

APPROACH TO INCLUDING SNOW PRODUCTION IN THE CO2 CALCULATION FOR EVENTS

As we continue to refine our understanding of the environmental impact of events, it is crucial to consider all factors contributing to an event's carbon footprint, including the production of snow for event-specific use. Snow production is essential for many events, especially those held in lower altitude regions, and understanding how to fairly allocate its associated CO2 emissions is a key challenge.

In city events or venues where only races are held and the venue is not open to the public, or for other competitive activities with limited and dedicated snow production, all carbon emissions from snow production can be attributed to the event. However, calculating event emissions becomes more complex when events take place at facilities that are also used for tourism. How can carbon emissions from snow production be specifically attributed to the event itself?

One approach to achieve this is through a proportional allocation model, which fairly distributes emissions based on the actual use of the slopes during the event, in contrast to broader tourism activities that may take place throughout the season. This method provides a more accurate representation of the event's environmental impact. The decision to adopt this approach was made collectively by the FIS // NSAs sustainability working group and other relevant stakeholders, ensuring that multiple perspectives are considered in calculating an event's environmental impact.

Proportional Snow Production for Event Use (Shared Responsibility)

In this approach, which we have collectively chosen as a community, CO2 emissions from snow production for slopes used during the event as well as for general tourism throughout the season are considered. However, only a portion of these emissions is allocated to the event.

The allocation is based on how long the event uses the slope compared to its total use for the season. For instance, if the event occupies the slope for 10% of the season, then 10% of the CO2 emissions from snow production for that slope would be attributed to the event's overall carbon footprint.

This method ensures that the event is fairly accountable for its environmental impact, without overestimating the emissions from snow production that are also related to general tourism activities.