
Postage, courier and freight	17,443
Stationary energy	11,055
Waste	109,249
Water	75,678
Total tCO₂-e	5,438,665
Uplift factor (as a %) OR	No uplift applied
Uplift factor (as tCO ₂ -e)	No uplift applied
Total tCO₂-e + uplift factor	5,438,665

Please indicate what this uplift factor covers: No uplift applied.

5. Carbon neutral products

Reflex carbon neutral paper used in corporate operations.

6. Data collection

Table 2 Data collection

Emission source	Data collection method	Assumptions
Accommodation	Source: Economic Impact Report 2021 Festival and Event survey data The modified number of interstate and overseas persons came to the state with an average of ~ eight nights However, assuming twin share across visitors (which seems conservative) the number of nights was halved.	It has been assumed that the vast bulk of attendees travelled as at least couples. It has been assumed that staying with family or friends and BNBs is less carbon intensive than hotels. 15% reduction in activity from the previous event due to Covid-19.

In addition, survey data conducted at events (opening concert and writer's week) indicated that only around 34% of visitors stayed in hotels/motels, with the bulk of the remainder staying with friends/family or BNBs. Therefore, the total number of nights spent was halved again to account for more than half the visitors used less carbon-intensive accommodation. Data were evenly distributed across each of the accommodation star ratings, which is also considered conservative.

Finally, the number of ticketed attendances per person was around 1.9. This number would suggest that the actual number of nights required to encompass festival activities was 2-3, which is in line with the value employed.

Adelaide Festival staff accommodation tracker reports and travel agent data on the total number of nights at each hotel as well as the star rating.

Air transport	<p>Source: Adelaide Festival internal data and Economic Impact Report 2021 Festival</p> <p>According to Adelaide Festival travel agent reports, corporate flights have been allocated based on distances travelled within each economy or business class within each of the short, medium and long-haul categories. Where distance data were unavailable, the data were obtained from online values for each pair of airport identifiers from reports. Note that travel between international destinations was included with allocations according to the distance between the respective airports. Event-related flights were estimated based on the percentage of ticketed attendances from each state divided by the average number of ticketed events that participants undertook and offset by the percentage reason for travel. This number was then doubled to account for a two-way journey.</p>	<p>It has been assumed that interstate visitors have come from their relevant state capital.</p> <p>15% reduction in activity from the previous event due to Covid-19.</p>
Food	<p>Food and drink calculations for the event were complex and reliant upon multiple data sources,</p>	<p>15% reduction in activity from the previous event due to Covid-19.</p>

including:

1. Economic Impact Report provided data on the numbers of attendees and their expenditure
2. Data on venues in terms of food and drink availability (most had only bars)
3. Data to assist in the apportionment of the drink expenditure across beer, wine/spirits and soft drink (pattern based on Palais Venue calculations from 2019)

The modified number of attendees was used to estimate total food expenditure using the Food and Drink expenditure from all festival venues.

Many venues had neither food nor bar facilities. Of the remainder, 62% had only bars and snack offerings.

The drinks components of the total food expenditure were estimated to be ~62% of the total expenditure spread over beer, wine and soft drink in proportion to the ratios derived from sales pattern at the Palais Venue in 2019 (33% 58% and 9% respectively) with an estimated allocation to tea and coffee (3% of total food expenditure).

No data were available on the breakdown of the remaining food expenditure (38% of the total). So an assumption was made that the breakdown was roughly evenly across the remaining significant categories (8% each for vegetables, meat and poultry, with 4% allocated to seafood), with the remainder divided across bread, dairy, oils and sugar.

Note there was no allocation to flour and cereals and dairy drinks as these were considered less likely to be influential for events predominantly run in evenings. Corporate expenditure on food and drink was included based on cost and the nature of the food (i.e. mostly cocktail snacks that were 80% vegetarian/gluten-free)

Electricity	<p>Source: Adelaide Festival data on 2021 venues and related performance data.</p> <p>Actual electricity consumption data was obtained from ~ 8 venues, although note that the three sites at Festival Theatre were subsumed under a single total. This total was split evenly across the three theatres, bringing the number of venues with data to ~10.</p> <p>Otherwise, venue electricity was generally based on the area usage x hours performance model. The area of each venue was determined either from venue data and seating configuration maps or some web map interpretations. The period of occupation for each venue was determined based on scheduling software. Note that outdoor venues – Adelaide and the Pioneer Women's Garden used empirical electricity measurements from outdoor events in 2020.</p> <p>Electricity estimates were based on the target venue's consumption per participant/seat. This approach was used as the floor area model provides a poor interpretation of the actual electricity consumed at outdoor sites.</p> <p>Corporate electricity was based on kWh usage derived from tenancy invoices. Additional power was allocated for extra air-conditioner usage based on consumption per hour within each month (assuming a 12-hour operational time per day) multiplied by the number of additional hours. Electricity consumption for storage spaces was included in the corporate estimate</p>	<p>20% reduction in activity from the previous event due to Covid-19.</p>
Land transport	<p>Source Data: Economic Impact Report 2021 Festival</p> <p>The number of regional attendees was estimated based on the average number of ticketed events undertaken and the motivation for travelling to the Festival (see the flight estimate example below). 3,085 persons were allocated evenly across each of the regional departure points. The</p>	<p>This model assumes 239 working days per year across all staff, including an extra eight days due to week-round operations during festival time. Where the distance calculation was zero (i.e. the staff member lived and worked within the same postcode), a default distance of 1 km was used. Note that these instances all had walking or cycling as the primary transport</p>

total activity (in kilometres) was calculated independently using the same estimation framework as in the calculator model.

Adelaide Festival staff commuting across the year was derived based on an in-house survey using FTE, postcodes and primary mode of transport as the source. The distance per day between postcodes was calculated based on their average position. A total of 144 volunteers were used throughout the festival. These were converted to an FTE equivalent and travel distances in each transport mode based on the average commute breakdown and distance across paid staff.

The total number of ticketed performances was 76,677, with a further 66,428 attendances going to free events (notably the opening night concert and Writer's Week). The total activity (in kilometres) was calculated independently using the same estimation framework as in the calculator. The resulting kilometres of travel were then summed across each travel category.

mode and so there is no emissions impact. Other than Writers Week and the opening concert, attendees would likely visit installations in conjunction with other events/activities. It has been assumed that the calculator model incorporates a degree of vehicle sharing; otherwise, the ensuing carbon estimate is highly conservative.

15% reduction in activity from the previous event due to Covid-19.

Freight	Source: Data from Adelaide Festival Freight-related emissions were derived from shipping data using the weight of freight, distance and mode of transport (sea, air or land).	In the absence of any other information, distances were assumed to be the shortest direct route. If no weights were obtained, the tonne. km was based on one-third of the gross weight capacity of the standard shipping container, assuming that the material for a performance was unlikely to be heavy. 15% reduction in activity from the previous event due to Covid-19.
Stationary energy	Source: Adelaide Festival venue data Most venues indicated no natural gas usage. For the remaining venues, it is difficult to establish whether or not gas was in use. For this reason, the gas data that was available was added without modification or extrapolation.	15% reduction in activity from the previous event due to Covid-19.
Waste	Source: Adelaide Festival data collated from	Other corporate waste streams (mostly paper and some office-related kitchen

venues

Where actual tonnages were available, these were employed. Bin volumes, clearance rates and full percentage values were used in calculating a waste total based on the calculator model. For those locations with no data available, the waste was estimated based on the performance length and number of days occupancy, excluding active venues for most of the day (i.e. Writer's Week). Paper waste was not identified, although this was most likely included within mixed recycling. Corporate landfill waste was attributed to a single 240 L bin, and a 1,100 L skip bin at the Adelaide Festival Storage facility, which were emptied 6-7 times per year at 100% full.

waste) are assumed to be either recycled or nonsubstantive.

15% reduction in activity from the previous event due to Covid-19.

Water

Source Data: Economic Impact Report 2021 Festival

15% reduction in activity from the previous event due to Covid-19.

Uses the calculator model based on the total number of attendances. For staff, water has been estimated based on 20 FTEs for 250 days using the calculator model.

7. Eligible offset units

Offsets summary

Table 3: Offsets summary

Project description	Type of offset units	Registry	Date retired	Serial number (and hyperlink to registry transaction record)	Vintage	Quantity (tonnes CO2-e)
Jangi 91.8 MW wind farm in Gujarat	CER	United Nations Carbon Offset Platform	February 4, 2022	IN-5-273487061-2-2-0-6702 to IN-5-273492500-2-2-0-6702	2016	5,440
Total offsets cancelled						5,440

Offset projects – co-benefits

Purpose of the project activity:

This project aims to generate environmentally friendly, clean, GHG-emission-free electricity, which will reduce the overall GHG emissions resulting from conventional electricity generation activities.

Scenario existing before the start of the implementation of the project activity:

The project activity forms a part of the NEWNE Grid of India (now part of Unified Indian Grid). The project activity generates power by using wind's kinetic energy, thus resulting in zero emissions during electricity production. The power produced displaces an equivalent amount of power from the grid, mainly generated by fossil fuel-fired power plants. Hence, the project activity results in a reduction of GHG emissions. Thus, this power would otherwise be generated by grid-connected fossil fuel-based power plants in the absence of this project activity.

Project Scenario:

Wind-powered electricity generation is considered environmentally friendly. It replaces some of the fossil fuel-dominated electricity generation mix of the current grid and reduces GHG emissions. The project activity generates electricity by using the kinetic energy of flowing wind. There are no GHG emissions during electricity production in this way. The electricity produced displaces an equivalent amount of power from the existing grid, mainly generated by fossil fuel-fired power plants. Hence, it reduces GHG emissions.

Environmental well-being:

The project activity employs renewable energy sources for electricity generation, otherwise generated by conventional fossil fuel-based power plants. This will reduce the emission of gaseous, liquid and solid effluents/wastes.

8. Use of certification trade mark

Table 4: Trade mark register

Description where trademark used	Logo type
Event flyers and information brochures	Certified event
Website	Certified event
Emails	Certified event