Emission Report

Resultaterne

Organisation Roskilde Festival

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1. Climate accounting in Green Producers Tool

The Green Producers Tool is a climate tool designed to calculate greenhouse gas emissions in a life cycle perspective, and includes both direct and indirect emissions throughout the value chain of the system being assessed.

HOW WE CALCULATE

In accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG protocol), the tool categorizes emissions according to Scope 1, 2 and 3, and simplifies and streamlines the quantification and reporting process while ensuring that the climate accounting is based on established frameworks and regulations. This promotes transparency and accountability in the work with climate accounting.

The GHG protocol is a globally recognized standard for reporting greenhouse gas emissions and is used by governments, cities and organisations worldwide. It is also a relevant framework due to the development of the upcoming sustainability reporting requirements for organisations and industries, such as CSRD and the EU taxonomy, which require climate accounts to be prepared according to the GHG protocol.

The GHG protocol has defined three scopes to include both direct and indirect GHG emissions:

Scope 1: Direct emissions from fuel combustion from own machines, vehicles and other fossil fuels.

Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy, including electricity, steam, heat or cooling

Scope 3: Indirect emissions from upstream and downstream activities, including travel, purchased goods, services and equipment, and transport and distribution of goods

Emissions in Green Producers Tool are measured in CO2 equivalents (CO2-eq), and provide a standardized unit for assessing the impact of various greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrogen oxide (N2O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF6), as well as hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFKs).

For a detailed overview related to methodology, data sources and the various modules in the tool, please see the Green Producers Club Methodology Report. For more information on the GHG protocol, see the Club portal.

This is the first time Roskilde Festival uses the tool

2. Data Collection and Methods

Our CO_2e accounting will never be better than the data we collect, and it is an ongoing effort to ensure that our data is as accurate as possible.

Some of our data is based on information we receive from our suppliers, i.e. reporting provided by third parties. This may, for example, include waste data or supplier transportation. Other data is information that we collect and measure ourselves, such as quantities of petrol and diesel purchased in connection with the festival, or meter readings of the amount of electricity we have used.

We also use survey data from our audience satisfaction survey to estimate how participants traveled in connection with the festival. A final method of data collection is the use of qualified estimates made in collaboration with colleagues who have particular insight into the relevant area. Our ambition is to continuously reduce the number of estimates and strengthen both the data and data quality over time.

For the past four years, we have used the GDCF tool to calculate the climate impact of Roskilde Festival. Previously, we used the Klimakompasset, which in several areas could not accommodate the full scope of our festival activities. The GDCF tool has been suitable during a period when no better alternatives were available. However, as the GDCF tool will be discontinued at the end of 2025, and because we have found a tool that provides better and more accurate results, we have decided to switch to the Green Producers Tool.

Below, in the following sections: “Energy,” “Purchases,” “Recycling & Waste,” “Transport for participants, volunteers, artists and suppliers,” “Food and Beverage”, we will review the methods behind data collection for the different categories.

3. CO2e Accouting Fo Roskilde Festival 2025

THE OVERALL ACCOUNTING

Below is an overview of how Roskilde Festival's emissions have been calculated.

The emissions included in this CO_2e account for Roskilde Festival 2025 cover the period from 7 June to 19 July. This is because the data basis outside this period is too uncertain, and because the primary activities related to Roskilde Festival take place during this period, including build-up, execution, and dismantling.

Other CO_2e emissions related to year-round activities are accounted for under the legal entity Fonden Roskilde Festival.

Overall, we measure energy (petrol, diesel, and gas for electricity, heating, and transport), materials and procurement (e.g. construction materials and disposable tableware), waste (sorted waste, residual waste, and landfill), travel (for participants, artists, volunteers, and suppliers), water consumption, food (at stalls and volunteer catering), and beverages (at stalls and presales).

As a result, there are also a number of areas that we do not yet measure. These include, among others:

- Sales of non-food items at Roskilde Festival, as we cannot collect sufficiently valid data
- A range of purchases (the accounting only reflects selected major purchases), as we cannot collect sufficiently valid data
- Food for internal events and other catering, as we cannot collect sufficiently valid data
- Rental of equipment, lighting, sound, stages, etc., as we cannot collect sufficiently valid data
- Certain types of supplier transport (the accounting only reflects selected major suppliers who have responded to our inquiries), as we cannot collect sufficiently valid data
- Items brought by participants themselves (camping equipment, food, drinks, etc.)
- Travel and transport associated with relevant festival visits throughout the year, as we cannot collect sufficiently valid data

The reason these elements are not included in the accounting is that we currently do not have the methods and processes in place to collect the relevant data.

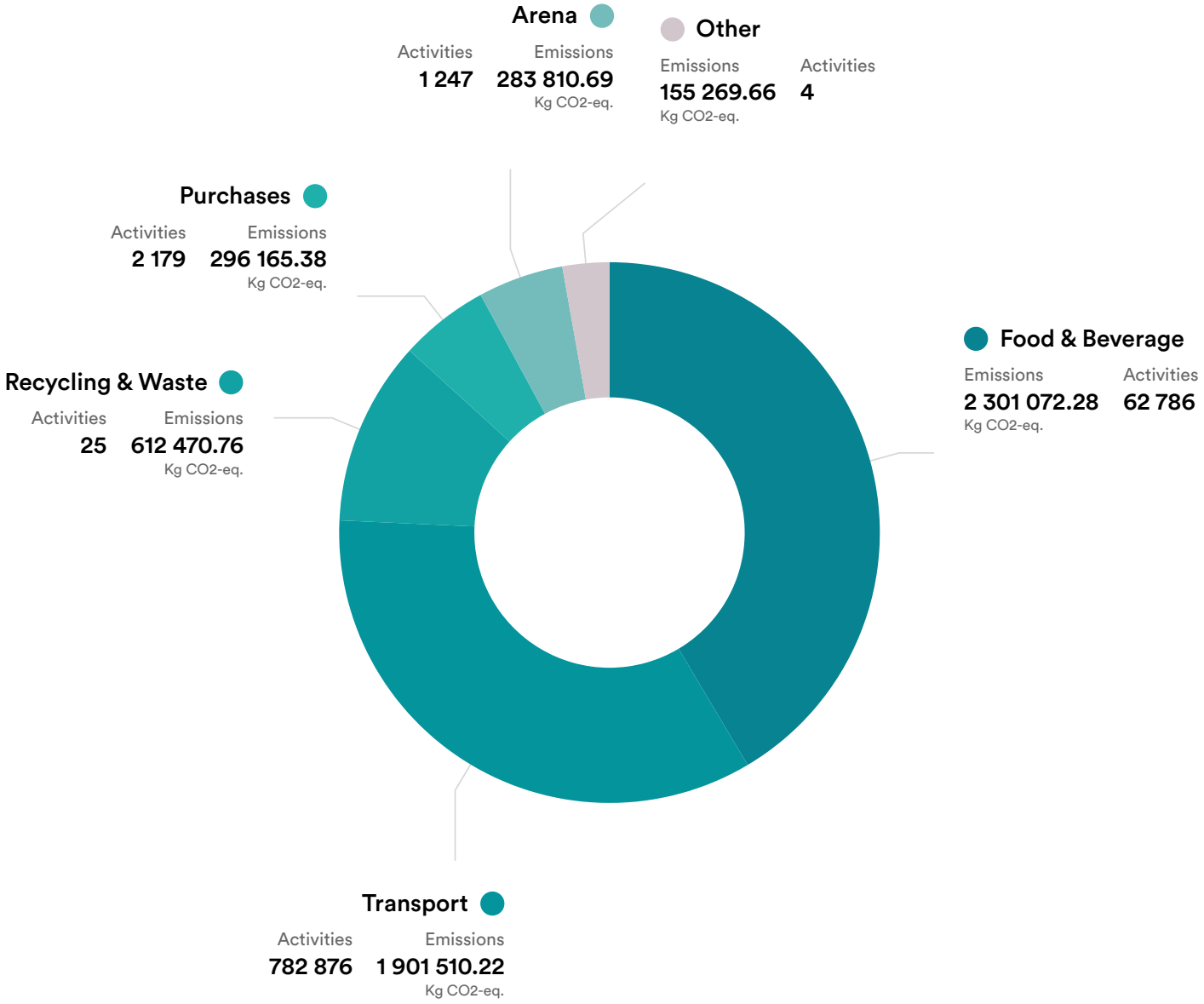
4. Total emissions per Activity Category

4.1 Top 5

Productions: Roskilde Festival 2025

Total
849 117 activities

5 550 298.99 kg CO2-eq.


Arena
Activities
1 247
Emissions
283 810.69
Kg CO2-eq.
Other
Emissions
155 269.66
Kg CO2-eq.
Activities
4
Purchases
Activities
2 179
Emissions
296 165.38
Kg CO2-eq.
Recycling & Waste
Activities
25
Emissions
612 470.76
Kg CO2-eq.
Food & Beverage
Emissions
2 301 072.28
Kg CO2-eq.
Activities
62 786
Transport
Activities
782 876
Emissions
1 901 510.22
Kg CO2-eq.

4. Total emissions per Activity Category

4.2 All

Productions: Roskilde Festival 2025

Total

849 117 activities

5 550 298.99 kg CO2-eq.

Activity categories	%	kg CO2-eq.
Food & Beverage 62 786 activities	41.46%	**2 301 072.28**
Transport 782 876 activities	34.26%	**1 901 510.22**
Recycling & Waste 25 activities	11.03%	**612 470.76**
Purchases 2 179 activities	5.34%	**296 165.38**
Arena 1 247 activities	5.11%	**283 810.69**
Energy 4 activities	2.8%	**155 269.66**

5. Energy

CO_2e emissions from energy stem from the combustion of fossil fuels. At Roskilde Festival, petrol and diesel are used for transportation, as well as heating oil for heating water for showers, and we measure these sources. There may be other areas where consumption occurs without us being aware of it.

Energy data is primarily collected through bills and invoices issued to the Roskilde Festival Association, from which quantities of fuel, gas, and electricity can be identified.

Our electricity consumption is read directly from the relevant meters on the festival site, as well as from invoices for other locations associated with the execution of the festival. RFG's chief electrician retrieves data from energinet.dk, where consumption data from all our addresses can be accessed. The consumption is limited to a period starting three weeks before the festival and ending two weeks after. The chief electrician has assessed this as the relevant period, as construction begins three weeks before the festival starts, following the conclusion of the Roskilde Dyrskue, and by two weeks after the festival most of the electricity-consuming equipment has been dismantled on site.

More information about whether our electricity comes from renewable sources can be found here: *Renewable festival energy with Andel | Roskilde Festival*. We purchase guarantees of origin from our supplier, Andel, and therefore no emissions are recorded in relation to our electricity consumption. There will, however, always be emissions associated with the production and/or use of electricity, which are not included in this accounting.
Electricity usage is therefore not included in this report.

Our consumption of petrol and diesel includes fuel used for internal transport and the build-up of the festival. This includes, for example, internal driving related to the set-up and execution of the festival, as well as artist transportation. Some of our vehicles run on electricity and are therefore included under electricity consumption instead. The amount of diesel consumed has been calculated on the basis of reviewed invoices from the Roskilde Festival Association and Fonden Roskilde Festival. We have reviewed the largest suppliers, as well as a specific general ledger account that includes fuel, though not exclusively fuel. There are several accounts that include fuel consumption.

In connection with volunteers' engagement at the festival, mileage reimbursement is in some cases provided for relevant driving in private vehicles. As there is no account in our financial system that contains fuel expenses exclusively, and because mileage reimbursements often appear in

reimbursements together with other expenses, it was not possible within the available timeframe to review all vouchers individually. We have therefore chosen to add 10% to the fuel consumption to account for this additional fuel use. If the relevant financial account in the accounting system had contained fuel only, we could have estimated a more precise percentage based on reimbursed amounts. Since this is not the case, we have assessed that a 10% increase is a reasonable estimate.

In addition to fuel for vehicles and machinery, diesel is also used to heat water for showers, as there is no district heating available on site.

6. Energy

6.1 Top 5

Productions: Roskilde Festival 2025 **Activity categories:** Energy

Total
4 activities

155 269.66 kg CO2-eq.

Diesel for generator

Activities	Emissions
3	65 280.81 Kg CO2-eq.

Diesel fuel

Emissions	Activities
89 988.85 Kg CO2-eq.	1

6. Energy

6.2 All

Productions: Roskilde Festival 2025 **Activity categories:** Energy

Total

4 activities

155 269.66 kg CO2-eq.

Emission Source		%	kg CO2-eq.
Diesel fuel 1 activities • Energy / Fossil fuels	28 118.88 Liters	57.96%	**89 988.85**
Diesel for generator 3 activities • Energy / Fossil fuels	17 480.0 Liters	42.04%	**65 280.81**

7. Purchases

Results and Findings
For the organization of Roskilde Festival, a wide range of products and materials are purchased. These include items used for setting up the festival, items used during the festival, as well as products that are sold or rented out. The items can be divided into the following categories:

- Utilities used in toilet facilities and for cleaning purposes, e.g. toilet paper, gloves, cloths, soap, and cleaning agents
- Utilities used in food stalls, e.g. single-use packaging, plates, cups, cutlery, and napkins
- Garbage bags purchased for waste management
- Materials used for construction purposes
- Merchandise sold in the official Roskilde Festival merchandise shop
- Purchase of new camping equipment for rental services in 2025 (pavilions, tents, chairs, and air mattresses)

These purchased items result in total emissions of **296 tCO_2e**, corresponding to approximately **5%** of the total emissions related to the 2025 festival. The emissions mainly originate from the large quantities of disposable gloves used for hygienic purposes, various plastic items, quick-up tents for rental services, and plywood used for construction.

Data and Methods
When collecting data on the various purchased products, receipts and invoices have been used to determine the quantities of products purchased. The data do not represent all purchases, but rather selected, relevant products that make up a significant volume.

Data on disposable tableware, hygiene products, waste bags, etc. were obtained from the supplier Abena. The majority of the products have been entered into the reporting tool as product units, for which the tool provides specific emission factors. For some products, weights have been estimated and subsequently entered under the relevant material types.

Data on the materials used for construction purposes were obtained from the supplier XL Byg and then divided into different materials such as wood, metal, plastic, etc. and then calculated by weight.

The emission from merchandise was calculated by the weight of the different materials used such as cotton and synthetic fiber.

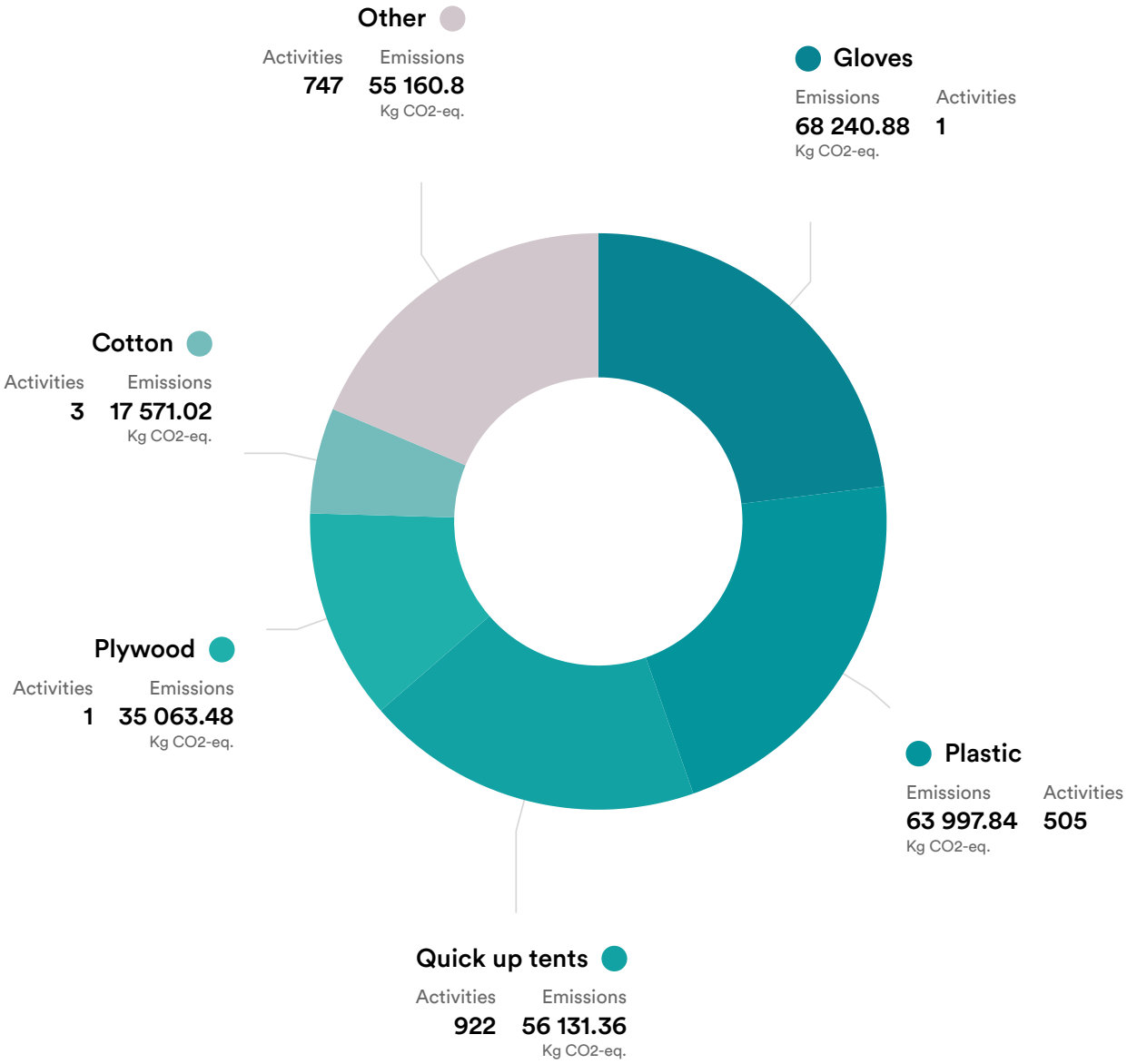
8. Purchases

8.1 Top 5

Productions: Roskilde Festival 2025 **Activity categories:** Purchases

Total
2 179 activities

296 165.38 kg CO2-eq.


Other
Activities 747
Emissions 55 160.8
Kg CO2-eq.
Gloves
Emissions 68 240.88
Kg CO2-eq.
Activities 1
Cotton
Activities 3
Emissions 17 571.02
Kg CO2-eq.
Plywood
Activities 1
Emissions 35 063.48
Kg CO2-eq.
Plastic
Emissions 63 997.84
Kg CO2-eq.
Activities 505
Quick up tents
Activities 922
Emissions 56 131.36
Kg CO2-eq.

8. Purchases

8.2 All

Productions: Roskilde Festival 2025 **Activity categories:** Purchases

Total

2 179 activities

296 165.38 kg CO2-eq.

Emission Source		%	kg CO2-eq.
Gloves 1 activities • Purchases / Cleaning equipment	180 000.0 Units	23.04%	**68 240.88**
Plastic 505 activities • Purchases / Plastic	33 630.5 Kg	21.61%	**63 997.84**
Quick up tents 922 activities • Purchases / Furniture	3 688.0 M2	18.95%	**56 131.36**
Plywood 1 activities • Purchases / Wood	169.31 M3	11.84%	**35 063.48**
Cotton 3 activities • Purchases / Textiles	2 039.0 Kg	5.93%	**17 571.02**
Paint 1 activities • Purchases / Painting	2 075.28 Liters	4.05%	**11 984.31**
Synthetic fiber 735 activities • Purchases / Textiles	2 604.6 Kg	2.79%	**8 261.5**
Cloths 1 activities • Purchases / Cleaning equipment	18 580.0 Units	2.57%	**7 617.8**
Construction timber 1 activities • Purchases / Wood	119.64 M3	2.54%	**7 511.04**

Emission Source		%	kg CO2-eq.
Untreated plank 2 activities • Purchases / Wood	57.9 M3	1.87%	**5 529.85**
Lath 1 activities • Purchases / Wood	77.99 M3	1.65%	**4 896.28**
Work gloves 1 activities • Purchases / Tools	6 276.0 Units	1.42%	**4 213.08**
Liquid soap 1 activities • Purchases / Cleaning equipment	3 054.0 Liters	1.42%	**4 208.41**
Sponges 1 activities • Purchases / Cleaning equipment	3 870.0 Units	0.14%	**423.61**
Broom 1 activities • Purchases / Cleaning equipment	305.0 Units	0.11%	**338.52**
Paper 1 activities • Purchases / Other	184.0 Kg	0.06%	**171.22**
Treated plank 1 activities • Purchases / Wood	0.04 M3	0.0%	**5.18**

9. Recycling & Waste

Results and Findings
When Roskilde Festival takes place, the festival site effectively becomes Denmark's fourth-largest city. As a result, large volumes of waste are generated and must be collected and managed. During the 2025 festival, a total of **1,760 tonnes of waste** were collected. The majority of the waste collected (approximately **75 %**) consisted of mixed residual waste sent for incineration. Around **22%** of the collected waste was sent for recycling, including fractions glass, metal, cardboard, large and small plastic items, construction waste, and food waste from food stalls.

Waste management resulted in total emissions of **612 tCO_2e** corresponding to **11 %** of the total emissions in 2025. The majority of emssions related to waste management are associated with the treatment of residual waste (**419 tCO_2e**). The second-largest source of emissions was the treatment of mixed plastic waste (**95 tCO_2e**). [It should be noted that the emission factors applied are not fully representative, as they are based on Norwegian national average recycling rates and therefore do not fully reflect that this fraction has been source-separated for recycling.]

Data and Methodology
Data on collected waste volumes by fraction were obtained from our waste management contractor, **Verdis.** The dataset covers waste collected throughout the entire festival period and area, i.e. the inner festival site, the camping area and surrounding areas. Furthermore, it includes information on the treatment pathways for each waste fraction, namely incineration, recycling, or landfill/special treatment.

It was not possible to apply emission factors that directly reflect the specific waste treatment pathways, as the reporting tool does not allow for this level of differentiation. Instead, emission factors from the Green Producers Tool have been applied to the individual waste fractions. These factors are based on data from Norsk Gjenvinning and represent the average national waste treatment practices in Norway related to the respective fractions. While this approach does not fully reflect the specific context of Roskilde Festival in Denmark, it is not expected to differ significantly from the Danish average.

Additionally, data on deposit return items was obtained, which includes cans and bottles that are collected and returned via the closed loop recycling system **Dansk Retursystem**. As the data received only contains information on the number of returned units, the standard weight of a returned item was estimated, in order to translate the number of units into weight of material fractions. This exercise was carried out for each return category within the return system.

As the reporting tool does not provide emission factors specifically for closed loop recycling, the abovementioned standard emissions factors were applied for the specific material fractions.

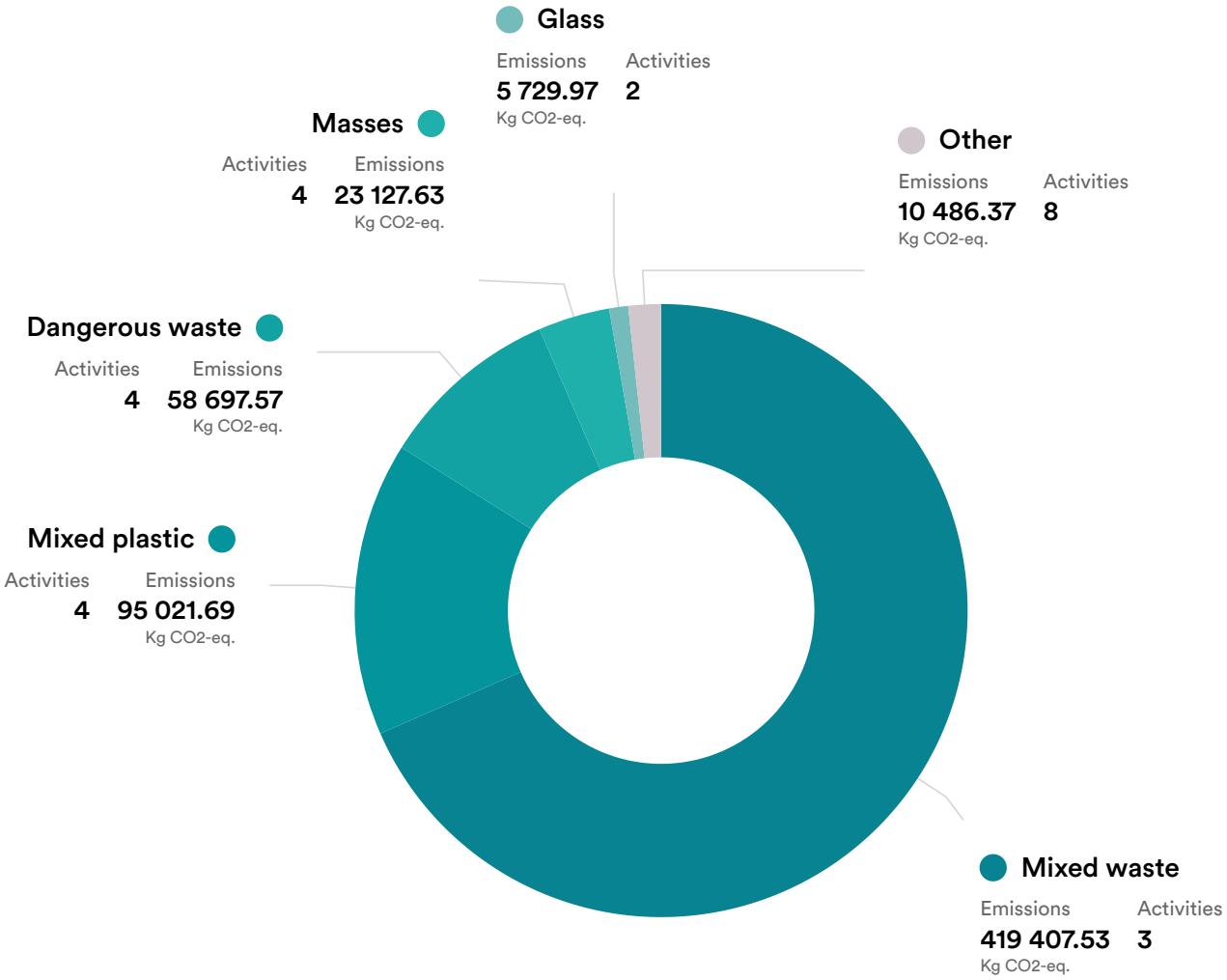
10. Recycling & Waste

10.1 Top 5

Productions: Roskilde Festival 2025 **Activity categories:** Recycling & Waste

Total
25 activities

612 470.76 kg CO2-eq.


Glass
Emissions
5 729.97
Kg CO2-eq.
Activities
2
Masses
Activities
4
Emissions
23 127.63
Kg CO2-eq.
Other
Emissions
10 486.37
Kg CO2-eq.
Activities
8
Dangerous waste
Activities
4
Emissions
58 697.57
Kg CO2-eq.
Mixed plastic
Activities
4
Emissions
95 021.69
Kg CO2-eq.
Mixed waste
Emissions
419 407.53
Kg CO2-eq.
Activities
3

10. Recycling & Waste

10.2 All

Productions: Roskilde Festival 2025 **Activity categories:** Recycling & Waste

Total

25 activities

612 470.76 kg CO2-eq.

Emission Source		%	kg CO2-eq.
Mixed waste 3 activities • Recycling & Waste	771 310.0 Kg	68.48%	**419 407.53**
Mixed plastic 4 activities • Recycling & Waste	70 677.0 Kg	15.51%	**95 021.69**
Dangerous waste 4 activities • Recycling & Waste	38 433.0 Kg	9.58%	**58 697.57**
Masses 4 activities • Recycling & Waste	602 910.0 Kg	3.78%	**23 127.63**
Glass 2 activities • Recycling & Waste	96 302.0 Kg	0.94%	**5 729.97**
Food waste for recycling 1 activities • Recycling & Waste	52 999.0 Kg	0.62%	**3 806.92**
Metal 3 activities • Recycling & Waste	41 953.0 Kg	0.46%	**2 789.04**
Wood untreated 1 activities • Recycling & Waste	50 410.0 Kg	0.32%	**1 976.58**
Paper / cardboard 1 activities • Recycling & Waste	28 860.0 Kg	0.3%	**1 831.17**

Emission Source		%	kg CO2-eq.
Concrete 1 activities • Recycling & Waste	5 620.0 Kg	0.01%	**48.16**
Treated wood 1 activities • Recycling & Waste	880.0 Kg	0.01%	**34.5**

11. Transport

Emissions from transport to and from the festival are calculated using a range of methods, depending on whether the transport involves attendees, volunteers, artists, or suppliers.

Volunteers and attendees

First and foremost, we estimate the transport modes of volunteers and attendees based on our audience satisfaction survey, in which we ask how participants traveled to the festival. We assume that volunteers travel in the same way as attendees, although there may be a tendency for volunteers to live closer to the festival than attendees. We further assume that all respondents who reported flying are from abroad (3%). We estimate their flight distance to be approximately 600 km, as this roughly corresponds to the distance from the capitals of the countries from which we have the most guests (Norway, Sweden, and Germany). We believe this fairly balances out the fact that some people may have flown from Aalborg, while others may have flown from other parts of the world.

Transport emissions for attendees and volunteers are also based on ticket sales data, which includes the postal code associated with each ticket purchase. These postal codes have been grouped into clusters representing larger geographical areas, and an approximate distance in kilometres to the festival has been calculated for each cluster. For example, we can see how many ticket buyers are from Northern Jutland and assign a specific distance to that group. All of these figures are then aggregated. The figures are based on postal code data from 2022, when the average transport distance was 68 km. We have distributed those who travel by car between electric vehicles and fossil-fuel vehicles according to the overall distribution in Denmark.

Shuttle tranport

In addition, we have calculated emissions from shuttle transport by train and bus for attendees. These emissions are calculated in passenger-kilometres based on the number of tickets sold for these transport modes, using data provided by our transport suppliers.

National Artists

Transport related to national artists consists exclusively of road transport. Since the available dataset does not contain information on actual transport modes, all national artists are assumed to have arrived by car. Based on the number of distributed wristbands to the national artists, an average occupancy of four persons per vehicle has been assumed. All national artists are therefore registered in the Green Producers Tool as travelling by medium-sized fossil passenger car (petrol

E10) from Copenhagen Central Station to the festival site, corresponding to 36.14 km one way and therefore 72.28 km roundtrip.

In addition to this, accredited artist vehicles with direct access to the festival site have been registered separately based on actual vehicle categories. These include passenger cars, minibuses, buses, vans and trucks, both fossil and electric, and are reported using the same roundtrip distance assumption.

Internal Transport

Internal transport between Copenhagen Airport and the festival site has been calculated separately. All internal airport transport is done in electric vehicles registered as large electric passenger cars. Based on 3,699 people using internal transport, and assuming four persons per vehicle, a total of 1,197 vehicle trips were estimated. Each trip has been registered with a distance of 42.86 km between copenhagen airport and the festival site.

International Artists

International artist transport consists of either air travel, road transport, or a combination of both, for example where parts of a crew travelled by vehicle while the artists arrived by plane.

For international road transport, accredited vehicles belonging to international artists have been included. Through manual research combined with AI-supported data collection, previous and subsequent concert locations for each artist were identified where possible. Based on this, an average one-way driving distance of 872 km was estimated, corresponding to 1,744 km roundtrip per vehicle in the reporting tool.

Aviation has been estimated using data from internal airport transport records combined with manually identified travel routes. Where information on concert schedules before or after the festival was unavailable, artists were assumed to have travelled to and from their home country. Based on these data, an average flight distance of 3,737 km was estimated.

As the number of distributed wristbands does not necessarily correspond to the number of actual air travellers, the number of persons registered from the Internal transport data was used instead. This resulted in an estimated total of 983 artists travelling by plane.

To improve future reporting quality, it is recommended that artists are required to report the actual number of persons travelling by air and by road, as well as the type of vehicle used, aligned with the vehicle categories available in the Green Producers Tool.

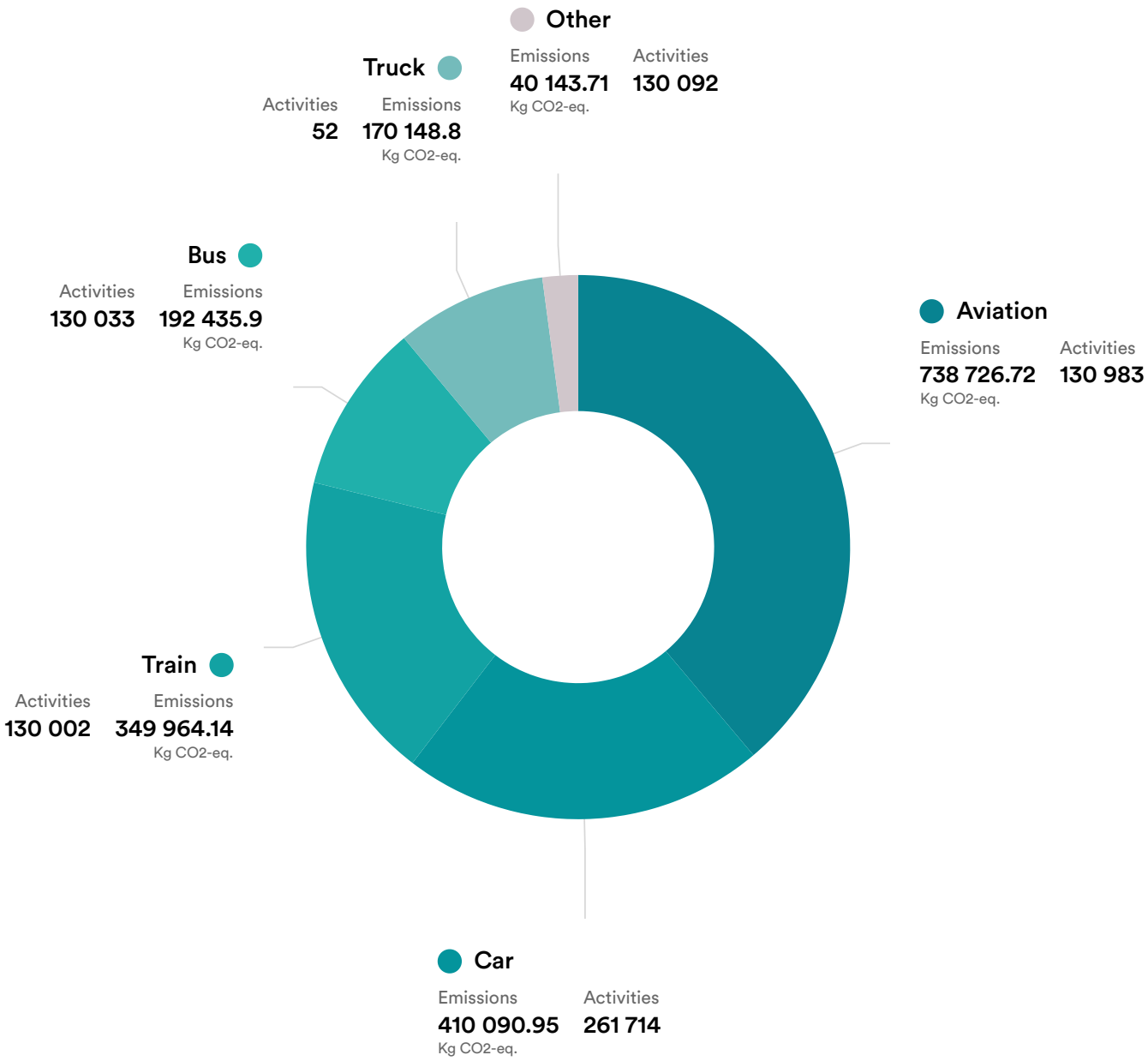
12. Transport

12.1 Top 5

Productions: Roskilde Festival 2025 **Activity categories:** Transport

Total
782 876 activities

1 901 510.22 kg CO2-eq.


Other
Emissions
40 143.71
Kg CO2-eq.
Activities
130 092
Truck
Activities
52
Emissions
170 148.8
Kg CO2-eq.
Bus
Activities
130 033
Emissions
192 435.9
Kg CO2-eq.
Aviation
Emissions
738 726.72
Kg CO2-eq.
Activities
130 983
Train
Activities
130 002
Emissions
349 964.14
Kg CO2-eq.
Car
Emissions
410 090.95
Kg CO2-eq.
Activities
261 714

12. Transport

12.2 All

Productions: Roskilde Festival 2025 **Activity categories:** Transport

Total

782 876 activities

1 901 510.22 kg CO2-eq.

Emission Source		%	kg CO2-eq.
Aviation 130 983 activities • Transport / Transport of people	4 453 471.0 Km	38.85%	**738 726.72**
Car 261 714 activities • Transport / Transport of people	1 475 315.48 Km	21.57%	**410 090.95**
Train 130 002 activities • Transport / Transport of people	4 461 273.39 Km	18.4%	**349 964.14**
Bus 130 033 activities • Transport / Transport of people	1 442 003.21 Km	10.12%	**192 435.9**
Truck 52 activities • Transport / Transport of equipment and goods	70 960.0 Km	8.95%	**170 148.8**
Van / Small truck 54 activities • Transport / Transport of equipment and goods	30 060.0 Km	0.94%	**17 887.16**
Bicycle 130 000 activities • Transport / Transport of people	780 000.0 Km	0.75%	**14 300.0**
Minibus 38 activities • Transport / Transport of people	16 952.0 Km	0.42%	**7 956.55**

13. Food & Beverage

Results and Findings

Food and beverages is the largest emissions group at the festival. Of total emissions, food and beverages account for more than 40%. Of those 40%, half can be attributed to the food sold to guests at during the festival. All food enjoyed by the festival guests have been coded in the category *“meal with red meat”,* as meat is the ingredient causing the greatest amount of emissions. As described in the methodology chapter, this number stems from an external analysis of the carbon footprint of the food at the festival. That report showed, that there was sold 993,132 dishes at Roskilde Festival in 2025. Food-related emissions from totaled 1,170 tons CO_2e, averaging 1.27 kg CO_2e per dish.

Furthermore, the figure and table below show, that the categories 'beer', 'wine' & 'liquor' make up 25% of the food and beverage emissions, i.e. 10% of total emissions. Of this beer is the greatest emitter - making up 15% of all food and beverage emissions. During the festival, the equivalent of more than 1.2 million cans of beer were sold, on top of almost 250.000 liters of draft beers. Liquor Makes up about 6% of the food and beverage emissions, and wine less than 2%.

Data and Methodology

Beverages

Data on beverages is obtained directly from order receipts provided by the festival’s suppliers. As such, the dataset reflects the total volume of beverages delivered to the festival, rather than the quantity ultimately sold or consumed. For each entry, the data includes product names, quantities, and either weight or volume measures.

To facilitate analysis, individual products are systematically grouped into broader categories such as *beer*, *wine*, and *cocktails*. This categorization ensures consistency when mapping the data into the Green Producers Tool. In addition, we account for the environmental impact of beverage containers wherever possible. When container information is explicitly stated in supplier receipts, this information is used directly. In cases where such details are missing, the product is identified externally and matched with the packaging deemed most likely.

Food

The food-related emissions are based on two primary data sources. The first and most comprehensive source concerns food consumed by festival guests. For this component, we rely on an external assessment conducted by FoodOp, a specialized provider of carbon footprint analyses for food consumption. FoodOp has estimated the total emissions associated with guest food

consumption. To integrate these results into our framework, we map their aggregate estimate into the Green Producers Tool using a representative category, namely *“meal with red meat.”*

The second source relates to catering provided to festival volunteers. Here, data is collected directly from festival suppliers and includes detailed information on food items delivered, reported in either weight or volume. Each item is individually assessed and categorized into broader food groups to align with the classification system used in the Green Producers Tool.

Across both data sources, efforts are made to ensure consistency in categorization and measurement units. While the guest food emissions rely on an aggregated external estimate, the volunteer catering data allows for a more granular classification. Together, these sources provide a comprehensive overview of the food-related carbon footprint associated with the festival.

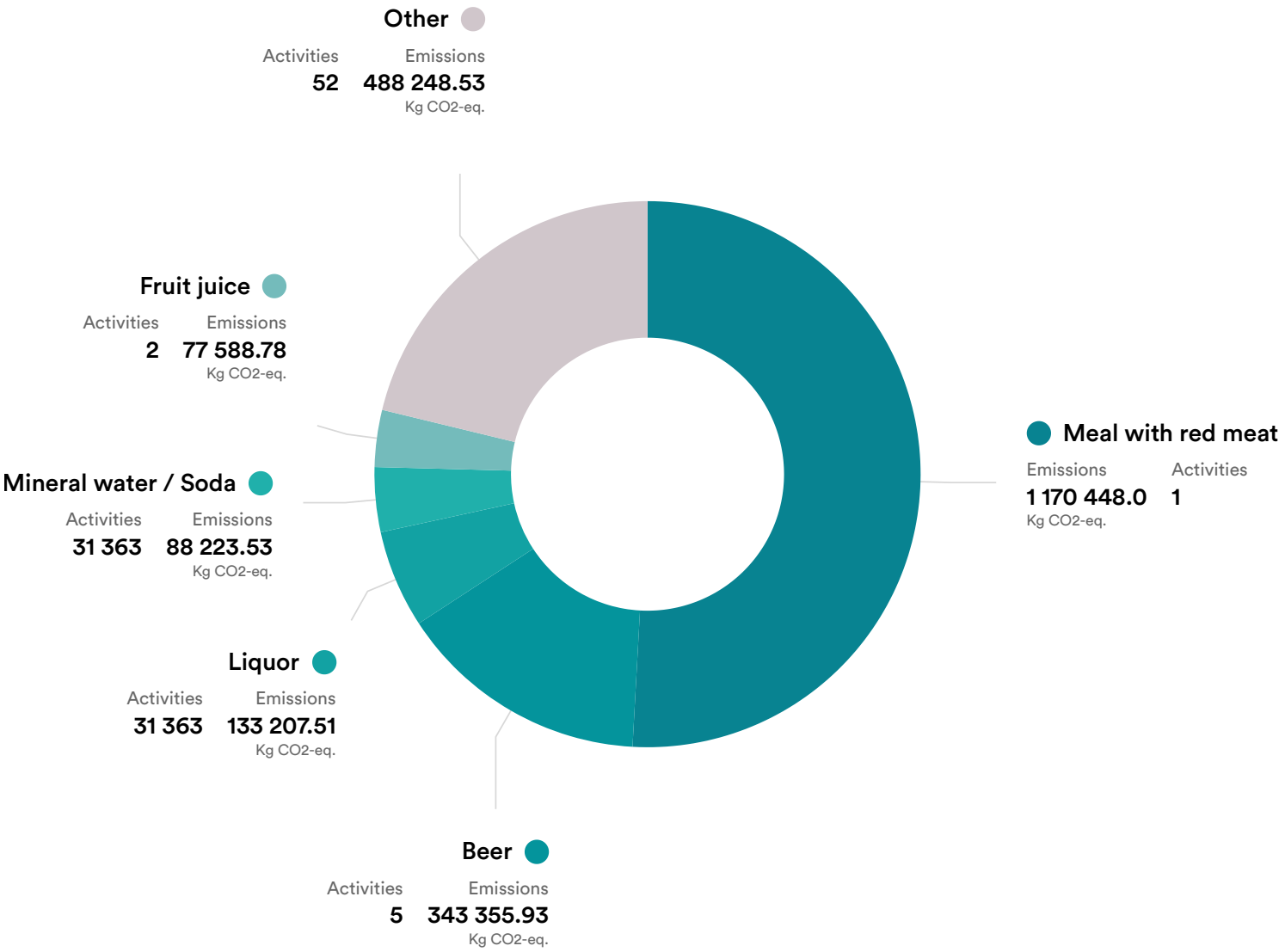
14. Food & Beverage

14.1 Top 5

Productions: Roskilde Festival 2025 **Activity categories:** Food & Beverage

Total
62 786 activities

2 301 072.28 kg CO2-eq.


Other
Activities
52
Emissions
488 248.53
Kg CO2-eq.
Fruit juice
Activities
2
Emissions
77 588.78
Kg CO2-eq.
Mineral water / Soda
Activities
31 363
Emissions
88 223.53
Kg CO2-eq.
Liquor
Activities
31 363
Emissions
133 207.51
Kg CO2-eq.
Beer
Activities
5
Emissions
343 355.93
Kg CO2-eq.
Meal with red meat
Emissions
1 170 448.0
Kg CO2-eq.
Activities
1

14. Food & Beverage

14.2 All

Productions: Roskilde Festival 2025 **Activity categories:** Food & Beverage

Total

62 786 activities

2 301 072.28 kg CO2-eq.

Emission Source		%	kg CO2-eq.
Meal with red meat 1 activities • Food & Beverage / Meals	932 256.47 Servings	50.87%	**1 170 448.0**
Beer 5 activities • Food & Beverage / Beverages	1 230 068.2 Beverages & 243 367.0 Liters	14.92%	**343 355.93**
Liquor 31 363 activities • Food & Beverage / Beverages	62 709.0 Beverages & 10 115.0 Liters	5.79%	**133 207.51**
Mineral water / Soda 31 363 activities • Food & Beverage / Beverages	247 797.2 Beverages	3.83%	**88 223.53**
Fruit juice 2 activities • Food & Beverage / Beverages	25 862.93 Kg	3.37%	**77 588.78**
Cider 2 activities • Food & Beverage / Beverages	61 464.0 Beverages	3.36%	**77 384.16**
Beer jug 1 activities • Food & Beverage / Drinking glasses	134 272.0 Units	2.96%	**68 062.48**
Dairy products 3 activities • Food & Beverage / Ingredients and food products	3 712.63 Kg & 4 115.0 Liters	2.8%	**64 356.63**

Emission Source		%	kg CO2-eq.
Wine 2 activities • Food & Beverage / Beverages	158 205.0 Beverages	1.83%	**42 184.0**
Water 3 activities • Food & Beverage / Beverages	195 148.0 Beverages	1.68%	**38 751.61**
Reusable PP 4 activities • Food & Beverage / Drinking glasses	1 944 189.0 Units	1.34%	**30 874.12**
Vegetables 2 activities • Food & Beverage / Ingredients and food products	23 688.01 Kg	1.24%	**28 518.79**
Cakes / baked goods 1 activities • Food & Beverage / Ingredients and food products	5 433.0 Kg	1.04%	**23 850.87**
Single pack packaging 7 activities • Food & Beverage / Cutlery, cups, plates etc.	495 790.0 Pieces	0.77%	**17 693.8**
White meat 1 activities • Food & Beverage / Ingredients and food products	2 974.12 Kg	0.71%	**16 417.12**
Oils and fat products 1 activities • Food & Beverage / Ingredients and food products	2 085.55 Kg	0.67%	**15 412.2**
Wheat, corn, rice and pasta 1 activities • Food & Beverage / Ingredients and food products	8 234.94 Kg	0.63%	**14 575.84**
Napkins 2 activities • Food & Beverage / Cutlery, cups, plates etc.	1 469.0 Kg & 516 120.0 Pieces	0.38%	**8 665.67**

Emission Source		%	kg CO2-eq.
Tea 1 activities • Food & Beverage / Beverages	470.0 Kg	0.35%	**7 952.4**
Plates 2 activities • Food & Beverage / Cutlery, cups, plates etc.	271 800.0 Pieces	0.28%	**6 390.0**
Fruit 1 activities • Food & Beverage / Ingredients and food products	2 906.63 Kg	0.2%	**4 505.28**
Snacks / crisps 1 activities • Food & Beverage / Meals	618.25 Kg	0.16%	**3 703.32**
Dinner buffet 1 activities • Food & Beverage / Meals	778.8 Kg	0.16%	**3 605.84**
Cutlery 2 activities • Food & Beverage / Cutlery, cups, plates etc.	572 000.0 Pieces	0.09%	**2 173.6**
Shot tube 1 activities • Food & Beverage / Drinking glasses	50 000.0 Units	0.09%	**2 110.0**
Single use PP 1 activities • Food & Beverage / Drinking glasses	109 220.0 Units	0.08%	**1 900.69**
Coffee 1 activities • Food & Beverage / Beverages	142.0 Kg	0.08%	**1 757.96**
Vegan meal 1 activities • Food & Beverage / Meals	1 282.12 Kg	0.08%	**1 750.09**
Sauce and dips 3 activities • Food & Beverage / Ingredients and food products	888.24 Kg	0.07%	**1 681.24**

Emission Source		%	kg CO2-eq.
Hot chocolate 1 activities • Food & Beverage / Beverages	276.0 Kg	0.05%	**1 247.52**
Plant based milk 1 activities • Food & Beverage / Beverages	2 736.0 Kg	0.04%	**984.96**
Red meat 1 activities • Food & Beverage / Ingredients and food products	122.59 Kg	0.03%	**778.47**
Seafood 1 activities • Food & Beverage / Ingredients and food products	225.0 Kg	0.02%	**477.0**
Sugar and sweeteners 1 activities • Food & Beverage / Ingredients and food products	168.0 Kg	0.02%	**414.96**
Single use R-PET 1 activities • Food & Beverage / Drinking glasses	7 400.0 Units	0.0%	**58.41**
Coffee cups 1 activities • Food & Beverage / Cutlery, cups, plates etc.	1 000.0 Pieces	0.0%	**9.5**