



Carbon Management Plan; Executive Summary

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Introduction

The G7 Leaders' Summit (G7 Summit) was hosted by the UK in Cornwall from 11th to 13th June 2021.

This Carbon Management Plan (CMP) has been developed for the delivery body for the G7 Summit which comprises the Cabinet Office (CO) and the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO). The CO and FCDO represent the planning and delivery organisation for the G7 Summit, by Her Majesty's Government (HMG).

The UK has committed to delivering a carbon neutral G7 Leaders' Summit.

The CMP covers how the planning and delivery of the G7 Summit will be managed to ensure the event achieves carbon neutrality. It has been developed in order to align with relevant guidance on carbon neutrality, primarily PAS 2060, and has been informed by internationally recognised standards on the measurement and reporting of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) impacts.

The CMP provides a clear and transparent source of information on how the carbon footprint of the G7 Summit will be managed, the ways in which emissions from the event will be reduced and the residual carbon footprint of the event for offsetting.

Carbon Approach

Commitment

The G7 Summit will achieve **carbon neutrality** for Her Majesty's Government in accordance with *PAS 2060: 2014 Specification for the demonstration of carbon neutrality* for the period commencing 1st May 2021. Our declaration of carbon neutrality will be externally assured by Arup.

Carbon neutrality will be achieved by:

- Understanding and quantifying the impacts (of greenhouse gas emissions) of the activities undertaken to prepare for and deliver the G7 Summit;
- Avoiding and reducing emissions against business as usual including actively engaging with delivery partners and suppliers to innovate, seek, identify and implement opportunities to reduce the scale of these impacts to the extent feasible; and
- Using appropriate carbon offsetting measures to account for the residual carbon footprint of the event, after carbon reduction opportunities have been implemented.

CMP Boundary

Following PAS2060 methodology, the boundary for the CMP has been defined to include *all activities integral to the holding of the event and the achievement of its intended outcomes*.

The assessment considers emissions generated as a result of the event including those that can be directly managed and influenced, and other emissions attributable to the event but outside direct control of HMG, such as delegate transportation.

A summary of the boundary of the CMP for the G7 Summit is presented below.

Table 1 Summary of the G7 Summit CMP boundary

Category	Emissions sources included in the CMP and Offsetting Strategy
Pre-event planning	HMG staff and contractors business travel Office use in the planning of the event from HMG
Venues + temporary structures	Venue energy, water, waste, catering (Carbis Bay, Tregenna Castle, National Maritime Museum Cornwall) Catering (Eden Project) Transport of production equipment and materials
Operations during event	Office space use by HMG and parties in the vicinity of the venues Paper use and printing by HMG Branding and merchandise sourced for the event including branded items
Travel / Transport	World leaders, official accredited delegation, registered participants, official media and invited guests: international and UK transport, local transport UK Police, MoD, NHS and Fire: UK and local transport, official vehicle movements HMG Staff and Contractors including security: international and UK transport, local transport
Accommodation	Accommodation for world leaders, delegations, invited guests, official media, HMG staff, contractors, police and security.

Activities related to the direct and successful running of the G7 Summit have been included in the boundary. As such, specific elements such as travel and accommodation by non-accredited individuals, side events not organised by HMG and travel for purposes other than the G7 Summit are excluded.

Emissions from Scope 1 (direct emissions) and Scope 2 and 3 (indirect emissions) will be considered.

Initial Baseline

The methodology adopted for carbon footprinting is based on the GHG Protocol, primarily using carbon activity factors produced by the UK Government Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and augmented with publicly available sector specific carbon factors.

The preliminary baseline assessment for the G7 Summit using an upper level is approximately 16,000 tCO₂e. This baseline was calculated at the initial planning stages of the G7 Summit and is subject to change in light of decisions around the event.

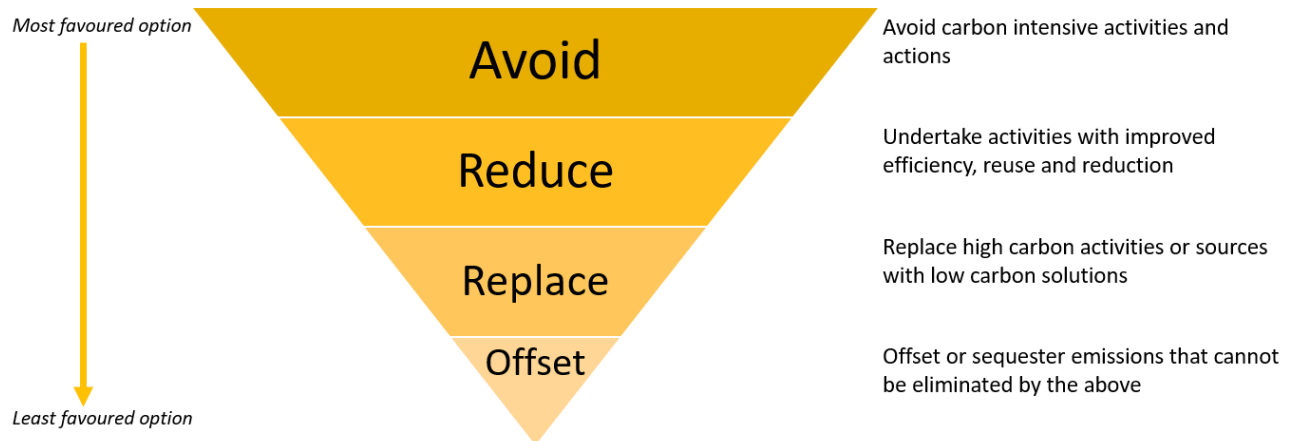
The majority of emissions are estimated to come from international aviation (over 85%). Other large contributions arise from:

- Police, Defence and Security surveillance
- Venues and Accommodation

- Transportation to and from venues
- Venue catering

Carbon Hierarchy

The G7 Summit’s approach follows the carbon management hierarchy as shown in the figure below.



In alignment with standards and guidance, carbon reduction/minimisation must be adopted as a priority and offsetting is used for ‘residual’ emissions only – i.e. those that cannot be reduced to zero.

Carbon Avoidance and Reduction

Priorities for emissions avoidance and reduction for the G7 Summit include:

- International travel: the largest contributor to the baseline (over 85%), due to private planes. Other than reducing the number of planes or changing the plane type/fuel, which is not within HMG’s control, it is difficult to avoid or reduce these emissions. HMG have asked all the international parties whether they will be offsetting their emissions from travel and will factor this into the final carbon footprint for the event.
- Partners/Supply chain: Required carbon reduction in the major contract packages including Production and Ground Transport. Working with suppliers to reduce carbon through their contracts.
- Ground Transport: using low emission vehicles where possible, prioritising walking/cycling for traffic management staff and using biofuels (HVO) for generators at the transport hubs
- Venues: Carbis Bay Hotel & Estate; Tregenna Castle Resort and the National Maritime Museum Cornwall in Falmouth to source energy from renewable sources and implement energy efficiency measures
- Catering: using local and seasonal produce including a commitment to use locally sourced produce for catering within a 100 mile radius to reduce mileage.

The majority of commercial tenders communicated our sustainability and carbon ambitions and required carbon reduction as part of the contract requirements. Arup have been engaging with our supply chain partners directly to assist them in how to best avoid, reduce or replace high carbon activities.

Carbon Offsetting

The CMP requires that carbon avoidance and minimisation is adopted as a priority and that offsetting is used for 'residual' emissions only. The offsetting strategy for the G7 Summit was agreed with BEIS and will comply with PAS2060 requirements:

- All unavoidable emissions will be offset using Certified Emissions Reductions (CERs) from Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) from Commitment Period 2 (2013 – 2020)
- CERs selected should ideally be:
 - Gold Standard certified
 - Located in Least Developed Countries or Small Island Developing States
 - Have Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) co-benefits
 - Renewable energy projects should be avoided because of concerns around additionality
 - Industrial gas projects and land sector projects should be avoided
 - Industrial gas projects to be avoided
- Local offsetting schemes will also be explored where available and feasible, and accredited by relevant codes such as the Woodland Carbon Code or Peatland Carbon Code.

In line with the initial baseline, 16,000 tCO₂e of carbon offsets have been purchased supporting four global projects certified by the Gold Standards:

- Improved Cook Stoves CDM project of JSMBT, India
- Avoided methane emission through aerobic composting at Vietstar municipal solid waste treatment facility, Vietnam
- Xe Namnoy 2 - Xe Katam 1 Hydropower Project, Laos
- CYY Biopower Wastewater treatment plant including biogas reuse for thermal oil replacement and electricity generation Project, Thailand

Other opportunities for increasing the role/usage of offsetting that will be explored include:

- Voluntary offsetting of international Leaders / Delegates air travel
- Contractors and Suppliers voluntary offsetting

Finalisation of the CMP

In order to finalise the declaration of carbon neutrality, HMG will:

- Finalise the quantification of the carbon footprint of the actual event after data has been received and analysed;
- Balance the final volume of carbon offsets required to achieve carbon neutrality;
- Formally declare the G7 Summit to be carbon neutral with Arup providing third party verification;
- Share lessons learnt on our approach and particularly on carbon reduction to inform future HMG events and the wider events industry.