



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

2023 Environmental Statement covering 2022



EMAS

VERIFIED
ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT
BE-BXL-000013
FR-000051
LU-000002



*Updated Environmental Statement pursuant to
Chapter III, 1. and 2., and Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European
Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by
organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS), as amended by
the Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1505 of 28 August 2017 and the Commission
Regulation (EU) 2018/2026 of 19 December 2018*

Drafted by the EMAS and Sustainability Unit

Finalised by the Inter-DG Steering Group on Environmental Management

01 August 2023

Verified by Vinçotte SA (external verifier)

*The chapter on recommendations is included in the Environmental Management Review
version only as it is not subject to the external verification.*

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
INTRODUCTION	8
HISTORY OF THE EMAS PROJECT IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT	8
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT	9
SCOPE, REGISTRATION AND CONTEXT	9
Scope	9
Registration.....	11
Certification	12
Organisational Environmental Context.....	12
DOCUMENTATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	12
Environmental Analysis	13
Environmental Policy	14
Environmental Manual	16
Analysis of Environmental Risks and Opportunities	16
Current risks.....	16
Action Plan.....	16
Environmental Management Review	17
Environmental Statement.....	17
Compendium of procedures	17
ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE.....	18
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND TARGETS	18
European Parliament targets on Key Environmental Performance Indicators (KPI)	19
KPI OBJECTIVES AND ACHIEVEMENTS.....	21
CO ₂ Emissions	22
CO ₂ emissions from transport of persons.....	26
Gas, fuel oil and district heating	30
Renewable energy	31
Paper Consumption	33
Water Consumption	34
Waste Management	36
OTHER OBJECTIVES	43
Sustainable Procurement	43
Carbon Emission Offsetting	45

Biodiversity	46
Communication and Awareness Raising.....	48
Training	53
Regulatory Compliance.....	55
Environmental Activities of Parliament’s Political Groups	57
Inter-institutional Activities	57
EMAS ACTION PLANS	60
EMAS Action Plan 2022	60
EMAS Mid-Term Strategy 2024	60
Integration of environmental considerations into administrative activities.....	60
AUDITS.....	62
Internal Audits.....	62
General internal audits	62
Legal Audits.....	63
External Verification Audit	63
GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.....	64
The Bureau.....	64
The Steering Committee for Environmental Management	65
The Environmental Management Officers (EMOs) and the Inter-DG Steering Group on Environmental Management	65
The EMAS and Sustainability Unit.....	66
Political Groups.....	67
Environmental management networks	68
CONTACTS	69
REFERENCES AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	69
ENVIRONMENTAL VERIFIER'S DECLARATION ON VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION ACTIVITIES.....	71
ANNEXES.....	73
ANNEX I: Introduction to the European Parliament	73
ANNEX II: ANALYSIS OF PARLIAMENT'S CARBON FOOTPRINT FOR 2022.....	73
ANNEX III: LIST OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS FOR THE European Parliament BUILDINGS INCLUDED IN THE SCOPE OF EMAS	83
ANNEX IV: EXECUTION OF THE EMAS ACTION PLAN 2022	85
ANNEX V: KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND TARGETS PER SITE.....	91

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document provides detailed information to the public about the structure and activities of the European Parliament in the context of environmental reporting, as mandated by the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) Regulation. It also includes the Environmental Management Review, which is submitted to the Bureau of the European Parliament. The report evaluates the Environmental Management System and its effectiveness, including the implementation of the annual Action Plan. Additionally, the document covers in detail Parliament's environmental performance indicators, notably including its carbon footprint, and suggests environmental improvements on various aspects such as emissions reduction, decrease in resource consumption, waste management, energy efficiency and the organization's overall environmental goals and objectives.

Overall, the Environmental Management System at the European Parliament is in good condition. Nonetheless, in terms of environmental performance, a strong rebound towards the emission levels observed prior to the COVID-19 pandemic can be seen in 2022. A key message of this report is that the Parliament must act decisively to ensure it achieves its 2024 targets as set by the Bureau. Action is needed in the area of transport of persons, where a reduction in the number of flights and a shift towards more sustainable travel could make a strong positive impact, while efforts to reduce emissions from buildings should also continue at an accelerated pace.

The environmental performance of the European Parliament is measured with respect to key performance indicators (KPIs) across several areas such as travel, heating and waste. In order to put them in context, these indicators are typically expressed per full-time employee-equivalent (FTE), as required by the EMAS Regulation. Below is a brief summary of Parliament's KPIs per category for the year 2022.

Carbon emissions per full-time employee-equivalent (FTE) have been reduced by 51% in 2022, when comparing to the 2006 baseline year, exceeding the target of 40% set for 2024. Recent data indicates an increase in emissions since the COVID-19 pandemic, with an increase of 17 percentage points in 2022 when compared to 2020.

Parliament's carbon footprint per FTE now stands at 5.7 tonnes. This is compared to 4.4 tonnes in 2021, 3.8 tonnes in 2020, and 11.7 tonnes for the baseline year.

CO₂ emissions

Carbon footprint in tonnes of CO₂ eq. per FTE

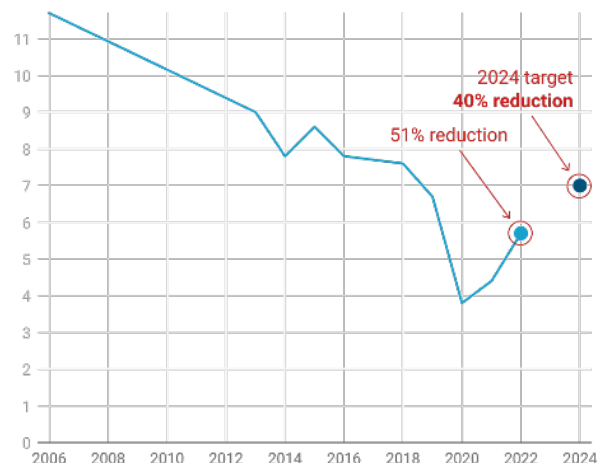


FIGURE 1. CO₂ EMISSIONS

Consumption of gas, heating oil, and district heating per FTE has been reduced by 31.1% compared to 2012. This progress was influenced by several key factors. Parliament undertook in 2022 special energy saving measures. Indoor temperature was adjusted by lowering it during winter and raising it during summer. Heating and cooling was turned off during weekends and public holidays. Additionally, the mild winter reduced ventilation post-COVID-19, and the introduction of a new, high-performance building all contributed to this achievement. Moreover, in order to meet upcoming local building requirements, there remains an urgent need to move away from a reliance on fossil gas for heating buildings and to install fully renewable heating systems.

Regarding **renewable energy**, 2022 marked another year of steady progress. As in every year since 2008, all electricity purchased by the European Parliament was 'green' electricity, i.e. electricity from renewable sources with appropriate certificates of origin. Electricity used in external data centres was also 100% 'green'.

Developments regarding **electricity consumption** have been positive, with electricity consumption per FTE reduced by 30.7% between 2012 and 2022, compared to -25.2% achieved in 2021. This is due to a combination of factors including lowered levels of indoor lighting, a temporary lower occupation of buildings due to teleworking, lower levels of lighting, a reduction in the illumination of the buildings' facades and the electricity produced by the Adenauer building in Luxembourg (in cogeneration and renewables).

Paper consumption was reduced 66.03% in 2022, compared to the baseline period, comfortably exceeding the target of 50% by 2024. The drop in paper use during the pandemic (-77% in 2020) was a result of the rapid digitalisation of many processes as part of a speedy adaptation to teleworking. In order to successfully reach the target of 50%, it is essential that the Parliament keeps these new processes as staff return to the office.

When comparing **water consumption** per FTE in 2022 to 2012, a decrease of 44.6% has been observed, well exceeding the target of a 15% reduction by 2024.

The **waste recycling** target takes into account the cumulative average recycling rate over a four year period. The most recent average recycling rate (2019-2022) was 77.9%, ahead of the target for 2024 of 70%.

The quantity of **non-recycled waste** per FTE experienced a significant anomaly in 2022, with an increase of 67.9% compared to the baseline year. This is due to very large volumes of non-recyclable construction and renovation waste from works. All other waste streams, including other types of non-recycled waste at the three sites, decreased in 2022 when compared to 2012. Similarly, this partly impacted on the **total quantity of global waste** at the Parliament per FTE which increased by 72.1% compared to the base year.

The amount of **food waste** (leftover and unsold food) per meal sold decreased by 58.9% in 2022 when compared to 2016. Per meal, there is now only 36 grams of food waste, compared to 88 grams in 2016.

Regarding **Green Public Procurement** (GPP) in 2022, 95.27% of contracts in priority categories were classified as "Green", compared to the 2024 target of 90%. The figure is a 14 percentage point increase on the previous year. Complementary measures for greening Parliament's purchases include GPP training and presentations for staff involved in procurement procedures, maintaining an interinstitutional GPP helpdesk service to help with

practical aspects of greening individual contracts, and building up knowledge and capacity for green procurement in-house, both at the level of DGs and in the EMAS and Sustainability Unit.

On **biodiversity**, the indicator has remained unchanged, with a 45% ratio of green areas to covered areas across all three sites. These green areas encompass various elements such as outdoor ground floor green spaces, green terraces, green roofs, green walls, and public gardens, while the covered areas pertain to sections occupied by buildings and pavement within the plot.

The EMAS Action Plan comprising a total of 102 actions in 2022, demonstrated noteworthy progress. Among these actions, 25% were successfully achieved, while 58% remained in progress, reflecting ongoing efforts. Furthermore, 8% were temporarily put on hold, and 9% were removed from consideration. The EMAS Action Plan for 2023 now encompasses a total of 122 actions. This growth signifies a heightened focus on addressing environmental objectives and highlights the commitment to enhancing sustainability practices. In addition, good progress was made as part of the **Strategic Execution Framework (SEF)** for 2022-2024, with 17 projects under the programme 'Ecological Transformation'.

The 2022 **internal audit cycle** consisted of nine general audits that were carried out by internal auditors (volunteers from various Directorates-General and members of the EMAS and Sustainability Unit) and three legal audits performed by an external service provider. The audit reports contained a large number of positive points, which shows that audited services are well aware of the main environmental impacts of their activities and are actively involved in improving their environmental performance. The internal audits were also an opportunity to follow-up on previous points of attention raised in earlier audits, as well as the minor non-conformities pertaining to internal audits identified during the external verification of 2022.

The **external verification** of Parliament's environmental management system was carried out by Vinçotte SA, an accredited EMAS verifier, from June to September of 2022. Based on the results of this audit, the environmental verifier confirmed that Parliament's environmental management system complies with the requirements of the EMAS Regulation, and validated Parliament's 2022 Environmental Statement for 2021, which was subsequently sent to the Competent Authorities at the three places of work. Since this was the main recertification audit of the three-year EMAS audit cycle, Parliament's EMAS registration has been extended until 2025. The external audit results were as follows: 23 Positive Points, 34 Points for Attention, 27 Improvement Opportunities and 5 minor non-conformities.

In order to ensure that the 2024 CO₂ emission KPI target is met, the Parliament will need to continue its efforts, particularly in those categories with the highest emissions, such as the transport of persons (52.6% of total emissions), but also those categories over which the Parliament has the greatest ability to lower emissions, such as the reduction in consumption of natural gas (12.6%). Moreover, investment in changing energy systems and upgrading buildings to required environmental standards takes years to bring to fruition, from planning to final installation, and therefore this extensive work should start immediately.

In conclusion, the European Parliament's environmental management system is continuing to grow in terms of both maturity and effectiveness despite the COVID-19 pandemic. The impacts of COVID-19 have been largely positive from an environmental perspective, however 2022 has shown a significant rebound to pre-COVID-19 performance in several areas. Finally, it is essential for all levels of staff and the European Parliament as a whole to maintain their environmental commitment and active engagement. To this end, the Environmental Management Review includes a number of recommendations to further improve Parliament's environmental performance.

INTRODUCTION

The European Parliament is co-legislator, sharing with the Council the power to adopt and amend EU legislation and to decide on the EU budget. The European Parliament plays a major role in shaping EU law, including in particular environmental law. It also supervises the work of the Commission and other EU bodies and cooperates with National Parliaments of EU Member States.

The European Parliament's environmental management system under the EMAS Regulation focuses on the operational activities of Parliament, i.e. those that Parliament's management can control or influence.

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 persons and goods. The European Parliament's environmental management system is focused on these impacts caused by its own activities, which are under its own control and influence.

The number of Full Time Equivalent (FTE) at the three main places of work was 13 703 in 2022, up 3.5% on the previous year. In addition to officials and temporary staff, there are also political group staff, Parliamentary Assistants, interpreters and the staff of private service providers, who work in such sectors as building management, IT, cleaning and catering. Journalists, visitors, national parliament representations, diplomatic staff and lobbyists also increase further the number of people on Parliament's premises. At times, the total number of people present in the three main places of work in one capacity or another or visiting the European Parliament may exceed 15 000 a day.

The total number of persons accommodated at the European Parliament's premises varies according to the location and the parliamentary timetable, as the figure for Strasbourg increases very substantially during the monthly part-session weeks.

In 2022, Parliament's activities took place in the 18 main buildings in Brussels, 4 in Luxembourg and 5 in Strasbourg. The total area occupied by the European Parliament, according to the DIN277 norm, is more than 1 200 000 m².

HISTORY OF THE EMAS PROJECT IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The European Parliament took the first steps towards the establishment of an Environmental Management System (EMS) after the entry into force of the EMAS Regulation in 2001, with a detailed environmental analysis of Parliament's activities.

On 19 April 2004, the Parliament's Bureau, consisting of the President and Vice-Presidents, took the decision in principle to establish an environmental management system in Parliament in accordance with the European standard EMAS. Following additional technical preparations, in May 2005 the Bureau approved the environmental objectives and asked the

Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to attain them. The first versions of the main EMAS documents were approved by the Bureau in December 2005.

The system and necessary documentation, as well as the first internal audit cycle, were put in place in 2006. The first Management Review exercise was carried out in June 2007. A new version of the Environmental Policy of the European Parliament was adopted and signed in November 2007.

The successful external audits led to the global ISO 14001:2004 certifications for the three sites on 17 December 2007. The Secretary-General then started the application procedure for EMAS registration for the three sites, which was successfully achieved in 2008. Audits to renew the EMAS registration were carried out in of 2010, 2013, 2016, 2019 and 2022 with positive results. In 2022, as in previous years, the external verification confirmed also Parliament's compliance with the ISO 14001:2015 standard.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

SCOPE, REGISTRATION AND CONTEXT

Scope

The European Parliament's administrative and technical work has direct and indirect impacts 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.

The environmental management system applies to all technical and administrative activities of the European Parliament in its three places of work, Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg. All of the European Parliament's main buildings in the three places of work are taken into account when calculating the environmental indicators and carbon footprint.

Political activities performed by the Members of the European Parliament within the framework of their mandate are excluded from the environmental management system, unless certain activities are explicitly included.

In defining the elements of Parliament's environmental management system, its scope, environmental indicators, and targets, best practice examples for public administration as described in the relevant EMAS Sectoral Reference Document¹, were taken into account.

¹ Sectoral Reference Documents (SRDs) on Best Environmental Management Practice are sector-specific documents produced by the European Commission in order to provide guidance and inspiration to organisations in a given sector on how to further improve environmental performance. They provide an overview of relevant EMAS-related aspects for a particular sector, and contain a set of best practice examples. For the European Parliament's environmental management system, the relevant SRD is the one for public administration.

Parliament is gradually extending the EMAS scope to its Liaison Offices in the Member States. This project is carried out in cooperation with the European Commission and is focused on the premises that are jointly owned, occupied and used by the European Parliament and the Commission.

The first two European Parliament Liaison Offices to be included in the scope of the EMAS registration, the Liaison Offices in Vienna and Valletta, successfully underwent their first respective external verification audits in the summer of 2022. They are to be included under Parliament's EMAS registration as a separate site in which all Liaison Offices will eventually be grouped, under a new registration number LU-000009. The preparatory work for the EMAS registration, including the environmental analysis, establishing a legal compliance register and legal audit, and an internal audit has been completed for the European Parliament Liaison Offices in Budapest and Nicosia in 2022. The external verification audit for these two sites is planned in the summer of 2023. Initial preparations have started for the next three European Parliament Liaison Offices to be included in the EMAS scope: Copenhagen, Sofia, and The Hague. The legal and internal audit for those sites is planned in 2023, with the verification audit to take place in 2024.

The first Environmental Statement pertaining to the European Parliament Liaison Offices included in Parliament's EMAS scope can be found in the environmental section of Parliament's [website](#).

Registration

In 2022, the following buildings registered under EMAS:

Site	Building	Name
Luxembourg	ADENAUER I	Konrad Adenauer
	Senningerberg	N/A
	SCHUMAN	Schuman
Brussels	SPAAK	Paul Henri Spaak
	SPINELLI	Altiero Spinelli
	ZWEIG	Stefan Zweig
	BRANDT	Willy Brandt
	ANTALL	Jozsef Antall
	Wayenberg	N/A
	House of European History	N/A
	ARENDR	Hannah Arendt
	Montoyer 70	N/A
MARTENS	Wilfried Martens	
Strasbourg	WEISS	Louise Weiss
	CHURCHILL	Winston Churchill
	DE MADARIAGA	Salvador de Madariaga
	PFLIMLIN	Pierre Pflimlin
	HAVEL	Václav Havel

The EMAS registered buildings are considered to be the main buildings of the European Parliament. They have a total surface area of more than 1,113,000 m² (about 90% of all Parliament's buildings) and undergo a periodic environmental analysis and visits by external verifiers over a three-year cycle. New main buildings not yet included in the EMAS scope will be progressively registered once they have been taken up in full use. From 2023 onwards, the new Adenauer (KAD II) building is included in the EMAS scope. The next buildings that are planned to be included in the EMAS scope are the Trèves and Remard buildings in Brussels.

Certification

The European Parliament submitted the proof of continued compliance with the terms of its EMAS registration, including the Environmental Statement 2022 for the year 2021 as validated in the external audit report by Vinçotte SA, dated 9 November 2022, to the respective Competent Bodies at its three places of work.

The European Parliament is EMAS registered in Belgium (B-BXL-00013), France (F0000051) and Luxembourg (L000002). The NACE² code of the European Parliament is NACE 99.

Organisational Environmental Context

The environmental performance of the European Parliament can be influenced by variability in external environmental conditions. Seasonal temperature fluctuations have a notable impact on the environmental performance of the Parliament. These temperature variations directly affect the consumption of gas and electricity for heating and cooling purposes. Additionally, the local environmental conditions at the Parliament's three workplaces, such as air pollution levels, play a role in determining the applicable legal restrictions on activities for the Parliament, its Members, staff, and visitors. This, in turn, has implications for the overall environmental performance of the Parliament itself.

The Parliament's environmental performance is also affected by external social, political, and financial circumstances, as reflected in e.g. mirroring political priorities in the environmental management system, or limits to the amounts of financing available for environmental projects and activities.

Furthermore, internally, various circumstances can also have a significant impact, such as the amounts and scheduling of legislative activity, affecting paper consumption, election cycles affecting travel and paper consumption, and the number and location of political meetings outside of Brussels and Strasbourg influencing carbon emissions from travel and transport of goods. Public procurement needs and planning can also be variable, thus affecting the opportunities to green Parliament's contracts in a given year.

DOCUMENTATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Parliament's environmental management system is based on the main documents described below, which are available on the Parliament's EMAS website, which can be found externally [here](#) and internally [here](#).

² The industry standard classification system used in the European Union, "nomenclature statistique des activités économiques dans la Communauté européenne".

Environmental Analysis

The Environmental Analysis is a comprehensive initial environmental review identifying and evaluating the environmental aspects, impacts and performance related to Parliament's activities. The document contains the list of environmental aspects of the Parliament at each site, the impact on the environment for each aspect, the legislation applicable to the aspect and the values assigned to the aspect based on the evaluation of significance. The environmental impacts are classified either as direct or indirect. Each new building to be included in the scope of the environmental management system must be the subject of an initial environmental analysis, as must all significant changes to the existing infrastructure or activities. Therefore, the environmental analysis must be periodically updated.

During the latest update of Parliament's environmental analysis, performed in 2023, the EMAS and Sustainability Unit has revised the list of impacts that arise from Parliament's activities. The purpose of this exercise has been to evaluate the aspects in detail and to assess the situation concerning the collection of data/information from the relevant services on the evolution of the aspects, in order to enable the improvement of Parliament's environmental performance in these critical areas.

The following eleven main environmental aspects have been identified for the European Parliament, those marked with * in the list have resulted to be significant:

1. Paper consumption*
2. Water consumption*
3. Electricity consumption*
4. Procurement*
5. Consumption of gas, oil and urban heating*
6. Noise generation
7. Land use
8. Generation of greenhouse and other gas emissions to the atmosphere*
9. Waste production*
10. Waste water generation
11. Accidents

The following five criteria have been used to assess the significance of the identified aspects, i.e. how much damage they can do to the environment:

1. Quantitative changes (Flow)
2. Scale of the impact (Seriousness)
3. Probability of occurrence (Frequency)
4. Preventive and management practices (Practices)

5. Regulatory and legal requirements (Legislation)

Taking into account available data, further breakdowns (per site and building) have been prepared for each significant aspect.

The results of the Environmental Analysis are taken into account when formulating the future EMAS Action Plans, environmental objectives, etc., with a view to further improving Parliament's environmental performance.

Environmental Policy

The Environmental Policy, defined and approved by the Bureau, provides the framework for setting and reviewing environmental objectives. It reflects the overarching vision of the environmental management system and the main environmental problems and objectives. The Policy includes a commitment to continuously improve the environmental management system, to prevent pollution and to comply with all relevant legal requirements. It is communicated to all persons working for or on behalf of the Parliament.

The current version of the Environmental Policy has been approved by Parliament's Bureau on 16 September 2019 and signed electronically by President David Maria Sassoli and Secretary-General Klaus Welle on 6 November 2019.

The Policy can be downloaded from the EMAS website and also from the EUROPARL website [here](#).



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

EN

The Environmental Manual is the description of Parliament's Environmental Management System and the manner in which Parliament applies the EMAS Regulation.

Identification of the interested parties with respect to Parliament's environmental management system and determination of their relevant needs and expectations is produced and updated by the EMAS and Sustainability Unit and is annexed to the Environmental Manual. The current analysis identifies the following 13 categories of interested parties: staff of the Parliament; Members of the Parliament; management of the Parliament; Accredited Parliamentary Assistants (APAs); political groups; contractors in technical matters; other contractors; local, regional and national authorities; local residents; visitors; media; EU citizens; and other EU institutions.

Analysis of Environmental Risks and Opportunities

The 'Environmental Risk and Opportunity Analysis' identifies and analyses risks and opportunities associated with Parliament's environmental management system. It is created and maintained by the EMAS and Sustainability Unit. The analysis contains two sections: the section on risks containing the description of risks and the assessment of their likelihood, an overview of the preventive and mitigating actions, as well as deadlines and responsibilities, and a section on opportunities outlining potential ways to improve environmental performance in general terms and actions needed to take advantage of these opportunities.

Along with the Environmental Analysis and observed environmental performance/indicators from previous years, Risk and Opportunity Analysis forms the basis for elaborating the annual EMAS Action Plan, aimed at assuring that the environmental management system can achieve its intended outcome, preventing undesired effects or accidents and achieving continual improvement of Parliament's environmental performance.

Current risks

Currently, the Environmental Risk and Opportunity Analysis identifies five potential risks, two of which can be deemed potentially significant (risk of non-renewal of Parliament's EMAS registration, and risk of not achieving environmental KPI targets in time) and for which preventive actions are put in place. Two opportunities are also identified, relating to applying examples of best practice in environmental management from other organisations, both public and private, and to identifying and implementing new technical and technological developments to improve environmental performance.

Action Plan

The EMAS Action Plan is the Parliament's annual environmental programme, containing a description of measures, responsibilities and means taken or envisaged to achieve environmental objectives and targets within fixed deadlines. The Action Plan is adopted by the Steering Committee on an annual basis. The Action Plan 2023 and the implementation regarding the Action Plan 2022, was endorsed by the Inter DG Steering Group on Environmental Management on 8 December 2022 and adopted by the Steering Committee for Environmental Management on 21 December 2022.

Environmental Management Review

The Environmental Management Review is the annual activity report addressed to the Bureau, reviewing the appropriateness and effectiveness of the environmental management system, including the implementation of the Action Plan, with a view to proposing environmental improvements. The Environmental Management Review 2022 for 2021 was adopted by the Steering Committee on Environmental Management on 27 September 2022.

Environmental Statement

The Environmental Statement provides comprehensive information to the public regarding Parliament's structure and activities, the Environmental Policy, the environmental management system and the EMAS Action Plan, including its environmental aspects and performance and compliance with applicable legal obligations relating to the environment. The Environmental Statement 2022 for 2021 was adopted by the Steering Committee on 27 September 2022 and subsequent to the completion of the external verification published on the Parliament's website.

Compendium of procedures

The Compendium of procedures are step-by-step instructions describing how to implement the environmental management system ³ and are published and available on [EMASnet](#). In 2020, the responsible services agreed on new procedures for the three places of work regarding the management of maintenance and cleaning products containing hazardous and non-hazardous substances⁴. In 2022, the implementation of this procedure was improved. In 2023, the internal audit procedure was further adjusted in line with the EMAS Regulation. In 2023, the procedure for waste management in Luxembourg was updated.

³ P-DO-ALL-16 procedure: Management of procedures. This procedure explains how procedures are identified, updated and approved. All procedures may be updated at any time in the light of developments concerning the environmental management system or changes in the requirements. Procedures may include supporting documents, which are model documents that may be used to apply a procedure or an instruction.

⁴ P-DO-BXL-02, P-DO-LUX-02, P-DO-STR-02 procedures: Management of chemical products. These procedures aims to ensure good management of chemical products at work, storage and entry (deliveries).

ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND TARGETS

In accordance with the EMAS Regulation 1221/2009, organisations applying EMAS must report on their environmental performance using core indicators. The EMAS Regulation also provides that, for organisations in the non-production sectors (administration/services), the overall annual output of the organisation shall relate to the size of the organisation expressed in number of employees. For that reason, the indicators are calculated based on the number of employees (FTE- Full Time Equivalents).

The number of Parliament's FTEs increased by 3.5% in 2022 compared to 2021 (13 703 in 2022, 13 342 in 2021 and 12 771 in 2020). This is partly due to a return to the levels of staffing (FTE) before the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the inclusion of freelance interpreters as part of the overall FTE figure.

An overview of the evolution of the key performance indicators (KPIs) between the base year for the indicators (in most cases 2012, with the exception of the carbon footprint for which the base year is 2006) and 2022 can be found below. The key performance indicators were calculated using the information available by the end of March 2023. If more up-to-date information is communicated after that date, it will be included in the report for the following year.

European Parliament targets on Key Environmental Performance Indicators (KPI)

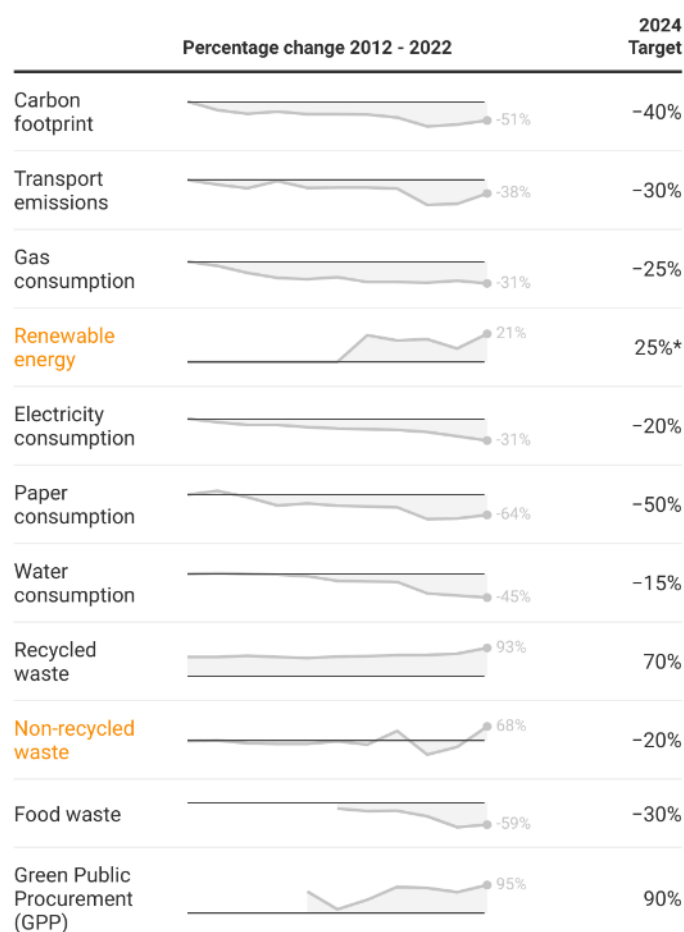
In 2019, the Parliament's administration reassessed the environmental performance and ambition of Parliament's environmental management system. It became evident that the increased urgency and ambition of EU environmental policies should be mirrored in the objectives and activities of the Parliament's environmental management system. Furthermore, many of the targets set in 2017 for 2025 and 2030 were overachieved by 2019. This is evidence of a well-functioning environmental management system and the significant efforts put forward by Parliament's administration to reduce environmental impacts.

Therefore, on 16 December 2019, the Bureau of the European Parliament adopted new ambitious key performance indicator targets for Parliament's environmental management system for the new legislative term (2019 - 2024). In addition to the ten existing areas, a CO₂ emissions sub-target in the area of transport of persons was included. This is the first time that all environmental KPI targets of the European Parliament were adopted at the Bureau level, reflecting *inter alia* the increased importance and urgency attributed to environmental issues at present.

KPI targets for 2024

Parliament's environmental performance targets set in 2019 for 2024 are shown in the following table along with the corresponding performance in 2022 for the respective indicator.

Evolution of the Key Performance Indicators



* | THE SHARE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCED ON SITE WHEN INCLUDING COGENERATION WAS 26%

Table 1: KPI targets and performance in detail Environmental aspect	Indicator	Target for 2024	Performance in 2022
CO ₂ emissions	Carbon footprint in tonnes of CO ₂ eq. per FTE	40% reduction between 2006 and 2024	- 51.1% (compared to 2006)
CO ₂ emissions from transport of persons	Carbon emissions resulting from transport of people in tonnes of CO ₂ eq. per FTE	30% reduction between 2006 and 2024	-37,9% (compared to 2006)
Gas, heating oil, and district heating consumption	Annual consumption of gas, fuel oil and district heating ⁵ in kWh per FTE	25% reduction between 2012 and 2024	- 31.1% (compared to 2012)
Renewable energy	Share of energy used by Parliament generated on-site from renewable resources	25% attained by 2024	21.4% 25.7% (including cogeneration)
Electricity consumption	Annual electricity consumption in kWh per FTE	20% reduction between 2012 and 2024	- 30.7% (compared to 2012)
Paper consumption	Average paper consumption in kg per FTE over a 5-year period	Reduction by 50% in 2019-2024, compared to the base period of 2010-2014	-66,03% (compared to the average for the 2010-2014 period)
Water consumption	Annual water consumption in m ³ per FTE	15% reduction between 2012 and 2024	- 44.6% (compared to 2012)
Waste recycling	Percentage of waste recycled	Recycle on average 70% of the total amount of waste over the 2016-2024 period	- 77.9% (over the 2016-2021 period)
Non-recycled waste production	Annual production of non-recycled waste in kg per FTE	20% reduction between 2012 and 2024	- 47.9% without special construction waste + 67.9% overall (compared to 2012)
Food waste	Amount of food waste (unsold and leftovers food) in kg per meal served	30% reduction between 2016 and 2024	- 58.9% (compared to 2016)
Green public procurement	Percentage of contracts (among the priority product categories ⁶) classified as "Green" or "Green by Nature"	90% by 2024	95.3%

Objectives and achievements are outlined in relation to key performance indicators in the area of overall CO₂ emissions, transport, heating, renewable energy, electricity consumption, paper consumption, water consumption and waste management.

Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic

The coronavirus pandemic which started in 2020 changed significantly the way the European Parliament conducts its business, and the environmental effects of that transformation, although more pronounced in 2020, rebounded slightly in 2021 and even more so in 2022.

In response to the spread of COVID-19 throughout Europe, on 2 March 2020, the President of the European Parliament took a decision⁷ to cancel all events and visits in Parliament premises, including delegations, events organised by committees and numerous types of visits. This decision and its subsequent amendments drastically curtailed the usual activities by European Parliament Members, political groups and Parliament's administration on European Parliament premises and beyond, with significant impacts on Parliament's environmental impacts and performance. Staff of the Parliament's Secretariat General whose post was compatible with teleworking were on 100% teleworking. Extraordinary health and security measures in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic remained in place in 2021. From May 2021 onwards, a gradual return to work in the office process was initiated based on vaccination deployment and, in September 2021, teleworking rules were adjusted.

2022 was the year of a steady return to full activity, but the beginning of the year was still heavily marked by restrictions due to the epidemiological situation. Important extraordinary health and security measures in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic to ensure the European Parliament's business continuity only lapsed on 13 March 2022. Several measures stayed in place until 12 June 2022.

This meant, first of all, still less transport of persons (travel) and associated greenhouse gas emissions. Travelling to Parliament's three sites and to third countries took place but remained limited during the first three months of 2022, as the European Parliament continued

⁵ Calculated as a rolling average of the last three years to even out the effects of climatic variation.

⁶ Priority product categories defined in the European Parliament Implementation Guide on Green Public Procurement. Currently, these categories are: Buildings; Cleaning; Food and Catering; Furniture; Gardening and Green Areas; IT and Imaging Equipment; Lighting; Office Supplies; Paper; Sanitary and Water Equipment; Textiles; Vehicles and Transport; Waste management.

⁷ <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/the-president/en/newsroom/decision-by-the-president-on-measures-to-be-taken-in-connection-with-the-covid-19-outbreak>

to hold all votes in a remote format and, during part-sessions, Members could still speak from Parliament's liaison offices. Furthermore, meetings of committees, interparliamentary delegations and other bodies were organised in a hybrid form, allowing for remote participation. Official missions of committees and inter-parliamentary delegations, elections observation missions, democratic support activities and inter-parliamentary meetings were authorised on a case-by-case basis on an individual risk assessment, instead of the usual half-year programmes. Secondly, in early 2022, with the COVID-19 related restrictions less people entered Parliament's buildings. Access to meetings of parliamentary bodies remained restricted. Except in specific cases, individual visitors were not granted access to Parliament's buildings. Visitor groups were not admitted within Parliament's buildings until 13 March 2022. This had an expected impact on energy consumption, water, paper and waste..

The resumption of various parliamentary activities, combined with increased travel and attendance, then took place gradually and with an accelerating tendency. The Parliamentary Visitors' Service, for example, resumed its visitor group activities in April 2022. These visits inevitably drove back up indirect emissions as emissions produced by visitors' travel to the Parliament are included in Parliament's carbon footprint.

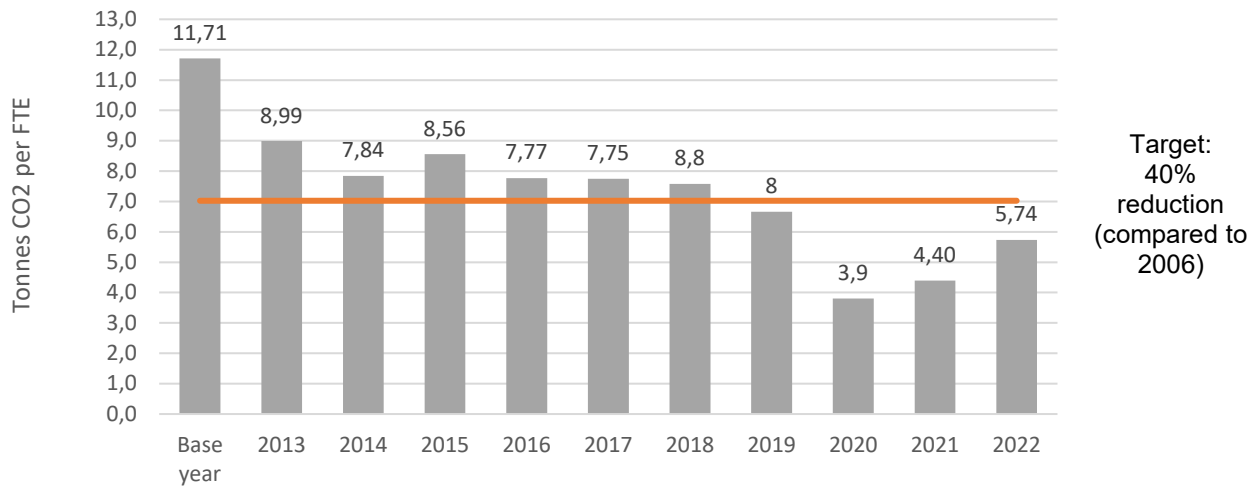
Energy consumption also changed throughout the year. The illegal Russian war in Ukraine had a global impact on the EU, disrupted the European economy in 2022 and caused an energy crisis. On 2 May and 3 October 2022, Parliament's Bureau agreed to take additional measures to save energy across its three sites. The new measures included adjusting the temperature settings in office areas to no more than 19 °C for heating (20 °C for Luxembourg) and no less than 25 °C for cooling. The heating was also turned off from Thursday evening to Monday morning and during holiday periods, and electricity was used more sparingly, where safety and security requirements permitted, and the illumination of the buildings' facades was reduced.

CO₂ Emissions

The European Parliament's objective is to reduce its CO₂ emissions per FTE by 40% between 2006 and 2024. Between 2006 and 2022, the indicator fell by -51.0% compared to 2006. By way of comparison, in 2020 during a peak COVID-19 year, there was a -67.5% reduction while in 2019 prior to COVID, there was a -43.1% reduction compared to 2006.

As can be seen in the graph below, Parliament went from being very near to achieving the target in 2019, to vastly surpassing it in 2020, whereby a gradual return towards pre-COVID-19 emissions levels can be now observed.

Indicator: Parliament's carbon footprint per full-time equivalent (FTE)



In 2022, significant COVID-19 related restrictions were in place till 13 March and activities and travel returned fully only in the third and fourth quarter of the year. Compared to 2020 and 2021, the years heavily impacted by the pandemic, 2022 saw a clear increase in Parliament's CO₂ emissions across almost all emission categories. CO₂ emissions returned towards pre-pandemic emissions levels in areas such as transport, where staff was travelling more again, however, due to the restrictions during the first half of 2022, still not as much as before the pandemic. The main exception to the overall rebound trend in CO₂ emissions was seen in CO₂ emissions from heating and electricity consumption, which for 2022 showed an even better performance compared to 2021. This is due to a combination of factors, the most significant being: the energy savings and efficiency measures taken regarding temperature and lighting control, the ending of the ventilation policy that was in place for COVID-19, continued partial teleworking, a warm winter and upgrades to buildings with heat pumps.

Carbon emissions from teleworking

To illustrate the scale and impact of teleworking at the Parliament before and during the pandemic, it is useful to convert the number of hours teleworked into full-time equivalent teleworkers (FTE). The number of people working from home went from only 234 FTE before the pandemic, up to 5,722 FTE in 2021 and reduced to 1,610 in 2022. All personnel were teleworking up to three days per week until March 2022 when this obligation was lifted and they returned to one to three days per week of teleworking. Parliament conducted a staff survey of teleworking habits, including the size of spaces in which colleagues telework (in most cases, their homes), technology and fuel used for heating, electricity consumption and use of renewable electricity, etc. A methodology was developed to use the data collected in the teleworking survey to calculate externalised emissions due to teleworking. Based on the calculations, teleworking of European Parliament staff and Parliamentary Assistants

contributed to just 306.4 tonnes of CO₂ emissions in 2021. Outsourced teleworking emissions made up 0.4% of the Parliament's absolute emissions for 2022⁸. Overall teleworking reduced emissions from commuting and can lead to an overall net reduction.

Historical emission reductions, prior to 2022

Before 2022 and the effects of COVID-19 pandemic, the steady long-term reductions in emissions were mostly attributed to:

- The introduction of 'green' electricity in the three places of work
- Projects to improve the energy efficiency of buildings and technical installations (heat pumps, cooling systems, etc.)
- Replacement of charter flights by Thalys trains between Brussels and Strasbourg;
- Mobility projects (e.g. co-financing of public transport)
- Continuous renewal of the car fleet, including electric vehicles and hybrid cars, as well as continuous extension of bike fleet at the three places of work, including e-bikes
- Occasional voluntary use of economy class for travel by Members, as opposed to business class

When looking at the long-term trends in carbon emissions prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, while the general trend has been towards a gradual reduction in emissions, there were also occasional instances of emissions increases.

In 2019 for example, Parliament's absolute carbon emissions increased because of updated emission factors, such as the categories of building construction and for some external services - including interpretation. The upward revision of those emission factors led to an increase in calculated emissions from these sources, and consequently of Parliament's carbon footprint, independent of the actual level of activity in 2019 which caused the emissions. In order to retain a meaningful comparison to the base year for the European Parliament target, 2006 emissions were also recalculated using these new emission factors.

Prior to 2017, Member's flights from their country of origin to Brussels and Strasbourg were explicitly excluded from the scope of the carbon footprint indicator and target by the 2007 decision of the Bureau. As from the adoption of the previous environmental KPI targets in

⁸ For more insight on the environmental and spatial implications of teleworking in general, c.f. the 'Annual Mobility and Teleworking Survey 2021, 27 May 2021.

September and October 2017 by the Steering Committee and the Bureau, respectively, this exclusion was not maintained. Therefore, since 2017, the carbon footprint scope of the European Parliament encompasses the following seven main categories: energy consumption; leak of refrigerant gases, freight, transport of persons, supply of equipment and services, direct waste, and fixed assets⁹. Data on subsidised visitors and on Members of the European Parliament flights from their home country to Brussels and Strasbourg are included in the transport of persons category. From 2017, data on transport of non-subsidised visitor groups also became available and those emissions are calculated, but they are not included in the indicator/target scope as equivalent data do not exist for the base year, making comparison impossible.

When interpreting the observed performance improvements, it should also be noted that some of those improvements, notably significant decrease in CO₂ emissions per FTE first reported in 2015 is due to a technical adaptation of the calculation for the base year, mainly involving a correction of several emission factors, at the request of the external carbon footprint auditor. This adjustment resulted in an increase of calculated emissions for the base year, and consequently the relative decrease reported for subsequent years became larger.

Parliament's Carbon Footprint - Absolute emissions and sectors

Parliament's absolute carbon emissions stand at **85.645 tonnes CO₂ in 2022**. For comparison, in 2021 absolute carbon emissions were 58.700 tonnes, in 2019 they were 92.809 tonnes, and the baseline year of 2006 had emissions of 125.140 tonnes. This makes for a reduction of -51.0%% compared to the baseline year. A more detailed breakdown of the European Parliament's carbon emissions for 2022 can be found in Annex II.

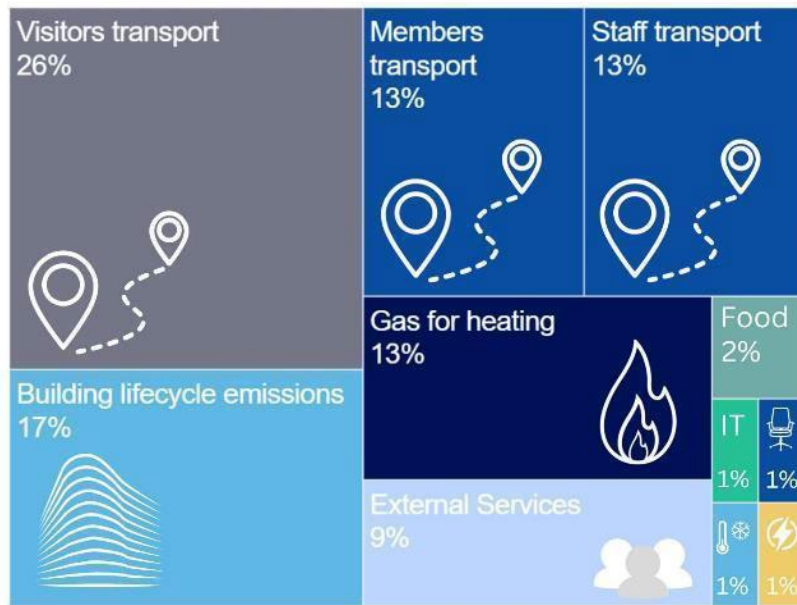
Parliament's Carbon Footprint - per FTE

Parliament's carbon emissions per FTE stand at **5.74 tonnes CO₂ in 2022**. For comparison, in 2021's carbon emissions per FTE were 4.4 tonnes CO₂eq and in 2019 they were 6.7 tonnes, while the baseline year of 2006 was 11.7 tonnes. To illustrate these figures in a broader context, the total carbon footprint of EU-27 was equal to 6.8 tonnes of CO₂eq per person in 2019¹⁰. Or put another way, if we assume the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5° C, and we distribute the remaining IPCC carbon budget of CO₂ until 2050 amongst the world population, each person could emit a little over 1 tonne of CO₂ per year.

⁹ Fixed assets covers, inter alia, emissions produced during construction of the buildings occupied by the European Parliament and during the manufacture of the European Parliament's IT equipment.

¹⁰ https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Greenhouse_gas_emission_statistics_-_carbon_footprints

Main categories of the total carbon footprint of the Parliament in 2022

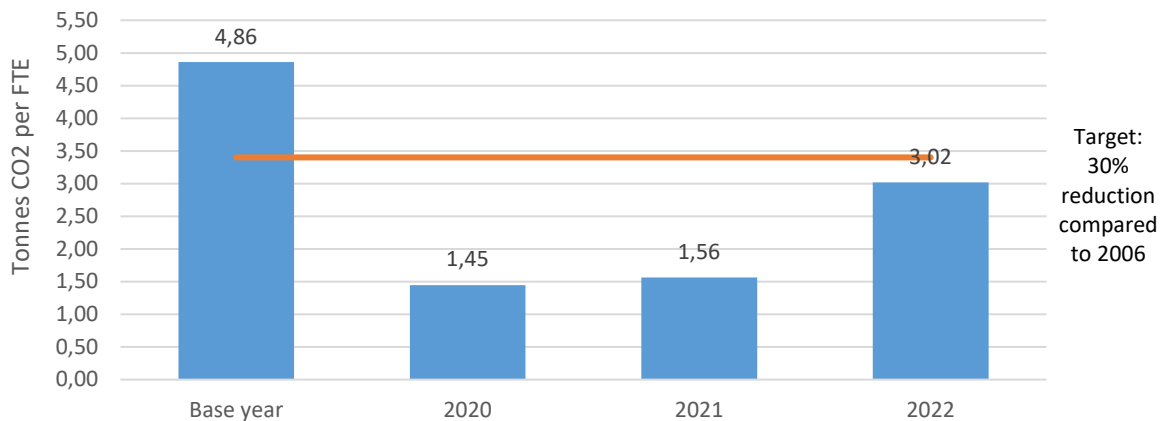


GRAPH 1 PERCENTAGES OF THE TOTAL CARBON FOOTPRINT

CO₂ emissions from transport of persons

Emissions from transporting people represented 52.6% of absolute carbon emissions in 2022. As expected, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on travel are waning. 2022 in particular was a year where the travel activity at the beginning of the year was low, while travel at the end of the year was near pre pandemic levels.

Indicator: Carbon emissions from transport of persons



Year	2006	2020	2021	2022
Tonnes of CO ₂	68.472	18.742	21.235	45.076

TABLE 1 CARBON EMISSIONS FROM THE TRANSPORT OF PERSONS IN ABSOLUTE NUMBERS

When comparing the years 2013 to 2022, the data show that during election years, there is usually less travel by Members, Parliamentary Assistants and staff. This was the case in 2014 and 2019. In 2015, emissions rebounded strongly after but due to the COVID-19 pandemic, this was not the case in 2020 or 2021.

2022 Mobility Trends

Concerning new commuting patterns after the COVID-19 pandemic, results from Parliament's mobility survey for 2022 show that there is a significant shift from commuting by car to commuting by public transport and active modes of transport, like walking and cycling. Home-office commuting accounts for 6.1% of the Parliaments footprint in 2022.

The 2022 Mobility Survey registered 2,108 participants with complete answers corresponding to a response rate of about 25%. This is slightly higher than last year (1,772 participants).

The main trend is that commuting by car continued to decrease and the use of the bicycle continued to increase. Metro and train use increased after the pandemic but not to pre-pandemic levels in 2022. Many colleagues have abandoned cars for bikes but the change also includes a shift from car to public transport and from public transport to bicycle.

Primary Means of Transport

Primary means of transport	Brussels			Luxembourg			Strasbourg		
	2019	2020-2021	2022	2019	2020-2021	2022	2019	2020-2021	2022
Car	20%	27%	19%	45%	51%	44%	47%	54%	49%
Walking	21%	24%	20%	8%	8%	7%	6%	15%	5%
Train	18%	14%	15%	13%	10%	13%	6%	2%	5%
Bicycle	12%	15%	16%	5%	7%	6%	29%	20%	33%
Bus	9%	5%	8%	19%	13%	18%	6%	7%	5%
Metro	13%	8%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tram	2%	1%	2%	6%	7%	10%	3%	2%	0%
Electric bicycle (e-bike)	2%	2%	5%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	5%
Motorcycle/moped	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%

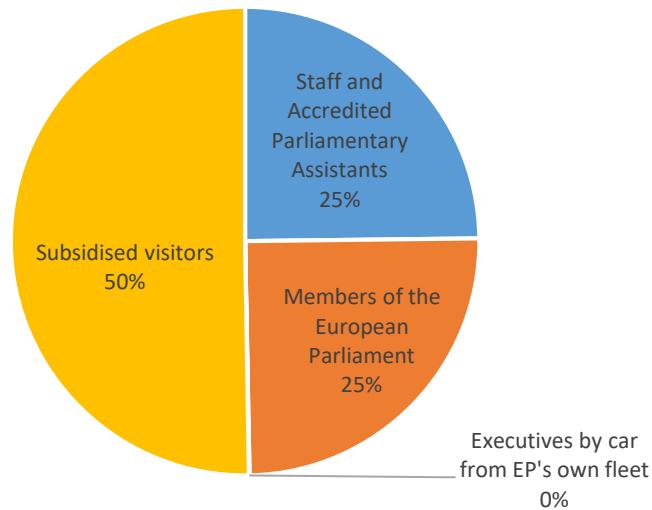
TABLE 2. PRIMARY MEANS OF TRANSPORT IN PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES PER SITE, 2019-2022.

Although the most common primary means of transport is still the car, a downward trend in its popularity can be observed since 2018. The only exception is during 2020-2021 (the grey bars on the graph), when many colleagues chose to walk or drive instead of using public transport due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Overall, the European Parliament numbers are quite good, with 73% of staff and Accredited Parliamentary Assistants commuting to work using public transport or active modes of transportation, and thereby reducing CO₂ emissions from transport.

Emissions from transport of persons per category

Emissions in percentage CO₂ in 2022



Prior to the pandemic, most of the reported reductions in transport since 2006 were due to better quality of data starting from 2016 and allowing the differentiation between business and economy flights for Members. This led to a reduction in emissions because in the absence of such breakdown in the past, all Member flights were treated as business class.

In 2022, the emissions generated by freelance interpreters were calculated for the first time, taking into account their travel. The total amount of CO₂ emissions associated with their travel was calculated to be 4357 tonnes. Although these emissions could potentially be categorized under "transport of persons" in the future, for the purpose of this reporting year, they have been classified under the category of external services. During the first half of 2022, many meetings still took place in hybrid form which led to Members and staff joining online and not travelling to the meeting venue. However, with the return to full activity during the second half of 2022, the number of missions to Strasbourg increased continuously and reached pre-pandemic levels in December 2022.

The Parliament holds political meetings (plenary, committee meetings, etc.) in Brussels and Strasbourg. For transport between Brussels and Strasbourg for its Members, Parliament uses chartered trains instead of planes, in order to facilitate sustainable transport and reduce the resulting carbon footprint. Members also travel from their respective home countries to Brussels and/or Strasbourg, and for those trips they use different means of public and private transport depending on the travel distance, available connections and time required.

New parking policy incentivising sustainable commuting

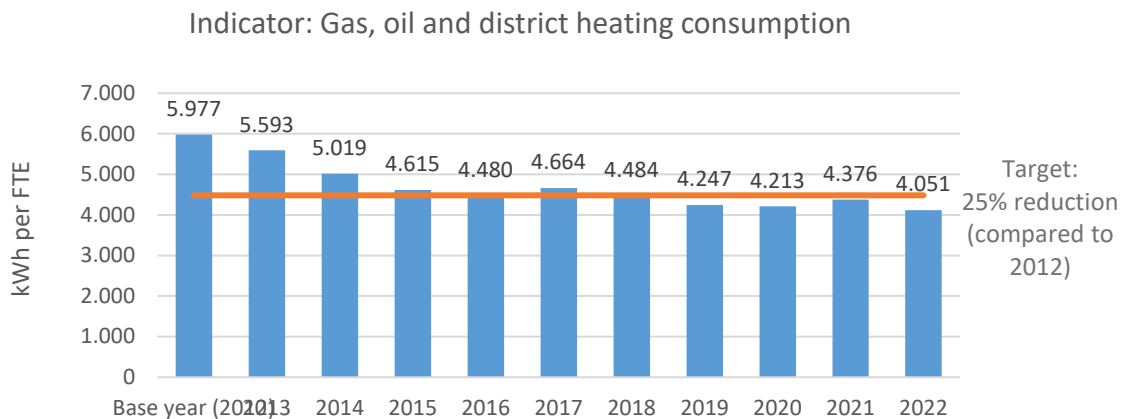
Following the recommendations of Parliament’s internal Working Group on Sustainable Mobility and in line with the EMAS Action Plan, in 2022, Parliament set new incentives to encourage the use of public transport to lower CO₂ emissions and discourage the use of private car to come to work. Parliament introduced a new parking policy linked to increased public transport subsidies and new parking management measures. As of 30 May 2022, staff who undertake to waive access to the institution’s car parks and limit their access to up to 30 entries per year, can benefit from a higher public transport subsidy. In Brussels and in Strasbourg staff can obtain a higher public transport subsidy. In Luxembourg, where the public transport is free of charge, eligible staff can benefit from a 50% subsidy on cross-border journeys to and from Luxembourg.

Staff has been informed of this option through tailored communication campaigns in 2022 and detailed information on [Parliament’s intranet](#).

Gas, fuel oil and district heating

Energy Consumption - Gas and fuel oil

Consumption of gas for heating accounts for 12.8% of the total European Parliament carbon footprint in 2022, with consumption of oil making up just 0.2%. Consumption per FTE has been reduced by -31.1% when compared to the baseline year 2012. This is calculated as a running average of the previous three years to lessen the effects of annual temperature variations.



As can be seen in the graph, the consumption of energy for heating rose in 2021 compared to 2020. This was mainly due to the extra heating that was required to maintain temperatures during abnormally high ventilation during the COVID-19 pandemic and the addition of the



new Adenauer building in Luxembourg, which was part of a 228% increase in gas consumption at the Luxembourg site compared to 2020.

In 2022, the trend improved yet again, due in part to special energy saving measures adopted by the Parliament's Bureau, lowering the thermostats in winter to the minimum legal requirement (in Brussels and Strasbourg 19 C°, in Luxembourg 20 C°), lowering ventilation to normal levels, the high performing heat pumps in Strasbourg and a warm winter which lowered energy demands.

The good performance with respect to energy savings prior to 2018 for heating was reflecting the efforts in both active (heating systems) and passive (thermal insulation) energy efficiency measures taken over time. Significant improvements in the efficiency of heating systems have been achieved over time, however most buildings in Brussels are still entirely dependent on fossil fuels for heating.

Renewable energy

In 2022, as in every year since 2008, all electricity purchased by the European Parliament was 'green' electricity, i.e. electricity from renewable sources with appropriate certificates of origin. Electricity used in external data centres was also 100% 'green'.

The 2022 generation on-site was as follows:

Renewable energy production	Brussels	Luxembourg	Strasbourg	Total
Total energy used (kWh)	89.787.144	24.812.167	32.130.930	146.730.242
Energy used for running heat pumps (kWh)	274.350	1.643.140	5.190.000	7.107.490
Energy used for running cogens (kWh)	215.642	8.862.000	0	9.077.642
Renewable energy produced on-site (kWh) - incl. Cogen	1.366.980	12.789.260	30.932.000	45.088.240
Renewable energy produced on-site (kWh) - excl. Cogen	1.174.728	5.888.060	30.932.000	37.994.788
Share of renewable energy produced on site (incl. cogeneration)	1.5%	47.2%	53.4%	25.7%
Share of renewable energy produced on site (excl. cogeneration)	1.3%	20.3%	53.4%	21.4%

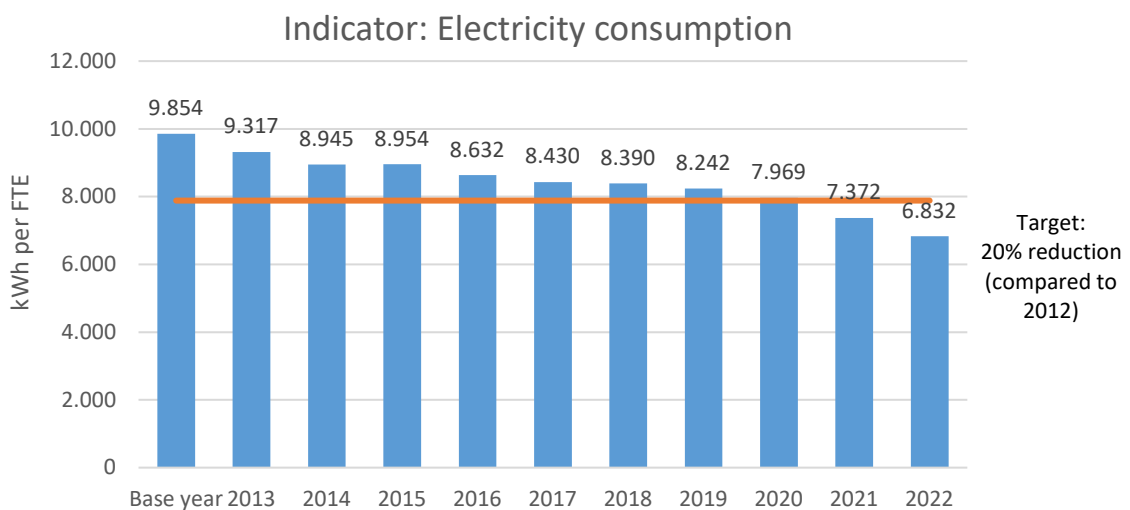
TABLE 3 2022 ON-SITE GENERATION

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Renewable energy generation from PV panels on site (kWh)	56.018	61.631	48.865	88.428	389.819
Renewable energy generation on site (kWh) (including heat pumps)	43.307.378	31.491.959	32.440.258	17.271.088	37.994.788
Total final energy purchased and used (kWh)	186.901.497	174.370.496	159.294.916	161.462.428	146.730.242
Share of renewable energy generated on site (%)	19.56%	15.73%	17.33%	9.95%	21.39%

TABLE 4 SHARE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATED ON SITE

Developments regarding electricity consumption have been positive, with a decrease in electricity consumption per FTE of a 30.7% between 2012 and 2022, a remarkable achievement considering the electrification of heating and additional electric vehicles.

This is due to a combination of factors including a relatively low occupation of the buildings due to teleworking during the first half of 2022, and the new electricity produced in cogeneration by the Adenauer building in Luxembourg.



764 new solar panels have been added in Brussels since May 2022; altogether 2140 panels are foreseen by the end of 2023. Installations of solar panels in the Brandt, Spinelli and Montoyer 70 buildings are planned for 2023 in Brussels. Preparations are also underway for

the Churchill, De Madariaga and Pflimlin buildings in Strasbourg. The new Adenauer building in Luxembourg is already equipped with solar panels which are integrated in its energy management system.

In general, several energy saving projects have had a favourable impact on the development of this indicator since 2012, notably the installation of more energy efficient cooling units in buildings, relighting projects replacing the bulbs in communal areas with low-energy bulbs, better management of the lighting in meeting rooms, installation of more energy efficient heat pumps in Strasbourg, energy management in times of reduced building use, automatic adaptation of light intensity based on sensing daylight intensity, heating of buildings by cogeneration (or tri-generation), which produces electricity from excess heat.

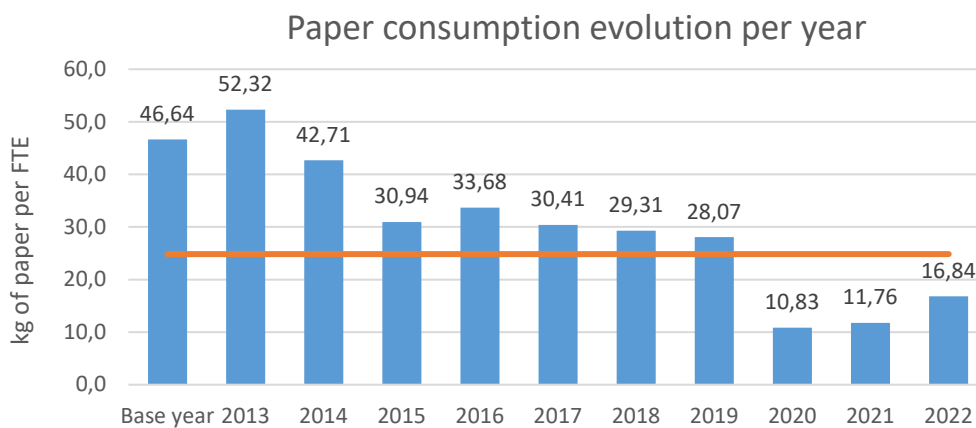
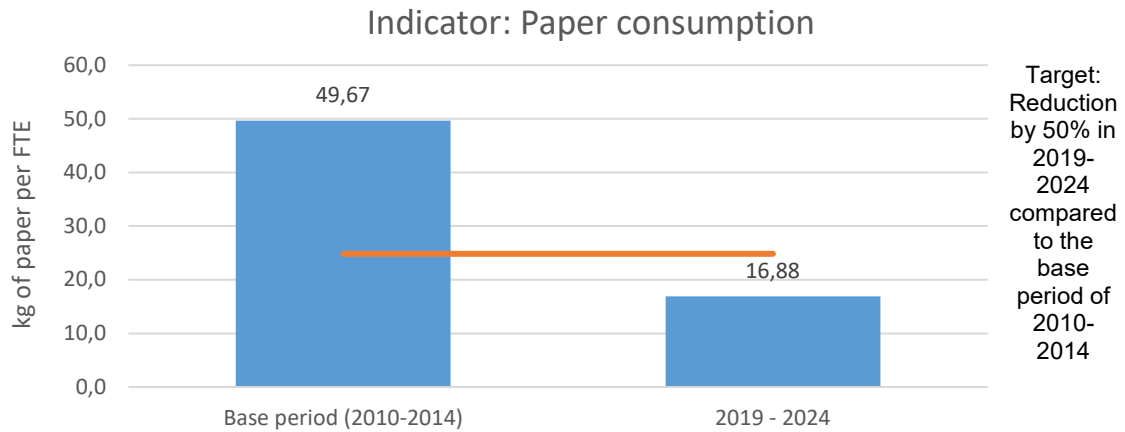
The positive impacts of the energy management projects mentioned above were partially offset negatively by other users, particularly by the increase in demand for IT power in recent years. This was particularly pronounced in 2020 and 2021, when increased IT availability and capacity was required to support remote work at home and in the political sphere and Parliament's administration. On the other hand, IT equipment itself is becoming more energy efficient over time, meaning that the energy demand increases more slowly than computing power or storage capacity.

Paper Consumption

The paper consumption target now stands at -66.03% in 2022, compared to the baseline period, exceeding the target of 50% by 2024. This dramatic drop is due to the pandemic and the unprecedented amount of paper processes that were digitalised in a rapid adaptation to enable and facilitate obligatory teleworking.

The 'paper consumption per full-time employee-equivalent' indicator takes into account the paper used at the three main places of work (A4 printing paper) and the (special) paper consumed by the printing unit. The KPI target on paper consumption compares average consumption in the 2019-2024 period to the reference period of 2010-2014.

The long-term trend for reduction of paper consumption is positive and shows that the efforts made by the various services (in particular the print unit and distribution units) have been generally successful. In the medium term, paper consumption can best be addressed by taking further steps towards the "paperless" Parliament, where a greater proportion of documents in the political, legislative and administrative processes can be handled exclusively in electronic form. This includes, but is not limited to, full use of the eCommittee and eMeeting applications in the work of the parliamentary committees and bodies, following a good example of several committees which have already gone entirely paperless. Additional efforts are being made to fully digitalise administrative processes, in particular in matters concerning staff, missions, finance and public procurement.



Water Consumption

When comparing water consumption per FTE in 2022 to 2012, a decrease of -44.6% has been observed, comfortably exceeding the target of a 15% reduction by 2024.

In the past, the 2017 decrease was due to elimination of hot water in several buildings, and the reduced need for anti-legionella flushing. The further improvement observed in 2019 is mostly due to more efficient management of water use in restrooms, better leak prevention and detection measures, and other general improvements in water management.

Water consumption by the Parliament is measured via the meters installed at the connecting points to the public water network for each building. The figures are reported monthly to the Parliament by the companies in charge of building management. In addition to these principal meters, several sub-meters exist for various parts of the water network within the Parliament's buildings, but these do not currently cover the entire network. The sources of water use can be broadly split into two categories: services for the building occupants (water for

kitchenettes, common restrooms and private restrooms for Members) and other, mainly technical services (air humidification, restaurants, cleaning, water softening, adiabatic cooling, watering of green areas, and flushing to mitigate the legionella risk).

Indicator: Water consumption

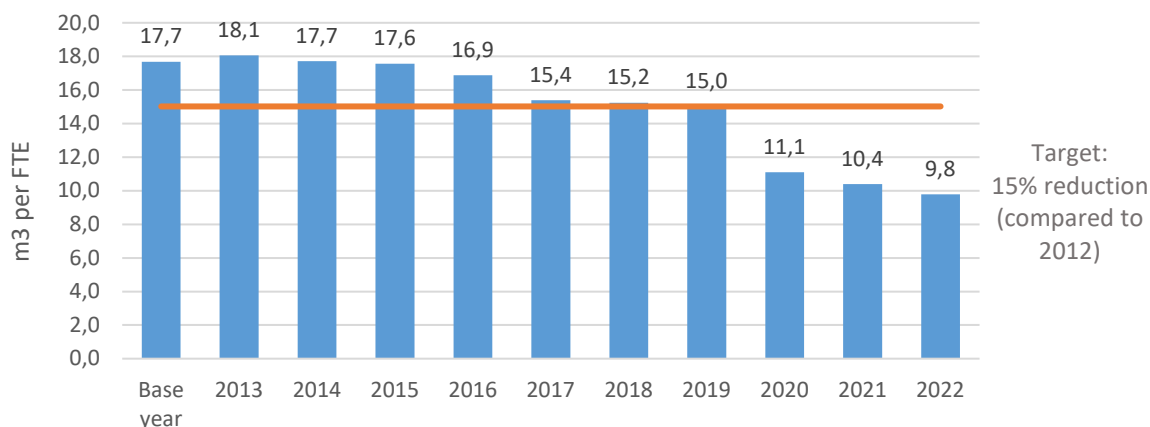


TABLE 3 TOTAL WATER CONSUMPTION (M3)

Year	Base year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total water consumption (m3)	235.637	222.237	208.990	141.892	138.743	146.035

As part of the Parliament's Strategic Execution Framework there are a number of ongoing actions with regard to technical improvements in new and renovated buildings (rainwater flushing for restrooms, water saving Eco-labelled sanitary and water equipment), and further measures including increased collection and use of rainwater in landscaping and maintaining green spaces, as well as additional improvements in prevention, detection and management of water leaks.

1. Percentage of waste recycled

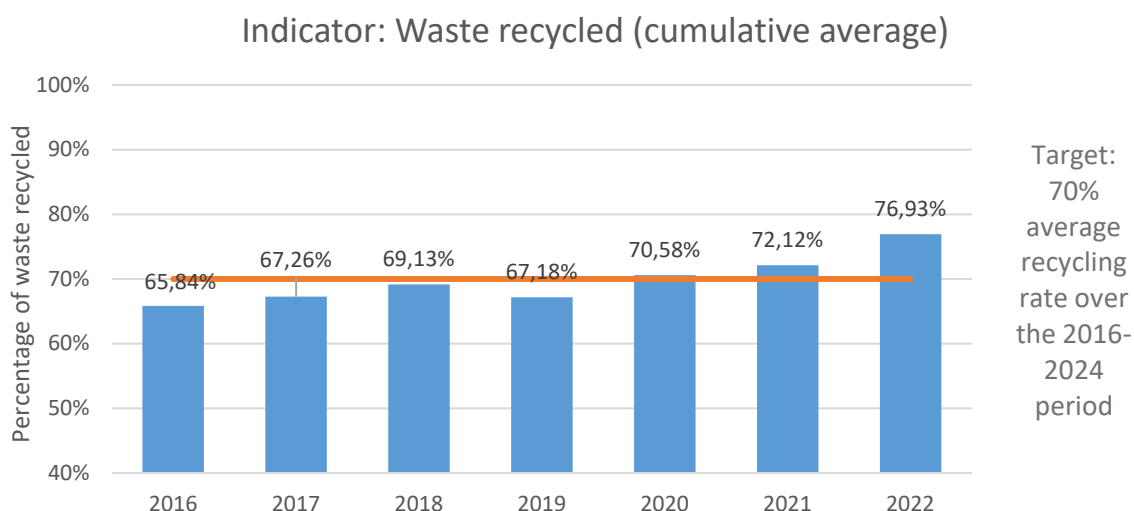
The waste recycling target takes into account the cumulative average recycling rate over the 2016-2024 period. The average recycling rate (over the period 2019-2022) was 77,09%, ahead of the mid-term target for 2024 of 70%.

It should be noted, however, that there are large annual fluctuations in this indicator mainly due to the fact that certain waste streams are entirely recycled while others cannot be recycled, and the relative amount of waste in those respective streams has an impact on the recycling percentage in a given year. Extraordinary events, such as major demolitions, construction projects, or moves of staff to and from buildings, can significantly influence the recycling rate.

The recycling rate for the year 2022 stood at 64,0%. When it comes to the recycling rate for each of the three sites in 2022, it was the highest in Brussels with 76%, 67% in Luxembourg and 59% in Strasbourg. In Strasbourg, the lower figure is explained by the 'waste to landfill' where over 1000 tonnes of soil were removed due to pollution as part of a construction project in the WEISS building.

Both the set-up of five-compartment waste recycling bins at the three sites and a campaign for removal of general purpose waste bins from offices on a voluntary basis have been a success which contributed to the increase in recycling performance. Periodic analyses of waste streams found in the five-compartment bins revealed an average rate of correct sorting of 94% in 2021, comparing to 93% in 2019, which is very high and signifies continuous improvement over the years.

At the end of 2022, there were 727 five compartment waste bins (Brussels: 341, Strasbourg: 198 and Luxembourg: 170).

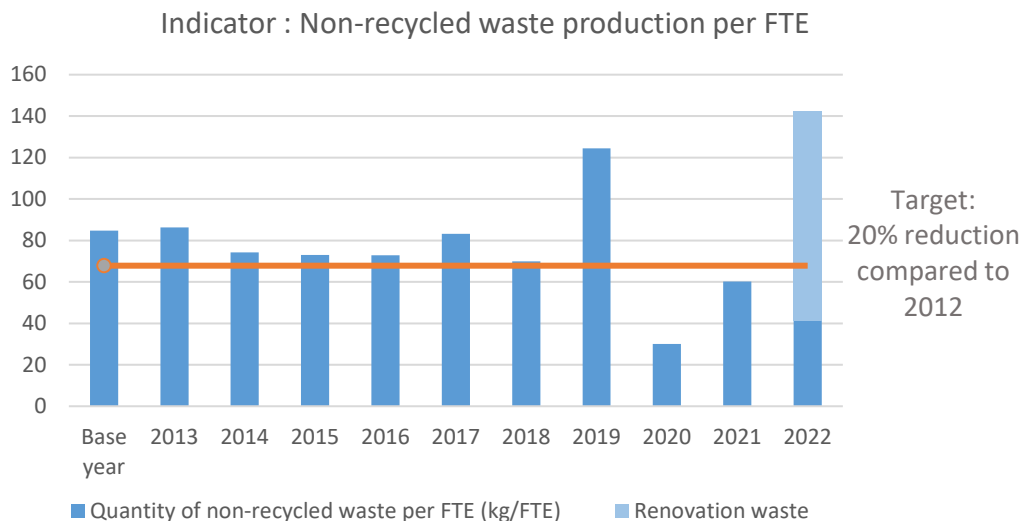


2. Reduction of non-recycled waste

Parliament is on track to reach the environmental target in 2023, when discounting the special construction waste produced in 2022, where over 1000 tonnes of soil were removed due to pollution as part of a construction project linked to the WEISS building. If this waste is included, the overall quantity of non-recycled waste per FTE increased from the previous year, from 60kg to 142kg per FTE.

It's worth noting that a similar occurrence of this waste anomaly was also observed in 2019 (125kg), when there were larger waste volumes due to all types of construction and renovation waste in Brussels (construction of the addition to the Wayenberg building, renovation of Members' offices in the SPINELLI, BRANDT, and ZWEIG buildings) and Strasbourg (construction in the WEISS building and renovation of Members' offices in other buildings).

More attention should be given to reducing non-recycled waste in general by improving reusability and recyclability of items and materials, through planning and eco-design in the purchase, construction, and installation phase. This is particularly important when planning construction or renovation projects.

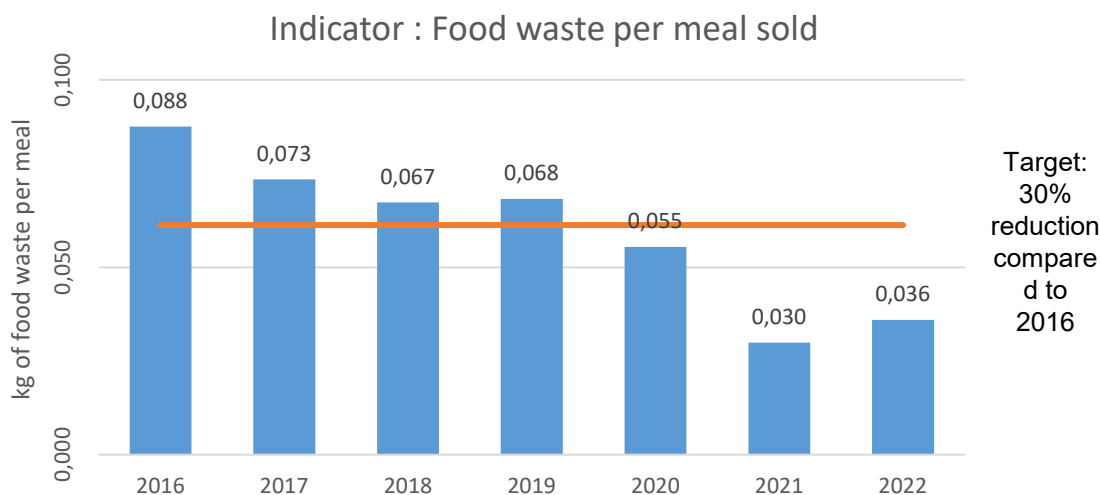


3. Reduction of food waste

The amount of food waste (leftover and unsold food) per meal sold decreased by -58.9% in 2022 when compared to 2016. Per meal, there is now only 36 grams of food waste. This is partly due to removing self-service buffets which has reduced food waste in this category.

Likewise, there has been significant drop in the carbon footprint associated with the category 'purchase of food for restaurants', with a decrease from 3197 tonnes in 2006 to 2024 tonnes in 2022.

Taken together, the significant efforts to reduce food waste through better planning, reduced portion sizes on request, and food donations are shown to have resulted in a decrease of food waste per portion.



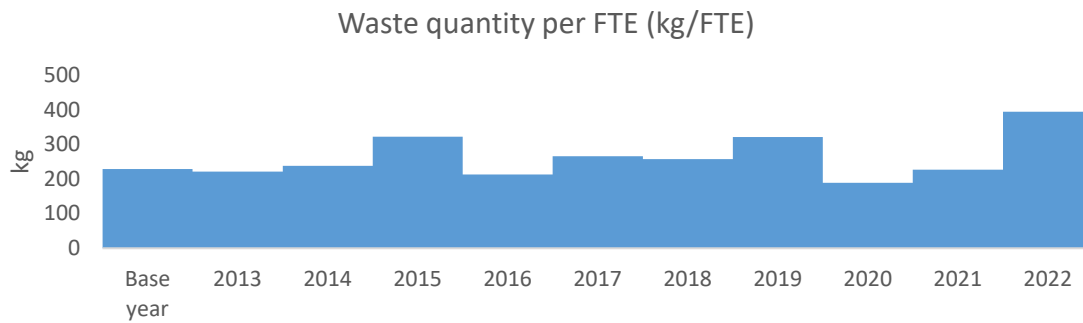
The quality of catering services at the European Parliament has been further improved:

- Smiley certification, awarded by AFSCA (Belgian Food Safety Agency) for an excellent management system of food safety, has already been obtained in the SPINELLI, ANTALL and SPAAK buildings in Brussels since 2017. The new catering providers have committed to continue to ensure such certification and also take other awards.
- Biogarantie, awarded by Certysis (inspection and certification body specialised in organic products) for food truly organic food and prepared using organic products only, has been granted to the SPINELLI, SPAAK and KOHL canteens since 2017 as well as to the small concession "Les Filles".
- Good food label with two forks, awarded by "Brussels Environment" for high quality sustainable food, respectful of the environment and in line with fair trade practices has been given since 2018, to the canteens in the SPINELLI and SPAAK buildings, following a successful audit.

Other waste management indicators and trends

In addition to the aforementioned waste targets, other indicators, which are not linked to a KPI target, are also tracked in order to provide a complete picture concerning waste management in the Parliament. These indicators are presented and explained below.

The total quantity of waste per FTE was 395 kg in 2022.

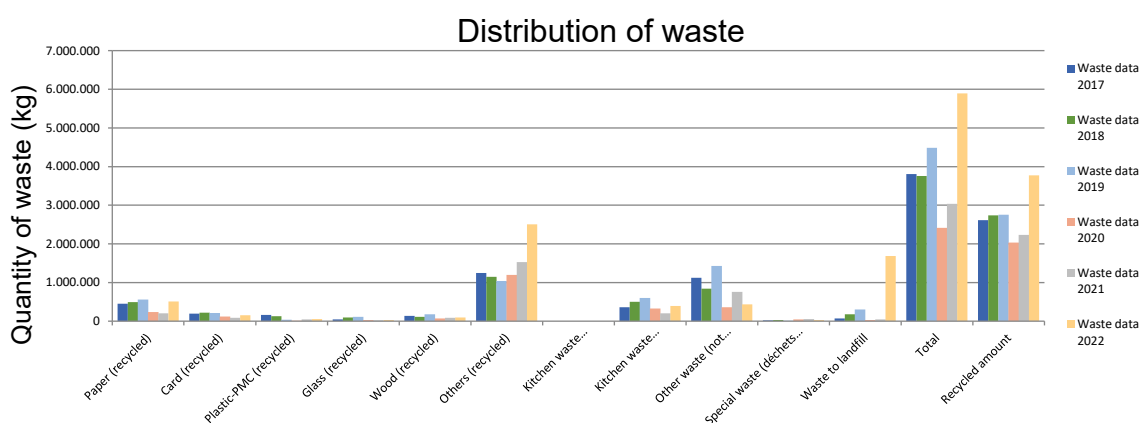
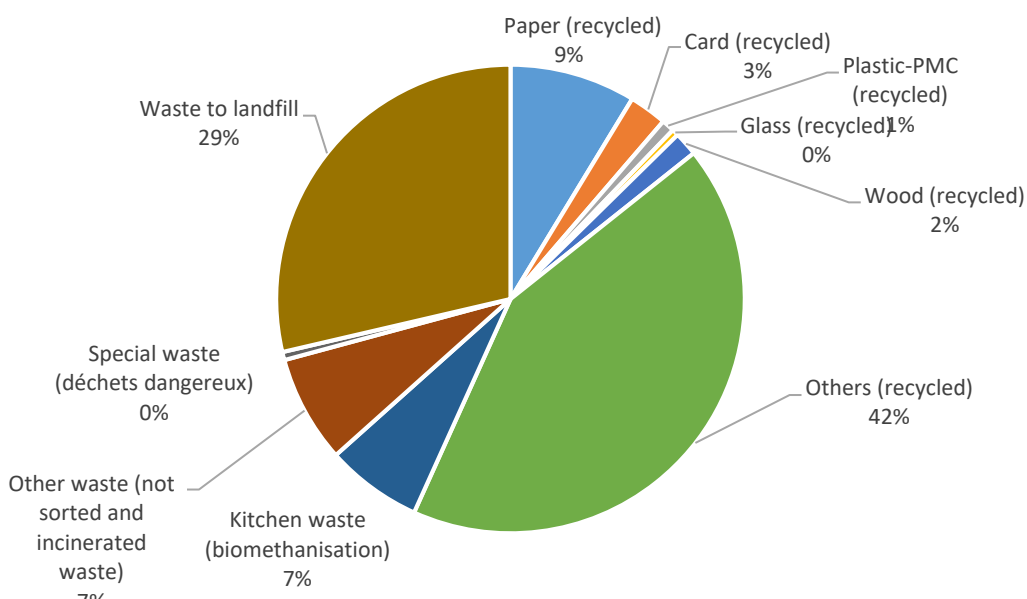


The main contributors in the total quantity of waste produced in the European Parliament were paper and cardboard, construction waste, biomethanised kitchen waste, and incinerated general waste.

Office and kitchen waste showed a rebound trend post COVID-19, whereby the quantity (kg) of office and kitchen waste per FTE was 83.7 kg in 2022, -54.3% reduction compared to the baseline year.

When assessing variables affecting waste figures, it is also important to keep in mind the time lag between the activity which generated (potential) waste, and the time the waste is actually evacuated and recorded. That means that waste figures for a given year can partially reflect activities which took place years or even decades in the past. This is evident in the paper waste figures for 2019, where despite a decrease in paper purchases, there was a slight increase in paper waste compared to the previous year.

2022 Distribution of waste



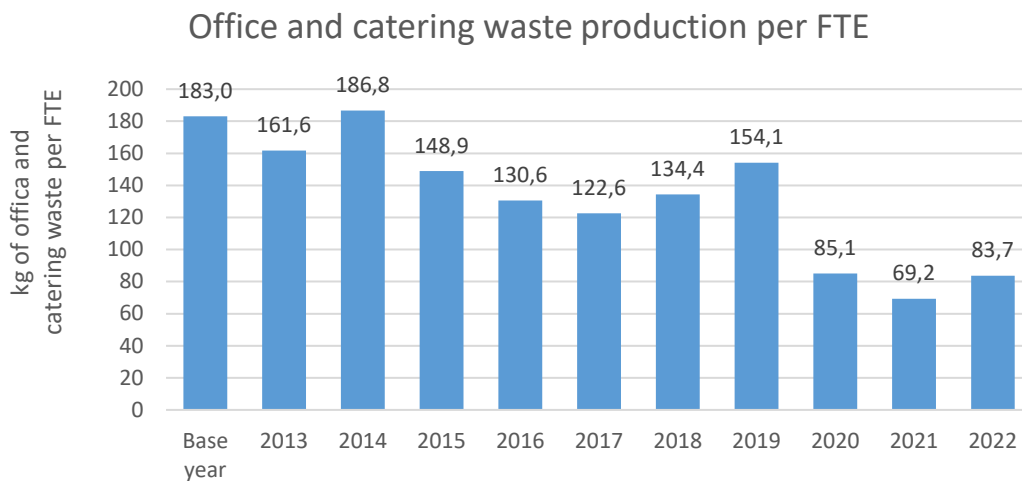
The European Parliament is putting in place significant efforts to reduce plastic waste internally, and in particular single-use plastics, in line with the current broader policy priorities at EU level. This is particularly reflected in the Bureau decision of 11 June 2018 on the European Parliament Catering Policy beyond 2019, specifying *inter alia* that all future catering concession and service contracts signed by the European Parliament shall integrate the provisions of the Plastic Waste Strategy as presented by the European Commission in January 2018. Furthermore, the Quaestors in their meeting of 17 April 2018 decided to take measures to reduce provision of water in plastic bottles in Parliament's official meeting, with a view to gradually eliminating such practice in favour of using tap water fountains installed close to the meeting rooms.

Following the Quaestor and Bureau decisions from April and June 2018 respectively

- No bottled mineral water is provided at Parliament's official meetings since 2019;
- Some more central water fountains are equipped with recyclable or biodegradable cups;
- When attending official Parliament's meetings everyone is invited to use one of the 357 water fountains equipped with anti-bacteriological devices providing cooled flat and sparkling water.

Complete abolition of sales of plastic bottles (incl. vending machines) has been implemented at all the three seats of the Parliament in July 2019. Plastic bottles were eliminated from the vending machines in Luxembourg and Strasbourg in November 2019 and in Brussels in March 2020.

As can be seen in the following figure for the evolution of the office and catering waste, the amount dropped again, with 83.7 kg per FTE compared the baseline year. A large part of this decrease can be attributed to decreased activity in offices and catering outlets due to mandatory teleworking during the COVID-19 pandemic.

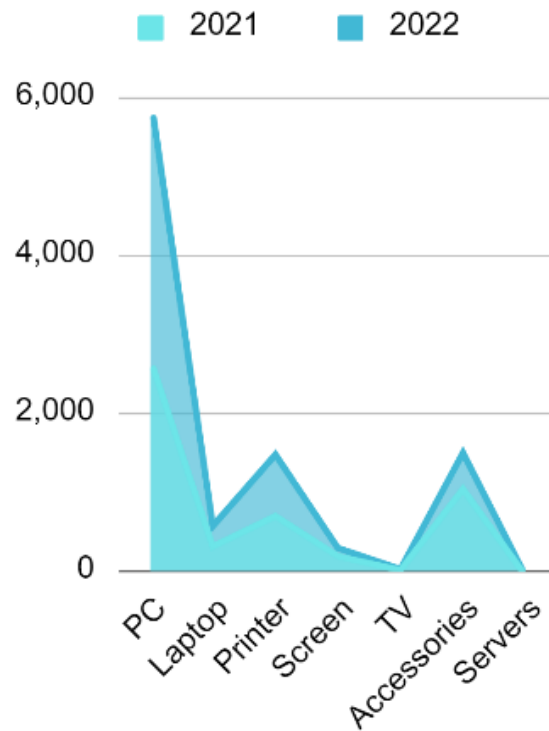


It is important to note that efforts in waste reduction are closely linked to prevention and re-use. Therefore, effective needs assessment prior to purchase and use as well as redeployment of existing resources are among the most effective approaches to waste reduction, which can at the same time result in significant cost savings.

The Waste Committee, which was set up by the Inter DG Steering Group in 2015, continued its work in 2022 by addressing the implementation of the European Parliament Waste Strategy, the reduction of office supplies and the implications on waste generation and waste management from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Parliament continued its established practice of donating decommissioned IT equipment and durable goods such as office furniture to charitable organisation for refurbishment and reuse.

In 2022, 45 tonnes of electronic equipment were donated to Oxfam. A breakdown of the donations can be seen in Graph 2 Donated IT items to OXFAM”.



GRAPH 2 DONATED IT ITEMS TO OXFAM



OTHER OBJECTIVES

Sustainable Procurement

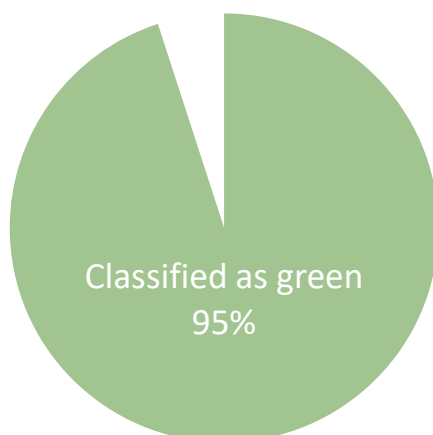
European Parliament's comprehensive approach to greening public procurement has been in its full scale application since 2017. Parliament's Green Public Procurement (GPP) approach is based on classification of contracts with respect to greenness and on monitoring performance at the level of Parliament as a whole, including greening targets for specific groups of products or services considered to have a high environmental impact and significant potential for greening. There are currently 13 priority product/service groups: Buildings, Cleaning, Food and Catering, Furniture, Gardening and Green Areas, IT and Imaging Equipment, Lighting, Office Supplies, Paper, Sanitary and Water Equipment, Textiles, Vehicles and Transport, and Waste management. In addition, complementary measures for greening Parliament's purchases include GPP training and presentations for staff involved in procurement procedures, maintaining an interinstitutional GPP helpdesk to help with practical aspects of greening individual contracts, and building up knowledge and capacity for green procurement in-house, both at the level of Directorates-General (DGs) and in the EMAS and Sustainability Unit.

Overall, the application of the GPP approach is a success at this stage of implementation, with the majority of DGs having made efforts to green their purchases. However, there are still challenges and opportunities for improvement, mainly in the frequency of use of the GPP helpdesk, general awareness of green criteria for particular product groups and how to apply them, as well as accuracy and consistency of contract classification.

Regarding Green Public Procurement (GPP) in 2022, 95,3% of contracts by value in priority categories were classified as "Green", exceeding to the 2024 target of 90%. The figure is significantly higher than in 2020 and 2021.

The following figure shows the GPP performance of the European Parliament, for the priority categories, in 2022:

Share of contacts in priority categories categorised as "green", "very green" or "green by nature"



Some examples of European Parliament contracts classified as “Green” in 2022 include cleaning contracts for the European Parliament buildings in Brussels, leasing and equipping a new, modern and efficient Tier IV data centre in Luxembourg, special technical works in Brussels buildings, etc.

Taking into account all contracts above 15 000 EUR in 2021, 71,5% by value were classified as “Green”, representing a solid improvement on the previous year.

As part of its ongoing evolution, Parliament’s systematic GPP approach was fine-tuned in 2020 by the Working Group on GPP. The aim was to simplify the greenness classification, mainstream GPP into all procurement procedures in priority categories, and also take into account and absorb annual variability in contract greenness due to periodical renewal of large framework contracts. The new classification and modified metric, applied from 2021, is more reflective of the long term trends in greening European Parliament’s contracts.

The interinstitutional GPP helpdesk provides help to procurement staff, staff providing input in the development of tender specifications, authorising officers, and all other staff involved in procurement with introducing environmental considerations into their tenders. The help is provided in all stages of procurement procedures, from needs assessment and market research, to drafting technical specifications, deciding on appropriate award criteria, and help with evaluating environmental aspects of offers received. In 2022, the GPP helpdesk also gave one presentation open to all participating institutions. The presentation took place in December and covered the topic of road transport.

With the previous GPP Helpdesk contract coming to an end in March 2021, a tender procedure was launched in July 2020 for a new 4 year contract period. In February 2021 a new contract was signed with 23 participants (EU institutions and agencies). In addition to GPP, the new contract also covers sustainable and social aspects of procurement.

Parliament services have also been working on the development of internal guidance for socially responsible public procurement. During 2022 a guide providing information about the legal and practical possibilities for including social responsibility objectives, risks and opportunities as well as tools and best practice examples, was being finalised. Once adopted by the Public Procurement Forum in 2023 it would be made available to staff on the EP Intranet.

Carbon Emission Offsetting

Parliament's environmental policy is based on the principle of preventing emissions and, where emissions are unavoidable, of limiting them in the first place. However, where emissions cannot be reduced to zero or cannot be limited any further, other options have to be explored. In this context, CO₂ offsetting, i.e. the purchase of carbon offsets to compensate for the purchaser's own emissions, can be a valuable part of the European Parliament's strategy to tackle climate change, as a final step in a complete carbon management plan. Offsets are typically achieved through financial support for projects such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, etc., which reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Since 2016, Parliament offsets all of its irreducible carbon emissions based on the decision of the Bureau of October 2015, as follows:

- aim at offsetting the total amount of Parliament's carbon emissions, including emissions from flights by Members of the European Parliament between their country of origin and Brussels and Strasbourg, on an annual basis but limit it to financial means available.
- allow for projects in the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP-countries), or, if such projects are not available, either in countries encompassed by the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) with established National Action Plan Projects or in countries encompassed by the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EuroMed)/Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), in candidate countries or in EU Member States
- specify the widely recognised Gold Standard as a quality standard for offsetting projects in developing countries.

A procurement procedure corresponding to the above listed parameters was launched in 2022 to offset the total carbon footprint of the European Parliament in 2021, amounting to 70,878 t CO₂eq, including emissions from Members of the European Parliament flights

between their home countries and Brussels and Strasbourg, and as much as possible of the 56,441 t CO₂eq that were not offset in the previous year, when the procedure was unsuccessful due to extraordinary market conditions concerning availability and price of credits.

The contract for offsetting emissions through purchase of 73,303 carbon credits was awarded on 24 November 2022 to an external service provider, which had proposed a combination of two projects: a multi-Layer household water filtration system in Kenya, and a project to promote improved cooking practices in Nigeria.

The European Parliament was the first EU institution to become carbon neutral, since 2016. Parliament will attempt to compensate for its remaining 2020 emissions along with compensation for its 2022 emissions, in a single procedure to be conducted in 2023. Offsetting all its irreducible emissions from 2020 and 2022 would enable Parliament to remain a carbon-neutral institution.

Biodiversity

As part of Parliament's Strategic Execution Framework (SEF), the project 'Roadmap for Biodiversity Spaces' started in November 2021. The work continued in 2022 and first measures to improve biodiversity are implemented in 2023.

In 2022, the project team assessed all green spaces at three places of work with regard to potential for actions to improve the biodiversity. On all sites green maintenance contractors do not use pesticides. Furthermore, if new plants have to be bought, preference is given to indigenous plants. Some outside green areas such as the Citizens Garden in Brussels form part of cultural heritage and therefore the possibilities to change them are limited.

The project team reached out to different organisations in Strasbourg, Brussels and Luxembourg that support public authorities and companies to promote biodiversity. As biodiversity is an issue where the local and regional context is important, the three service sites work with three different organisations. All organisations award a label or confirmation that biodiversity is promoted on the site.

In order to explain to citizens and staff the measures and the importance of biodiversity, on all three sites panels with explanations about the measures will be set up during the course of 2023. Furthermore, several awareness-raising measures are planned for 2023 such as biodiversity tours at the three places of work and articles on the intranet and in the newsletter Newshound of the European Parliament.

Brussels

On 15 June 2022, the European Parliament signed the convention to cooperate with Natagora, a non-profit organisation in Brussels. The garden of the ARENDT building in rue Montoyer 75 serves as a pilot project to receive the biodiversity label of Natagora. Based on a biodiversity inventory of the garden, carried out by an expert from Natagora, a management plan for the garden is now being implemented by Parliament's contractor for the maintenance of green spaces. Natagora proposed, for example, to reuse green waste on-site and allow ivy to grow up a wall. In September 2023, the European Parliament should receive the biodiversity label from Natagora for the ARENDT garden.

Simultaneously, several biodiversity measures will be applied to other green areas of the European Parliament in Brussels, such as mowing the grass only once a year or setting-up of insect hotels.

Luxembourg

In Luxembourg, the European Parliament is cooperating with Jardins de Noé. The first contact took place in November 2022 and the process to receive the label is ongoing. Additionally, DG INLO has actively participated in the planning of the ADENAUER patio by implementing biodiversity actions, such as choosing indigenous plants over non-native species, and integrating these measures in the building projects in Luxembourg.

Strasbourg

In Strasbourg, the European Parliament subscribed to the Charte "Tous unis pour plus de biodiversité" of the Eurométropole. The first contact took place in October 2022. The green areas already contribute to the promotion of biodiversity and therefore Parliament will receive the label level "engaged". Moreover, measures such as a wild flower meadow with specific flowers for wild bees, birdhouses and insect hotels are set-up.

Quantitative and qualitative biodiversity indicator

Parliament's biodiversity indicator tracks the percentage of green areas to covered areas. Green areas include outdoor ground floor green spaces, green terraces, green roofs, green walls, public gardens etc., while the covered areas include parts of the plot covered by buildings.

The values of the biodiversity indicator at each of the three main places of work and for Parliament as a whole are unchanged since last year and listed in the following table:

TABLE 4. BIODIVERSITY INDICATOR - 45% GREEN AREAS TO COVERED AREAS

Site	Percentage of green areas to total floor surface (office space)	Biodiversity indicator (Percentage of green to covered areas)
Brussels	3%	37%
Luxembourg	4%	62%
Strasbourg	5%	48%
European Parliament total (three sites)	4%	45%

The project team has also been working on a qualitative biodiversity indicator to reflect measures implemented to favour biodiversity. This indicator should complement the quantitative biodiversity indicator that tracks the percentage of green areas to covered areas. Furthermore, it should show the progress Parliament makes on biodiversity promotion. From the work with the three different organisations, a series of biodiversity aspects have been chosen to be featured in the indicator. Aspects include, for example, promoting the use of local plants, limiting lighting in hours of darkness, establishing wild-flower meadows and providing habitats for local wildlife. Each aspect has several levels to attain, and points will be awarded depending on the level that is reached. These will then be added to obtain a biodiversity score for each green area.

Communication and Awareness Raising

Communication and awareness raising are key to implement a functioning environmental management system in the European Parliament. To this end in February 2022, the Inter DG Steering Group on Environmental Management adopted the Communication Plan for 2022. In line with the EMAS Mid-Term Strategy 2024 and Action Plan 2022, communication and awareness-raising activities referred to tackling climate change, sustainable mobility, waste management and greening public procurement. Due to the war in Ukraine, in the course of 2022 communication on increasing energy efficiency was made an additional priority.

The EMAS and Sustainability Unit, in cooperation with other services in the European Parliament, carried out 155 online and live communication activities. Communication activities included, for example, email announcements via the EMAS service mailbox to Members and Parliamentary Assistants and to all staff of the European Parliament, articles on the EMAS pages of Parliament's intranet ([EMASnet](#)), workshops, expert talks/discussions, as well as in-house competitions and quizzes.

In July 2022, the EMAS unit was renamed into EMAS and Sustainability Unit and the mission statement of the unit complemented accordingly.

Communication on energy efficiency measures

Due to the energy crisis and the need to accelerate energy saving measures internally, energy efficiency became one of the most important topics for communication in 2022. The EMAS and Sustainability Unit in cooperation with DG INLO was responsible for explaining and communicating the measures to Members and staff. All communications contained concrete tips that Members and staff could implement to save energy in the office and during digital activities.

The following communications on energy efficiency measures were published:

- Newshound article "[How Parliament is tackling rising energy prices](#)" on 25 February 2022
- Communication from the EMAS mailbox on measures to lower energy consumption in Parliament, 28 March 2022, coordinated with DG INLO
- Communication from the EMAS mailbox on measures to lower energy consumption of digital activities, 20 April 2022, coordinated with DG ITEC
- Communication from the EMAS mailbox on measures to lower energy consumption in Parliament, 5 October 2022, coordinated with DG INLO
- [Speed workshop](#) on "How to be energy efficient at work", 4 May 2022
- [E-posters and visual expos](#) with tips to save energy in the office and during digital activities. The e-posters were shown on all screens at the three sites from November 2022 until March 2023. The visual expos were shown at all three sites from December 2022.
- Revision of [eco-tips section on energy](#) with tips how to save energy in the office, in the digital world and while teleworking and at home

Throughout the year, the communications team of the EMAS and Sustainability Unit also cooperated on a regular basis with the Spokesperson's Unit in order to answer requests from journalists on energy and environmental matters.

Communication activities on sustainable mobility

With the end of the COVID-19 pandemic, sustainable mobility became again an important aspect in order to lower Parliament's carbon footprint. Therefore, several communication campaigns and activities were initiated to reduce CO₂ emissions from transport of persons.

In order to lower emissions arising from commuting by car, the European Parliament took part in the inter-institutional cycling competition Velomai in May 2022. The motto of the campaign was “Cycling for peace”. In total 17 physical and online events were organised in the framework of Velomai in Brussels, Strasbourg and Luxembourg. Those included bike theft prevention workshops, bicycle repair workshops, guided tours to get to know the bike facilities, safe cycling sessions and a breakfast for cyclists. In total, 193 persons took part in the 17 events.

Additionally, the European Parliament for the first time organised a bike donation in the framework of Velomai. Staff from the European Parliament and other EU institutions donated 101 bikes. These bikes were repaired by the organisation “Les Ateliers de rue Voot” and then donated to Ukrainian refugees in Brussels and Luxembourg, as well as vulnerable persons who cannot afford a bike.

On 22 June, the final award ceremony took place in Parliament’s Station Europe in Brussels, with the President of the European Parliament, Roberta Metsola, and Vice-President, Rainer Wieland participating. Ukrainian refugees were also invited to it. Some of the donated bike were handed over then.

Velomai in numbers

- 220 Members and staff members in Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg registered a ride in the Velomai application
- 43 of the 220 participants said they were new to biking
- 49 048 km cycled
- 6.4 tonnes of CO₂ saved
- 101 bicycles donated

In October, the EMAS and Sustainability Unit organised the Walking Challenge. In order to promote the challenge, the EMAS and Sustainability Unit collected pictures and quotes about walking from the management, such as the Secretary-General and several Director-Generals. The number of participants doubled compared to the previous year, and in total 909 persons took part. Furthermore, the EMAS and Sustainability Unit promoted the European Mobility Week with an article on EMASnet.

Sustainable event organisation and ISO 20121 certifications

Big events have a significant impact on society, economy, and the environment. Recognising this, the European Parliament has taken steps to make its events sustainable. The Directorate-General for Logistics and Interpretation for Conferences developed a voluntary checklist for sustainable events that is available to Members and staff, aiming to raise awareness of environmentally friendly choices and promote sustainability when organising

events. The Directorate-General for Communication aims to set up Parliament's events in a sustainable way. The European Youth Event in 2021 and Europe Day in 2021 and 2022 were successfully certified under the ISO 20121 Event Sustainability Management System. This means that sustainability played a major role in the design, planning and implementation of events. For example, during the European Youth Event, no gadgets were handed out and on Europe Day a focus was put on local partnerships for the programme and the catering.

New formats to reach new audiences

In order to reach new audiences, the EMAS and Sustainability Unit established a new format in 2022: The EMAS Pop-up Stand. The goal is to personally reach out to colleagues, in particular staff that is not interacting with the EMAS and Sustainability Unit yet. Furthermore, it is the possibility for staff to ask questions about Parliament's environmental management system. Two to three persons from the EMAS and Sustainability Unit, as well as Environmental Management Officers (EMOs), set up a screen with information on Parliament's carbon footprint at a highly frequented place at lunchtime, such as cafeterias. In Brussels, two EMAS Pop-up Stands took place in the cafeteria of the MARTENS and SPINELLI building. Approximately 90 colleagues were reached through the EMAS Pop-up Stand and the feedback from staff was positive.

In order to inform efficiently about environmental topics the EMAS and Sustainability Unit launched a new format the "How to" online speed workshops. They only last 20 minutes and should inform about a specific practical environmental question, such as "How to reduce waste in the office?", "How to be energy efficient at work?" or "How to work paperless?". The first "How to" workshop took place on 4 May 2022 and tackled the question: "How to be energy efficient at work". A recording can be found on [EMASnet](#).

The format of the EMAS Sustainability Talks established in 2021 with Vice-President Heidi Hautala was continued. The following talks took place in 2022:

- International Day of Forests with Peter Wohlleben on 21 March 2022
- 50th Anniversary of "The Limits to Growth" together with Co-President of the International Club of Rome Sandrine Dixson-Deleve, Co-author of The Limits to Growth Dennis Meadows on 14 June 2022

Communicating to citizens about Parliament's environmental policy

Due to the ISO 20121 certification as a sustainable event of the Europe Day in Brussels and Strasbourg, the EMAS and Sustainability Unit had a stand at the Europe Days event of the European Parliament in Brussel on 7 May and in Strasbourg on 15 May 2022. The team informed citizens of the sustainable development policy of the event and Parliament's

environmental management system and carbon footprint. Furthermore, quizzes on the Anthropocene were offered to raise awareness for the topic.

From 9-11 June 2022, the European Parliament participated in the New European Bauhaus Festival. European Parliament's Sustainability Space at Gare Maritime Brussels showcased an 'Interactive Environmental Dashboard' of the environmental performance of the Parliament, along with information on its buildings. Furthermore, there were messages from Members of the European Parliament and a photography exhibition of 'Solar Portraits' by Rubén Salgado Escudero, famous National Geographics photographer. These portraits depicted the lives of people, many of which for the first time have access to electricity through the power of solar energy.

Additionally, at the Mont des Arts, Brussels Live Painting on the topic of Anthropocene took place. The goal was to raise awareness about the Anthropocene, an unofficial unit of geological time that describes the most recent period in Earth's history when human activity started to have a significant impact on the planet's climate and ecosystems. The artist Mister X of Propaganza brought these themes together to produce a piece on biodiversity, climate change, sustainability and the human-built environment. The live graffiti painting was developed throughout the Festival.

15 years EMAS in the European Parliament and more visibility on the intranet

December 2022 marked 15 years since the European Parliament obtained its EMAS registration. The EMAS and Sustainability Unit took this occasion to celebrate 15 years of EMAS in the Parliament with the management of the European Parliament and all persons that regularly interact with EMAS such as the Environmental Management Officers and EMAS colleagues from other EU institutions. The Vice-President of the European Parliament responsible for EMAS, Heidi Hautala, and the Secretary-General, Klaus Welle, held the keynote speeches for the birthday of Parliament's EMAS registration. Furthermore, a video was shown to recall important moments in Parliament's EMAS history.

To make information about Parliament's environmental management system easier accessible to Members and staff, a new section on the front-page of Parliament's intranet was created and published in December 2022. It brings together information and answers to the most important questions about EMAS and Sustainability in the European Parliament under the following headlines:

- Parliament's Environmental Management System
- Parliament's environmental objectives and performance
- Get involved with EMAS
- How to be sustainable at work

- SEF projects: Ecological transformation
- Sustainability
- Sustainable procurement

For the launch of the new more prominent intranet section on 15 December 2022, 15 icons of birthday cakes were “hidden” in the section. In total, 121 persons took part in the opening launch. Winners received a reusable EMAS coffee cup.

Training

Continuous improvement of environmental expertise of Parliament’s staff are essential for an efficiently operating environmental management system. The EMAS and Sustainability Unit develops annual and multi-annual training plans adopted by the Inter-DG Steering Group. EMAS and Sustainability Unit offers three categories of training: optional training, needs-based or on-demand training and mandatory training. Mandatory EMAS training courses are addressed to new staff or are designed for specific target groups with EMAS-relevant tasks, such as internal auditors and Environmental Management Officers (EMOs).

A revised EMAS Training and development concept consisting of an inclusive training scheme was adopted by the Inter DG Steering Group on Environmental Management in March 2021. By identifying and defining specific types of training, courses on offer and participants’ profiles, the concept aimed at ensuring continuous improvement of environmental skills, competencies and knowledge acquisition in the Parliament.

The revised EMAS training concept/scheme, in accordance with the EMAS Regulation 1221/2009 and European Parliament’s Environmental Manual, was implemented firstly in 2021 and in 2022 through the following training courses and information sessions provided to European Parliament staff, with a total of 92 attendees:

- EPIC - European Parliament Induction Courses (mandatory EMAS training for newcomers) - 80 attendees
- EMAS Internal Audit - 12 attendees

In addition to the training courses open to all staff listed above, 31 environmental awareness trainings were also offered by DG INLO to administrative staff as well as to specific target categories of staff (e.g.: building technicians, cleaning staff, drivers).

Training course offered by DG INLO in 2022 included general and specialised external trainings. Among the general ones: Sustainability of EU buildings, Climate neutrality

strategies. Specialised courses covered: Rainwater Management in the plot and in public spaces, Recovery of building waste, EPIQR training, Circular site management, Energy performance. The majority of them have been organised by the Centre Scientifique et Technique du Bâtiment (CSBT), based in Paris, and Bruxelles Environnement.

In the framework of the inter-institutional Green Public Procurement Helpdesk, one training has been organised in December 2022:

- "Leasing and purchase of vehicles" The Network of local and regional governments ICLEI presented the greening tenders criteria for the purchase of vehicles. The session addressed also services that include transport solutions such as delivery of goods, waste collection, event organisation - 51 participants

EMAS training offer was further complemented by specific environmental learning modules available a) on leading e-learning online platforms such as *Linked-in* accessible to all staff and b) as part of the *United Nations Environmental Training Programme*.

More specifically, via the *Linked-in* learning platform, thematic courses such as waste management, sustainability strategies (for example on commuting sustainably and mitigating impacts related to climate change), green buildings concepts, carbon footprint calculations, renewable and clean energy were available.

In addition, the EMAS and Sustainability Unit has been expanding its training offer in Parliament's EU Learn catalogue and will offer together with DG PERS the following courses to staff in 2023:

- Practical Aspects of Circular Economy and Waste Management in Public Administration
- Environmental Law and the Green Deal
- Making Parliament's Procurement Sustainable.
Environmental Law and the Green Deal

Staff suggestions

In 2022 the EMAS and Sustainability Unit received and dealt with 233 queries, comments and suggestions in the EMAS mailbox - much more than in the previous years.

There was an increase of reactions in the EMAS mailbox in 2022 during communication events, such as workshops/conferences, expert talks, contests etc. However, the 2022 figures do not take into account the huge amount of requests for technical support and

registrations received during the one month long communication campaigns like Velomai (in May) and walking challenge (in October).

The majority of queries, proposals, comments and remarks received in EMAS inbox concerned Energy efficiency and mobility.

Following the illegal Russian invasion in Ukraine, energy has been a hot topic in 2022. The EMAS and Sustainability Unit, in cooperation with DG INLO, sent two information notices to all Parliament staff. 16 reactions have been recorded after the first information notice to members and staff about measures to lower energy consumption in Parliament in March 2022. The second notice on further reducing Parliament's energy consumption and increasing energy efficiency was sent in October, 29 reactions have been recorded.

Since 2020, the number of queries on mobility did increase considerably.

The EMAS mailbox received a lot of positive and encouraging feedback relating to communication activities, discussions, events and the quality of speakers invited.

All suggestions, requests and questions received in the EMAS mailbox (or by other means) have been dealt with by the EMAS and Sustainability Unit and are taken into account and followed-up, inter alia, when drafting actions for the Action Plan 2023 and the Communication Plan 2023. Finally, the EMAS unit forwarded numerous queries to the relevant services for information or follow-up (e.g. Mobility Coordinator, Buildings Helpdesk, Catering Unit etc.).

The number of queries and suggestions received in the EMAS and Sustainability Unit mailbox do not fully reflect the total number of queries and suggestions received by the EMAS and Sustainability Unit in relation to Parliament's Environmental Management System. Individual emails/phone calls; questions from citizens and journalists as well as suggestions included in the "Environmental Innovation Platform" complement the overall picture

Regulatory Compliance

In line with the requirements of the EMAS Regulation, Parliament has set up a procedure to identify and provide information on the legal requirements applicable to its activities and premises.

The Directorate-General for Infrastructure and Logistics (DG INLO) provides an Environmental Law Update Service to the services concerned, in the framework of which new applicable legislation at the three places of work is identified and forwarded to the relevant services.

The legal watch service is carried out via an Inter-institutional framework contract. The contract provides for legislative updates in three different domains (environment, buildings and technical installations, and accessibility of the buildings) for the participating EU institutions and bodies.

For the environmental domain at the European Parliament, it is the responsibility of the relevant Services to assure, and to be able to demonstrate, compliance with environmental legislation applicable to their activities. The verification of conformity with legal requirements is carried out by the EMAS and Sustainability Unit via yearly legal audits.

Implementation of the legal watch system and relevant procedures, internal audits including the legal audits of regulatory compliance, and the external EMAS verification in line with the requirements of the EMAS Regulation ensures that the European Parliament is in compliance with the applicable legal requirements relating to the environment at each of its three main places of work: Brussels, Luxembourg, and Strasbourg.

Environmental permits

The situation regarding environmental permits¹¹ for the buildings that are in the scope of the Parliament's EMAS registration is as follows:

Brussels:

All EMAS registered buildings have a valid environmental permit.

Strasbourg:

Equipment installed in European Parliament premises, that is to say gas-fired boilers and devices containing refrigerating fluids, including heat pumps, is subject to declaration as facilities classified for environmental protection purposes (ICPE).

The prefectural decision awarding a thermal drilling operating licence under the Water Act was published in November 2012.

¹¹ The full list of environmental permits for the buildings included in Parliament's EMAS scope is included in Annex III.

Luxembourg:

The Adenauer Building has a valid environmental permit for a classified building (a building whose environmental impact is potentially significant according to regulation in force in Luxembourg and for which a valid environmental permit is therefore required).

The Senningerberg (SEN) Building in Luxembourg is not a classified building and therefore does not require an environmental permit.

The Schuman Building belongs to the Luxembourg State and comes under the responsibility of the Luxembourg Public Buildings Authority.

Environmental Activities of Parliament's Political Groups

In line with the Environmental Self-Commitment of the Political Groups signed in June 2020, several Political Groups reported back on the concrete actions they took to reduce their environmental impact.

These improvements included:

- exception requirements for flying
- better tendering procedures with references to the European Parliament environmental management system
- more sustainable promotional material
- reducing printers
- reducing the number of trunks sent to Strasbourg
- removal of general purpose waste bins
- promoting hybrid meeting
- phasing out paper cups
- reduction of Political Group staff missions to Strasbourg

These bottom-up actions from the Political Groups are an important driver for the Parliament's overall environmental management system. They can be seen to instigate change by kick-starting more ambitious environmental habits, which would otherwise be difficult to introduce to the Parliaments as a whole.

Inter-institutional Activities

GIME

In 2005 the European Parliament and several EU Institutions and Bodies created the GIME¹² to encourage and facilitate information exchange and good practice on environmental issues. The EMAS and Sustainability Unit participates in the meetings of the GIME, which are organised by the EMAS team of the European Commission and which take place three to four times a year.

Eco-Net

The EMAS and Sustainability Unit is involved in the work of the 'Eco-Net' group, which is based in Luxembourg and comprises the following institutions: European Parliament, European Commission, Court of Justice of the European Union, European Court of Auditors, European Investment Bank, Eurocontrol, the Publications Office of the European Union and the Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union.

This group serves as a forum for exchanges of ideas and good practices within these institutions, based on local knowledge. Furthermore an exchange of ideas and best practices was undertaken on a bilateral basis (EUIPO, ECA and EC) on the topics of carbon offsetting, carbon emission from missions or emissions from ICT.

Cooperation with other Parliaments and Organisations

At the initiative of the European Parliament's EMAS and Sustainability Unit, an Environmental Exchange Network (EEN) was established with the competent administrative authorities in national Parliaments of the EU Member States, with the aim of enhancing cooperation and exchanging information/best practice in environmental matters. Five meetings of the EEN have taken place in Brussels, Strasbourg, Seville and Athens since 2015 to discuss various environmental issues, such as waste management and green public procurement. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic the EEN meeting was held digitally in since 2020. As a first common action, 24 parliaments jointly participated in the Earth Hour in March 2022. In 2022, there was an EEN meeting on 17 June, which discussed energy efficiency and energy savings following the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the energy crisis, as well the general ecological transformation of public institutions. Following the meeting, the European Parliament initiated a survey on energy efficiency and saving measures in order to further share best practices among parliaments. 14 Parliaments answered the survey and the results were shared among all members of the network in September 2022.

¹² Groupe Interinstitutionnel de Management Environnemental / Inter-institutional Environmental Management Group

To exchange best practices of environmental management at public organisations the EMAS and Sustainability Unit established contacts with different international organisations. Several bilateral exchanges on environmental management, green public procurement and carbon footprint calculation took place with the Sustainable United Nations (SUN) facility. The SUN team provide advisory services and support on different aspects of sustainability to 54 UN agencies. The European Parliament holds the observer status in their quarterly meetings where recent topics such as biodiversity promotion or carbon pricing are discussed.

EMAS ACTION PLANS

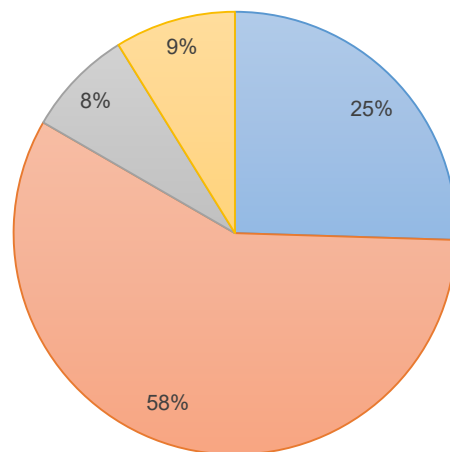
EMAS Action Plan 2022

The Action Plan includes actions, responsible services and deadlines for the implementation of the different activities, notably in the area of climate change, transport, waste, water, paper, green procurement, good administration, biodiversity, and communication, training and awareness. Actions with a deadline in 2022 have either been completed or carried forward with a new deadline. Some actions have been converted into continuous actions at the request of the responsible departments, demonstrating their commitment to continuous improvement. Actions which have been implemented once and have subsequently become continuous are not included in future action plans.

In total, out of the 102 actions in 2022, 25% were 'achieved'. 58% were still considered in progress, 8% were on hold and 9% were removed. The EMAS Action Plan 2023 has grown significantly in size and now contains 124 actions.

2022 Action Plan Review

■ Achieved ■ In progress ■ On hold ■ Removed



EMAS Mid-Term Strategy 2024

On 16 December 2019, the Bureau adopted ambitious key performance indicator targets for the European Parliament's environmental management system with a unified target date of 2024 for the new legislative term. The progress made on the environmental targets and proposals for measures to improve Parliament's environmental performance were discussed at the Bureau Working Group on Building, Transport and a Green Parliament on 22 November 2022, which decided to revert to the matter based on the 2022 environmental data.

Integration of environmental considerations into administrative activities

In addition to activities included in the annual EMAS Action Plan and those initiated by the EMAS and Sustainability Unit in order to meet the requirements stipulated in the EMAS

Regulation, one notable goal of Parliament's environmental management system is to incorporate environmental considerations into all its administrative activities. This is a desirable characteristic of a mature environmental management system and is also an explicitly stated aim in Parliament's Environmental Policy.

In 2022, several examples of successful incorporation of environmental considerations into everyday activities of Parliament's administration have been launched in different Directorates-General independently and outside the environmental management system governance structure. Examples include:

- 17 projects in the European Parliament's "Strategic Execution Framework 2022 - 2024 as part of the category '[Ecological Transformation](#)'
- European Parliament internal newsletter ("Newshound") published many articles on environmental topics relevant for the three places of work, for example:
 - On Energy:
 - [How Parliament is tackling rising energy prices](#) 25/02/2022
 - [Parliament's new energy efficiency measures explained](#) 18/10/2022
 - [Questions you may still have about energy saving measures](#) 23/11/2022
 - On Mobility:
 - ['Cycling for Peace' with VeloMai](#) 27/04/2022
 - [Velomai - the award ceremony](#) 28/06/2022
 - [What the EP is doing to boost 'soft mobility'](#) 15/09/2022
 - [The walking challenge is back](#) 27/09/2022
 - On water, biodiversity and waste:
 - [Increasing biodiversity in the Arendt garden in Brussels](#) 21/06/2022
 - [Save water, at home and in the office](#) 06/09/2022
 - [Thrashing our Waste Week](#) 16/11/2022
- DG EPRS as well as the policy departments in DG IPOL and EXPO provided many environmentally relevant and useful briefings, for example:
 - [Towards carbon neutrality through ambitious transformation of the EU energy system](#) 22/11/2021
 - [The COP27 climate talks](#) 14/11/2022
 - [Climate change and energy transition: The end of coal?](#) 19/06/2022

AUDITS

Internal Audits

The 2022 internal audit cycle consisted of nine general audits that were carried out by internal auditors (members of the EMAS and Sustainability Unit and volunteers from various Directorates-General) and three legal audits performed by an external service provider.

The objective of internal audits is to assess the environmental management system in place, determining conformity with Parliament's EMAS Action Plan and Environmental Policy, identifying and exchanging best environmental practice and raising awareness, while the scope of legal audits is checking compliance with applicable environmental legislation. The internal audit system was adjusted following the findings of the 2022 external audit.

On 27 January 2022, the EMAS 2022-2024 Internal Audit Plan and annual Audit Plan were adopted. All in-house entities managing significant environmental impacts should be audited at least once during the three years cycle. Internal audits are aiming at identifying any new significant environmental impact, at following-up on previous audit report recommendations, as well as covering and exchanging best practice issues. Audit teams are usually composed of a combination a representative from the EMAS and Sustainability team, Parliaments staff well-experienced with EMAS as lead auditors as well as newcomers to the Parliaments environmental management system. Internal EMAS audit training has also been added to the list of available courses to Parliament staff. Legal audits are performed together with an external service provider that helps identify the various environmental legal requirements the European Parliament must comply to.

General internal audits

The general internal audits have identified a number of positive points which show that audited services are well aware of the main environmental impacts and carbon footprint of their activities and are actively involved in improving their environmental performance. This includes the knowledge and anticipation of environmental measures required in relation to their service. These include for example: the replacement on all sites of fire extinguishers that contain persistent harmful chemicals (PFOA) with more environmentally friendly ones; the systematic tracking of administrative process and the assessment of their digitalisation potential to reduce the need for printing; the advancement in several services of e-procurement and e-tendering practices; the ongoing removal of individual printers and their replacement with multifunctional devices; the demand to suppliers for reduced packaging, the growing awareness and pro-active approach to green public procurement practices and the increased use of the GPP Helpdesk. The internal audits followed-up on the points of attention and the minor non-conformities identified during the external verification audit of 2022, such as the availability of bicycles parking places, the management of chemicals on site with a view to assess the actions undertaken since and the remaining necessary next

step for resolving the matters. The audits did not identify any further non-conformity. These audits were furthermore a useful setting to exchange findings, such as on the increasing requirements posed by national legislation on energy efficiency for existing and new buildings, or on ways to further reduce emissions from transport of persons and promoting sustainable modes of transport. They have also identified areas for possible improvement such as looking into improving the way in which the Parliament keeps up to date with legal requirements and the opportunities for the various services to make better use of the environmental management system tools such as the EMAS Action Plan when undertaking environmental projects.

Legal Audits

In their reports, the legal auditors identified a certain number of measures that needed to be undertaken to ensure compliance with legal requirements including health and safety and accidents prevention when storing electric batteries. The auditors also proposed that the Parliament reinforced its internal awareness and information campaigns with regards to energy efficiency and energy savings and their impact.

The final legal audit reports were sent to the audited units who were requested to address the recommendations of the report in view of the upcoming external verification audit in June 2023.

External Verification Audit

The external verification of Parliament's environmental management system was carried out by Vinçotte SA, an accredited EMAS verifier, from June to September 2022.

Based on the results of this audit, the environmental verifier confirmed that Parliament's environmental management system complied with the requirements of the EMAS Regulation, and validated Parliament's 2022 Environmental Statement for 2021, which was subsequently sent to the Competent Authorities at the three places of work. Since this was the main, recertification audit of the three-year EMAS audit cycle, Parliament's EMAS registration has been extended until 2025.

The concrete results regarding the state of the environmental management system and compliance with requirements of the EMAS regulation and applicable legislation were as

follows: 23 Positive Points, 34 Points for Attention, 27 Improvement Opportunities and 5 instances of minor non-compliance¹³.

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

At the meeting of the Steering Committee for Environmental Management on 1 December 2014, the Secretary-General asked the EMAS and Sustainability Unit to develop new proposals for the improvement of Parliament's Environmental Management System, including a strengthening of the EMAS governance structure and measures to better monitor implementation of the actions decided upon in the current year. The requested proposals were immediately developed and put into practice in 2015 and a technical revision was adopted by the Secretary General on 3 June 2016. The EMAS and Sustainability Unit revised the Environmental Manual again in 2021. The Inter-DG Steering Group on Environmental Management endorsed the revision in December 2021. The revised version was adopted by the Secretary General on 28 March 2022. The revision of the Environmental Manual includes technical updates, for example on buildings in the scope of the Environmental Management System, as well as content-related changes.

The governance structure of the environmental management system is outlined as follows:

The Bureau

The Parliament's Bureau is the decision-making authority of the environmental management system. It is the political body responsible for dealing with administrative and financial matters, composed of the President and 14 Vice-Presidents of the European Parliament, and the 5 Quaestors in an advisory capacity. The Bureau adopts and revises the broad outlines of Parliament's approach and commitment to environmental matters, including in particular the Environmental Policy, and allocates the budgetary resources necessary for its implementation.

¹³ Positive point (P+): practices that improve the effectiveness or efficiency of the environmental management system.

Non-compliance (NC): a negative finding, a failure to comply with the requirements of the environmental management system or environmental legislation that requires corrective action by the auditee. Non-compliances can be divided into minor and major according to their severity. Major non-conformities are serious issues which can put the registration/certification of the environmental management system at risk.

Point for attention (PA): a negative finding which could become non-conformity in the future if no action is taken. For this reason, a point for attention requires action by the auditee and follow-up by the auditor.

Improvement Opportunity (ODA): a finding that is communicated to the auditee for information, their implementation is voluntary and their role is to demonstrate ways of improving the environmental management system beyond mere compliance.

Since 2017, Members of the European Parliament Heidi Hautala (Greens/EFA) has been the Vice President of the European Parliament responsible for EMAS.

The Steering Committee for Environmental Management

The Steering Committee for Environmental Management is the highest administrative authority of the environmental management system. Chaired by the Secretary-General, it brings together the Deputy Secretary General, the Directors-General and the Jurisconsult. The Steering Committee is charged with implementation of the Bureau's decisions in the environmental field and with ensuring convergence of the Environmental Policy with its practical implementation through the environmental management system and the annual EMAS Action Plan, verifying that the Action Plan remains in line with Parliament's priorities. In particular, the Steering Committee takes all measures necessary to ensure that the environmental management system runs smoothly and consistently in all parliamentary services, that the environmental objectives are achieved and that the overall environmental performance of Parliament improves.

Since 2015, the Steering Committee for Environmental Management has been meeting at least once per year in order to endorse Parliament's Environmental Management Review and Environmental Statement and adopt the Action Plan for the following year. The Steering Committee also monitors the implementation of the Action Plan for the current year.

More specifically, the Steering Committee for Environmental Management meets twice per year in order to:

- Perform an ongoing monitoring of the execution of the current Action Plan
- Adopt the Action Plan for the following year
- Endorse the results achieved in the previous year by adopting both the annual "Environmental Management Review" and "Environmental Statement".

In addition, the Steering Committee is responsible for reporting to the Bureau on the state of implementation of the Environmental Policy as well as on developments concerning the key environmental performance indicators.

The Environmental Management Officers (EMOs) and the Inter-DG Steering Group on Environmental Management

Each Directorate-General designates one central Environmental Management Officer (EMO) responsible for the implementation of the environmental management system. The EMO should be attached to the Director-General or assigned to a central unit directly attached to the Director-General, thus facilitating access to both senior management of the DG and

operational services. Each DG can appoint substitutes or other EMOs to support the central EMO, if deemed appropriate.

The EMOs shall, in particular,

- Act as a connecting link between their Directorate-General and the EMAS and Sustainability Unit
- Attend the monthly meetings of and provide coordinated input on behalf of their DG to the Inter-DG Steering Group on Environmental Management
- Report to their Director General, Resource Director, EMAS Network and relevant operational services on new developments in Parliament's environmental management system and issues discussed in the Inter-DG Steering Group on Environmental Management.

Prepare their Director-General for meetings of the Steering Committee for Environmental Management. The relevant EMAS responsibilities shall be included in the staff report of each EMO.

The inter-DG Steering Group on Environmental Management meets on a monthly basis. It is assisted by the EMAS and Sustainability Unit and comprises representatives of the Cabinet of the Secretary-General, the EMOs and the Directorate for Relations with Political Groups. Representatives of Political Group secretariats also take part as observers in these meetings on a voluntary basis.

The Inter-DG Steering Group on Environmental Management, together with the EMAS and Sustainability Unit, prepares the Steering Committee's work, proposes actions to be included in the annual Action Plan and ensures the follow-up to those actions, helps prepare the draft Environmental Management Review/Environmental Statement and ensures closer horizontal cooperation and coordination at operational level between and within Directorates-General.

The Inter-DG Steering Group on Environmental Management works together with the EMAS and Sustainability Unit in the operational execution of Parliament's environmental objectives set out in the Action Plan.

The EMAS and Sustainability Unit

The EMAS and Sustainability Unit, as a Central Service attached to the Secretary-General, is responsible for coordinating the implementation of the environmental management system. More specifically, the EMAS and Sustainability Unit:

- Makes proposals for improving Parliament's environmental performance within the framework of the Management Review
- Is informed about and involved in all administrative activities at the Parliament with potential environmental impacts, including participation in relevant meetings and fora, in order to increase efficiency of the environmental management system through streamlining the integration of environmental considerations into such activities
- Coordinates the drafting and updating of the main environmental management system documents, including the Action Plan, based on input from the Directorates-General
- Monitors implementation of the Action Plan and proposes corrective actions where needed
- Provides advice to Directorates-General in planning and implementing internal activities with potential environmental impacts
- Monitors and updates a register with applicable legal requirements
- Liaises with the national competent authorities and perform requisite technical work ensuring the EMAS registration of EP's environmental management system
- Coordinates carbon emission management, including carbon offsetting, carbon pricing, and external certification and validation of the carbon footprint calculation
- Drafts the Environmental Management Review and Environmental Statement
- Drafts the internal audit plans and organises the internal and external environmental audits
- Reviews and monitors corrective measures arising from internal and external audits
- Provides the secretariat of the Inter-DG Steering Group on Environmental Management
- Prepares the meetings of the Steering Committee for Environmental Management, under the guidance of the Secretary-General
- Organises communication and awareness-raising activities and keeps the EMAS Intranet website updated
- Coordinates and provides environmental trainings
- Sets up and coordinates ad hoc or regular technical working groups to propose improvements in specific environmental domains
- Coordinates activities to contribute to the relevant objectives outlined in the Annual Work Programme and the Strategic Execution Framework
- Identifies best environmental practice
- Cooperates with national, European and international institutions as well as with national Parliaments
- Develops and maintains a sustainability reporting system to contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals.

Political Groups

Political Groups are involved in the overall Environmental Management System on a voluntary basis. They take part in the monthly meetings of the Inter DG Steering Group as observers and are also invited to submit to actions to the Action Plan. Observers on behalf of the political groups in the Inter DG Steering Group also play the role of EMAS coordinators for their respective political group. They meet periodically under the coordination from the

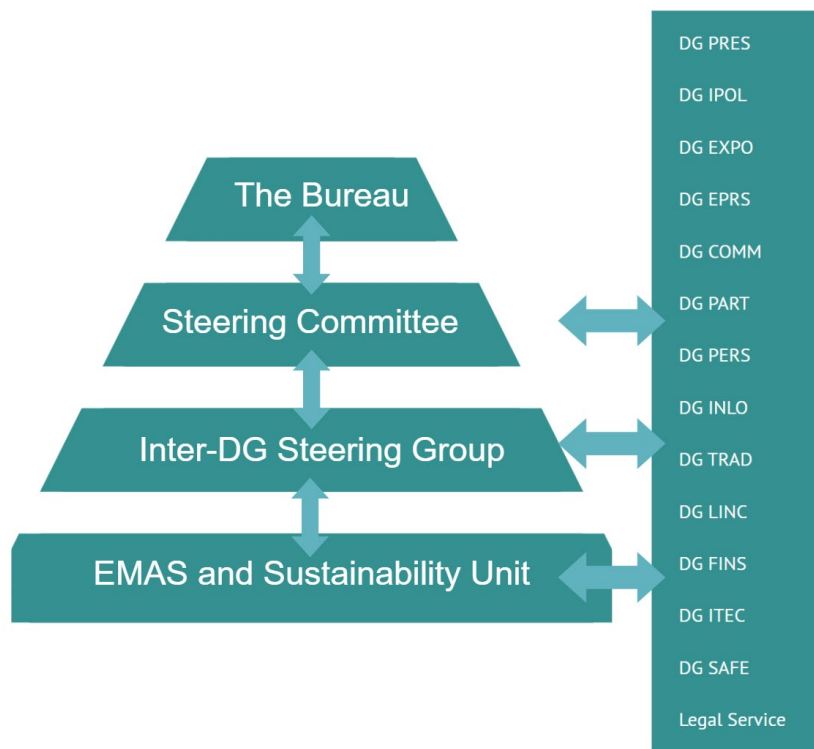
Directorate for Relations with the Political Groups and the EMAS and Sustainability unit to plan activities and exchange best practice. The Political Groups are also invited to provide data to the EMAS and Sustainability unit for the annual environmental performance calculation exercise.

Environmental management networks

Based on individual needs and resources, each Directorate-General creates an internal environmental management network (EMAS Network) comprising representatives from all Directorates of the respective DG and the EMOs coordinating the Network. It seeks to increase efficient implementation of environmental projects, proactive participation in the environmental management system, awareness about the environmental management system and efficient cooperation among services.

Guidance on setting-up EMAS Networks is established by the Inter-DG Steering Group on Environmental Management, based on a proposal by the EMAS and Sustainability Unit.

Governance Structure of Parliament’s Environmental Management System



CONTACTS

Specific information or questions on EMAS can be sent to the EMAS and Sustainability Unit of the European Parliament at the following address:

EMAS and Sustainability Unit

Directorate for Innovation and Central Services, attached to the Secretary-General

European Parliament

Paul-Henri Spaak Building

Rue Wiertz 60, B-1047 Bruxelles, Belgium

Tel.: +32 2 28 41053

E-mail: emas@europarl.europa.eu

The updated Environmental Statement will be published on the European Parliament's [website](#).

Information requirements for registration under ANNEX IV of the EMAS Regulation:

- Date of the next updated environmental statement: September 2024, covering the year 2023
- Date of the next environmental statement: September 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 eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS), as amended by the Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1505 of 28 August 2017 and the Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/2026 of 19 December 2018.

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).



ENVIRONMENTAL VERIFIER'S DECLARATION ON VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION ACTIVITIES

Vinçotte S.A., with EMAS environmental verifier registration number BE-V-0016 accredited for the scope 1, 10, 11, 13, 16, 18, 19, 20 (excl. 20.51), 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.2, 30.9, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 93, 94, 95, 96, 99 (NACE-code) declares to have verified whether the site(s) as indicated in the Environmental Statement 2023 (Update) of the organisation European Parliament with registration number BE-BXL-0013 - LU-000002 - FR000051 meet all requirements of Regulation (EC) 1221/2009 modified by Regulation EU 2017/1505 and 2018/2026 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS).

Sites concerned:

Bruxelles (Belgique): buildings Paul Henri Spaak, Altiero Spinelli, Stefan Zweig, Willy Brandt, József Antall, Montoyer 70, Hannah Arendt, Wayenberg, House of European History and Wilfried Martens.

Luxembourg (Grand-Duché du Luxembourg): buildings Konrad Adenauer I and II & Schuman & dépôt Senningerberg

Strasbourg (France): buildings Louise Weiss, Winston Churchill, Salvador de Madariaga, Pierre Pflimlin et Vaclav Havel.

By signing this declaration, I declare that:

- the verification and validation has been carried out in full compliance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) 1221/2009 modified by Regulation EU 2017/1505 and 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 2023 (update) of the site 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) 1221/2009 modified by Regulation EU 2017/1505 and 2018/2026. This document shall not be used as a stand-alone piece of public communication.

Done in Brussels, 16/10/2023

Signature



Eric Louys

Chair of the Certification Committee

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: Introduction to the European Parliament

The European Parliament is the EU's only directly-elected institution. In 2020, its 705 Members of Parliament (MEPs) were there to represent more than 447 million citizens of the Union of 27 Member States. Its secretariat is shared between Luxembourg, Brussels and Strasbourg.

The European Parliament is one of the EU's three main institutions, the other two being the Commission and the Council.

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.

Parliamentary activities further include debate and voting in the Plenary and Parliamentary Committees, high-level political debates, Member's activities in their constituencies and political activities outside of the EU. Interpretation of plenary sessions and parliamentary activities as well as translation of official documents is provided in the EU languages to facilitate access to EU citizens.

ANNEX II: ANALYSIS OF PARLIAMENT'S CARBON FOOTPRINT FOR 2022

The aim of this analysis is to present in detail the European Parliament's carbon footprint and to provide an overview of the changes between the base year for the reduction target and the current year.

All.1 Presentation of the carbon footprint

The European Parliament's carbon footprint is calculated by applying the Bilan Carbone™ method (developed by ADEME - the French Environment and Energy Management Agency)¹⁴. The Bilan Carbone™ is compatible with the ISO 14064 standard, the GHG

¹⁴ The Bilan Carbone™ methodology assesses all of the physical processes connected to the organisation (energy, persons, objects, raw materials, etc.) and works out the GHG (greenhouse gas) emissions generated by each process in CO₂ equivalents. These emissions are consolidated point by point (e.g. for road freight, internal fuel use, etc.). In most cases it is not possible to measure the GHG emissions derived from a specific action. Even if the concentration of GHGs in the air is measured generally, it is rarely possible to directly measure the emissions themselves. The only way to estimate these emissions is to derive them from activity data. The figures used to convert the activity data observed within an organisation into GHG emissions, expressed in terms of CO₂ equivalent, are called emission factors. As the *Bilan carbone*® method is primarily based on average emission factors, this tool aims above all to provide orders of magnitude, the aim being to enable concrete decisions to be taken to put in place the measures needed to reduce these emissions. The most recent version of the method is Version 8. It is important to note that this new Version 8 of the *Bilan carbone*® method, including improved calculation procedures, was published on 19 January 2018. The carbon footprint inventory for the reference year (2006) has been recalculated using these procedures to permit valid comparisons between the first and last years. From the 2017

Protocol Initiative and the provisions of 'permits' Directive 2003/87/EC on the EU's ETS (CO₂ allowance trading system). The European Parliament's carbon footprint and this report have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of ISO 14064:2018. Management of the carbon footprint calculation is integrated in the current functioning of Parliament's Environmental Management System¹⁵. The Parliament's carbon footprint has been validated by an external expert and declared to be in accordance with the standard ISO 14064:2018.

In the Bilan Carbone™ tool, the margin of error is estimated using a formula that calculates, for each area, the degree of uncertainty associated with it¹⁶. In 2022 the total uncertainty for Parliament's carbon footprint was 5%, compared to 6% 2021 and 8% in 2020.

A unique characteristic of the Bilan Carbone™ method is the fact that it also takes account of an organisation's indirect carbon footprint. This method enables companies or institutions that wish to take measures to combat climate change to understand their real impact on a global level and identify possible ways of reducing GHG emissions.

All.2 Emissions included in the carbon footprint

The perimeter of the European Parliament's carbon footprint corresponds to 'Scope 3' of the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO). This is the most ambitious perimeter and encompasses direct, semi-direct and indirect emissions. On the basis of this definition, the perimeter of the European Parliament's carbon footprint includes the following seven emission categories:



Internal energy

This category comprises:

calculation onwards, due to a major correction in one of the emission factors, the reference year also had to be recalculated taking into account the corrected EF. As the revision of the emission factor in question was towards an increase, by approximately an order of magnitude, the (re)calculated emissions for the base year increased substantially. The same occurrence was repeated in 2020, with a major revision of emission factors for building and some external services also necessitating the recalculation of the base year. The figures for the intermediate years have not been recalculated, and are shown only for indicative purposes. It will be necessary to perform recalculations each time that fresh improvements are made or following changes of perimeter. The main changes made in 2020 were new emission factors and improvements to the overall calculation procedure. For an exhaustive list of all the changes, please see Annex III (Record of changes) in the Carbon Footprint Manual.

¹⁵ The collection of data for calculating the carbon footprint is part of the annual collection of data for calculating the EMAS indicators. Moreover, the carbon footprint is audited internally as well as externally in the context of the European Parliament's environmental audits. More specific audits and external validation of the carbon footprint are also planned.

¹⁶ Calculating the degree of uncertainty involves estimating the margin of error for the emission factor and for the data collected.

- Combustion (direct use of fossil or organic fuels for heating);
- Electricity (electricity purchased, including for heating);
- Technical losses (energy losses during transport to the consumer).

With regard to its electricity consumption, the European Parliament buys green electricity and calculates the emissions using the emission factors of the Bilan Carbone™ method which correspond best to the generation sources used. This means that emissions caused by the electricity which the European Parliament buys are fairly close to zero.

What is green electricity?

Green electricity is electricity from renewable sources such as wind or photovoltaics.

For customers who have a green electricity contract, electricity suppliers undertake that the quantity of green electricity bought by the customer will be fed into the European electricity grid. The aim is to promote electricity generation from renewable sources.

At European level, 'green electricity' is recognised through a system of guarantee-of-origin certificates. Each guarantee is a certificate supplied to the electricity generator, who forwards it to the supplier at the time of purchase. In order to ensure that it can only be used once, the certificate is cancelled once the supplier has used it.

As yet, the demand for green electricity is modest, and therefore its price is still relatively low. However, as additional users join the scheme in future, demand would increase, which would then give generators an incentive to develop green electricity generation. That is why most calculation standards (GHG Protocol, Bilan Carbone™, etc.) and the European Parliament account for green electricity as being nearly carbon-neutral.

Leakage of refrigerant gases

This category comprises greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated by leakage of refrigerant gases in installations, whereby the reinjection amount is considered as the leak amount. It is worth noting, that under the fixed assets category, specifically for fridges and vending machines, it is based on an estimation according to the Bilan Carbone guidance on the percentage of the charge leaked per year - over the full life time of the produce - as well as the leakage at its end of life.

Freight

This category covers the transport of goods between the various buildings at the three sites and between the three sites and external locations, using European Parliament vehicles or contractors. It encompasses road, air, rail and maritime transport.

Transport of persons

This category includes:

- Travel between home and work by European Parliament staff and Parliamentary Assistants;
- Travel by European Parliament staff between the three places of work;
- Flights by Members¹⁷ of the European Parliament between their country of origin and Brussels/Strasbourg
- Official travel by Members of the European Parliament and by staff outside Parliament's three main places of work (for meetings of political groups, committees and delegations), including local transport to the destination (for political group meetings);
- Transport of Members of the European Parliament in official vehicles or rented vehicles;
- Transport of subsidised visitors between their country of origin and the European Parliament.

With the adoption of the new carbon footprint reduction target in 2017, the perimeter for the target was expanded to also include Members' flights from their country of origin to Brussels and Strasbourg. The target scope now reflects more fully the environmental impacts resulting from Parliament's activities. In order to maintain a meaningful comparison of performance with respect to the base year (2006), the base year emissions were also recalculated to include Members' flights from their country of origin to Brussels and Strasbourg.

Supply of equipment and services by external providers

This category encompasses all of the incoming flows of materials and services used by the organisation, which for the European Parliament means¹⁸:

- Purchase of supplies, notably paper and office furniture, ink toner and cartridges, food for the restaurants, catering supplies, etc.;
- Services provided by external providers (catering, security, cleaning, consultancy, external translation and interpreting, etc.).

Direct waste

¹⁷ Flights by Members of the European Parliament between their country of origin and Brussels/Strasbourg were previously not included in the perimeter. However, they have been calculated and offset since 2016 (FY2015) in accordance with the October 2015 Bureau decision on carbon offsetting.

¹⁸ Transport of supplies to the European Parliament is not included in the perimeter, as not enough information is available. However, an examination of the carbon footprint of other organisations suggests that this source accounts for only a very small proportion of the total footprint. Depending on the category, some emission factors for purchase of supplies might include (generalised) transport emissions.

This category comprises greenhouse gas emissions linked to end-of-life waste processing. Emissions of methane from waste water are not taken into account in the Bilan Carbone™.

Fixed assets

This category covers GHG emissions generated during the manufacture or construction of durable goods. In the Bilan Carbone™ method, GHG emissions are usually divided up over a certain period, using a system comparable to the concept of financial amortisation, so that the various annual carbon footprint results can be compared. This category comprises:

- Buildings and car parks used by the European Parliament;
- Industrial and other equipment (e.g. fridges in restaurants and other equipment);
- Vehicles belonging to Parliament;
- Computer equipment (computers, printers and other equipment);
- Office furniture.

To calculate the European Parliament's carbon footprint, all of the buildings at the three places of work are taken into account¹⁹. The Liaison Offices are not included in the perimeter however there are plans to include them as of next year.

All.3 Detailed analysis of the evolution of the carbon footprint

The table below shows emissions in tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per flow, with emissions per FTE (full-time equivalent) in brackets. The second-last column indicates each flow's percentage of the total carbon footprint. The last column shows the evolution of emissions per FTE between the 2006 and the latest reporting year.

The graph below shows the evolution of the carbon footprint per FTE between 2006 and 2022 for the major sectors. To provide a meaningful comparison, only the years for which Members' flights from their countries of origin to Brussels and Strasbourg have been included in the calculation are shown.

¹⁹ The greenhouse gases included in the carbon footprint calculation are those designated in the Kyoto Protocol: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (C_nH_mF_p), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and perfluoralkanes (C_nF_{2n+2}). There are other known GHGs that have significant effects (such as ozone or CFCs), but they are not covered by the Kyoto Protocol, the main international initiative to reduce GHGs. These gases are not included in the ISO perimeters. However, one exception has been made. Non-Kyoto GHGs have been taken into account for flights, as the Bilan Carbone™ method makes provision for this. This decision is justified because almost half of the greenhouse gases produced by flights are non-Kyoto gases. As flights account for a very high percentage of the European Parliament's emissions, excluding non-Kyoto GHGs in this case would mean disregarding a very significant proportion of the emissions and result in inconsistencies.

TABLE 5 EMISSION FLOWS

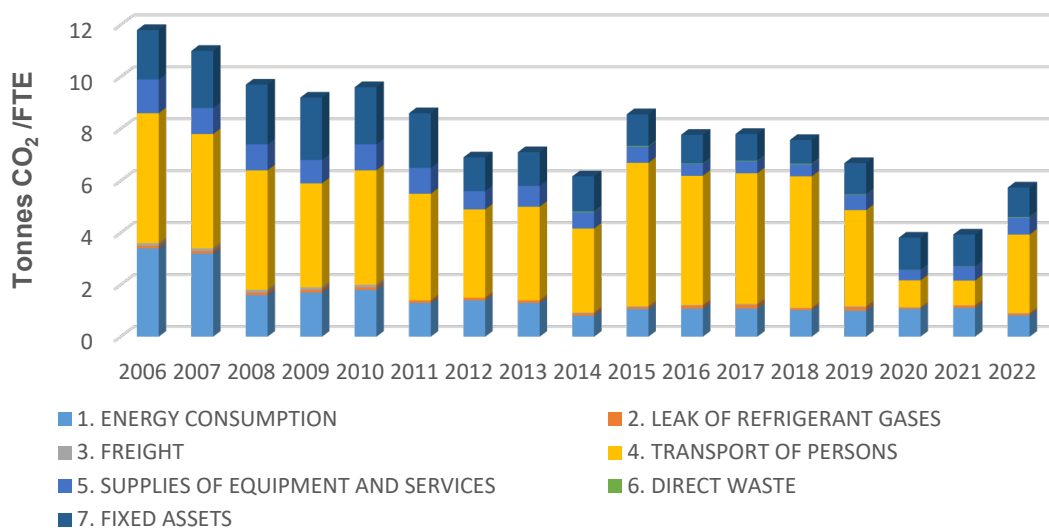
Emission flows	2006	2022	% of the total carbon footprint	Change 2006-2022 per FTE
1. ENERGY CONSUMED	36044 (3,37)	12170 (0,82)	14,2%	-76%
1.1. Natural gas	11894 (1,11)	10778 (0,72)	12,6%	-35%
1.1.1. Brussels	7636 (0,71)	7561 (0,51)	8,8%	-29%
1.1.2. Luxembourg	2237 (0,21)	2813 (0,19)	3,3%	-10%
1.1.3. Strasbourg	2020 (0,19)	404 (0,03)	0,5%	-86%
1.2. Oil	471 (0,04)	181 (0,01)	0,2%	-72%
1.2.1. Brussels	210 (0,02)	0 (0)	0,0%	-100%
1.2.2. Luxembourg	204 (0,02)	157 (0,01)	0,2%	-45%
1.2.3. Strasbourg	57 (0,01)	24 (0)	0,0%	-70%
1.3. District heating and cooling	472 (0,04)	0 (0)	0,0%	-100%
1.3.1. Brussels	0 (0)	0 (0)	0,0%	N.A.
1.3.2. Luxembourg	472 (0,04)	0 (0)	0,0%	-100%
1.3.3. Strasbourg	0 (0)	0 (0)	0,0%	N.A.
1.4. Electricity (100% renewable since 2008)	23208 (2,17)	1205 (0,08)	1,4%	-96%
1.5. Electricity production	0 (0)	6 (0)	0,0%	N.A.
2. LEAKAGE OF REFRIGERANT FLUIDS FROM AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT OR FRIDGES	736 (0,07)	1117 (0,07)	1,3%	9%
3. TRANSPORT OF GOODS (FREIGHT)	781 (0,07)	282 (0,02)	0,3%	-74%
3.1. Internal freight (between the three places of work)	335 (0,03)	223 (0,01)	0,3%	-52%
3.1.1. Freight between the three places of work: part-sessions	160 (0,01)	59 (0)	0,1%	-74%
3.1.2. Freight between the three places of work: mail and other	176 (0,02)	165 (0,01)	0,2%	-33%
3.2. External freight (outside the 3 places of work) - road/sea	117 (0,01)	59 (0)	0,1%	-64%
3.3. External freight (outside the 3 places of work) - air	329 (0,03)	0 (0)	0,0%	-100%
4. TRANSPORT OF PERSONS	53071 (4,96)	45076 (3,02)	52,6%	-39%
4.1. Staff	12206 (1,14)	11185 (0,75)	13,1%	-34%
4.1.1. Home-office commuting	4544 (0,43)	5201 (0,35)	6,1%	-18%
Brussels (including Members' assistants)	2286 (0,21)	2838 (0,19)	3,3%	-11%

Luxembourg	2220 (0,21)	2139 (0,14)	2,5%	-31%
Strasbourg	38 (0)	224 (0,02)	0,3%	323%
4.1.2. Missions between the three places of work	3754 (0,35)	2077 (0,14)	2,4%	-60%
To and from Strasbourg: By car	1731 (0,16)	1536 (0,1)	1,8%	-36%
To and from Strasbourg: By train	17 (0)	337 (0,02)	0,4%	1353%
To and from Strasbourg: By plane (short-haul - economy)	1491 (0,14)	20 (0)	0,0%	-99%
To and from Strasbourg: By bus from Luxembourg	0 (0)	52 (0)	0,1%	N.A.
Luxembourg-Brussels: By car	480 (0,04)	125 (0,01)	0,1%	-81%
Luxembourg-Brussels: By train	35 (0)	7 (0)	0,0%	-86%
Luxembourg-Brussels: By plane (short-haul - economy)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0,0%	N.A.
4.1.3. Missions outside the three places of work	3891 (0,36)	3907 (0,26)	4,6%	-28%
By plane - Short range (Economy)	74 (0,01)	24 (0)	0,0%	-76%
By plane - Short range (Business)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0,0%	N.A.
By plane - Medium range (ecoo)	1393 (0,13)	1526 (0,1)	1,8%	-22%
By plane - Medium range (Business)	0 (0)	57 (0)	0,1%	N.A.
By plane - Long range (ecoo)	0 (0)	201 (0,01)	0,2%	N.A.
By plane - Long range (Business)	2358 (0,22)	1810 (0,12)	2,1%	-45%
By train	7 (0)	80 (0,01)	0,1%	733%
By car	60 (0,01)	191 (0,01)	0,2%	130%
By bus	0 (0)	16 (0)	0,0%	N.A.
4.1.4. Transport between buildings in Luxembourg (KAD-GOL, KAD-PRE)	16 (0)	0 (0)	0,0%	-100%
4.2. Members of the European Parliament	16179 (1,51)	11217 (0,75)	13,1%	-50%
4.2.1. Travel in official vehicles and rented buses	576 (0,05)	137 (0,01)	0,2%	-83%
4.2.2. Meetings outside the three places of work	3419 (0,32)	2628 (0,18)	3,1%	-45%
Political group	771 (0,07)	256 (0,02)	0,3%	-76%
European Parliament committee	620 (0,06)	1235 (0,08)	1,4%	43%
Interparliamentary delegation	2000 (0,19)	1097 (0,07)	1,3%	-61%
Transport at meeting location (bus, taxi, limousine, etc.).	29 (0)	18 (0)	0,0%	-54%
Other	0 (0)	21 (0)	0,0%	N.A.
4.2.3. Meetings in Brussels or Strasbourg	12184 (1,14)	8452 (0,57)	9,9%	-50%
4.3. Senior officials in official vehicles (SG, SGs of political groups, Deputy SG, etc.)	47 (0)	20 (0)	0,0%	-70%
4.4. Visitors	24638 (2,3)	22655 (1,52)	26,5%	-34%

Brussels	17771 (1,66)	20124 (1,35)	23,5%	-19%
Strasbourg	6867 (0,64)	2531 (0,17)	3,0%	-74%
5. PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES AND SERVICES	13732 (1,28)	9793 (0,66)	11,4%	-49%
5.1. External services (maintenance, cleaning, consultants, security, external translators and interpreters)	8342 (0,78)	7441 (0,5)	8,7%	-36%
External restaurant staff	236 (0,02)	69 (0)	0,1%	-79%
External consultancy	597 (0,06)	540 (0,04)	0,6%	-35%
Freelance interpreters	4602 (0,43)	4357 (0,29)	5,1%	-32%
Freelance translators	1487 (0,14)	1122 (0,08)	1,3%	-46%
External IT staff	329 (0,03)	453 (0,03)	0,5%	-1%
External maintenance staff	116 (0,01)	239 (0,02)	0,3%	47%
External cleaners	506 (0,05)	457 (0,03)	0,5%	-35%
Temporary staff	22 (0)	17 (0)	0,0%	-43%
External security staff	449 (0,04)	155 (0,01)	0,2%	-75%
5.2. Office supplies (paper, envelopes and other supplies)	1880 (0,18)	298 (0,02)	0,3%	-89%
5.3. Catering supplies (plastic cups, cans, plastic bottles, etc.)	313 (0,03)	30 (0)	0,0%	-93%
5.4. Purchase of food for restaurants	3197 (0,3)	2024 (0,14)	2,4%	-55%
6. WASTE	311 (0,03)	329 (0,02)	0,4%	-24%
7. FIXED ASSETS (emissions generated during construction or manufacture of durable goods)	20465 (1,91)	16878 (1,13)	19,7%	-41%
7.1. Construction of buildings	12228 (1,14)	14688 (0,98)	17,1%	-14%
7.2. Office furniture (tables, chairs, cupboards, etc.)	369 (0,03)	866 (0,06)	1,0%	68%
7.3. IT equipment (desktops, laptops, printers, telephones, servers, televisions, etc.)	7851 (0,73)	1274 (0,09)	1,5%	-88%
Desktops	1777 (0,17)	272 (0,02)	0,3%	-89%
Flat screens	2634 (0,25)	564 (0,04)	0,7%	-85%
Laptops	0 (0)	59 (0)	0,1%	N.A.
Individual printers	136 (0,01)	8 (0)	0,0%	-96%
Network printers	567 (0,05)	41 (0)	0,0%	-95%
Telephones (landlines and mobiles)	87 (0,01)	31 (0)	0,0%	-74%
Servers, switches, routers	646 (0,06)	49 (0)	0,1%	-95%
Televisions	265 (0,02)	158 (0,01)	0,2%	-57%
Other IT equipment	1740 (0,16)	94 (0,01)	0,1%	-96%

7.4. Other equipment (washing machines, coffee machines, refrigerators, etc.)	17 (0)	50 (0)	0,1%	113%
Total indicator per FTE recalculated with Version 8 of the Bilan Carbone	125140 (11,71)	85645 (5,74)	0,0%	-51%
Number of FTEs	10 689	14 927		

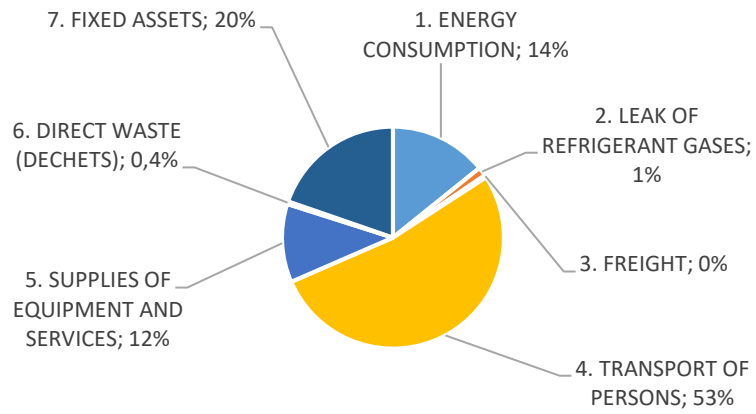
Parliament Carbon Footprint per FTE



In 2006 the main sources of emissions were 'Energy consumption' and 'Transport of persons'. After this, in the areas of 'Energy consumption', emissions fell very significantly, from 3,4 tonnes to 1,00 tonnes of CO₂ eq per FTE (with the introduction of 'green electricity'), while the emissions generated by the 'Transport of persons' decreased, from 6,4 to 4,89 tonnes of CO₂ per FTE between 2006 and 2019. Up until the pandemic, emissions from transporting people were being reduced much more slowly than emissions in other categories, and therefore they represented a much larger share of total emissions than they did in 2006.

In 2019, it should be noted, that due to an upward revision of emission factors for building construction and also come external services, there was a significant increase in calculated emissions for the purchase of goods and services as well as for fixed assets. The fixed asset category, with 1,20 tonnes of CO₂ per FTE in 2019, became the second largest category of Parliament's emissions.

The breakdown of emission flows per category for 2022



ANNEX III: LIST OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS FOR THE European Parliament BUILDINGS INCLUDED IN THE SCOPE OF EMAS

The following is a list of environmental permits for the buildings included in Parliament's EMAS scope. Parliament's buildings in Strasbourg and the Depot Senningerberg building in Luxembourg are not subject to environmental permits. The responsibility for monitoring the implementation of requirements set out in the environmental permits is described in EP EMAS procedure P-CHECK-ALL-12: Procédure de respect de la législation environnementale.

Site	Building	Name	Permit reference	Expiration
Luxembourg	ADENAUER	Konrad Adenauer I	1/2008/0320/135 1/08/0320 1/08/0320A 1/16/0597	Original env. permit from 2009 Env. permit validity extension until 2017 Env. permit validity extension until 31/12/2025
	ADENAUER	Konrad Adenauer II	1014/5549 - 1014/55560	N/A (no expiration date linked to the permit)
	Senningerberg	N/A	N/A	Building is not subject to env. permit
	SCHUMAN	Schuman	1/12/0055	N/A
Brussels	SPAAK	Paul Henri Spaak	12/90.678/50.704	05/02/2038
	SPINELLI	Altiero Spinelli	285928	05/02/2038
	ZWEIG	Stefan Zweig	239448, 00/0247	04/05/2036, 02/01/2031
	BRANDT	Willy Brandt	215200	22/07/2033
	ANTALL	Jozsef Antall	238783	22/07/2033
	Wayenberg	N/A	214468	14/07/2033
	Montoyer 70	N/A	45475	09/10/2037
	Montoyer 75	N/A	238783	21/12/2034
	House of European History	House of European History	390831	15/05/2027
MARTENS	Wilfried Martens	387379	10/06/2028	

Strasbourg	WEISS	Louise Weiss	N/A	N/A
	CHURCHILL	Winston Churchill	N/A	N/A
	DE MADARIAGA	Salvador de Madariaga	N/A	N/A
	PFLIMLIN	Pierre Pflimlin	N/A	N/A
	HAVEL	Vaclav Havel	N/A	N/A



1. TACKLING CLIMATE CHANGE

Reference	Action	Status	End
2022-CO2-01	Assess feasibility of LED and motion sensor lighting	Achieved	2022
2022-CO2-02	Install solar 100 m ² of PV on Montoyer 70 building (BRU)	In progress	2022
2022-CO2-03	Install solar 200 m ² of PV on SPINELLI building (BRU)	In progress	2022
2022-CO2-04	Install solar PV on BRANDT building (BRU)	In progress	2022
2022-CO2-05	Deliver solar studies for 7 buildings	Achieved	2022
2022-CO2-06	Install heat recuperation to ZWEIG building (BRU)	In progress	2023
2022-CO2-08	Install energy efficient lighting in designated buildings	Achieved	Continuous
2022-CO2-09	Install motion sensor lighting in designated buildings	Achieved	Continuous
2022-CO2-10	Pilot LED lightning for interpreters in SPINELLI (BRU)	Achieved	2024
2022-CO2-11	Deliver carbon-offsetting study	Achieved	2022
2022-CO2-12	Study the possibility for carbon free electricity purchases	On hold	2022
2022-CO2-13	Study the possibility for removing gas boilers	Achieved	2022
2022-CO2-14	Explore consolidation of remote interpretation	Achieved	2022
2022-CO2-15	Introduce remote testing for interpreter accreditation (pilot)	Achieved	2022
2022-CO2-16	Provide fully remote language-adding tests for interpreters	In progress	2022
2021-CO2-02	Propose follow-up emissions target for 2030	In progress	2023
2021-CO2-05	Only passive heat garages	Achieved	2021
2021-CO2-07	Evaluate near zero-energy buildings	In progress	2022
2021-CO2-08	Review energy audits for energy efficiency actions	In progress	2023
2021-CO2-10	Extend light savings schedules	Achieved	2021
2021-CO2-11	Estimate the future use of digital technologies	In progress	2021
2020-CO2-04	Install motion sensor lighting	Removed	2020
2021-CO2-15	Launch building smart grid study	In progress	2021
2020-CO2-01	Provide tailor-made info how to use heating and cooling installations	In progress	2021

2020-CO2-08	Promote voluntary carbon compensation scheme for all staff	On hold	2022
2019-CO2-02	Better distinguish Members Business class flights	On hold	2020
2019-CO2-03	Optimize the location of server rooms with an inventory	In progress	2020
2019-CO2-09	Optimise the Building Management System of ADENAUER II (LUX)	In progress	2023
2019-CO2-10	Renovate the steam boiler of south SPINELLI (BRU)	On hold	2021
2018-CO2-03	Obtain passive building certification for Wayenberg extension (BRU)	Removed	2020
2015-CO2-23	Obtain BREEAM certification for ADENAUER building extension (LUX)	In progress	2024
2017-CO2-07	Complete CHURCHILL restaurant and kitchen renovation (STR)	In progress	2023
2015-CO2-09	Renovate ceiling circulations (including lighting) of CHURCHILL and DE MADRIAGA (STR)	In progress	2024

2. SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY

Reference	Action	Status	End
2022-SMO-01	Identify travel emission reductions at group level	In progress	2022
2022-SMO-02	Transport car fleet entirely emission free	In progress	2022
2022-SMO-03	Assessment of emission free for vans and buses	In progress	Continuous
2022-SMO-04	Possible identification of travel emission reductions at group level	In progress	2022
2021-SMO-04	Mainstream virtual visits to the European Parliament	In progress	2021
2021-SMO-09	Revise mission rules to encourage sustainable transport	In progress	2021
2021-SMO-10	Encourage Members to use sustainable transport possibilities (IMMS)	In progress	2021
2021-SMO-13	Reduce the number of extraordinary committee meetings	On hold	2021
2021-SMO-16	Explore a flat-fee commuting scheme	In progress	2021
2021-SMO-17	Install remote participation/infrastructure equipment in meeting rooms	Achieved	2023
2020-SMO-02	Implement the Bureau's decision on a general parking policy	Achieved	2021
2019-SMO-01	Increased public transport subsidies up to 75%	Achieved	2020

3. MANAGING WASTE

TABLE 6

Reference	Action	Status	End
2022-WST-01	Report remaining individual bins for DGs and Groups	In progress	Continuous
2022-WST-02	Report total number of re-use stations	In progress	Continuous
2022-WST-03	Report yearly eliminations of single-use plastics	Achieved	Continuous
2021-WST-02	Integrate material recovery (i.e. copper) in waste removal contracts	Achieved	2021
2021-WST-08	Implement a scheme to reuse and repair written off furniture	In progress	2021
2021-WST-09	Eliminated single-use plastics from catering operations	Removed	2021
2021-WST-10	Update procedures for construction waste	In progress	2022
2021-WST-12	Implement end-of-day leftovers for catering	Achieved	2021
2020-WST-03	Roll-out the successful "My portion" system in canteens	Achieved	2021
2020-WST-04	Replace all single-use cups with reusable/recyclable cups	Achieved	2020
2020-WST-06	Replace single-serving packets (i.e. ketchup) with alternatives	In progress	2020
2020-WST-07	Replace single-use bowls with reusable bowls/cups ("bocaux de David")	In progress	2020
2020-WST-13	Pilot a bio-waste container in SPINELLI	In progress	2020
2020-WST-14	Explore take-back system for used office supplies with Lyreco	Removed	2020
2019-WST-01	Replace plastic cutlery and packaging with biodegradables	Removed	2021
2019-WST-02	Phase out plastic bottles in vending machines	Removed	2021
2019-WST-03	Introduce new requirements to catering contracts	In progress	2019
2019-WST-06	Reduce the incineration of single use paper cups	In progress	2019

4. REDUCING PAPER CONSUMPTION

Reference	Action	Status	End
2022-PPR-01	Report yearly paperless and digitalisation improvements	In progress	Continuous
2022-PPR-02	Report remaining individual printers for DGs and Groups	In progress	Continuous
2022-PPR-03	Report reduction of printed pages in publications	In progress	Continuous
2022-PPR-04	Digitising procurement and invoices	In progress	2022

2022-PPR-05	Introducing eGrants (consolidating green procurement)	Achieved	2022
2021-PPR-08	Replace desktops with hybrids	In progress	2021
2021-PPR-09	Replace individual printers with limited amount of network printers	In progress	2021
2020-PPR-06	Increase the number of re-use stations	Removed	2020
2020-PPR-01	Improve digitalisation of work processes with IT tools	Removed	2020
2016-PPR-15	Revision of the Archiving Rules for the Legal Service	In progress	2017

5. REDUCING WATER CONSUMPTION

Reference	Action	Status	End
2022-WTR-01	Optimize re-use of rainwater	In progress	2022
2021-WTR-01	Optimise water flushing for anti-legionella	In progress	2023
2021-WTR-02	Remove decommissioned showers in Members' offices	In progress	2023
2021-WTR-03	Increase rainwater use	Removed	2022
2021-WTR-04	Install EU Eco-labelled toilets and automatic taps and showers	In progress	2023
2021-WTR-06	Improve the functioning of the flash tanks in SPINELLI	In progress	2021
2021-WTR-08	Replace the time control of water softeners with volume control	Achieved	2021
2017-WTR-04	Renovate multiple restrooms	In progress	2025
2015-WTR-03	Set up a detailed plan to achieve the water reduction objectives	In progress	2019

6. GREENING PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

2022-GPP-01	Report on take-back provisions	In progress	Continuous
2022-GPP-02	Mandatory greening of draft tender specifications	In progress	Continuous

7. GOOD ADMINISTRATION

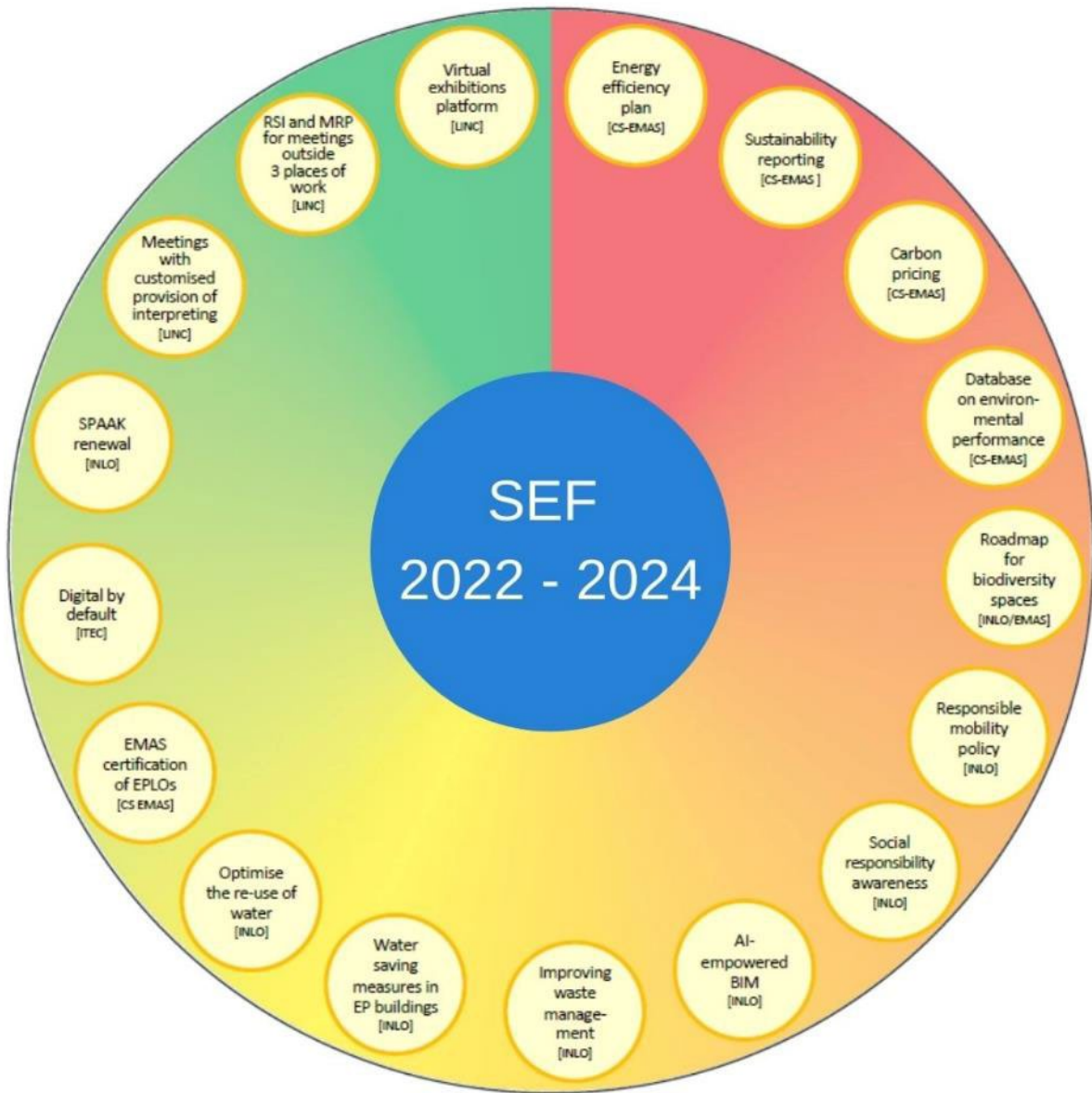
2022-ADM-01	SPAAK renewal project as a catalyser for sustainable building	In progress	2023
2022-ADM-02	Organisation of the Annual Earth Hour	Achieved	2022
2022-ADM-03	Publish Sustainability reporting	In progress	2022
2022-ADM-04	Implement local Action Plans for EPLOs (HoE) in VIE and LAV	In progress	2022

2022-ADM-05	Promote voluntary checklist for sustainable events across Parliament	In progress	2022
2022-ADM-06	New reporting data for interpretation-related CO2-emissions	In progress	2022
2022-ADM-07	Provide online thematic/language training for interpreters	Achieved	2022
2021-ADM-01	Develop a centralised environmental database (SEF)	Achieved	2022
2021-ADM-07	House of European History's participation in a Green Museum Network	In progress	2021
2021-ADM-08	Evaluate impacts of the Parliamentarium / new Europa Experience	In progress	2022
2021-ADM-09	Coordinate input to the Mobility Plan 2020-2022	In progress	Continuous
2020-ADM-03	Revise EMAS docs in line with external audit findings	Achieved	2022

8. BIODIVERSITY

2022-BIO-01	Develop roadmap for biodiversity	In progress	2022
2022-BIO-02	Develop concept of greening Place du Parlement (Lux)	Achieved	2022
2022-BIO-03	Increase green areas on the ADENAUER building	On hold	2022
2022-BIO-04	Assess feasibility of greening HAVEL Building	On hold	2022
2020-BIO-01	Report back on opportunity to increase the overall amount green spaces	In progress	2020
2019-BIO-01	Add vegetation to the MARTENS Building	On hold	2020

Related projects under Parliament's Strategic Execution Framework (SEF) 2022 -2024



ANNEX V: KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND TARGETS PER SITE

The Parliament performance per site was as follows:

TABLE 7

	Indicator	2022 BRU	2022 LUX	2022 STR
Carbon footprint	Carbon footprint (tonnes CO ₂)	59.063	14.007	12.574
	Number of full time equivalent (FTE) 2006	10.016	2.994	680
	Indicator "Carbon footprint per FTE" (tonnes CO ₂ / FTE)	5.90	4.68	18.49
Electricity purchased	Total electricity purchased (kWh)	61.986.063	14.830.023	30.398.971
	Indicator "Electricity consumption" (kWh/FTE)	6.188.7	4.953.2	44.704.4
Natural gas for heating	"Natural gas for heating" (kWh)	34.452.837	14.747.001	1.839.823
	Natural gas for heating (kWh/FTE)	3.439.8	4.925.5	2.705.6
Global waste	Recycling percentage	76.3%	67.2%	59.1%
	Quantity of non-recycled waste (kg)	366.012	73.188	1.685.917
	Waste quantity (kg)	1.547.104	223.325	2.453.264
	Quantity of non-recycled waste per FTE (kg/FTE)	36.5	24.4	2.479.3
	Waste quantity per FTE (kg/FTE)	154.5	74.6	3.608 ²⁰

²⁰ Figures excluded 1 671 687 kg of waste to landfill

Water	Total water consumption (m3)	94.047	19.334	32.654
	Indicator "Water consumption" (m3/FTE)	9.4	6.5	48.0
Paper	Total paper consumption (kg)	169.104	42.686	39.527
	Indicator "Paper consumption" (kg/FTE)	16.88	14.26	58.13
Renewable energy generated on site	Total energy used (kWh)	89.787.144	24.812.167	32.130.930
	Energy used for running heat pumps (kWh)	274.350	1.643.140	5.190.000
	Energy used for running cogeneration (kWh)	215.642	8.862.000	0
	Renewable energy produced on-site (kWh) - incl. cogeneration	1.366.980	12.789.260	30.932.000
	Share of renewable energy generated on site (%)	1.3%	20.3%	53.4%

The KPI per site has been calculated using a ratio (percentage share or "FTE load") of 66.11% for Brussels, 22.10% for Luxembourg and 11.79% for Strasbourg. This takes into account Members of the European Parliament, APAs and staff traveling to Strasbourg during the 48 days of session time.