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2019



## Second mobility In Vasa, Finland



Finland Estonia Greece Portugal

6-10.5.2019

# Stormossen & Westenergy

and the differences between Finland, Estonia, Portugal and Greece

The Stormossen company is owned by six municipalities in Ostrobothnia to manage the waste from the owner municipalities. They deal with biowaste and sludge and convert it into compost soil and biogas vehicle fuel, the result is a climate-smart cycle of nutrients and energy.

Westenergy converts combustible waste into energy that powers homes and heats houses. The Westenergy Waste-to-Energy plant is an important part of a well-functioning waste management system as in the plant, energy is extracted from non-recyclable waste in an efficient, safe and clean way

Only 14% recycles in Greece.

In Estonia and Portugal they have almost the same system as we have in Finland (Stormossen & Westenergy)

Some of the waste in Finland is brought to Estonia, because Estonia doesn't have much waste to burn.



# STORMOSSEN



# WESTENERGY

## Democracy and Environmental Thinking- Erasmus 2019



We worked with making something creative around democracy and environmental thinking. We decided to make a padlet because it gives us the freedom to create our own collage of pictures, texts and videos.

Our thoughts: It was interesting and fun.

Greta Thunberg



Humans are the only creatures on Earth that will cut down a tree, turn it into paper, then write "save the trees" on it.



SAVE THE ANIMALS  
SAVE THE PLANET

Core democratic values

- Life
- Liberty
- Pursuit of happiness
- Justice
- Common good
- Equality
- Truth
- Diversity
- Popular sovereignty
- Patriotism

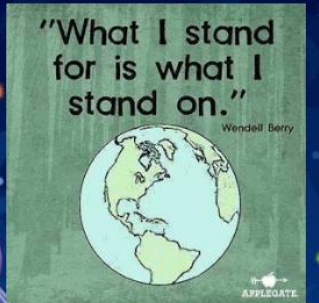


Sustainable energy

Sustainable energy is a principle in which human use of energy "meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."<sup>[1]</sup> Sustainable energy strategies generally have two pillars: cleaner methods of producing energy and energy conservation.

Energy conservation

Energy can be conserved by reducing wastage and losses, improving efficiency through technological upgrades and improved operation and maintenance. On a global level energy use can also be reduced by the stabilisation of population growth.



# 4. WORKSHOPS

In the project we got to take part in two different workshops.

The first one was a skincare workshop held by the organisation Martha on Monday 6.5. The purpose of the presentation was to teach us about all the chemicals in different scincare products and how they impact our body.

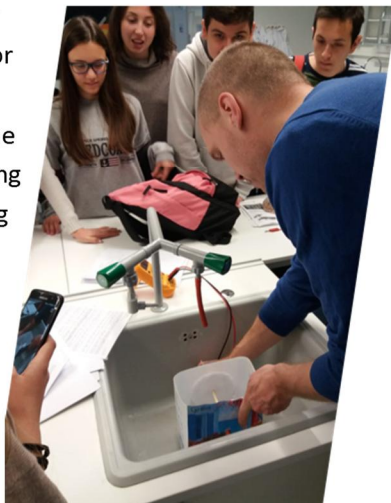
In the practical part we got to make different skincare products and choose from some different recipes. We learned how to make products that is not containing harmful chemicals.



The second workshop which was a hydroelectric generator, was held by Mats Nyblom on Thursday 9.5. We were divided into groups depending on our nationality. There was the Estonian, Portugese and Greek team. The Finnish hosts did not participate in this workshop.

The progress consisted of:

- Preparing the disks
- The stator
- The rotator
- The shaft
- The turbine
- The housing
- Decorating





## 5. Facts from the presentations held on Tuesday

### Pros and cons of economic activity on the environment

In Greece problems are caused by bad management and they have impacted badly on the environment. For example floods and arsons. Some factories start looking for new and eco-friendly ways to produce their products.

The solutions they use in Portugal to reduce emissions are Sustainable Mobility, European Recycling Platform and Tratolixo, Environmental Councilwoman, Motricisto enterprise waste disposal system.

The new Wasaline engine will operate on LNG (liquefied nature gas) and the emissions will be reduced by 50%. If they star using LBG (liquefied biogas) in the future the emissions will be reduced by almost 100%.

If they build the new harbor road through Sundom there will be less unnecessary noise and heavy traffic in town which is good. The most current option will cost around 27 million euros.

The Estonian economy is heavily influenced by developments in the Finnish and Swedish economies.

### Pros and Cons

The pros are reforestation and forest maintenance, the 5 R's (Reduce, Reuse, Rethink, Refuse, Recycle) and energy generation through waste.

The cons are deforestation, roads construction with impermeable soils and all the import of electricity, oils, natural gases and coal.



# EU elections and energy goals

Our group's task was to present about the erasmus members countries and their EU elections. We were supposed to look at what the different parties/candidates did for sustainability and what environmental policies they proposed.



- The EU is actively promoting europe's transition to a low carbon society and is updating it's rules in order to facilitate the necessary private and public investments in the clean energy transitions



What we did was to first show a video sanctioned by the european parliament. This video showed the youth of europe and highlighted the importance of voting in order to create a better future. We then showed some facts of the EU elections and some of the EUs energy goals.

**Estonia**

- Estonia has 6 elected members in the EU-parliament
- The most popular party is the estonian reform party
- The estonian reform party's most popular candidate is Taavi Rõivas
- The second most popular party is the estonian center party

Environmental thinking

- Estonia is planning to be a circular economy by 2020
- Estonia's revenue from environmental taxes are among the highest in the EU
- Estonia has a green party, but they are not projected to get representation in the EU parliament

Party	Seats	Percentage
Estonian Reform Party	ER 2	22.7%
Estonian Center Party	KE 2	19.67%
Social Democrats of Estonia	SDE 1	16.43%
Conservative People's Party of Estonia	EKRE 1	11.91%

After that we went through each of the members countries and presented their most popular parties and candidates and how environmental thinking

## **Björköby**

We visited Björköby. Björköby is a village in the Kvarken archipelago. It's a part of the UNESCO's world heritage. The land rises 8mm every year there. Many people have their summer cottages in the archipelago. The first people in Björköby were fishermen and seal hunters.

## **Söderfjärden**

Meteorita Söderfjärden. The exhibition includes a stunning long time –520 million years. In the beginning a large meteorite/ asteroid collided with earth creating a deep crater. Today Söderfjärden is one of earth's best-preserved meteorite craters. The first people came to Söderfjärden after the ice age. They were fishing and hunting seals. Söderfjärden is also the bird's paradise – especially famous for the abundance of cranes.

## **Technobothnia**

Technobothnia is a wide ranged laboratory unit co-owned by three universities, the University of Vaasa, Vaasa University of Applied Sciences and Novia University of Applied Sciences. Technobothnia was founded in 1996, to increase both the cooperation between the schools, as well as being a platform for increased cooperation between the technical education and the technical industry in the Vaasa region.