

Guide for Organizers of Sustainable Conferences at the 600th Anniversary Campus of the Jagiellonian University

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This publication is dedicated to the Authorities of the Jagiellonian University holding office from September 1, 2024, with the hope of its prompt and widespread practical application.

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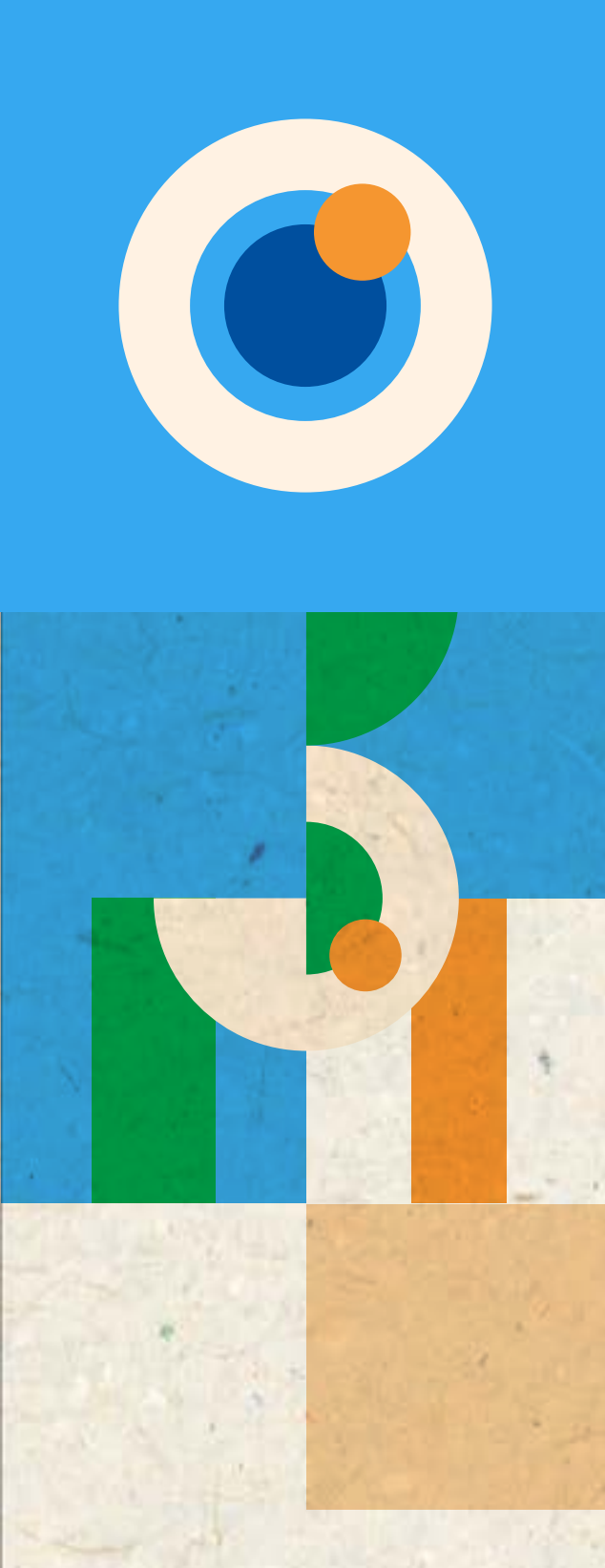
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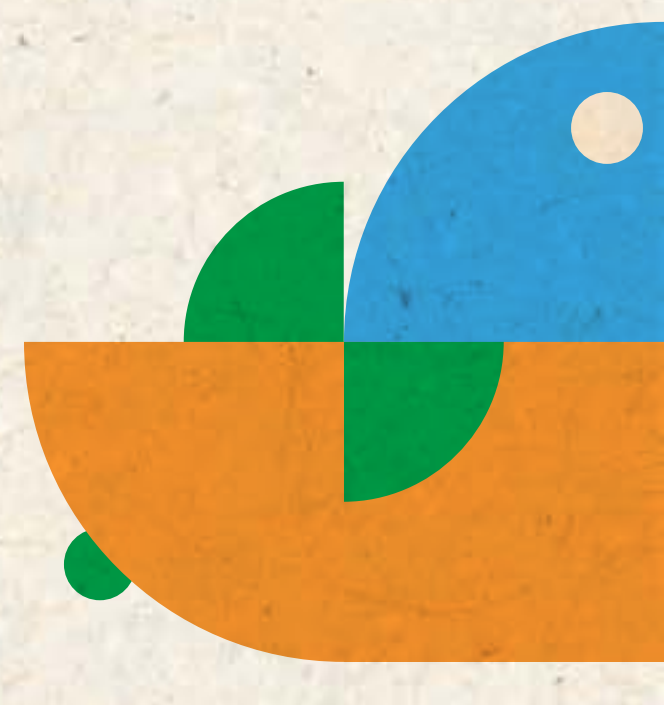
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1. MISSION

A SUSTAINABLE RESPONSIBLE UNIVERSITY

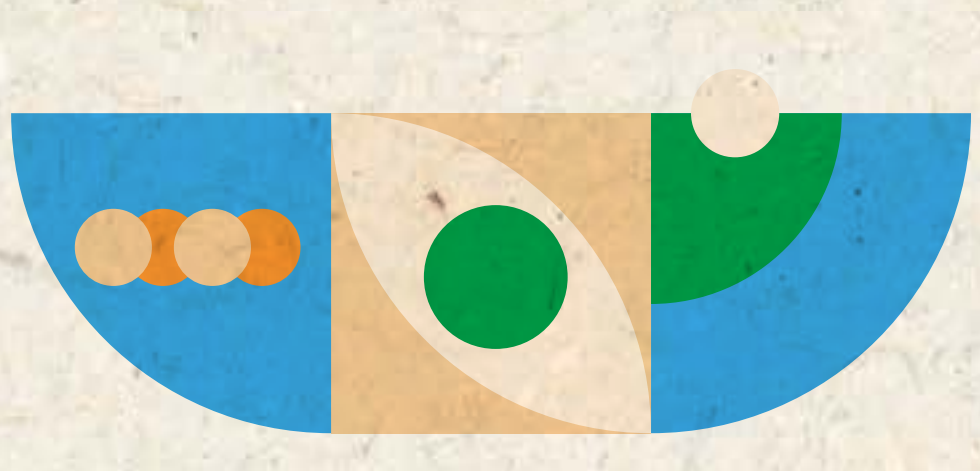
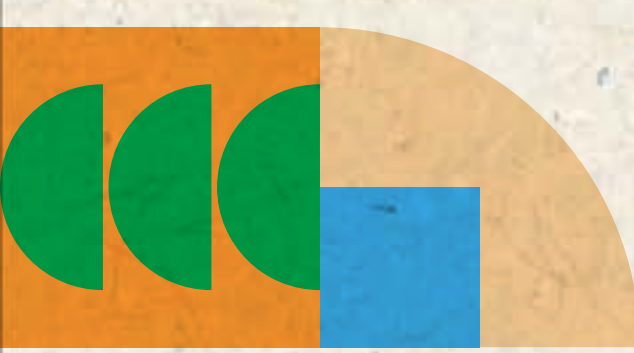
As individuals working and studying at the Jagiellonian University, we feel a deep responsibility for the environmental, social, and economic impact of our actions. We strive to work and learn in an environment that respects both nature and people, fully aware of the consequences of the choices we make. The University pursues this mission through its [Environment and Climate Strategy](#). This guide has been created to support conference organizers, particularly those hosting events on the JU Campus, in aligning their events with the recommendations and commitments of the Strategy, ensuring environmental responsibility and the well-being of participants. In today's world, organizing sustainable conferences is becoming the norm, not only at Western universities. Striving for these standards is crucial to JU's credibility in the eyes of its partners and the broader community, especially in the context of the natural and social sciences faculties based on the JU Campus.



While there are numerous other guides for organizing sustainable conferences, we believe they are often too general and difficult to apply in a specific setting. Our goal is to provide a guide tailored to the conditions and spaces of the 600th Anniversary Campus of the Jagiellonian University, referred to as the JU Campus, offering concrete, practical, and feasible solutions for local implementation. This document may also be useful for those organizing conferences in other locations within the Jagiellonian University or at other academic institutions, as the challenges and issues we face are often similar.

To develop this guide, we invited individuals from various JU units and institutions interested in the topic, meeting twice during dedicated workshops. The exchange of experiences, perspectives, and expertise from professionals working in different areas of academia and its surrounding environment was crucial in gathering valuable insights and recommendations.

Thanks to the workshop participants, open and unrestricted discussions held away from their usual workplaces enabled us to create a guide developed by a diverse group in terms of education, experience, gender, age, and professional roles. At the same time, we were united by a shared mission to ensure that JU moves in the right direction, upholding the highest standards not only at the central decision-making level but also in grassroots initiatives driven by every staff member of our Alma Mater.



The guide is divided into nine thematic sections, each addressing key aspects of conference sustainability that can be influenced by organizers' decisions. In these sections, we outline the objectives worth pursuing when planning a sustainable conference and provide guidance on how to achieve them. We have strived to ensure that each chapter is supplemented with examples and best practices drawn from the experiences of conference organizers at JU, other academic institutions, as well as national and international literature. An integral part of this guide is also a discussion of challenges and issues that are beyond the control of conference organizers but fall under the responsibility of university authorities. In this section, we present recommendations for JU leadership regarding necessary changes that, in our opinion, would facilitate the adoption of climate-friendly, environmentally sustainable, and socially responsible solutions in conference organization while ensuring the effective implementation of the Environmental and Climate Strategy. The guide concludes with a set of supplementary materials, including a checklist for organizers to help integrate sustainability considerations throughout the planning, execution, and post-event stages. Additionally, we propose a conference compliance assessment system aligned with JU's Climate Strategy, which could serve as a foundation for future certification or official endorsement of events held at our university. The supplementary materials also include editable annexes covering topics such as drinking water, public transport, waste segregation in Kraków, and suggested walking routes around the JU Campus—resources that conference organizers may find useful in their event planning.



We hope this guide will inspire conference organizers to implement climate-conscious, environmentally sustainable, and socially responsible initiatives, helping them set and achieve ambitious goals in these areas. Furthermore, we will advocate for incorporating the principles outlined in this guide into JU's official recommendations for all future events organized at the university.



2. Objective

SUSTAINABLE CONFERENCES AT THE JU CAMPUS
UTILIZING THE SITE'S POTENTIAL
AND NATURAL SURROUNDINGS

Undoubtedly, conferences have a significant impact on the natural environment, climate, and people—both those attending the event and the local community—across multiple dimensions. This impact is determined as early as the planning stage and continues throughout the event and even after its conclusion (Figure 1). For the purposes of this guide, based on discussions held during two workshop meetings, we have identified nine key areas where the negative impact of conferences should be minimized.

1. RESPECT FOR PARTICIPANTS' TIME AND ENERGY
2. REMOTE AND IN-PERSON PARTICIPATION
3. TRANSPORT
4. ACCOMMODATION
5. CATERING
6. MATERIAL CONSUMPTION
7. WASTE MANAGEMENT
8. EVENT VALUE FOR THE BROADER ACADEMIC COMMUNITY AND THE JU CAMPUS NEIGHBORHOOD
9. EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION WITHOUT GREENWASHING

We aim to illustrate how the location of the JU Campus can both support and challenge achieving sustainability goals in these areas. The following sections of this guide provide a step-by-step approach to organizing a sustainable conference in each category, while also recognizing that many of these aspects are closely interconnected.

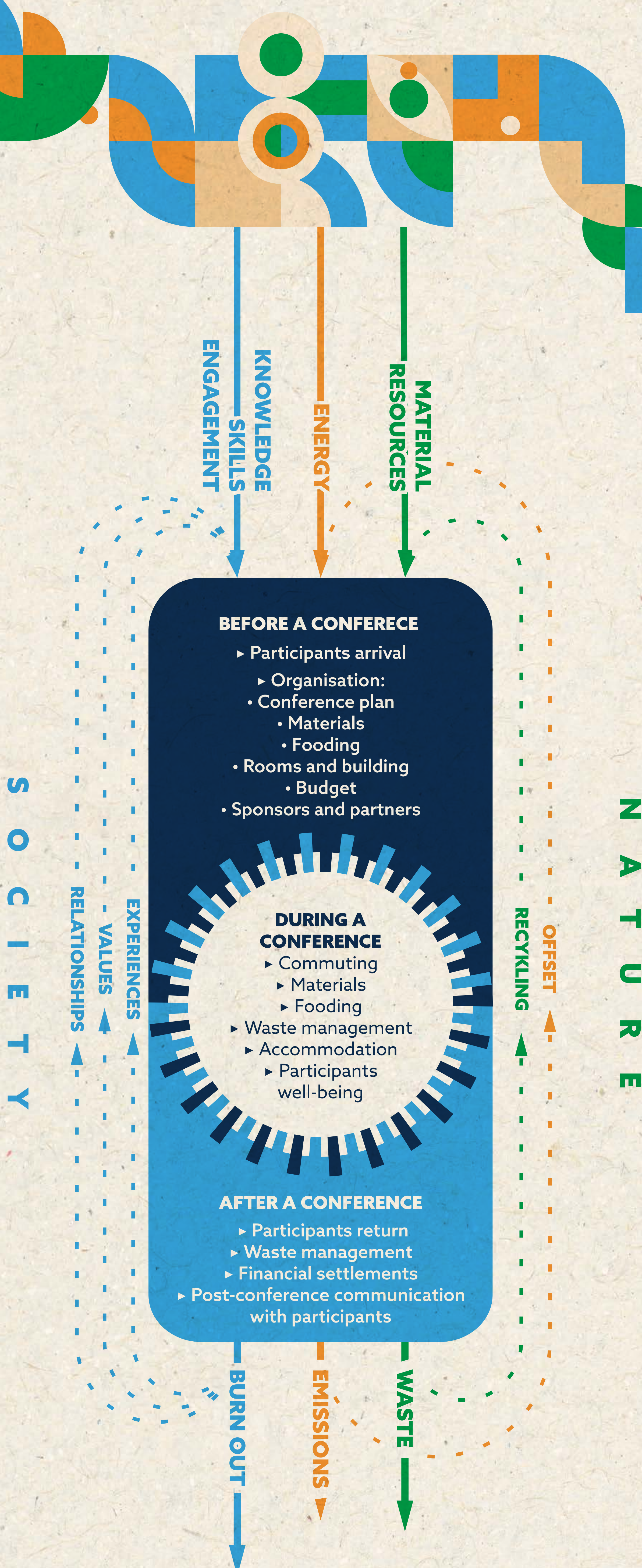


Figure 1.

Sustainable Conference Model, own elaboration based on Neugebauer et al. (2020), Journal of Cleaner Production 242 (2020) 118516.

Checklist for Organizers

When organizing a conference, consider the following aspects. Not all of them may be applicable to every event's location and theme, nor will they be equally important for all organizers. However, every effort to make making a conference more climate-friendly, environmentally responsible, and socially inclusive is valuable!

PRZED KONFERENCJĄ

Define the objectives and target sustainability level for the conference. Review the compliance criteria with the JU [Environment and Climate Strategy](#).

Consider online, hybrid, or in-person participation.

Assess climate-related risks (e.g., timing the conference to avoid heatwaves or heavy rainfall) and plan measures to support participants.

Plan responsible material consumption.

When needed, choose green public procurement in line with EU [sustainable procurement guidelines](#).

Develop a waste management plan for the conference.

Plan sustainable catering and strategies to minimize food waste.

Map the environment to ensure the conference is inclusive and beneficial to the local academic, social, and business communities.

Assess participants' transportation needs and promote low-emission travel options accordingly.

Identify accessibility barriers and plan solutions to improve inclusivity.

Ensure access to green spaces, both indoors and outdoors, for participants.

Prioritize participants' well-being—avoid overloading the program, provide opportunities for movement and relaxation.

Review accommodation options with regard to environmental standards.

Plan outreach and engagement activities to maximize the conference's impact.

DURING THE CONFERENCE

Inform participants about the adopted sustainability standards and promote eco-friendly choices.

Share surplus resources, such as leftover food with students or staff, to minimize waste.

Monitor weather conditions and adjust the event accordingly (e.g., adapting to a heatwave). Ensure participant comfort and safety.

Encourage attendees to engage in physical activity and spend time outdoors for relaxation and well-being.

AFTER THE CONFERENCE

Donate unused materials to other conference organizers, students, or staff for further use.

Inform participants, partners, and sponsors about the sustainability goals achieved during the event.



If you do not find answers to your specific questions in this guide, we recommend exploring additional resources on sustainable conference organization, including:

- > International standards for sustainable event management: [ISO 20121:2024 - Event sustainability management systems](#);
 - > Coalitions uniting stakeholders in sustainable events: [Sustainable Events Alliance](#);
 - > Academic monographs on the subject: Jones, S. (1). Sustainable Event Management: Practical Guide, Routledge, 3rd edition.
 - > Guide by a regional planning agency in Ohio (USA): [MORPC, 2014, Sustainable Events: Ideas for Incorporating Environmentally Friendly Practices into Meetings and Events](#) (a wealth of detailed ideas);
 - > Guide by the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), [2012: Sustainable Events Guide: Give your large event a small footprint](#);
 - > Guide by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Global Environmental Facility (GEF): [Guideline for Sustainable Events](#);
 - > The Delft University of Technology (TUDelft): [Green Events Manual](#).
- 



2.1. Well-being, inclusivity, and respect for participants' time and energy



The social aspects of conference sustainability are no less important than the environmental ones. Therefore, respecting the overall well-being—both physical and mental—of participants and organizers, as well as their time, should be an integral part of event planning. The quality of a conference and participant satisfaction do not improve with overloaded schedules, long hours spent indoors, prolonged sitting on uncomfortable chairs, or excessive exposure to digital media („death by powerpoint”). Breaks between sessions should provide genuine rest, rather than simply serving as transition time between meeting rooms. For example, a short morning break can last 15 minutes, while in the afternoon, at least 30 minutes should be allocated for rest. Whenever possible, both sessions and breaks should take place in spaces with natural daylight to enhance the comfort and well-being of attendees.

The unique setting of the JU Campus offers green spaces that can be used for active recreational breaks, such as walking meetings and other outdoor activities. Attendees should be encouraged to use these spaces for recharging and relaxation (see our suggested campus walking routes in the supplementary materials). Existing spaces, such as the community garden, can be utilized, and the creation of new outdoor auditoriums within green areas should be encouraged. Events held outside the JU Campus can take advantage of Kraków's urban green spaces, including Planty Park, Błonia Park, city parks, and pocket parks, as well as the historic city center.

Many participants may experience sensory overload, fatigue from prolonged indoor sessions, or the need to manage professional responsibilities during the conference. For such attendees, it is essential to provide quiet work or relaxation spaces, such as a designated quiet room or a secluded area in the hallway - away from noise, with seating, access to power outlets, and Wi-Fi. Such a quiet space or room can also support the well-being of neurodivergent individuals and those with a lower tolerance for sensory stimuli. It is advisable to schedule at least one extended break per day, allowing for individual activities or movement-based engagement. During the conference, participants can be offered activities such as yoga, stretching, or intuitive dance, led by a professional instructor or a pre-selected, qualified volunteer.

The standard academic program can be enriched with popular science events and activities for the academic community (e.g., educational fairs, food markets, plant exchanges) during which participants can engage more closely with the JU academic community, while also participating in an alternative, less mentally exhausting activity. Inviting external institutions, organizations, or even participants themselves to co-create elements of the program adds variety and energy to the conference. New learning methods and collaborative knowledge-sharing approaches contribute to more interactive, reflective, and creative engagement. When planning a conference, it is worth reserving space in the program for elements proposed by participants during registration (e.g., workshops in unconventional formats or events addressing participants' current needs, related to networking or collaboration on pressing issues).

In addition to presentations, it is also valuable to create dedicated spaces and activities that encourage conversation and networking. Traditionally, this includes a social evening, gala dinner, or banquet, but more interactive and engaging formats are also possible such as collaborative meal preparation, artistic activities, or working in the JU Community Garden.

Conference organization should involve consultation with the JU Accessibility Center to ensure maximum digital, architectural, and communication accessibility for diverse participants. Additionally, collaborating with initiatives such as Bezpieczni UJ, Równi UJ, and Tęczy UJ can help promote greater inclusivity. Experience from various conference organizers suggests that accessibility verification should be conducted, including for newly built venues on campus. It is important to ensure that entry to the building is possible for individuals with limited mobility, and that elevators will be operational throughout the conference (e.g., no planned renovations), or that a staff member will be available to assist with wheelchair lifts. For larger events, it is advisable to organize training sessions for organizers and volunteers on accessibility and the use of inclusive language. During registration, participants should be asked about any specific needs to ensure a comfortable and safe experience, as well as their preferred pronouns. Organizers should plan the use of inclusive language, and attendees should be informed about the adopted accessibility standards. When encouraging participants to use public transport, it is essential to verify the availability and frequency of low-floor trams and other mobility-adapted transport options.

A good practice is to take photos of participants but avoid posting them in publicly accessible online spaces due to data protection and consent issues. Instead, photos can be shared in a secure online environment, such as a cloud-based platform.





2.1.1. EXAMPLES

The “[Access Ticket](#)” is a detailed guide on organizing accessible events at Jagiellonian University, published on the JU Accessibility Center website. It is recommended to review this guide during the conference planning stage.

During the cyclical [IASNR European Hub conferences](#), participants are encouraged to bring snacks from their home countries to contribute to a shared meal during the networking evening. This informal dinner format allows attendees to connect more easily while also reducing participation costs. This practice will continue at the 2025 Kraków edition of the conference, hosted at the Faculty of Biology, JU Campus.

The [Creative Collaboration Spaces](#) located on the JU Campus can be used for interactive sessions or workshops during conferences.

The organizers of the 4th Conference on Research in the Cultural Sector, held at the Faculty of Management and Social Communication at JU, provide a quiet room for participants. The [conference website](#) also includes a dedicated accessibility section, offering information on building and room accessibility, as well as the location of a designated space for caregivers with children.

[Meeting accessibility standards](#) is intended to ensure transparency and accessibility for individuals with specific needs, making participation in events more inclusive. These standards can also be applied to conference organization.



2.1.2. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR JU AUTHORITIES AND UNITS

The administrative process related to organizing academic conferences should be streamlined whenever possible, reducing the need for organizers to be overly involved in bureaucratic procedures. The well-being of conference organizers is often affected by the burdensome nature of these processes. To alleviate this strain, responsibilities should be minimized through efficient, cooperative, and well-coordinated collaboration among various JU administrative departments.

It is worth investing in comfortable spaces that support collaboration, shared relaxation, and rest, both during regular work or study and throughout conferences. These spaces should be designed by specialists in sustainable public space planning, to ensure they are well-suited to their intended purpose and meet users’ needs. The Creative Collaboration Spaces are an excellent initiative that should be further expanded, including more rooms designed to accommodate larger groups of participants.

The JU Campus should offer „green classrooms” for teaching and discussions, featuring indoor plants and designated outdoor areas for meetings and academic debates. These spaces could also serve as venues for various events and conferences.



2.2. Remote and in-person participation

A balance should be maintained between in-person conference participation and the environmental costs associated with participant travel. Organizers should be aware of the emissions generated by streaming, which contributes to the digital carbon footprint, and should avoid hybrid conference formats where only a very small number of participants attend online. Experience from previous conferences suggests that estimating the number of remote attendees for hybrid events is difficult, and in most cases, the actual turnout is significantly lower than expected. Meanwhile, the environmental and financial costs of hybrid solutions remain constant and do not decrease proportionally to the number of online participants. Streaming for a limited audience often consumes more energy than it saves by reducing travel. Furthermore, remote participation tends to be less effective and engaging than in-person attendance. A conference, in its traditional sense, is not just an academic event but also a space for integration, allowing researchers from different institutions who work on similar topics to meet face-to-face. These interactions often lead to future collaborations. If a remote or hybrid format is necessary, creative program elements can enhance the online experience and partially compensate for the lack of direct interaction. Virtual tours, informal discussions in breakout rooms, thematic coffee breaks with online materials, and health-oriented activities can help mitigate the negative effects of prolonged screen time and make remote participation more engaging.

It is important to consider the challenges of professionally organizing hybrid and online events, such as streaming stability, collaboration tools, cybersecurity, and copyright protection of materials. Ensuring smooth test connections, managing image rights, and maintaining high production quality also requires effort. Additionally, high-quality online conferences can be costly and should be planned accordingly. From an organizational perspective, a hybrid conference essentially means managing two events—one in-person and one online—significantly increasing complexity. From a financial and environmental standpoint, inviting keynote speakers from distant locations may not always be practical, as it involves long, costly, and high-emission travel for a single talk. In such cases, an online lecture with a live discussion may be a better solution, while prioritizing speakers who require less travel can foster future collaborations and maintain high academic value.

It is possible to facilitate remote conference participation using low-cost solutions such as MS Teams streaming or one-way streaming via YouTube or other social platforms. Opinions on the functionality and image implications of such models are divided, but they can be considered as a way to increase accessibility for students or individuals unable to attend in person, allowing them to listen to presentations at a reduced cost or for free.

A good alternative is recording the conference (or selected lectures and panels) in video or podcast format. This approach supports wider outreach and event promotion while being technically simpler and more cost-effective than real-time streaming. Recorded content can also be made available in segments, reducing the digital carbon footprint compared to live streaming.

It is important to remember that online and hybrid conferences come with the challenge of maintaining participant attention and engagement. The effectiveness and quality of such events depend largely on participant involvement and the organizational skills of the hosts. For these types of events, it is also necessary to define clear criteria for obtaining participation certificates, such as verifying attendee activity during the sessions.

2.2.1. EXAMPLES

There are no simple solutions for comparing the carbon footprint of remote and in-person conferences, but available online emission calculators can help estimate their impact. Tools such as [TerGo](#) or [Lively](#) can be useful for this purpose.

2.2.2. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR JU AUTHORITIES AND UNITS

The organization of streaming, hybrid meetings, and recorded presentations should be systematized using JU's own resources. Currently, the management of these services is inadequate. Despite JU having high-quality equipment and trained personnel, most hybrid events are outsourced to external providers, significantly increasing costs—sometimes reaching tens of thousands of PLN per event—while also limiting oversight of the efficient use of available technologies.



2.3. Transport

Conference organizers, when informing participants about travel options to Kraków, should prioritize ground public transport and only then provide guidance on private transport options. It is helpful to include information on fast rail connections to Kraków from major European cities, along with the environmental benefits of choosing these options. The conference website or participant communications should feature a detailed guide on recommended sustainable transport options, including stop names, route numbers, available connections (IC trains, Regio, SKA, buses), and instructions for purchasing and validating tickets. Both participants and organizers can also use carbon calculators, such as the [Carbon Calculator](#), to plan their trips with sustainability in mind.

Organizers can also support travel coordination by connecting participants traveling from the same or nearby locations. This can help arrange carpooling or shared ticket purchases, making transportation more affordable and sustainable. To support this, organizers can create discussion groups on social media, collect participant travel preferences via email, or set up dedicated groups on existing (often paid) conference management platforms.

It is also worth encouraging participants to use public transport in Kraków during the conference. If financially feasible, organizers can provide public transport tickets to attendees. Additionally, information on available bike and scooter rental services should be included. Organizers may also rent a few bicycles and offer them to interested participants, along with a map or guide to Kraków's cycling routes.

Conferences held in multiple locations across Kraków should provide information on how to travel between venues using public transport, walking, or cycling. The daily schedule should allow for sufficient break times to accommodate travel. A helpful solution is to assign volunteers—such as engaged students—to assist participants in navigating between venues.

When scheduling the event, it is also useful to consider other conferences on similar topics taking place nearby. If multiple events can be combined in the same location and timeframe, it will reduce the environmental impact of participant travel.

Organizers can also propose carbon offset options to balance the emissions generated by conference participation. This can include encouraging attendees to donate to local environmental organizations or offering reduced conference fees for those opting for ground transportation instead of flights on routes with available rail or bus connections. Additionally, existing carbon offset calculators, such as [greentripper.org](#), can help participants make informed decisions about compensation.



2.3.1. EXAMPLES

The organizers of the 12th European Zebrafish Meeting in 2023 secured funding to cover part of the travel costs for attendees using sustainable transport options. Keynote speakers at the 2023 Polish Evolutionary Conference who traveled from European countries were asked to choose ground transportation. Even for guests from Finland, this did not pose a problem.

BThe Baltic University Programme, during registration for its network events, asks participants for consent to share their email contacts with others traveling from the same country. These contacts are then exchanged to facilitate shared travel arrangements.

UNA EUROPA provides a [tool for finding sustainable travel options](#), such as train or ferry connections, between cities within its partner university network.

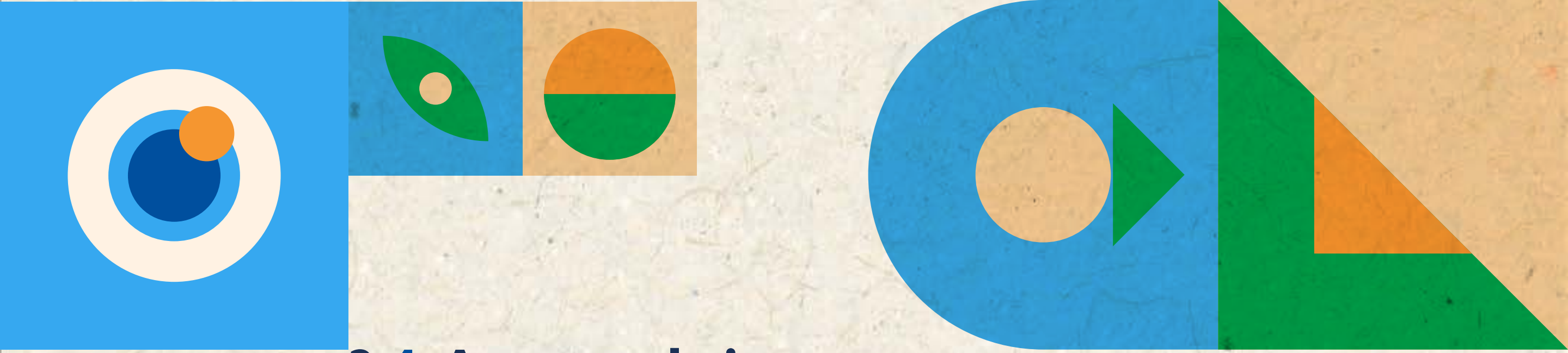


2.3.2. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR JU AUTHORITIES AND UNITS

It is advisable to introduce financial incentives for using sustainable transport options, such as trains instead of planes or direct flights combined with rail travel instead of connecting flights for long-distance intercontinental travel. Creating a dedicated fund, potentially financed through EU sources, could help subsidize eco-friendly travel for conference participants. This could take the form of partial reimbursement of travel costs or additional benefits, such as reduced conference fees for those choosing sustainable transport. JU's internal policies should prohibit the purchase of business class tickets for invited guests and the reimbursement of individual airport transfers, except in justified late-night situations.

Currently, Kraków lacks a public bike-sharing system. In the future, JU should consider establishing a university bike rental service, available to staff, students, and conference guests.





2.4. Accommodation

Conference organizers should consider environmental factors when selecting and recommending lodging options to participants. When collaborating with hotels, it is important to check whether they engage in [ESG](#) reporting (corporate sustainability disclosure, required by an expanding group of businesses under the EU directive) or implement a broader environmental policy with clear climate-related actions. Organizers should inquire about environmental certifications, elimination of single-use plastics (e.g., bottled water in hotel rooms), and the energy efficiency of the building. Many hotels may not yet meet these standards, but consistently raising these concerns will signal to businesses that eco-conscious accommodations are increasingly expected by customers. When recommending lodging options, it is also essential to consider proximity to the conference venue and access to public transportation. Promoting hotels located near the event helps minimize the need for local travel, making participation easier for attendees.

Alternative accommodation solutions should also be encouraged, such as co-housing or room-sharing among participants seeking budget-friendly options. University dormitories operate as year-round accommodations, with rooms available for rent at Żaczek, Nawojka, and Piast, as well as at other universities offering similar options.



2.5. Catering

Ensuring sustainable food choices at conferences requires thoughtful meal planning, reducing food waste, prioritizing locally sourced products, and minimizing environmental impact. To achieve this, organizers should assess participant needs in advance, such as by asking attendees to specify the exact days they will be present and indicating their dietary preferences. Providing information on the environmental impact of different food options can help guide choices. Organizers may encourage vegetarian and vegan meals by setting them as the default option, requiring an active selection for meat-based meals such as checking a box, submitting a separate request, or paying a small additional fee. Alternatively, an organizer may choose to offer only vegetarian or vegan meals, a decision that attendees are likely to accept for the duration of the conference. For international conferences, offering vegetarian and vegan options can also serve as a gesture of cultural inclusivity, ensuring that participants with diverse dietary customs and restrictions feel accommodated.

The serving method can also help reduce food waste by offering smaller portions with the option for refills, informing participants about the conference's food waste policy, and implementing strategies for repurposing unused ingredients, such as preparing meals fresh and saving surplus food for the following day. Attendees could also be given the opportunity to take leftover food with them, for example, for their journey home. This option should be communicated in advance so that participants are aware and prepared with reusable food containers.

It is worth connecting the event with potential recipients of food surpluses, although current legal restrictions on food donations may pose challenges. A practical alternative is to organize an informal evening gathering for students, volunteers, or staff, where leftover food can be shared. Additionally, food can be placed in a communal fridge in the faculty or institute's social room, accompanied by an invitation to take and enjoy the remaining meals.

Food and beverages should be served without single-use plastic packaging. This applies to products that can be purchased in bulk and portioned on-site, such as butter in blocks or sugar in a communal sugar bowl instead of individual packets. For smaller events without catering services, organizers can rent reusable dishware from JU dining facilities or other rental services to further minimize waste.

During meals and coffee breaks, it is worth providing information about Kraków's drinking water. Not all domestic and international guests may be aware of its quality and safety for consumption. The conference can also seek a partnership with Kraków Waterworks, which supplies [tap water for outdoor events](#), further promoting sustainable water consumption.

How to plan conference meals?

Food Selection: It is worth promoting certified organic food, as well as **local** and seasonal products. If a fully sustainable catering option exceeds the conference budget, organizers can select a few organic products and clearly label them during meal service. For example, serving local organic apples instead of sweets for dessert is a simple yet effective choice.

Eliminate Bottled Water: Avoid serving bottled water, or, if necessary, opt for returnable glass bottles. Instead, provide reusable glasses and serve tap water in carafes or homemade lemonade prepared with tap water. When working with a catering company, the origin and serving method of water should be included in procurement criteria for tendering or vendor selection processes.

Promote fair trade coffee and tea suppliers.

Instead of tea bags, consider offering fruit and herbal infusions, especially from **local** suppliers and producers.

Ensure the availability of plant-based milk alternatives for coffee, choosing options with a lower environmental impact, such as oat milk over almond milk.

Encourage the elimination of white sugar.

Include expiration dates on food items, especially when sourcing from catering companies. Having this information helps manage leftovers more effectively and reduce food waste.

Catering companies can be expected to provide takeaway containers, preferably edible or reusable. Conference announcements can also encourage participants to bring their own reusable food containers. If the budget allows, organizers may purchase and distribute reusable containers to attendees who express interest in taking leftover food. These containers can also serve as conference gifts.

Participants should be given designated time and space to pack leftover food, with instructions on when and where this can be done.

Plan a „free coffee” period for students after the official coffee break ends, allowing them to enjoy leftover beverages.

Ensure that coffee urns, dispensers, and water stations are compatible with reusable bottles and thermal cups. Additionally, provide an option to purchase a reusable cup or bottle or offer them as a conference gift upon request.

Smaller conferences, in particular, can benefit from non-standard, locally sourced solutions, including [social economy enterprises](#), that create employment opportunities for marginalized groups. For larger events, organizers should specify product sourcing requirements in catering contracts or order directly from [local producers and suppliers](#) to ensure sustainability and support the local economy.



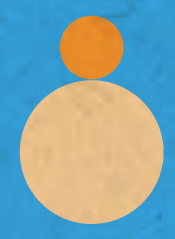
2.5.1. EXAMPLES



During the EarthHES2024 conference at the Institute of Geography and Spatial Management and the Polish Evolutionary Conference at the Institute of Environmental Sciences in 2023, surplus food was collected from the catering company and made available to staff in social room refrigerators.

At the 2023 Polish Evolutionary Conference, held at the Institute of Environmental Sciences at JU, only vegan meals were served. No participants raised concerns, and when asked about the menu choices, organizers provided pro-environmental reasoning for their decision.

The JU Center for Promotion and Communication, when issuing requests for proposals and tenders for catering, includes specific environmental requirements, such as:

- a) Meals must be served on glass or ceramic dishware.
 - b) No plastic water bottles should be used during breaks.
 - c) Mineral water must be provided in glass bottles and regularly replenished, with glasses replaced in conference rooms.
 - d) Frozen meat and pre-prepared frozen meals (e.g., dumplings, pancakes) are not allowed.
 - e) All dishes must be labeled, indicating if they are vegan, gluten-free, or dairy-free.
 - f) Catering should be planned according to the expected number of participants to minimize waste.
- 



2.5.2. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR JU AUTHORITIES AND UNITS

Legal and administrative solutions should be developed to facilitate the redistribution of surplus food to food-sharing initiatives, food banks, homeless shelters, and other organizations that can utilize unused meals.

The JU Campus could introduce food composting systems to process food waste and produce compost for the existing community garden and campus greenery maintenance. The management of food waste through composting should be regulated and potentially made mandatory for catering providers operating on campus, with composting requirements included in procurement contracts.

The availability of vegetarian and vegan meal options in academic dining should be expanded, with official standards introduced to ensure compliance at all JU-organized events. According to the JU Center for Promotion and Communication, the proportion of meat-based meals in standard tenders and requests for proposals has already declined from 70% to 50% in favor of vegetarian and vegan options. This trend should be supported and accelerated.

Locally sourced products are easiest to purchase from certified organic stores or farmers markets, such as Targ Pietruszkowy, Kleparz, or Hala Targowa. JU should allow reimbursement for these purchases based on receipts, even without formal invoices.

Conference venues should have accessible water refill stations, clearly marked in both Polish and English, to reduce the use of single-use plastic bottles. Additionally, a sign displaying information about Kraków's high-quality drinking water should be installed, also in both languages, to encourage tap water consumption.



2.6. Material usage

Conferences generate a significant amount of single-use materials. A common practice is distributing printed materials (e.g., conference programs), gadgets, and gifts such as folders, notebooks, lanyards, ID badges, bags, and branded gifts from sponsors. Additionally, exhibitors and sponsors often provide small promotional items, many of which are discarded by attendees after the event. It is essential to set guidelines for promotional materials in sponsorship agreements before the conference.

Organizers of sustainable conferences should consciously and responsibly plan material usage, limiting it to essential items, promoting reusable products, and implementing waste reduction practices. One effective approach is adopting the 4R principle: Refuse (say no), Reduce (minimize), Reuse (use again), and Recycle (ensure proper disposal).

REFUSE – Avoid unnecessary promotional materials and gadgets. Eliminate printed programs, conference folders, and abstract books, which can be provided electronically, for example, in collaboration with the Jagiellonian Library. Discontinue low-quality items frequently ordered in bulk (e.g., plastic pens) and opt for package-free products to reduce waste.

REDUCE – When materials cannot be entirely eliminated (e.g., due to sponsor requirements), minimize them as much as possible. Consider the actual needs of participants, as well as sponsor expectations and the necessity of physical materials for conference promotion. Promotion doesn't have to rely on distributing printed materials; it can also be achieved through unique experiences, such as guided tours, additional training sessions, relaxation activities, or sponsored presentations. Prioritize quality over quantity by selecting durable, reusable materials that are ethically and sustainably produced (preferably through green public procurement). These should be practical items that participants will continue to use beyond the conference, rather than disposable giveaways. To assess demand, participants can be asked during registration whether they would like to receive a particular conference item or prefer to forgo it in favor of reducing the event's environmental footprint (e.g., „Would you like to receive a reusable water bottle as a conference gift, or would you prefer to skip it to minimize the environmental impact?“). During the conference opening, organizers can acknowledge the minimalist welcome package, emphasizing that while attendees may receive fewer material items, the real gift is a reduced environmental footprint and a lower impact on nature.

Consider whether participants can share certain materials, such as conference guides or maps, rather than providing individual copies for everyone. Some materials can be placed in a central, accessible area (e.g., a large printed program and map) to reduce unnecessary printing while ensuring key information remains available. Plan materials in a way that allows leftover supplies to be reused at future conferences or other events. Instead of ordering folders, bottles, notebooks, or bags with pre-printed conference logos, opt for plain, unbranded items that can be customized on-site using stamps, stickers, or handwritten messages from organizers during distribution. When designing materials for recurring conferences or those under the patronage of an organization, avoid including dates and venue details so that materials can be reused for future editions. Name badges can be distributed blank, allowing participants to write in their names, thus preventing waste from unused, pre-printed badges for those who register but do not attend. If using badge holders, ensure they are generic and reusable for other events.

When purchasing materials through public procurement, it is advisable to use [green public procurement procedures](#), where criteria beyond just price—such as the products' environmental and social impact—can be considered.

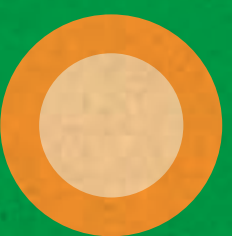
When selecting essential materials, priority should be given to local suppliers. The university should actively establish itself as a consistent purchaser of locally produced goods, supporting niche brands and small businesses. It is also beneficial to incorporate products created within JU's own initiatives, such as university-produced wine. If choosing to offer gifts or conference materials, organizers should consider sourcing them from [social enterprises](#), that specialized in sustainable production.

REUSE – Promote sharing and reusability instead of individual purchases. Conference organizers should eliminate electronic gadgets as giveaways and instead offer practical, reusable alternatives, such as USB drives (for transferring presentations from personal devices) or access to charging stations. Reusable name badges and conference passes should be prioritized, with a clear system for returning them after the event. These can then be reused at future conferences or shared among organizers by storing them in an easily accessible faculty space. This approach reduces unnecessary procurement efforts, minimizes waste, and saves costs. Some conferences have introduced biodegradable name badges made from paper pulp embedded with seeds of flowers, vegetables, or grasses, which attendees can plant and grow after the event. Before implementing this, it is advisable to consult a botanist to ensure the seeds belong to native or non-invasive species. For smaller events, participants can be asked to bring their own reusable materials, such as name badge holders, notebooks, folders, or conference bags, if needed. However, it is essential to inform attendees in advance about the decision to reduce materials so they can prepare accordingly.

RECYCLE – When purchasing necessary materials, choose products made from recycled materials, such as bags repurposed from banners or printed materials using recycled paper. Ensure that all materials are easily recyclable and provide clearly marked waste segregation stations for participants to dispose of waste responsibly.



2.6.1. EXAMPLES

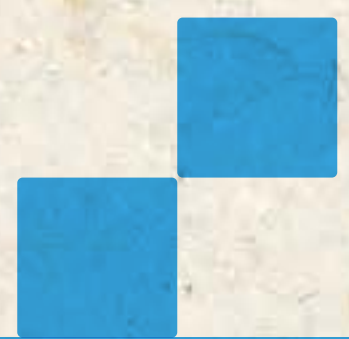


During the Annual Humanistic Management Conference, held at the Institute of Culture, Faculty of Management and Social Communication at JU in 2019, participants used lanyards and badge holders collected from previous events, festivals, and panels. Before the conference, a collection drive was organized among staff and students. For attendees, this turned into a fun competition to find the most unique and personalized lanyard to match their badge.



During the 4th Conference on Research in the Cultural Sector, organized in 2024 at the Faculty of Management and Social Communication at JU, a book exchange was arranged, featuring literature related to the conference theme.

During the Polish Evolutionary Conference, held at the Institute of Environmental Sciences at JU in 2023, organizers eliminated most printed conference materials, significantly reducing waste.



2.6.2. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR JU AUTHORITIES AND UNITS

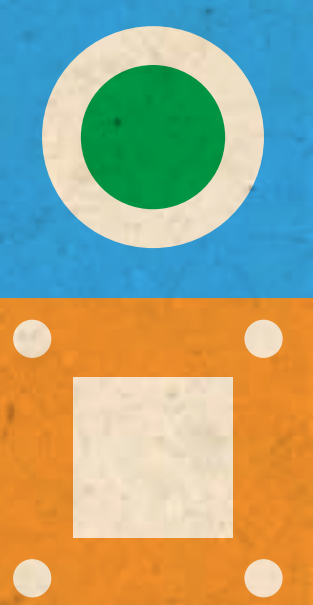
The practice of green public procurement should be widely promoted across JU, with simplified procedures to facilitate its use for conference-related orders.

While the selection of conference materials remains the responsibility of organizers, it should be guided by a set of standardized university-wide principles and regulations. It is essential to introduce a formal policy restricting the procurement of conference giveaways, particularly by banning single-use items and electronic gadgets (e.g., USB drives and charging cables) as participant gifts.



A system for reusing conference materials purchased for one event or project should be implemented, allowing them to be repurposed for future conferences. One effective solution would be the creation of university-wide or faculty-level conference storage hubs, ensuring easy access to reusable materials while minimizing administrative hurdles and promoting consistency across JU. Additionally, establishing a conference rental service at the faculty level or within the JU Center for Promotion and Communication would help streamline this process. This service could provide free access to reusable materials, such as conference name badges with reusable holders and lanyards, speaker name stands, laser pointers, lapel microphones, USB drives, charging cables, and roll-up banners. To further enhance sustainability, JU-branded banners could be designed with erasable surfaces or designated sticker areas to allow customization for each event. A comprehensive catalog of available materials should be publicly accessible to all JU staff, making resource-sharing more efficient across departments and among event organizers.

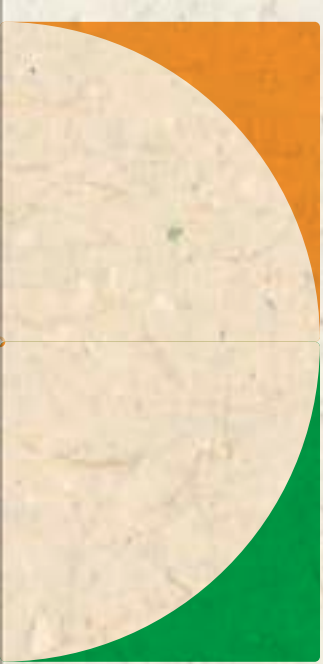
It is recommended to develop two standardized conference material packages endorsed by JU: a basic package, which could include items like a notebook and a reusable food container for taking home leftover food, and a premium package, featuring organizer-selected reusable gadgets, such as a reusable coffee cup. Using standardized, customizable packages, personalized with a stamp or stickers featuring the conference logo or a meaningful message, would simplify returns and allow unused items to be passed on for future events. This system could also support student-organized events, promoting sustainability while ensuring materials are effectively reused.



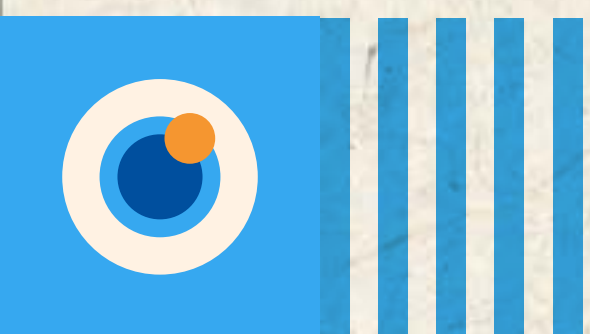


2.7. Waste management

Strategies for minimizing unnecessary waste have been outlined in the sections on material use and catering. However, any waste generated during the conference must be properly managed in accordance with current selective waste collection regulations. Conference participants should have easy access to waste sorting bins and receive clear instructions on waste segregation rules at the JU Campus—especially for international conferences, where attendees may not be familiar with Poland’s waste sorting system. For large events, it may be necessary to increase the number of sorting bins beyond those typically available in conference spaces.



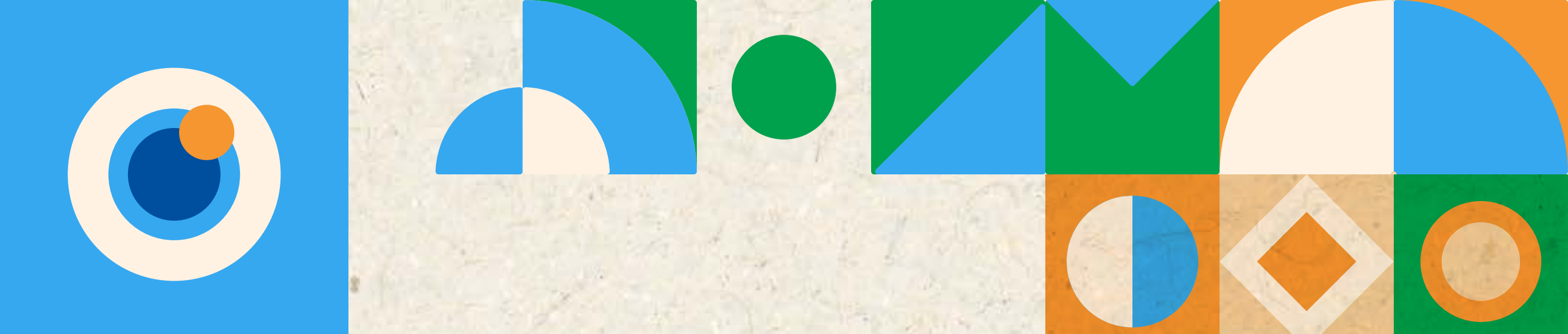
If organizers identify a need, volunteers can demonstrate proper waste segregation during a coffee break to help participants follow the system correctly. Additionally, information on organic waste disposal should be made available at catering stations, including details on how food scraps are collected by catering companies (e.g., special waste containers for food disposal). For a more ambitious approach, organizers could partner with a local community garden on or near the JU Campus to donate food scraps for composting, supporting a circular, zero-waste initiative.



2.7.1. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR JU AUTHORITIES AND UNITS

Information on waste segregation rules should be clearly displayed in both Polish and English at designated waste disposal points. This is crucial not only for international conferences held at JU but also due to the growing number of international students and staff at the university. Catering points operating on campus should be required to participate in organic waste collection and adhere to zero-waste principles, including a ban on serving and selling products in single-use packaging. The JU Campus has the potential for organic waste composting, and this opportunity should be fully utilized. Organic waste from on-campus catering services and conference events should be composted locally, with the resulting compost used to fertilize green areas on campus. Currently, the community garden composting system on the JU Campus only accepts plant waste from campus landscaping activities (e.g., grass clippings and weeds). Expanding this system to include organic food waste would significantly contribute to a more sustainable waste management approach at JU.





2.8. The value of the event for the wider academic community and the JU Campus neighborhood

A truly sustainable conference should contribute positively to its surroundings, creating added value for the wider academic and local community. This means that hosting an event in a particular location should benefit that space and its people. At a minimum, this could include a public lecture open to students and staff, but the impact can go beyond that, with initiatives tailored to the conference's theme. One way to increase accessibility is to offer free admission to students, allowing them to attend the entire event or selected lectures if seats are available. Organizers should also consider a separate, reduced registration fee for students, early-career researchers, and participants from marginalized backgrounds, such as those from lower-income countries. Additionally, a voluntary solidarity-based conference fee could be introduced, enabling financially privileged attendees to support the participation of economically disadvantaged scholars. A highly effective way to disseminate conference knowledge within the local community is by inviting participants from outside academia, such as local government officials, administrative staff, NGO representatives, and entrepreneurs from industries related to the conference theme. Another valuable approach is to engage lifelong learners, such as attendees from the University of the Third Age or retired faculty members from the hosting department. For these audiences, organizers could arrange panels with broader, more general topics to ensure accessibility. Interactive sessions that connect local professionals with researchers can be particularly effective in fostering collaboration and practical exchange. Additionally, side events can further facilitate networking between scientists and members of the local community. Retired staff and University of the Third Age participants may also be interested in volunteering for the event or sharing their own experiences and interests, adding an intergenerational and community-driven dimension to the conference.

A conference glossary explaining specialized terms used by speakers can be an excellent tool for improving knowledge dissemination. This helps facilitate communication between scientists and non-academic participants as well as between researchers from different disciplines at large, interdisciplinary conferences.

It is also beneficial to establish partnerships with local organizations and institutions, particularly those in the non-governmental sector. These partners can support outreach efforts, highlight the relevance of the conference's theme within the local community, and engage with attendees through informational booths or invited presentations.

In the context of a conference's value for the academic community, organizing a student volunteer program can be highly beneficial. Through such opportunities, students can attend parts of the conference for free, gain first-hand experience in event organization, and develop practical skills related to conference management. Additionally, volunteering often enhances career and academic development, contributing to scholarship applications and other merit-based opportunities. In some cases, it can also count toward ECTS credits—for example, at the Institute of Geography and Spatial Management at JU, students can enroll in a volunteering project elective, earning 2 ECTS credits for a minimum of 30 hours of volunteer work.



2.8.1. EXAMPLES

The Polish Evolutionary Conference, organized by the Institute of Environmental Sciences at JU in 2023, offered significantly reduced conference fees for students.

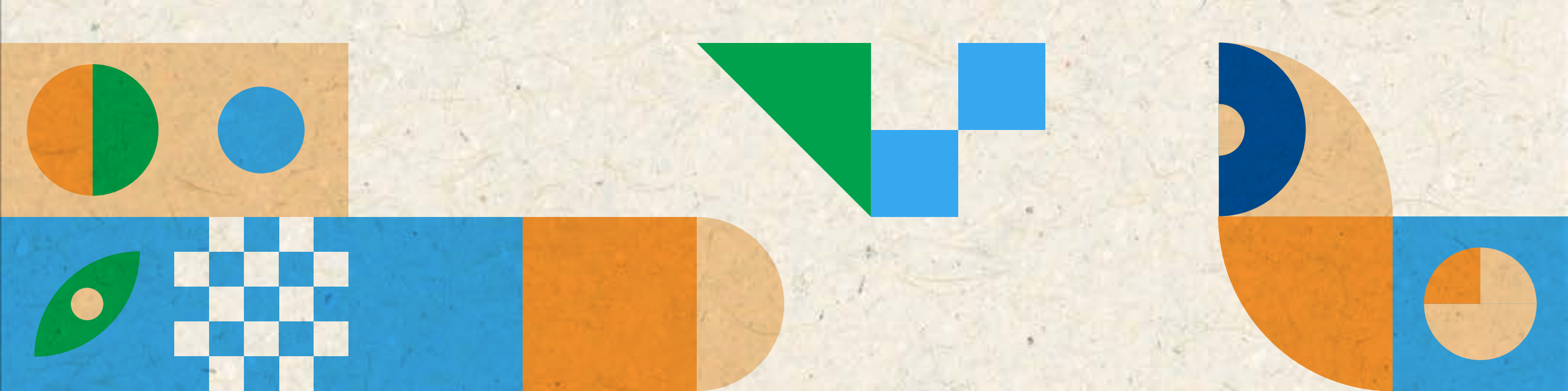
The 12th European Zebrafish Meeting, held at JU Auditorium Maximum in 2023, promoted public engagement by publishing two articles in the press about the conference theme and featuring them on the conference website.



2.8.2. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR JU AUTHORITIES AND UNITS

Greater emphasis should be placed on promoting science communication and recognizing its importance in academic evaluation and staff assessment, creating incentives for using conferences as a platform for public engagement.

Support should also be provided for volunteering opportunities for senior participants, including retired staff and older adults, for example, through collaboration with the University of the Third Age.



2.9. Education and communication of goals without greenwashing

A key aspect of sustainable conference organization is transparent communication of values and goals without greenwashing—the practice of making false or misleading claims about the environmental benefits of certain practices or products. As conference organizers, we must also remain vigilant about such practices among our service providers and subcontractors, including hotels and catering companies.

Sustainability-related decisions and practices should be clearly communicated to participants, explaining the reasons behind initiatives such as encouraging tap water consumption, reducing printed materials and promotional items, or opting for plant-based catering. Clear communication of the organizers' motivations will help foster a positive reception of these efforts and encourage attendees to align their individual choices with the values of the event. A conference can serve as a space for practicing sustainable habits, such as carpooling, incorporating active breaks, or engaging in small community activities—for instance, collecting litter in green areas during coffee breaks or participating in short gardening tasks in the JU Campus community garden. These activities, which may be new experiences for some attendees, can serve as inspiration for incorporating sustainability into daily routines after the event.

The conference can promote various eco-friendly behaviors applicable to both professional and personal settings, such as drinking tap water, taking leftover food home, or refusing unnecessary giveaways. These messages can be reinforced through multiple channels, including the conference website, program, a themed mini-guide for attendees, posters, email reminders, digital screens, presentation backgrounds, and desktop wallpapers on shared computers.

Organizers of sustainable conferences should be responsible for gathering data on achieved sustainability goals and sharing this information with participants, sponsors, and university leadership. The objectives, rationale, and outcomes of sustainability efforts can be included in post-event communication via email or on the conference website, where a dedicated section titled “Sustainability Pledge” / “Sustainability Goals” or a broader “Code of Conduct” / “Organizational Guidelines” can be created. It is also valuable to share experiences from the event, including challenges faced and solutions implemented, as this information may benefit future event organizers as well as university administration and leadership in supporting sustainable conferences. Sustainability objectives should also be clearly communicated to sponsors and service providers and, whenever possible, integrated into contractual agreements to reinforce environmentally responsible practices.

To support the promotion of eco-friendly initiatives, a dedicated team of volunteers can be engaged to assist with waste segregation according to local regulations, guide participants in using public transport, or explain the specifics of local bike rental systems. Organizers can also collect data from participants on their environmental impact, such as their chosen modes of transport (both for traveling to and from the conference and for local mobility during the event), dietary preferences, ways of spending free time, and overall well-being during and after the conference. Presenting this data during or after the event in a meaningful context can help raise awareness of ecological, climate, and social issues, encouraging attendees to reflect on their individual impact and adopt more sustainable habits.

2.9.1. EXAMPLES

„By adopting these practices collectively, we can make a positive impact on the environment and work towards a greener future.” The 12th European Zebrafish Meeting, held at Auditorium Maximum JU in 2023, featured a „Sustainability Pledge” section on its website, encouraging participants to: travel to Kraków by train, use public transport and city bike rentals, reduce meat consumption, minimize waste, drink tap water, bring a reusable coffee cup, and support local environmental organizations—in this case, the Polish Smog Alert initiative.

2.9.2. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR JU AUTHORITIES AND UNITS

Jagiellonian University should establish official standards for organizing sustainable conferences in alignment with its Environment and Climate Strategy. Implementing such standards would promote events held at the university, encourage organizers to incorporate ecological considerations into event planning, and facilitate communication of sustainability goals with sponsors and partners. Organizers of sustainable conferences should be recognized and rewarded by JU authorities—this could include financial support for events or official promotion through JU media channels. Ensuring high sustainability standards should also be a prerequisite for obtaining the Rector's or Climate Council's patronage. To evaluate compliance, the proposed sustainability questionnaire (included as an appendix to this guide) could be used to assess whether a conference aligns with JU's Environment and Climate Strategy. In the long term, adopting sustainable conference standards should become a mandatory requirement for all event organizers at the university.



Supplementary Materials



Information on drinking water in Kraków

**Waste segregation system
in Kraków and at the JU Campus**

**Public transport in Kraków
airport and city center connections**

**A walking tour around the Campus
recreational and active relaxation spots**

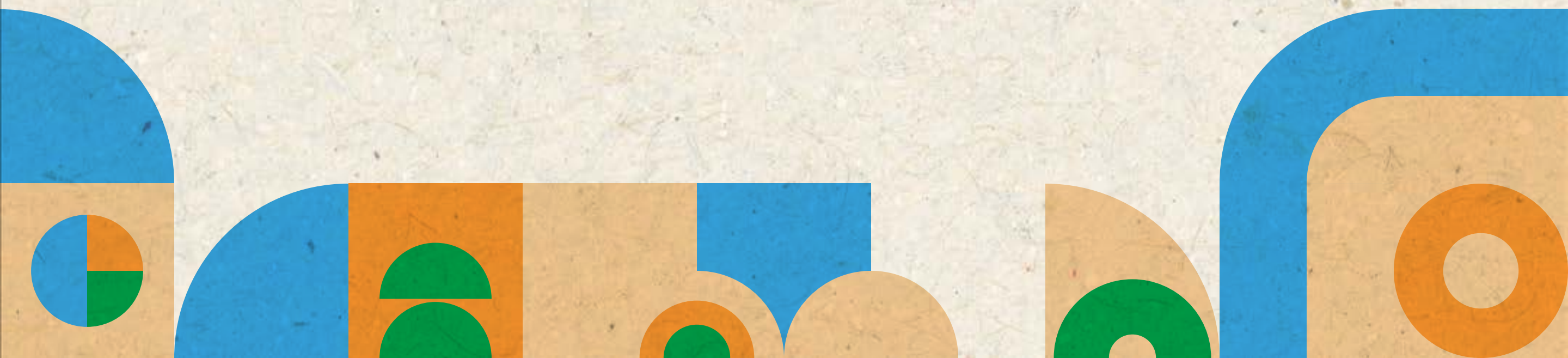
**Assessment of event compliance
with the Jagiellonian University's
Environment and Climate Strategy**

Assessment of event compliance with the Jagiellonian University's Environment and Climate Strategy



The organization of conference events should align with the climate and environmental goals of Jagiellonian University, as outlined in the Jagiellonian University Environment and Climate Strategy for 2030, adopted in 2024 (referred to as the Strategy, [Appendix to Resolution No. 57/IV/2024 of the JU Senate, dated April 24, 2024](#)). We propose an evaluation framework based on compliance with the Strategy's goals. This framework can assist organizers in making decisions about how to organize their events, prioritize different potential solutions, and be used to promote events that align closely with the Strategy's objectives.

For specific areas of sustainability, described in the various chapters of this guide, we provide a set of criteria where organizers can demonstrate compliance with the goals and recommended practices outlined in the Strategy.



		Material Usage
		Compliance with Goal I of the Strategy, Point I.1.1, Goal III, Points III.3.2, III.3.3 Access to conference documents online, replacing printed programs, travel maps, and other printed materials for participants.
	Yes	ELIMINATING ANY PRINTED MATERIALS
	Yes	PRINTED MATERIALS ARE OPTIONAL FOR PARTICIPANTS OR AVAILABLE IN LIMITED QUANTITIES
	No	
	Not applicable	THE EVENT DOES NOT REQUIRE ANY DOCUMENTS
		Compliance with Goal I of the Strategy, Point I.1.2, Goal III, Points III.3.2, III.3.3, III.3.5 Limiting material consumption, primarily through careful planning, thoughtful use, and cautious offering of conference gadgets. Choosing durable, high-quality gadgets, preferably made from natural materials, recycled, and reusable.
	Yes	DISCONTINUATION OF PURCHASING NEW CONFERENCE GADGETS (NO GADGETS OFFERED OR USING SECOND-HAND GADGETS)
	Yes	LIMITING MATERIAL CONSUMPTION AND OFFERING GADGETS THAT MEET THE ABOVE REQUIREMENTS
	Yes	NOT APPLICABLE
		Compliance with Goal III of the Strategy, Points III.2.3, III.2.5, III.3.1 Responsible purchasing of sustainable materials that meet specified environmental and climate impact levels in public procurement, and the use of green public procurement.
	Yes	
	Nie?	
	No	NO PUBLIC PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES
		Compliance with Goal III of the Strategy, Points III.2.3, III.2.5, III.3.1 Efforts to eliminate single-use products in both materials used during the conference and materials for participants.
	Yes	NO USE OF SINGLE-USE PRODUCTS
	No	
		Compliance with Goal III of the Strategy, Points III.2.4, III.3.7 Elimination of single-use plastic.
	Yes	NO SINGLE-USE PLASTIC
	No	



Transport

Compliance with Goal II of the Strategy, Point II.2.1
Promoting low-emission means of transport for travel to the conference, including primarily informing participants about such low-emission travel options to Kraków.

Yes

No

Not applicable
THE CONFERENCE IS ATTENDED ONLY BY PARTICIPANTS FROM KRAKÓW

Compliance with Goal II of the Strategy, Point II.2.1
Providing only low-emission transport for invited guests whose travel costs are covered by the organizers (non-stop flights, economy class; trains for international distances).

Yes

No

Not applicable
ORGANIZERS DO NOT COVER TRAVEL COSTS FOR INVITED GUESTS

Compliance with Goal II of the Strategy, Point II.2.2
Promoting the use of public transport, cycling infrastructure, and pedestrian pathways for participants traveling to the JU Campus and moving around the city.

Yes

No

Catering

Compliance with Goal III of the Strategy, Point III.1.1

Availability of vegan and vegetarian meals in the conference catering offer.

Yes

OFFERING ONLY VEGAN AND VEGETARIAN MEALS

Yes

OFFERING MAINLY VEGAN AND VEGETARIAN MEALS, WITH LIMITED AVAILABILITY OF MEAT OPTIONS

Yes

ALLOWING CHOICE OF VEGAN AND VEGETARIAN MEALS FOR THOSE INTERESTED

No

Not applicable

CONFERENCE DOES NOT OFFER CATERING

Compliance with Goal III of the Strategy, Point III.1.2

Implementation of solutions to reduce food waste by adjusting the amount of food to the number of participants and demand.

Yes

No

Not applicable

CONFERENCE DOES NOT OFFER CATERING

Compliance with Goal III of the Strategy, Point III.1.2

Implementation of solutions to reduce food waste through the distribution of unused food (e.g., an open buffet for staff and students at the end of the conference day, allowing participants to pack food to take away).

Yes

No

Not applicable

CONFERENCE DOES NOT OFFER CATERING

Compliance with Goal III of the Strategy, Point III.1.3

Providing access to free tap water by, for example, indicating the locations of the nearest water dispensers, offering tap water in reusable containers, dispensers, or other methods.

Yes

No

Compliance with Goal III of the Strategy, Point III.1.6

Using catering based on healthy, local, seasonal food, ensuring the availability of vegan and vegetarian dishes.

Yes

No



Waste

Compliance with Goal III of the Strategy, Point III.2.4

Waste segregation by the organizers during the conference.

Yes

No

Compliance with Goal III of the Strategy, Point III.3.8

Informing participants about waste segregation rules, indicating segregation locations, and creating such locations if necessary during the conference.

Yes

No

Well-being of Participants	
	Compliance with Goal I of the Strategy, Point I.3.2 Informing participants about potential risks resulting from the consequences of climate change, particularly heat waves, and about ways to improve comfort and safety, including access to free drinking water, shaded and air-conditioned spaces.
Yes	
No	
	Compliance with Goal II of the Strategy, Point II.3.8 Ensuring the presence of plants in at least some of the rooms where sessions or breaks are held.
Yes	
No	
	Compliance with Goal I of the Strategy, Point I.3.2 Informing participants about potential risks resulting from the consequences of climate change, particularly heat waves, and about ways to improve comfort and safety, including access to free drinking water, shaded and air-conditioned spaces.
Yes	
No	

Value of the Event for the Broader JU Academic Community and the Campus Surroundings

Compliance with Goal IV of the Strategy, Point IV.2.1

If the conference topic or selected sessions or presentations are related to ecology and climate, providing opportunities to disseminate and popularize this knowledge, e.g., through additional presentations for students or training for JU staff.

Yes

No

Not applicable

OTHER CONFERENCE TOPIC

Compliance with Goal IV of the Strategy, Points IV.3.2., IV.3.6, IV.3.7

If the conference topic is related to ecology and climate, establishing cooperation with local and regional institutions creating and implementing climate policies, adaptation and mitigation plans (e.g., through free invitations to participate in the conference).

Yes

No

Not applicable

OTHER CONFERENCE TOPIC

Compliance with Goal IV of the Strategy, Points IV.3.4-5

If the conference topic is related to ecology or climate, establishing cooperation with economic entities from industries related to decarbonization, renewable or nuclear energy.

Yes

No

Not applicable

OTHER CONFERENCE TOPIC



Accommodation

Compliance with Goal III of the Strategy, Point III.2.1

Checking the environmental standards of suggested accommodation; promoting accommodations with high environmental standards.

Yes

No

Not applicable

ACCOMMODATION NOT REQUIRED FOR CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

Education and Communication without Greenwashing

	Compliance with Goal I of the Strategy, Point I.1.2, Goal III, Point III.2.1 Defining the sustainability goals of the conference and informing participants about the objectives and values of the organizers in this regard.
Yes	
No	
	Compliance with Goal II of the Strategy, Point II.1.3 Offsetting - balancing the negative environmental and climate impact of the conference by actions such as planting greenery in the campus area or surrounding areas, community work, or providing financial support to environmental or climate-related organizations or initiatives.
Yes	
No	
	Compliance with Goal I of the Strategy, Point I.1.2 Monitoring participant choices regarding transportation, accommodation, and food, and sharing this information on the conference website or in email correspondence with participants and sponsors.
Yes	
No	
	Compliance with Goal I of the Strategy, Point I.1.2, Goal III, Point III.2.1 Monitoring and evaluating the adopted assumptions and sharing this information on the conference website or in email correspondence with participants and sponsors.
Yes	
No	

