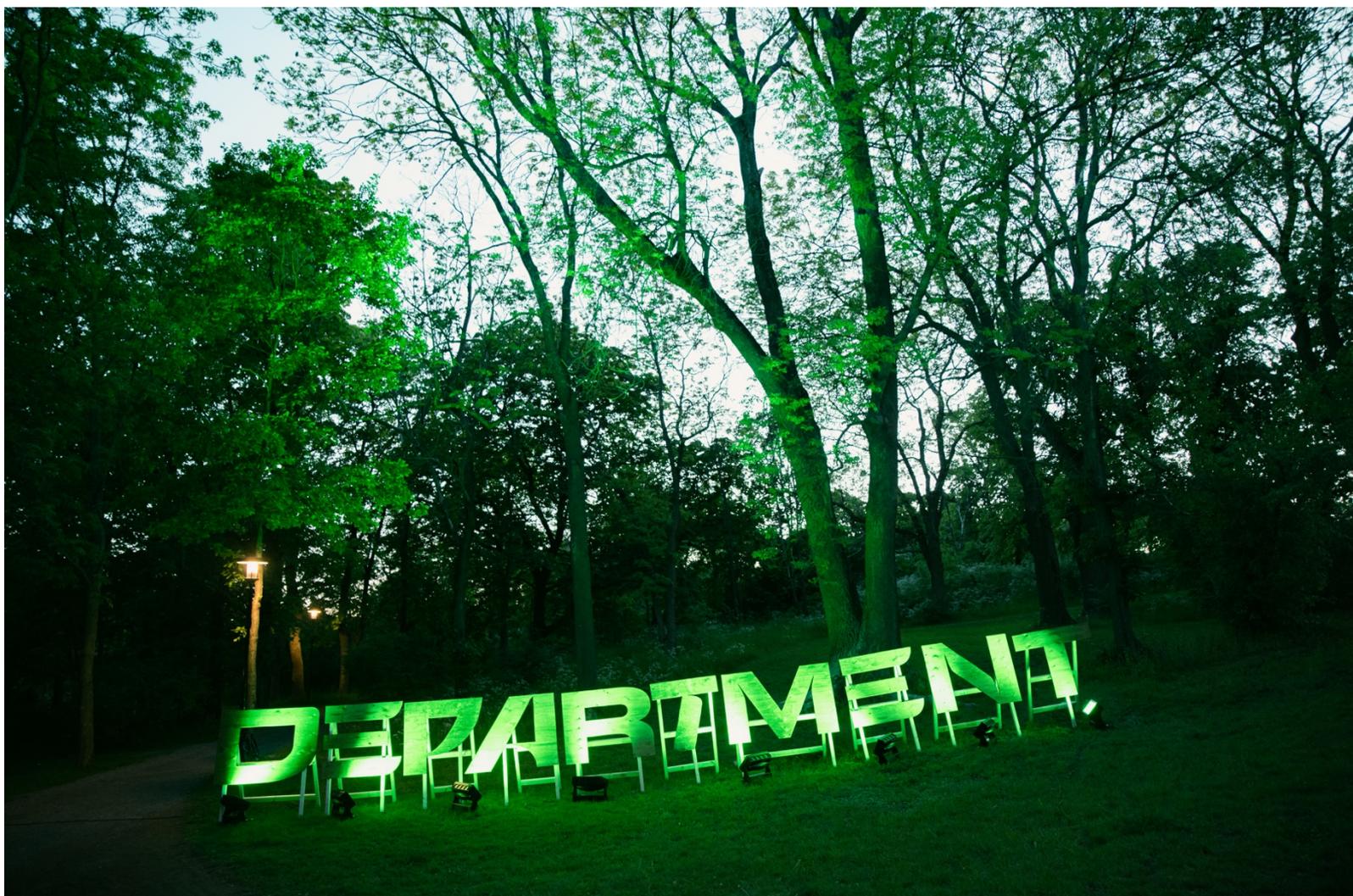


**zero mission**  
**Department Festival**

*Declaration with regard to carbon neutrality for the  
period September 2021 – June 2022 in  
accordance with PAS 2060*



## Introduction

Department is an electronic music festival that occurred during the month of June in Sweden. Both international and national artist perform at the festival. The 2022 festival occurred during two days at a built-up festival area outdoors in Långholmen, Stockholm.

Department Festival AB, as well as other involved partners has together with ZeroMission analysed Departments 2022:s carbon footprint with the aim to be carbon neutral according to PAS 2060, 2014. Furthermore, the festival aims to carbon offset an addition 25 %.

<b>PAS 2060 introductory information</b>	<b>Information in respect of Department</b>
Individual responsible	Karl Törnros, CEO Department Festival AB
Entity making the declaration	Department Festival AB
Subject of the declaration	Department Festival 2022 and activities relating the event that took place before (as preparation), during and after (clean-up).
Boundaries of the subject	All activities that relate to the event are included, with both up-stream and down-stream emissions in all categories as defined by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol*
Description of subject	Department is a reoccurring annual electronic music festival that occur in the summer months in Stockholm, Sweden.
Rationale for selection of the subject	The scope of the greenhouse gas assessment underlying this commitment is emissions in Scopes 1, 2 and 3 based on the operational control principle defined in the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard*
Selected option for conformity assessment	Other party validation: ZeroMission AB Stockholm AB have validated Departments conformance to the requirements of PAS 2060
Baseline period	1 June 2018 – 1 June 2019
Assessment period	5 September 2021 – 6 June 2022

Standard for assessment of Greenhouse Gas Emission reductions	GHG Protocol – Product life cycle accounting and reporting standard - and GHG Protocol - <i>Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and Scope 2 Guidance</i>
Confirmation	ZeroMission AB hereby confirm that the GHG Protocol – Product life cycle accounting and reporting standard was applied in accordance with its provisions and the principles set out in PAS 2060.
Carbon footprint of Department	See below p.3-4
Signature of senior company representative	See below p.3

## Comments from CEO

Department is an electronic music festival since 2017, which this year takes place for two days in June on the old prison island Långholmen, Stockholm. Both international and national artists play at the festival. This year, just after the pandemic's restrictions have been lifted, the festival area includes only 1 stage that is located outdoors under the high Västerbron. The festival area sells food and drinks as well as various products.

Department AB, together with ZeroMission AB, has calculated Department's carbon footprint since 2019 and is now calculating again - after the pandemic - in 2022 when we conduct similar events for the same purpose of gaining an overview of the festival's climate impact and to reduce the event's climate impact per visitor and contribute to the standardization of the live music industry's measurable goals. As the first music festival in Scandinavia to publish our figures, we hope to be able to contribute to other music festivals also reporting their figures. For us to be able to jointly help each other to reduce the industry's total climate impact. The communicative purpose of this study is thus to live up to the requirements for climate-neutral events according to PAS 2060: 2014, and then to compensate the carbon footprint another 25%.

At this year's event, when Sweden's latest event restrictions due to the Covid-19 pandemic were lifted three months before Department, the festival was adapted to limit capacity and number of scenes due to time and lack of staff. We have thus found that with a limited period of marketing compared to previous years, we have an even higher proportion of local visitors. This together with an increase in reuse by about 95% of the festival's decor, entrances, privacy, etc., we have reduced our climate impact more than expected. We can thus state that for sustainable long-term work from both social perspectives as well as financially and in terms of size, we expect higher figures next year, as we will return to the festival's previous size with more stages and capacity, already in 2023.

In the absence of a standardized method and specific rules regarding environmental goals for festivals and concert activities in the music industry, Department intends to contribute as the first music festival in the world to provide a comprehensive climate analysis (including all Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions). This study may well be a basis for discussion and debate for the live music industry's climate impact, as it provides important information on the climate impact of various areas regarding planning, implementation, and the establishment of a live music event.

Department is aware of the different conditions affecting the carbon footprint of different music events, as the number of visitors' trips and size of events are the absolute single largest variables. But with the perspective of CO2 equivalent per visitor, this analysis should be able to be relevant for all music events regardless of size.

Department hopes that this study will form the basis for guiding debate and discussion toward more surveys and comprehensive analyses of various festivals and concert arrangements. So, the music industry and media should be able to attack our biggest climate-affecting segments regarding our events, instead of indiscriminately attacking music events in general via the most perceived visible emission sources, which have most often been artists' global tours. Both the Department and our local organizing colleagues see how large music audiences fly cheaply to other parts of the world as the local event offer does not correspond to their wishes. And thus constitutes a considerably much greater climate impact than artists' travels. This is reflected in our report. In the Department's segment - electronic dance music - we can state that over 3.1 million flies to Ibiza (Ibizapreservation.org 2018) annually and even more with trips to Berlin, London, Barcelona, Amsterdam, etc. to visit similar events. The benefit to society is thus shown with our data on the strength of the local production of events for a local audience and reduces the total emissions overall. We have thus expanded our own measurements of our visitors, to include both the festivals and the sister club KRETS visitors' habits, and of these visitors' travel habits to international similar events during the rest of the year. Which resulted in very interesting figures and a clearer picture of today's cultural consumption. We hope to be able to participate with our knowledge and unique figures in both our own planned forums such as Department Action, as well as other festivals and other conferences in the coming years.

Karl Törnros, CEO Department Festival

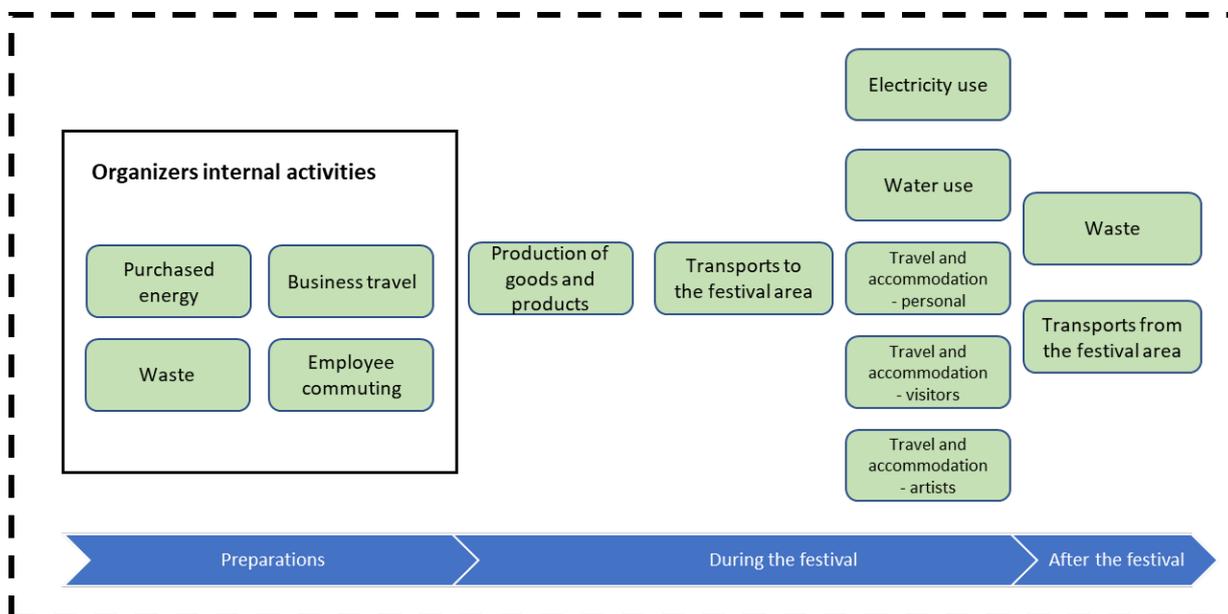
## Standard and methodology used to determine GHG emissions

GHG Protocol – Product life cycle accounting and reporting standard was selected as methodology to determine GHG emissions. GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard was selected to categorise the results.

All emission of greenhouse gasses has been converted into carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2e</sub>) according to the GWP-values from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) over a 100-year period. Emissions has been categorized according to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard as Scope 1, 2 or 3, including up-stream and down-stream emissions. Energy purchased has been accounted for in accordance with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2014) using a location-based approach.

For more information regarding methodology, see *Department 2022 Climate Analysis Report, page 7-10*.

## Boundaries for emissions assessment 2022



Scope	Definition	Included emission sources/activities
<b>Scope 1</b>	Direct GHG emissions from vehicles/premises	No relevant activities
<b>Scope 2</b>	Indirect emissions from purchased heating and electricity from premises	Generation of purchased energy from organisers own operations
<b>Scope 3 - upstream</b>	1. Purchased goods and services	Purchases for preparation of the festival area, sales in the festival area (drinks, food), water consumption in the festival area, marketing (printed material) and consumables. The artists' travels and accommodation are also included in this category as they are paid for by events.
	3. Other fuel- and energy-related activities	Upstream emissions from the generation and distribution of purchased energy.
	4. Upstream transportation and distribution	Transports of purchased goods and transports of external personnel
	5. Waste generated in operations	Collection and transportation of waste from the organizer's own operations and waste from the festival premises and its Foodtrucks.
	6. Business travel	The organisers business travel by air, car, taxi, train and bus and hotel nights.
	7. Employee commuting	The organisers commuting by bus, car and train.
	8. Upstream leased assets	Generation of purchased electricity to the festival area.
<b>Scope 3 - Downstream</b>	9. Downstream transportation and distribution	Visitor and external personal transport and accommodation.

Excluded emission categories	Motivation
2. Capital goods	All purchases are reported under category 1.
10. Processing of sold products	Not relevant
11. Use of sold products	Not relevant
12. End-of-life treatment of sold products	All waste management of sold products are reported under category 5.
13. Downstream leased assets	Not relevant
14. Franchises	Not relevant
15. Investments	Not relevant

## Data quality

The quality of collected data has overall been very good. Digital questionnaires and data collection templates have been sent to all participating partners where specific activity data has been collected. Data regarding transportation and accommodation from the visitors was gathered at the entrance of the festival by filling out a questionnaire. In total, 420 answers were collected through questionnaires and templates filled out by partners, the organisation, and visitors. 18 % of all visitors responded to the questionnaire.

The organisers have responded and collected data of all internal purchases throughout the year, energy consumption, business travel and commuting and well as the travel and accommodation of the artists. The majority of the data was collected from invoices and other financial records. Assumptions and estimations were made when the collection of specific data was not possible, for example regarding accumulated waste at the organizer's office over the year and the organisers commuting.

Emission factors, specific or comparable to the studied object were used for the quantification of GHG emissions from sold and purchased products. Emission factors were gathered from relevant scientific articles and reports, environmental product declarations (EPD), and national databases. The limiting factor for quality of the emission factors is the current scientific knowledge that continually produces new results.

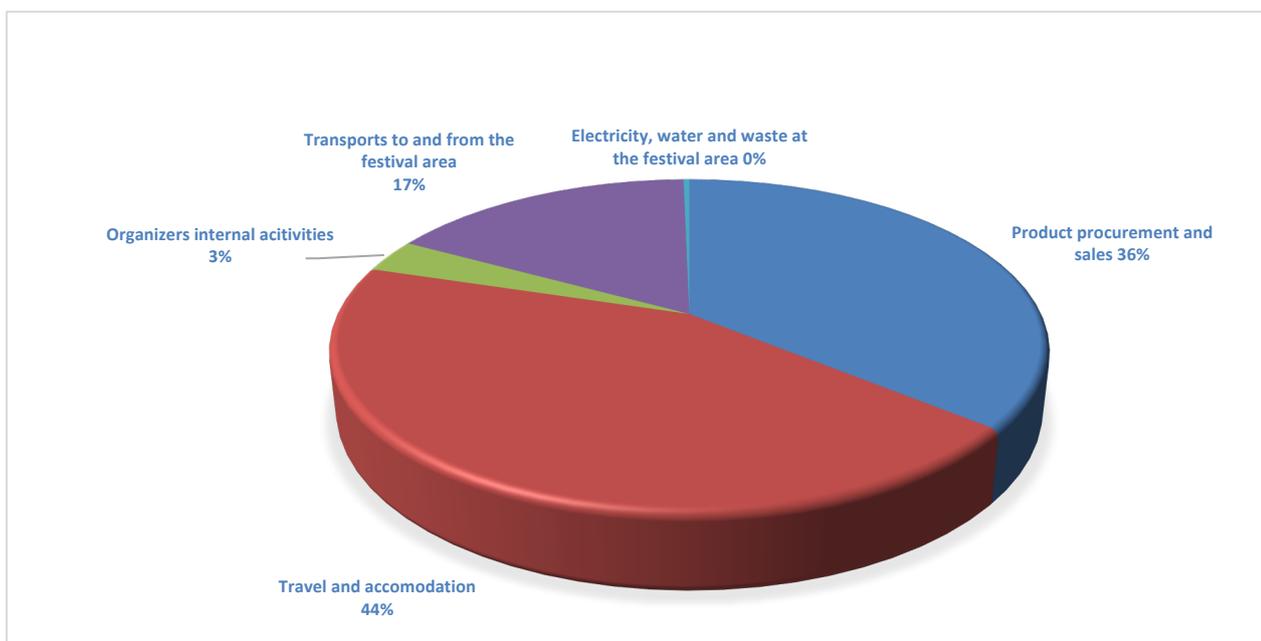
More information about data quality and the uncertainty analysis can be viewed in the *Department 2021 Climate Analysis Report*, page 8, 16.

## Greenhouse gas emissions

Scope	Category	Kg CO <sub>2e</sub>	Share of emissions [%]
Scope 1	Direct emission from owned or controlled assets	0	0%
Scope 2	Purchased electricity	1	0%
	Purchased district heating	111	1%
Scope 3.1	Purchased goods and services	8 325	52%

Scope 3.3	Upstream emissions from purchased energy, not reported under scope 1 and 2.	11	0%
Scope 3.4	Upstream transportation and distribution	2 667	17%
Scope 3.5	Waste	47	0%
Scope 3.6	Business travel	387	2%
Scope 3.7	Employee commuting	3	0%
Scope 3.8	Upstream leased assets	10	0%
Scope 3.9	Downstream transportation and distribution	4 437	28%
Total		15 998	

Key performance indicators	Value
GHG-emissions [kg] per visitor	7,6



*Note: above figure only illustrates values for emissions larger than 1 % of Departments total carbon footprint.*

## Trend and reductions

The results of the climate analysis show significantly lower emissions compared with the climate analysis carried out for the Department in 2019, both in relation to total emissions and emission intensity.

The difference in results is primarily due to visitors' travel and accommodation. In 2019, 15 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e were caused by travel from international visitors who flew to the festival. For this year's festival, 94% of the visitors were from Stockholm and 62% travelled between 0-10 km to and from the festival area, which is the main reason for the change in results.

Festival	Carbon footprint [ton CO <sub>2</sub> e]	GHG emission per visitor [kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/visitor]
Department festival 2019	56	22,3
Department festival 2022	16	7,6

## Carbon offset strategy

For 2022, Department has offset all emission arising from the festival, including 25 % extra. The offsetting has been conducted through the purchase of carbon credits from the Plan Vivo certified project *Blue Vanga*, Kenya. The project is a REDD+ generating Ex Post credits.

The standard under which the project is validated require demonstration that the offsets generated are genuine and additional. The validations also ensure that the project meet the criteria of permanence, leakage and double counting.

Project	Standard	No. tons	Vintage	Date Purchased from ZeroMission
Blue Vanga	Plan Vivo	20	2021	February 2022
<b>Serial number for the Plan Vivo certificate</b>				
To be disclosed. ZeroMission certification number: 212 378				

## Carbon footprint management plan

The carbon management plan for continuously reducing emissions consist of three parts:

- Arranging the festival in centralised areas with good access to public transports to minimise emissions from visitor transport.
- Minimising emissions from food and drinks by only selling vegan foods and working with responsible drink suppliers.
- Minimising material use in the preparation of the festival area by reusing material and equipment.

## Statement of validation by ZeroMission AB Stockholm AB

Departments appointed a second party, ZeroMission Stockholm AB, to act as an external validator against the PAS 2060:2014 standard.

### In conclusion:

Department has offset for all the emissions associated with arrangement of Department 2019 and achieved carbon neutrality in accordance with PAS 2060 for the period 1 5 September 2021 – 6 June 2022.

## Carbon footprint management plan

The carbon management plan for continuously reducing emissions consist of three parts:

- Arranging the festival in centralised areas with good access to public transports to minimise emissions from visitor transport.
- Minimising emissions from food and drinks by only selling vegan foods and working with responsible drink suppliers.
- Minimising material use in the preparation of the festival area by reusing material and equipment.

## Statement of validation by ZeroMission AB Stockholm AB

Departments appointed a second party, ZeroMission Stockholm AB, to act as an external validator against the PAS 2060:2014 standard.

### In conclusion:

Department has offset for all the emissions associated with arrangement of Department 2019 and achieved carbon neutrality in accordance with PAS 2060 for the period 1 5 September 2021 – 6 June 2022.

**Declared by ZeroMission Stockholm AB, Sweden.**

## References

- Boverket (2022). Boverkets klimatdatabas. <https://www.boverket.se/sv/klimatdeklaration/klimatdatabas/> Hämtad 2022-07-04.
- Bruckner T., I.A. Bashmakov, Y. Mulugetta, H. Chum, A. de la Vega Navarro, J. Edmonds, A. Faaij, B. Fungtammasan, A. Garg, E. Hertwich, D. Honnery, D. Infield, M. Kainuma, S. Khennas, S. Kim, H.B. Nimir, K. Riahi, N. Strachan, R. Wisser, and X. Zhang, 2014: Energy Systems. In: *Climate Change 2014: Mitigation of Climate Change. Contribution of Working Group III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* [Edenhofer, O., R. Pichs-Madruga, Y. Sokona, E. Farahani, S. Kadner, K. Seyboth, A. Adler, I. Baum, S. Brunner, P. Eickemeier, B. Kriemann, J. Savolainen, S. Schlömer, C. von Stechow, T. Zwickel and J.C. Minx (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA.
- CIBSE (2012). *Energy Efficiency in Buildings, Guide F. The Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers.*
- CONCITO (2021): *The Big Climate Database, version 1"*
- [Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy](#) (BEIS), 2021. Government emission conversion factors for greenhouse gas company reporting
- Electricity emission intensity adopted from UN 2021 and IPCC 2006.
- Energiföretagen (2021). *Lokala miljövärden 2021*
- GHG Protocol – corporate accounting and reporting standard; 2015
- Hallström, E., Håkansson, N., Åkesson, A., Wolk, A., & Sonesson, U. (2018). Climate impact of alcohol consumption in Sweden. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 201, 287-294.
- IPCC (2006). *Revised IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Network for Transport Measures (NTM)*, 2021.
- Market for paper, woodfree, coated. Version 3.8, cut off. Ecoinvent, 2021
- Market for soap. Version 3.8, cut off. Ecoinvent, 2021
- Market for synthetic rubber. Version 3.8, cut off. Ecoinvent, 2021
- Market for textile, nonwoven polyester. Version 3.8, cut off. Ecoinvent, 2021
- PAS 2060; 2014
- Rööf, E. (2014). *Mat-klimat-listan (077)*. SLU, Sveriges lantbruksuniversitet.
- SEPA (2021). *Emissionsfaktorer Klimat 2016*. Swedish Environmental Protection Agency.
- Swedish Energy Agency (2021) *Summary of energy statistics for dwellings and nonresidential premises for 2021*,
- Trafikverket, (2021). *Vägtrafikens utsläpp*.
- Öppna listan – ett utdrag från RISE klimatdatabas för livsmedel v 1.7

