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2025 CARBON FOOTPRINT ANALYSIS REPORT

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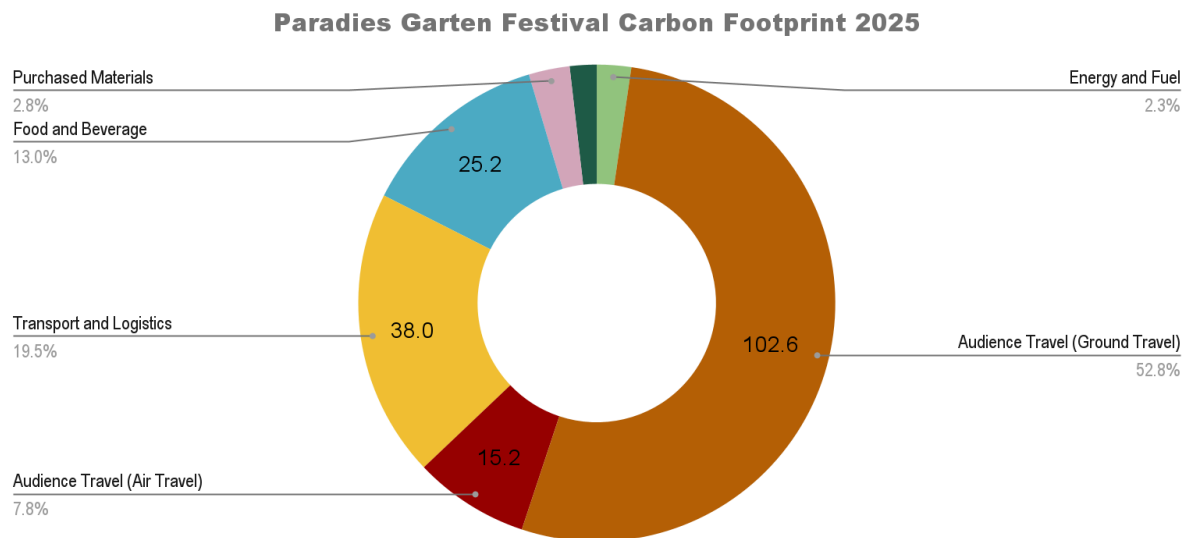
TRAINING | CONSULTANCY | CERTIFICATION | CO2 ANALYSIS | NET ZERO STRATEGY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY - Paradies Garten 2025

Paradies Garten engaged with AGF to assess the carbon footprint of the event. The festival's 2024 carbon footprint was **195 tonnes of CO2 equivalent (t CO2e)**, when considering the list of activities include:



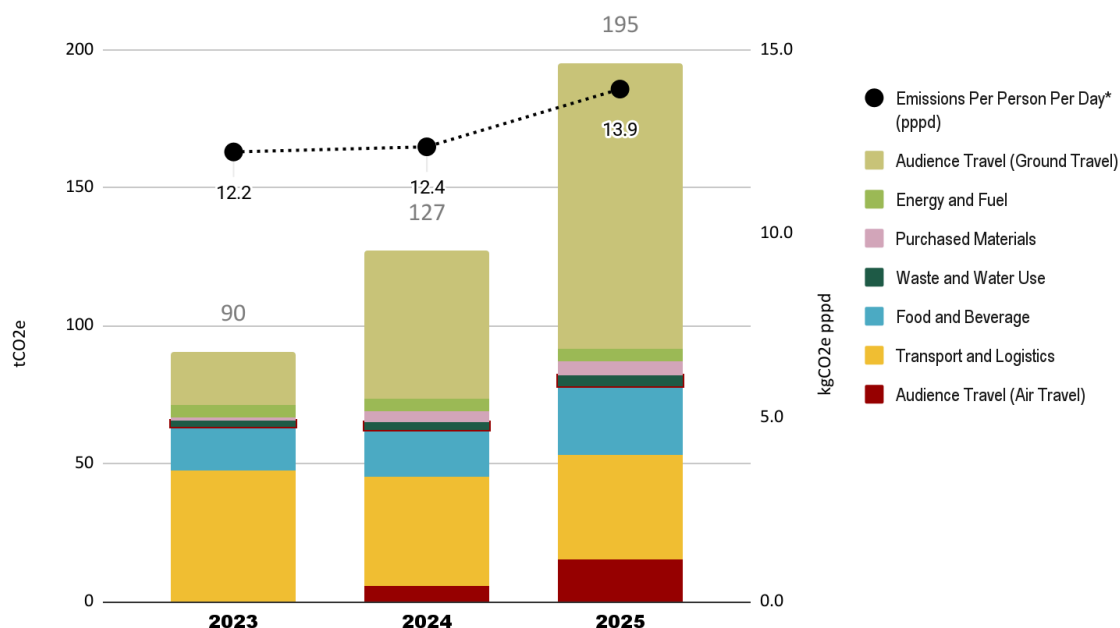
The largest portion of the CO2e emissions generated during the 2025 edition are attributed to Audience transport (61% of emissions).

The Event Production activities represent 39% of the 2025 carbon footprint, or 76.6 t CO2e.

Key Changes from Previous Year

- In its fourth year of carbon footprint reporting, Paradies Garten implemented a more comprehensive data collection process.
- In 2025, the festival saw a 36% increase in visitor numbers. This helps explain the overall increase in emissions, particularly for transport and logistics, as well as food and beverage related activities.
- The event experienced heavy rainfall, which may have affected some data points, such as waste weights, wastewater volumes, and audience travel behaviour.
- Audience travel saw a lower rate of train use and an increase in car travel. This may be due to the growing size of the event, as well as heavy rainfall which could have led to attendees choosing car travel over public transport.
- In addition, no camping was provided this year, with only parking for caravans and no associated toilets or facilities.

Paradies Garten Festival Carbon Footprint [2023 - 2025]



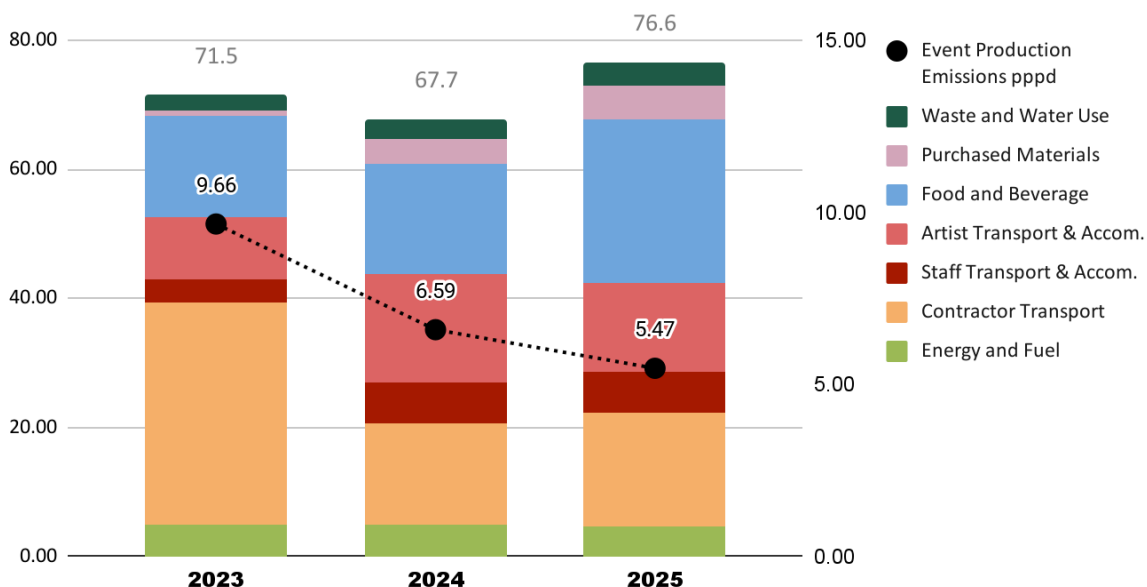
Key Performance Indicators	2023	2024	2025	Unit
Total Calculated Emissions	90.4	127.0	195.0	t CO ₂ e
Event Production Emissions	71.5	67.7	76.6	t CO ₂ e
Emissions Per Person Per Day* (pppd)	12.2	12.4	13.9	kg CO ₂ e
Event Production Emissions pppd	9.66	6.59	5.47	kg CO ₂ e
Audience Travel Emissions pppd	2.6	5.8	8.5	kg CO ₂ e
Travel Emissions Per Artist/Band	194.0	318.9	198.0	kg CO ₂ e
Travel emissions per Contractor	703.5	385.4	592.7	kg CO ₂ e
Food-related Emissions pppd	0.36	0.32	0.25	kg CO ₂ e
Waste	8.3	10.1	11.9	tonnes
Waste pppd	1.12	0.99	0.85	kg
Water Consumption	91.0	126.0	178	m ³
Water Consumption pppd	12.3	12.3	12.7	Litres
Food Traders - Average kgCO ₂ e per serving	no data	0.5	0.4	Kg CO ₂ e

*pppd based on daily attendance from audience

In 2025, total emissions increased due to a 36% higher attendance, yet per person per day emissions increased only by 12%. Emissions intensity improved across event production, artist and contractor travel, and waste generation, with only water use showing a slight increase both overall and per person per day.

Excluding visitor transport from the comparison, total event production emissions have risen slightly as a result of the higher attendance. However emissions per person per day from event production continued to decrease.

Paradies Garten Festival 2025 - Event Production Emissions (t CO2e)



- Since 2023, grid electricity has replaced power generators, resulting in no stationary combustion emissions being recorded.
- Lower artist travel emissions in 2025 reflect changes in flight patterns and ground transport modes.
- Staff transport emissions decreased mainly due to fewer flights and a shift towards lower carbon transport modes, despite an increase in the number of employees travelling.
- All meals were vegetarian or vegan, and the average footprint per kg decreased from 1.95 to 1.7 kgCO2e compared with 2024 due to a menu with a greater share of plant based dishes.
- Waste performance improves, while a slight increase in water use reflects improved data quality.

Key limitations

Incomplete information on materials purchased prevented assumptions or extrapolations. Emissions associated with new materials (including merchandise, marketing, décor, and site infrastructure) can be a significant source. Collecting detailed data on these aspects next year will be necessary for a more comprehensive carbon footprint assessment.

Report Version	Date
V1.0	13.01.2026

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

About Paradies Garten festival

Paradies Garten is a 3-day music festival held in Bruck an der Leitha, approximately 40 km outside of Vienna, Austria. This festival is a sister event to the Paradise City Festival in Belgium.

The 2025 edition follows three consecutive years of growth and consolidation. Since its first edition in 2022, the organisers have calculated the carbon footprint every year and have maintained their commitment to climate action, including investment in carbon removal projects and the achievement of Carbon Neutral status in 2022, the first music festival in Austria to do so.

This commitment has continued through 2023 and 2024, with ongoing work to improve data quality, and strengthen sustainability partnerships. The 2025 footprint builds on this trajectory and reflects the latest measures implemented to further reduce the environmental impact of the event.

About AGF

AGF (A Greener Future) is an award-winning not-for-profit company, dedicated to helping events, festivals, tours and venues to be more sustainable and to reduce environmental impacts. Established in 2005, AGF is internationally recognized for its research, consultancy, and analysis of sustainability strategies, actions, and communications for the events industry. Its certifications - Greener Festival, Event, Arena, Supplier and Tour - set robust and trusted standards for sustainable event management and delivery. AGF's university accredited training is received by sustainability, venue and event professionals around the world, further building a knowledge base within the industry to drive positive impacts.

2.2 Scope and Boundary of the Report

The methodology used to define the scope and boundaries of the carbon footprint and report the greenhouse gas emissions (as carbon dioxide equivalent CO₂e) follow the requirements outlined in ISO 14064-1 and BSI PAS 2060.

Boundary of the Carbon Footprint

The boundary of the carbon footprint accounts for all activities associated with the build, break, and delivery of Paradies Garten. The emissions quantified include both direct and indirect emissions.

Excluded Emissions

No direct emissions have been excluded from this carbon footprint, to the best of our knowledge.

Emissions associated with audience accommodation and hotel stays are considered to be excluded from the boundary of the footprint.

Emissions associated with wastewater treatment have been excluded due to lack of data. No camping facilities were in place in 2025, and wastewater generation is therefore expected to be minimal and have been excluded in line with the materiality approach applied in this study.

The full list of emission sources included and excluded are detailed in [Appendix IV](#).

2.3 Report Limitations

The carbon footprint detailed in this report is based on available data provided by Paradies Garten. Data used to develop the carbon footprint includes a mix of primary, secondary data and extrapolations.

Where neither primary or secondary data is available, proxies or estimates are used. These are detailed in [Appendix V](#).

AGF cannot verify all of the data provided by the various parties and has indicated uncertainty levels based on the following considerations:

- Low uncertainty: complete or near complete primary data provided. Limited need for extrapolations or assumptions.
- Medium uncertainty: some secondary data used, limited datasets requiring some estimates, assumptions, or extrapolation. Assumptions for extrapolations or estimations based on client / event data.
- High uncertainty: Limited or incomplete dataset requiring significant estimations, assumption or extrapolations. Limited secondary data requiring the use of proxies, or wider sector benchmarks. Assumptions for extrapolations or estimations based on sector averages or spend data

In addition, due to the limited availability of Austrian-specific carbon conversion factors, this report primarily relies on ADEME carbon emission factors, except for

- Electricity generation, where Austria-specific electricity mix emission factor has been used.
- Van and truck emissions when only km data was available, where UK DESNZ factors have been used.

Scope	Activity	Description	Uncertainty
1	Stationary Combustion	Fuel (including gas, petrol, kerosene, etc) used or purchased for power generation, and machinery owned or leased by the event organisers.	Low
	Mobile Combustion	Fuel used or purchased for owned vehicles and leased vehicles (hired cars for staff, trucks, forklifts, etc) by the event organisers.	Medium
	Fugitive Emissions / Refrigerants	Emissions from air conditioning units, HVAC & Refrigerant Gases, other process gases with a high Global Warming Potential (GWP). Generally F-Gases (Fluorinated Gases).	N/A
2	Purchased Electricity	Emissions associated with supply of electricity through mains grid supply.	Low
3	Other Fuel Related Emissions	Emissions associated with the transmission and distribution of electricity or Well to Tank extraction, refining and transportation of fuels used by the event.	Low
	Audience Transport	Emissions associated with the transport of the audience to the event. While the event organisers have limited control over these emissions, the location of the event and decisions made by the organisers can influence these emissions. As these emissions are significant, they are accounted for within the event's indirect emissions.	High
	Supplier and Contractor Transport	Emissions associated with the transport of contractors, suppliers, and delivery vehicles, in vehicles not owned by the event organisers. This may include transport of staff hired by the contractors.	High
	Staff and Crew Transport & Accommodation.	Emissions associated with the transport of staff and crew to the event, in vehicles not owned by the festival. This relates to the festival's staff and crew, or crew directly hired by the organisation - and may include volunteers.	Medium
	Artist / Talent Transport & Accommodation.	Emissions associated with the transport of artists and participants to the event, in vehicles not owned or leased by the event organisers.	Medium
	Purchased Food, Beverage and Serveware	Emissions associated with the purchase, production of food, beverage and serveware items sold at the event.	Medium
	Purchased Materials, Supplies or Production Items	Emissions associated with the purchase by the event organisers of new production items, supplies or materials for the running of the event.	High
	Solid Waste and Recycling	Emissions associated with the processing of solid waste and recycling generated by the event within the event boundaries (e.g. waste generated during event build, on event days, or during the year)	Low
	Water Use and Wastewater	Emissions associated with the supply of water and disposal/processing of wastewater.	Low

3 RESULTS

Event Name	Paradies Garten Festival	Event Type:	Music Festival
Event Location	Schloss Bruck, Bruck an der Leitha	Total Daily Capacity:	5,500
Event Live Days	3	Attendees per Day	4,667

3.1 Carbon Footprint Overview

Calculated Carbon Footprint

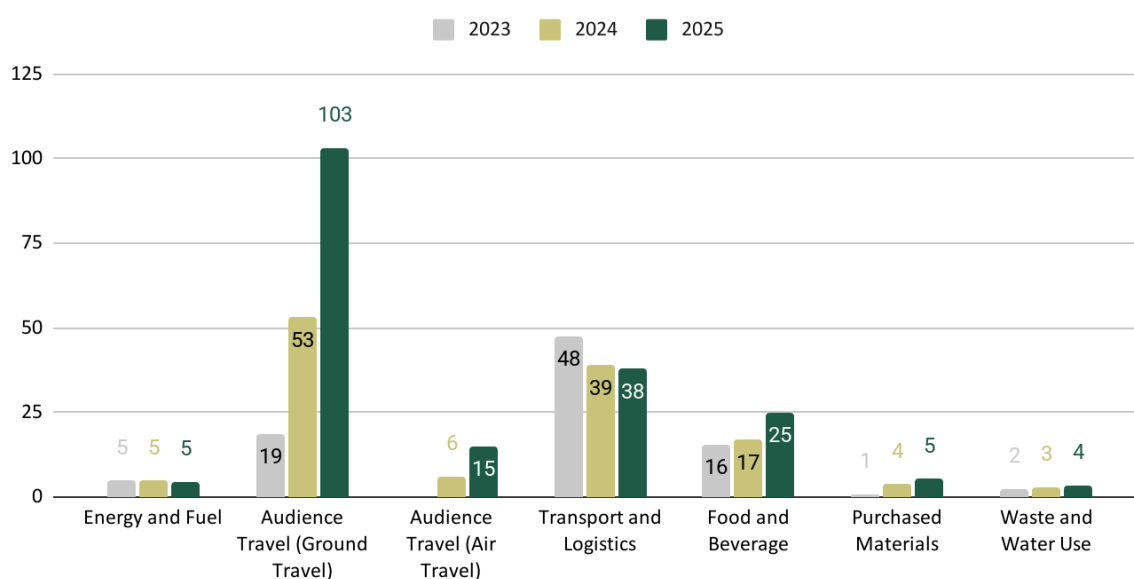
The carbon footprint for Paradies Garten 2024 was **195 t CO₂e**.

202X Carbon Footprint	t CO ₂ e
Energy and Fuel	4.2
Generator Fuel	0.0
Owned/Leased Fleet (incl Plant Machinery)	4.2
Transport and Logistics	37.9
Contractor & Production Vehicles	17.8
Staff, Crew, Volunteer Travel	5.2
Staff, Crew, Volunteer Accommodation	1.1
Artist Transport	13.5
Artist Accommodation	0.4
Audience Travel	118.4
Audience Transport (Ground Travel)	103.2
Audience Transport (Air Travel)	15.2
Food & Beverage	25.2
Food Traders	3.6
Crew Catering	2.1
Beverages	19.5
Purchased Materials	5.4
Serveware	2.9
Production Materials & Supplies	1.5
Merchandise	1.0
Waste and Water Use	3.5
Solid Waste & Recycling	3.5
Water Use	0.0
Wastewater & Sewage	0.0
TOTAL Calculated Emissions	195.0

Evolution from Baseline

Total Carbon Footprint By Activity (t CO ₂ e)	2023	2024	2025
Energy and Fuel	4.8	4.8	4.5
Audience Travel (Ground Travel)	18.9	53.3	103.2
Audience Travel (Air Travel)	No Data	6.0	15.2
Transport and Logistics	47.7	39.1	37.9
Food and Beverage	15.7	17.0	25.2
Purchased Materials	0.9	3.8	5.4
Waste and Water Use	2.3	3.0	3.5

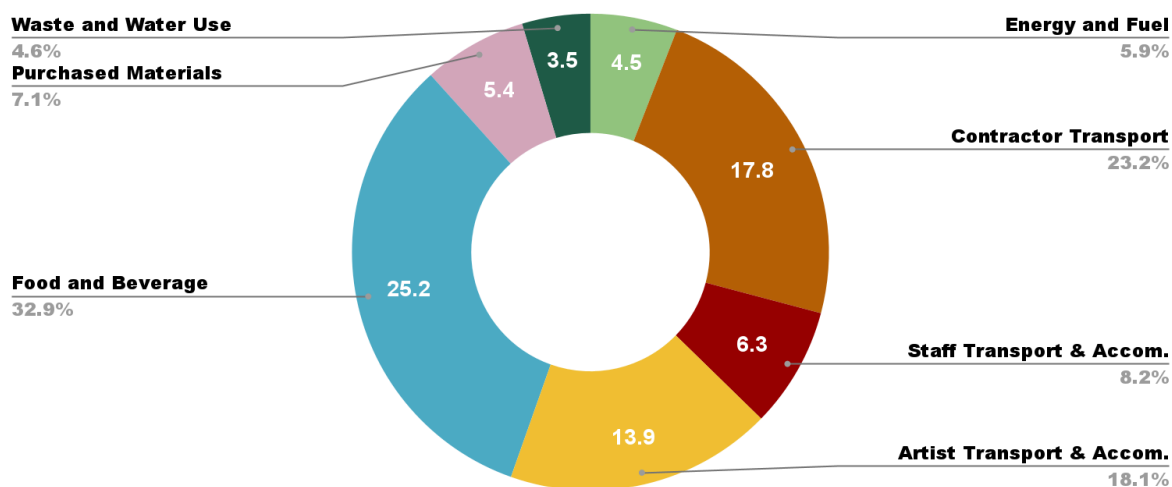
Paradies Garten Festival Carbon Footprint - 2023 to 2025



Event Production Carbon Footprint

Event Production activities include all activities associated with the set-up, production and running of the event, across all Scopes. The event production footprint does not include audience transport. The Paradies Garten's event production activities for which data or estimates were available are detailed in the chart below:

Event Production Carbon Footprint 2025

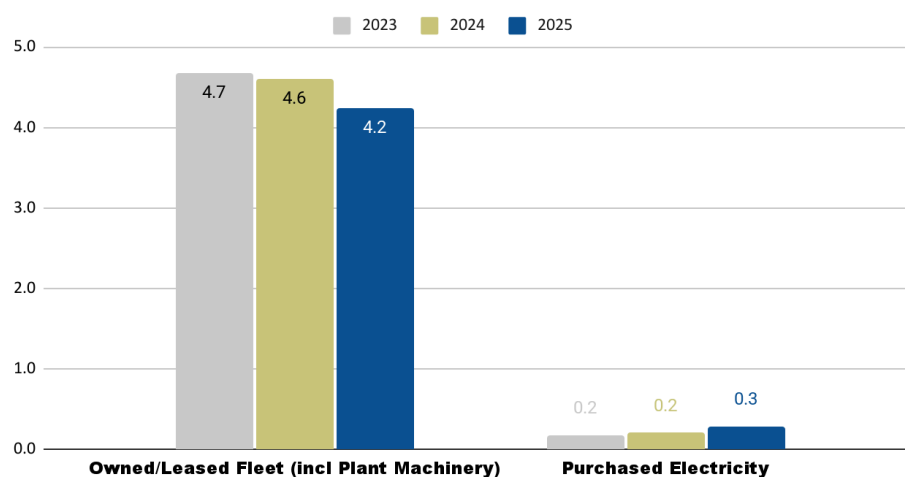


3.2 Energy and Fuel Related Activities

Energy and Fuel	2023	2024	2025
Owned/Leased Fleet (incl Plant Machinery)	4.7	4.6	4.2
Purchased Electricity	0.2	0.2	0.3

The emissions associated with Energy and Fuel use represented 2.3% of the calculated emissions.

Paradies Garten 2025 - Energy and Fuel Emissions (t CO2e)



From 2023 the festival removed the need for power generators by connecting to grid electricity. As a result, no emissions from stationary combustion (generator use) are recorded in this report.

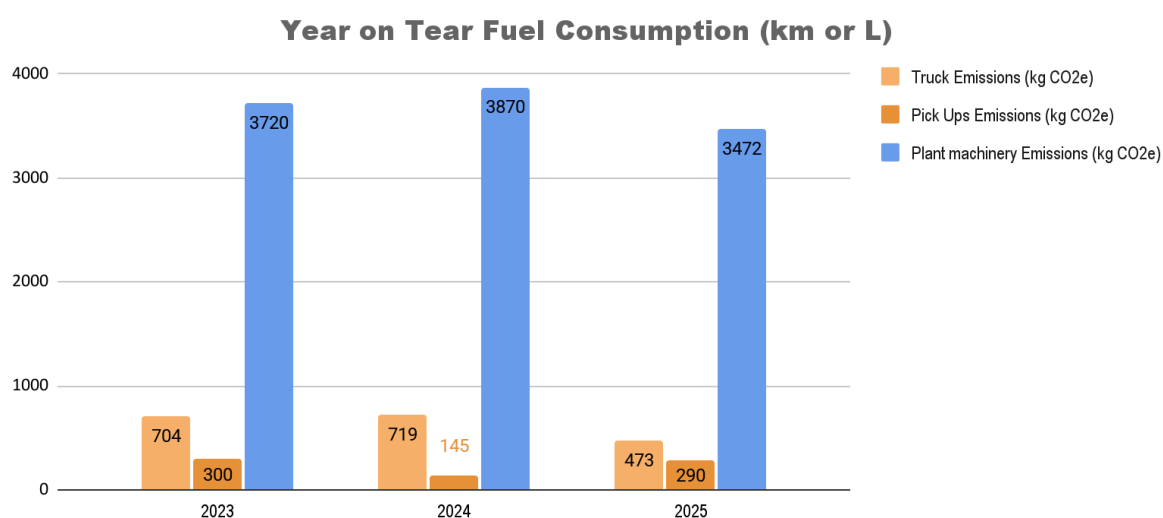
3.2.1 Owned Leased Fleet.

Vehicles hired directly by the festival organisers are included within this category, as the choice of vehicle and fuel type is under the organisation's control. This also includes trucks, cars and plant machinery provided by EMAK, as well as vehicles used for artist transfers.

Fuel consumption data were available for the EMAK machinery fleet. A total of 942 litres of diesel were reported for forklifts and aerial work platforms, based on delivery receipts. In addition, EMAK confirmed an extra consumption of 200 litres of diesel by quads over the build, show and deconstruction period.

Truck movements provided by EMAK were lower in 2025 compared with previous editions, both in terms of number of vehicles and total distance travelled.

Artist transfers in 2025 were mainly carried out using diesel cars. In previous editions, a higher share of electric vehicles was used for this purpose, which partly explains differences between years.



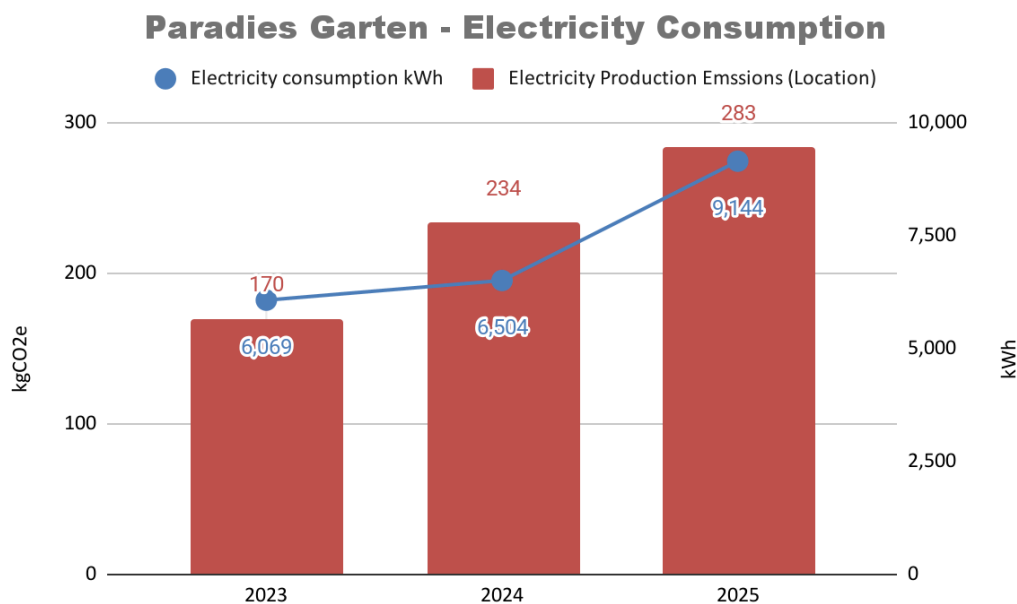
The largest reduction in emissions was observed in onsite vehicles and plant machinery. This is linked to lower fuel use in 2025, including the use of electric vehicles for some onsite operations, which avoided direct fuel consumption.

By contrast, emissions from artist pick ups increased slightly due to the use of diesel cars instead of electric vehicles. However, this increase is small in comparison to the reductions achieved in other transport categories.

3.2.2 Electricity Use

Paradies Garten has relied entirely on grid electricity since 2023, enabling full electrification of the event's power demand. In 2025, the festival reported a total use of 9,143 kWh supplied by EVN. This represents an increase compared with 6,504 kWh in 2024

and 6,069 kWh in 2023, in line with the higher audience numbers and especially the increased number of bands in 2025.



3.2.3 Other Fuel Emissions (WTT)

Well to Tank (WTT) emissions account for the emissions resulting from the extraction, refining and transportation of raw fuel sources to site, prior to combustion. The Well to Tank emissions included here account for all fuel purchased for power generation and hired vehicles.

These emissions are already accounted for within the ADEME emission factors used in this festival's carbon footprint, ensuring alignment with previous years.

Audience Travel	2023	2024	2025
Audience Transport (Ground Travel)	18.9	53.3	103.2
Audience Transport (Air Travel)	No Data	6.0	15.2

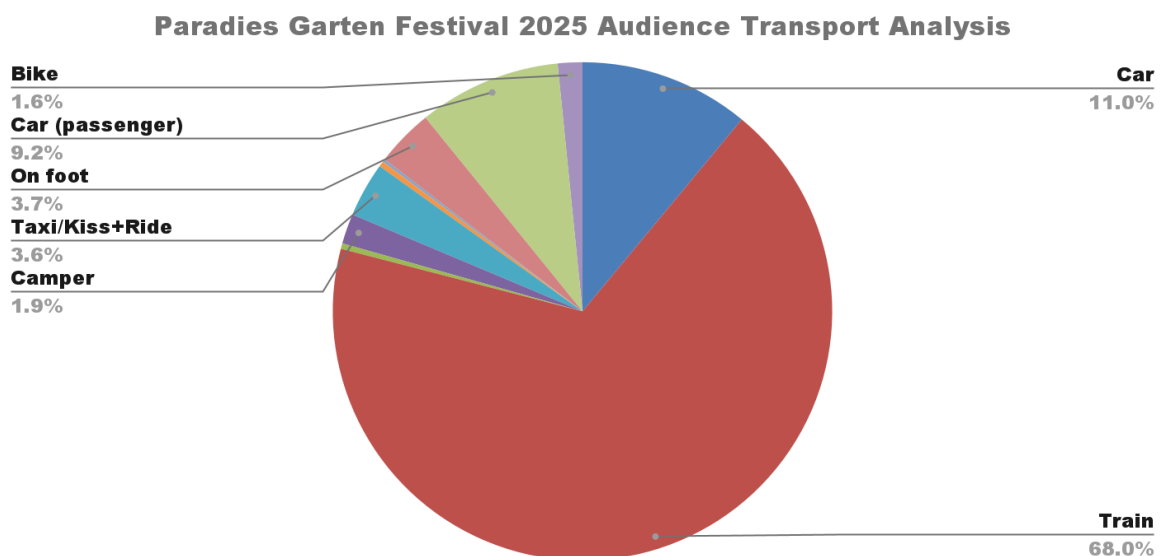
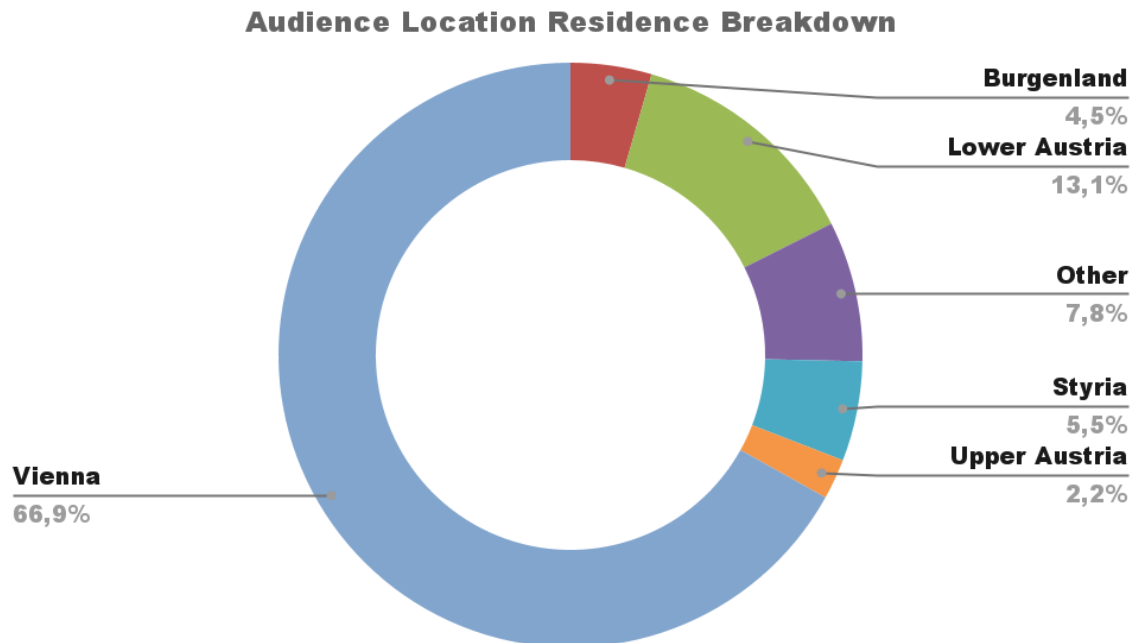
The emissions associated with transport and hotels represent 61% of the calculated emissions.

3.2.4 Audience Travel

A total of 685 attendees completed the audience travel survey, of which 563 provided usable information on their main transport mode and city or country of departure. These responses, which represent around 7 % of the 8,412 unique visitors estimated, were used to estimate total audience travel emissions for the festival.

Regarding origin, most respondents travelled from within Austria, primarily Vienna, followed by Lower Austria, Burgenland, Styria and Upper Austria. A smaller share of visitors came from other European locations that have been grouped under a single category for

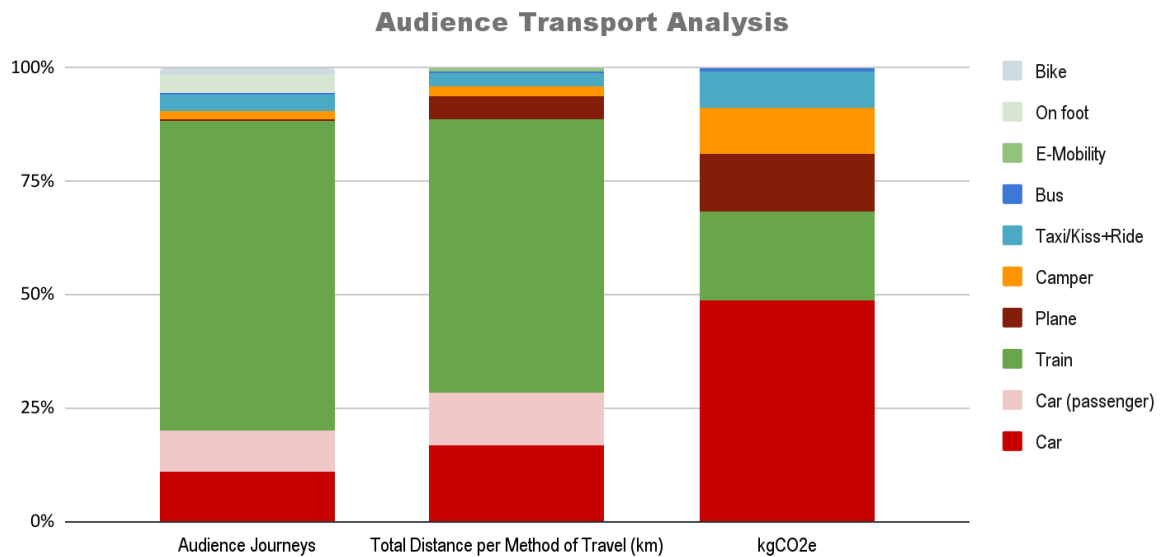
visualisation purposes. This category includes Berlin, Bratislava, Budapest, Hamburg, Munich, Norway, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Carinthia, Salzburg, Tyrol and additional European regions that appear only once or twice in the dataset.



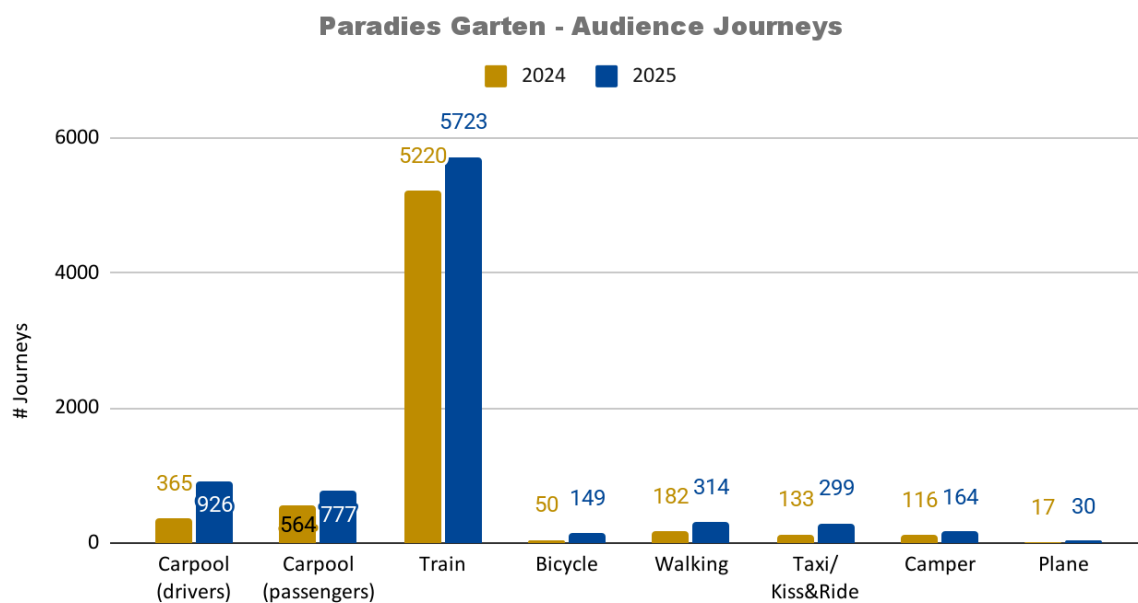
The distribution of transport modes shows a clear dominance of rail travel, both in number of visits and in total distance covered. Despite this, rail contributes only a very small share of audience travel emissions due to its low carbon intensity. Walking, cycling, e-mobility and car passengers also represent negligible impact.

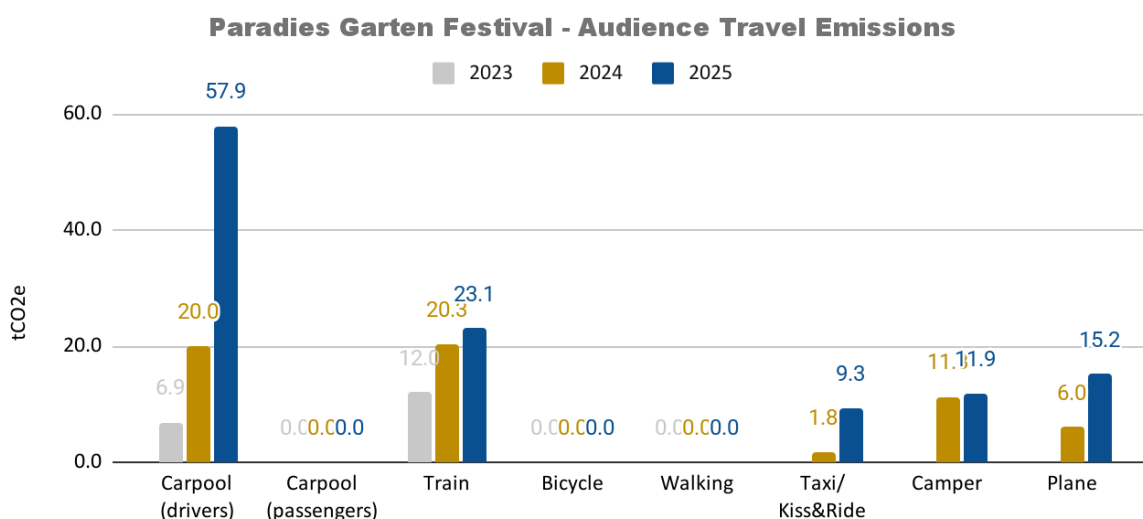
Private vehicles are the main source of emissions. Car travel accounts for just over one in ten audience visits but generates more than half of the total footprint, reflecting the

significantly higher emission factor per kilometre when compared with rail. Taxi and Kiss and Ride services and camper vans also show a notable contribution, consistent with their higher per kilometre impact and the distances reported.



Air travel is marginal in terms of audience numbers but remains one of the most carbon intensive modes. A small number of flights account for a disproportionate share of emissions, second only to private vehicles in overall impact.



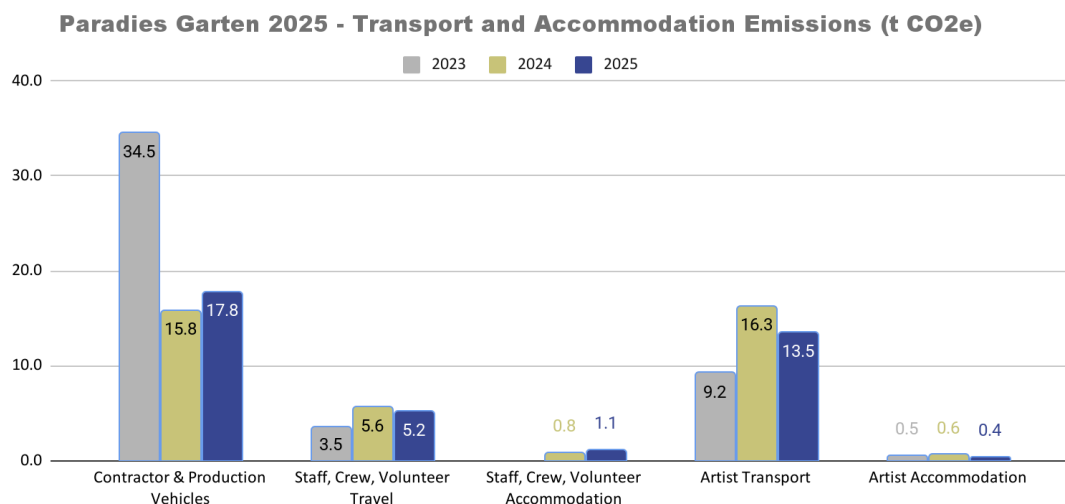


Year on year comparisons indicate that the increase in emissions in 2025 is mainly due to improved data completeness, with a higher response rate than in 2024, combined with a 36% rise in visitor numbers. This led to more reported journeys across all transport modes. Air travel remains limited in volume but highly carbon intensive.

3.3 Transport and Accommodation

Transport and Logistics	2023	2024	2025
Contractor & Production Vehicles	34.5	15.8	17.8
Staff, Crew, Volunteer Travel	3.5	5.6	5.2
Staff, Crew, Volunteer Accommodation		0.8	1.1
Artist Transport	9.2	16.3	13.5
Artist Accommodation	0.5	0.6	0.4

The emissions associated with the remaining transport and hotels (excluding audience) represent 19% of the calculated emissions.



3.3.1 Contractor Transport

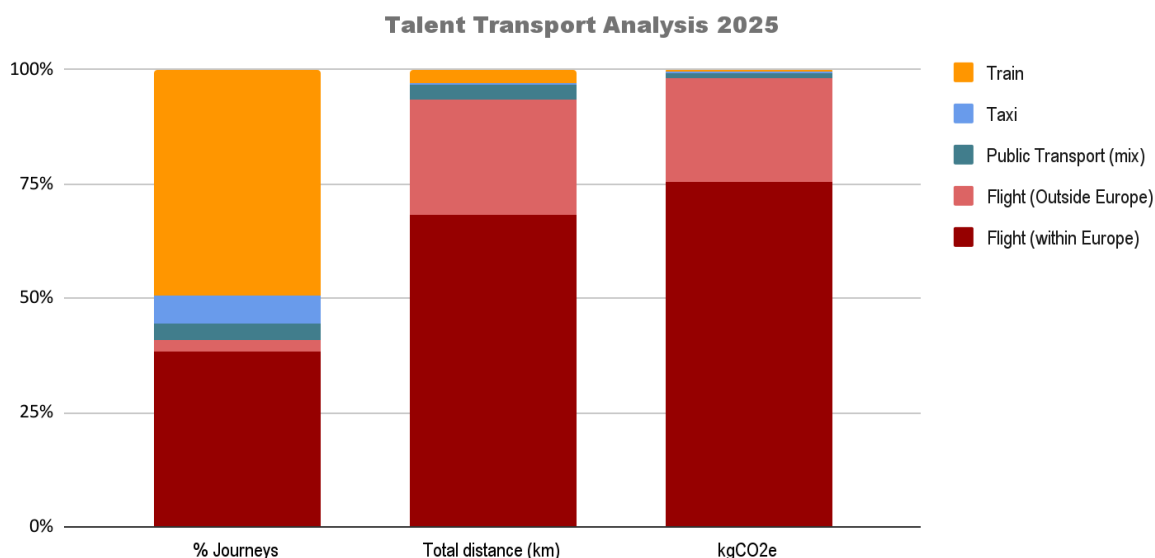
Paradies Garten collected data on vehicle types and distances travelled for 14 out of 30 contractors and suppliers. For the remaining contractors, emissions were estimated using the average emissions per contractor derived from the available dataset. This scope includes transport of materials and supplies, as well as contractor staff travel to the event site.

The emissions per contractor are included in [Appendix I](#).

Due to the partial nature of the dataset, the distribution of vehicle types and related emissions is not representative of the full contractor fleet. As a result, no robust year on year comparison can be made, and no conclusions are drawn regarding changes in vehicle mix or performance compared to previous years.

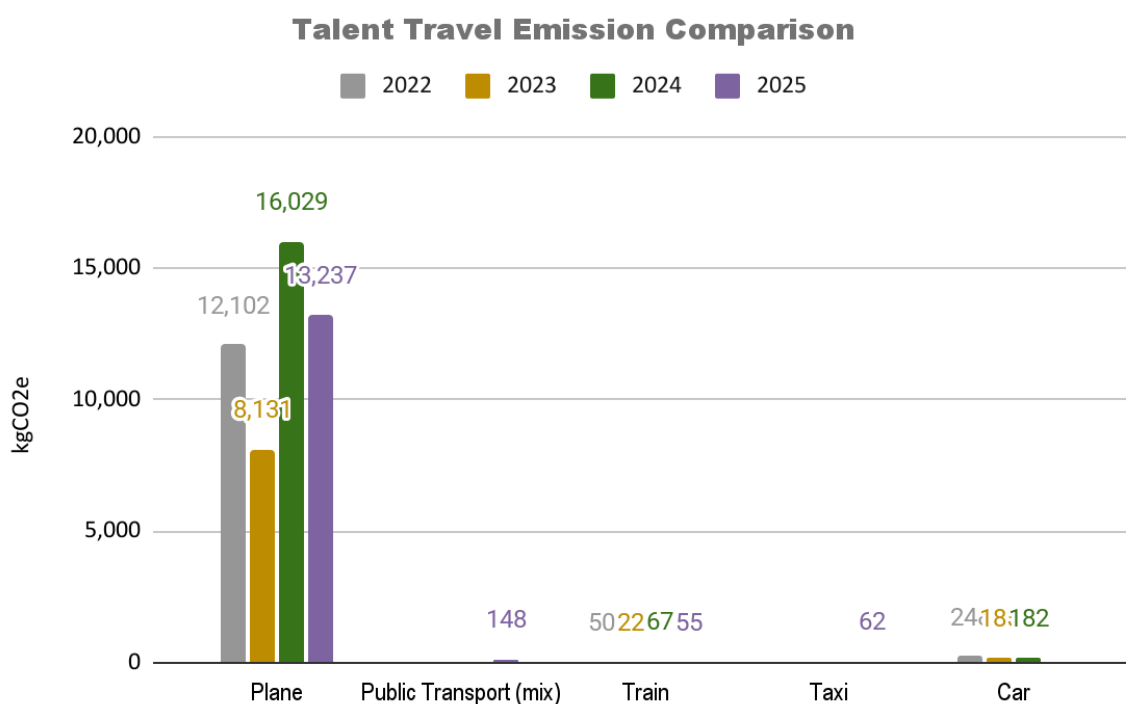
3.3.2 Artist Transport & Accommodation

Paradies Garten hosted 70 bands comprising 81 artists for its 2025 edition. Among them, 36 international artists travelled by plane, while the remaining 45 artists from Vienna or elsewhere in Austria used ground travel, mainly public transport and light rail, with additional taxi transfers where required.



Air travel remains the dominant source of emissions for this category. European and non European flights account for more than 95 % of the total footprint, despite representing only part of the total journeys. Ground transport contributed a very small share in comparison, reflecting the much lower carbon intensity of rail and public transport relative to aviation.

The emissions per band are included in [Appendix II](#).



Compared with 2024, both the total number of artists and the number of international artists increased in 2025. However, total artist travel emissions decreased. This is

explained by a combination of shorter average flight distances, a shift away from car use for domestic artists, and the application of lower emission factors for air travel in 2025, which significantly reduced the emissions intensity of flights.

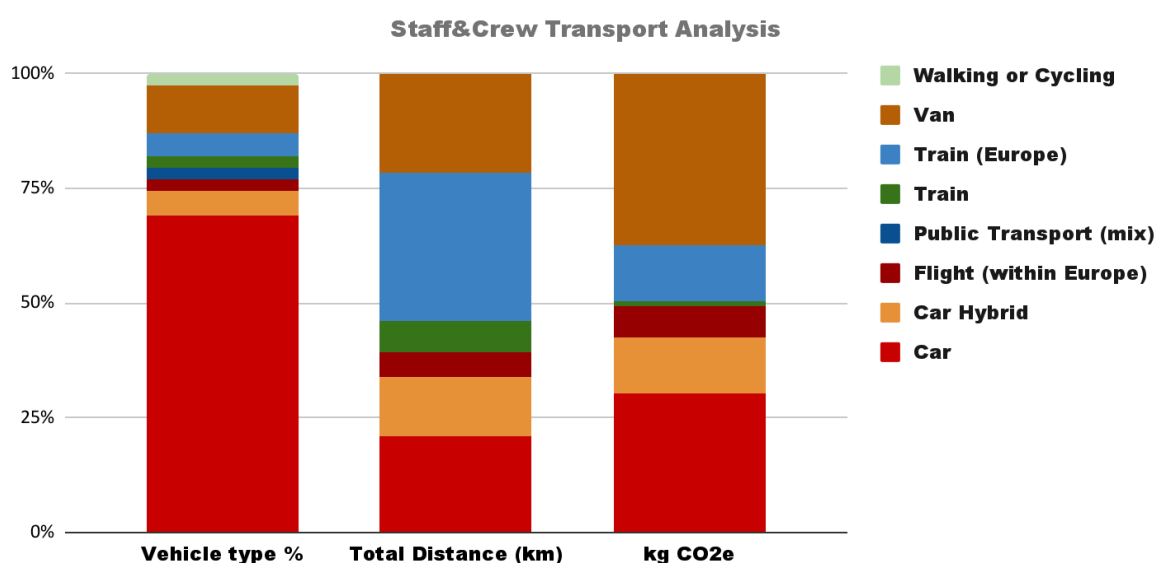
In previous years, ground transport for local artists was estimated using a 50 % train and 50 % car split. In 2025, however, ground transport data were provided directly by the festival, showing that local artists travelled exclusively by train or by festival shuttle, with no private car travel reported. This suggests that ground transport emissions for artists may have been overstated in earlier editions.

Artist accommodation

A total of 35 room-nights were booked for the international artists and bands during the festival, an decrease from 59 room-nights last year.

3.3.3 Staff / Crew Transport & Accommodation

Staff and crew transport was recorded by Paradies Garten via a survey completed by the team, and included travel to the event (in some cases from Belgium), and intermediate travel over the event duration between the festival site and local accommodation.



In 2025, vans account for the largest share of emissions, followed by car and train travel. Flights represent a much smaller proportion of the footprint than in previous editions, while public transport, light rail and walking or cycling contribute only marginally.

Total emissions are lower than in 2024, mainly because far fewer flights were reported. The shift towards more low carbon modes in 2025 reduces the overall footprint, even though cars and vans remain significant contributors. This reduction is achieved despite an increase in the number of employees travelling compared with last year.

Staff Accommodation:

For the 2025 edition, a total of 151 room nights were occupied by core crew and staff, compared with 109 room nights in 2024.

As in previous years, specific emission factors for Airbnb type accommodation are not available, so an estimated 7.3 kg CO₂e per room night has been applied. This value is based on studies of average emissions per occupied room night and is consistent with Austria's relatively low grid electricity emission intensity. Total emissions were calculated by applying this factor uniformly across all reported room nights.

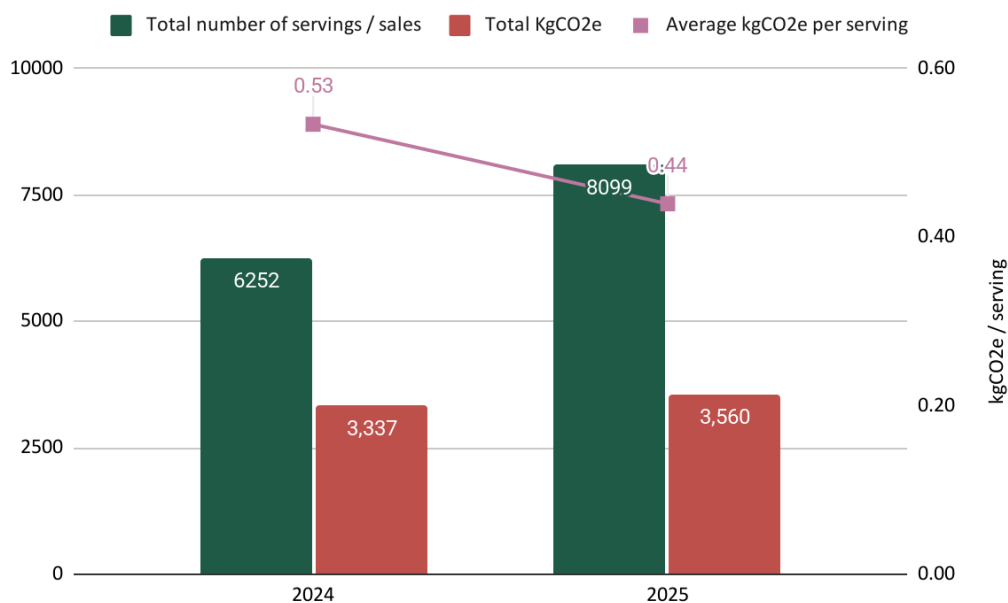
3.4 Food and Beverage

Food & Beverage	2023	2024	2025
Food Traders	2.7	3.3	3.6
Crew Catering	No data	No data	2.1
Beverages	13.0	13.7	19.5

The emissions associated with food and beverage sold at Paradies Garten represent nearly 13% of the calculated emissions.

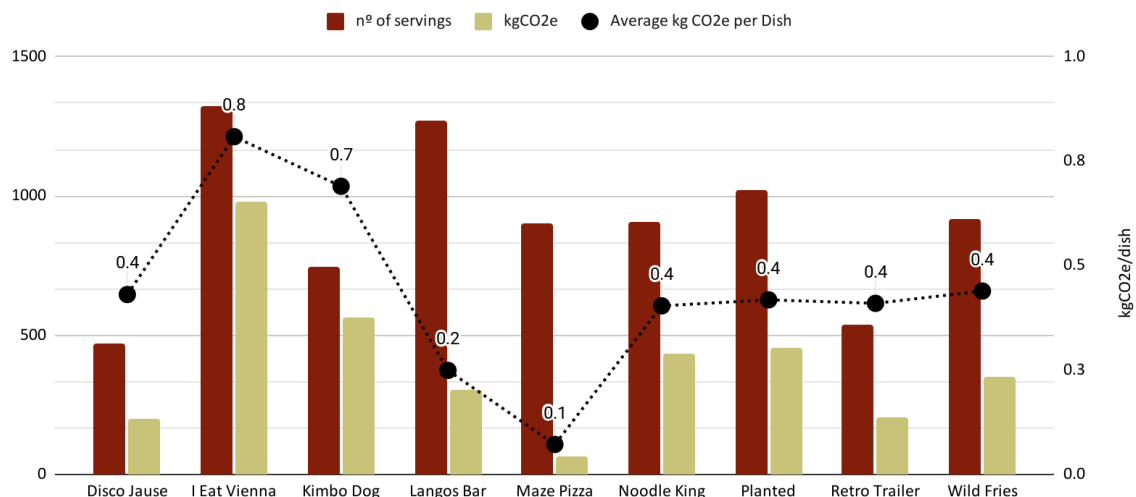
3.4.1 Food Traders

In 2025 a total of 8,099 servings were sold, reflecting the growth in visitor numbers. Total food related emissions increased slightly, which is expected given the higher volume of meals served.



All meals were vegetarian or vegan, and the average footprint per serving decreased from 0.53 to 0.44 kgCO₂e compared with 2024 due to a menu with a greater share of plant based dishes.

Carbon intensity varies notably across traders, with most falling between 0.2 and 0.8 kgCO₂e per serving. A few outliers with lower values, such as Maze Pizza, help reduce the overall average, while higher intensity offerings remain limited to a small number of traders.



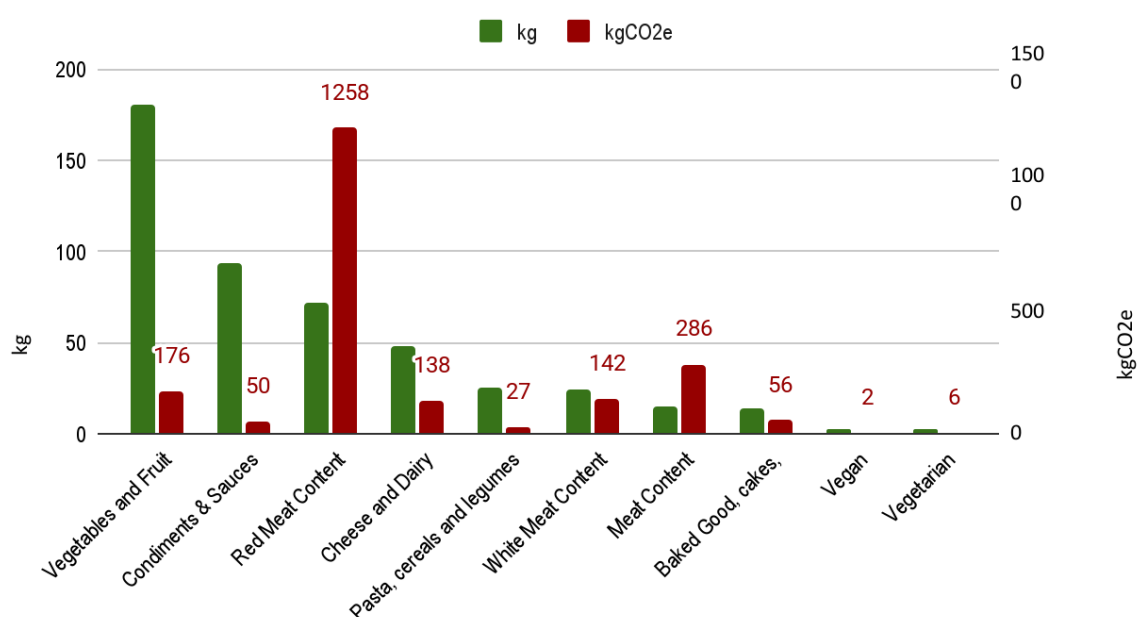
3.4.2 Crew Catering

Crew catering was included for the first time in 2025, with caterers providing detailed ingredient weights. A total of approximately 480 kg of food was recorded.

While all audience meals were vegetarian or vegan, some meat dishes were included for build and break staff.

Vegetables and fruit represent the largest share by weight, yet red meat, at 72 kg, dominates the emissions profile, accounting for almost 60 % of total crew catering emissions. Other categories, such as dairy, white meat, condiments and baked goods, contribute comparatively little to the overall footprint.

Paradies Garten - Food Types Sold by Weight and Associated Emissions

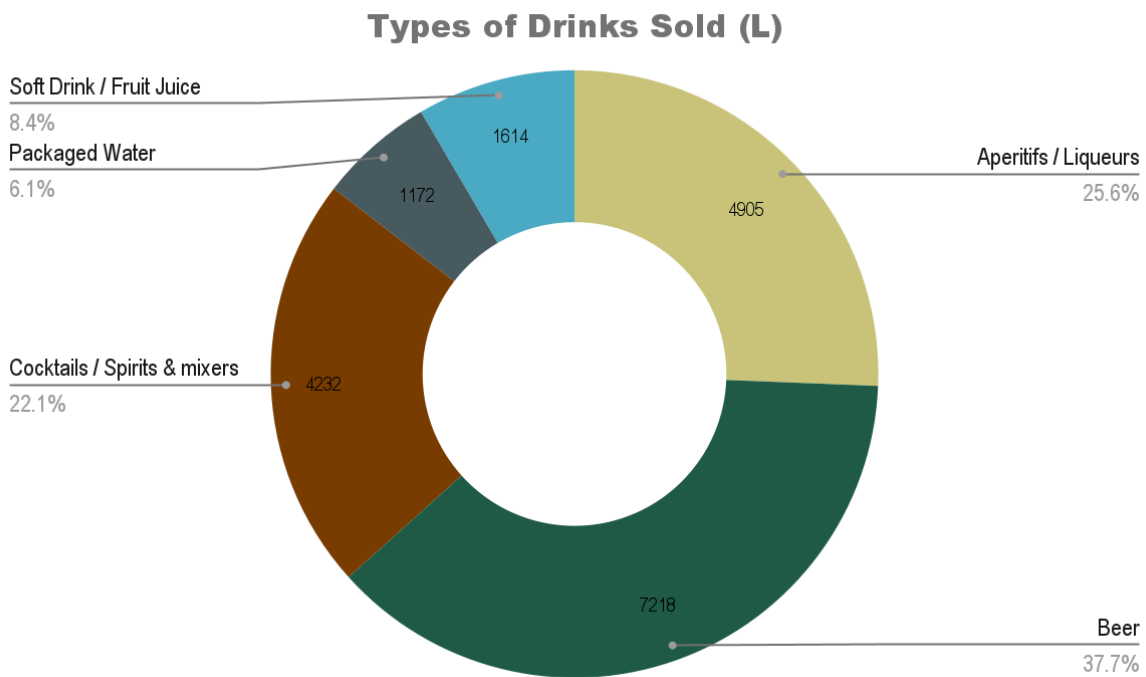


3.4.3 Beverages

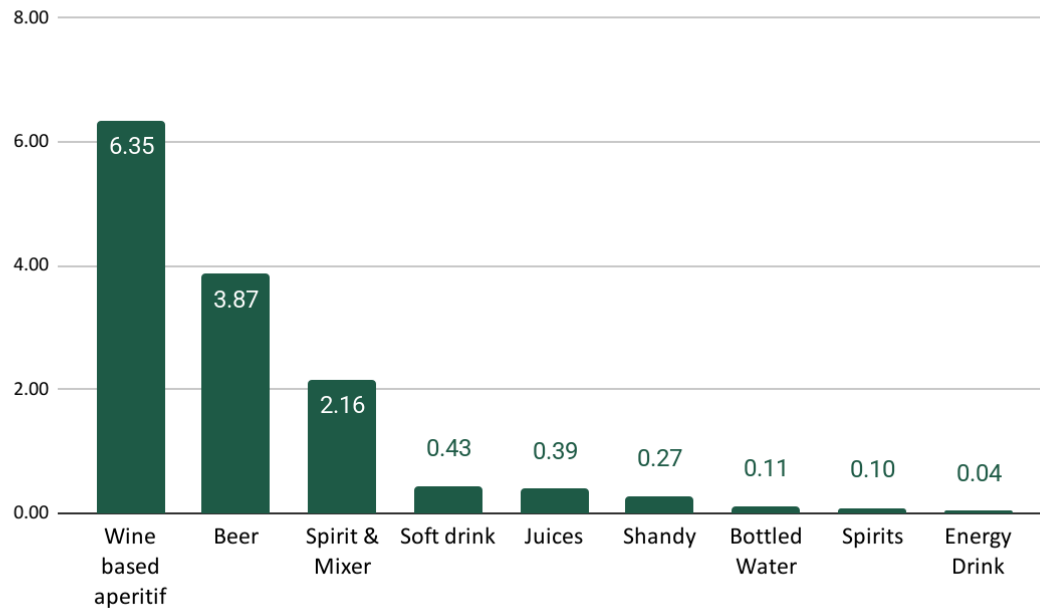
Paradies Garten recorded data on the types of drinks, the number of servings per drink, and the volume per serving sold to the audience during the event.

The data showed that 48,531 servings, equivalent to 19,141 litres, were sold over the event duration. This represents a slight increase compared to the 15,887 litres sold in 2024, likely due to a rise in attendance this year.

The main types of drinks sold, based on volume, included beer, wine-based aperitifs (spritzer), cocktails, soft drinks, and water.

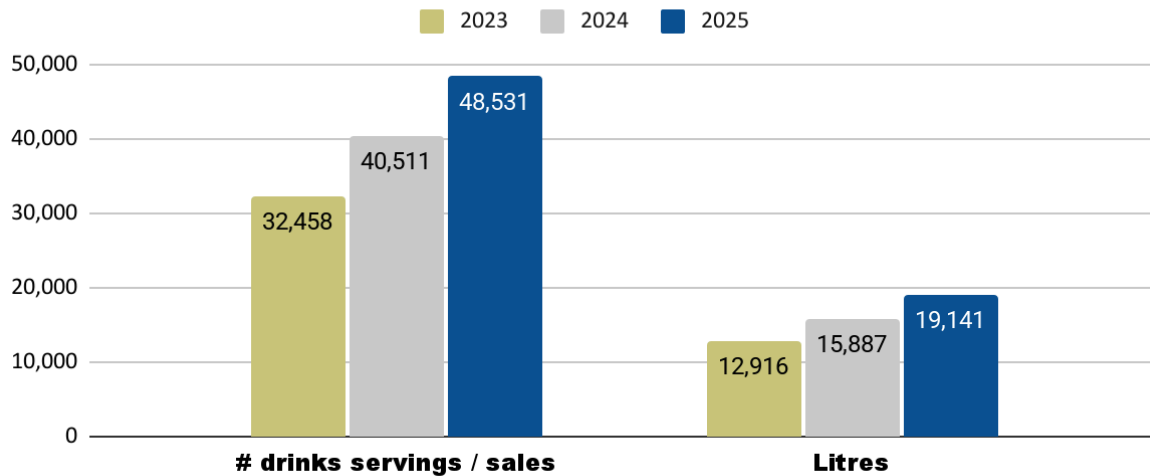


Beverages - Emissions (t CO2e)



Drink sales, volumes and associated emissions have increased steadily over the three editions, in line with rising attendance and higher overall consumption.

Recorded Litres - Servings [2022- 2024]



Aperitifs and liqueurs account for the largest share of emissions, followed by beer and cocktails, while packaged water and soft drinks contribute comparatively little to the total footprint.

3.5 Purchased Materials

Purchased Materials	2023	2024	2025
Serveware	0.3	0.1	2.9
Production Materials & Supplies	0.6	3.7	1.5
Merchandise	No data	No data	1.0

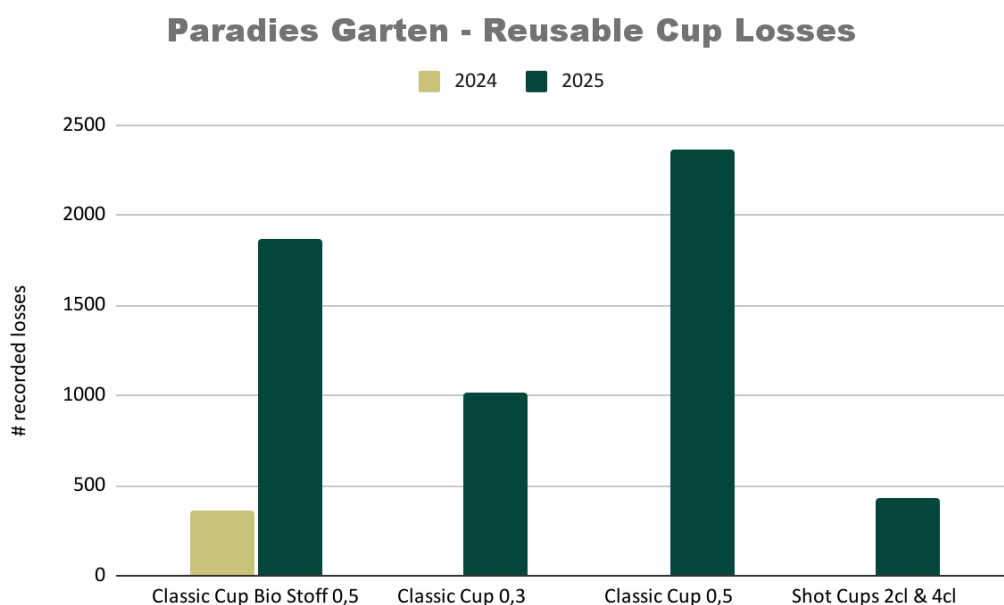
The emissions associated with the purchase of materials for Paradies Garten represent 3% of the calculated emissions.

3.5.1 Serveware

In 2025 the event used mainly purchased serveware made from recycled PP, HDPE, wood and paper. The data reported for this edition is:

- 2.771 recycled PP bowls
- 3.953 HDPE plates
- 4.172 wooden cutlery units
- 30.240 recycled PP cups 0.5 L with 1.869 losses
- 30.720 recycled PP cups 0.3 L with 1.019 losses
- 10.080 recycled PP cups 0.5 L with 2.360 losses
- 8.064 recycled PP shot cups with 431 losses
- 3.927 paper napkins

For the reusable cups, only the impact associated with the lost items has been included in the footprint. No production emissions have been attributed to cups that remain in circulation.



In 2024, food and beverage serveware was hired, while in 2025 reusable serveware was

only used for drinks and food serveware consisted of purchased single use items.

Total serveware emissions were therefore higher in 2025, mainly driven by a **significantly higher reported loss rate of reusable cups, which rose from 0.6% in 2024 to 7% in 2025.**

3.5.2 Production Materials

Most of the materials used at Paradies Garten 2025 were reused from Paradise City, borrowed, or rented, which significantly reduced the need for new purchases. According to the production team, only the main stage was built entirely new, while the rest of the infrastructure largely relied on existing or recycled materials from previous editions.

While efforts were made to capture all purchased materials, it is possible that some minor items were not fully recorded. Based on the data available, the main contribution to material related emissions comes from woodchips, with a total of 36,000 kg. All other purchases are minor in comparison and mainly include small tools, metal items, plastics and paint, whose contribution to the overall footprint is very small compared with the wood used for landscaping and ground preparation.

In 2024 a per-spend approach¹ was used to estimate emissions from production materials. This method only captured a small share of the actual materials used and therefore the results are not comparable with 2025. Although the overall spend is similar in both years, the difference in emissions is explained by the change in methodology.

3.6 Waste and Water Use

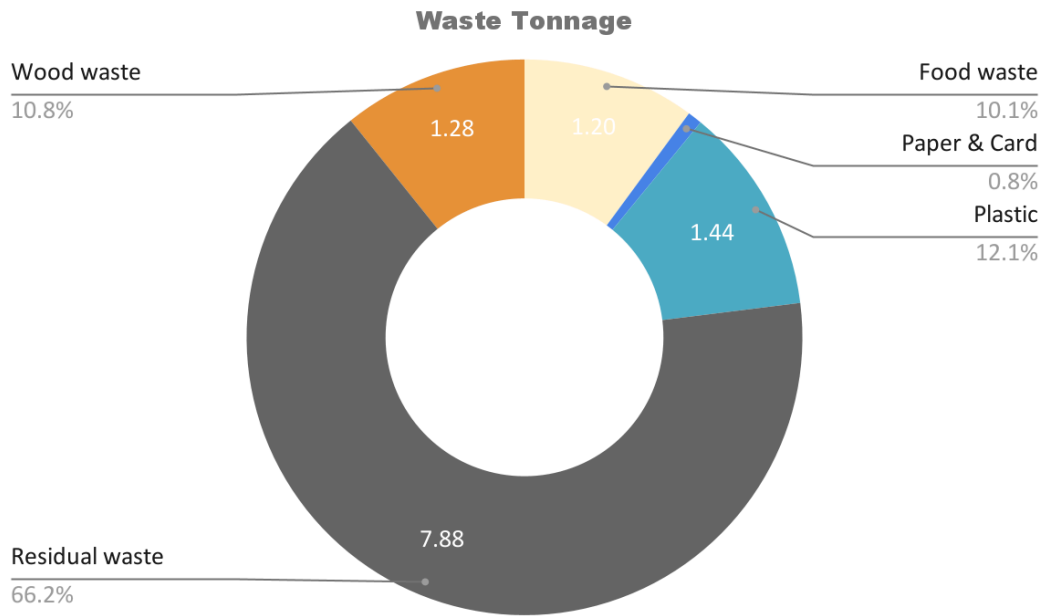
Waste and Water Use	2023	2024	2025
Solid Waste & Recycling	2.3	3.0	3.5
Water Use	0.010	0.017	0.023
Wastewater & Sewage	0.020	0.021	no data

The emissions associated with water use, wastewater treatment, and waste treatments represent 2% of the calculated emissions.

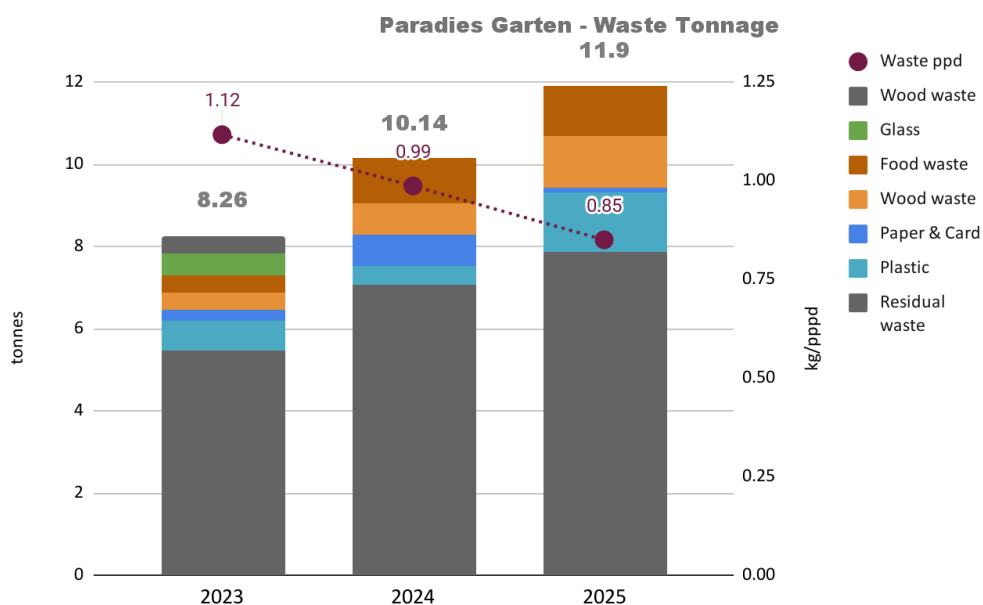
3.6.1 Waste and Recycling

Paradies Garten recorded a total of 11.9 tonnes of waste generated throughout the event. The waste breakdown is detailed in the figure below:

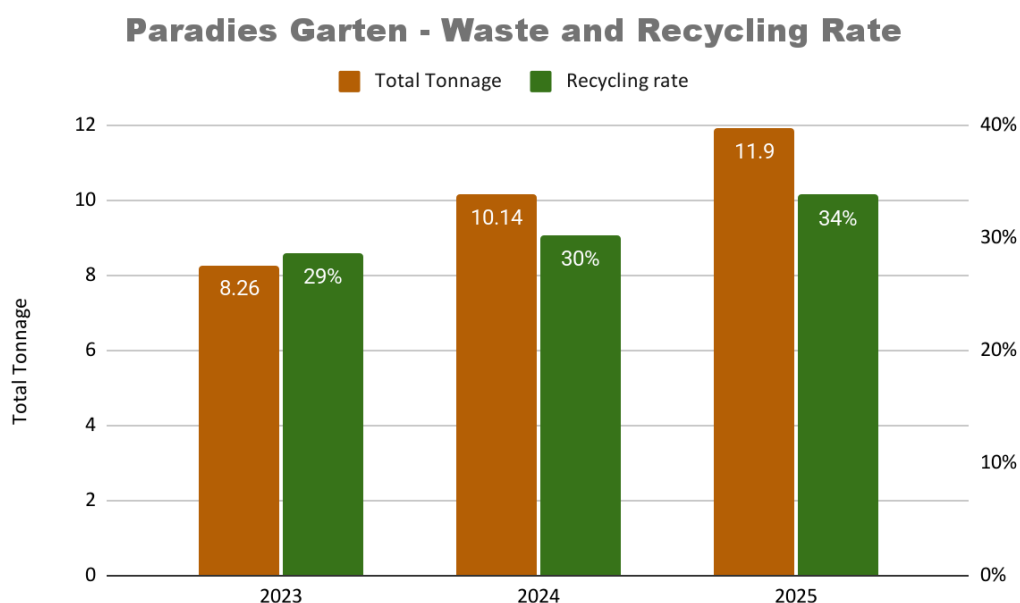
¹ Calculating emissions based on spend is considered to be less accurate as it relies on secondary data. While useful to develop initial baselines, it cannot inform the impact of sustainable decisions such as increasing the use of low-carbon or recycled material content. This would require primary data (material specifications of items purchased, weight per item, etc).



The majority of waste (7.88 tonnes) was sent to Mechanical Biological Treatment and various recycling streams (including glass, paper) totalled 4.02 tonnes.



This represents a slight increase in waste generation, likely due to the higher attendance compared to the 10.14 tonnes reported in 2024.



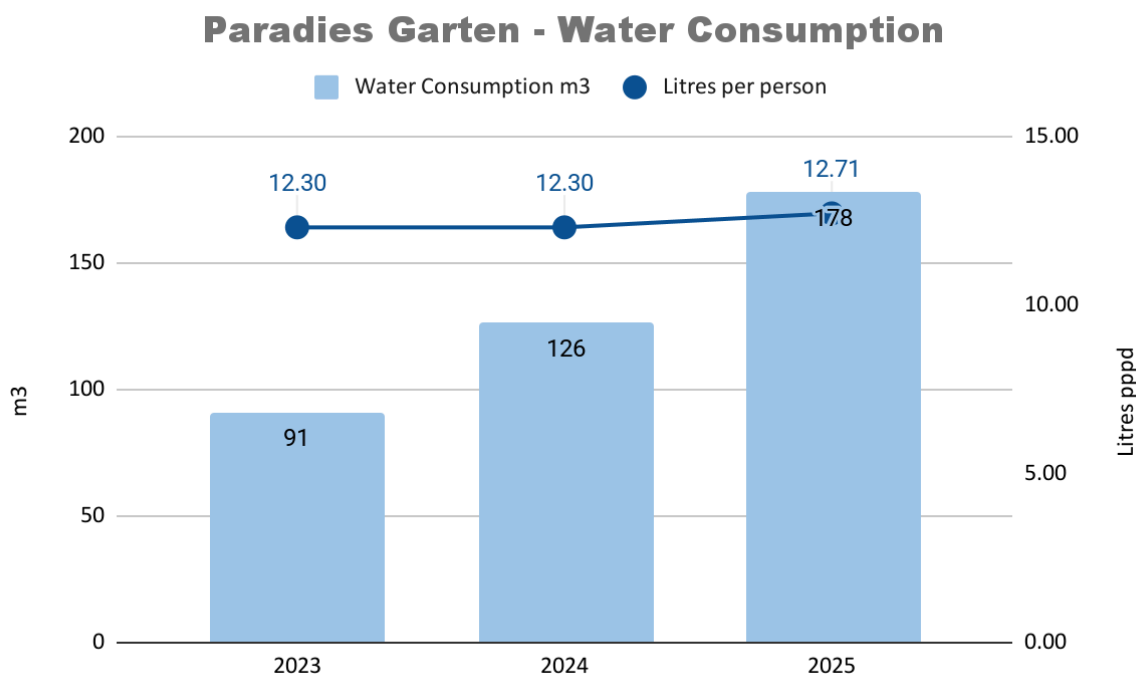
This year, the estimated waste generated per person per day (pppd) is 0.85 kg, down from 0.99 kg in 2024 and 1.12 kg in 2023, showing a clear year on year improvement.

Additionally, the rate of waste separated for recycling, including food waste for composting, has improved in 2025, continuing the positive trend seen in recent editions.

3.6.2 Water Use & Wastewater

Water use

A total of 178 m³ of water consumption was recorded in 2025 based on meter readings.



The higher total water consumption reported in 2025 is mainly explained by the increase in attendance, while the litres per person per day remained broadly consistent with previous years².

Wastewater and sewage

In 2023 and 2024, wastewater generated on the festival site was estimated using conservative assumptions based on recorded water use and camping facilities.

In 2025, no figures for wastewater generation were provided. As no camping facilities or associated showers and toilets were available this year, wastewater generation is expected to be significantly lower than in previous editions. However, due to the absence of direct data and to avoid introducing unsupported assumptions, wastewater emissions have not been estimated for 2025.

² No water consumption data were reported for 2024. For this year, water use was estimated by applying the 2023 per person per day consumption rate to the 2024 attendance figures, resulting in an estimated total of 126 m³.

It should be noted that whilst water use and wastewater treatment has relatively low CO2e impact compared with other measurable event factors, it should be taken as an important area for continued monitoring and reduction in its own right as a valuable resource.

3.7 Key Performance Indicators

Key Performance Indicators	2023	2024	2025	Unit
Total Calculated Emissions	90.4	127.0	195.1	t CO2e
Event Production Emissions	71.5	67.7	76.7	t CO2e
Emissions Per Person Per Day* (pppd)	12.2	12.4	13.9	kg CO2e
Event Production Emissions pppd	9.66	6.59	5.48	kg CO2e
Audience Travel Emissions pppd	2.6	5.8	8.5	kg CO2e
Travel Emissions Per Artist/Band	194.0	318.9	198.0	kg CO2e
Travel emissions per Contractor	703.5	385.4	596.0	kg CO2e
Food-related Emissions pppd	0.36	0.32	0.25	kg CO2e
Waste	8.3	10.1	11.9	tonnes
Waste pppd	1.12	0.99	0.85	kg
Water Consumption	91.0	126.0	178	m3
Water Consumption pppd	12.3	12.3	12.7	Litres
Food Traders - Average kgCO2e per serving	no data	0.5	0.4	Kg CO2e

In 2025, total calculated emissions increased compared with the previous year, primarily reflecting the significant growth in total attendance. Despite this, several intensity based indicators continued to improve.

Event production emissions slightly increased, while **emissions per person per day from event production continued to decrease**, indicating improved efficiency as the event scaled up.

Travel related emissions per artist or band decreased compared with 2024. Emissions per contractor increased, although limitations in contractor travel data mean that trends or year on year changes should be interpreted with caution

Waste generation per person per day continued its downward trend, and although water use increased slightly overall and per person per day, this is partly linked to improved data quality.

RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Priority Actions

Based upon the CO₂ analysis completed in this report, the following priority actions are recommended as next steps for Paradies Garten:

- o Continue with the data collection processes for the activities included in this carbon assessment report, to provide a comparable assessment in 2025 and following years.
- o Plan for a complete collection of data for contractors and suppliers transport, including food traders.
- o Strengthen data collection on purchased materials, including merchandise, marketing items, décor and site infrastructure. Recording material type, quantities and, where possible, weights will be essential to capture emissions from new materials more accurately and avoid data gaps in future assessments.
- o Establish targets to reduce carbon footprint emissions for future editions, either for the entire festival carbon footprint, or specific emission categories.
- o Remove or offset at a minimum Scope 1 and 2 related emissions, or 4.5 t CO₂e. Alternatively, remove or offset the emissions relating to the 2024 Event Production activities, or the equivalent of 76.6 t CO₂e. AGF can provide further information or recommendations for carbon removals.

4.2 Recommendations for Emission Reduction

Target Activity or Emissions Source	Recommendations	Potential Impact
Scope 1 – Fuel Use	• Continue requesting where possible electric plant machinery alternative vehicle fuel sources such as electric or hybrid.	Reduction in fossil fuel consumption and associated emissions.
Scope 2 – Electricity consumption	• Continue to utilise grid electricity as the main power source for the event.	Reduction in fossil fuel consumption and associated emissions.
	• Profiling of energy needs and demands in advance of events in order to select the correct type and size of equipment can help minimise energy use.	-.

Target Activity or Emissions Source	Recommendations	Potential Impact
Scope 3 – Audience Travel	Continue undertaking an audience travel survey.	Improved data quality
	Continue promoting and incentivising low carbon transport such as night trains and carpooling.	-
Scope 3 - Artist Transport	Continue to encourage where possible low carbon travel such as rail.	Reduced travel emissions.
	Consider prioritising local and regional artists, or artists who are already touring Europe.	Reduced travel emissions.
Scope 3 - Purchased Materials	- Improve recording significant materials purchases made by Paradies Garten. Significance may vary, but this typically refers to either: - quantity of materials, - importance of the materials for the functioning of the event, or - purchase value of the materials	Improved data quality.
	Where significant purchases are made, prioritise recovered materials, or materials and items which can be reused year on year.	-
Scope 3 - Staff Transport and Accommodation	- Encourage the use of hybrid and electric vehicles - Prioritise train travel over planes when possible.	Reduce travel emissions.
Scope 3 - Food	Continue to engage with food vendors and traders prior to the event taking place to communicate the data that will be requested, allowing them to plan the data collection.	Improved data quality.
	Continue prioritising local food traders who can serve organic and seasonal produce.	-
	Consider engaging with Ottakringer brewery to ask if they can provide a more accurate carbon footprint per Litre of beer.	Improved data quality.
Scope 3 - Serveware	Prioritise serveware which can be reused, or is made from recycled materials and recyclable, or biodegradable.	Reduced emissions from the production and disposal of materials.

Target Activity or Emissions Source	Recommendations	Potential Impact
Scope 3 - Third Party Transport	For the next edition, engage with suppliers prior to the event to confirm data and information that will be requested for the carbon footprint (i.e. travel information).	Improved data quality.
	Where possible, keep a record or log the number of contractor vehicles entering the site.	

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Organisational and Operational Boundary

Organisation Boundary

The organisational boundary defines the operations, assets, or activities which are included within the carbon footprint. For the purpose of this report, AGF are using an Operational Control consolidation approach, when measuring all the activities involved in the design, planning, execution and dismantling of Paradies Garten.

Operational Boundary

The operational boundary identifies the sources of emissions activities within the defined organisational boundary and categorises these into direct emissions (sources of emissions which Paradies Garten owns or has direct control over) and indirect emissions (sources of emissions which are owned or controlled by another company).

These emissions sources are categorised into three scopes, further detailed in Section 2.4.

5.2 Including/excluding criteria

Emissions sources have been included if they fall within the organisational boundary, either as direct emissions or indirect emissions.

To decide which emission sources are relevant the following criteria have been used:

- Materiality or significance of the emissions of the source with respect to the total emissions of the organisation. AGF aligns with PAS 2060's definition of material as emissions accounting for more than 1% of the total carbon footprint.
- Availability of auditable data (lack of information)
- Relevance for interested third parties (participants, local community, authorities, suppliers, etc.)
- Existence or not of emission reduction potential.

Excluded emission sources are detailed in Appendix I.

5.3 Calculation Methodology

The quantification methodology follows the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Standard for Scope 1, Scope 2 and Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3).

The general methodological basis for calculating the emissions derived from these activities is always the same, consisting of the application of the following formula:

$$\text{Carbon Footprint (t CO}_2\text{)} = \text{Activity Data} \times \text{Emission Factor}$$

Where:

- Activity data = the parameter that defines the activity and that is related to the emission factor (for example, m³ of natural gas)
- Emission factor = amount of CO₂ emitted by each unit of the "activity data" parameter (for example 2.16 kg CO₂ / m³)
- The unit used to expose the results (t CO₂) = representation of the equivalent tonnes of CO₂, the universal unit of measurement that indicates the global warming potential (GWP) of each of the GHGs.

5.4 Emission Factors

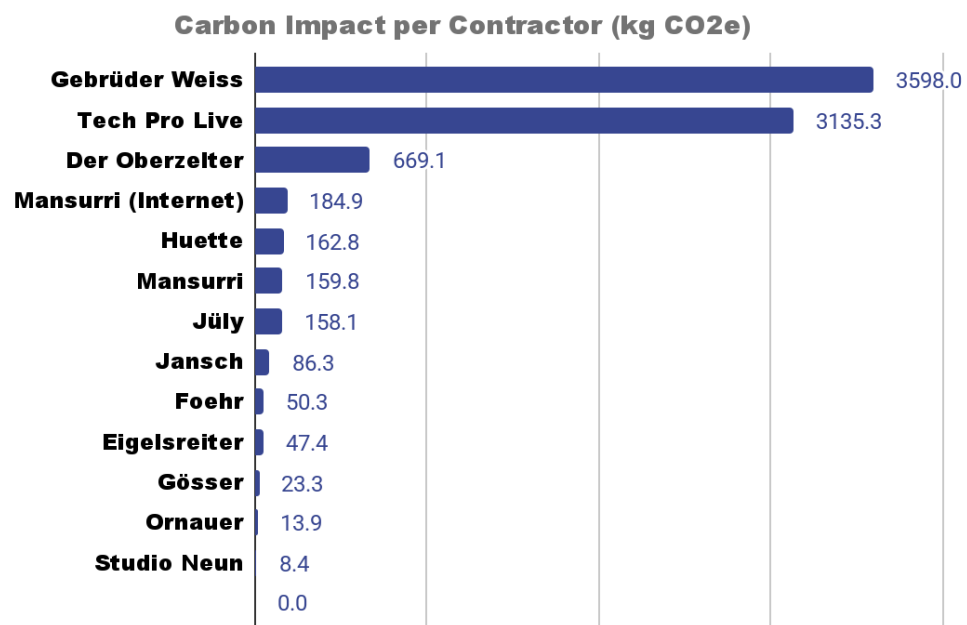
Data gathering covers, in addition to the activity data, the secondary data (conversion factors and emission factors) applicable to them.

These factors have been obtained from reliable and updated published sources. Specifically, the following sources have been used:

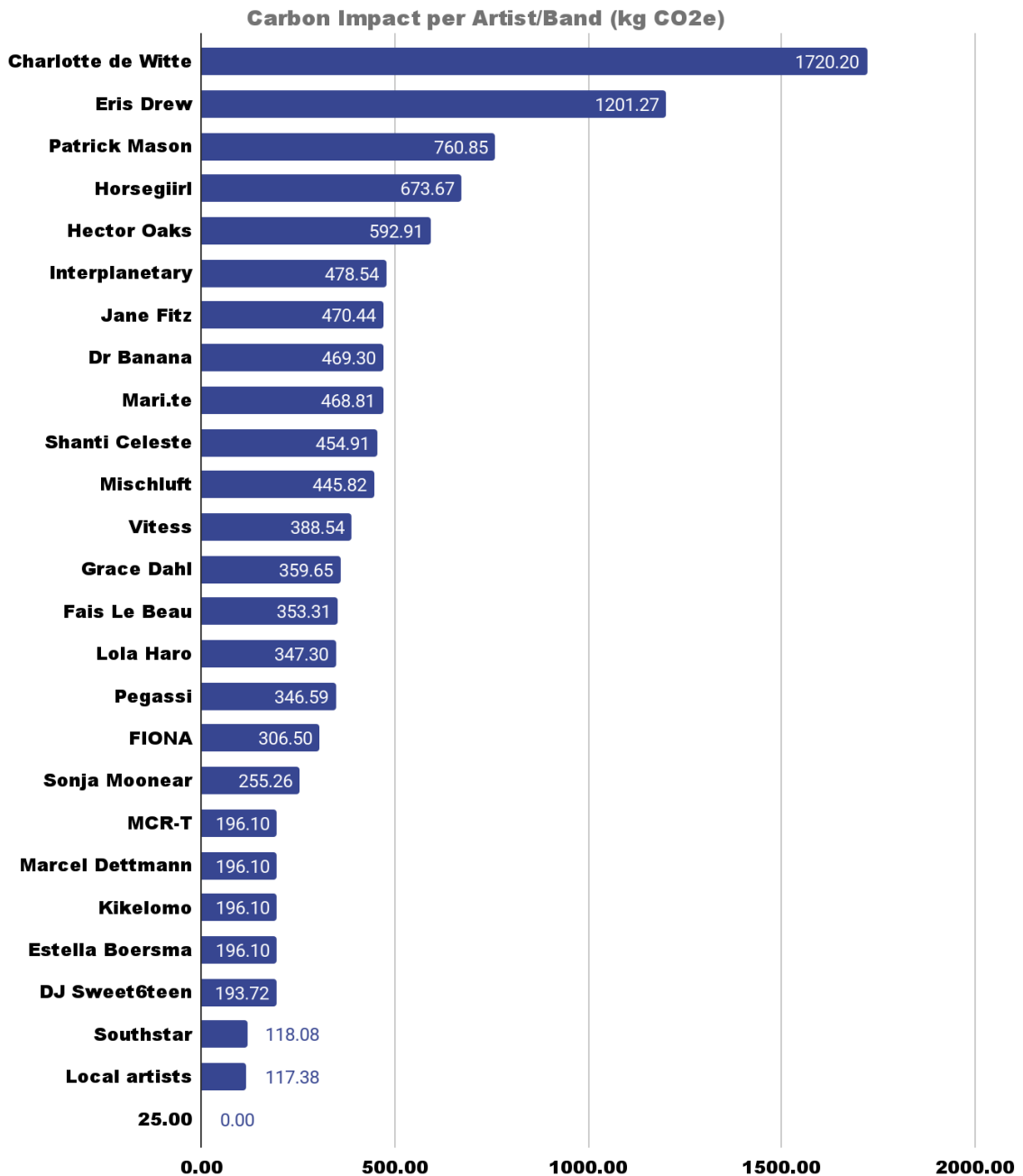
- ADEME Bilan Carbone v9.0
- UK DESNZ Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors (2025)
- Agribalyse Agricultural and Food Database v3.2
- ONS GHG Emission Intensity - per unit of economic output, by industry.

6 APPENDIX

I. Emissions per contractor



II. Emissions per Band



III. Emissions per Scope

Total Carbon Footprint By Scopes (t CO2e)	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1	4.7	4.6	4.2
Scope 2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Scope 3	85.56	122.23	190.5
TOTAL	90	127	195

Total Carbon Footprint By Scopes (t CO2e)	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1	4.7	4.6	4.2
Generator Fuel	0.00	0.00	0.00
Owned/Leased Fleet (incl Plant Machinery)	4.67	4.60	4.24
Scope 2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Purchased Electricity (Location-Based)	0.17	0.20	0.28
Scope 3	85.6	122.2	190.5
Purchased Goods / Services			
Water Use	0.0	0.0	0.0
Food Traders	2.7	3.3	3.6
Crew Catering	No data	No data	2.1
Beverages	13.0	13.7	19.5
Serveware	0.3	0.1	2.9
Production Materials & Supplies	0.6	3.7	1.5
Merchandise	No data	No data	1.0
Transportation and Distribution			
Contractor & Production Vehicles	34.5	15.8	17.8
Waste			
Solid Waste & Recycling	2.3	3.0	3.5
Wastewater and Sewage	0.0	0.0	0.0
Business Travel			
Staff, Crew, Volunteer Accommodation	3.5	5.6	5.2
Artist Transport		0.8	1.1
Audience Transport (Ground Travel)	18.9	53.3	103.2
Audience Transport (Air Travel)	No Data	6.0	15.2
Talent Travel			
Artist Transport	9.2	16.3	13.5
Artist Accommodation	0.5	0.6	0.4
TOTAL Calculated Emissions	90.4	127.0	195.0

IV. Included and Excluded Emissions

Emission Source	Included	Excluded
Stationary Combustion	Fuel use from power generators.	
Mobile Combustion	Vehicles leased or rented by the festival, including mobile plant machinery.	
Fugitive Emissions / Refrigerants	N/A	
Purchased Electricity	Grid electricity used by the event.	
Audience Transport	Audience and attendee travel to and from the event site.	Audience accommodation.
Supplier and Contractor Transport	Production, contractor and trader travel to and from the event site.	
Staff and Crew Transport & Accommodation.	Staff and crew travel to and from the festival site, and accommodation booked by the event.	
Artist / Talent Transport & Accommodation.	Artist and Band Production travel to and from the festival site, and artist accommodation booked by the event.	
Purchased Food, Beverage and Serveware	Food, beverages and serveware served during the event, either by event catering or food traders on site.	
Purchased Materials, Supplies or Production Items	New materials and items purchased by the event.	Hired materials, or materials purchased by third parties, traders or contractors.
Solid Waste and Recycling	Waste generated within the event grounds, over the duration of the event.	
Water Use and Wastewater	Water used by the event.	Wastewater generated by the event

V. Emission Sources and Activity Data

Emission Source	Activity data Type Used	Emissions Factor Source	Assumptions
Stationary Combustion	Litre or kg of fuel purchased	ADEME	N/A
Mobile Combustion	Litres of fuel used Km travelled by vehicle type	ADEME	Total litres used for forklifts and aerial work platforms from receipts provided by the supplier Total km per some leased/owned vehicle.
Fugitive Emissions / Refrigerants	N/A		N/A
Purchased Electricity	Total kWh used.	Austrian specific EF 2025 sourced from Nowtricity.	kWh reported by organisation. Austria continues to benefit from one of the lowest grid carbon intensities in Europe, reinforcing electrification as a key strategy to reduce energy related emissions. While the festival site is located in a region with a strong presence of wind energy around Bruck an der Leitha, no specific confirmation on the electricity mix supplied to the event was provided by EVN. Electricity emissions for 2025 have therefore been calculated using the average Austrian grid emission factor, in line with standard reporting practice.
Audience Transport	Average distance travelled (km or miles) and reported method of transport used.	ADEME UK DESNZ	Data from 563 respondents were extrapolated to 8,412 unique visitors using the average number of days attended per visitor. Walking entries from Lower Austria were standardised to 2 km per trip and all other implausible walking entries were excluded. Cycling entries from Lower Austria were standardised to 5 km per trip and implausible entries were removed. Taxi or Uber responses beyond a feasible driving range were excluded, and the respondent travelling from Norway was reassigned to air travel as the only plausible mode. Single-trip travel was assumed for all long-distance origins and daily commuting for Vienna, Lower Austria, Burgenland, Upper Austria and Bruck an der Leitha. Distances and modal shares from the cleaned dataset were then extrapolated to the full audience using the same approach applied in previous editions.

Emission Source	Activity data Type Used	Emissions Factor Source	Assumptions
Supplier and Contractor Transport	Average distance travelled per supplier Method of transport used	ADEME UK DESNZ	Data from 14 contractors and suppliers were extrapolated to represent the full group of 30 companies. An average value of 351 kg CO ₂ e per contractor was applied to all companies without data.
Staff and Crew Transport & Accommodation.	Number of hotel nights Average distance travelled Mode of transport used	ADEME UK DESNZ	No extrapolations or assumptions were required, as the dataset provided for this category was complete.
Artist / Talent Transport & Accommodation.	Number of hotel nights Average distance travelled Mode of transport used	ADEME UK DESNZ	No extrapolations or assumptions were required, as the dataset provided for this category was complete.
Purchased Food, Beverage and Serveware	Units of food sold and weight per unit Units of beverages sold and volume per unit	ADEME Agribalyse	Food trucks sales recorded by traders in number of servings and type of food sold and average weight per serving. Staff Catering recorded by the caterer in total kg per ingredient used. Total litres of each beverage type delivered to site or sold.
Purchased Materials, Supplies or Production Items	Types of materials purchased Weight of materials purchased	UK DESNZ ICE Database ONS GHG Intensity Factor	Total kg of material type purchased. Woodchips assigned carbon EF of 'wood (re-used)' rather than virgin production as they are typically wastes from the production process.
Solid Waste and Recycling	Total waste generated in tonnes and waste streams breakdown	ADEME	Tonnes per waste stream and final destination and treatment.
Water Use and Wastewater	Total cubic metres recorded	ADEME	Consumption of water and wastewater generation (m ³) by the event Estimated from metre readings before and after the event. Waste water volumes based on reported volumes uplifted by wastewater contractors.



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