

Kızlar Sahada

10th Istanbul Cup

Carbon Footprint Report

Scope 1-2-3

18 November 2024 - 6 December 2024

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Abbreviations and Terminology

The Greenhouse Gases

CH ₄	Methane
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
NF ₃	Nitrogen Trifluoride
N ₂ O	Nitrous Oxide
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
PFCs	Perfluorocarbons
SF ₆	Sulphur Hexafluoride

Emissions Measurement

CO ₂ e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
kWh	Kilowatt Hour (of electricity)
MWh	Megawatt Hour (of electricity)
t	Metric Tonnes
EEIO	Environmentally-Extended Input Output
GWP	Global Warming Potential

Renewable Energy

EAC	Energy Attribute Certificate
GO	Guarantee of Origin
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement

REC Renewable Energy Certificate

T&D Transmission and Distribution

Organizations Relevant to Emissions Measurement

CDP Carbon Disclosure Project

EPA Environmental Protection Agency

ESG Environmental, Social, Governance

GHGP Greenhouse Gas Protocol

IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

PCAF Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials

SBTi Science Based Targets initiative

UNFCCC United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

WRI World Resources Institute

WBCSD World Business Council for Sustainable Development

Organizations/Standards Relevant to Emissions Disclosures

EFRAG European Financial Reporting Advisory Group

ESRS European Sustainability Reporting Standards

ISSB International Sustainability Standards Board

SEC US Securities and Exchange Commission

1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose of the Report

The Istanbul Cup has been bringing together female employees of corporate companies since 2013 for an event focused on sports and sustainability. This meaningful tournament, held for the 10th time in 2024, allowed participants to play football while advocating for girls and a greener world. Proceeds from ticket sales were donated to provide environmental and sustainability education to girls playing football. This report, prepared by CarbonSmart, aims to detail the environmental impacts of the 2024 Istanbul Cup and the event's contributions to sustainability.

1.2. Scope of the Report

Encompassing the 10th Istanbul Cup period between November 18, 2024, and December 6, 2024, this report comprehensively addresses GHG emissions specific to the event across all relevant scopes.

- **Scope 1:** Direct emissions from owned or controlled sources.
- **Scope 2:** Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy.
- **Scope 3:** All other indirect emissions that occur in the value chain of the reporting company.

1.3. Responsible Personnel

The Kızlar Sahada team and its stakeholders were responsible for collecting and reporting emission data for the preparation of the event's Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report. Data obtained from stakeholders is critical for accurately calculating event emissions. CarbonSmart, based on this data, conducted emission calculations and prepared the report. Through this collaboration, the event's carbon footprint has been effectively assessed and reported.

1.4. Applied Principles

GHG accounting and reporting at CarbonSmart are guided by the following principles to ensure accuracy, relevance, and completeness:

- **Relevance:** The GHG inventory is designed to accurately reflect Kizlar Sahada's greenhouse gas emissions and serve the decision-making needs of both internal and external stakeholders. This approach not only ensures that the inventory is a true representation of our emissions but also guarantees it is a valuable tool for strategic planning and external reporting.
- **Completeness:** Every greenhouse gas emission source and all associated activities within the predefined scope of the inventory have been comprehensively accounted for. Specific exceptions to this comprehensive coverage have been clearly stated and justified, preserving the integrity and rigor of the reporting.
- **Consistency:** Consistent methodologies have been used to facilitate meaningful comparisons of emission data over time. Any changes made to data series, inventory boundaries, methodological approaches, or other relevant elements have been transparently documented. This consistent approach will help track progress in greenhouse gas emissions over time and identify trends.
- **Transparency:** Adhering to the principle of transparency, CarbonSmart maintains an open and accessible audit trail. This ensures that all relevant information is handled in a realistic and consistent manner. All significant assumptions, calculation and accounting methodologies, and data sources used (including those from open sources) have been prepared to be shared upon request.
- **Accuracy:** Uncertainty analysis has been applied at CarbonSmart to ensure that the reported greenhouse gas emissions are as close as possible to actual emissions. This continuous effort to reduce uncertainties aims to achieve sufficient accuracy to allow users to approach the reported information with confidence and make informed decisions based on the greenhouse gas inventory.

2. Summary

2.1. Key Findings

Scope	tCO ₂ e	CO ₂ e Rate (%)
Scope 1	0,4063	4,24%
Scope 2	0,00	0,00%
Scope 3	9,1659	95,76%
Total	9,5722	100%

- **Total Event GHG Emissions:** The report reveals that the total GHG event footprint for Kızlar Sahada's 10th Istanbul Cup is 9,5722 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e). This figure represents a comprehensive total of emissions across Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3.
- **Detailed Breakdown by Scope**
 - **Scope 1 (Direct Emissions):** 0,4063 metric tons CO₂e.
 - **Scope 2 (Indirect Emissions from Purchased Energy):** 0,00 metric tons CO₂e.
 - **Scope 3 (Other Indirect Emissions):** 9,1659 metric tons CO₂e.

2.2. Strategic Insights

- **Main Emission Sources:** The report identifies the primary emission sources within Kızlar Sahada's event-specific operations, providing a targeted perspective for future reduction strategies.
- **Progress Towards Sustainability Goals:** The analysis of GHG event emission data demonstrates the progress Kızlar Sahada has made towards its sustainability goals and highlights potential areas for improvement.

3. Emissions Scope and Methodology

3.1. Scope of GHG Event Emissions

A broad range of greenhouse gases specified by the Kyoto Protocol and the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard was considered when assessing GHG emissions for Kızlar Sahada. This includes primary gases such as carbon dioxide (CO₂e), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O), as well as fluorinated gases where relevant. As there were no indirect energy emission sources under Scope 2 within the scope of the event, they were not included in the calculation and were recorded as 0.00 tCO₂e.

3.2. Methodological Alignment with Global Standards

The methodology was strictly aligned with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard to ensure a comprehensive and accountable assessment of GHG emissions. The fundamental equation used to calculate carbon dioxide equivalent emissions (tCO₂e) is as follows:

$$\text{tCO}_2\text{e} = \text{Activity Data} \times \text{Emission Factor} \times \text{GWP}$$

- **tCO₂e (Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent):** This represents the sum of greenhouse gas emissions expressed in terms of carbon dioxide's global warming potential.
- **Activity Data:** This is an activity related to a specific emission source. It can be various operational activities specific to the event, such as the volume of fuel consumption for Scope 1, the amount of electricity used for Scope 2, and the distance traveled for Scope 3.
- **Emission Factor:** This factor is applied to convert the activity data into GHG emissions. The factor varies depending on the type of activity and the associated emission intensity.
- **GWP:** This is a multiplier that converts different greenhouse gases into the warming potential of carbon dioxide, making them comparable.

Each component of this equation has been carefully considered and applied to ensure the highest level of accuracy and relevance in our greenhouse gas accounting.

- **Activity Data Collection:** Detailed data has been collected from a variety of sources, including operational records, invoice information, supplier/stakeholder data, and other relevant sources from Kızlar Sahada's operations. This comprehensive collection process ensures that the inventory reflects the true scope of operations based on accurate and up-to-date information.
- **Emission Factor Selection:** To ensure accuracy and regional specificity, the most current and region-specific emission factors have been used. This approach guarantees that the emission factors are well-aligned with the activity type and the geographic context of the 10th Istanbul Cup, enhancing the reliability of our emission estimates.
- **GWP Application:** Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) from the latest IPCC assessment report have been used to convert greenhouse gas emissions into CO₂ equivalents (CO₂e). The application of GWPs allows us to assess the impact of our emissions on global warming in a standardized and scientifically sound manner, enabling us to comprehensively understand our environmental footprint.

3.3. Organizational Boundaries

The carbon footprint calculation for the 2024 Istanbul Cup was conducted by considering the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions resulting from activities under the operational control of the event organization. The event organization is responsible for all activities carried out at Han Spaces, Ali Sami Yen Sports Complex RAMS Park, and İBB Beyoğlu Stadium. Accordingly, the "Operational Control" method was chosen to collect GHG emissions. This method ensures the accurate calculation and management of emissions directly linked to the

operational activities during the event.

Since there were no indirect energy emission sources under Scope 2 within the scope of the event, they were not included in the calculation. The event was conducted in accordance with the principles of environmental responsibility and transparent reporting, and this report enables the management of the carbon footprint with data obtained from the event.

If any changes to the methodology occur, such adjustments will be formally declared in the subsequent event report. This practice ensures continuity, transparency, and accountability in the event reporting process, allowing stakeholders to track changes and progress in the accounting methodology over time.

4. Emissions Inventory

4.1. Scope 1: Direct Emissions

Scope 1 emissions include all direct GHG emissions from owned or controlled sources. This includes, but is not limited to, fuel combustion in company-owned or controlled vehicles. The total Scope 1 emissions for the reporting period were calculated as follows:

- Combustion of fuel in vehicles owned or controlled by the Company.

Total Scope 1 emissions for the reporting period are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Total Scope 1 Emissions (tCO}_2\text{e)} = \sum \text{of all direct emissions activities} \times \text{relevant emission factors} \times \text{GWP}$$

Activity	kgCO ₂ e	CO ₂ e Rate (%)
Mobile Combustion	406,2571	4.24%
Total	406,2571	4.24%

4.2. Scope 2: Indirect Emissions from Purchased Energy

Scope 2 emissions assess indirect GHG emissions associated with the purchase of electricity, steam, heating, and cooling by Kizlar Sahada. This inventory section reflects the emissions generated during the production of energy consumed by Kizlar Sahada:

- Electricity consumption data for facilities under the operational control of the organization for the event.

Total Scope 2 emissions were calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Total Scope 2 Emissions (tCO}_2\text{e)} = \sum \text{of all purchased energy consumption} \times \text{relevant emission factors} \times \text{GWP}$$

Activity	kgCO ₂ e	CO ₂ e Rate (%)
Purchased Energy	0,00	0,00%
Total	0,00	0,00%

4.3. Scope 3: Other Indirect Emissions

Scope 3 emissions encompass all other indirect emissions that occur in Kizlar Sahada's value chain. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Road, sea, rail, and air travel through third-party service providers
- Fuel consumption from activities at the event venues
- Use of services (electricity, natural gas consumption, etc.) resulting from activities at the event venues
- Material use, food, and beverage consumption

Given the diversity of activities covered under Scope 3, the calculation of these emissions is complex. The most appropriate data and emission factors were used to include all significant sources of indirect emissions.

$$\text{Total Scope 3 Emissions (tCO}_2\text{e)} = \sum \text{of all relevant Scope 3 activities} \times \text{appropriate emission factors} \times \text{GWP}$$

Activity	kgCO ₂ e	CO ₂ e Rate (%)
Transportation	3229,1271	33,73%
Purchased Goods	5713,3781	59,69%
Use of Other Services	223,4420	2,34%
Total	9165,9472	95,76%

4.4. Transportation Emission Breakdown by Days

The breakdown of transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions during the event is presented below on a daily basis. For each day, the ratio of calculated transportation emissions to the total event carbon footprint and the share within the transportation category only are shown.

Date	kgCO ₂ e	Transport. Ratio (%)	CO ₂ e Rate (%)
18 November 2024	180,5539	5,59%	1,89%
19 November 2024	166,5649	5,16%	1,74%
22 November 2024	0,00	0,00%	0,00%
23 November 2024	236,1457	7,31%	2,47%
24 November 2024	2040,1968	63,18%	21,31%
6 December 2024	605,6658	18,76%	6,33%
Total	3229,1271	100%	33,73%

5. Conclusion

This comprehensive Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Event Emissions Report for Kızlar Sahada's 10th Istanbul Cup clearly demonstrates that environmental sustainability and socially beneficial events can coexist. The Istanbul Cup has served as a unique platform where every girl who steps onto the field not only plays football but also contributes to the education of girls and champions a greener world. The decision to donate proceeds from ticket sales to provide environmental and sustainability education to young girls has reinforced the event's vision of combining social and environmental impact.

This report transparently reveals Kızlar Sahada's carbon footprint and provides valuable insights to reduce the environmental impacts associated with the event. Kızlar Sahada has once again demonstrated its commitment to integrating sustainable practices into all aspects of its operations. This approach is not merely a regulatory requirement but an integral part of its commitment to society and the environment.

Looking ahead, Kızlar Sahada aims to reduce its environmental impact and become a leading organization in the sector focused on sustainability. This goal will not only involve developing strategies to reduce carbon emissions but also increasing efforts to educate girls and raise environmental awareness, thereby creating long-term social benefits. The data collected during the event will serve as a guide to further advance Kızlar Sahada's sustainability journey.

This journey, undertaken together with Kızlar Sahada's stakeholders, participants, and supporters, opens doors to a better future in terms of both social and environmental responsibility. With this dedication, Kızlar Sahada will continue to be not only a sports organization but also an inspiration for sustainability and social solidarity.

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