GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA
MINISTERIO PARA LA TRANSICIÓN ECOLÓGICA Y EL RETO DEMOGRÁFICO

United Nations
Climate Change

TIEMPO DE ACTUAR

COP25
CHILE
MADRID 2019

COP 25

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT[1]

Madrid, December 2nd – 13th, 2019

According to the Regulation

(EU) 1221/2009 and its amendments

(EU) 2017/1505 and (EU) 2018/2026

[1] *This document is a courtesy translation of the Spanish version of the EMAS Statement, verified and validated by SGS, which can be found in the following link: https://www.miteco.gob.es/images/es/sostenibilidadcop25_tcm30-510834.pdf*

COP25, the 25th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), was held in Madrid, Spain, from December 2nd to 13th, 2019, under the presidency of the Chilean Government.

The venue for this key meeting had to be changed less than a month before it started, but everyone's efforts made it possible to take on the great challenge of organizing it and keeping the open and inclusive spirit originally planned for Santiago, Chile.

Thus, the joint work of the Government of Chile, the Secretariat of the UNFCCC and the Government of Spain made it possible to make Madrid an excellent Summit, both in terms of organization and participation. COP25 was indeed the second most attended Summit in the UNFCCC history, only behind COP21 in Paris.

Spain took on this challenge with a deep sense of responsibility, convinced that multilateral action on climate issues is a priority on the agendas of the United Nations, European Union and, of course, Spain. A priority that demands the greatest commitment from all of us and which we wanted to show by facilitating the task of the COP presidency in 2019, held by the Latin American and Caribbean region.

Never before had a country organized a Summit of such magnitude in less than four weeks. COP25 has been an essential milestone, reaffirming the value of multilateralism and international cooperation to solve a global challenge such as climate change, with the presence of many Heads of State and Government, ministers and a numerous representatives from civil society, which have understood climate challenge as a priority at the highest level.

The adoption of the package of decisions known as "Chile-Madrid Time to Act" marks the next steps to be taken in 2020, recognizing that scientific knowledge is the main axis that should guide decisions on climate change and increased ambition, and urging countries to be as ambitious as possible when presenting new plans to combat climate change.

The demands of youth and the actions and commitments from non-governmental actors were particularly significant during COP25. In particular in the context of the Global Climate Action Agenda which had a wide variety of activities and events with representation from different areas of civil society at all levels and from many sectors. Special attention deserves the presence and participation of young people, which made visible the commitment of a concerned and active youth that demands ambitious actions from governments.

COP25 highlighted the need to further strengthen collaboration among all actors to address the transformation needed to achieve the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

The Ministry for the Ecological Transition (MITECO), with the support of Chile and the Secretariat, established a sustainable management policy for the COP25 organization. This policy aimed at ensuring compliance with current legislation and social inclusion and transparency policies, as well as incorporating criteria for responsible behavior in the social, economic and environmental fields.

As a result, COP25 obtained the certifications of Sustainable events management system (UNE-EN ISO 20121:2013), EMAS and ISO 14.001.

In addition, a key priority was to avoid greenhouse gas emissions as much as possible and those emissions that could not be avoided were cancelled through Certified Emission Reductions recognized by the UNFCCC, from projects that benefit local communities in developing countries.

This COP25 EMAS Statement transparently reports the results of the efforts to organize and manage the Summit in a sustainable manner, which we hope will be of interest and serve for future COPs.

We would like to end this brief introduction by sincerely thanking all the workers and volunteers who made it possible to organize such a complex and inspiring event, from which we can still learn on how to improve and integrate climate action into major strategies and daily management.

Teresa Ribera

Fourth Vice-President of the Government and Minister for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge (Spain)

Patricia Espinosa

Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

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1 INTRODUCTION

Climate change is a global phenomenon both for its causes as for its effects, and requires a multilateral response based on the collaboration of all countries. The multilateral response to this challenge in the United Nations context is the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) adopted in 1992 and in effect since 1994. This forum is where all climate change multilateral negotiations are held. 196 countries, including Spain and the European Union, ratified the Convention, and they are all Parties to the Convention.

The Conference of the Parties (COP) meetings take place every year. The COP is the supreme body where all Convention Parties meet to take decisions. It holds the mandate of reviewing the implementation of the Convention itself and new compromises and agreements are negotiated. Two additional agreements spring from the COP meetings, the Kyoto Protocol (1997) and the Paris Agreement (2015).

Along the years, COP meetings have evolved in their organisation and format, from being intergovernmental forums focused on negotiation, to a much more open platform gathering institutional stakeholders, an increasing number of regional and local governments, the private sector, the civil society, and thus becoming an unavoidable annual meeting point for all stakeholders related to the climate agenda.

The last Conference of the Parties, COP25, took place in Madrid from December 2nd to 13th, 2019. This meeting was characterized by its open and inclusive nature, and despite the venue changing in less than a month, COP25 mobilised all kinds of stakeholders and reached the second largest participation since COP21 in Paris, with 28,024 participants in the Blue Zone and over 30,000 in the Green Zone (23,050 registered exclusively in the Green Zone and around 7,000 shared with the Blue Zone).

The organisation challenge in such short period of time was overcome thanks to the commitment of the Chilean Government, as COP Presidency, the UNFCCC Secretariat and the Spanish Government, driving COP25 to a true organisation success.

2 PRESENTATION

Society is becoming more and more aware of the environmental and climate crisis, and calls on all stakeholders for more commitment, actions and solutions.

This social demand is also reflected in the importance attached to the COP meetings organisation, followed by a large and increasing number of people and becoming an unavoidable annual milestone to boost the climate agenda at worldwide level. COP25 was no exception.

Latin America and the Caribbean region held the presidency of the 25th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. At first the venue was Brazil, but the country declined celebrating the Summit. Then the Government of Chile proposed hosting it, pointing out Santiago de Chile as the venue. After UNFCCC's approval, Carolina Schmidt, Chile's Minister for Environment was appointed as President of the COP.

However, at the end of October 2019, President of Chile, Sebastián Piñera, announced that COP25 in Santiago de Chile was suspended in view of the social tensions in the alpine country. Following this announcement, the acting President of the Government Pedro Sánchez offered the help of Spain for all the things required and if needed for hosting the Climate Summit in Madrid.

On Friday, November 1st, 2019, COP Bureau to the UNFCCC accepted the Chilean government's proposal of hosting COP25 in Madrid, based on the offer by the Spanish government. **Thus the Conference was held under the Chilean Government's Presidency and with the logistic support of Spain's Government.**

Spain's organisation of the Summit, led by the Minister for the Ecological Transition, in record time, was considered a true success and an example to be followed. COP25 was the Summit with the largest participation since the celebration of COP21 in Paris in 2015. COP25 organisation efforts were acknowledged by the Convention's Secretariat that, in an official letter, stated that despite extreme circumstances and in record time, Spain was able to meet all UN requirements for hosting this type of events. This letter also acknowledges the organising team's capacity for taking on the requirements to organise such a large conference and while complying with all schedules, standards and mechanisms for holding COP25.

Under such conditions, Spain made a great effort to apply wherever possible Chile's roadmap in Madrid. By doing so, Madrid COP25 had a Blue Zone, the official UN zone, where all official UNFCCC negotiations took place as well as the formal events, and a Green Zone that hosted side events by the civil society.

The Blue Zone gathered the countries and international organisations' pavilions, plenaries and meeting rooms. Both Chile and Spain decided to have a pavilion where a series of parallel events took place to stimulate debating about different key topics related to climate change.

Furthermore, inside the Blue Zone there was a space dedicated to the "Global Climate Action Agenda", for events focusing on non-governmental actors, known as "*Action Hub*".

On the other hand, the Green Zone was designed to ensure citizens, companies and civil society participation, to become an open meeting point for a large number of different stakeholders, most of them residents in Spain, but also international visitors coming from the Blue Zone.

The Spanish Ministry for the Ecological Transition (MITECO), as COP25's organiser, under Chile's presidency and with the UNFCCC Secretariat support, believed from the very beginning that it was essential to ensure the sustainability of the Summit establishing a sustainable management policy. Its main objective was to guarantee the compliance of the legislation in force and of the social inclusion and transparency policies, thus including responsible behaviour criteria related to social, economic and environmental aspects.

As a result, MITECO obtained the Event Sustainability Management System standard certification (UNE-EN ISO 20121:2013) for the COP25 organisation.

The scope of this standard, as well as for this EMAS Statement and the ISO14.001, is limited to the official events area, to the Blue Zone.

Furthermore, it should be noted that the organisers prioritised avoiding greenhouse gas emissions to the maximum level, and for the unavoidable emissions, MITECO managed to compensate them by offsetting Certified Emission Reductions acknowledged by the UNFCCC from projects benefiting local communities in developing countries. This information is available in a GHG emission Report of the Madrid COP25, and covers both the Blue and the Green zones. This Statement includes a summary of such Report.

With regard to the official negotiations, the COP25 two working weeks started on December 2nd with a Heads of State and Government Summit, organised by Spain, along with 35 countries. The idea was to feature the technical discussions that started that same day with political *élan*. The event was set up in two parts. The first part in the morning, with a leaders' roundtable, and the second one in the afternoon with three consecutive panels where leaders debated with civil society representatives about mitigation, adaptation and social aspects of the fight against climate change. In addition, also on December 2nd, the technical negotiation started based on the different agendas planned in the UNFCCC framework. Between December 10th and 11th the high-level segment took place, where ministers and high-level representatives of a large number of countries gave their national speeches.

Moreover for the first time in the COP context, some meetings were organised around topics such as science, adaptation, energy, finance, agriculture and forests, where ministers of each branch debated about the contribution of each sector to the climate change challenge.

In parallel, as in previous editions, other events were held in the context of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action around human settlements, industrial sector, transport, water, oceans and energy. Additionally, the *Action Hub* programme stood out with more than 65 events consisting of presentations, debates, award ceremonies and video contests. This program shows how crosscutting the climate agenda is, spanning fashion, bank innovation and finance, sports, education, youth, sustainable tourism and food.

Besides, Spain organised 70 events in its Blue Zone pavilion, promoted and facilitated around 500 activities in the Green Zone. All general, regional, and local administrations, foundations, associations, companies, NGOs, and other civil society actors participated actively in both zones.

2.1 Venue

The facility chosen for hosting COP25 in Madrid was IFEMA, world-wide known for being the first operator in Spain, and one of the most important in Europe within the international fair trade and congress industry. As a matter of fact, aligned with MITECO values, IFEMA endorses the UN Global Compact enacting the principles on human rights, working conditions, environment care, and fight against corruption, thereby boosting the 2030 Agenda SDGs corresponding to its activity.

The venue is located at the following address: *Av. del Partenón, Nº 5, 28042, Madrid.*

The following Environmental Statement only applies to activities held in the Blue Zone (official zone of the United Nations) of the COP25.

Pavilions 2, 4, 6, 8, 9 and 10 are included in the Blue Zone of IFEMA, covering an area of approximately 100,000 m^2, concretely 91,800 m^2.

2.2 Organogram, functions, and responsibilities

As far as the COP25 organisational structure drawn by Spain is concerned, a Steering Committee of the 25th UN Conference on Climate Change is created through the Spanish Royal Decree 639/2019 November 8th. This rule sets this Committee being assigned to the Ministry for the Ecological Transition (MITECO) and is in charge of planning, organizing and carrying out the Central General Administration, as well as, when needed, coordinating other public administration, public and private entities, or private people activities in relation to the hosting of COP25. The Minister for the Ecological Transition holds the Presidency of the COP25 Steering Committee, and the VP is the President's Cabinet Director. Moreover, the Committee consists of a Plenary, an Executive Board, and a Technical Board. The members of the Plenary, are representatives of the Government President and Vice-President Offices, of the Ministries for the Ecological Transition; Foreign Affairs, European Union, and Cooperation; Regional Policy and Public Affairs; Internal Revenue Service; of the High Commission for the 2030 Agenda; and of the Madrid Region and the Madrid Council.

A Support Unit (assigned by the Minister for the Ecological Transition) helps the Steering Committee running all the activities needed to ensure the proper functioning and organization of the COP25. This way, the Steering Committee delegated to this Unit everything related to the Environmental Management System implementation for the COP25, giving them the highest responsibilities in the matter.

Therefore, the Support Unit, as representative of the Steering Committee of COP25 for the implementation of this system, engaged to:

- Taking on the responsibility and obligation for the Environmental Management System (EMS) efficiency for the COP25;
- Ensuring that the environmental sustainability policy is adopted, as well as the corresponding EMS objectives, and also making these compatible with the context and the strategic management laid down by the Steering Committee;
- Guaranteeing the availability of all resources needed for the Environmental Management System of the COP25 and communicating on how meaningful it is to adequately manage and making it compliant with the EMS requirements;
- Ensuring that the COP25 EMS meets the planned objectives;
- Managing, supporting, and motivating the staff, to contribute to the EMS performance in the COP25 by taking decisions based on the communication with the staff, with the members of the Steering Committee, and other interested parties;
- Guaranteeing the observance of the corresponding legal framework, and other requirements set by the Committee;
- Fostering measures and actions to mitigate the environmental impact and include such reductions in the environmental matters' assessment;
- Promoting continual improvement;
- Supporting other pertinent roles of the Steering Committee aiming at validating its leadership in the corresponding responsibility areas;

2.3 Mission, vision and values

Mission

The Ministry for the Ecological Transition (MITECO) is accountable for the proposal and implementation of the Government policy in energy and environment towards the transition to a more ecological productive and social model. The Climate Change Spanish Office, being General Directorate of this Minister also takes on the representation of the Ministry in international organisations and the follow-up of the applicable international conventions. Above all it acts as the national focal point to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Paris Agreement, as well as to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate. Thus, MITECO has fully engaged to make the 25th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change a true success and to progress in the negotiations where the Ministry participates.

Vision

By organising COP25, MITECO aimed at meeting UN criteria related to such large scope conferences and achieving sustainability targets. Moreover, MITECO believed in the opportunity of enhancing the engagement of Spain as a highly committed country with the fight against climate change, and of reaching a high participation from all the actors involved.

Values

The Ministry for the Ecological Transition's mission and vision relevant to the COP25 event development translates into a list of values which have determined behaviours and action lines during the Summit:

- Ensuring the law and UN requirements fulfilment in the organisation of this type of conferences.
- Successful negotiations outcome, allowing for the global climate agenda to progress.
- Choosing an inclusive participation of all stakeholders involved in the fight against climate change.
- Making the main climate change actions known to both the public and the private arena.
- Incentivizing and enforcing the use of environmentally responsible good practices.
- Guaranteeing that the organisation and development of the Chile-Madrid Climate Summit, COP25, would take place with a responsible behaviour in all social, economic and environmental matters.

3 PRESENTATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

3.1. Activity Context

The assessment scope covers the Environmental Management System (EMS) by MITECO, responsible for the Conference of the Parties (COP25) development through its vendor IFEMA who acts as manager of the venue.

In all matters related to COP25, MITECO Ministry uses an EMS based in UNE-EN ISO 14001:2015, allowing to assess the context as requested by this standard.

In order to deploy it, the organisation needs to be analysed in all the areas intervening directly or indirectly in the event's development and influencing in its environmental impact. The final goal is to obtain the following information:

- Organisation context assessment (relationship with the stakeholders, legal compliance, adaptation degree to changes, strategy definition, technology changes adaptation, etc.)
- Understand stakeholders' needs and expectations.

In order to gather this information in a fast and verified way, the different organisation areas were solicited.

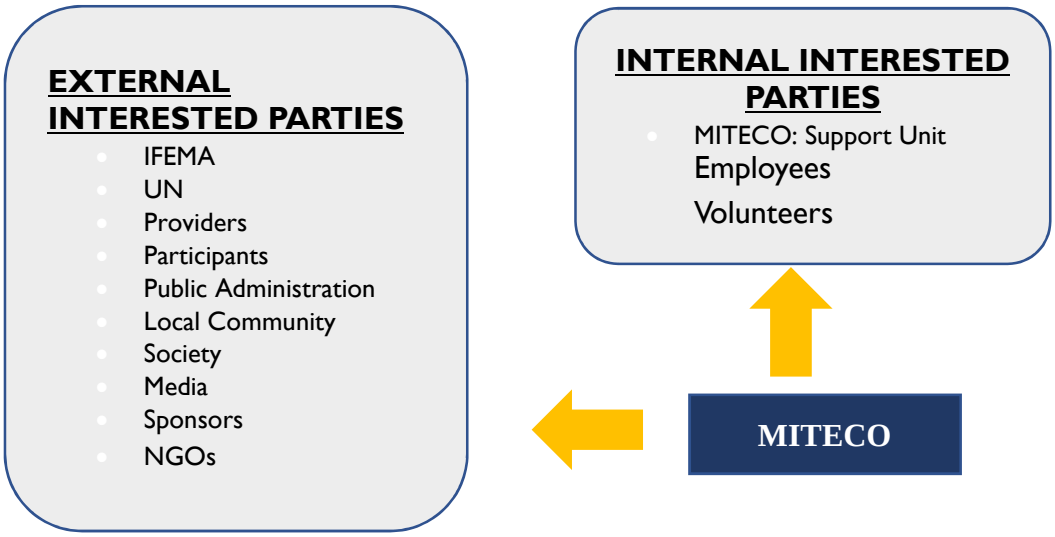
Both the internal and external issues of the organisation may consider positive and negative elements.

The organisation decided on the interested parties of the Environmental Management System, at external and internal level, as well as their requirements and expectations.

External and internal context

EXTERNAL CONTEXT
Cultural, social, legal, regulatory, financial, technological, economic, natural and competitive atmosphere at an international, national, regional, or local level Perceptions, values, and relationships with the external interested parties Trends and key elements having an impact on the objectives

INTERNAL CONTEXT
Organisational governance and structure, roles and responsibilities. Policies, objectives, and strategies. Capacities such as resources and knowledge. Information systems. Relationships with the stakeholders. Organisational culture. Rules and guidelines. Contractual relationships form and scope.



Understanding the external and internal interested parties' needs

INTERESTED PARTIES	IDENTIFIED EXPECTATIONS/NEEDS	REQUIREMENTS
EMPLOYEES	• Good communication • Training • Work stability • Motivation • Clear rules and autonomy and independence	• Security and Health • Schedule monitoring • Salary equality
VOLUNTEERS	• Good communication • Training • Clear rules and autonomy and independence	• Security and Health
MITECO: SUPPORT UNIT	• Good communication • Trust in providers • Good resource management	• Legal compliance
IFEMA	• Good communication • Response speed • Impact results derived from the activity • Reference technical documents	• Quotes • Contract compliance
UN	• Good communication • Infrastructure needed	• Legal compliance • Meeting event's requirements • Security
PARTICIPANTS	• Facilities comfort • Needed infrastructure • Environmental care	• Security and Health • Infrastructure • Access conditions
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	• Collaboration to avoid inefficiencies • Fluent communication • Legal requirements compliance • Technical support for troubleshooting • Resolving enquiries	• Legal compliance
LOCAL COMMUNITY	• Fluent communication • Technical and security support • Procurement and local purchases	• Legal compliance

SOCIETY	• Legal requirements compliance • Environmental impact • Access conditions to the venue	• Legal compliance
PROMOTER	• Communication • Stable and lasting relationships • Good reputation	• Contract compliance • Legal compliance • Quotes
NGO	• Good communication • Information needed	• Legal compliance
PROVIDERS	• Timely payment • Database creation for future projects	• Legal compliance • Contractual compliance
MEDIA	• Transparency • Access to the information	• Legal compliance
SECURITY FORCES	• Coordination between the different Forces • Access to the information • Collaboration	• Legal compliance • Security requirements compliance

SWOT analysis

Following up with the context analysis made by MITECO, an analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, threats, and opportunities that could arise during the organisation and execution of the event was conducted. Although the analysis is generally performed in four aspects, it has been decided to summarise it by identifying, firstly, the "weaknesses and threats" combined, and secondly, the "strengths and opportunities".

INTERNAL
WEAKNESSES/THREATS
Lack of strategy in large event management. Not having the needed products and activities.
Difficulties in informing society and the community about the event sustainability due to short organisational time.
Scarce human resources
Scattering of sustainability actions
Little capacity to influence in general improvement investments with some providers due to the organisation short period of time

INTERNAL
STRENGTHS/OPPORTUNITIES
Staff experience in managing events and sustainability
Management team highly engaged

Solid relationships with the different stakeholders and socioeconomic sectors
Financially solvent and independent
Influence capacity
Legislative knowledge
Direct contact with sustainability related organisations
Little dependency on exclusive providers
Convenient access conditions for people with special needs
High investment capacity in sustainable infrastructure for IFEMA facilities allowing for a mid-to-long-term amortisation in other events

EXTERNAL
WEAKNESSES/THREATS
Social and economic context at international level
Lack of wide-ranging sites offer at international level for very large events
Providers having difficulty handling social, economic, and environmental information due to the short period of time
Difficulty in coordinating business activities with providers due to the large volume of staff to be mobilised in the short period of time
Temporary work of outsourced staff

EXTERNAL
STRENGHTS/OPPORTUNITIES
Increase visibility in social networks
Use of sustainable products
Digital development
Participants' high demands for a sustainable criteria organisation-based summits
Reduce the number of set-up and dismantling days to mitigate the impact
Force of volunteer corporations
Facilities improvement in energy and water consumption
Focus Group creation with the stakeholders to boost their engagement and participation in the events
Participants' high call for reaching progress in negotiations

3.2 Environmental sustainability policy of the COP25

MINISTERIO PARA LA TRANSICIÓN ECOLÓGICA Y EL RETO DEMOGRÁFICO

SECRETARÍA DE ESTADO DE MEDIO AMBIENTE

oecc Oficina Española de Cambio Climático

POLÍTICA DE SOSTENIBILIDAD AMBIENTAL DE LA CUMBRE DEL CLIMA CHILE-MADRID, COP25

El Ministerio para la Transición Ecológica, en su actividad como organizador de la COP25 que se celebra en Madrid los días 2 a 13 de diciembre de 2019, considera como valor fundamental garantizar el correcto comportamiento ambiental del evento.

En consecuencia, el Ministerio para la Transición Ecológica ha establecido una Política de Sostenibilidad Ambiental de la COP25 alineada con la implantación de un sistema de gestión ambiental acorde al estándar UNE EN ISO 14001 y el Reglamento EMAS.

Esta política ha sido definida en torno a los siguientes objetivos

- Garantizar el cumplimento de la legislación vigente y de otros compromisos asumidos voluntariamente en el marco de la presente política.
- Garantizar que la organización y desarrollo de la Cumbre del Clima Chile-Madrid, COP25, se realice con un comportamiento responsable en todo lo relacionado con temas sociales, económicos y medioambientales.
- Identificar y evaluar los aspectos ambientales que se producen como consecuencia del desarrollo de nuestra actividad y actuar de modo que se favorezca el control y reducción de consumos y generación de residuos.
- Garantizar la mejora continua y dejar a la conclusión de la Cumbre un legado de gestión ambientalmente responsable.
- Garantizar el cumplimiento de las políticas de inclusión social y de transparencia.
- Definir objetivos y metas ambientales desarrollando planes para la minimización de los aspectos e impactos que se puedan producir.
- Asegurar una comunicación interna y externa eficaz que permita transcender los requisitos y compromisos de evento sostenible.
- Incentivar y reforzar el uso de prácticas sostenibles, poniendo en marcha actuaciones y medidas que deriven en estas mejoras, como, por ejemplo:

- El ahorro y la eficiencia energética
- La gestión y uso eficiente del agua
- La minimización y segregación de residuos
- La promoción de una movilidad sostenible
- Buenas prácticas sociales y económicas
- Fomentar la oferta de productos locales, ecológicos y de comercio justo

- Formar y sensibilizar al personal involucrado en la organización de la COP25 en los objetivos de esta política de sostenibilidad ambiental, estableciendo los principales cauces de comunicación y participación.
- Asegurar, en la medida de lo posible y dadas las dimensiones de una cumbre internacional de estas características, así como la inminencia en su celebración, que todos los aspectos de sostenibilidad ambiental relativos a la organización de la COP25 han sido identificados.
- Revisar periódicamente, durante la vigencia de la COP25, la presente Política con objeto de para garantizar su continua adecuación a los objetivos de esta política de sostenibilidad ambiental.
- Tener la presente política de sostenibilidad ambiental a disposición de todas las partes interesadas.

Madrid, 5 de febrero de 2020

LA DIRECTORA GENERAL DE LA OFICINA ESPAÑOLA DE CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO

Fdo.: Valvanera Ulargui Aparicio

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY POLICY FOR THE CHILE-MADRID CLIMATE SUMMIT, COP25

(English Translation)

The Spanish Ministry for the Ecological Transition, as organiser of the COP25 taking place in Madrid between the 2nd and 13th of December 2019, considers it key to guarantee the correct environmental behaviour of the event.

Therefore, the Ministry for the Ecological Transition adopted an Environmental Sustainability Policy for COP25 aligned with the implementation of an environmental management system compliant with the UNE EN ISO 14001 standard and the EMAS Regulation.

This policy was defined with the following objectives:

- *Guaranteeing the compliance of the legislation in place and other engagements voluntarily taken in this policy framework.*
- *Ensuring that both the organisation and the development of the Chile-Madrid Climate Summit COP25 are done with a responsible behaviour in social, economic and environmental topics.*
- *Identifying and assessing environmental aspects arising from our activity development and acting so that waste consumption and production are under control and reduced.*
- *Struggling for continuous improvement and leaving a responsible environmental management legacy after the Summit.*
- *Guaranteeing social inclusion and transparency policies' obedience.*
- *Defining environmental objectives and goals through plans helping to minimise any potential aspect and impact that could occur.*
- *Ensuring an effective internal and external communication highlighting the requirements and compromises of a sustainable event.*
- *Incentivising and reinforcing sustainable practices with actions and measures deriving in such improvements, like for example:*

    - *Energy saving and efficiency*
    - *Water efficient management and use*
    - *Waste minimisation and separation*
    - *Promoting a sustainable mobility*
    - *Good social and economic practices*
    - *Promoting local eco and fair-trade products offering*

- *Training all the staff involved in COP25 organisation and raise their awareness of this environmental sustainability policy objectives by defining the main communication and participation channels.*
- *Ensuring, whenever possible and bearing in mind the scope of such a large international summit as well as the short time organisation, that all environmental sustainability aspects related to COP25 organisation are identified.*
- *Reviewing regularly, during COP25 Event, this Policy to make sure that these objectives are met.*
- *Making this environmental sustainability policy available to all interested parties.*

Madrid, February 5th, 2020

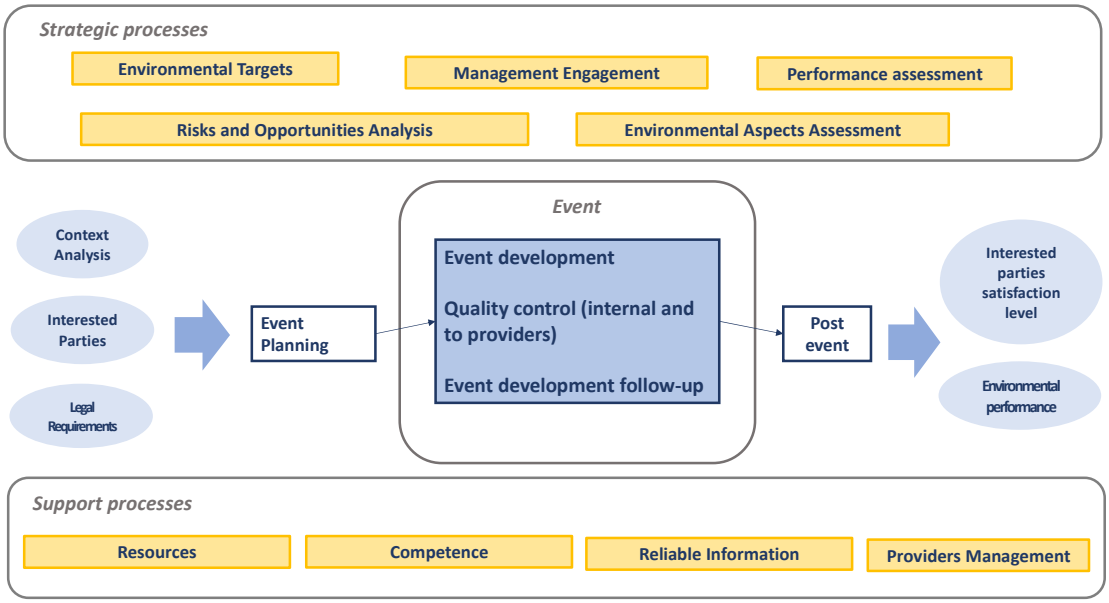
3.3 Documentation Diagram

MITECO Environmental Management System, in all COP25-related matters, relies on the following pillars building a solid structure and guaranteeing its good performance:

- **Environmental Sustainability Policy**
- **Environmental Targets**, established in line with the Policy and the relevant, planned aspects for their achievement.
- **Procedure Manual,** summarising the basic components of the Environmental Management System and the operating methodologies.
- **Environmental issues procedure**
- **Risks and opportunities matrix**
- **Environmental, social and economic matters assessment**
- **Environmental portfolio,** registry of the potential environmental impacts due to the event's development weighed with the core indicators.
- **Environmental Indicators,** listing all the environmental indicators that allow the different items' evaluation to allow the testing of system performance.
- **Environmental Legislation and corresponding Rules Management Procedure,** including all environmental applicable legislation, the extracted requirements and their achievement assessment.
- **Associated registries pointing out the system suitability.**

4 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES ASSESSMENT

During the COP25 Environmental Management System development, the environmental issues to be generated as a result of the Summit organisation were determined in order to minimise their environmental impacts. This diagram shows the summit's organizational steps:



These are the main environmental issues that have been identified: energy consumption, water consumption, noise pollution, light pollution, greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions and other air pollutant emissions, waste management and raw materials consumption. The impact of all these environmental issues is evaluated using the following criteria that allow taking the corresponding measures to minimize them:

A) *Impact span*
1 The action span has consequences on the COP
2 The span has consequences on the local surroundings
3 The span has worldwide consequences

B) *Action capacity*
1 No potential improvement actions exist
2 Improvement actions exist albeit resources are limited
3 Resources are available to run actions

C) *Concern*
1 It is a "must" element
2 It is a hot topic which raises social interest
3 It is a social interest topic, legally regulated

The environmental issue is considered relevant when column D (sum of the assessments of an issue) is equal or higher than 7 points, thus marked in red colour.

DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	A	B	C	D	Observations
Energy consumption	2	3	3	8	An objective was defined
Water consumption	2	3	3	8	An objective was defined
Noise pollution	2	1	1	4	
Light pollution	2	1	1	4	
GHG emissions and other emissions	2	2	3	7	
Waste management	2	3	3	8	An objective was defined
Raw material consumption	2	3	2	7	Environmental operational controls were established to minimise its consumption

Once the main environmental issues were addressed in broad terms, MITECO (Spanish Ministry for the Ecological Transition) defined a systematic procedure to determine the direct and indirect environmental issues for COP25.

Direct Environmental Issues:

- Standard issues: produced and due to the usual service development.
- Non-standard issues: due to a non-standardized development of the service but rather a predictable one
- Emergency situations: due to environmental incidents and/or accidents happening during the service.

The direct environmental issues identification also includes goods and services transport as well as staff travelling for working reasons.

Indirect Environmental Issues:

Activities over which MITECO has no management control relevant to the COP25, such as environmental impacts caused by companies working on behalf of MITECO and of attendants participating in the COP25 development.

The direct environmental issues are the following: Direct energy consumption (kWh); Boiler gas consumption (kWh); Paper (kg); Water (l); Water discharge (m3); Mixture of district waste (residuals) (kg); Street Cleaning, Sweepings (kg); Glass packaging (kg); Mixed packaging (kg); Restaurant kitchen biodegradable waste (kg); Markets waste (kg); Exhaust emissions from natural gas combustion of CO2 t/year; Electric consumption exhaust emissions CO2 t/year; Exhaust emissions from natural gas combustion SO2 g/kWh; Exhaust emissions from natural gas combustion of NOx g/kWh; Exhaust emissions from natural gas combustion of CO g/kWh; Exhaust emissions from natural gas combustion of PST g/kWh.

With regard to the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, on top of the exhaust emissions from natural gas combustion of (CO2 t/year) and the electrical consumption exhaust emissions (CO2 t/year), mentioned in the previous paragraph, this Statement includes a summary of the "COP 25 GHG emissions report" with a representative and thorough calculation of the GHG emissions produced by Madrid COP25, Blue and Green Zones.

It also includes information about the GHG emissions offsetting made through the cancellation of Certified Emission Reduction recognised by the UNFCCC, from projects benefiting local communities in developing countries to achieve a climate-neutral event.

Each of the direct environmental issues assessment is calculated with the average value of the following **criteria: magnitude, frequency, nature of waste, and consumption nature**, whichever applies.

Methodology used to assess **MAGNITUDE**

In case of not having previous years' data, an intermediate value is applied (3) for the magnitude criterion.

Energy (electricity) and water resources consumption:

- If registered value was increased by at least 5% compared to previous year annual consumption of: 5
- If registered value was increased by not more than 5% compared to previous year: 3
- If registered value was reduced compared to previous year or the same as previous year: 1

Other material consumption:

- If registered value was increased by at least 5% compared to previous year annual consumption of: 5
- If registered value was increased by not more than 5% compared to previous year: 3
- If registered value was reduced compared to previous year or is the same as previous year: 1

Waste:

- Generation was increased over 5% or wrong management: 5
- Generation was increased up to 5% compared to previous year: 3
- Generation was reduced compared to previous year, or it is the same as previous year: 1

Discharges in water (the assessment criteria of "discharge" is the same as that of "consumption", as there is only discharge in the sanitary sewers' network).

Methodology to assess **FREQUENCY**

- Occurs in a recurrent or daily fashion (at least once a day): 3
- Occurs regularly (at least a couple of times during the event): 2
- Occurs occasionally (at least once during the event): 1

Methodology to assess the **WASTE/EMISSIONS NATURE**

- Hazardous wastes according to Law 22/2011, July 28, on Contaminated waste and soil (LER) or Scope 1: 5
- City wastes or similar, no hazardous wastes or Scope 2: 1

Methodology to assess the **CONSUMPTION NATURE**

- Fuels, engine oil, etc. hazardous products use: 5
- Electricity use and/or gas, non-hazardous products: 3
- Paper and/or water use: 1

The direct environmental issue will be considered significant when the final assessment is above average.

With regard to the **environmental issues in emergency situations,** the following table shows the assessment criteria:

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS	**Likelihood of occurrence**			**Impact**		
	Value 1	Value 2	Value 3	Value 1	Value 2	Value 3
FIRE WASTE	No emergency situations in the last MITECO events in the last three years.	Emergency situations occurred in the last MITECO events in a time-lapse between the last to three previous years.	Emergency situations occurred in the last MITECO events in the last year.	Situation producing a negligible damage on the environment.	Situation producing or potentially producing a moderate damage on the environment.	Situation producing or potentially producing a severe damage on the environment.
FIRE SPILLAGE						
FIRE EMISSIONS						
FLOODS						

Indirect environmental issues refer to activities where there is no control over their management and imply potential environmental impact that might occur on behalf of MITECO, applicable to COP25. All indirect environmental issues are considered highly significant.

The following table show the indirect environmental issues and their potential impacts:

ENVIRONMENTAL INDIRECT ISSUES	IMPACT	ORIGIN				SIGNIFICANCE
		CONTRACTOR	PROVIDERS	CATERER	EXTERNAL MAINTENANCE	
TRANSPORT FUEL USE	NATURAL RESOURCES EXHAUSTION	X	X	X	X	YES
TRANSPORT EMISSIONS	AIR POLLUTION	X	X	X	X	YES
TRANSPORT NOISE	AIR POLLUTION	X	X	X	X	YES
CLEANING WASTE	SOIL AND WATER CONTAMINATION	X				YES
SPILLAGE	SOIL AND WATER CONTAMINATION	X				YES
MAINTENANCE WASTE	SOIL AND WATER CONTAMINATION				X	YES

4.1 Direct environmental issues

After performing assessment following the mentioned criteria, the **direct environmental issues** were categorised as **significant** when the final assessment was equal or higher than average (marked in red in the following table):

Direct environmental issue	COP 25 A value Total consumption	Direct environmental issues assessment				
		MAG	FREQU	WASTE/EMISSION NATURE	CONSUMPTION NATURE	RESULT
Direct energy consumption (kWh)	1,394,061.00	3	3		3	**3.00**
Tank less heater gas use (kWh)	1,341,017.07	3	3		3	**3.00**
Paper (kg)	6,757.66	3	3		1	2.33
Water (l)	1,049,885.39	3	3		1	2.33
Water discharge (m3)	1,049,885.39	3	3	1		2.33
Mix of district waste (other) (kg)	6,141.77	3	1	1		1.67
Street Cleaning. Sweepings (kg)	77,499.24	3	1	1		1.67
Glass container (kg)	9,606.14	3	1	1		1.67
Mixed packaging (kg)	3,515.69	3	1	1		1.67
Restaurant kitchen biodegradable waste (kg)	157,787.08	3	1	1		1.67
Markets waste (kg)	53,060.46	3	1	1		1.67
Exhaust emissions from natural gas combustion of CO2 t/year	272.23	3	3	5		**3.67**
Electric consumption exhaust emissions CO2 t/year	432.16	3	3	1		2.33
Exhaust emissions from natural gas combustion of SO2 g/kWh	1.206915359	3	3	5		**3.67**
Exhaust emissions from natural gas combustion of NOx g/kWh	201.7291971	3	3	5		**3.67**
Exhaust emissions from natural gas combustion of CO g/kWh	41.61175954	3	3	5		**3.67**
Exhaust emissions from natural gas combustion of PST g/kWh	24.20535803	3	3	5		**3.67**
Average						**2.42**

The direct environmental issues deriving from the good and services transport, as well as from professional trips are as follows:

DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES DERIVING FROM GOOD AND SERVICE AND PEOPLE TRANSPORT						
ISSUE	**IMPACT**	**LIKELIHOOD**	**CONTROL CAPACITY**	**CONSEQUENCES GRAVITY**	**RESULT**	**S/NS**
Fuel consumption	Resource exhaust	1	2	1	2	NOT SIGNIFICANT
Vehicle gas combustion emissions	Air pollution	1	2	1	2	NOT SIGNIFICANT

4.2 Environmental issues deriving from emergency situations

The environmental issues deriving from emergency situations are classified based on the working place:

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS						
Identification		Assessment				Preventive action plan
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE OUTCOME	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	P	I	PXI	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTIONS
FIRE						
Uncontrolled spillage	Soil and water contamination	1	2	2	SIGNIFICANT	Tests are made in fixed time lapses in order to check the actions' performance
Hazardous substance spillage	Soil and water contamination	1	2	2	SIGNIFICANT	
Polluting gas emission	Air pollution	1	2	2	SIGNIFICANT	
Water use	Natural resources exhaust	1	1	1	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
Non-separated waste mixing	Soil and water contamination	1	2	2	SIGNIFICANT	
FLOOD						
Uncontrolled spillage	Soil and water contamination	1	2	2	SIGNIFICANT	Tests are made in fixed time lapses in order to check the actions' performance
Water use	Natural resources exhaust	1	1	1	NOT SIGNIFICANT	
Non-separated waste mixing	Soil and water contamination	1	2	2	SIGNIFICANT	
Average limit when exceeded it is considered significant				1.75		

4.3 Indirect environmental issues

As mentioned earlier, all indirect environmental issues are considered significant. The following table shows the indirect environmental factors and their potential impacts:

INDIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES						
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	IMPACT	ORIGIN				SIGNIFICANCE
		CONTRACTOR	PROVIDERS	CATERER	EXTERNAL MAINTENANCE	
TRANSPORT FUEL USE	NATURAL RESOURCES EXHAUSTMENT	X	X	X	X	YES
TRANSPORT EMISSIONS	AIR POLLUTION	X	X	X	X	YES
TRANSPORT NOISE	AIR POLLUTION	X	X	X	X	YES

INDIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES						
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	IMPACT	ORIGIN				SIGNIFICANCE
		CONTRACTOR	PROVIDERS	CATERER	EXTERNAL MAINTENANCE	
CLEANING WASTE	SOIL AND WATER CONTAMINATION	X				YES
SPILLAGE	SOIL AND WATER CONTAMINATION	X				YES
MAINTENANCE WASTE	SOIL AND WATER CONTAMINATION				X	YES

5 ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS

5.1 COP 25 Environmental targets

After evaluating the environmental issues, the environmental targets were defined for the COP25. As explained in Point 6, these were set on the basis of the COP23[1] EMAS Statement, COP celebrated in Bonn from November 6th to 17th, 2017, under the Presidency of Fiji. As reflected in the COP23 Environmental Statement itself (EMAS), it is worth emphasising that comparing different COP events is often difficult due to the different venues, organizational, and management aspects, final number of attendants, etc. Thus, the targets were defined for data of two summits to be comparable and rely on a series of actions for meeting the objectives, identifying owners, resources, and deadlines.

TARGET 1 – Reducing 5% of the energy use ratio (KWH/PARTICIPANT) in the COP25 versus COP23. Effectiveness assessment based on the electric energy use ratio at the end of the event.

ACTION	DEADLINE	RESPONSIBLE	RESOURCES	FOLLOW-UP
COP25 ratio calculation	November 2019	Responsible for the Environmental Management System	Time	COP 23 : 1,453,609/27,143 = 53.55 kWh/participant COP 25 : 1,394,061/28,024= 49.74 kWh/participant **7% Reduction**
Identifying possible improvements for saving energy in the facilities.	November 2019	Responsible for the Environmental Management System	Time	Lamp posts are LED
Installing automatic lighting devices in toilets and corridors	November 2019	Responsible for the Environmental Management System	Time and 5,000€	Pending
Distributing the environmental best practices	December 2019	Responsible for the Environmental Management System	Time	Posters were hung in the event facilities.

[1] https://www.bmu.de/fileadmin/Daten_BMU/Download_PDF/Nachhaltige_Entwicklung/cop23_umwelterklaerung_en_bf.pdf

ACTION	DEADLINE	RESPONSIBLE	RESOURCES	FOLLOW-UP
Air conditioning control based on degrees-day	December 2019	Facilities operating company	Time	50001 energy effectiveness management Standard

As the numbers illustrate, the target was met by reducing a 7%. The organisation is pleased with the actions undertaken.

TARGET 2 – Reducing 20% the Water use ratio (L/PARTICIPANT) in the COP25 versus COP23. Effectiveness is assessed on the ratio reduction at the end of the event.

ACTION	DEADLINE	RESPONSIBLE	RESOURCES	FOLLOW-UP
COP25 ratio calculation	December 2019	Responsible for the Environmental Management System	Time spent	COP 23 : 3,924,000.00/27,143= 144.56 L/participant COP 25 : 1,049,885.39/28,024= 37.41 L/participant **74 % reduction**
Setting water taps with object detection or automatic faucets in all the toilets	November 2019	Responsible for the Environmental Management System	Time spent and 5,000€	Ok. Installed
Setting water flow reducers in the WC tanks	November 2019	Responsible for the Environmental Management System	Time spent and 5.000€	Ok. Double tanks were installed
Distributing the environmental best practices	December 2019	Responsible for the Environmental Management System	Time spent	Posters were hung in the event facilities.

As the numbers illustrate, the target was met by reducing a 74%. The organisation is pleased with the actions undertaken. This significant reduction of the water use ratio in comparison to COP23 is largely due to the different venues of both Summits. In the COP23 there were more garden zones than in COP25 resulting in more watering needs.

TARGET 3 – Reducing 20% paper and cardboard waste ratio (KG/PARTICIPANT) in the COP25 versus COP23. Assessing the ratio reduction at the end of the event.

ACTION	DEADLINE	RESPONSIBLE	RESOURCES	FOLLOW-UP
COP25 ratio calculation	November 2019	Responsible for the Environmental Management System	Time	COP 23: 6,626.00/27,143 = 0.24 COP 25: 5,440.34/28,024= 0.19 **20% Reduction**
Installing enough wastepaper bins and containers at strategic places	December 2019	Responsible for the Environmental Management System	Time and 1,000€	OK

ACTION	DEADLINE	RESPONSIBLE	RESOURCES	FOLLOW-UP
Informing the surveillance staff about this issue graveness	December 2019	Responsible for the Environmental Management System	Time	Posters
Briefing volunteers and staff about the best practices	December 2019	Responsible for the Environmental Management System	Time	Awareness campaign and related posters

ACTION	DEADLINE	RESPONSIBLE	RESOURCES	FOLLOW-UP
Information was available in digital format instead of paper	December 2019	Responsible for the Environmental Management System	Time	All the event information available on the web site
Water glass bottles were distributed. There were water-filling fountains	December 2019	Provider	Time + 10,000 €	Ok. Through an agreement with Canal de Isabel II

As the numbers illustrate, the target was met by reducing a 19%. The organisation is pleased with the actions undertaken and positions itself as a reference in event management for minimum paper use.

With regard to the other waste categories (see Section 6.1.6), due to the lack of comparable data with COP23 in this field and despite being a target of the COP25 Environmental Sustainability Policy, and having taken measures to minimise and separate waste, no additional environmental targets of the EMAS Statement were identified for other categories. These are some measures among others: prioritising reusable cutlery, dishes and cups, and whenever this was not possible, choosing glass and biodegradable material resulted in minimising plastic packaging; awareness actions to correctly separate waste in different waste containers; distributing reusable glass water bottles made to all attendants and water dispensers for refilling purposes; etc.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOUR

MITECO, as the organising body of COP25, clearly demonstrated a full commitment with managing the event in a sustainable way. There were daily trainings with COP25 volunteers in order to make sure that the waste was separated, and that regulations were met.

The following pictures illustrate these actions:

Volunteers training

Informative panels

Moreover, thanks to the support and collaboration of the Madrid Regional Government and the Canal de Isabel II (Spanish water authority), 20,000 refillable glass bottles were available to all the attendants, showing the commitment to reduce plastic and packaging generation. Furthermore, with the support also of the Madrid Region as well as the Madrid Council, 22,308 free transport cards were distributed to be used during the COP and valid for two weeks.

For the environmental behaviour assessment, consumption and generation amounts have been adjusted in proportion to the total number of attendants.

Based on the UNFCCC Secretariat statistics, the total number of participants to the COP25 Blue Zone, rooted on the daily validation of the access cards was 28,024 (including the Secretariat staff, the technical staff, security, and volunteers that amounted to 4,381). In the case of the COP23, according on their Environmental Statement (EMAS), the total registry of attendants was 27,143 (including the Secretariat staff, the technical staff, the security staff, and volunteers that numbered to 5,083).

Once again, it should be stressed that the comparison with the COP23, or with other COPs, as reflected in the EMAS Statement of the COP23, is rather complex due to the different venues, organizational and management aspects, final number of participants, etc., this being visible in the environmental issues assessed.

All the data obtained and referenced for the COP23 are extracted from the EMAS Statement validated with the registry number DE-110-00035 and dated on November 17th, 2017.

6.1 COP25 Environmental Behaviour

The choice and selection of the indicators have been made considering the sectorial guide associated to the 2019/61 Commission Decision (EU) of December 19th, 2018, on the sector reference document on best environmental management practices, sector environmental performance indicators and benchmarks of excellence for the public administration sector under Bylaw (EC) No 1221/2009, on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS).

6.1.1 ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Reducing energy use is a priority measure for environmental policies and specifically for climate change policies (due to the GHG emissions outcome). These figures are based on the technical and organisation capacity of the different pavilions, installations, and technology used.

Environmental issue	COP 25 Total use
Direct energy consumption (kWh)	1,394,061.00
Renewable energy total use (kWh)*	0.00
Renewable energy total generation (kWh)	0.00
Diesel for vehicles (l)	0.00
Boiler gas consumption (kWh)	1,341,017.07
Total energy (kWh)	**2,735,078.07**

Environmental Issue	COP 25 Total use/ No. of attendants
Direct energy consumption (kWh)	49.75
Renewable energy total use (kWh)*	0
Renewable energy total generation (kWh)	0
Boiler gas consumption (kWh)	47.85
Total energy (kWh)	97.60

**Renewable energy produced on-site*

As explained above, the event took place in several of IFEMA's pavilions, an ISO 50001 certified organisation that guarantees measure, actions, and follow-up for energy efficiency. This translates into a lower impact or a monitoring of the impact by using the facilities' resources, equipment and distribution.

Energy efficiency undertaken measures:

- Room temperature: aiming at maintaining a stable temperature and not exceeding energy use.
- Energy use equipment: LED lighting, movement sensors and technology tools alike offering the highest energy efficiency levels was used for technical equipment, lighting, etc.

6.1.2 WATER USE

The responsible use of water was encouraged during the whole event. This included making an efficient use of it.

Environmental Issue	COP 25 Total use
Water (l)	1,049,885.39

Environmental Issue	COP 25 Total use / No of attendants
Water (l)	37.46

Water use efficiency measures:

- All facilities have movement sensors in the toilets.
- Total water use came from the supply network thus guaranteeing the good quality of the numbers.
- During COP25 no bottled water bottles were used, allowing for a waste generation reduction as explained later, and for a reliable value report of used water.

Water use per participant value in COP25 was considerably lower than in the COP23. The difference, as mentioned earlier, might be due to the different venues of both COP, bearing in mind that the COP23 had more green areas.

6.1.3 CATERING

For the event, the catering organisation committed itself to offer both a balanced and environmentally friendly menu with food produced with environmental good practices. Vegetarian food was key in the offerings as well as including organic and fair-trade products. MITECO set as a condition that around 65-70% should be vegetarian meals. Data gathered from the catering service showed that 32% of participants ate vegetarian.

The different IFEMA catering companies that worked in COP25 have transport and recovery protocols aiming at reducing food waste.

Catering waste management always respected the applicable standard as well as the rules the organisation subscribed to.

- Compostable packaging: 102 bags*
- Paper: 101 bags
- Cardboard: 2 or 3 containers/day

- Glass: 24 bags
- Organic: 104 bags
- Organic waste: 18 bags

*Each bag having an approximate capacity of 360 litres.

6.1.4 PAPER USE

Committed to minimising the environmental impact, MITECO set the highest paper reduction measures by hanging notice boards, information releases and other digital supports. This measure is aligned with the UNFCCC Secretariat recommendations several COPs ago, encouraging Summits to be *"paper light conferences"*.

However, in view of the event scope, it is almost impossible to reduce paper use completely.

Environmental Issue	COP 25 Total use
Paper (kg)	5,440.34

Environmental Issue	COP 25 Total use/ No. of participants
Paper (kg)	0.19

6.1.5 MOBILITY

As for local mobility, MITECO and the collaborating organisations, with the support of the Madrid Region and Council, set as a principle and a commitment that travelling to the COP25 venue by public transport should be prioritised. Free public transport cards were available for all participants during the two-week duration of the COP.

Thus, COP25 registered a significant use of transport cards amounting to a total of 22,308 distributed tickets. Based on the 28,024 users' number, the public transport use was 80%, which is particularly relevant and significant and positions this Summit as a reference in this matter.

6.1.6 WASTE AND WATER DISCHARGE

Environmental Issue	COP 25 Total generated
City waste mix (other) (kg)	6,141.77
Street cleaning, sweepings (kg)	77,499.24
Glass packaging (kg)	9,606.14
Mixed packaging (kg)	3,515.69
Biodegradable waste from kitchens and restaurants (kg)	157,787.08
Non-biodegradable waste (kg)	53,060.46
TOTAL WASTE	307,610.39

Environmental Issue	COP 25 Total generated/ No. of participants
City waste mix (other) (kg)	0.219

Environmental Issue	COP 25 Total generated/ No. of participants
Street cleaning, sweepings (kg)	2,765
Mixed packaging (kg)	0.342
Mixed packaging (kg)	0.125
Biodegradable waste from kitchens and restaurants (kg)	5.630
Non-biodegradable waste (kg)	1.893
TOTAL WASTE	10.976

The venue manager managed hazardous waste generated during the Summit. No accurate data related to the COP25 event could be extracted.

As the water use is directly associated with the supply network, the discharge volume is estimated at a similar level.

Environmental Issue	COP 25 Total use
Water (l)	1,049,885.39

Environmental Issue	COP 25 Total use/ No. of participants
Water (l)	37.46

6.1.7 BIODIVERSITY

The biodiversity indicator is focused on the COP25 location in IFEMA (Madrid) and more specifically, in the activities taking place in the Blue Zone of COP25.

Environmental Issue	COP 25 Total use
Total used area (m2)	91,800
Total sealed surface (m2)	91,800
Total Surface in the venue target-oriented according to nature (m2)	0.00
Total Surface outside the venue target-oriented according to its own nature (m2)	0.00

Environmental Issue	COP 25 Total use/ No. of attendants
Total used area (m2)	3.27
Total sealed surface (m2)	3.27
Total Surface in the venue target-oriented according to nature (m2)	0
Total Surface outside the venue target-oriented according to nature (m2)	0

6.1.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (GHG) AND CLIMATE NEUTRALITY

The event organisers prioritised avoiding GHG emissions as much as possible while for the unavoidable emissions, MITECO committed itself to offsetting them through Certified Emission Reductions acknowledged by the UNFCCC from projects benefiting local communities in developing countries. A GHG emission Report[2] of COP25 is made

[2] https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/cop25/cop25/sostenibilidad.aspx

for this purpose, covering both the Green and the Blue Zones, audited by an external organisation. The following summary is an extract of such Report.

6.1.8.1 EMISSION CALCULATION

A. PREVIOUS CONSIDERATIONS

Calculation is made taking as a reference the "Sustainable Events Guide" of the United Nations Program for Environment (UNEP), using the "GHG Protocol" as a standard to calculate emissions. This standard considers as a baseline the "no-event taking place" and includes all GHG with anthropogenic origin (however, every source and emission factor relevance will eventually determine CO2, CH4 y N2O gases being the main origins of the final CO2e emissions).

From a general perspective, the GHG emission of every emission source is calculated by multiplying the emission factors related to each one of these sources based on the activity data gathered by the different actors involved in the COP25 organisation.

100% of the emission factors used has been retrieved from referential sources and includes emissions resulting from the activity directly developed in the emission source such as the ones generated upstream and/or downstream from itself.

The activity data gathering was planned before the event, hence 85.4% of emissions are calculated with primary data, 7.1% are estimated on primary data and referential statistics, and 0.4% on primary data and market estimations. This way, the outcome shows an uncertainty always lower than 10%.

The following emission sources are included, and any other activity related to the event planning, advertisement and broadcasting is excluded from the calculation:

IFEMA[3] venue

- Energy consumption: GHG emissions both directly and indirectly associated to the energy consumption at the IFEMA venue, required for air conditioning, lighting, hot water, power supply outlets, and any other additional systems during the event.
- Fugitive emissions: Emissions associated to leakages of greenhouse fluorinated gases during the event. Cooling gas R-134a used in IFEMA air conditioning system is identified as a potential leakage source.
- Waste generation: GHG emissions associated to the type of management performed with the waste generated during the event.
- Resource consumption: GHG emissions associated to raw materials and manufactured products purchased only for the event.

Participants

- Accommodation: GHG emissions related to hotel accommodation during the event for international COP25 participants.

[3] Activity data used in the emissions report related to the "IFEMA venue" covers the overall venue, while those used in the EMAS Statement pertain just to the Blue Zone.

- Long distance travelling: GHG emissions associated to long distance transfers of COP25 attendants coming from abroad.
- Local transport: GHG emissions associated to inbound and outbound transfers of participants to the Blue and Green Zone from their homes or hotels to IFEMA. In and outbound transfers from airport and train/bus stations to participants' homes and hotels are also counted for those coming from outside Madrid by plane, interprovincial bus and/or train services.

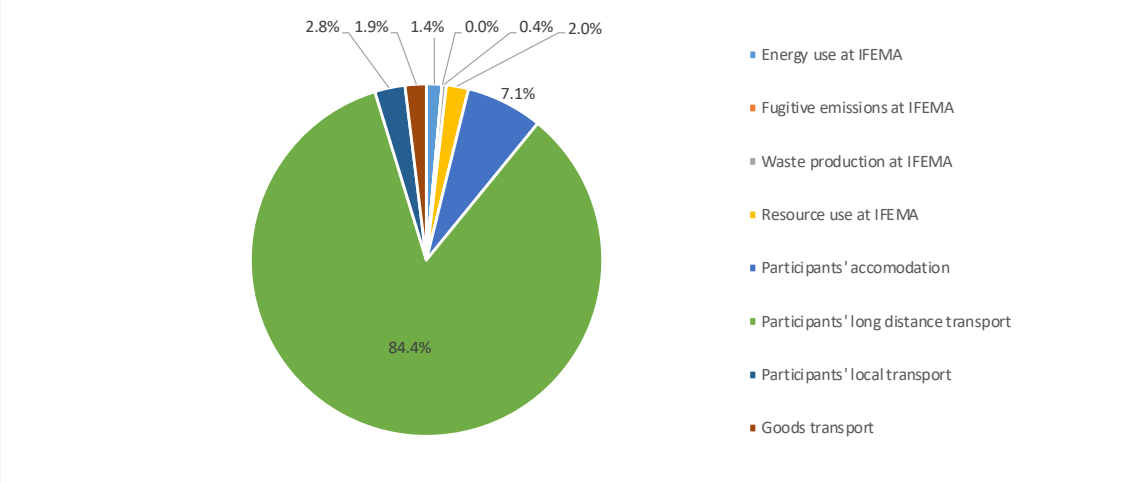
Goods

- Transport: GHG emissions related to goods' transport prior to and after the COP25 event for setting up the IFEMA pavilions and dismantling them.

B. GENERATED EMISSIONS

Total GHG emissions calculated for COP25 amount to 51,101tCO2e.

The split by emission source is as follows:



6.1.8.2 GENERATED EMISSIONS OFFSETING

In the framework of the environmental sustainability package of the COP25, the Summit has been designed as a carbon-neutral event, hence, all the associated GHG emissions that could not be avoided have been offset with carbon credit cancellations, one carbon credit corresponding to a CO_2e tonne offset.

This way, a total of **102,202** credits have been offset under the following conditions:

- **It is possible to prioritise and achieve sustainability and carbon-neutrality in a large-scale international event.** Environmental sustainability and GHG emissions minimising were a priority and a factor considered in all organizational decisions of COP25. There are unavoidable emissions that have resulted in the set-up of a solid and ambitious offsetting exercise.
- Under the claim **"Beyond offsetting"** it was decided to go for an ambitious commitment of **duplicating the cancelled units in comparison to the calculated emissions**. This way, a total amount of **102,202** credits were offset

coming from the **Clean Development Mechanism** thus acknowledged by the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This approach is consistent with the Paris Agreement rules for this type of tools, linked to the carbon market, aiming at contributing truly and effectively to emission reduction efforts at a global level.

- The cancellation of all units derive from the **Clean Development Mechanism** projects and are acknowledged by the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). These units derive from projects in developing countries contributing to sustainable development and to the technology transfer. Projects granting these credits have been chosen on the basis of **community and social additional benefits**. This way, the total number of offset units comes from the Community Development Carbon Fund of the World Bank supporting small-scale projects in less developed countries and/or communities. The Annex includes additional information about these projects.
- Unit's cancellation is done with full **transparency**, in the **National Registry for GHG emission allowances,** ensuring the accurate registry of the ownership and allowances. Moreover, transparency is guaranteed through an emission certificate produced by the National Registry, apart from including all this in the national information obligations within the UNFCCC framework.

6.1.9 OTHER AIR POLLUTANT EMISSIONS

In order to calculate the exhaust emissions from natural gas combustion of SO2, NOx, CO and TSP (Total Suspended Particles), every fuel type is matched with an emission factor per consumption unit. The following table describes the emission factors for the different fuels considered. These emission factors are obtained from published papers by the *Environmental Protection Agency* (AP-42) for the uncontrolled combustion of natural gas in domestic and commercial tank less heaters.

Emission factors in g/kWh	**SO_2**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PST**
Diesel (g/kWh)	0.50	0.18	0.26	0.02
Commercial natural gas (g/kWh)	0.00090	0.15043	0.03103	0.01805
Domestic natural gas (g/kWh)	0.00090	0.14103	0.06017	0.01721
GLP (g/kWh)	-	0.1244	0.0366	0.0037

The numbers above result in the following emissions:

COP25 emissions	**Total emissions (kg)**	**Emissions/participant (kg)**
SO2 exhaust emissions from natural gas combustion	1.206915359	5.1047471081E-05
NOx exhaust emissions from natural gas combustion	201.7291971	0.008532301
CO exhaust emissions from natural gas combustion	41.61175954	0.001760003
PST exhaust emissions from natural gas combustion	24.20535803	0.001023785

7 ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION COMPLIANCE

For COP25 MITECO has an identification and legal requirement assessment procedure that is included in a registry which also shows the conformity level.

IFEMA also guarantees meeting the requirements related to facilities, equipment, and machines that need a follow-up and measurement.

The following compliance certificates validate these requirements:

- Madrid city water management and efficient use Ordinance ANM 2006\50 of 31/05/2006:
- There is a water sustainable management Plan presented in November 2019. A resolution written memo of the Madrid Council of the 29/11/2019 (Ref. DGAZV/14/6215/R343) is available.
- Discharge authorisation requirement of 16/10/2019 (Note no: 20191088604) with value analytics (T°, pH, DBO5, Conductivity, DQO, SS, Total detergents, Phosphorus and Nitrogen) COMPLY with the maximum levels listed in Annex II of the 57/2005 regulation.
- Royal Decree 56/2016, of February 12, incorporating 2012/27/UE Directive of the European Parliament and Council of October 25, 2012, concerning energy efficiency, in relation to energy audits, service providers, and energy auditors, and promotion of energy supply efficiency.
- Energy audit certificate performed in 2017 in force for four years. "Written memo related to the energy audit made" ref. 05/202610.9/17
- 513/2017 Royal Decree of May 22, approving fire-extinguishing installation regulations.
- PCI annual certificate (513/2017) Royal Decree about installations dated on 24/6/2019.
- Regulation (UE) no 517/2014 of the European Parliament and Council of April16 2014 about fluorinated greenhouse gases which revokes Bylaw (CE) no 842/2006
- Fluorinated gas exhaust checks performed by *UTC Clima Servicio y Controles Iberia, S.L.* The certificate dated on 20/3/2020 corresponding to 2019 is available. It certifies that no fluorinated gas exhaust occurred in the IFEMA air conditioning.
- 22/2011 Law, of July 28, on contaminated waste and soil in article 39.
- NIMA 2800056531. Authorisation Q2873018B/MD51/2004/10520 of 7/10/2004.

8 COMMUNICATIONS

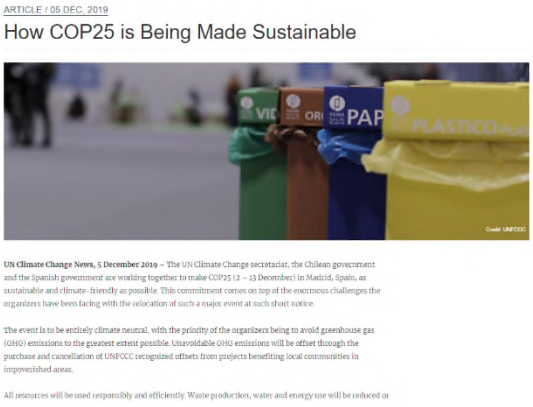
MITECO determined the need for a communication with collaborators and other interested parties always enthusiastic and clear, and specifically subscribed to:

- ✓ Encouraging communication focusing on vertical, ascendant and descendant flows, as well as on horizontal communication to provide ground-level staff with essential data.
- ✓ Encouraging external communication with the interested parties.

In this sense, information has been gathered from all the involved stakeholders aiming at using and improving the Environmental Management System of the future climate change Summits.

MITECO has an updated **Communication plan** which describes what, who, to whom, how, and how frequently communication is conducted.
On its side, MITECO undertakes a **Participation plan**

On the other hand, both MITECO and the UNFCCC Secretariat, broadcasted information about the on-going sustainability actions:



9 EMAS STATEMENT GLOSSARY AND DEFINITIONS

Alliances: Collaborating with another party with a trade or non-trade purpose, with the aim of achieving a common goal.

Direct Environmental Issue: environmental aspects of the organisation itself, over which it has management control.

Indirect Environmental Issue: an environmental issue that derives from the interaction between an organisation and third parties, over which the organisation can influence at a reasonable degree.

Environmental Issue related to an emergency situation: environmental aspects that lead to the activation of the site's Environmental Emergency Plan. This is due to natural hazards damaging the environment which can lead to a contamination situation and cause significant environmental impacts.

Audit: ISO 19011 defines an Audit as: "A systematic, independent and documented process for obtaining objective evidence and evaluating it objectively to determine the extent to which the audit criteria are fulfilled".

Benchmarking: two or more participants conduct systematic comparisons and measurements of their organisations' processes and/or outcomes, to learn from the best-in-class practices and undertake them in the best possible way.
Channel: mean used for transferring information.

EMAS: the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme, or Community Regulation for Eco-Management and Eco-auditing (EMAS) is the EU's voluntary regulation acknowledging organizations that have implemented an EMS (Environmental Management System) and have committed themselves to continual improvement, verified through independent audits. Companies registered with EMS, whether industrial, SMEs, third sector organisations, international administrations or organization (European Commission and European Parliament included), have a defined environmental policy, use an environmental management system and regularly report this system's performance through an environmental statement validated by independent bodies. Such organisations are identified with the EMAS logo signalling the credibility of the information they publish.

Issuer: person, area, section, department or subunit transmitting information.

Performance: relationship between the objects and the achieved impact, effect or outcome.

Efficiency: relationship between products (outputs) and entries /supplies (inputs) or costs. It might also refer to productivity. Productivity can be measured in terms of supplies of all production factors (total productivity of all factors) or of one particular factor (work productivity or capital productivity).

Survey: data gathering about opinions, attitudes or individual or group knowledge. The data is usually obtained by asking a representative sample of the population.

Strategy: action plan to fulfil an organisation's objectives.

Assessment: evaluate in order to verify if the actions accomplished take effect and if other actions could have led to better outcomes at lower cost.

Environmental impact: Any change in the environment, whether positive or negative, partially or entirely caused by activities, products and site services.

EFQM Excellence Model: the EFQM Excellence Model (European Foundation for Quality Management) was introduced in 1991 as a work for organisations' self-assessment. This model is the most widely used in Europe and has become the baseline tool for assessing organisations in most of the European national and regional quality contests.

ISO Standards: the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) is the organisation in charge of promoting international manufacturing, trade and communication rules for all industrial fields except for the electric and electronic ones. Its main goal is to develop product and security rules standardisation for companies or organisations at international level.
ISO developed standards are voluntary because ISO is a non-governmental organisation that does not depend on any other international organisation, thus having no authority to impose their standards in any country.

Continual improvement: optimisation recurring process of the Environmental Management System to accomplish improvements in the global environmental performance in compliance with the organisation environmental policy.

Environmental Target: environmental goal in general terms consistent with the environmental policy laid down by the organisation.

Environmental Policy: public and well documented statement, in the name of the organisation management about its intentions and action principles and environmental behaviour. Its main objectives are highlighted including the environmental regulations compliance. It provides an action framework and the setting of this objectives and goals.

Strategic Planning: "Process of setting goals and choosing the means to reach those goals" according to Stoner. "Strategic planning is a decision-making process to reach the desired future, keeping in mind the current situation and the internal and external factors potentially influencing the objectives fulfilment" according to A. Jiménez.

Waste: any material which is discarded after its use in a work or an operation.

Hazardous waste: liquid or solid waste, whether biological, chemical or other nature causing damage to human health and/or environment.

Environmental management system: a part of an organisation management system, used to develop and undertake its environmental policy and manage its environmental aspects.

Reuse: action of using good or products one more time.

Recycle: process allowing waste to be used again.

Reduce: action of reducing the volume of a particular product.

Receiver: person, Area, Section, Department or Subunit where the information is targeted to.

10 STATEMENT VALIDATION

The goal of the Environmental Statement is to inform all stakeholders about the environmental activities that derived from the COP25 development.

The international environmental standard authorized by ENAC validating this statement is SGS INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATION SERVICES IBERICA, S.A.U, under the code ES-V-0009.

This Environmental Statement corresponds to the time lapse when the COP25 took place and will be valid until the day after its validation and for one year, until a new Statement is written with the progresses made during that time.

Signature

Madrid, July 2020

ANNEX: CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM PROJECTS USED FOR EMISSION OFFSETTING

No	Total CERs	Project code	Title	Description	Link to the UNFCCC web site	Country	PoA
1	2'256	RW3404	Rwanda Electrogaz Compact Fluorescent Lamp (CFL) distribution project	High efficiency lighting technology use extension, distributing compact fluorescent lamps (CFL) in Rwanda	https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/AENOR1265819671.65/view	Rwanda	NO
2	76'871	BD2765	Installation of Solar Home Systems in Bangladesh	Installation of Solar Home Systems in households that have no access to the power grid in Bangladesh	https://cdm.unfccc.int/ProgrammeOfActivities/poa_db/ZSI6WP0ODGRQ8UYKXB3MHTL957JVAE/view	Bangladesh	YES
3	14'681	KE3773	Olkaria II Geothermal Expansion Project	Increase the capacity of the Olkaria II Geothermal Power Plant (Kenia) by adding a generating unit of 35 MW	https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/DNV-CUK1276170328.71/view	Kenia	NO
4	8'394	NP136	Biogas Support Program - Nepal (BSP-Nepal)	Promote biogas digesters to households for cooking and heating (replacing fossil fuels) in the rural areas of Nepal	https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/DNV-CUK1132666829.52/view	Nepal	NO

Three certificates (scans) are provided as attachments to this Environmental Statement:

- ENVIRONMENTAL VERIFIER'S DECLARATION ON VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION ACTIVITIES
- GHG EMISSIONS VOLUNTARY OFFSETTING CERTIFICATION
- EMAS REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE

MINISTERIO PARA LA TRANSICIÓN ECOLÓGICA
Dña. Marta Muñoz Cuesta
Nº ES20/87608

DECLARACIÓN DEL VERIFICADOR MEDIOAMBIENTAL SOBRE LAS ACTIVIDADES DE VERIFICACIÓN Y VALIDACIÓN

SGS INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATION SERVICES IBERICA, S.A.U.,

en posesión del número de registro de verificadores medioambientales EMAS *ES-V-0009*.

acreditado o autorizado para el ámbito **O 84** (Código NACE)

declara haber verificado que el centro(s) o toda la organización, según se indica en la declaración medioambiental de la organización **MINISTERIO PARA LA TRANSICIÓN ECOLÓGICA (25ª CONFERENCIA DE LAS PARTES DE LA CONVENCIÓN MARCO DE NACIONES UNIDAS SOBRE EL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO (COP25))**

en posesión del número de registro: a conceder por el ORGANISMO COMPETENTE.

cumple todos los requisitos del Reglamento (CE) nº 1221/2009 del Parlamento Europeo y del Consejo, de 25 de noviembre de 2009, relativo a la participación voluntaria de organizaciones en un sistema comunitario de gestión y auditoría medioambientales(EMAS), así como del Reglamento (UE) 2017/1505 de la Comisión de 28 de agosto de 2017 por el que se modifican los anexos I, II y III del Reglamento (CE) nº 1221/2009 y el Reglamento (UE) 2018/2026 de la comisión de 19 de diciembre de 2018 que modifica el anexo IV del Reglamento (CE) nº 1221/2009.

Mediante la firma de esta declaración, declaro que:

- la verificación y validación se han llevado a cabo respetando escrupulosamente los requisitos del Reglamento (CE) nº 1221/2009;
- el resultado de la verificación y validación confirma que no hay indicios de incumplimiento de los requisitos legales aplicables en materia de medio ambiente;
- los datos y la información de la declaración medioambiental/la declaración medioambiental actualizada de la organización reflejan una imagen fiable, conveniente y correcta de todas las actividades de la organización, en el ámbito mencionado en la declaración medioambiental.

El presente documento no equivale al registro en EMAS. El registro en EMAS solo puede ser otorgado por un organismo competente en virtud del Reglamento (CE) nº 1221/2009. El presente documento no servirá por sí solo para la comunicación pública independiente.

Esta declaración sustituye a la emitida en fecha 23/04/2020

Validación completada el 22/07/2020
Digitally signed by Juan José Fontalba

Compensación voluntaria de emisiones. Ministerio para la Transición Ecológica y el Reto Demográfico

Dª. Valvanera Ulargui Aparicio, Directora General de la Oficina Española de Cambio Climático del Ministerio para la Transición Ecológica y el Reto Demográfico, certifica que en fecha 2 de septiembre de 2020, se ejecutaron en el Registro de Kioto de España consolidado en el Registro de la Unión, las siguientes transacciones de cancelación de Reducciones Certificadas de Emisiones (RCEs) procedentes de proyectos del Mecanismo de Desarrollo Limpio (MDL).

Nombre e identificador del Proyecto	Nº. RCEs
"Rwanda Electrogaz Compact Fluorescent Lamp (CFL) distribution project", ID RW3404	2.256
"Installation of Solar Home Systems in Bangladesh", ID BD2765	76.871
"Olkaria II Geothermal Expansion Project", ID KE3773	14.681
"Biogas Support Program, in Nepal", ID NP136	8.394

Motivo de la cancelación:

Compensación de las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero asociadas a la celebración de 25ª Conferencia de las Partes (COP25) de la Convención Marco de Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático (CMNUCC)

Número de unidades canceladas: 102.202 RCEs

Equivalentes a 102.202 tCO2e

Valvanera Ulargui Aparicio
Directora General
Oficina Española de Cambio Climático
Ministerio para la Transición Ecológica y el Reto Demográfico

EMAS

CERTIFICADO DE INSCRIPCIÓN EN EL REGISTRO EMAS

El Organismo Competente Dirección General de Sostenibilidad y Cambio Climático de la Comunidad de Madrid certifica que la organización:

MINISTERIO PARA LA TRANSICIÓN ECOLÓGICA Y RETO DEMOGRÁFICO

Para su evento realizado en IFEMA, en su Centro situado en Av. del Partenón, N.º 5, 28042, Madrid (pabellones 2, 4, 6, 8, 9 y 10)

Ha sido registrada con el número

ES-MD-000352

De acuerdo al Reglamento (CE) Nº 1221/2009, del Parlamento Europeo y del Consejo, de 25 de noviembre de 2009, por el que se permite que las organizaciones se adhieran con carácter voluntario a un sistema comunitario de gestión y auditoría medioambientales (EMAS), al Reglamento (UE) 2017/1505, de 28 de agosto de 2017 y al Reglamento (UE) 2018/2026 de la Comisión, de 19 de diciembre de 2018, para las actividades de:

ZONA AZUL DE LA 25ª CONFERENCIA DE LAS PARTES DE LA CONVENCIÓN MARCO DE NACIONES UNIDAS SOBRE EL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO (COP25)

Madrid, a fecha de la firma.

LA DIRECTORA GENERAL DE SOSTENIBILIDAD Y CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO

Firmado digitalmente por: CASTILLO VIANA BEATRIZ
Fecha: 2020.11.08 20:54

Fdo.: Beatriz Castillo Viana

CONSEJERÍA DE MEDIO AMBIENTE, ORDENACIÓN DEL TERRITORIO Y SOSTENIBILIDAD

Comunidad de Madrid

(*) La validez del presente Certificado EMAS será de tres años desde su firma y está condicionada al mantenimiento de la organización en el citado registro, mediante resolución expresa otorgada por el Organismo Competente. En caso de cancelación, se debe entregar el presente Certificado ante dicho Organismo Competente.


COP25
CHILE
MADRID 2019


GOBIERNO
DE ESPAÑA
MINISTERIO
PARA LA TRANSICIÓN ECOLÓGICA
Y EL RETO DEMOGRÁFICO


United Nations
Climate Change