



# EMAS in the Houses of Europe



## Environmental Statement reporting for 2022



## Index / Summary of Content

Main headings and content		Page	Tables	Figures
Chapter 1	<a href="#">Introduction and background information</a>	<a href="#">7</a>		
	1.1 What are the House of Europe?		Table 1.1 Nomenclature of Economic Activities (NACE) codes for the EMAS sites	Figure 1.1 Evolution of EMAS registered area (sq. m)
	1.2 What's new in 2022		Table 1.2 Evolution of surface areas	Figure 1.2 Evolution of staff in EMAS registered area
	1.3 Description of activities of the Houses of Europe		Table 1.3 Number of buildings registered under EMAS	
	1.4 Environmental Policy		Table 1.4 Evolution of staff and contractor numbers	
	1.5 Governance structure		Table 1.5 Evolution of visitors to the Houses of Europe	
	1.6 EMAS system scope - areas and staff numbers			
	1.7 Houses of Europe as buildings open to the public			
Chapter 2	<a href="#">Significant aspects, objectives, indicators and targets</a>	<a href="#">10</a>		
	2.1 Significant aspects and objectives		Table 2.1 Summary of significant environmental aspects at House of Europe	Figure 2.1 Evolution of selected core parameters for Houses of Europe, 2019 to 2022
	2.2 Assessing the environmental impacts of European Union Policies		Table 2.2 Corporate performance indicator and targets	
	2.3 Indicators and targets			
Chapter 3	<a href="#">Overview of the Commission's carbon footprint</a>	<a href="#">12</a>		
	3.1 Overall Houses of Europe summary		Table 3.1 Emissions at the EMAS sites in 2022 (tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e/p)	Figure 3.1 Evolution of the carbon footprint in the Houses of Europe in tCO <sub>2</sub>
	3.2 Detailed carbon footprint, and site specificities		Table 3.2 Detailed carbon footprint and site specificities	Figure 3.2 Main components of the Houses of Europe carbon footprint
	3.3 Commission carbon footprint and greening action plan criteria		Table 3.3 Progress against Greening Commission emissions reduction target 2019-2031	
Chapter 4	<a href="#">Using more efficient, sustainable and climate resilient buildings and workspaces</a>	<a href="#">14</a>		
	4.1 Introduction		Table 4.1 Final energy consumption at the Houses of Europe (2019 to 2022), MWh	Figure 4.1 Final energy consumption at the Houses of Europe (2019 to 2022), MWh
	4.2 Buildings' energy consumption at the Houses of Europe			
	4.2.1 key achievements and actions		Table 4.2 Buildings' final energy consumption, 2019-2022	Figure 4.2 Breakdown of refrigerant emissions by site in 2022
	4.2.2 Main actions to reduce energy consumption and emissions in the Houses of Europe		Table 4.3 Total renewable energy consumption (MWh), 2019-2022	
	4.2.3 Total renewable energy consumption (MWh)		Table 4.4 Supplied electricity (MWh), 2019-2022	
	4.2.4 Fuel use by site		Table 4.5 Non electricity supplied fuel (MWh) at Houses of Europe, 2019-2022	
	4.2.5 Developing site generated renewable energy		Table 4.6 Emissions from buildings' energy consumption at HoE (tCO <sub>2</sub> e), 2019-2022	
	4.3 Emissions from buildings' energy consumption		Table 4.7 Emissions from buildings' energy consumption (tCO <sub>2</sub> e/p), 2019-2022	
	4.4 Emissions from refrigerants used in buildings and experimental installations		Table 4.8 Fixed asset (embodied) emission, 2019-2022 (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	
	4.5 Emissions from buildings fixed assets		Table 4.9 Refrigerant emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e), 2019-2022	
Chapter 5	<a href="#">Reducing mobility emissions through more sustainable modes of transport</a>	<a href="#">17</a>		
	5.1 Reducing emissions from staff mission		Table 5.1 Total missions emissions by mode (2019-2022), tCO <sub>2</sub> e	Figure 5.1 Staff Missions emissions by mode '19-'22, tCO <sub>2</sub> e
	5.2 Reducing emissions staff mission		Table 5.2 Total commuting emissions by site (tCO <sub>2</sub> e), 2019-2022	Figure 5.2 Staff Missions emissions by site '19-'22, tCO <sub>2</sub> e
	5.3 Greener commuting options		Table 5.3 Houses of Europe - Site vehicle fleets, 2019-2022	Figure 5.3 Staff Missions emissions by site and mode '19-'22, tCO <sub>2</sub> e
	5.4 Developing a more sustainable Commission vehicle fleet		Table 5.4 Hybrid or electric vehicles in site fleets, 2019-2022	Figure 5.4 Evolution of commuting emissions, tCO <sub>2</sub> e
	5.5 The evolution of the overall vehicle fleet		Table 5.5 Average emissions of vehicle fleet: manufacturer (gCO <sub>2</sub> e/km)	Figure 5.5 evolution of vehicle fleet indicators

		Table 5.6 Emissions from vehicle fleet (tCO2e, combustion and upstream)	
		Table 5.8 Average tailpipe emissions of vehicle fleet according to manufacturer (gCO2e/km)	
		Table 5.9 Emissions from Commission vehicle fleet (t CO2e, combustion and upstream)	
Chapter 6	<a href="#">Monitoring and mitigating emissions from other sources</a>	<a href="#">20</a>	
	6.1 Fixed asset (embodied energy) for IT fixed assets		Figure 6.2a - Components of teleworking emissions
	6.2 Emissions from teleworking		Figure 6.2b Teleworking emissions at Houses of Europe in 2022 (kgCO2e/person)
	6.3 Emissions generated by service contracts		Figure 6.2c Evolution of teleworking emissions, tonnes CO2e
	6.3a CO2 related to service contracts		Figure 6.3 Emissions from service contracts (tCO2e)
Chapter 7	<a href="#">Supporting a green and circular economy</a>	<a href="#">22</a>	
	7.1 'Greening' contracts		Figure 7.1 Number of contracts over 60 k EUR with additional 'eco' criteria
	7.2 Evolution and recycling of IT inventory	Table 7.1 'Greenness' of procedures, European Court of Auditors approach	Figure 7.2 Figure 7.2 Non hazardous waste (t)
	7.3 Improving waste management and sorting	Table 7.2 Evolution of reported IT inventory from 2019 to 2022 at HoE	Figure 7.3 Waste emissions (tCO2e)
		Table 7.3 Total non hazardous waste (tonnes) & t/p	
	7.4 CO2e emissions from waste management	Table 7.4 Total hazardous waste (tonnes) & t/p	Figure 7.4 Evolution of hazardous waste generation (tonnes)
		Table 7.5 Unsorted waste: Proportion of total waste (%) and per capita (t/p)	Figure 7.5 Evolution of unsorted waste (t/person)
			Figure 7.6 Emissions from waste management (tCO2e)
Chapter 8	<a href="#">Biodiversity and food supply</a>	<a href="#">25</a>	
	8.1 Preserving and restoring nature and biodiversity		Figure 8.1 Sealed and natural space at the EMAS sites (2022) (m2/person)
	8.2 Promoting a fair, healthy sustainable and good food system		
Chapter 9	<a href="#">Staff participation and communication</a>	<a href="#">27</a>	
	9.1 Staff participation as EU Citizens - Setting a good example	Table 9.1 No. of different trainings on offer by EMAS site coordinators (for local staff with high environmental impact potential )	
	9.2 Trainings	Table 9.2 No of training beneficiaries (among local staff with high environmental impact potential )	
		Table 9.3 Staff benefiting from training (%) offered by EMAS site coordinators	
Chapter 10	<a href="#">Demonstrating legal compliance and emergency preparedness</a>	<a href="#">29</a>	
	10.1 Legal compliance		
	10.2 Prevention and risk management		
	10.3 Emergency preparedness		
Chapter 11	<a href="#">Water, paper consumption and costs</a>	<a href="#">30</a>	
	11.1 Water use	Table 11.1 Total water use (m3, m3/p, and l/m2)	Figure 11.1 Water use at the EMAS sites, 2014-2022 (m <sup>3</sup> )
	11.2 Drainage and wastewater disposal	Table 11.2 Total paper consumption (tonnes)	Figure 11.2 Evolution of total paper consumption (tonnes)
	11.3 Paper consumption	Table 11.3 Office paper consumption (sheets/person/day)	Figure 11.3 Evolution of printshop paper consumption (tonnes/person)
	11.4 EMAS system costs (staff and contracts)	Table 11.4 EMAS system costs (staff and contracts)	Figure 11.4 Emissions from total paper consumption (tonnes CO2e)
		Table 11.5 Resource costs (energy) at EMAS sites.	

Chapter 12	<a href="#">Lessons learned and the way forward</a>	<a href="#">33</a>
	12.1 Lessons learned	
	12.2 Way forward	
	Annexes	<a href="#">34</a>
Annex 1	<a href="#">Buildings energy consumption and emissions</a>	
Annex 2	<a href="#">Waste production and emissions</a>	
Annex 3	<a href="#">Fixed assets (IT, buildings)</a>	
Annex 4	<a href="#">Emissions from refrigerant losses</a>	
Annex 5	<a href="#">Biodiversity and emissions from food, service contracts and paper</a>	
Annex 6	<a href="#">GPP data and EMAS costs</a>	
Annex 7	<a href="#">Fleet vehicles and travel</a>	
Annex 8	<a href="#">Telework</a>	
Annex 9	<a href="#">Env.Policy</a>	
Annex 10	<a href="#">Contacts Legal Refs</a>	

AENOR'S DECLARATION (TO BE REPLACED)



## ENVIRONMENTAL VERIFIER'S DECLARATION ON VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION ACTIVITIES

AENOR CONFÍA, S.A.U., with EMAS environmental verifier registration number ES-V-0001, accredited for the scopes: 99 "Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies" and 84.11 "General public administration activities" (NACE Codes), declares

to have verified the sites as indicated in the environmental statement of EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT LIAISON OFFICES in possession of the registration number LU-000009

meet all requirements of Regulation (EC) N° 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS), amended by Regulation (EU) 2017/1505 and Regulation (EU) 2018/2026.

By signing this declaration, I declare that:

- the verification and validation has been carried out in full compliance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) N° 1221/2009 amended by Regulation (EU) 2017/1505 and Regulation (EU) 2018/2026,
- 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 sites reflect a reliable, credible and correct image of all the sites activities, within the scope mentioned in the environmental statement.

This document is not equivalent to EMAS registration. EMAS registration can only be granted by a Competent Body under Regulation (EC) N° 1221/2009 amended by Regulation (EU) 2017/1505. This document shall not be used as a stand-alone piece of public communication.

Done at Madrid, on December 26, 2023

Signature of the Verifier  
**AENOR CONFÍA, S.A.U.**

## Foreword

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

*It was an obvious conclusion then, that the EU institutions' outposts in the Member States – the Commission Representations and the European Parliament Liaison Offices – should join the process, even though they represent only a small fraction of the respective institution's environmental impacts, including carbon footprint. They represent the institutions' public face at local level, with the overarching mission to engage with all segments of society. As such, the Representations and Liaison Offices are in the prime position to directly showcase the European institutions' strong commitment to environmental protection, to the 450 million citizens residing in the Member States where they are situated.*

*As of today, the Commission and the Parliament have united their efforts to implement EMAS in Valletta (Malta), Vienna (Austria), Budapest (Hungary), and Nicosia (Cyprus). Preparations are also underway in Copenhagen (Denmark), Sofia (Bulgaria), and The Hague (Netherlands). This occurs within the context of the so-called Houses of Europe, physical premises hosting the Commission Representations and the Parliament's Liaison Offices in Member States.*

*The two-fold aim of the project is to reduce the environmental impact of the Houses of Europe and in doing so, also add credibility to the efforts of the European Union to lead by example in making the change across Europe at large.*

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

***For the Commission Representations:***

***Dana Spinant,  
Director-General for Communication***

***For the Parliament's Liaison Offices:***

***Jaume Duch,  
Director-General for Communication***

***Susanne Altenberg,  
Director for Innovation and Central  
Services, Office of the Secretary-General***

## 1 Introduction and background

### 1.1 What are the House of Europe?

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

*"European Parliament Liaison Offices (hereafter EPOs) 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 EPOs 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 28 Houses of Europe<sup>1</sup>. 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).

<sup>1</sup> With the exception of Athens, Brussels, and Luxembourg, where, due to historical reasons, Representations and EPOs 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 2022?

On 5<sup>th</sup> April the Commission adopted a Communication (a) establishing the way towards its climate neutrality in 2030. The main areas of the action plan set in the Communication concern:

- the reduction of buildings emissions by reducing the office's surface (mainly in Brussels) and the efficiency of remaining buildings,
- the reduction of the mobility, principally:
  - the professional travels of Commission's staff
  - the travels of experts which are paid by the Commission on administrative budget
  - staff commuting
- the digitalisation strategy
- the implementation of the Green Deal strategy at the Commission level, including for example green public procurement (circularity), biodiversity protection, farm to fork policy
- the staff participation, and
- the compensation of the remaining emissions by carbon removals (at a late stage with a possible pilot when removals become sufficiently accessible and robust).

(a) [https://commission.europa.eu/about-european-commission/organisational-structure/people-first-modernising-european-commission/people-first-greening-european-commission\\_en](https://commission.europa.eu/about-european-commission/organisational-structure/people-first-modernising-european-commission/people-first-greening-european-commission_en)

### 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 EPOs), 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 four Houses of Europe included in the scope of EMAS for 2022 are located at the following addresses:

- **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
- **Nicosia:** EU HOUSE – 30 Lordou Vryonos Avenue, 1096 Nicosia, Cyprus
- **Budapest:** az Európai Unió Háza, 1024 Budapest, Lövház u. 35, Hungary

Table 1.1 NACE codes for the EMAS sites

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

### 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 and signed by the President and the Secretary-General in 2019. The EC and EP environmental policies can be consulted in Annex 8.

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> 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). This text holds relevance with the European Economic Area (EEA).

### 1.5 Governance Structure

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

The Central coordination of the EMAS implementation is ensured for the Commission by Unit D2 of DG Communication<sup>1</sup>, 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 of the European Parliament, coordinates the project implementation in cooperation with other service responsible for the management of EPLOs, notably DG COMM and DG INLO, the latter having designated a central contact person for EMAS. Representations site coordinators in DG COMM (EC) and EPLO project coordinators in the EMAS and Unit (EP) ensure day-to-day coordination in liaison with EMAS coordinators in the Houses of Europe.

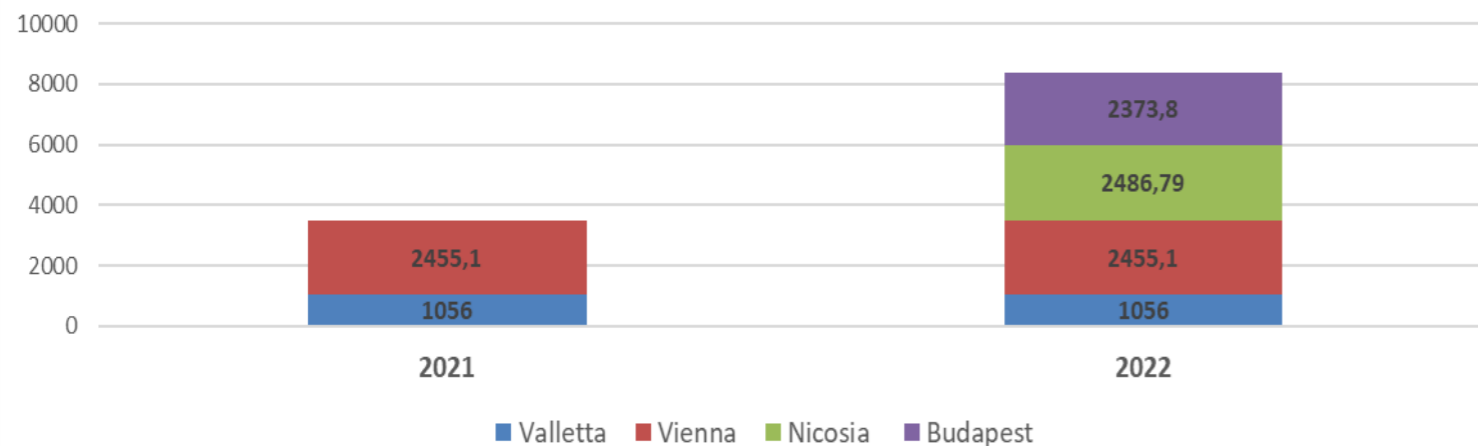
All above mentioned stakeholders participate in annual central-level management reviews to adopt the central action plan, set establish environmental objectives and monitor progress.

At the level of the Houses of Europe, both the Representation and EPLO have each designated one or more EMAS coordinators, usually possessing 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

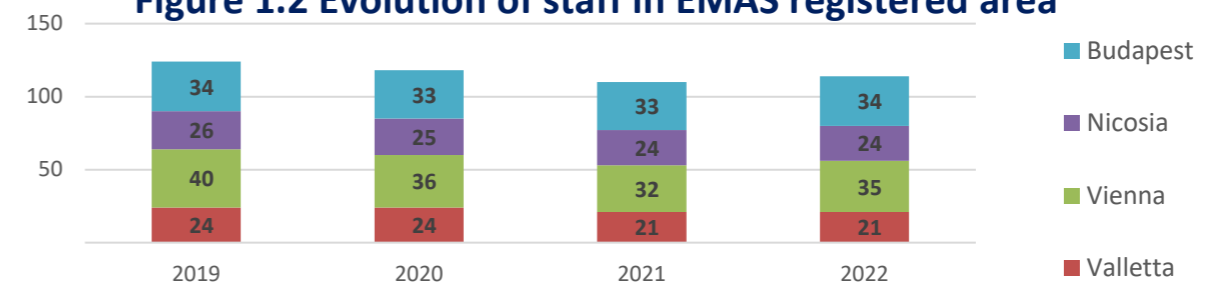
Given the substantial workload arising from EMAS implementation, especially at the beginning of the process, and the limited human resources available for this task in the Houses of Europe, an inverted subsidiarity principle is applied to ease the burden. Tasks that can be centralised are performed by the central site coordinators, leaving only those tasks that necessitate local action to the House of Europe EMAS coordinators. The governance structure and organigramme are illustrated in Annex 8.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

**Figure 1.1 Evolution of EMAS registred area (sq.m.)**



**Figure 1.2 Evolution of staff in EMAS registered area**



	Trend 2019-'22	2 019	2 020	2 021	2022
Valletta		1.056	1.056	1.056	1.056
Vienna		2.455	2.455	2.455	2.455
Nicosia		2.487	2.487	2.487	2.487
Budapest		2.374	2.374	2.374	2.374
<b>HoE of surface areas</b>		<b>8 372</b>	<b>8 372</b>	<b>8 372</b>	<b>8 372</b>

Site	Trend 2019-'22	2020	2021	2022
Valletta		0	1	1
Vienna		0	1	1
Nicosia		0	0	1
Budapest		0	0	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

Site	Trend 2019-'22	2019	2020	2021	2022
Valletta		24	24	21	21
Vienna		40	36	32	35
Nicosia		26	25	24	24
Budapest		34	33	33	34
<b>Total</b>		<b>124</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>114</b>

### 1.6 EMAS system scope - areas and staff numbers

In 2020 and 2021, the European Commission and the European Parliament decided<sup>2</sup> to gradually extend the scope of their EMAS (EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme) registrations and agreed to jointly pursue the establishment of an Environmental Management System of the Houses of Europe, based on the requirements outlined in the EMAS Regulation<sup>3</sup>, starting with the premises they co-own. The first two Houses of Europe aiming for EMAS registration were Vienna and Valletta. They successfully underwent external verification in the autumn of 2022, qualifying for EMAS certification<sup>4</sup>. Building on the positive outcomes from the first two locations, preparations for eventual EMAS registration started already in May 2022 in the Houses of Europe Budapest and Nicosia, aiming for verification in 2023. Most recently, in May 2023, the EMAS process was initiated in the Houses of Europe in Copenhagen, Sofia and The Hague in preparation for verification in 2024. With this, all Houses of Europe with co-owned premises, selected for EMAS implementation<sup>5</sup>, are being progressively integrated into the Environmental Management System.

The evolution of EMAS registered area for the Houses of Europe and related staff aligns 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.

<sup>2</sup> EC: EMAS Steering Committee Oct 2020; EP: Strategic Execution Framework 2022-2024 and Management Review 2021 for 2020

<sup>3</sup> Regulation (EC) 1221/2009 amended by Regulation (EU) 2017/1505 and Regulation (EU) 2018/2026

<sup>4</sup> The issuing of the EMAS certificates for the Representations Valletta and Vienna, with the intermediation of the Belgian national accreditation body, responsible for the Commission's corporate EMAS registration, is ongoing. The EMAS registration of the EPLOs Valletta and Vienna under the national accreditation body in Luxembourg is completed, with registration number LU-000009.

<sup>5</sup> The institutions co-own two additional buildings not currently selected for EMAS implementation: in Lisbon the building is marked for sale, while in Marseille, the reduced scale and staffing of the regional House of Europe would make EMAS implementation and maintenance on its own exceedingly challenging.

Table 1.5 Evolution of visitors to the Houses of Europe

Site	Trend 2019-'22	2019	2020	2021	2022
Valletta		0	0	0	3 085
Vienna		0	0	0	4 669
Nicosia		0	0	1 318	2 047
Budapest		1 347	532	566	1 589
<b>Total</b>		<b>1 347</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>1 884</b>	<b>11 390</b>

### 1.7 Houses of Europe as buildings open to the public

By virtue of their vocation for engagement with the public, Houses of Europe welcome citizens and various stakeholders to events, meetings and information centres on their premises. The presence of visitors can influence environmental aspects such as the use of resources (energy and water) and waste generation. The number of visitors to the Houses of Europe is thus provided in Table 1.5 with the aim of giving additional context to the environmental performance, in particular as the organisation of events in the Houses of Europe picks up again after a slowdown during the Covid pandemic. The reporting is nevertheless limited by the availability of relevant records for previous years; zero values in the table indicate the non-availability of data rather than the actual number of visitors.



## 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. 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 carbon 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 aggressive targets for reducing emissions.

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

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

### 2.2 Assessing the environmental impacts of European Union Policies

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

The Commission provides financial support for environmental projects via the LIFE programme and others, and it has policies addressing global warming related to energy and transport.

The impacts assessment system, therefore, considers the environmental impact of EU policies and legislation on Member States. All draft impact assessment reports must be submitted for quality and scrutiny to the Regulatory Scrutiny Board (RSB). A positive opinion is in principle needed from the Board for an initiative accompanied by an impact assessment to proceed. RSB opinions are published alongside the final impact assessment report and proposal at the time of adoption. As the responsibility for adoption of EU policies is shared with the European Council and European Parliament, the EMAS management system is not the appropriate tool for managing these policies<sup>1</sup>.

**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.**

<sup>1</sup> Links to more information on the Commission's impact assessment and EU policies are listed in Annex 8.

**Table 2.1a\* notes on (potential) significant impacts:** a) contribution of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions to global warming; b) environmental footprint of energy production, fuel storage and distribution including potential for full spills; c) over exploitation of surface and groundwater sources affecting flora, fauna and human population; d) non CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (eg SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>; 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.

Table 2.1 Summary of significant environmental aspects at Houses of Europe

EMAS Objective and significant aspect	VAL	VIE	NIC	BUD	significant Impacts*
<b>1) Efficient resource use</b>					
<i>Buildings energy consumption*</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	b
<i>Fleet vehicle energy consumption*</i>		✓			b
Water use***			✓		c
<b>2) Reducing emissions to air (CO<sub>2</sub>e) from:</b>					
<i>Buildings energy use*</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	a,b
<i>Buildings refrigerant loss</i>	✓	✓			a
<i>Staff missions*</i>		✓	✓		a,b,d
<i>Emissions from staff commuting*</i>		✓			a,b,d
<i>Emissions from site vehicles</i>	✓	✓			a,b,d
Emissions of particles, dust, noise etc				✓	g
<b>3) Improving waste management</b>					
<i>Non hazardous waste</i>	✓	✓		✓	e
<i>Hazardous waste</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	e
<b>5) Promoting green procurement</b>					
<i>Contractor behaviour*</i>		✓	✓		f

#### Notes:

\* Direct priority of Greening Communication

\*\* Indirect priority of the Greening Communication

\*\*\* Ground water use

## 2.3 Indicators and targets

### i) Corporate level indicators, preliminary 2023 and 2030 targets

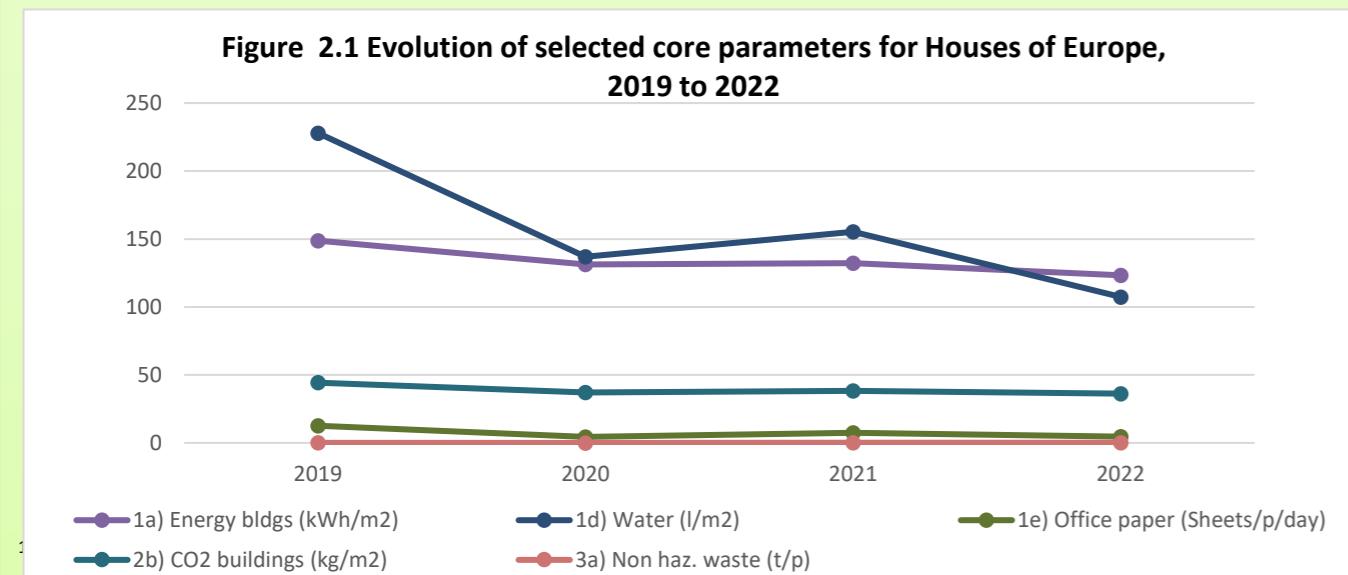
Targets<sup>1</sup> for the Houses of Europe were introduced for the first time in the Commission's 2022 Global Annual Action Plan (GAAP). As a first step, given the early stage of EMAS implementation and the lack of historic data, preliminary targets were proposed for the indicators over which the Houses of Europe have greater operational control, leaving 3 indicators (related to non-renewable energy use, actual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of vehicles and unseparated waste) temporarily without a target, as shown in Table 2.2.

Although the intention was to define the full set of in 2023 GAAP, taking into account the meanwhile adopted Communication Greening of the Commission, site management found it preferable to wait for the results of the ongoing energy efficiency audits and for environmental performance data of all Houses of Europe (beyond those in the EMAS scope) to become available, indicatively by the end of 2023, as a more solid base for setting targets. The future targets will apply to Houses of Europe, regardless of EMAS participation.

As complement to local action plans developed in the Houses of Europe and managed outside the GAAP, a set of cross-cutting actions for all Houses of Europe (regardless of EMAS scope) was included in the 2022 GAAP. New actions, added in the 2023 GAAP, include energy efficiency audits, the installation of a centralised building monitoring system for the Houses of Europe, and the reduction of office space in Representations, in line with the Greening Communication. Parliament has signalled its support for the pursuit of the to-be agreed new set of targets and implementation of related joint actions in the Houses of Europe, pending agreement on the operational details.

### ii) Performance so far

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



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

Site	No	Corporate indicator	Units*	Performance (%)	Targets (%)*	
				2019-22	2019-23**	2019-30**
Comm	1a	Total energy consumption (buildings)	MWh/p kWh/m <sup>2</sup>	-10%	-3	-5
				-17%	-3	-5
Comm	1c	Non renewable energy (buildings)	% of total	2%	n/a	n/a
All			MWh/p	-4%	n/a	n/a
Comm	1d	Water use	m <sup>3</sup> /p l/m <sup>2</sup>	-49%	0	-5
				-53%	0	-5
Comm	1e	Office paper consumption	Sht/p/d; t/p	-64%	-40	-60
Comm	2a	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (buildings)	tCO <sub>2</sub> e/p kgCO <sub>2</sub> /m <sup>2</sup>	-11%	-3	-5
				-18%	-3	-5
Comm	2c	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (vehicles, manufacturer spec)	gCO <sub>2</sub> /km	-21%	-42	-90
Comm		Total carbon footprint	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	-14%	n/a	n/a
Comm	3a	Non hazardous waste	t/p	-20%	-20	-25
Comm	3c	Unseparated waste	%	-17%	n/a	n/a
				-34%	n/a	n/a

Note \* Targets from 2023 Global Annual Action Plan  
\*\* Target in green already achieved in 2022  
n/a Target has not been defined yet

### 2.3a Indicators and targets

#### ii) Targets for 2023, 2030 and the Greening Communication

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

#### Commission-wide Greening targets include:

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

#### 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, the two institutions will strive to achieve improvements by selecting energy efficient and sustainable buildings whenever possible. On the Commission side, Representations are also implementing the 'new ways of working' HR policy when moving to new premises, which leads to energy efficiencies by reducing total office space.

### 3 Overview of the Houses's Carbon footprint

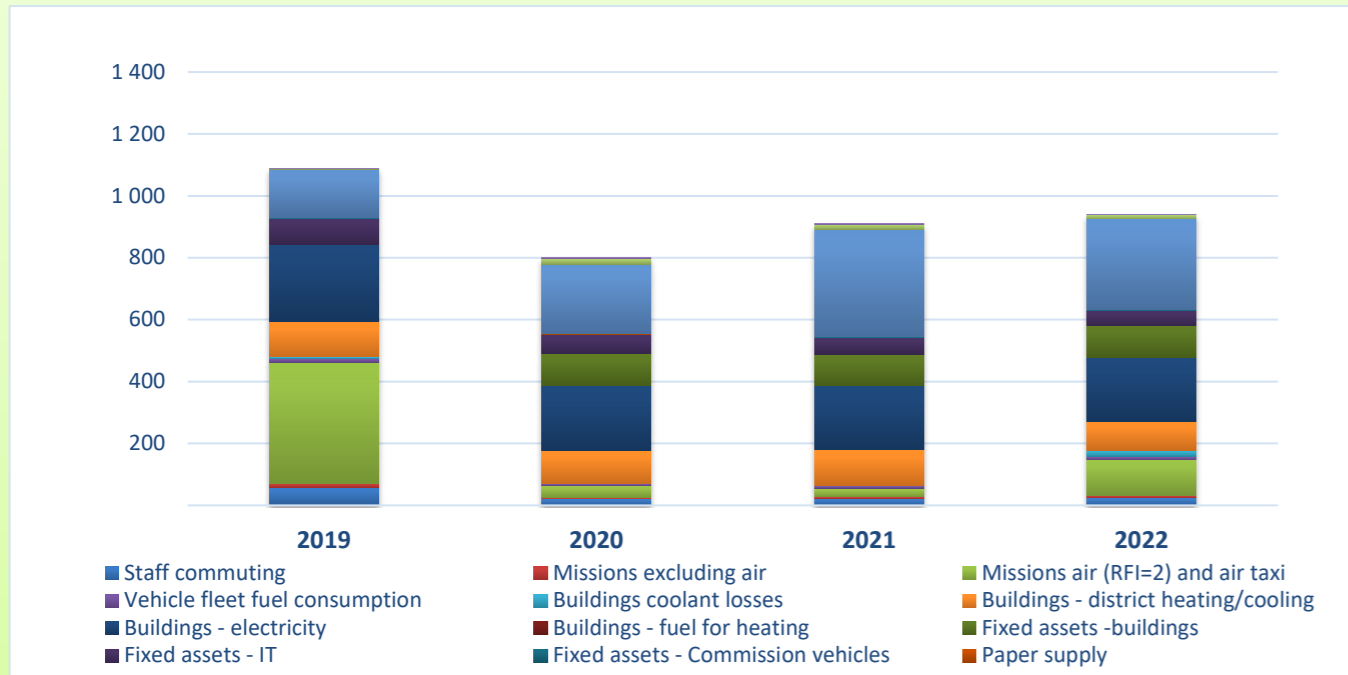
[To index](#)

#### 3.1 Overall Houses of Europe summary

Figure 3.1. shows the evolution of the carbon footprint in the 4 Houses of Europe based on the corporate Commission methodology.

The Commission's approach mostly utilises the ADEME Bilan Carbone methodology, and coefficients used to calculate emissions are mainly derived from the ADEME database. However, other sources of emissions coefficients are used where considered appropriate and available, such as DEFRA for air travel or national factors for commuting emissions (based on local staff surveys). Further details about the Commission's approach can be found in the Commission's Environmental Statement.

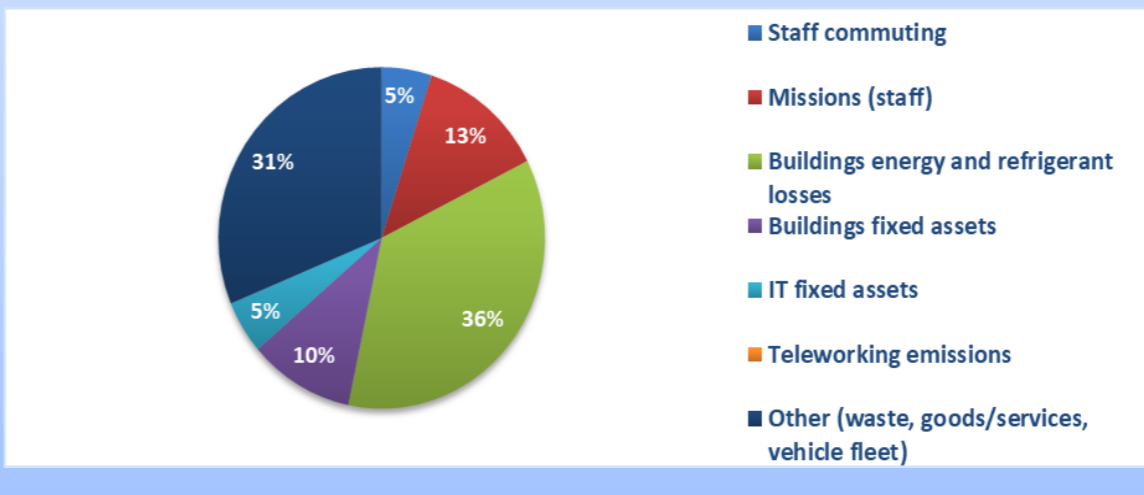
**Figure 3.1 Evolution of the carbon footprint in the Houses of Europe in tCO<sub>2</sub> (headline categories)**



#### 3.1a

Figure 3.1 illustrates only a marginal increase in emissions in 2022, following a significant reduction in 2020 and a lesser decline in 2021. These reductions correspond to the COVID period when emissions from missions and substantially reduced. The implementation of hybrid working, which combines regular office presence with teleworking, along with the use of videoconferencing, has helped mitigate the rebound of emissions. Atypically for other Commission and Parliament sites, the single largest share of emissions in the Houses of Europe is linked to service contracts. These contracts involve, amongst others, communication activities over which the Houses of Europe have little leeway, as they are tied to the core mandate of the Houses of Europe and depend on the political priorities set by each institution. Additional details are provided in Chapter 6. Building energy and refrigerant losses, building fixed assets and missions (Staff travel) follow in terms of emissions sources. This alligns with similar Commission sites that primarily engage in office-based activities.

**Figure 3.2 Main components of the Houses of Europe Carbon Footprint**



#### 3.2 Detailed carbon footprint and site specificities

Table 3.1 displays the emission flows of the carbon footprint, expressed as per capita emissions for each of the 4 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.

Nicosia exhibits the highest per capita carbon footprint (>10 tonnes). This is due to a higher than average incidence of, per capita, emissions from purchased electricity and building fixed assets (both linked to the size of the buildings relative to the number of staff and, for electricity, the low share of renewables in the ennergy mix). Emissions from air staff travel are also higher due its reliance on air transport for overseas trips. Vehicle fleet emissions are also high in Nicosia, where the Representation's older internal combustion official car is due for replacement with an electric one. This impacts also the overall energy consumption.

Vienna has the highest calculated per capita emissions from service contracts, stemming from its increased operational activities and local market condition for services, which usually imply higher prices for equivalent services. Emissions from vehicle fleet (combined fuel and upstream) are the highest in Vienna, reflecting an increased used of the service car compared to past years. Emissions from paper supply are also highest in Viennna and are primarily linked to externally printed publications used for communication purposes, which are nevertheless decreasing over the past years. On the other hand, Vienna has also the lowest emissions from supplied electricity, thanks to the adpotion of a 100% green contract from the two available contracts.

In Budapest, the highest per capita emissions stem from district heating and cooling (including combustion and upstream emissions), mainly due to the significant share of building energy consumption attributed to this source, which is carbon-intensive. Paper supply emissions are at zero, as no additional paper has been purchased since 2019, nor external printing, thanks to advanced digitalisation. Budapest also reported the only registered refrigerant loss, which due to malfunctions in air conditioning units which have since been repaired.

In Valletta, per capita emissions from supplied electricity and air travel are high due to similar reasons as in Nicosia. These two cities share similar climatic conditions, leading to increased energy needs, particularly linked to building cooling needs. Emissions from the use of the official car are, on the other hand, the lowest in Valletta, thanks to the utilisation of the the plugin hybrid car's electric driving mode.

Carbon Footprint (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Staff commuting</b>	57,39	22,22	22,50	24,26
<b>Missions excluding air</b>	14,67	2,36	5,20	8,37
<b>Missions air (RFI=2) and air taxi</b>	390,51	40,37	28,40	115,38
<b>Vehicle fleet fuel consumption</b>	13,14	6,14	8,44	10,83
<b>Buildings coolant losses</b>	3,87	0,00	0,00	18,81
<b>Buildings - district heating/cooling</b>	113,66	107,67	115,18	94,27
<b>Buildings - electricity</b>	248,54	209,56	206,89	206,78
<b>Buildings - fuel for heating</b>	0,000	0,000	0,086	0,005
<b>Fixed assets -buildings</b>		102,33	102,33	102,33
<b>Fixed assets - IT</b>	85,46	61,60	53,95	49,36
<b>Fixed assets - Commission vehicles</b>	1,25	0,64	1,09	1,25
<b>Paper supply</b>	1,68	3,02	3,05	2,08
<b>Service contracts</b>	157	223	344	292
<b>Catering</b>	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Telework emissions</b>	1	20	18	14
<b>Own waste</b>	1,53	0,47	1,12	0,92
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.089,21</b>	<b>799,43</b>	<b>909,75</b>	<b>940,65</b>

### 3.2a The detailed information in Table 3.1 enables the following conclusions to be drawn

Emissions from building energy (electricity and district heating and cooling) have reduced overall, thanks to increases in the share of renewables combined with the impact of energy-saving actions. The most significant decrease in energy use was observed in Vienna, primarily due to the installation of LED lights. It should be noted that in Vienna and Budapest, a part of energy use, particularly district heating and cooling, and to a lesser degree electricity, is linked to the common consumption within the condominium. This allocation is based on the occupied surface area. This means that related data does not precisely reflect the consumption by the House of Europe. The planned installation of smart meters, one of the actions in the Global Annual Action Plan, will address this situation. Climatic conditions, measured through the number of Heating and Cooling Degree Days, have also influenced energy use, leading to increases in Valletta and Cyprus.

As mentioned earlier, the value of service contracts, used to calculate related emissions, varies from year to year in line with operational needs and political objectives communicated by the Houses of Europe, and is also impacted by inflation. Emissions from Fixed assets-IT have continued to decrease thanks to an active policy of replacing IT equipment.

Trends observed in the category of emissions from staff travel reflect the return to a level of operational activity more similar to pre-Covid times, despite the positive impact of teleconferencing and efforts towards sustainable staff travel which moderated any increases. Although total emissions have increased almost four-fold compared to 2021, they remain 69% lower than in 2019. The use of rail has seen a steady increase in Vienna and Budapest. Vehicle fleet emissions have also increased, by 28% compared to 2022, due to a higher activity. They remain 18% lower than 2019 levels, partly thanks to the upgrade to plug-in hybrid vehicles in Valletta and Budapest.

Finally, staff commuting emissions increased only marginally, by 7.8 %, and remain 81% lower than in 2019. This reflects the established teleworking arrangements in the Houses of Europe.

Scope and category of emissions	Valletta	Vienna	Nicosia	Budapest	All HoE
<b>Scope 1: Own fuel use and direct loss</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,12</b>	<b>0,11</b>	<b>0,60</b>	<b>0,84</b>
Fuel for bldgs: diesel (emergency generator)	0,0002	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0002
Commission vehicle fleet	0,0043	0,1202	0,1105	0,0508	0,2859
Refrigerants	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,5532	0,5532
<b>Scope 2: Purchased energy</b>	<b>1,54</b>	<b>0,99</b>	<b>3,36</b>	<b>2,30</b>	<b>8,18</b>
External electricity supply (grey),	1,5403	0,4656	3,3589	1,4492	6,8139
District heating (combustion)	0,0000	0,5213	0,0000	0,8496	1,3709
<b>Scope 3: Other indirect sources</b>	<b>5,83</b>	<b>6,26</b>	<b>7,24</b>	<b>4,65</b>	<b>23,98</b>
Commission vehicle fleet (upstream)	0,0011	0,0282	0,0291	0,0129	0,0714
External grey electricity supply, line losses	0,1392	0,0421	0,3036	0,1310	0,6160
Ext. 'renewables' electricity contract (upstream + line loss)	0,0000	0,0324	0,2324	0,0316	0,2965
District heating (upstream)	0,0000	0,5148	0,0000	0,8566	1,3714
Business travel: air (combustion)	1,2959	0,2890	2,4840	0,5420	4,6110
Business travel: rail (combustion)	0,0004	0,0633	0,0061	0,0138	0,0836
Business travel: Private car + rental car	0,0016	0,0615	0,0650	0,0613	0,1893
Business travel: non rail surface: bus, boat, ... (combustion)	0,0000	0,0012	0,0255	0,0041	0,0308
Commuting (combustion)	0,3202	0,0908	0,4305	0,2171	1,0586
Fixed assets - buildings	0,4395	0,8471	1,3520	0,9118	3,5505
Fixed assets - IT	0,4589	0,4972	0,4468	0,3410	1,7440
Fixed assets - Commission vehicles	0,0026	0,0146	0,0205	0,0058	0,0434
Paper supply	0,0014	0,0513	0,0107	0,0000	0,0634
Service contracts	3,1659	3,7188	1,8215	1,5121	10,2183
Own waste	0,0045	0,0093	0,0112	0,0067	0,0317
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,38</b>	<b>7,37</b>	<b>10,71</b>	<b>7,55</b>	<b>33,00</b>

### 3.3 Commission carbon footprint and greening action plan criteria

Table 3.2 illustrates the progress, in the applicable categories within the the EMAS scope for the 4 Houses of Europe, compared to the Commission-wide emissions reduction targets for the period 2019-2030 as set in the Greening Communication. The values and actual reductions presented in the table refer to the performance in the 4 Houses of Europe, measured against the respective target reduction percentages from the Greening Communication (not specific to the Houses of Europe). Since the European Parliament (and by extension the EPOs) is not included in the scope of the Greening Communication, the values in the table only represent the Commission Representations. Segregated values are collected for Staff missions, Staff commuting and Vehicle fleet. In the other categories, 60% of the aggregate values for the Houses of Europe was applied, based on the share split in the administrative agreement governing the shared management of the Houses of Europe which is based on the average ratio in staff numbers and surface area between Representations and EPOs. Teleworking was not included in the carbon footprint of the original greening communication, which will result in increased emissions. Conversely, commuting emissions will be lower than anticipated in 2019.

**3.4 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, but now called the Agence de transition écologique. This information is available to the public: <https://bilans-ges.ademe.fr>. This was complemented by multiple other sources including, but not exclusively: DEFRA, UK Government Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, used for commercial aviation emissions, and carbon trust for calorific values of liquid fuels. IEA, the International Energy Agency, used for emissions factors for national electricity network. FEBIAC, the Belgian Federation of automobiles and motorcycling, for emissions of national vehicle fleet. EUROSTAT and odysee-mure for factors domestic space heating and cooling data. Internal operational data for vehicle fleets. Commercial sources, for global warming potential for some refrigerants. The Commission's approach to carbon footprint is reviewed annually by experts who methodology, coefficients and sources when required.

Greening Communication targets	2019*		GC Target		Actual 2022	
	value	reduction	value	reduction	value	reduction
Emissions source	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	% of CF	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	% of CF	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	% of CF
<b>1) Buildings, operations, fixed assets</b>		<b>-17,6</b>		<b>-16,1</b>		
Brussels reduce office surface area by 200k sq.m	36.038	-5,9	17655	<b>-2,4</b>	30.877	
Brussels office space energy efficiency		-2,5				
Luxembourg; move to JMO2- Post building	7.850	-1,6	4349	<b>-0,7</b>	6.299	
<b>All other buildings, real estate management</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>-2,6</b>	0	<b>0,0</b>	<b>61,40</b>	
<b>All other buildings, increased energy efficiency</b>	<b>219,64</b>	<b>-5</b>	209,18	<b>-13,0</b>	<b>191,92</b>	
<b>2) Mobility</b>		<b>-16,2</b>		<b>-40,3</b>		
<b>Staff Missions</b>	<b>38,67</b>	<b>-13,9</b>	33,95	<b>45,0</b>	<b>55,93</b>	
Staff commuting Brussels	13.916	-2,1	9320	<b>-3,3</b>	6.730	
Staff commuting other sites	<b>57,39</b>	-0,1	56,82	<b>-64,0</b>	<b>24,26</b>	
<b>Vehicle fleet</b>	<b>13,14</b>	<b>-0,1</b>	13,01	<b>-18,0</b>	<b>10,83</b>	
<b>3) IT fixed assets</b>	<b>85,46</b>	<b>-1,4</b>	84,61	<b>-42,2</b>	<b>49,36</b>	
<b>4) Goods and services, own waste</b>	<b>94,87</b>	<b>-0,3</b>	93,93	<b>85,0</b>	<b>175,61</b>	
<b>5) Subsidised travel (experts travel)</b>	31.216	<b>-6,8</b>	16.335	<b>-8,7</b>	12.141	
<b>Total (original greening scope)</b>	89.529,16	<b>-42,3</b>	62.916	<b>14,3</b>	102.395	
<b>6) Teleworking (added in 2021)</b>	<b>0,94</b>				<b>14,24</b>	
<b>Total (including teleworking)</b>	179.059			<b>-11,3</b>	159.026	
Note * 2019 data reported in 2022						

#### 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 they have 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, is the loss of refrigerants from technical installations within buildings of which each kilogram may result in several tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e. 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. In 2022, it was 7, 11% lower than in 2021 and 17% lower than in 2019, owing to a combination of improved energy efficiency and favorable climatic conditions. The decrease during the COVID years of 2022 and 2021 was not as significant as expected, since more ventilation was required to avoid recirculating air in the buildings, despite lower office occupancy. Building energy usage includes electricity, district heating and cooling, as well as a negligible amount of diesel fuel for emergency generators.

Figure 4.1 Final building's energy consumption at the Houses of Europe (2019 to 2022), MWh

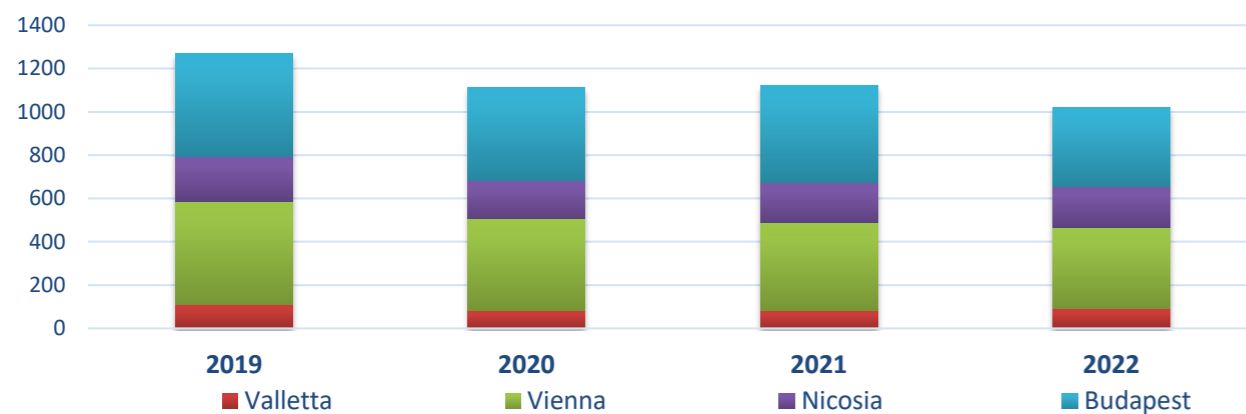


Table 4.1 Final energy consumption at HoE EMAS sites, MWh

Site	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Valletta		109,30	81,87	80,71	91,75
Vienna		344,94	298,81	267,48	261,17
Nicosia		315,37	288,42	311,72	286,56
Budapest		475,90	430,28	446,73	392,71
<b>Total</b>		<b>1245,51</b>	<b>1099,39</b>	<b>1106,63</b>	<b>1032,19</b>

##### 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 20°C and cooling to 24°C**, or in line with national rules if different, and shortening the hours of operation)
- Winter building energy-saving action (further limiting heating in offices to 19°C).
- Closure or powering down of buildings during holiday periods
- Centralised Building Monitoring System for all Houses of Europe (contract awarded in 2022)

###### ii) Site level actions are as follows

- Installation of LED lighting (Vienna, Nicosia);
- Smart meters (Vienna)
- Manual ventilation for cooling, when possible (Nicosia)
- Inspection of buildings outside the occupancy hours to detect any irregular energy use (Vienna)
- Energy efficiency audits (Valletta, Nicosia and other Houses of Europe outside EMAS scope)

##### 4.2.1a Valletta, key achievements and actions

- Despite a number of energy-saving actions, total building energy use increased in Valletta by 13,7% compared to 2021, whilst remaining 16,1% below 2019 levels. The increase in 2022 is due to unfavourable climatic conditions and challenges related to the building's energy efficiency. The House of Europe is actively communicating with staff about energy-saving measures to further reduce the use of energy for cooling in the offices.
- The use of diesel for the emergency generator decreased by 93.7% to negligible levels thanks to fewer electricity supply interruptions, which are otherwise common in Malta.
- **Ongoing active measures to reduce energy consumption:**
  - Comfort and lighting schedule optimisation
  - Winter energy-saving action
  - Closure of the building during the end-of-year holiday period
  - Energy efficiency audit
  - Active communication with staff on energy-saving measures

##### 4.2.1b Vienna, key achievements and actions

- Use of building energy in Vienna decreased by 7,7% in 2022. This is composed of a decrease of 2,36%, in electricity use from the dedicated 100% green contract and the shared contract with the condominium in 2022.
- During the same period, district heating consumption decreased by 17,9%. In addition to more favourable winter climate conditions, the assumption is that the use among other building occupants decreased, possibly encouraged by the energy-saving efforts in the House of Europe, which engaged with the condominium on this matter.
- Total building energy consumption in 2022 was 21.2% below 2019 levels.
- **Ongoing active measures to reduce energy consumption:**
  - Comfort and lighting schedule optimisation
  - Winter energy-saving action
  - Closure of the buildings during the end-of-year holiday period
  - Installation of LED lighting
  - Communicating with the condominium on energy-saving measures
  - Inspection of buildings, outside the occupancy hours, to detect any lighting or HVAC equipment working that should normally be idle.

##### 4.2.1c Nicosia, key achievements and actions

In 2022, building energy use, consisting of electricity, remained comparable to 2021 levels (0,4% increase), and 5,9% below 2019 levels.

###### Ongoing active measures to reduce energy consumption:

- Comfort and lighting schedule optimisation
- Winter energy-saving action
- Closure of the building during the end-of-year holiday period
- Energy efficiency audit
- Manual ventilation when possible, to save on energy for cooling

##### 4.2.1d Budapest, key achievements and actions

Budapest declared the highest decrease in total building energy use, at 12,1% compared to 2021, and 17,5% compared to 2019. Nevertheless, this does not include the electricity shared with the condominium (historically between 11% and 15% of total consumed electricity), for which the final consumption is not yet available.

- Electricity consumption via the separate contract decreased by 6,5%.
- District heating and cooling use decreased considerably by 18,3%. This is similar to Vienna and reflects similar climate conditions.
- **Ongoing active measures to reduce energy consumption:**
  - Comfort and lighting schedule optimisation
  - Installation of LED lighting
  - Winter energy-saving action
  - Closure of the building during the end-of-year holiday period
  - Active communication with staff on energy-saving measures

**Table 4.2 Buildings' final energy consumption (MWh/p & kWh/m<sup>2</sup>), 2019-2022**

Site	Trend 2019-22	2019	2020	2021	2022	Target 2019-23	Target 2019-30
<b>Part A - MWh/p</b>							
Valletta		4,55	3,41	3,84	4,37	4,42	3,31
Vienna		8,62	8,30	8,36	7,46	8,36	8,05
Nicosia		12,13	11,54	12,99	11,94	11,77	11,19
Budapest		14,00	13,04	13,54	11,55	13,58	12,65
<b>Part B - kWh/m<sup>2</sup></b>							
Valletta		103,51	77,53	76,43	86,88	100,40	75,21
Vienna		140,50	121,71	108,95	106,38	136,28	118,06
Nicosia		126,82	115,98	125,35	115,23	123,01	112,50
Budapest		200,48	181,26	188,19	165,44	194,47	175,82

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

Table 4.2 presents the energy consumption data in per capita and per square meter terms. The differences in per capita consumption can be attributed, as already mentioned, to structural conditions of the buildings and to climatic conditions, where the energy used for heating in Vienna and Budapest is comparatively greater than the energy used for cooling in Valletta and Nicosia. Population density also plays a role. For instance, the surface of the House of Europe in Nicosia is two and a half times the surface in Valletta, for a similar number of staff. The per surface data reveals a more uniform situation and allows for better comparison over time, considering the impact of even small fluctuations in staff numbers. With the exception of Nicosia, all other Houses of Europe have reached the 2023 target.

As mentioned, in Vienna and Budapest, part of the energy consumption is derived from a surface-share calculation applied to the shared consumption of the Condominium. This means that energy consumption and related saving efforts in those two House of Europe cannot be reflected in the data with full precision.

**Table 4.3 Total renewable energy consumption (MWh), 2019-2022**

Site	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Valletta		0,08	0,07	0,07	0,08
Vienna		1,46	1,22	1,14	1,10
Nicosia		0,41	0,20	0,26	0,26
Budapest		0,25	0,25	0,30	0,29
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,20</b>	<b>1,74</b>	<b>1,78</b>	<b>1,73</b>

**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 Valletta, Vienna, Nicosia and Budapest, resulting in a combined decrease of 21% compared to 2021, mirroring the trend on total energy use.

Case study 1 provides more detail on the use of renewable energy in the Houses of Europe.

**Case study 2  
Energy saving actions in Vienna**

In Vienna, the Houses of Europe invested in a complete upgrade to LED lighting during the course of 2021 and 2022. Combined with other energy-saving actions, this allowed to reduce annual electricity consumption (from its 100% green contract) by close to 30% compared to 2019 levels.

The decrease was most striking in December 2022 when, combined with the closure of the building during the end of-year period and the winter energy -saving action, electricity use fell by 47% compared to the same period in 2019.

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

The decrease in the use of non-renewable energy in the Houses of Europe has been achieved so far mainly through improved energy efficiency. The share of renewables in the supplied energy is, in fact, dependent on the providers, many of which are monopoly operators (this applies to electricity in Valletta and Nicosia, and to district heating and cooling in Vienna and Valletta). 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). Only Vienna currently features a 100% green electricity contract.

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. The energy efficiency audits currently ongoing in Valletta, Nicosia and other locations outside the EMAS scope will determine concrete possibilities.

**Table 4.4 Supplied electricity (MWh), 2019-2022**

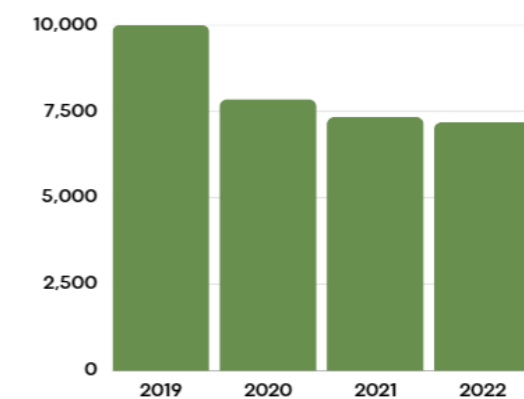
Site	Trend 2019-'22	2019	2020	2021	2022
Valletta		109,30	81,87	80,45	91,73
Vienna		344,94	298,81	267,48	261,17
Nicosia		184,46	163,87	172,90	172,53
Budapest		247,00	214,00	221,00	208,37
<b>Electricity (% from renewable sources)</b>					
Valletta		7,30%	8,48%	9,12%	9,12%
Vienna		42,19%	40,78%	42,73%	42,23%
Nicosia		22,40%	12,20%	15,10%	15,20%
Budapest		10,00%	11,90%	13,70%	13,70%

**Raising awareness on energy saving measures**

Following the introduction of winter energy-saving measures that limit heating in offices to 19°C, some colleagues in Budapest perceived the temperature to be much lower. By installing an ambient thermometer, the EMAS coordinators were able to dispel doubts in full transparency and garner credibility for the implementation approach of the measures.



**Electricity consumption - contract 1 (MWh)**



**Table 4.5 Non electricity supplied fuel (MWh) at Houses of Europe, 2019-2022**

Site	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Mains supplied gas</b>					
Valletta		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Vienna		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Nicosia		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Budapest		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Tank supplied gas</b>					
<b>Diesel (used for emergency electricity generation) (MWh), 2019-2022</b>					
Valletta		0,00	0,00	0,26	0,02
<b>District heating and/or cooling</b>					
Vienna		130,91	124,55	138,82	114,03
Budapest		228,90	216,28	225,73	184,34

**Table 4.6 Emissions from buildings' energy consumption at HoE (tCO<sub>2</sub>e), 2019-2022**

	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Valletta		47,66	35,09	34,68	39,59
Vienna		73,10	67,19	64,68	55,17
Nicosia		101,74	89,81	93,63	93,48
Budapest		139,70	125,14	129,09	112,81
<b>Total Houses of Europe</b>		<b>362,20</b>	<b>317,23</b>	<b>322,07</b>	<b>301,05</b>

**Table 4.7 Emissions from buildings' energy consumption (tCO<sub>2</sub>e/p), 2019-2022**

	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Valletta		1,99	1,46	1,65	1,89
Vienna		1,83	1,87	2,02	1,58
Nicosia		3,91	3,59	3,90	3,90
Budapest		4,11	3,79	3,91	3,32
<b>Total (tCO<sub>2</sub>e/p)</b>		<b>2,92</b>	<b>2,69</b>	<b>2,93</b>	<b>2,64</b>

**4.4a Trends in emissions from refrigerant losses**

Due to their predominantly administrative activity, the technical installations containing refrigerants in the Houses of Europe are limited to HVAC units and kitchenette fridges.

Refrigerant losses may be detected during regular maintenance interventions, as required by legislation, or in case of malfunction.

In 2022, the only detected refrigerant (**R410a**) loss occurred in Budapest, linked to equipment malfunction. Valletta, Vienna and Nicosia continue to report no losses during normal operation under their protocol (less than 3%), with the exception of an occurrence in 2019 in Vienna.

**4.2.4 Fuel use by site**

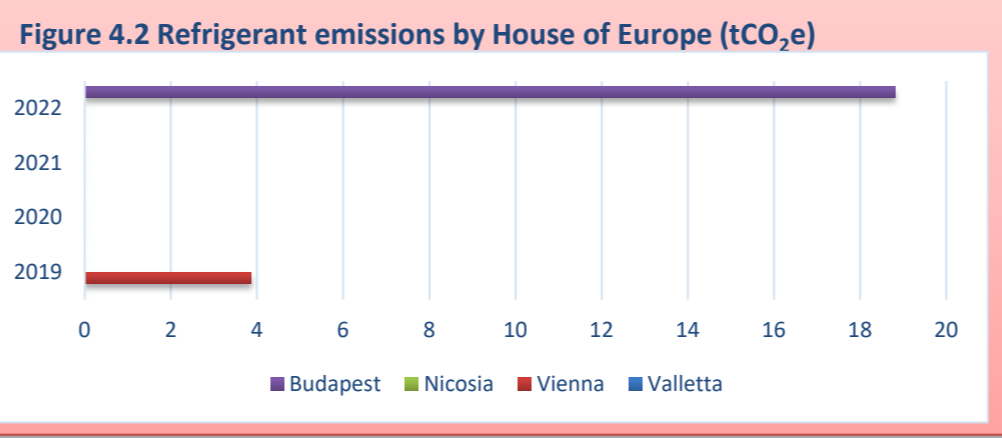
- Budapest and Vienna are connected to district heating.
- Diesel is used only in Valletta
- In Valletta and Nicosia, electricity is the main source of energy
- There is no gas use amongst the Houses of Europe

**4.2.5 Developing site generated renewable energy**

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

**4.4 Emissions from refrigerants used in buildings**

Refrigerants have Global Warming Potentials (GWP) typically between 1.000 and 10 .000, meaning that a leak of just a few kilograms can have the equivalent atmospheric global warming impact of several tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>. The common refrigerants used in the Houses of Europe is R410A. Figure 4 shows the evolution of detected refrigerant losses in the Houses of Europe.



**Table 4.8 Fixed asset (embodied) emission, 2019-2022 (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)**

	Trend	2019	2020	2021	2022
Valletta		9,23	9,23	9,23	9,23
Vienna		29,65	29,65	29,65	29,65
Nicosia		32,45	32,45	32,45	32,45
Budapest		31,00	31,00	31,00	31,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>102,33</b>	<b>102,33</b>	<b>102,33</b>	<b>102,33</b>

**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. Data in Table 4.6 show that the Houses of Europe reduced building energy emissions by 6,5%, from 322,07 tonnes in 2021 to 301,05 tonnes in 2022. The decrease from 2019 stands at 16,88%.

This is evident also from data in Table 4.7 showing trends in per capita building energy emissions, which are considerably higher than the global Commission value of 1,05 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/p (against a total of 2.64 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/p for the Houses of Europe) in 2022. This is mostly due to smaller size of the HoE buildings compared to average office buildings of the EC or EP, meaning that the energy requirements per person are different.

Although few actions target directly the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions from buildings (see Case study 1), this is often an secondary impact of actions that reduce energy consumption mentioned under 4.2.1 and 4.2.2.

**Table 4.9 Refrigerant emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e), 2019-2022**

	Trend '19-'22	2019	2020	2021	2022
Valletta		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Vienna		3,87	0,00	0,00	0,00
Nicosia		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Budapest		0,00	0,00	0,00	18,81
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,87</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>18,81</b>

**4.5 Emissions from buildings fixed assets (embodied emissions)**

Emissions from buildings (fixed assets) are evaluated using an amortisation approach in which the emissions for a building are distributed over its assumed design life. A common 50 years design life period is used for the Houses of Europe.

Given the stable building portfolio in the 4 Houses of Europe, declared fixed assets emissions are also stable, as shown in Table 4.8.

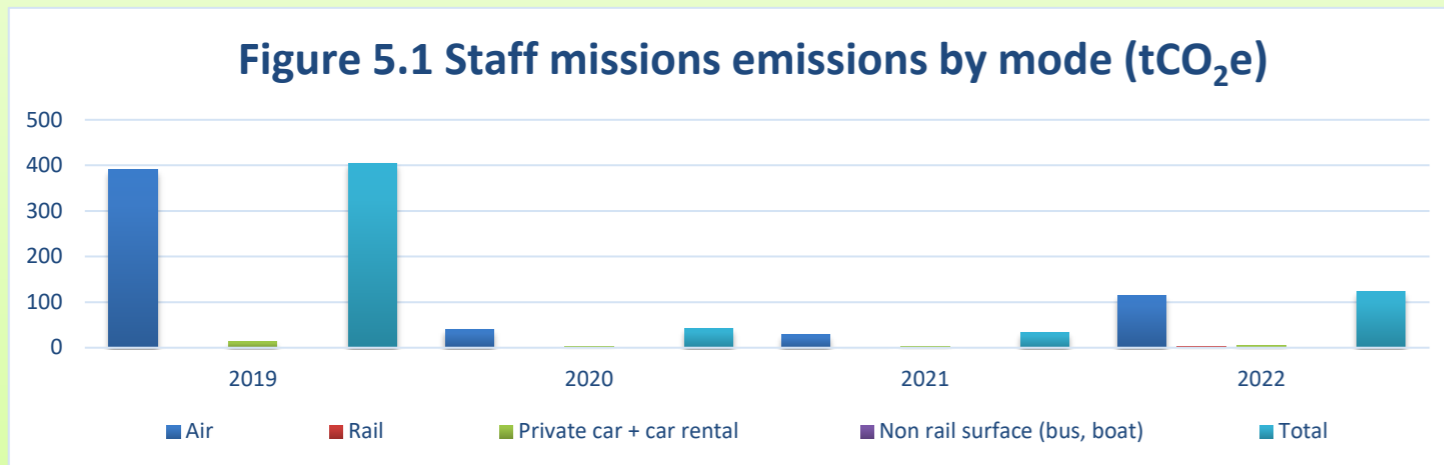
## 5 Reducing mobility emissions through more sustainable modes of transport

### 5.1 Reducing emissions from staff missions

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

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

Figure 5.1 shows the evolution of emissions from staff missions by mode of transport.



**5.1a** The data in Figure 5.1 indicates that there was a significant drop in total missions emissions in 2020 and 2021 compared to 2019 due to the onset of COVID. However, there was a strong rebound in 2022 when compared to the previous year, though it remained 69% below the 2019 baseline. The high amount of air travel in 2019 is attributed to the Nicosia EPLO in connection to the European Elections, and can be considered exceptional. This trend is also clearly visible also in Figure 5.2, which shows the evolution of emissions by the House of Europe.

In 2021, the private or hired car category was the only one to experience an increase in emissions compared to 2020, as other means of transport were less available due to health concerns. This category saw further growth in 2022, but at the slowest rate among all modes. The most significant increase in 2022, compared to 2021 is air travel (306%), followed by bus and boat (187%), and encouragingly, rail travel (136%).

Two Houses of Europe are located on islands, which leads to a certain reliance on air travel and consequently higher emissions. Conversely, the two continental Houses of Europe, have better access to rail and other non-air transport modes, allowing greater scope to reduce their missions emissions. A detailed breakdown of emissions by House of Europe is available in Annex 7.

**Table 5.1 Total missions emissions by mode (2019-2022), tCO<sub>2</sub>e**

modes of transport	2019	2020	2021	2022
Air	390,51	40,37	28,40	115,38
Rail	1,10	0,32	1,20	2,84
Private car + car rental	13,08	1,80	3,72	4,74
Non rail surface (bus, boat)	0,49	0,24	0,28	0,79
<b>Total</b>	<b>405,17</b>	<b>42,74</b>	<b>33,60</b>	<b>123,75</b>

### 5.1b Leading by example: Vienna House of Europe switches from airplane to night train for trips to Brussels

The House of Europe in Vienna has been actively using the night train connection to Brussels since its launch in 2020. This has become the default means of transport for trips to Brussels, including those of organised groups of journalists, students and other stakeholders. Rail is used also for trips within the country. In this way, the House of Europe sets an example on sustainable travel.



### 5.1c Actions to reduce emissions from staff missions

The greatest reduction in emissions results from missions that do not take place. Whilst a certain amount of personal contact remains necessary in particular situations, Houses of Europe are already leveraging, and will continue to do so, the use of online and hybrid meetings when appropriate. For instance, the obligatory presence for certain EPLO staff at Parliament's plenary sessions has been reduced by half.

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

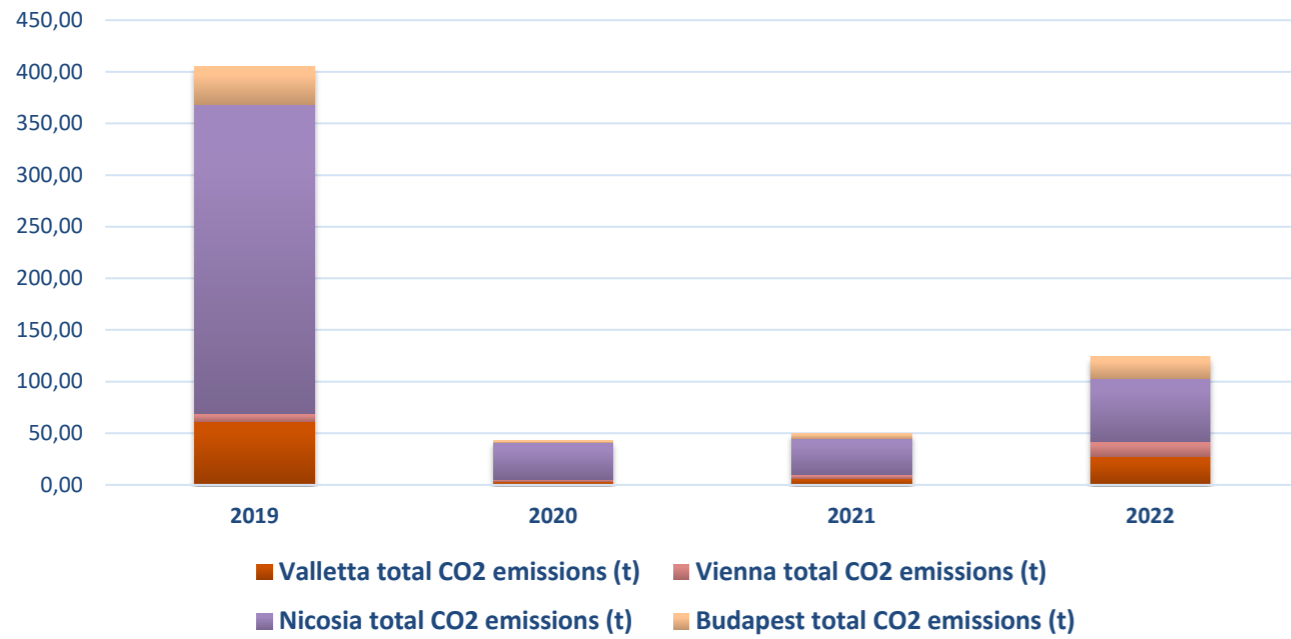
### 5.2 Actions to reduce emissions from staff missions and commuting

Actions to reduce emissions from staff commuting in the Houses of Europe:

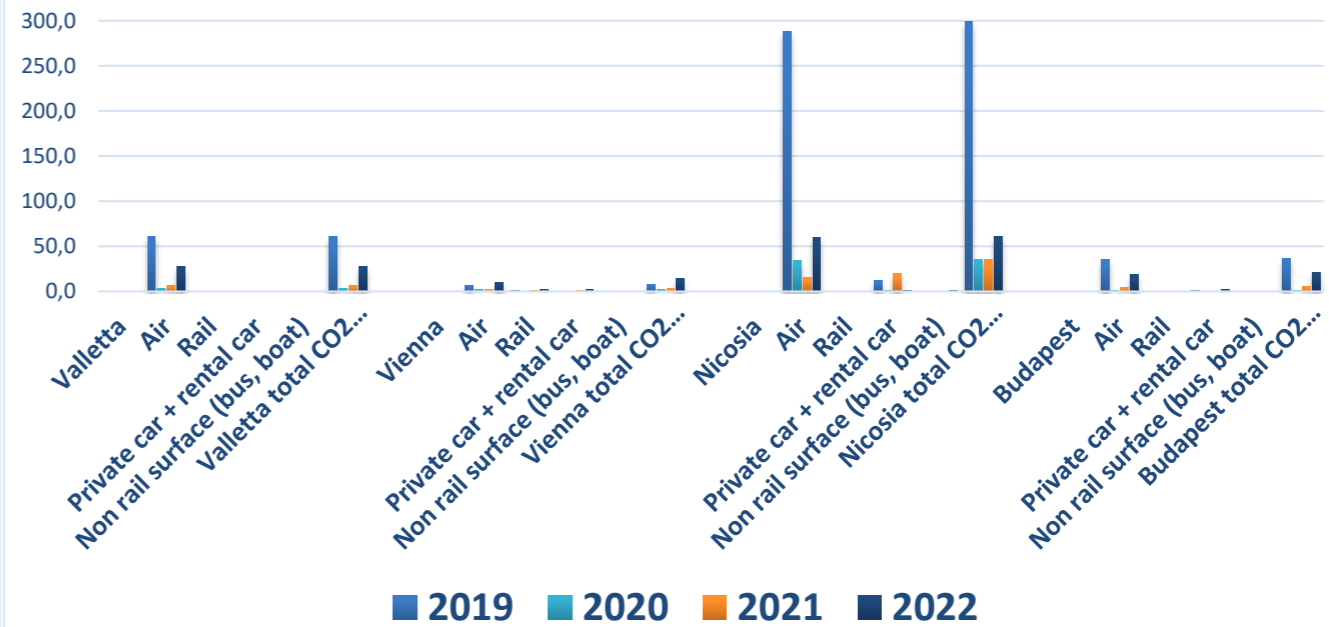
- Right to regular teleworking a certain number of days per week, according to corporate policies.
- Partial contribution to public transport costs for staff in Representations.
- Promoting service bikes and e-bikes for staff.
- Promotion of corporate campaigns and staff engagement actions focused on sustainable commuting.
- Progressive reduction of parking spaces for staff (applicable to Houses of Europe in rented premises).
- The installation of chargers for private electric or hybrid cars, included in the GAAP, is currently on hold pending the adoption of a new corporate mobility policy.



**Figure 5.2 Staff missions emissions by site  
2019-2022, tCO<sub>2</sub>e**



**Figure 5.3 Staff missions emissions by site and mode  
(tCO<sub>2</sub>e)**

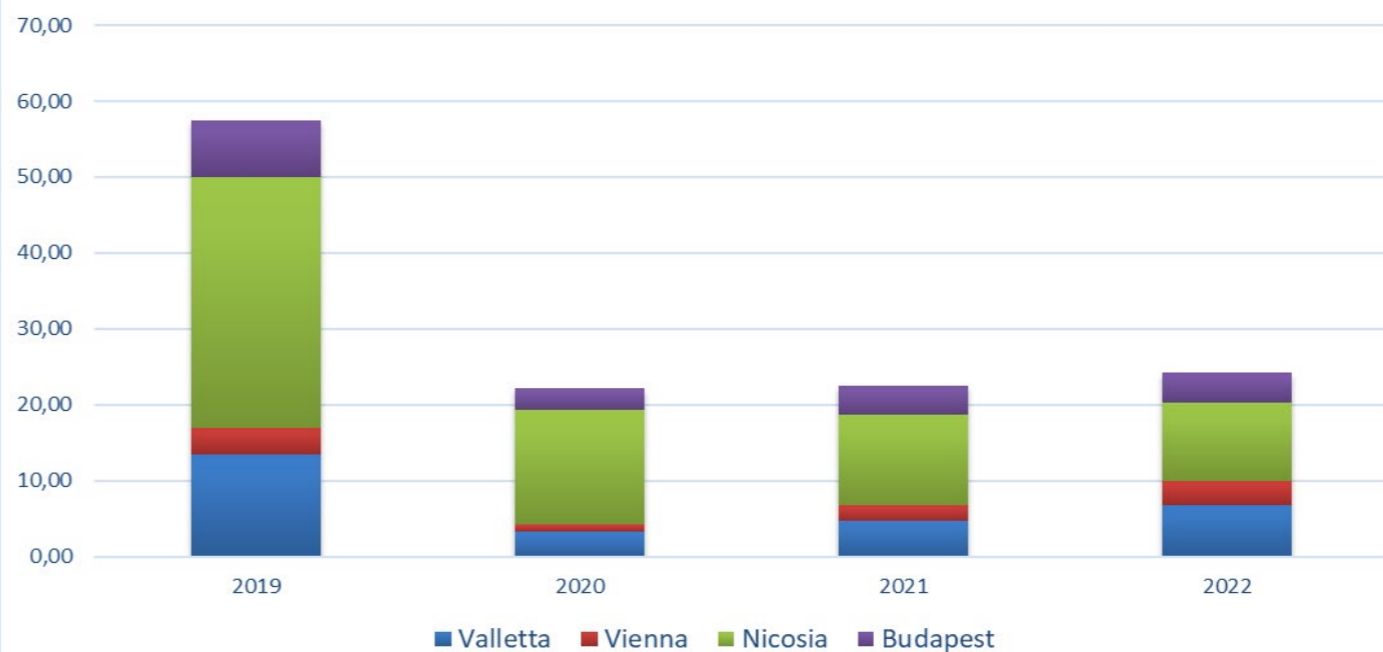


### 5.3 Greener commuting options

Emissions from staff commuting by House of Europe calculated based on the results of local staff commuting surveys, which achieve a high response rate (typically above 70% and in many cases full 100%) and can be thus considered fully representative. To align with the corporate approach, upstream emissions have been included for the first time in the elaboration of this report and back-calculated to 2019. The Figure 5.4 shows the evolution of total commuting emissions by House of Europe.

Table 5.2 Total commuting emissions by site (tCO <sub>2</sub> e), 2019-2022					
	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Valletta</b>					
Direct		11,12	2,78	3,97	5,59
Upstream		2,26	0,57	0,81	1,14
<b>Total</b>		<b>13,38</b>	<b>3,35</b>	<b>4,78</b>	<b>6,72</b>
<b>Vienna</b>					
Direct		3,02	0,75	1,66	2,64
Upstream		0,61	0,15	0,34	0,54
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,63</b>	<b>0,91</b>	<b>2,00</b>	<b>3,18</b>
<b>Nicosia</b>					
Direct		27,42	12,47	9,94	8,59
Upstream		5,57	2,54	2,02	1,75
<b>Total</b>		<b>32,99</b>	<b>15,00</b>	<b>11,96</b>	<b>10,33</b>
<b>Budapest</b>					
Direct		6,13	2,46	3,13	3,34
Upstream		1,25	0,50	0,64	0,68
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,38</b>	<b>2,96</b>	<b>3,77</b>	<b>4,02</b>
<b>Total commuting emissions of all HoE (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>57,39</b>	<b>22,22</b>	<b>22,50</b>	<b>24,26</b>

**Figure 5.4 Evolution of commuting emissions, tCO<sub>2</sub>e**



### 5.3a Staff commuting emissions and options in the Houses of Europe

Emissions from staff commuting in the Houses of Europe saw a sharp drop with the onset on COVID, when confinement measures were in place and staff teleworked. Unlike emissions from missions, commuting emissions did not bounce back as significantly due to the adoption of teleworking as part of the corporate human resources policies, despite different patterns among the Houses of Europe. Commuting emissions increased by 7,8% in 2022, but remained 57,7% below 2019 levels. This reduction more than compensates for the added emissions from teleworking, resulting in an overall net gain.

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

### 5.3d Budapest

In Budapest, the majority of staff uses public transport or walk. In the EPLO, only one colleague commutes by car.

The emissions from commuting in Budapest experienced a slight increase of 6.6%, in line with an increased office presence by 8%, reaching 43%. There remains an overall decrease of 46% compared to emissions from the baseline year 2019.

As example of good practice, the regional technology officer based at the Representation travels exclusively by rail on his frequent missions to the Representations in Bratislava and Prague, for which he is also responsible.

### 5.3b Valletta

Malta suffers from high road traffic congestion, and the government introduced free public transport for residents in October 2022. It is yet to be seen whether the scheme will encourage staff to give up car use. Valletta is the only House of Europe where staff commute by ferry.

The House of Europe has been engaging with staff around the divisive issue of commuting, including around the use of service bikes or walking to external meetings. Commuting emissions increased by 40.75% compared to 2021, with an overall decrease of 50% compared to 2019. Office presence stood at 40%, up by 8%.

### 5.3c Vienna

Vienna enjoys good public transport coverage, including- within suburban areas, and this is reflected in the staff commuting behaviour with few car users. The Representation is exploring the possibility of subsidizing the newly introduced country-wide annual public transport pass for staff, to be used also for staff missions. In 2022, office presence increased to 80% in Vienna, resulting in increased commuting emissions by 59,13% compared to 2021. Overall, there was still a decrease of 12% compared to the baseline year 2019.

### 5.3e Nicosia

Car is the predominant means of commuting in Nicosia, where the hot climate serves as an additional deterrent from using other modes of transportation.

This is the only House of Europe where commuting emissions dropped, by 13,6% compared to 2021, despite an unchanged office presence of 50%. This could be attributed to a change in habits or to a change in respondents to the commuting survey.

### 5.4 Developing a more sustainable Commission vehicle fleet

The Commission's DG COMM is greening the Representation's car fleet, aiming for a 100% zero and low emissions fleet by 2027 (result by end of 2022 across all Representations: 41%) and 100% zero emission fleet. Related procurements are fully integrating the recommended EU Green Public Procurement criteria for road transport. Larger Representations, such as Vienna and Budapest, have two vehicles (an official and a service car), while smaller ones have only an official car. EPLOs do not have a vehicle fleet.

Houses of Europe will be progressively equipped with electric car charging stations available for the use of staff. However, this action is currently on hold, pending the adoption of a new corporate mobility plan in the Commission.

Figure 5.5 evolution of vehicle fleet indicators

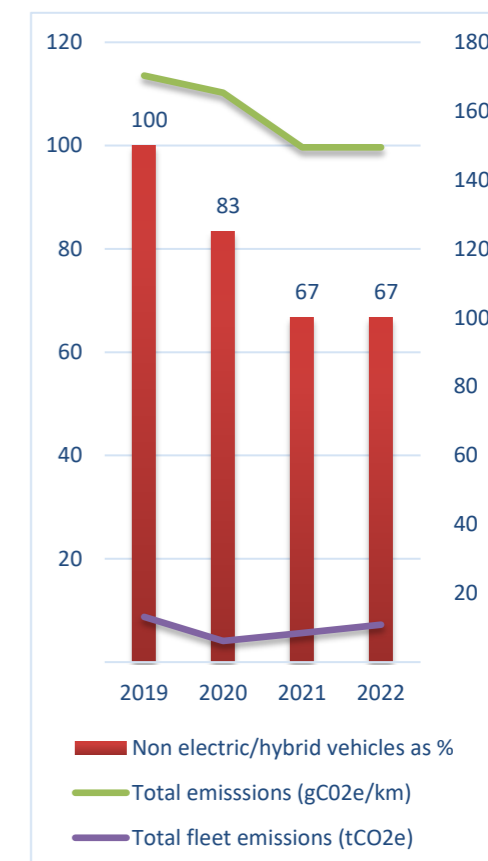


Table 5.3 Houses of Europe - Site vehicle fleets, 2019-2022

Site	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Valletta		1	1	1	1
Vienna		2	2	2	2
Nicosia		1	1	1	1
Budapest		2	2	2	2
<b>Total site veh. fleets</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>

Table 5.4 Hybrid or electric vehicles in site fleets, 2019-2022

Site	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Valletta		0	0	1	1
Vienna		0	0	0	0
Nicosia		0	0	0	0
Budapest		0	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
as % of fleet		0	17	33	33
<b>Non electric/hybrid vehicles as %</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>67</b>

Table 5.5 Average emissions of vehicle fleet: manufacturer (gCO2e/km)

Site	Trend '19-'22	2019	2020	2021	2022
Valletta		150	150	55	55
Vienna		156	156	156	156
Nicosia		173	173	173	173
Budapest		194	179	179	179
<b>Total emissions (gCO2e/km)</b>		<b>170</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>

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

	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Total fleet emissions (tCO2e)</b>	<b>13,14</b>	<b>6,14</b>	<b>8,44</b>	<b>10,83</b>

**5.5 The evolution of the overall vehicle fleet:** Table 5.6 shows a downward trend in vehicle fleet emissions, although in 2022 there was a slight rise linked to the resumption of regular operational activities in the Representations after the COVID pandemic. Figure 5.5 illustrates the evolution of the vehicle fleet indicators shown in the tables above.

## 6 Monitoring and mitigating emissions from other sources

### 6.1 Fixed asset (embodied energy) for IT fixed assets

Actions encompassing the IT domain are centrally coordinated by the two institutions and are described in the corporate environmental statements. Essentially, they focus on reducing emissions from IT equipment through regular replacement with newer equipment. The emissions associated with IT fixed assets are calculated using the inventory for 18 categories of IT equipment in Representations and EPOs, assuming an amortisation period of four years (see Chapter 7). The resulting emissions reduced by 42,2% between 2019 and 2022 (Chapter 3). The reasons for this reduction include a decrease in the number of larger equipment items, such as desktop PCs, as well as a reduction in some coefficients used in the calculations. The site-level breakdown, of per capita emissions, is included in Annex 3.

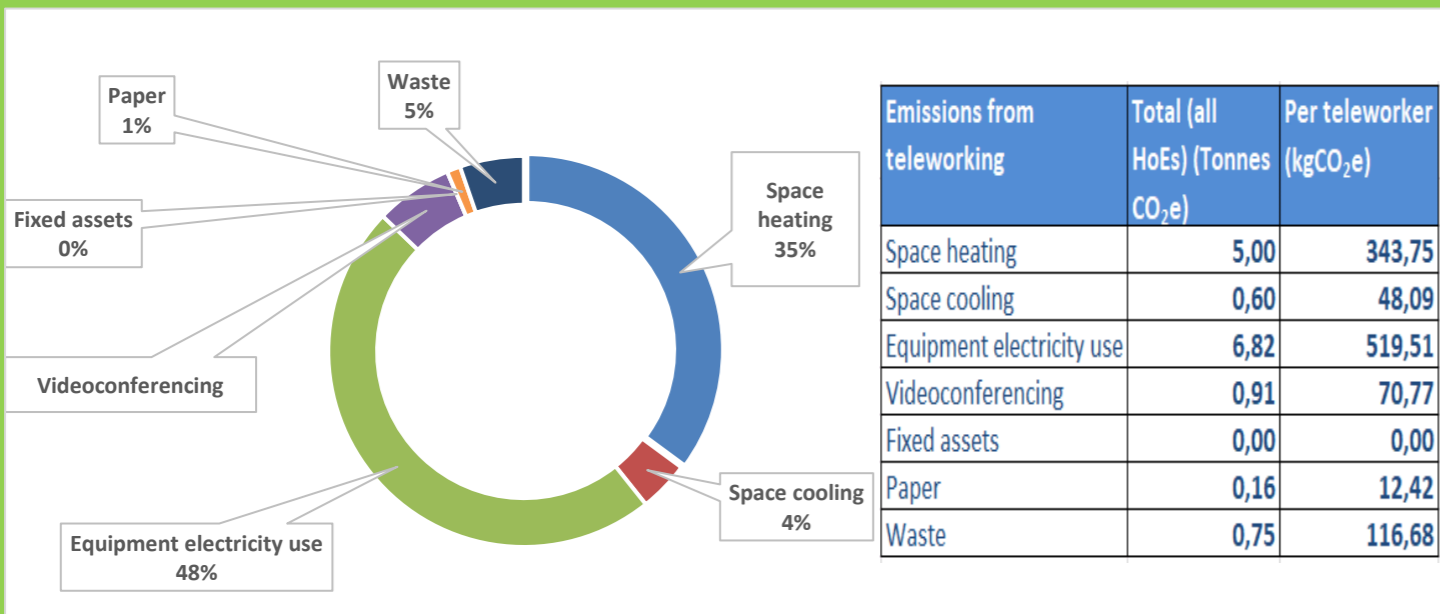
### 6.2 Emissions from teleworking

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

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

The scope of reporting for telework was expanded to also include emissions from paper use and waste generation, and data was extended back to the 2019 baseline. The breakdown in the components of teleworking emissions is presented in Figure 6.2.a. As in 2021, the largest components were space heating (35%) and equipment electricity use (48%).

Figure 6.2.a - Components of teleworking emissions in 2022

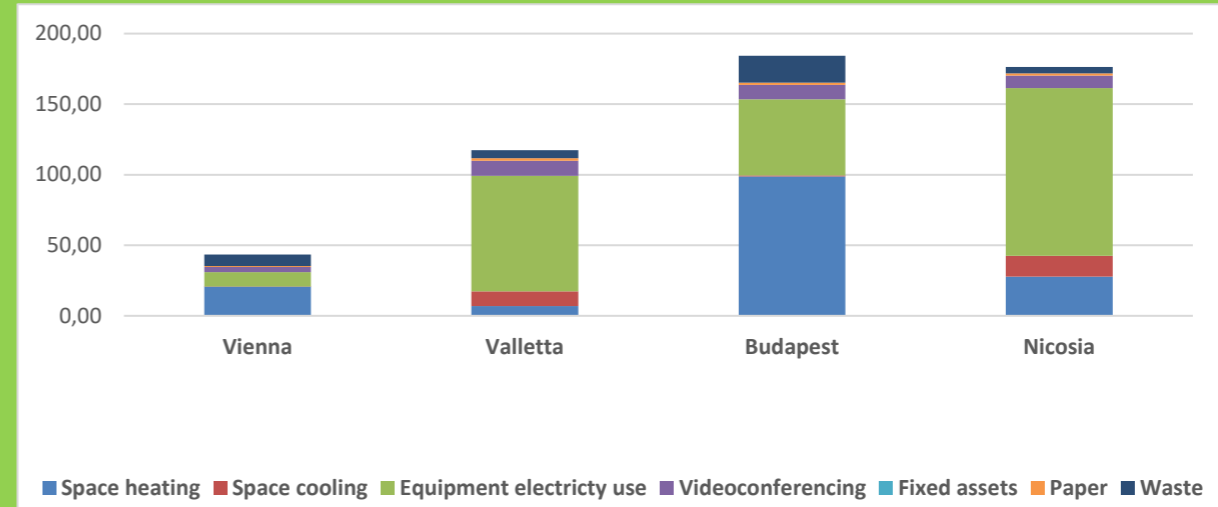


\* The Commission adopted the Working Time and Hybrid Working Decision in 2022 which allowed teleworking for 40% to 60% of working time. In the Parliament, the Decision of the Secretary General of 29 November 2022 concerning teleworking authorised teleworking for between 30% and 40% of total working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

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

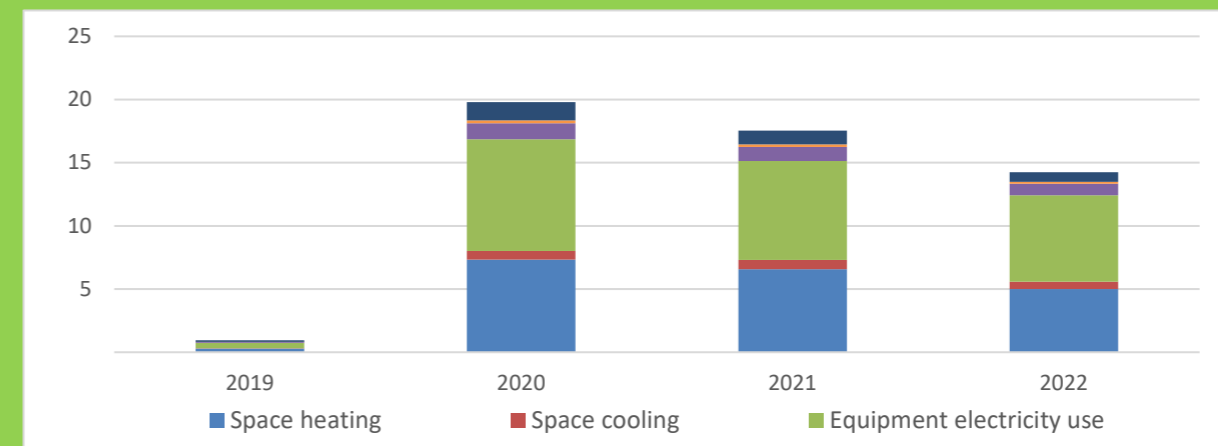
### 6.2 Emissions from teleworking continued.

Figure 6.2.b Teleworking emissions at Houses of Europe in 2022 (kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/person)



Climate plays a role in the composition and amount of teleworking emissions, as can be seen when comparing Valletta and Nicosia which share also similar national energy mixes. Whilst Budapest and Vienna too share a similar climate, Vienna's emissions are significantly lower as a result of a greener national energy mix and more limited teleworking.

Figure 6.2.c Evolution of teleworking emissions for all Houses of Europe (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)



Teleworking in the Houses of Europe was generally very limited in 2019 and in 2020, before restrictions introduced in response to the spread of COVID-19, which followed a dynamic specific to each country. The percentage of teleworkers during the pandemic varied between 45% and 75%, from site to site, on an annual basis. In 2022, it stabilised between 20% and 60% with the mainstreaming of teleworking through the update of respective HR policies\* in each institution (see bottom of 6.2 for details).

### 6.3 Emissions generated by service contracts

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

The data in Annex 5, where these contracts are included under the category 'other service contracts', reveals that their cumulated value is very high compared to other contract categories. The use of a conversion factor based on contract value makes them in turn the largest contributor of emissions among service contracts. Rising inflation can further artificially increase related emissions. As seen in Chapter 3, service contracts represent the single biggest source of emissions in the Houses of Europe, setting them apart from other EMAS sites.

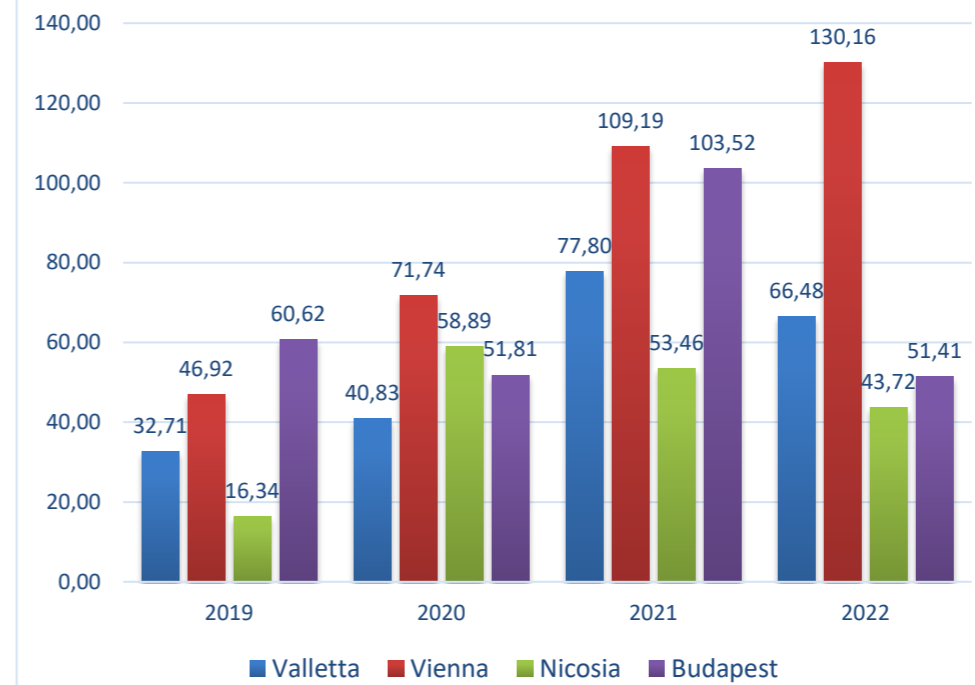
Figure 6.1 shows the evolution of emissions from all types of service contracts in the Houses of Europe, suggesting a generally upward trend. Although total emissions across the 4 Houses of Europe decreased by 15,8%, interrupting the earlier rising trend, they remain 86,3% higher than in 2019.

It is relevant to mention here that budget allocation for communication activities is generally based on the size of the host country and its population, to be covered in this manner. The typologies of contracts are nevertheless broadly consistent amongst the Houses of Europe, as they carry out the same mission.

In addition, the execution period of a contract may not necessarily coincide with the year in which it is concluded and registered in the accounting systems, from which the information for this report is gathered.

### 6.3a CO<sub>2</sub> related to service contracts

Figure 6.3 Emissions from Service Contracts - (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)



## 7 Supporting a green and circular economy

[Return to index](#)

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

### 7.1 'Greening' contracts

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

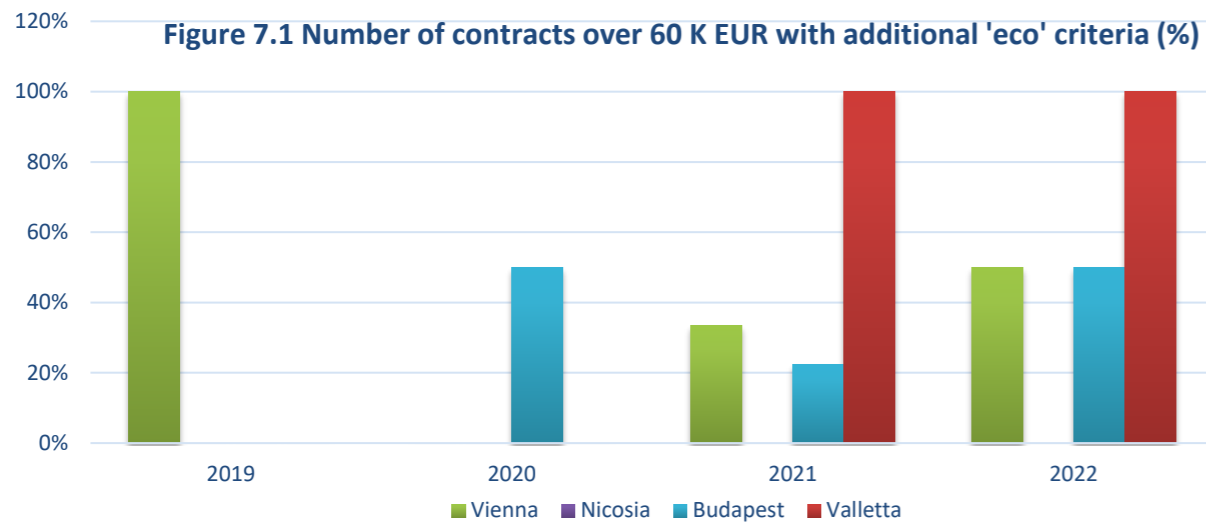


Table 7.1 Greenness of procedures ECA approach					
Category	Trend 2019-'22	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Breakdown of tender procedures according to green scale of ECA</b>					
Not green		5	5	11	4
Light green		0	0	0	1
Green		2	2	5	5
Very green		0	0	0	0
Green by nature		0	0	0	1
<b>Total (No)</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>

#### 7.1 Greening contracts in the Houses of Europe

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

Supported by training and procurement templates organised by central services, as well as by the inter-institutional GPP Helpdesk, Representations aim to apply GPP to any suitable contract where the market will support it. Examples from the four Houses of Europe in 2022 include communication and catering services, event organisation, transportation services, consultancies, installation of LED lighting, and electricity supply.

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

The Commission recorded the number of contracts including some additional specific environmental criteria (Figure 7.1), and in 2018, started to use the European Court of Auditor's recommended grading scale (1) to show the degree to which tenders incorporate sustainability, as follows:

- Not green:** Tender documents without environmental considerations or have clauses without impact on purchasing approach
- For light green to very green a main difference is in the weighting of the environmental criteria as a share of the total (for price and quality), as follows:
  - Light green:** <10%;
  - Green:** 10% to 25%, and;
  - Very green:** >25%
- Green by nature:** Where the primary purpose is "green", for example construction of a green roof, or consultancy services to improve environmental performance

Under this approach, data in Table 7.1 shows 37% of contracts were 'not green' in 2022, an improvement from 69% in 2021 and 71% in 2019.

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

In 2022, central services provided the Houses of Europe with additional or updated corporate templates that incorporate recommended EU GPP criteria for cleaning services, event management and low or zero emission vehicles. This was complemented by general training on the use of GPP.

Category of equipment	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	% change 2019-22
<b>Computers and screens</b>						
Desktop PCs		38	35	53	31	-18,4
Laptops		123	153	185	189	53,8
Docking stations		96	131	193	216	124,3
Flatscreens		207	222	242	280	35,5
<b>Printers and scanners</b>						
Individual printers		51	25	18	16	-68,8
Network printers and copiers		36	42	42	40	9,8
Scanners		0	0	0	0	0,0
Fax machines		4	4	4	3	-25,0
<b>Telephones and faxes</b>						
Simple (portable) phones		19	19	2	2	-89,5
Smartphones		36	37	65	69	91,5
Fixed line telephones		212	212	239	239	12,6
<b>Servers and switches</b>						
Informatics server		12	12	12	12	0,00
Firewall router switch		13	26	11	13	0,0
<b>Video equipment</b>						
Projectors		9	9	9	13	44,4
Videoconference installations		10	11	14	13	36,8
Televisions		35	489	462	60	73

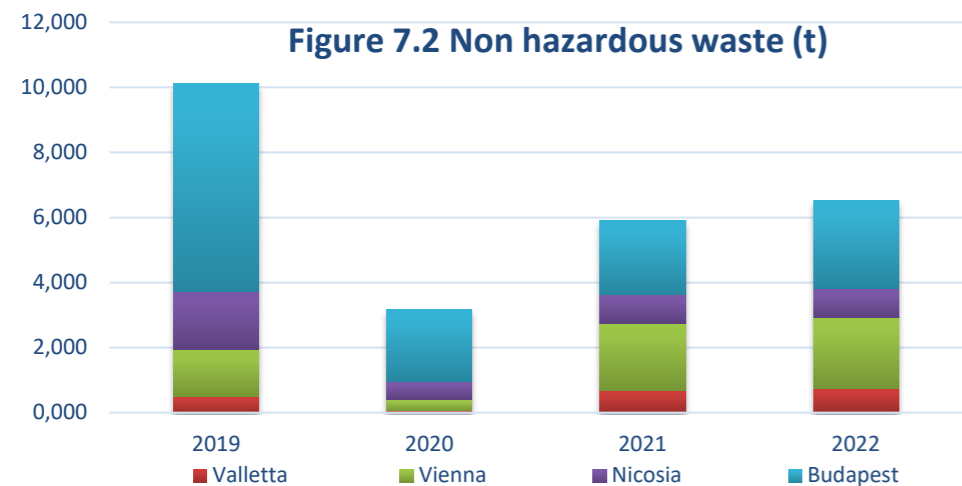
### 7.2 Evolution and recycling of IT inventory

The evolution of the main categories of IT equipment in the inventories of the Houses of Europe as shown in Table 7.2 is in line with their respective corporate replacement programmes. For this reason, the trends are broadly similar across all Houses of Europe. The data indicates a reduction in categories other than those that support mobile working (such as laptops, docking stations, flat screens, smartphones). The decrease in the number of larger IT equipments items, such as personal printers, has contributed to a reduction in the embodied emissions associated with IT.

Representations donate all decommissioned, yet still functioning equipment to charities or schools; only unusable equipment is sent for recycling. EPOs return equipment, which they no longer use to their HQ for handling according to the Parliament's recycling arrangements. The increase in the number of laptops and docking stations is due to a delay in donating old, replaced equipment.

### 7.3 Improving waste management and sorting

#### Non hazardous waste generation at Houses of Europe



Site	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Valletta</b>		0,500	0,057	0,696	0,757
t/p		0,021	0,002	0,033	0,036
<b>Vienna</b>		1,440	0,360	2,050	2,160
t/p		0,036	0,010	0,064	0,062
<b>Nicosia</b>		1,790	0,537	0,895	0,895
t/p		0,069	0,021	0,037	0,037
<b>Budapest</b>		6,400	2,215	2,266	2,720
t/p		0,188	0,067	0,069	0,080
<b>TOTAL</b>		10,130	3,169	5,907	6,532

### 7.3 Improving waste management and sorting

To comply with EMAS requirements, the Houses of Europe had to adapt their waste management procedures and cleaning contracts, to include the measurement of and reporting of collected waste. Data for reporting on the generation of non hazardous waste was determined through a sampling approach where quantities of generated waste were measured during a several weeks to calculate weekly averages, which were then extrapolated on an annual basis, taking into account office presence and the number of working weeks. Some estimation was also employed for hazardous waste which, due to its lower frequency, may have resulted in a higher degree of inaccuracy for the years preceding the start of the reporting process.

Waste is separated according to local rules. For this reason, the reported streams of waste vary among the Houses of Europe. For instance, there is no separate PMC collection in Valletta (collected together with paper), and in Vienna, there is no separate collection for organics (not separated). Hazardous waste currently monitored and reported by the Houses of Europe consists of batteries, waste from electrical and electronic equipment, and printing devices consumables (toner paint and cartridges). The usage of these items has decreased due to reduced office presence and progress in digitalisation. Other categories of hazardous waste could be added in the future as system improvement.

Spikes in a given year could result from the disposal of waste accumulated over a longer period of time, especially following the COVID period, or from office decluttering.

Data reported on waste management and sorting before the introduction of EMAS in a given House of Europe are estimations. Subcontracted services, such as maintenance or cleaning contractors, manage their own waste resulting from services provided to the House of Europe, which are not included here. This may include paint, mineral oils, diverse chemical waste, lightbulbs, etc.

Figure 7.4 shows the evolution of non hazardous waste generation, which mirrors office presence levels. Total non hazardous waste increased by 10,67% in 2022, compared to 2021, yet remained 35,52% below 2019 levels.

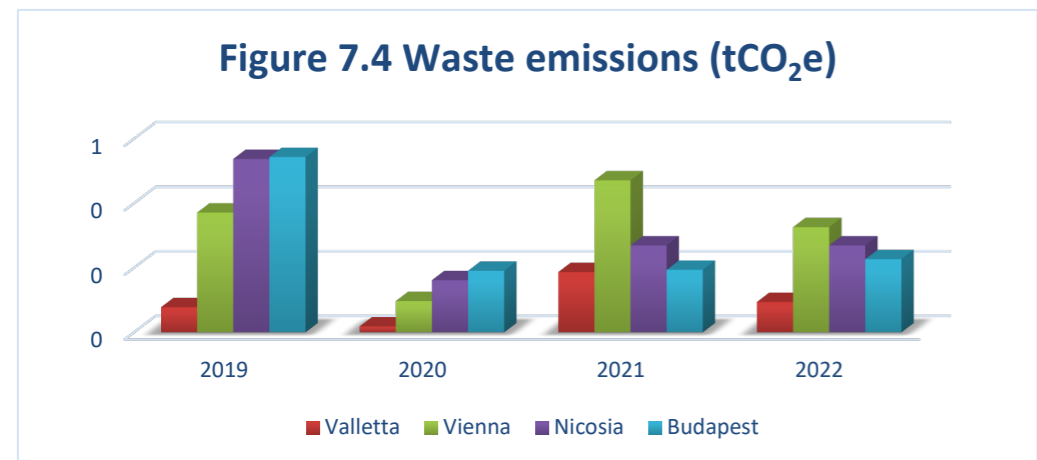
Table 7.4 reveals a starker decrease in total hazardous waste which was of 86% between 2021 and 2022, followed by a drop and of 44,7% between 2022 and 2019.

Data in Table 7.5 suggest an overall improvement in waste separation from 2019 and 2022, where the percentage of unseparated waste as proportion of total waste decreased by 8 points. By contrast, the indicator increased by 8 points between 2021 and 2022. In per capita terms, the amount of unseparated waste decreased by 33% between 2019 and 2022, but increased by 4.8% from 2021 to 2022.

Site	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Valletta		0,0030	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
t/p		0,0001	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
Vienna		0,0330	0,0080	0,0040	0,0210
t/p		0,0008	0,0002	0,0001	0,0006
Nicosia		0,1893	0,1870	1,2912	0,1523
t/p		0,0073	0,0075	0,0538	0,0063
Budapest		0,1100	0,0000	0,0250	0,0120
t/p		0,0032	0,0000	0,0008	0,0004
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0,3353</b>	<b>0,1950</b>	<b>1,3202</b>	<b>0,1853</b>

Site	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Valletta (%)		39,76%	88,50%	27,61%	34,35%
unsorted waste t/p		0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01
Vienna (%)		65,17%	65,22%	43,82%	41,27%
unsorted waste t/p		0,02	0,01	0,03	0,03
Nicosia (%)		57,08%	46,81%	25,84%	53,93%
unsorted waste t/p		0,04	0,01	0,02	0,02
Budapest (%)		27,70%	28,17%	27,85%	28,04%
unsorted waste t/p		0,05	0,02	0,02	0,02
House of Europe (average %)		47,43%	57,17%	31,28%	39,40%
Unsorted waste (t/p)		0,033	0,011	0,021	0,022

## 7.4 CO<sub>2</sub>e related to waste management



## 7.5 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions from waste management

Figure 7.4 shows the evolution of the total waste emissions in the Houses of Europe. Despite the resumption of office activities after the COVID period, emissions decreased in 2022 by 24,9% compared to 2021 and by 36,9% compared to 2019. Although much site activity resumed in 2022 after the COVID lockdown years of 2020 and 2021, waste emissions were lower in 2022 than in 2021. Detailed waste emission data is presented in Annex 2.

### 7.3.a Valletta

There was no hazardous waste in 2022, as no toners were changed, requiring disposal, no chemicals were spilt, nor were there any leaks from the emergency generator.

The proportion of unsorted waste from Valletta compared to total waste decreased by 5 points compared to 2019. However, in comparison to 2021, unsorted waste slightly increased by 7 points due to increased office presence.

Initiatives to improve waste management at Valletta include:  
 -Staff awareness campaigns to reduce waste and improve waste separation;  
 -Providing reusable plastic food containers for the staff use;  
 -Informing staff about where they can buy package-free food in the office vicinity, etc.

### 7.3.d Budapest

The total non hazardous waste decreased by 58% compared to 2019. Total hazardous waste decreased by 89% compared to 2019. The percentage of unsorted waste as proportion of total waste decreased by 12% compared to 2019.

For paper waste, cardboard boxes offered to staff. To further reduce waste, the House of Europe upgraded to a capsule-free coffee machine remnants are recycled as in-home compost.

### 7.3.b Vienna

Total non hazardous waste increased by 50% compared to 2019.

Total hazardous waste went down by 36% compared to 2019.

Unsorted waste as proportion of total waste decreased by 24 points compared to 2019.

### 7.3.c Nicosia

Total hazardous waste went down by 20% compared to 2019. In 2021, this category included donated IT equipment, which was however still in usable condition.

Unsorted waste as proportion of total waste remained constant as there is no separate collection for unseparated waste, according to local regulations.

Figure 7.4 Hazardous waste (tonnes)

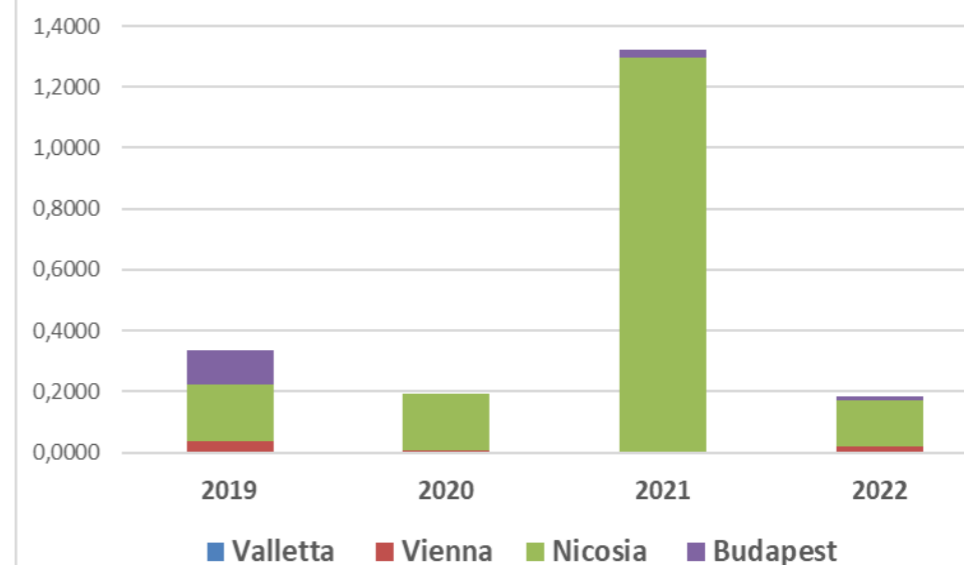
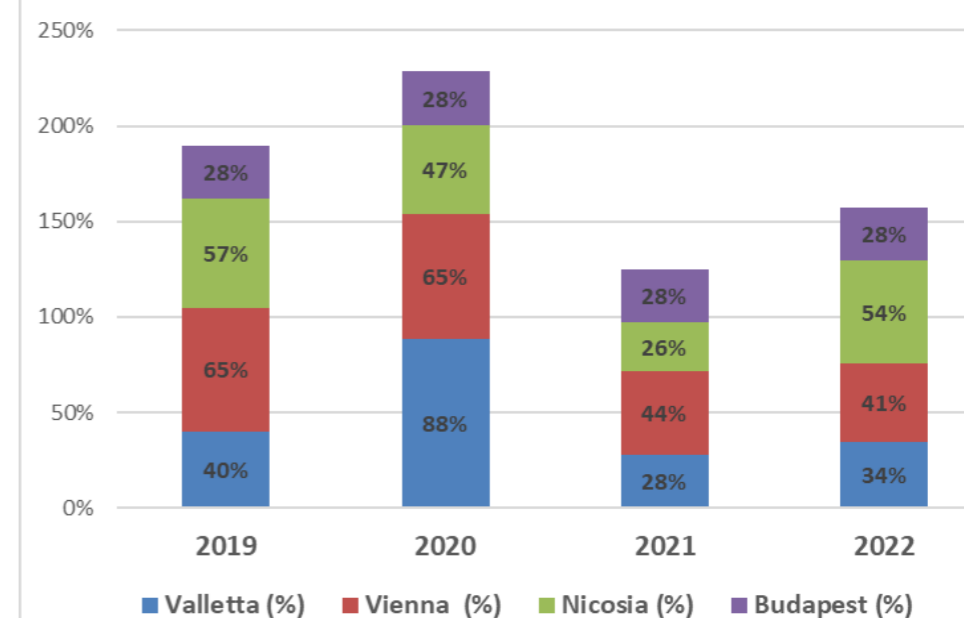
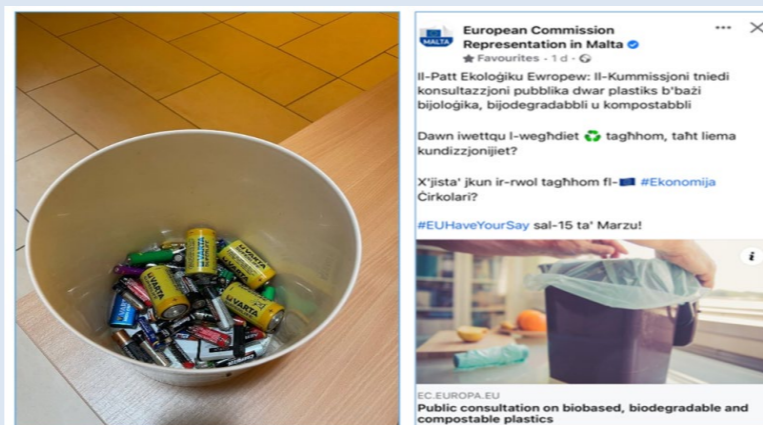


FIGURE 7.5 Unsorted waste (%)



### 7.4. Reminding waste separation rules in Valletta

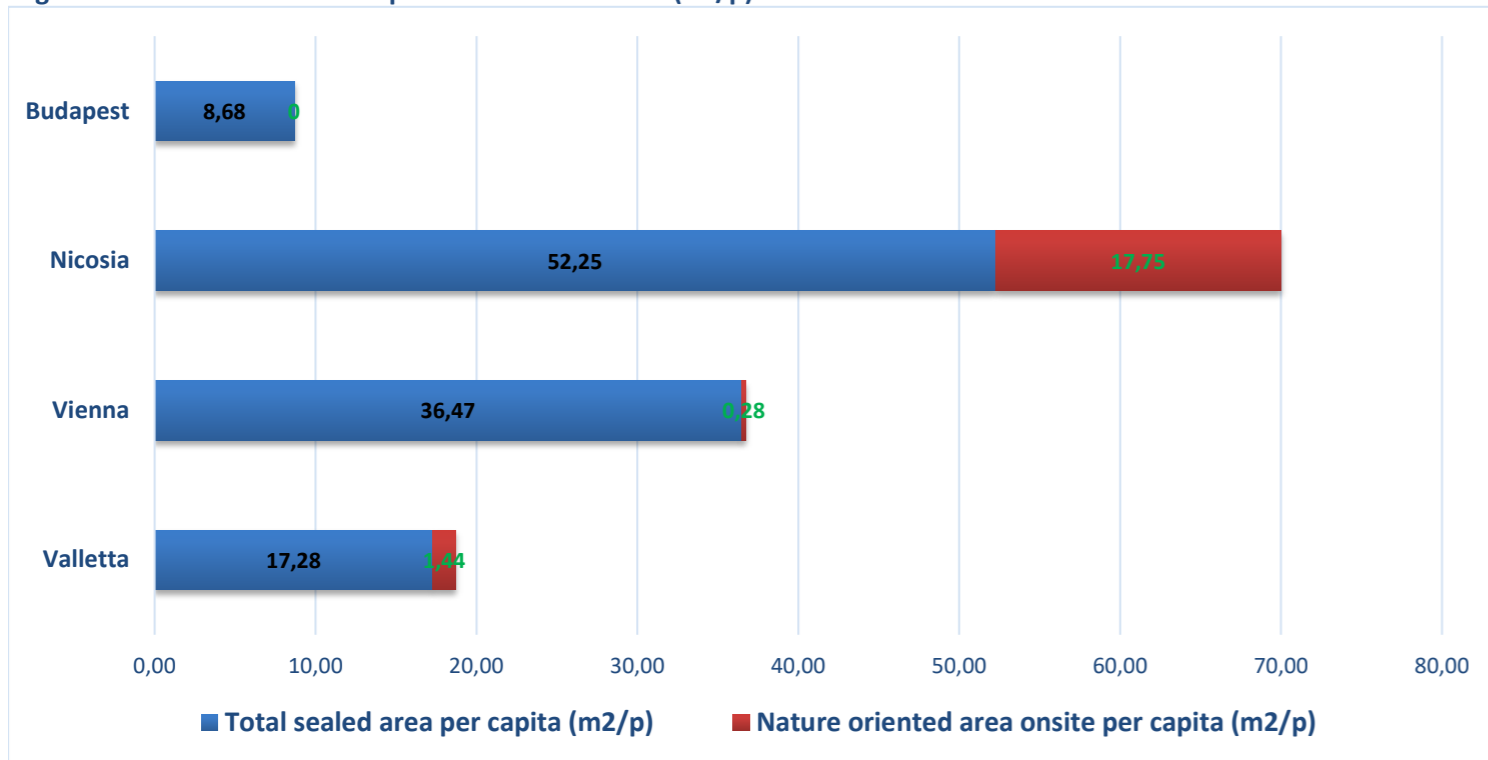
The House of Europe in Valletta used the opportunity of a public consultation on biobased, biodegradable, and compostable plastics to raise awareness amongst office colleagues about waste separation rules.



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 (m<sup>2</sup>/p)



**Overall:** Given the urban location of the Houses of Europe buildings, nature-oriented areas are at best modest. Nicosia has the largest nature-oriented area, measuring 426 m<sup>2</sup>. 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.

**8.1.a Vienna**  
 In October 2022, colleagues from the European Commission Representation in Vienna took part in a team-building event in northern Lower Austria. Together, they planted 270 young trees as part of the #3BillionTrees initiative. The team found joy in contributing positively to nature!

**8.1.b Valletta**  
 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.

**8.1.c Nicosia**  
 The House of Europe benefits from an external area surrounding the building, of which a quarter is unsealed and adorned with vegetation, irrigated with untreated ground water from an on-site well. This outdoor space contributes to the wellbeing of staff and visitors. Additionally, the site benefits also from lush vegetation alongside a water stream in close proximity, which fosters biodiversity in the entire area.

**8.1.d Budapest**  
 In October 2022, the Representation organised an EMAS-themed social activity day for all staff. During this event, staff members familiarised themselves with the objectives of EMAS and participated in a quiz to test their knowledge. They also planted trees, built insect hotels and birds' nests. The event was organized in cooperation with the green belt association ZöldövezetTársulás Egyesület.



## 8.2 Promoting a fair, healthy sustainable and good food system

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

### Overall:

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

## 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 addition, the Houses of Europe organise local internal communication and awareness-raising activities, supported by internal communication channels.

Communication with national stakeholders can be considered the prime vocation of the Houses of Europe, notwithstanding differences in institutional prerogatives and organisational contexts between the Commission and the Parliament. The protection of the environment has always been amongst the key EU policies communicated, and with the adoption of the European Green Deal, it has risen to front-centre. Based on their country-specific knowledge, Representations identify the most relevant topics for promotion in annual country, adapted to local concerns and target groups. EPLOs, adopt a similar approach, serving as platform for communication with elected Members of the European Parliament and engaging citizens to vote in European Parliament elections. Among the key relevant topics in 2022, spanning across all Member States, were energy and climate policies, as well as the protection of nature, biodiversity and circular economy. The Houses of Europe promoted these topics in ways in ways that were best suited for their national audiences.

Communication regarding EU Policies, including the objective to reach carbon 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. In 2022, the Houses of Europe organised dozens of European Citizens Panels as a follow-up to the Conference on the Future of Europe, in which citizens were invited to engage in discussions about Europe's challenges and priorities, with the environment and climate action being among the key topics.

For internal communication, Houses of Europe use emails (from dedicated mailboxes), newsletters, intranets, notice boards, suggestion boxes, among other tools. Staff meetings, team-building events, and informal exchanges are also very effective. Besides its staff and the general public, the Houses of Europe engage also with their contractors. This engagement takes the form of incorporation of Green Public Procurement principles or involving contractors in the fulfilment of EMAS requirements, where relevant. This collaboration extends to areas such as cleaning, waste removal, or maintenance.

#### 9.1.a Staff engagement in Budapest

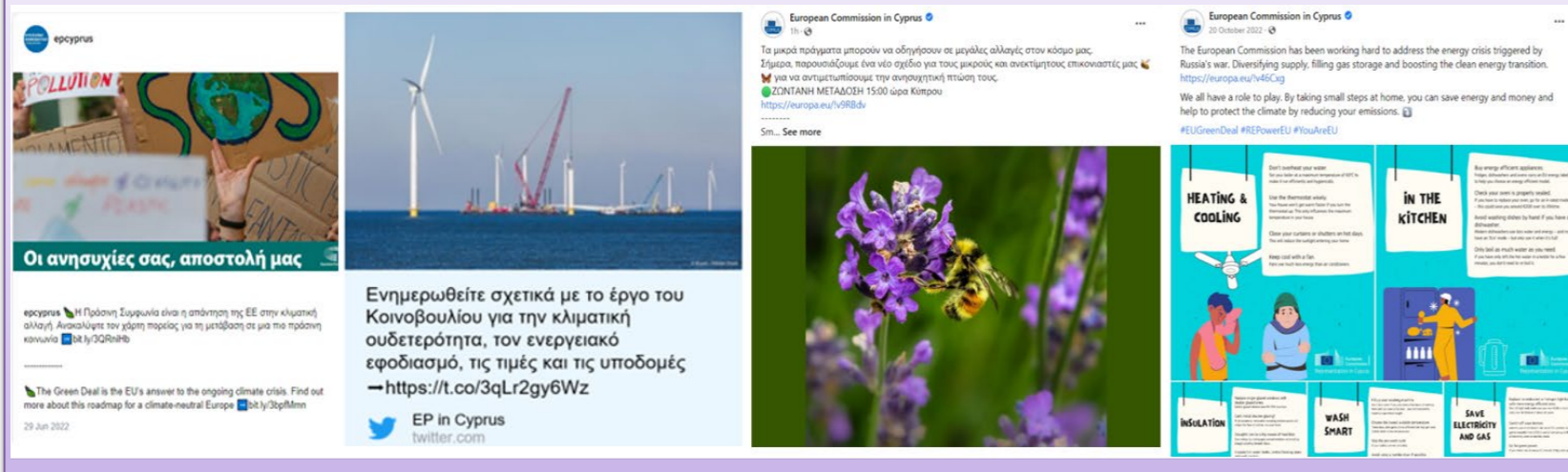
The extremely dynamic and creative Budapest EMAS team organises many formal and informal activities to engage staff around environmental and sustainability topics. At Christmas, they organised an EMAS quiz accompanied by a vegetarian buffet to promote more conscious food choices. The team, pictured below, also set up an EMAS Hub where colleagues can find various practical information and a suggestion box for improvements.



#### 9.1.b Internal communication - EMAS in Vienna intranet page



#### 9.1.c External communication - Social media outreach on environmental topics by the Nicosia EPLO and Representation



#### 9.1.d Staff engagement in Valletta

EMAS topics are regularly discussed during staff meetings. In 2022, the focus of engagement was on waste reduction, with a specific focus on questioning the impact of coffee capsules. Sustainable mobility was also a topic of discussion, as a way to promote the use of the service bikes.



## 9.2 Training

**No. of different trainings on offer by EMAS site coordinators (among local staff)**

Site	Trend 2019-'22	2019	2020	2021	2022
Valletta		3	3	8	12
Vienna		3	3	6	11
Nicosia		0	0	0	3
Budapest		0	0	0	4

**No of training beneficiaries (among local staff)**

Site	Trend 2019-'22	2019	2020	2021	2022
Valletta		0	3	8	19
Vienna		0	2	28	26
Nicosia		0	0	0	2
Budapest		0	0	0	12

**Staff benefiting from training (%) offered by EMAS site coordinators**

Site	Trend 2019-'22	2019	2020	2021	2022
Valletta		0	13	38	90
Vienna		0	6	88	74
Nicosia		0	0	0	8
Budapest		0	0	0	35

Training activities attended by staff in the Houses of Europe are documented in annual plans and training records.

In 2022, these activities included:

- Commission corporate EMAS courses (EMAS Basics for all staff, Training on the EMAS Regulation, and Preparation for EMAS internal and external audits), which are also available also to Parliament staff.
- Thematic workshops organised in the context of the 2022 EMAS days. Notably, the EMAS Spring campaign - 'ACT for the GREEN Transition', featured presentations by DG COMM's Site Coordinators on Greener buildings and workspaces, and on sustainable commuting, where best practices from the Houses of Europe were shared.
- Workshops on Greener conferences and events, as well as Green Public Procurement, organised by DG COMM for the Representations
- Self-learning via e-learning modules in the Commission's EU Learn system was also popular, such as 'The Employee's Guide to Sustainability'.
- In complement, the Houses of Europe organised local fire safety training sessions.

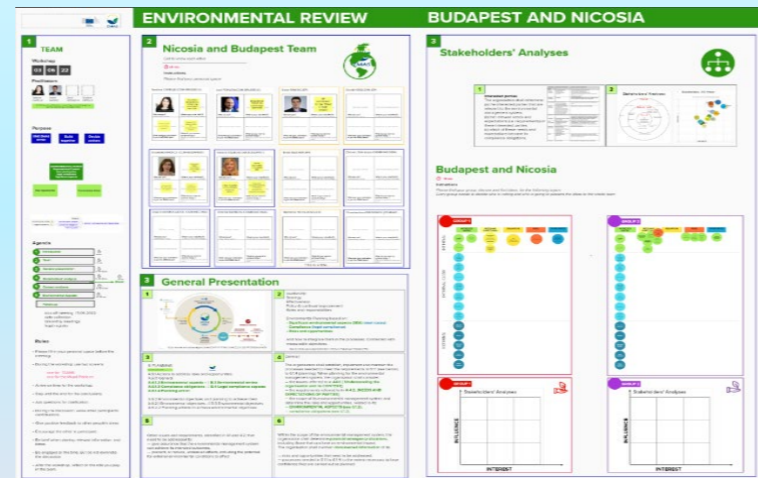
The EMAS Coordinators in the Houses of Europe benefited from many ad-hoc trainings and workshops by central Site Coordinators. These were particularly during the launch of the process in new Houses of Europe and in preparation for key milestones in the annual EMAS cycle.

Engagement between the central Site Coordinators and local teams in the Houses of Europe remained consistent throughout the year, with regular coordination meetings.

With the inclusion of two additional Houses of Europe under the EMAS scope in 2022, the number of training beneficiaries increased to encompass 52% of the total staff. Participation in trainings was particularly high in Vienna and Valletta, attracting 90% and 74% of staff, respectively.

### 9.2.a EMAS step by step

One of the first steps in EMAS implementation is the Environmental Review, where an organisation analyses its context, stakeholders and environmental aspects. To facilitate this process in the newly joined Houses of Europe, Budapest and Nicosia, the central Site coordinators organised a participatory-style workshop where new colleagues and more experienced ones worked together using a shared platform. Such trainings are extremely valuable to share and consolidate expertise amongst the EMAS practitioners within the Houses of Europe.



## 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, twice a year. In addition, internal EMAS audits performed by specialised external consultants and the external verification exercise assess how the Houses of Europe 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 Valletta

Based on the most recent compliance assessment, conducted in October 2022, the House of Europe in Valletta was found to be compliant with environmental legislation.

#### 10.1.c Vienna

In Vienna, the most recent compliance assessment took place in November 2022 and confirmed compliance with the applicable legislation.

#### 10.1.b Nicosia

After two unsuccessful procurement procedures, due to difficulties in attracting interest from qualified local experts, the House of Europe in Nicosia awarded the contract for the environmental legal register shortly before the verification audit in July 2023, which revealed non-compliance with legislation concerning ground water extraction and handling of chemicals. Both have since been resolved.

Moreover, the House of Europe is implementing an action plan aimed at addressing remarks resulting from a previous fire safety inspection. This plan, to be confirmed by the incoming legal expert and upcoming verification audit, is expected to achieve compliance within the proposed timeline. This timeline aligns with completion of various structural interventions on the building.

#### 10.1.d Budapest

In Budapest, the most recent compliance assessment took place in December 2022 and revealed a minor on-compliance issue related to the availability of first aid kits on site. However, this issue has since been corrected.

### 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 and inspections of installations within the buildings, is also a pivotal component in incident prevention and risk management. During this exercise, compliance with other legal requirements, such as equipment inspections and maintenance records, is also assessed. Furthermore, the environmental context analysis for each House of Europe also includes assessment of environmental risks and opportunities. Where appropriate, mitigating actions are proposed.

Finally, environmental emergencies are addressed in the Emergency and Contingency Plan template for the Houses of Europe.

#### 10.2.a Prevention of water or soil contamination

Vehicles parked on the premises of the Houses of Europe pose a risk of soil or water contamination in case of a fuel leak. To mitigate this risk, the Houses of Europe in Valletta and Vienna have purchased special fuel spill-kits which are stored in designated spaces. Drivers and security personnel have been informed about their use, 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 the annual fire emergency drill, which were suspended during the COVID period due to reduced office presence, resumed in 2022. At a central level, the Commission's DG COMM (sector COMM.D.2.001 - Security and Business Continuity) and the Parliament's DG SAFE coordinate safety and security procedures in Representations and EPLOs, respectively.

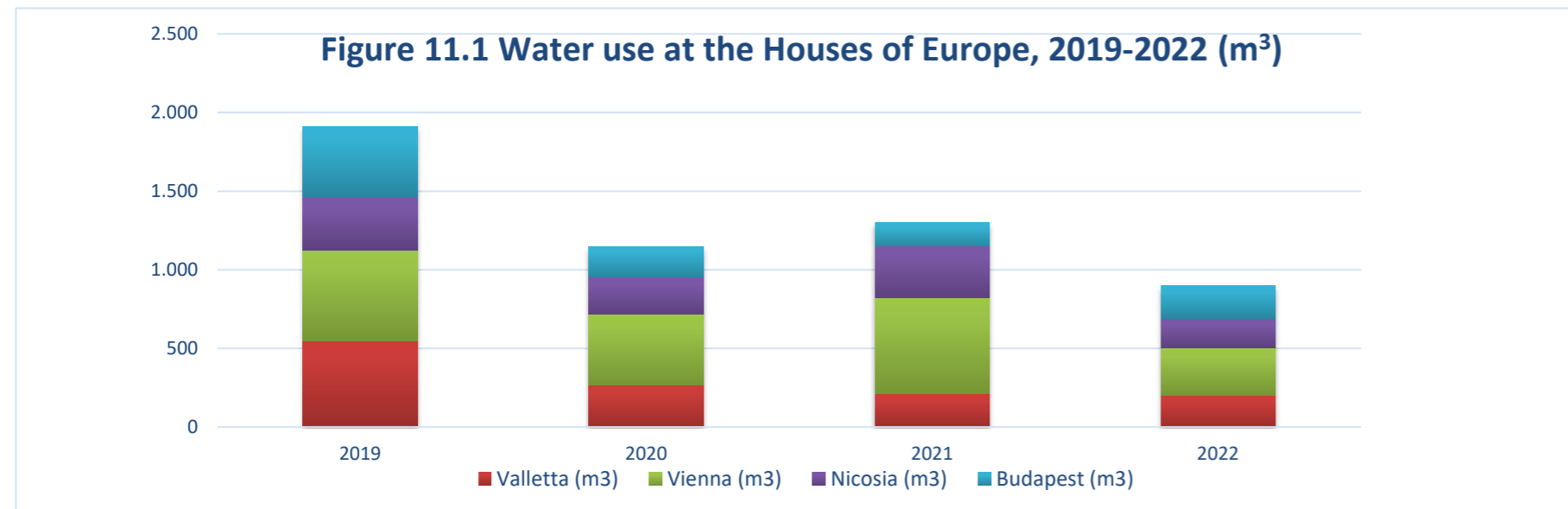
#### 10.3.a Preparing for a fire emergency

Fire poses not only a health and safety risk, but also the potential for environmental degradation. As a preventive measure, the Houses of Europe conduct annual fire evacuation exercises. In Valletta, all staff members participated in fire safety training between January and March 2022, followed by a fire evacuation exercise in July. Additionally, an Automated External Defibrillator was also installed in Valletta.



## 11 Other aspects

### 11.1 Water use



Site	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	Target 2019-23	Target 2019-30
Valletta (m³)		549	266	212	201		
m³/p		22,88	11,08	10,10	9,57	22,88	21,73
l/m²		0,52	0,25	0,20	0,19	0,52	0,49
Vienna (m³)		575	450	611	305		
m³/p		14,38	12,50	19,11	8,72	14,38	13,66
l/m²		0,23	0,18	0,25	0,12	0,23	0,22
Nicosia (m³)		334	240	326	185		
m³/p		12,85	9,60	13,58	7,71	12,85	12,20
l/m²		0,13	0,10	0,13	0,07	0,13	0,13
Budapest (m³)		450	191	151	208		
m³/p		13,24	5,79	4,58	6,12	13,24	12,57
l/m²		0,19	0,08	0,06	0,09	0,19	0,18
<b>Total water use (m³) of all HoE</b>		1.908	1.147	1.300	899	-53%	

#### 11.1.a Water use

As illustrated in Figure 11.1, the total water usage (in m³) in the Houses of Europe decreased by 31% between 2021 and 2022, despite increased office occupancy. The increase in Nicosia during 2021 was due to a water leak.

The decrease in total water use in 2022 compared to 2019 levels is even higher, at 53%, demonstrating improved water efficiency.

However, in Budapest, the water usage per cubic meter went up by 38%.

Table 11.1 provides an overview of the evolution in water use within the Houses of Europe, expressed also in per capita and per square meter terms.

#### 11.1.b Valletta

Water usage in cubic meters (m³) has slightly decreased by 5%, compared to 2021. However, in comparison to 2019, substantial decrease of 63% is evident. The higher consumption in 2019 was partly due to a water leak, which was detected only in 2020. Since then, water counters are regularly monitored to promptly identify any potential similar incidents.

In view of the scarcity of water in Malta, the HoE is assessing the feasibility of introducing rain and stormwater collection systems. This consideration is aligned with the ongoing energy efficiency audit. Notices in the kitchen serve as reminders for staff in Valletta to minimise the use of the reverse osmosis units for drinking water. Additionally, flow control systems are installed on all taps in Valletta and dual-flush systems are present in toilets across both HoE.

#### 11.1.c Vienna

In Vienna, water usage in cubic meter (m³) decreased by 50% compared to 2021 and 47% compared to 2019.

Water consumption data are currently only available for the entire building; thus, the decrease could also result from other parts of the building not being occupied for several months. The planned installation of smart meters will allow precise measurement.

Flow control systems are installed in toilets throughout the building.

#### 11.1.d Budapest

Budapest recorded an increase in water use in cubic meter (m³), by 38% compared to 2021. This can be attributed to higher presence of staff and visitors, as events have also resumed.

However, if we compare the consumption with 2019, we see a significant decrease of 54%.

#### 11.1.e Nicosia

In Nicosia, water use in cubic meter (m³) decreased by 43% compared to 2021, when a water leak was detected, and by 47% compared to 2019.

In response to the leak, preventive measures were implemented. Groundwater is used for garden irrigation purposes during the warmer months, contributing to reduction of municipal water consumption, and a part of this groundwater therefore quickly returns to the aquifer. Measurement of extracted ground water commenced in July 2023 and will be reported henceforth.

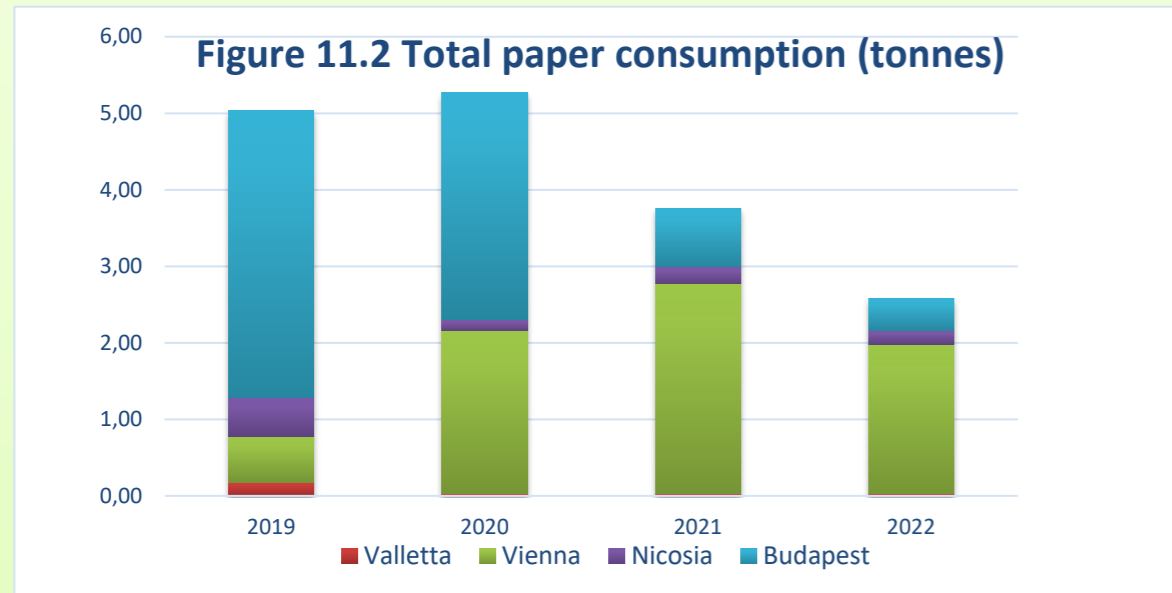
#### 11.2 Drainage

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

### 11.3 Paper consumption

The Houses of Europe track paper consumption within the office environment. Paper used for external printing of communication materials (such as brochures, leaflets, etc.) is reported under a separate printshop category, as on-site printshops are not available.

As shown in Figure 11.2, the total paper consumption, combining both office paper and printshop categories, decreased by 31% in 2022 and by 49% compared to 2019, despite a peak in 2020 due to high external printing in Budapest and Vienna. Figure 11.3 illustrates that Vienna increased its external printing orders for communication materials in 2021 but has since reduced them again.



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. When it comes to office paper use, on the other hand, the Houses of Europe have fully embraced paperless working, as can be deduced from the very low amounts of purchased office paper reported in Annex 5. Valetta, where no paper has been purchased since 2019, is leading the way, as reflected also by 1,47 consumed sheets/person/day for the last two years, against 4,4 sheets/person/day for all Houses of Europe (see Table 11.3). Paper emissions are presented 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

#### 11.3.a Nicosia

Nicosia, too, is making efforts to reduce its use of paper. However, the use of electronic and qualified electronic signatures, for instance in contracts, is -not as high as in some other countries, which results still in a fair amount of paper use in procurement procedures.

#### 11.3.b Budapest

No paper was purchased in 2022. Unused cardboard boxes are offered to colleagues to reuse at home if needed.

#### 11.3.c Vienna

Thanks to the increase in environmental consciousness since the implementation of EMAS and the detailed monitoring of paper usage, the House of Europe has been able to reduce the amount of externally printed publications for communication purposes.

#### 11.3.d Valletta

No paper has been purchased since 2019; consumption reduced to practically zero in 2020 due to the working-from-home regime and has been sustainably maintained at very low levels due to the paperless accounting system.

Table 11.2 Total paper consumption (tonnes)

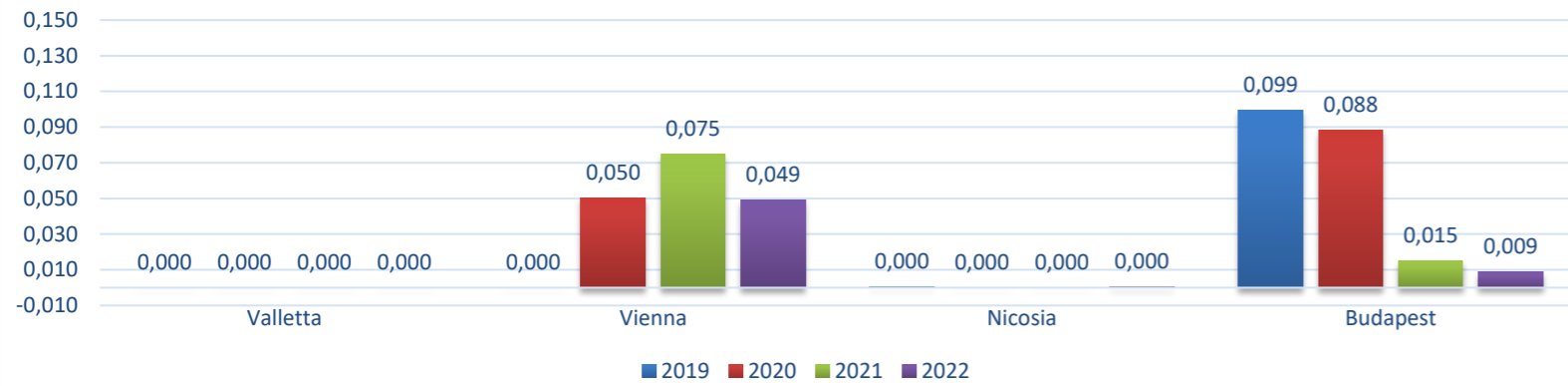
Site	end 2019-20	2019	2020	2021	2022	Target 2019-23	Target 2019-30
Valletta		0,18	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,17	0,17
Vienna		0,59	2,13	2,74	1,95	0,57	0,56
Nicosia		0,51	0,15	0,23	0,18	0,49	0,48
Budapest		3,76	2,97	0,76	0,42	3,65	3,57
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,04</b>	<b>5,28</b>	<b>3,76</b>	<b>2,58</b>	<b>-49%</b>	<b>('22/'19)</b>

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

Site	end 2019-20	2019	2020	2021	2022	Target 2019-23	Target 2019-30
Valletta		7,12	1,19	1,47	1,47	4,27	2,85
Vienna		14,01	8,23	10,45	6,24	8,41	5,60
Nicosia		18,27	5,70	8,90	6,73	10,96	7,31
Budapest		5,66	1,73	7,48	3,35	3,40	2,26
<b>Average for all HoE</b>		<b>11,27</b>	<b>4,21</b>	<b>7,08</b>	<b>4,45</b>	<b>-61%</b>	<b>('22/'19)</b>

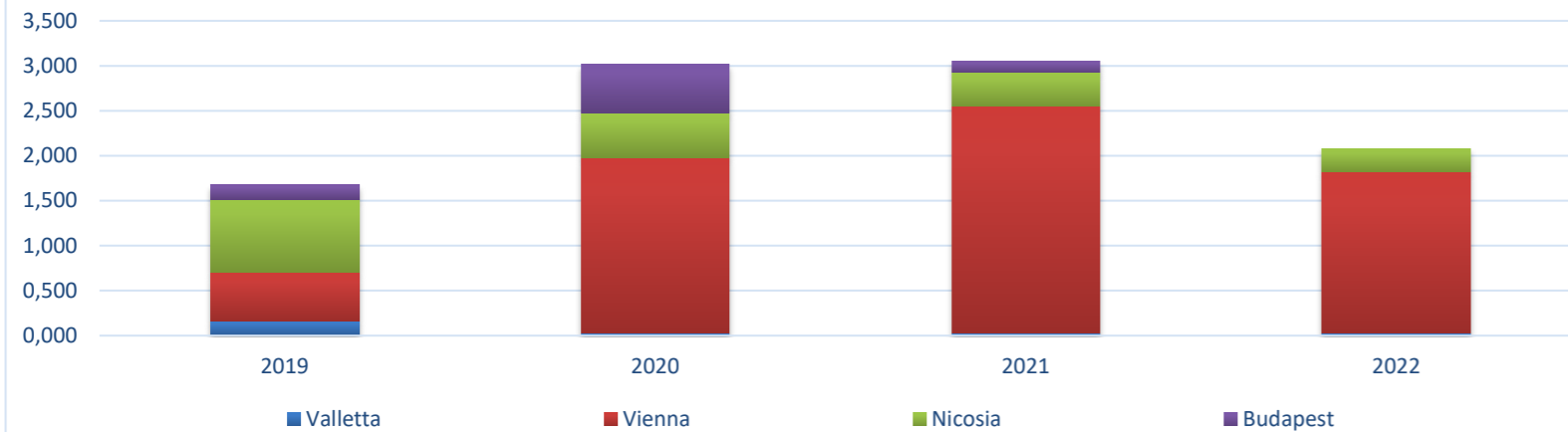
Printshop paper consumption (tonnes/person)

Figure 11.3 Printshop Paper Consumption (t/p)



CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions related to purchased paper (tonnes)

Figure 11.4 Emissions from paper consumption (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)



11.4 EMAS costs

11.4 EMAS system costs (staff and contracts)

Data in Table 11.4 presents the cost of implementing EMAS in the Houses of Europe in terms of staff time (calculated using the value of 157.000 € for a full-time equivalent) and the costs of related contracts, such as audits and for legal expertise (Table 11.4).

The difference in the costs mainly reflects the composition of the local teams and the time at which they started EMAS implementation, as the costs of contracts are generally aligned. The time effort is generally greatest during the initial two years of implementation, preparing for the first verification.

The total cost per employee for the Houses of Europe in 2022, derived by dividing the total direct EMAS costs by the number of staff, was 1,486 €, which compares to 69 € for the Commission as a whole as presented in the corporate Commission Environmental Statement.

The cost per employee coefficient is based on the total number of staff in the House of Europe and is therefore much higher than at larger EMAS sites, which benefit from economies of scale.

Table 11.4 EMAS system costs (staff and contracts)

Total Direct EMAS Cost (EUR)	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Valletta	↘	0	19.000	23.225	31.860
EUR/employee	↘	0	792	968	1.328
Vienna	↘	0	15.200	32.424	35.882
EUR/employee	↘	0	422	1.013	1.025
Nicosia	↘	0	0	0	32.970
EUR/employee	↘	0	0	0	1.374
Budapest	↘	0	0	0	68.670
EUR/employee	↘	0	0	0	2.020
<b>Total HoE</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>1.050</b>	<b>1.486</b>

Table 11.5 Resource costs (energy) at EMAS sites.

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total buildings energy cost (Eur)	95.956	80.017	82.716	134.913
Total buildings energy costs/p	774	678	752	1.183

## 12 Lessons learned and the way forward

### 12.1 Lessons learned

This report summarises the environmental performance of four Houses of Europe, integrating Budapest and Nicosia in addition to Valletta and Vienna, which were already included in the 2021 statement. As a result of the expanded scope, all data was recalculated back to the 2019 baseline year. This report is an annex to the Commission's corporate statement covering its eight largest EMAS sites and will also be used as a standalone document for EMAS registration, by the Parliament, of respective EPLOs.

### 12.2 Way forward

- 1) The results for 2022 confirm the transition to a 'new normal' operational mode in the Houses of Europe after the COVID pandemic. This is well evidenced by a marked increase in several indicators, most notably in staff travel emissions, which represents a point of special concern due to the challenge of reconciling two priorities: on the one hand, the need to actively engage with national stakeholders on the political priorities set by the Commission and the Parliament; and on the other hand, the need to limit the environmental impact and fulfill the carbon neutrality objectives. These objectives are formalised in different ways, yet they point in the same direction for both institutions.
- 2) The ongoing energy crisis is adding additional pressure, also from a budgetary perspective, to reduce energy consumption. On the other hand, its financial impact may be felt in the years to come, diverting funds that could otherwise be allocated for other environmental improvements.
- 3) The rise in big-budget communication service contracts and the way their emissions are contributing to somewhat artificial increase in the carbon footprint should be reviewed. It would be worth reviewing the methodology for this calculation, taking into account the impact of inflation.
- 4) With the extension of EMAS to more Houses of Europe, the challenge will be to develop an efficient, coherent, and sustainable approach for both the central coordination function and the integration of the process into day-to-day operations by the already overloaded local teams. This concern has been brought to the attention of the site Management Review and the Commission's EMAS Steering committee.
- 5) The results of the ongoing energy audits and soon-to-be-available environmental reporting in all Houses of Europe, including those not currently in the EMAS scope, will pave the way for the setting more ambitious yet realistic objectives. These objectives will drive improvements towards the 2030 objectives of the Greening Communication and meeting the Parliament's environmental performance targets set for 2024 and beyond.



# **ANNEXES**

## **Environmental Statement reporting for 2022**

## Annex Buildings energy consumption and emissions

Site	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Valletta		109,30	81,87	80,45	91,73
Vienna		344,94	298,81	267,48	261,17
Nicosia		184,46	163,87	172,90	172,53
Budapest		247,00	214,00	221,00	208,37
<b>Electricity (% of total electricity supply covered by 'renewable certificates')</b>					
Valletta		7,30	8,48	9,12	9,12
Vienna		42,19	40,78	42,73	42,23
Nicosia		22,40	12,20	15,10	15,20
Budapest		10,00	11,90	13,70	13,70

Site	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Mains supplied gas</b>					
Valletta		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<i>emissions (combustion)</i>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<i>emissions (well to tank)</i>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
Vienna		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<i>emissions (combustion)</i>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<i>emissions (well to tank)</i>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
Nicosia		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<i>emissions (combustion)</i>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<i>emissions (well to tank)</i>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
Budapest		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<i>emissions (combustion)</i>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<i>emissions (well to tank)</i>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>Houses of Europe (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>Tank supplied gas</b>					
Houses of Europe		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<i>emissions (combustion)</i>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<i>emissions (well to tank)</i>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
Houses of Europe (MWh)		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>Houses of Europe (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>Diesel (used for emergency generator)</b>					
Valletta		0,00	0,00	0,26	0,02
<i>emissions (combustion)</i>		<b>0,000</b>	<b>0,000</b>	<b>0,070</b>	<b>0,004</b>
<i>emissions (well to tank)</i>		<b>0,000</b>	<b>0,000</b>	<b>0,015</b>	<b>0,001</b>
Houses of Europe (MWh)		0,00	0,00	0,26	0,02
<b>Houses of Europe (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,09</b>	<b>0,01</b>
<b>District heating and cooling</b>					
Vienna		130,91	124,55	138,82	114,03
<i>emissions (combustion)</i>		<b>20,95</b>	<b>19,93</b>	<b>22,21</b>	<b>18,24</b>
<i>emissions (WTT + heat dist'n)</i>		20,68	19,68	21,93	18,02
Budapest		228,90	216,28	225,73	184,34
<i>emissions (combustion)</i>		<b>35,87</b>	<b>33,89</b>	<b>35,37</b>	<b>28,89</b>
<i>emissions (WTT + heat dist'n)</i>		<b>36,17</b>	<b>34,17</b>	<b>35,67</b>	<b>29,13</b>
Houses of Europe, (MWh)		<b>359,81</b>	<b>340,83</b>	<b>364,55</b>	<b>298,37</b>
<b>Houses of Europe (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>113,66</b>	<b>107,67</b>	<b>115,18</b>	<b>94,27</b>

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

Table 3 Site generated renewable energy (MWh), and emissions tCO <sub>2</sub> e					
Site	Trend 2019-22	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Site geothermal pumps</b>					
Houses of Europe		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<i>emissions (upstream)</i>		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Site biomass</b>					
HoE, MWh		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<i>Houses of Europe (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</i>		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Site photovoltaïque panels (PVs)</b>					
<i>Houses of Europe, MWh</i>		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<i>Houses of Europe (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</i>		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Lake water heat exchange</b>					
<i>Houses of Europe, MWh</i>		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Solar panel (for heating water)</b>					
<i>Houses of Europe, MWh</i>		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Total site generated, MWh</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>Total site generated, (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>

Table 4 Electricity emissions, from supplier contract (using supplier emission factor), tCO <sub>2</sub> e					
Site	Trend 2019-'22	2019	2020	2021	2022
Valletta		41,95	31,02	28,37	32,35
<b>Line losses</b>		<b>4,19</b>	<b>2,76</b>	<b>2,52</b>	<b>2,92</b>
Vienna		27,32	24,25	17,84	16,30
<b>Line losses</b>		<b>2,73</b>	<b>2,16</b>	<b>1,59</b>	<b>1,47</b>
Nicosia		85,88	79,28	80,88	80,61
<b>Line losses</b>		<b>8,59</b>	<b>7,06</b>	<b>7,20</b>	<b>7,29</b>
Budapest		60,91	51,66	52,26	49,27
<b>Line losses</b>		<b>6,09</b>	<b>4,60</b>	<b>4,65</b>	<b>4,45</b>
<b>TOTAL tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>		<b>237,67</b>	<b>202,77</b>	<b>195,32</b>	<b>194,67</b>

Tables 5a to 5h Electricity from 'renewable energy' contracts, sources of electricity (fraction), and emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)

5a

Site	Trend 2019-'22	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Valletta</b>					
Offshore wind		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>as tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
Onshore wind		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>as tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
Hydro		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>as tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
Photovoltaics (PVs)		2,04	2,04	8,50	8,50
<b>as tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>		<b>0,98</b>	<b>0,85</b>	<b>3,74</b>	<b>4,26</b>
Geothermal		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>as tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
Biomass		3,96	3,96	0,40	0,40
<b>as tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>		<b>0,54</b>	<b>0,46</b>	<b>0,05</b>	<b>0,06</b>
Other		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>as tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
Total proportion		6,00	6,00	8,90	8,90
<b>TOTAL tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>		<b>1,52</b>	<b>1,31</b>	<b>3,78</b>	<b>4,32</b>

## 5b

Site	Trend 2019-'22	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Vienna</b>					
Offshore wind		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as tCO <sub>2</sub> e		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
Onshore wind		0,17	0,17	0,17	0,33
as tCO <sub>2</sub> e		<b>0,35</b>	<b>0,29</b>	<b>0,28</b>	<b>0,50</b>
Hydro		0,77	0,77	0,77	0,60
as tCO <sub>2</sub> e		<b>0,74</b>	<b>0,61</b>	<b>0,57</b>	<b>0,43</b>
Photovoltaics (PVs)		0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03
as tCO <sub>2</sub> e		<b>0,29</b>	<b>0,24</b>	<b>0,23</b>	<b>0,20</b>
Geothermal		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as tCO <sub>2</sub> e		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
Biomass		0,01	0,01	0,01	0,00
as tCO <sub>2</sub> e		<b>0,04</b>	<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,00</b>
Other		0,01	0,01	0,01	0,04
as tCO <sub>2</sub> e					0,00
Total proportion		1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
<b>TOTAL tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>		<b>1,42</b>	<b>1,18</b>	<b>1,10</b>	<b>1,14</b>

## 5c

Site	Trend 2019-'22	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Nicosia</b>					
Offshore wind		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as tCO <sub>2</sub> e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Onshore wind		4,90	4,90	4,80	4,80
as tCO <sub>2</sub> e		2,83	1,35	1,73	1,74
Hydro		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as tCO <sub>2</sub> e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Photovoltaics (PVs)		6,10	6,10	9,10	9,10
as tCO <sub>2</sub> e		3,52	1,69	3,29	3,30
Geothermal		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as tCO <sub>2</sub> e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Biomass		1,30	1,30	1,20	1,20
as tCO <sub>2</sub> e		0,91	0,44	0,53	0,53
Other		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as tCO <sub>2</sub> e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total proportion		12,30	12,30	15,10	15,10
<b>TOTAL tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>		<b>7,26</b>	<b>3,48</b>	<b>5,55</b>	<b>5,58</b>

## 5d

Site	Trend 2019-'22	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Budapest</b>					
Offshore wind		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as tCO <sub>2</sub> e		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
Onshore wind		0,16	0,12	0,10	0,10
as tCO <sub>2</sub> e		<b>0,05</b>	<b>0,04</b>	<b>0,04</b>	<b>0,04</b>
Hydro		0,00	0,04	0,03	0,03
as tCO <sub>2</sub> e		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,01</b>
Photovoltaics (PVs)		0,32	0,45	0,55	0,55
as tCO <sub>2</sub> e		<b>0,43</b>	<b>0,62</b>	<b>0,91</b>	<b>0,86</b>
Geothermal		0,00	0,00	0,02	0,02
as tCO <sub>2</sub> e		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,03</b>
Biomass		0,38	0,30	0,26	0,26
as tCO <sub>2</sub> e		<b>0,18</b>	<b>0,15</b>	<b>0,15</b>	<b>0,14</b>
Other		0,03	0,03	0,02	0,02
as tCO <sub>2</sub> e					
Total proportion		0,88	0,94	0,98	0,98
<b>TOTAL tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>		<b>0,67</b>	<b>0,82</b>	<b>1,14</b>	<b>1,08</b>

## WASTE PRODUCTION

### Valletta waste

i) Non hazardous	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Unsorted waste (20 03 01)</b>		<b>0,20</b>	<b>0,05</b>	<b>0,19</b>	<b>0,26</b>
Paper and card (20 01 01)		0,05	0,01	0,31	0,30
PMC (15 01 06)		0,00	0,00	0,12	0,12
Organics (20 01 08)		0,20	0,00	0,05	0,06
Glass (20 01 02)		0,05	0,00	0,02	0,02
Furniture		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Green waste from buildings		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Wood waste from buildings		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Metal waste from buildings		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Contractor/supplier non haz waste (tonnes)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>0,50</b>	<b>0,06</b>	<b>0,70</b>	<b>0,76</b>
<b>ii) Hazardous</b>					
Maintenance of buildings/lifts (13 05)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Microfiches		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Chemical-fixer-developing agents		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Chemical batteries (20 01 33)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Paint - toner		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Cartridges laserjet-inkjet (08 03 17)		0,003	0,000	0,000	0,000
Oil and fat (20 01 25)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Mineral Oil		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Diverse chemical waste		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Oxfam contract WEEE (20 01 35)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Medical waste (18 01 03)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Contractor/supplier haz waste (tonnes)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>0,003</b>	<b>0,000</b>	<b>0,000</b>	<b>0,000</b>

### Vienna waste

i) Non hazardous	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Unsorted waste (20 03 01)</b>		<b>0,96</b>	<b>0,24</b>	<b>0,90</b>	<b>0,90</b>
Paper and card (20 01 01)		0,48	0,12	1,03	1,14
PMC (15 01 06)		0,00	0,00	0,12	0,12
Organics (20 01 08)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Glass (20 01 02)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Furniture		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Green waste from buildings		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Wood waste from buildings		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Metal waste from buildings		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Contractor/supplier non haz waste (tonnes)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,44</b>	<b>0,36</b>	<b>2,05</b>	<b>2,16</b>
<b>ii) Hazardous</b>					
Maintenance of buildings/lifts (13 05)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Microfiches		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Chemical-fixer-developing agents		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000

Chemical batteries (20 01 33)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Paint - toner		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Cartridges laserjet-inkjet (08 03 17)		0,033	0,008	0,004	0,021
Oil and fat (20 01 25)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Mineral Oil		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Diverse chemical waste		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Oxfam contract WEEE (20 01 35)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Medical waste (18 01 03)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Contractor/supplier haz waste (tonnes)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>0,033</b>	<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,004</b>	<b>0,021</b>

### Nicosia waste

<b>i) Non hazardous</b>	<b>Trend 2019-2022</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>Unsorted waste (20 03 01)</b>		<b>1,13</b>	<b>0,34</b>	<b>0,56</b>	<b>0,56</b>
Paper and card (20 01 01)		0,52	0,16	0,26	0,26
PMC (15 01 06)		0,14	0,04	0,07	0,07
Organics (20 01 08)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Glass (20 01 02)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Furniture		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Green waste from buildings		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Wood waste from buildings		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Metal waste from buildings		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Contractor/supplier non haz waste (tonnes)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,79</b>	<b>0,54</b>	<b>0,90</b>	<b>0,90</b>
<b>ii) Hazardous</b>					
Maintenance of buildings/lifts (13 05)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Microfiches		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Chemical-fixer-developing agents		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Chemical batteries (20 01 33)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Paint - toner		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Cartridges laserjet-inkjet (08 03 17)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Oil and fat (20 01 25)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Mineral Oil		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Diverse chemical waste		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Oxfam contract WEEE (20 01 35)		0,19	0,19	1,29	0,15
Medical waste (18 01 03)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Contractor/supplier haz waste (tonnes)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>0,19</b>	<b>0,19</b>	<b>1,29</b>	<b>0,15</b>

### Budapest waste

<b>i) Non hazardous</b>	<b>Trend 2019-'22</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>Unsorted waste (20 03 01)</b>		<b>1,80</b>	<b>0,62</b>	<b>0,64</b>	<b>0,77</b>
Paper and card (20 01 01)		4,26	1,47	1,51	1,81
PMC (15 01 06)		0,28	0,10	0,10	0,12
Organics (20 01 08)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Glass (20 01 02)		0,06	0,02	0,02	0,03
Furniture		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Green waste from buildings		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Wood waste from buildings		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Metal waste from buildings		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Contractor/supplier non haz waste (tonnes)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,40</b>	<b>2,22</b>	<b>2,27</b>	<b>2,72</b>
<b>ii) Hazardous</b>					
Maintenance of buildings/lifts (13 05)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Microfiches		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Chemical-fixer-developing agents		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Chemical batteries (20 01 33)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Paint - toner		0,06	0,00	0,02	0,00
Cartridges laserjet-inkjet (08 03 17)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Oil and fat (20 01 25)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Mineral Oil		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Diverse chemical waste		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Oxfam contract WEEE (20 01 35)		0,05	0,00	0,01	0,01
Medical waste (18 01 03)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Contractor/supplier haz waste (tonnes)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>0,11</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,01</b>

## WASTE MANAGEMENT

### Valletta

C) Waste disposal categories (tonnes)	Trend 2019-'22	2019	2020	2021	2022
i) Incinerated waste - domestic waste		0,200	0,050	0,192	0,260
CO <sub>2</sub> incinerated domestic		0,072	0,018	0,070	0,094
ii) Incinerated waste - food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO <sub>2</sub> incinerated food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
iii) Methanisation - food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO <sub>2</sub> methanisation food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
iv) Recycled/reused - paper		0,050	0,005	0,314	0,297
CO <sub>2</sub> recycled paper		0,002	0,000	0,011	0,000
v) Recycled/reused - cardboard		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO <sub>2</sub> recycled cardboard		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
vi) Recycled/reused - wood		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO <sub>2</sub> recycled wood		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
vii) Recycled/reused - glass		0,050	0,001	0,020	0,022
CO <sub>2</sub> recycled glass		0,002	0,000	0,001	0,000
viii) Recycled/reused - plastic PMC		0,000	0,000	0,120	0,000
CO <sub>2</sub> recycled PMC		0,000	0,000	0,105	0,000
ix) Recycled/reused - others...		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO <sub>2</sub> recycled other		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
x) Hazardous waste - all types		0,003	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO <sub>2</sub> hazardous waste		0,002	0,000	0,000	0,000
xi) Landfill (probably mostly projects)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO <sub>2</sub> landfill		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
<b>TOTAL tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>		<b>0,078</b>	<b>0,018</b>	<b>0,187</b>	<b>0,094</b>

### Vienna

C) Waste disposal categories (tonnes)	Trend 2019-'22	2019	2020	2021	2022
---------------------------------------	----------------	------	------	------	------



i) Incinerated waste - domestic waste		0,960	0,240	0,900	0,900
CO <sub>2</sub> incinerated domestic		0,348	0,087	0,326	0,326
ii) Incinerated waste - food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO <sub>2</sub> incinerated food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
iii) Methanisation - food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO <sub>2</sub> methanisation food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
iv) Recycled/reused - paper		0,480	0,120	1,030	1,140
CO <sub>2</sub> recycled paper		0,0002	0,004	0,037	0,000
v) Recycled/reused - cardboard		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO <sub>2</sub> recycled cardboard		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
vi) Recycled/reused - wood		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO <sub>2</sub> recycled wood		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
vii) Recycled/reused - glass		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO <sub>2</sub> recycled glass		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
viii) Recycled/reused - plastic PMC		0,000	0,000	0,120	0,120
CO <sub>2</sub> recycled PMC		0,000	0,000	0,105	0,000
ix) Recycled/reused - others...		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO <sub>2</sub> recycled other		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
x) Hazardous waste - all types		0,033	0,008	0,004	0,021
CO <sub>2</sub> hazardous waste		0,023	0,006	0,003	0,000
xi) Landfill (probably mostly projects)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO <sub>2</sub> landfill		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
<b>TOTAL tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>		<b>0,371</b>	<b>0,097</b>	<b>0,471</b>	<b>0,326</b>

## Nicosia

C) Waste disposal categories (tonnes)	Trend 2019-'22	2019	2020	2021	2022
i) Incinerated waste - domestic waste		1,130	0,339	0,565	0,565
CO <sub>2</sub> incinerated domestic		0,409	0,123	0,204	0,204
ii) Incinerated waste - food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO <sub>2</sub> incinerated food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
iii) Methanisation - food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO <sub>2</sub> methanisation food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
iv) Recycled/reused - paper		0,524	0,157	0,262	0,262
CO <sub>2</sub> recycled paper		0,0173	0,0057	0,0094	0,0094
v) Recycled/reused - cardboard		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CO <sub>2</sub> recycled cardboard		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
vi) Recycled/reused - wood		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO <sub>2</sub> recycled wood		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
vii) Recycled/reused - glass		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO <sub>2</sub> recycled glass		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
viii) Recycled/reused - plastic PMC		0,074	0,022	0,037	0,037
CO <sub>2</sub> recycled PMC		0,065	0,019	0,032	0,032
ix) Recycled/reused - others...		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO <sub>2</sub> recycled other		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
x) Hazardous waste - all types		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO <sub>2</sub> hazardous waste		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
xi) Landfill (probably mostly projects)		1,393	0,418	0,696	0,696
CO <sub>2</sub> landfill		0,046	0,014	0,023	0,023
<b>TOTAL tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>		<b>0,537</b>	<b>0,162</b>	<b>0,269</b>	<b>0,269</b>

## Budapest

C) Waste disposal categories (tonnes)	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
i) Incinerated waste - domestic waste		0,892	0,310	0,317	0,368
CO <sub>2</sub> incinerated domestic		0,323	0,112	0,115	0,133
ii) Incinerated waste - food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO <sub>2</sub> incinerated food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
iii) Methanisation - food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO <sub>2</sub> methanisation food		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
iv) Recycled/reused - paper		4,036	1,395	1,441	1,791
CO <sub>2</sub> recycled paper		0,133	0,050	0,052	0,064
v) Recycled/reused - cardboard		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO <sub>2</sub> recycled cardboard		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
vi) Recycled/reused - wood		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO <sub>2</sub> recycled wood		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
vii) Recycled/reused - glass		0,061	0,021	0,022	0,026
CO <sub>2</sub> recycled glass		0,002	0,001	0,001	0,001
viii) Recycled/reused - plastic PMC		0,097	0,032	0,030	0,032
CO <sub>2</sub> recycled PMC		0,085	0,028	0,026	0,028
ix) Recycled/reused - others...		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO <sub>2</sub> recycled other		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
x) Hazardous waste - all types		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO <sub>2</sub> hazardous waste		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
xi) Landfill (probably mostly projects)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
CO <sub>2</sub> landfill		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
<b>TOTAL tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>		<b>0,543</b>	<b>0,191</b>	<b>0,194</b>	<b>0,227</b>

Valletta

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

B) Fixed assets IT	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>i) Desktop PC (Total No.)</b>		20,00	17,00	8,00	8,00
Amortised (No)		11,00	10,00	6,00	2,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>1,15</b>	<b>0,30</b>	<b>0,08</b>	<b>0,25</b>
<b>ii) Docking stations (Total No)</b>		21,00	31,00	28,00	28,00
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,78</b>	<b>1,15</b>	<b>1,04</b>	<b>1,04</b>
<b>iii) Flat screens (Total No)</b>		29,00	29,00	39,00	46,00
Amortised (No)		2,00	2,00	6,00	12,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>5,18</b>	<b>1,58</b>	<b>1,94</b>	<b>2,00</b>
<b>iv) Laptop (Total No)</b>		20,00	34,00	30,00	24,00
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	2,00	2,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,78</b>	<b>1,33</b>	<b>1,09</b>	<b>0,86</b>
<b>v) individual printers (Total No)</b>		8,00	8,00	5,00	3,00
Amortised (No)		5,00	5,00	5,00	3,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,08</b>	<b>0,09</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>vi) Network printers and copiers (Total No)</b>		9,00	9,00	9,00	7,00
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	1,00	1,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>6,62</b>	<b>6,60</b>	<b>5,87</b>	<b>4,40</b>
<b>vii) Fax machines (Total No)</b>		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>viii) Scanners (Total No)</b>		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>ix) Telephones (simple) (No)</b>		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>x) Telephones (smartphones and iphones, Total No)</b>		<b>8,00</b>	<b>9,00</b>	<b>11,00</b>	<b>18,00</b>
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,06</b>	<b>0,07</b>	<b>0,08</b>	<b>0,12</b>
<b>xi) Fixed telephones (Total No)</b>		<b>49,00</b>	<b>49,00</b>	<b>49,00</b>	<b>49,00</b>
Amortised (No)		11,00	41,00	41,00	49,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,16</b>	<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>xii) Informatics server (Total No)</b>		<b>3,00</b>	<b>3,00</b>	<b>3,00</b>	<b>3,00</b>
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,45</b>	<b>0,45</b>	<b>0,45</b>	<b>0,30</b>
<b>xiii) Projectors (Total No)</b>		<b>1,00</b>	<b>1,00</b>	<b>1,00</b>	<b>1,00</b>
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,02</b>
<b>xiv) Videoconference installations (Total No)</b>		<b>2,00</b>	<b>3,00</b>	<b>4,00</b>	<b>3,00</b>
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	1,00	1,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,25</b>	<b>0,38</b>	<b>0,38</b>	<b>0,25</b>
<b>xv) Televisions (Total No)</b>		<b>7,00</b>	<b>7,00</b>	<b>6,00</b>	<b>6,00</b>
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	4,00	4,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,88</b>	<b>0,88</b>	<b>0,25</b>	<b>0,25</b>
<b>xvi) Firewall router switch (from 2019), Total No</b>		<b>2,00</b>	<b>2,00</b>	<b>2,00</b>	<b>8,00</b>
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	8,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,04</b>	<b>0,04</b>	<b>0,04</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>xvii) Tablet, classical 9 to 11 inch, (Total No)</b>		<b>1,00</b>	<b>1,00</b>	<b>10,00</b>	<b>11,00</b>
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	1,00	2,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,14</b>	<b>0,14</b>
<b>Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>16,46</b>	<b>12,93</b>	<b>11,42</b>	<b>9,64</b>

## Vienna

A) Fixed assets buildings, construction type	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>i) Not specified - offices (total, m<sup>2</sup>)</b>		<b>2.160,78</b>	<b>2.160,78</b>	<b>2.160,78</b>	<b>2.160,78</b>
Not specified - offices (amortised, m <sup>2</sup> )					
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>28,09</b>	<b>28,09</b>	<b>28,09</b>	<b>28,09</b>
<b>ii) Steel - industrial building (total, m<sup>2</sup>)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
Steel - industrial building (amortised, m <sup>2</sup> )					
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>iii) Steel - parking underground (total, m<sup>2</sup>)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
Steel - parking underground (amortised, m <sup>2</sup> )					
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>iv) Steel - restaurants (total, m<sup>2</sup>)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
Steel - restaurants (amortised, m <sup>2</sup> )					
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>v) Concrete - industrial buildings (total, m<sup>2</sup>)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
Concrete - industrial buildings (amortised, m <sup>2</sup> )					
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>vi) Concrete - parking underground (total, m<sup>2</sup>)</b>		<b>119,64</b>	<b>119,64</b>	<b>119,64</b>	<b>119,64</b>
Concrete - parking underground (amortised, m <sup>2</sup> )					
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>1,56</b>	<b>1,56</b>	<b>1,56</b>	<b>1,56</b>
<b>vii) Construction type concrete - restaurants (total, m<sup>2</sup>)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
Construction type concrete - restaurants (amortised, m <sup>2</sup> )					
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>

Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e)		29,65	29,65	29,65	29,65
<b>B) Fixed assets IT</b>	<b>Trend 2019-2022</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>i) Desktop PC (Total No.)</b>		<b>11,00</b>	<b>11,00</b>	<b>11,00</b>	<b>11,00</b>
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	2,00	9,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>1,41</b>	<b>0,46</b>	<b>0,38</b>	<b>0,08</b>
<b>ii) Docking stations (Total No)</b>		<b>30,00</b>	<b>40,00</b>	<b>66,00</b>	<b>76,00</b>
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>1,11</b>	<b>1,48</b>	<b>2,44</b>	<b>2,81</b>
<b>iii) Flat screens (Total No)</b>		<b>71,00</b>	<b>77,00</b>	<b>81,00</b>	<b>94,00</b>
Amortised (No)		13,00	13,00	18,00	30,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>11,12</b>	<b>3,76</b>	<b>3,70</b>	<b>3,76</b>
<b>iv) Laptop (Total No)</b>		<b>38,00</b>	<b>44,00</b>	<b>57,00</b>	<b>67,00</b>
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	3,00	13,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>1,48</b>	<b>1,72</b>	<b>2,11</b>	<b>2,11</b>
<b>v) individual printers (Total No)</b>		<b>10,00</b>	<b>4,00</b>	<b>3,00</b>	<b>3,00</b>
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	2,00	3,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,31</b>	<b>0,12</b>	<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>vi) Network printers and copiers (Total No)</b>		<b>10,00</b>	<b>12,00</b>	<b>12,00</b>	<b>13,00</b>
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	4,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>7,35</b>	<b>8,81</b>	<b>8,81</b>	<b>6,60</b>
<b>vii) Fax machines (Total No)</b>		<b>2,00</b>	<b>2,00</b>	<b>2,00</b>	<b>1,00</b>
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	1,00	1,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,74</b>	<b>0,74</b>	<b>0,37</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>viii) Scanners (Total No)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>ix) Telephones (simple) (No)</b>		<b>6,00</b>	<b>6,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>x) Telephones (smartphones and iphones, Total No)</b>		<b>14,00</b>	<b>14,00</b>	<b>27,00</b>	<b>24,00</b>
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	6,00	0,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,10</b>	<b>0,10</b>	<b>0,15</b>	<b>0,17</b>
<b>xi) Fixed telephones (Total No)</b>		<b>66,00</b>	<b>66,00</b>	<b>77,00</b>	<b>66,00</b>
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	25,00	66,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,28</b>	<b>0,28</b>	<b>0,22</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>xii) Informatics server (Total No)</b>		<b>2,00</b>	<b>2,00</b>	<b>2,00</b>	<b>2,00</b>
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,30</b>	<b>0,30</b>	<b>0,30</b>	<b>0,30</b>
<b>xiii) Projectors (Total No)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>4,00</b>
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	4,00	3,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>-0,09</b>	<b>0,02</b>
<b>xiv) Videoconference installations (Total No)</b>		<b>3,00</b>	<b>3,00</b>	<b>4,00</b>	<b>4,00</b>
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,38</b>	<b>0,38</b>	<b>0,50</b>	<b>0,50</b>
<b>xv) Televisions (Total No)</b>		<b>13,00</b>	<b>13,00</b>	<b>13,00</b>	<b>15,00</b>
Amortised (No)		9,00	9,00	9,00	9,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,50</b>	<b>0,50</b>	<b>0,50</b>	<b>0,75</b>
<b>xvi) Firewall router switch (from 2019), Total No</b>		<b>10,00</b>	<b>10,00</b>	<b>4,00</b>	<b>2,00</b>
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00

2

<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,20</b>	<b>0,20</b>	<b>0,08</b>	<b>0,02</b>
xvii) Tablet, classical 9 to 11 inch, (Total No)		17,00	17,00	17,00	21,00
Amortised (No)		3,00	3,00	3,00	4,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,22</b>	<b>0,22</b>	<b>0,22</b>	<b>0,27</b>
<b>Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>25,53</b>	<b>19,09</b>	<b>19,71</b>	<b>17,40</b>

## Nicosia

A) Fixed assets buildings, construction type	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
i) Not specified - offices (total, m <sup>2</sup> )		1.482,15	1.482,15	1.482,15	1.482,15
Not specified - offices (amortised, m <sup>2</sup> )		1.482,15	1.482,15	1.482,15	1.482,15
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>19,27</b>	<b>19,27</b>	<b>19,27</b>	<b>19,27</b>
ii) Steel - industrial building (total, m <sup>2</sup> )		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Steel - industrial building (amortised, m <sup>2</sup> )		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
iii) Steel - parking underground (total, m <sup>2</sup> )		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Steel - parking underground (amortised, m <sup>2</sup> )		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
iv) Steel - restaurants (total, m <sup>2</sup> )		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Steel - restaurants (amortised, m <sup>2</sup> )		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
v) Concrete - industrial buildings (total, m <sup>2</sup> )		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Concrete - industrial buildings (amortised, m <sup>2</sup> )		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
vi) Concrete - parking underground (total, m <sup>2</sup> )		1.004,64	1.004,64	1.004,64	1.004,64
Concrete - parking underground (amortised, m <sup>2</sup> )		1.004,64	1.004,64	1.004,64	1.004,64
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>13,18</b>	<b>13,18</b>	<b>13,18</b>	<b>13,18</b>
vii) Construction type concrete - restaurants (total, m <sup>2</sup> )		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Construction type concrete - restaurants (amortised, m <sup>2</sup> )		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>32,45</b>	<b>32,45</b>	<b>32,45</b>	<b>32,45</b>

B) Fixed assets IT	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
i) Desktop PC (Total No.)		7,00	7,00	7,00	7,00
Amortised (No)		0,00	2,00	0,00	7,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,73</b>	<b>0,36</b>	<b>0,30</b>	<b>0,00</b>
ii) Docking stations (Total No)		22,88	30,50	50,00	50,00
Amortised (No)		14,00	14,00	14,00	14,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,61</b>	<b>0,81</b>	<b>1,33</b>	<b>1,33</b>
iii) Flat screens (Total No)		33,21	36,10	38,00	56,00
Amortised (No)		9,36	9,36	13,00	21,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>4,49</b>	<b>1,50</b>	<b>1,47</b>	<b>2,06</b>
iv) Laptop (Total No)		20,53	23,87	31,00	31,00
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	7,00	7,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,65</b>	<b>0,76</b>	<b>0,94</b>	<b>0,94</b>
v) individual printers (Total No)		13,30	5,32	4,00	4,00
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	4,00	4,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>10,00</b>	<b>4,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
vi) Network printers and copiers (Total No)		8,30	10,00	10,00	10,00
Amortised (No)		2,00	2,00	2,00	2,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>4,87</b>	<b>5,87</b>	<b>5,87</b>	<b>5,87</b>
vii) Fax machines (Total No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Amortised (No)		1,00	1,00	0,00	0,00

<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>1,00</b>	<b>1,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>viii) Scanners (Total No)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
Amortised (No)		1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>ix) Telephones (simple) (No)</b>		<b>6,00</b>	<b>6,00</b>	<b>1,00</b>	<b>1,00</b>
Amortised (No)		1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>x) Telephones (smartphones and iphones, Total No)</b>		<b>5,20</b>	<b>5,20</b>	<b>10,00</b>	<b>10,00</b>
Amortised (No)		2,00	2,00	3,00	3,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,05</b>	<b>0,05</b>
<b>xi) Fixed telephones (Total No)</b>		<b>32,68</b>	<b>32,68</b>	<b>38,00</b>	<b>49,00</b>
Amortised (No)		13,00	13,00	38,00	38,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,27</b>	<b>0,27</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,05</b>
<b>xii) Informatics server (Total No)</b>		<b>4,00</b>	<b>4,00</b>	<b>4,00</b>	<b>4,00</b>
Amortised (No)		3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,15</b>	<b>0,15</b>	<b>0,15</b>	<b>0,15</b>
<b>xiii) Projectors (Total No)</b>		<b>2,00</b>	<b>2,00</b>	<b>2,00</b>	<b>2,00</b>
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	2,00	2,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>xiv) Videoconference installations (Total No)</b>		<b>1,50</b>	<b>1,50</b>	<b>2,00</b>	<b>2,00</b>
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,19</b>	<b>0,19</b>	<b>0,25</b>	<b>0,25</b>
<b>xv) Televisions (Total No)</b>		<b>3,00</b>	<b>3,00</b>	<b>3,00</b>	<b>3,00</b>
Amortised (No)		3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>xvi) Firewall router switch (from 2019), Total No</b>		<b>1,00</b>	<b>1,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>1,50</b>	<b>1,50</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>xvii) Tablet, classical 9 to 11 inch, (Total No)</b>		<b>4,00</b>	<b>4,00</b>	<b>4,00</b>	<b>4,00</b>
Amortised (No)		2,00	2,00	2,00	2,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,03</b>
<b>Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>24,55</b>	<b>16,49</b>	<b>10,39</b>	<b>10,72</b>

## Budapest

A) Fixed assets buildings, construction type	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>i) Not specified - offices (total, m<sup>2</sup>)</b>		<b>1.204</b>	<b>1.204</b>	<b>1.204</b>	<b>1.204</b>
Not specified - offices (amortised, m <sup>2</sup> )		1.204	1.204	1.204	1.204
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>15,6520</b>	<b>15,6520</b>	<b>15,6520</b>	<b>15,6520</b>
<b>ii) Steel - industrial building (total, m<sup>2</sup>)</b>		<b>0,0000</b>	<b>0,0000</b>	<b>0,0000</b>	<b>0,0000</b>
Steel - industrial building (amortised, m <sup>2</sup> )		0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,0000</b>	<b>0,0000</b>	<b>0,0000</b>	<b>0,0000</b>
<b>iii) Steel - parking underground (total, m<sup>2</sup>)</b>		<b>0,0000</b>	<b>0,0000</b>	<b>0,0000</b>	<b>0,0000</b>
Steel - parking underground (amortised, m <sup>2</sup> )		0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,0000</b>	<b>0,0000</b>	<b>0,0000</b>	<b>0,0000</b>
<b>iv) Steel - restaurants (total, m<sup>2</sup>)</b>		<b>0,0000</b>	<b>0,0000</b>	<b>0,0000</b>	<b>0,0000</b>
Steel - restaurants (amortised, m <sup>2</sup> )		0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,0000</b>	<b>0,0000</b>	<b>0,0000</b>	<b>0,0000</b>
<b>v) Concrete - industrial buildings (total, m<sup>2</sup>)</b>		<b>0,0000</b>	<b>0,0000</b>	<b>0,0000</b>	<b>0,0000</b>
Concrete - industrial buildings (amortised, m <sup>2</sup> )		0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,0000</b>	<b>0,0000</b>	<b>0,0000</b>	<b>0,0000</b>
<b>vi) Concrete - parking underground (total, m<sup>2</sup>)</b>		<b>1.170</b>	<b>1.170</b>	<b>1.170</b>	<b>1.170</b>

Concrete - parking underground (amortised, m <sup>2</sup> )					
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>15,3504</b>	<b>15,3504</b>	<b>15,3504</b>	<b>15,3504</b>
vii) Construction type concrete - restaurants (total, m <sup>2</sup> )		0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
Construction type concrete - restaurants (amortised, m <sup>2</sup> )					
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,0000</b>	<b>0,0000</b>	<b>0,0000</b>	<b>0,0000</b>
<b>Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>31,00</b>	<b>31,00</b>	<b>31,00</b>	<b>31,00</b>

B) Fixed assets IT	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>i) Desktop PC (Total No.)</b>		0,00	0,00	27,00	5,00
Amortised (No)		17,00	17,00	19,00	24,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,84</b>	<b>0,41</b>	<b>0,34</b>	<b>-0,80</b>
<b>ii) Docking stations (Total No)</b>		22,42	29,89	49,00	62,00
Amortised (No)		20,00	20,00	20,00	20,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,49</b>	<b>0,65</b>	<b>1,07</b>	<b>1,55</b>
<b>iii) Flat screens (Total No)</b>		73,42	79,80	84,00	84,00
Amortised (No)		23,04	23,04	32,00	36,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>9,34</b>	<b>3,11</b>	<b>3,05</b>	<b>2,82</b>
<b>iv) Laptop (Total No)</b>		44,37	51,59	67,00	67,00
Amortised (No)		25,00	26,00	29,00	23,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>1,03</b>	<b>1,20</b>	<b>1,48</b>	<b>1,72</b>
<b>v) individual printers (Total No)</b>		19,95	7,98	6,00	6,00
Amortised (No)		1,00	1,00	4,00	6,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,62</b>	<b>0,25</b>	<b>0,06</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>vi) Network printers and copiers (Total No)</b>		9,13	11,00	11,00	10,00
Amortised (No)		4,00	4,00	4,00	3,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>4,27</b>	<b>5,14</b>	<b>5,14</b>	<b>5,14</b>
<b>vii) Fax machines (Total No)</b>		2,00	2,00	2,00	2,00
Amortised (No)		1,00	1,00	2,00	2,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>1,00</b>	<b>1,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>viii) Scanners (Total No)</b>		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>ix) Telephones (simple) (No)</b>		7,00	7,00	1,00	1,00
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>x) Telephones (smartphones and iphones, Total No)</b>		8,84	8,84	17,00	17,00
Amortised (No)		4,00	4,00	5,00	5,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,06</b>	<b>0,06</b>	<b>0,09</b>	<b>0,09</b>
<b>xi) Fixed telephones (Total No)</b>		64,50	64,50	75,00	75,00
Amortised (No)		24,00	24,00	49,00	75,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,14</b>	<b>0,14</b>	<b>0,11</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>xii) Informatics server (Total No)</b>		3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00
Amortised (No)		2,00	2,00	2,00	2,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,15</b>	<b>0,15</b>	<b>0,15</b>	<b>0,15</b>
<b>xiii) Projectors (Total No)</b>		6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00
Amortised (No)		1,00	1,00	5,00	4,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,05</b>
<b>xiv) Videoconference installations (Total No)</b>		3,00	3,00	4,00	4,00
Amortised (No)		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,38</b>	<b>0,38</b>	<b>0,50</b>	<b>0,50</b>
<b>xv) Televisions (Total No)</b>		12,00	12,00	12,00	12,00



Amortised (No)		11,00	11,00	11,00	11,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,13</b>	<b>0,13</b>	<b>0,13</b>	<b>0,13</b>
<b>xvi) Firewall router switch (from 2019), Total No</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>12,50</b>	<b>5,00</b>	<b>3,00</b>
Amortised (No)		1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,20</b>	<b>0,20</b>	<b>0,08</b>	<b>0,04</b>
<b>xvii) Tablet, classical 9 to 11 inch, (Total No)</b>		<b>17,00</b>	<b>17,00</b>	<b>17,00</b>	<b>18,00</b>
Amortised (No)		4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
<b>Annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,21</b>	<b>0,21</b>	<b>0,21</b>	<b>0,22</b>
<b>Total annualised emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>18,92</b>	<b>13,08</b>	<b>12,43</b>	<b>11,59</b>

### Valletta refrigerant loss

Refrigerant loss (kg)	Trend 2019-'22	2019	2020	2021	2022
R410A	_____	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e	_____	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
R134A	_____	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e	_____	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
R404A	_____	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e	_____	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
R407C	_____	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e	_____	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
ISCEON 89	_____	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e	_____	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
R407D	_____	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e	_____	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>Total (t CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>	_____	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>

### Vienna refrigerant loss

Refrigerant loss (kg)	Trend 2019-'22	2019	2020	2021	2022
R410A	_____	1,85	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e	_____	<b>3,87</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
R407C	_____	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e	_____	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
R507A	_____	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e	_____	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
ISCEON 89	_____	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e	_____	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
R407D	_____	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e	_____	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>Total (t CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>	_____	<b>3,87</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>

### Nicosia refrigerant loss

Refrigerant loss (kg)	Trend 2019-'22	2019	2020	2021	2022
R410A	_____	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e	_____	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
R134A	_____	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e	_____	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
R404A	_____	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e	_____	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
R407C	_____	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e	_____	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
R507A	_____	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e	_____	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
R227A	_____	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e	_____	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
RSF <sub>6</sub>	_____	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e	_____	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
ISCEON 89	_____	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

as t CO <sub>2</sub> e	—————	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R452A	—————	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e	—————	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Total (t CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>	—————	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>

### Budapest refrigerant loss

Refrigerant loss (kg)	Trend 2019-'22	2019	2020	2021	2022
R410A	—————	0,00	0,00	0,00	9,00
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e	—————	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>18,81</b>
R134A	—————	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e	—————	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R404A	—————	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e	—————	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R407C	—————	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e	—————	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R507A	—————	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e	—————	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R23	—————	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e	—————	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R508B	—————	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e	—————	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R227A	—————	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e	—————	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ISCEON 89	—————	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e	—————	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
R407D	—————	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e	—————	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Total (t CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>	—————	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>18,81</b>

## BIODIVERSITY

### Total use of land (m<sup>2</sup>) & m<sup>2</sup>/p

Site	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Valletta (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>		363	363	363	363
<b>m<sup>2</sup>/p</b>		15,12	15,12	17,28	17,28
<b>Vienna (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>		1.235	1.235	1.235	1.235
<b>m<sup>2</sup>/p</b>		30,86	34,29	38,58	35,27
<b>Nicosia (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>		1.680	1.680	1.680	1.680
<b>m<sup>2</sup>/p</b>		64,62	67,20	70,00	70,00
<b>Budapest (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>		295	295	295	295
<b>m<sup>2</sup>/p</b>		8,68	8,94	8,94	8,68

### Total sealed area (m<sup>2</sup>) & m<sup>2</sup>/p

Site	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Valletta (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>		363	363	363	363
<b>m<sup>2</sup>/p</b>		15,12	15,12	17,28	17,28
<b>Vienna (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>		1.277	1.277	1.277	1276,53
<b>m<sup>2</sup>/p</b>		31,91	35,46	39,89	36,47
<b>Nicosia (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>		1.254	1.254	1.254	1254
<b>m<sup>2</sup>/p</b>		48,23	50,16	52,25	52,25
<b>Budapest (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>		295,1	295,1	295,1	295,1
<b>m<sup>2</sup>/p</b>		8,68	8,94	8,94	8,68

### Nature oriented area onsite (m<sup>2</sup>) & m<sup>2</sup>/p

Site	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Valletta</b>		30	30	30	30
<b>m<sup>2</sup>/p</b>		1,26	1,26	1,44	1,44
<b>Vienna</b>		0	0	10	9,8
<b>m<sup>2</sup>/p</b>		0,00	0,00	0,31	0,28
<b>Nicosia</b>		426	426	426	426
<b>m<sup>2</sup>/p</b>		16,38	17,04	17,75	17,75
<b>Budapest</b>		0	0	0	0
<b>m<sup>2</sup>/p</b>		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

### Nature oriented area offsite (m<sup>2</sup>) & m<sup>2</sup>/p

Site	Trend 2019-22	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Valletta (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>		0	0	0	0
<b>m<sup>2</sup>/p</b>		0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
<b>Vienna (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>		0	0	0	0
<b>m<sup>2</sup>/p</b>		0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
<b>Nicosia (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>		0	0	0	0
<b>m<sup>2</sup>/p</b>		0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
<b>Budapest (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>		0	0	0	0
<b>m<sup>2</sup>/p</b>		0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000

## FOOD/CATERING

Valletta

No catering

A) Catering consumption (tonnes)	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>i) Beef</b>				
CO <sub>2</sub> beef				
<b>ii) Pork</b>				
CO <sub>2</sub> pork				
<b>iii) Chicken</b>				
CO <sub>2</sub> chicken				
<b>iv) Fish</b>				
CO <sub>2</sub> fish				
<b>v) Milk</b>				
CO <sub>2</sub> Milk				
<b>vi) Other dairy (avg yoghurt/butter)</b>				
CO <sub>2</sub> other dairy				
<b>vii) Coffee</b>				
CO <sub>2</sub> coffee				

TOTAL CO<sub>2</sub>

Vienna

No catering

A) Catering consumption (tonnes)	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>i) Beef</b>				
CO <sub>2</sub> beef				
<b>ii) Pork</b>				
CO <sub>2</sub> pork				
<b>iii) Chicken</b>				
CO <sub>2</sub> chicken				
<b>iv) Fish</b>				
CO <sub>2</sub> fish				
<b>v) Milk</b>				
CO <sub>2</sub> Milk				
<b>vi) Other dairy (avg yoghurt/butter)</b>				
CO <sub>2</sub> other dairy				
<b>vii) Coffee</b>				
CO <sub>2</sub> coffee				

TOTAL CO<sub>2</sub>

Nicosia

No catering

A) Catering consumption (tonnes)	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>i) Beef</b>				
CO <sub>2</sub> beef				
<b>ii) Pork</b>				
CO <sub>2</sub> pork				
<b>iii) Chicken</b>				

CO <sub>2</sub> chicken
<b>iv) Fish</b>
CO <sub>2</sub> fish
<b>v) Milk</b>
CO <sub>2</sub> Milk
<b>vi) Other dairy (avg yoghurt/butter)</b>
CO <sub>2</sub> other dairy
<b>vii) Coffee</b>
CO <sub>2</sub> coffee
<b>TOTAL CO<sub>2</sub></b>

## Budapest

No catering

A) Catering consumption (tonnes)	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>i) Beef</b>				
CO <sub>2</sub> beef				
<b>ii) Pork</b>				
CO <sub>2</sub> pork				
<b>iii) Chicken</b>				
CO <sub>2</sub> chicken				
<b>iv) Fish</b>				
CO <sub>2</sub> fish				
<b>v) Milk</b>				
CO <sub>2</sub> Milk				
<b>vi) Other dairy (avg yoghurt/butter)</b>				
CO <sub>2</sub> other dairy				
<b>vii) Coffee</b>				
CO <sub>2</sub> coffee				
<b>TOTAL CO<sub>2</sub></b>				

## SERVICE CONTRACTS

### Valletta

B) Service contracts	Trend '19-'22	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>i) Security (FTE)</b>					
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e					
<b>ii) Cleaning (FTE)</b>					
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e					
<b>iii) Service contracts - consultants (kEUR)</b>					
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e					
<b>iv) Service contracts - translators (kEUR)</b>					
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e					
<b>v) Other service contracts - (kEUR)</b>					
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e					
<b>vi) Purchased paper, used or new (tonnes)</b>					
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e					
<b>TOTAL CO<sub>2</sub></b>					

### Vienna

B) Service contracts	Trend '19-'22	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>i) Security (FTE)</b>		<b>2,00</b>	<b>2,00</b>	<b>2,00</b>	<b>2,00</b>
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e		1,12	1,12	1,12	1,12
<b>ii) Cleaning (FTE)</b>		<b>2,00</b>	<b>2,00</b>	<b>2,00</b>	<b>2,00</b>
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e		2,36	2,36	2,36	2,36
<b>iii) Service contracts - consultants (kEUR)</b>		<b>34,00</b>	<b>34,00</b>	<b>40,00</b>	<b>41,30</b>
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e		3,74	5,78	6,80	7,02
<b>iv) Service contracts - translators (kEUR)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>v) Other service contracts - (kEUR)</b>		<b>356,00</b>	<b>356,00</b>	<b>567,00</b>	<b>693,30</b>
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e		39,16	60,52	96,39	117,86
<b>vi) Purchased paper, used or new (tonnes)</b>		<b>0,59</b>	<b>2,13</b>	<b>2,74</b>	<b>1,95</b>
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e		0,54	1,95	2,52	1,79
<b>TOTAL CO<sub>2</sub></b>		<b>46,92</b>	<b>71,74</b>	<b>109,19</b>	<b>130,16</b>

### Nicosia

B) Service contracts	Trend '19-'22	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>i) Security (FTE)</b>		<b>3,00</b>	<b>3,00</b>	<b>3,00</b>	<b>3,00</b>
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e		1,68	1,68	1,68	1,68
<b>ii) Cleaning (FTE)</b>		<b>3,00</b>	<b>3,00</b>	<b>3,00</b>	<b>3,00</b>
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e		3,54	3,54	3,54	3,54
<b>iii) Service contracts - consultants (kEUR)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>iv) Service contracts - translators (kEUR)</b>		<b>3,65</b>	<b>8,45</b>	<b>10,77</b>	<b>3,60</b>
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e		0,40	1,44	1,83	0,61
<b>v) Other service contracts - (kEUR)</b>		<b>90,05</b>	<b>304,31</b>	<b>270,76</b>	<b>222,83</b>
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e		9,91	51,73	46,03	37,88
<b>vi) Purchased paper, used or new (tonnes)</b>		<b>0,88</b>	<b>0,54</b>	<b>0,41</b>	<b>0,28</b>
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e		0,81	0,50	0,38	0,00
<b>TOTAL CO<sub>2</sub></b>		<b>16,34</b>	<b>58,89</b>	<b>53,46</b>	<b>43,72</b>

### Budapest

B) Service contracts	Trend '19-'22	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>i) Security (FTE)</b>		<b>3,00</b>	<b>3,00</b>	<b>3,00</b>	<b>3,00</b>
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e		1,68	1,68	1,68	1,68
<b>ii) Cleaning (FTE)</b>		<b>1,50</b>	<b>1,50</b>	<b>1,50</b>	<b>1,50</b>
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e		1,77	1,77	1,77	1,77
<b>iii) Service contracts - consultants (kEUR)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>4,30</b>
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>iv) Service contracts - translators (kEUR)</b>		<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>v) Other service contracts - (kEUR)</b>		<b>518,19</b>	<b>281,26</b>	<b>587,89</b>	<b>282,11</b>
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e		57,00	47,81	99,94	47,96
<b>vi) Purchased paper, used or new (tonnes)</b>		<b>0,18</b>	<b>0,59</b>	<b>0,14</b>	<b>0,00</b>
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e		0,17	0,54	0,13	0,00
<b>TOTAL CO<sub>2</sub></b>		<b>60,62</b>	<b>51,81</b>	<b>103,52</b>	<b>51,41</b>

## PAPER

### Paper (tonnes per year & t/p)

Site	Trend 2019-22	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Valletta</b>		0,18	0,03	0,03	0,03
t/p		0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Vienna</b>		0,59	0,31	0,35	0,23
t/p		0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
<b>Nicosia</b>		0,50	0,15	0,23	0,17
t/p		0,02	0,01	0,01	0,01
<b>Budapest</b>		0,38	0,06	0,26	0,12
t/p		0,01	0,00	0,01	0,00

### Printshop paper consumption (tonnes & t/p)

Site	Trend 2019-22	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Valletta</b>		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
t/p		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
<b>Vienna</b>		0,000	1,815	2,389	1,722
t/p		0,000	0,050	0,075	0,049
<b>Nicosia</b>		0,010	0,000	0,000	0,010
t/p		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
<b>Budapest</b>		3,380	2,910	0,500	0,300
t/p		0,099	0,088	0,015	0,009

### Purchased paper, used or new (tonnes)

B) Service contracts	Trend 2019-22	2019	2020	2021	2022
Valletta (tonnes)		0,180	0,030	0,033	0,033
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e		0,165	0,028	0,030	0,030
Vienna (tonnes)		0,590	2,127	2,741	1,952
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e		0,542	1,954	2,519	1,794
Nicosia (tonnes)		0,880	0,540	0,410	0,280
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e		0,809	0,496	0,377	0,257
Budapest (tonnes)		0,180	0,590	0,140	0,000
as t CO <sub>2</sub> e		0,165	0,542	0,129	0,000
<b>Total CO<sub>2</sub> paper</b>		<b>1,682</b>	<b>3,021</b>	<b>3,054</b>	<b>2,081</b>



## GPP

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

Site	Trend 2019-22	2019	2020	2021	2022
Valletta		0%	0%	100%	100%
Vienna		100%	0%	33%	50%
Nicosia		0%	0%	0%	0%
Budapest		0%	50%	22%	50%

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

### Contracts using GPP procedures

Site	Trend 2019-'22	2019	2020	2021	2022
Valletta		0	0	0	0
Vienna		0	0	0	0
Nicosia		0	0	0	0
Budapest		0	0	0	1

### Greenness (of procedures. ECA approach)

#### Valletta

Category	Trend 2019-'22	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Breakdown of tender procedures according to green scale of ECA</b>					
Not green		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Light green		0,000	0,000	0,000	1,000
Green		0,000	0,000	1,000	0,000
Very green		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Green by nature		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
<b>Total (No)</b>		<b>0,000</b>	<b>0,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>Procedures using EU GPP criteria</b>					
<b>Office supply catalogue</b>					
Green products (no)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Green products (EUR)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Total products (no)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Total products (EUR)		0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000

#### Vienna

Category	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Breakdown of tender procedures according to green scale of ECA</b>					
Not green		0	2	4	2
Light green		0	0	0	0
Green		2	0	2	3
Very green		0	0	0	0
Green by nature		0	0	0	1
<b>Total (No)</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Procedures using EU GPP criteria</b>					
<b>Office supply catalogue</b>					
Green products (no)		0	0	0	0
Green products (EUR)		0	0	0	0
Total products (no)		0	0	0	0
Total products (EUR)		0	0	0	0

## Nicosia

Category	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Breakdown of tender procedures according to green scale of ECA</b>					
Not green		4	1	0	0
Light green		0	0	0	0
Green		0	0	0	0
Very green		0	0	0	0
Green by nature		0	0	0	0
<b>Total (No)</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Procedures using EU GPP criteria</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Office supply catalogue</b>					
Green products (no)		0	0	0	0
Green products (EUR)		0	0	0	0
Total products (no)		0	0	0	0
Total products (EUR)		0	0	0	0

## Budapest

Category	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Breakdown of tender procedures according to green scale of ECA</b>					
Not green		1	2	7	2
Light green		0	0	0	0
Green		0	2	2	2
Very green		0	0	0	0
Green by nature		0	0	0	0
<b>Total (No)</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Procedures using EU GPP criteria</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Office supply catalogue</b>					
Green products (no)		0	0	0	0
Green products (EUR)		0	0	0	0
Total products (no)		0	0	0	0
Total products (EUR)		0	0	0	0

## EMAS COSTS

<b>Costs Houses of Europe (overheads for all staff included in calculations)</b>				
	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Total amount (EUR)</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>15.200</b>	<b>193.916</b>	<b>321.286</b>
Number of total staff	124	118	110	114
Total per employee (EUR)	0	129	1.763	2.818
<b>Staff Time Cost annual</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>15.200</b>	<b>177.933</b>	<b>282.600</b>
EC DG COMM COORD (FTE)		0,1	0,9	1,3
EP COORD (FTE)			0,2	0,5
Annual cost of one FTE (EUR)	150.000	152.000	157.000	157.000
<b>CONTRACTS (via HR COORD)</b>				
<b>Total (EUR)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15.983</b>	<b>38.686</b>
External audit (EUR)	0	0		13.800
Internal Audit (EUR)	0	0	15.983	24.886
Legal register (costs included under annual contract costs by HoE below)		0	0	0

	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Valletta</b>				
<b>Electricity (EUR/MWh)</b>	<b>170,60</b>	<b>181,00</b>	<b>175,00</b>	<b>180,00</b>
Electricity (EUR)	18646,92	14819,01	14078,75	16511,40
Electricity (EUR/p)	776,96	617,46	670,42	786,26
<b>Gas (EUR/MWh)</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
Gas (EUR)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Gas (EUR/p)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Fuel (EUR/MWh)</b>	<b>120,53</b>	<b>114,37</b>	<b>114,37</b>	<b>114,37</b>
Fuel (EUR)	0,00	0,00	30,25	1,89
Fuel (EUR/p)	0,00	0,00	1,44	0,09
<b>Annual direct staff costs (time FTE)</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,13</b>	<b>0,13</b>	<b>0,18</b>
<b>Annual contract costs</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>3600,00</b>	<b>3600,00</b>
<b>Vienna</b>				
<b>Electricity (EUR/MWh)</b>	<b>75,36</b>	<b>75,36</b>	<b>75,36</b>	<b>75,36</b>
Electricity (EUR)	25993,22	22517,53	20155,90	19680,89
Electricity (EUR/p)	649,83	625,49	629,87	562,31
<b>Gas (EUR/MWh)</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
Gas (EUR)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Gas (EUR/p)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Fuel (EUR/MWh)</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
Fuel (EUR)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fuel (EUR/p)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Annual direct staff costs (time FTE)</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,10</b>	<b>0,17</b>	<b>0,22</b>
<b>Annual contract costs</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>5734,00</b>	<b>1342,00</b>
<b>Nicosia</b>				
<b>Electricity (EUR/MWh)</b>	<b>184,46</b>	<b>169,04</b>	<b>190,75</b>	<b>290,43</b>
Electricity (EUR)	34025,49	27700,58	32980,68	50108,18
Electricity (EUR/p)	1308,67	1108,02	1374,19	2087,84
<b>Gas (EUR/MWh)</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
Gas (EUR)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Gas (EUR/p)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Fuel (EUR/MWh)</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
Fuel (EUR)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fuel (EUR/p)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Annual direct staff costs (time FTE)</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,21</b>
<b>Annual contract costs</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>Budapest</b>				
<b>Electricity (EUR/MWh)</b>	<b>70,00</b>	<b>70,00</b>	<b>70,00</b>	<b>233,29</b>
Electricity (EUR)	17290,00	14980,00	15470,00	48610,64
Electricity (EUR/p)	508,53	453,94	468,79	1429,72
<b>Gas (EUR/MWh)</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
Gas (EUR)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Gas (EUR/p)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Fuel (EUR/MWh)</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
Fuel (EUR)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fuel (EUR/p)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Annual direct staff costs (time FTE)</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,41</b>
<b>Annual contract costs</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>4300,00</b>

## FLEET

### Valletta

Vehicle fleet and emissions	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Fleet vehicles:					
Full Electric		0	0	0	0
Hybrid		0	0	1	1
Euro 6		0	0	0	0
Euro 5		1	1	0	0
Euro 4		0	0	0	0
Euro 3		0	0	0	0
Euro 2		0	0	0	0
Euro 1		0	0	0	0
Euro 0		0	0	0	0
Armoured vehicle		0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0
Avg No fleet vehicles		1	1	1	1
Total kms		3835	1512	2951	1077
Diesel used (m <sup>3</sup> )		0,36	0,12	0,12	0,04
Petrol used (m <sup>3</sup> )		0	0	0	0
<b>Fuel efficiency (litres/100km)</b>		<b>9,44</b>	<b>8,20</b>	<b>3,93</b>	<b>3,38</b>
gCO <sub>2</sub> e/km (manufacturer)		150	150	55	55
tCO <sub>2</sub> e diesel combustion		0,91	0,31	0,29	0,09
tCO <sub>2</sub> e diesel upstream		0,24	0,08	0,08	0,02
tCO <sub>2</sub> e petrol combustion		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
tCO <sub>2</sub> e petrol upstream		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Total tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>		<b>1,14</b>	<b>0,39</b>	<b>0,37</b>	<b>0,11</b>
gCO <sub>2</sub> e/km (actual, inc upstream)		298	259	124	120
<b>Commission vehicles fixed asset emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,19</b>	<b>0,08</b>	<b>0,15</b>	<b>0,05</b>

### Vienna

Vehicle fleet and emissions	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Fleet vehicles:					
Full Electric		0	0	0	0
Hybrid		0	0	0	0
Euro 6		1	1	1	1
Euro 5		1	1	1	1
Euro 4		0	0	0	0
Euro 3		0	0	0	0
Euro 2		0	0	0	0
Euro 1		0	0	0	0
Euro 0		0	0	0	0
Armoured vehicle		0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0
Avg No fleet vehicles		2	2	2	2
Total kms		7 112	4 821	8873,	10203,5
Diesel used (m <sup>3</sup> )		0,24	0,10	0,24	0,16
Petrol used (m <sup>3</sup> )		1	1	1	2
<b>Fuel efficiency (litres/100km)</b>		<b>20,53</b>	<b>19,09</b>	<b>18,71</b>	<b>17,94</b>
gCO <sub>2</sub> e/km (manufacturer)		156	156	156	156
tCO <sub>2</sub> e diesel combustion		0,60	0,25	0,61	0,40

tCO <sub>2</sub> e diesel upstream		0,16	0,07	0,16	0,11
tCO <sub>2</sub> e petrol combustion		2,78	1,87	3,23	3,81
tCO <sub>2</sub> e petrol upstream		0,65	0,43	0,75	0,88
<b>Total tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>		<b>4,19</b>	<b>2,62</b>	<b>4,75</b>	<b>5,19</b>
gCO <sub>2</sub> e/km (actual, inc upstream)		589	543	535	509
<b>Commission vehicles fixed asset emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,36</b>	<b>0,24</b>	<b>0,44</b>	<b>0,51</b>

### Nicosia

Vehicle fleet and emissions	Trend 2019-2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Fleet vehicles:</b>					
Full Electric		0	0	0	0
Hybrid		0	0	0	0
Euro 6		0	0	0	0
Euro 5		1	1	1	1
Euro 4		0	0	0	0
Euro 3		0	0	0	0
Euro 2		0	0	0	0
Euro 1		0	0	0	0
Euro 0		0	0	0	0
Armoured vehicle		0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0
Avg No fleet vehicles		1	1	1	1
Total kms		4 545	2 503	6423,	9823,0
Diesel used (m <sup>3</sup> )		0,38	0,32	0,74	1,06
Petrol used (m <sup>3</sup> )		0	0	0	0
<b>Fuel efficiency (litres/100km)</b>		<b>8,40</b>	<b>12,82</b>	<b>11,47</b>	<b>10,80</b>
gCO <sub>2</sub> e/km (manufacturer)		173	173	173	173
tCO <sub>2</sub> e diesel combustion		0,96	0,80	1,84	2,65
tCO <sub>2</sub> e diesel upstream		0,25	0,21	0,48	0,70
tCO <sub>2</sub> e petrol combustion		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
tCO <sub>2</sub> e petrol upstream		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Total tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>		<b>1,21</b>	<b>1,01</b>	<b>2,33</b>	<b>3,35</b>
gCO <sub>2</sub> e/km (actual, inc upstream)		266	405	362	341
<b>Commission vehicles fixed asset emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,23</b>	<b>0,13</b>	<b>0,32</b>	<b>0,49</b>

### Budapest

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

<b>Avg No fleet vehicles</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Total kms		9 435	3 946	3 612	3 940
Diesel used (m <sup>3</sup> )		0,39	0,12	0,12	0,50
Petrol used (m <sup>3</sup> )		1,91	0,62	0,22	0,21
<b>Fuel efficiency (litres/100km)</b>		<b>24,38</b>	<b>18,75</b>	<b>9,41</b>	<b>18,02</b>
gCO <sub>2</sub> e/km (manufacturer)		194,00	179,00	179,00	179,00
<b>tCO<sub>2</sub>e diesel combustion</b>		<b>0,98</b>	<b>0,30</b>	<b>0,30</b>	<b>1,25</b>
<b>tCO<sub>2</sub>e diesel upstream</b>		<b>0,26</b>	<b>0,08</b>	<b>0,08</b>	<b>0,33</b>
<b>tCO<sub>2</sub>e petrol combustion</b>		<b>4,35</b>	<b>1,41</b>	<b>0,50</b>	<b>0,48</b>
<b>tCO<sub>2</sub>e petrol upstream</b>		<b>1,01</b>	<b>0,33</b>	<b>0,12</b>	<b>0,11</b>
<b>tCO<sub>2</sub>e propane combustion</b>		<b>n.a</b>	<b>n.a</b>	<b>n.a</b>	<b>n.a</b>
<b>tCO<sub>2</sub>e propane upstream</b>		<b>n.a</b>	<b>n.a</b>	<b>n.a</b>	<b>n.a</b>
<b>Total tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>		<b>6,60</b>	<b>2,12</b>	<b>1,00</b>	<b>2,17</b>
<b>gCO<sub>2</sub>e/km (actual, inc upstream)</b>		<b>699</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>550</b>
<b>Commission vehicles fixed asset emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>		<b>0,47</b>	<b>0,20</b>	<b>0,18</b>	<b>0,20</b>

## TRAVELS

Tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

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

	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Valletta</b>				
Air	60,70	3,53	6,33	27,21
Rail	0,17	0,03	0,00	0,01
Private car + rental car	0,27	0,02	0,00	0,03
Non rail surface (bus, boat)	0,06	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>Valletta total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (t)</b>	<b>61,14</b>	<b>3,58</b>	<b>6,33</b>	<b>27,26</b>
<b>Vienna</b>				
Air	7,12	1,64	1,72	10,12
Rail	0,57	0,18	1,00	2,22
Private car + rental car	0,24	0,26	0,70	2,15
Non rail surface (bus, boat)	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,04
<b>Vienna total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (t)</b>	<b>7,94</b>	<b>2,09</b>	<b>3,43</b>	<b>14,48</b>
<b>Nicosia</b>				
Air	287,61	34,11	15,63	59,62
Rail	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,15
Private car + rental car	11,68	1,44	19,35	1,56
Non rail surface (bus, boat)	0,26	0,01	0,01	0,61
<b>Nicosia total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (t)</b>	<b>299,28</b>	<b>35,55</b>	<b>34,97</b>	<b>61,32</b>
<b>Budapest</b>				
Air	35,09	1,10	4,71	18,43
Rail	0,35	0,10	0,20	0,47
Private car + rental car	0,89	0,14	0,23	2,08
Non rail surface (bus, boat)	0,15	0,23	0,24	0,14
<b>Budapest total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (t)</b>	<b>36,33</b>	<b>1,34</b>	<b>5,14</b>	<b>20,98</b>
<b>Overall total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (t)</b>	<b>404,69</b>	<b>42,55</b>	<b>49,88</b>	<b>124,04</b>

## Annex 8 - Telework

### 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	

Table for Figure 6.2.b

kgCO <sub>2</sub> e/p	Space heating	Space cooling	Equipment electricity use	Videoconferencing	Fixed assets	Paper	Waste	Total
Vienna	20,78	0,00	10,22	3,54	0,00	0,62	8,2	43,33
Valletta	6,99	10,46	81,87	10,62	0,00	1,86	5,7	117,49
Budapest	98,79	0,63	54,01	10,13	0,00	1,78	19,1	184,40
Nicosia	27,81	14,77	118,79	8,85	0,00	1,55	4,61	176,38

### Figure 1. Teleworking emissions, tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e

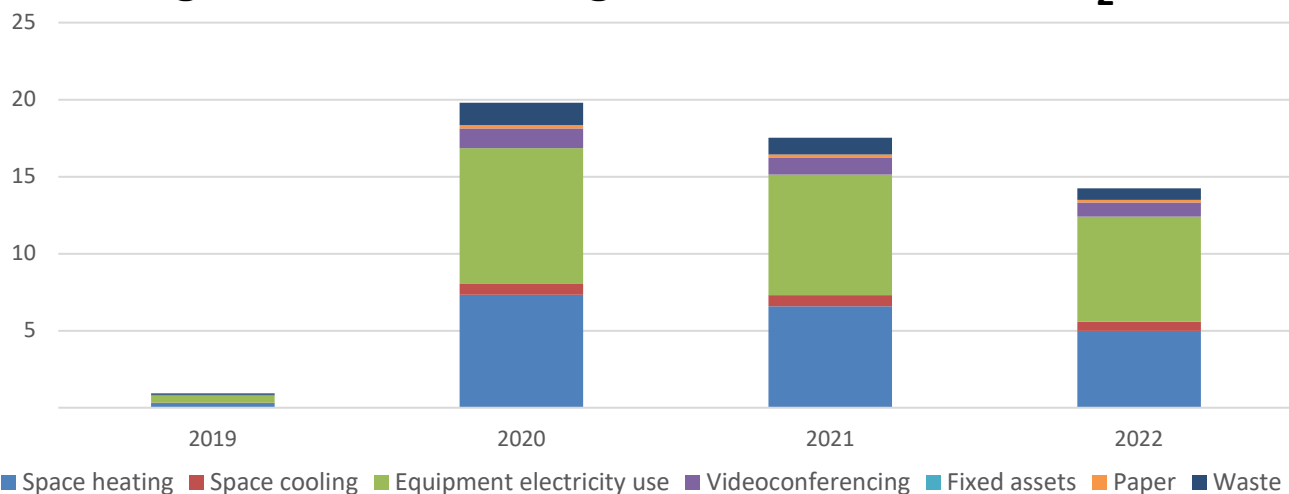


Table 1: Summary of teleworking emissions, 2018 - 2022

	Totals (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)				Per capita (kgCO <sub>2</sub> e/p)			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Space heating	0,30	7,34	6,58	5,00	2,40	62,19	59,85	43,85
Space cooling	0,03	0,69	0,72	0,60	0,23	5,83	6,53	5,23
Equipment electricity use	0,43	8,83	7,84	6,82	3,45	74,83	71,25	59,81
Videoconferencing	0,07	1,27	1,11	0,91	0,55	10,78	10,08	8,01
Fixed assets	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Paper	0,01	0,22	0,19	0,16	0,10	1,89	1,77	1,41
Waste	0,10	1,44	1,09	0,75	0,83	12,23	9,95	6,61

<b>Total</b>		<b>0,94</b>	<b>19,79</b>	<b>17,54</b>	<b>14,24</b>	<b>7,56</b>	<b>167,75</b>	<b>159,42</b>	<b>124,92</b>
--------------	--	-------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	-------------	---------------	---------------	---------------

Total emissions caused by telework						Per capita (kgCO2e/p)			
		Totals (tCO2e)				Per capita (kgCO2e/p)			
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Vienna		0,38	5,15	3,30	1,52	9,4	143,0	103,2	43,3
Valletta		0,33	3,26	3,18	2,47	13,8	135,7	151,2	117,5
Budapest		0,13	5,98	6,52	6,02	3,9	181,2	197,6	177,2
Nicosia		0,10	5,41	4,54	4,23	3,8	216,4	189,1	176,4

Table 1a: Space heating emissions by site					Per capita (kgCO2e/p)				
		Totals (tCO2e)				Per capita (kgCO2e/p)			
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Vienna		0,19	2,63	1,70	0,73	4,80	72,96	53,19	20,78
Valletta		0,02	0,21	0,20	0,15	0,68	8,75	9,47	6,99
Budapest		0,08	3,62	3,93	3,46	1,89	100,49	122,95	98,79
Nicosia		0,01	0,88	0,75	0,67	0,56	35,34	31,17	27,81

Table 1b: Space cooling emissions by site					Per capita (kgCO2e/p)				
		Totals (tCO2e)				Per capita (kgCO2e/p)			
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Vienna		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,00
Valletta		0,02	0,21	0,30	0,22	0,79	8,79	14,28	10,46
Budapest		0,00	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,01	0,22	0,71	0,63
Nicosia		0,01	0,47	0,40	0,35	0,33	18,73	16,46	14,77





Table 1c: Equipment electricity use emissions by site					Per capita (kgCO2e/p)				
		Totals (tCO2e)				Per capita (kgCO2e/p)			
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Vienna		0,09	1,09	0,70	0,36	2,13	30,26	21,90	10,22
Valletta		0,24	2,39	2,24	1,72	9,96	99,70	106,51	81,87
Budapest		0,04	1,74	1,87	1,89	0,98	48,23	58,48	54,01
Nicosia		0,06	3,61	3,03	2,85	2,48	144,48	126,17	118,79


Table 1d: Videoconferencing emissions by site					Per capita (kgCO2e/p)				
		Totals (tCO2e)				Per capita (kgCO2e/p)			
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Vienna		0,03	0,40	0,26	0,12	0,69	11,10	8,12	3,54
Valletta		0,03	0,27	0,26	0,22	1,22	11,36	12,26	10,62
Budapest		0,01	0,34	0,38	0,35	0,17	9,57	11,72	10,13
Nicosia		0,00	0,26	0,22	0,21	0,17	10,22	9,02	8,85






Table 1e: Fixed assets emissions by site					Per capita (kgCO2e/p)				
		Totals (tCO2e)				Per capita (kgCO2e/p)			
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Vienna		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Valletta		0,00	0,00	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	0,00	0,00
Nicosia		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00





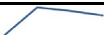
Table 1f: Paper use emissions by site					Per capita (kgCO2e/p)				
		Totals (tCO2e)				Per capita (kgCO2e/p)			
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Vienna		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Valletta		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Budapest		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Nicosia		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00













Vienna		0,00	0,07	0,05	0,02	0,12	1,95	1,42	0,62
Valletta		0,01	0,05	0,05	0,04	0,21	1,99	2,15	1,86
Budapest		0,00	0,06	0,07	0,06	0,03	1,68	2,06	1,78
Nicosia		0,00	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,03	1,79	1,58	1,55

		Totals (tCO2e)				Per capita (kgCO2e/p)			
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Vienna		0,07	0,96	0,59	0,29	1,66	26,77	18,58	8,17
Valletta		0,02	0,12	0,14	0,12	0,95	5,15	6,56	5,70
Budapest		0,01	0,21	0,25	0,24	0,36	24,54	23,37	19,07
Nicosia		0,00	0,15	0,11	0,11	0,18	5,80	4,69	4,61

		Totals (MWh)				Per capita (kWh/p)			
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Vienna		1,74	24,74	16,08	6,87	58,21	912,04	666,78	253,96
Valletta		0,70	6,77	6,64	5,36	6,06	70,33	87,63	67,97
Budapest		0,54	26,65	29,07	25,07	19,89	1080,85	1325,78	1033,49
Nicosia		0,14	8,21	6,96	6,31	3,24	203,63	179,78	158,05
<b>Total</b>		3,132	66,372	58,749	43,608	87,40	2266,86	2259,98	1513,48

		Totals (m3)				Per capita (m3/p)			
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Vienna		6,47	93,12	60,52	28,86	0,16	2,59	1,89	0,82
Valletta		6,79	63,55	60,01	51,95	0,28	2,65	2,86	2,47
Budapest		1,62	80,29	87,41	82,6	0,04	2,23	2,73	2,36
Nicosia		1,05	59,55	50,43	49,48	0,04	2,38	2,10	2,06
<b>Total</b>		15,94	296,52	258,38	212,88	0,53	9,85	9,58	7,72

		Totals (tonnes)				Per capita (sheets/person/day)			
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Vienna		0,01	0,08	0,05	0,02	3,58	3,58	3,58	3,58
Valletta		0,01	0,05	0,05	0,04	3,58	3,58	3,58	3,58
Budapest		0,00	0,05	0,04	0,04	3,58	3,58	3,58	3,58
Nicosia		0,00	0,07	0,07	0,07	3,58	3,58	3,58	3,58
<b>Total</b>		0,01	0,24	0,21	0,17	14,32	14,32	14,32	14,32

		Totals (tonnes)				Per capita (kg/p)			
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Vienna		0,17	1,90	1,18	0,56	4,14	52,91	36,73	16,01
Valletta		0,21	0,94	0,88	0,76	8,71	39,22	41,86	36,24
Budapest		0,03	0,76	0,59	0,58	0,96	30,29	24,78	24,31
Nicosia		0,03	0,78	0,84	0,79	0,69	21,71	26,14	22,58
<b>Total</b>		0,43	4,39	3,49	2,70	14,50	144,14	129,51	99,14

## 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



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

## THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT'S ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

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

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

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

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

### The European Parliament hereby

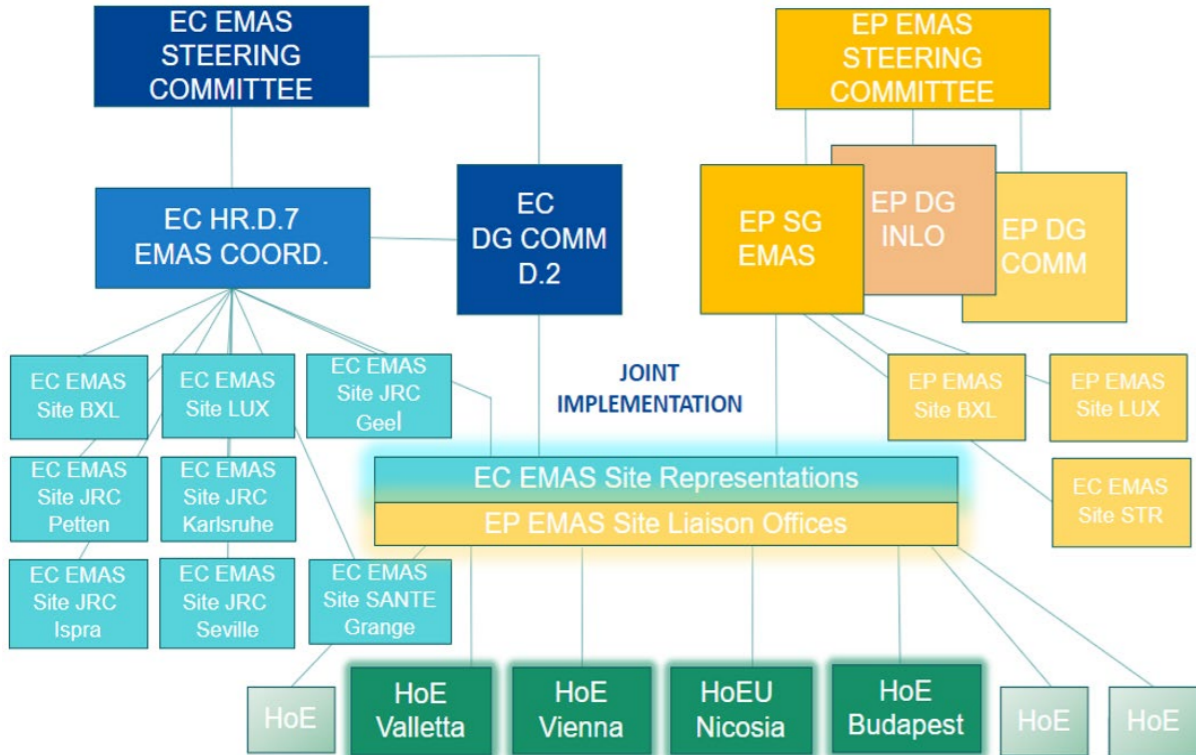
- reaffirms its commitment to maintaining its EMAS registration and its environmental approach of continuous improvement, with a view towards achieving environmental sustainability in all its administrative activities;
- stresses the already good overall performance of the EMS at the European Parliament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

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

David Maria SASSOLI, President  
Brussels, 6 November 2019

Klaus WELLE, Secretary-General  
Brussels, 6 November 2019

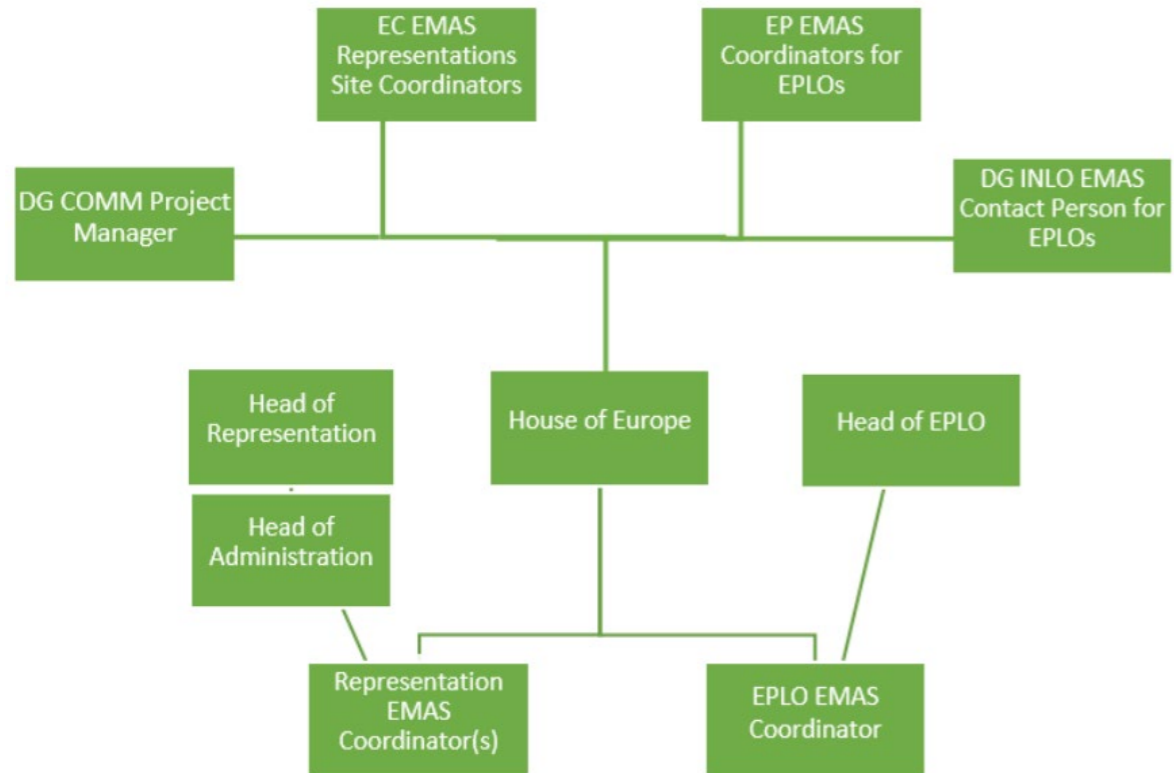
**Governance structure and EMAS site composition**



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

- Impact assessment: [https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/law-making-process/planning-and-proposing-law/impact-assessments\\_en](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](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](https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/eu-climate-action_en)
- Energy strategy: [https://ec.europa.eu/energy/topics/energy-strategy-and-energy-union\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/energy/topics/energy-strategy-and-energy-union_en)
- Transport policy: [http://ec.europa.eu/transport/index\\_en.htm](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](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/info/law-making-process/regulatory-scrutiny-board_en)
- [http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/impact/ia\\_carried\\_out/cia\\_2015\\_en.htm](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](http://www.europa.eu)

**Coordination organigramme for the Houses of Europe**



## 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](mailto:emas@europarl.europa.eu)

For the European Commission Representations: [COMM-EMAS-IN-REPRESENTATIONS@ec.europa.eu](mailto:COMM-EMAS-IN-REPRESENTATIONS@ec.europa.eu)

For site specific queries please contact the following:

Budapest: [COMM REP BUD EMAS](#)

Nicosia: [COMM REP NIC EMAS](#)

Valletta: [COMM-REP-MT-EMAS@ec.europa.eu](mailto:COMM-REP-MT-EMAS@ec.europa.eu)

Vienna: [COMM-REP-VIE-EMAS@ec.europa.eu](mailto:COMM-REP-VIE-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](#)

## INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR REGISTRATION UNDER ANNEX IV OF THE EMAS REGULATION

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

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

## REFERENCES AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community ecomanagement and audit scheme (EMAS), as amended by the Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1505 of 28 August 2017, the Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/2026 of 19 December 2018 and the Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/1199 of 21 June 2023.

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