

VISION 2025

Outdoor Events • Climate • Action

Outdoor Events Sector Green Code of Conduct

This code of conduct is intended to provide clear and robust voluntary **minimum standards** for sustainability practices for all stakeholders across the outdoor festival and events industry.

It represents a science-based approach based on existing frameworks, global, national, and sector specific including: The Paris Agreement to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees; The UK Climate Change Act (2008); The UK Music industry LIVE Green Charter; and the recommendations outlined in the Show Must Go On: Impact Report for the UK Festival and Outdoor Event Industry (Vision: 2025, 2020) and the Super Low Carbon Music report (Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, 2021).

Principles

1. We need to act urgently on the climate crisis
2. We will act based on evidence – scientific targets and industry research
3. We are in this together - we commit to knowledge sharing within the industry
4. We will be transparent, reporting emissions and impacts annually
5. We will be ambitious and realistic, accepting not all climate-positive decisions will be provide cost benefit in the short term, and striving to improve year on year

Acknowledgement: This is a journey. Our events and activity vary in type, scale and impacts. Organisations have different starting points, and different levels of resources, and different opportunities to implement change.

Overall Aim

By 2030:

- (1) A minimum of 50% reduction of GHG emissions (scope 1 and 2*)
- (2) Aiming for Net Zero

Notes: Baseline year for measurement 2022. Measured unit per person per day (pppd)

Minimum Standards, Practices and Targets

Governance

- Every organisation has a Net Zero emissions Action Plan by end 2022
- Every organisation reports CO2e impacts annually starting 2023
- Include sustainability in procurement policy and process

Energy

- Use the Power Hierarchy to plan temporary energy
- 100% renewable electricity by 2023 (venues, offices – Green Tariff)
- At least a 50% reduction in fossil fuel consumption by 2025

Transportation

- Put in place a plan to reduce travel & transport emissions by 2022
- Balance unavoidable emissions [alongside reductions]

Food

- Reduce meat and dairy consumption by at least 30% by 2030
- Establish a food policy with recognised stated standards

Materials and waste

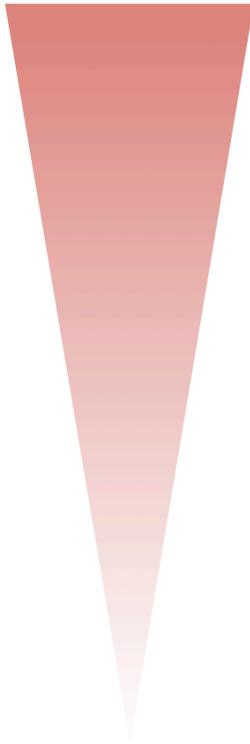
- Manage waste according to the EU Waste Hierarchy
- Eliminate single-use plastic
- Establish waste reduction and recycling targets

Water and wastewater

- Measure consumption and conserve where possible

Notes

1. Waste Hierarchy



MINIMISATION AND PREVENTION

- Use less materials in design and manufacture.
- Keep products for longer and re-use.
- Re-use or re-purpose materials instead of sourcing new.
- Use less hazardous materials / materials with lower environmental impacts.

(PREPARING FOR) REUSE

- Check, clean, repair, refurbish – whole items or spare parts.
- Design for disassembly and re-use.

RECYCLING

- Includes composting.
- Not everything that is labelled as 'recyclable' can automatically be recycled at the majority of facilities or if it is in waste streams that are too contaminated - for example if something consists of two or more materials glued together.

OTHER RECOVERY

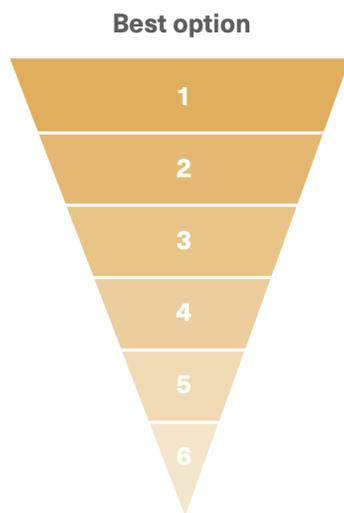
- Including anaerobic digestion for organic materials, and incineration with energy recovery / 'Energy from Waste' i.e. where materials are burned and the energy generated is captured.

'DISPOSAL'

- Landfill and incineration without energy recovery.

2. Power Hierarchy

THE POWER MANAGEMENT HEIRARCHY



Best option

1

Prevention - Do you actually need power in this location or for this application?

2

Efficiency - Use less power & use it in a more fuel efficient way

3

Sourcing - Can you use mains instead of generators? Can you use renewables?

4

Hybrids - Can the system be backed up or bolstered by battery technology?

5

Alternative fuels - Can you use HVO or other sustainable fuels?

6

Diesel-fueled generators - only where nothing else can be used

Last resort

3. Food

30% reduction in meat and dairy based on The National food strategy for England

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-food-strategy-for-england>

4. *Greenhouse Gas Reporting Scopes (GHG Protocol) and how they apply to the Live Music sector.

GHG Reporting Scopes are based on placing responsibility for emissions as close to the 'source' (mainly: combustion of fossil fuels or other processes that directly release GHG emissions) as possible.

- **SCOPE 1 (OPERATIONAL):** emissions from 'owned or operated assets' e.g. gas combustion on site in gas boilers, catering gas equipment, diesel-powered generators, lighting, heaters etc., company-owned vehicles.
- **SCOPE 2 (OPERATIONAL):** emissions from the generation of electricity, heat, steam or cooling that you buy and consume but are generated elsewhere.
- **SCOPE 3 (VALUE CHAIN):** emissions from everything else. This is a huge category that encompasses upstream (examples include raw materials extraction, products and services you buy, office supplies, IT equipment, merchandise, marketing materials, suppliers and contractors transportation and distribution, business travel, employee commuting, and freight where that is not in owned or controlled vehicles) and downstream (examples include audience travel, waste processing, wastewater treatment) value chain emissions.

5. Understanding Net Zero

The term net zero means achieving a balance between the carbon emitted into the atmosphere, and the carbon removed from it. The ultimate aim is zero emissions, but this is not physically possible in the short term, and so the term 'net zero' acknowledges this. To achieve net zero, businesses must significantly reduce emissions year on year, and balance unavoidable emissions with climate investments that remove carbon.

See more information about net zero see the Julies Bicycle Putting a Price on Carbon report [here](#)

https://juliesbicycle.com/resource_hub/briefing-report-putting-a-price-on-carbon/