



EMAS in the Houses of Europe

Environmental Statement reporting for 2024

Prepared by the European Commission's EMAS Coordination team and the European Parliament's EMAS Coordination team with information from the EMAS teams in Brussels and in the Houses of Europe: Vienna, Valletta, Budapest, Nicosia, The Hague, Copenhagen and Sofia.

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European Commission – DG Human Resources and Security – D7 Greening, Safety and Buildings

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

declares to have verified whether the organisation as indicated in the 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).

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 environmental statement of the organisation reflect a reliable, credible and correct image of all the organisation 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 amended by Regulation (EU) 2017/1505. This document shall not be used as a stand-alone piece of public communication.

Done at Madrid on 10 December 2025

Signature

AENOR CONFÍA, S.A.U.

1 Introduction and background information

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 Europe¹. 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.*

1.2 What was new in 2024?

The main changes in this statement, compared to the previous one published in 2024 and covering the data from 2023, concern:

- The methodology for calculating service contracts' carbon footprint has been updated to exclude communication contracts, as including them artificially inflated emissions due to increased communication activities and inflation.
- The contract classification for reporting on Green Public Procurement (GPP) has been revised to categorize contracts into "green", "not green", and "green by nature" for simplification, and the threshold for classification has been lowered from contracts above 60.000 EUR to those over 1.000 EUR to capture the majority of local contracts.
- Site-specific targets have been defined for Houses of Europe where energy efficiency audits were completed, allowing for an informed approach to setting ambitious, yet realistic targets.

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

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	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

1.3 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 2024 are located at the following addresses:

- **Budapest:** az Európai Unió Háza, 1024 Budapest, Lövház 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

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 der Leyen 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 in November 2024, covering the new legislative term (2024-2029). The EC and EP environmental policies can be consulted in Annex 9.

- 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 Administrations¹, 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 are thus registered as a singular site under an additional, separate EMAS registration in Luxembourg. The overall structure is illustrated in Annex 10.

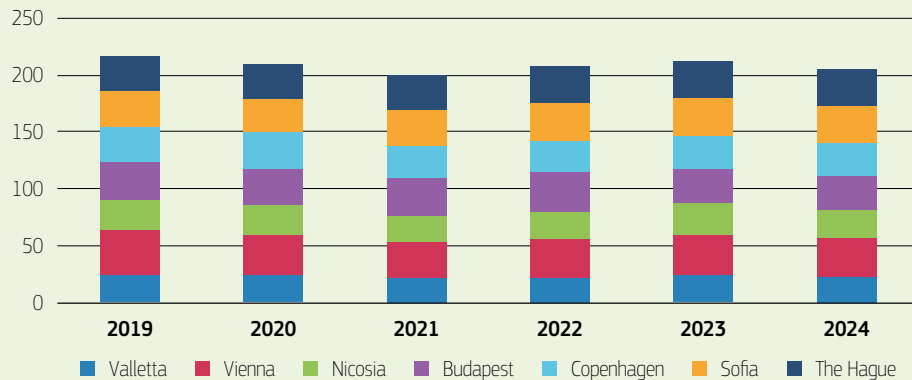
¹ Commission Decision (EU) 2019/61 of 19 December 2018 on the sectoral reference document concerns best environmental management practices, sector environmental performance indicators and benchmarks of excellence for the public administration sector under Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 on the voluntary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

1.5 EMAS system scope - areas and staff numbers

In 2020 and 2021, the European Commission and the European Parliament decided¹ 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 Regulation², starting with the premises they co-own. Valletta and Vienna successfully underwent external verification in the autumn of 2022, Budapest and Nicosia - in 2023, and Copenhagen³, Sofia, and The Hague - in 2024, qualifying for EMAS certification⁴. With this, all Houses of Europe with co-owned premises, selected for EMAS implementation⁵, have been progressively integrated into the respective EC and EP Environmental Management Systems.

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



¹ EC: EMAS Steering Committee Oct 2020; EP: Strategic Execution Framework 2022-2024 and Management Review 2021 for 2020

² Regulation (EC) 1221/2009 amended by Regulation (EU) 2017/1505 and Regulation (EU) 2018/2026

³ An office in Nuuk (Greenland) is administratively attached to the HoE in Copenhagen. Where possible Nuuk activities will be excluded from data reporting for Copenhagen.

⁴ The issuing of the EMAS certificates for the Representations in Sofia, Copenhagen, and The Hague, with the intermediation of the Belgian national accreditation body, responsible for the Commission's corporate EMAS registration, is ongoing. So is the issuing of their certificates under the national accreditation body in Luxembourg. They will be registered with registration number LU-000009, together with the other EPLOs.

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 2025).

Figure 1.2 Evolution of EMAS registered area (m²)

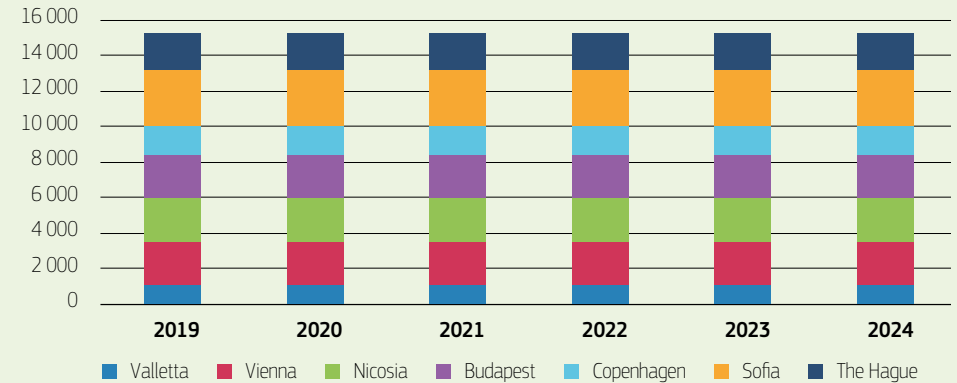


Table 1.2 Evolution of surface areas of the Houses of Europe (m²)

Site	Trend 2019-'24	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valletta	—	1056	1056	1056	1056	1056	1056
Vienna	—	2455	2455	2455	2455	2455	2455
Nicosia	—	2487	2487	2487	2487	2487	2487
Budapest	—	2374	2374	2374	2374	2374	2374
Copenhagen	—	1699	1699	1699	1699	1699	1699
Sofia	—	3137	3137	3137	3137	3137	3137
The Hague	—	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985
Total HoEs		15 193	15 193	15 193	15 193	15 193	15 193

Table 1.4 No. of buildings in EMAS scope

Site	Trend '19-'24	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valletta	—	2	2	2	2
Vienna	—	1	1	1	1
Nicosia	—	0	1	1	1
Budapest	—	0	1	1	1
Copenhagen	—	0	0	1	1
Sofia	—	0	0	1	1
The Hague	—	0	0	1	1
Total HoEs		3	5	8	8

Table 1.5 Evolution of staff and contractor numbers HoE*

Site	Trend '19-'24	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valletta		24	24	21	21	24	23
Vienna		40	36	32	35	35	33
Nicosia		26	25	24	24	28	25
Budapest		34	33	33	34	30	30
Copenhagen		30	31	27	28	29	29
Sofia		32	30	32	33	34	32
The Hague		32	30	31	32	33	32
Total HoEs		218	209	200	207	213	204

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

1.6 Analysing risks and opportunities

Analysing the internal and external factors related to implementing EMAS at the Houses of Europe ensures the EMS develops in a strategic way, taking action to address potential risks to implementation, as well as harness opportunities for improved management and environmental performance. To prioritise risks, their likelihood of occurring and potential impact on the EMS were taken into consideration, whereas for opportunities their potential impact and feasibility of implementation were considered.

Based on the analysis, the main risks identified were linked to: 1) financial constraints, such as complex procurement procedures which can hinder necessary investments for improved environmental performance; 2) changes in geopolitical order shifting the priorities of management away from environmental issues, which may lead to a failure to implement EMS, leading to a loss of credibility as the institutions fail to implement their vision and policies; 3) difficulties in making improvements to older buildings, negatively affecting the possibilities to improve environmental performance significantly.

The main opportunities were linked to: 1) continuously learning from experiences with procurement, as well as best practices in environmental management across Houses of Europe, to anticipate issues, minimise their impact, and proactively take actions; 2) using the EMAS certification in communications with contractors, visitors, and the general public to raise awareness about good environmental practices and demonstrate environmental commitments; 3) invest in smart building management technologies and energy efficiency measures to monitor and improve environmental performance and minimise costs.

Risks and opportunities are continuously re-evaluated to identify the most relevant actions to take for ensuring the suitability, effectiveness, and resilience of the EMS.

1.7 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.

Up until the end of 2024, the Central coordination of the EMAS implementation has been ensured for the Commission by Unit D2 of DG Communication¹, 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 Parliament's side, the EMAS and Sustainability Unit, a Central Service attached to the Secretary-General in 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, possessing 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. From 2025 onwards, the central coordination of EMAS implementation on the Commission's side is transferred to OIB.

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	Significant impacts*
1) Efficient resource use								
Buildings energy consumption*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	b
Fleet vehicle energy consumption*		✓		✓	✓			b
Water use		✓			✓	✓		c
Ground water use			✓					
Paper consumption*		✓		✓				
2) Reducing emissions to air (CO₂e) 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

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

Table 2.1a* notes on (potential) significant impacts: a) contribution of CO₂e 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, NO_x; particles) particularly 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.

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 Malta, 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 policies¹.

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.), climate 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 environmental 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

2.3 Indicators and performance

i) Corporate level indicators, interim 2030 targets

Targets¹ 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 2025 GAAP, wherein site-specific targets are set in consultation with DG INLO, OIB, and local DG COMM teams on the basis of the results of energy efficiency audits which indicate to what extent improvements are possible, ensuring the objectives are realistic. The targets will continue to be revised as more Houses undergo the energy efficiency audits. Currently, the Houses without completed audits also have preliminary targets. The global targets are revised by using a weighted average taking into account the local ones.

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 2025, four new cross-cutting actions were introduced, namely those concerning replacing fire extinguishers with PFAS-free ones, maximizing the refurbishment and reuse of furniture, ensuring environmental specifications in tender procedures are aligned with OIB requirements, and implementing results of the energy efficiency audits.

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 9 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 HoEs

No	Corporate indicator	Unit	Performance 2019-2024	Target 2019-24 ²	Target 2019-30 ¹
1a	Total energy consumption (buildings)	MWh/p	-9%	-3%	-29%
		kWh/m ²	-15%	-3%	-29%
1c	Non renewable energy (buildings)	MWh/p	-24%	n/a	-24%
1d	Water use	m ³ /p	-25%	0%	-54%
		l/m ²	-30%	0%	-54%
1e	Office paper consumption	Sht/p/d	-53%	-40%	-65%
		t/p	-58%	-40%	-65%
2a	CO ₂ emissions (buildings)	Tonnes CO ₂ e/p	-35%	-3%	-32%
		kgCO ₂ /m ²	-39%	-3%	-32%
2c	CO ₂ emissions (vehicles, manufacturer spec) Total carbon footprint ⁴	gCO ₂ /km	-30%	-42%	-100%
		Tonnes CO ₂ e	-32%	n/a	-38% ⁵
3a	Non hazardous waste	Tonnes/person	-53%	-20%	-25%
3c	Residual waste	Tonnes/person	-56%	n/a	-20%

¹ Targets from 2024 Global Annual Action Plan

² Targets from 2023 Global Annual Action Plan

³ From operational energy use and coolant losses

⁴ For carbon footprint scope as defined in 2019

⁵ Corporate target from Greening Communication

Target in green already achieved in 2024

2.3a Indicators and targets

ii) Targets for 2024, 2030 and the Greening Communication

The Greening Communication established 2019 as the baseline year for 2024 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
- Overall 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' Carbon footprint

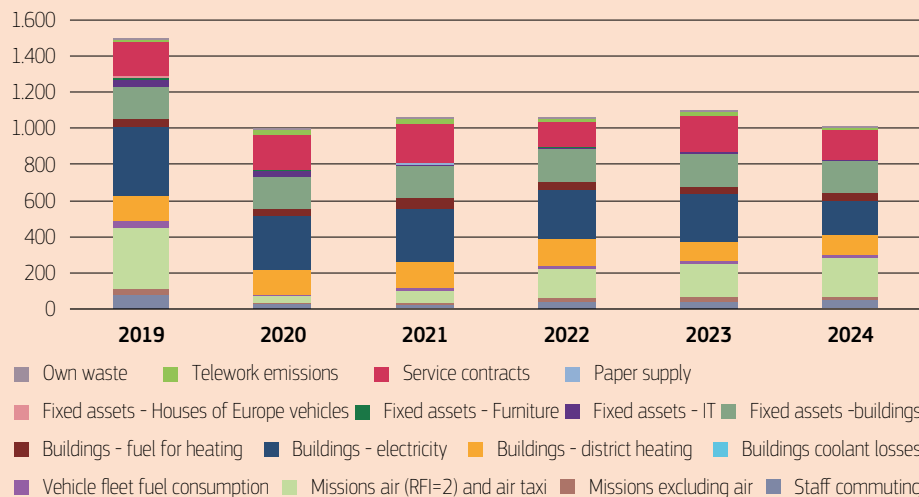
3.1 Calculating the carbon footprint

The Commission has evolved its carbon footprint assessment over time, integrating expert advice from annual internal reviews. The GHG Protocol approach is used 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 ADEME Bilan Carbone methodology continues to be used. 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 and boat travel (see Section 3.3). Taking into account expert feedback, service contracts pertaining to core mandate of the Houses of Europe, i.e. communication activities, were excluded from the scope (see Section 6 for more details) as they depend on the political priorities set by each institution and the Houses have little leeway over them. Due to this methodological change, related values for this indicator were recalculated back to the 2019 baseline for consistency.

Importantly, 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 tCO₂ (headline categories)



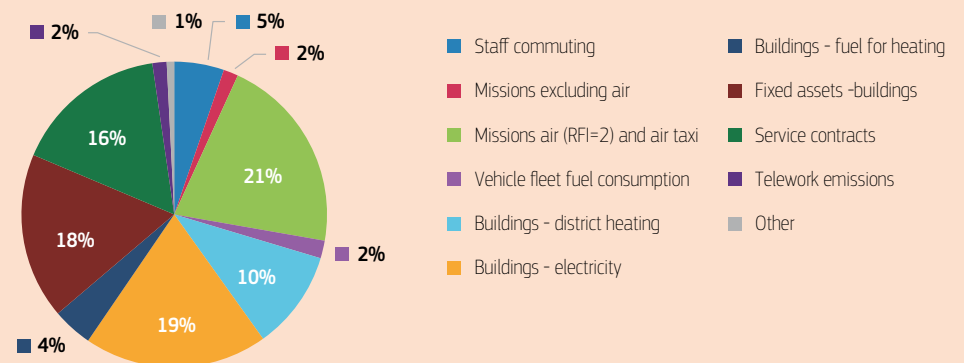
3.1a Total carbon footprint

Figure 3.1 shows that, in 2024, the total carbon footprint in the seven Houses of Europe was below the baseline level in 2019. This overall reduction can be seen across the different categories, except teleworking, which has significantly increased after the onset of the pandemic, and in fixed assets - vehicles, because new vehicles were purchased as part of the electrification of the car fleet. 2019 was also a year with European Elections, so the reduction in emissions compared to then indicates that there is improvement.

Compared to 2023, increases in emissions can be observed in the categories of staff commuting, missions, fuel consumption from the vehicle fleet, building electricity and district heating due to increased activity in relation to the European Elections (e.g. more events, higher office presence, meetings across the country). There were also increases in fixed assets - vehicles, because new vehicles were purchased, and in fixed assets - furniture, which can also be linked to increased events and in-office presence.

Figure 3.2 shows a breakdown of the footprint in 2024 as shares of the main categories. The largest contributors to emissions were missions from air travel, building electricity (as in some Houses, it does not come from 100% renewable sources due to local market conditions), fixed assets - buildings, as well as service contracts. In the "Other" category are components that contribute to less than 1% of the footprint, such as fixed assets - IT, furniture, vehicles, paper supply, and waste. A detailed breakdown is available in Table 3.1a.

Figure 3.2 Main components of the Houses of Europe's Carbon Footprint (2024)



3.2 Detailed carbon footprint and site specificities

Table 3.1b displays the emission flows of the carbon footprint 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. More details on each emissions category can be found in the corresponding chapters.

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. To address this issue, smart meters are being installed. Business travel by air contributes more to the carbon footprint in Houses which are further away from headquarters and island-based Houses, i.e. **Valletta, Nicosia, Sofia**, and **Copenhagen**.

Valletta has relatively low emissions compared to the other Houses, with its highest contributions coming from external electricity supply, owing to the low share of renewables in the electricity supply, business travel, and commuting, since car use is still prominent. The case in **Nicosia** is similar: this is the House with the highest emissions, largely owing to purchased electricity, business travel by air, and commuting. The emissions in **Vienna** come primarily from external electricity supply - they office has two electricity providers, but one is a 100% green electricity contract - service contracts, district heating, and business travel, with significant contributions from fixed assets and commuting. Total emissions are similar in **Sofia** and **Budapest**, where district heating also accounts for a significant portion of the footprint. due to carbon-intensive energy consumption **Sofia** 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. It is also the only House where the use of the backup diesel generation was necessary due to power outages. **The Hague** has comparatively low emissions, with the highest contributor being service contracts, followed by the use of gas for energy in the building. The main sources of emissions for the House of Europe in Copenhagen are business travel by air, commuting, and district heating. Additionally, **Copenhagen, The Hague** and **Sofia** show the lowest emissions from external grey electricity supply thanks to their 100% green electricity contracts. In general, it can be observed that countries where costs are generally higher also have higher emissions from service contracts, as the value of contracts is higher. **The Hague** registers the highest calculated emissions from service contracts, driven by increased operational activities and local market conditions.

Table 3.1a Evolution of the Carbon Footprint in the HoE in tCO₂e

Carbon Footprint (tCO ₂ e)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Staff commuting	83,80	28,57	26,79	35,83	38,90	53,29
Missions excluding air	22,95	2,35	8,20	25,53	26,44	15,80
Missions air (RFI=2) and air taxi	345,58	41,79	68,75	160,63	187,38	211,63
Vehicle fleet fuel consumption	33,86	10,04	13,56	17,29	14,29	18,97
Buildings coolant losses	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,08	0,00
Buildings - district heating	140,47	130,52	143,74	149,99	108,07	106,16
Buildings - electricity	376,68	302,11	298,08	266,61	264,31	196,27
Buildings - fuel for heating	53,60	42,69	55,41	50,71	37,93	42,96
Fixed assets -buildings	177,76	177,76	177,76	177,76	177,76	177,76
Fixed assets - IT	36,86	30,91	6,78	10,50	13,15	2,42
Fixed assets - Furniture	14,82	1,55	1,60	1,50	0,56	1,07
Fixed assets - Houses of Europe vehicles	2,25	0,94	1,55	2,08	1,77	2,48
Paper supply	2,57	3,17	3,05	2,30	1,70	0,22
Service contracts	193,85	190,07	220,30	132,05	200,57	165,35
Telework emissions	2,30	31,10	29,30	20,30	16,10	15,20
Own waste	5,46	3,37	3,68	3,91	2,54	1,82
Total CF (tCO₂e)	1.492,81	996,95	1.058,56	1.057,01	1.091,57	1.011,40
Total tonnes CO₂ per person	6,86	4,77	5,29	5,11	5,12	4,96

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 business travel by sea, 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 3.1b Emissions at the HoE in 2024 (tCO₂e)

Scope and category of emissions	Valletta	Vienna	Nicosia	Budapest	Copenhagen	Sofia	The Hague
Scope 1: Own fuel use and direct loss	0,135	3,107	3,578	1,801	0,087	6,189	36,500
Fuel for bldgs: mains gas	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	34,621
Fuel for bldgs: diesel (emergency generator)	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	1,453	0,000
Commission vehicle fleet	0,135	3,107	3,578	1,801	0,087	4,736	1,879
Refrigerants	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Scope 2: Purchased energy	31,085	17,484	75,140	59,115	6,976	50,026	0,838
External electricity supply (grey)	31,085	15,100	75,140	30,190	0,361	0,000	0,838
District heating (combustion)	0,000	2,384	0,000	28,925	6,615	50,026	0,000
Scope 3: Other indirect sources	56,361	82,071	143,840	74,217	156,796	102,069	96,751
Fuel for bldgs: mains gas (upstream)	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	6,570
Commission vehicle fleet (upstream)	0,030	0,708	0,874	0,425	0,021	1,141	0,445
External grey electricity supply, line losses	11,066	0,562	12,766	1,322	0,012	0,000	0,063
Fuel for bldgs: diesel (upstream)	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,317	0,000
Ext. 'renewables' electricity contract (upstream + line loss)	0,404	1,586	0,255	0,569	2,781	2,946	2,191
District heating (upstream)	0,000	0,494	0,000	5,987	1,369	10,355	0,000
Business travel: air (combustion) + (including air taxi)	19,417	9,568	64,436	10,616	82,345	22,248	3,002
Business travel: rail (combustion)	0,110	1,357	0,030	0,385	1,075	0,000	1,083
Business travel: Private car	0,015	1,693	2,084	0,407	2,645	2,691	1,300
Business travel: Rental car	0,000	0,000	0,010	0,000	0,030	0,020	0,050
Business travel: non rail surface: bus, boat,... (combustion)	0,313	0,030	0,130	0,045	0,060	0,223	0,017
Commuting (combustion and upstream)	4,650	4,740	11,370	4,232	16,510	2,420	9,370
Fixed assets - buildings	9,23	29,65	32,45	31,00	22,08	23,42	29,93
Fixed assets - IT	0,000	0,198	0,039	0,000	1,172	0,986	0,023
Fixed assets - Furniture	0,026	0,828	0,000	0,122	0,000	0,000	0,096
Fixed assests - Houses of Europe vehicles	0,065	0,373	0,600	0,243	0,383	0,531	0,287
Paper supply	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,216	0,000	0,005
Service contracts	9,001	28,949	16,601	15,749	24,241	32,549	38,263
Teleworking emissions	2,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	2,000	4,000
Own waste	0,036	0,337	0,196	0,112	0,854	0,224	0,059
Total tonnes	87,582	102,662	222,557	135,133	163,859	158,284	134,090
Total (tCO₂e/p)	3,808	3,111	8,902	4,504	5,650	4,946	4,190

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

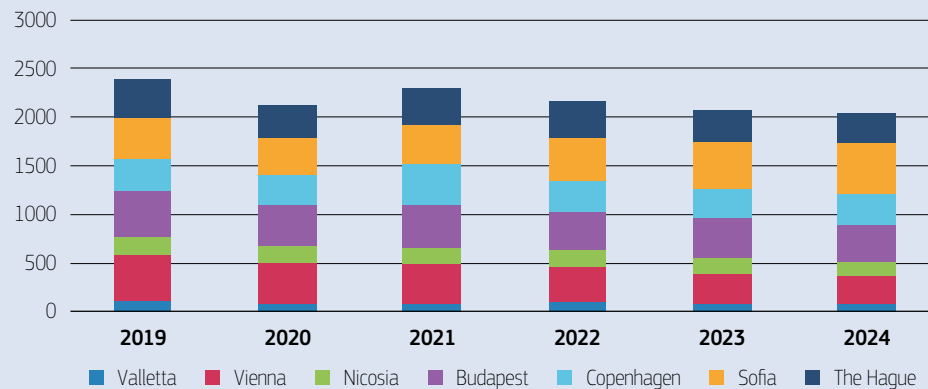
4.1 Introduction

Emissions related to buildings constitute a significant portion of the Houses of Europe’s carbon footprint. The aspect over which the Commission and Parliament exercise 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 CO₂e. 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 building 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. The downward trend in total building energy consumption continued through 2023 and 2024, with **2024 marking the lowest level since the baseline year of 2019.**

Figure 4.1 energy consumption at EMAS sites (2019-2024), MWh



* 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 absolute energy consumption trends across the seven Houses of Europe are positive, **with 2024 recording the lowest total energy consumption since 2019.** At 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, building closures during the end-of-year holiday period have further enhanced energy-saving efforts. As energy audits are gradually carried out at each location, more tailored and site-specific actions are expected to be introduced from 2025 to strengthen energy efficiency even further. In 2024, **Valletta** recorded a slight increase in energy consumption compared to the previous year due to increased office activity. However, the overall trajectory remains downward when compared to the 2019 baseline. The ongoing implementation of LED lighting and follow-up actions from the site’s energy audit are expected to support future efficiency improvements. **Vienna** continues to demonstrate a consistent record of reducing building energy consumption. This achievement is supported by various measures, including the installation of smart meters, the activation of motion detectors for lighting, and the completion of an energy audit. **Nicosia** showed a reduction in energy consumption in 2024 relative to previous years. Key actions contributing to this outcome include the upgrade to an energy-efficient lighting system and the completion of the site’s energy audit, with further recommendations planned for future implementation. **Budapest** also recorded a decrease in energy consumption compared to previous years. This improvement results from efforts such as the upgrade of the BMS and the installation of LED lighting throughout the building. **Copenhagen** and **Sofia** experienced an increase in energy consumption, which is attributed primarily to climatic conditions. In Copenhagen, the rise in electricity usage is notably linked to the installation of electric vehicle chargers. This emerging pattern warrants close monitoring, as it could distort perceptions of building performance. **The Hague** continues to adopt environmentally friendly measures, including the ongoing installation of energy-efficient lighting and sensor-based detectors. These efforts have contributed to a steady decline in energy consumption compared to previous years.

Table 4.1 Final energy consumption at EMAS sites (MWh), 2019-2024

Site	Trend '19-'24	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valletta	↘	109.30	81.87	80.71	91.78	82.87	84.58
Vienna	↘	475.85	423.36	406.29	375.20	312.47	307.76
Nicosia	↘	184.46	163.87	172.90	172.53	160.55	143.28
Budapest	↘	476.14	430.70	446.66	392.71	417.42	351.29
Copenhagen	↗	320.46	307.76	417.77	321.56	292.59	326.19
Sofia	↗	433.24	385.07	400.69	429.36	481.63	518.65
The Hague	↘	392.53	323.35	378.28	383.36	317.75	309.14
Total Houses of Europe		2 391.98	2 115.99	2 303.30	2 166.51	2 065.29	2 040.89

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 (All sites)
- 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)
- Monitoring of electricity service supply (Copenhagen, Sofia)
- Energy efficiency audits (completed in Valletta, Vienna, Nicosia, ongoing at other sites) and follow-up works (Valletta)

Table 4.2 Buildings' final energy consumption (MWh/p&kWh/m²), 2019-2024

Site	Trend 2019-'24	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Target 2019-'30
Part A - MWh/p								
Valletta		4.55	3.41	3.84	4.37	3.45	3.68	3.23
Vienna		11.90	11.76	12.70	10.72	8.93	9.33	8.45
Nicosia		7.09	6.55	7.20	7.19	5.73	5.73	5.04
Budapest		14.00	13.05	13.54	11.55	13.91	11.71	9.94
Copenhagen		10.68	9.93	15.47	11.48	10.09	11.25	7.58
Sofia		13.54	12.84	12.52	13.01	14.17	16.21	9.61
The Hague		12.46	10.78	12.20	11.98	9.63	9.66	8.85
Total Houses of Europe		11.00	10.12	11.52	10.47	9.70	10.00	7.81
Part B - kWh/m²								
Valletta		103.51	77.53	76.43	86.92	78.48	80.09	73.49
Vienna		193.82	172.44	165.49	152.83	127.27	125.36	137.61
Nicosia		74.18	65.90	69.53	69.38	64.56	57.62	52.66
Budapest		200.58	181.44	188.16	165.44	175.84	147.99	142.41
Copenhagen		188.66	181.18	245.95	189.31	172.25	192.03	133.95
Sofia		138.11	122.75	127.73	136.87	153.53	165.33	98.06
The Hague		197.72	162.87	190.54	193.10	160.05	155.72	140.38
Total Houses of Europe		157.44	139.28	151.61	142.60	135.94	134.33	111.79

Table 4.3 Total renewable energy consumption (MWh),2019-2024

Site	Trend 2019-'24	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Target 2019-'30
Valletta		7.98	6.59	7.34	8.23	5.94	6.08	
Vienna		145.53	121.84	114.30	110.29	107.96	104.19	
Nicosia		20.66	19.99	26.11	26.22	24.40	23.40	
Budapest		24.65	25.54	15.69	16.04	48.98	38.59	
Copenhagen		103.73	104.00	126.55	112.27	100.59	126.06	
Sofia		49.31	46.25	40.20	201.97	205.82	235.26	
The Hague		74.35	70.12	84.15	106.53	115.52	104.74	
Total Houses of Europe		426.21	394.33	414.33	581.56	609.22	638.32	
HoE (as % of total energy)		17.82	18.64	17.99	26.84	29.50	31.28	
HoE NON ren. energ. cons.(MWh)		1 965.76	1 721.66	1 888.97	1 584.95	1 456.07	1 402.56	
HoE NON ren. energ. cons.(MWh/p)		9.04	8.24	9.44	7.66	6.84	6.88	6.87
HoE (% non ren. energy cons.)		82.18	81.36	82.01	73.16	70.50	68.72	

4.1.2a 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. Notably, population density also plays a role. The overall reduction in personnel in the Houses of Europe under the EMAS scope (from 213 to 204) negatively affects the per capita calculation in 2024. **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 already met the energy consumption per capita 2030 target. As mentioned, in **Vienna**, 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 4.1: 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 continuously determine concrete possibilities.

Besides, **Sofia** and **Vienna** have 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 86%, respectively).

Case study 4.2: Energy efficiency in Valletta's historic building

The energy audit for the House of Europe in Valletta highlighted the challenges of retrofitting a protected historical site. Efforts are underway to upgrade the lighting system with LED bulbs and motion sensors for better efficiency. The building also plans to renovate its air conditioning system, potentially saving 35 MWh/year, and adjust the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning settings to reduce energy use. Photovoltaic panels on the roof could cut energy demand by 7.8 MWh/year. Pergolas with climbing plants will offer shade, insulation, and enhance the aesthetics for events. A stability study is assessing the feasibility of these changes, focusing on the roof.

With its unique building features, Valletta challenges conventional attempts to reduce emissions, but staff continue to telework up to 3 days a week to further decrease energy use. To reduce the need for cooling offices with air conditioners, staff can now monitor their room temperatures with thermometers, better utilizing fans and increasing the effectiveness of unavoidable air conditioning use. Campaigns continue, with reminders to switch off unnecessary lighting and IT equipment.

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 and motion detectors for lights in the entrance area. Additionally, closing the ground floor revolving door to ad hoc visitors (re-directing them to the staff entrance with manual door) did not only enhance security but also contributed to reduced electricity consumption. To continue improving its energy efficiency, in 2024 the House of Europe introduced additional measures to save energy. The House saw the completion of their energy audit to receive tailor-made suggestions for optimized energy use, which will be gradually carried out in the coming years.

Furthermore, with the installation of smart meters throughout the building, accurate energy consumption data can be acquired for enhanced monitoring and follow-up actions. This demonstrates Vienna's commitment to continuous improvement of its environmental performance.

Table 4.4 Supplied electricity (MWh), 2019-2024

Site	Trend	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valletta		109.30	81.87	80.45	91.73	82.66	84.58
Vienna		344.94	298.81	267.48	261.17	225.53	199.39
Nicosia		184.46	163.87	172.90	172.53	160.55	143.28
Budapest		247.24	214.42	220.93	208.37	238.94	188.79
Copenhagen		138.31	115.55	140.61	123.37	108.16	135.55
Sofia		229.34	201.07	206.15	201.97	205.82	235.26
The Hague		148.70	129.38	126.92	153.06	148.87	121.51
Electricity (% from renewable sources)							
Valletta		7.30%	8.05%	9.12%	9.12%	7.19%	7.19%
Vienna		42.19%	40.78%	42.73%	42.23%	47.87%	52.25%
Nicosia		11.20%	12.20%	15.10%	15.20%	15.20%	16.33%
Budapest		9.97%	11.91%	7.10%	7.70%	20.50%	20.44%
Copenhagen		75.00%	90.00%	90.00%	91.00%	93.00%	93.00%
Sofia		21.50%	23.00%	19.50%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
The Hague		50.00%	54.20%	66.30%	69.60%	77.60%	86.20%

Table 4.5 Non electricity supplied fuel (MWh) at Houses of Europe, 2019-2024

Site	Trend 2019-'24	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Mains supplied gas (MWh)							
Valletta		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vienna		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nicosia		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Budapest		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Copenhagen		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sofia		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
The Hague		243.82	193.97	251.36	230.30	168.88	187.63
Diesel (used for emergency electricity generation) (MWh), 2019-2024							
Valletta		0.00	0.00	0.26	0.05	0.21	0.00
Sofia		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.43	5.47
District heating (MWh), 2019-2024							
Vienna		130.91	124.55	138.82	114.03	86.94	108.37
Budapest		228.90	216.28	225.73	184.34	178.48	162.50
Copenhagen		182.15	192.21	277.16	198.19	184.43	190.64
Sofia		203.90	184.00	194.54	227.39	273.38	277.92

Table 4.6 Emissions from buildings' energy consumption at HoE (tCO₂e), 2019-'24

Site	Trend 2019-'24	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valletta		61.93	46.90	42.52	47.23	44.49	45.55
Vienna		55.05	50.16	46.09	50.09	35.06	20.55
Nicosia		119.02	98.05	98.91	119.65	111.34	90.18
Budapest		109.29	97.28	100.91	103.31	101.42	68.39
Copenhagen		18.44	15.58	22.00	16.82	15.36	11.17
Sofia		135.20	111.48	123.42	71.31	60.92	65.10
The Hague		71.82	55.26	62.92	58.41	41.39	44.28
Total Houses of Europe		570.75	474.71	496.78	466.84	409.98	345.22

Table 4.7 Emissions from buildings' energy consumption (tCO₂e/p),2019-2024

Site	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valletta		2.58	1.95	2.02	2.25	1.85	1.98
Vienna		1.38	1.39	1.44	1.43	1.00	0.62
Nicosia		4.58	3.92	4.12	4.99	3.98	3.61
Budapest		3.21	2.95	3.06	3.04	3.38	2.28
Copenhagen		0.61	0.50	0.81	0.60	0.53	0.39
Sofia		4.23	3.72	3.86	2.16	1.79	2.03
The Hague		2.28	1.84	2.03	1.83	1.25	1.38
Total (tCO₂e/p)		2.62	2.27	2.48	2.26	1.92	1.69

Table 4.8 Fixed assets (embodied) emissions, 2019-2024 (tCO₂e)

Site	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valletta		9.23	9.23	9.23	9.23	9.23	9.23
Vienna		29.65	29.65	29.65	29.65	29.65	29.65
Nicosia		32.45	32.45	32.45	32.45	32.45	32.45
Budapest		31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00
Copenhagen		22.08	22.08	22.08	22.08	22.08	22.08
Sofia		23.42	23.42	23.42	23.42	23.42	23.42
The Hague		29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93
Total (tCO₂e)		177.76	177.76	177.76	177.76	177.76	177.76

4.2.4 Fuel use by site

- Budapest, Vienna, Copenhagen and Sofia are connected to district heating.
- Diesel is only used in Valletta and Sofia for emergency electricity generation. Sofia experienced several electric outages in 2023 and 2024, resulting in a significant increase in diesel consumption.
- In Valletta and Nicosia, electricity is the main source of energy.
- Of the seven Houses of Europe, only The Hague utilises gas for on-site heating.

Table 4.9 Refrigerant emissions (tCO₂e), 2019-2024

Site	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valletta		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00
Vienna		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nicosia		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Budapest		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
Copenhagen		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sofia		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
The Hague		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (tCO₂e)		0.004	0.000	0.000	0.017	0.079	0.000

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.

For the buildings we own, our goal is to equip all of them with photovoltaic systems. As part of the political strategy for site-generated renewables, all seven Houses of Europe will, where feasible, be progressively fitted with photovoltaic installations starting in 2025.

Geothermal heat pumps are also being considered as a complementary solution for sustainable heating and cooling.

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 also influences 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 15.79%, from 2023 to 2024. The decrease from 2019 stands at 39.5%**. This is evident also from data in Table 4.7 showing similar trends in per capita building energy emissions.

Despite a slight rise in energy use, Copenhagen had the lowest total and per capita building emissions in 2024, thanks to energy efficiency measures (section 4.2.2) and an electricity contract with 93% renewables (Table 4.4). Vienna also showed consistent emission reductions through energy savings and a fully green electricity contract.

Budapest and Nicosia saw steady declines but maintain higher emissions due to lower renewable shares and larger building areas. The Hague and Valletta experienced slight emission increases, likely from increased office activity during the European Elections. Sofia, with the largest building area, had a small emissions rise but remains on track to improve due to its green electricity contract and efficiency efforts.

Although few actions target directly the reduction of CO₂e emissions from buildings (see Case study 1), this is often a secondary impact of actions that reduce energy consumption mentioned under 4.2.1 and 4.2.2.

4.4 Emissions from buildings fixed assets (embodied emissions)

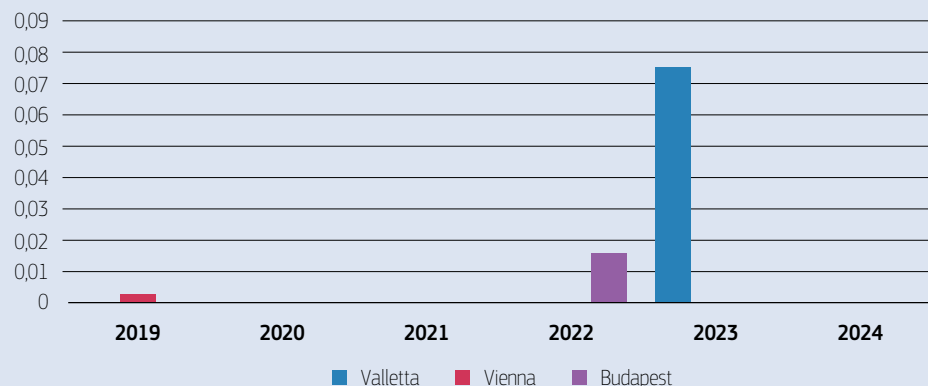
As detailed in textbox 4.1, emissions from buildings (fixed assets) are evaluated using an amortisation approach in which the emissions resulting from the building's construction are distributed over its projected design life. A common 50 years design life period is used for the Houses of Europe.

Given the stable building portfolio in the seven Houses of Europe, declared fixed assets emissions are also stable, as shown in Table 4.8.

4.5 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 CO₂. 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. While there was an increase in 2023 due to a malfunctioning of equipment in Valletta, no leaks occurred in 2024.

Figure 4.2 Refrigerant emissions by House of Europe (tCO₂e)



4.5a 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 maintenance interventions, as required by legislation, or in case of malfunction. While there was a significant loss of R410a refrigerant due to equipment malfunction in 2023 (Valletta), no such occurrences happened in 2024. All Houses of Europe continue to report no losses during normal operation under their protocol (less than 3%).

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 EPOs 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 eMISS for staff working in EPOs. 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. Staff determine travel parameters, within what is allowed by corporate rules, and annually reviewed conversion factors are used to calculate emissions based on travel distance and mode.

Figure 5.1 Staff missions emissions by mode (tCO₂e)

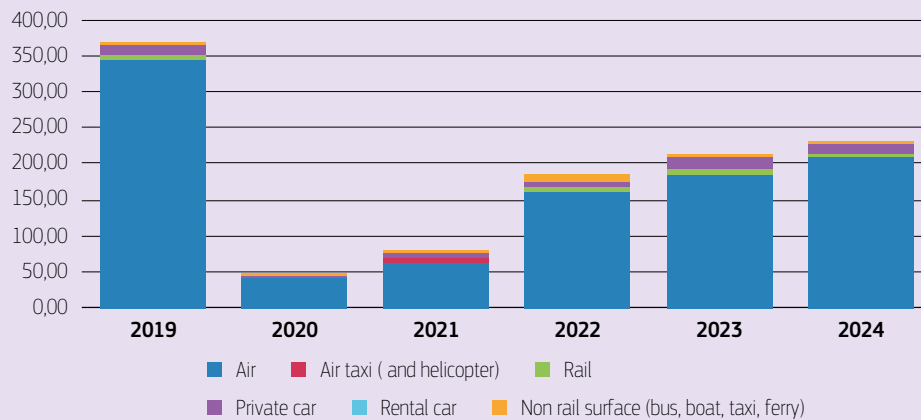
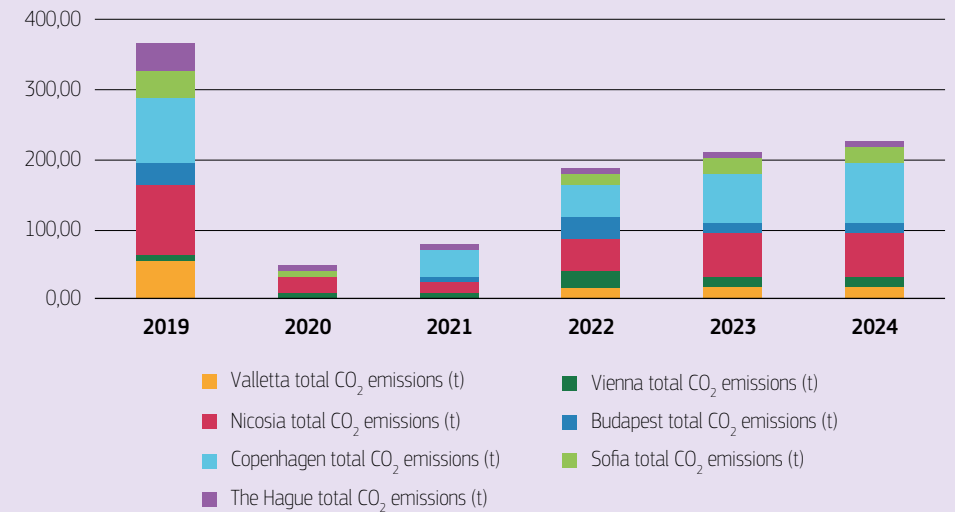


Figure 5.2 Staff missions emissions by site (tCO₂e)



Case study 1: Group train travel from Vienna to Brussels

In 2024, the House of the EU in Vienna continued to use the night train connection between Vienna and Brussels for school groups visiting the institutions, with the objective of reducing CO₂ emissions. Even though the train connection takes much more time and sometimes faces delays, the pupils enjoy taking the night train and see it as an adventure. In addition, the teachers who take the night train are multipliers and thus help to promote the possibility of train travel in the EU.



On the right: photo of the inauguration of a train locomotive with EU and Green Deal branding, Credit: Vertretung der Europäischen Kommission/APA-Fotoservice/Schedl

5.1a Emissions by site

Figure 5.2 highlights the emissions generated by each House of Europe. Emissions were highest in 2019, followed by a sharp drop during the COVID-19 years and a gradual rebound as from 2021.

The Houses of Europe which are located on islands, **Nicosia** and **Valletta**, consistently show higher emissions due to their dependency on air travel. In contrast, continental sites such as **Vienna**, **Budapest**, and **The Hague** benefit from access to lower-emission transport modes, such as rail. It is important to note that emissions in **Vienna** in 2019 are lower than a usual year because there was no Head of Representation at that time.

Detailed figures per House are available in Annex 7.

Table 5.1 Total missions emissions by mode (2019-2024), tCO₂e

Modes of transport	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Air	345,43	41,79	60,71	160,17	187,38	211,63
Air taxi (and helicopter)	0,15	0,00	8,04	0,46	0,00	0,00
Rail	5,17	0,56	2,23	6,04	5,64	4,04
Private car	13,21	1,54	4,13	9,78	16,16	10,83
Rental car	0,84	0,04	0,00	0,20	0,06	0,11
Non rail surface (bus, boat, taxi, ferry)	3,73	0,20	1,85	9,51	4,57	0,82
Total (tCO₂e)	368,53	44,14	76,95	186,16	213,82	227,43

5.1b Emissions by mode

Figure 5.1 shows the evolution of staff missions emissions in the seven Houses of Europe, by mode of transport. Air travel accounts for the majority of total emissions each year (93% in 2024). Those emissions continued to increase after the low seen in the COVID-19 years, yet remain below the baseline level (2019). Private car used for missions is the next largest contributor accounting for 5% of emissions in 2024, but those emissions have decreased since 2023.

While overall emissions have gradually increased post-2020, total emissions in 2024 remain approximately 38% below 2019 levels. Because 2024, like 2019, was a year of the European Elections, which usually leads to an increased need for travel, data from 2025 may provide more insight into the long-term trends.

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 accompanied 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 is in development (to be finalised in 2025) to simplify and update procedures and introduce additional greening and ethical principles
- Display of emissions by different transport modes on the missions booking tool

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 EPLD staff at Parliament's plenary sessions has been reduced by half and a similar approach 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

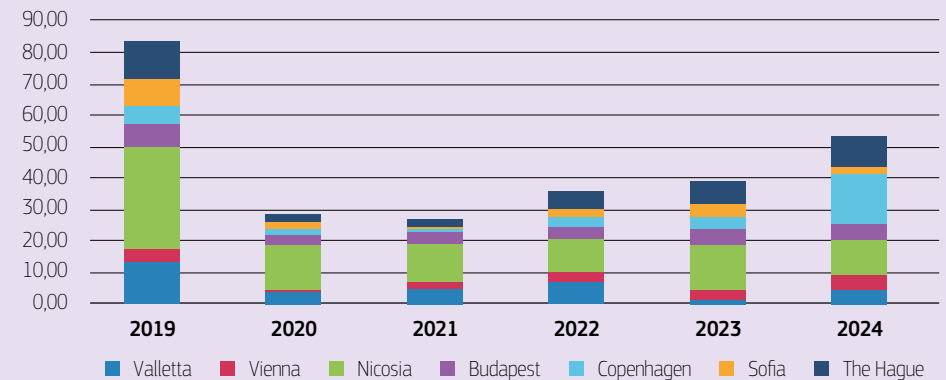
- Upgrading the videoconferencing infrastructure in the Houses of Europe to support online and hybrid meetings
- Promoting corporate campaigns on sustainable staff travel

Table 5.2 Total commuting emissions by site (tCO₂e), 2019-2024

	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	2024*
Valletta							
Direct		11.12	2.78	3.97	5.59	1.04	4.65
Upstream		2.26	0.57	0.81	1.14		
Total (tCO₂e)		13.38	3.35	4.78	6.73	1.04	4.65
Vienna							
Direct		3.02	0.75	1.66	2.64	3.51	4.74
Upstream		0.61	0.15	0.34	0.54		
Total (tCO₂e)		3.63	0.91	2.00	3.18	3.51	4.74
Nicosia							
Direct		27.42	12.47	9.94	8.59	14.36	11.37
Upstream		5.57	2.54	2.02	1.75		
Total (tCO₂e)		32.99	15.00	11.96	10.33	14.36	11.37
Budapest							
Direct		6.13	2.46	3.13	3.34	4.60	4.23
Upstream		1.25	0.50	0.64	0.68		
Total (tCO₂e)		7.38	2.96	3.77	4.02	4.60	4.23
Copenhagen							
Direct		4.63	1.16	0.93	2.64	3.86	16.51
Upstream		0.94	0.24	0.19	0.54		
Total (tCO₂e)		5.57	1.40	1.12	3.18	3.86	16.51
Sofia							
Direct		7.14	1.77	0.59	2.08	4.61	2.42
Upstream		1.45	0.36	0.12	0.42		
Total (tCO₂e)		8.59	2.13	0.71	2.50	4.61	2.42
The Hague							
Direct		10.19	2.34	2.04	4.89	6.93	9.37
Upstream		2.07	0.48	0.41	0.99		
Total (tCO₂e)		12.26	2.82	2.45	5.88	6.93	9.37
Total commuting emissions of all HoE (tCO₂e)		83.80	28.57	26.79	35.83	38.90	53.29

Compared to 2023, decreases of commuting emissions in **Nicosia** and **Sofia** can be attributed to a decrease in the use of diesel cars. Increase in emissions from **Copenhagen** and **Valletta** may be partly due to bias in the responses due to a lower response rate than last year (approx. 53% in 2024 compared to 80% in 2023). Of the responses received in **Copenhagen**, train and metro accounted for 83% in 2024, compared to 44% in 2023, and there was a reduction in responses from commuters by bicycle and walking. In **Valletta**, commuters by ferry previously selected walking as their primary mode, whereas in 2024, the category for ferry was included. In **Vienna**, there was an increase in electric and hybrid cars and metro use, and a decrease in the train, tram, and walking among the respondents (response rate went down from 95% to 85%). These factors further explain the increases in emissions.

Figure 5.3 Evolution of commuting emissions, tCO₂e



5.2 Staff commuting emissions

Emissions from staff commuting by House of Europe are calculated based on the results of staff commuting surveys. These emissions saw a sharp drop with the onset of COVID-19, 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 teleworking and commuting patterns among the Houses of Europe.

In 2024, the average commuting survey response rate was 75%, hence, the surveys can be considered highly representative. Table 5.2 and figure 5.3 show the evolution of total commuting emissions by House of Europe. In 2024, emission factors from local sources were used where available and the local electricity grid was taken into account for electric modes of transport. Overall, commuting emissions have reduced by 24% since 2019, notably thanks to the mainstreaming of teleworking. There was an increase in emissions in 2024 compared to 2023, in part due to increased office presence and activity prior to the European Elections.

5.2a Corporate campaigns and overall commuting context

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 cycling 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.

Corporate campaigns are also in place to encourage sustainable commuting in the Houses of Europe. These include:

- Partial reimbursement 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/Month of Sustainable Commuting, 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.

5.2b Per site commuting context

Valletta is unique among the Houses of Europe as some staff members commute by ferry. Despite the introduction of free public transport for residents at the 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.

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 after the pandemic, commuting emissions rose.

Similarly to Valletta, in **Nicosia**, where public transport options are limited, commuting relies primarily on cars due to inconvenience of other modes 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 few commuting by car. At the House of Europe in **Sofia** eco-friendly commuting options are encouraged, with the provision of service bikes and partial reimbursement for public transport. These measures resulted in a notable decrease in commuting emissions.

In **The Hague**, where cycling is popular, staff are encouraged to use trains or bikes instead of cars, and online meetings are promoted.

In **Copenhagen**, most of the staff commute by bike or public transport. Many employees participate in the corporate scheme which offers partial reimbursement for public transport expenses.

Table 5.3 Number of vehicles in site fleets, 2019-2024

Site	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valletta		1	1	1	1	1	1
Vienna		2	2	2	2	2	2
Nicosia		1	1	1	1	1	1
Budapest		2	2	2	2	2	2
Copenhagen		2	2	2	1	3	3
Sofia		2	2	2	2	2	2
The Hague		2	2	2	2	2	2
Total site veh. fleets		12	12	12	11	13	13

Table 5.4 Number of hybrid or electric vehicles in site fleets, 2019-2024

Site	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valletta		0	0	1	1	1	1
Vienna		0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicosia		0	0	0	0	0	0
Budapest		0	1	1	1	1	1
Copenhagen		0	0	0	0	2	2
Sofia		0	0	0	0	1	1
The Hague		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		0	1	2	2	5	5
as % of fleet		0	8	17	18	38	38
Non electric/hybrid vehicles as %		100	92	83	82	62	62

Table 5.5 Average tailpipe emissions of vehicle fleet according to manufacturer(gCO₂e/km)

Site	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valletta		150.00	150.00	55.00	36.00	36.00	36.00
Vienna		155.50	155.50	155.50	155.50	155.50	155.50
Nicosia		173.00	173.00	173.00	173.00	173.00	173.00
Budapest		194.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00
Copenhagen		168.00	168.00	168.00	128.00	42.67	42.67
Sofia		128.50	128.50	128.50	128.50	77.75	77.75
The Hague		138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
Avg. Tailpipe emissions gCO₂e/km		157.58	155.08	147.17	139.91	110.58	110.58

Table 5.6 Emissions from vehicle fleet (tCO₂e, combustion and upstream)

Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total fleet emissions (tCO₂e)	33.86	10.04	13.56	17.29	14.29	18.97

5.5 The evolution of the overall vehicle fleet

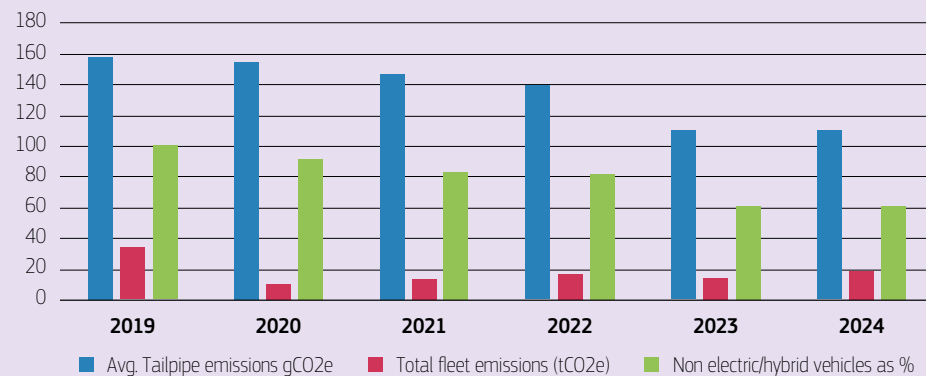
Table 5.6 shows the emissions from the vehicle fleet. In 2022, there was a rise linked to the resumption of regular operational activities in the Representations after the COVID pandemic. In 2023, the emissions from vehicle fleet dropped due to the continued electrification of the fleet (see Table 5.4) coupled with, in some cases, lower usage of the cars. Increased emissions in 2024 may be due to increased political activity related to the European Elections, as meetings and communication activities took place across the European countries.

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 hybrid vehicles in the seven Representations in EMAS scope stood at 38% in 2023. In many countries, the pace of fleet electrification is 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.

Figure 5.5 Evolution of vehicle fleet indicators



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 2.42 tonnes** between 2019 and 2024 (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 the update of some coefficients used in the calculations. Embedded emissions for the most frequent items of furniture are reported in the statement since 2023. Applying the same GHG protocol, the emissions dropped from **14.82 to 1.07 tonnes** between 2019 and 2024 (Chapter 3). The site level breakdown is included in Annex 3 which includes furniture and IT.

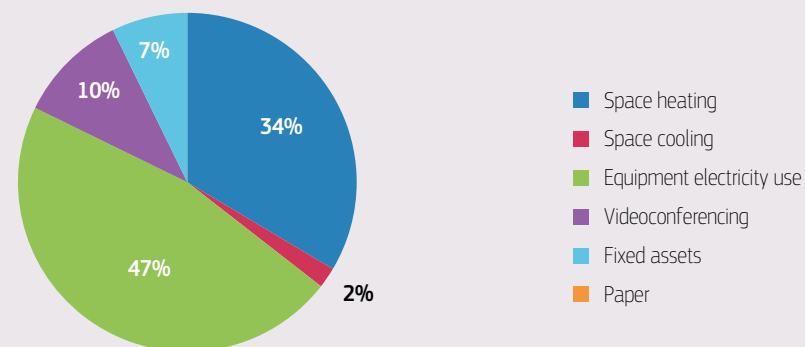
6.2 Emissions from teleworking

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, which followed a more detailed exercise of evaluation in the subsequent years. In 2024, like in previous years' 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 2024, the largest components were space heating (34 %) and equipment electricity use (47 %).

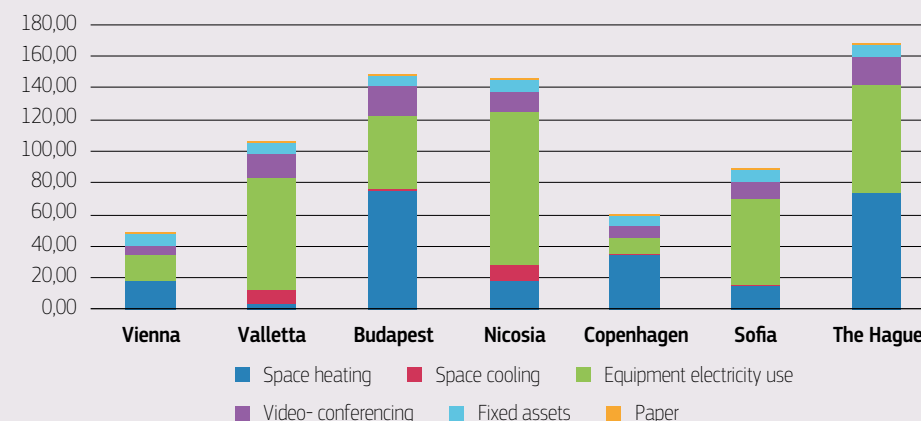
Figure 6.2.a Components of teleworking emissions in 2024



* The Commission adopted the Working Time and Hybrid Working Decision in 2022 which allows teleworking for up to 20% of working time, with the possibility to increase to 60% if the line manager agrees. 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.

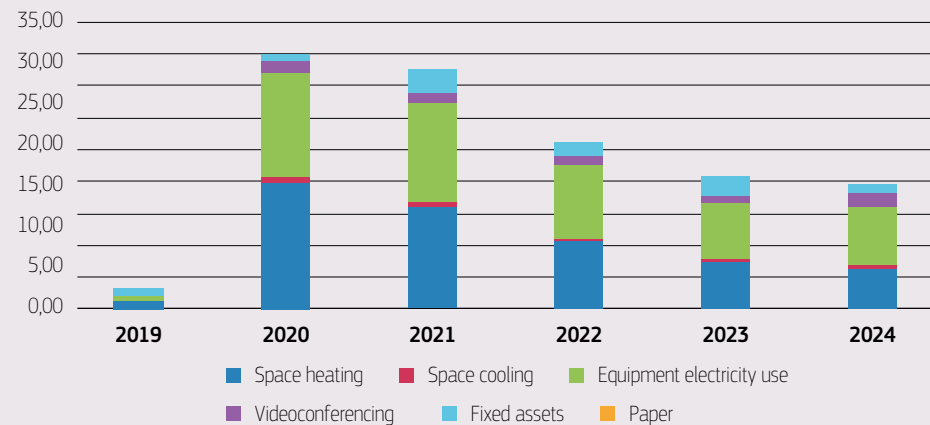
The distribution of teleworking emissions between the sites is shown in Figure 6.2.b.

Figure 6.2.b Teleworking emissions at Houses of Europe in 2024 (kgCO₂e/person)



Climate plays a role in the composition and amount of teleworking emissions, with Valletta and Nicosia sharing similar national energy mixes and number of staff. However, Valletta lowered teleworking emissions in 2024 compared to the previous year due to increased office presence for European Election activities. Whilst Budapest and Vienna also 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 in 2024 due to continued teleworking during the office refurbishment.

Figure 6.2.c Evolution of teleworking emissions for all Houses of Europe (tonnes CO₂e)



Teleworking in the Houses of Europe was generally very limited in 2019, 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 and 2024, it stabilised between 40% and 60% with the mainstreaming of teleworking through the update of respective HR policies* in each institution (see

6.3 Emissions generated by service contracts

This category includes typically logistic services, including facility management, security and cleaning, in addition to consultants and translators, found in other EMAS sites. Taking into account expert feedback, service contracts pertaining to core mandate of the Houses of Europe, i.e. communication activities, are excluded from the scope from 2024 as they depend on the political priorities set by each institution and the Houses have little leeway over them.

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.)

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

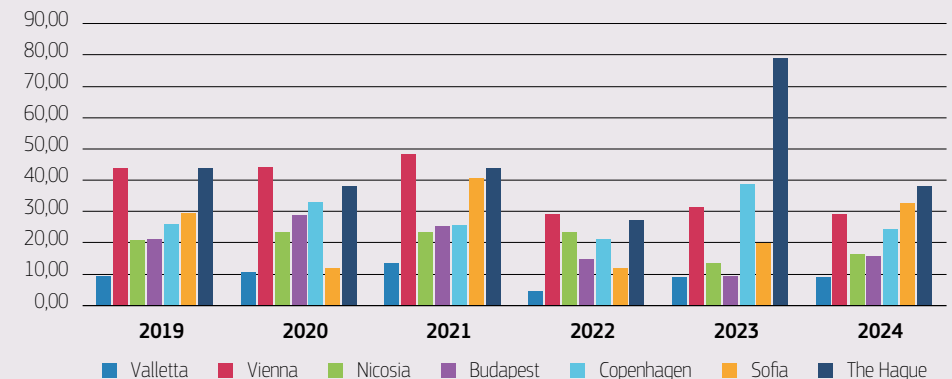
Detailed data, available in Annex 5, reveals that the cumulated emissions of categories iii) and iv) dwarf all other contract categories. The use of a conversion factor based on contract value makes them the largest contributor of emissions among service contracts.

Rising inflation can further artificially increase related emissions.

Figure 6.3 shows the evolutions of emissions from operational service contracts in the Houses of Europe since 2019. The types of contracts are broadly consistent amongst the Houses. It is important to note that the execution period of a contract may not necessarily coincide with the year in which it was signed and registered in the accounting systems from which the information for this report is gathered.

In general, it can be observed that countries where costs are generally higher also have higher emissions from service contracts, as the value of contracts is higher (e.g. The Hague, Copenhagen, Vienna). The spike in emissions from **The Hague** in 2023 comes from the contract for space reorganisation and refurbishment at the Representation.

Figure 6.3 CO₂ related to service contracts



7 Supporting a green and circular economy

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

Table 7.1 'Greenness' of procurement procedures related to operations

Category	Trend 2019-24	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Procedures with some specific greening/ environmental criteria		6	3	4	9	10	6
Procedure applying EU GPP criteria		10	16	20	17	12	14
Total number of procedures completed related to operations		141	102	82	91	89	101
% number with some green criteria/total		4%	3%	5%	10%	11%	6%

Table 7.2 Total green products in the office supply catalogue

Category	Trend 2019-24	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Office supply catalogue							
Green products (no)		106	2482	185	6743	1593	0
Green products (EUR)		243,77	6842	409,81	16901,99	1081,78	0
Total products (no)		5834	1266	6070	2633	4279	1589
Total products (EUR)		3537,57	9766,16	8468,31	6521,78	3581,87	3212,24
% green products (n.)		2%	196%	3%	256%	37%	0%
% green products (EUR)		7%	70%	5%	259%	30%	0%

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 Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) Helpdesk (and prior to 2025 - the GPP Helpdesk), Representations aim to apply GPP to any suitable contract¹ where the market will support it. Examples from the seven Houses of Europe in 2024 include communication and catering services, event organisation, transportation equipment and services, consultancies, installation of LED lighting, electricity supply and office space transformation. EPLOs, following the corporate approach of the Parliament, are required to apply environmental criteria in tender procedures which fall under the 14 priority product/service groups. These priority groups are: buildings, including works; cleaning; food and catering; furniture; gardening and green areas; IT, imaging and audio-visual equipment; lighting; office supplies; paper; sanitary and water equipment; textiles; vehicles and transport; waste management; and mixed goods and/or services containing one or more elements of the above with potential for greening.

For the purpose of EMAS reporting, the approach to reporting the "greenness" ranking of contracts at the Houses of Europe has also been revised to include contracts over 1.000 EUR, whereas in previous Environmental Statements, the threshold was 60.000 EUR. This revision ensures the majority of local contracts are encompassed.

Overall: The Commission recorded the number of contracts including some additional specific environmental criteria (**Figure 7.1**) and in 2025, after using the European Court of Auditors' recommended grading scale decided to simplify the collection of data, also in line with the Greening Progress Review discussions, and monitor only the following categories:

Procedures with some specific greening/environmental criteria: Tender documents with any environmental considerations or having clauses with an environmental impact on purchasing approach including Green by nature (where the primary purpose is "green", for example construction of a green roof, or consultancy services to improve environmental performance).

Procedures applying EU GPP criteria: Tender documents applying the DG ENV GPP criteria

Under this approach, data in **Table 7.1** indicates that 6% of the total procedures applied some sort of environmental criteria in 2024.

Site level data is provided in Annex 6.

In 2026 the Commission will further develop its tool for the monitoring of procurement procedures so that it allows the reporting of Green Public Procurement.

¹ In addition to the contracts concluded at the Houses of Europe, certain contracts are concluded between a local provider and HQ. As such, these contracts fall within the scope of EMAS data collection and reporting for HQ. An example is maintenance contracts at the Houses of Europe: local maintenance contracts are concluded between the local providers and the European Parliament Directorate-General for Infrastructure and Logistics, so are not reflected in this Environmental Statement. As per the corporate approach, all the maintenance contracts for Houses of Europe include green criteria.

Case study 7.1: Sustainable procurement for events in Vienna

The Representation in **Vienna** strives to reduce waste by prohibiting its contractors to offer single-use utensils at events and avoiding printing out of event programmes, flyers or other promotional material. In the run-up to the European Elections 2024, the European Parliament Liaison Office in Vienna ordered seed paper postcards and seed bookmarks with visuals of the European Election 2024 campaign for distribution during promotional events. When the Representation participated in the Vienna Pride 2024, biodegradable balloons made from natural latex were purchased for use at the parade to contribute to this large-scale event in a sustainable manner.

On the right: use of biodegradable balloons made from natural latex at Vienna Pride 2024, Credit: Grega Rogelj



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 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 baseline for the Houses of Europe and any future ones entering the EMAS scope. This is due to the way decommissioning of equipment is logged in the inventory systems. The evolution of the main categories of IT equipment is in line with their respective corporate replacement programmes. For this reason, the trends are broadly similar across all Houses of Europe. The 2024 data indicates a reduction in categories other than those that support mobile working (such as laptops, smartphones) and video equipment (such as televisions). 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 emissions associated with IT. Where 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 recycling and reported as hazardous waste. EPLOs return obsolete equipment to their HQ for handling according to the Parliament's recycling arrangements.

Table 7.2 Evolution of IT equipment acquisition 2019 to 2024 at the Houses of Europe

Category of equipment	Trend 2019-2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Computers and screens							
Desktop PCs		22	22	6	0	1	0
Laptops		58	59	9	24	53	7
Docking stations		61	121	44	77	93	0
Flatscreens		95	84	47	58	87	0
Printers and scanners							
Individual printers		0	0	4	4	4	0
Network printers and copiers		13	28	2	2	1	0
Scanners		0	0	0	0	0	0
Fax machines		0	0	0	0	0	0
Telephones and faxes							
Simple (portable) phones		1	1	0	0	0	0
Smartphones		10	25	7	29	44	13
Fixed line telephones		0	0	0	0	0	0
Servers and switches							
Informatics server		10	3	2	0	2	0
Firewall router switch		1	0	1	4	1	0
Video equipment							
Projectors		3	0	0	0	0	1
Videoconference installations		0	0	0	0	1	1
Televisions		0	1	0	4	0	15

7.3 Gathering data on waste

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. Moreover, in 2024, a Waste Management Procedure was drafted by HQ, then made site-specific by the local EMAS teams with the help of their legal compliance experts. This document outlines obligations and requirements related to waste management at the Houses of Europe.

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.

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).

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	2024	Target '19-'30
Valletta		3.48	0.06	0.70	0.76	1.29	0.96	
t/p		0.14	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.11
Vienna		1.44	0.36	2.05	2.16	3.42	2.67	
t/p		0.04	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.08	0.03
Nicosia		1.79	0.54	0.90	0.90	0.97	0.75	
t/p		0.07	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.05
Budapest		6.40	2.22	2.27	2.72	1.14	1.14	
t/p		0.19	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.14
Copenhagen		5.09	5.11	3.07	3.14	3.78	4.14	
t/p		0.17	0.16	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.13
Sofia		1.99	0.75	0.60	0.78	0.72	0.67	
t/p		0.06	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05
The Hague		5.39	6.35	3.95	3.01	4.25	0.88	
t/p		0.17	0.21	0.13	0.09	0.13	0.03	0.13
Houses of Europe (t)		25.57	15.38	13.53	13.47	15.57	11.20	
tonnes/person		0.118	0.074	0.068	0.065	0.073	0.055	0.09

Table 7.4 Total hazardous waste, (tonnes; tonnes/person)

Site	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valletta		0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.006	0.000
t/p		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Vienna		0.033	0.008	0.004	0.021	0.053	0.001
t/p		0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.000
Nicosia		0.002	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.000
t/p		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Budapest		0.110	0.000	0.025	0.012	0.000	0.000
t/p		0.003	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000
Copenhagen		0.000	1.000	0.000	0.006	0.140	0.072
t/p		0.000	0.032	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.002
Sofia		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
t/p		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
The Hague		0.000	0.000	0.000	1.438	0.000	0.000
t/p		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.045	0.000	0.000
TOTAL (t)		0.148	1.008	0.030	1.479	0.199	0.073

7.3a Hazardous waste handling

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 (as was the case in **The Hague** in 2022), 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 7.3 Total Non-hazardous waste

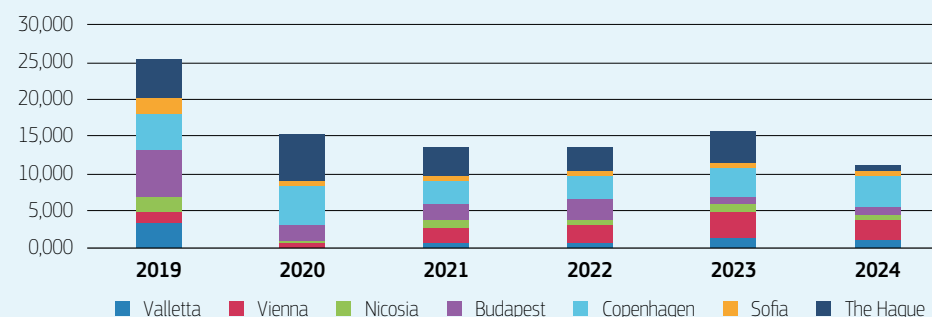
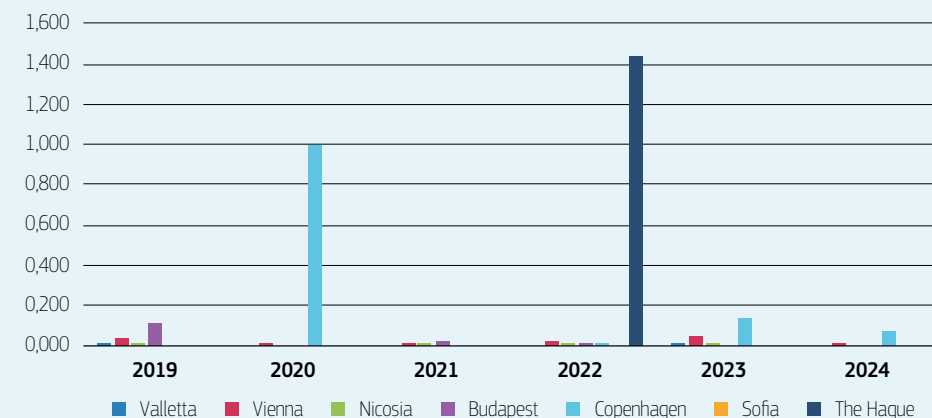


Figure 7.4 Total Hazardous waste (t)



7.3b Non-hazardous waste generation and sorting

Compared to 2023, the total non-hazardous waste decreased or was unchanged in absolute values across Houses (except in **Copenhagen**), but remained stable or reduced per person in most (**Valletta, Nicosia, Budapest, Sofia**). Overall, non-hazardous waste saw a decline in tonnes since 2019 across the Houses of Europe, with peaks mirroring office presence levels.

Regarding waste sorting (table 7.5), in **Valletta**, there is a decline in the proportion of residual waste compared to 2019, thanks to improved waste separation though relabelling bins and a collaboration with the cleaning company. A similar decline is visible in the data from **Nicosia** and **The Hague**.

Data from **Vienna** shows a steady decline in the proportion of residual waste since 2019. Past efforts such as replacing capsule coffee machines and enhancing kitchen sorting infrastructure continue to support waste management.

The proportion of residual waste has increased in **Budapest, Sofia, and Copenhagen** since 2019. In **Sofia**, it is markedly higher than at the other Houses. A primary reason for this is that paper waste is lower there than in other sites. Overall, their total non-hazardous waste in tonnes is lowest across Houses. In **Budapest**, replacing bottled water at events with water filter jugs from 2023 helped to cut down on plastic waste, though in this way it affected the shares of different types of waste since. Peaks in the share of residual waste in **Copenhagen** have historically corresponded with office cleanup activities.

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

	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valletta		27.58%	88.50%	27.61%	34.35%	21.04%	24.13%
residual waste t/p		0.040	0.002	0.009	0.012	0.011	0.010
Vienna		65.17%	65.22%	43.82%	41.27%	32.25%	33.69%
residual waste t/p		0.024	0.007	0.028	0.026	0.032	0.027
Nicosia		63.03%	63.11%	63.03%	62.95%	50.72%	61.98%
residual waste t/p		0.043	0.014	0.024	0.024	0.018	0.019
Budapest		27.70%	28.17%	27.85%	28.04%	50.74%	45.73%
residual waste t/p		0.053	0.019	0.019	0.023	0.019	0.017
Copenhagen		45.78%	24.06%	47.88%	44.82%	29.34%	49.62%
residual waste t/p		0.078	0.047	0.054	0.050	0.040	0.072
Sofia		78.41%	81.99%	92.97%	78.00%	79.51%	88.74%
residual waste t/p		0.049	0.020	0.018	0.018	0.017	0.019
The Hague		57.57%	34.02%	49.31%	32.83%	39.14%	16.38%
residual waste t/p		0.098	0.072	0.063	0.046	0.050	0.005
House of Europe (average %)		52.18%	55.01%	50.35%	46.04%	43.25%	45.75%
House of Europe (average t/p)		0.055	0.026	0.031	0.028	0.027	0.024

Figure 7.4 Waste emissions (tCO₂e)

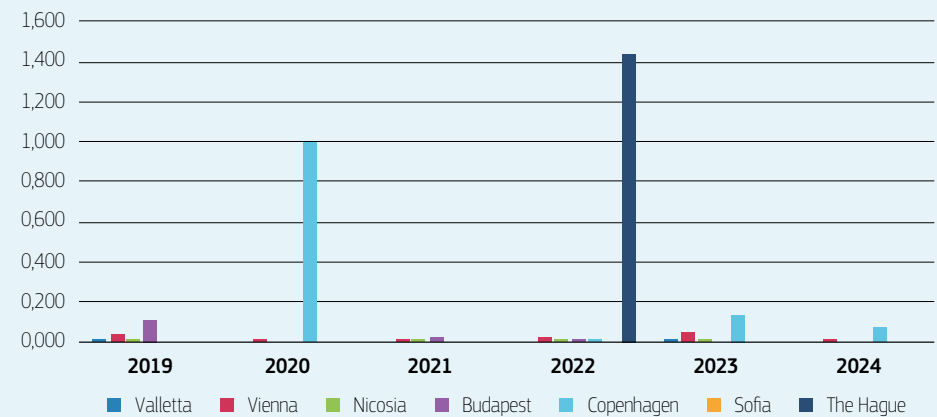
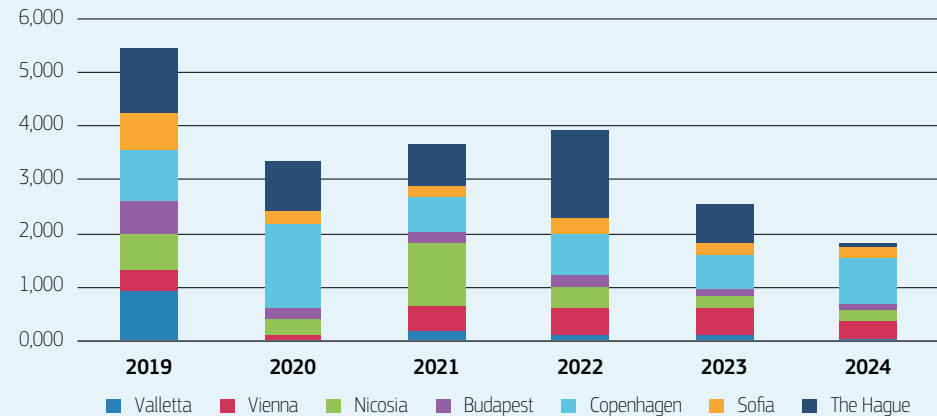


Figure 7.5 Evolution of residual waste (tonnes/person)



7.4 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 7.2: Space-efficient waste separation in Valletta

An on-the-wall initiative in the office areas has made waste separation even easier by raising the bins off the ground, making them more visible at first glance to anyone passing, and more convenient to use. New bins were also purchased for the public areas and marked with what should be left where - to help visitors.

On the right: Mounted waste recycling bins at the office in Valletta.

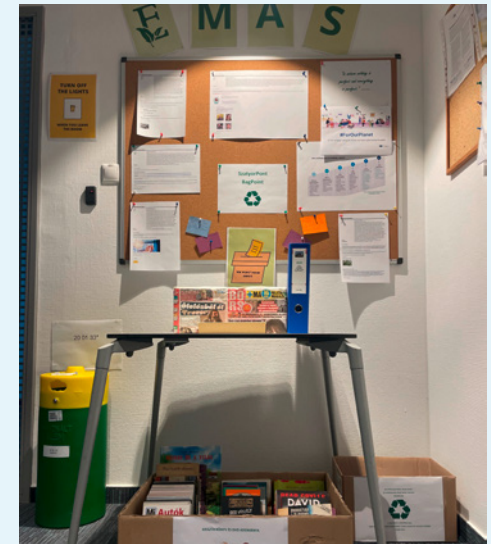
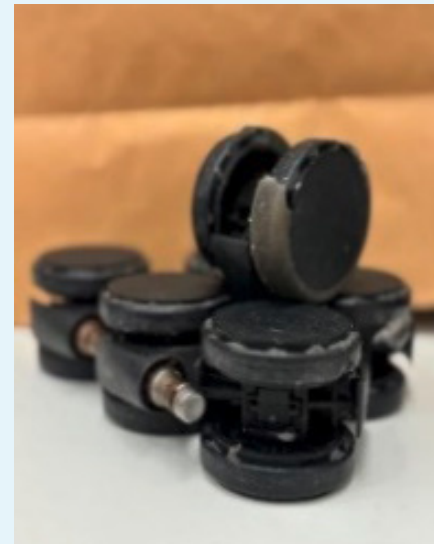


Case study 7.3: Local circularity initiatives and awareness-raising

Various initiatives suggested by staff, as well as by EMAS coordinators, promote circularity at the Houses of Europe. An example from **Valletta** is the purchase of new wheels for office chairs that were otherwise in good condition - with new wheels, their lifecycle has been prolonged. In the EMAS corner of the office in **Budapest**, there is now a box where staff can borrow a shopping bag, as well as a box for the donation and exchange of books and DVDs. Both these initiatives were staff suggestions. Additionally, staff in **Vienna** are encouraged to use an app showing the regionally applicable information on correct separation and collection for each product stored in the app. The location finder with over 10,000 entries helps users find the right collection point, especially for less common disposal methods or out-of-home consumption.

On the left: Broken office chair wheels, Valletta

On the right: EMAS corner, Budapest

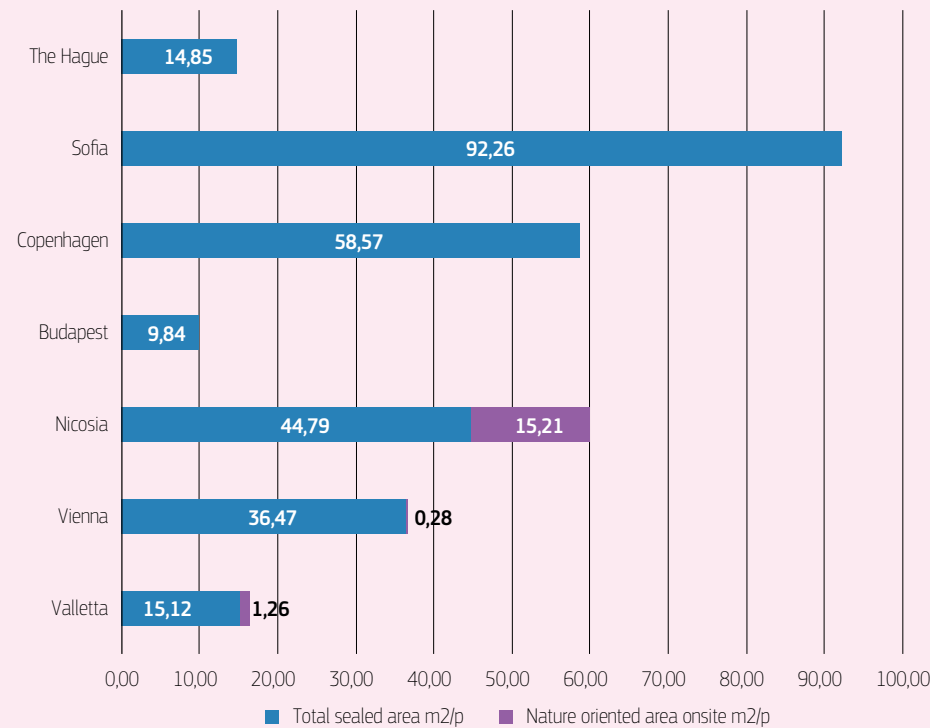


8 Biodiversity and food supply

8.1 Preserving and restoring nature and biodiversity

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-building 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 (m²/p)



Biodiversity in the Houses of Europe

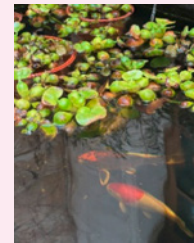
Given the urban location of the Houses of Europe buildings, nature-oriented areas are at best modest, offering little to no scope for fostering biodiversity on-site. Figure 8.1 shows the different amount of sealed and natural surface area on a per capita basis, indicating that Nicosia has the largest 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.

Local initiatives in 2024 promoting biodiversity:

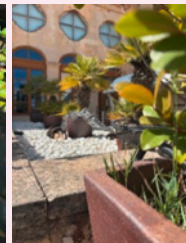
Despite its location in the densely built old town, the House of Europe in **Valletta** feels very green, owing to an internal courtyard with potted plants and a fishpond to which the staff are very attached. Enthusiastic colleagues, who excel at propagating plants, ensure an abundance of greenery in every space, adding to the wellbeing of staff and visitors. In 2024, staff tackled a growing pigeon-waste problem in the courtyard with an innovative, eco-conscious approach—installing discreet ledge spikes and introducing water hyacinths to the koi pond, to provide a natural solution and create a more harmonious space for people, birds, and fish alike.

In 2024, the European Commission Representation in **Sofia** proposed the adoption of a beehive as a joint environmental initiative. Both the EC Representation and the EPLO in Sofia embraced the idea, each adopting a beehive to actively support biodiversity and promote green practices. The adoption is renewed annually, with no planned end date, reflecting a long-term commitment to sustainability. As part of the initiative, the beehives also produce local honey, which is used as eco-friendly promotional material at institutional events.

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.



Valletta, Malta



Sofia, Bulgaria



Nicosia, Cyprus

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.
- In 2024, Budapest developed a sustainability checklist for catering services, designed to prioritise products with a lower carbon footprint and eliminate single-use items. This guideline has been shared with other Houses as a best practice, with Vienna planning to implement it in 2025.
- The good practices in Representations, 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.

Case study 8.1: Sustainable catering in Vienna

Vienna requires external caterers to follow high standards regarding sustainability – with one of the catering contractors even being EMAS-certified. These standards mean that only seasonal and regional products are used with a majority of vegetarian and vegan options.

Single-use utensils are prohibited, and caterers are requested to provide paper take-away containers for leftovers or to distribute leftovers among staff to prevent food waste.

A photo of a catering station at an event at the HoEU in Vienna hosted together with the City of Vienna, highlighting the offer of seasonal and regional products and the omission of single-use utensils.



9 Staff participation and communication

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 respective 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 strategies, 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 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 credibility 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.

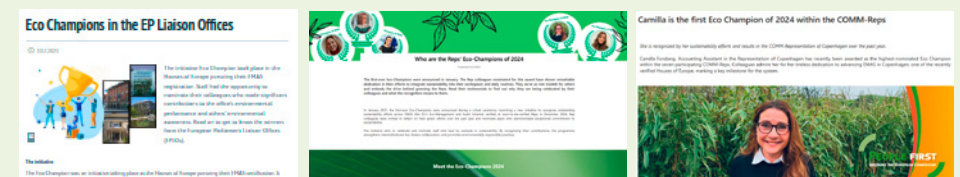
For internal communication and staff participation, Houses of Europe use emails (from dedicated mailboxes), newsletters, intranets, notice boards, suggestion boxes, EMAS posters, among other tools. Staff meetings, team-building events, and informal exchanges are also very effective. Centrally organised initiatives were also implemented in 2024 (see case study 1) to foster interinstitutional staff engagement for sustainability in the Houses.

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.

Case study 9.1: Eco Champions of 2024 in the EMAS Houses of Europe

In 2024, the first-ever Eco-Champions were announced during a virtual award ceremony, launching a new initiative to recognise outstanding sustainability efforts across the seven EMAS Houses of Europe. Colleagues from both the Representations and EPLOs were invited to reflect on their green efforts over the year 2024 and nominate peers who demonstrated exceptional commitment to sustainability.

This centrally organised initiative aims to celebrate and motivate staff who lead by example in sustainability. By recognizing their contributions, the programme strengthens interinstitutional ties, fosters collaboration, and promotes environmentally responsible practices. In the first edition, out of 43 candidates, 5 colleagues from the *Vienna, Valletta, Copenhagen, Budapest, and Sofia* Representations and 4 colleagues from the *Vienna, Copenhagen, Nicosia, and Budapest* EPLOs were nominated as the Eco Champions of 2024.



9.1.a Staff participation and communication examples in the Houses of Europe

In **The Hague**, a competition for the green employee of the month encourages sustainable behavior among staff, who are celebrated on a respective EMAS wall. In 2024, several team-building activities enhanced staff's environmental awareness and commitment, including a vegetarian cooking workshop and participation in the Commission's walking challenge.

Staff involvement has emerged as a key factor in the success of the House of Europe in **Budapest**. The staff eagerly works together to perform sustainability actions such as sorting and moving electric waste (see pictures below). Additionally, a suggestion box allows colleagues to share their ideas, and continuous communication through the EMAS hub and mailbox, as well as during all staff meetings, keeps staff regularly informed about ongoing EMAS issues.



In **Sofia**, staff exhibits exceptional motivation and engagement in various green activities aimed at raising awareness and fostering environmental sustainability, also demonstrated by an end-of-the-year EMAS questionnaire for staff in EPLO and EC Representation. The results were highly encouraging, showing that colleagues are not only well-informed about EMAS but also actively apply its principles both in the workplace and in their personal lives. EC Representation colleagues in Sofia also enjoyed a green office day in the mountains to share updates on the House's first EMAS external audit.

In September 2024, colleagues from **Valletta** Representation volunteered in both land and underwater clean-up efforts as part of the 2024 World Clean-up Day activities held in Malta (see pictures below). Over 60 volunteers from the Representation, their Europe Direct partners, government, NGOs, and private companies took part. Despite challenging weather, divers successfully removed a truckload of waste. The event also fostered new partnerships for future initiatives. Additionally, the Representation organised a well-attended hybrid event on Malta's Recovery and Resilience Plan in November 2024, drawing 150 participants both online and in person. The event focused on sustainable mobility and other green investments within one of the EU's most environmentally ambitious plans, with 80% of surveyed attendees stating they would share or speak positively about it.



In **Copenhagen**, staff engagement goes beyond the office walls. Folkemødet is an annual Danish democracy festival held on the island of Bornholm, where citizens, politicians, organizations, and businesses gather to discuss political and societal issues in an open, informal setting. It promotes dialogue, civic engagement, and transparency in policymaking. The House of Europe staff has actively taken part in the festival since 2023 with their own tent for talks and activities. Topics of the talks they organised at the 2024 edition focused on EU's climate action, including sustainable maritime transport, challenges and opportunities linked to water management, energy and the green transition.

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



9.2 Training

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

Site	Trend 2019-'24	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valletta		3	3	8	12	6	11
Vienna		3	3	6	11	11	9
Nicosia		0	0	0	4	2	0
Budapest		0	0	0	4	13	21
Copenhagen		0	0	0	0	2	11
Sofia		0	0	0	0	4	3
The Hague		0	0	0	0	3	3

Table 9.2 No. of training beneficiaries (among local staff)

Site	Trend 2019-'24	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valletta		0	3	8	19	14	16
Vienna		0	2	28	26	23	34
Nicosia		0	0	0	4	2	13
Budapest		0	0	0	12	16	97
Copenhagen		0	0	0	0	10	50
Sofia		0	0	0	0	46	9
The Hague		0	0	0	0	14	19

Table 9.3 Staff benefiting from training (%)

Site	Trend 2019-'24	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valletta		0.00	12.50	38.10	90.48	58.33	69.57
Vienna		0.00	5.56	87.50	74.29	65.71	100.00
Nicosia		0.00	0.00	0.00	16.67	7.14	52.00
Budapest		0.00	0.00	0.00	35.29	53.33	100.00
Copenhagen		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.48	100.00
Sofia		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
The Hague		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.42	59.38

Case study 9.2: The International Greening Network in The Hague for External Communication

The International Greening Network in The Hague promotes knowledge-sharing among embassies and international organisations to support sustainable practices. In 2024, the House of Europe in The Netherlands joined the network, aligning its efforts with local climate ambitions outlined in the Hague Climate Agreement.

This collaboration supports practical exchanges on reducing environmental impact and strengthening green operations.

Case study 9.3: Questionnaire to assess effectiveness of EMAS training and awareness-raising in Nicosia

The EMAS coordinators at the House of Europe in Nicosia created an online survey to measure how effective awareness-raising measures were among staff. The questions covered knowledge on EMAS implementation at the House, air conditioning temperatures, what to do in case of an oil spill from a car in the parking, and guidelines on sustainable events organisation. This questionnaire has been shared as a best practice example across the Houses of Europe.

9.2. Training activities in the Houses of Europe

Training activities attended by staff in the Houses of Europe are documented in annual plans and training records. In 2024, the overall number of training beneficiaries among local staff in the Houses of Europe continues to increase.

In 2024, 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 the Houses of Europe. Recommended trainings involved, for instance, sessions during the Interinstitutional EMAS Days in November 2024.
- Parliament corporate EMAS trainings covered those given to all newcomers during the European Parliament Introductory Course (EPIC) and to all Parliament trainees 'Working together towards a more sustainable Parliament' during the Welcome Days.
- Workshops on Greener conferences and events, as well as Green Public Procurement, organised by the Interinstitutional GPP Helpdesk and/or DG COMM for the Representations.
- Self-learning via e-learning modules in the Commission's EU Learn system was also popular, such as 'The Employee's Guide to Sustainability' and 'Use of Jira'.
- In complement, the Houses of Europe organised local trainings, such as on fire safety, emergency preparedness, and introductory EMAS training to newcomers to the local coordination teams.

The EMAS Coordinators in the Houses of Europe received valuable training and workshops led by the central Site Coordinators. These sessions were scheduled more frequently in the lead-up to key milestones in the annual EMAS cycle, such as the auditing period. Additionally, local coordinators received targeted, ad-hoc training from the central Site Coordinators whenever needed.

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 upcoming auditees receiving more continuous attention, whilst at the same time ensuring that all Houses of Europe received the necessary guidance and support. Peer-to-peer support was encouraged and dedicated sessions to transfer knowledge 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 various sites providing proactive contributions, particularly Budapest, Copenhagen, and Nicosia.

10. Demonstrating legal compliance and emergency preparedness

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 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.

The legal compliance assessments as of the end of 2024 confirmed full compliance in the Houses of Europe in **Copenhagen** and **Budapest**. In **Sofia**, there was one pending non-compliance from a previous audit, referring to the absence of an energy certificate for the building. This, however, was resolved shortly after the assessment, as the certificate became available.

The other Houses of Europe have up to three non-compliances, and resolution is in progress for all. In **Nicosia**, the compliance assessment revealed two outstanding non-compliance of administrative nature with recently adopted national legislation in the field of Health and Safety (setting up of a safety committee, training of members, notification of an emergency action plan) which is in process of resolution. In **Valletta** and **The Hague**, the assessment indicated non-compliances pertaining to missing documentation on waste disposal reporting, the Houses are working closely with the relevant contractors to resolve these issues. In **Vien-na**, the non-compliances were also of an administrative nature, wherein documentation related to fire safety checks requires a review. This is also followed up with the maintenance and legal register contractors to ensure full compliance in the next assessment.

10.1.b Sampling method adopted for verification and internal audits

The sampling method for audits, according to the EMAS Users Guide provisions, of the Houses of Europe is applied for verification audits since 2024, and will be applied for internal audits as of 2025. This method also ensures that each new location is visited by the verifier prior to being proposed for registration. The choice of the Houses of Europe to visit is also informed by 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. Overall, two Houses are audited in the internal audits and then in the external audits, along with the Headquarters (Brussels) which is always audited. In 2024, the verifier visited four Houses of Europe out of seven, including all those entering the system, namely Sofia, The Hague, Copenhagen, as well as Nicosia, to follow-up on non-conformities detected at the previous audit.

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.

Health and safety audits will take place in 2025. These will cover aspects which are also related to the environment, such as hazardous waste disposal, contamination, air quality, quality of the lighting, change management documents.

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 EPOs, respectively.

No emergency situation occurred in 2024 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 **Budapest** and **Vienna**, a mandatory 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. Similarly, in **Sofia**, two fire prevention and evacuation exercises took place in 2024. All staff, trainees, and external providers on site took participated. In **Nicosia**, there were two fire drills and one training on fire-fighting last year. 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**, an emergency preparedness and a fire safety and first aid trainings took place in 2024. In **Valletta**, an emergency evacuation exercise took place in November 2024.

11. Other aspects

11.1 Water use

11.1a Overall water use

As shown in Figure 11.1, water usage in the Houses of Europe decreased by 29.7% compared to 2019, indicating improved water efficiency. However, there was a small rise of about 14.78% between 2023 and 2024, largely due to higher presence in the office, including visitors, a drier summer in Nicosia, and a leak in Sofia. Table 11.1 gives a summary of how water usage evolved in the Houses of Europe, including per person and per square meter measurements. Energy efficiency audits also include an assessment of water use and proposals for water-saving measures. As these audits are finalised (see more in chapter 4), selected measures will be put in place, and consumption is expected to further reduce across Houses of Europe.

Figure 11.1 Water use at the Houses of Europe, 2019-2024 (m³)

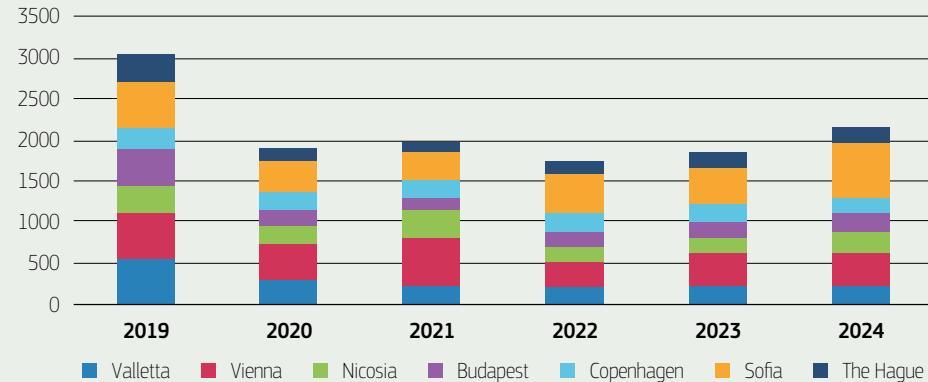


Table 11.1 Total water use (m³, m³/p, and l/m²)

Site	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Target 2019-30
Valletta (m ³)	↓	549	266	212	200	222	211	
m ³ /p	↓	22.88	11.08	10.10	9.52	9.25	9.17	10.52
l/m ²	↓	519.89	251.89	200.76	189.39	210.23	199.81	239.15
Vienna (m ³)	↓	575	450	611	305	385	397	
m ³ /p	↓	14.38	12.50	19.11	8.72	11.00	12.02	7.19
l/m ²	↓	234.21	183.29	249.06	124.26	156.82	161.60	107.73
Nicosia (m ³)	↓	334	240	326	185	182	259	
m ³ /p	↓	12.85	9.60	13.58	7.71	6.50	10.36	5.91
l/m ²	↓	134.31	96.51	131.09	74.39	73.19	104.15	61.78
Budapest (m ³)	↓	450	191	151	208	205	236	
m ³ /p	↓	13.24	5.79	4.58	6.12	6.83	7.87	6.09
l/m ²	↓	189.57	80.46	63.61	87.62	86.36	99.42	87.20
Copenhagen (m ³)	↓	240	232	210	216	207	191	
m ³ /p	↓	8.00	7.48	7.78	7.71	7.14	6.59	3.68
l/m ²	↓	141.29	136.58	123.63	127.16	121.87	112.45	64.99
Sofia (m ³)	↓	572	356	332	461	479	659	
m ³ /p	↓	17.88	11.87	10.38	13.97	14.09	20.59	8.22
l/m ²	↓	182.34	113.48	105.83	146.96	152.69	210.07	83.88
The Hague (m ³)	↓	328	155	138	168	187	190	
m ³ /p	↓	10.41	5.17	4.45	5.25	5.67	5.94	4.79
l/m ²	↓	165.22	78.07	69.51	84.62	94.19	95.70	76.00
Total water use (m³) of all HoE		3 048	1 890	1 980	1 743	1 867	2 143	
m ³ /p		14.01	9.04	9.90	8.42	8.77	10.50	
l/m ²		200.62	124.40	130.36	114.73	122.89	141.04	

11.1b Water consumption per site

There has been a united effort to address water consumption and sustainability across the Houses of Europe. **Valletta** continues to lead with a remarkable reduction in water usage, already having achieved the 2030 targets, by encouraging less use of reverse osmosis units and implementing preventative leak detection.

There was also a reduction in use in **Copenhagen**. In **The Hague** and **Vienna**, there was a minor increase from 2023 to 2024, by 2% and 3%, respectively. The data showed a 15% increase in water use in **Budapest**. Besides increased office presence and activity prior to the European Elections, this may also be linked to the use of filtered tap water as a replacement of bottled water for events. There was a 38% increase in water use in **Sofia**. The increase is mainly due to a broken flush mechanism of a toilet, leading to over a tenfold increase in consumption in November and December 2024 compared to 2023, before the issue was detected and fixed. The increase in **Nicosia** was by 43%, due to increased consumption in July and August. Data from the Department of Meteorology of the Ministry of Agricultura, Rural Development and Environment¹ shows that in August 2024, Cyprus received only 1.7 mm of rainfall (59% of normal) compared to 5.7 mm in August 2023 (197% of normal), and the cumulative rainfall from October to August was also lower in 2024 at 354.8 mm (71% of

normal) versus 454.8 mm (91% of normal) in 2023. Hence, more water was used for maintaining the green spaces. Many of the plants currently there are drought-resistant, but a gradual redesign of the garden is foreseen, where more such plants are introduced. Overall, despite evident increases in water use, the 2024 consumption remains well below 2019 levels across all Houses of Europe, except **Sofia**.

¹ https://dom.org.cy/CLIMATOLOGY/English/Monthly%20Weather%20Bulletin/2024/08_Monthly%20Weather%20Report_Aug2024_ENG.pdf https://dom.org.cy/CLIMATOLOGY/English/Monthly%20Weather%20Bulletin/2023/08_Monthly%20Weather%20Report_Aug2023_UK.pdf

11.1c 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.

Case study 11.1: Reduced paper use and awareness-raising in Vienna and Sofia

In 2024, the Representation in **Vienna** ceased to publish and disseminate printed yearly activity reports, thus reducing printshop paper consumption and further contributing to the conservation of natural resources.

In **Sofia**, EMAS motivational stickers were placed in various areas in the building. Those included promotion for taking the stairs rather than the elevator, improved indication of which waste bins to use, served to motivate colleagues to print less, among other examples. In informal discussions, EMAS coordinators received positive feedback for this initiative.

Table 11.1a Total groundwater use (m³, m³/p, and l/m²)

Site	Trend	2023	2024
Nicosia (m ³)		416	559
m ³ /p		14.86	22.36
l/m ²		0.17	0.22

Total paper consumption (tonnes)

Table 11.2 Total paper consumption (tonnes)

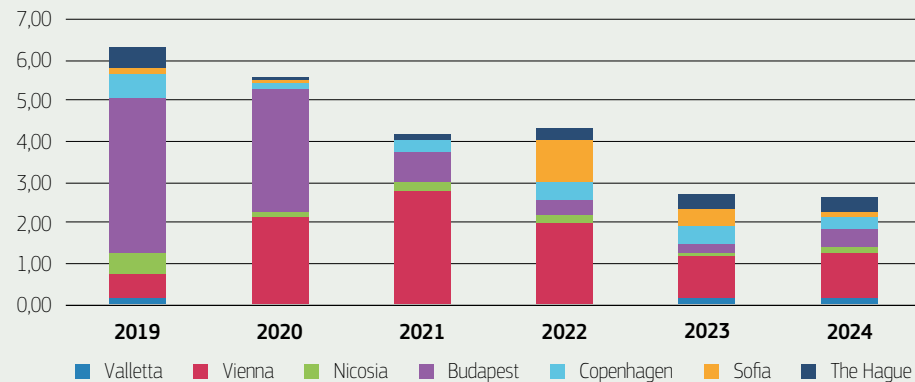
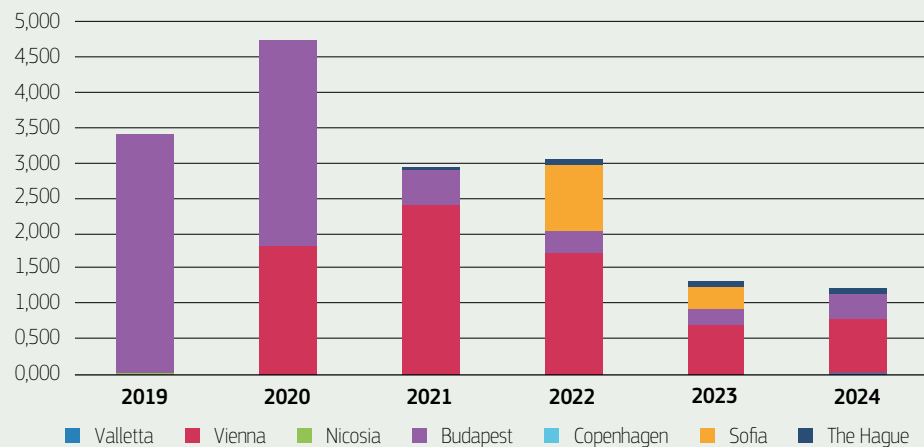
Site	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valletta		0.18	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.14	0.16
Vienna		0.59	2.13	2.74	1.95	1.03	1.06
Nicosia		0.51	0.15	0.23	0.18	0.06	0.16
Budapest		3.76	2.97	0.76	0.42	0.24	0.45
Copenhagen		0.58	0.15	0.24	0.43	0.44	0.34
Sofia		0.19	0.04	0.02	1.00	0.45	0.11
The Hague		0.46	0.12	0.13	0.33	0.33	0.34
Total (t)		6.26	5.59	4.15	4.34	2.68	2.61

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

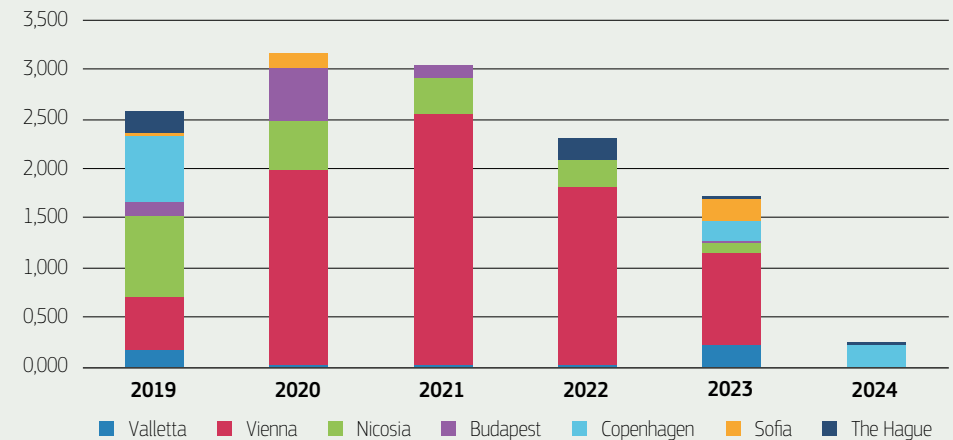
Site	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Target 2019-30
Valletta		7.12	1.19	1.47	1.47	5.34	5.91	2.49
Vienna		14.01	8.23	10.45	6.24	8.68	0.76	4.90
Nicosia		18.27	5.70	8.90	6.73	2.65	8.36	6.39
Budapest		5.66	1.73	7.48	3.35	1.20	3.74	1.98
Copenhagen		18.33	4.53	8.51	14.52	14.41	10.84	6.42
Sofia		8.37	1.85	0.54	2.76	3.71	3.37	2.93
The Hague		13.87	3.77	3.19	7.27	6.79	7.01	4.85

11.2 Paper consumption

As shown in Figure 11.2, overall paper consumption saw a slight increase in 2024 compared to the previous year which can mostly be attributed to the increased activities during the 2024 European Elections. 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. The increase observed in 2024 is due to increased activity related to the Hungarian presidency of the Council of the EU in the second half of 2024. Also, in Hungary, providing printer materials is still preferred by teachers and for visiting school groups. 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.

Figure 11.4 Emissions from paper consumption (tCO₂e)

11.3a 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** had the lowest sheets consumed per person per day in 2023, but there was an increase in 2024 due to the Hungarian presidency of the Council of the EU. In 2024, **Vienna** had the overall lowest office paper consumption (sheets/person/day), for which outstanding efforts are detailed in the above case study. 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 qualified electronic signature
- Default recto/verso printing on network printing devices
- Phase out or reduction of personal printers

12 Lessons learned and the way forward

12.1 Lessons learned

This report summarises the 2024 environmental performance of the seven Houses of Europe under the EMAS scope, namely, Copenhagen, Sofia, The Hague, Valletta, Nicosia, Budapest and Vienna.

The increase in budgets to deliver corporate communication on the EU political priorities and the European Elections, resulting in part by inflation, contributed to inflate, somewhat artificially, the carbon footprint in 2023. The categorisation of service contracts according to their carbon intensity introduced in that year's report was a first attempt towards a more realistic estimation. As a further improvement to the methodology, service contracts pertaining to core mandate of the Houses of Europe, i.e. communication activities, were excluded from the scope of carbon footprint reporting. This methodological revision to exclude communication and events service contracts from reporting allowed for a better overview of the carbon footprint in areas where the Houses have more operational control over.

The methodological revision to include GPP contracts over 1000 EUR rather than 60.000 EUR allowed for a more comprehensive overview of the greenness of local contracts.

Experience across Houses of Europe shows that required efforts with respect to human resources are front-loaded in the first years and reduce as the system is more integrated. Local EMAS coordinator workload has been cut from 0.25 to 0.12 FTE (on average) per House of Europe. This has also been achieved through centralisation of tasks, highlighting the key role of central coordinators, and thanks to the sampling approach for audits.

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 in 2024, compared to 2023, is observed on water and office paper use, and mobility (missions and commuting). This is mostly due to increased office presence and activity prior to the European Elections.

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

12.2 Way forward

- a) In 2025, the consolidation of the project in the current Houses of Europe will continue, focusing on good audit results and demonstrating the high effectiveness of the environmental management system. This will be supported by implementing a sampling approach for both internal and external audits across the Houses of Europe, as well as conducting further evaluations through a planned survey assessing the support provided by the central team to local coordinators. These measures will drive continuous improvement and enhance the overall efficiency of the system.
- b) Energy efficiency audits will continue to inform local target-setting. Local targets will then be used to revise overarching targets, to ensure targets are done in a bottom-up, realistic, yet ambitious way. These objectives will drive improvements towards the 2030 objectives of the Greening Communication.
- c) Energy efficiency audit results will continue to inform specific actions, such as the installation of on-site renewables, for each House of Europe.
- d) As indicators are reported per employee, reductions in staff affect performance negatively. Reporting will continue to be reviewed to ensure that data is not presented in a distorted view.
- e) The governance structure for central EMAS site coordination within the Commission will undergo changes with the transfer from DG COMM to OIB in 2025. This transition presents an opportunity to enhance knowledge exchange and leverage the expertise available within the Service to support the central EMAS site coordinators on the Commission side.

Annex 1. Buildings energy consumption and emissions

Table 1 Electricity supplied to sites (MWh)

Site	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valletta		109.30	81.87	80.45	90.23	82.66	84.58
Vienna		344.94	298.81	267.48	261.17	225.53	199.39
Nicosia		184.46	163.87	172.90	172.53	160.55	143.28
Budapest		247.24	214.42	220.93	208.37	238.94	188.79
Copenhagen		138.31	115.55	140.61	123.37	108.16	135.55
Sofia		229.34	201.07	206.15	201.97	205.82	235.26
The Hague		148.70	129.38	126.92	153.06	148.87	121.51
Electricity (% of total electricity supply covered by 'renewable certificates')		1402.29	1204.98	1215.43	1210.71	1170.53	1108.36
Valletta		7.30	8.05	9.12	9.12	7.19	7.19
Vienna		42.19	40.78	42.73	42.23	47.87	52.25
Nicosia		11.20	12.20	15.10	15.20	15.20	16.33
Budapest		9.97	11.91	7.10	7.70	20.50	20.44
Copenhagen		75.00	90.00	90.00	91.00	93.00	93.00
Sofia		21.50	23.00	19.50	100.00	100.00	100.00
The Hague		50.00	54.20	66.30	69.60	77.60	86.20

Table 2 Non electricity supplied fuel (MWh), and emissions (tCO₂e)

Site	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Mains supplied gas							
Valletta		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>emissions (combustion)</i>		<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<i>emissions (upstream)</i>		<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Vienna		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>emissions (combustion)</i>		<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<i>emissions (upstream)</i>		<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Nicosia		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>emissions (combustion)</i>		<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<i>emissions (upstream)</i>		<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Budapest		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>emissions (combustion)</i>		<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<i>emissions (upstream)</i>		<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Copenhagen		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>emissions (combustion)</i>		<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<i>emissions (upstream)</i>		<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Sofia		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>emissions (combustion)</i>		<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<i>emissions (upstream)</i>		<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
The Hague		243.82	193.97	251.36	230.30	168.88	187.63
<i>emissions (combustion)</i>		<i>45.03</i>	<i>35.88</i>	<i>46.50</i>	<i>42.61</i>	<i>31.16</i>	<i>34.62</i>
<i>emissions (upstream)</i>		<i>8.57</i>	<i>6.81</i>	<i>8.82</i>	<i>8.08</i>	<i>5.91</i>	<i>6.57</i>
Houses of Europe (MWh)		243.82	193.97	251.36	230.30	168.88	187.63
Houses of Europe (tCO₂e)		53.60	42.69	55.33	50.69	37.07	41.19
Tank supplied gas							
Houses of Europe		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>emissions (combustion)</i>		<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<i>emissions (upstream)</i>		<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Houses of Europe (MWh)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Houses of Europe (tCO₂e)		0.00	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	0.00
<i>emissions (combustion)</i>		<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.070</i>	<i>0.014</i>	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.000</i>
<i>emissions (upstream)</i>		<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.015</i>	<i>0.003</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.000</i>
Sofia		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.433	5.465
<i>emissions (combustion)</i>		<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.65</i>	<i>1.45</i>
<i>emissions (upstream)</i>		<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.32</i>
Houses of Europe (MWh)		0.00	0.00	0.26	0.05	2.65	5.47
Houses of Europe (tCO₂e)		0.00	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.86	1.77

District heating and cooling							
Vienna		130.91	124.55	138.82	114.03	86.94	108.37
<i>emissions (combustion)</i>		20.95	19.93	22.21	26.19	1.74	2.38
<i>emissions (upstream + heat dist'n)</i>		3.31	3.15	3.51	5.08	0.36	0.49
Budapest		228.90	216.28	225.73	184.34	178.48	162.50
<i>emissions (combustion)</i>		35.87	33.89	35.37	28.89	27.97	28.93
<i>emissions (upstream + heat dist'n)</i>		5.67	5.35	5.59	5.60	5.79	5.99
Copenhagen		182.15	192.21	277.16	198.19	184.43	190.64
<i>emissions (combustion)</i>		11.48	11.05	15.96	11.42	10.62	6.62
<i>emissions (upstream + heat dist'n)</i>		1.81	1.75	2.52	2.21	2.20	1.37
Sofia		203.90	184.00	194.54	227.39	273.38	277.92
<i>emissions (combustion)</i>		53.01	47.84	50.58	59.12	49.21	50.03
<i>emissions (upstream + heat dist'n)</i>		8.38	7.56	7.99	11.47	10.19	10.36
Houses of Europe, (MWh)		745.86	717.04	836.25	723.95	723.23	739.43
<i>Houses of Europe (tCO₂e)</i>		140.47	130.52	143.74	149.99	108.07	106.16

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

Table 3 Site generated renewable energy (MWh), and emissions tCO₂e

Site	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	2023	2024
Site geothermal pumps								
Houses of Europe		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>emissions (upstream)</i>		0.00	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	0.00
<i>Houses of Europe (tCO₂e)</i>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Site photovoltaic panels (PVs)								
Houses of Europe, MWh		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Houses of Europe (tCO₂e)</i>		0.00	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	0.00
Solar panel (for heating water)								
Houses of Europe, MWh		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Total site generated, MWh</i>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Total site generated, (tCO₂e)</i>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 4a Electricity emissions (market based, using supplier emission factor, Scope 2 only) plus upstream and line (T&D) losses, tCO₂e*

Site	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valletta combustion		41.95	31.17	28.37	31.82	30.00	31.09
<i>Valetta upstream</i>		15.68	12.27	10.10	11.33	10.68	11.07
<i>Valetta line (T&D) losses</i>		3.69	2.97	3.41	3.53	3.35	2.99
Vienna combustion		27.32	24.25	17.84	16.30	30.10	15.10
<i>Vienna Line losses upstream</i>		1.06	0.89	0.66	0.61	1.12	0.56
<i>Vienna line (T&D) losses</i>		0.96	0.74	0.72	0.68	0.53	0.43
Nicosia combustion		98.28	79.28	80.88	98.99	92.12	75.14
<i>Nicosia upstream</i>		16.71	14.06	13.74	16.82	15.65	12.77
<i>Nicosia line (T&D) losses</i>		3.88	4.58	4.04	2.46	2.29	2.01
Budapest combustion		60.99	51.75	54.18	63.28	61.28	30.19
<i>Budapest upstream</i>		2.57	2.15	2.37	2.77	2.68	1.32
<i>Budapest line (T&D) losses</i>		3.21	2.47	2.22	1.79	1.77	1.40
Copenhagen combustion		3.27	0.67	0.82	0.67	0.29	0.36
<i>Copenhagen upstream</i>		0.12	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01
<i>Copenhagen line (T&D) losses</i>		0.14	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03
Sofia combustion		66.61	50.63	58.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Sofia upstream</i>		1.97	1.57	1.92	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Sofia line (T&D) losses</i>		5.06	3.72	3.92	0.00	0.00	0.00
The Hague combustion		15.76	10.78	5.73	5.35	1.67	0.84
<i>The Hague upstream</i>		1.33	0.85	0.43	0.40	0.13	0.06
<i>The Hague line (T&D) losses</i>		1.00	0.61	0.45	0.47	0.34	0.17
TOTAL tCO₂e		371.56	295.48	290.63	257.30	254.01	185.54

Table 4b Electricity emissions (location based, using national emission factor) plus upstream and line (T&D) losses, tCO₂e*

Site	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valletta combustion		40.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Valletta upstream		12.97	10.26	9.18	10.30	9.43	9.65
Valletta line (T&D) losses		2.36	1.61	1.75	2.03	1.86	1.90
Vienna combustion		87.48	66.10	65.32	63.78	55.07	48.69
Vienna Line losses upstream		13.42	10.97	9.95	9.72	8.39	7.42
Vienna line (T&D) losses		1.66	1.26	1.26	1.18	1.01	0.90
Nicosia combustion		127.06	112.45	114.58	114.34	106.40	94.95
Nicosia upstream		31.36	29.05	29.38	29.31	27.28	24.34
Nicosia line (T&D) losses		4.37	5.21	4.75	2.90	2.70	2.41
Budapest combustion		61.07	48.35	49.02	46.24	53.02	41.89
Budapest upstream		10.43	8.92	9.68	9.13	10.47	8.27
Budapest line (T&D) losses		3.56	2.81	2.39	1.94	2.22	1.76
Copenhagen combustion		18.46	9.98	14.83	13.02	11.41	14.30
Copenhagen upstream		5.13	3.67	4.56	4.00	3.50	4.39
Copenhagen line (T&D) losses		0.55	0.57	0.53	0.42	0.37	0.46
Sofia combustion		124.81	95.97	104.66	102.54	104.49	119.44
Sofia upstream		6.79	6.25	6.72	6.58	6.71	7.67
Sofia line (T&D) losses		6.44	4.83	4.87	5.09	5.19	5.93
The Hague combustion		58.29	41.31	42.02	50.68	49.29	40.23
The Hague upstream		12.54	10.14	9.56	11.53	11.21	9.15
The Hague line (T&D) losses		2.01	1.33	1.35	1.55	1.50	1.23
TOTAL tCO₂e		631.61	471.05	486.35	486.24	471.53	444.98

Tables 5a to 5h Electricity from 'renewable energy' contracts, sources of electricity (fraction), and emissions (tCO₂e)**Table 5a**

Site	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valletta							
Offshore wind	fraction of renewable energy		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy used	MW		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Onshore wind	fraction of renewable energy		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy used	MW		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hydro	fraction of renewable energy		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy used	MW		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Photovoltaics (PVs)	fraction of renewable energy		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Energy used	MW		7.98	6.59	7.34	8.23	5.94
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.44	0.36	0.40	0.36	0.26
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.17	0.13	0.16	0.19	0.14
Geothermal	fraction of renewable energy		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy used	MW		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Biomass	fraction of renewable energy		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy used	MW		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	fraction of renewable energy		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
as tCO ₂ e			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total proportion			1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
TOTAL tCO₂e		0.6112	0.4922	0.5628	0.5464	0.3946	0.4038

Table 5b

Site		Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Vienna								
Offshore wind	fraction of renewable energy		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy used	MW		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Onshore wind	fraction of renewable energy		0.17	0.17	0.17	0.33	0.33	0.39
Energy used	MW		25.35	21.23	19.91	36.40	35.63	40.64
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.32	0.27	0.25	0.51	0.50	0.57
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.1217	0.0891	0.0936	0.1638	0.1603	0.1829
Hydro	fraction of renewable energy		0.77	0.77	0.77	0.60	0.60	0.48
Energy used	MW		111.74	93.55	87.76	66.17	64.77	50.23
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.67	0.56	0.53	0.40	0.39	0.30
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.0037	0.0032	0.0036	0.0027	0.0027	0.0022
Photovoltaics (PVs)	fraction of renewable energy		0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.08
Energy used	MW		4.80	4.02	3.77	3.31	3.24	8.83
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.26	0.22	0.21	0.15	0.14	0.39
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.0231	0.0169	0.0177	0.0149	0.0146	0.0397
Geothermal	fraction of renewable energy		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy used	MW		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Biomass	fraction of renewable energy		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.04
Energy used	MW		2.12	1.78	1.67	0.00	0.00	4.18
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.04	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.08
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02
Other	fraction of renewable energy		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00
as tCO ₂ e								
Total proportion			0.99	1.00	1.00	0.97	0.99	1.00
TOTAL tCO₂e			1.4555	1.2025	1.1420	1.2368	1.2107	1.5863

Table 5c

Site		Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Nicosia								
Offshore wind	fraction of renewable energy		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.260	0.260	0.039
Energy used	MW		0.00	0.00	0.00	6.82	6.34	0.91
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.106	0.099	0.014
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.02
Onshore wind	fraction of renewable energy		0.049	0.049	0.048	0.000	0.000	0.000
Energy used	MW		1.01	0.98	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.013	0.012	0.016	0.000	0.000	0.000
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.024	0.014	0.018	0.000	0.000	0.000
Hydro	fraction of renewable energy		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Energy used	MW		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Photovoltaics (PVs)	fraction of renewable energy		0.061	0.061	0.091	0.720	0.720	0.152
Energy used	MW		1.26	1.22	2.38	18.88	17.57	3.56
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.069	0.067	0.131	0.829	0.771	0.156
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.030	0.039	0.065	0.317	0.295	0.060
Geothermal	fraction of renewable energy		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Energy used	MW		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Biomass	fraction of renewable energy		0.013	0.013	0.012	0.020	0.020	0.011
Energy used	MW		0.27	0.26	0.31	0.52	0.49	0.26
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.005	0.005	0.006	0.010	0.009	0.005
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.006	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.008	0.004
Other	fraction of renewable energy		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
as tCO ₂ e								
Total proportion			0.123	0.123	0.151	1.000	1.000	0.202
TOTAL tCO₂e			0.1475	0.1458	0.2448	1.3860	1.2898	0.2549

Table 5d

Site		Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Budapest								
Offshore wind	fraction of renewable energy		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0920	0.0000
Energy used	MW		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.51	0.00
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0703	0.0000
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0419	0.0000
Onshore wind	fraction of renewable energy		0.1550	0.1180	0.0960	0.0960	0.0000	0.0136
Energy used	MW		3.82	3.01	1.51	1.54	0.00	0.52
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.0485	0.0383	0.0191	0.0217	0.0000	0.0074
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.0550	0.0395	0.0163	0.0143	0.0000	0.0049
Hydro	fraction of renewable energy		0.0470	0.0440	0.0310	0.0310	0.0390	0.0051
Energy used	MW		1.16	1.12	0.49	0.50	1.91	0.20
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.0070	0.0067	0.0029	0.0030	0.0115	0.0012
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.0167	0.0147	0.0053	0.0046	0.0178	0.0018
Photovoltaics (PVs)	fraction of renewable energy		0.3190	0.4450	0.5490	0.5490	0.3970	0.1562
Energy used	MW		7.86	11.36	8.61	8.81	19.45	6.03
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.4325	0.6250	0.4736	0.3867	0.8537	0.2646
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.1132	0.6807	0.5158	0.4216	0.9309	0.2887
Geothermal	fraction of renewable energy		0.0040	0.0030	0.0200	0.0200	0.0010	0.0002
Energy used	MW		0.10	0.08	0.31	0.32	0.05	0.01
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.0044	0.0034	0.0141	0.0144	0.0022	0.0003
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.0014	0.0010	0.0034	0.0030	0.0005	0.0001
Biomass	fraction of renewable energy		0.3770	0.3010	0.2570	0.2570	0.0000	0.0000
Energy used	MW		9.29	7.69	4.03	4.12	0.00	0.00
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.1766	0.1460	0.0781	0.0799	0.0000	0.0000
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.1338	0.1007	0.0435	0.0383	0.0000	0.0000
Other	fraction of renewable energy		0.0290	0.0300	0.0230	0.0230	0.4710	0.0293
as tCO ₂ e								
Total proportion			0.9310	0.9410	0.9760	0.9760	1.0000	0.2044
TOTAL tCO₂e			0.9891	1.6561	1.1722	0.9877	1.9286	0.5690

Table 5e

Site		Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Copenhagen								
Offshore wind	fraction of renewable energy		0.3900	0.4700	0.3700	0.3900	0.4200	0.4200
Energy used	MW		40.46	48.88	46.82	43.78	42.25	52.95
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.5987	0.7234	0.6930	0.6830	0.6591	0.8260
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.1618	0.2395	0.1779	0.1489	0.1436	0.1800
Onshore wind	fraction of renewable energy		0.0200	0.1800	0.2000	0.2700	0.2700	0.2700
Energy used	MW		2.07	18.72	25.31	30.31	27.16	34.04
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.0263	0.2377	0.3214	0.4274	0.3829	0.4799
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.0263	0.2377	0.3214	0.4274	0.3829	0.4799
Hydro	fraction of renewable energy		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Energy used	MW		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Photovoltaics (PVs)	fraction of renewable energy		0.0000	0.0000	0.0300	0.0500	0.0500	0.0500
Energy used	MW		0.00	0.00	3.80	5.61	5.03	6.30
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.0000	0.0000	0.2088	0.2464	0.2208	0.2767
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.0000	0.0000	0.0144	0.0191	0.0171	0.0214
Geothermal	fraction of renewable energy		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Energy used	MW		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Biomass	fraction of renewable energy		0.3400	0.2400	0.3000	0.2000	0.1800	0.1800
Energy used	MW		35.27	24.96	37.96	22.45	18.11	22.69
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.6701	0.4742	0.7358	0.4351	0.3509	0.4398
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.141	0.122	0.144	0.076	0.062	0.077
Other	fraction of renewable energy		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0100
as tCO ₂ e								
Total proportion			0.7500	0.8900	0.9000	0.9100	0.9200	0.9300
TOTAL tCO₂e			1.6245	2.0349	2.6170	2.4637	2.2189	2.7808

Table 5f

Site		Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Sofia								
Offshore wind	fraction of renewable energy		0.0164	0.0199	0.0001	0.0169	0.0169	0.0388
Energy used	MW		0.81	0.92	0.00	3.41	3.48	9.13
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.0120	0.0136	0.0000	0.0532	0.0543	0.1424
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.0227	0.0221	0.0001	0.0860	0.0877	0.2300
Onshore wind	fraction of renewable energy		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Energy used	MW		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hydro	fraction of renewable energy		0.0365	0.0379	0.1988	0.0424	0.0424	0.0778
Energy used	MW		1.7997	1.7527	7.9916	8.5635	8.7268	18.3032
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.0108	0.0105	0.0479	0.0514	0.0524	0.1098
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.0506	0.0421	0.1886	0.2158	0.2199	0.4612
Photovoltaics (PVs)	fraction of renewable energy		0.0177	0.0197	0.0119	0.0225	0.0225	0.0880
Energy used	MW		0.87	0.91	0.48	4.54	4.63	20.70
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.0480	0.0501	0.0263	0.1995	0.2033	0.9089
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.0245	0.0219	0.0113	0.1145	0.1167	0.5217
Geothermal	fraction of renewable energy		0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Energy used	MW		0.0000	0.0000	0.0024	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Biomass	fraction of renewable energy		0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0545
Energy used	MW		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.82
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.2485
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.323
Other	fraction of renewable energy		0.0275	0.0278	0.0000	0.0307	0.0307	0.0000
as tCO ₂ e								
Total proportion			0.0981	0.1053	0.2109	0.1125	0.1125	0.2591
TOTAL tCO₂e			0.1686	0.1603	0.2745	0.7205	0.7342	2.9456

Table 5g

Site		Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
The Hague								
Offshore wind	fraction of renewable energy		0.0296	0.4360	0.5740	0.6220	0.7110	0.8020
Energy used	MW		2.20	30.57	48.30	66.26	82.14	84.00
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.0326	0.4525	0.7148	1.0337	1.2813	1.3104
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.0297	0.3149	0.5120	0.6693	0.8296	0.8484
Onshore wind	fraction of renewable energy		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Energy used	MW		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hydro	fraction of renewable energy		0.0002	0.0720	0.0500	0.0160	0.0660	0.0020
Energy used	MW		0.0149	5.0489	4.2073	1.7045	7.6245	0.2095
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.0001	0.0303	0.0252	0.0102	0.0457	0.0013
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.0002	0.0520	0.0446	0.0172	0.0770	0.0021
Photovoltaics (PVs)	fraction of renewable energy		0.0114	0.0130	0.0190	0.0330	0.0400	0.0000
Energy used	MW		0.85	0.91	1.60	3.52	4.62	0.00
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.0466	0.0501	0.0879	0.1543	0.2029	0.0000
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.0114	0.0094	0.0169	0.0355	0.0467	0.0000
Geothermal	fraction of renewable energy		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Energy used	MW		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Biomass	fraction of renewable energy		0.0000	0.0200	0.0200	0.0240	0.0180	0.0140
Energy used	MW		0.00	1.40	1.68	2.56	2.08	1.47
Upstream emissions	tCO ₂ e		0.0000	0.0266	0.0326	0.0496	0.0403	0.0284
Line (T&D) losses*	tCO ₂ e		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000
Other	fraction of renewable energy		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
as tCO ₂ e								
Total proportion			0.0412	0.5410	0.6630	0.6950	0.8350	0.8180
TOTAL tCO₂e			0.1206	0.9362	1.4345	1.9703	2.5239	2.1909

Annex 2. Waste production

Valletta waste

i) Non hazardous	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Residual waste (tonnes)		0.960	0.050	0.192	0.260	0.272	0.232
Paper and card (20 01 01)		1.568	0.005	0.314	0.297	0.616	0.000
PMC (15 01 06)		0.600	0.000	0.120	0.120	0.246	0.541
Organics (20 01 08)		0.250	0.001	0.050	0.058	0.124	0.127
Glass (20 01 02)		0.100	0.001	0.020	0.022	0.029	0.000
Furniture		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.062
Green waste from buildings		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wood waste from buildings		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Metal waste from buildings		0.000	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	0.000
Total		3.478	0.057	0.696	0.757	1.287	0.962
ii) Hazardous							
Maintenance of buildings/lifts (13 05)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Microfiches		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Chemical-fixer-developing agents		0.000	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	0.000
Paint - toner		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cartridges laserjet-inkjet (08 03 17)		0.003	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	0.000
Mineral Oil		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Diverse chemical waste		0.000	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	0.000
Contractor/supplier haz waste (tonnes)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total		0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Vienna waste

i) Non hazardous	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Residual waste (tonnes)		0.960	0.240	0.900	0.900	1.120	0.900
Paper and card (20 01 01)		0.480	0.120	1.030	1.140	2.020	1.500
PMC (15 01 06)		0.000	0.000	0.120	0.120	0.140	0.270
Organics (20 01 08)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Glass (20 01 02)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.080	0.000
Furniture		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.060	0.000
Green waste from buildings		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wood waste from buildings		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Metal waste from buildings		0.000	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	0.000
Total		1.440	0.360	2.050	2.160	3.420	2.670
ii) Hazardous							
Maintenance of buildings/lifts (13 05)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Microfiches		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Chemical-fixer-developing agents		0.000	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	0.000
Paint - toner		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.051	0.001
Cartridges laserjet-inkjet (08 03 17)		0.033	0.008	0.004	0.021	0.002	0.000
Oil and fat (20 01 25)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mineral Oil		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Diverse chemical waste		0.000	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	0.000
Medical waste (18 01 03)		0.000	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	0.000
Total		0.033	0.008	0.004	0.021	0.053	0.001

Nicosia waste

i) Non hazardous	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Residual waste (tonnes)		1.130	0.339	0.565	0.565	0.491	0.464
Paper and card (20 01 01)		0.524	0.157	0.262	0.262	0.368	0.164
Plastic (15 01 06)		0.136	0.041	0.068	0.068	0.109	0.120
Organics (20 01 08)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Glass (20 01 02)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Furniture		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Green waste from buildings		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wood waste from buildings		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Metal waste from buildings		0.000	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	0.000
Total		1.790	0.537	0.895	0.895	0.967	0.748
ii) Hazardous							
Maintenance of buildings/lifts (13 05)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Microfiches		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Chemical-fixer-developing agents		0.000	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	0.000
Paint - toner		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000
Cartridges laserjet-inkjet (08 03 17)		0.000	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	0.000
Mineral Oil		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Diverse chemical waste		0.000	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	0.000
Medical waste (18 01 03)		0.000	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	0.000
Total		0.002	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.000

Budapest waste

i) Non hazardous	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Residual waste (tonnes)		1.803	0.624	0.638	0.766	0.580	0.520
Paper and card (20 01 01)		4.257	1.473	1.507	1.809	0.420	0.450
Plastic (15 01 06)		0.279	0.097	0.099	0.119	0.093	0.117
Organics (20 01 08)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Glass (20 01 02)		0.061	0.021	0.022	0.026	0.050	0.050
Furniture		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Green waste from buildings		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wood waste from buildings		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Metal waste from buildings		0.000	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	0.000
Total		6.400	2.215	2.266	2.720	1.143	1.137
ii) Hazardous							
Maintenance of buildings/lifts (13 05)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Microfiches		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Chemical-fixer-developing agents		0.000	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	0.000
Paint - toner		0.060	0.000	0.015	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cartridges laserjet-inkjet (08 03 17)		0.000	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	0.000
Mineral Oil		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Diverse chemical waste		0.000	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	0.000
Medical waste (18 01 03)		0.000	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	0.000
Total		0.110	0.000	0.025	0.012	0.000	0.000

The Hague waste

	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
i) Non hazardous							
Residual waste		3.102	2.160	1.946	1.461	1.665	0.144
Paper and card (20 01 01)		2.284	4.189	1.999	1.551	2.588	0.135
PMC (15 01 06)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Organics (20 01 08)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Glass (20 01 02)		0.002	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.600
Furniture		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Green waste from buildings		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wood waste from buildings		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Metal waste from buildings		0.000	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	0.000
Total		5.388	6.349	3.946	3.012	4.254	0.879
ii) Hazardous							
Maintenance of buildings/lifts (13 05)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Microfiches		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Chemical-fixer-developing agents		0.000	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	0.000
Paint - toner		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cartridges laserjet-inkjet (08 03 17)		0.000	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	0.000
Mineral Oil		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Diverse chemical waste		0.000	0.000	0.000	1.438	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) (optional)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total		0.000	0.000	0.000	1.438	0.000	0.000

Waste management

Valletta

	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
C) Waste disposal categories (tonnes)							
i) Incinerated waste - domestic waste		0.960	0.050	0.192	0.260	0.272	0.000
CO ₂ incinerated domestic		0.348	0.018	0.070	0.097	0.102	0.000
ii) Incinerated waste - food		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ incinerated food		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
iii) Methanisation - food		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ methanisation food		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
iv) Recycled/reused - paper		1.568	0.005	0.314	0.297	0.616	0.000
CO ₂ recycled paper		0.052	0.000	0.011	0.011	0.022	0.000
v) Recycled/reused - cardboard		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ recycled cardboard		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
vi) Recycled/reused - wood		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ recycled wood		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
vii) Recycled/reused - glass		0.100	0.001	0.020	0.022	0.029	0.000
CO ₂ recycled glass		0.003	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000
viii) Recycled/reused - plastic PMC		0.600	0.000	0.120	0.000	0.000	1.000
CO ₂ recycled PMC		0.528	0.000	0.105	0.000	0.000	0.036
ix) Recycled/reused - others...		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ recycled other		0.000	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	0.000
CO ₂ hazardous waste		0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.000
xi) Landfill (probably mostly projects)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ landfill		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL tCO₂e		0.933	0.018	0.187	0.109	0.130	0.036

Vienna

C) Waste disposal categories (tonnes)	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
i) Incinerated waste - domestic waste		0.960	0.240	0.900	0.900	1.120	0.900
CO ₂ incinerated domestic		0.348	0.087	0.326	0.337	0.419	0.337
ii) Incinerated waste - food		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ incinerated food		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
iii) Methanisation - food		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ methanisation food		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
iv) Recycled/reused - paper		0.480	0.120	1.030	1.140	2.020	0.000
CO ₂ recycled paper		0.016	0.004	0.037	0.041	0.073	0.000
v) Recycled/reused - cardboard		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ recycled cardboard		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
vi) Recycled/reused - wood		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ recycled wood		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
vii) Recycled/reused - glass		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.080	0.000
CO ₂ recycled glass		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.000
viii) Recycled/reused - plastic PMC		0.000	0.000	0.120	0.120	0.140	0.000
CO ₂ recycled PMC		0.000	0.000	0.105	0.105	0.005	0.000
ix) Recycled/reused - others...		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ recycled other		0.000	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	0.000
CO ₂ hazardous waste		0.023	0.006	0.003	0.015	0.001	0.000
xi) Landfill (probably mostly projects)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ landfill		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL tCO₂e		0.387	0.097	0.471	0.498	0.501	0.337

Nicosia

C) Waste disposal categories (tonnes)	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
i) Incinerated waste - domestic waste		1.130	0.339	0.565	0.565	0.491	0.464
CO ₂ incinerated domestic		0.409	0.123	0.204	0.211	0.183	0.173
ii) Incinerated waste - food		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ incinerated food		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
iii) Methanisation - food		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ methanisation food		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
iv) Recycled/reused - paper		0.524	0.157	0.262	0.262	0.368	0.164
CO ₂ recycled paper		0.017	0.006	0.009	0.009	0.013	0.006
v) Recycled/reused - cardboard		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ recycled cardboard		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
vi) Recycled/reused - wood		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ recycled wood		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
vii) Recycled/reused - glass		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ recycled glass		0.000	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	0.120
CO ₂ recycled PMC		0.065	0.019	0.032	0.032	0.004	0.004
ix) Recycled/reused - others...		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ recycled other		0.000	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	0.000
CO ₂ hazardous waste		0.134	0.132	0.912	0.108	0.001	0.000
xi) Landfill (probably mostly projects)		1.393	0.418	0.696	0.696	0.491	0.464
CO ₂ landfill		0.046	0.014	0.023	0.023	0.013	0.012
TOTAL tCO₂e		0.671	0.294	1.181	0.384	0.214	0.196

Budapest

C) Waste disposal categories (tonnes)	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
i) Incinerated waste - domestic waste		0.892	0.310	0.317	0.368	0.278	0.250
CO ₂ incinerated domestic		0.323	0.112	0.115	0.138	0.104	0.093
ii) Incinerated waste - food		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ incinerated food		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
iii) Methanisation - food		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ methanisation food		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
iv) Recycled/reused - paper		4.036	1.395	1.441	1.791	0.416	0.446
CO ₂ recycled paper		0.133	0.050	0.052	0.064	0.015	0.016
v) Recycled/reused - cardboard		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ recycled cardboard		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
vi) Recycled/reused - wood		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ recycled wood		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
vii) Recycled/reused - glass		0.061	0.021	0.022	0.026	0.050	0.050
CO ₂ recycled glass		0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002
viii) Recycled/reused - plastic PMC		0.097	0.032	0.030	0.032	0.025	0.032
CO ₂ recycled PMC		0.085	0.028	0.026	0.028	0.001	0.001
ix) Recycled/reused - others...		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ recycled other		0.000	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	0.000
CO ₂ hazardous waste		0.078	0.000	0.018	0.008	0.000	0.000
xi) Landfill (probably mostly projects)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ landfill		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL tCO₂e		0.621	0.191	0.211	0.240	0.122	0.112

Copenhagen

C) Waste disposal categories (tonnes)	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
i) Incinerated waste - domestic waste		2.330	1.470	1.470	1.410	1.150	2.090
CO ₂ incinerated domestic		0.843	0.532	0.532	0.527	0.430	0.782
ii) Incinerated waste - food		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.020	0.310	0.300
CO ₂ incinerated food		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.014	0.014
iii) Methanisation - food		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ methanisation food		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
iv) Recycled/reused - paper		2.740	3.410	1.540	1.500	1.730	1.060
CO ₂ recycled paper		0.090	0.123	0.055	0.054	0.062	0.038
v) Recycled/reused - cardboard		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ recycled cardboard		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
vi) Recycled/reused - wood		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ recycled wood		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
vii) Recycled/reused - glass		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ recycled glass		0.000	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	0.420
CO ₂ recycled PMC		0.018	0.202	0.053	0.184	0.014	0.015
ix) Recycled/reused - others...		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ recycled other		0.000	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	0.007
CO ₂ hazardous waste		0.000	0.706	0.000	0.004	0.118	0.006
xi) Landfill (probably mostly projects)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ landfill		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL tCO₂e		0.951	1.563	0.640	0.770	0.638	0.854

Sofia

C) Waste disposal categories (tonnes)	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
i) Incinerated waste - domestic waste		1.559	0.636	0.550	0.609	0.574	0.593
CO ₂ incinerated domestic		0.564	0.230	0.199	0.228	0.215	0.222
ii) Incinerated waste - food		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ incinerated food		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
iii) Methanisation - food		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ methanisation food		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
iv) Recycled/reused - paper		0.292	0.079	0.027	0.090	0.086	0.052
CO ₂ recycled paper		0.010	0.003	0.001	0.003	0.003	0.002
v) Recycled/reused - cardboard		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ recycled cardboard		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
vi) Recycled/reused - wood		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ recycled wood		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
vii) Recycled/reused - glass		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ recycled glass		0.000	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	0.023
CO ₂ recycled PMC		0.121	0.039	0.014	0.057	0.002	0.001
ix) Recycled/reused - others...		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ recycled other		0.000	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	0.000
CO ₂ hazardous waste		0.000	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	0.000
CO ₂ landfill		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL tCO₂e		0.695	0.272	0.214	0.288	0.220	0.224

The Hague

C) Waste disposal categories (tonnes)	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
i) Incinerated waste - domestic waste		3.102	2.160	1.946	1.461	1.665	0.144
CO ₂ incinerated domestic		1.123	0.782	0.704	0.546	0.623	0.054
ii) Incinerated waste - food		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ incinerated food		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
iii) Methanisation - food		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ methanisation food		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
iv) Recycled/reused - paper		2.284	4.189	1.999	1.551	2.588	0.135
CO ₂ recycled paper		0.075	0.151	0.072	0.056	0.093	0.005
v) Recycled/reused - cardboard		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ recycled cardboard		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
vi) Recycled/reused - wood		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ recycled wood		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
vii) Recycled/reused - glass		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ recycled glass		0.000	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	0.000
CO ₂ recycled PMC		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
ix) Recycled/reused - others...		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ recycled other		0.000	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	0.000
CO ₂ hazardous waste		0.000	0.000	0.000	1.016	0.000	0.000
xi) Landfill (probably mostly projects)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CO ₂ landfill		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL tCO₂e		1.198	0.933	0.776	1.618	0.716	0.059

Annex 3. Fixed assets

Valletta

A) Fixed assets buildings, construction type	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
i) Not specified - offices (total, m ²)		709.89	709.89	709.89	709.89	709.89	709.89
Not specified - offices (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		9.23	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	0.00
Steel - industrial building (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00
Steel - parking underground (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00
Steel - restaurants (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00
Concrete - industrial buildings (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00
Concrete - parking underground (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00
Construction type concrete - restaurants (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		9.23	9.23	9.23	9.23	9.23	9.23

B) Fixed assets IT	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
i) Desktop PC (Total No.)		0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
ii) Docking stations (Total No.)		6.00	5.00	3.00	6.00	14.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.22	0.19	0.11	0.22	0.52	0.00
iii) Flat screens (Total No.)		5.00	4.00	4.00	7.00	14.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.96	0.23	0.23	0.41	0.82	0.00
iv) Laptop (Total No.)		5.00	8.00	0.00	4.00	13.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.20	0.31	0.00	0.16	0.51	0.00
v) individual printers (Total No.)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.74	3.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vii) Fax machines (Total No.)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
viii) Scanners (Total No.)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ix) Telephones (simple) (No)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00
xi) Fixed telephones (Total No)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
xiii) Projectors (Total No)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
xv) Televisions (Total No)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
xvi) Other, Total No							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)							
xvii) Tablet, classical 9 to 11 inch, (Total No)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		2.12	4.41	0.39	0.80	1.88	0.00

C) Fixed assets Furniture	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
i) Chairs (Units)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
CO ₂ emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
ii) Desks (Units)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
CO ₂ emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00
iii) Tables (Units)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CO ₂ emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
iv) Cupboards (Units)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CO ₂ emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
v) Fridges (Units)		0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CO ₂ emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vi) Coffee machines (Units)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CO ₂ emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.03

Vienna

A) Fixed assets buildings, construction type	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
i) Not specified - offices (total, m ²)		2 160.78	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 ₂ e)		28.09	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	0.00
Steel - industrial building (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00
Steel - parking underground (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00
Steel - restaurants (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00
Concrete - industrial buildings (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	119.64
Concrete - parking underground (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		1.56	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	0.00
Construction type concrete - restaurants (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		29.65	29.65	29.65	29.65	29.65	29.65

B) Fixed assets IT	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
i) Desktop PC (Total No.)		0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
ii) Docking stations (Total No)		6.00	5.00	3.00	6.00	14.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.22	0.19	0.11	0.22	0.52	0.00
iii) Flat screens (Total No)		5.00	4.00	4.00	7.00	14.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.96	0.23	0.23	0.41	0.82	0.00
iv) Laptop (Total No)		5.00	8.00	0.00	4.00	13.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.20	0.31	0.00	0.16	0.51	0.00
v) individual printers (Total No)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.74	3.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vii) Fax machines (Total No)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
viii) Scanners (Total No)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ix) Telephones (simple) (No)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00

B) Fixed assets IT	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
i) Desktop PC (Total No.)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.26	0.48	0.19	0.56	0.22	0.00
iii) Flat screens (Total No)		6.00	8.00	5.00	8.00	6.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		1.15	0.47	0.29	0.47	0.35	0.00
iv) Laptop (Total No)		6.00	18.00	2.00	5.00	11.00	1.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.23	0.70	0.08	0.20	0.43	0.04
v) individual printers (Total No)		0.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00
vi) Network printers and copiers (Total No)		2.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		1.47	2.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vii) Fax machines (Total No)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
viii) Scanners (Total No)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ix) Telephones (simple) (No)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	2.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.00
xi) Fixed telephones (Total No)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
xiii) Projectors (Total No)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00
xv) Other(Total No)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
xvi) Firewall router switch (from 2019), Total No		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		3.13	4.62	1.00	1.36	1.31	0.04

C) Fixed assets Furniture	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
i) Chairs (Units)		1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CO ₂ emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00
ii) Desks (Units)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CO ₂ emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
iii) Tables (Units)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CO ₂ emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
iv) Cupboards (Units)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CO ₂ emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
v) Fridges (Units)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CO ₂ emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vi) Coffee machines (Units)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CO ₂ emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00

Budapest

A) Fixed assets buildings, construction type	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
i) Not specified - offices (total, m ²)		1 204	1 204	1 204	1 204	1 204	1 204
Not specified - offices (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		15.652	15.652	15.652	15.652	15.652	15.652
ii) Steel - industrial building (total, m ²)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Steel - industrial building (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
iii) Steel - parking underground (total, m ²)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Steel - parking underground (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
iv) Steel - restaurants (total, m ²)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Steel - restaurants (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
v) Concrete - industrial buildings (total, m ²)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Concrete - industrial buildings (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
vi) Concrete - parking underground (total, m ²)		1 170	1 170	1 170	1 170	1 170	1 170
Concrete - parking underground (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		15.350	15.350	15.350	15.350	15.350	15.350
vii) Construction type concrete - restaurants (total, m ²)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Construction type concrete - restaurants (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00

B) Fixed assets IT	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
i) Desktop PC (Total No.)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00
ii) Docking stations (Total No.)		8.00	25.00	8.00	15.00	12.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		0.30	0.93	0.30	0.56	0.44	0.00
iii) Flat screens (Total No.)		20.00	21.00	7.00	7.00	12.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		3.84	1.23	0.41	0.41	0.71	0.00
iv) Laptop (Total No.)		8.00	15.00	7.00	7.00	14.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		0.31	0.59	0.27	0.27	0.55	0.00
v) individual printers (Total No.)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		0.00	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	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		1.47	2.94	0.00	0.00	0.73	0.00
vii) Fax machines (Total No.)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
viii) Scanners (Total No.)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ix) Telephones (simple) (No.)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		0.00	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	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		0.01	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.00
xi) Fixed telephones (Total No.)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		0.00	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	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
xiii) Projectors (Total No.)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		0.00	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	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00
xvi) Firewall router switch (from 2019), Total No		1.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		0.02	0.00	0.02	0.08	0.00	0.00
xvii) Tablet, classical 9 to 11 inch, (Total No)		0.00	9.00	1.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		0.00	0.14	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		6.09	5.86	1.04	1.50	2.50	0.00

C) Fixed assets Furniture	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
i) Chairs (Units)		133	0	0	0	0	2
CO ₂ emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		3.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
ii) Desks (Units)		38.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
CO ₂ emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		2.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
iii) Tables (Units)		2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CO ₂ emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
iv) Cupboards (Units)		8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CO ₂ emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		7.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
v) Fridges (Units)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CO ₂ emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vi) Coffee machines (Units)		1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
CO ₂ emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		13.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.12

Copenhagen

A) Fixed assets buildings, construction type	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
i) Not specified - offices (total, m ²)		1 698.60	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 ₂ e)		22.08	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	0.00
Steel - industrial building (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00
Steel - parking underground (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00
Steel - restaurants (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00
Concrete - industrial buildings (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00
Concrete - parking underground (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00
Construction type concrete - restaurants (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		22.08	22.08	22.08	22.08	22.08	22.08

B) Fixed assets IT	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
i) Desktop PC (Total No.)		19.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		2.44	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ii) Docking stations (Total No.)		9.00	16.00	7.00	10.00	18.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.33	0.59	0.26	0.37	0.67	0.00
iii) Flat screens (Total No.)		35.00	19.00	5.00	8.00	18.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		6.71	1.12	0.29	0.47	1.06	0.00
iv) Laptop (Total No.)		9.00	21.00	2.00	11.00	16.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.35	0.82	0.08	0.43	0.62	0.00
v) individual printers (Total No.)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		1.47	2.20	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
vii) Fax machines (Total No.)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
viii) Scanners (Total No.)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ix) Telephones (simple) (No)		0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	4.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.08	0.03

B) Fixed assets IT	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
i) Desktop PC (Total No.)		3.00	4.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ii) Docking stations (Total No)		8.00	20.00	8.00	8.00	12.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.30	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.44	0.00
iii) Flat screens (Total No)		7.00	11.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		1.34	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.71	0.00
iv) Laptop (Total No)		7.00	17.00	1.00	6.00	10.00	6.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.27	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.39	0.23
v) individual printers (Total No)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		1.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vii) Fax machines (Total No)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
viii) Scanners (Total No)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ix) Telephones (simple) (No)		1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.01	0.00	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	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.02	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00
xi) Fixed telephones (Total No)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
xiii) Projectors (Total No)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
xv) Televisions (Total No)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75
xvi) Other, Total No		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		3.79	0.00	0.00	1.04	1.58	0.99

C) Fixed assets Furniture	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
i) Chairs (Units)		0	0	0	0	0	0
CO ₂ emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ii) Desks (Units)		0	0	0	0	0	0
CO ₂ emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
iii) Tables (Units)		0	0	0	0	0	0
CO ₂ emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
iv) Cupboards (Units)		0	0	0	0	0	0
CO ₂ emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
v) Fridges (Units)		0	0	0	0	0	0
CO ₂ emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vi) Coffee machines (Units)		0	0	1	2	0	0
CO ₂ emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.03	0.07	0.00	0.00
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		0.00	0.00	0.03	0.07	0.00	0.00

The Hague

A) Fixed assets buildings, construction type	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
i) Not specified - offices (total, m ²)		2 302	2 302	2 302	2 302	2 302	2 302
Not specified - offices (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		29.9295	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	0.0000
Steel - industrial building (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.0000	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	0.0000
Steel - parking underground (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.0000	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	0.0000
Steel - restaurants (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.0000	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	0.0000
Concrete - industrial buildings (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
vi) Concrete - parking underground (total, m ²)		0	0	0	0	0	0
Concrete - parking underground (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.0000	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	0.0000
Construction type concrete - restaurants (amortised, m ²)							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93

B) Fixed assets IT	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
i) Desktop PC (Total No.)		0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
ii) Docking stations (Total No.)		9.00	23.00	6.00	12.00	14.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.33	0.85	0.22	0.44	0.52	0.00
iii) Flat screens (Total No.)		8.00	10.00	13.00	9.00	8.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		1.53	0.59	0.76	0.53	0.47	0.00
iv) Laptop (Total No.)		9.00	11.00	13.00	6.00	12.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.35	0.43	0.51	0.23	0.47	0.00
v) individual printers (Total No.)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.74	2.20	0.00	1.47	0.00	0.00
vii) Fax machines (Total No.)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
viii) Scanners (Total No.)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ix) Telephones (simple) (No)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	1.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.01	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.01
xi) Fixed telephones (Total No)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
xiii) Projectors (Total No)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	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	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
xv) Televisions (Total No)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
xvi) Other, Total No							
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)							
xvii) Tablet, classical 9 to 11 inch, (Total No)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Annualised emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO₂e)		2.96	4.12	1.53	2.70	1.52	0.02

Nicosia refrigerant loss (not recorded)**Budapest refrigerant loss**

Refrigerant loss (kg)	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
R410A		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
as t CO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
R134A		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
as t CO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R404A		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
as t CO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R407C		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
as t CO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R507A		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
as t CO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R23		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
as t CO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R508B		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
as t CO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R227A		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
as t CO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ISCEON 89		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
as t CO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R407D		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
as t CO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (t CO₂e)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00

Copenhagen refrigerant loss (not recorded)**Sofia refrigerant loss (not recorded)****The Hague refrigerant loss (not recorded)**

Nature oriented area offsite (m²) & m²/p

Site	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valletta (m ²)	_____	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
m ² /p	_____	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vienna (m ²)	_____	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
m ² /p	_____	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nicosia (m ²)	_____	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
m ² /p	_____	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Budapest (m ²)	_____	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
m ² /p	_____	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Copenhagen (m ²)	_____	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
m ² /p	_____	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sofia (m ²)	_____	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
m ² /p	_____	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
The Hague (m ²)	_____	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
m ² /p	_____	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

FOOD/CATERING**Valletta No catering****Vienna No catering****Nicosia No catering****Budapest No catering**

SERVICE CONTRACTS

Valletta

B) Service contracts	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
i) Security (FTE)		2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
as t CO ₂ e		1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
ii) Cleaning (FTE)		1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
as t CO ₂ e		1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77
iii) Services (printing, advertising, architecture and engineering, multi-technical building maintenance) (kEUR)		17.99	19.89	17.45	1.92	4.96	24.22
as t CO ₂ e		1.98	3.38	2.97	0.33	0.84	4.12
iv) Service contracts - Services (Service/Insurance, banking services, advice, and fees) (kEUR)		40.00	39.99	68.95	10.63	47.35	18.10
as t CO ₂ e		4.40	4.40	7.58	1.17	5.21	1.99
v) Other heavy service contracts - (kEUR)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
as t CO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL CO₂		9.27	10.67	13.44	4.39	8.94	9.00

Vienna

B) Service contracts	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
i) Security (FTE)		2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
as t CO ₂ e		1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
ii) Cleaning (FTE)		2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
as t CO ₂ e		2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
iii) Services (printing, advertising, architecture and engineering, multi-technical building maintenance) (kEUR)		8.81	8.81	8.81	4.82	9.33	11.93
as t CO ₂ e		0.97	1.50	1.50	0.82	1.59	2.03
iv) Service contracts - Services (Service/Insurance, banking services, advice, and fees) (kEUR)		356.00	356.00	394.37	225.64	238.64	213.07
as t CO ₂ e		39.16	39.16	43.38	24.82	26.25	23.44
v) Other heavy service contracts - (kEUR)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
as t CO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL CO₂		43.61	44.14	48.36	29.12	31.32	28.95

Nicosia

B) Service contracts	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
i) Security (FTE)		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
as t CO ₂ e		1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68
ii) Cleaning (FTE)		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
as t CO ₂ e		3.54	3.54	3.54	3.54	3.54	3.54
iii) Services (printing, advertising, architecture and engineering, multi-technical building maintenance) (kEUR)		43.99	43.99	43.99	43.99	5.44	5.24
as t CO ₂ e		4.84	7.48	7.48	7.48	0.93	0.89
iv) Service contracts - Services (Service/Insurance, banking services, advice, and fees) (kEUR)		98.74	98.74	98.74	98.74	67.99	95.34
as t CO ₂ e		10.86	10.86	10.86	10.86	7.48	10.49
v) Other heavy service contracts - (kEUR)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
as t CO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL CO₂		20.92	23.56	23.56	23.56	13.63	16.60

Budapest

B) Service contracts	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
i) Security (FTE)		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
as t CO ₂ e		1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68
ii) Cleaning (FTE)		1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
as t CO ₂ e		1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77
iii) Services (printing, advertising, architecture and engineering, multi-technical building maintenance) (kEUR)		82.21	60.20	55.10	7.19	4.68	7.99
as t CO ₂ e		9.04	10.23	9.37	1.22	0.80	1.36
iv) Service contracts - Services (Service/Insurance, banking services, advice, and fees) (kEUR)		78.12	137.48	111.94	91.13	45.73	99.43
as t CO ₂ e		8.59	15.12	12.31	10.02	5.03	10.94
v) Other heavy service contracts - (kEUR)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
as t CO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL CO₂		21.09	28.81	25.13	14.70	9.28	15.75

Copenhagen

B) Service contracts	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
i) Security (FTE)		2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
as t CO ₂ e		1.40	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43
ii) Cleaning (FTE)		0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
as t CO ₂ e		0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59
iii) Services (printing, advertising, architecture and engineering, multi-technical building maintenance) (kEUR)		63.93	69.41	67.29	63.78	81.58	34.03
as t CO ₂ e		7.03	11.80	11.44	10.84	13.87	5.78
iv) Service contracts - Services (Service/Insurance, banking services, advice, and fees) (kEUR)		154.07	181.65	118.59	84.11	217.32	158.55
as t CO ₂ e		16.95	19.98	13.05	9.25	23.91	17.44
v) Other heavy service contracts - (kEUR)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
as t CO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL CO₂		25.97	32.80	25.50	21.11	38.79	24.24

Sofia

B) Service contracts	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
i) Security (FTE)		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
as t CO ₂ e		1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68
ii) Cleaning (FTE)		2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
as t CO ₂ e		2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
iii) Services (printing, advertising, architecture and engineering, multi-technical building maintenance) (kEUR)		69.38	15.27	15.47	3.86	1.47	12.35
as t CO ₂ e		7.63	2.60	2.63	0.66	0.25	2.10
iv) Service contracts - Services (Service/Insurance, banking services, advice, and fees) (kEUR)		161.28	47.13	309.38	64.21	140.40	240.06
as t CO ₂ e		17.74	5.18	34.03	7.06	15.44	26.41
v) Other heavy service contracts - (kEUR)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
as t CO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL CO₂		29.42	11.82	40.70	11.76	19.74	32.55

The Hague

B) Service contracts	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
i) Security (FTE)		4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
as t CO ₂ e		2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
ii) Cleaning (FTE)		2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
as t CO ₂ e		2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
iii) Services (printing, advertising, architecture and engineering, multi-technical building maintenance) (kEUR)		169.02	53.95	54.09	48.20	365.97	53.95
as t CO ₂ e		18.59	9.17	9.20	8.19	62.21	9.17
iv) Service contracts - Services (Service/Insurance, banking services, advice, and fees) (kEUR)		185.15	222.62	270.91	132.81	109.60	222.62
as t CO ₂ e		20.37	24.49	29.80	14.61	12.06	24.49
v) Other heavy service contracts - (kEUR)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
as t CO ₂ e		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL CO₂		43.56	38.26	43.60	27.41	78.87	38.26

PAPER

Paper (tonnes per year & t/p)

Site	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valletta		0.180	0.030	0.033	0.033	0.135	0.143
t/p		0.008	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.006	0.006
Vienna		0.590	0.312	0.352	0.230	0.320	0.292
t/p		0.015	0.009	0.011	0.007	0.009	0.009
Nicosia		0.500	0.150	0.225	0.170	0.048	0.150
t/p		0.019	0.006	0.009	0.007	0.002	0.006
Budapest		0.380	0.060	0.260	0.120	0.038	0.118
t/p		0.011	0.002	0.008	0.004	0.001	0.004
Copenhagen		0.579	0.148	0.242	0.428	0.440	0.335
t/p		0.019	0.005	0.009	0.015	0.015	0.012
Sofia		0.185	0.044	0.015	0.064	0.133	0.114
t/p		0.006	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.004	0.004
The Hague		0.460	0.119	0.104	0.245	0.236	0.236
t/p		0.015	0.004	0.003	0.008	0.007	0.007
Total HoEs		2.87	0.86	1.23	1.29	1.35	1.39
tonnes/person		0.013	0.004	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.007

Printshop paper consumption (tonnes & t/p)

Site	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valletta		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.015
t/p		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001
Vienna		0.000	1.815	2.389	1.722	0.707	0.764
t/p		0.000	0.050	0.075	0.049	0.020	0.023
Nicosia		0.010	0.000	0.000	0.010	0.010	0.013
t/p		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0004	0.0004	0.0005
Budapest		3.380	2.910	0.500	0.300	0.200	0.330
t/p		0.099	0.088	0.015	0.009	0.007	0.011
Copenhagen		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
t/p		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Sofia		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.940	0.316	0.000
t/p		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.028	0.009	0.000
The Hague		0.000	0.000	0.026	0.081	0.096	0.100
t/p		0.000	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.003	0.003

Purchased paper, used or new (tonnes)

Site	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valletta (tonnes)		0.180	0.030	0.033	0.033	0.238	0.000
as t CO ₂ e		0.165	0.028	0.030	0.030	0.218	0.000
Vienna (tonnes)		0.590	2.127	2.741	1.952	1.027	0.000
as t CO ₂ e		0.542	1.954	2.519	1.794	0.944	0.000
Nicosia (tonnes)		0.880	0.540	0.410	0.280	0.088	0.000
as t CO ₂ e		0.809	0.496	0.377	0.257	0.080	0.000
Budapest (tonnes)		0.180	0.590	0.140	0.000	0.025	0.000
as t CO ₂ e		0.165	0.542	0.129	0.000	0.023	0.000
Copenhagen (tonnes)		0.710	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.235	0.235
as t CO ₂ e		0.652	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.216	0.216
Sofia (tonnes)		0.019	0.165	0.000	0.000	0.238	0.000
as t CO ₂ e		0.017	0.152	0.000	0.000	0.218	0.000
The Hague (tonnes)		0.238	0.000	0.000	0.238	0.005	0.005
as t CO ₂ e		0.218	0.000	0.000	0.218	0.005	0.005
Total CO₂ paper		2.570	3.172	3.054	2.299	1.704	0.221
Total HoEs (t)		5.366	6.624	6.378	4.801	3.559	0.461

Annex 6. GPP data and EMAS costs

Under “procedures completed”, are to be included:

- All the newly signed contracts following a procurement procedure i.e. above 1.000 EUR (*can be of any type: open, restricted, negotiated, middle value, low value, very low value, dynamic purchasing system, etc.*)
- *Signed framework contracts* (include only the year signed by the authorising officer)
- *Signed direct contracts*
- *Signed purchase orders*

What not to include?

- *Signed order forms* (they fall under a framework contract)
- *Signed specific contracts* (they fall under a framework contract)
- *Contract amendments and modifications of contracts* (*with and without a procurement procedure: they must not be included as the contractual conditions and award methods are unchanged and do not affect GPP*)
- Closed procurement procedures which were *unsuccessful*
- The ongoing contracts (they are included only once, the year they are signed)

GPP

Tender procedures (above 1 000 EUR)

Procedures completed related to operations (number)

Site	Trend 2019-24	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valetta		9	6	9	5	8	11
Vienna		30	13	3	7	8	2
Nicosia		100	81	67	74	67	86
Budapest		2	2	2	3	3	2
Copenhagen		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Sofia		0	0	1	2	3	0
The Hague		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Houses of Europe total		141	102	82	91	89	101

Procedures completed related to operations with some specific greening/environmental criteria (or that are “green by nature”) - number

Site	Trend 2019-24	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valetta		2	2	0	1	1	2
Vienna		0	0	2	4	2	0
Nicosia		4	1	2	3	5	3
Budapest		0	0	0	0	0	1
Copenhagen		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Sofia		0	0	0	1	2	0
The Hague		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Houses of Europe total		6	3	4	9	10	6

Procedures completed related to operations applying EU GPP criteria - number

Site	Trend 2019-24	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valetta		1	0	1	0	1	0
Vienna		0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicosia		9	16	19	15	9	14
Budapest		0	0	0	1	0	0
Copenhagen		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Sofia		0	0	0	1	2	0
The Hague		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Houses of Europe total		10	16	20	17	12	14

Procedures completed NOT related to operations

Site	Trend 2019-24	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valetta		33	16	5	0	2	0
Vienna		57	47	26	9	11	11
Nicosia		40	38	19	32	25	24
Budapest		44	19	28	35	34	28
Copenhagen		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Sofia		0	0	7	6	8	7
The Hague		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Houses of Europe total		174	120	85	82	80	70

Procedures completed NOT related to operations with some specific greening/environmental criteria (or that are "green by nature")

Site	Trend 2019-24	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valetta		0	0	0	0	0	0
Vienna		0	0	4	2	0	1
Nicosia		0	0	0	0	0	3
Budapest		6	5	2	1	2	3
Copenhagen		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Sofia		0	0	0	1	1	1
The Hague		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Houses of Europe total		6	5	6	4	3	8

Procedures completed NOT related to operations applying EU GPP criteria

Site	Trend 2019-24	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valetta		0	0	0	0	0	0
Vienna		0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicosia		0	0	0	0	0	0
Budapest		2	3	2	1	4	2
Copenhagen		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Sofia		0	0	0	1	2	0
The Hague		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Houses of Europe total		2	3	2	2	6	2

Office supply catalogue

Valletta

Category	Trend 2014-24	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Green products (no)		0	1240	0	3108	0	0
Green products (EUR)		0	3440	0	8341.5	0	0
Total products (no)		0	600	0	438	1	16
Total products (EUR)		0	4466	0	1856.1	414.2	526.7

Vienna

Category	Trend 2014-24	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Green products (no)		1	2	65	0	130	0
Green products (EUR)		32.9	62	315.5	0	777.9	0
Total products (no)		22	66	5620	908	1545	677
Total products (EUR)		598.28	834.16	8040.25	1720.42	1930.41	1924.62

Nicosia

Category	Trend 2014-24	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Green products (no)		0	1240	0	3108	0	0
Green products (EUR)		0	3340	0	8341.5	0	0
Total products (no)		0	600	0	438	1	16
Total products (EUR)		0	4466	0	1856.1	414.2	527

Budapest

Category	Trend 2014-24	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Green products (no)		630	0	303	0	434	514
Green products (EUR)		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total products (no)		4505	0	170	0	896	628
Total products (EUR)		0	0	0	0	0	0

Copenhagen

Category	Trend 2014-24	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Green products (no)		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Green products (EUR)		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total products (no)		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total products (EUR)		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Sofia

Category	Trend 2014-24	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Green products (no)		105	0	120	527	1463	0
Green products (EUR)		210.87	0	94.31	218.99	303.88	0
Total products (no)		1307	0	280	849	1836	252
Total products (EUR)		2939.29	0	428.06	1089.16	823.06	234.22

The Hague

Category	Trend 2014-24	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Green products (no)		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Green products (EUR)		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total products (no)		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total products (EUR)		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Site	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valletta						
Electricity (EUR/MWh)	170,60	181,00	175,00	180,00	158,97	175,28
Electricity (EUR)	18646,92	14819,01	14078,75	16241,40	13140,46	14825,18
Electricity (EUR/p)	776,96	617,46	670,42	773,40	547,52	644,57
Gas (EUR/MWh)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Gas (EUR)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Gas (EUR/p)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fuel (EUR/MWh)	0,00	0,00	114,37	114,37	114,37	115,13
Fuel (EUR)	0,00	0,00	30,25	6,05	24,20	0,00
Fuel (EUR/p)	0,00	0,00	1,44	0,29	1,01	0,00
Annual direct staff costs (time F)	0,00	0,13	0,13	0,18	0,13	0,06
Annual contract costs	0,00	0,00	3.600	3.600	3.600	3.600
Vienna						
Electricity (EUR/MWh)	75,36	75,36	75,36	75,36	32,20	31,44
Electricity (EUR)	25993,22	22517,53	20155,90	19680,89	7260,94	6268,95
Electricity (EUR/p)	649,83	625,49	629,87	562,31	207,46	189,97
Gas (EUR/MWh)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Gas (EUR)	0,00	0,00	0,00	FALSE	0,00	0,00
Gas (EUR/p)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fuel (EUR/MWh)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fuel (EUR)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00
Fuel (EUR/p)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03
Annual direct staff costs (time F)	0,00	0,10	0,17	0,22	0,30	0,20
Annual contract costs	0,00	0,00	5.734	1.342	1.500	1.500
Nicosia						
Electricity (EUR/MWh)	184,46	169,04	190,75	290,43	291,86	268,05
Electricity (EUR)	34025,49	27700,58	32980,68	50108,18	46858,12	38406,20
Electricity (EUR/p)	1308,67	1108,02	1374,19	2087,84	1673,50	1536,25
Gas (EUR/MWh)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Gas (EUR)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00
Gas (EUR/p)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fuel (EUR/MWh)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fuel (EUR)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00
Fuel (EUR/p)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annual direct staff costs (time F)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,21	0,10	0,15
Annual contract costs	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Budapest						
Electricity (EUR/MWh)	70,00	70,00	70,00	233,29	483,81	179,00
Electricity (EUR)	17306,80	15009,40	15465,10	48610,64	115601,56	33793,41
Electricity (EUR/p)	509,02	441,45	454,86	1429,72	3400,05	993,92
Gas (EUR/MWh)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Gas (EUR)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00
Gas (EUR/p)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fuel (EUR/MWh)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fuel (EUR)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00
Fuel (EUR/p)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Annual direct staff costs (time F)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,41	0,13	0,13
Annual contract costs	0,00	0,00	0,00	4.300	4.300	4.300
Copenhagen						

Annex 7. Fleet

Valletta

Vehicle fleet and emissions	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Fleet vehicles:							
Full Electric		0	0	0	0	0	0
Hybrid		0	0	1	1	1	1
Euro 6		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 5		1	1	0	0	0	0
Euro 4		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 3		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 2		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 1		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Armoured vehicle		0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0
Avg No fleet vehicles		1	1	1	1	1	1
Total kms		3 835	1 512	2 951	1 077	3 216	1 302
Diesel used (m ³)		0.36	0.12	0.12	0.04	0.00	0.00
Petrol used (m ³)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.06
Fuel efficiency (litres/100km)		9.44	8.20	3.93	3.38	4.09	4.70
gCO ₂ e/km (manufacturer)		150	150	55	36	36	36
tCO ₂ e diesel combustion		0.91	0.31	0.29	0.09	0.00	0.00
tCO ₂ e diesel upstream		0.24	0.08	0.08	0.02	0.00	0.00
tCO ₂ e petrol combustion		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.13
tCO ₂ e petrol upstream		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.03
Total tCO₂e		1.14	0.39	0.37	0.11	0.35	0.16
gCO ₂ e/km (actual, inc upstream)		298	259	124	107	110	127
House of Europe vehicles fixed asset emissions (tCO₂e)		0.19	0.08	0.15	0.05	0.16	0.06

Vienna

Vehicle fleet and emissions	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Fleet vehicles:							
Full Electric		0	0	0	0	0	0
Hybrid		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 6		1	1	1	1	1	1
Euro 5		1	1	1	1	1	1
Euro 4		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 3		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 2		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 1		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Armoured vehicle		0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0
Avg No fleet vehicles		2	2	2	2	2	2
Total kms		7 112	4 821	8 873	10 204	8 548	7 480
Diesel used (m ³)		0.24	0.10	0.24	0.16	0.14	0.29
Petrol used (m ³)		1.22	0.82	1.42	1.67	1.34	1.08
Fuel efficiency (litres/100km)		20.53	19.09	18.71	17.94	17.33	18.33
gCO ₂ e/km (manufacturer)		156	156	156	156	156	156
tCO ₂ e diesel combustion		0.60	0.25	0.61	0.40	0.35	0.72
tCO ₂ e diesel upstream		0.16	0.07	0.16	0.11	0.09	0.18
tCO ₂ e petrol combustion		2.78	1.87	3.23	3.81	2.96	2.38
tCO ₂ e petrol upstream		0.65	0.43	0.75	0.88	0.66	0.53
Total tCO₂e		4.19	2.62	4.75	5.19	4.06	3.81
gCO ₂ e/km (actual, inc upstream)		589	543	535	509	474	510
House of Europe vehicles fixed asset emissions (tCO₂e)		0.36	0.24	0.44	0.51	0.43	0.37

Nicosia

Vehicle fleet and emissions	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Fleet vehicles:							
Full Electric		0	0	0	0	0	0
Hybrid		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 6		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 5		1	1	1	1	1	1
Euro 4		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 3		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 2		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 1		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Armoured vehicle		0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0
Avg No fleet vehicles		1	1	1	1	1	1
Total kms		4 545	2 503	6 423	9 823	6 720	12 027
Diesel used (m ³)		0.38	0.32	0.74	1.06	0.83	1.44
Petrol used (m ³)		0	0	0	0	0	0
Fuel efficiency (litres/100km)		8.40	12.82	11.47	10.80	12.42	11.94
gCO ₂ e/km (manufacturer)		173	173	173	173	173	173
tCO ₂ e diesel combustion		0.96	0.80	1.84	2.65	2.08	3.58
tCO ₂ e diesel upstream		0.25	0.21	0.48	0.70	0.51	0.87
tCO ₂ e petrol combustion		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tCO ₂ e petrol upstream		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total tCO₂e		1.21	1.01	2.33	3.35	2.59	4.45
gCO ₂ e/km (actual, inc upstream)		266	405	362	341	385	370
House of Europe vehicles fixed asset emissions (tCO₂e)		0.23	0.13	0.32	0.49	0.34	0.60

Budapest

Vehicle fleet and emissions	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Fleet vehicles:							
Full Electric		0	0	0	0	0	0
Hybrid		0	1	1	1	1	1
Euro 6		1	1	1	1	1	1
Euro 5		1	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 4		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 3		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 2		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 1		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Armoured vehicle		0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0
Avg No fleet vehicles		2	2	2	2	2	2
Total kms		9 435	3 946	3 612	3 940	2 408	4 866
Diesel used (m ³)		0.39	0.12	0.12	0.50	0.15	0.44
Petrol used (m ³)		1.91	0.62	0.22	0.21	0.17	0.32
Fuel efficiency (litres/100km)		24.38	18.75	9.41	18.02	13.28	15.61
gCO ₂ e/km (manufacturer)		194.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00
tCO ₂ e diesel combustion		0.98	0.30	0.30	1.25	0.38	1.09
tCO ₂ e diesel upstream		0.26	0.08	0.08	0.33	0.09	0.27
tCO ₂ e petrol combustion		4.35	1.41	0.50	0.48	0.37	0.71
tCO ₂ e petrol upstream		1.01	0.33	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.16
tCO ₂ e propane combustion		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
tCO ₂ e propane upstream		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Total tCO₂e		6.60	2.12	1.00	2.17	0.92	2.23
gCO ₂ e/km (actual, inc upstream)		699	537	276	550	384	457
House of Europe vehicles fixed asset emissions (tCO₂e)		0.47	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.12	0.24

Copenhagen

Vehicle fleet and emissions	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Fleet vehicles:							
Full Electric		0	0	0	0	2	2
Hybrid		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 6		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 5		1	1	1	1	1	1
Euro 4		1	1	1	0	0	0
Euro 3		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 2		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 1		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Avg No fleet vehicles		2	2	2	1	3	3
Total kms		5 701	1 728	2 783	7 349	5 061	7 671
Diesel used (m ³)		0.83	0.33	0.42	0.61	0.74	0.04
Petrol used (m ³)		3.33	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fuel efficiency (litres/100km)		72.96	25.89	14.96	8.28	14.67	0.46
gCO ₂ e/km (manufacturer)		168.00	168.00	168.00	128.00	42.67	42.67
tCO ₂ e diesel combustion		2.08	0.83	1.04	1.52	1.85	0.09
tCO ₂ e diesel upstream		0.55	0.22	0.27	0.40	0.45	0.02
tCO ₂ e petrol combustion		7.59	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tCO ₂ e petrol upstream		1.76	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
tCO ₂ e propane combustion		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
tCO ₂ e propane upstream		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Total tCO₂e		11.98	1.37	1.31	1.92	2.30	0.11
gCO ₂ e/km (actual, inc upstream)		2 101	794	472	261	455	14
House of Europe vehicles fixed asset emissions (tCO₂e)		0.29	0.09	0.14	0.37	0.25	0.38

Sofia

Vehicle fleet and emissions	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Fleet vehicles:							
Full Electric		0	0	0	0	0	0
Hybrid		0	0	0	0	1	1
Euro 6		2	2	2	2	1	1
Euro 5		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 4		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 3		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 2		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 1		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Avg No fleet vehicles		2	2	2	2	2	2
Total kms		9 500	2 838	4 008	4 426	3 689	10 633
Diesel used (m ³)		2.01	0.59	0.88	0.82	0.54	1.59
Petrol used (m ³)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.35
Fuel efficiency (litres/100km)		21.16	20.79	21.96	18.53	16.79	18.26
gCO ₂ e/km (manufacturer)		128.50	128.50	128.50	128.50	77.75	77.75
tCO ₂ e diesel combustion		5.03	1.48	2.20	2.05	1.36	3.97
tCO ₂ e diesel upstream		1.33	0.39	0.58	0.54	0.33	0.97
tCO ₂ e petrol combustion		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.77
tCO ₂ e petrol upstream		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.17
tCO ₂ e propane combustion		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
tCO ₂ e propane upstream		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Total tCO₂e		6.35	1.86	2.78	2.59	1.89	5.88
gCO ₂ e/km (actual, inc upstream)		669	657	693	585	512	553
House of Europe vehicles fixed asset emissions (tCO₂e)		0.47	0.14	0.20	0.22	0.18	0.53

The Hague

Vehicle fleet and emissions	Trend 2019-2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Fleet vehicles:							
Full Electric		0	0	0	0	0	0
Hybrid		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 6		1	1	1	1	1	1
Euro 5		1	1	1	1	1	1
Euro 4		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 3		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 2		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 1		0	0	0	0	0	0
Euro 0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Avg No fleet vehicles		2	2	2	2	2	2
Total kms		4 899	1 541	2 391	4 854	5 791	5 746
Diesel used (m ³)		0.47	0.16	0.23	0.43	0.41	0.49
Petrol used (m ³)		0.33	0.06	0.10	0.21	0.34	0.30
Fuel efficiency (litres/100km)		16.19	14.12	14.07	13.19	12.90	13.74
gCO ₂ e/km (manufacturer)		138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
tCO ₂ e diesel combustion		1.17	0.39	0.58	1.07	1.02	1.21
tCO ₂ e diesel upstream		0.31	0.10	0.15	0.28	0.25	0.30
tCO ₂ e petrol combustion		0.74	0.14	0.24	0.48	0.74	0.67
tCO ₂ e petrol upstream		0.17	0.03	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.15
tCO ₂ e propane combustion		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
tCO ₂ e propane upstream		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Total tCO₂e		2.39	0.67	1.03	1.95	2.18	2.32
gCO ₂ e/km (actual, inc upstream)		488	432	429	401	376	404
House of Europe vehicles fixed asset emissions (tCO ₂ e)		0.24	0.08	0.12	0.24	0.29	0.29

TRAVELS

Tonnes CO₂ emissions - 2019 to 2021 the division is Air, Air taxi, Rail, hired car and Private car

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valletta						
Air	53,70	4,82	4,11	21,60	17,81	19,42
Rail	0,19	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,02	0,11
Private car	0,49	0,22	0,03	0,02	0,08	0,02
Rental car	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Non rail surface (bus, boat & taxi)	1,87	0,16	0,16	0,08	0,52	0,31
Valletta total CO₂ emissions (t)	56,24	5,21	4,29	21,71	18,43	19,86

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Vienna						
Air	9,49	5,44	6,37	8,20	7,97	9,57
Rail	1,35	0,01	1,50	2,78	2,85	1,36
Private car	0,00	0,30	0,64	1,73	1,62	1,69
Rental car	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Non rail surface (bus & taxi)	0,00	0,00	0,18	7,94	0,24	0,03
Vienna total CO₂ emissions (t)	10,84	5,75	8,70	20,64	12,67	12,65

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Nicosia						
Air	91,69	19,60	11,96	45,68	60,95	64,44
Rail	0,01	0,14	0,00	0,15	0,35	0,03
Private car	2,78	0,32	1,12	1,50	2,07	2,08
Rental car	0,46	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,01
Non rail surface (bus & taxi)	0,26	0,01	0,01	0,57	0,17	0,13
Nicosia total CO₂ emissions (t)	95,20	20,09	13,09	47,90	63,57	66,69

Budapest						
Air	35,40	3,21	4,78	22,90	14,82	10,62
Air taxi (and helicopter)	0,15	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Rail	0,31	0,06	0,01	0,15	0,25	0,39
Private car	0,85	0,13	0,20	1,74	0,39	0,41
Rental car	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Non rail surface (bus, taxi)	0,04	0,00	0,01	0,04	0,15	0,04
Budapest total CO₂ emissions (t)	36,75	3,40	4,99	24,82	15,62	11,45

Copenhagen						
Air	88,85	1,07	29,80	42,59	59,00	82,35
Air taxi(and helicopter)	0,00	0,00	8,04	0,46	0,00	0,00
Rail	1,63	0,18	0,52	2,19	0,90	1,08
Private car	2,12	0,00	0,64	1,01	7,53	2,64
Rental car	0,32	0,02	0,00	0,14	0,03	0,03
Non rail surface (boat, ferry & bus)	0,03	0,00	1,49	0,81	2,49	0,06
Copenhagen total CO₂ emissions (t)	92,94	1,27	40,50	47,20	69,95	86,16

Sofia						
Air	30,52	3,40	3,07	14,92	23,82	22,25
Rail	0,11	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,08	0,00
Private car	3,74	0,00	0,48	2,02	2,24	2,69
Rental car	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02
Non rail surface (bus)	1,53	0,04	0,00	0,04	0,97	0,22
Sofia total CO₂ emissions (t)	35,90	3,44	3,55	16,98	27,11	25,18

The Hague						
Air	35,79	4,24	0,62	4,29	3,00	3,00
Rail	1,57	0,17	0,20	0,75	1,20	1,08
Private car	3,23	0,57	1,01	1,78	2,23	1,30
Rental car	0,06	0,00	0,00	0,06	0,00	0,05
Non rail surface (bus, boat)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,03	0,02
The Hague total CO₂ emissions (t)	40,66	4,98	1,83	6,91	6,46	5,45

Overall total CO₂ emissions (t)	368,53	44,14	76,95	186,16	213,82	227,43
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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
• Videoconferencing 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 2024

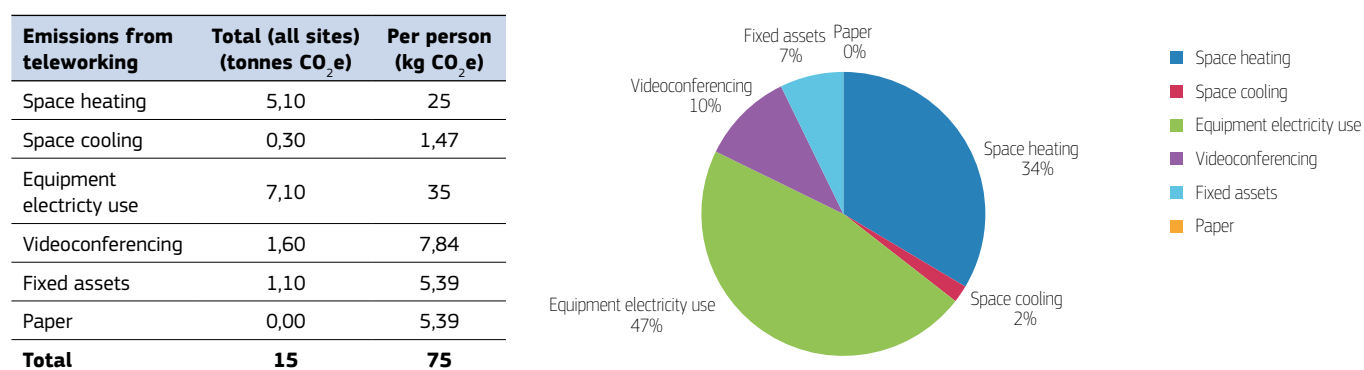


Table 1: Summary of teleworking emissions. 2019 - 2023

	Totals (tCO ₂ e)					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Space heating	0,80	15,40	12,50	8,10	5,60	5,10
Space cooling	0,00	0,60	0,50	0,30	0,30	0,30
Equipment electricity use	0,70	12,80	12,10	9,10	6,90	7,10
Videoconferencing	0,00	1,60	1,40	1,00	0,90	1,60
Fixed assets	0,80	0,70	2,80	1,80	2,40	1,10
Paper	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total	2,30	31,10	29,30	20,30	16,10	15,20
	Per capita* (kgCO ₂ e/p)					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Space heating	3,68	73,68	62,50	39,13	26,29	25,00
Space cooling	0,00	2,87	2,50	1,45	1,41	1,47
Equipment electricity use	3,22	61,24	60,50	43,96	32,39	34,80
Videoconferencing	0,00	7,66	7,00	4,83	4,23	7,84
Fixed assets	3,68	3,35	14,00	8,70	11,27	5,39
Paper	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total	10,57	148,80	146,50	98,07	75,59	74,51

Note electricity based emissions 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.

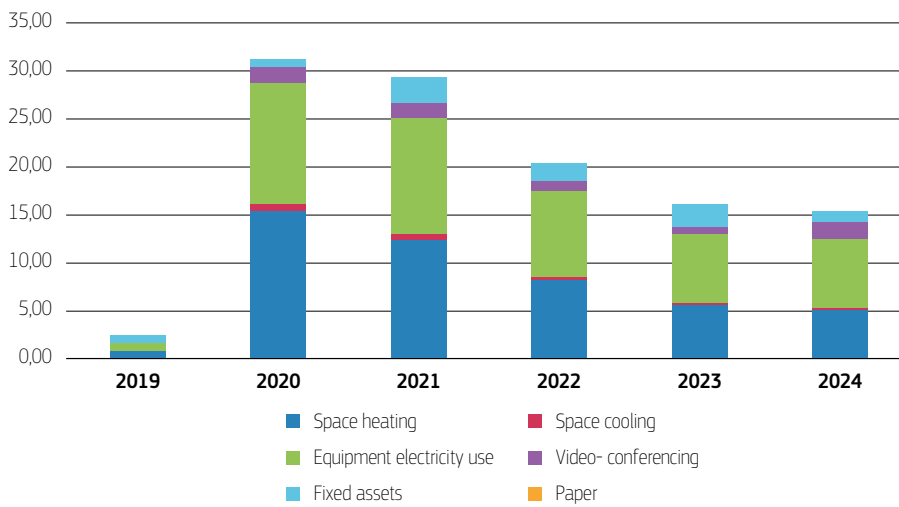
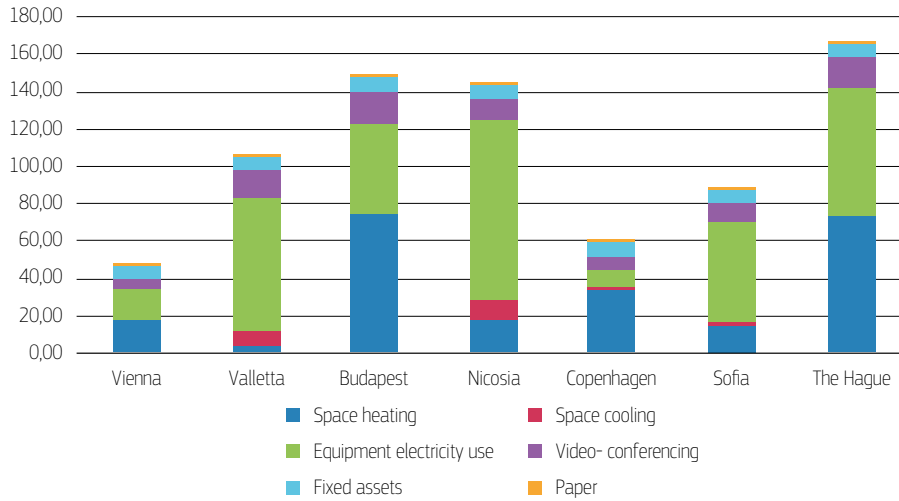


Table 1a: Space heating emissions by site

	Totals (tCO ₂ e)						Per capita (kgCO ₂ e/p)					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Vienna	0.2	2.7	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	6	105	81	36	19	18
Valletta	0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	1	10	9	5	3	4
Budapest	0.1	2.5	2.8	2	1.8	1.6	3	105	128	95	85	75
Nicosia	0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0	50	40	25	19	18
Copenhagen	0.1	3	2.7	1.6	0.7	0.6	5	166	151	87	41	34
Sofia	0	2.5	1	0.7	0.4	0.3	2	109	45	32	17	15
The Hague	0.4	3.6	3.5	2.4	1.9	1.8	16	148	145	98	81	74
Total	0.80	15.40	12.50	8.10	5.60	5.10	33	693	599	378	265	238

Table 1b: Space cooling teleworking emissions by site

	Totals (tCO ₂ e)						Per capita (kgCO ₂ e/p)					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Vienna	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Valletta	0.000	0.200	0.200	0.100	0.100	0.100	1.00	11.20	16.00	10.00	7.00	8.00
Budapest	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.30	0.80	0.60	0.60	0.50
Nicosia	0.000	0.400	0.300	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.30	25.00	21.00	14.00	10.20	9.90
Copenhagen	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.10	1.10
Sofia	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.40	0.60	0.50	0.20	1.40
The Hague	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.30	0.00	0.00
Total	0.00	0.60	0.50	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.30	38	39	26	18	21

Table 1c: Equipment electricity use teleworking emissions by site

	Totals (tCO ₂ e)					Per capita (kgCO ₂ e/p)						
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Vienna	0.10	1.60	1.10	0.60	0.40	0.30	4.00	60.00	48.00	26.00	15.00	16
Valetta	0.20	1.90	1.70	1.20	0.90	1.10	13.00	127.00	126.00	84.00	61.00	71
Budapest	0.00	1.30	1.50	1.20	1.10	1.00	1.00	56.00	67.00	55.00	49.00	47
Nicosia	0.00	3.20	2.40	1.70	1.40	1.70	2.00	191.00	162.00	113.00	91.00	97
Copenhagen	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.20	0.20	1.00	27.00	30.00	21.00	11.00	10
Sofia	0.10	2.10	2.80	2.20	1.30	1.20	5.00	91.00	121.00	95.00	55.00	54
The Hague	0.30	2.20	2.10	1.80	1.60	1.60	12.00	90.00	89.00	75.00	68.00	68
Total	0.70	12.80	12.10	9.10	6.90	7.10	38	642	643	469	350	363

Table 1d: Videoconferencing emissions by site

	Totals (tCO ₂ e)					Per capita (kgCO ₂ e/p)						
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Vienna	0.00	0.30	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.60	11.00	8.00	5.00	3.00	6
Valetta	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.20	1.20	11.00	12.00	9.00	6.00	15
Budapest	0.00	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.20	10.00	12.00	10.00	9.00	18
Nicosia	0.00	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.10	10.00	9.00	7.00	5.00	12
Copenhagen	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.30	11.00	10.00	8.00	4.00	7
Sofia	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.40	8.00	10.00	9.00	5.00	10
The Hague	0.00	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.40	1.00	11.00	10.00	9.00	8.00	17
Total	0.00	1.60	1.40	1.00	0.90	1.60	3.80	72	71	57	40	85

Table 1e: IT fixed assets teleworking emissions by site

	Totals (tCO ₂ e)					Per capita (kgCO ₂ e/p)						
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Vienna	0.20	0.10	0.40	0.30	0.40	0.20	5.80	5.60	19.70	11.80	17.00	7.3
Valetta	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.10	5.80	5.60	19.70	11.80	17.00	7.3
Budapest	0.10	0.10	0.40	0.30	0.40	0.20	5.80	5.60	19.70	11.80	17.00	7.3
Nicosia	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.10	5.80	5.60	19.70	11.80	17.00	7.3
Copenhagen	0.10	0.10	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.10	5.80	5.60	19.70	11.80	17.00	7.3
Sofia	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.30	0.40	0.20	5.80	5.60	19.70	11.80	17.00	7.3
The Hague	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.30	0.40	0.20	5.80	5.60	19.70	11.80	17.00	7.3
Total	0.80	0.70	2.80	1.80	2.40	1.10	41	39	138	83	119	51

Table 1f: Paper use emissions by site

	Totals (tCO ₂ e)					Per capita (kgCO ₂ e/p)						
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Vienna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.1
Valetta	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.2
Budapest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.2
Nicosia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.2
Copenhagen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.10	0.1
Sofia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.10	0.1
The Hague	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.2
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	1.90	1.40	1.00	1.10

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

	Totals (tCO ₂ e)					Per capita (kgCO ₂ e/p)						
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Vienna	0.00	0.70	0.40	0.30	0.10	0.10	1.00	27.00	19.00	11.00	6.00	6
Valetta	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.90	5.10	6.60	4.70	3.40	4
Budapest	0.00	0.10	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.30	5.90	7.80	6.80	6.10	5.9
Nicosia	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	5.80	4.70	3.50	2.90	3
Copenhagen	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.30	6.00	5.30	4.00	2.10	1.9
Sofia	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.40	4.70	5.30	4.50	2.60	2.6
The Hague	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.20	6.00	5.30	4.80	4.30	4.3
Total	0.00	1.30	1.10	0.90	0.40	0.60	4.20	61	54	39	27	28

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	2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Vienna	1.00	20.00	13.00	6.00	4.00	3.00	43.00	780.00	582.00	276.00	153.00	149
Valetta	0.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	29.00	281.00	311.00	203.00	146.00	169
Budapest	0.00	18.00	20.00	15.00	13.00	12.00	18.00	743.00	912.00	695.00	623.00	566
Nicosia	0.00	6.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	342.00	294.00	202.00	158.00	163
Copenhagen	0.00	10.00	9.00	6.00	3.00	3.00	16.00	557.00	526.00	331.00	164.00	151
Sofia	0.00	9.00	7.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	13.00	392.00	308.00	236.00	133.00	130
The Hague	1.00	13.00	12.00	9.00	8.00	8.00	56.00	523.00	514.00	385.00	331.00	316
Total	2.00	80.00	69.00	47.00	35.00	35.00	179	3 618	3 447	2 328	1 708	1 644

Table 3: Telework water use

	Totals (m ³)	Per capita (L/p)										
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Vienna	5.00	67.00	42.00	25.00	15.00	14.00	143	2 582.00	1 891.00	1 074.00	637.00	647
Valetta	4.00	40.00	39.00	28.00	21.00	26.00	281	2 646.00	2 858.00	2 021.00	1 472.00	1 716
Budapest	1.00	53.00	60.00	51.00	46.00	43.00	54	2 227.00	2 732.00	2 361.00	2 118.00	2 052
Nicosia	0.00	41.00	32.00	25.00	20.00	23.00	25	2 383.00	2 101.00	1 581.00	1 280.00	1 361
Copenhagen	1.00	44.00	43.00	32.00	17.00	14.00	68	2 471.00	2 395.00	1 783.00	927.00	852
Sofia	2.00	44.00	55.00	46.00	27.00	25.00	100	1 918.00	2 395.00	2 003.00	1 158.00	1 146
The Hague	6.00	59.00	57.00	51.00	46.00	46.00	266	2 479.00	2 395.00	2 135.00	1 929.00	1 934
Total	19.00	348.00	328.00	258.00	192.00	191.00	937	16 706	16 767	12 958	9 521	9 708

Table 4: Telework paper use

	Totals (tonnes)	Per capita (sheets/person/day)											
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Vienna	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.6
Valetta	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.6
Budapest	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.6
Nicosia	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.6
Copenhagen	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.6
Sofia	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.6
The Hague	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.6
Total	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	25	25	25	25	25	25	25

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

	Totals (tonnes)	Per capita (sheets/person/day)										
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Vienna	0.12	1.37	0.81	0.49	0.29	0.26	4.00	53.00	37.00	21.00	12.00	13
Valetta	0.13	0.59	0.57	0.41	0.3	0.38	9.00	39.00	42.00	30.00	22.00	25
Budapest	0.02	0.52	0.58	0.49	0.44	0.41	1.00	22.00	26.00	23.00	20.00	20
Nicosia	0.01	0.52	0.37	0.29	0.23	0.27	1.00	30.00	25.00	19.00	15.00	16
Copenhagen	0.03	0.57	0.51	0.38	0.2	0.17	2.00	31.00	28.00	21.00	11.00	10
Sofia	0.05	0.56	0.65	0.54	0.31	0.3	2.00	24.00	28.00	24.00	14.00	14
The Hague	0.15	0.76	0.68	0.6	0.55	0.55	6.00	32.00	28.00	25.00	23.00	23
Total	0.51	4.89	4.17	3.20	2.32	2.34	25	231	214	163	117	121

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 eight 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 its 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



THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT'S ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY



Decision of the Bureau of the European Parliament on 25 November 2024

The European Parliament is committed to stepping up efforts to protect the environment. It recognises its responsibility to prevent pollution, ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss, to tackle climate change and prepare its organisation for the transition to a climate neutral society.

Whilst Parliament fulfils this commitment in exercising its powers under the Treaties, it also strives to do so in its day-to-day operations by actively working to minimise the environmental impact of its activities.

Since 2007, Parliament has been implementing the European EMAS (Eco-Management and Audit Scheme) standard to continually improve its environmental performance. This has led to a significant reduction in environmental impact, resulting in a strong overall track record across the three places of work (Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg) and the EMAS-registered European Parliament Liaison Offices in the Member States.

The Parliament's environmental management system covers its main direct and indirect environmental impacts. To address those impacts, the Parliament's Bureau adopts environmental targets for each legislative term. Parliament's administration and political groups work towards achieving those targets.

Many benefits arise from maintaining an environmental management system in line with the EMAS Regulation. These include a maximum certainty of legal compliance, optimised use of resources, and improved accountability towards internal and external stakeholders.

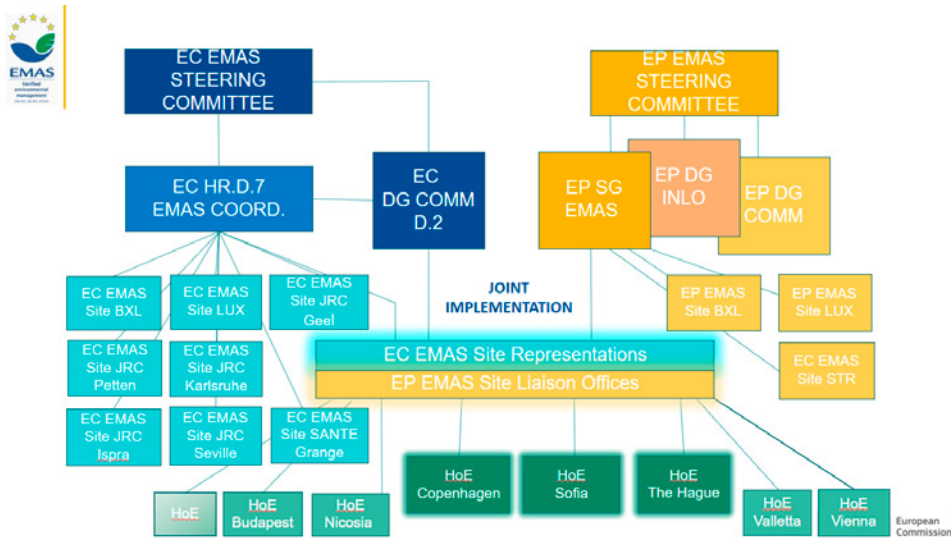
The European Parliament hereby:

- 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 and operational activities;
- undertakes to ensure legal compliance with all local, regional, national and EU environmental legislation and requirements;
- intends to achieve the environmental objectives and targets established by the Bureau for the legislative term;
- aims to strengthen efforts in the areas of greenhouse gas emissions including in particular sustainable mobility, energy consumption, renewable energy, water consumption, generation of waste, paper consumption, sustainable public procurement and biodiversity:
 - aims through its mobility management scheme to promote, encourage and facilitate the use of sustainable transport for daily commutes to Parliament's premises, promoting cycling and walking to work and the use of public transport also in cooperation with local and regional authorities,
 - aims to provide a framework for missions and other travel to be undertaken in a sustainable way,
 - aims to organise and host meetings and events in a sustainable way, including by encouraging visitors to travel sustainably,
 - undertakes to include and apply strict environmental and energy efficiency criteria in all of its building management policies and its building projects, including renovations, and work towards near-zero emissions buildings,
 - shifts towards renewable energy sources by increasing their share in heating and cooling of buildings,
 - prioritises the sustainable management of water resources, minimising freshwater use and improving water infrastructure,
 - aims to apply the principles of circular economy in the planning of building renovations, management of stocks, and in purchases of goods and services,
 - aims to implement a waste management programme that monitors effectively the different waste streams, prioritises waste prevention, and improves re-use and recycling before considering disposal options,
 - undertakes to step up ongoing digitalisation in order to further reduce paper waste,
 - endeavours to further deepen its sustainable procurement,
 - undertakes to protect and promote biodiversity and contribute to the expansion and increased quality of green urban areas,
 - intends to comprehensively evaluate its digital environmental footprint,
- commits to ensure that environmental considerations and sustainability criteria are continuously integrated in its administrative and operational activities;
- encourages the active involvement of staff, political groups, Members, their assistants and other stakeholders for continuous and successful environmental improvements through communication and training programmes;
- undertakes to share and apply best practices related to environmental management in cooperation with other EU institutions and bodies;
- endeavours to provide sufficient resources for activities related to its environmental management system and for implementing the measures identified as necessary to meet the environmental targets and to comply with legal obligations, following an assessment in terms of costs and technical feasibility.

Through these commitments, the European Parliament aims to contribute to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals, to enhancing its positive impact on the local communities in which it operates and to operating in a socially conscious manner by ensuring a safe and healthy working environment.

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

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

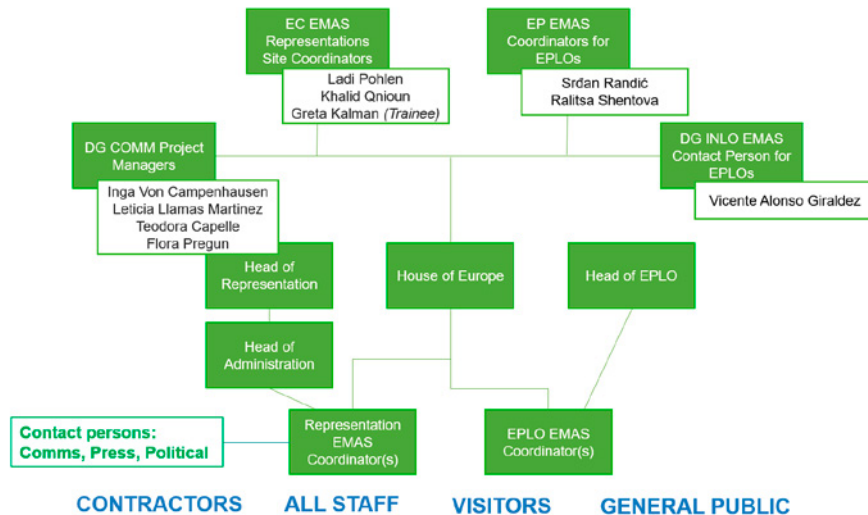
http://ec.europa.eu/info/law-making-process/regulatory-scrutiny-board_en

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

Key roles



CONTACTS

For further information on environmental performance in the Houses of Europe please contact:
For the European Parliament's Liaison Offices: emas@europarl.europa.eu

For the European Commission Representations: COMM-EMAS-IN-REPRESENTATIONS@ec.europa.eu¹

For site specific queries please contact the following:

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Valletta: COMM-REP-MT-EMAS@ec.europa.eu Vienna: COMM-REP-VIE-EMAS@ec.europa.eu
Sofia: COMM-REP-SOF-EMAS@ec.europa.eu Copenhagen: COMM-REP-DK-EMAS@ec.europa.eu
The Hague: COMM-REP-HAG-EMAS@ec.europa.eu

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

¹ From 2025 onwards, contact OIB-REPS-INFRASTRUCTURE@ec.europa.eu.

INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR REGISTRATION UNDER ANNEX IV OF THE EMAS REGULATION

Date of the next updated environmental statement: Third quarter 2025, covering the year 2024
Date of the next environmental statement: Third quarter 2026, covering the year 2025

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 eco-management 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).

