EMAS in the Houses of Europe

Environmental Statement reporting for 2023

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AENOR

ENVIRONMENTAL VERIFIER'S DECLARATION ON VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION ACTIVITIES

AENOR CONFÍA, S.A.U., with EMAS environmental verifier registration number ES-V-0001, accredited for the scopes 99.00 "Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies", 84.11 "General public administration activities", (NACE Codes),

declares to have verified whether the whole organisation as indicated in the update environmental statement of the organisation **EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT LIAISON OFFICES** with registration number LU-000009

meet all requirements of Regulation (EC) N° 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), amended by Regulation (EU) 2017/1505 and Regulation (EU) 2018/2026.

By signing this declaration, I declare that:

- the verification and validation has been carried out in full compliance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) N° 1221/2009,
- the outcome of the verification and validation confirms that there is no evidence of non-compliance with applicable legal requirements relating to the environment,
- the data and information of the update environmental statement of the whole organisation reflect a reliable, credible and correct image of all sites activities, within the scope mentioned in the environmental statement.

This document is not equivalent to EMAS registration. EMAS registration can only be granted by a Competent Body under Regulation (EC) N° 1221/2009. This document shall not be used as a stand-alone piece of public communication.

Done at Madrid, 24/10/2024

Signature of the Verifier

AENOR CONFÍA, S.A.U.

Foreword

With the European Green Deal, the European Union placed the fight against climate change and environmental degradation at the core of its political agenda, setting Europe on course to become climate-neutral by 2050 through a mix of transformative policies and measures. To put actions behind words and lead by example, the European Commission has set itself, through the Communication on Greening the Commission, the ambitious target of becoming climate-neutral already by 2030. The European Parliament, in the context of its Environmental Management System, also set itself ambitious environmental performance targets in 11 areas for the end of the 2019 - 2024 legislative term. These targets include, among others, reduction in carbon emissions, resource consumption, and waste.

It was an obvious conclusion then, that the EU institutions' outposts in the Member States – the Commission Representations and the European Parliament Liaison Offices – should join the process, even though they represent only a small fraction of the respective institution's environmental impacts, including carbon footprint. They represent the institutions' public face at local level, with the overarching mission to engage with all segments of society. As such, the Representations and Liaison Offices are in the prime position to directly showcase the European institutions' strong commitment to environmental protection, to the citizens residing in the Member States where they are situated.

As of today, the Commission and the Parliament have united their efforts to implement EMAS in Valletta (Malta), Vienna (Austria), Budapest (Hungary), and Nicosia (Cyprus). Preparations are also underway in Copenhagen (Denmark), Sofia (Bulgaria), and The Hague (Netherlands). This process occurs within the context of the so-called Houses of Europe, physical premises hosting the Commission Representations and the Parliament's Liaison Offices in Member States.
The two-fold aim of the project is to reduce the environmental impact of the Houses of Europe and in doing so, also add credibility to the efforts of the European Union to lead by example in making the change across Europe at large.

The initiative is also the first example of two European institutions implementing EMAS together, developing synergies and efficiencies, and as such it represents a possible blueprint for others to follow.

For the Parliament's Liaison Offices:

Jaume Duch,
Director-General for Communication

Michael Weiss,
Director for Innovation and Central Services, attached to the Secretary-General

For the Commission Representations:

Dana Spinant,
Director-General for Communication

1 Introduction and background

1.1 What are the House of Europe?

"Through the European Commission Representations (hereafter Representations) in the Member States (in 27 capitals and six regional offices), the European Commission, notably the Directorate-General for Communication, engages with citizens, national authorities, media and stakeholders on the ground. It also provides support to the President and the College through political and economic reporting, with policy and communication as interconnected aspects."

"European Parliament Liaison Offices (hereafter EPLOs) are responsible for the local implementation of institutional communication activities, with the ultimate goal of ensuring that people understand the importance of the European Parliament well enough to engage in the European democratic process."

Representations and EPLOs ensure strong engagement on the ground via the Houses of Europe (HoE) hosted in buildings or parts of buildings that are, in the majority of cases, jointly occupied by the two institutions. There are 29 Houses of Europe[1]. The management of the infrastructure and security of these buildings is ensured by the European Parliament Directorate-General for Infrastructure and Logistics (DG INLO) and the European Commission Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM).

[1] With the exception of Athens, Brussels, and Luxembourg, where, due to historical reasons, Representations and EPLOs are located in different premises, Houses of Europe can be found in all capital cities, as well as in Barcelona, Marseille, Milan, Munich, and Wrocław.

1.3 Description of activities of the Houses of Europe

The activities of the Houses of Europe are typically administrative, communication and public outreach activities, augmented by additional functions such as conference and meeting organisation, supporting the local activities of EP Members (in the case of EPLOs), and similar.
The activities under the scope of EMAS include the day-to-day operations of the Houses of Europe on or linked to their premises, including the activities performed on their behalf by third parties, such as contractors.

The seven Houses of Europe included in the scope of EMAS for 2023 are located at the following addresses:

- **Budapest**: az Európai Unió Háza, 1024 Budapest, Lövőház u. 35, Hungary
- **Copenhagen**: Gothersgade 115, 1123 København, Denmark
- **Nicosia**: EU HOUSE – 30 Lordou Vyronos Avenue, 1096 Nicosia, Cyprus
- **Sofia:** ulitsa „Georgi S. Rakovski" 124, 1000 Sofia, Bulgaria
- **The Hague**: Korte Vijverberg 5, 2513 AB Den Haag, Netherlands
- **Valletta**: Offices: Dar l-Ewropa, 254 Triq San Pawl, il-Belt Valletta, VLT 1215, Malta
  Garage: 60, Triq L-Ibjar, Il-Belt Valletta, VLT 1271, Malta
- **Vienna**: Haus der Europäischen Union, Wipplingerstraße 35, A-1010 Wien, Austria

Table 1.1 NACE codes for the Houses of Europe

Code	Description	Valletta	Vienna	Budapest	Nicosia	Copenhagen	Sofia	The Hague
99	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
84.1	Administration of the State and economic and social policy of the community	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

1.2 What was new in 2023?

The main changes in this statement, compared to 2022, concern:

- The integration of 3 additional Houses of Europe in the EMAS scope, namely Copenhagen, Sofia and The Hague.
- The consideration of new categories in the total carbon emissions calculation such as furnitures' scope 3 emissions.
- The implementation of the GHG approach in the calculation of fixed assets' emissions, except buildings, practically accounting for the total cradle-to-gate emissions of purchased capital goods in the year of acquisition.
- The specification of additional categories, according to the level of scope 3 emissions, of service contracts taken into account for the calculation of the total carbon footprint, in order to harmonise related reporting across various sites.

All the above required the recalculation of values back to the 2019 baseline year.

1.4 Environmental Policy and approach to registration for the Houses of Europe

The Commission updated its Environmental Policy in 2022 to incorporate the European Green Deal that Commission President Ursula Von derLeyen introduced in 2019. Following the Commission's adoption of a Communication on the Greening the Commission in April 2022, it is now working towards its headline objective of achieving carbon neutrality by 2030. The Commission's corporate environmental policy applies also in the Representations, where it is displayed at entrances. EPLOs follow the Parliament's corporate environmental policy, adopted by the EP Bureau and signed by the President and the Secretary-General in 2019. The EC and EP environmental policies can be consulted in Annex 8.

- The local elements of the environmental management system in each House of Europe are developed and implemented jointly, in cooperation between the Parliament and the Commission. The local systems are based on the individual corporate environmental policies of the two participating institutions, which are entirely compatible and consistent with each other.

- As required by the EMAS Regulation and applied at corporate level by the Parliament and the Commission, the local systems in the Houses of Europe too take into account the EMAS Sector Reference Document (with Best Environmental Practices) for Public Administrations[1], reflected in the environmental objectives and performance indicators.

- All local elements of EMAS in Houses of Europe, including but not limited to calculating and reporting environmental performance, implementing actions in annual action plans, ensuring legal compliance, and conducting and following up internal and external audits, are implemented jointly by the Commission and Parliament. However, to include the Representations and EPLOs under their respective institution's EMAS registration, the final EMAS verification of the House of Europe results in two separate certificates: one for the Representation and one for the EPLO. This separation is necessary for their distinct EMAS registrations.

- All Representations will eventually be reported and registered as a single site under the EC's corporate EMAS structure, in addition to the existing 8 sites covered by the corporate registration. The EP does not possess a unified corporate EMAS registration. Instead, each of its three main sites – Brussels, Luxembourg, and Strasbourg - is registered separately under an EMAS registration in its respective Member State. All EPLOs included in the Parliament's environmental management system will thus be registered as a singular site under an additional, separate EMAS registration in Luxembourg. The overall structure is illustrated in Annex 10.

[1] Commission Decision (EU) 2019/61 of 19 December 2018 on the sectoral reference document concerns best environmental management practices, sector environmental performance indicators and benchmarks of excellence for the public administration sector under Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS).

1.5 Governance Structure

EMAS implementation in the Houses of Europe rests on the established cooperation between the Commission and the Parliament. This collaboration is formalised through an administrative agreement that outlines mutual rights and obligations, including budgetary aspects, in the context of shared premises management.

The Central coordination of the EMAS implementation is ensured for the Commission by Unit D2 of DG Communication[1], responsible for managing the infrastructure of the Commission's Representations in Member States, supported by the EMAS Central Coordination Team in DG HR.D7 which ensures alignment with the corporate EMAS process and provides the contractual framework for the internal and verification audits. On the Parlement's side, the EMAS and Sustainability Unit, in the Directorate for Innovation and Central Services attached to the Secretary-General of the European Parliament, coordinates the project implementation in cooperation with other service responsible for the management of EPLOs, notably DG COMM and DG INLO, the latter having designated a central contact person for EMAS. Representations site coordinators in DG COMM (EC) and EPLO project coordinators in the EMAS and Sustainability Unit (EP) ensure day-to-day coordination in liaison with local EMAS coordinators in the Houses of Europe.

All above mentioned stakeholders participate in annual central-level management reviews to adopt the central action plan, set environmental objectives and monitor progress.
At the level of the Houses of Europe, the Representation and EPLO have each designated one or more EMAS coordinators, usually possesing an administrative or logistic profile. Reporting to local management, their role involves coordinating day-to-day activities under the guidance of the central EMAS coordinators. Their tasks encompass engaging with local staff and contractors, reporting performance and contributing to other formal EMAS deliverables. This includes local management reviews, participation in EMAS audits, as well as engagement in the activities of the corporate EMAS networks of which they are members.
Given the substantial workload arising from EMAS implementation, especially at the beginning of the process, and the limited human resources available for this task in the Houses of Europe, an inverted subsidiarity principle is applied to ease the burden. Tasks that can be centralised are performed by the central site coordinators, leaving only those tasks that necessitate local action to the EMAS coordinators in the Houses of Europe. The governance structure and organigramme are illustrated in Annex 10.

[1] DG COMM operates under the authority of the President to communicate the President's Political Guidelines and the priorities determined by the Commission as well as on the role of the Commission as the executive body of the European Union. DG COMM thereby also ensures corporate Communication.

1.6 EMAS system scope - areas and staff numbers

In 2020 and 2021, the European Commission and the European Parliament decided[2] to gradually extend the scope of their EMAS (EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme) registrations and agreed to jointly pursue the establishment of an Environmental Management System of the Houses of Europe, based on the requirements outlined in the EMAS Regulation[3], starting with the premises they co-own. Valletta and Vienna successfully underwent external verification in the autumn of 2022, qualifying for EMAS certification, followed by the Houses of Europe Budapest and Nicosia in autumn of 2023[4]. In May 2023, the EMAS process was initiated in the Houses of Europe in Copenhagen, Sofia and The Hague in preparation for verification in 2024. With this, all Houses of Europe with co-owned premises, selected for EMAS implementation[5], are being progressively integrated into the Environmental Management System.
The evolution of EMAS registered area for the Houses of Europe and related staff alligns with the implementation timeline outlined above. While the surface area at the level of individual Houses of Europe tends to remain stable, given the ownership status, staff numbers are subject to a certain variability and depend *inter alia* on corporate Human Resources policies.

Figure 1.1 Evolution of staff and contractor numbers

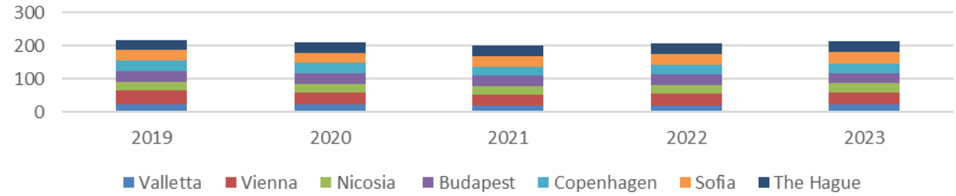
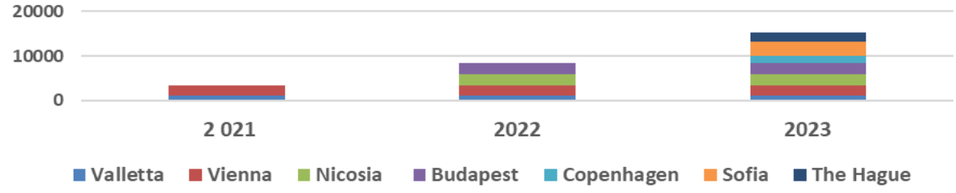


Figure 1.2 Evolution of EMAS registered area (m^2)



[2] EC: EMAS Steering Committee Oct 2020; EP: Strategic Execution Framework 2022-2024 and Management Review 2021 for 2020
[3] Regulation (EC) 1221/2009 amended by Regulation (EU) 2017/1505 and Regulation (EU) 2018/2026
[4] The issuing of the EMAS certificates for the Representations in Budapest and Nicosia, with the intermediation of the Belgian national accreditation body, responsible for the Commission's corporate EMAS registration, is ongoing. The issuing of EMAS certificates of the EPLOs Budapest and Nicosia, under the national accreditation body in Luxembourg, is ongoing. They will be registered with registration number LU-000009, together with Valletta and Vienna. [5] The institutions co-own three buildings not selected for EMAS implementation: one in Lisbon (marked for sale), one in Marseille (challenging due to reduced scale and staffing), and a newly constructed building in Dublin (expected to be fully occupied in 2024).

Table 1.2 Evolution of surface areas of the Houses of Europe (m^2)

Site	Trend 2019-'23	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Valletta		1056	1056	1056	1056	1056
Vienna		2455	2455	2455	2455	2455
Nicosia		2487	2487	2487	2487	2487
Budapest		2374	2374	2374	2374	2374
Copenhagen		1699	1699	1699	1699	1699
Sofia		3137	3137	3137	3137	3137
The Hague		1985	1985	1985	1985	1985
Total		**15 193**	**15 193**	**15 193**	**15 193**	**15 193**

Table 1.3 Evolution of visitors to the Houses of Europe

Site	Trend 2019-'23	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Valletta		n/a	n/a	n/a	1 601	2147
Vienna		n/a	n/a	n/a	4 075	10597
Nicosia		n/a	n/a	973	1684	3148
Budapest		6198	1856	2314	5783	7532
Copenhagen		8340	4260	2550	6300	3810
Sofia		4260	340	543	2927	5720
The Hague*		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total		**18 798**	**6 456**	**6 380**	**22 370**	**32 954**

* Data for 2019 - 2022 is not available in a format convenient to processing

Table 1.4 No. of buildings in EMAS scope

Site	Trend '19-'23	2021	2022	2023
Valletta		2	2	2
Vienna		1	1	1
Nicosia		0	1	1
Budapest		0	1	1
Copenhagen		0	0	1
Sofia		0	0	1
The Hague		0	0	1
Total		**3**	**5**	**8**

Table 1.5 Evolution of staff and contractor numbers HoE*

Site	Trend 2019-'23	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Valletta		24	24	21	21	24
Vienna		40	36	32	35	35
Nicosia		26	25	24	24	28
Budapest		34	33	33	34	30
Copenhagen		30	31	27	28	29
Sofia		32	30	32	33	34
The Hague		32	30	31	32	33
Total		**218**	**209**	**200**	**207**	**213**

* Includes staff (administrators, assistants, contract agents, temporary agents, local agents) and other staff

2 Significant aspects, objectives, indicators and targets

2.1 Significant aspects and objectives

In alignment with the Commission's corporate approach, which is identical to the corporate approach of the Parliament, each House of Europe reviews its environmental impact to identify the direct (and indirect) significant aspects and determine how they should be managed. The detailed approach is described in the Commissions' EMAS handbook's Procedure No.1, and the site level results are summarised below in Table 2.1 which is revised yearly. The significant aspects correlate with the required reporting under Annex IV of the EMAS Regulation, and all these parameters are reported at corporate level. Significance is determined taking into account frequency, severity, breach of law, magnitude, scope for control, applicable legislation, stakeholders' concern, previous incidents, and the potential for taking action. Indicators and reporting have taken into account best environmental practices included in the sectoral reference document (SRD) for public administration, following an analysis conducted by the Commission relevant to its EMAS sites in 2020. The analysis considered all aspects of the SRD, particularly managing and minimising energy, water and waste consumption, minimising consumption of paper and consumables, and minimising the environmental impact of commuting, business travel, canteens and cafeterias (not applicable to the Houses of Europe), meetings and events organisation. Results showed that the relevant aspects were generally well covered. An evaluation is scheduled, at the level of the Commission, for 2024/2025 to consider SRD aspects of the new EMAS guide (of November 2023).

High level objectives

Table 2.1 lists the significant aspects under the high level objectives in the Commissions' Environmental Policy which include i) efficient resource use, ii) reducing emissions to air, iii) improving waste management, iv) protecting biodiversity, v) promoting green public procurement, and vi) Legal compliance and emergency preparedness. Promoting internal and external communication in relation to these aspects, and staff participation, are also very important strategic objectives.

Greening the Commission Communication (2019-2030)

The Communication describes how the Commission would seek climate neutrality by 2030, by first reducing its emissions as far as possible before seeking removal credits for the remainder. While reducing emissions is the main objective, the Communication also seeks to promote Green Public procurement and biodiversity. In effect the Communication reinforces the main objectives of the Environmental Management System (as shown in Table 2.1) but its main focus is the aggressive reduction of emissions.

Table 2.1 Summary of significant environmental aspects at Houses of Europe

EMAS Objective and significant aspect	VAL	VIE	NIC	BUD	CPH	SOF	THG	impacts*
1) Efficient resource use								
Buildings energy consumption*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	b
Fleet vehicle energy consumption*		✓		✓	✓			b
Water use					✓	✓		c
Ground water use			✓					
2) Reducing emissions to air (CO_2e) from:								
Buildings energy use*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	a,b
Buildings refrigerant loss**	✓	✓	✓	✓				a
Staff missions*		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	a,b,d
Emissions from staff commuting*		✓		✓		✓		a,b,d
Emissions from site vehicles**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		a,b,d
Emissions of particles, dust, noise etc				✓				g
3) Improving waste management								
Non hazardous waste**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			e
Hazardous waste**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	e
5) Promoting green procurement								
Contractor behaviour*/***		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	f
6) Legal compliance and emergency preparedness* **								
Fire prevention			✓	✓	✓		✓	e
Prevention of ionising radiation from x-ray scanner						✓		h
Prevention of spillage of chemicals, fuel or oil			✓	✓		✓		e

2.1a Table 2.1 reveals, as could be expected, a similar analysis of significant environmental aspects amongst the seven Houses of Europe. Resource use and emissions to air related to building energy, as well as waste production, are significant aspects at all seven sites. Water use, a particularly precious resource on an island such as Cyprus, and staff mobility's impact are also relevant in some cases. These results are consistent with other Commission and Parliament sites consisting mostly of office buildings.

The Houses of Europe recognise their role in promoting Green Public Procurement and circular economy as a positive environmental aspect, equally as ensuring legal compliance and emergency preparedness, especially fire safety. It is interesting to note that local legislation, such as noise regulations in Budapest, plays a role in the analysis of environmental aspects through the formula for determining significance.

2.2 Assessing the environmental impacts of European Union Policies

The Commission takes environmental issues into account when drafting and revising EU policies, through the impact assessment system, usually managed through the Secretary General. However, this document does not consider the impact assessment system and its application to the myriad of EU policies.

The Commission provides financial support for environmental projects via the LIFE programme and others, and it has policies addressing global warming related to energy and transport.
The impacts assessment system, therefore, considers the environmental impact of EU policies and legislation on Member States. All draft impact assessment reports must be submitted for quality and scrutiny to the Regulatory Scrutiny Board (RSB). A positive opinion is in principle needed from the Board for an initiative accompanied by an impact assessment to proceed. RSB opinions are published alongside the final impact assessment report and proposal at the time of adoption. As the responsibility for adoption of EU policies is shared with the European Council and European Parliament, the EMAS management system is not the appropriate tool for managing these policies[1].

The Commission's management system, therefore, focuses on the Commission's operational activities, i.e. those that EC management can control or influence.

The Parliament acts as a co-legislator, sharing with the Council the power to adopt and amend legislative proposals and to decide on the EU budget. It also supervises the work of the Commission and other EU bodies and cooperates with national parliaments of EU countries to get their input.

The European Parliament plays a major role in shaping EU environmental law. During its eight term, it has dealt with legislation derived from the circular economy action plan (on waste, batteries, end- of-life vehicles, landfilling, etc.), climage change issues (ratification of the Paris Agreement, effort sharing, accounting for land use, land-use change and forestry in the EU's climate change commitments, Emissions Trading System reform, etc.) and more. The Parliament has played a key role in discussing the proposals put forward by the European Commission as part of the European Green Deal, both in reacting to the proposals and indicating the directions in which it wants to see further ambition and action. In October 2021, Parliament adopted the amended Aarhus Regulation negotiated with Member States to broaden access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in envrionmental matters.
Parliament's administrative and technical work comprises certain aspects that have a direct or indirect impact on the environment: for example, energy consumption for heating and lighting in meeting rooms and offices, production of waste and waste water, consumption of paper and the environmental impact of transport of people and goods. **Parliament's Environmental Management System (EMS) focusses on these impacts caused by its own activities, which are under its control or influence.**

- Detailed information on EU policies available on www.europa.eu
- http://ec.europa.eu/info/law-making-process/regulatory-scrutiny-board_en
- http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/impact/ia_carried_out/cia_2015_en.htm

Table 2.1a* notes on (potential) significant impacts: a) contribution of CO_2e emissions to global warming; b) environmental footprint of energy production, fuel storage and distribution including potential for fuel spills; c) over exploitation of surface and groundwater sources affecting flora, fauna and human population; d) non CO2 emissions (eg SO2, NOx; particles) particulary affecting respiratory health and surface water pollution (tyre wear); e) contamination of air, soil, surface and groundwater; f) use of unsustainable material supplies; g) noise annoyance for neighbours; h) radiation deleterious to health.

Notes to Table 2.1:

* Direct priority of Greening Communication ** Indirect priority of the Greening Communication *** Positive significant aspect

2.3 Indicators and

i) Corporate level indicators, interim 2030 targets

Targets[1] for the Houses of Europe were introduced for the first time in the Commission's 2022 Global Annual Action Plan (GAAP). As a first step, given the early stage of EMAS implementation and the lack of historic data, preliminary targets were proposed for the indicators over which the Houses of Europe have greater operational control.

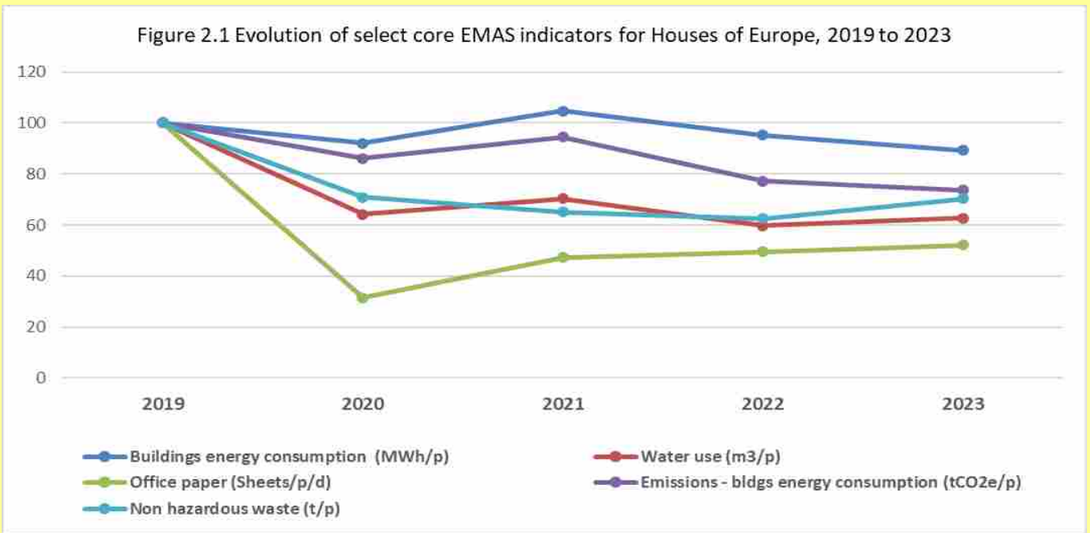
2030 targets, presented in Table 2.2, were updated in the 2024 GAAP (end of 2023), reflecting the meanwhile accrued knowledge and performance data from the 4 sites included in the Environmental Statement for 2022, and aligned with the Communication "Greening of the Commission". With the successive integration of 2023 data, including from 3 new sites, several targets appear achieved, with the baseline values having changed too. The intention is to review the targets again once all sites have set specific targets on the basis of the ongoing energy efficiency audits, taking into account also environmental performance data of all Houses of Europe (beyond those in the EMAS scope) expected to become available by end 2024. The future targets will apply to all Houses of Europe, regardless of EMAS participation. Parliament has signalled its support for the pursuit of the to-be agreed new set of targets and implementation of related joint actions in the Houses of Europe, pending agreement on the operational details.

As complement to local annual action plans developed in the Houses of Europe and managed outside the GAAP, the Commission's corporate GAAP includes a set of cross-cutting actions for all Houses of Europe (regardless of EMAS scope). For 2024, no cross-cutting new actions were added. In line with the resources available, the focus remains on one hand on the extension of EMAS to the new sites and maintenance in the existing ones, and on the other hand on the completion of existing actions, many of which are of multi-annual nature. These include energy efficiency audits, the installation of a centralised building monitoring system for the Houses of Europe, and the reduction of office space in Representations, in line wih the Greening Communication. The deployment of the environmental performance data collection process in the 20 Houses of Europe not included in the EMAS scope has been particularly resource intensive and is expected to be concluded during 2024.

ii) Performance so far

Figure 2.1 shows the impact of the COVID pandemic and boosted digitalisation in reducing paper use and waste generation as staff worked from home. Use of energy and water also reduced although emissions rose slightly due to additional ventilation needs in the office buildings. The good trend persists on most indicators, in part thanks to the mainstreaming of teleworking.

Figure 2.1 Evolution of select core EMAS indicators for Houses of Europe, 2019 to 2023



[1] On Parliament's side, targets at EPLO/HoE level with respect to EP's global key environmental performance indicators are not required, but they could be helpful in order to manage those impacts at local level and contribute to the overall performance. Parliament has 11 global key environmental performance indicator targets for the entire institution, set by the EP Bureau for the duration of each legislative term (5 years). EP does not have sub-targets at the level of individual sites, DGs, etc.

Table 2.2 Core EMAS indicators performance and targets for the Houses of Europe

No	Corporate indicator	Unit	Performance 2019-23	Target 2019-23[2]	Target 2019-30[1]
1a	Total energy consumption (buildings)	MWh/p	-12%	-3%	-11%
		kWh/m^2	-14%	-3%	-18%
1c	Non renewable energy (buildings)	MWh/p	-24%	n/a	-24%
1d	Water use	m^3/p	-37%	0%	-50%
		l/m^2	-39%	0%	-54%
1e	Office paper consumption	Sht/p/d; t/p	-48%	-40%	-65%
2a	CO_2 emissions (buildings)[3]	Tonnes CO_2e/p	-8%	-3%	-12%
		kgCO_2/m^2	-10%	-3%	-19%
2c	CO_2 emissions (vehicles, manufacturer spec)	gCO_2/km	-30%	-42%	-100%
	Total carbon footprint[4]	Tonnes CO_2e	10%	n/a	-38%[5]
3a	Non hazardous waste	Tonnes/person	-30%	-20%	-21%
3c	Residual waste	Tonnes/person	-47%	n/a	-35%

[1] Targets from 2024 Global Annual Action Plan
[2] Targets from 2023 Global Annual Action Plan
Target in green already achieved in 2023
[3] From operational energy use and coolant losses
[4] For carboon footprint scope as defined in 2019
[5] Corporate target from Greening Communication

2.3a Indicators and targets

ii) Targets for 2023, 2030 and the Greening Communication

The Greening Communication established 2019 as the baseline year for 2023 and 2030 targets. Therefore, 2019 was adopted as the baseline also for EMAS reporting in the Houses of Europe.

Commission-wide Greening targets include:

- 50% reduction in missions emissions (by 2024)
- 30% reduction in emissions from buildings operations and fixed assets
- 36% reduction in staff commuting and vehicle fleet emissions
- 29% reduction in IT fixed assets emissions
- 6% reduction in emissions from goods, waste and services
- Overal reduction of the carbon footprint of 38%

Other considerations:

- Transition to 100% green electricity
- 100% electric vehicle fleet by 2027

The Representations and, indirectly (through the shared management of buildings), also the EPLOs, contribute to the achievement of the Greening Communication targets within the limitations of their relative weight amongst other Commission sites (all Representations combined represent less than 3% of the Commission's global staff or surface area; this ratio is similar also for EPLOs).

Some Greening targets are addressed via the direct implementation of respective corporate policies which apply also in the Representations or EPLOs, such as on teleworking, sustainable staff travel and the upgrade of IT equipment. Actions on other targets, such as the transition to green energy providers and a zero-emission fleet, have a timetable which is dependent on local specificities, such as market conditions and operational constraints.

In the Houses of Europe where the premises are co-owned by the two institutions, encompassing those currently in or soon to join the EMAS scope, the reduction in emissions from building operations will be achieved mainly through improvements in energy efficiency, whereas the scope to reduce building fixed assets emission is absent due to the stable housing situation. Where the premises are leased (currently outside the EMAS scope) the two institutions will strive to achieve improvements by selecting energy efficient and sustainable buildings whenever possible. On the Commission side, Representations are also implementing the 'new ways of working' HR policy when moving to new premises, which leads to energy efficiencies by reducing total office space.

3 Overview of the Houses's Carbon footprint

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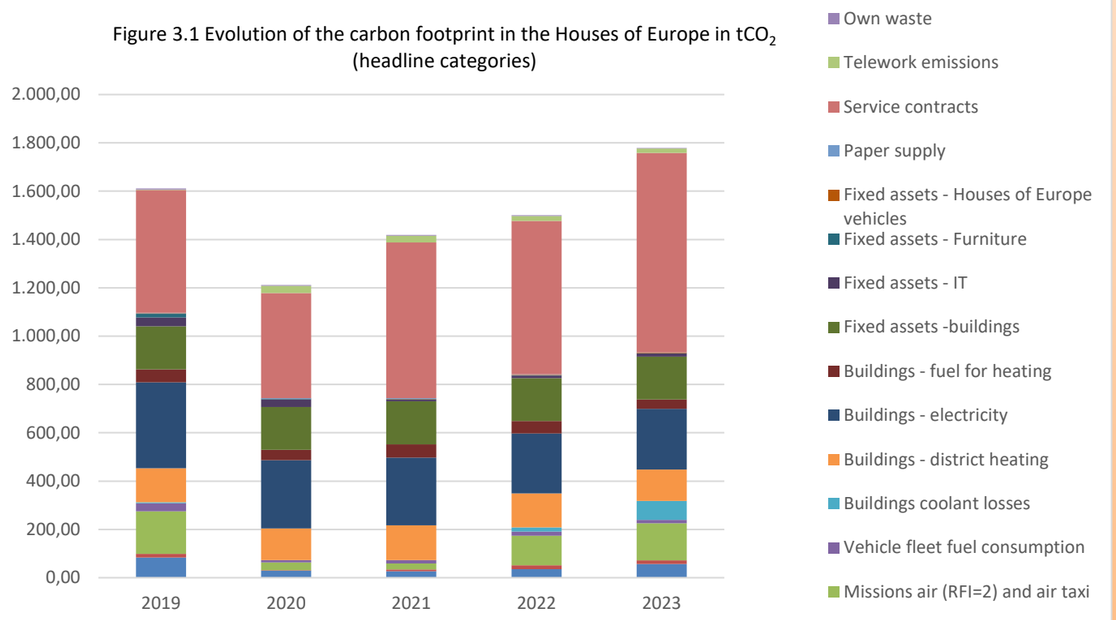
3.1 Overall summary Carbon footprint Houses of Europe

The Commission has evolved its carbon footprint assessment over time, integrating expert advice from annual internal reviews. Key changes for the period preceding the first statement for the Houses of Europe (2021) are available in the corporate statement. In 2023, the Commission started implementing the GHG approach in the calculation of fixed assets' emissions, accounting for the total emissions of purchased capital goods (mainly IT and the new Furniture category) in the year of acquisition. For buildings, the Commission continues to use ADEME Bilan Carbone methodology. The coefficients used to calculate emissions are mostly derived from the ADEME database. However, other sources of emissions coefficients are used where considered appropriate, for example from DEFRA for professional air travel (see Section 3.4). Due to these methodological changes, all related values were recalculated back to the 2019 baseline for consistency.

The Greening Communication set 2019 as the baseline for achieving a 38% emissions reduction across the Commission by 2030, accepted as an interim target also by the Houses of Europe. Figure 3.1 shows the evolution of the carbon footprint, under the headline categories, in the seven Houses of Europe since 2019.

Figure 3.1 Evolution of the carbon footprint in the Houses of Europe in tCO_2 (headline categories)

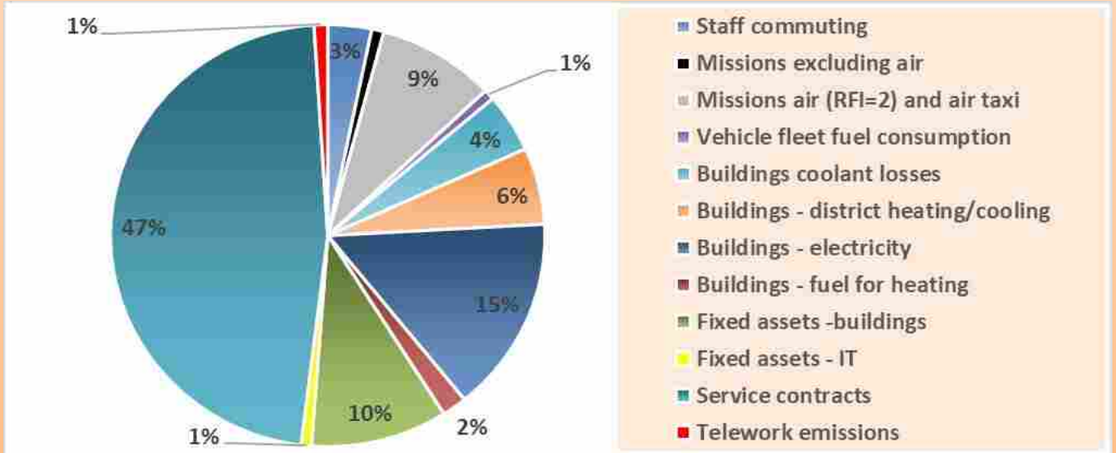


3.1a

Figure 3.1 shows that, in 2023, the total carbon footprint in the seven Houses of Europe exceeded the baseline level by the order of 10% and twice as much compared to 2022, in a sustained rebound after the strong dip during the COVID pandemic period. A closer analysis reveals two divergent trends: emissions in the majority of headline categories have declined and remain below the baseline level, notwithstanding rebound effects, with Fixed assets IT & Furniture, Own waste, Energy for buildings and Vehicles fuel categories leading the way. On the other hand, Buildings coolant losses, Telework emissions and Service contracts have seen sharp increases, in the order of magnitude. Due to their relative weight compared to other categories, service contracts alone account for the increase in the carbon footprint. Excluding this category from the calculation, merely for comparison purposes, would result in a 15% decrease in carbon fooptrint, compared to 2019.

Atypically for other Commission and Parliament sites, the single largest share of emissions in the Houses of Europe is linked to service contracts, representing almost halt the carbon footprint in 2023, as shown in Figure 3.2. These contracts involve, amongst others, communication activities over which the Houses of Europe have little leeway, as they are tied to the core mandate of the Houses of Europe and depend on the political priorities set by each institution. The increase, of around a third on the previous year, can be attributed to actions in preparation of the 2024 European Elections. Additional details are provided in Chapter 6 and Annex 5. Trends in other carbon footprint categories are alligned with similar Commission sites that primarily engage in office-based activities.

Figure 3.2 Main components of the Houses of Europe Carbon Footprint



3.2 Detailed carbon footprint and site specificities

Table 3.1 displays the emission flows of the carbon footprint, providing more detail than Figure 3.1, expressed as per capita emissions for each of the seven Houses of Europe. Despite similar operational contexts, detailed calculations reveal differences in the patterns of energy use, mobility and other categories among the Houses of Europe. These differences are influenced by various factors including structural site characteristics, climatic conditions, staffing levels as well as local energy market conditions.

Emissions from building energy, which includes electricity, district heating and gas, have decreased overall, attributed to the increased share of renewables and energy-saving measures. However, it's important to acknowledge that in **Vienna, Budapest, Copenhagen** and **Sofia**, energy use, particularly district heating, is partly linked to common consumption within the condominium, affecting the scope for control and precision of related data. The planned installation of smart meters is expected to address this issue. Climatic conditions have also influenced energy use, contributing to increases in **Valletta** and **Nicosia**. Additionally, fluctuations in the value of service contracts, which vary annually based on operational needs and political objectives, impact emissions calculations. The new reporting methodology for IT equipment and furniture referred to under 3.1 leads to higher variations between years, which is most evident at site level.

Nicosia demonstrates the highest per capita carbon footprint, primarily on account of travel emissions due to reliance on air transportation for missions, linked with its geographical situation and distance from headquarters, and the use of electricity whose primary use is for cooling in the warm summer months. **Valletta** follows very closely, due to exceptional refrigerant losses, withouth which it would rank last. Valetta has elevated emissions from service contracts, purchased 'grey' electricity (owing to the low share of renewables in the electricity supply) and air travel emissions with a similar context as **Nicosia**. This high impact extends to scope 1 emissions, with air staff travel contributing substantially due to reliance on air transport for overseas trips. **Copenhagen** registers the highest calculated per capita emissions from service contracts, driven by increased operational activities and local market conditions. **Vienna** maintains below-average emissions from supplied electricity, thanks to adopting a 100% green contract. District heating contributes significantly to emissions due to carbon-intensive energy consumption. **Budapest** reports the lowest emissions in the Commission vehicle fleet upstream (scope 3), attributed to optimised trip planning and reduced fuel consumption. Among sites connected to district heating, **Copenhagen** has the lowest emissions. Additionally, Copenhagen and **Sofia** show the lowest emissions from external grey electricity supply thanks to their 100% green electricity contracts. **Copenhagen** has the highest emissions resulting from the vehicle fleet in upstream, however this is expected to decrease following the upgrade to a fully electric fleet. **Sofia** presents a significantly high emission rate per capita in transport, particularly in scope 1 fuel use and scope 3 indirect losses of the vehicle fleet and air travel, but achieves the best overall per capita emissions performance among the seven sites, making it the most environmentally friendly site in terms of total carbon footprint.

Data for Figure 3.1: Evolution of the Carbon Footprint in the HoE in tCO_2e					
Carbon Footprint (tCO_2e)	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Staff commuting	83,80	28,56	26,78	35,82	56,31
Missions excluding air	15,38	2,13	6,94	15,94	15,83
Missions air (RFI=2) and air taxi	175,60	32,38	25,32	121,88	153,07
Vehicle fleet fuel consumption	33,86	10,04	13,56	17,29	14,29
Buildings coolant losses	3,55	0,00	0,00	17,28	78,53
Buildings - district heating	140,47	130,52	143,74	140,50	130,08
Buildings - electricity	356,55	282,92	280,79	248,76	251,32
Buildings - fuel for heating	53,60	42,69	55,41	50,71	37,93
Fixed assets -buildings	177,76	177,76	177,76	177,76	177,76
Fixed assets - IT	36,86	30,91	6,78	10,50	13,14
Fixed assets - Furniture	14,82	1,55	1,60	1,50	0,56
Fixed assets - Houses of Europe vehicles	2,25	0,94	1,55	2,08	2,27
Paper supply	2,57	3,17	3,05	2,30	1,71
Service contracts	507,61	434,25	644,26	634,77	825,79
Telework emissions	2,42	30,14	28,23	19,87	17,60
Own waste	4,60	3,37	3,68	3,91	2,54
Total CF (tCO_2e)	**1.611,71**	**1.211,35**	**1.419,45**	**1.500,86**	**1.778,73**
Total tonnes CO_2 per person	**7,41**	**5,80**	**7,10**	**7,25**	**8,35**

3.3 Conversion Factors used for calculating emissions

The majority of the conversion factors used are provided under the Bilan Carbone methodology that was established by the French government body ADEME, now called the Agence de transition écologique. This information is available to the public: https://bilans-ges.ademe.fr. This was complemented by multiple other sources including, but not exclusively: DEFRA, UK Government Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, used for commercial aviation emissions, and Carbon Trust for calorific values of liquid fuels; IEA, the International Energy Agency, used for emissions factors for national electricity network; FEBIAC, the Belgian Federation of automobiles and motorcycling, for emissions of national vehicle fleet; EUROSTAT and Odysee-Mure for factors domestic space heating and cooling data; Internal operational data for vehicle fleets; Commercial sources for global warming potential for some refrigerants. The Commission's approach to carbon footprint is reviewed annually by experts who methodology, coefficients and sources when required.

Table 3.1. Emissions at the HoE in 2023 (tCO2e)							
Scope and category of emmissions	**Valletta**	**Vienna**	**Nicosia**	**Budapest**	**Copen-hagen**	**Sofia**	**The Hague**
Scope 1: Own fuel use and direct loss	**78,874**	**3,304**	**2,079**	**0,749**	**1,850**	**2,168**	**32,926**
Fuel for bldgs: mains gas	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	**31,161**
Fuel for bldgs: diesel (emergency generator)	**0,056**	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	**0,647**	0,000
Commission vehicle fleet	**0,290**	**3,304**	**2,079**	**0,749**	**1,850**	**1,521**	**1,764**
Refrigerants	**78,528**	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Scope 2: Purchased energy	**29,996**	**52,833**	**92,117**	**89,248**	**10,911**	**49,208**	**2,834**
External electricity supply (grey)	**29,996**	**32,861**	**92,117**	**61,280**	**0,288**	**0,000**	**2,834**
District heating (combustion)	0,000	**19,972**	0,000	**27,968**	**10,623**	**49,208**	0,000
Scope 3: Other indirect sources	**139,922**	**201,605**	**201,899**	**131,523**	**245,664**	**189,524**	**217,874**
Fuel for bldgs: mains gas (upstream)	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	**5,913**
Commission vehicle fleet (upstream)	**0,065**	**0,747**	**0,508**	**0,175**	**0,452**	**0,368**	**0,416**
External grey electricity supply, line losses	**2,400**	**1,015**	**12,684**	**3,426**	**0,014**	0,000	**0,188**
Fuel for bldgs: diesel (upstream)	**0,012**	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	**0,141**	0,000
Ext. 'renewables' electricity contract (upstream + line loss)	**0,282**	**0,959**	**1,007**	**1,020**	**5,893**	**0,342**	**1,698**
District heating (upstream)	0,000	**4,134**	0,000	**5,789**	**2,199**	**10,186**	0,000
Business travel: air (combustion) + (including air taxi)	**21,510**	**7,862**	**59,325**	**14,323**	**20,274**	**27,578**	**2,198**
Business travel: rail (combustion)	0,000	**2,608**	**0,242**	**0,605**	**0,408**	**0,119**	**0,995**
Business travel: Private car + rental car	**0,077**	**1,606**	**1,999**	**0,466**	**0,640**	**1,939**	**2,309**
Business travel: non rail surface: bus, boat, ... (combustion)	**0,136**	**0,273**	**0,204**	**0,148**	**0,048**	**0,977**	**0,033**
Commuting (combustion and upstream)	**10,745**	**4,224**	**17,279**	**5,532**	**4,641**	**5,547**	**8,339**
Fixed assets - buildings	**9,23**	**29,65**	**32,45**	**31,00**	**22,08**	**23,42**	**29,93**
Fixed assets - IT	**1,884**	**1,933**	**1,311**	**2,500**	**2,427**	**1,575**	**1,507**
Fixed assets - Furniture	0,070	0,426	**0,026**	**0,034**	**0,000**	**0,000**	**0,000**
Fixed assests - Houses of Europe vehicles	**0,161**	**0,427**	**0,335**	**0,120**	**0,758**	**0,184**	**0,289**
Paper supply	**0,218**	**0,947**	**0,080**	**0,023**	**0,216**	**0,218**	**0,005**
Service contracts	**91,004**	**141,295**	**72,233**	**63,237**	**183,974**	**114,708**	**159,339**
Teleworking emissions	**2,000**	**3,000**	**2,000**	**3,000**	**1,000**	**2,000**	**4,000**
Own waste	**0,130**	**0,501**	**0,214**	**0,122**	**0,638**	**0,220**	**0,716**
Total tonnes	**248,793**	**257,742**	**296,095**	**221,520**	**258,425**	**240,901**	**253,635**
Total (tCO2e/p)	**10,366**	**7,364**	**10,575**	**7,384**	**8,911**	**7,085**	**7,686**

4 Using more efficient, sustainable and climate resilient buildings and workspaces

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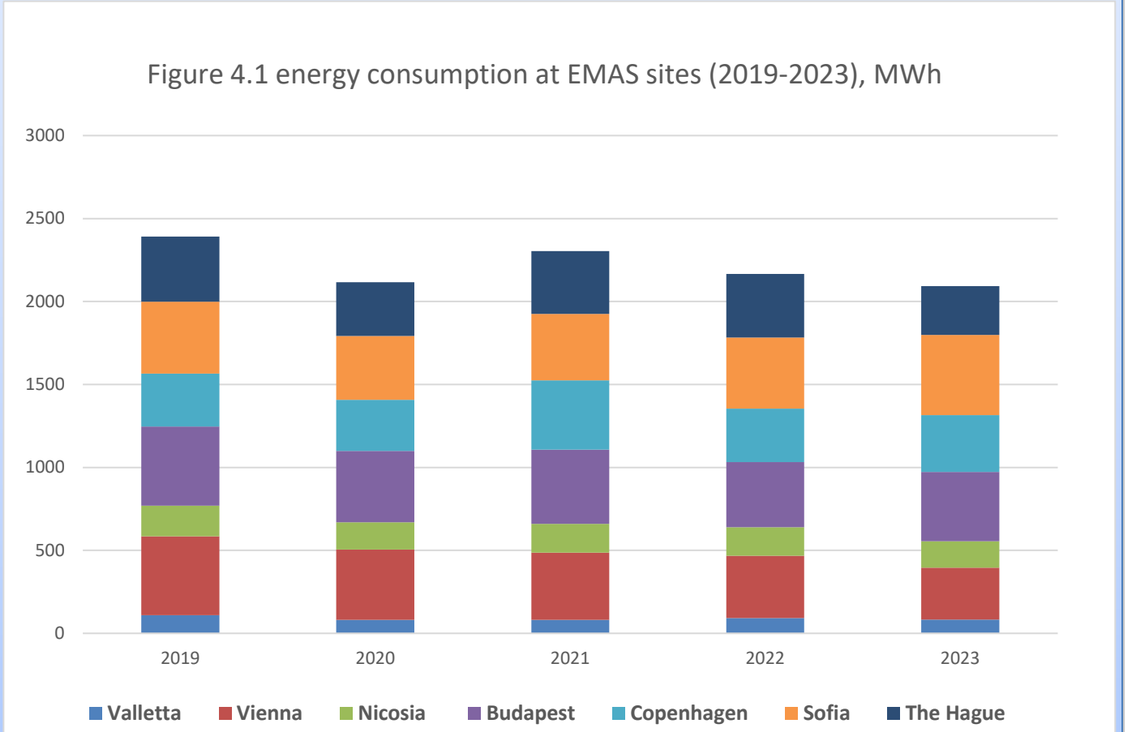
4.1 Introduction

Emissions related to buildings constitute a significant portion of the Houses of Europe's carbon footprint.The aspect over which they Commission exercises the most control, is energy consumption. Reducing overall consumption and decreasing dependence on fossil fuels are the two most critical aspects. A minor contributor to the carbon footprint, in comparison, are the losses of refrigerants from technical installations within buildings of which each kilogram may result in several tonnes of CO_2e. Much more significant are the embedded emissions stemming from building construction, which are accounted for using an amortisation approach over a 50-year period. Since the buidling portfolio of the Houses of Europe within the EMAS scope remains stable, given the ownership of the buildings, the reported embedded emissions remain constant through the years.

4.2 Buildings' energy consumption at the Houses of Europe

Figure 4.1 Indicates that the Houses of Europe are reducing their total building energy consumption. The decrease during the COVID years of 2020, 2021 and to some extent 2022 was not as significant as expected, since more ventilation was required to avoid recirculating air in the buildings, despite lower office occupancy. **In 2023, the total building energy consumption reached its lowest point since the baseline year of 2019.**



** Building energy usage includes electricity, district heating, mains supplied gas, as well as a negligible amount of diesel fuel for emergency generators.*

4.2.1 Key achievements and actions

Overall, the seven Houses of Europe have achieved their **lowest energy consumption levels since 2019**, with notable reductions. In all sites, measures such as temperature reduction, optimised daily schedules for heating and lighting, teleworking, and staff awareness campaigns have contributed to this outcome. Additionally, the buildings are closed during the end-of-year holiday period, enhancing energy-saving efforts. **Valletta** continues to decrease its energy consumption, notably completing a recent energy audit and planning to implement recommendations in 2024. However, increased use of diesel fuel for emergency generators due to frequent electricity supply interruptions has been noted. **Vienna** has a consistent record of reducing building energy consumption. Various measures such as adjusting access through the ground floor revolving doors for ad hoc visitors, installing movement detectors for lights, and implementing temperature controls have contributed to these reductions. **Nicosia** saw a decrease in energy consumption in 2023 compared to previous years. **Budapest** experienced changes in energy consumption patterns, with ongoing efforts to promote energy-saving practices. **Copenhagen** and **Sofia** experienced an increase in energy consumption compared to previous years, deemed due to climatic conditions. In addition, Sofia recorded a high number of visitors in 2023, which impacted energy usage. **The Hague** has adopted environmentally friendly measures and generally teleworked during the 6 month office renovation project, resulting in significant decreases in energy consumption compared to previous years.

Table 4.1 Final energy consumption at EMAS sites (MWh), 2019-2023

Site	Trend 2019-'23	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Valletta		109,30	81,87	80,71	91,78	82,87
Vienna		475,85	423,36	406,29	375,20	312,47
Nicosia		184,46	163,87	172,90	172,53	160,55
Budapest		476,14	430,70	446,66	392,71	417,42
Copenhagen		320,46	307,76	417,77	321,56	292,59
Sofia		433,24	385,07	400,69	429,36	481,63
The Hague		392,53	323,35	378,28	383,36	317,75
Total Houses of Europe		**2.391,98**	**2.115,99**	**2.303,30**	**2.166,51**	**2.065,29**

89,31

4.2.2 Main actions to reduce energy consumption and emissions in the Houses of Europe

i) Corporate actions to reduce buildings energy consumption (and emissions) include :

- Comfort and lighting schedule optimisation (limiting heating in offices to 19°C and cooling to 24°C, or aligned with national rules if different, and shortening the hours of operation)
- Closure or powering down of buildings during holiday periods
- Centralised Building Monitoring System for all Houses of Europe (contract awarded in 2022 with gradual implementation)
- Corporate communication campaign to raise awareness about energy saving measures

ii) Site level actions are as follows

- Installation of LED lighting and movement sensors (Valleta, Vienna, Budapest, Nicosia, The Hague, Sofia)
- Smart meters (Vienna)
- Manual ventilation for cooling, when possible (Nicosia)
- Inspection of buildings outside the occupancy hours to detect any irregular energy use (Vienna)
- Renovation of heating room, installation of a new boiler and 2 pumps (Copenhagen)
- Monitoring of temperature in server room (Budapest, Valletta)
- Energy efficiency audits (completed in Valletta, ongoing or to be launched in other sites)

Table 4.2 Buildings' final energy consumption (MWh/p&kWh/m^2), 2019-2023

Site	Trend 2019-'23	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Target 2019-'30
Part A - MWh/p							
Valletta		4,55	3,41	3,84	4,37	3,45	**4,05**
Vienna		11,90	11,76	12,70	10,72	8,93	**10,59**
Nicosia		7,09	6,55	7,20	7,19	5,73	**6,31**
Budapest		14,00	13,05	13,54	11,55	13,91	**12,46**
Copenhagen		10,68	9,93	15,47	11,48	10,09	**9,51**
Sofia		13,54	12,84	12,52	13,01	14,17	**12,05**
The Hague		12,46	10,78	12,20	11,98	9,63	**11,09**
Total Houses of Europe		11,00	10,12	11,52	10,47	9,70	**9,79**
Part B - kWh/m^2							
Valletta		103,51	77,53	76,43	86,92	78,48	**84,87**
Vienna		193,82	172,44	165,49	152,83	127,27	**158,93**
Nicosia		74,18	65,90	69,53	69,38	64,56	**60,82**
Budapest		200,58	181,44	188,16	165,44	175,84	**164,48**
Copenhagen		188,66	181,18	245,95	189,31	172,25	**154,70**
Sofia		138,11	122,75	127,73	136,87	153,53	**113,25**
The Hague		197,72	162,87	190,54	193,10	160,05	**162,13**
Total Houses of Europe		157,44	139,28	151,61	142,60	135,94	**129,10**

Table 4.3 Total renewable energy consumption (MWh),2019-2023

Site	Trend 2019-'23	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Target 2019-'30
Valletta		7,98	6,59	7,34	8,23	5,94	
Vienna		145,53	121,84	114,30	110,29	97,17	
Nicosia		20,66	19,99	26,11	26,22	24,40	
Budapest		24,65	25,54	15,69	16,04	48,98	
Copenhagen		103,73	104,00	126,55	112,27	100,59	
Sofia		49,31	46,25	40,20	201,97	205,82	
The Hague		74,35	70,12	84,15	106,53	115,52	
Total Houses of Europe		426,21	394,33	414,33	581,56	598,43	
HoE (as % of total energy)		17,82	18,64	17,99	26,84	28,98	
HoE NON ren. energ. cons.(MWh)		1.965,76	1.721,66	1.888,97	1.584,95	1.466,86	
HoE NON ren. energ. cons.(MWh/p)		9,04	8,24	9,44	7,66	6,89	**6,87**
HoE (% non ren. energy cons.)		82,18	81,36	82,01	73,16	71,02	

Case study 3: Continuous improvement in reducing energy consumption in Vienna

Vienna had already significantly reduced its building energy consumption, notably with the installation of LED lights. To continue improving its energy efficiency, in 2023 the House of Europe introduced additional measures to save energy. One such action involved closing the ground floor revolving door to ad hoc visitors (re-directing them to the staff entrance with manual door), which not only enhanced security but also contributed to reduced electricity consumption. Additionally, the installation of motion detectors for lights in the entrance area further optimized energy usage. This demonstrates Vienna's commitment to continuous improvement of its environmental performance.

4.2.2a Final energy consumption data (per capita, and per square meter)

Data in Table 4.2 presents energy consumption per capita and per square meter, influenced by building structure and size, climate conditions and population density. **Vienna** and **Budapest's** higher heating energy usage contrasts with **Valletta** and **Nicosia's** cooling needs. Population density also plays a role.**Nicosia's** larger surface area - two and a half times the surface in **Valletta** - relative to staff affects per square meter data. Apart from **Budapest**, **Copenhagen** and **Sofia**, all other Houses of Europe met already the energy consumption per capita 2030 target**.** As mentioned, in **Vienna** and **Budapest**, part of the energy consumption is derived from a surface-share calculation applied to the shared consumption of the Condominium. This means that energy consumption and related saving efforts in those two Houses of Europe cannot be reflected in the data with full precision.

4.2.3 Total renewable energy consumption (MWh)

The breakdown by House of Europe in Table 4.3 allows for a better appreciation of the difference in the use of renewables between the seven Houses of Europe. Thanks to the integration of the three Houses of Europe (Copenhagen, Sofia and The Hague), with very high share of renewable sources in their supplied electricity, as shown in Table 4.4, the **share of renewables as % of total energy consumed has more than doubled** compared to 2019, whilst the **amount of renewable energy used increased by a third**.

Case study 1 provides more detail on the use of renewable energy in the Houses of Europe. Case study 2 illustrates the context and state of play in the transition to 100% renewable energy electricity suppliers. Case Study 3 showcases additional energy saving measures in Vienna.

Case study 1: Reducing reliance on non-renewable energy in the Houses of Europe

The decrease in the use of non-renewable energy in the Houses of Europe has been achieved so far mainly through improved energy efficiency. The share of renewables in the supplied energy is, in fact, dependent on the providers, many of which are monopoly operators (this applies to electricity in **Valletta** and **Nicosia**, and to district heating in **Vienna**, **Budapest**, **Copenhagen** and **Sofia**).This, in addition to difficulties in concluding public procurement procedures and the unstable energy market conditions, has hampered the switch to green energy suppliers also in other Houses of Europe (outside the EMAS scope). To mitigate this situation, the Houses of Europe are evaluating possibilities of introducing on-site renewable energy generation, for instance, through photovoltaic or heat exchange technology (see Case study 2). The energy efficiency audits will determine concrete possibilities.

Besides **Sofia**, **Vienna** too has a 100% green electricity contract, although it only powers the private installations (table 4.4. shows the percentage of renewables combined with the common contract of the condominium). **Copenhagen** and **The Hague** benefit from electricity with high share of renewables (93% and 77%, respectively).

Case study 2: Sustainable retroffiting for a historic building in Valletta

The energy efficiency audit for the House of Europe in Valletta revealed the challenges of retrofitting a protected historical site. Already in the pipeline is the modification of the lighting system to install LED bulbs throughout and later introduce motion sensors. Ambitious plans aim to replace the air conditioning system, with potential energy savings of 58.4 MWh/year, and to include a retro fitted heat recovery ventilation system to further reduce the energy required and provide an overall annual energy saving of 9.65%. The installation of photovoltaic panels on the roof has the potential to decrease energy demand by 7 MWh/year and generate around 8% of the current electricity consumed from the grid. Traditional pergolas, with perennial climbing plants over sections of occupiable roof areas, will provide invaluable shade, insulation and an overall improved quality of life and aesthetic for events. A stability study has been launched to assess the structural feasibility of the proposed measures, with particular focus on the roof.

Table 4.4 Supplied electricity (MWh), 2019-2023

Site	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Valletta		109,30	81,87	80,45	91,73	82,66
Vienna		344,94	298,81	267,48	261,17	225,53
Nicosia		184,46	163,87	172,90	172,53	160,55
Budapest		247,24	214,42	220,93	208,37	238,94
Copenhagen		138,31	115,55	140,61	123,37	108,16
Sofia		229,34	201,07	206,15	201,97	205,82
The Hague		148,70	129,38	126,92	153,06	148,87
Electricity (% from renewable sources)						
Valletta		7,30%	8,05%	9,12%	9,12%	7,19%
Vienna		42,19%	40,78%	42,73%	42,23%	43,08%
Nicosia		11,20%	12,20%	15,10%	15,20%	15,20%
Budapest		9,97%	11,91%	7,10%	7,70%	20,50%
Copenhagen		75,00%	90,00%	90,00%	91,00%	93,00%
Sofia		21,50%	23,00%	19,50%	100,00%	100,00%
The Hague		50,00%	54,20%	66,30%	69,60%	77,60%

Table 4.5 Non electricity supplied fuel (MWh) at Houses of Europe, 2019-2023						
Site	**Trend 2019-'23**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Mains supplied gas (MWh)						
Valletta		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Vienna		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Nicosia		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Budapest		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Copenhagen		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Sofia		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
The Hague		243,82	193,97	251,36	230,30	168,88
Diesel (used for emergency electricity generation) (MWh), 2019-2023						
Valletta		0,00	0,00	0,26	0,05	0,21
Sofia		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,43
District heating (MWh), 2019-2023						
Vienna		130,91	124,55	138,82	114,03	86,94
Budapest		228,90	216,28	225,73	184,34	178,48
Copenhagen		182,15	192,21	277,16	198,19	184,43
Sofia		203,90	184,00	194,54	227,39	273,38

Table 4.6 Emissions from buildings' energy consumption at HoE (tCO_2e), 2019-'23						
Site	**Trend 2019-'23**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Valletta		46,52	34,11	31,25	35,00	32,75
Vienna		53,94	49,28	45,13	39,61	58,94
Nicosia		113,08	91,25	92,78	114,07	105,81
Budapest		109,76	97,14	99,82	102,44	99,48
Copenhagen		18,73	16,47	23,99	19,55	19,02
Sofia		136,69	111,80	123,89	70,92	60,52
The Hague		71,00	55,06	62,37	57,75	41,79
Total Houses of Europe		**549,73**	**455,11**	**479,23**	**439,35**	**418,31**

Table 4.7 Emissions from buildings' energy consumption (tCO_2e/p),2019-2023						
Site	**Trend 2019-2023**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Valletta		1,94	1,42	1,49	1,67	1,36
Vienna		1,35	1,37	1,41	1,13	1,68
Nicosia		4,35	3,65	3,87	4,75	3,78
Budapest		3,23	2,94	3,02	3,01	3,32
Copenhagen		0,62	0,53	0,89	0,70	0,66
Sofia		4,27	3,73	3,87	2,15	1,78
The Hague		2,25	1,84	2,01	1,80	1,27
Total (tCO_2e/p)		**2,53**	**2,18**	**2,40**	**2,12**	**1,96**

4.2.4 Fuel use by site

- Budapest, Vienna, Copenhagen and Sofia are connected to district heating.
- Diesel is only used in Vallletta and Sofia, for emergency electricity generation.
- In Valletta and Nicosia, electricity is the main source of energy.
- Of the seven Houses of Europe, only The Hague utilises gas.

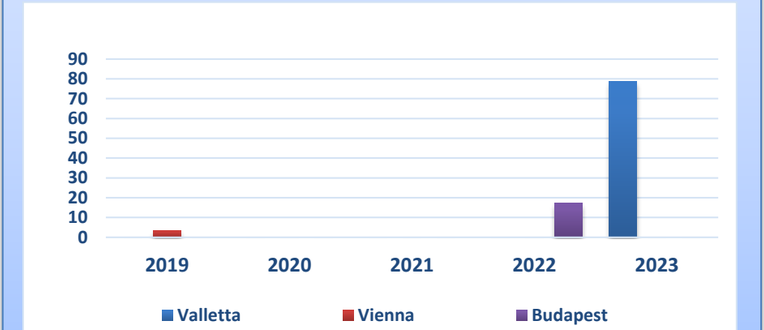
4.2.5 Developing site generated renewable energy

There is currently no on-site renewable energy generation in the Houses of Europe. Nevertheless, there is interest in exploring these opportunities. The ongoing energy efficiency audits will determine concrete possibilities, in line with the specific characteristics of each site.

4.4 Emissions from refrigerants used in buildings

Refrigerants have Global Warming Potentials (GWP) typically between 1.000 and 10.000, meaning that a leak of just a few kilograms can have the equivalent atmospheric global warming impact of several tonnes of CO_2. The common refrigerant used in the Houses of Europe is R410A. Figure 4.2 shows the evolution of detected refrigerant losses in the Houses of Europe. The increase in 2023 is due to a malfunctioning of equipment in Valletta.

Figure 4.2 Refrigerant emissions by House of Europe (tCO2e)



4.3 Emissions from buildings' energy consumption

Buildings' energy consumption represents the part of the Carbon Footprint over which the sites have the most control, and this influences also related emissions. Changes in providers' energy mixes also play a role, most strikingly in case of a switch to a 100% green contract. Data in Table 4.6 shows that the **Houses of Europe reduced building energy emissions by 8,3%, from 2022 to 2023. The decrease from 2019 stands at 27,9%.** This is evident also from data in Table 4.7 showing similar trends in per capita building energy emissions.

Although few actions target directly the reduction of CO_2e emissions from buildings (see Case studiy 1), this is often a secondary impact of actions that reduce energy consumption mentioned under 4.2.1 and 4.2.2.

Table 4.9 Refrigerant emissions (tCO_2e), 2019-2023						
Site	**Trend 2019-2023**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Valletta		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	78,53
Vienna		3,55	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Nicosia		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Budapest		0,00	0,00	0,00	17,28	0,00
Copenhagen		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Sofia		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
The Hague		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total (tCO_2e)		**3,55**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**17,28**	**78,53**

Table 4.8 Fixed assets (embodied) emissions, 2019-2023 (tCO_2e)						
Site	**Trend 2019-2023**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Valletta		9,23	9,23	9,23	9,23	9,23
Vienna		29,65	29,65	29,65	29,65	29,65
Nicosia		32,45	32,45	32,45	32,45	32,45
Budapest		31,00	31,00	31,00	31,00	31,00
Copenhagen		22,08	22,08	22,08	22,08	22,08
Sofia		23,42	23,42	23,42	23,42	23,42
The Hague		29,93	29,93	29,93	29,93	29,93
Total (tCO_2e)		**177,76**	**177,76**	**177,76**	**177,76**	**177,76**

4.5 Emissions from buildings fixed assets (embodied emissions)

As detailed in textbox 4.1, emissions from buildings (fixed assets) are evaluated using an amortisation approach in which the emissions resulting from the building's construction are distributed over its assumed design life. A common 50 years design life period is used for the Houses of Europe.
Given the stable building portfolio in the seven Houses of Europe, declared fixed assets emissions are also stable, as shown in Table 4.8.

4.4a Trends in emissions from refrigerant losses

Due to their predominantly administrative activity, the technical installations containing refrigerants in the Houses of Europe are limited to HVAC units and kitchenette fridges. Refrigerant losses may be detected during regular maintenace interventions, as required by legislation, or in case of malfunction. In 2023, Valletta experienced a significant loss of R410a refrigerant due to equipment malfunction. The other Houses of Europe continue to report no losses during normal operation under their protocol (less than 3%), with the exception of an occurrence in 2019 in Vienna and 2022 in Budapest.

5 Reducing mobility emissions through more sustainable modes of transport

5.1 Reducing emissions from staff missions

Staff travel in the Houses of Europe emanates from the prerogative of the Representations and EPLOs to serve the entire territories of the Member State in which they are based when engaging with stakeholders. Additionally, there is a need to regularly liaise with HQ services on organisational and policy-related aspects.

Data on staff travel for missions have been extracted from MiPs (the Commission's mission management system) for staff working in Representations, and from the Parliament's equivalent system for staff working in EPLOs. The data was then integrated according to the reporting categories in this statement. To avoid double-counting, emissions from the use of the vehicle fleet (limited to the Representations) are excluded from the missions calculations. They are reported as a standalone category 'Vehicles fleet', under Table 5.6 and with more detail in Annex 7. Figures 5.1 and 5.2 highlight the evolution in emissions by mode of travel and by site, emphasising the importance of encouraging non-air transportation where possible.

Figure 5.1 Staff missions emissions by mode (tCO_2e)

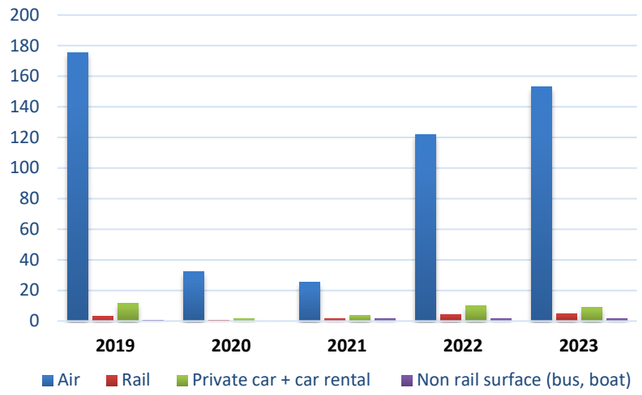
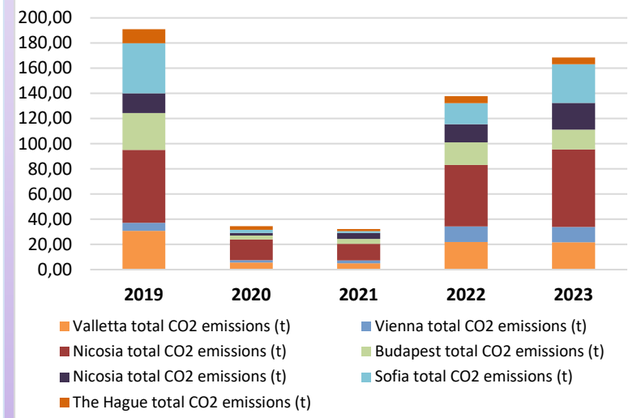


Figure 5.2 Staff missions emissions by site (tCO_2e)



5.1a Figure 5.1 shows the evolution of staff missions emissions in the seven Houses of Europe, by mode of transport. Emissions from air travel increased the most - by a quarter - compared to 2022, yet remain below the baseline level, followed by the Non-rail surface category, which encompasses bus and boat. Rail emisssion recorded a further small increase, of similar magnitude to the decrease in car emissions, compared to the previous year.
Air emissions in 2019 were exceptionally high due to the Nicosia EPLO's involvement in the European Elections and uncharacteristic overseas travel by the Representation in The Hague.

Figure 5.2 also illustrates this trend, showing emissions by the House of Europe. The two Houses of Europe on islands, Nicosia and Valletta, rely more on air travel, leading to higher emissions, while continental Houses benefit from better rail and non-air transport options, affording them more choices for reducing their emissions. Annex 7 provides a detailed breakdown of emissions by the House of Europe. Staff determine travel parameters, and annually reviewed conversion factors calculate emissions based on travel distance and mode.

Table 5.1 Total missions emissions by mode (2019-2023), tCO_2e

Modes of transport	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Air	175,60	32,38	25,32	121,88	153,07
Rail	3,04	0,67	1,60	4,42	4,98
Private car + car rental	11,83	1,42	3,82	9,95	9,04
Non rail surface (bus, boat)	0,51	0,04	1,53	1,57	1,82
Total (tCO_2e)	**190,98**	**34,51**	**32,26**	**137,82**	**168,91**

5.1b Reducing emissions from professional travel

A breakdown of modal data is presented in Table 5.1. It is evident that:

- In 2020, emissions significantly dropped compared to 2019, leading to a substantial reduction in carbon output. This trend continued in 2021, although to a slightly lesser extent. However, in 2022, there was a notable surge in emissions, surpassing the levels of the previous year. By 2023, emissions had once again increased, albeit remaining below baseline levels.
- Air travel remains the primary contributor to emissions, typically constituting the majority of the total. However, between 2020 and 2022, there was a noticeable increase in the proportion of non-air travel emissions as a result of anti-pandemic measures, including cross-border travel restrictions and social distancing. It is encouraging to observe that this trend continues, even if with reduced pace.
- Rail travel, while a relatively minor contributor initially, experienced fluctuations, with a notable increase in 2021, and reached its highest point in 2023. This has a positive impact in reducing emissions from professional travel.

5.1c Green Communication objective

A core component of the Commission's 2030 emissions reduction target is to **reduce staff missions emissions by 50% from 2019 to 2024**. To deliver this, services (including DG COMM) have pledged to reduce emissions. This has been accompanited by a progressive reduction of the budget for professional travel during recent years.

Other tools to assist reducing missions emissions include:

- New Guide to Missions (under finalisation in 2023), allowing train travel in certain circumstances when more costly than flying, in development
- Display of emissions by different transport modes on the missions booking tool

5.1d Professional travel in Austria? Make it sustainable!

The House of Europe in Vienna has been has been actively using the night train connection to Brussels since its launch in 2020. This has become the default means of transport for trips to Brussels, including those of organised groups of journalists, students and other stakeholders. Rail is used also for trips within the country and staff make regular use of bikes to attend business meetings. In 2023, the Representation promoted the European Green Deal during a hike in the Carynthian mountains. In this way, the House of Europe sets an example on sustainable mobility.

5.1d Actions to reduce emissions from staff missions

The greatest reduction in emissions results from missions that do not take place. Whilst a certain amount of personal contact remains necessary in particular situations, Houses of Europe are already leveraging, and will continue to do so, the use of online and hybrid meetings when appropriate. For instance, the obligatory presence for certain EPLO staff at Parliament's plenary sessions has been reduced by half and a similar appraoch is in place for headquarters seminars for Representations staff.
Other actions to reduce mission emissions include: - Enforcing the Commission's corporate guidelines on sustainable staff travel, which allow train travel in certain circumstances even when it is more costly than flying

- Upgrading the videoconferencing infrastucure in the Houses of Europe to support online and hybrid meetings
- Promoting corporate campaigns on sustainable staff travel

Table 5.2 Total commuting emissions by site (tCO_2e), 2019-2023

	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Valletta						
Direct		11,12	2,78	3,97	5,59	8,93
Upstream		2,26	0,57	0,81	1,14	1,82
Total (tCO_2e)		**13,38**	**3,35**	**4,78**	**6,72**	**10,75**
Vienna						
Direct		3,02	0,75	1,66	2,64	3,51
Upstream		0,61	0,15	0,34	0,54	0,71
Total (tCO_2e)		**3,63**	**0,91**	**2,00**	**3,18**	**4,22**
Nicosia						
Direct		27,42	12,47	9,94	8,59	14,36
Upstream		5,57	2,54	2,02	1,75	2,92
Total (tCO_2e)		**32,99**	**15,00**	**11,96**	**10,33**	**17,28**
Budapest						
Direct		6,13	2,46	3,13	3,34	4,60
Upstream		1,25	0,50	0,64	0,68	0,93
Total (tCO_2e)		**7,38**	**2,96**	**3,77**	**4,02**	**5,53**
Copenhagen						
Direct		4,63	1,16	0,93	2,64	3,86
Upstream		0,94	0,24	0,19	0,54	0,78
Total (tCO_2e)		**5,57**	**1,39**	**1,11**	**3,17**	**4,64**
Sofia						
Direct		7,14	1,77	0,59	2,08	4,61
Upstream		1,45	0,36	0,12	0,42	0,94
Total (tCO_2e)		**8,59**	**2,13**	**0,71**	**2,50**	**5,55**
The Hague						
Direct		10,19	2,34	2,04	4,89	6,93
Upstream		2,07	0,48	0,41	0,99	1,41
Total (tCO_2e)		**12,26**	**2,82**	**2,45**	**5,88**	**8,34**
Total commuting emissions of all Ho		**83,80**	**28,56**	**26,78**	**35,82**	**56,31**

5.2 Greener commuting options

Emmissions from staff commuting by House of Europe calculated based on the results of local staff commuting surveys, which achieve a high response rate (typically above 70% and in many cases full 100%) and can be thus considered highly representative. Since 2022, to align with the corporate approach, upstream emissions have been included in the elaboration of this report and back-calculated to 2019. The Figure 5.3 shows the evolution of total commuting emissions by House of Europe.

Emissions from staff commuting by site are presented in Figure 5.3 with data from Table 5.2. After reaching their lowest level in 2021, in 2023, commuting emissions decreased by 32,53% compared to 2019, notably thanks to the mainstreaming of teleworking.

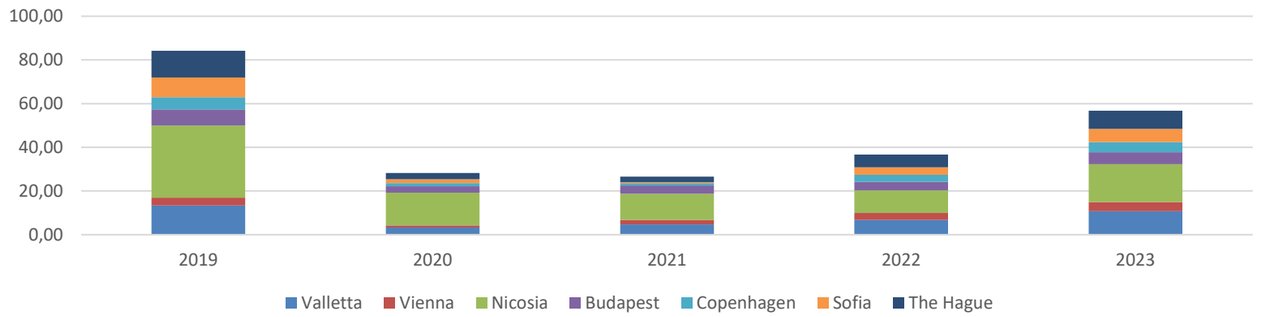
5.2b

Corporate actions encouraging sustainable commuting in the Houses of Europe include:

- Partial reimburesement of public transport costs
- Revision of the mobility policy (EC - in progress)
- Gradual reduction of allocated parking spaces for staff
- Corporate staff awareness actions (Velomai, Mobility week)

The facilitation of charging of private electric or hybrid vehicles in the Houses of Europe is currently on hold pending the definition of a corporate approach to financial contribution by staff members.

Figure 5.3 Evolution of commuting emissions, tCO_2e



5.2c Staff commuting emissions and options in the Houses of Europe

Emissions from staff commuting in the Houses of Europe saw a sharp drop with the onset of COVID, when confinement measures were in place and staff teleworked. Unlike emissions from missions, commuting emissions did not bounce back as significantly due to the adoption of teleworking as part of the corporate human resources policies and despite different patterns among the Houses of Europe. Commuting emissions increased by 65% in 2023 compared to 2022, but remained 25% below 2019 levels. This reduction more than compensates for the added emissions from teleworking, resullting in an overall net gain.

Staff commuting modalities are strongly influenced by the available public transport infrastructure, which differs considerably between the Houses of Europe. There are limited public transport options available to staff in Valletta and Nicosia, where the hot climate also makes biking or walking unattractive for long distances, pushing staff towards car use. The situation is entirely different in Budapest, Copenhagen and Vienna, where car usage is an exception rather than the norm, and staff prefer public transport or walking.

5.2d

Valletta is unique among the Houses of Europe as some staff members commute by ferry. Despite the introduction of free public transport for residents end of 2022, most House of Europe staff members continue to rely on cars for commuting. Efforts are underway to promote alternative modes of transportation like service bikes or walking. Commuting emissions increased notably due to rising office presence, reaching beseline levels.

Vienna benefits from extensive public transport coverage, resulting in fewer staff members opting for cars. The public transport reimbursement scheme is widely used by staff. Additionally, many choose cycling or walking to work. With increased office presence in 2023, commuting emissions rose substantially.
Similarly, in **Nicosia**, where public transport options are limited, commuting relies primarily on cars due to inconvenience and the hot climate. Efforts to reduce personal car usage include providing a bus service for civil servants living outside the city and offering a parking lot at the city entrance for commuters. Commuting emissions saw a significant decrease compared to the baseline year.
In Budapest, public transport or walking are preferred commuting methods for the majority of staff, with only a few commuting by car. Management initiatives, such as using trains for missions whenever possible, led to a slight decrease in commuting emissions despite increased office presence.
Sofia encourages eco-friendly commuting options among staff, providing free bikes and partial reimbursement for public transport. These measures resulted in a notable decrease in commuting emissions.
In **The Hague**, where biking is popular, staff are encouraged to use trains or bikes instead of cars, and online meetings are promoted. These initiatives led to a significant decrease in commuting emissions compared to both 2019 and 2022.
In Copenhagen, most of the staff commute by bike or public transport. Copenhagen, known for its high number of cyclists, also sees many employees participating in the corporate scheme, which offers partial reimbursement for public transport expenses.

Table 5.3 Number of vehicles in site fleets, 2019-2023						
Site	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Valletta		1	1	1	1	1
Vienna		2	2	2	2	2
Nicosia		1	1	1	1	1
Budapest		2	2	2	2	2
Copenhagen		2	2	2	1	3
Sofia		2	2	2	2	2
The Hague		2	2	2	2	2
Total site veh. fleets		**12**	**12**	**12**	**11**	**13**

Table 5.4 Number of hybrid or electric vehicles in site fleets, 2019-2023						
Site	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Valletta		0	0	1	1	1
Vienna		0	0	0	0	0
Nicosia		0	0	0	0	0
Budapest		0	1	1	1	1
Copenhagen		0	0	0	0	2
Sofia		0	0	0	0	1
The Hague		0	0	0	0	0
Total		0	1	2	2	5
as % of fleet		0	8	17	18	38
Non electric/hybrid vehicles as %		**100**	**92**	**83**	**82**	**62**

5.5 The evolution of the overall vehicle fleet

Table 5.6 shows a downward trend in vehicle fleet emissions, although in 2022 there was a slight rise linked to the resumption of regular operational activities in the Representations after the COVID pandemic. In 2023, the emissions from vehicle fleet dropped by more than one fith compared to 2022, owing to the continued electrification of the fleet (see 5.6) coupled with, in some cases, lower usage of the cars. Figure 5.5 illustrates the evolution of the vehicle fleet indicators shown in the tables above, all revealing favorable trends.

5.6 Developing a more sustainable Commission vehicle fleet

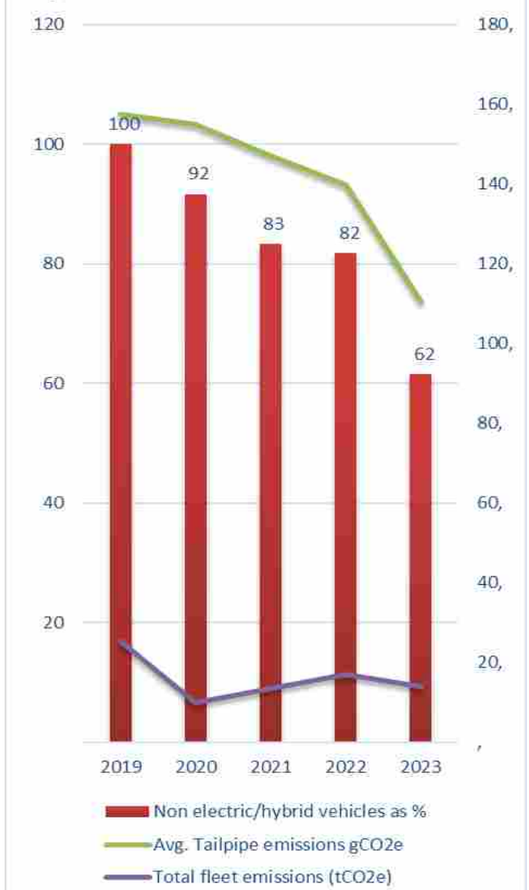
The Commission's DG COMM is greening the Representation's car fleet, aiming for a 100% zero or low emission fleet by 2027 (result by end of 2023 across all Representations: 52%) and 100% zero emission fleet by 2030. The share of electric or hybird vehicles in the seven Representations in EMAS scope stood at 38% in 2023. In many countries, the pace of fleet electrification in hampered by the insufficient coverage of public chargers to allow cross-country missions and restrictions on the installation of chargers in garages due to fire risks.

Related procurements are fully integrating the recommended EU Green Public Procurement criteria for road transport. Larger Representations have two vehicles (an official and a service car), while smaller ones, such as Nicosia and Valletta, have only one official car. Copenhagen reported 3 vehicles in 2023, of which one is earmarked for sale, following replacement with an electric one. EPLOs do not have a vehicle fleet.

Table 5.5 Average tailpipe emissions of vehicle fleet according to manufacturer (gCO_2e/km)						
Site	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Valletta		150,00	150,00	55,00	36,00	36,00
Vienna		155,50	155,50	155,50	155,50	155,50
Nicosia		173,00	173,00	173,00	173,00	173,00
Budapest		194,00	179,00	179,00	179,00	179,00
Copenhagen		168,00	168,00	168,00	128,00	42, 67
Sofia		128,50	128,50	128,50	128,50	77,75
The Hague		138,00	138,00	138,00	138,00	138,00
Avg. Tailpipe emissions gCO_2e		**157, 58**	**155, 08**	**147, 17**	**139, 91**	**110, 58**

Table 5.6 Emissions from vehicle fleet (tCO_2e, combustion and upstream)						
Trend 2019-2023		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total fleet emissions (tCO_2e)		**33,86**	**10,04**	**13,56**	**17,29**	**14,29**

Figure 5.5 Evolution of vehicle fleet indicators



Case study 1: Sustainable mobility in Copenhagen

Under the impulse of EMAS, the Representation in Copenhagen took the plunge and upgraded to an electric official and service car in July 2023. It will become the first Representation with a fully electric fleet once the old official car, which was kept during the transition, serving also as back-up for distant missions beyond the electric cars' driving range, is sold.

The impact of the investment is already visible in the performance: actual tailpipe emissions, calculated based on the consumed fuel and electricity, decreased from 628 gCO_2e/km in 2019, when a very old diesel service car was still in operation, to 136 gCO_2e/km in 2023, combining the old official car and the two new electric vehicles. This corresponds to a reduction of 78%. Based on the 15,183 km driven in 2023, 1.44 tonnes of CO_2e were saved by using the electric cars, compared to driving that distance solely with the old official car.

Committed to mainstreaming sustainable mobility, the Representation is seeking to deploy electric vehicles whenever possible also when hiring additional transportation, for example when transporting staff and materials from the House of Europe to the annual political festival in Bornholm.

Until the coverage of electric car chargers improves across the country, there will remain the occasional need to hire combustion engine or hybrid vehicles to perform time-sensitive trips.

6 Monitoring and mitigating emissions from other sources

6.1 Fixed asset (embodied emissions) for IT and Furniture

Several actions encompass the IT domain, and a new digital strategy was created in 2022. The emissions associated with IT fixed assets are calculated using the annual inventory for 18 categories of IT equipment (see Chapter 7). Following a switch to accounting all emissions for equipment in the year of purchase for coherence with the GHG protocol, the resulting emissions reduced **from 36,86 to 13,14** tonnes between 2019 and 2023 (Chapter 3). The reasons for this include a reduction in the number larger equipment items such as laptops, desk top printers as well as in some coefficients used in the calculations. Embedded emissions for the most frequent items of furniture are reported for the first time in this statement applying the same GHG protocol, the emissions dropped from **14.82 to 0.56** tonnes between 2019 and 2023 (Chapter 3).The site level breakdown is included in Annex 3 which includes furniture and IT.

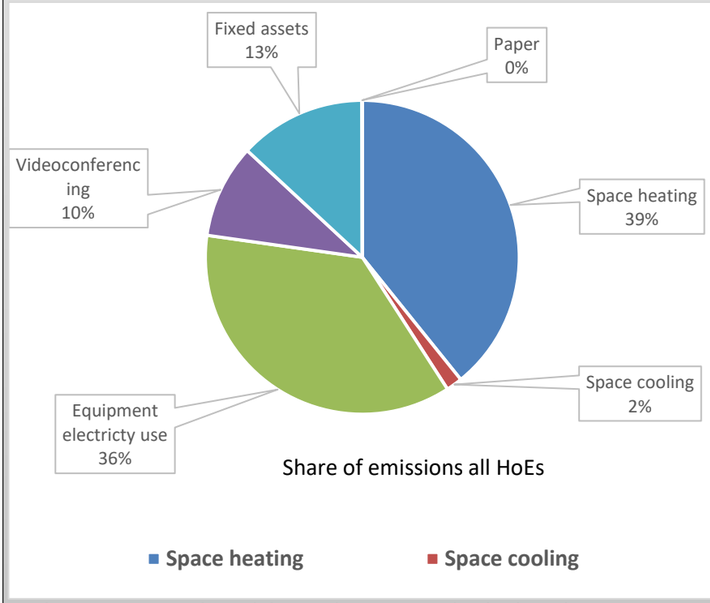
6.2 Emissions from teleworking

Teleworking emissions were calculated using the Commission's corporate methodology and are presented here globally for the Houses of Europe, accounting for Representation and EPLO staff.

The first estimates of teleworking emissions were included in the 2021 reporting exercise and this section contains results from the second, more detailed exercise of evaluation. Like the 2021 exercise, heating energy and emissions characteristics were compiled from publicly available national data sets, combined with Commission staff survey data. Survey results from the Representations were used to calculate teleworking emissions at each of the Houses of Europe, applying the specific percentage of teleworkers and total staff numbers in a given year.

The scope of reporting for telework was expanded to also include emissions from paper use and waste generation, and data was extended back to the 2019 baseline. The breakdown in the components of teleworking emissions is presented in Figure 6.2.a. As in 2023, the largest components were space heating (39%) and equipment electricity use (36%).

Figure 6.2.a - Components of teleworking emissions in 2023



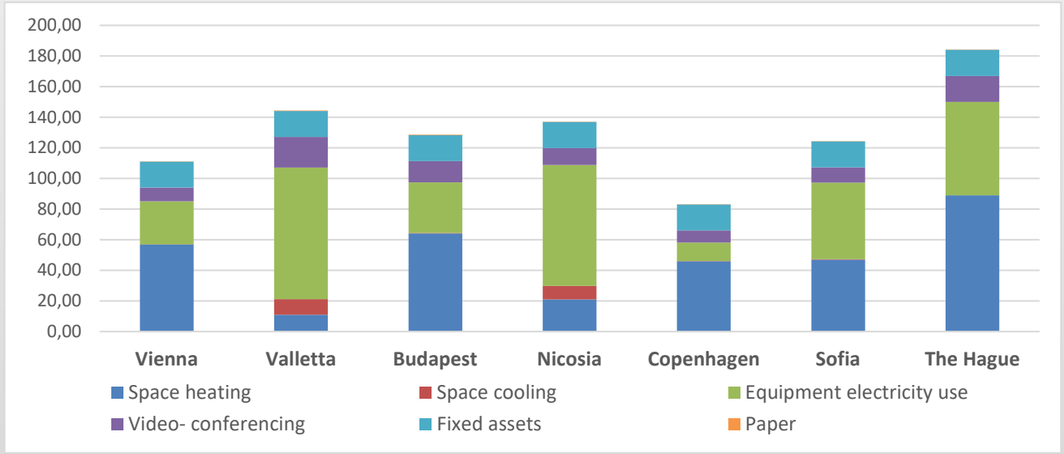
Emissions from teleworking	Total (all sites) (tonnes CO_2e)
Space heating	6,90
Space cooling	0,29
Equipment electricty use	6,40
Videoconferencing	1,70
Fixed assets	2,30
Paper	0,01
Total	**17,60**

* The Commission adopted the Working Time and Hybrid Working Decision in 2022 which allowed teleworking for 40% to 60% of working time. In the Parliament, the Decision of the Secretary General of 29 November 2022 concerning teleworking authorised teleworking for between 30% and 40% of total working time.

The distribution of teleworking emissions between the sites is shown in Figure 6.2.b.

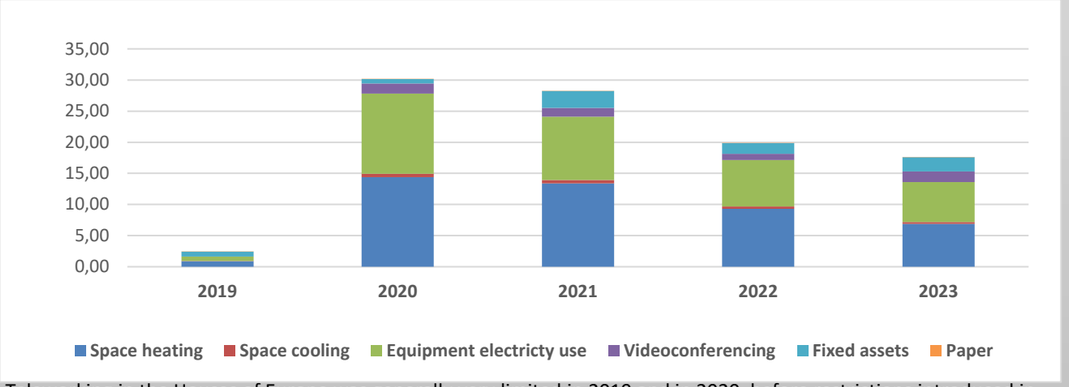
6.2 Emissions from teleworking continued.

Figure 6.2.b Teleworking emissions at Houses of Europe in 2023 ($kgCO_2e$/person)



Climate plays a role in the composition and amount of teleworking emissions, as can be seen when comparing Valletta and Nicosia which share also similar national energy mixes and number of staff. Whilst Budapest and Vienna too share a similar climate, the emissions in Vienna, Sofia, and Copenhagen are significantly lower as a result of a greener national energy mix and more limited teleworking. The Hague recorded the highest emissions due to increased telewokring during the office refurbishment.

Figure 6.2.c Evolution of teleworking emissions for all Houses of Europe (tonnes CO_2e)



Teleworking in the Houses of Europe was generally very limited in 2019 and in 2020, before restrictions introduced in response to the spread of COVID-19, which followed a dynamic specific to each country. The percentage of teleworkers during the pandemic varied between 45% and 75%, from site to site, on an annual basis. In 2023, it stabilised between 40 % and 60% with the mainstreaming of teleworking through the update of respective HR policies* in each institution (see bottom of 6.2 for details).

6.3 Emissions generated by service contracts

Besides typically logistic services, including facility management, security and cleaning, in addition to consultants and translators, found in other EMAS sites, this category also includes various communication services contracted by the Houses of Europe. These services comprise online and social media communication, media consultancies, event and campaign management, etc. They are neccessary to fulfull the outreach prerogative of the Houses of Europe. Given the trend in staff reduction imposed by budgetary cuts, there is a growing need for outsourcing support for communication activities in order to meet the ambitious political objectives of the two institutions.

In an effort to harmonise the categories of service contracts considered by its EMAS sites, the Commission has specified three additional categories, each with distinct emission factors:
- **Hard service contracts:** These include activities such as printing, physical advertising, event organisation, architecture and engineering, and multi-technical building maintenance.
- **Soft service contracts:** These cover insurance and banking services, online/social media communication, media monitoring, and advisory services and fees.
- **Other heavy service contracts:** (Currently not in use within the Houses of Europe.)

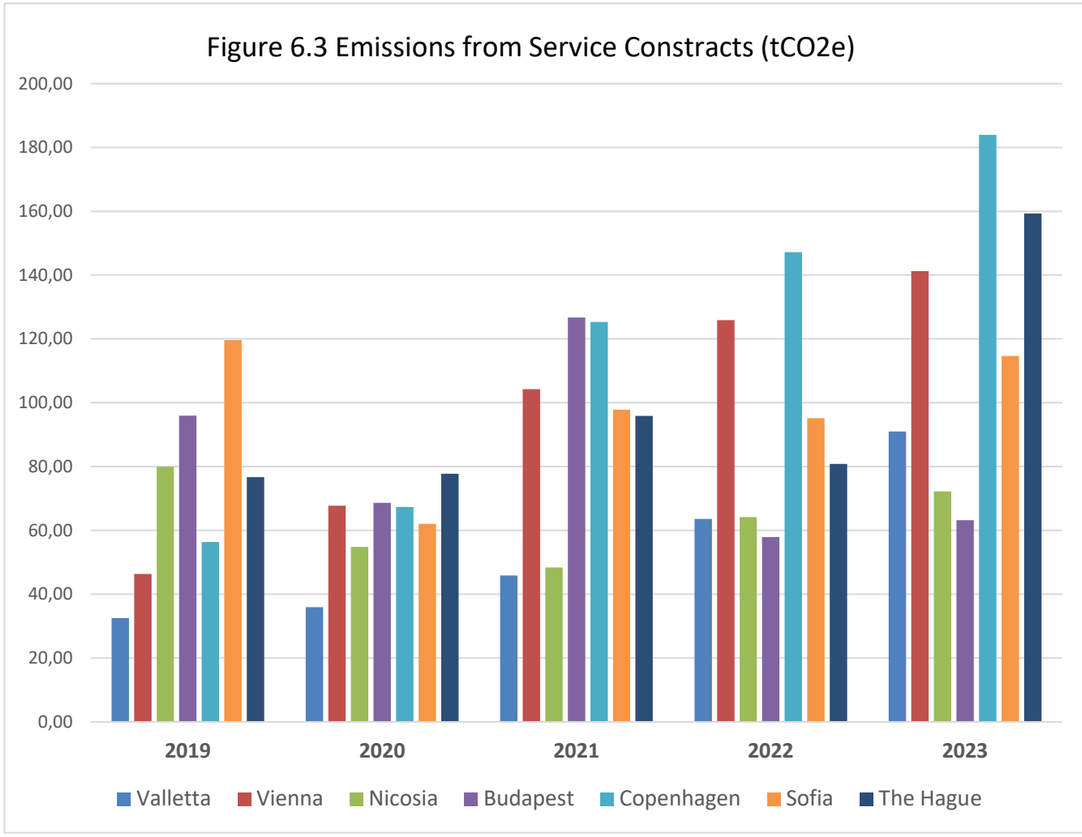
Detailled information on the factors applied such as the value and the origin can be found in the chapter 'Factors'.

Detailed data, available in Annex 5, reveals that the cumulated emissions of categories iii) and iv) dwarf all other contract categories. The use of a conversion factor based on contract value makes them the largest contributor of emissions among service contracts. Rising inflation can further artificially increase related emissions. According to this methodology, as seen in Chapter 3, service contracts represent the single biggest source of emissions in the Houses of Europe, setting them apart from other EMAS sites, where the communication prerogative does not exist.

Figure 6.3 shows the evolution of emissions from all types of service contracts in the Houses of Europe, suggesting a generally upward trend. As mentioend in 3.1.a, the strong increase in 2023 can be attributed to communication activities related to the 2024 European Elections and may include some budgetary frontloading.

It is relevant to mention here that budget allocation for communication activities is generally based on the size of the host country and its population, to be covered in this manner. The typologies of contracts are nevertheless broadly consistent amongst the Houses of Europe, as they carry out the same mission. In addition, the execution period of a contract may not necessarily coincide with the year in which it is concluded and registered in the accounting systems, from which the information for this report is gathered.

6.3a CO_2 related to service contracts



7 Supporting a green and circular economy

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- *The Houses of Europe contribute to the circular economy by implementing GPP principles in their goods, services and work contracts and their everyday operations.*

7.1 'Greening' contracts

i) Contracts with additional 'eco' criteria

Figure 7.1 Contracts over 60K EUR with additional 'eco' criteria (%)

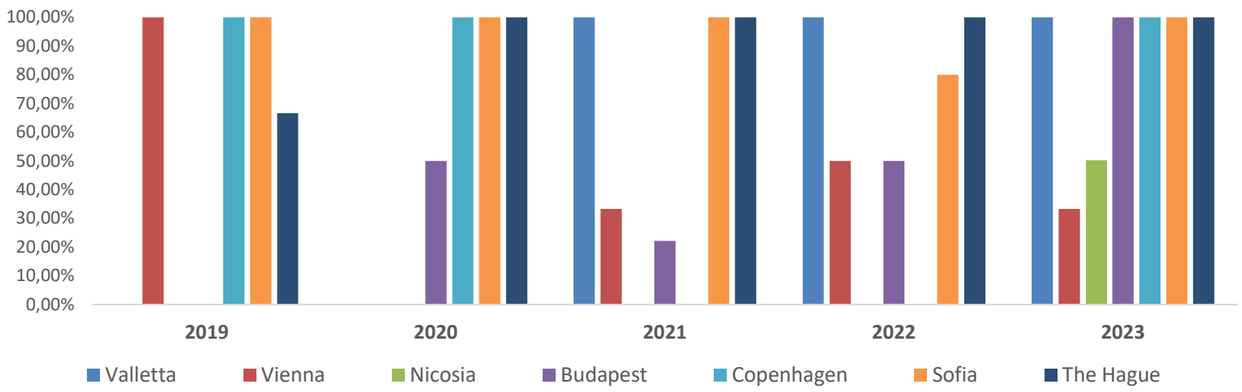


Table 7.1 Greenness of procedures ECA approach

Category	Trend 2019-'23	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Breakdown of tender procedures according to green scale of ECA						
Not green		6	5	11	5	4
Light green		7	3	3	4	4
Green		4	4	8	11	14
Very green		0	0	1	1	1
Green by nature		0	0	0	1	2
Total (No)		**17**	**12**	**23**	**22**	**25**

Case study 1: Embedding sustainability principles in the office refurbishment in The Hague

During the renovation of The House of Europe in The Hague, from June to November 2023, the focus was on circularity and Green Public Procurement (GPP). The tender emphasized 'green' potential and energy use, accounting for 60% of the evaluation criteria.

Furniture selection adhered to strict sustainability guidelines. Timber was sourced sustainably, meeting PEFC and FSC standards. Renewable materials were prioritised, and furniture was chosen for durability, ease of disassembly, repairability, recyclability, and compliance with EN standards. Emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) were tightly controlled, and regional, locally produced components were preferred to minimise transportation impact.

Additional sustainable measures included the use of linoleum flooring, 76% recyclable and 36% from recycled materials, LED lighting, and acoustic panels made from recycled plastic bottles. Plants were also incorporated into the design. This office refurbhisment sets a benchmark for sustainability, demonstrating the importance of integrating environmental principles into all aspects of office renovations.

7.1 Greening contracts in the Houses of Europe

While the European Commission and the European Parliament, and by extension the Representations and EPLOs, share the objective of promoting the use of Green Public Procurement (GPP), the respective practical methods of implementation and reporting are nevertheless slightly different. In the Houses of Europe, the majority of procurement is managed by the Representations, whereas the EPLOs, having fewer staff and lacking the administrative and financial capacity, primarily depend on central EP services and their contracts.

Supported by training and procurement templates organised by central services, as well as by the inter-institutional GPP Helpdesk, Representations aim to apply GPP to any suitable contract where the market will support it. Examples from the seven Houses of Europe in 2023 include communication and catering services, event organisation, transportation equipment and services, consultancies, installation of LED lighting, electricity supply and office space transformation.

For the purpose of EMAS reporting, Houses of Europe rank their contracts above 60.000 EUR as green, not green and green by nature, using the Commission's corporate methodology, which is based on the European Court of Auditors' recommended grading scale. Nevertheless, the majority of local contracts are of lower value and are thus currently excluded from the reporting.

Preparatory work for adapting the contract classification and reporting requirements, lowering the reporting threshold to align it with the (current) 15.000 EUR threshold used by the Parliament, has begun and has resulted in a draft methodology. Further steps will depend on the consultations with relevant stakeholders and the possibility of introducing the necessary requirements in the procurement management tools used.

The Commission reports on the share of contracts including some additional specific environmental criteria (Figure 7.1), and the number of contracts according to their level of greenness (Table 7.1). For the latter, it adopts, since 2018, the European Court of Auditor's recommended grading scale to show the degree to which tenders incorporate sustainability, as follows:

- **Not green:** Tender documents without environmental considerations or have clauses without impact on purchasing approach
- **For light green to very green** the main difference is in the weighting of the environmental criteria as a share of the total (for price and quality), as follows:
  - **Light green:** <10%;
  - **Green:** 10% to 25% (this category is used when the weight assessment of green criteria is not possible, eg. when part of the selection criteria or technical specifications) and;
  - **Very green:** >25%
- **Green by nature**: Where the primary purpose is "green", for example construction of a green roof, procurement of 100% green electricity or consultancy services to improve environmental performance.

Under this approach, data in Table 7.1 suggests a significant decrease in the share of 'not green' procedures from about 70% in 2019 to less than 40% in 2023.

In 2023, central services provided the Houses of Europe with additional or updated corporate templates that incorporate recommended EU GPP criteria for cleaning services, event management and low or zero emission vehicles. This was complemented by general training on the GPP, support from the corporate public procurement services and presentations by the interinstitutional GPP helpdesk.

Table 7.2 Evolution of IT equipment acquisition 2019 to 2023 at the Houses of Europe

Category of equipment	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Computers and screens						
Desktop PCs		22	22	6	0	1
Laptops		58	59	9	24	53
Docking stations		61	121	44	77	93
Flatscreens		95	84	47	58	87
Printers and scanners						
Individual printers		0	0	4	4	4
Network printers and copiers		13	28	2	2	1
Scanners		0	0	0	0	0
Fax machines		0	0	0	0	0
Telephones and faxes						
Simple (portable) phones		1	1	0	0	0
Smartphones		10	25	7	29	44
Fixed line telephones		0	0	0	0	0
Servers and swtiches						
Informatics server		10	3	2	0	2
Firewall router switch		1	0	1	4	1
Video equipment						
Projectors		3	0	0	0	0
Videoconference installations		0	0	0	0	1
Televisions		0	1	0	4	0

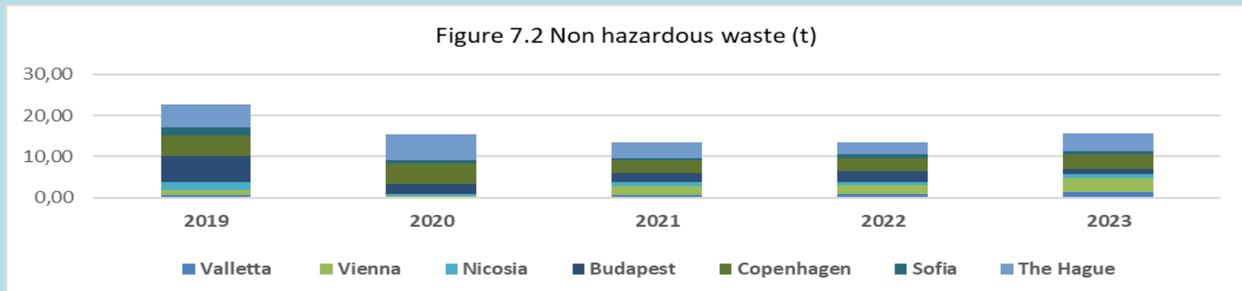
7.2 Evolution of acquisition and recycling of IT inventory

Table 7.2 shows the evolution of acquisition of IT equipment in the Houses of Europe, by the established categories, replacing the previous reporting on evolution of IT inventories. Besides aligning with the new approach for calculating Fixed IT assets emissions described in 3.1, the change was imposed also by the lack of reliable historic data going back to the 2019 baseling for the 3 new Houses of Europe and any future ones entering the EMAS scope. This is due to the way decommissioning of equimpent is logged in the inventory systems. The evolution of the main categories of IT equipment is in line with their respective corporate replacement programmes of te. For this reason, the trends are broadly similar across all Houses of Europe. The data indicates a reduction in categories other than those that support mobile working (such as laptops, docking stations, flat screens, smartphones). The decrease in the number of larger IT equipments items, such as personal printers and desktop PCs, has contributed to a reduction in the embodied emisssions associated with IT.
Whenever possible, Representations donate decommissioned, yet still functioning equipment to local charities or schools, occasionally contributing to international initiatives (laptops for Ukraine, furniture for schools in Gambia); only unwanted or unusable equipment is sent for recylcing and reported as hazardous waste. EPLOs return obsolete equipment to their HQ for handling according to the Parliament's recycling arrangements.

7.3 Improving waste management and sorting

Waste management is a significant focus across all Houses of Europe, with the management system targeting two primary objectives: reducing the generation of non-hazardous waste and improving waste sorting. To achieve these goals, specific actions are outlined in annual action plans, operational controls, and training and awareness-raising initiatives.
In compliance with EMAS requirements and relevant legislation, Houses of Europe have adjusted their waste management procedures and cleaning contracts. These adjustments include the measurement and reporting of collected waste and establishing traceability. Data on non-hazardous waste generation is obtained from waste reports by the cleaning contractor. In cases where such reports are unavailable, a sampling approach is used, where waste is measured over several weeks to calculate weekly averages, then extrapolated to an annual basis, considering office presence and the number of working weeks. Estimations are also employed for hazardous waste, which occurs less frequently and may result in a higher degree of inaccuracy for years before the reporting process began. For four of the seven Houses of Europe, data on waste management and sorting before the introduction of EMAS are estimations. Further details are available in Annex 2.

Figure 7.2 Non hazardous waste (t)



7.3 Improving waste management and sorting

Non hazardous waste generation at Houses of Europe

Table 7.3 Total non-hazardous waste, (tonnes; tonnes/person)

Site	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Target '19-'30
Valletta		0,50	0,06	0,70	0,76	1,29	
t/p		0,02	0,00	0,03	0,04	0,05	0,02
Vienna		1,44	0,36	2,05	2,16	3,42	
t/p		0,04	0,01	0,06	0,06	0,10	0,03
Nicosia		1,79	0,54	0,90	0,90	0,97	
t/p		0,07	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,05
Budapest		6,40	2,22	2,27	2,72	1,14	
t/p		0,19	0,07	0,07	0,08	0,04	0,15
Copenhagen		5,09	5,11	3,07	3,14	3,78	
t/p		0,17	0,16	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,13
Sofia		1,99	0,75	0,60	0,78	0,72	
t/p		0,06	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,05
The Hague		5,39	6,35	3,95	3,01	4,25	
t/p		0,17	0,21	0,13	0,09	0,13	0,14
Houses of Europe (t)		**22,60**	**15,38**	**13,53**	**13,47**	**15,57**	
tonnes/person		**0,104**	**0,074**	**0,068**	**0,065**	**0,073**	**0,08**

7.4 Waste management at the Houses of Europe

Waste is separated according to local rules. For this reason, the reported separation streams vary among the Houses of Europe. For instance, there is no separate PMC collection in **Valletta** (collected together with paper), and in **Vienna**, there is no separate collection for organics (not separated). Hazardous waste currently monitored and reported by the Houses of Europe consists of batteries, waste from electrical and electronic equipment, printing devices consumables (toner paint and cartridges) and cleaning products. The usage of these items has decreased due to reduced office presence and progress in digitalisation. Other categories of hazardous waste could be added in the future as system improvement.
Spikes in a given year could result from the disposal of waste accumulated over a longer period of time, especially following the COVID period, or from office decluttering. Subcontracted services, such as maintenance or cleaning contractors, manage their own waste resulting from services provided to the House of Europe. This may include hazardous waste categories such as paint, mineral oils, diverse chemical waste, lightbulbs, etc, as well non-hazardous (PMC, paper, glass etc.).

Figure 7.2 shows the evolution of non hazardous waste generation, which mirros office presence levels. Total non hazardous waste increased by 16% in 2023, compared to 2022, possibly as a result of the more than twofold increase in visitors, yet remained 31% below 2019 levels.
Table 7.4 and related Figure 7.3 reveal a starker decrease in total hazardous waste which was of 99,15% between 2022 and 2023, followed by a drop and of 96% between 2023 and 2019. The exceptionally high amount of hazardous waste in The Hague was due to a one-time collection by the cleaning company of chemicals from cleaning products on site. This type of collection occurs only once every few years. Data in Table 7.5 and Figure 7.4 suggest an overall improvement in waste separation from 2019 and 2023, where the tonnes per capita of residual waste as proportion of total waste decreased by 47%, largely exceeding the 30% reduction target .

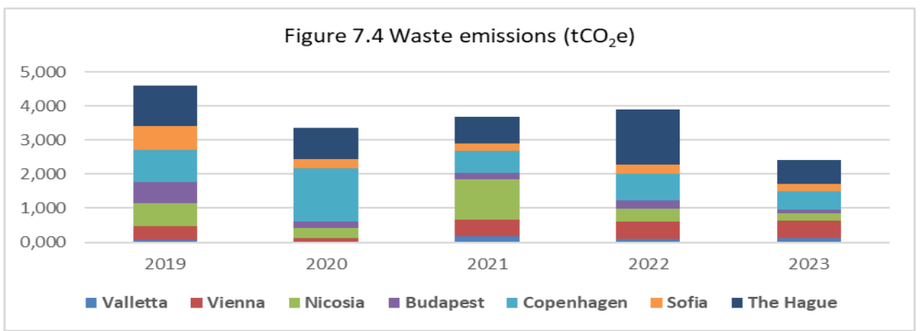
Table 7.4 Total hazardous waste (tonnes) & t/p

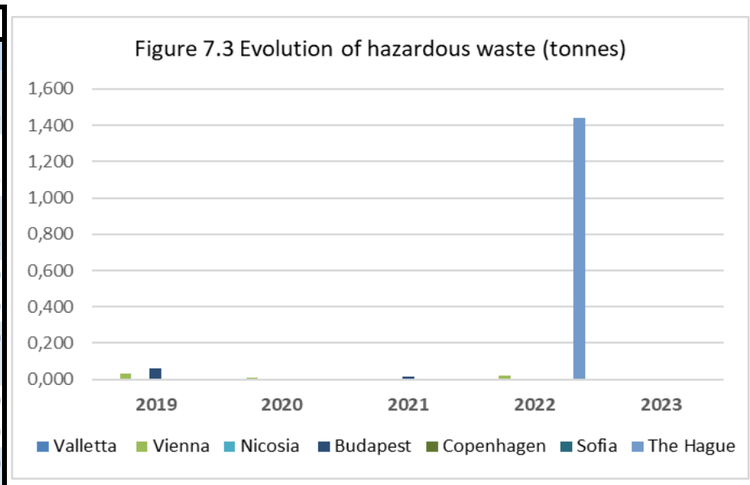
Site	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Valletta		0,003	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,006
t/p		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Vienna		0,033	0,008	0,004	0,021	0,002
t/p		0,001	0,000	0,000	0,001	0,000
Nicosia		0,002	0,000	0,001	0,002	0,001
t/p		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Budapest		0,110	0,000	0,025	0,012	0,000
t/p		0,003	0,000	0,001	0,000	0,000
Copenhagen		0,000	1,000	0,000	0,006	0,140
t/p		0,000	0,032	0,000	0,000	0,005
Sofia		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
t/p		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
The Hague		0,000	0,000	0,000	1,438	0,000
t/p		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,045	0,000
TOTAL (t)		**0,148**	**1,008**	**0,030**	**1,479**	**0,148**

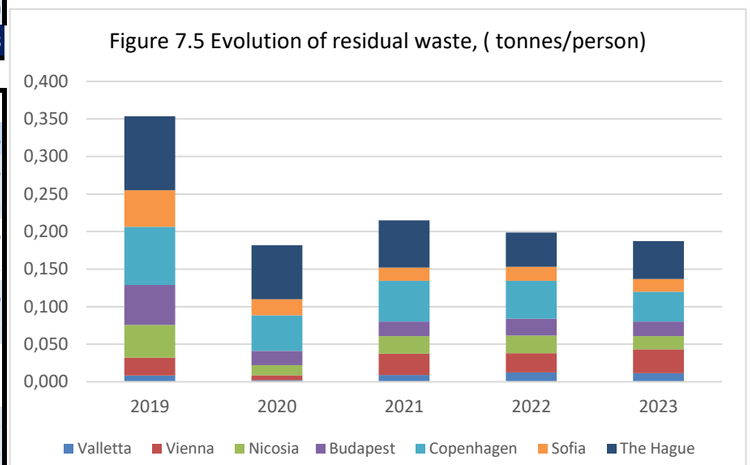
Table 7.5 Residual waste: Proportion of total waste (%) and per capita (t/p)

	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Valletta		39,76%	88,50%	27,61%	34,35%	21,04%
residual waste t/p		0,008	0,002	0,009	0,012	0,011
Vienna		65,17%	65,22%	43,82%	41,27%	32,73%
residual waste t/p		0,024	0,007	0,028	0,026	0,032
Nicosia		63,03%	63,11%	63,03%	62,95%	50,72%
residual waste t/p		0,043	0,014	0,024	0,024	0,018
Budapest		27,70%	28,17%	27,85%	28,04%	50,74%
residual waste t/p		0,053	0,019	0,019	0,023	0,019
Copenhagen		45,78%	24,06%	47,88%	44,82%	29,34%
residual waste t/p		0,078	0,047	0,054	0,050	0,040
Sofia		78,41%	81,99%	92,97%	78,00%	79,51%
residual waste t/p		0,049	0,020	0,018	0,018	0,017
The Hague		57,57%	34,02%	49,31%	32,83%	39,14%
residual waste t/p		0,098	0,072	0,063	0,046	0,050
House of Europe (average %)		**53,92%**	**55,01%**	**50,35%**	**46,04%**	**43,32%**
House of Europe (average t/p)		**0,051**	**0,026**	**0,031**	**0,028**	**0,027**

7.4 CO_2e related to waste management







7.4a

In **Valletta**, residual waste decreased notably compared to 2019 and slightly compared to 2022, despite increased office presence. In 2023, hazardous waste was minimal, limited to batteries for disposal. Waste sorting improved significantly through collaboration with the cleaning company and relabeling bins.
Vienna experienced an increase in non-hazardous waste due to higher staff presence post-pandemic, a rise in visitors, and increased paper waste during sampling weeks. Efforts to reduce waste included replacing capsule coffee machines with bean machines and adding a new sorting container in the kitchen. Despite the rise in non-hazardous waste, Vienna's residual waste proportion decreased significantly compared to 2019 and slightly compared to 2022. Old toner cartridges were collected for a social project.
Nicosia saw a slight decrease in residual waste proportion and significant drops in both non-hazardous and hazardous waste compared to 2019.
Budapest reported decreases in both non-hazardous and hazardous waste compared to 2019, with no hazardous waste generated in 2023. The ban on bottled water for events and use of water filter jugs helped to cut down on plastic waste. However, the proportion of residual waste increased due to reduced garbage bin emptying frequency.
Sofia witnessed decreases in both non-hazardous and hazardous waste compared to 2019, with minimal hazardous waste reported in 2023. Communication efforts in 2023 maintained a constant proportion of residual waste compared to 2019 levels.
In The **Hague**, there was an increase in non-hazardous waste compared to 2019, possibly linked to office refurbishment, with no hazardous waste reported in 2023. A significant reduction in residual waste proportion compared to 2019 was observed.

Since 2023, the Representation in **Copenhagen** has switched to digital newspaper subscriptions, eliminating paper versions. Additionally, a basement cleanup in 2019-2020 resulted in increased waste. A project has been initiated to improve waste storage in the courtyard, optimizing space for bike parking and enhancing waste collection management.

7.5 CO2e emissions from waste management

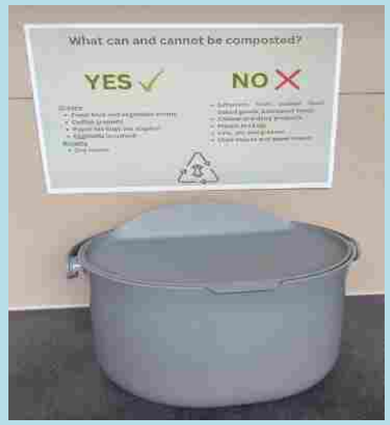
The CO2e emissions associated with waste disposal are calculated on the basis of the following main categories of waste processes and waste types:

- Incinerated waste - 1. domestic waste, 2.food
- Methanisation - food
- Recycled/reused - 1. paper, 2. cardboard Recycled/reused - wood, 3. -glass, 4. plastic PMC, 5. others
- Hazardous waste - all types
- Landfill

The evolution of total waste emissions is shown in Figure 7.4. Although much site activity resumed in 2022 and 2023 after the COVID lockdown years of 2020 and 2021, waste emissions were lower in 2023 than in 2022. This is consistent with the overall reduction in waste generation described above and shown in Table 7.5.

Case study 1: Compost bins in the kitchenettes in Budapest

In response to a suggestion submitted in the EMAS suggestion box, indoor compost bins were installed in the kitchenettes on the 4th and 5th floors. The collected organic waste is used by members of staff in their gardens. A win-win situation!



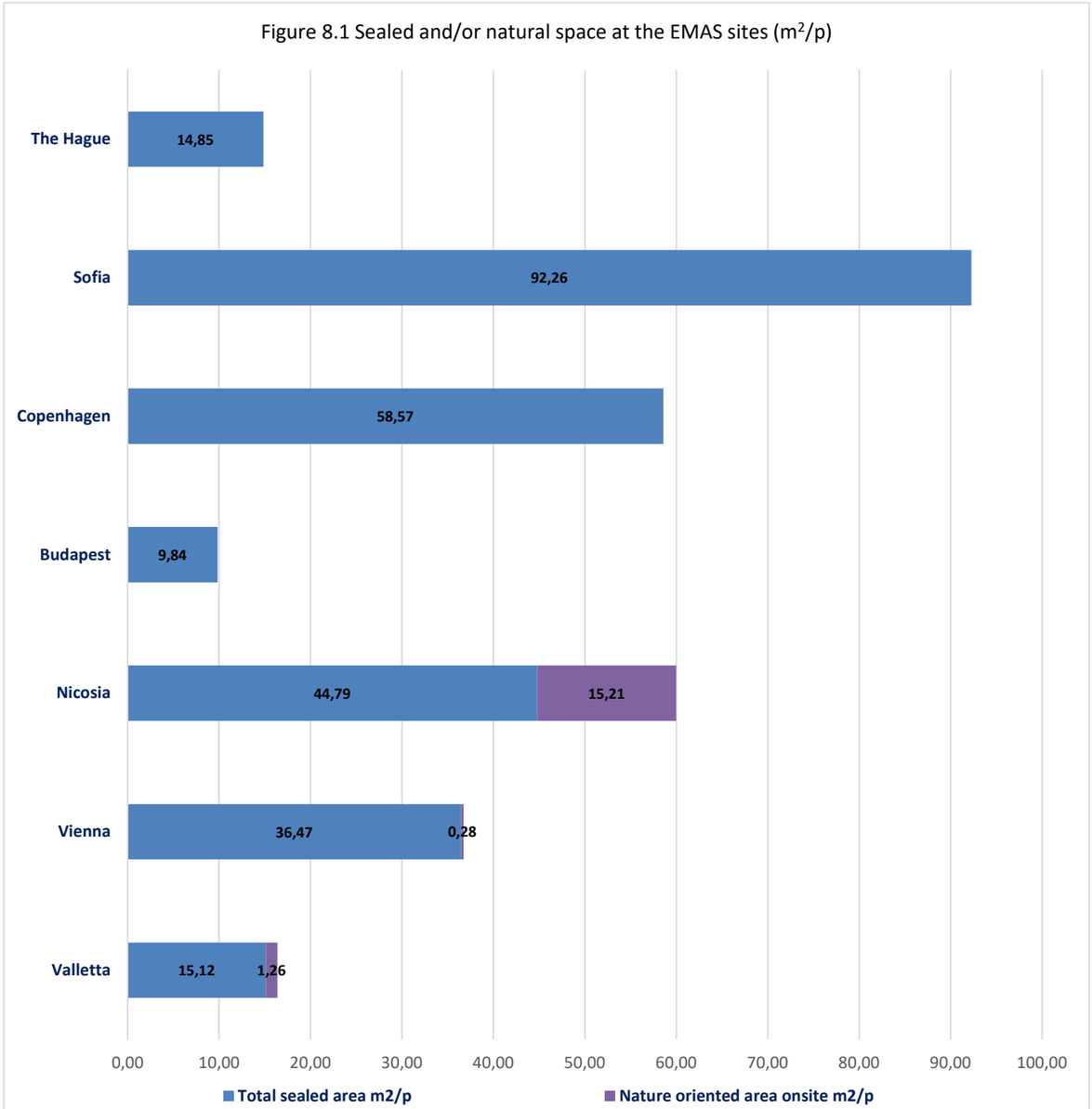
8 Biodiversity and food supply

8.1 Preserving and restoring nature and biodiversity

To index

- *The Houses of Europe have very limited nature oriented areas due to their urban location. Their efforts in preserving and restoring nature and biodiversity are thus focussed on off-site initiatives, such as tree-planting or beach-cleaning, often in the context of team-buidling activities which foster staff participation, or organised in cooperation with communication partners such as the Europe Direct network. Houses of Europe also help in promoting the EU policies on nature and biodiversity through their communication activities.*

Figure 8.1 Sealed and natural space at the EMAS sites (m^2/p)



Biodiversity in the Houses of Europe

Given the urban location of the Houses of Europe buildings, nature-oriented areas are at best modest, offering little to no scope for fostering biodiversity on-site. Figure 8.1 shows the different amount of sealed and natural surface area on a per capita basis, indicating that Nicosia has the largest nature-oriented area, measuring 426 m2. Despite this limitation, the Houses of Europe invest efforts in 'greening' their premises, with examples such as the courtyard with fish-pond in Valletta or the vertical moss wall in Vienna, and more generally, the integration of plants in the offices, where Sofia leads by example. Sofia has also the largest sealed area per capita.

In October 2022, colleagues from the European Commission Representation in Vienna took part in a team-building event in northern Lower Austria. Together, they planted 270 young trees as part of the #3BillionTrees initiative. The team found joy in contributing positively to nature! In October 2022, the Representation in Budapest organised an EMAS-themed social activity day for all staff. During this event, staff members familiarised themselves with the objectives of EMAS and participated in a quiz to test their knowledge. They also planted trees, built insect hotels and birds' nests. The event was organized in cooperation with the green belt association ZöldövezetTársulás Egyesület. Despite its location in the densely built old town, the House of Europe in Valletta feels very green, owing to an internal courtyard with potted plants and a fishpond to which the staff are very attached. Enthusiastic colleagues, who excel at propagating plants, ensure an abundance of greenery in every space, adding to the wellbeing of staff and visitors. The House of Europe Nicosia benefits from an external area surrounding the building, of which a quarter is unsealed and adorned with vegetation, irrigated with untreated ground water from an on-site well. This outdoor space contributes to the wellbeing of staff and visitors. Additionally, the site benefits also from lush vegetation alongside a water stream in close proximity, which fosters biodiversity in the entire area.

8.2 Promoting a fair, healthy sustainable and good food system

- *Due to their small size, the Houses of Europe do not have on-site catering or staff canteens. Their efforts to promote a fair, healthy, sustainable, and ethical food system are primarily realized through external catering contracts for events. These contracts incorporate relevant criteria aligned with the respective corporate guidelines of the Commission and the Parliament.*

Overall:

- The Houses of Europe do not have on-site catering or staff canteens. The feasibility of measuring emissions from contracted catering for events will be evaluated in the future.
- Nevertheless, the Houses of Europe are already taking efforts towards more sustainable events. This includes the implementation of the Commission's Corporate guidelines for sustainable conferences and events.
- Regarding food, concrete actions involve expanding the range of fairly and sustainably produced options, gathering participants' preferences prior to the event, and donating food leftovers to charities to avoid food waste. Houses of Europe also proactively communicate their sustainability approach to event participants to raise awareness on this topic.
- In Vienna, orange juice previously offered at events is replaced with locally produced apple juice.
- The good practices in Represenations, while not necessarily limited to food, have been recognised with awards and special mentions in the Commission's annual corporate competition for sustainable events and conferences.

9 Staff participation and communication

To index

9.1 Staff participation and communication in the Houses of Europe

Corporate staff engagement and communication activities, which also target staff in the Houses of Europe, are reported in the resepective corporate statements of the Commission and the Parliament. In complement, the Houses of Europe develop local internal and external communication, awareness-raising and staff engagement activities, documented in annual communication plans.

Communication with national stakeholders can be considered the prime vocation of the Houses of Europe, notwithstanding differences in institutional prerogatives and organisational contexts between the Commission and the Parliament. The protection of the environment has always been amongst the key EU policies communicated, and with the adoption of the European Green Deal, it has risen to front-centre. Based on their country-specific knowledge, Representations identify the most relevant topics for promotion in annual country, adapted to local concerns and target groups. EPLOs, adopt a similar approach, serving as platform for communication with elected Members of the European Parliament and engaging citizens to vote in European Parliament elections.

Among the key relevant topics in 2023 were the Fit for 55 Package to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the revised Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), the increased Renewable Energy Target and revised Energy Efficiency directive. In addition to these major legislative initiatives, the Houses of Europe also promoted several other policies related to environmental protection, energy transition, and climate change , in ways that were best suited for their national audiences.

Communication on EU Policies, including the objective to reach climate neutrality in the EU by 2050, is further strengthened through the gradual implementation of EMAS in the Houses of Europe. This serves as a prime means of setting an example, not only within the Member States but also by reinforcing credibillity on the EU's greening agenda. It showcases firsthand how the EU institutions are implementing the same principles.

Communication channels include websites and social media, press activities, communication multipliers such as the Europe Direct network. Online, hybrid and physical events, such as townhall meetings, often organised together by the two institutions or in partnership with other organisations, are a mainstay of local EU communication. In 2023, the Houses of Europe organised dozens of European Citizens Panels as a follow-up to the Conference on the Future of Europe, in which citizens were invited to engage in discussions about Europe’s challenges and priorities. One of the three topics was Food waste.

For internal communication and staff participation , Houses of Europe use emails (from dedicated mailboxes), newsletters, intranets, notice boards, suggestion boxes, among other tools. Staff meetings, team-building events, and informal exchagnes are also very effective.

Contractors are also an important EMAS stakeholder group for the Houses of Europe, this includes existing and prospective ones. Their engagement takes the form of incorporation of Green Public Procurement principles in tenders or involving contractors in the fulfilment of EMAS requirements, where relevant, through reporting, ensurance of legal compliance, support during audits as well as suggestions for continuous improvement. This collaboration extends to areas such as cleaning, waste removal, maintenance, security and legal advice.

9.1.a External communication - Social media outreach on environmental topics by the Houses in Europe

9.1.b Staff participation and communication in the Houses of Europe

In **The Hague,** a competition for the green employee of the month encourages sustainable behavior among staff.
Staff involvement has emerged as a key factor in the success of the House of Europe in **Budapest**. Various activities, such as a garage sale for colleagues, an art contest, and an exhibition for children, engage employees. Additionally, a suggestion box allows colleagues to share their ideas, and continuous communication through the EMAS hub and mailbox keeps, as well as during all staff meetings, keeps staff regularly informed about ongoing EMAS issues.
In **Vienna,** the Representation team incorporates EMAS into the planning for their annual strategic retreat, traveling to Krems in 2023 to explore the EU-funded renaturation project "LIFE+ Auenwildnis Wachau", including an invigorating river paddle to foster team building.

In **Sofia**, staff exhibits exceptional motivation and engagement in various green activities aimed at raising awareness and fostering environmental sustainability, including tree planting initiatives and mountain cleaning efforts.

In **Valletta**, staff organised the donation of old office stationery to local schools, and an NGO matches second-hand bicycles with those in need, providing new homes for service bicycles. ESOs were busy organising events with stakeholders, such as Malta’s recovery and resilience plan in the transition to green energy generation.

9.2 Training

9.1 No. of different trainings attended (by local staff)

Site	Trend 2019-'23	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Valletta		3	3	8	12	6
Vienna		3	3	6	11	11
Nicosia		0	0	0	4	2
Budapest		0	0	0	4	13
Copenhagen		0	0	0	0	2
Sofia		0	0	0	0	4
The Hague		0	0	0	0	3

9.2 No. of training beneficiaries (among local staff)

Site	Trend 2019-'23	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Valletta		0	3	8	19	14
Vienna		0	2	28	26	23
Nicosia		0	0	0	4	2
Budapest		0	0	0	12	16
Copenhagen		0	0	0	0	10
Sofia		0	0	0	0	46
The Hague		0	0	0	0	14

9.3 Staff benefiting from training (%)

Site	Trend 2019-'23	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Valletta		0,00	12,50	38,10	90,48	58,33
Vienna		0,00	5,56	87,50	74,29	65,71
Nicosia		0,00	0,00	0,00	16,67	7,14
Budapest		0,00	0,00	0,00	35,29	53,33
Copenhagen		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	34,48
Sofia		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00
The Hague		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	42,42

9.2.a Training activities attended by staff in the Houses of Europe are documented in annual plans and training records. With the inclusion of three additional Houses of Europe under the EMAS scope in 2023, the number of training beneficiaries almost doubled compared to 2022, thanks also to the widely attended deployment workshops.

In 2023, training activities included:

- Commission corporate EMAS courses, available also to Parliament staff. EMAS Basics for all staff, Training on the EMAS Regulation and Preparing for EMAS internal and external audits are considered mandatory trainings, as defined in the EMAS Handbook for Houses of Europe.
- Thematic workshops organised in the context of the 2023 EMAS days. Notably, the EMAS Spring campaign - 'ACT for the GREEN Transition', featured presentations by DG COMM's Site Coordinators on Greener buildings and workspaces, and on sustainable commuting, where best practcies from the Houses of Europe were shared.
- Workshops on Greener conferences and events, as well as Green Public Procurement, organised by DG COMM for the Representations.
- Participatory workshops to develop the Environmental Review analyses (see 9.2.a)
- Self-learning via e-learning modules in the Commisssion's EU Learn system was also popular, such as 'The Employee's Guide to Sustainability'.
- In complement, the Houses of Europe organised local trainings, such as on fire safety training .

The EMAS Coordinators in the Houses of Europe benefited from ad-hoc trainings and workshops by the central Site Coordinators. These were particularly frequent during the launch of the process in new Houses of Europe and in preparation for key milestones in the annual EMAS cycle.

Engagement between the central Site Coordinators and local teams in the Houses of Europe remained consistent throughout the year, with regular coordination meetings, supported by the use of the collaborative platform Teams. Meetings were organised according to the stage of EMAS implementation, with the three newcomer Houses of Europe receiving more continous attention, whilst at the same time ensuring that the four more experienced Houses of Europe received the necessary guidance and support. Peer-to-peer support was encouraged and dedicated sessions to transfer knowleddge from the experienced EMAS Coordinators to the newcomers were organised, eg. on preparing for audits, follow-up to audit findings etc. A dedicated 'EMAS Showroom' was set up in the Teams Group to share best practices, with the Budapest site particularly proactive with contributions.

Case study 1: Getting EMAS off the ground with a more inclusive approach

Since the launch in 2021, participatory exercises have been at the core of EMAS implementation in the Houses of Europe, using digital workshops and platforms for local EMAS Coordinators to actively contribute. From the exeperience in Vienna, Valletta, Budapest, and Nicosia, it became evident that involving staff members at large was crucial to achieve results with less effort and foster broader engagement. For the onboaring of three new Houses of Europe in 2023, the central coordination team upgraded the existing approach by designing internal consultation processes and conducted workshops in the newly enrolled Houses in Copengahen, Sofia and The Hague. Brainstorming sessions brought together the entire staff, including administration, communication, media, PR and political teams who analysed how their activities interact with the environment, their stakeholders' needs and expectations and which internal and external issues influence the environmental management system and should be paid attention to. The wide attendance contributed to a comprehensive level of analysis, which served as input to develop the so called Environmental Review. There were also meetings with management and contractors to clarify objectives, roles and expectations. The initiative helped to demistify EMAS at the start of the process, foster shared ownership by giving everyone a chance to contribute and develop a common vision for a sustainable House of Europe.



10 Demonstrating legal compliance and emergency preparedness

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10.1. Legal compliance

The Representations, acting on behalf of the respective House of Europe, have outsourced the setup and maintenance of the environmental legal compliance register to local external consultants, who conduct also a compliance assessment. The update of the legal register and the legal compliance assessment are performed twice a year to ensure as continuous as possible information on the Houses' compliance status. In addition, internal EMAS audits performed by specialised external consultants and the external verification exercise assess how the Houses of Europe identify applicable legal requirements and demonstrate legal compliance concerning environmental legislation.

Applicable legislation may include European, national as well as local regulations, and may thus vary between Houses of Europe. Typical areas of legislation include:

- Waste management
- Energy performance of buildings
- Inspection of elevators
- Electrical installations
- Heating and air conditioning installations
- Ambient air quality
- Noise
- Building code
- Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases
- Radiation protection

10.1. a Status of legal compliance by site

Embarking on the journey towards EMAS certification often reveals initial legal gaps for the Houses of Europe. Due to their embassy-like status, routine local inspections may be less frequent. However, EMAS participation implies a commitment to full legal compliance. While achieving this goal may take time, depending on the issue, experience from the pioneers Valletta and Vienna shows that full compliance is attainable within a few years. An initial hurdle that Houses of Europe may encounter is securing the advice of a qualified legal expert.

At the time of drafting the first version of this report, the **Copenhagen** House of Europe was relaunching the call for tender for the legal compliance consultancy, after several failed attempts. By the time of the verification audit, the legal compliance assessment meanwhile conducted in August 2024, was available and confirmed full compliance.

In **Sofia**, the first assessment took place in November 2023 and revealed non-compliance with regulations concerning refrigerant gas leak checks, record keeping, fire safety measures and equipment maintenance. There were also issues with waste storage, energy efficiency certification, and X-ray scanner authorization. Corrective actions were launched immediately and led to the resolution of most issues by the successive assessment in July 2024. By the time of the verification audit, the energy certification audit was still ongoing. In **The Hague**, the legal register contract was concluded in May 2024 after several unsuccessful attempts to attract interest from national operators. By the time of the verification audit, the compliance assessment had not yet been completed, therefore the site's compliance status during could not yet be determined, giving rise to a minor non-conformity in the audit report. The compliance assessment is expected to be completed by October 2024 with full compliance.

In **Budapest**, the most recent compliance assessment in December 2023 revealed a minor non-compliance issue related to the availability of first aid kits on site, which has since been corrected.

In **Nicosia**, the compliance assessment from June 2024 revealed a single outsanding non-compliance of administrative nature with recently adopted national legislation in the field of Health and Safety (setting up of a safety committe, training of members, notification of an emergency action plan) which is in process of resolution. In **Vienna**, the most recent assessment of December 2023 revealed no non-compliance. The next asssessment is scheduled for July 2024. In **Valletta**, the assessment from May 2024 gave a clean bill of health to the House of Europe, with no non-compliances.

10.1.b Sampling method adopted for verification

The sampling method for the verification audits of the Houses of Europe is applied since 2024 according the EMAS Users Guide provisions.

For the Houses of Europe the sampling method ensures that each new location is visited by the verifier prior being proposed for registration. In addition, and to consider that the legal provisions may differ from one Member State to another, the Commission will ensure that all sites are visited in a period of two EMAS cycles.

The choice of the Houses of Europe to visit also incorporate the results of previous audits and the possible need for a follow-up visit. The sample for the visits is discussed and agreed with the verifier each year.

Because of the progressive extension to additional Houses of Europe in the coming years the sample size will evolve from year to year providing the principles of this note are respected. In 2024 the verifier visited four Houses of Europe out of seven, including all those entering the system. The Headquarter (Brussels) is visited each year.

10.2. Prevention and risk management

As part of the process of establishing an environmental management system in the Houses of Europe, a register of legal obligations has been created. This register includes obligations related to environmental permits for buildings. A compliance review, which includes site visits of band inspections of installations within the buildings, is also a pivotal component in incident prevention and risk management. During this exercise, compliance with other legal requirements, such as equipment inspections and maintenance records, is also assessed. Furthermore, the environmental context analysis for each House of Europe also includes assessment of environmental risks and opportunities. Where appropriate, mitigating actions are proposed.
Finally, environmental emergencies are addressed in the Emergency and Contingency Plan template for the Houses of Europe.

10.2.a Prevention of water or soil contamination

Vehicles parked on the premises of the Houses of Europe pose a risk of soil or water contamination in case of a fuel or oil leak.This was identified as significant aspect in **Budapest**, **Nicosia** and **Sofia**. To mitigate this risk, all seven Houses of Europe have put in place fuel and oil spill-kits which are stored in designated spaces. Drivers and security personnel have been trained on their use and the contents of the kits are inspected regularly, ensuring readiness in case of an emergency.

10.3. Emergency preparedness

The Representations are responsible for managing the emergency preparedness and response processes within the Houses of Europe. They develop annual local contingency and business continuity plans, which take into account potential aspects that can eventually lead to emergency situations, including environmental impacts. These plans are aligned with the corporate guidelines and national regulations. They are integrated as part of the local security and safety plans. The Representations also contribute to an annual health and safety report prepared by DG COMM.

Physical tests and exercises, such as fire emergency drills, as well as business continuity tests are conducted on a regular basis in the Houses of Europe. At a central level, the Commission's DG COMM (sector COMM.D.2.001 - Security and Business Continuity) and the Parliament's DG SAFE coordinate safety and security procedures in Representations and EPLOs, respectively.

No emergency situation occured during 2023 in the seven Houses of Europe.

10.3.a Preparing for a fire emergency

Houses of Europe implement national regulations in the field of fire safety and prevention and prepare for emergencies through staff training and evacuation drills. Equipment such as alarms and extinguishers are regularly inspected.
In 2023, 3 fire drills were carried out in **Vienna**: 2 evacuation exercses triggered by works in the upper floors of the building (in July and August) and an organised fire drill in August. In **Sofia**, a fire drill took place in January 2023,complemented by a largely attended Fire safety training in June 2024. Staff receive regular updates on procedures and emergency protocols. Fire blankets are available in the parking area. In **Budapest**, a Fire Safety training together with annual evacuation exercise was organised not only for staff but also the contractors for security, building maintenance and cleaning services, and floorstaff of the citizens information point Europa Pont. The same participants were offerered also a first aid refresher course. Updated Safety and Security guidelines were communicated to all staff.
In **The Hague**, first aid and fire prevention team members are designated, who follow mandatory two-day training every year. A fire and spill fuel drills are organised twice a year and the fire alarm is tested on a biannual basis.
In **Copenhagen**, fire inspections take place twice a year. The next fire drill is scheduled for 24 June, followed by a first aid training on 21 August.
The fire drill in **Nicosia** was held on 16/06/2023, as part of the annual safety protocol. This exercise is conducted once a year to ensure preparedness.
In **Valletta,** the scheduled annual fire evacuation exercise could not be conducted due to unforeseen circumstances and was delayed to 2024.

11 Other aspects

11.1 Water use

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11.1.a Water use

As shown in Figure 11.1, water usage in the Houses of Europe decreased by more than a third compared to 2019, indicating improved water efficiency. However, there was a small rise of about 8% between 2022 and 2023, likely due to higher presence in the office, including visitors. Table 11.1 gives a summary of how water usage evolved in the Houses of Europe, including per person and per square meter measurements.

Figure 11.1 Water use at the Houses of Europe, 2019-2023 (m^3)

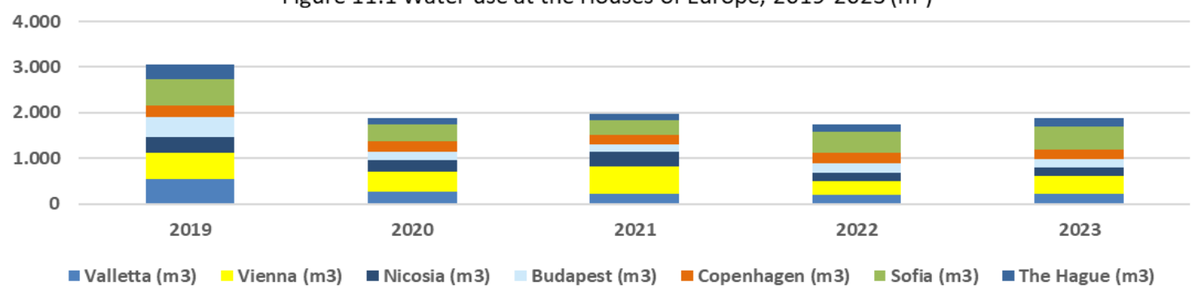


Table 11.1 Total water use (m^3, m^3/p, and l/m^2)

Site	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Target 2019-'30
Valletta (m^3)		549	266	212	200	222	
m^3/p		22,88	11,08	10,10	9,52	9,25	11,44
l/m^2		519,89	251,89	200,76	189,39	210,23	239,15
Vienna (m^3)		575	450	611	305	385	
m^3/p		14,38	12,50	19,11	8,72	11,00	7,19
l/m^2		234,21	183,29	249,06	124,26	156,82	107,73
Nicosia (m^3)		334	240	326	185	182	
m^3/p		12,85	9,60	13,58	7,71	6,50	6,42
l/m^2		134,31	96,51	131,09	74,39	73,19	61,78
Budapest (m^3)		450	191	151	208	205	
m^3/p		13,24	5,79	4,58	6,12	6,83	6,62
l/m^2		189,57	80,46	63,61	87,62	86,36	87,20
Copenhagen (m^3)		240	232	210	216	207	
m^3/p		8,00	7,48	7,78	7,71	7,14	4,00
l/m^2		141,29	136,58	123,63	127,16	121,87	64,99
Sofia (m^3)		572	356	332	461	479	
m^3/p		17,88	11,87	10,38	13,97	14,09	8,94
l/m^2		182,34	113,48	105,83	146,96	152,69	83,88
The Hague (m^3)		328	155	138	168	187	
m^3/p		10,41	5,17	4,45	5,25	5,67	5,21
l/m^2		165,22	78,07	69,51	84,62	94,19	76,00
Total water use (m^3) of all HoE		**3.048**	**1.890**	**1.980**	**1.743**	**1.867**	
m^3/p		**14,01**	**9,04**	**9,90**	**8,42**	**8,77**	
l/m2		**200,62**	**124,40**	**130,36**	**114,73**	**122,89**	

0,03905

11.c Drainage The Houses of Europe are located in urban areas, where they have regular drainage and connection to the municipal sewerage system and wastewater disposal.

11.1.b Overall Water consumption sites

There has been a united effort to address water consumption and sustainability across the Houses of Europe. **Valletta** leads with a remarkable reduction in water usage, by encouraging less use of reverse osmosis units and preventative leak detection. **Vienna** also stands out, achieving significant decreases in water consumption, especially with the installation of flow control systems in toilets. **Nicosia** saw a big drop in water usage despite challenges from a 2021 leak, thanks to quick preventive actions and using groundwater for garden irrigation. **Copenhagen** and **Sofia** have also seen drops in water use, with Sofia's focus on water quality and reducing plastic bottle use standing out. Lastly, **The Hague**'s substantial decrease in water consumption reflects their dedication to efficiency and conservation, aided also by lower office presence during renovation works. These collective efforts show a growing commitment to sustainable water management practices across the Houses of Europe, setting a positive example globally.

Case study: Groundwater use in Nicosia

The House of Europe in Nicosia is the only site with a garden (nature oriented area) and benefits additionally from access to groundwater, visible on the photo below. Water being a scarce resource in Cyprus, the House of Europe recognises groundwater use as a significant environmental aspect. A meter was installed in July 2023 to ensure respect of the annual extraction limit of 500 m^3. The amount of extracted groundwater presented in Table 11.1.a is an estimate derived from actual data obtained between July 2023, when measurement started, and June 2024. Groundwater is used judiciously, and exclusively for garden irrigation. This means that most of the extracted water is returned to the aquifer, without alteration. Many of the plants in the garden are adapted to dry climate, which reduces the need for irrigation.

Table 11.1a Total groundwater use (m^3, m^3/p, and l/m^2)

Site	Trend 2019-2023	2023
Nicosia (m^3)		416
m^3/p		14,86
l/m^2		167,28

Total paper consumption (tonnes)

Table 11.2 Total paper consumption (tonnes)

Site	Trend 2019-'23	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Valletta		0,18	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,14
Vienna		0,59	2,13	2,74	1,95	1,03
Nicosia		0,51	0,15	0,23	0,18	0,06
Budapest		3,76	2,97	0,76	0,42	0,24
Copenhagen		0,58	0,15	0,24	0,43	0,44
Sofia		0,19	0,04	0,02	1,00	0,45
The Hague		0,46	0,12	0,13	0,33	0,33
Total (t)		**6,26**	**5,59**	**4,15**	**4,34**	**2,68**

Table 11.3 Office paper consumption (sheets/person/day)

Site	Trend 2019-'23	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Target 2019-'30
Valletta		7,12	1,19	1,47	1,47	5,34	**2,49**
Vienna		14,01	8,23	10,45	6,24	8,68	**4,90**
Nicosia		18,27	5,70	8,90	6,73	2,65	**6,39**
Budapest		5,66	1,73	7,48	3,35	1,20	**1,98**
Copenhagen		18,33	4,53	8,51	14,52	14,41	**6,42**
Sofia		8,37	1,85	0,54	2,76	5,48	**2,93**
The Hague		13,87	3,77	3,19	7,27	6,79	**4,85**
Average Total all HoE		**12,23**	**3,86**	**5,79**	**6,05**	**6,37**	**4,28**

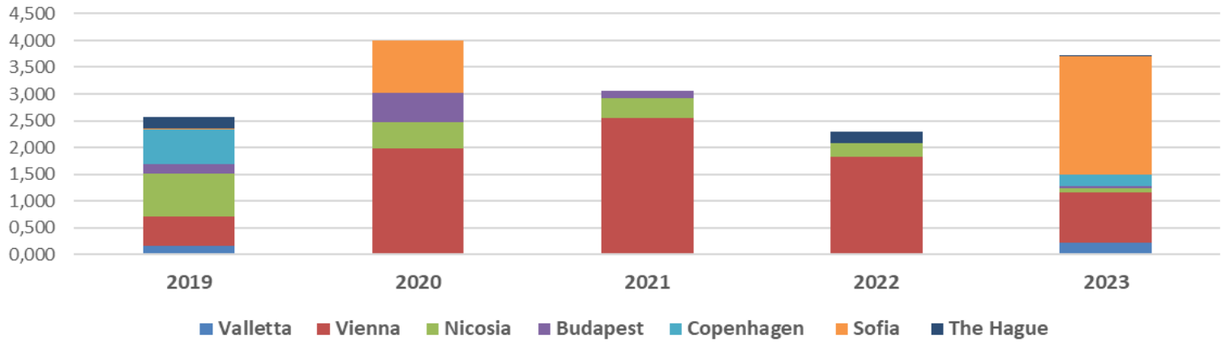
11.3.a Office paper consumption (sheets/person/day)

The Houses of Europe have wholeheartedly adopted paperless practices, evident from the minimal amounts of purchased paper detailed in Annex 5. Budapest leads, with just 1.2 sheets consumed per person per day, compared to the average of 6.37 sheets across all sites. Conversely, Copenhagen has the highest consumption at 14.41 sheets per person per day, more than double the average. Paper emissions are illustrated in Figure 11.4.

Overall paper-saving measures include:

- Continued implementation of corporate paperless and digitalisation strategies
- The use of electronic and qualfied electronic signature
- Default recto/verso printing on network printing devices
- Phase out ore reduction of personal printers

Figure 11.4 Emissions from paper consumption (tCO_2e)



11.2 Paper consumption

As shown in Figure 11.2, overall paper consumption saw a substantial decrease in 2023 compared to 2019. With the implementation of EMAS and meticulous paper usage monitoring, the House of Europe in Vienna significantly reduced the use of external printing for publications and office paper, which spiked in 2021. In 2019, Budapest had the highest office paper consumption among the sites. However, in subsequent years, there was a significant reduction, largely due to increased staff awareness.

Before initiating the EMAS process, paper consumption in the Houses of Europe was not accurately measured. Annual values dating back to the 2019 baseline were estimated using available data from purchase invoices, taking into consideration office presence and stock levels from previous years. Since 2023, precise measurements are taken at all sites to provide accurate data.

Figure 11.2 Total paper consumption (tonnes)

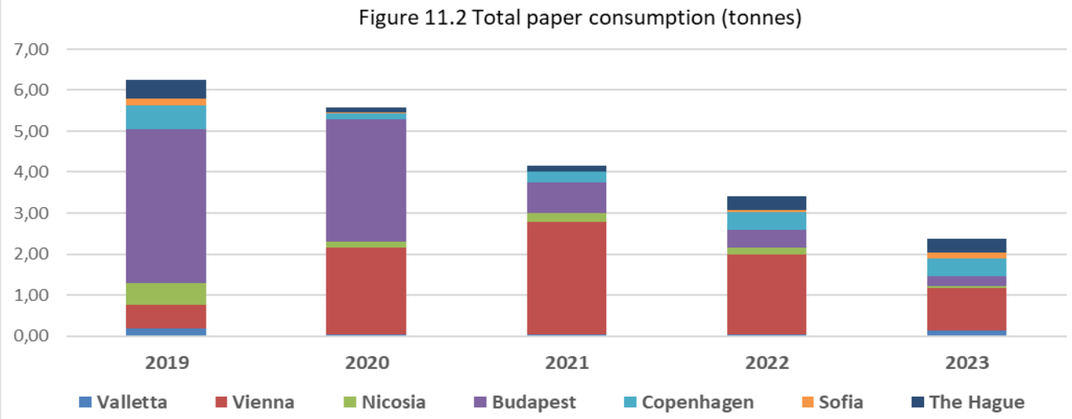
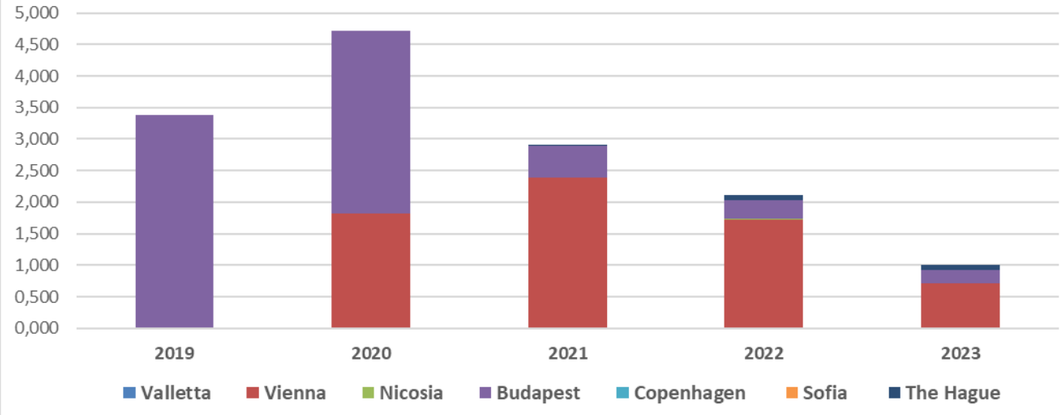


Figure 11.3 Evolution of printshop paper consumption (tonnes/person)



Paper used for external printing of communication materials (such as brochures, leaflets, etc.) shown in Figure 11.3 is reported under a separate printshop category, since Houses of Europe don't have on-site printshops.

Due to the communication prerogative of the Houses of Europe, there will always be a certain need for printed publications for external stakeholders, keeping in mind accessibility aspects as well. Printing of publications can nevertheless be optimised by carefully estimating the demand and offering digital alternatives, whenever possible, as done in Vienna following the 2021 peak.

11.4 EMAS costs

11.4 EMAS system costs (staff and contracts) locally in the Houses of Europe

Data in Table 11.4 presents the cost of implementing EMAS in the Houses of Europe in terms of local staff time (calculated using the value of 157.000 € for a full-time equivalent) and the costs of directly linked contracts, such as for legal expertise (Table 11.4). Time-involvement of local staff is based based on surveys of the EMAS Coordinators in the Houses of Europe and, where relevant, estimations. The central coordination costs and the costs for internal and verification audits, are accounted for at corporate level.

The difference in the costs between the sites mainly reflects the composition of the local teams and the time at which they started EMAS implementation, as the costs of cotracts are broadly aligned, with exceptions in Copenhagen and The Hague linked to local market conditions. The time effort is generally greatest during the initial two years of implementation and decreases afterwards as staff acquire competence and experience.

The total cost per empoloyee for the Houses of Europe in 2023, derived by dividing the total direct EMAS costs by the number of staff, was 1,231 €, which compares to 69 € for the Commission as a whole as presented in the corporate Commission Environmental Statement.The cost per employee coefficient is based on the total number of staff in the House of Europe and is therefore much higher than at larger EMAS sites, which benefit from economies of scale.

Table 11.4 EMAS system costs (staff and contracts)

Total Direct EMAS Cost (EUR)	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Valletta		0	19.000	23.225	31.860	24.010
EUR/employee		**0**	**792**	**968**	**1.328**	**1.000**
Vienna		0	15.200	32.424	35.882	48.600
EUR/employee		**0**	**422**	**1.013**	**1.025**	**1.389**
Nicosia		0	0	0	32.970	15.700
EUR/employee		**0**	**0**	**0**	**1.374**	**561**
Budapest		0	0	0	68.670	20.410
EUR/employee		**0**	**0**	**0**	**2.020**	**680**
Copenhagen		0	0	0	0	39.250
EUR/employee		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1.353**
Sofia		0	0	0	0	39.250
EUR/employee		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1.154**
The Hague		0	0	0	0	39.250
EUR/employee		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1.189**
Total HoE		**0**	**570**	**1050**	**1210**	**1231**

Table 11.5 Resource costs (energy) at EMAS sites.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total buildings energy cost (Eur)	95.972	80.047	82.711	134.647	207.618
Total buildings energy costs/p	441	383	414	650	975

12 Lessons learned and the way forward

To index

12.1 Lessons learned

a) This report summarises the environmental performance of seven Houses of Europe, integrating Copenhagen, Sofia and The Hague in addition to Valletta, Nicosia, Budapest and Vienna, which were already included in the statement for 2022. As a result of the expanded scope, all data was recalculated back to the 2019 baseline year. This report is an annex to the Commission's corporate statement covering its eight largest EMAS sites and will also be used as a standalone document for EMAS registration, by the Parliament, of respective EPLOs.

b) Legal compliance can be an issue at the beginning of EMAS implementation although it tends to be resolved successfully in the following years. Due to the embassy-like status of the Houses of Europe, it can be challenging to determine which requirements apply. Furthermore, procuring access to required legal expertise can be challenging in some markets.

c) Experience with the implementation of EMAS in the first Houses of Europe confirms that the required effort, in particular with respect to human resources, is frontloaded to the first year or two.

d) Core EMAS parameters measuring environmental impact are significantly below the 2019 baseline and have in some cases met or exceeded the current targets. A slight increase, compared to 2022, is observed on water and office paper use, as well as non hazardous waste generation. This is linked with higher office presence.

e) Further work continues on the carbon footprint, with particular emphasis on ensuring that any methodological changes are applied back to 2019, the baseline year. This applies to the calculation of emissions from professional travel, service contracts and the estimation of emissions from teleworking. Emissions from staff professional travel have risen substantially, close to the baseline value, and are a point of concern. Emissions from service contracts, recalculated using a new methodology, have also seen an increase due to increased communication activities, largely contributing to an overall slight increase in total carbon footprint compared to the baseline.

f) Numerous corporate communication campaigns continue to spread the message to staff about the need to engage in environmentally responsible behaviour.

12.2 Way forward

a) The results for 2023 confirm the transition to a 'new normal' operational mode in the Houses of Europe after the COVID pandemic, characterised by the consolidation of hybrid work as well as hybrid meeting and events. This is coupled with an increase in in-person engagement with stakeholders both on the premises and outside, leading to increased visitor numbers at the Houses of Europe and incrased missions. This is well evidenced by a marked increase in several indicators, most notably in staff travel emissions, which represents a point of special concern due to the challenge of reconciling two competing priorities: on the one hand, the need to actively engage with national stakeholders on the political priorities set by the Commission and the Parliament; and on the other hand, the need to limit the environmental impact and fulfill the carbon neutrality objectives. These objectives are formalised in different ways, yet they point in the same direction for both institutions.

b) The increase in budgets to deliver corporate communication on the EU political priorities or the European elections, resulting in part by inflation, contributes to inflate, somewhat artificially, the carbon footprint. The categorisation of service contracts according to their carbon intensity introduced in this report was a first attempt towards a more realistic estimation. Yet their increasing trend, fuelled by justified communication objectives, puts under question the attainability of the ambitious carbon fooptrint reduction goals. When it comes to communication expenditure, the methodology could be further improved by introducing specific conversion factors for emissions calculations.

c) The impact of the energy crisis, with prices stabilising above the long term average, and inflation in general, keep adding pressure to reduce energy consumption and limit the availability of funds for other environmental improvements.

d) The preliminary targets from 2021 were reviewed in 2023 on the basis of existing results in 4 Houses of Europe, for which performance data was available. The results of the energy efficiency audits, on track to cover the 7 Houses of Europe, and soon-to-be-available environmental reporting in all Houses of Europe, including those not currently in the EMAS scope, will pave the way for the setting of more ambitious yet realistic objectives. These objectives will drive improvements towards the 2030 objectives of the Greening Communication and meeting the Parliament's environmental performance targets set for 2024 and beyond.

e) With the extension of EMAS to more Houses of Europe, the challenge will be to develop an efficient, coherent, and sustainable approach for both the central coordination function and the integration of the process into day-to-day operations by the already overloaded local teams. This concern has been brought to the attention of the site Management Review and the Commission's EMAS Steering committee. In the onboarding of the last 3 Houses of Europe, particular effort has been made to further increase efficiency and streamline the EMAS process, in preparation also for 2024 when the European elections and the transition to a new Commission and Parliament will add burden on the local teams. Examples of improvements include initial on-site workshops involving wide participation of staff from all sectors of activity, the development of additional templates and a new approach to data collection. This has been possible thanks to a reinforcement of the central coordination team with dedicated resources.

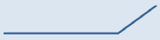
ANNEXES

Environmental Statement reporting for 2023

Annex Buildings energy consumption and emmissions

Table 1 Electricity supplied to sites (MWh)						
Site	**Trend 2019-'23**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Valletta		109,30	81,87	80,45	90,23	82,66
Vienna		344,94	298,81	267,48	261,17	225,53
Nicosia		184,46	163,87	172,90	172,53	160,55
Budapest		247,24	214,42	220,93	208,37	238,94
Copenhagen		138,31	115,55	140,61	123,37	108,16
Sofia		229,34	201,07	206,15	201,97	205,82
The Hague		148,70	129,38	126,92	153,06	148,87
Electricity (% of total electricity supply covered by 'renewable certificates')						
Valletta		7,30	8,05	9,12	9,12	7,19
Vienna		42,19	40,78	42,73	42,23	43,08
Nicosia		11,20	12,20	15,10	15,20	15,20
Budapest		9,97	11,91	7,10	7,70	20,50
Copenhagen		75,00	90,00	90,00	91,00	93,00
Sofia		21,50	23,00	19,50	100,00	100,00
The Hague		50,00	54,20	66,30	69,60	77,60

Table 2 Non electricity supplied fuel (MWh), *and emissions (tCO_2e)*						
Site	**Trend 2019-'23**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Mains supplied gas						
Valletta		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
emissions (combustion)		***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***
emissions (upstream)		***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***
Vienna		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
emissions (combustion)		***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***
emissions (upstream)		***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***
Nicosia		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
emissions (combustion)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
emissions (upstream)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Budapest		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
emissions (combustion)		***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***
emissions (upstream)		***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***
Copenhagen		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
emissions (combustion)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
emissions (upstream)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Sofia		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
emissions (combustion)		***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***
emissions (upstream)		***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***
The Hague		243,82	193,97	251,36	230,30	168,88
emissions (combustion)		***45,03***	***35,88***	***46,50***	***42,61***	***31,16***
emissions (upstream)		***8,57***	***6,81***	***8,82***	***8,08***	***5,91***
Houses of Europe (MWh)		***243,82***	***193,97***	***251,36***	***230,30***	***168,88***
Houses of Europe (tCO_2e)		***53,60***	***42,69***	***55,33***	***50,69***	***37,07***
Tank supplied gas						
Houses of Europe		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
emissions (combustion)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
emissions (upstream)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Houses of Europe (MWh)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Houses of Europe (tCO_2e)		***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***
Diesel (used for emergency generator)						
Valletta		0,00	0,00	0,26	0,05	0,21

emissions (combustion)		***0,000***	***0,000***	***0,070***	***0,014***	***0,056***
emissions (upstream)		***0,000***	***0,000***	***0,015***	***0,003***	***0,012***
Sofia		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	2,433
emissions (combustion)		***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,65***
emissions (upstream)		***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,14***
Houses of Europe (MWh)		0,00	0,00	0,26	0,05	2,65
Houses of Europe (tCO $_2$ e)		*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,09*	*0,02*	*0,86*
District heating and cooling						
Vienna		130,91	124,55	138,82	114,03	86,94
emissions (combustion)		***20,95***	***19,93***	***22,21***	***18,24***	***19,97***
emissions (upstream + heat dist'n)		*3,31*	*3,15*	*3,51*	*3,54*	*4,13*
Budapest		228,90	216,28	225,73	184,34	178,48
emissions (combustion)		***35,87***	***33,89***	***35,37***	***28,89***	***27,97***
emissions (upstream + heat dist'n)		***5,67***	***5,35***	***5,59***	***5,60***	***5,79***
Copenhagen		***182,15***	***192,21***	***277,16***	***198,19***	***184,43***
emissions (combustion)		***11,48***	***11,05***	***15,96***	***11,42***	***10,62***
emissions (upstream + heat dist'n)		***1,81***	***1,75***	***2,52***	***2,21***	***2,20***
Sofia		***203,90***	***184,00***	***194,54***	***227,39***	***273,38***
emissions (combustion)		***53,01***	***47,84***	***50,58***	***59,12***	***49,21***
emissions (upstream + heat dist'n)		***8,38***	***7,56***	***7,99***	***11,47***	***10,19***
Houses of Europe, (MWh)		**745,86**	**717,04**	**836,25**	**723,95**	**723,23**
Houses of Europe (tCO $_2$ e)		***140,47***	***130,52***	***143,74***	***140,50***	***130,08***

(District heating not currently contributing to renewable energy at the above sites)

Table 3 Site generated renewable energy (MWh), *and emissions tCO $_2$ e*

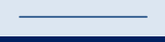
Site	Trend 2019-'23	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	2023
Site geothermal pumps							
Houses of Europe		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
emissions (upstream)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Site biomass							
HoE, MWh		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Houses of Europe (tCO $_2$ e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Site photovoltaique panels (PVs)							
Houses of Europe, MWh		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Houses of Europe (tCO $_2$ e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Lake water heat exchange							
Houses of Europe, MWh		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Solar panel (for heating water)							
Houses of Europe, MWh		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total site generated, MWh		***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***
Total site generated, (tCO $_2$ e)		***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***

Table 4 Electricity emissions, from supplier contract (using supplier emission factor), tCO$_2$e

Site	Trend 2019-'23	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Valletta		41,95	31,17	28,37	31,82	30,00
Line losses		***4,09***	***2,55***	***2,36***	***2,77***	***2,40***
Vienna		27,32	24,25	17,84	16,30	32,86
Line losses		***0,99***	***0,81***	***0,50***	***0,45***	***1,02***
Nicosia		98,28	79,28	80,88	98,99	92,12
Line losses		***14,69***	***11,87***	***11,72***	***13,99***	***12,68***
Budapest		60,99	51,75	54,18	63,28	61,28
Line losses		***6,34***	***5,12***	***3,97***	***4,06***	***3,43***
Copenhagen		3,27	0,67	0,82	0,67	0,29

Line losses		***0,21***	***0,05***	***0,03***	***0,03***	***0,01***
Sofia		66,61	50,63	58,75	0,00	0,00
Line losses		***8,61***	***5,69***	***6,48***	***0,00***	***0,00***
The Hague		15,76	10,78	5,73	5,35	2,83
Line losses		***1,55***	***0,95***	***0,37***	***0,34***	***0,19***
TOTAL tCO_2e		**350,66**	**275,56**	**272,01**	**238,03**	**239,10**

Tables 5a to 5h Electricity from 'renewable energy' contracts, sources of electricity (fraction), *and emissions (tCO_2e)*

5a

Site	Trend 2019-'23	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Valletta						
Offshore wind		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as tCO_2e		***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***
Onshore wind		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as tCO_2e		***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***
Hydro		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as tCO_2e		***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***
Photovoltaics (PVs)		1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
as tCO_2e		***0,48***	***0,39***	***0,44***	***0,39***	***0,28***
Geothermal		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as tCO_2e		***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***
Biomass		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as tCO_2e		***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***
Other		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as tCO_2e		***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***
Total proportion		1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
TOTAL tCO_2e		***0,48***	***0,39***	***0,44***	***0,39***	***0,28***

5b

Site	Trend 2019-'23	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Vienna						
Offshore wind		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as tCO_2e		***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***
Onshore wind		0,17	0,17	0,17	0,33	0,33
as tCO_2e		***0,33***	***0,28***	***0,26***	***0,53***	***0,47***
Hydro		0,77	0,77	0,77	0,60	0,60
as tCO_2e		***0,69***	***0,58***	***0,54***	***0,41***	***0,36***
Photovoltaics (PVs)		0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03
as tCO_2e		***0,27***	***0,23***	***0,21***	***0,15***	***0,13***
Geothermal		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as tCO_2e		***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***	***0,00***
Biomass		0,01	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00
as tCO_2e		***0,08***	***0,06***	***0,06***	***0,00***	***0,00***
Other		0,01	0,01	0,01	4,00	4,00
as tCO_2e						
Total proportion		1,00	1,00	1,00	4,96	4,96
TOTAL tCO_2e		***1,38***	***1,15***	***1,07***	***1,08***	***0,96***

5c

Site	Trend 2019-'23	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Nicosia						
Offshore wind		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,260	0,260
as tCO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,12	0,11
Onshore wind		0,049	0,049	0,048	0,000	0,000
as tCO_2e		0,015	0,014	0,018	0,000	0,000
Hydro		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000

as tCO_2e		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Photovoltaics (PVs)		0,061	0,061	0,091	0,720	0,720
as tCO_2e		0,080	0,077	0,150	0,946	0,878
Geothermal		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
as tCO_2e		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Biomass		0,013	0,013	0,012	0,020	0,020
as tCO_2e		0,011	0,010	0,012	0,021	0,017
Other		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
as tCO_2e		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Total proportion		0,123	0,123	0,151	1,000	1,000
TOTAL tCO_2e		0,105	0,102	0,180	1,088	1,007

5d

Site	Trend 2019-'23	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Budapest						
Offshore wind		0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0920
as tCO_2e		***0,0000***	***0,0000***	***0,0000***	***0,0000***	***0,0742***
Onshore wind		0,1550	0,1180	0,0960	0,0960	0,0000
as tCO_2e		***0,0536***	***0,0421***	***0,0205***	***0,0231***	***0,0000***
Hydro		0,0470	0,0440	0,0310	0,0310	0,0390
as tCO_2e		***0,0077***	***0,0073***	***0,0032***	***0,0033***	***0,0125***
Photovoltaics (PVs)		0,3190	0,4450	0,5490	0,5490	0,3970
as tCO_2e		***0,4774***	***0,6807***	***0,5158***	***0,4216***	***0,9309***
Geothermal		0,0040	0,0030	0,0200	0,0200	0,0010
as tCO_2e		***0,0049***	***0,0038***	***0,0154***	***0,0157***	***0,0024***
Biomass		0,3770	0,3010	0,2570	0,2570	0,0000
as tCO_2e		***0,353***	***0,291***	***0,151***	***0,153***	***0,000***
Other		0,0290	0,0300	0,0230	0,0230	0,4710
as tCO_2e						
Total proportion		0,9310	0,9410	0,9760	0,9760	1,0000
TOTAL tCO_2e		***0,8970***	***1,0248***	***0,7056***	***0,6166***	***1,0200***

5e

Site	Trend 2019-'23	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Copenhagen						
Offshore wind		0,3900	0,4700	0,3700	0,3900	0,4200
as tCO_2e		***0,6379***	***0,7755***	***0,7213***	***0,7107***	***0,6900***
Onshore wind		0,0200	0,1800	0,2000	0,2700	0,2700
as tCO_2e		***0,0281***	***0,2549***	***0,3346***	***0,4447***	***0,4009***
Hydro		0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
as tCO_2e		***0,0000***	***0,0000***	***0,0000***	***0,0000***	***0,0000***
Photovoltaics (PVs)		0,0000	0,0000	0,0300	0,0500	0,0500
as tCO_2e		***0,0000***	***0,0000***	***0,2173***	***0,2564***	***0,2312***
Geothermal		0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
as tCO_2e		***0,0000***	***1,0000***	***2,0000***	***3,0000***	***4,0000***
Biomass		0,3400	0,2400	0,3000	0,2000	0,1800
as tCO_2e		***1,295***	***0,922***	***1,376***	***0,814***	***0,571***
Other		0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
as tCO_2e						
Total proportion		0,7500	0,8900	0,9000	0,9100	0,9200
TOTAL tCO_2e		***1,9606***	***2,9522***	***4,6496***	***5,2255***	***5,8931***

5f

Site	Trend 2019-'23	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Sofia						
Offshore wind		0,0164	0,0199	0,0001	0,0169	0,0169
as tCO_2e		***0,0135***	***0,0152***	***0,0000***	***0,0583***	***0,0599***
Onshore wind		0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
as tCO_2e		***0,0000***	***0,0000***	***0,0000***	***0,0000***	***0,0000***
Hydro		0,0365	0,0379	0,1988	0,0424	0,0424
as tCO_2e		***0,0122***	***0,0117***	***0,0532***	***0,0563***	***0,0578***
Photovoltaics (PVs)		0,0177	0,0197	0,0119	0,0225	0,0225
as tCO_2e		***0,0542***	***0,0557***	***0,0292***	***0,2184***	***0,2245***
Geothermal		0,0000	0,0000	0,0001	0,0000	0,0000
as tCO_2e		***0,0000***	***0,0000***	***0,0001***	***0,0000***	***0,0000***
Biomass		0,0000	0,0000	0,0001	0,0000	0,0000
as tCO_2e		***0,000***	***0,000***	***0,000***	***0,000***	***0,000***
Other		0,0275	0,0278	0,0000	0,0307	0,0307
as tCO_2e						
Total proportion		0,0981	0,1053	0,2109	0,1125	0,1125
TOTAL tCO_2e		***0,0799***	***0,0826***	***0,0827***	***0,3329***	***0,3422***

5g

Site	Trend 2019-'23	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
The Hague						
Offshore wind		0,0296	0,4360	0,5740	0,6220	0,7110
as tCO_2e		***0,0358***	***0,4924***	***0,7613***	***1,0998***	***1,3662***
Onshore wind		0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
as tCO_2e		***0,0000***	***0,0000***	***0,0000***	***0,0000***	***0,0000***
Hydro		0,0002	0,0720	0,0500	0,0160	0,0660
as tCO_2e		***0,0001***	***0,0330***	***0,0269***	***0,0109***	***0,0488***
Photovoltaics (PVs)		0,0114	0,0130	0,0190	0,0330	0,0400
as tCO_2e		***0,0512***	***0,0546***	***0,0937***	***0,1642***	***0,2163***
Geothermal		0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
as tCO_2e		***0,0000***	***0,0000***	***0,0000***	***0,0000***	***0,0000***
Biomass		0,0000	0,0200	0,0200	0,0240	0,0180
as tCO_2e		***0,000***	***0,053***	***0,062***	***0,095***	***0,067***
Other		0,0182	0,4580	0,3370	0,3040	0,2240
as tCO_2e						
Total proportion		0,0594	0,9990	1,0000	0,9990	1,0590
TOTAL tCO_2e		***0,0870***	***0,6325***	***0,9443***	***1,3697***	***1,6980***

WASTE PRODUCTION

Valletta waste

i) Non hazardous	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Residual waste (tonnes)		**0,200**	**0,050**	**0,192**	**0,260**	**0,272**
Paper and card (20 01 01)		0,050	0,005	0,314	0,297	0,616
PMC (15 01 06)		0,000	0,000	0,120	0,120	0,246
Organics (20 01 08)		0,200	0,001	0,050	0,058	0,124
Glass (20 01 02)		0,050	0,001	0,020	0,022	0,029
Furniture		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Green waste from buildings		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Wood waste from buildings		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Metal waste from buildings		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Contractor/supplier non haz waste (tonnes)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Total		**0,500**	**0,057**	**0,696**	**0,757**	**1,287**
ii) Hazardous						
Maintenance of buildings/lifts (13 05)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Microfiches		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Chemical-fixer-developing agents		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Chemical batteries (20 01 33)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,006
Paint - toner		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Cartriges laserjet-inkjet (08 03 17)		0,003	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Oil and fat (20 01 25)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Mineral Oil		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Diverse chemical waste		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Medical waste (18 01 03)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Contractor/supplier haz waste (tonnes)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Total		**0,003**	**0,000**	**0,000**	**0,000**	**0,006**

Vienna waste

i) Non hasardous	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Residual waste (tonnes)		**0,960**	**0,240**	**0,900**	**0,900**	**1,120**
Paper and card (20 01 01)		0,480	0,120	1,030	1,140	2,020
PMC (15 01 06)		0,000	0,000	0,120	0,120	0,140
Organics (20 01 08)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Glass (20 01 02)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,080
Furniture		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,060
Green waste from buildings		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Wood waste from buildings		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Metal waste from buildings		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Contractor/supplier non haz waste (tonnes)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Total		**1,440**	**0,360**	**2,050**	**2,160**	**3,420**
ii) Hazardous						
Maintenance of buildings/lifts (13 05)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Microfiches		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000

Chemical-fixer-developing agents		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Chemical batteries (20 01 33)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Paint - toner		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Cartriges laserjet-inkjet (08 03 17)		0,033	0,008	0,004	0,021	0,002
Oil and fat (20 01 25)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Mineral Oil		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Diverse chemical waste		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment in tonnes (WEEE): 20 01 21; 20 01 23; 20 01 35						
Medical waste (18 01 03)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Contractor/supplier haz waste (tonnes)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Total		**0,033**	**0,008**	**0,004**	**0,021**	**0,002**

Nicosia waste

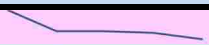
i) Non hazardous	**Trend 2019-2023**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Residual waste (tonnes)		**1,130**	**0,339**	**0,565**	**0,565**	**0,491**
Paper and card (20 01 01)		0,524	0,157	0,262	0,262	0,368
PMC (15 01 06)		0,136	0,041	0,068	0,068	0,109
Organics (20 01 08)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Glass (20 01 02)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Furniture		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Green waste from buildings		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Wood waste from buildings		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Metal waste from buildings		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Contractor/supplier non haz waste (tonnes)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Total		**1,790**	**0,537**	**0,895**	**0,895**	**0,967**
ii) Hazardous						
Maintenance of buildings/lifts (13 05)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Microfiches		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Chemical-fixer-developing agents		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Chemical batteries (20 01 33)		0,002	0,000	0,001	0,002	0,000
Paint - toner		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,001
Cartriges laserjet-inkjet (08 03 17)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Oil and fat (20 01 25)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Mineral Oil		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Diverse chemical waste		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment in tonnes (WEEE): 20 01 21; 20 01 23; 20 01 35						
Medical waste (18 01 03)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Contractor/supplier haz waste (tonnes)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Total		**0,002**	**0,000**	**0,001**	**0,002**	**0,001**

Budapest waste

i) Non hazardous	**Trend 2019-2023**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Residual waste (tonnes)		**1,803**	**0,624**	**0,638**	**0,766**	**0,580**
Paper and card (20 01 01)		4,257	1,473	1,507	1,809	0,420
PMC (15 01 06)		0,279	0,097	0,099	0,119	0,093
Organics (20 01 08)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000

Glass (20 01 02)		0,061	0,021	0,022	0,026	0,050
Furniture		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Green waste from buildings		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Wood waste from buildings		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Metal waste from buildings		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Contractor/supplier non haz waste (tonnes)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Total		**6,400**	**2,215**	**2,266**	**2,720**	**1,143**
ii) Hazardous						
Maintenance of buildings/lifts (13 05)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Microfiches		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Chemical-fixer-developing agents		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Chemical batteries (20 01 33)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Paint - toner		0,060	0,000	0,015	0,000	0,000
Cartriges laserjet-inkjet (08 03 17)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Oil and fat (20 01 25)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Mineral Oil		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Diverse chemical waste		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment in tonnes (WEEE): 20 01 21; 20 01 23; 20 01 35		0,050	0,000	0,010	0,012	0,000
Medical waste (18 01 03)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Contractor/supplier haz waste (tonnes)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Total		**0,110**	**0,000**	**0,025**	**0,012**	**0,000**

Copenhagen waste

i) Non hazardous	**Trend 2019-2023**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Residual waste (tonnes)		**2,330**	**1,470**	**1,470**	**1,410**	**1,150**
Paper and card (20 01 01)		2,740	3,410	1,540	1,500	1,730
PMC (15 01 06)		0,020	0,230	0,060	0,210	0,380
Organics (20 01 08)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,020	0,310
Glass (20 01 02)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Furniture		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,210
Green waste from buildings		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Wood waste from buildings		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Metal waste from buildings		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Contractor/supplier non haz waste (tonnes)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Total		**5,090**	**5,110**	**3,070**	**3,140**	**3,780**
ii) Hazardous						
Maintenance of buildings/lifts (13 05)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Microfiches		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Chemical-fixer-developing agents		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Chemical batteries (20 01 33)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Paint - toner		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,006	0,000
Cartriges laserjet-inkjet (08 03 17)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Oil and fat (20 01 25)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Mineral Oil		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Diverse chemical waste		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment in tonnes (WEEE): 20 01 21; 20 01 23; 20 01 35		0,000	1,000	0,000	0,000	0,140

Medical waste (18 01 03)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Contractor/supplier haz waste (tonnes)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Total		**0,000**	**1,000**	**0,000**	**0,006**	**0,140**

Sofia waste

i) Non hazardous	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Residual waste (tonnes)		**1,559**	**0,615**	**0,560**	**0,609**	**0,574**
Paper and card (20 01 01) (tonnes)		0,292	0,079	0,027	0,090	0,086
PMC (15 01 06) (tonnes)		0,138	0,045	0,015	0,065	0,062
Organics (20 01 08) (tonnes)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Glass (20 01 02) (tonnes)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Furniture (tonnes)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Déchets verts bâtiments		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Déchets bois bâtiments		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Déchets métal bâtiments		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Toner (tonnes)		0,000	0,011	0,000	0,017	0,000
Total		**1,988**	**0,750**	**0,603**	**0,781**	**0,722**
ii) Hazardous						
Maintenance of buildings/lifts (13 05) (tonnes)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Microfiches (tonnes)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Chemical-fixer-developing agents (tonnes)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Chemical batteries (20 01 33) (tonnes)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Paint - toner (tonnes)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Cartriges laserjet-inkjet (08 03 17) (tonnes)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Oil and fat (20 01 25) (tonnes)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Mineral Oil (tonnes)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Diverse chemical waste (tonnes)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment in tonnes (WEEE): 20 01 21; 20 01 23; 20 01 35		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Medical waste (18 01 03) (tonnes)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Contractor/supplier haz waste (tonnes)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Total		**0,000**	**0,000**	**0,000**	**0,000**	**0,000**

The Hague waste

i) Non hazardous	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Residual waste		**3,102**	**2,160**	**1,946**	**1,461**	**1,665**
Paper and card (20 01 01)		2,284	4,189	1,999	1,551	2,588
PMC (15 01 06)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Organics (20 01 08)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Glass (20 01 02)		0,002	0,000	0,001	0,000	0,001
Furniture		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Green waste from buildings		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Wood waste from buildings		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Metal waste from buildings		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Contractor/supplier non haz waste (tonnes)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Total		**5,388**	**6,349**	**3,946**	**3,012**	**4,254**
ii) Hazardous						
Maintenance of buildings/lifts (13 05)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Microfiches		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000

Chemical-fixer-developing agents		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Chemical batteries (20 01 33)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Paint - toner		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Cartriges laserjet-inkjet (08 03 17)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Oil and fat (20 01 25)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Mineral Oil		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Diverse chemical waste		0,000	0,000	0,000	1,438	0,000
Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment in tonnes (WEEE): 20 01 21; 20 01 23; 20 01 35						
Medical waste (18 01 03)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
(optional)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Total		**0,000**	**0,000**	**0,000**	**1,438**	**0,000**

WASTE MANAGEMENT to be verified today 20/05

Valletta

C) Waste disposal categories (tonnes)	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
i) Incinerated waste - domestic waste		0,200	0,050	0,192	0,260	0,272
CO_2 incinerated domestic		0,072	0,018	0,070	0,097	0,102
ii) Incinerated waste - food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 incinerated food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
iii) Methanisation - food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 methanisation food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
iv) Recycled/reused - paper		0,050	0,005	0,314	0,297	0,616
CO_2 recycled paper		0,0017	0,0002	0,0113	0,0107	0,0222
v) Recycled/reused - cardboard		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 recycled cardboard		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
vi) Recycled/reused - wood		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 recycled wood		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
vii) Recycled/reused - glass		0,050	0,001	0,020	0,022	0,029
CO_2 recycled glass		0,0017	0,0000	0,0007	0,0008	0,0010
viii) Recycled/reused - plastic PMC		0,000	0,000	0,120	0,000	0,000
CO_2 recycled PMC		0,0000	0,0000	0,1052	0,0000	0,0000
ix) Recycled/reused - others…		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 recycled other		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
x) Hazardous waste - all types		0,003	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,006
CO_2 hazardous waste		0,0021	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0050
xi) Landfill (probably mostly projects)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO2 landfill		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
TOTAL tCO_2e		**0,078**	**0,018**	**0,187**	**0,109**	**0,130**

Vienna

C) Waste disposal categories (tonnes)	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
i) Incinerated waste - domestic waste		0,960	0,240	0,900	0,900	1,120
CO_2 incinerated domestic		0,348	0,087	0,326	0,337	0,419
ii) Incinerated waste - food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 incinerated food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
iii) Methanisation - food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000

CO_2 methanisation food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
iv) Recycled/reused - paper		0,480	0,120	1,030	1,140	2,020
CO_2 recycled paper		0,0158	0,0043	0,0371	0,0410	0,0727
v) Recycled/reused - cardboard		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 recycled cardboard		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
vi) Recycled/reused - wood		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 recycled wood		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
vii) Recycled/reused - glass		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,080
CO_2 recycled glass		0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0029
viii) Recycled/reused - plastic PMC		0,000	0,000	0,120	0,120	0,140
CO_2 recycled PMC		0,0000	0,0000	0,1052	0,1052	0,0050
ix) Recycled/reused - others…		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 recycled other		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
x) Hazardous waste - all types		0,033	0,008	0,004	0,021	0,002
CO_2 hazardous waste		0,0233	0,0057	0,0028	0,0148	0,0014
xi) Landfill (probably mostly projects)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO2 landfill		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
TOTAL tCO_2e		**0,387**	**0,097**	**0,471**	**0,498**	**0,501**

Nicosia

C) Waste disposal categories (tonnes)	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
i) Incinerated waste - domestic waste		1,130	0,339	0,565	0,565	0,491
CO_2 incinerated domestic		0,409	0,123	0,204	0,211	0,183
ii) Incinerated waste - food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 incinerated food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
iii) Methanisation - food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 methanisation food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
iv) Recycled/reused - paper		0,524	0,157	0,262	0,262	0,368
CO_2 recycled paper		0,0173	0,0057	0,0094	0,0094	0,0132
v) Recycled/reused - cardboard		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 recycled cardboard		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
vi) Recycled/reused - wood		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 recycled wood		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
vii) Recycled/reused - glass		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 recycled glass		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
viii) Recycled/reused - plastic PMC		0,074	0,022	0,037	0,037	0,109
CO_2 recycled PMC		0,065	0,019	0,032	0,032	0,004
ix) Recycled/reused - others…		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 recycled other		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
x) Hazardous waste - all types		0,189	0,187	1,291	0,152	0,001
CO_2 hazardous waste		0,134	0,132	0,912	0,108	0,0005
xi) Landfill (probably mostly projects)		1,393	0,418	0,696	0,696	0,491
CO2 landfill		0,046	0,014	0,023	0,023	0,013
TOTAL tCO_2e		**0,671**	**0,294**	**1,181**	**0,384**	**0,214**

Budapest

C) Waste disposal categories (tonnes)	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
i) Incinerated waste - domestic waste		0,892	0,310	0,317	0,368	0,278
CO_2 incinerated domestic		0,323	0,112	0,115	0,138	0,104
ii) Incinerated waste - food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000

CO_2 incinerated food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
iii) Methanisation - food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 methanisation food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
iv) Recycled/reused - paper		4,036	1,395	1,441	1,791	0,416
CO_2 recycled paper		0,133	0,050	0,052	0,064	0,015
v) Recycled/reused - cardboard		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 recycled cardboard		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
vi) Recycled/reused - wood		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 recycled wood		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
vii) Recycled/reused - glass		0,061	0,021	0,022	0,026	0,050
CO_2 recycled glass		0,002	0,001	0,001	0,001	0,002
viii) Recycled/reused - plastic PMC		0,097	0,032	0,030	0,032	0,025
CO_2 recycled PMC		0,085	0,028	0,026	0,028	0,001
ix) Recycled/reused - others…		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 recycled other		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
x) Hazardous waste - all types		0,110	0,000	0,025	0,012	0,000
CO_2 hazardous waste		0,078	0,000	0,018	0,008	0,000
xi) Landfill (probably mostly projects)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO2 landfill		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
TOTAL tCO_2e		**0,621**	**0,191**	**0,211**	**0,240**	**0,122**

Copenhagen

C) Waste disposal categories (tonnes)	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
i) Incinerated waste - domestic waste		2,330	1,470	1,470	1,410	1,150
CO_2 incinerated domestic		0,843	0,532	0,532	0,527	0,430
ii) Incinerated waste - food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,020	0,310
CO_2 incinerated food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,001	0,014
iii) Methanisation - food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 methanisation food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
iv) Recycled/reused - paper		2,740	3,410	1,540	1,500	1,730
CO_2 recycled paper		0,090	0,123	0,055	0,054	0,062
v) Recycled/reused - cardboard		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 recycled cardboard		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
vi) Recycled/reused - wood		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 recycled wood		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
vii) Recycled/reused - glass		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 recycled glass		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
viii) Recycled/reused - plastic PMC		0,020	0,230	0,060	0,210	0,380
CO_2 recycled PMC		0,018	0,202	0,053	0,184	0,014
ix) Recycled/reused - others…		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 recycled other		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
x) Hazardous waste - all types		0,000	1,000	0,000	0,006	0,140
CO_2 hazardous waste		0,000	0,706	0,000	0,004	0,118
xi) Landfill (probably mostly projects)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO2 landfill		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
TOTAL tCO_2e		**0,951**	**1,563**	**0,640**	**0,770**	**0,638**

Sofia

C) Waste disposal categories (tonnes)	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
i) Incinerated waste - domestic waste		1,559	0,636	0,550	0,609	0,574

CO_2 incinerated domestic		0,564	0,230	0,199	0,228	0,215
ii) Incinerated waste - food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 incinerated food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
iii) Methanisation - food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 methanisation food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
iv) Recycled/reused - paper		0,292	0,079	0,027	0,090	0,086
CO_2 recycled paper		0,010	0,003	0,001	0,003	0,003
v) Recycled/reused - cardboard		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 recycled cardboard		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
vi) Recycled/reused - wood		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 recycled wood		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
vii) Recycled/reused - glass		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 recycled glass		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
viii) Recycled/reused - plastic PMC		0,138	0,045	0,015	0,065	0,062
CO_2 recycled PMC		0,121	0,039	0,014	0,057	0,002
ix) Recycled/reused - others…		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 recycled other		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
x) Hazardous waste - all types		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 hazardous waste		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
xi) Landfill (probably mostly projects)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO2 landfill		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
TOTAL tCO_2e		**0,695**	**0,272**	**0,214**	**0,288**	**0,220**

The Hague

C) Waste disposal categories (tonnes)	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
i) Incinerated waste - domestic waste		3,102	2,160	1,946	1,461	1,665
CO_2 incinerated domestic		1,123	0,782	0,704	0,546	0,623
ii) Incinerated waste - food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 incinerated food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
iii) Methanisation - food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 methanisation food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
iv) Recycled/reused - paper		2,284	4,189	1,999	1,551	2,588
CO_2 recycled paper		0,075	0,151	0,072	0,056	0,093
v) Recycled/reused - cardboard		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 recycled cardboard		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
vi) Recycled/reused - wood		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 recycled wood		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
vii) Recycled/reused - glass		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 recycled glass		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
viii) Recycled/reused - plastic PMC		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 recycled PMC		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
ix) Recycled/reused - others…		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO_2 recycled other		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
x) Hazardous waste - all types		0,000	0,000	0,000	1,438	0,000
CO_2 hazardous waste		0,000	0,000	0,000	1,016	0,000
xi) Landfill (probably mostly projects)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO2 landfill		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
TOTAL tCO_2e		**1,198**	**0,933**	**0,776**	**1,618**	**0,716**

Valletta

Return to

A) Fixed assets buildings, construction type	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
i) Not specified - offices (total, m^2)		**709,89**	**709,89**	**709,89**	**709,89**	**709,89**
Not specified - offices (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		**9,23**	**9,23**	**9,23**	**9,23**	**9,23**
ii) Steel - industrial building (total, m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Steel - industrial building (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
iii) Steel - parking underground (total, m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Steel - parking underground (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
iv) Steel - restaurants (total, m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Steel - restaurants (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
v) Concrete - industrial buildings (total, m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Concrete - industrial buildings (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
vi) Concrete - parking underground (total, m^2)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Concrete - parking underground (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
vii) Construction type concrete - restaurants (total, m^2)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Construction type concrete - restaurants (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		**9,23**	**9,23**	**9,23**	**9,23**	**9,23**

B) Fixed assets IT	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
i) Desktop PC (Total No.)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**1,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,04**	**0,00**	**0,00**
ii) Docking stations (Total No)		**6,00**	**5,00**	**3,00**	**6,00**	**14,00**
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		**0,22**	**0,19**	**0,11**	**0,22**	**0,52**
iii) Flat screens (Total No)		**5,00**	**4,00**	**4,00**	**7,00**	**14,00**
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		**0,96**	**0,23**	**0,23**	**0,41**	**0,82**
iv) Laptop (Total No)		**5,00**	**8,00**	**0,00**	**4,00**	**13,00**
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		**0,20**	**0,31**	**0,00**	**0,16**	**0,51**
v) individual printers (Total No)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
vi) Network printers and copiers (Total No)		**1,00**	**5,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		**0,74**	**3,67**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
vii) Fax machines (Total No)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
viii) Scanners (Total No)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
ix) Telephones (simple) (No)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
x) Telephones (smartphones and iphones, Total No)		**1,00**	**1,00**	**0,00**	**2,00**	**5,00**
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		**0,01**	**0,01**	**0,00**	**0,01**	**0,04**
xi) Fixed telephones (Total No)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
xii) Informatics server (Total No)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
xiii) Projectors (Total No)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**

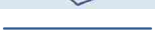
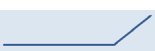
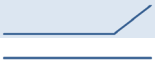
xiv) Videoconference installations (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
xv) Televisions (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
xvi) Other, Total No						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)						
xvii) Tablet, classical 9 to 11 inch, (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		2,12	4,41	0,39	0,80	1,88

C) Fixed assets Furniture		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
i) Chairs (Units)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ii) Desks (Units)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,07
iii) Tables (Units)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
iv) Cupboards (Units)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
v) Fridges (Units)		0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,26	0,00	0,00	0,00
vi) Coffee machines (Units)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,26	0,00	0,00	0,07

Vienna

A) Fixed assets buildings, construction type	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
i) Not specified - offices (total, m^2)		2.160,78	2.160,78	2.160,78	2.160,78	2.160,78
Not specified - offices (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		28,09	28,09	28,09	28,09	28,09
ii) Steel - industrial building (total, m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Steel - industrial building (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
iii) Steel - parking underground (total, m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Steel - parking underground (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
iv) Steel - restaurants (total, m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Steel - restaurants (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
v) Concrete - industrial buildings (total, m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Concrete - industrial buildings (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
vi) Concrete - parking underground (total, m^2)		119,64	119,64	119,64	119,64	119,64
Concrete - parking underground (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		1,56	1,56	1,56	1,56	1,56
vii) Construction type concrete - restaurants (total, m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Construction type concrete - restaurants (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		29,65	29,65	29,65	29,65	29,65

B) Fixed assets IT	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
i) Desktop PC (Total No.)		0,00	8,00	1,00	0,00	0,00

Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,34	0,04	0,00	0,00
ii) Docking stations (Total No)		14,00	19,00	7,00	11,00	17,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,52	0,70	0,26	0,41	0,00
iii) Flat screens (Total No)		14,00	11,00	7,00	11,00	17,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		2,68	0,65	0,41	0,65	1,00
iv) Laptop (Total No)		14,00	18,00	0,00	8,00	15,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,55	0,70	0,00	0,31	0,59
v) individual printers (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
vi) Network printers and copiers (Total No)		3,00	5,00	1,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		2,21	3,67	0,73	0,00	0,00
vii) Fax machines (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
viii) Other (Total No)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)						
ix) Telephones (simple) (No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
x) Telephones (smartphones and iphones, Total No)		1,00	6,00	2,00	10,00	4,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,01	0,04	0,01	0,07	0,03
xi) Fixed telephones (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
xii) Informatics server (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,30
xiii) Projectors (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
xiv) Videoconference installations (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
xv) Televisions (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,13	0,00
xvi) Firewall router switch (from 2019), Total No		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02
xvii) Tablet, classical 9 to 11 inch, (Total No)		0,00	4,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,06	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		5,96	6,17	1,46	1,56	1,93

C) Fixed assets Furniture		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
i) Chairs (Units)		0,00	13,00	5,00	30,00	11,00
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,34	0,13	0,78	0,29
ii) Desks (Units)		0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,00
iii) Tables (Units)		0,00	10,00	0,00	8,00	2,00
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,70	0,00	0,56	0,14
iv) Cupboards (Units)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
v) Fridges (Units)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
vi) Coffee machines (Units)		1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,03	1,04	0,13	1,41	0,43

Nicosia

A) Fixed assets buildings, construction type	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023

i) Not specified - offices (total, m^2)		1.482,15	1.482,15	1.482,15	1.482,15	1.482,15
Not specified - offices (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		19,27	19,27	19,27	19,27	19,27
ii) Steel - industrial building (total, m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Steel - industrial building (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
iii) Steel - parking underground (total, m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Steel - parking underground (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
iv) Steel - restaurants (total, m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Steel - restaurants (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
v) Concrete - industrial buildings (total, m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Concrete - industrial buildings (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
vi) Concrete - parking underground (total, m^2)		1.004,64	1.004,64	1.004,64	1.004,64	1.004,64
Concrete - parking underground (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		13,18	13,18	13,18	13,18	13,18
vii) Construction type concrete - restaurants (total, m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Construction type concrete - restaurants (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		32,45	32,45	32,45	32,45	32,45

B) Fixed assets IT	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
i) Desktop PC (Total No.)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ii) Docking stations (Total No)		7,00	13,00	5,00	15,00	6,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,26	0,48	0,19	0,56	0,22
iii) Flat screens (Total No)		6,00	8,00	5,00	8,00	6,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		1,15	0,47	0,29	0,47	0,35
iv) Laptop (Total No)		6,00	18,00	2,00	5,00	11,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,23	0,70	0,08	0,20	0,43
v) individual printers (Total No)		0,00	0,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,12	0,12	0,12
vi) Network printers and copiers (Total No)		2,00	4,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		1,47	2,94	0,00	0,00	0,00
vii) Fax machines (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
viii) Scanners (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ix) Telephones (simple) (No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
x) Telephones (smartphones and iphones, Total No)		2,00	5,00	2,00	2,00	8,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,01	0,04	0,01	0,01	0,06
xi) Fixed telephones (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
xii) Informatics server (Total No)		0,00	0,00	2,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,30	0,00	0,00
xiii) Projectors (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
xiv) Videoconference installations (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00

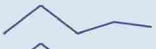
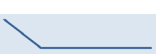
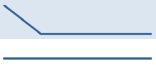
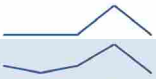
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,13
xv) Other(Total No)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)						
xvi) Firewall router switch (from 2019), Total No		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
xvii) Tablet, classical 9 to 11 inch, (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		3,13	4,62	1,00	1,36	1,31

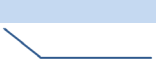
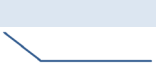
C) Fixed assets Furniture		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
i) Chairs (Units)		1,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	1,00
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,03	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,03
ii) Desks (Units)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
iii) Tables (Units)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
iv) Cupboards (Units)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
v) Fridges (Units)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
vi) Coffee machines (Units)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,03	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,03

Budapest

A) Fixed assets buildings, construction type	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
i) Not specified - offices (total, m^2)		1.204	1.204	1.204	1.204	1.204
Not specified - offices (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		15,6520	15,6520	15,6520	15,6520	15,6520
ii) Steel - industrial building (total, m^2)		0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
Steel - industrial building (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
iii) Steel - parking underground (total, m^2)		0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
Steel - parking underground (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
iv) Steel - restaurants (total, m^2)		0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
Steel - restaurants (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
v) Concrete - industrial buildings (total, m^2)		0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
Concrete - industrial buildings (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
vi) Concrete - parking underground (total, m^2)		1.170	1.170	1.170	1.170	1.170
Concrete - parking underground (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		15,3504	15,3504	15,3504	15,3504	15,3504
vii) Construction type concrete - restaurants (total, m^2)		0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
Construction type concrete - restaurants (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		31,00	31,00	31,00	31,00	31,00

B) Fixed assets IT	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
i) Desktop PC (Total No.)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00

Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,04
ii) Docking stations (Total No)		8,00	25,00	8,00	15,00	12,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,30	0,93	0,30	0,56	0,44
iii) Flat screens (Total No)		20,00	21,00	7,00	7,00	12,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		3,84	1,23	0,41	0,41	0,71
iv) Laptop (Total No)		8,00	15,00	7,00	7,00	14,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,31	0,59	0,27	0,27	0,55
v) individual printers (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
vi) Network printers and copiers (Total No)		2,00	4,00	0,00	0,00	1,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		1,47	2,94	0,00	0,00	0,73
vii) Fax machines (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
viii) Scanners (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ix) Telephones (simple) (No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
x) Telephones (smartphones and iphones, Total No)		1,00	5,00	3,00	3,00	4,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,01	0,04	0,02	0,02	0,03
xi) Fixed telephones (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
xii) Informatics server (Total No)		1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,15	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
xiii) Projectors (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
xiv) Other (Total No)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)						
xv) Televisions (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,13	0,00
xvi) Firewall router switch (from 2019), Total No		1,00	0,00	1,00	4,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,02	0,00	0,02	0,08	0,00
xvii) Tablet, classical 9 to 11 inch, (Total No)		0,00	9,00	1,00	2,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,14	0,02	0,03	0,00
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		6,09	5,86	1,04	1,50	2,50

C) Fixed assets Furniture		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
i) Chairs (Units)		133	0	0	0	0
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		3,45	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ii) Desks (Units)		38,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		2,67	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
iii) Tables (Units)		2,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,14	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
iv) Cupboards (Units)		8,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		7,26	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
v) Fridges (Units)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
vi) Coffee machines (Units)		1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		13,55	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03

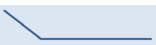
Copenhagen

A) Fixed assets buildings, construction type	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023

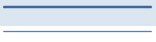
i) Not specified - offices (total, m^2)		1.698,60	1.698,60	1.698,60	1.698,60	1.698,60
Not specified - offices (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		22,08	22,08	22,08	22,08	22,08
ii) Steel - industrial building (total, m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Steel - industrial building (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
iii) Steel - parking underground (total, m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Steel - parking underground (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
iv) Steel - restaurants (total, m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Steel - restaurants (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
v) Concrete - industrial buildings (total, m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Concrete - industrial buildings (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
vi) Concrete - parking underground (total, m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Concrete - parking underground (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
vii) Construction type concrete - restaurants (total, m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Construction type concrete - restaurants (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		22,08	22,08	22,08	22,08	22,08

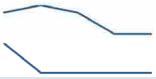
B) Fixed assets IT	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
i) Desktop PC (Total No.)		19,00	10,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		2,44	0,42	0,00	0,00	0,00
ii) Docking stations (Total No)		9,00	16,00	7,00	10,00	18,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,33	0,59	0,26	0,37	0,67
iii) Flat screens (Total No)		35,00	19,00	5,00	8,00	18,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		6,71	1,12	0,29	0,47	1,06
iv) Laptop (Total No)		9,00	21,00	2,00	11,00	16,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,35	0,82	0,08	0,43	0,62
v) individual printers (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
vi) Network printers and copiers (Total No)		2,00	3,00	1,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		1,47	2,20	0,73	0,00	0,00
vii) Fax machines (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
viii) Scanners (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ix) Telephones (simple) (No)		0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
x) Telephones (smartphones and iphones, Total No)		1,00	1,00	0,00	3,00	11,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,01	0,01	0,00	0,02	0,08
xi) Fixed telephones (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
xii) Informatics server (Total No)		9,00	3,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		1,35	0,45	0,00	0,00	0,00
xiii) Projectors (Total No)		3,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,07	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
xiv) Videoconference installations (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

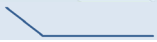
xv) Televisions (Total No)		0,00	1,00	0,00	2,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,13	0,00	0,25	0,00
xvi) Other, Total No						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)						
xvii) Tablet, classical 9 to 11 inch, (Total No)		5,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,08	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		12,81	5,74	1,36	1,54	2,43

C) Fixed assets Furniture		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
i) Chairs (Units)		4	0	42	0	0
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,10	0,00	1,09	0,00	0,00
ii) Desks (Units)		0	0	5	0	0
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,35	0,00	0,00
iii) Tables (Units)		2				
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,14	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
iv) Cupboards (Units)		1	0	0	0	0
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,91	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
v) Fridges (Units)		0	1	0	0	0
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,26	0,00	0,00	0,00
vi) Coffee machines (Units)		2	0	0	0	0
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,07	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		1,22	0,26	1,44	0,00	0,00

Sofia

A) Fixed assets buildings, construction type	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
i) Not specified - offices (total, m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Not specified - offices (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ii) Steel - industrial building (total, m^2)		4.258,18	4.258,18	4.258,18	4.258,18	4.258,18
Steel - industrial building (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		23,42	23,42	23,42	23,42	23,42
iii) Steel - parking underground (total, m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Steel - parking underground (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
iv) Steel - restaurants (total, m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Steel - restaurants (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
v) Concrete - industrial buildings (total, m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Concrete - industrial buildings (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
vi) Concrete - parking underground (total, m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Concrete - parking underground (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
vii) Construction type concrete - restaurants (total, m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Construction type concrete - restaurants (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		23,42	23,42	23,42	23,42	23,42

B) Fixed assets IT	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
i) Desktop PC (Total No.)		3,00	4,00	3,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,38	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ii) Docking stations (Total No)		8,00	20,00	8,00	8,00	12,00

Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,30	0,00	0,00	0,30	0,44
iii) Flat screens (Total No)		7,00	11,00	6,00	8,00	12,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		1,34	0,00	0,00	0,47	0,71
iv) Laptop (Total No)		7,00	17,00	1,00	6,00	10,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,27	0,00	0,00	0,23	0,39
v) individual printers (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
vi) Network printers and copiers (Total No)		2,00	4,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		1,47	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
vii) Fax machines (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
viii) Scanners (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ix) Telephones (simple) (No)		1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
x) Telephones (smartphones and iphones, Total No)		3,00	0,00	0,00	6,00	5,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,02	0,00	0,00	0,04	0,04
xi) Fixed telephones (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
xii) Informatics server (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
xiii) Projectors (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
xiv) Videoconference installations (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
xv) Televisions (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
xvi) Other, Total No						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)						
xvii) Tablet, classical 9 to 11 inch, (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		3,79	0,00	0,00	1,04	1,58

C) Fixed assets Furniture		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
i) Chairs (Units)		0	0	0	0	0
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ii) Desks (Units)		0	0	0	0	0
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
iii) Tables (Units)		0	0	0	0	0
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
iv) Cupboards (Units)		0	0	0	0	0
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
v) Fridges (Units)		0	0	0	0	0
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
vi) Coffee machines (Units)		0	0	1	2	0
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,03	0,07	0,00
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,03	0,07	0,00

The Hague

A) Fixed assets buildings, construction type	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
i) Not specified - offices (total, m^2)		2.302	2.302	2.302	2.302	2.302

Not specified - offices (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		**29,9295**	**29,9295**	**29,9295**	**29,9295**	**29,9295**
ii) Steel - industrial building (total, m^2)		0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
Steel - industrial building (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		**0,0000**	**0,0000**	**0,0000**	**0,0000**	**0,0000**
iii) Steel - parking underground (total, m^2)		0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
Steel - parking underground (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		**0,0000**	**0,0000**	**0,0000**	**0,0000**	**0,0000**
iv) Steel - restaurants (total, m^2)		0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
Steel - restaurants (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		**0,0000**	**0,0000**	**0,0000**	**0,0000**	**0,0000**
v) Concrete - industrial buildings (total, m^2)		0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
Concrete - industrial buildings (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		**0,0000**	**0,0000**	**0,0000**	**0,0000**	**0,0000**
vi) Concrete - parking underground (total, m^2)		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Concrete - parking underground (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		**0,0000**	**0,0000**	**0,0000**	**0,0000**	**0,0000**
vii) Construction type concrete - restaurants (total, m^2)		**0,0000**	**0,0000**	**0,0000**	**0,0000**	**0,0000**
Construction type concrete - restaurants (amortised, m^2)						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		**0,0000**	**0,0000**	**0,0000**	**0,0000**	**0,0000**
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		**29,93**	**29,93**	**29,93**	**29,93**	**29,93**

B) Fixed assets IT	**Trend 2019-2023**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
i) Desktop PC (Total No.)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**1,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,04**	**0,00**	**0,00**
ii) Docking stations (Total No)		**9,00**	**23,00**	**6,00**	**12,00**	**14,00**
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		**0,33**	**0,85**	**0,22**	**0,44**	**0,52**
iii) Flat screens (Total No)		**8,00**	**10,00**	**13,00**	**9,00**	**8,00**
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		**1,53**	**0,59**	**0,76**	**0,53**	**0,47**
iv) Laptop (Total No)		**9,00**	**11,00**	**13,00**	**6,00**	**12,00**
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		**0,35**	**0,43**	**0,51**	**0,23**	**0,47**
v) individual printers (Total No)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
vi) Network printers and copiers (Total No)		**1,00**	**3,00**	**0,00**	**2,00**	**0,00**
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		**0,74**	**2,20**	**0,00**	**1,47**	**0,00**
vii) Fax machines (Total No)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
viii) Scanners (Total No)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
ix) Telephones (simple) (No)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
x) Telephones (smartphones and iphones, Total No)		**1,00**	**7,00**	**0,00**	**3,00**	**7,00**
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		**0,01**	**0,05**	**0,00**	**0,02**	**0,05**
xi) Fixed telephones (Total No)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
xii) Informatics server (Total No)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
xiii) Projectors (Total No)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
xiv) Videoconference installations (Total No)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**

Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
xv) Televisions (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
xvi) Other, Total No						
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)						
xvii) Tablet, classical 9 to 11 inch, (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO_2e)		2,96	4,12	1,53	2,70	1,51

C) Fixed assets Furniture		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
i) Chairs (Units)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ii) Desks (Units)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
iii) Tables (Units)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
iv) Cupboards (Units)		0	0	0	0	0
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
v) Fridges (Units)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
vi) Coffee machines (Units)		0	0	0	0	0
CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

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Valletta refrigerant loss

Refrigerant loss (kg)	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
R410A		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	40,90
as t CO_2e		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**78,53**
R134A		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
R404A		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
R407C		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
ISCEON 89		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
R407D		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Total (t CO_2e)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**78,53**

Vienna refrigerant loss

Refrigerant loss (kg)	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
R410A		1,85	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		**3,55**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
R407C		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
R507A		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
ISCEON 89		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
R407D		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Total (t CO_2e)		**3,55**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**

Nicosia refrigerant loss

Refrigerant loss (kg)	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
R410A		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
R134A		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
R404A		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
R407C		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
R507A		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
R227A		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
RSF_6		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
ISCEON 89		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**

R452A		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Total (t CO_2e)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**

Budapest refrigerant loss

Refrigerant loss (kg)	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
R410A		0,00	0,00	0,00	9,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**17,28**	**0,00**
R134A		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R404A		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R407C		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R507A		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R23		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R508B		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R227A		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ISCEON 89		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R407D		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total (t CO_2e)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**17,28**	**0,00**

Copenhagen refrigerant loss

Refrigerant loss (kg)	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
R410A		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
R134A		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R404A		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R407C		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R507A		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R23		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R508B		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R227A		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ISCEON 89		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R407D		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Total (t CO_2e)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Sofia refrigerant loss

Refrigerant loss (kg)	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
R410A		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
R134A		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R404A		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R407C		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R507A		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R23		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R508B		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R227A		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ISCEON 89		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R407D		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total (t CO_2e)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**

The Hague refrigerant loss

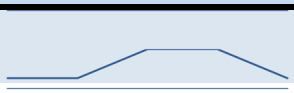
Refrigerant loss (kg)	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
R410A		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
R134A		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R404A		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R407C		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R507A		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R23		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R508B		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R227A		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ISCEON 89		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R407D		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total (t CO_2e)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**

BIODIVERSITY

Total use of land (m^2) & m2/p

Site	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Valletta (m^2)		362,90	362,90	362,90	362,90	362,90
m^2/p		15,12	15,12	17,28	17,28	15,12
Vienna (m^2)		1.234,53	1.234,53	1.234,53	1.234,53	1.234,53
m^2/p		30,86	34,29	38,58	35,27	35,27
Nicosia (m^2)		1.680,00	1.680,00	1.680,00	1.680,00	1.680,00
m^2/p		64,62	67,20	70,00	70,00	60,00
Budapest (m^2)		295,10	295,10	295,10	295,10	295,10
m^2/p		8,68	8,94	8,94	8,68	9,84
Copenhagen (m^2)		1.698,60	1.698,60	1.698,60	1.698,60	1.698,60
m^2/p		56,62	54,79	62,91	60,66	58,57
Sofia (m^2)		3.137,00	3.137,00	3.137,00	3.137,00	3.137,00
m^2/p		98,03	104,57	98,03	95,06	92,26
The Hague (m^2)		489,96	489,96	489,96	489,96	489,96
m^2/p		15,55	16,33	15,81	15,31	14,85

Total sealed area (m^2) & m2/p

Site	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Valletta (m^2)		362,90	362,90	362,90	362,90	362,90
m^2/p		15,12	15,12	17,28	17,28	15,12
Vienna (m^2)		1.276,53	1.276,53	1.276,53	1.276,53	1.276,53
m^2/p		31,91	35,46	39,89	36,47	36,47
Nicosia (m^2)		1.254,00	1.254,00	1.254,00	1.254,00	1.254,00
m^2/p		48,23	50,16	52,25	52,25	44,79
Budapest (m^2)		295,10	295,10	295,10	295,10	295,10
m^2/p		8,68	8,94	8,94	8,68	9,84
Copenhagen (m^2)		1.698,60	1.698,60	1.698,60	1.698,60	1.698,60
m^2/p		56,62	54,79	62,91	60,66	58,57
Sofia (m^2)		3.137,00	3.137,00	3.137,00	3.137,00	3.137,00
m^2/p		98,03	104,57	98,03	95,06	92,26
The Hague (m^2)		489,96	489,96	489,96	489,96	489,96
m^2/p		15,55	16,33	15,81	15,31	14,85

Nature oriented area onsite (m^2) & m2/p

Site	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Valletta		30,15	30,15	30,15	30,15	30,15
m^2/p		1,26	1,26	1,44	1,44	1,26
Vienna		0,00	0,00	9,80	9,80	9,80
m^2/p		0,00	0,00	0,31	0,28	0,28
Nicosia		426,00	426,00	426,00	426,00	426,00
m^2/p		16,38	17,04	17,75	17,75	15,21
Budapest		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
m^2/p		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Copenhagen (m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
m^2/p		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Sofia (m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

m^2/p		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
The Hague (m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
m^2/p		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Nature oriented area offsite (m^2) & m^2/p

Site	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Valletta (m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
m^2/p		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Vienna (m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
m^2/p		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Nicosia (m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
m^2/p		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Budapest (m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
m^2/p		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Copenhagen (m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
m^2/p		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Sofia (m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
m^2/p		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
The Hague (m^2)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
m^2/p		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

FOOD/CATERING

Valletta

No catering

A) Catering consumption (tonnes)	2019	2020	2021	2022
i) Beef				
CO_2 beef				
ii) Pork				
CO_2 pork				
iii) Chicken				
CO_2 chicken				
iv) Fish				
CO_2 fish				
v) Milk				
CO_2 Milk				
vi) Other dairy (avg yoghurt/butter)				
CO_2 other dairy				
vii) Coffee				
CO_2 coffee				

TOTAL CO_2

Vienna

No catering

A) Catering consumption (tonnes)	2019	2020	2021	2022
i) Beef				
CO_2 beef				

ii) Pork
CO_2 pork
iii) Chicken
CO_2 chicken
iv) Fish
CO_2 fish
v) Milk
CO_2 Milk
vi) Other dairy (avg yoghurt/butter)
CO_2 other dairy
vii) Coffee
CO_2 coffee

TOTAL CO_2

Nicosia **No catering**

A) Catering consumption (tonnes)	2019	2020	2021	2022
i) Beef				
CO_2 beef				
ii) Pork				
CO_2 pork				
iii) Chicken				
CO_2 chicken				
iv) Fish				
CO_2 fish				
v) Milk				
CO_2 Milk				
vi) Other dairy (avg yoghurt/butter)				
CO_2 other dairy				
vii) Coffee				
CO_2 coffee				

TOTAL CO_2

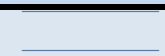
Budapest **No catering**

A) Catering consumption (tonnes)	2019	2020	2021	2022
i) Beef				
CO_2 beef				
ii) Pork				
CO_2 pork				
iii) Chicken				
CO_2 chicken				
iv) Fish				
CO_2 fish				
v) Milk				
CO_2 Milk				
vi) Other dairy (avg yoghurt/butter)				
CO_2 other dairy				
vii) Coffee				
CO_2 coffee				

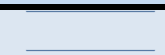
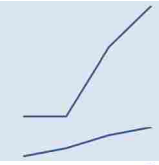
TOTAL CO_2

SERVICE CONTRACTS

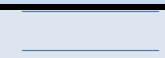
Valletta

B) Service contracts	Trend '19-'23	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
i) Security (FTE)		**2,00**	**2,00**	**2,00**	**2,00**	**2,00**
as t CO_2e		1,12	1,12	1,12	1,12	1,12
ii) Cleaning (FTE)		**1,50**	**1,50**	**1,50**	**1,50**	**1,50**
as t CO_2e		1,77	1,77	1,77	1,77	1,77
iii) Services (printing, advertising, architecture and engineering, multi-technical building maintenance) (kEUR)		**136,22**	**141,77**	**120,35**	**229,14**	**425,23**
as t CO_2e		14,98	24,10	20,46	38,95	72,29
iv) Service contracts - Services (Service/Insurance, banking services, advice, and fees) (kEUR)		**133,32**	**81,24**	**204,45**	**197,91**	**143,85**
as t CO_2e		14,67	8,94	22,49	21,77	15,82
v) Other heavy service contracts - (kEUR)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TOTAL CO_2		**32,54**	**35,93**	**45,84**	**63,62**	**91,00**

Vienna

B) Service contracts	Trend '19-'23	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
i) Security (FTE)		**2,00**	**2,00**	**2,00**	**2,00**	**2,00**
as t CO_2e		1,12	1,12	1,12	1,12	1,12
ii) Cleaning (FTE)		**2,00**	**2,00**	**2,00**	**2,00**	**2,00**
as t CO_2e		2,36	2,36	2,36	2,36	2,36
iii) Services (printing, advertising, architecture and engineering, multi-technical building maintenance) (kEUR)		**356,00**	**356,00**	**567,00**	**693,30**	**676,08**
as t CO_2e		39,16	60,52	96,39	117,86	114,93
iv) Service contracts - Services (Service/Insurance, banking services, advice, and fees) (kEUR)		**34,00**	**34,00**	**40,00**	**41,30**	**208,00**
as t CO_2e		3,74	3,74	4,40	4,54	22,88
v) Other heavy service contracts - (kEUR)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TOTAL CO_2		**46,38**	**67,74**	**104,27**	**125,89**	**141,30**

Nicosia

B) Service contracts	Trend '19-'23	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
i) Security (FTE)		**3,00**	**3,00**	**3,00**	**3,00**	**3,00**
as t CO_2e		1,68	1,68	1,68	1,68	1,68
ii) Cleaning (FTE)		**3,00**	**3,00**	**3,00**	**3,00**	**3,00**
as t CO_2e		3,54	3,54	3,54	3,54	3,54

iii) Services (printing, advertising, architecture and engineering, multi-technical building maintenance) (kEUR)		**227,36**	**252,59**	**203,60**	**326,45**	**262,41**
as t CO_2e		25,01	42,94	34,61	55,50	44,61
iv) Service contracts - Services (Service/Insurance, banking services, advice, and fees) (kEUR)		**451,84**	**60,17**	**77,93**	**31,25**	**203,64**
as t CO_2e		49,70	6,62	8,57	3,44	22,40
v) Other heavy service contracts - (kEUR)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TOTAL CO_2		**79,94**	**54,78**	**48,41**	**64,16**	**72,23**

Budapest

B) Service contracts	**Trend '19-'23**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
i) Security (FTE)		**3,00**	**3,00**	**3,00**	**3,00**	**3,00**
as t CO_2e		1,68	1,68	1,68	1,68	1,68
ii) Cleaning (FTE)		**1,50**	**1,50**	**1,50**	**1,50**	**1,50**
as t CO_2e		1,77	1,77	1,77	1,77	1,77
iii) Services (printing, advertising, architecture and engineering, multi-technical building maintenance) (kEUR)		**518,19**	**281,26**	**587,89**	**282,11**	**263,63**
as t CO_2e		57,00	47,81	99,94	47,96	44,82
iv) Service contracts - Services (Service/Insurance, banking services, advice, and fees) (kEUR)		**323,15**	**158,26**	**212,09**	**59,33**	**136,06**
as t CO_2e		35,55	17,41	23,33	6,53	14,97
v) Other heavy service contracts - (kEUR)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TOTAL CO_2		**96,00**	**68,68**	**126,72**	**57,94**	**63,24**

Copenhagen

B) Service contracts	**Trend '19-'23**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
i) Security (FTE)		**2,50**	**2,50**	**2,50**	**2,50**	**2,50**
as t CO_2e		1,40	0,43	0,43	0,43	0,43
ii) Cleaning (FTE)		**0,50**	**0,50**	**0,50**	**0,50**	**0,50**
as t CO_2e		0,59	0,59	0,59	0,59	0,59
iii) Services (printing, advertising, architecture and engineering, multi-technical building maintenance) (kEUR)		**285,69**	**253,63**	**389,75**	**565,46**	**733,50**
as t CO_2e		31,43	43,12	66,26	96,13	124,70
iv) Service contracts - Services (Service/Insurance, banking services, advice, and fees) (kEUR)		**208,98**	**210,67**	**527,97**	**455,25**	**529,67**
as t CO_2e		22,99	23,17	58,08	50,08	58,26
v) Other heavy service contracts - (kEUR)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TOTAL CO_2		**56,41**	**67,31**	**125,35**	**147,22**	**183,97**

Sofia

B) Service contracts	**Trend '19-'23**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**

i) Security (FTE)		**3,00**	**3,00**	**3,00**	**3,00**	**3,00**
as t CO_2e		1,68	1,68	1,68	1,68	1,68
ii) Cleaning (FTE)		**2,00**	**2,00**	**2,00**	**2,00**	**2,00**
as t CO_2e		2,36	2,36	2,36	2,36	2,36
iii) Services (printing, advertising, architecture and engineering, multi-technical building maintenance) (kEUR)		**539,95**	**100,87**	**142,39**	**306,09**	**463,18**
as t CO_2e		59,39	17,15	24,21	52,04	78,74
iv) Service contracts - Services (Service/Insurance, banking services, advice, and fees) (kEUR)		**510,73**	**371,29**	**632,27**	**355,04**	**290,22**
as t CO_2e		56,18	40,84	69,55	39,05	31,92
v) Other heavy service contracts - (kEUR)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TOTAL CO_2		**119,62**	**62,03**	**97,80**	**95,13**	**114,71**

The Hague

B) Service contracts	Trend '19-'23	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
i) Security (FTE)		**4,00**	**4,00**	**4,00**	**4,00**	**4,00**
as t CO_2e		2,24	2,24	2,24	2,24	2,24
ii) Cleaning (FTE)		**2,00**	**2,00**	**2,00**	**2,00**	**2,00**
as t CO_2e		2,36	2,36	2,36	2,36	2,36
iii) Services (printing, advertising, architecture and engineering, multi-technical building maintenance) (kEUR)		**519,40**	**341,49**	**460,79**	**375,03**	**694,16**
as t CO_2e		57,13	58,05	78,33	63,76	118,01
iv) Service contracts - Services (Service/Insurance, banking services, advice, and fees) (kEUR)		**136,27**	**137,47**	**117,51**	**113,23**	**333,89**
as t CO_2e		14,99	15,12	12,93	12,46	36,73
v) Other heavy service contracts - (kEUR)		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
as t CO_2e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TOTAL CO_2		**76,73**	**77,78**	**95,86**	**80,81**	**159,34**

PAPER

Paper (tonnes per year & t/p)

Site	Trend 2019-23	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Valletta		0,180	0,030	0,033	0,033	0,135
t/p		0,008	0,001	0,002	0,002	0,006
Vienna		0,590	0,312	0,352	0,230	0,320
t/p		0,015	0,009	0,011	0,007	0,009
Nicosia		0,500	0,150	0,225	0,170	0,048
t/p		0,019	0,006	0,009	0,007	0,002
Budapest		0,380	0,060	0,260	0,120	0,038
t/p		0,011	0,002	0,008	0,004	0,001
Copenhagen		0,579	0,148	0,242	0,428	0,440
t/p		0,019	0,005	0,009	0,015	0,015
Sofia		0,185	0,044	0,015	0,064	0,133

t/p		0,006	0,001	0,000	0,002	0,004
The Hague		0,460	0,119	0,104	0,245	0,236
t/p		0,015	0,004	0,003	0,008	0,007
Total HoEs		**2,87**	**0,86**	**1,23**	**1,29**	**1,35**
tonnes/person		**0,013**	**0,004**	**0,006**	**0,006**	**0,006**

Printshop paper consumption (tonnes & t/p)

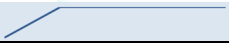
Site	Trend 2019-23	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Valletta		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
t/p		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Vienna		0,000	1,815	2,389	1,722	0,707
t/p		0,000	0,050	0,075	0,049	0,020
Nicosia		0,010	0,000	0,000	0,010	0,010
t/p		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,0004	0,0004
Budapest		3,380	2,910	0,500	0,300	0,200
t/p		0,099	0,088	0,015	0,009	0,007
Copenhagen		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
t/p		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Sofia		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,940	0,316
t/p		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,028	0,009
The Hague		0,000	0,000	0,026	0,081	0,096
t/p		0,000	0,000	0,001	0,003	0,003

Purchased paper, used or new (tonnes)

	Trend 2019-23	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Valletta (tonnes)		0,180	0,030	0,033	0,033	0,238
as t CO_2e		0,165	0,028	0,030	0,030	0,218
Vienna (tonnes)		0,590	2,127	2,741	1,952	1,030
as t CO_2e		0,542	1,954	2,519	1,794	0,947
Nicosia (tonnes)		0,880	0,540	0,410	0,280	0,088
as t CO_2e		0,809	0,496	0,377	0,257	0,080
Budapest (tonnes)		0,180	0,590	0,140	0,000	0,025
as t CO_2e		0,165	0,542	0,129	0,000	0,023
Copenhagen (tonnes)		0,710	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,235
as t CO_2e		0,652	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,216
Sofia (tonnes)		0,019	0,165	0,000	0,000	0,238
as t CO_2e		0,017	0,152	0,000	0,000	0,218
The Hague (tonnes)		0,238	0,000	0,000	0,238	0,005
as t CO_2e		0,218	0,000	0,000	0,218	0,005
Total CO_2 paper		**2,570**	**3,172**	**3,054**	**2,299**	**1,707**
Total HoEs (t)		**5,366**	**6,624**	**6,378**	**4,801**	**3,565**

GPP

Contracts greater than 60 K EUR with additional 'eco' criteria (%)

Site	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Valletta		0%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Vienna		100%	0%	33%	50%	33%
Nicosia		0%	0%	0%	0%	50%
Budapest		0%	50%	22%	50%	100%
Copenhagen		100%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Sofia		100%	0%	100%	80%	100%
The Hague		67%	100%	100%	100%	100%

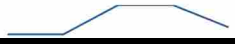
NR - Not recorded.; *Total number. not % reported prior to 2019

Greenness (of procedures. ECA approach)

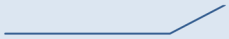
Valletta

Category	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Breakdown of tender procedures according to green scale of ECA						
Not green		0	0	0	0	0
Light green		0	0	0	0	0
Green		0	0	2	2	3
Very green		0	0	0	0	0
Green by nature		0	0	0	0	0
Total (No)		**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**3**

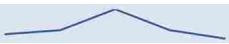
Vienna

Category	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Breakdown of tender procedures according to green scale of ECA						
Not green		0	2	4	2	2
Light green		0	0	0	0	0
Green		2	0	2	3	1
Very green		0	0	0	0	0
Green by nature		0	0	0	1	0
Total (No)		**2**	**2**	**6**	**6**	**3**

Nicosia

Category	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Breakdown of tender procedures according to green scale of ECA						
Not green		4	1	0	0	2
Light green		0	0	0	0	0
Green		0	0	0	0	2
Very green		0	0	0	0	0
Green by nature		0	0	0	0	0
Total (No)		**4**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**4**

Budapest

Category	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Breakdown of tender procedures according to green scale of ECA						
Not green		1	2	7	2	0
Light green		0	0	0	0	0
Green		0	2	2	2	4
Very green		0	0	0	0	0
Green by nature		0	0	0	0	1
Total (No)		**1**	**4**	**9**	**4**	**5**

Copenhagen

Category	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Breakdown of tender procedures according to green scale of ECA						
Not green		0	0	0	0	0
Light green		4	3	3	3	2
Green		0	0	0	0	2
Very green		0	0	0	0	0
Green by nature		0	0	0	0	1
Total (No)		**4**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**5**

Sofia

Category	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Breakdown of tender procedures according to green scale of ECA						
Not green		0	0	0	1	0
Light green		3	0	0	1	1
Green		0	0	0	2	0
Very green		0	0	1	1	1
Green by nature		0	0	0	0	0
Total (No)		0	0	0	5	2

The Hague

Category	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Breakdown of tender procedures according to green scale of ECA						
Not green		1	0	0	0	0
Light green		0	0	0	0	1
Green		2	2	2	2	2
Very green		0	0	0	0	0
Green by nature		0	0	0	0	0
Total (No)		**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**3**

EMAS COSTS

Costs Houses of Europe (overheads for all staff included in calculations)					
	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Total amount (EUR)	**0,00**	**15.200**	**193.916**	**321.286**	**321.286**
Number of total staff	218	209	200	207	213
Total per employee (EUR)	0	73	970	1.552	1.508
Staff Time Cost annual	**0,00**	**15200,00**	**177933,33**	**282600,00**	**282600,00**
EC DG COMM COORD (FTE)		0,1	0,9	1,3	1,3
EP COORD (FTE)			0,2	0,5	0,5
Annual cost of one FTE (EUR)	150.000	152.000	157.000	157.000	157.000
CONTRACTS (via HR COORD)					
Total (EUR)	**0**	**0**	**15.983**	**38.686**	**38.686**
External audit (EUR)	0	0		13.800	13.800
Internal Audit (EUR)	0	0	15.983	24.886	24.886
Legal register (costs included under annual contract costs by HoE below)		0	0	0	0

Site	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023

Valletta					
Electricity (EUR/MWh)	**170,60**	**181,00**	**175,00**	**180,00**	**158,97**
Electricity (EUR)	18646,92	14819,01	14078,75	16241,40	13140,46
Electricity (EUR/p)	776,96	617,46	670,42	773,40	547,52
Gas (EUR/MWh)	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Gas (EUR)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Gas (EUR/p)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fuel (EUR/MWh)	**0,00**	**0,00**	**114,37**	**114,37**	**114,37**
Fuel (EUR)	0,00	0,00	30,25	6,05	24,20
Fuel (EUR/p)	0,00	0,00	1,44	0,29	1,01
Annual direct staff costs (time FTE)	**0,00**	**0,13**	**0,13**	**0,18**	**0,13**
Annual contract costs	**0,00**	**0,00**	**3600,00**	**3600,00**	**3600,00**
Vienna					
Electricity (EUR/MWh)	**75,36**	**75,36**	**75,36**	**75,36**	**141,86**
Electricity (EUR)	25993,22	22517,53	20155,90	19680,89	31993,69
Electricity (EUR/p)	649,83	625,49	629,87	562,31	914,11
Gas (EUR/MWh)	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Gas (EUR)	0,00	0,00	0,00	FALSE	0,00
Gas (EUR/p)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fuel (EUR/MWh)	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Fuel (EUR)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fuel (EUR/p)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annual direct staff costs (time FTE)	**0,00**	**0,10**	**0,17**	**0,22**	**0,30**
Annual contract costs	**0,00**	**0,00**	**5734,00**	**1342,00**	**1500,00**
Nicosia					
Electricity (EUR/MWh)	**184,46**	**169,04**	**190,75**	**290,43**	**291,86**
Electricity (EUR)	34025,49	27700,58	32980,68	50108,18	46858,12
Electricity (EUR/p)	1308,67	1108,02	1374,19	2087,84	1673,50
Gas (EUR/MWh)	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Gas (EUR)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Gas (EUR/p)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fuel (EUR/MWh)	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Fuel (EUR)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fuel (EUR/p)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annual direct staff costs (time FTE)	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,21**	**0,10**
Annual contract costs	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Budapest					
Electricity (EUR/MWh)	**70,00**	**70,00**	**70,00**	**233,29**	**483,81**
Electricity (EUR)	17306,80	15009,40	15465,10	48610,64	115601,56
Electricity (EUR/p)	509,02	441,45	454,86	1429,72	3400,05
Gas (EUR/MWh)	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Gas (EUR)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Gas (EUR/p)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fuel (EUR/MWh)	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Fuel (EUR)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fuel (EUR/p)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annual direct staff costs (time FTE)	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,41**	**0,13**
Annual contract costs	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**4300,00**	**0,00**
Copenhagen					
Electricity (EUR/MWh)	**134,00**	**134,00**	**134,00**	**134,00**	**178,00**

Electricity (EUR)	18533,54	15483,70	18841,74	16531,58	19252,48
Electricity (EUR/p)	617,78	499,47	697,84	590,41	663,88
Gas (EUR/MWh)	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Gas (EUR)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Gas (EUR/p)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fuel (EUR/MWh)	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Fuel (EUR)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fuel (EUR/p)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annual direct staff costs (time FTE)	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,25**
Annual contract costs	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Sofia					
Electricity (EUR/MWh)	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Electricity (EUR)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Electricity (EUR/p)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Gas (EUR/MWh)	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Gas (EUR)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Gas (EUR/p)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fuel (EUR/MWh)	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**127,60**
Fuel (EUR)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	310,50
Fuel (EUR/p)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	9,13
Annual direct staff costs (time FTE)	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,25**
Annual contract costs	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
The Hague					
Electricity (EUR/MWh)	**98,91**	**81,54**	**90,54**	**79,42**	**156,60**
Electricity (EUR)	12948,32	10155,73	12568,31	9056,22	13614,80
Electricity (EUR/p)	411,06	338,52	405,43	283,01	412,57
Gas (EUR/MWh)	**75,00**	**45,00**	**62,00**	**53,00**	**64,00**
Gas (EUR)	18286,58	8728,65	15584,32	12205,90	10808,32
Gas (EUR/p)	580,53	290,96	502,72	381,43	327,52
Fuel (EUR/MWh)	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Fuel (EUR)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fuel (EUR/p)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annual direct staff costs (time FTE)	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,25**
Annual contract costs	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**

FLEET

Valletta

Vehicle fleet and emissions	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Fleet vehicles:						
Full Electric		0	0	0	0	0
Hybrid		0	0	1	1	1
Euro 6		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 5		1	1	0	0	0
Euro 4		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 3		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 2		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 1		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 0		0	0	0	0	0
Armoured vehicle		0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0
Avg No fleet vehicles		1	1	1	1	1
Total kms		3835	1512	2951	1077	3216
Diesel used (m^3)		0,36	0,12	0,12	0,04	0,00
Petrol used (m^3)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,13
Fuel efficiency (litres/100km)		**9,44**	**8,20**	**3,93**	**3,38**	**4,09**
gCO2e/km (manufacturer)		150	150	55	36	36
tCO_2e diesel combustion		0,91	0,31	0,29	0,09	0,00
tCO_2e diesel upstream		0,24	0,08	0,08	0,02	0,00
tCO_2e petrol combustion		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,29
tCO_2e petrol upstream		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,06
Total tCO_2e		**1,14**	**0,39**	**0,37**	**0,11**	**0,35**
gCO_2e/km (actual, inc upstream)		**298**	**259**	**124**	**107**	**110**
House of Europe vehicles fixed asset emissions (tCO_2e)		**0,19**	**0,08**	**0,15**	**0,05**	**0,16**

Vienna

Vehicle fleet and emissions	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Fleet vehicles:						
Full Electric		0	0	0	0	0
Hybrid		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 6		1	1	1	1	1
Euro 5		1	1	1	1	1
Euro 4		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 3		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 2		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 1		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 0		0	0	0	0	0
Armoured vehicle		0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0
Avg No fleet vehicles		2	2	2	2	2
Total kms		7 112	4 821	8 873	10 204	8 548
Diesel used (m^3)		0,24	0,10	0,24	0,16	0,14
Petrol used (m^3)		1,22	0,82	1,42	1,67	1,34
Fuel efficiency (litres/100km)		**20,53**	**19,09**	**18,71**	**17,94**	**17,31**
gCO2e/km (manufacturer)		156	156	156	156	156

tCO_2e diesel combustion		0,60	0,25	0,61	0,40	0,35
tCO_2e diesel upstream		0,16	0,07	0,16	0,11	0,09
tCO_2e petrol combustion		2,78	1,87	3,23	3,81	2,96
tCO_2e petrol upstream		0,65	0,43	0,75	0,88	0,66
Total tCO_2e		**4,19**	**2,62**	**4,75**	**5,19**	**4,05**
gCO_2e/km (actual, inc upstream)		**589**	**543**	**535**	**509**	**474**
House of Europe vehicles fixed asset emissions (tCO_2e)		**0,36**	**0,24**	**0,44**	**0,51**	**0,43**

Nicosia

Vehicle fleet and emissions	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Fleet vehicles:						
Full Electric		0	0	0	0	0
Hybrid		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 6		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 5		1	1	1	1	1
Euro 4		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 3		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 2		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 1		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 0		0	0	0	0	0
Armoured vehicle		0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0
Avg No fleet vehicles		1	1	1	1	1
Total kms		4 545	2 503	6 423	9 823	6 720
Diesel used (m^3)		0,38	0,32	0,74	1,06	0,83
Petrol used (m^3)		0	0	0	0	0
Fuel efficiency (litres/100km)		**8,40**	**12,82**	**11,47**	**10,80**	**12,42**
gCO2e/km (manufacturer)		173	173	173	173	173
tCO_2e diesel combustion		0,96	0,80	1,84	2,65	2,08
tCO_2e diesel upstream		0,25	0,21	0,48	0,70	0,51
tCO_2e petrol combustion		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
tCO_2e petrol upstream		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total tCO_2e		**1,21**	**1,01**	**2,33**	**3,35**	**2,59**
gCO_2e/km (actual, inc upstream)		**266**	**405**	**362**	**341**	**385**
House of Europe vehicles fixed asset emissions (tCO_2e)		**0,23**	**0,13**	**0,32**	**0,49**	**0,34**

Budapest

Vehicle fleet and emissions	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Fleet vehicles:						
Full Electric		0	0	0	0	0
Hybrid		0	1	1	1	1
Euro 6		1	1	1	1	1
Euro 5		1	0	0	0	0
Euro 4		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 3		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 2		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 1		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 0		0	0	0	0	0
Armoured vehicle		0	0	0	0	0

Other		0	0	0	0	0
Avg No fleet vehicles		**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**
Total kms		9 435	3 946	3 612	3 940	2 408
Diesel used (m^3)		0,39	0,12	0,12	0,50	0,15
Petrol used (m^3)		1,91	0,62	0,22	0,21	0,17
Fuel efficiency (litres/100km)		**24,38**	**18,75**	**9,41**	**18,02**	**13,28**
gCO2e/km (manufacturer)		194,00	179,00	179,00	179,00	179,00
tCO_2e diesel combustion		**0,98**	**0,30**	**0,30**	**1,25**	**0,38**
tCO_2e diesel upstream		**0,26**	**0,08**	**0,08**	**0,33**	**0,09**
tCO_2e petrol combustion		**4,35**	**1,41**	**0,50**	**0,48**	**0,37**
tCO_2e petrol upstream		**1,01**	**0,33**	**0,12**	**0,11**	**0,08**
tCO_2e propane combustion		**n.a**	**n.a**	**n.a**	**n.a**	**n.a**
tCO_2e propane upstream		**n.a**	**n.a**	**n.a**	**n.a**	**n.a**
Total tCO_2e		**6,60**	**2,12**	**1,00**	**2,17**	**0,92**
gCO_2e/km (actual, inc upstream)		**699**	**537**	**276**	**550**	**384**
House of Europe vehicles fixed asset emissions (tCO_2e)		**0,47**	**0,20**	**0,18**	**0,20**	**0,12**

Copenhagen

Vehicle fleet and emissions	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Fleet vehicles:						
Full Electric		0	0	0	0	2
Hybrid		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 6		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 5		1	1	1	1	1
Euro 4		1	1	1	0	0
Euro 3		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 2		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 1		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 0		0	0	0	0	0
Avg No fleet vehicles		**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**3**
Total kms		5 701	1 728	2 783	7 349	15 183
Diesel used (m^3)		0,83	0,33	0,42	0,61	0,74
Petrol used (m^3)		3,33	0,12	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fuel efficiency (litres/100km)		**72,96**	**25,89**	**14,96**	**8,28**	**4,89**
gCO2e/km (manufacturer)		168,00	168,00	168,00	128,00	42,67
tCO_2e diesel combustion		**2,08**	**0,83**	**1,04**	**1,52**	**1,85**
tCO_2e diesel upstream		**0,55**	**0,22**	**0,27**	**0,40**	**0,45**
tCO_2e petrol combustion		**7,59**	**0,27**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
tCO_2e petrol upstream		**1,76**	**0,06**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
tCO_2e propane combustion		**n.a**	**n.a**	**n.a**	**n.a**	**n.a**
tCO_2e propane upstream		**n.a**	**n.a**	**n.a**	**n.a**	**n.a**
Total tCO_2e		**11,98**	**1,37**	**1,31**	**1,92**	**2,30**
gCO_2e/km (actual, inc upstream)		**2.101**	**794**	**472**	**261**	**152**
House of Europe vehicles fixed asset emissions (tCO_2e)		**0,29**	**0,09**	**0,14**	**0,37**	**0,76**

Sofia

Vehicle fleet and emissions	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Fleet vehicles:						
Full Electric		0	0	0	0	0

Hybrid		0	0	0	0	1
Euro 6		2	2	2	2	1
Euro 5		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 4		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 3		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 2		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 1		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 0		0	0	0	0	0
Avg No fleet vehicles		**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**
Total kms		9 500	2 838	4 008	4 426	3 689
Diesel used (m^3)		2,01	0,59	0,88	0,82	0,54
Petrol used (m^3)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,07
Fuel efficiency (litres/100km)		**21,16**	**20,79**	**21,96**	**18,53**	**16,79**
gCO2e/km (manufacturer)		128,50	128,50	128,50	128,50	77,75
tCO_2e diesel combustion		**5,03**	**1,48**	**2,20**	**2,05**	**1,36**
tCO_2e diesel upstream		**1,33**	**0,39**	**0,58**	**0,54**	**0,33**
tCO_2e petrol combustion		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,17**
tCO_2e petrol upstream		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,04**
tCO_2e propane combustion		**n.a**	**n.a**	**n.a**	**n.a**	**n.a**
tCO_2e propane upstream		**n.a**	**n.a**	**n.a**	**n.a**	**n.a**
Total tCO_2e		**6,35**	**1,86**	**2,78**	**2,59**	**1,89**
gCO_2e/km (actual, inc upstream)		**669**	**657**	**693**	**585**	**512**
House of Europe vehicles fixed asset emissions (tCO_2e)		**0,47**	**0,14**	**0,20**	**0,22**	**0,18**

The Hague

Vehicle fleet and emissions	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Fleet vehicles:						
Full Electric		0	0	0	0	0
Hybrid		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 6		1	1	1	1	1
Euro 5		1	1	1	1	1
Euro 4		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 3		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 2		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 1		0	0	0	0	0
Euro 0		0	0	0	0	0
Avg No fleet vehicles		**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**
Total kms		4899,00	1541,00	2390,50	4854,00	5791,00
Diesel used (m^3)		0,47	0,16	0,23	0,43	0,41
Petrol used (m^3)		0,33	0,06	0,10	0,21	0,34
Fuel efficiency (litres/100km)		**16,19**	**14,12**	**14,07**	**13,19**	**12,90**
gCO2e/km (manufacturer)		138,00	138,00	138,00	138,00	138,00
tCO_2e diesel combustion		**1,17**	**0,39**	**0,58**	**1,07**	**1,02**
tCO_2e diesel upstream		**0,31**	**0,10**	**0,15**	**0,28**	**0,25**
tCO_2e petrol combustion		**0,74**	**0,14**	**0,24**	**0,48**	**0,74**
tCO_2e petrol upstream		**0,17**	**0,03**	**0,06**	**0,11**	**0,17**
tCO_2e propane combustion		**n.a**	**n.a**	**n.a**	**n.a**	**n.a**
tCO_2e propane upstream		**n.a**	**n.a**	**n.a**	**n.a**	**n.a**
Total tCO_2e		**2,39**	**0,67**	**1,03**	**1,95**	**2,18**

gCO_2e/km (actual, inc upstream)	488	432	429	401	376
House of Europe vehicles fixed asset emissions (tCO_2e)	0,24	0,08	0,12	0,24	0,29

TRAVELS

Tonnes CO_2 emissions

2019 to 2021 the division is Air, Air taxi, Rail, hired car and Private car

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Valletta					
Air	30,03	5,56	4,98	21,92	21,51
Rail	0,17	0,03	0,00	0,01	0,00
Private car + rental car	0,36	0,12	0,03	0,05	0,08
Non rail surface (bus, boat)	0,13	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,14
Valletta total CO_2 emissions (t)	**30,68**	**5,72**	**5,01**	**21,98**	**21,72**
Vienna					
Air	5,93	1,29	0,90	8,14	7,86
Rail	0,57	0,16	0,88	2,38	2,61
Private car + rental car	0,00	0,26	0,53	1,77	1,61
Non rail surface (bus, boat)	0,01	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,27
Vienna total CO_2 emissions (t)	**6,51**	**1,71**	**2,31**	**12,29**	**12,08**
Nicosia					
Air	54,75	16,17	11,99	46,82	59,33
Rail	0,00	0,14	0,00	0,15	0,24
Private car + rental car	2,83	0,32	1,16	1,40	2,00
Non rail surface (bus, boat)	0,26	0,01	0,01	0,61	0,20
Nicosia total CO_2 emissions (t)	**57,84**	**16,63**	**13,16**	**48,98**	**61,77**
Budapest					
Air	28,07	2,71	3,48	15,57	14,32
Rail	0,35	0,10	0,20	0,46	0,61
Private car + rental car	0,93	0,14	0,20	1,91	0,47
Non rail surface (bus, boat)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,15
Budapest total CO_2 emissions (t)	**29,36**	**2,95**	**3,88**	**17,96**	**15,54**
Copenhagen					
Air	14,98	1,92	2,58	11,87	20,27
Rail	0,23	0,11	0,38	0,68	0,41
Private car + rental car	0,38	0,00	0,42	1,02	0,64
Non rail surface (bus, boat)	0,01	0,00	1,49	0,83	0,05
Nicosia total CO_2 emissions (t)	**15,60**	**2,03**	**4,87**	**14,40**	**21,37**
Sofia					
Air	35,33	2,45	0,77	14,61	27,58
Rail	0,71	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,12
Private car + rental car	3,75	0,00	0,48	2,05	1,94
Non rail surface (bus, boat)	0,10	0,04	0,00	0,04	0,98
Sofia total CO_2 emissions (t)	**39,89**	**2,50**	**1,25**	**16,70**	**30,61**

The Hague					
Air	6,51	2,28	0,62	2,96	2,20
Rail	1,00	0,12	0,14	0,74	1,00
Private car + rental car	3,58	0,58	0,99	1,75	2,31
Non rail surface (bus, boat)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,03
The Hague total CO_2 emissions (t)	**11,09**	**2,98**	**1,76**	**5,47**	**5,54**

Overal ltotal CO_2 emissions (t)	**190,97**	**34,51**	**32,24**	**137,78**	**168,63**

Annex 8 - Impact of telework

Introductory information

- The data is provided for the eight main EMAS registered sites. The same approach was used for the EC Representations in Member States, but these are reported separately. Consequently, the teleworking data presented for the Commission's overall footprint in Chapter 3 excludes the data for the Representations that are reported in a separate annex

Main sources of information used for teleworking calculation:

• Space heating data and national energy mix by country	Eurostat
• Emissions for space heating by country	Eurostat
• Electrical consumption and emissions of equipment used while teleworking	Commission survey
• Fixed asset contribution for teleworking equipment	DG DIGIT
• Videoconferecing emissions	Research paper, Commission survey
• Domestic teleworking arrangements	Commission Survey
• Paper consumption	Commission Survey
• Waste generation	Commission Survey
• Water consumption	Commission Survey

Figure 6.1 Components of teleworking emissions in 2023

Emissions from teleworking	Total (all sites) (tonnes CO_2e)	Per person (kg CO_2e)
Space heating	6,90	32,39
Space cooling	0,29	1,38
Equipment electricty use	6,40	30,05
Videoconferencing	1,70	7,98
Fixed assets	2,30	10,80
Paper	0,01	5,63
Total	**17,60**	**82,62**

The Figure 6,2 looks like this below but is generated in the report automatically from the table in Annex 8 Telework

Table for Figure 6.2 (This should give the same numbers as the automatic table in the ES template)**

kgCO2e/p	Space heating	Space cooling	Equipment electricity use	Video-conferencing	Fixed assets	Paper	Total
Vienna	57,00	0,01	28,00	9,00	17,00	0,20	**111,21**
Valletta	11,00	10,15	86,00	20,00	17,00	0,30	**144,45**
Budapest	64,00	0,38	33,00	14,00	17,00	0,20	**128,58**
Nicosia	21,00	8,88	79,00	11,00	17,00	0,10	**136,98**
Copenhagen	46,00	0,06	12,00	8,00	17,00	0,10	**83,16**
Sofia	47,00	0,22	50,00	10,00	17,00	0,10	**124,32**
The Hague	89,00	0,00	61,00	17,00	17,00	0,20	**184,20**
Total	**335,00**	**19,68**	**349,00**	**89,00**	**119,00**	**1,20**	**912,88**

** This provides a check that the data that is copy pasted to the template (from below), has not been since updated

Table 1: Summary of teleworking emissions, 2019 - 2023					
	Totals (tCO2e)				
	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Space heating	0,90	14,40	13,40	9,30	6,90
Space cooling	0,02	0,53	0,52	0,36	0,29
Equipment electricty use	0,70	12,90	10,20	7,50	6,40
Videoconferencing	0,00	1,60	1,40	1,00	1,70
Fixed assets	0,80	0,70	2,70	1,70	2,30
Paper	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
Total	**2,42**	**30,14**	**28,23**	**19,87**	**17,60**
	Per capita* (kgCO2e/p)				
Space heating	4,14	68,90	67,00	44,93	32,39
Space cooling	0,10	2,55	2,61	1,75	1,38
Equipment electricty use	3,22	61,72	51,00	36,23	30,05
Videoconferencing	0,00	7,66	7,00	4,83	7,98
Fixed assets	3,68	3,35	13,50	8,21	10,80
Paper	0,00	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,02
Total	**11,14**	**144,21**	**141,15**	**95,98**	**82,62**

Note electricity based emisssions were lower in 2021 than 2020 due to the high emission factor for electricity in Belgium in 2020. Although consumption was higher in 2021 than 2020, the emissions were lower.

Copy direct to Total emissions caused by telework (Annex 8 Telework)

	Totals (tCO2e)					Per capita (kgCO2e/p)				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Vienna	0,00	4,00	3,00	1,00	3,00	31,6	265	195	105	186
Valletta	0,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	13,6	92	110	79	94
Budapest	0,00	4,00	5,00	4,00	3,00	14,5	263	342	248	178
Nicosia	0,00	4,00	4,00	2,00	2,00	8,4	236	195	139	118
Copenhagen	0,00	4,00	4,00	2,00	1,00	12	222	208	119	83
Sofia	0,00	5,00	5,00	3,00	2,00	12,9	205	210	149	97
The Hague	1,00	7,00	6,00	5,00	4,00	36	271	248	197	184
Total	**1,00**	**30,00**	**29,00**	**19,00**	**17,00**	**129,00**	**1554,00**	**1508,00**	**1036,00**	**940,00**

Table 1a: Space heating emissions by site

	Totals (tCO2e)					Per capita (kgCO2e/p)				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Vienna	0,20	2,50	1,50	0,80	1,30	5,00	95,00	66,00	33,00	57,00
Valletta	0,00	0,20	0,20	0,20	0,20	1,00	15,00	17,00	11,00	11,00
Budapest	0,10	2,60	2,80	2,10	1,40	3,00	107,00	129,00	100,00	64,00
Nicosia	0,00	0,80	0,70	0,50	0,30	0,00	49,00	43,00	29,00	21,00
Copenhagen	0,10	2,70	2,70	1,50	0,80	4,00	153,00	149,00	99,00	46,00
Sofia	0,10	2,20	2,20	1,60	0,80	5,00	123,00	121,00	90,00	47,00
The Hague	0,40	3,40	3,30	2,60	2,10	15,00	142,00	138,00	110,00	89,00
Total	**0,90**	**14,40**	**13,40**	**9,30**	**6,90**	**33,00**	**684,00**	**663,00**	**472,00**	**335,00**

Table 1b: Space cooling teleworking emissions by site

	Totals (tCO2e)					Per capita (kgCO2e/p)				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Vienna	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,01
Valletta	0,02	0,14	0,20	0,14	0,14	1,05	9,23	15,18	10,07	10,15
Budapest	0,00	0,01	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,29	0,86	0,65	0,38
Nicosia	0,00	0,36	0,28	0,19	0,14	0,24	21,17	18,42	12,35	8,88
Copenhagen	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,28	0,16	0,11	0,06
Sofia	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,03	0,58	0,58	0,38	0,22
The Hague	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,05	0,48	0,37	0,29	0,00
Total	**0,02**	**0,53**	**0,52**	**0,36**	**0,29**	**1,39**	**32,04**	**35,58**	**23,84**	**19,68**

Table 1c: Equipment electricity use teleworking emissions by site

	Totals (tCO2e)					Per capita (kgCO2e/p)				
	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Vienna	0,10	1,10	0,50	0,30	0,70	2,00	41,00	25,00	13,00	28,00
Valletta	0,20	1,60	1,50	1,10	1,20	13,00	105,00	115,00	80,00	86,00
Budapest	0,00	1,50	1,60	1,20	0,70	2,00	63,00	72,00	56,00	33,00
Nicosia	0,00	2,80	2,10	1,60	1,20	2,00	163,00	143,00	101,00	79,00
Copenhagen	0,00	1,00	0,50	0,30	0,20	1,00	53,00	29,00	20,00	12,00
Sofia	0,10	2,20	2,10	1,40	0,90	6,00	122,00	117,00	79,00	50,00
The Hague	0,30	2,70	1,90	1,60	1,50	13,00	112,00	80,00	66,00	61,00
Total	**0,70**	**12,90**	**10,20**	**7,50**	**6,40**	**39,00**	**659,00**	**581,00**	**415,00**	**349,00**

Table 1d: Videoconferencing emissions by site

	Totals (tCO2e)					Per capita (kgCO2e/p)				
	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Vienna	0,00	0,30	0,20	0,10	0,20	0,60	11,00	8,00	5,00	9,00
Valletta	0,00	0,20	0,20	0,10	0,30	1,20	11,00	12,00	9,00	20,00
Budapest	0,00	0,20	0,30	0,20	0,30	0,20	10,00	12,00	10,00	14,00
Nicosia	0,00	0,20	0,10	0,10	0,20	0,10	10,00	9,00	7,00	11,00
Copenhagen	0,00	0,20	0,20	0,10	0,10	0,30	11,00	10,00	8,00	8,00
Sofia	0,00	0,20	0,20	0,20	0,20	0,40	11,00	10,00	9,00	10,00
The Hague	0,00	0,30	0,20	0,20	0,40	1,00	11,00	10,00	9,00	17,00
Total	**0,00**	**1,60**	**1,40**	**1,00**	**1,70**	**3,80**	**75,00**	**71,00**	**57,00**	**89,00**

Table 1e: IT fixed assets teleworking emissions by site

	Totals (tCO2e)					Per capita (kgCO2e/p)				
	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Vienna	0,20	0,10	0,40	0,30	0,40	5,80	5,60	19,70	11,80	17,00
Valletta	0,10	0,10	0,30	0,20	0,20	5,80	5,60	19,70	11,80	17,00
Budapest	0,10	0,10	0,40	0,30	0,40	5,80	5,60	19,70	11,80	17,00
Nicosia	0,10	0,10	0,30	0,20	0,30	5,80	5,60	19,70	11,80	17,00
Copenhagen	0,10	0,10	0,40	0,20	0,30	5,80	5,60	19,70	11,80	17,00
Sofia	0,10	0,10	0,40	0,20	0,30	5,80	5,60	19,70	11,80	17,00
The Hague	0,10	0,10	0,50	0,30	0,40	5,80	5,60	19,70	11,80	17,00
Total	**0,80**	**0,70**	**2,70**	**1,70**	**2,30**	**40,60**	**39,20**	**137,90**	**82,60**	**119,00**

Table 1f: Paper use emissions by site

	Totals (tCO2e)					Per capita (kgCO2e/p)				
	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Vienna	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,30	0,20	0,10	0,20
Valletta	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,30	0,30	0,20	0,30
Budapest	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,30	0,30	0,30	0,20
Nicosia	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,30	0,20	0,20	0,10
Copenhagen	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,30	0,30	0,20	0,10
Sofia	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,30	0,30	0,20	0,10
The Hague	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,30	0,30	0,20	0,20
Total	**0,00**	**0,01**	**0,01**	**0,01**	**0,01**	**0,00**	**2,10**	**1,90**	**1,40**	**1,20**

Table 1g: Waste generation emissions by site (not usd in 2024)

	Totals (tCO2e)					Per capita (kgCO2e/p)				
	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Vienna	0,00	0,70	0,40	0,30	0,50	1,00	27,00	19,00	11,00	20,00
Valletta	0,00	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,90	5,10	6,60	4,70	5,40
Budapest	0,00	0,10	0,20	0,10	0,10	0,30	5,90	7,80	6,80	4,50
Nicosia	0,00	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,00	0,10	5,80	4,70	3,50	2,90
Copenhagen	0,00	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,00	0,30	6,00	5,30	4,00	2,10
Sofia	0,00	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,00	0,40	6,00	5,30	4,50	2,60
The Hague	0,00	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	1,20	6,00	5,30	4,80	4,30
Total	**0,00**	**1,30**	**1,10**	**0,90**	**0,80**	**4,20**	**61,80**	**54,00**	**39,30**	**41,80**

Table 2: Telework energy use (from space heating, cooling and electricity from equipment use)

	Totals (MWh)					Per capita (kWh/p)				
	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Vienna	1,00	20,00	13,00	7,00	12,00	44,00	785,00	575,00	292,00	510,00
Valletta	0,00	4,00	5,00	3,00	4,00	30,00	299,00	334,00	220,00	253,00
Budapest	0,00	18,00	20,00	15,00	10,00	18,00	738,00	907,00	715,00	478,00
Nicosia	0,00	6,00	5,00	3,00	3,00	4,00	352,00	310,00	216,00	169,00
Copenhagen	0,00	10,00	10,00	6,00	3,00	16,00	570,00	552,00	375,00	185,00
Sofia	0,00	9,00	9,00	7,00	4,00	19,00	501,00	490,00	375,00	206,00
The Hague	1,00	13,00	13,00	10,00	9,00	59,00	546,00	528,00	430,00	368,00
Total	**2,00**	**80,00**	**75,00**	**51,00**	**45,00**	**190,00**	**3791,00**	**3696,00**	**2623,00**	**2169,00**

Table 3: Telework water use

	Totals (m3)					Per capita (L/p)				
	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Vienna	5,00	67,00	42,00	25,00	47,00	143,00	2582,00	1891,00	1074,00	2019,00
Valletta	4,00	40,00	39,00	28,00	33,00	281,00	2646,00	2858,00	2021,00	2358,00
Budapest	1,00	53,00	60,00	51,00	34,00	54,00	2227,00	2732,00	2361,00	1579,00
Nicosia	0,00	41,00	32,00	25,00	20,00	25,00	2383,00	2101,00	1581,00	1280,00
Copenhagen	1,00	44,00	43,00	28,00	17,00	68,00	2471,00	2395,00	1783,00	927,00
Sofia	2,00	44,00	43,00	36,00	21,00	100,00	2451,00	2395,00	2003,00	1158,00
The Hague	6,00	59,00	57,00	51,00	46,00	266,00	2479,00	2395,00	2135,00	1929,00
Total	**19,00**	**348,00**	**316,00**	**244,00**	**218,00**	**937,00**	**17239,00**	**16767,00**	**12958,00**	**11250,00**

Table 4: Telework paper use

	Totals (tonnes)					Per capita (sheets/person/day)				
	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Vienna	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,01	3,60	3,60	3,60	3,60	3,60
Valletta	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	3,60	3,60	3,60	3,60	3,60
Budapest	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,00	3,60	3,60	3,60	3,60	3,60
Nicosia	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	3,60	3,60	3,60	3,60	3,60
Copenhagen	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	3,60	3,60	3,60	3,60	3,60
Sofia	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	3,60	3,60	3,60	3,60	3,60
The Hague	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	3,60	3,60	3,60	3,60	3,60
Total	**0,00**	**0,06**	**0,05**	**0,02**	**0,02**	**25,20**	**25,20**	**25,20**	**25,20**	**25,20**

Table 5: Telework waste generation (not usd in 2024)

	Totals (tonnes)					Per capita (sheets/person/day)				
	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Vienna	0,12	1,37	0,81	0,49	0,92	4,00	53,00	37,00	21,00	39,00
Valletta	0,13	0,59	0,57	0,41	0,48	9,00	39,00	42,00	30,00	35,00
Budapest	0,02	0,52	0,58	0,49	0,32	1,00	22,00	26,00	23,00	15,00
Nicosia	0,01	0,52	0,37	0,29	0,23	1,00	30,00	25,00	19,00	15,00
Copenhagen	0,03	0,57	0,51	0,33	0,2	2,00	31,00	28,00	21,00	11,00
Sofia	0,04	0,56	0,51	0,43	0,25	2,00	31,00	28,00	24,00	14,00
The Hague	0,15	0,76	0,68	0,6	0,55	6,00	32,00	28,00	25,00	23,00
Total	**0,50**	**4,89**	**4,03**	**3,04**	**2,95**	**25,00**	**238,00**	**214,00**	**163,00**	**152,00**

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

Environmental policy of the European Commission

EMAS ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

The EMAS Steering Committee adopted the following Environmental Policy in its plenary meeting of October 2022
As a contribution to the Green Deal, the European Commission demonstrates its commitment to sustainable development, and sound environmental practice, by ensuring that it reduces the impact of its day-to-day activities in a manner consistent with the policies that it has developed for Europe. Continuing efforts to improve its environmental performance that started in 1997, in 2005, the Commission achieved its first registration under the Eco Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS). In 2020, the Commission implements EMAS across its eight1 largest sites in Europe. The Commission will endeavor to continue extending the scope of its registration to the Executive Agencies and to its representations across Europe. The Commission will continue to protect the environment, including pollution prevention, and in 2019, her President, Ursula von der Leyen committed to make the Commission climate neutral by 2030. On 5th April 2022, the Commission adopted a Communication on its Greening establishing an action plan and targets to decrease it greenhouse gas emissions and to become climate neutral by 2030. Under EMAS the Commission seeks to continually improve its environmental management system and its environmental performance and therefore reduce the environmental impact of its everyday work in accordance to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by:

(1) Using natural resources more efficiently, particularly in relation to energy, water and products such as paper;
(2) Continuously reducing our operations' atmospheric emissions (mainly from buildings operation and transport) with the objective of making the Commission climate-neutral by 2030;
(3) Improving waste management and sorting, where waste prevention measures have been exhausted, so that waste recycling is optimised and residual waste reduced;
(4) Protecting biodiversity;
(5) Promoting sustainable and environmentally responsible public procurement procedures for example by introducing appropriate criteria into the tender and contract process, and incorporating life cycle cost considerations where feasible;
(6) Ensuring (and demonstrating) compliance with environmental legislation and regulations including in relation to emergency preparedness, thereby reducing pollution risk;
(7) Encouraging staff and contractors to embrace sustainable behaviour through improved internal communication, awareness-raising, and training; and
(8) Enjoying transparent relations and dialogue with external parties, taking into account and addressing stakeholder expectations;
(9) Improving the EMAS system including ensuring consistency with European Union policies.

Additionally, and though not falling within the EMAS scope, the Commission will ensure through assessments carried out by its services, that in relation to its core business, it will:

(10) Systematically assess the potential economic, social and environmental impacts of major new policy and legislative initiatives and promote systematic integration of environmental objectives into Community policies;
(11) Ensure the effectiveness of environmental legislation and funding in creating environmental benefits;

By virtue of the powers conferred on the Appointing Authorities, the European Commission's EMAS Steering Committee hereby approves this Policy Statement, commits to adopt the Commission's EMAS objectives, targets and action plan, to supervise the system's implementation and to monitor the use of its allocated staff and financial resources in order to ensure that the environmental management system runs efficiently.
This document is effective from the date of signature,
Brussels, 04/10/2022
On Behalf of the EMAS Steering Committee,

Gertrud INGESTAD, President

Environmental policy of the European Parliament

Европейски парламент Parlamento Europeo Evropský parlament Europa-Parlamentet Europäisches Parlament Euroopa Parlament Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο European Parliament Parlement européen Parlaimint na hEorpa Europski parlament Parlamento europeo Eiropas Parlaments Europos Parlamentas Európai Parlament Parlament Ewropew Europees Parlement Parlament Europejski Parlamento Europeu Parlamentul European Európsky parlament Evropski parlament Euroopan parlamentti Europaparlamentet

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT'S ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

The European Parliament recognizes its responsibility for making a positive contribution to sustainable development as a long-term goal. Parliament fulfils this responsibility in its political and legislative role, but also in the way it operates and the decisions it takes on a day-to-day basis.

In 2007, the European Parliament therefore decided that its administration would embark on the path of applying the EMAS (Eco-Management and Audit Scheme) standard, with the aim of continually improving its environmental results with regard to activities, products and services.

The European Parliament's Environmental Policy is implemented through its Environmental Management System (EMS). The Environmental Policy and the EMS cover Parliament's main environmental aspects, both directly and indirectly, as well as their impact on the sites concerned, and make it possible to establish corresponding objectives.

Interest in the environmental performance of organisations has become a mainstream issue, and it continues to increase in importance. A proactive corporate sustainability strategy to tackle environmental challenges is the hallmark of successful organisations. A broad range of benefits arise from EMAS registration, including reduced costs for resources and waste management, risk minimization, regulatory compliance and improved relations with internal and external stakeholders.

The European Parliament hereby

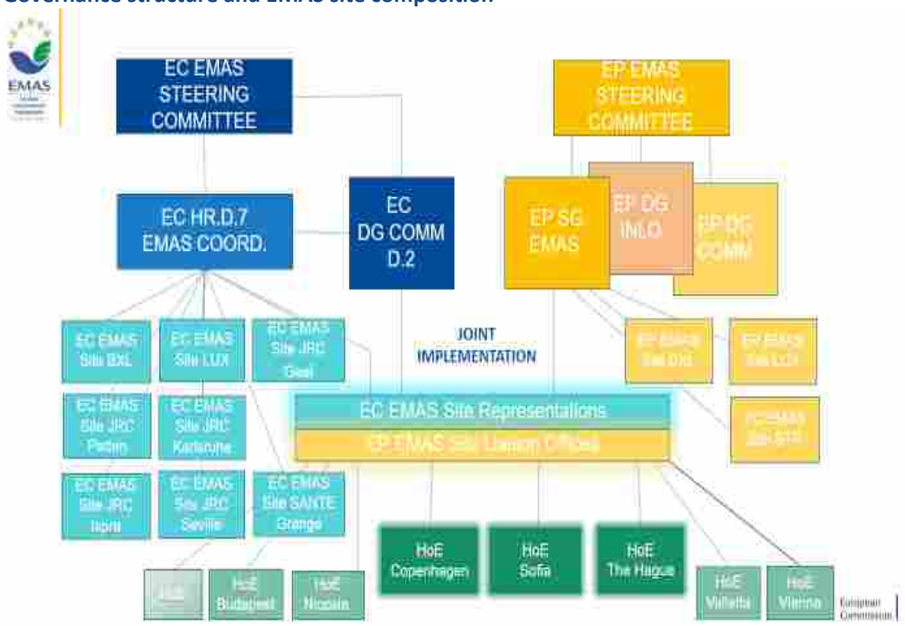
- *reaffirms its commitment to maintaining its EMAS registration and its environmental approach of continuous improvement, with a view towards achieving environmental sustainability in all its administrative activities;*
- *stresses the already good overall performance of the EMS at the European Parliament as demonstrated by the achievement of the key environmental performance indicator (KPI) objectives for the previous target period, while emphasising the need to further intensify efforts, particularly in the area of greenhouse gas emissions;*
- *aims to strengthen efforts in order to reach its newly set-up medium- and long-term key environmental performance indicator objectives in the areas of greenhouse gas emissions, electricity consumption, gas, heating oil, and district heating consumption, paper consumption, water consumption, production of waste, waste recycling, renewable energy, food waste, green public procurement, and sustainable mobility;*
- *undertakes to ensure compliance with objectives and requirements laid down by local, regional, national, as well as EU legislation;*
- *undertakes to implement preventive measures to further improve its environmental performance and to ensure that environmental considerations and sustainability criteria are integrated in all its administrative activities;*
- *endeavours to provide sufficient resources for its EMS and activities relating thereto, recognising that development and implementation of specific individual activities should be subject to an assessment in terms of costs, technical feasibility and availability of adequate resources;*
- *undertakes to include and apply strict environmental and energy efficiency criteria in all of its building policies and building projects;*
- *endeavours to establish a waste management strategy setting a priority order among waste prevention and management options, including recommendations in terms of prevention, re-use, recycling, energy recovery and disposal;*
- *aims to examine the feasibility of applying the principles of circular economy in the future planning of Parliament's infrastructure, management of stocks, and in future purchases of goods and services by, inter alia, considering relevant circular economy criteria, such as smart design, reuse of materials and recyclability;*
- *encourages responsible and appropriate behaviour by training, providing information and increasing the awareness of all its staff, but also its Members and their assistants, about EMAS-relevant aspects of their activities;*
- *undertakes to introduce best practices with regard to its main environmental impacts, in particular greenhouse gas emissions and waste management, as well as an efficient use of energy, water and paper;*
- *undertakes to apply best practices in activities associated with its EMS, if appropriate by offsetting carbon emissions, including possible joint offsetting projects with other EU institutions and bodies, greening events organised in and by the European Parliament, and, whenever possible, contributing to expansion and increased quality of green urban areas;*
- *aims for its EMS activities to contribute to achieving the current Sustainable Development Goals as set by the United Nations General Assembly*
- *endeavours to further strengthen its sustainable procurement approach as a key tool in environmental management by applying targets for the classification of contracts, combining implementation of established good practices in sustainable procurement with potential innovative sustainable procurement solutions while keeping in mind the specificity of each market;*
- *aims to promote, encourage and facilitate the use of sustainable transport for daily commutes, missions and other travel related to its administrative and political activities*

The European Parliament undertakes to describe in detail, implement and pursue this Environmental Policy, to communicate it to Members, staff, contractors and any other interested parties and to make it accessible to the public.

David Maria SASSOLI, President
Brussels, 6 November 2019

Klaus WELLE, Secretary-General
Brussels, 6 November 2019

Governance structure and EMAS site composition



Links to further information on Commission's impact assessments and key policies

Impact assessment: https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/law-making-process/planning-and-proposing-law/impact-assessments_en

EU environment policy and evaluation: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/index_en.htm

LIFE+ programme: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/index.htm

Climate policy: https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/eu-climate-action_en

Energy strategy: https://ec.europa.eu/energy/topics/energy-strategy-and-energy-union_en

Transport policy: http://ec.europa.eu/transport/index_en.htm

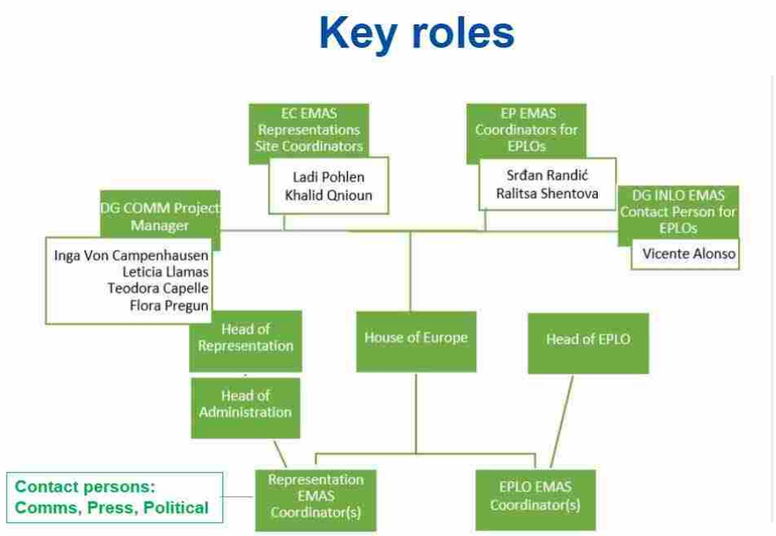
The European Green Deal: https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en

http://ec.europa.eu/info/law-making-process/regulatory-scrutiny-board_en

http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/impact/ia_carried_out/cia_2015_en.htm

Detailed information on other EU policies available on www.europa.eu

Coordination organigramme for the Houses of Europe



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CONTRACTORS ALL STAFF VISITORS GENERAL PUBLIC

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Vienna: COMM-REP-VIE-EMAS@ec.europa.eu
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Copenhagen: COMM-REP-DK-EMAS@ec.europa.eu
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Or visit the page EMAS in the European Institutions (europa.eu), the EMASNet page on the EP Intranet or EMAS/Green corner on the EC Intranet

INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR REGISTRATION UNDER ANNEX IV OF THE EMAS REGULATION

Date of the next updated environmental statement: Third quarter 2024, covering the year 2023

Date of the next environmental statement: Third quarter 2025, covering the year 2024

REFERENCES AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

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 ecomanagement and audit scheme (EMAS), as amended by the Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1505 of 28 August 2017, the Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/2026 of 19 December 2018 and the Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/1199 of 21 June 2023.

Commission Decision (EU) 2019/61 of 19 December 2018 on the sectoral reference document on best environmental management practices, sector environmental performance indicators and benchmarks of excellence for the public administration sector under Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS).