Finland's Presidency of the Council of the EU 2019 Sustainable meeting arrangements

Summary of calculations of greenhouse gas emissions

Background

- > During its Presidency of the Council of the EU, Finland aimed to promote sustainable meeting practices to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other negative environmental impacts.
- >The Secretariat for Finland's Presidency of the Council of the EU carried out a calculation with Gaia – Consultancy for Sustainable Business to find out how sustainable choices affected the generation of greenhouse gas emissions.
- >The Secretariat also wanted to find out the scale of how much the sustainable meeting practices reduced emissions compared to standard meeting practices.



Scenarios and data sources

Scenario A

- Based on standard meeting arrangements
- 300 meetings, including 10 ministerial meetings organised in different cities
- Total number of guests 36 000

Scenario B

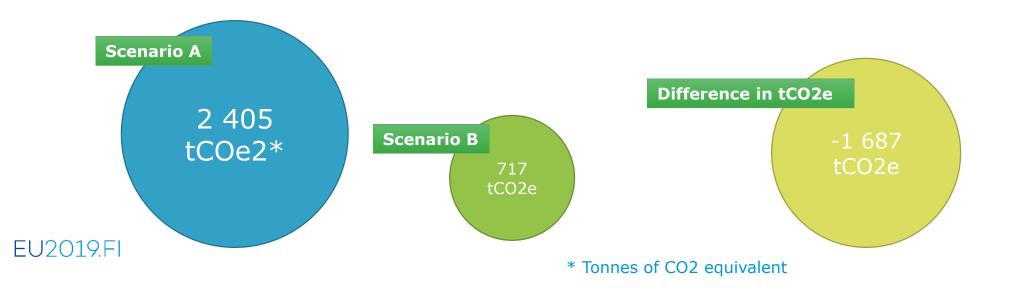
- Data based on Finland's Presidency in 2019 when concrete actions were made to reduce climate impacts
- 130 meetings, including 7 ministerial meetings in Helsinki
- Total number of guests 16 000

- > Most of the data used in the calculations are based on actual data received from the Presidency Secretariat (e.g. catering, energy and fuel consumption, prints).
- > In many cases, input data for Scenario A was calculated by multiplying the input data for Scenario B with the ratio of the number of meetings in scenarios A and B (2 308).

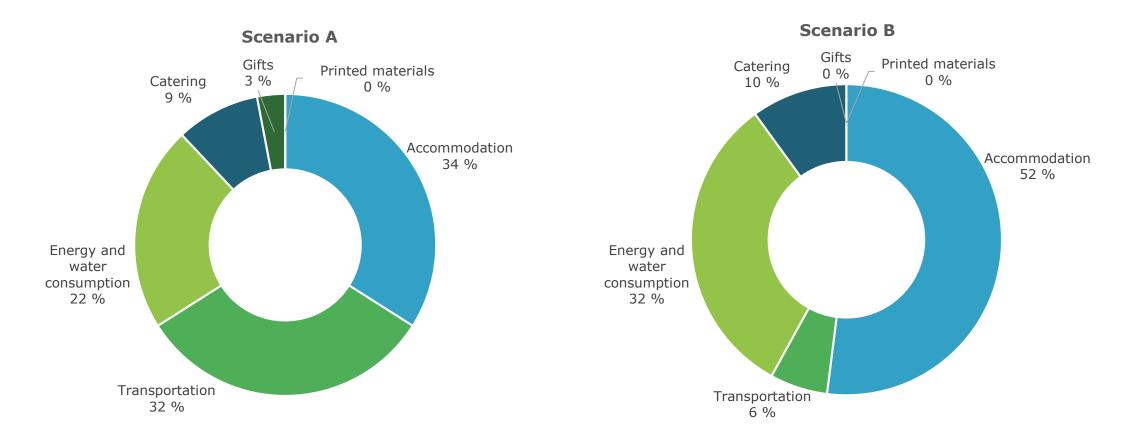


Results of the calculation

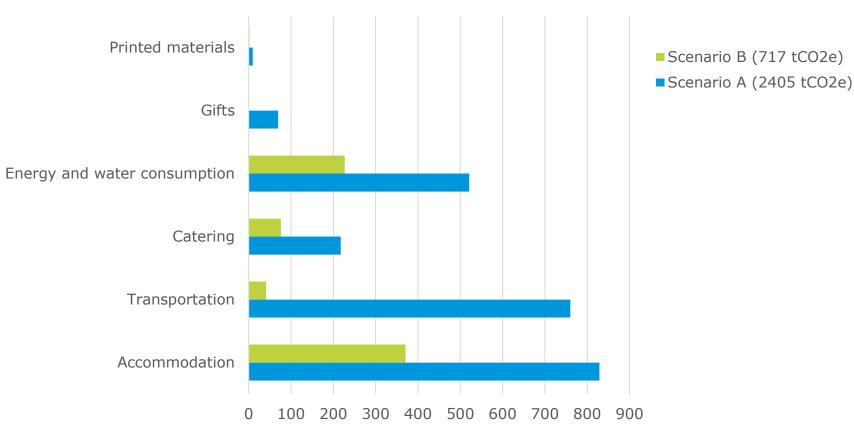
- > Scenario B, based on current meeting arrangements, managed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 70% compared to Scenario A.
- > The main reason for the reduced emissions is the number of meetings organised (-41%)
- > However, the sustainable meeting arrangements, such as the use of biofuels, and digital solutions, cut the carbon footprint by approximately 29%.



Results of the calculation

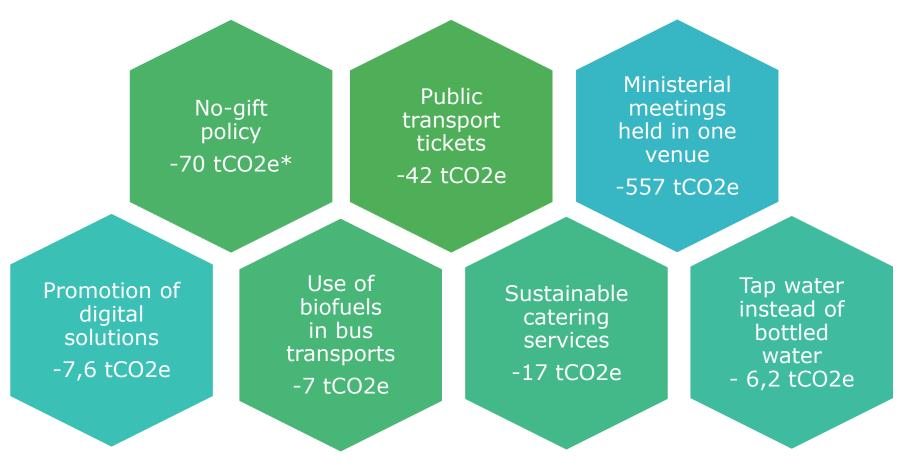


Results of the calculation



Greenhouse gas emissions from Presidency meeting arrangements

Climate impacts of sustainable choices in Scenario B



EU2019FI * Difference in tCO2e emissions compared to scenario A

Data sources and assumptions

- > The calculations were mainly based on actual data. However, when actual data were unavailable, some assumptions had to be made based on previous experiences.
- > It should be noted, therefore, that the impact estimates are not based on data that 100% reflects the actual activities.
- > Nevertheless, the results can be used as indications of the magnitude of impacts and in understanding what kinds of decisions can have the greatest impacts on reducing emissions.



Data sources and assumptions

- > The assumptions were based on information from the Presidency Secretariat:
 - > The number of hotel nights was assumed to be 1.46 nights/guest in both scenarios.
 - > As for mobility, guests using HSL tickets were assumed to make 2 one-way trips during their stay in Helsinki.
 - > One guest was assumed to consume **3.2 meals** in both scenarios.
 - > Tie or scarf, cotton bag, notebook and pen were assumed to be traditional presidency gifts.
- > Emission factors were not available in all cases or the factors were only estimates
 - > For example, the emission factor for game meat was not available or the hotel sustainability certificates could not be taken into account

