

Environmental Declaration of the 11th Assembly of the World Council of Churches (WCC) in 2022

**This environmental declaration applies to the Coordination Office
of the 11th Assembly of the World Council of Churches in
Karlsruhe, together with the events during the 11th Assembly of
the World Council of Churches in Karlsruhe from
31 August to 8 September 2022**



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Greetings from the World Council of Churches

The integrity of creation and climate justice are the key elements of the World Council of Churches' commitment to climate change. The Bible teaches us about the integrity of creation and calls on people to preserve the Garden of Eden (Gen. 2:15). The God of the Bible is a God of justice who protects, loves and cares for the most vulnerable and weakest of his creatures.

Our current model of global development threatens the lives and livelihoods of many people, particularly the poorest among us, and destroys biodiversity. The ecumenical vision is to overcome this model, which is based on excessive consumption and greed.

Since the 1970s, the WCC has been involved in developing a plan for sustainable communities. Since the adoption of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992, the WCC has participated in all UN climate conferences.

Over the years, the WCC has helped promote and strengthen the movement for climate justice, which is important to millions of people around the world.

It is time for climate justice! When creation is threatened, churches and Christians are called to speak out and take action as an expression of their commitment to life, justice and love. At the 1983 WCC Assembly in Vancouver, Canada, the delegates initiated the so-called conciliar process for justice, peace and the integrity of creation. Since that time, commitment to a sustainable interaction with creation, a just and sustainable economy, and the lives of all future generations have occupied a central place in the work of the WCC. The 11th Assembly in Karlsruhe will now go one step further and set an important example of sustainability and responsible action by seeking EMAS certification. We hope that the assembly will also have an impact in this respect and encourage many member churches to act in accordance with ecological standards and make an important contribution to the preservation of creation entrusted to us – by organizing church events with global participation in an environmentally friendly manner.

Prof. Rev. Dr. Ioan Sauca, General Secretary of the WCC

Geneva, February 2022

The 11th Assembly of the World Council of Churches Introduces Itself

Background information

Major international events such as the 11th Assembly of the WCC always have a negative impact on the environment due to the large number of people who come together. Moreover, they generate significant costs for both the host city and the event organizers. Important environmental aspects include waste management, the mobility of event participants, energy and water savings for the duration of the event, catering and environmentally friendly procurement. The most relevant environmental impacts at major international events are, of course, caused by participants' travel to and from the event. Thus, from a global perspective, climate protection is one of the greatest challenges for such events and therefore plays a crucial role at the 11th Assembly.



Karlsruhe is the host of the 11th Assembly of the WCC from 31 August to 8 September 2022. During this time, around 8,000 participants from all over the world are expected in Karlsruhe. They can be divided into the following groups:

- Official participants (800 delegates from member churches, consultants, delegations from other churches, including the Roman Catholic delegation): approx. 2,500 persons;
- International and domestic visitors who are not delegates: approx. 2,000 persons;
- Local visitors (guests from Germany and neighboring countries, day guests): approx. 4,000 persons.

Immediately before the assembly, the **Global Ecumenical Youth Conference**, in which young people from the region can also participate, will take place in Karlsruhe from 27-28 August. The **Global Ecumenical Theological Institute** (GETI) is interesting for theology students and is aimed at theology students and doctoral candidates. There are also preliminary meetings of the Ecumenical Disability Advocates Network (EDAN) and meetings on issues relating to gender and indigenous peoples.



The entire event is divided into the following elements:

- a) The **core assembly**, for which the World Council of Churches is responsible. This includes:
 - Business plenaries of the 800 assembly delegates
 - Home groups for joint Bible study and thematic discussions for delegates
 - Thematic plenaries
 - Ecumenical conversations for delegates and guests invited by the WCC
 - Public worship, prayers and Bible study
 - The 'Fountain Area' (meeting places, workshops, exhibitions)
 - Program for students (Global Ecumenical Theological Institute – GETI)

- b) The **programs of host churches**, for which the Working Community of Christian Churches (ACK), the Protestant Church in Germany (EKD), the Protestant Church in Baden (EKIBA), as well as churches from the region, France and Switzerland are responsible:

- The visitors' program (**program of encounters**), which includes events for interested people who would like to examine the work and themes of the WCC more closely over several days, as well as events for day guests.
- The **excursion program** on the weekend during the assembly, which above all encourages guests to meet with congregations and institutions in the region.
- Preparations for **Europe Day**, in cooperation with the speakers in charge and the office in Geneva.
- An **evening of the host churches** during the assembly, featuring an artistic presentation of the history of ecumenism in the hosting region.

In addition, there will be an **accompanying cultural program** (events, exhibitions, concerts, lectures etc.) for the delegates, ecumenical guests, visitors and staff, which the city of Karlsruhe and numerous other institutions will be responsible for, in consultation with the WCC, ACK, EKD, EKIBA and the churches of the Working Community of Christian Churches in Karlsruhe.

The various elements of the assembly are to be viewed in relation to each other, in such a way that they strengthen and promote each other and do not cause tension or even competition with each other.

Preparatory structures

The WCC organizes its preparatory structures on the basis of its own decisions:

- The **Planning Committee** develops a plan for the event.
- The **Worship Committee** develops a plan for spiritual life and organizes it. It works together with a local worship committee (to be established). The local worship committee is responsible for local worship services (especially outside the convention center).
- The **Central Committee and Executive Committee** decide on the assembly's overall concept.
- The organizational implementation is planned by **WCC staff**, with support from the national Coordination Office and numerous working groups.

The host churches form

- a **Guest Committee** which discusses and decides on the elements for which the host churches are responsible; it also includes representatives of ACK Germany, the German Bishops' Conference and regional churches. The Guest Committee is jointly presided by Bishop Petra Bosse-Huber (EKD) and Regional Bishop Prof. Dr. Heike Springhart (EKIBA).
- a local **Coordination Office** which supports the WCC in organizational implementation and provides for the organizational implementation of those elements for which the guest committee is responsible,

- a **Steering Committee** which advises and supports the local Coordination Office,
- a number of **working groups** for individual task areas. The working groups are assembled as multilaterally and ecumenically as possible, in consultation with the host churches. WCC staff and the Project Office work closely together to ensure a joint event with shared responsibility.

Opportunities for participation

There are several opportunities for participation available to individuals, groups, congregations, and institutions from the region and host churches:

a) Participation in the assembly

Participation in the assembly is open to individuals and groups. In February 2022, the registration process was opened via the assembly's website: (www.oikoumene.org/de/assembly).

b) Participation in the 'Fountain' program

In the 'Fountain Area', churches and organizations from around the world will offer around 100 workshops on individual topics and projects of the ecumenical movement. In addition, various church institutions and organizations will present themselves in 100 tents.

c) Participation in the program of encounters

Nine 'meeting places' were established in Karlsruhe for the program of encounters, with different formats dedicated to the themes of the assembly. These were prepared by international, multilateral and ecumenical teams. The preparation took place in working groups, which assumed responsibility for the meeting places in consultation with the Coordination Office.

THE HISTORY AND TASKS OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

The assembly is a special event in the lives of member churches, the World Council of Churches' (WCC) partner organizations, and other churches, since it brings together more than 4,000 participants from every part of the world in one place. It is a unique opportunity for churches to express their commitment to visible unity and common witness. A WCC assembly is thus the most comprehensive gathering of Christians throughout the world.

A WCC assembly in Germany



The WCC has accepted the invitation of member churches in Germany to host the 11th Assembly in Karlsruhe, Germany. The invitation was extended by the Protestant Church in Germany (EKD), the Protestant Regional Church in Baden, and the Working Community of Christian Churches in Germany (ACK), together with churches in France (Union of Protestant Churches of Alsace and Lorraine, UEPAL) and Switzerland (Protestant

Church in Switzerland). The last WCC assembly in Europe was the assembly in Uppsala, Sweden in 1968.

Karlsruhe is located in the southwest of Germany, a border region in historical and cultural terms, and is the second largest city in the State of Baden-Württemberg. The main venue for the assembly will be Festplatz Square with its convention center, located in the city center.

A WCC assembly in Europe



After the Second World War and due to the changes in the geopolitical situation brought about by decolonization, a new reality of European – primarily western European – unity developed. At the same time, the enmity between the Soviet Union and the western powers led to a division of the continent into East and West, which lasted until the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989.

The European churches in the ecumenical movement and in the WCC always sought to preserve and foster a sense of fellowship despite this division during the Cold War. This was precisely one of the main tasks of the regional ecumenical organization founded by the churches in Europe in 1959 – the Conference of European Churches (CEC).

The geographical spread of the region of Europe in the WCC and the ecumenical movement corresponds to a large extent to the political understanding that Europe stretches from the Urals to the Atlantic. At the southern border, the countries of the Caucasus are still part of Europe, but not Cyprus, which is apportioned to the Middle East. Within the European region, subregional ties and the subregional sense of belonging are particularly pronounced between the Nordic countries (the countries of Scandinavia, Finland and the Baltic states), in central Europe, eastern Europe, the Balkan states and southern Europe.

The Protestant churches in western and southern Europe have joined together to form a subregional conference. In addition, a subregional denominational pattern can also be observed to a certain extent: the major churches of the Reformation (Protestant and Anglican) are found mostly in western and northern Europe, the Roman Catholic Church counts the majority of the population among its members in the South (and in Poland), and the Orthodox churches are the majority church in central and eastern Europe. The churches of the Protestant Reformation (Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist) enjoy full fellowship through the Leuenberg Agreement and founded the Communion of Protestant Churches in Europe (CPCE). The Anglican and the (episcopal) Lutheran churches in Great Britain and the Nordic countries (with the exception of Denmark) have also signed an agreement on full communion (Porvoo). There are 81 WCC member churches in Europe.

THE CONTEXT OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

The 11th Assembly of the WCC has identified external and internal issues which are relevant and which may affect the results of its environmental management system.

The strengths and weaknesses relate to assessments of its own capabilities (looking inward), while opportunities and threats refer to external factors. The strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats identified are juxtaposed in order to identify measures which can be taken to achieve the objectives. In this step, only those points are taken into account which enable meaningful 'matching'. Thus, the following questions can be raised:

- Which strengths can best be used to highlight opportunities?
- Which risks can be combated with which strengths?
- What are the weaknesses and what are their implications for the strengths?
- Which risks are inherent and which weaknesses lead to them?

For the 11th Assembly of the WCC, individual examples can be given of such issues that either influence its actions or can be influenced by its environmental aspects:

- a) climate, air quality, water quality, land use, availability of natural resources, and biodiversity
- b) external cultural, social, political, legal, regulatory, financial, technological, economic, natural and competitive circumstances – whether international, national, regional or local
- c) internal characteristics or conditions of the Protestant Center such as activities, services, strategic orientation, overall religious conditions and values, culture and capabilities (i.e. people, knowledge, processes, systems).

This expanded approach represented a change in perspective, since the 11th Assembly of the WCC evaluated itself for the first time – from a bird’s eye view, as it were – in the area of environmental and climate protection, and assessed the relevant issues in terms of their internal and external impacts.

Specifically, the following topics could be an issue:

External Issues	Relevant Factors	Threats (T) and Opportunities (O)	Level of Importance high/middle /low
Advancing climate change (heavy rainfall and heat waves)	Increase in the risk of flooding Cooling requirements for event rooms and offices	T: Flooding of buildings	high
		T: Cost of air conditioning	low
Energy price increases	Rising costs of heat and electricity	T: Rising operating costs despite unchanging revenues	high
		O: A reason to save energy and raise awareness among staff	high

Internal Issues	Relevant Factors	Threats (T) and Opportunities (T)	Level of importance high/middle/ low
Public perception of the extent to which the 11 th WCC Assembly addresses environmental issues or implements sustainability.	Environmental action of the 11 th WCC Assembly	O: Strengthening of own position and credibility in the eyes of third parties	high
Public transport accessibility at the 11 th Assembly of the World Council of Churches may lead to the use (non-use) of public transport	Increase in particulate matter and nitrogen oxide pollution	T: Driving bans for selected automobiles	middle
		O: Expansion of public transport and increased use by staff	middle
Public funding for environmental measures	Implementation of environmentally relevant measures for renovation	T: Renovations cannot be implemented	low

Financial constraints imposed by the budget	Implementation of environmentally relevant measures for renovations	T: Renovations cannot be implemented	high
Building operations	Existing real estate and their energy consumption	T: Higher costs for building operations T: Reduction of environmental performance	high middle
Existing knowledge at the 11 th Assembly of the World Council of Churches	Staff members' knowledge about and interest in environmental issues	T: Overstraining of staff members, resulting in a decrease in motivation for environmental issues O: Cost savings through a high degree of environmental awareness among staff; improved work atmosphere and increased motivation	middle middle

Among other things, these issues form the basis for determining threats and opportunities, identifying and evaluating environmental issues, and setting environmental goals.

THE LOCAL COORDINATION OFFICE (KALO)



A local Coordination Office for the assembly was established in Karlsruhe; this office is responsible for organizing the assembly at the local level. The Coordination Office is part of the Superior Church Council of Karlsruhe, works closely with the WCC, and ensures smooth cooperation with churches in the region and local partners. KALO coordinates the various

events leading up to the assembly as well as the host churches' programs during the assembly, e.g. a program for ecumenical encounters and excursions into the region on the weekend of the assembly.

The Coordination Office is supported by the Protestant Church in Germany, the Protestant Regional Church in Baden and the Archdiocese of Freiburg. The staff includes three theologians (two Protestants and one Roman Catholic), an event manager and an assistant, who work together to address all issues related to the assembly and strengthen relationships among the churches in the region and the many institutions involved in the assembly.

Moreover, the office works with numerous volunteers who help with the preparations and implementation of the assembly at different levels.

In addition to planning the content and logistics for the programs of the host churches, the Coordination Office – in cooperation with the WCC – ensures that the assembly is environmentally friendly, takes care of local transportation for participants, and works closely with the various competent safety authorities. The Coordination Office endeavors to involve as many churches from the region as possible in the assembly's preparations. Interested parties can contact the Coordination Office at any time regarding their questions about the assembly.

The Environmental Policy of the 11th Assembly of the World Council of Churches

Preamble

The 11th Assembly of the World Council of Churches (WCC) seeks to promote the responsible use of natural resources and reduce the environmental impact of events. By doing so, it follows the WCC's fundamental aim of working for the integrity of creation and climate justice, and of forming a global network for this purpose. According to the biblical understanding, humanity is part of the one creation, and human beings are charged with caring for the earth (Gen. 2:15). Since the 1970s, the WCC has been involved in the development of a plan for sustainable communities, and has promoted and strengthened the climate justice movement over the years. The last assembly in Busan in 2013 proclaimed a 'Pilgrimage of Justice and Peace', which is also understood as a pilgrimage to an economy of life and climate justice. Sustainability and resource-friendliness at events like the assembly is a visible expression of the commitment to climate justice.

To this end, an environmental management system in accordance with 'Regulation (EC) No. 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS)' is being established at the local assembly Coordination Office in Karlsruhe and the WCC Assembly Office in Geneva, and attention is being paid to environmentally relevant aspects of the events organized for the 11th Assembly.

Firstly, the environmental management system according to EMAS is intended to avoid or at least limit the environmental impact of the events as much as possible. Secondly, environmental management is to be made tangible to event participants through exemplary environmental protection measures. Important areas addressed by environmental management are waste management, environmentally friendly mobility of visitors, more economical use of energy and water during events, catering, and environmentally friendly procurement. In order to meet these requirements in a sustainable manner, the 11th Assembly of the WCC has adopted the following environmental guidelines.

Ecological guidelines

The local Coordination Office and the staff of the 11th Assembly of the World Council of Churches consider it their mission to take into account the principles of sustainability in their daily work. The actions of the participants in the events of the 11th Assembly are guided by the obligation to preserve the livelihoods of human, animal and plant life for the present and future generations. Specifically, this means:

- The 11th Assembly of the WCC has adopted an environmental program with specific goals for reducing the environmental impact of, and resource use by, visitors to the 11th Assembly's events. In addition to staff, participants and visitors, suppliers and caterers are also involved in the implementation of the environmental program and the decisions on environmental protection. They should be encouraged to develop and contribute ideas, suggestions and considerations in this regard.
- Travel to and accommodation at the 11th Assembly of the WCC involves resource consumption and environmental impact. This means making every effort to gradually reduce the environmental impact of events caused by the use of energy, materials and water, by the mobility of participants and visitors, by the use of buildings and land, by the procurement of food and materials, and by waste disposal. It also means bringing them, wherever possible, into closed cycles. Compliance with environmental laws and regulations is considered a minimum standard for the 11th Assembly.
- In view of climate change and the resulting consequences for people and nature, the 11th Assembly of the WCC commits itself in the areas of energy and mobility to both reducing energy consumption further and to increasing the environmentally compatible use of renewable energy. Special attention is given to comprehensive offerings of environmentally friendly public transport, which is particularly reflected in an environmentally friendly modal split. Thus, visitors should be able to reach and leave the events of the WCC's 11th Assembly by public transport.
- Visitors to the events of the 11th Assembly of the WCC should be offered regional, organic and fair trade food whenever possible. In all activities that could have a direct or indirect impact on the environment, preference should be given to those alternatives which have the least environmental impact.
- The waste plan provides first and foremost for waste avoidance and then for consistent waste separation. It applies to the set-up, dismantling and implementation of events, to temporary structures for concerts and presentations, catering, and paper waste from information and advertising material and office supplies. The focus is therefore on environmentally friendly procurement in all areas relevant to the events.

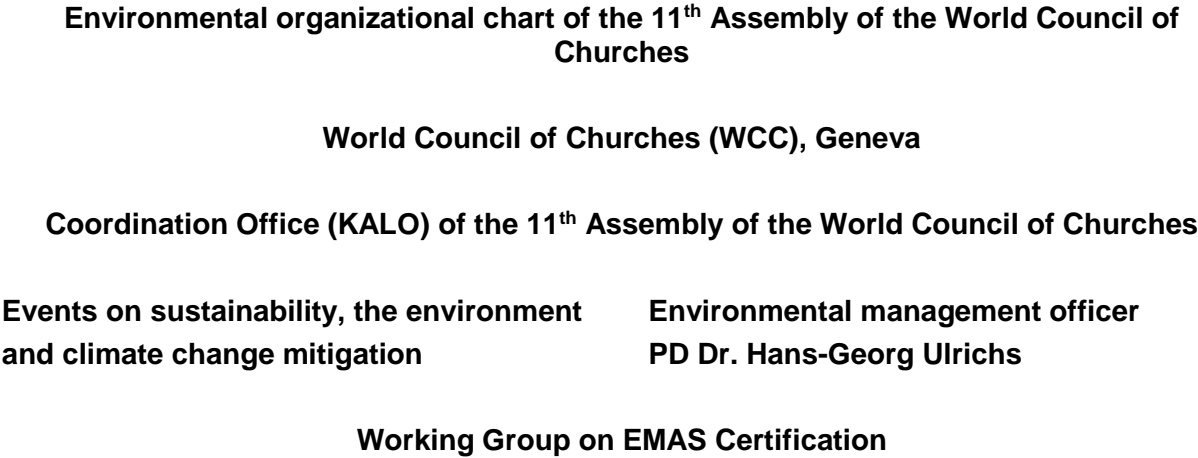
- The application of an environmental management system according to EMAS ensures the improvement of the environmental conditions at the 11th Assembly and its events, as well as the implementation of the environmental policy and environmental program. To this end, cooperation with the competent authorities is being implemented and influence is being exerted on the activities of contractors such as service providers and suppliers. Moreover, exchanges with other event organizers are being held in order to foster further environmental compatibility.
- Through a targeted information policy, environmental knowledge related to the implementation of the event is to be conveyed to the participants and visitors of the assembly. This is to promote environmental awareness and responsibility for the environment, in order to achieve more environmentally friendly behavior both during the event and in one's personal life. Through accompanying public relations work, the 11th Assembly also wishes to boost the competence of the large number of participants and visitors, and encourage social and institutional action for sustainable development.

This environmental policy was adopted by the WCC Assembly Office in Geneva and the local Coordination Office in Karlsruhe on 8 July 2021.

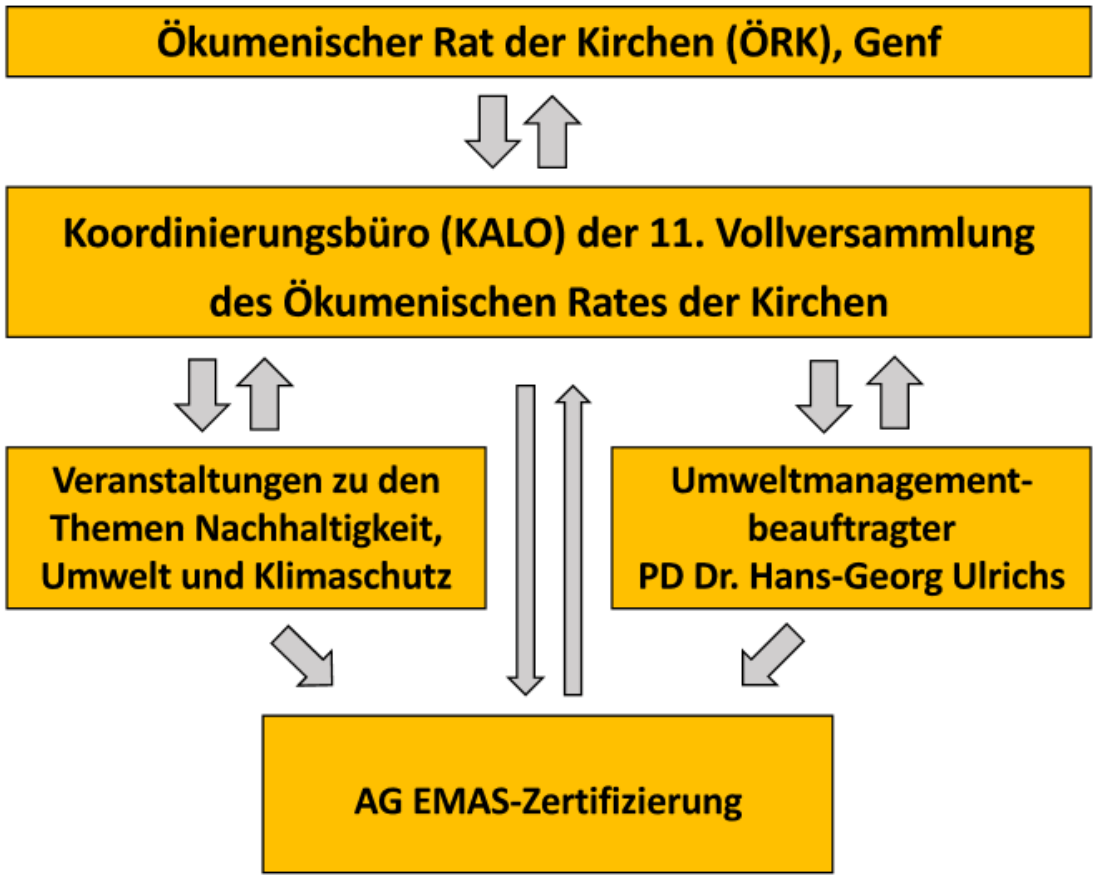
Environmental Management

The aim of environmental management is to improve the environmental performance of the 11th Assembly of the WCC. It also aims to raise awareness of environmental issues among staff and participants through the use of various channels of communication.

Fig. 1: Organizational chart of environmental management



Umweltorganigramm der 11. Vollversammlung des Ökumenischen Rates der Kirchen



The 11th Assembly of the World Council of Churches initially appointed Silke Kosian, and later – on 1 March 2022 – PD Dr. Hans-Georg Ulrichs of KALO as environmental management officer. His primary tasks are public relations, promoting environmental thinking in all areas of

the 11th Assembly of the World Council of Churches, compliance with and further development of the environmental management system, and supporting internal audits and environmental management reviews.

The environmental management officer is also the contact person for all questions relating to environmental protection. He has an advisory function vis-à-vis the governing bodies of the 11th Assembly of the World Council of Churches, and may participate in their meetings on agenda items relevant to the environment. His other tasks are:

- Providing the Coordination Office and the Working Group on EMAS Certification with internal and external information on environmental protection,
- Monitoring and the further development of the environmental management system established in accordance with the EMAS regulation,
- Verification of compliance with environmental legislation,
- Updating the environmental management manual,
- Preparation, planning and implementation of internal audits, environmental audits and meetings of the Working Group on EMAS Certification,
- Support for the environmental management system in matters of planning, control, monitoring and analysis,
- Cooperation with safety officers,
- Coordination of environmental activities.

The environmental management officer shall also perform the following duties:

- Support internal and external audits,
- Public relations,
- Determine training needs and training content,
- Provide consultation for staff members,
- Collaborate in the assessment of environmental impacts,
- Provide consultation on the drafts of the environmental declaration, on updates of the environmental declaration and environmental audits, and
- Collaborate on changes to the environmental management manual.

Finally, he must monitor and manage the implementation of the environmental program, that is, he must intervene in a proactive and corrective way by informing others about relevant processes and deficiencies.

In 2020, the 11th Assembly of the World Council of Churches established a Working Group on EMAS Certification composed of sixteen persons. The working group is the central advisory body for all environmental issues and activities. It is to meet at least three times a year, and additional meetings may be convened in extraordinary cases. Although the working group has no decision-making authority, it actively participates in the decision-making process. It provides support for the preparation of the environmental program, the regular monitoring of the

achievement of objectives and the adopted corrective measures, the preparation of the environmental management manual and the environmental declaration.

According to the EMAS regulation, the Coordination Office must ensure that the resources necessary for the environmental management system are available, namely the necessary personnel, technical and financial resources.

Results of the Environmental Audit

The Coordination Office of the 11th Assembly of the WCC

The building



The Coordination Office of the 11th WCC Assembly is located in the administrative building of the Superior Protestant Church Council (EOK) in Karlsruhe; it was constructed from 1905 to 1907. What is now known as the 'old building' at Blumenstraße 1 is entirely in keeping with the Art Nouveau tastes of the time and is now under protection as a historical building. The imposing red

Main River sandstone used for the facade gave it the nickname 'Red House'. The interior rooms – the staircase, library and large meeting rooms – are equally representative.

From 1994 to 1997, the Superior Protestant Church Council was expanded to include the buildings at Blumenstrasse 3, 5 and 7. Between the buildings at 5 and 7, openings were created on different floors; house number 3 was demolished and completely rebuilt. To the South, an I-shaped, five-story steel-concrete skeleton frame building was erected, which, together with the existing buildings, comprises the so-called 'new building'. Due to the openings, a tour of the different buildings is possible on each floor of the new building. The resulting enclosed inner courtyard was given a glass roof and serves as an atrium for staff meetings and larger events. The old and new buildings are connected by a steel and glass bridge on the second floor.

The Superior Church Council has been certified according to the EMAS regulation since 2019. The most important results of the environmental audit are presented below. In both 2020 and 2021, an updated environmental declaration was submitted and certified by the environmental assessor.

ENERGY

Heating energy consumption

The Karlsruhe Municipal Utility Company supplies the Superior Protestant Church Council centrally with district heating, so that there are only heat transfer stations in each of the heating centers.

Electricity consumption

For years, the Superior Protestant Church Council has been supplied with green electricity by the church energy supplier KSE GmbH. On the roof of the administration building there is a photovoltaic system with a capacity of 43 kW_{peak}. The main consumers of electricity are the servers and their cooling, the computer workstations, and the lighting and heating pumps. Several circulating pumps for heat distribution have been replaced in recent years. Several cooling systems have been installed in the offices on the top floor and are controlled on an office-by-office basis.

WATER AND WASTEWATER

The main consumers of water are the kitchen, the tea kitchens and restrooms. The water is very hard and cannot be treated in-house.

WASTE SORTING

Waste sorting (normal waste, recyclables, paper, organic waste) is basically done by all employees throughout the building. When the dumpsters are collected, they are not weighed, which is why only the volume of the dumpsters provided can be recorded, together with the number of collections. Separate glass containers are available for glass waste on almost every floor. Toner cartridges are disposed of properly by the employees of the postal and courier services or, in some cases, returned to the manufacturer. If small quantities of hazardous waste, used batteries or electronic waste are produced, these are collected by the maintenance staff and taken to the recycling center of the City of Karlsruhe for proper disposal.

Old IT equipment is donated to a company that works primarily with people with disabilities. The equipment is made usable again and sold as second-hand goods on the open market.

MATERIAL CONSUMPTION

Paper is the main factor in material consumption. Over 90% of the paper used has been recycled. These paper consumption statistics only include printer and copier paper, which is purchased through the central purchasing department.

The CO₂ emissions caused by printing orders placed by the EOK with external printing companies must be offset by the latter.

EMISSIONS

Of all emissions, the EOK considers only the CO₂ emissions resulting from electricity, heat, and mobility to be relevant. Not relevant are the emissions of CH₄, N₂O, hydrofluorocarbonate, perfluorocarbonate and SF₆. The corresponding emissions into the air (SO₂, NO_X, PM) are negligible and therefore not listed.

An Overview of Key Figures and Core Indicators according to EMAS of the Superior Protestant Church Council

Energy efficiency and percentage of renewables

	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020
Employees	Pers.	459	459	467	504
Employees (full-time equivalent)	Number	375.35	388.32	391.60	411.24
Electricity consumption	MWh	425.7	467.8	434.0	346.5
Heat energy consumption	MWh	1,368.9	1,146.4	1,199.1	897.3

Heating energy consumption adjusted for weather conditions	MWh	1,370.0	1,294.2	1,282.9	1,039.0
Total energy real	MWh	1,794.6	1,614.2	1,633.1	1,243.8
Total energy / employee (full-time equivalent)	MWh	4.78	4.15	4.17	3.02
Total energy adjusted for weather conditions	MWh	1,795.7	1,762.0	1,717.0	1,385.4
Total energy adjusted for weather conditions per employee (full-time equivalent)	MWh	4.78	4.53	4.38	3.37
Heating energy adjusted for weather per hour of use	MWh	425.1	401.6	398.0	322.4
Grid feed-in electricity	MWh	43.8	46.2	44.9	44.9
Heated areas	m ²	13,893	13,893	13,893	13,893
Hours of use	h	3,223	3,223	3,223	3,223

Material efficiency

	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total weight of paper	kg	14,573.9	18,145.4	11,573.3	3,870.1
Percentage of recycled paper	%	96.4	92.4	95.1	89.5

Water consumption

	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020
Water consumption	m ³	2,218.9	2,184.1	2,251.0	1,300.1
Water consumption per employee (full-time equivalent)	m ³	5.2	5.6	5.8	3.2

Waste and hazardous waste

	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020
Normal waste	l	23,040	23,040	23,040	23,040
Recyclables	l	92,400	92,400	92,400	92,400
Organic waste	l	6,240	6,240	6,240	6,240
Paper	l	480,480	480,480	480,480	480,480
Total waste	l	602,164	602,164	602,164	602,164
Total waste per employee (full-time equivalent)	l	1,604.3	1,550.7	1,537.7	1,464.3

Hazardous waste	kg	4	4	4	4
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Biodiversity

	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020
Property area	m ²	6,353	6,353	6,353	6,353
Degree of soil sealing	%	93.03	93.03	93.03	93.03

CO₂ emissions and emissions of other harmful gases

	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total CO ₂ without photovoltaics	t	415.7	350.6	361.4	104.0
CO ₂ per employee (full-time equivalent)	kg	1,107.6	902.8	922.9	253.0

Events during the 11th Assembly of the WCC

The environmental impact of the 11th Assembly of the WCC cannot be assessed in advance, nor can it be compared with that of other previous assemblies. Nevertheless, a broad environmental plan was prepared for this assembly by the Eco-Friendly WCC Assembly Working Group, which allows the 11th Assembly to be certified according to the EMAS regulation on the basis of the knowledge gained there.

The following areas are generally considered to be relevant environmental aspects of the 11th WCC Assembly:

- Electricity consumption: the plan is to reduce electricity consumption by using economical appliances and influencing user behavior.
- Mobility and traffic volume through the use of airplanes, cars and buses: mobility behavior can only be influenced to a limited extent at this international assembly, since the majority of delegates will travel by air. The potential for control is therefore limited to transport choices at the venue.
- Climate protection: the greenhouse gas neutrality of the 11th Assembly is to be achieved as far as possible – if finances permit – through compensation payments.
- Waste volume: the use of reusable systems and targeted information on waste behavior should reduce the volume.
- Water consumption: the use of high-quality trailer restrooms should reduce water consumption.
- Erection of temporary buildings in the Fountain Area: these provide information to delegates and visitors.
- Procurement of paper for copies and printed materials, giveaways and textiles: during the business plenaries of the assembly, all delegates present will receive information on the resolutions, submissions and deliberations on which they must decide.
- Catering for delegates and visitors: food will be available throughout the convention center grounds and at food trucks.
- Accommodation of delegates in hotels: delegates will be accommodated in more than 60 hotels in Karlsruhe and the surrounding areas during the pre-assembly and assembly.

Direct environmental aspects

ENERGY AND THE CLIMATE

Electricity consumption

Electricity is consumed at international events such as the 11th WCC Assembly, among other things in the event buildings, for lighting, air conditioning, the use of copiers, printers, laptops, and conference and media technology. In addition, electricity is required in the hotels, canteens and press center. In the outdoor area, electricity is mainly used for ventilation and air-conditioning systems, refrigeration (refrigerators, cooling units), dishwashers and various electrical appliances.

The EMAS environmental plan provides for the supply of electricity to both the event buildings of the Karlsruhe Convention Center and the temporary structures and stands. The conference buildings are to be switched over to 'green electricity' for the days of the event. For the temporary structures, the environmental plan envisages that the electricity used will be obtained from the power grid. The generation of electricity by diesel generators should be avoided. If the use of diesel generators is unavoidable, they should at least be powered by biodiesel and the running time should be kept to a minimum. If there is insufficient daylight,

lighting for temporary structures should be provided by energy-saving lighting. The appliances used – such as refrigerators, dishwashers and other electrical appliances – should also be energy-saving.

The Protestant Institute for Interdisciplinary Research estimates that for the duration of the 11th WCC Assembly, the temporary facilities, Magic Sky, the canteens and the entire convention center area will consume approximately 150,000 kWh of electricity.

The greenhouse gas emissions of the assembly should be reduced as much as possible so that the event is neutral with regard to greenhouse gas emissions. However, the reduction of greenhouse gases comes up against certain limits. The delegates, advisors, observers, partners, representatives, press representatives, staff and co-opted personnel must arrive and depart by plane due to the long distances.

However, all participants who live six hours or less from the venue must arrive by train. The resulting greenhouse gas emissions amount to around 6,500 t CO₂ equivalents. In addition to the emissions from traveling to and from the assembly, further emissions are caused by electricity consumption during the event, and by the accommodation and catering for participants. According to our previous experience with major international events, the greenhouse gas emissions caused by travel to and from an event by air will account for approximately 75 to 85 percent of the greenhouse gas emissions of the assembly. Since avoiding this through the use of renewable energies is not possible, we will strive to offset these greenhouse gas emissions by investing in climate protection programs. Among other things, projects of the Klima-Kollekte fund such as the construction of biogas plants for an environmentally friendly energy supply in India, the production of clay stoves in Rwanda and Kenya, and the reforestation of forests in San Miguel de Los Bancos, Ecuador, can be considered projects for offsetting emissions. Projects of the Karlsruhe Climate Fund will also be taken into account. Since 2012, the Climate Fund has been reforesting former pastureland on the western slopes of the Andes in Ecuador. The aim of the Puntos Verdes reforestation project is to create a natural forest that binds CO₂ and provides a habitat for flora and fauna.

In kitchens, the use of gas stoves can save up to 50 percent in energy compared to electric stoves. Other electrical appliances used, such as white goods and kitchen appliances, should have the highest possible energy efficiency. Indoor temperatures will be regulated through natural ventilation wherever possible. This can be achieved by adequate insulation of temporary buildings, passive shading during the summer months, and taking advantage of night cooling to regulate temperature. If ventilation and air conditioning systems must still be used, attention will be paid to weather-dependent operation to prevent any unnecessary continuous operation. Moreover, systems with the highest possible efficiency will be used.

Electricity can also be saved by completely shutting off all energy sources and by not using standby mode at the end of each day of the assembly. Equipment will be connected to the electrical grid only, and not to generators. Electricity needs will be met entirely by certified 'green electricity'. Since the 'ecological' quality of green electricity products differs considerably, care is taken to ensure that only 'green electricity' is purchased that fulfills the ecological quality criteria of the 'ok-power' seal of approval or a similar seal.

WATER AND WASTEWATER

Water is required in the hotels and convention center, in the kitchen operations of the canteens, and by the food trucks in the outdoor area for the operation of dishwashing machines.

By using existing sanitary facilities in the convention center buildings, temporary facilities can be largely dispensed with. Significant amounts of potable water and wastewater can be saved by using water-saving fixtures and appliances. Hot water should be provided in temporary structures only when absolutely necessary. For example, hot water can usually be dispensed with for washbasins. However, where hot water is still necessary, it should be provided by gas-fired water heaters instead of electric ones, due to their higher energy efficiency. As regards rinsing and cleaning agents, care is taken to ensure that they are environmentally friendly. Chemical toilets will definitely not be used due to disposal problems. The temporary kitchens will be connected to the public sewage system. If there is no possibility of connection, wastewater can be collected in tanks and disposed of by specialist companies.

WASTE SORTING

Waste is generated at the 11th WCC Assembly primarily by delegates, participants and visitors attending the program of lectures and events. In addition, waste is generated during the erection and dismantling of the temporary structures and stands in the Fountain Area.

Waste sorting is not explicitly planned for the 11th Assembly. Instead, the City of Karlsruhe relies on the festival dumpsters used at various other events in Karlsruhe. In them, all waste is collected unsorted and taken to the waste-to-energy plant in Mannheim for incineration. Other sorting systems will be offered only at selected locations; packaging waste and recyclable materials such as metals and plastics should be disposed of in the recycling dumpster (yellow lid). The wastepaper dumpster (blue lid) collects only waste made of paper, cardboard and cardboard packaging. The organic waste dumpster (green lid) accepts food waste and organic waste.

Fig. 2: Pictograms for separate waste collection




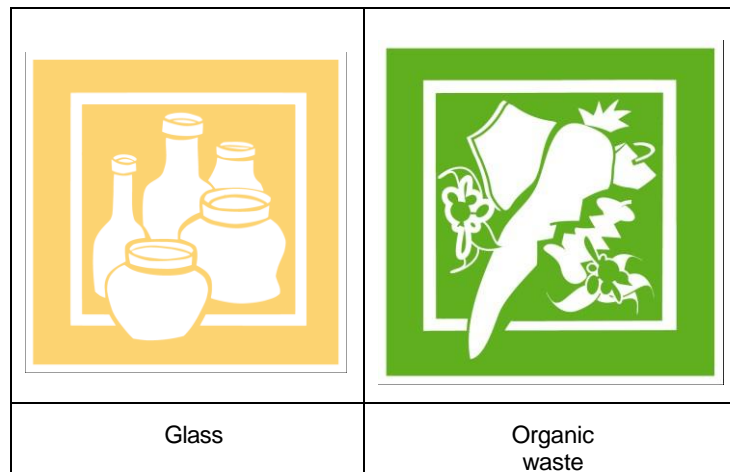
		
Festival dumpster	Paper, cardboard and cardboard packaging	Plastic and other packaging material

Fig. 3: Pictograms for glass and organic waste



Cut flowers, plants, tea bags and coffee grounds are also organic waste. Organic waste, food waste and used glass are generated particularly by the catering sector. Leftover food should be disposed of via the existing infrastructure of the canteens.

Moreover, paper waste is generated by exhibitors' information and advertising material, and by so-called 'wild paper' from unregistered distributors in the freely accessible exhibition areas.

Waste prevention

To avoid waste, reusable systems will be used instead of disposable ones. Used reusable tableware will be cleaned at the new convention center site in Karlsruhe-Rheinstetten. Beverages are to be offered only in reusable deposit cups or glasses, and food only with reusable plates and cutlery. One way of cutting back on packaging materials is to serve food and snacks in paper bags. As regards the serving of beverages, the use of reusable systems means that, in addition to draft beer and soft drinks, where concentrate is mixed with water at mixer taps, only reusable bottles are used. Water should be taken directly, fresh from the tap. The organizer will set up appropriate delivery points, thus reducing both beverage packaging and transport routes. When purchasing goods, unpacked goods and large containers should be purchased as much as possible.

Catering services should particularly avoid transport packaging, as well as additional external packaging and sales packaging. Suppliers and caterers should ensure that reusable packaging and containers are used for meat, bakery products, ready meals, etc. Surplus food can be donated to charitable organizations.

Temporary structures and the infrastructure will be erected according to a modular system for repeated setup and dismantling. The components, equipment, decorative materials, etc. for temporary structures are to be borrowed or reused. The number of flyers and information brochures, giveaways and the like should be minimized. Active distribution should be avoided to a large extent. Communication and contact with exhibitors, visitors and other stakeholders involved should be paperless – via internet and an app developed specifically for the assembly.

The waste requirements mentioned above are taken into account in contracts with

caterers, suppliers and companies doing set-up work at the assembly. In addition, a deposit will be charged to exhibitors, which will be repaid only after the end of the event and only if the things borrowed are returned clean after dismantling.

Separate waste collection

Waste should be sorted according to the categories described above: normal waste, plastic waste and (light) packaging, paper, cardboard and cardboard packaging, organic waste without food waste, glass and hazardous waste. Surplus unprocessed food such as rolls, fruit, juices, etc. should be donated to local food banks. Exhibitors are responsible for their own waste disposal. Use of the bins in public areas is not permitted.

For waste collection, selected collection points will be set up with bins available for the separate collection of each type of waste. In general, however, all waste will be collected via festival dumpsters. The waste bins will be emptied on a regular basis to prevent them from overflowing, as this reduces sorting discipline and causes waste to be thrown next to the bins. Adequate information on waste sorting will be placed on waste containers.

Estimate of waste quantities

The amount of waste generated is estimated at around 200 g per person per day. With approximately 4,500 visitors, this results in around 900 kg per day. The nine days of the assembly are likely to generate around eight tons of waste. Due to the smaller number of participants, the six days of the pre-assembly are expected to generate a further three tons of waste. In addition, more waste will be generated by temporary structures (set-up and dismantling), and additional groups of people such as exhibitors, service staff, organizers, etc. must also be taken into account. On the whole, a high proportion of organic waste can be expected.

TEMPORARY STRUCTURES, SET-UP AND DISMANTLING

The temporary structures are mainly used for the events in the Fountain Area. All companies involved are obliged to inform their staff about EMAS environmental management and the associated environmental measures, and to instruct them to act in an environmentally conscious manner, particularly with regard to the set-up and dismantling of temporary structures, catering and cleaning.

The temporary structures and associated infrastructure use durable components and materials that can be used several times, i.e. for other events as well. Thus, the parts used are easy to repair and require little maintenance, are durable and consist of re-detachable connections. Moreover, the components and materials should be disposable in an environmentally friendly manner after they have been used several times. The choice of materials should therefore be based on ecological considerations. These requirements are met, for example, by the use of materials made from renewable raw materials such as wood (use of local timber in addition to certification according to Naturland, FSC or PEFC), recycled building materials (chipboard made from waste wood), or products made from recycled plastics. In addition, reusable and environmentally friendly materials should also be used for

decoration and signage. During set-up and dismantling, packaging waste can be reduced by using reusable transport packaging. The construction site waste generated during the set-up and dismantling of temporary structures is to be collected separately according to waste type and disposed of strictly in accordance with the Commercial Waste Ordinance.

PROCUREMENT

Giveaways, flyers, brochures and other kinds of gift items are a part of everyday life at conferences, trade fairs and other events. The range of products extends from T-shirts, various types of printed products and pens to all kinds of small articles and conference bags. Given this variety, it is not possible to go into detail about individual products. Thus, the following statements can only provide orientation for their environmentally friendly procurement.

After describing general quality criteria that should be met by all products, individual product groups such as printed matter and textiles will be discussed in more detail.

General quality criteria

There are a large number of legal requirements for the manufacture and quality of products. However, the minimum standards for environmentally friendly products are broader and take into account aspects for which there are no legal requirements or for which the requirements are insufficient.

Ecolabels exist for a large number of products and can serve as a guide for identifying those that have been designed to be environmentally friendly. Environmentally friendly products and manufacturing processes can also be taken into account by selecting companies which have an environmental management system in accordance with EMAS or DIN EN ISO 14001, or where environmental and social standards play an important role.

There are some general criteria for the environmentally friendly procurement of giveaways and similar products, which should be seen as minimum requirements. A distinction is made here between the characteristics of the product and its manufacturing process.

The so-called product-related characteristics include the best possible quality and service life, favorable recycling properties, the greatest possible exclusion of carcinogenic, mutagenic or reprotoxic content that goes beyond legal bans, as well as – in the case of electrical devices – the lowest possible energy consumption. Environmentally friendly characteristics in the manufacturing process include the most economical use of raw materials possible, the use of recycled materials, the exclusion of materials which are particularly harmful to the environment, the most economical use of energy and water possible, the avoidance of waste, and the greatest possible avoidance of strain on workers, soil, groundwater and air. It is also possible to manufacture climate-friendly products where unavoidable greenhouse gas emissions from their manufacture and sale are offset by investments in climate protection projects.

Printed matter

The use of recycled paper should be given priority over paper products made from fresh fiber because of its lower environmental impact. The latter's consumption of resources, energy and

water is significantly higher than in the case of recycled paper. The recycled paper used should consist of 100 percent wastepaper. In cases where the use of fresh fibers cannot be avoided, care should be taken to ensure that they are produced from wood pulp or cellulose obtained from managed forests, waste wood processing or residual wood. As a minimum ecological standard, only fresh fibers should be used which have been bleached without any use of chlorine and in whose production substances that biodegrade with difficulty are completely avoided.

During the printing process, care should be taken to ensure that the printed products are produced in a recycling-friendly manner for wastepaper processing. Thus, printed enhancements such as plastic coatings for book bindings should not be used. If they are indeed necessary, coatings for book covers should only consist of water-based coatings. Moreover, printing inks should be free of heavy metals as much as possible.

Textiles

There are a number of environmental and social labels for textiles. Some of them refer only to the pollutant content in the end product, while others also take into account the production process. Generally, textiles should be durable and wearable for as long as possible. It also goes without saying that certain minimum standards must be met, such as compliance with a minimum number of limits on pollutants in finished products, the avoidance of particularly problematic materials, and compliance with minimum social criteria. The ecological and social goals can be achieved in particular by using cotton from controlled organic cultivation. However, if one bears in mind the often inhumane conditions in the textile industry, it is also important for a major Christian event to bring fair-trade goods into circulation.

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION

All participants, visitors and participating companies are to be informed about the waste plan before the event by means of official electronic letters. A presentation of the waste plan on the internet is also planned. During the assembly, pictograms and the colors of the waste containers will help participants in the collection of waste. In addition, a briefing of all relevant employees and volunteers on the waste plan is planned during the assembly.

The use of organic and fair-trade products should be mentioned on menus through additional information about the food. A world map showing where the fair-trade products of the assembly come from will provide additional information to the participants. This can also be done by an additional map showing the origin of the regional products.

Indirect environmental aspects

MOBILITY

As part of the mobility plan, attention is paid to choosing particularly economical vehicles using alternative motors and fuels. These alternative motors and fuels include hybrid and electric motors. In order to make collective transportation more efficient, the use of buses that meet the Euro 6 environmental criteria is planned. In addition, participants, visitors and service staff

of the assembly will be able to use public transport free of charge in the tariff zone of the Karlsruhe Transport Association. There will also be inexpensive train tickets from the airports for delegates and participants. Information on how to get to and from the venue by train and public transport will be made available to participants in the official assembly documents and in electronic media.

CATERING

The guideline for high-quality catering is to use foodstuffs that have been produced in an environmentally friendly and species-appropriate manner, contain as few undesirable substances (such as pesticides) as possible, and have been produced regionally and traded fairly. For this reason, an orientation toward the four basic principles of diverse, regional, organic and fair food is envisaged in the use of foodstuffs.

Diversity

The catering will emphasize international dishes that reflect the origins of the participants of the WCC's 11th Assembly. For example, Nigerian meat skewers (suya), empanadas (with various fillings), chickpea masala, kebab with grilled vegetables, falafel and spicy hot dogs with grilled merguez will be served. There will also be a juice counter which will offer juice from different apple varieties from meadow orchards instead of orange juice. Moreover, a vegetarian or vegan dish (including paella with ratatouille vegetables, chili sin carne, saffron vegetable rice with tofu cubes, edamame quinoa with organic egg and green sauce) will be prepared daily. All of this will be complemented by a regional and seasonal selection of fruit. In addition, the exclusion of factory farmed products such as cage-produced eggs is planned, as well as the exclusion of endangered fish species such as river eel, plaice, sole and ocean perch.

Regional

As regards the food being used, care should be taken so that truck and airplane transports are avoided and the regional (agricultural) economy is strengthened. If the menu permits, seasonal products such as spinach, potatoes, beets, tomatoes, cucumbers and fruit from the region should also be offered.

We aim to source around 50% of the total food offered from the region (max. 150 km around the venue in Karlsruhe). Suppliers include the Pfälzer Markthalle (Grünstadt), the company gastromaster Aldinger (Pforzheim), and the company Transgourmet (Riedstadt).

Organic foodstuffs

Products from organic farming should make up a significant portion of the food used. With organic products, foodstuffs are grown without pesticides and synthetic fertilizers, animal husbandry is conducted in a way appropriate to species, and the use of genetically modified foods is not permitted. The exclusion of genetically modified foods is also a requirement for all the catering offerings. Vegetarian dishes, organic or not, respect the cultural differences of the assembly's participants. At the same time, a diet with lots of fruit and vegetables and little meat

is healthy and protects the climate.

Fair trade products

In addition to the use of organic products, the use of fair trade products is mandatory for coffee, tea, chocolate and bananas. Exotic foods (e.g. 'flying fruit') are to be avoided. In cases where it is not possible to avoid tropical fruits and similar products from overseas, these products must at least bear the fair trade seal.

By using seasonal fruits and vegetables and smaller portions of meat, the switch to an organic produce share of around 30 percent can be made in a large kitchen without significant cost increases.

ACCOMMODATION FOR PARTICIPANTS

In the run-up to the 11th Assembly, the WCC sent the participating countries a list of hotels in Karlsruhe and the surrounding areas, from which the delegates could choose their accommodation. Electricity consumption will be charged at a flat rate for the 11th Assembly and extrapolated for the participants of the assembly.

The 2022 Environmental Program of the 11th Assembly of the World Council of Churches (WCC) in Karlsruhe from 31 August to 8 September 2022

ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION

Objective/ individual goal	Measure	Implementation of measure until (quarter/year)	Responsible organization
Reduction of electricity consumption	Use of energy-saving electrical appliances and power strips to switch off devices at the end of events in the Fountain Area and the halls of the convention center.	3/2022	KMK
	Shutdown of equipment overnight in the temporary stands in the Fountain Area	3/2022	WCC
	Inspection of electrical equipment by the WCC at the temporary stands in the Fountain Area and in the convention center	3/2022	WCC
	Putting up signs about saving electricity at the temporary booths and in the convention center	3/2022	KALO
100% of electricity from renewables	Arranging with the local energy supplier to switch to green electricity with the ok-power or green electricity seal during the 11 th Assembly	4/2021	KMK

WATER CONSUMPTION

Objective/ individual goal	Measure	Implementation of measure until (quarter/year)	Responsible organization
Reduction of water consumption	Consideration of water-saving dishwashing lines	3/2022	Gauls Catering
Reduction of water pollution	Use of biodegradable rinsing and cleaning agents	3/2022	KMK

WASTE VOLUME

Objective/ individual goal	Measure	Implementation of measure until (quarter/year)	Responsible organization
Reduction of waste volume	Use of reusable tableware including a deposit system for around 75% of the food offered	2/2022	Gauls Catering
	Establishment of return systems	3/2022	Gauls Catering
	Use of dishwashing lines	3/2022	Gauls Catering
	Use of disposable tableware based on palm leaf, bamboo, PLA, wood/paper and cellulose for around 25% of meals	3/2022	Gauls Catering
	Taking away transport packaging and other materials after the erection of temporary structures	3/2022	WCC
	Providing free purified drinking water on the premises of the convention center	2/2022	Gauls Catering in consultation with KMK

Reduction of plastic waste	Offering a refillable bottle as a promotional item to assembly participants	2/2022	WCC
	Establishment of collection points for various types of waste (normal waste, glass, paper and cardboard, plastic packaging, organic waste, batteries)	3/2022	Waste Management Office / KME / KMK
Improving waste sorting	Information and training for staff, exhibitors and caterers	1/2022	WCC/KALO

MATERIAL CONSUMPTION

Objective/ individual goal	Measure	Implementation of measure until (quarter/year)	Responsible organization
Saving paper	Paperless provision of assembly documents	2/2022	WCC
	Digitization of the program booklet through an app	2/2022	WCC
Use of 100% recycled paper at the assembly (if information still needs to be printed).	Switching to Blue Angel-certified paper for press releases during the assembly	2/2022	WCC
	Printing information for the conference folder and at the events of the 11 th Assembly on Blue Angel-certified paper	3/2022	WCC

CATERING

Objective/ individual goal	Measure	Implementation of measure until (quarter/year)	Responsible organization
40% share of organic food	Arrangement with Gauls Catering	3/2022	Gauls Catering
50% share of regionally produced foodstuffs	Arrangement with Gauls Catering	3/2022	Gauls Catering
100% share of fair trade coffee	Offering fair trade coffee from Jacobs Douwe Egberts GmbH.	3/2022	Gauls Catering
60% share of fair trade tea	Offering fair trade tea from J.T. Ronnefeldt KG	3/2022	Gauls Catering
Use of regional beverages	Offering regional apple and blackcurrant juice	3/2022	Gauls Catering
	Offering regional wines from the Oberkircher Winzer winegrowers' cooperative	3/2022	Gauls Catering
	Offering regionally brewed beers from the Hoepfner private brewery	3/2022	Gauls Catering
	Avoiding soft drinks	3/2022	Gauls Catering
	Use of PUREZZA tap systems to prepare drinking water	3/2022	Gauls Catering
Reduction of meat consumption by 50%	Daily offering of vegetarian and vegan dishes	3/2022	Gauls Catering
	Two of the nine event days are pure veggie days	3/2022	Gauls Catering
Use of fish products	Offering fish from Nordsee GmbH, which uses only fish with MSC certification	3/2022	Gauls Catering

Reduction of food waste	Enter into an agreement to work with local charities (e.g. food banks, Foodwatch) to which leftover food can be donated	3/2022	KALO
Use of food trucks	Offering vegan and vegetarian dishes	2/2022	KALO / WCC
	Cooking with solar energy	2/2022	KALO / WCC / KEK
	Use of reusable tableware including a deposit system	2/2022	KALO / WCC
Communications on catering offerings	Information about organic food, fair trade products, regional food and beverages, and the use of certified fish on the menus or in the serving area.	3/2022	Gauls Catering

MOBILITY AND EMISSIONS

Objective/ individual goal	Measure	Implementation of measure until (quarter/year)	Responsible organization
Arrival of 60% of visitors by public transport	Early negotiations with German Railways and the Karlsruhe Transport Authority	2/2022	KALO
Bicycle-friendly infrastructure	Availability of charging stations for e-bikes	2/2022	KALO / KME
	Availability of bicycle parking	2/2022	KALO / KME
Offering bike couriers	Creation of an infrastructure for bike couriers	2/2022	KALO

Increasing the number of fuel-efficient models for car services	In cooperation with the local car sharing provider	2/2022	WCC
Avoiding individual traffic	Free use of public transport by issuing a participant's ID with a public transport ticket from the Karlsruhe Transport Authority	1/2022	WCC / KVV
Reduction of the environmental impact of travel to the assembly	Information for delegates on how to travel to the assembly in the most environmentally friendly way possible	3/2022	WCC
Compensation of CO ₂ emissions	Voluntary offsetting of air travel by delegates and advisors and of electricity consumption during the 11 th Assembly	2/2022	KALO / FEST / KEK
Carbon footprint	Stand at the 11 th Assembly on measuring the carbon footprint as part of efforts at raising awareness	3/2022	KEK

PUBLICATIONS AND MERCHANDISE

Objective/ individual goal	Measure	Implementation of measure until (quarter/year)	Responsible organization
Increasing the share of recycled paper to over 70%	Printing publications (hymn texts) on recycled paper	3/2022	WCC
Increasing the share of textiles with the GOTS label to 70%	Purchasing fair and ecologically traded T-shirts for assistants	3/2022	WCC
Increasing the share of ecologically produced merchandise to 75%	Replacement of cheap mass-produced items with durable, long-lasting items (such as conference bags, water bottles, mugs, lanyards)	3/2022	WCC

CLEANING

Objective/ individual goal	Measure	Implementation of measure until (quarter/year)	Responsible organization
Use of ecological cleaning agents	Selection of a cleaning company that meets these criteria	1/2022	KMK

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Objective/ individual goal	Measure	Implementation of measure until (quarter/year)	Responsible organization
Publicity measures for the 11th Assembly's EMAS project	Creation of information posters and flyers	2/2022	KALO / WCC
	Attracting celebrities to promote the EMAS project	2/2022	KALO / WCC
	Cooperation with fundraising partners	2/2022	KALO / WCC

List of abbreviations

KALO	Coordination Office of the 11 th Assembly of the WCC
KEK	Karlsruher Energie- und Klimaschutzagentur GmbH (Karlsruhe Energy and Climate Protection Agency)
KME	Karlsruhe Marketing und Event GmbH
KMK	Karlsruher Messe- und Kongress GmbH (Karlsruhe Trade Fairs & Conventions)
KVV	Karlsruher Verkehrsverbund GmbH (Karlsruhe Transport Authority)
WCC	World Council of Churches

DECLARATION OF VALIDITY

Declaration of the environmental assessor on assessment and validation activities

The undersigned environmental assessor, Michael Sperling, EMAS environmental assessor with registration number DE-V-0097, accredited and licensed for NACE code 94.9 'Church Associations', confirms that he verified whether the site and the whole organization, as indicated in the Consolidated Environmental Declaration of 2022 of the Coordination Office of the 11th Assembly of the WCC, Blumenstraße 1-7 in 76133 Karlsruhe, Germany, fulfill all the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organizations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS).

With the signing of this declaration it is confirmed that

- the assessment and validation were carried out in full compliance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1221/2009,
- the amendments pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2017/1505 and Regulation (EU) 2018/2026 were taken into account fully,
- the result of the assessment and validation confirms that there is no evidence of non-compliance with the environmental regulations currently in force,
- and the data and information in the organization's consolidated environmental declaration provide a reliable, credible and true picture of all the organization's activities in the areas indicated in the environmental declaration.

This declaration cannot be equated with an EMAS registration. EMAS registration can only be carried out by a competent body in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1221/2009. This declaration may not be used as an independent basis for informing the public.

Karlsruhe, 12 August 2022



Michael Sperling, Environmental Assessor, DE-V-0097

