

EFFC&DFI Carbon Calculator User Guide

v.3 July 2026



Context

The European Federation of Foundation Contractors (EFFC) and the Deep Foundations Institute (DFI) joined forces to develop a sector-specific carbon accounting methodology and associated “carbon calculator” to make carbon footprint analyses of projects consistent and comparable across the industry.

This tool has been identified and recognised by EFRAG as the only sectorial GHG Calculator, that can help SMEs calculate their GHG emissions.

This document presents the user guide of the platform to help you navigate on this tool.

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July 2026

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7 Carbon footprint calculator – user guide

This section is the “EFFC-DFI carbon footprint user guide” and presents generic and specific aspects of the carbon calculator. It does not replace a complete training session.

The aim of the platform is to calculate the carbon footprint of a deep foundation or ground improvement project.

As these can be large and complex, **projects** are divided in smaller elements, called **techniques**.

Information regarding one technique, called activities data, must be entered in one page, called the **technique page**.

Technique pages are the main pages where the user should enter data. The other page aim to manage and present data from these pages:

- Project pages: total results of relevant techniques
- Results pages: displays the results of a technique or a project in a regular layout, just after entering the data.
- Comparison page: compares the results of different techniques or projects.



Diagram of the carbon calculator. Here two projects, each of them composed of two techniques(A+B) and (C+D), can be compared, analyzed, and their results exported.

7.1 Connecting to the platform

To access the platform, the user needs to create an account with a reliable email address.

You can then login to the platform with your credentials.

Login

Enter the information requested below.

Email

victoire.ravillon@carbone4.com

Password

Forgot password?

.....

Login

Don't have an account? [Signup](#)

7.2 Navigating in the platform

The main page of the platform is the User space interface called Techniques & Projects, where you have an overview of the projects and techniques created, sent and received.

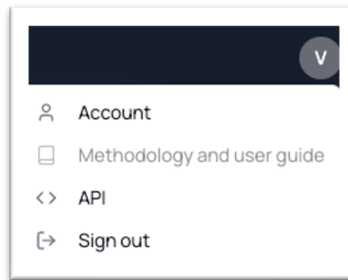
There you have access to:

1. The techniques (1.a) and projects (1.b) you have created, to view or modify them
2. The techniques and projects you have received from other users
3. To create new techniques (3.a) and projects (3b)
4. The comparison page, to create comparisons of projects and/or techniques
5. Your account space, to access account parameters including your database, this user guide and methodological guide, the API and to sign out.

7.3 Account page

On your account space, once clicking on your name logo on the upper right of the platform, you will find a drop-down menu with 4 entries:

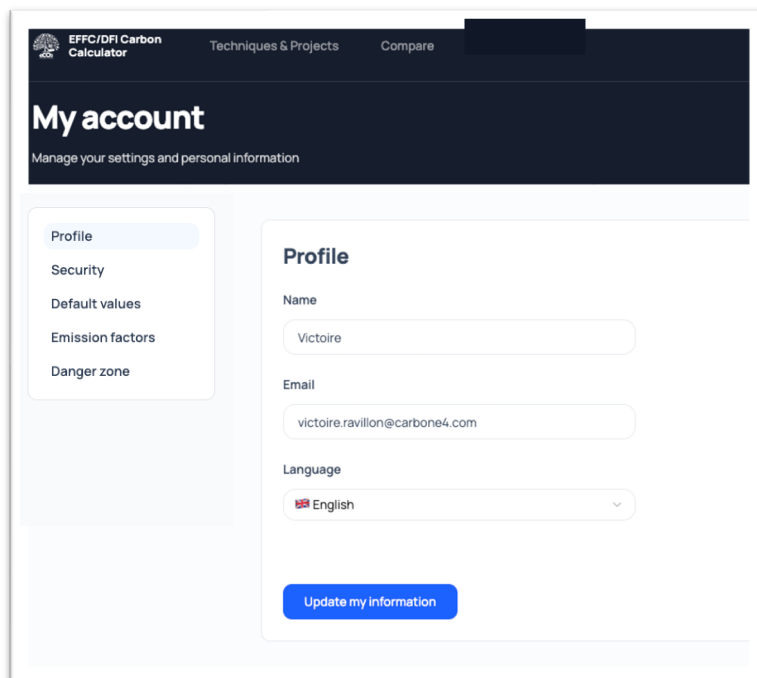
1. **Account:** to access the different account parameters.
2. **Methodology and User guide:** to access to this guide.
3. **API:** to access the API of the platform.
4. **Sign out:** to sign out of your account.



7.3.1 Account parameters

On your account parameters space, you can go to:

1. **Profile:** to change your name and email address, as well as your language. Do not forget to click on “Update my information” to save your changes.



2. **Security:** to change your password
3. **Default values:** to choose your Unit system between the European system and the American system, with the conversion factors described in figure 6.

	European system	American system	Conversion factor
Distance	km	miles	0,62
mass	t	lb	2205
mass	t	ton	1,10
mass	kg	lb	2,20
volume	m3	yd3	1,31
volume	liter	gallon	0,26
transportation-vehicle	vkm	vehicle-mile	0,62
transportation-tonne	tkm	ton-mile	0,68
transportation-passenger	pkm	passenger-mile	0,62

Figure 6: the conversions factor used to switch to American units'system

In the Default values you can also set 2 default Functional units (FUs), so the results for each technique will be presented by default in these FUs.

Default values

Unit system
European system

Functional unit 1
1000 €

Functional unit 2
100 hours

Save changes

4. **Emission factors:** to save your own emission factors, either created or added by the internal database. (see section 7.3.2)
5. **Danger zone:** to delete your account and your techniques/projects.

7.3.2 User emission factors Database

The user Emission factors database is where the emission factors added to the tool through your techniques are saved. It does not include the emission factors from the tool own database, but only:

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- The emission factors added through the **EC3 database** for materials. This is possible while creating a technique, in the inputs page.
- The **custom emission factors** created by the user, either created while filling the inputs in a technique, or directly in the database, by clicking “Create custom emission factor”. They can be created for any category of emissions: materials, freight, waste, ...

Create custom emission factor

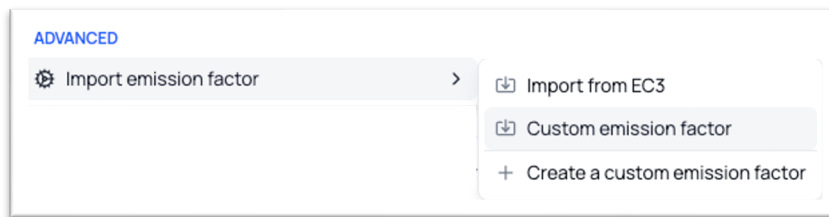
Then, you must fill the compulsory boxes: Name, category, unit and value of the emission factor. You can also add other inputs for your emission factor, like the uncertainty level (%), a description if hypothesis or source needs to be known, the type of EPD it is, the manufacturer name, etc.

The compressive strength at 28 days last box can't be filled, it is only for emission factors picked in the EC3 database.

The screenshot shows a web form titled "Create a custom emission factor" with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The form contains several input fields: "Name*" (text), "Category*" (dropdown menu with "Concrete" selected), "Unit" (dropdown menu with "Unit" selected), "Value*" (text), "Advanced filters" (expandable section), "LCA uncertainty(%)" (text with "0" entered), "Description" (text), "Source" (text with "manual" entered), "EPD link" (text), and "Comment" (text). A "Create" button is located at the bottom right of the form.

This database is your own database, that you can use when creating a technique, by clicking on the emission factor *advanced mode* > *Import emission factor* > *Custom emission factor* so you can pick a custom emission

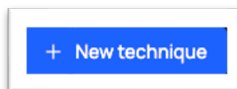
factor or an emission factor you've already added (see more in section 7.4.4.1).



7.4 Technique page organisation

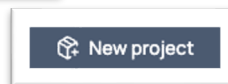
7.4.1 How to create a Technique?

To start to use the tool and create a technique, you can either create an orphan technique with:



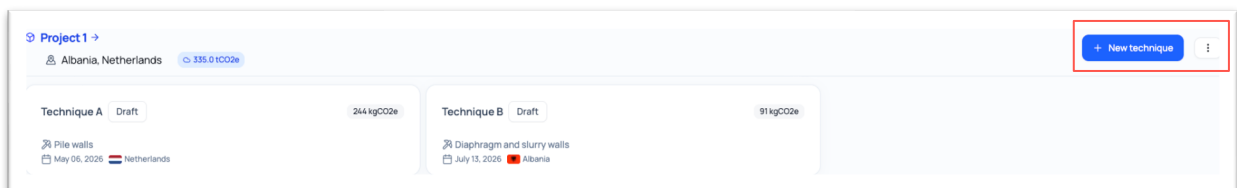
on the Techniques & Projects

Space, or create first a project with:



and then add a

technique inside with the same button:



In any case, you will have to fill a form with the compulsory inputs like the name of your technique, the type of technique between the 17 possibilities (pile walls, bored piles...), and the country where the technique is situated. Additionally, you also enter if the technique you are created is a real project or just a draft technique and its end-use (at the final stage of the project).

At any moment of your work on the technique, you will be able to let the platform know if it is a real project or not, and to share the anonymised results with EFFC/DFI, to improve the default ratio used by technique.

If you want to link the technique with a project already created, you can link it at the creation of the technique by filling the last box "Linked project".

New technique ×

Technique name *
My technique 1

Technique *
Pile walls

Country *
France

Reality
Real

End-use
Logistics warehouses

Linked project
Project 1

[Cancel](#) [Create new technique](#)

7.4.2 Technique page interface

7.4.2.1 Interface presentation

You have now access to the technique inputs space, where you will find on the **upper area**:

1. The **main information** you have entered for your technique with the date of creation.
2. The **technique emissions counter**, which updates as inputs are entered.
3. The possibility to **change the name** of the technique, **the type** of technique and **the project** linked.
4. The possibility to **send the technique** to another user using his email address (an account must be created to receive techniques), to **duplicate** the technique in your User Technique & Projects area, or to **delete** the technique

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The screenshot shows the 'My technique 1' interface. At the top, a dark header bar contains the project name 'My technique 1' (1), a warning icon with '4 Warning' (8), and a total emissions summary '0.5 tCO2e' (2). Below the header, a left sidebar (5) lists navigation options: General information, Materials and freight, Energy, Mobilization/Demobilization, People transportation, Assets, Land use change, Waste, and Externally calculated emissions. A summary chart (7) shows emissions by sectors with a bar for '0.5'. Below the chart, a table (9) lists emissions by data type. The main central area (10) is divided into 'Materials' and 'Freight' sections. The 'Materials' section includes 'Concrete components' with input fields for 'Concrete resistance' (0 Mpa), 'CementGrout - World' (0 t), and 'Production site' (Made at plant). The 'Freight' section includes a table for vehicle acquisition with columns for Type, Vehicle acquisition, Distance, Load, and Empty return... (0.191 kgCO2e/t.km). The interface also features a 'Simplified ratio' toggle and 'Order of magnitude' dropdowns.

You will also find on the **left area**:

5. The **general information** of the technique that you must enter
6. The **summary of the emission** sources considered
7. The **results** displayed in real time
8. The **guiding messages**
9. The emissions measured by **data type** and the **uncertainty** rate associated.

And on the **central area**:

10. The **activity data** of the technique that needs to be filled.

On the **General information**, you will find important data to fill:

- If you agree to share the **anonymised data** of the technique to improve the default ratio used by technique.
- If the **technique is real**, to make sure the ratio doesn't consider draft or unreal technique
- The **associated budget**, for the presentation of the results.
- The **total workings days** and **workforce** of the technique. These data are important to calculate some emissions sources.
- The **functional units** (FU), for the presentation of the results, with the possibility to use the default FU.

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General information

Share my data ☒

Reality Real

End-use Logistics warehouses

Location France

Budget 1000000 €

Date July 15, 2026

Owner Victoire

Total working days 200

Workforce 40

Functional unit 1 1000 €

Functional unit 2 100 hours

[Use default values](#)

Once you have filled all this information, you can start to enter activity data.

7.4.2.2 Activity data interface

The activity data are separated by emission sources, easily recognisable by the latest colour code :

	Materials
	Energy
	Freight
	Mobilization/Demobilization
	People transportation
	Assets
	Land use change
	Waste

To duplicate an activity data box, use this button, on the left side of the box:



To delete an activity data box, use this button, also on the left side of the box:



To fill the activity data, 3 types of inputs:

- The **coloured drop-down input**, that leads to a drop-down to choose the precise type of emission source. Every type of emission source is linked to an emission factor, so by choosing a precise source of emission, you're choosing an emission factor.



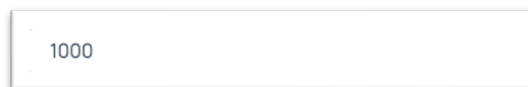
The value of the emission factor appears on the right side in colour:



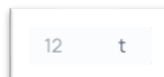
- The **white drop-down input**, that lead to a drop-down of inputs.



- The **white box** to fill with a numerated value



- The **grey box**, that you cannot change. Only for information.



- The **button** you can turn off or on to choose the mode you want.



7.4.3 Technique page main principle

The principle of any carbon calculation is to multiply activity data, which characterize the project in a physical way, by an emission factor, which convert the quantity of the activity data into quantity of CO2 equivalent emissions. The following paragraph summarises the steps to practically perform this calculation.

List all the physical inputs to your technique, especially for the primary emission sources:

- Materials: types of materials
- Energy: energy sources
- Freight and Mob/demob and Waste: vehicles
- People transportation: transportation modes
- Assets: machines

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- Waste: waste types

You must be as exhaustive as possible on the primary emission sources. It is better to estimate values rather than ignore some activity data that you may not know at the draft stage of a project.

1. Select the category corresponding to your activity data (this step will set up the corresponding emission factor for the calculation)
2. Enter the activity data corresponding to the unit proposed
3. If relevant, specify options (see 7.4.4)
4. The result of the calculation appears automatically on the right

The screenshot displays the calculator interface with four numbered steps: 1. Selecting 'Aggregate' from the category list. 2. Entering '1000' in the activity field with a unit of 't'. 3. Selecting 'recycled' for the 'Cement' option. 4. The resulting calculation shows '4000 kgCO2e' and '4 kgCO2e/t'. Below this, a table for 'Artic truck 34-40t - Diesel' shows a distance of 300 km, a load of 24 t, and an empty return of 100 %, resulting in '60600 kgCO2e' and '0.101 kgCO2e/t km'. A section for 'PVC pipes' shows a result of '0 kgCO2e' and '2590 kgCO2e/t'.

- Repeat this for all the activity data of the primary emission sources. The results are displayed on the table Emissions by sectors.
- If activities data of the secondary emission sources are known, you can also enter them in the same way.

7.4.4 Technique page detailed functionalities

7.4.4.1 Ratios functionality

If the emission source is a primary one, the default ratio is not proposed and not visible: real values must be entered.

If the emission source is a secondary one, then the default ratio is proposed but is turned off by default and needs to be manually turned on.

The screenshot shows the 'Mobilization/Demobilization' section with a 'Secondary source' label and a 'Simplified ratio' toggle switch that is currently turned off.

By default, real values are proposed and are encouraged to be modified. The Primary or Secondary source information is visible at the top of each emission sources:

The screenshot shows two sections: 'Materials' with a 'Primary source' label and 'Freight' with a 'Secondary source' label.

7.4.4.2 Materials

This emissions source is divided into three main categories of materials:

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- Concrete
- Steel
- Others

For the Concrete, there are 2 ways to enter values:

1. **Not detailed concrete:** If you want to directly calculate the emissions from a special type of concrete, with a special emission factor, you can use the Concrete components box with only 4 inputs:
 - a. The **concrete resistance**
 - b. The **type of concrete**
 - c. The **quantity** of concrete
 - d. The **unit** of the quantity of concrete

The screenshot shows the 'Concrete components' form. It has a title bar 'Concrete components' and a toggle for 'Detailed concrete configuration'. The form contains several input fields: 'Concrete resistance' (40 Mpa), 'Type of concrete' (CementGrout - World), 'Quantity' (1000), and 'Unit' (t). There are also fields for 'Production site' and 'Made at plant'. At the bottom, it shows 'Density 2300 kg/m³'. On the right, there are two calculated values: '182174 kgCO2e' and '419 kgCO2e/m³'. Red boxes with letters a, b, c, and d highlight the resistance, type, quantity, and unit fields respectively.

For b. the type of concrete, you can choose either:

- i. A **regional average emission factor** from based on the EC3 database, that varies depending on the resistance and the country/world region chosen. 4 types of concrete can be available: Cement Grout, Flowable Fill, Ready Mix, Shotcrete.
- ii. A **specific emission factor from EC3** database, that you can choose using *Import emission factors > Import from EC3*. You will have access to a wider database where you can find a Concrete emission factor of your choice (ii.a). You can use filters to select one (ii.b).
- iii. A **custom emission factor** from your own database.
- iv. A **new custom emission factor** that you can create.

The screenshot shows the 'Concrete components' form with the 'Type of concrete' dropdown menu open. The menu lists 'SUGGESTIONS (40-45 MPA)' with options: 'World', 'CementGrout' (419 kgCO2/m³), 'FlowableFill' (378 kgCO2/m³), 'ReadyMix' (403 kgCO2/m³), and 'Shotcrete' (412 kgCO2/m³). Below this is an 'ADVANCED' section with a gear icon and 'Import emission factor'. This leads to a sub-menu with 'Import from EC3', 'Custom emission factor', and 'Create a custom emission factor'. Red boxes with letters ii, iii, and iv highlight these options respectively.

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ii.a

Import from EC3

Every time you import an emission factor from the EC3 public database, it is copied into the emission factors of your account.

Name Type

Concrete

Visible columns

Select columns

Advanced characterization

Compressive strength Curing time

Curing time

ACI318 Exposure Class

CSA A23.1 Exposure Class

EN206 Exposure Class

Slump (min)

Options

Cement type

W/C ratio

Manufacturer name

Cementitious materials

Industry standards

Description

PCR

Geography

EPD type

LCIA method

ii.b

For d. The unit of the concrete, you can choose between m3, tonnes or kg. The emission factors may be in another units, so by default the value of 2300 kg/m3 is used for conversion. If you want to avoid the use of this density value, select the same unit as the emission factor.

It is considered that the concrete is made at plant by default in this mode.

2. **Detailed concrete:** if you want to use a “recipe” for the concrete, being able to build concrete using the different components and their associated quantities, turn the button “Detailed concrete configuration” on. You will have to enter:
 - a. The **overall quantity of concrete**
 - b. The **unit** of the quantity of concrete
 - c. If the concrete was made at plant or on site
 - d. The **type of components**
 - e. The **quantity** of each component
 - f. The **origin:** If there are new or recycled or reused, or other specific input

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The screenshot shows the 'Concrete components' form with the following fields and labels:

- a**: Input field for 'Detailed concrete' quantity, set to 1000.
- b**: Unit dropdown for 'Detailed concrete', set to 't'.
- c**: Dropdown for 'Production site', set to 'Made at plant'.
- d**: Dropdown for 'Cement' type, set to 'CEM III/C'.
- e**: Input field for 'Total cementitious content', set to 181.
- f**: Input field for 'Secondary constituent content', set to 88 %.

Other visible fields include: Concrete resistance (40 Mpa), Density (1017 kg/t), Freight (Rigid truck 12-20t - Diesel), Vehicle acquisition (Leasing), Distance (20 km), Load (12 t), Empty return (100 %), and components like Aggregate (448 kg/t) and Sand (297 kg/t).

It is also possible to select a different unit for the component, not in relation with the overall quantity of concrete (p.ex : kg or tonnes of component rather than kg of component/m³ of concrete). In this case, you do not need to enter the overall quantity and unit of concrete, only the components.

The dropdown menu shows the following options: kg/t, t, kg, and kg/t (checked).

The screenshot shows the 'Concrete components' form with the unit dropdown for 'Detailed concrete' set to 't'. The quantity is now 0. Other fields remain the same as in the previous screenshot.

For a given material, origin and production process can widely differ:

- Raw material;
- Recycled material;
- Mixed raw and recycled material;
- Reused material.

If the material concerned has been recycled, the recycled content can be entered. A default value is provided, but you must enter the real value if known:

- Raw material: 0%
- Recycled material: 100%
- Mixed raw and recycled material: real value

If the material is reused, select *-reused-* instead of *-new or recycled-*

For the Steel and Other components, you can choose the components you want, and enter the quantity, unit and origin.

You can also add Concrete components separately from the Concrete module.

7.4.4.3 Energy

For the energy activity data, enter

Fuel/biofuel:

- The type of energy used – you can also use a custom emission factor
- The quantity
- The energy system acquisition: it is useful for the GHG P view of the emissions for know if the energy system is a leased system, or if it belongs to the enterprise, or if the service is outsourced. The category the emissions are accounted may change.

The screenshot shows the 'Energy' section of the calculator. A dropdown menu is open for 'Energy', showing options: 'Biodiesel 100% soybean - US/CA', 'Biofuel', 'Fuel', and 'Import emission factor'. The 'Biofuel' option is selected. To the right, there is a text input field with '10000' and a unit dropdown with 'liter'. Below the 'Biofuel' dropdown, there is a 'situation' dropdown with 'Leasing' selected. On the far right, there are two green boxes showing calculated values: '= 7310 kgCO2e' and '= 0.731 kgCO2e/liter'.

Electricity:

- The quantity of network electricity used
- The energy system acquisition
- The part of the electricity consumption under a green electricity contract: it is useful for the GHG P market-based view of the emissions

The screenshot shows the 'Electricity' section of the calculator. There are three input fields. The first is 'Network electricity' with a value of '0' and unit 'kWh'. The second is 'Energy system acquisition' with a dropdown menu showing 'Leasing'. The third is 'Part of the electricity consumption under a green electricity contract' with a value of '0' and unit '% kWh'. On the far right, there are two green boxes showing calculated values: '= 0 kgCO2e' and '= 0.058 kgCO2e/kWh'.

7.4.4.4 Freight

If known, enter the real activity data:

- Real distance between the material manufacturer and the construction site.
- Type of transport and vehicles used – you can also use a custom emission factor
- Enter the real empty-return rate = empty truck kilometres / filled truck kilometres
- The vehicle acquisition: it is useful for the GHG P view of the emissions for know if the vehicle is a leased vehicle, or if it belongs to the enterprise, or if the service is outsourced. The category the emissions are accounted may change.

7.4.4.5 Mob/demob

- Select the type of vehicles used – you can also use a custom emission factor
- Enter the number of roundtrips
- Enter the distance to the construction site
- If known, enter the empty-return rate (Zero if the transportation remains on the construction site until demobilization.)
- The vehicle acquisition

7.4.4.6 People's transportation

Daily journeys:

- Select the transportation mode (for example: car) – you can also use a custom emission factor
- Enter the number of roundtrips (for example: 3 people traveling by car)
- Enter the frequency of the journeys (for example: 3 people traveling by car every 2 days)
- Enter the distance (each-way) of the journey

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- The vehicle acquisition

Medium car, Diesel B7	40	roundtrips	= 57386 kgCO2e ■ 0.14346583 kgCO2e/p.km
	every	1	days
Average distance	50	km	
Vehicle acquisition	Leasing		

Professional travels:

- Selection the transportation mode – you can also use a custom emission factor
- Enter the total distance of the travel

Passenger train, World	0	pkm	= 0 kgCO2e ■ 0.0618 kgCO2e/p.km
Vehicle acquisition	Leasing		

It is also possible to enter direct consumption of energy (fuel, biofuel or electricity).

7.4.4.7 Asset depreciation

- Select the type of machine – you can also use a custom emission factor
- Select the weight of your machine
- Enter the lifetime of the machine (in years)
- Enter the number of days the machine is being used (in days)
- Enter the number of working days per year (by default 150).

Steel sheets - World	1000	t	= 138933 kgCO2e ■ 2084 kgCO2e/t
	Lifetime	10	year
	Use time	100	day
Working days per year	150		

7.4.4.8 Waste

- Select the type of waste – you can also use a custom emission factor
- Select the quantity of waste
- Real distance between the construction site and the treatment site
- Type of transport and vehicles used
- Enter the real empty-return rate = empty truck kilometres / filled truck kilometres
- The vehicle acquisition

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The screenshot shows the input fields for a concrete transport calculation. The material is 'Concrete' (1000 t). The vehicle is 'Rigid truck 12-20t - Diesel' (30 km distance, Leasing, 50% empty return rate). The results are: 34595 kgCO₂e, 26 kgCO₂e/t, and 0191 kgCO₂e/t.km.

7.4.4.9 Land use change

The screenshot shows the input fields for land use change. The activity is 'Meadow to impervious surfaces' (1000 m²). The results are: 29000 kgCO₂e and 29 kgCO₂e/m².

- The type of artificialization
- The surface artificialized – you can also use a custom emission factor

7.4.4.10 Uncertainty

For each emission source, you need to precise the quality of the input data, but selecting between the 5 types of data, on the right side:

The dropdown menu shows five options: 'Direct measurement', 'Reliable unmeasured data', 'Recalculated data', 'Approximate data', and 'Order of magnitude' (selected with a checkmark).

7.4.5 Results page overview

When the activity data are filled, you can go to the results reports section here:

The screenshot shows the project overview for 'Project 1: My technique 1'. It includes details like 'Pile walls', 'Jul 15, 2026', 'Victoire', and 'France'. The 'Reports' tab is highlighted, and there is a warning icon indicating 4 warnings.

If the data activity are filled enough, you will be asked to changed the status of the technique, going from draft to complete.

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Is your technique finished?

No Yes

You can change at any time this status by clicking on Draft/Complete on the upper right button.

Draft

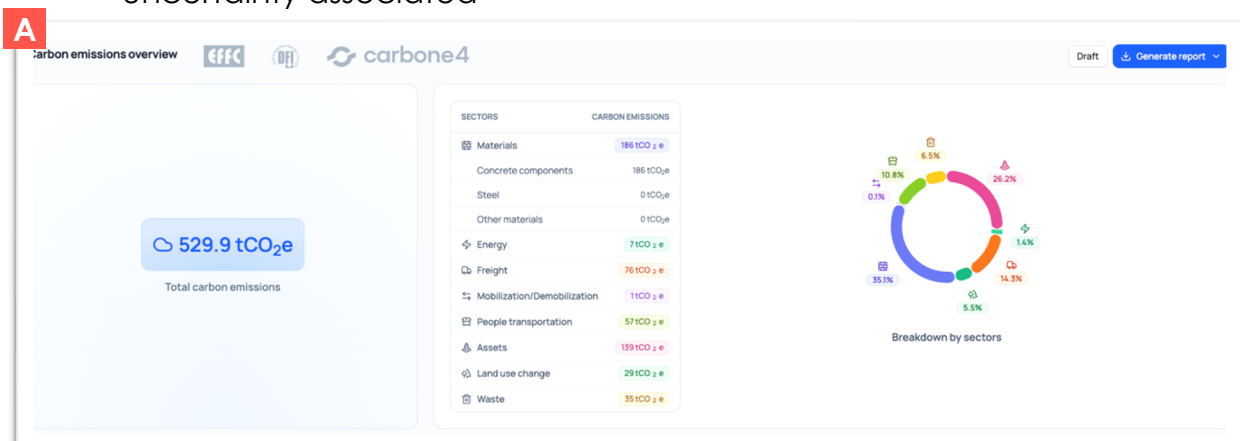
There are 4 types of results reports that you can chose :

Reports LCA Vision GHG Protocol EPD Modules CSRD Indicators

- LCA View : The emissions are presented as an LCA for a product, by category of emissions, following the Product Standard.
- GHG P protocol view : The emissions are presented with the GHG Protocol scopes 1,2,3, with the location-based and market-based approaches.
- EPD module view : The emissions are aggregated in modules A1 to A5 like an EPD.
- CSRD view : The emissions are presented with the GHG Protocol scopes 1,2,3 with the details of energy consumption and mix.

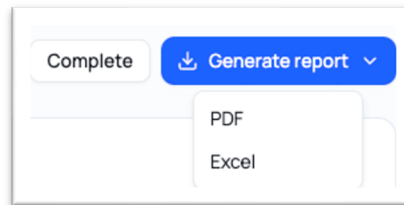
For each view, tables are specific, but overall, they show the same type of results:

- The total carbon emissions of the technique (A)
- The emissions breakdown by categories or scopes or modules
- Some equivalences (A)
- Absolutes emissions by categories or scopes or modules
- Emissions by data type (for LCA view only)
- The table that resumes the Emissions factors used, the quantities entered, the sources of the emission factors, the results and the uncertainty associated



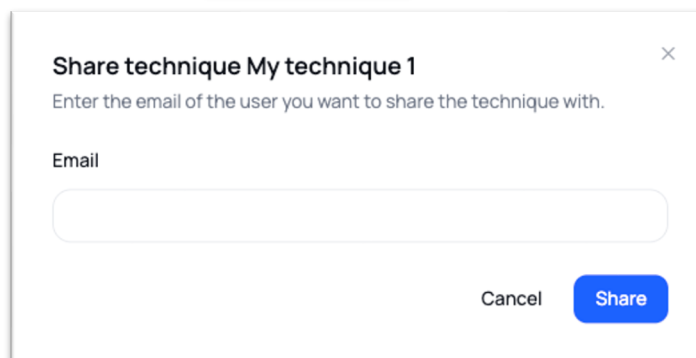
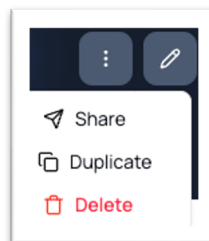
7.4.6 Results page export

For each view, you can generate the pdf report or the excel file that summarized the information given on the results page.



7.4.7 Send and receive techniques

If you want to send a technique to another user, you can go on your Technique interface or the user Projects & Techniques interface to click on

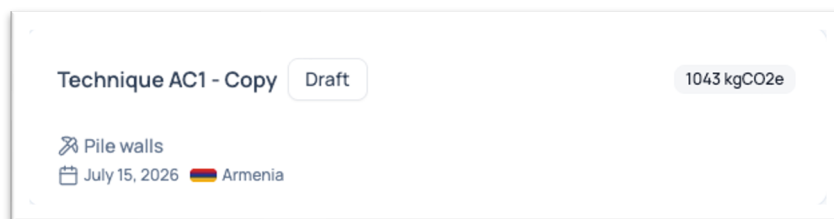
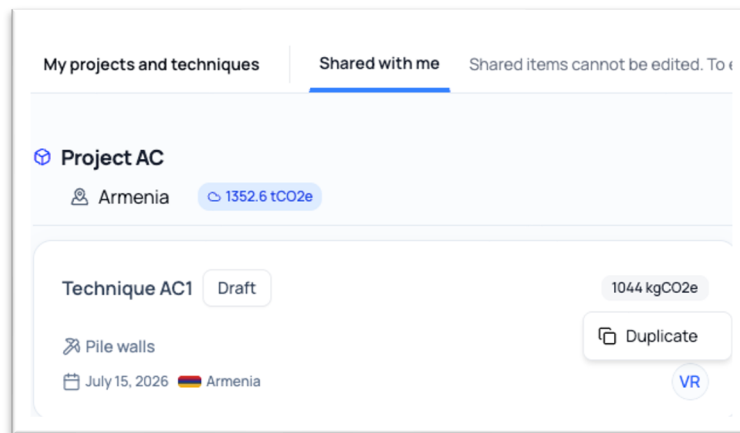


share button and enter the email address. Make sure the user has already created an account.

The technique shared can only be viewed without edition.

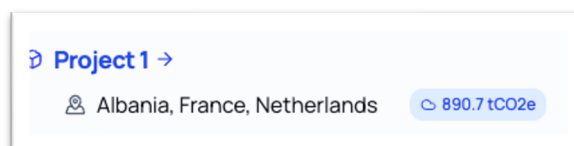
If you want to edit a shared technique or project, you must go to your Shared with me space, and duplicate a project/technique, so that it is copied in your

projects and techniques own space. It will appear as “the name of the technique shared – Copy” and you will be able to edit it



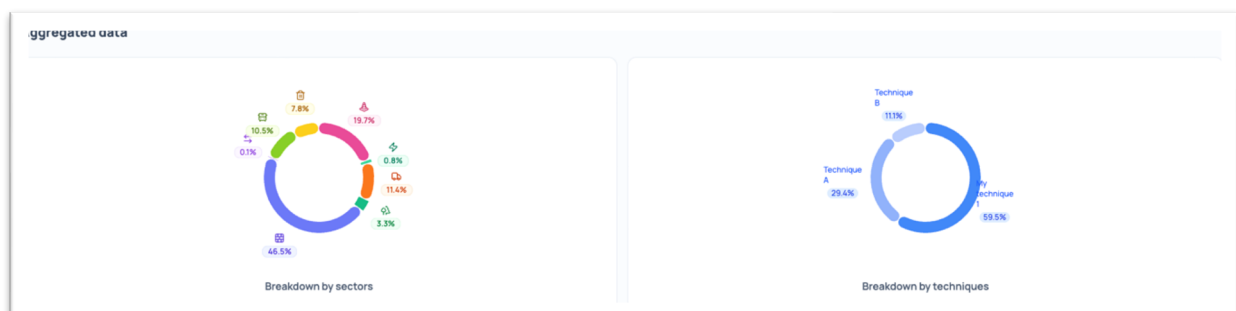
7.5 Project page organisation and functionalities

If you want to see the results for a project (several techniques), you can click directly on the Project name on the Techniques & Projects page.



You will there have an Overview page, that resumes:

- The overall emission, break-down by categories
- The contribution for each technique, overall and by category
- The comparison between

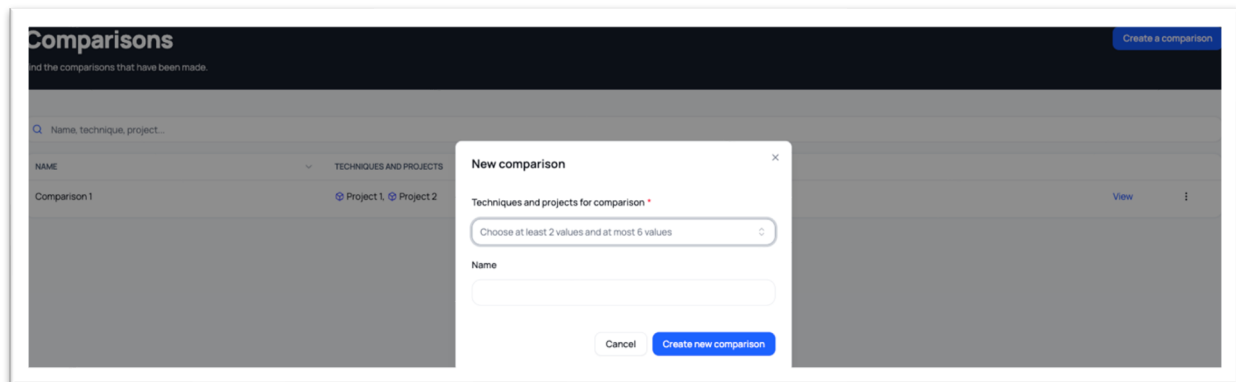


- Some parameters compared (workings days, workforce, budget)

You will also find, on the Reports page, the same reports of results as for each technique, but here for the project, being the sum of the techniques that composed it.

7.6 Comparison sheet organisation and functionalities

By entering the Compare space, you will be able to create comparisons between Projects and/or Techniques, and to view and modify the comparisons you have created



You will then have access to the 4 same types of reports like the techniques, in the comparison forms.

You can also add a technique or a project in this interface (max 6 items) and generate pdf and excel reports.

You cannot send a comparison: to recreate a comparison, you will need to have received the techniques used for the comparison.