



CIRCULAR FESTIVAL

ROSKILDE FESTIVAL'S RESOURCE
& WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

2020-2024

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-----------|
| PREFACE | 4 |
| The journey towards a circular festival begins here | 5 |
| WHY HAVE A RESOURCE AND WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN? | 8 |
| HOW TO READ THIS PLAN | 10 |
| LEGAL FRAMEWORK BEHIND THE PLAN | 10 |
| VISION AND OBJECTIVES | 11 |
| WHY CIRCULAR ECONOMY? | 14 |
| | |
| THEME 1: DESIGN AND CONSUMPTION | 17 |
| Less disposable consumption and wastage | 18 |
| New product selection and consumption design | 22 |
| Circular temporary construction | 24 |
| More reuse | 28 |
| Design of the camping experience | 29 |
| | |
| THEME 2: WASTE MANAGEMENT FOR RECYCLING | 31 |
| National standards as a foundation | 33 |
| Greater environmental impact and real recycling rate | 34 |
| Waste sorting adapted to campsites | 35 |
| Waste management solutions in restricted areas | 39 |
| | |
| THEME 3: TRANSVERSE FOCUS AREAS | 41 |
| Communication to support focus areas | 42 |
| Improved data and monitoring | 44 |
| | |
| ORGANISATION, PROGRESS AND FINANCING | 45 |
| Organisation | 47 |
| Progress | 48 |
| Financial resources | 49 |
| | |
| GLOSSARY | 53 |



WE GIVE EVERY BODY

THE JOURNEY TOWARDS A CIRCULAR FESTIVAL BEGINS HERE

As one of Denmark's largest cultural institutions, Roskilde Festival has the potential to make a **sustainable difference** and raise awareness in its surroundings.

With this Resource and Waste Management Plan, we reinvent and relaunch our practices and organisation in this area, and aim to spark a real, sustainable difference in ourselves and make a **positive impression** on our surrounding community.

As a non-profit organisation, we have an obligation to both **raise ambitions** and to innovate. Therefore, with the festival as a platform, we must inspire novel solutions and influence firmly-set habits and **patterns of consumption** – both our own, and those of others.

Each summer, when we build a temporary urban community for 130,000 inhabitants, the festival organisation buys and consumes resources, creating large quantities of waste.

Our festival is not a closed system where resources are generated and disposed of within the boundaries of the festival grounds: when more than 100,000 participants arrive at the festival city each summer, **the norms and values of the surrounding community** move in with them.

The 'use-and-discard' culture is a threat to the state of the entire world, and the negative consequences of the consumer society are present at our festival, just as they are in the surrounding community. Over the past 20 years, the volume of waste produced at the festival has increased by approximately 76 tonnes per year. We have to change that.

We have worked with **sustainable development** for many years and, through partnerships in particular, we have shaped the festival city into **a laboratory for green solutions**. Now, we are seriously raising our ambitions in resource and waste management, and we are doing so in **collaboration with others**.

The changes within recycling and waste reduction in the coming years must take place in close cooperation with our surroundings. All ticket buyers, volunteers, partners, suppliers, artists, and many, many more will play crucial roles in our transition into a **circular festival**.

Welcome aboard the journey.

Signe Lopdrup

CEO





COUNTDOWN





WHY HAVE A RESOURCE AND WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN?

Every year, Roskilde Festival creates a temporary city with residential areas, infrastructure, and places to eat and trade. When 130,000 people gather in a temporary city, waste is produced. As the festival has evolved, waste volumes have increased (Figure 1).

The largest quantities of waste come from the festival's campsites. A lot of waste is created during the festival, and a lot of that waste is left behind. A large part of this is functional camping equipment.

In society in general, we consume the Earth's resources much faster than the planet can regenerate. Unfortunately, this high consumption also applies to several areas of the festival: the large amount of waste is a clear indication of this.

Handling and reducing the large quantities of waste produced requires changing the way we plan and run the festival. We need to consider resource management at every level, and we need a more 'circular' mindset. On one hand, we must reduce disposable consumption in the traditional sense, but we also want to avoid camping equipment and building materials being used only once.

While reducing waste, we need to create the right conditions to enable far more sorting and recycling of waste. It should be easy to do the right thing.

To achieve this, we need the right waste management systems alongside behavioural changes among festival participants and others.

Over the years, various recycling and waste management initiatives have emerged at the festival. This Resource and Waste Management Plan stands on the shoulders of these good initiatives driven by festival volunteers.

For the first time, this plan gathers all of Roskilde Festival's initiatives within resource and waste management, and coordinates efforts across the entire organisation. The plan primarily addresses the challenges at the festival, but our goal is to disseminate these experiences and solutions to other activities in the organisation and in society.

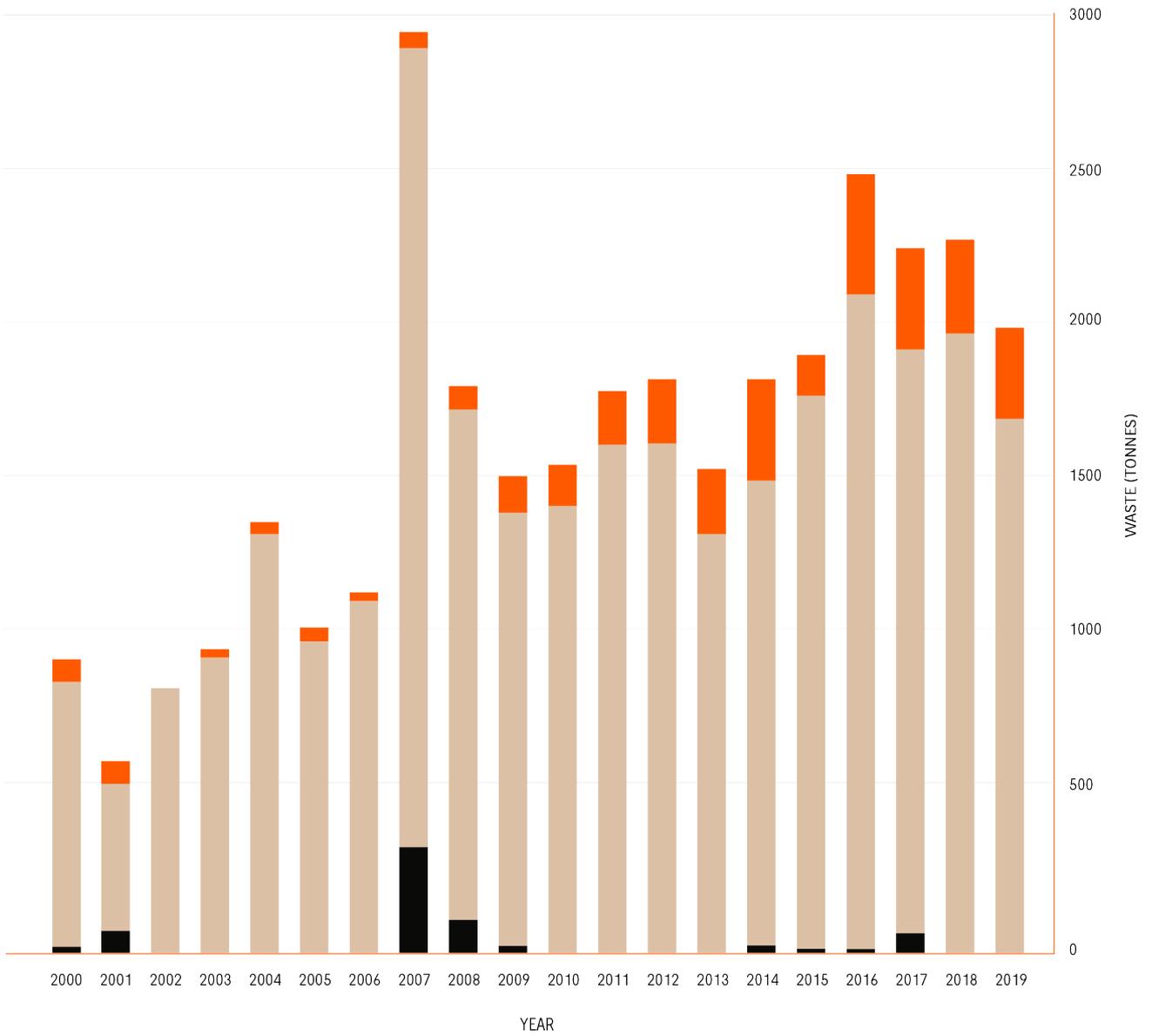


Figure 1: Over the past 20 years, we have seen a general increase in waste produced at Roskilde Festival, but with substantial variation from year to year. The peak in waste volume in 2007 is assumed to be caused by very heavy rain that year.

■ RECYCLING
 ■ INCINERATION
 ■ LANDFILL

HOW TO READ THIS PLAN

This action plan sets the direction of how we will develop Roskilde Festival's resource and waste management towards 2024. This plan will serve as the foundation for the development of a concrete implementation plan for the period 2020-2024. The implementation plan will be dynamic and develop as initiatives progress. The action plan is structured in themes, focus areas and initiatives. Themes and focus areas identify where action is needed, and initiatives describe how we create change.

Theme 1: Design and consumption

Theme 2: Waste management for recycling

Theme 3: Transverse focus areas

Finally, the plan presents the organisational changes and methods needed to achieve our ambitious goals.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK BEHIND THE PLAN

European and national environmental regulations, along with municipal waste planning, set the framework for how we must reduce and manage our waste at Roskilde Festival. Roskilde Festival must comply with the requirements applicable to companies in national and municipal waste regulations.

According to The Danish Statutory Order on Waste, we are obligated to separate waste so that all recyclable waste is recycled, and that hazardous waste is treated correctly. We must also comply with municipal instructions for the treatment of waste for incineration and hazardous waste. Roskilde Festival is obligated to make agreements with approved treatment facilities or collectors regarding receipt of recyclable waste.

VISION AND OBJECTIVES

The 2020-2024 Resource and Waste Management Plan contains a vision and two overarching objectives. The vision is our beacon: it guides Roskilde Festival's direction in waste and resource management over the next five years. The two objectives are our specific success criteria: they are the results we aim to achieve with the Resource and Waste Management Plan.

Vision

We will develop a circular festival where we minimise resource consumption, reuse products and recycle waste.

We want to reduce our own and our participants' consumption of disposable items, to ensure that as few products and materials as possible are used for only one week of festival.

Objectives

We will reduce the total amount of waste by 30% compared to 2019. This corresponds to a total waste reduction of 600 tonnes by 2024.

Towards 2024, we will develop our waste management to ensure 55% of waste is sorted for recycling. In addition, we will work to increase the real recycling rate of the sorted waste.



AIR MATTRESSES

CARDBOARD

METAL

Marius Pedersen
70 13 40 40
www.mariusp.dk

MILE
MONK
PO

SWAP SHOP



TO
-
LET

TOBAY Det Guld

WHY CIRCULAR ECONOMY?

The Resource and Waste Management Plan is based on the concept of a circular economy. A circular economy contrasts with a traditional linear economy where resources are extracted, processed, consumed and disposed of. In the linear 'use-and-discard' approach, most of the resources are lost in incineration or to landfill. In a circular economy, the value of resources is preserved, allowing them to remain in circulation in society for a long time.

In general, the circular model is based on three principles:

- To reduce waste through design. This means that products are designed to last longer, to be repaired and dismantled, so that their parts can be included in new products.
- To maintain products and materials in use. This is primarily achieved through increased maintenance, repair and reuse. It also involves different forms of use and consumption: relying on access to services rather than product ownership.
- Ensuring more and better recycling. High quality recycling, for example, means that the waste can be recycled for its original purpose. This reduces the need for the extraction of virgin resources. The highest quality of recycling is achieved by having high traceability of materials, heterogenic waste fractions and good treatment facilities.

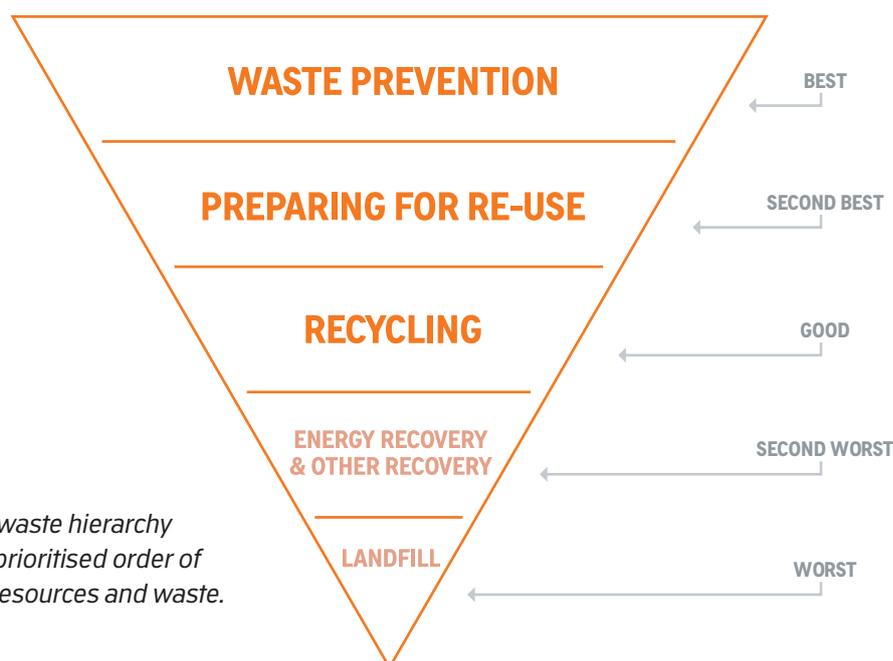


Figure 2: The waste hierarchy indicates the prioritised order of treatment of resources and waste.





1

THEME

DESIGN & CONSUMPTION

THEME 1

DESIGN & CONSUMPTION

We need to reduce the amount of waste from both the festival and other live events we host. We will achieve this by reducing our consumption wherever possible, while using products in a smarter way that produces less waste. Finally, we want to significantly increase reuse.

Therefore, we wish to design and build the festival in a way that gives products and materials a longer life span. Further, we want to design a festival experience for participants and volunteers that creates less waste.



LESS DISPOSABLE CONSUMPTION & WASTAGE

We will be more critical of our own and our participants' consumption and examine which products tend to end up as waste.

We do this through the following initiatives:

REDUCTION OF DISPOSABLE PRODUCTS AND MATERIALS

We will end unnecessary consumption of disposable products and materials, for example within tableware, hygiene products and printed communication materials. We will explore where the use of disposable products and materials can be reduced. Examples could be the significant reduction or elimination of stirrers, napkins, milkshake lids, disposable soap dispensers and disposable carrier bags.

However, we are aware that disposable products can sometimes be the right alternative, provided they consist of recyclable materials that conform with the waste management fractions.



Photo: Emil Lyders

TESTING OF TABLEWARE SOLUTIONS

In 2019, Roskilde Festival—in collaboration with Carlsberg and three other festivals—tested a joint solution for reusable cups after analyses indicated environmental benefits over the disposable alternative.

We will continue to test and assess where environmental benefits could be gained by replacing disposable tableware with reusable alternatives or other solutions. Most importantly, environmental considerations must be put first.

LESS FOOD WASTE

We will further develop our efforts to reduce food waste. This entails improving the monitoring of waste from production and from participants' food consumption. We will explore the causes of food waste, including possible barriers within our own rules and systems that contribute to surplus production. In addition, we will include all food stalls in the efforts to collect and redistribute surplus goods.





NEW PRODUCT SELECTION & CONSUMPTION DESIGN

The quality and composition of products and materials used at the festival greatly affects what and how much ends up as waste. As such, we need to adjust product types and their availability. Our goal is that as little as possible of what is sold at or brought to the festival ends up as waste. At the same time, we want products that do not contain hazardous substances and that can be recycled.

The following initiatives will support this:

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NON-FOOD AREA

We want to lead participants away from a 'use-and-discard' culture. To achieve that, we must be critical of the products sold at Roskilde Festival, and ensure that they are durable and of high quality. Therefore, we will develop a new set of criteria for the supply, design and quality of the products sold at the festival. Further, we will offer more services such as massages or haircuts, rather than products, as they produce less waste.

We have already started the development of non-food as a business area.

PROCUREMENT POLICY FOR ROSKILDE FESTIVAL

We will further develop our procurement policy to contain more and clearer guidelines for our selection of products and services. The procurement policy must set the framework for Roskilde Festival's purchase of goods, services and rental of equipment.

With the procurement policy, we will ensure increased use of shared economy and product-service solutions. We will demand that products can be maintained and repaired, that they use less packaging, and that more of that packaging is recyclable. We will continue to place ecolabelling requirements (the Nordic Swan and the EU ecolabel) for as many product groups as possible.

NEW SOLUTIONS FOR CAMPING EQUIPMENT

We will phase out poor quality camping equipment that is harmful to the environment towards 2024. In parallel, we will promote alternatives that generate less waste and are made of recyclable materials. We will achieve this by offering shared and rental solutions, ideally in cooperation with other organisers of live events. Additionally, we will support the development of camping equipment that is sustainably produced and suitable for recycling, e.g. by collaborating with partners on the development of eco-labelled camping equipment.

Initially, we are testing the rental of tents, which will inform further developments.



CIRCULAR TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION

We will ensure high resource efficiency in temporary construction by incorporating the principles of circular economy into the way we build. Put simply, wherever possible, we will design and build from reused and recycled materials, and rent sub-elements instead of buying. We will design, build and maintain our structures so that they can be reused for many years. Finally, we will reuse what we can ourselves and deliver the rest for external reuse or recycling.

We will achieve this through the following initiatives:

MORE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RESOURCE FLOW IN CONSTRUCTION

We will map the flow of resources used within construction—including the types and quantities of materials used, reused, and recycled—to identify those areas with the greatest potential for improved resource efficiency.

TOOLS FOR CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION

We will create guidelines and develop tools to manage construction in a more sustainable and circular way. We must utilise the knowledge and know-how already in the organisation, and work systematically to disseminate this to everyone who works with design and construction.

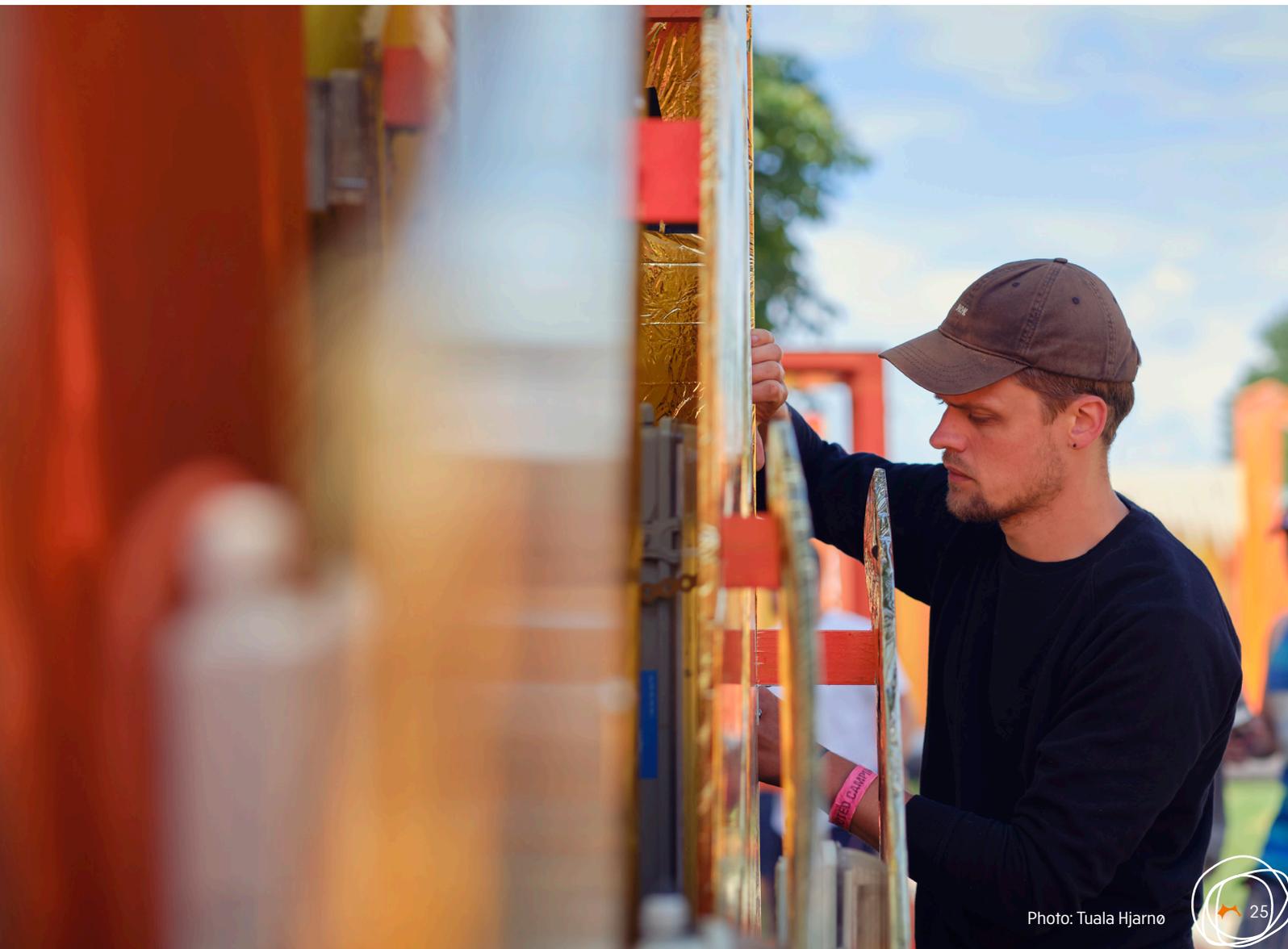
In collaboration with relevant partners, we will develop an ecolabel for temporary construction, which can become the common tool used by Roskilde Festival, partners and external parties.

MORE CONTROL OVER EXTERNAL CONSTRUCTIONS

We want greater influence over external construction projects on our festival grounds to increase sustainability of construction and to better manage resources across the festival. When partners hire external construction agencies, they do not always prioritise sustainability, often resulting in large quantities of recyclable resources ending up as residual waste that could otherwise be recycled.

To achieve this, we will insource more construction projects and simultaneously increase the capacity of our building organisation.

We will also require that external construction projects follow either Roskilde Festival's guidelines for circular construction, or that they apply standards specified within the industry.





ALMOST AS
SUSTAINABLE
BEING NAKE

Beaches
Beaches

40 STK. 250 KR.



MORE REUSE

Many products that could otherwise be reused are discarded, adding unnecessarily to the waste produced at the festival. We will improve the systems for receiving and redistributing reusable items, both internally and externally.

We will do so with the following initiatives:

MORE REUSE FROM CONSTRUCTION OF THE FESTIVAL

We should prioritise the internal reuse of discarded, but still useable, products and materials from trade and restricted areas. Where this is not possible, they must get a new life elsewhere. Therefore, we want to further develop our systems for reuse of products and materials from festival construction, ensuring that these systems support and complement each other, and allowing us to increase capacity to reuse. We will explore whether the development of a digital platform for coordination of redistributions can support this.

Simultaneously, we will work to increase familiarity of the reuse systems throughout the organisation, and to integrate them into building processes so that they become a natural part of the workflow.

MORE REUSE FROM AREAS USED BY PARTICIPANTS

We will increase the capacity of systems for reuse from the campsites. This entails improving coherence between current options for reuse, and testing possible business models in collaboration with established actors within reuse.

DESIGN OF THE CAMPING EXPERIENCE

We want to instigate behavioural change in the campsites to ensure that camping equipment is reused rather than left as waste. By consciously designing the participants' camping experience, we can use various pre-existing tools to influence behaviour.

We will apply these in the following way:

A GREEN DEPOSIT AND ADJUSTED TERMS OF ACCESS

We will explore how changes in terms of access can influence participants' behaviour. This could include, for example, 'green fees' or placing a deposit on camping equipment.

We are testing a 'clean-up deposit' on our Special Camping products, such as Rent Your Tent. Here, the deposit is reimbursed when the participant presents a tent and area that is as tidy on leaving as it was on arrival. Based on experience from this, we will look at how we can increase behavioural measures in more of the festival's campsites.

CAMPSITES WITH CLEAR OBJECTIVES

The festival has successfully promoted responsible 'waste culture' in those campsites with special identities based around the participants' readiness to clean up and sort waste. This has evolved into campsites that put waste culture on their agenda, e.g. Clean Out Loud and Silent & Clean.

We will work actively to support a more positive waste culture in all campsites. We will stop distinguishing between "clean" and "regular" campsites, which implies that "regular" is "dirty". We must expect everyone to adopt a positive waste culture, but at the same time we should differentiate goals and expectations based on the current levels in the individual areas today.

As such, we need to create a new method for categorising and monitoring campsites which, in a positive way, indicates the expectations for 'waste culture' in a campsite.

WELCOME TO CLEAN OUT LOUD

REACT RECYCLING STATION

CARDBOARD

AIR MATTRESSES

CAR BATTERIES



2

THEME

**WASTE MANAGEMENT
FOR RECYCLING**



THEME 2

WASTE MANAGEMENT FOR RECYCLING

The current waste management systems at Roskilde Festival were designed to collect and clean up the large quantities of waste left behind. Over the years, the waste management has been adjusted to include options for reuse and recycling, but it still gives the impression that it was not originally designed for this purpose.

This is one of the reasons for our current low sorting rate of around 15%, compared to an average of 46% from Danish households and 59% from the service sector in 2017¹. We need to redesign our waste management, prioritising sorting for recycling.

We will offer waste solutions that allow participants, stall holders and business partners to sort their waste for recycling, but we do not want to clean up after participants or anyone else. We must also ensure that our urban planning supports waste management.

We will develop our waste management in the following ways:



NATIONAL STANDARDS AS A FOUNDATION

Our waste management will be based on the upcoming national standards for sorting criteria and household waste collection schemes.

STANDARDISED WASTE FRACTIONS

The upcoming national standards define the fractions and criteria for sorting waste. We expect the fractions to be: food waste, plastic, glass, metal, cardboard, paper, drink cartons, textiles, batteries and electronics, other hazardous waste (e.g. air mattresses, spray cans, paints and medicines), and residual waste.

It should, as a minimum, be possible to sort the standard fractions in participant areas and in restricted areas (work zones), according to where the fractions occur at the festival. In addition, we must have specific fractions in the camp-sites to accommodate broken camping equipment. In the restricted areas there will be a number of additional fractions such as wood, garden waste, cooking oil, etc.



GREATER ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT & REAL RECYCLING RATE

Different waste treatment options have varying degrees of environmental impact. We will require that our waste is treated to ensure the highest possible quality of recycling. Further, we want to document the real recycling rate and work to increase it.

BETTER TREATMENT OF WASTE

We want to ensure that our waste is treated to the highest quality possible. Therefore, we wish to form strategic partnerships with waste collection and treatment companies. to establish waste management systems that increase the quality of our recycling. For example, we may request food waste treatment that ensures levels of physical impurities below national thresholds, and that food packaging can be recycled as new food packaging.

We will also collaborate with other festivals to find actors to recycle damaged camping equipment.

BETTER DOCUMENTATION OF THE REAL RECYCLING RATE

We will engage in dialogue with waste collection and treatment companies to increase the real recycling rate of sorted waste, and we will seek out the most skilled players. Today, although we know the proportion of waste sorted at the festival, we know little about its final destination, or how much of it is ultimately recycled. To determine the proportion that is recycled rather than just sorted, we must be able to trace waste to its final application. We will therefore work to increase transparency, and to improve documentation, in our collaborations with waste collection and treatment companies.



Photo: Preston Drake Hillyard

WASTE MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS IN PARTICIPANT AREAS

We will only achieve the best waste management—with a high degree of sorting—when the solutions are easily accessible, have logical interfaces, and harmonise with the practical systems that underpin them. When we call for waste sorting, participants must be met by convenient and user-friendly solutions.

BEHAVIOURAL DESIGN IN WASTE MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS

People usually take the easiest choice. Even in everyday life, sorting waste can be a challenge. Although in principle, we wish to act in an environmentally friendly way, rational and environmentally friendly choices do not always win.

At Roskilde Festival, participants may be distracted by many impressions, and be under pressure from lack of sleep, energy or the effects of alcohol. This places even greater demands on the festival's waste management solutions to make the right choice the easiest one.

We must design our waste management solutions from the user's perspective, making them intuitive and easy to understand. They need to be incorporated into the urban space, located where people naturally move—in urban centres or on major thoroughfares.





WASTE SORTING ADAPTED TO CAMPSITES

We will develop waste management solutions in the campsites that support increased and better waste sorting. They must be designed to handle both large items (damaged camping equipment, etc.) and household-like waste (food cans, leftover food, etc.). Equally, they must be scalable and adaptable to the changes in fractions during the starting-up and closing-down of the festival.

We need to investigate what equipment and manpower this will require, and how the design of the campsites and other urban planning could support this.

WASTE SORTING AT THE FESTIVAL SITE (INNER AREA)

We will establish waste management solutions at the festival site (inner area) that allow sorting of waste. Today, participants cannot sort waste at the festival site and a volunteer team keeps the area clean and neat.

We want to make the waste management solutions at the festival site so easy and accessible that clean-up and sorting is largely done by the participants themselves. The waste fractions must therefore match the products sold at the festival site.

JOINT WASTE MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS ACROSS LIVE EVENTS

We will look for opportunities to create waste management solutions in collaboration with other festivals and live events to create recognition across festivals, and to jointly invest in equipment where possible.



Photo: Vegard S. Kristiansen

WASTE MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS IN RESTRICTED AREAS

Waste from food and non-food stalls, service functions, stages, volunteer areas, etc., are all handled in the restricted areas. Here, there is a great potential for increased sorting of waste, partly due to the more uniform waste streams, but also because of the possibility of placing greater demands on users of the systems in these areas.

Therefore, we will work with the following initiatives:

SIMPLE AND UNIFORM WASTE MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS DURING CONSTRUCTION AND DISMANTLING

We will ensure straightforward and uniform waste management solutions both before and after the festival, to make waste sorting easy and recognisable for construction teams and other users. This could, for example, be obtained by placing all waste fractions together, leaving only one place to deposit waste.

BETTER SOLUTIONS FOR WASTE SORTING DURING THE FESTIVAL

We want sorting solutions that are easy to understand and use. For one thing, we have to ensure the shortest possible distance to containers, without making residual waste easier to dispose of than other fractions.

This can be accommodated either by prioritising space for waste sorting containers in restricted areas, or by introducing more practices where waste is collected directly from stalls. We will test pickup systems for stalls to gather experience.

REQUIREMENTS FOR PARTNERS ON WASTE SORTING

We will demand waste sorting from partners at the festival. Effective waste sorting from stalls and other partners will be created by the interaction between making demands of our partners, and offering them the right solutions. This will be supported by efforts to achieve a more fine-scale dataset, where separate feedback can be given on sorting efficacy in restricted areas.



3

THEME

**TRANSVERSE
FOCUS AREAS**



Photo: Henrik Arum

THEME 3

TRANSVERSE FOCUS AREAS

The use of communication and improved systems for collection and use of data play an important role in strengthening the initiatives under themes 1 and 2.



COMMUNICATION TO SUPPORT FOCUS AREAS

Clear communication underpins the initiatives in themes 1 and 2: we must effectively communicate to participants, stalls and others, how to sort waste into the available fractions, and how to properly dispose of hazardous waste.

Simultaneously, we must foster awareness among participants and volunteers that better waste management is a communal task that concerns the best interests of the community.

We will develop our communication from year-to-year based on the specific needs. We want the target groups to recognise the core messages throughout the entire implementation period, while the tactical and instructive messages around these are adjusted as part of the annual communications planning.

COMMUNICATING INSTRUCTIONS

Awareness and correct usage of the festival's waste management solutions are increased through signage, labelling of waste bins and general instructions.

We will develop our visual waste communication based on the national standard pictograms². By using this standard, we will increase the recognition of pictograms and language between the festival and the municipality.

We will develop a sorting guide and ensure coherence in the labelling on waste bins, and the wording, colours and pictograms of the guide. We will ensure that the guide is available to anyone who needs it, both within the organisation and among partners.

² Developed by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency, the Danish Waste Association and Local Government Denmark

COMMUNICATING CHANGE

We will increase support for the objectives of the Resource and Waste Management Plan through action-oriented campaigns aimed at participants and volunteers. We will help these target groups find the right balance between attitude and action.

Campaign activities play a role in engaging and involving the festival's relevant target groups. Campaigns should direct participants and volunteers on what they can do to help reduce waste, and inform them about the environmental benefits associated with the right behaviour.

We will help participants develop the right attitude towards waste even before the festival. Experience from the most 'waste ambitious' campsites shows that aligning expectations with participants in advance creates motivation, responsibility, and ownership.

IMPROVED DATA AND MONITORING

We will make decisions on an informed basis. This requires clear internal organisation, alongside practices that ensure the consistent collection of reliable, accurate data each year.

There are several challenges associated with our current data collection practises that limit our analyses, and thus the basis for decisions today. For example, our current data do not distinguish among geographical areas, so we cannot use them to target efforts at restricted areas or campsites.

Therefore, we will do the following:

BETTER SYSTEMS FOR DATA MANAGEMENT AND APPLICATION

We need to improve systems and methods for data collection, data processing and the application of new knowledge in planning, both within the organisation and in collaboration with our waste collector. Among other things, we want to ensure the ability to differentiate analyses geographically and gain knowledge about the real recycling rate.

BENCHMARKS FOR THE RESOURCE AND WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN INITIATIVES

Where relevant, we will define benchmarks for the initiatives in this plan, in order to ascertain when the initiatives have succeeded.

**ORGANISATION,
PROGRESS &
FINANCING**

ORGANISATION, PROGRESS & FINANCING

Over the coming years, we must develop new solutions within the themes of this plan, as well as improve upon existing solutions. This action plan will be followed by an implementation plan that will give practical form to the initiatives. The implementation plan will be prepared during 2020.

The transition to circular economy will entail novel tasks. Therefore, the content of the plan requires the right organisational foundation, a different financial approach and timely planning.





Photo: Emma Eitelberg Rasmussen

ORGANISATION

To fulfil the ambitions of the Resource and Waste Management Plan, it is essential that the relevant divisions and teams themselves own and implement the initiatives of the plan. It requires an organisation ready to take on new types of tasks.

Therefore, we will ensure the following:



CLEAR DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR INITIATIVES

We want to ensure a clear distribution of roles and responsibilities in the implementation of initiatives. In the implementation plan, we will identify both ownership of specific initiatives, and potential relevant partners. We will use Roskilde Festival's project methodology as the framework for organising initiatives.



CONTINUOUS ADAPTATION OF THE ORGANISATION

We will continuously adjust the existing organisation to meet the needs regarding implementation of the Resource and Waste Management Plan.



COLLABORATION WITH EXTERNAL PLAYERS

We will continue to create Roskilde Festival together with many players in the private and public sector, as well as in society. Many of the initiatives described in this plan can only be done in collaboration with partners, developing and testing solutions together. In close cooperation with the partnerships department, we will ensure that solutions are scalable and can move society in a circular direction. We will use Roskilde Festival as a 'circular laboratory'.

PROGRESS

To ensure continuous progress in the implementation period, we will ensure the following:



CONTINUED COORDINATION OF THE RESOURCE & WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The development and implementation of the initiatives in the Resource and Waste Management Plan requires continued coordination across the festival organisation. We will therefore establish a reference group with representatives from all of Roskilde Festival Group divisions, that will be responsible for ensuring follow-up of the individual initiatives in the implementation plan. The reference group will also contribute to prioritising the initiatives and recommend to the steering committee which actions to pursue.

The Resource and Waste Management Plan is based in the sustainability team, which means that the continuous updating and evaluation of the overall plan, as well as the coordination of the reference group, is located here. After the first year, this location will be evaluated.



PREPARATION OF ANNUAL CYCLES FOR THE RESOURCE AND WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

We will prepare an annual cycle of recurring activities within the Resource and Waste Management Plan that is coordinated with other aspects of planning Roskilde Festival. We need, for example, timely data collection, analysis and advice, so that the necessary knowledge is available when planning of the festival begins.

We will work from a 1.5-to-2 year perspective, using festival year 0 to analyse and prepare initiatives for festival years 1 and 2, depending on their scope and complexity.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The implementation of the Resource and Waste Management Plan will require changes in the way we prioritise and invest financial resources.



NEW PRIORITISATION OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES

New ways of creating a festival will require new ways of prioritising financial resources. The activities of the implementation plan must largely be carried out within the existing overall festival budget, so we must consider resources across the entire festival. Investments in some parts of the organisation could reduce costs elsewhere. For example, when we invest in better solutions for receiving waste and recycling, we will have to spend less on clean-up. It is important that we do not just invent additional initiatives that increase demand for resources and labour, but that we are also able to change pre-existing routines.

Therefore, we want to improve our financial reporting within waste management to generate an overview of the overall waste management economy.



SPECIAL INVESTMENT FUND

With increasingly circular business models, we will require an integrated financial approach that accounts for all expenses associated with a product: any initial and continued investments, but also costs of maintenance, distribution and the appropriate waste management, as well as potential revenue from resale. This may create the need for intermediate financing. At the same time, individual long-term investments in specific areas of the plan may be needed. Therefore, we will establish a 'Resource and Waste Management Plan Fund' from which money for extraordinary, long-term investments or intermediate funding can be allocated. We must define on which criteria money may be allocated from the fund.

The reference group—in collaboration with the sustainability team—will consider and propose projects for the fund, the steering committee will assess the proposals, and the management will allocate the resources.





GLOSSARY

WASTE An item or substance that the owner disposes of, intends to or is obliged to dispose of.

WASTE MANAGEMENT A collective term for sorting, collection, transport and treatment of waste. The concept thus includes both the design of waste management solutions' user interface, as well as the underlying logistics.

WASTE MANAGEMENT SOLUTION The practical aspects of waste collection, for example the choice of containers, location and labelling.

SHARING ECONOMY Sharing access to resources, rather than owning them. This may involve individuals, businesses, and public institutions, and is often facilitated through digital platforms.

HAZARDOUS WASTE Waste that is either hazardous to humans, or to nature and the environment. Hazardous waste is defined by a number of criteria within the The Statutory Order on Waste.

RECYCLING When waste materials are processed into new materials that can be used either for the original or another purpose.

REUSE When an item is used again for the same purpose for which it was made.

PRODUCT-SERVICE-SOLUTION Switching from selling physical products to selling services. This can reduce resource consumption in many cases.

RESIDUAL WASTE The waste that remains when all recyclable and hazardous waste is sorted and separated into the available fractions.







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