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

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT 2025

Report on 2024 performance data

European Parliament

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

Verified by Vinçotte SA (external verifier)

Last update: 22.05.2025

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

Introduction

The European Parliament, representing EU citizens, co-legislates, shapes the EU budget, and ensures accountability across 27 Member States. The European Parliament pursues sustainability through its robust environmental management system registered under the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS), based on the Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009. This Environmental Statement demonstrates the European Parliament's renewed commitment to environmental excellence in the 10th legislative term 2024-2029. It provides comprehensive insights into Parliament's environmental management system, policy, objectives, and performance, fulfilling the requirements set out in Annex IV of the EMAS Regulation.

Overall Achievements

In 2024, the European Parliament made significant progress in reducing its environmental footprint. Guided by an ambitious and realistic approach, Parliament strives to align environmental responsibility with efficient resource use.

2024 was a year of change with the European elections in June and newly elected European Parliament Members. The number of seats in the European Parliament for the new legislative term increased from 705 to 720. The institution ended and began a new environmental management cycle. In April 2024, nearing the conclusion of the five-year legislative term, the European Parliament's Bureau evaluated the environmental achievements and targets during the 2019-2024 period. The assessment revealed that the work towards achieving the ambitious environmental targets set at the beginning of that term had been successful. Almost all environmental objectives were reached. In some areas, Parliament exceeded the targets by a large margin. The evaluation also revealed the **successes and the challenges** for Parliament as a continent-wide legislator. The European Parliament achieved its overall CO2e emissions reduction target of 40 %. However, the sub-target for transport-related emissions (-30 %) was not fully met during a year (2023) with high operational activity and increased travel activities. Furthermore, despite significant progress, Parliament faced the ongoing challenge of increasing on-site renewable energy production that necessitates continued investment in buildings infrastructure, including in the installation of new heat pumps and additional solar photovoltaic capacity. Therefore, with an internal review process and the anticipation of the 2024-2029 challenges, Parliament prepared for its new environmental management cycle that started in June 2024 with the beginning of the institution's new five-year legislative term.

The adoption of a new 'Environmental Policy' on 25 November 2024 by the European Parliament's Bureau, the top governing body responsible for matters relating to the administration, budget, organisation and staff in Parliament,

underscores the fresh commitment to further improving performance of the administration during this legislative term.

Nine new key environmental performance indicator (KPI) targets, also approved by the Bureau on 25 November 2024, are ambitious yet realistic and provide clear guidance for environmental progress in the areas of greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, renewables, water, waste, recycling, paper, sustainable procurement, and biodiversity. Addressing climate change, driven by increasing atmospheric carbon dioxide and resulting in rising global temperatures, remains a priority for the Parliament. In 2024, Parliament's carbon footprint per FTE (full time equivalent) fell to 6.28 tonnes CO_2 equivalent (CO_2 e), down from 6.51 tonnes CO_2e in 2023 and 12.14 tonnes CO_2e in 2006, with the footprint showing stabilising trends post-COVID, amidst global challenges.

The EMAS system and actions, which are implemented by Parliament's administration, receive consistent support from the Political Groups of the European Parliament and their secretariats. The Political Groups signed a self-commitment in December 2024, renewing and enhancing their commitment from previous legislative terms. After the 2024 European Parliament elections, the newly elected Members were acquainted with Parliament's sustainability achievements and environmental commitments during a sustainably organised Members' Welcome Village from June to July 2024. This Village exemplified the characteristics of a contemporary, resource-efficient institution.

In 2024, Parliament's services effectively implemented a comprehensive **EMAS Action Plan**, encompassing 93 distinct initiatives. The implementation of the Action Plan drove significant progress in key environmental areas, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, enhancing renewable energy use, and improving waste management, and while maintaining adherence to legal requirements.

New Environmental Targets for 2024-2029

Already in 2024, Parliament has made tangible progress towards achieving its new targets. The following table, summarising Parliament's nine environmental targets, shows the performance in 2024 and the goals set for 2028, to be reported in 2029:

Environmental Aspect	2024 Performance	2029 Target
CO2e Emissions	-48.29 % (vs. 2006)	-55 %
Energy	-54.85 % (vs. 2012)	-55 %
Renewables	70.07 %	80 %
Water	-44.01 % (vs. 2012)	-50 %
Waste	-39.61 % (vs. 2012)	-65 %
Recycling	75.87 %	80 %
Paper	-79.58 % (vs. 2012)	-85 %
Procurement	83.66 %	90 %
Biodiversity	47.00 %	50 %

Progress on Parliament's Key Environmental Indicators

Greenhouse gas emissions: Parliament reduced its CO_2e emissions by 48.29 % per full-time equivalent (FTE) since 2006, nearing the 55 % target for 2028. In 2024, these emissions reached 6.28 tCO2e/FTE, a significant decrease from the 2006 baseline of 12.14 tCO2e/FTE and a further reduction from the 2023 figure of 6.51 tCO2e/FTE. These reductions were calculated using a clear, science-based approach, relying on trusted emission factor databases from national environmental authorities. The proportion of Parliament's staff using train as their mode of transport continued to rise, with 48 % of staff choosing trains on the Brussels-Strasbourg route, up significantly from prior years. The growing interest among Parliament staff in using public transport to get to work is reflected in the increasing number of staff accepting Parliament's offer for public transport subsidies for their commuting, with 3 364 staff subscriptions in 2024, an 18 % increase from 2023, which along with the Month of Sustainable Commuting awareness raising campaign,helped cut commuting emissions by 11 % since 2006. Further improvements require reinforcing possible alternatives to travel, such as video conferencing for meetings, along with promoting the use of train over plane and car for short and medium-distance travel.

Energy: Parliament's energy consumption per square metre dropped by 54.85 % since 2012, just 0.15 % shy of the 55 % target for 2028. In 2024, energy consumption reached 116.93 kWh per m^2, a significant decrease from the 2012 baseline of 258.97 kWh per m^2 and a further reduction from the 2023 figure of 122.29 kWh per m^2. This near-achievement, driven by various projects such as heat pump installations, LED lighting upgrades, and optimised building management, demonstrates Parliament's energy efficiency. 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'. Progress in this area is non-linear, requiring sustained efforts to ensure the target is met at the end of the legislative term.

Renewable Energy: The share of renewable energy in Parliament's energy mix reached 70.07 % in 2024, advancing towards the 80 % target for 2028. Solar photovoltaic (PV) installations expanded significantly, with seven additional buildings equipped in 2024, boosting output by 1 040 % since 2020, to 570.343,06 kWh, enough to power the equivalent of approximately 160 average Belgian households. Strasbourg's near fossil fuel-free operations, powered by river-sourced heat pumps, achieved a 99.32 % renewable share, setting a benchmark for sustainability.

Water: Water consumption per FTE fell 44.01 % since 2012, approaching the 50 % target. Parliament has managed to establish rainwater collection systems for eight of its buildings. It invests in water-efficient fittings for all its buildings. This, combined with partially reduced office demand due to teleworking, were the main drivers of progress in this area.

Waste: Total waste production per FTE decreased 39.55 % since 2012, progressing towards the 65 % target. Emphasising the need to reduce waste at the source, initiatives such as sustainable procurement (minimising packaging), better needs planning and internal reuse of materials have been prioritised. Waste per FTE fell from 230.09 kg (2012) to 139.08 kg (2024). Enhanced sorting infrastructure, including 531 five-compartment bins in Brussels, streamlined waste management, supporting Parliament's circular economy goals. While significant progress has been made, annual waste volumes remain variable due to office moves and building refurbishments, and further reductions will be needed to meet the long-term target.

Recycling: The recycling rate hit 75.87 % in 2024, close to the 80 % target. The introduction of more efficient waste sorting infrastructure, integration of circularity into procurement, clear signage, food waste reduction efforts and targeted communication campaigns all contributed to this performance. Separately, the institution diverted 55,501 kg of decommissioned IT equipment and office furniture to charitable reuse in 2024, extending product lifecycles through its circular economy approach.

Paper: Parliament's paper consumption per FTE dropped -79.58 % since 2012, nearing the 85 % target. Digitalisation, strict print-on-demand policies, and staff training reduced usage from 66.57 kg of paper per FTE to 13.59 kg. Further reinforcing paperless operations and reducing colour brochures will make it possible to achieve the target in this legislative term.

Green Public Procurement: For more than ten years, the European Parliament includes criteria in its tenders to buy more environmental friendly products and services. In the area of sustainable procurement, 83.66 % of tenders in the priority categories, i.e. those with highest environmental impacts, were classified as "green" in 2024, advancing towards the 90 % target.

Biodiversity: A 47 % biodiversity score, nearing the 50 % target, reflects enhanced green spaces and pollinator-friendly initiatives across Parliament's workplaces. This qualitative indicator, developed with local experts, assesses 10 key aspects, such as natural habitat preservation, native plant use, and pesticide-free maintenance. Parliament's biodiversity initiatives earned local certifications, based on independent external verification: Jardins de Noé label in Luxembourg, the Eurométropole label in Strasbourg through the "Tous unis pour plus de biodiversité" charter, and Natagora's label for the ARENDT building garden in Brussels.

Legal Compliance, reliable third-party verified data and system (EMAS Audits in 2024)

In 2024, the European Parliament maintained compliance with applicable environmental regulations across its Brussels, Luxembourg, and Strasbourg sites, as verified by external audits under the EMAS framework. Legal registers for the three sites, updated regularly, helped to ensure adherence to local legal requirements and

the conditions in the environmental permits for Parliament's EMAS-registered buildings.

Parliament's environmental performance data underwent rigorous validation, with internal audits assessing operational processes and an external verification audit confirming both compliance with EMAS Regulation 1221/2009/ISO 14001:2015 standards and the robustness of performance calculations. This dual verification process demonstrates the continued successful implementation of Parliament's environmental management system.

Inter-institutional and international cooperation

In 2024, Parliament strengthened international environmental cooperation through the Inter-institutional Environmental Management Group, EcoNet (the dedicated Luxembourg inter-institutional working group) and partnerships with other parliaments. These efforts contributed to shared best practices, enhanced EMAS implementation, and promoted global sustainability, thus further reinforcing Parliament's leadership in eco-management.

Conclusion

In 2024, the European Parliament demonstrated continuing commitment to environmental sustainability, achieving significant progress across its environmental performance indicators while setting an ambitious and realistic agenda for the 2024-2029 term. The new environmental policy and targets, support from services of all departments and the Political Groups in implementing Parliament's environmental actions, combined with immediate engagement of newly elected Members, all form a very good foundation on which future progress can be built.

1. The EMAS Environmental Management System of the European Parliament

1.1. Scope of the EMAS Environmental Management System

The European Parliament, directly elected by European citizens across 27 EU Member States, is the key driver of EU legislation and the EU budget. The European Parliament's 720 Members actively shape laws, including environmental policy, have a range of supervisory and control powers and ensure EU accountability.

As a continent wide legislator, the European Parliament recognises that its operations, like those of any major organisation, have an environmental impact. From energy and water consumption to use of material, waste generation and emissions, Parliament is committed to reducing its environmental footprint and using resources efficiently. To manage this responsibility, Parliament implements an effective environmental management system based on the EMAS framework[1], incorporating ISO 14001:2015 standards[2]. This system is designed to tangibly minimise both direct and indirect environmental impacts across Parliament's technical and administrative operations. Parliament's environmental management system applies to all areas under its operational control at the main work places in Strasbourg, Brussels and Luxembourg.

The European Parliament holds itself accountable to the highest EU standards, meticulously calculating environmental indicators and the carbon footprint for all its main buildings, ensuring transparency and accountability. Acknowledging the distinct nature of political activities carried out by the Members of the European Parliament within their mandate, which are not determined by the environmental management system, certain key areas, like their travel-related emissions are explicitly included in the European Parliament's in carbon footprint calculations. The Parliament's carbon footprint includes the broadest possible range of emissions, covering direct emissions (Scope 1), indirect emissions (from energy purchases, Scope 2), and other indirect emissions linked to its activities, such as travel, procurement, and waste (Scope 3).

The European Parliament is gradually extending the scope of its environmental management system to its Liaison Offices in the Member States. In September 2023, the European Parliament Liaison Offices in Vienna, Austria, and Valletta, Malta, received their EMAS registration. The five Liaison Offices in Budapest, (Hungary), Nicosia (Cyprus), Sofia (Bulgaria), The Hague (Netherlands) and Copenhagen

[1] 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)

[2] ISO 14001 is the internationally recognized standard for environmental management systems.

(Denmark) are currently undergoing the registration process. The reporting for this project is undertaken, in a separate document, also published under the 'Environmental footprint and sustainability' section of Parliament's website.

1.2. Background on the EMAS project in the European Parliament

Parliament's choice to apply the highest environmental management standard for its operations, the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) Regulation 1221/2009, dates back to 2004. On 19 April 2004, underscoring its commitment to environmental responsibility, Parliament's Bureau initiated the establishment of a robust EMAS environmental management system across its operations. Demonstrating swift initiative, Parliament defined the first environmental objectives for the organisation in May 2005.

Through rigorous internal and external audits, the European Parliament successfully secured EMAS registration for its three workplaces in Brussels, Strasbourg, and Luxembourg, officially starting on 17 December 2007.

Over the subsequent years, the European Parliament's EMAS environmental management system has grown in maturity and effectiveness. It has ensured that the EU institution manages its resources more sustainably and that environmental considerations are integrated into all aspects of the organisation's operations.

The ongoing commitment is validated by the successful renewal of the European Parliament's EMAS registration following comprehensive external verification audits conducted in 2010, 2013, 2016, 2019, and 2022. In 2024, as in previous years, the external verification confirmed also the European Parliament's compliance with the ISO 14001:2015 standard.

1.3. Staff working at the European Parliament – full-time equivalents

The European Parliament's operational activities engage employees and other external contractors. For its environmental performance measurement and benchmarking, the European Parliament therefore applies 'full-time equivalents' ('FTEs'). One FTE represents the standard working hours of one full-time employee over a year. The use of FTEs allows for more meaningful comparisons of environmental performance over time within the organisation and against other organisations, as it accounts for differences in staffing levels. It enables Parliament to benchmark certain environmental performance metrics relative to the level of human resources, e.g. to calculate metrics like 'greenhouse gas emissions per FTE'.
In 2024, the number of FTEs used for the purpose of the environmental data calculation at the European Parliament's three main places of work was 15 080 FTEs. This number included Parliament's 10 479 staff, consisting of 8 097 staff in the Parliament's secretariat, 1 097 staff in the secretariats of Political Groups, and 2 078

Accredited Parliamentary Assistants, who are supporting the 720 Members of the European Parliament. In addition to the above-mentioned Parliament employees, contracted external interpreters and service providers who work in different sectors, such as building management, IT, cleaning and catering, and Parliament's subsidised visitors, are included in the calculation of full-time equivalents. The number of Parliament's FTEs decreased by 4.8 % in 2024 compared to 2023.

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 part-session weeks. Journalists, national parliament representations, staff from other EU institutions, 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 16 000 a day.

1.4. Buildings registered under EMAS

In 2024, the following buildings of the European Parliament were covered by its EMAS-registration and are subject to a three-year cycle of periodic environmental analysis and external verification:

EMAS REGISTERED BUILDING LIST

Site	Building	Name
Luxembourg	ADENAUER I	Konrad Adenauer I
	ADENAUER II	Konrad Adenauer II
	Senningerberg	Senningerberg
Brussels	SPAAK	Paul Henri Spaak
	SPINELLI	Altiero Spinelli
	ZWEIG	Stefan Zweig
	BRANDT	Willy Brandt
	ANTALL	József Antall
	WAYENBERG	N/A
	House of European History	N/A
	ARENDT	Hannah Arendt
	MONTOYER 70	N/A
	MARTENS	Wilfried Martens
	SCHOLL	Sophie Scholl
Strasbourg	WEISS	Louise Weiss
	CHURCHILL	Winston Churchill

	DE MADARIAGA	Salvador de Madariaga
	PFLIMLIN	Pierre Pflimlin
	HAVEL	Václav Havel

These 19 buildings constitute the main facilities of the European Parliament, representing approximately 89.71 % of Parliament's total building surface area.

The European Parliament's activities are conducted across 29 buildings located in Strasbourg, France (6 buildings), Brussels, Belgium (20 buildings), and Luxembourg (3 buildings). In 2024, the European Parliament occupied 1 133 685 m² according to DIN (Deutsches Institut für Normung) 277 standards.

As other key buildings become fully operational over time, they are progressively registered and included within the EMAS scope. The CAMPOAMOR building in Brussels is the next facility foreseen for EMAS inclusion.

1.5. Organisational Environmental Context and Climate Change

The environmental performance of the European Parliament is influenced by external environmental factors, notably:

1. **Environmental conditions**. Seasonal temperature fluctuations directly affect the consumption of gas and electricity for heating and cooling purposes. Additionally, local environmental conditions at the Parliament's three workplaces, such as air pollution levels, may put legal restrictions on institutional activities, which, in turn, influence Parliament's overall environmental performance.

2. **Social, political and financial circumstances** can influence environmental efforts; for example, when political priorities are reflected in the environmental management system, or when limited financing restricts the scope of environmental projects and activities.

Internal circumstances can also have a significant impact, such as:

3. **Election years** affect environmental performance: the scheduling of legislative activity can influence paper consumption; the number and location of political meetings outside Brussels and Strasbourg can influence greenhouse gas emissions from travel and transport of goods.

4. The **growing number of conferences and events** taking place in Parliament's premises in Strasbourg outside part-sessions also has the potential to affect environmental performance. Energy and water consumption, waste production and travel emissions will increase due to the intensified use of buildings and a higher number of visitors.

5. **Public procurement** needs and planning can also be variable, thus affecting the opportunities to green Parliament's contracts in a given year.

The European Parliament considers aspects and increasing risks from climate change in its operations. Based on the Environmental Analysis, the European Parliament's Bureau continues to recognise that CO2e emissions from its activities remain the most significant aspect to be addressed by the environmental management system.

The impact of climate change on the organisation of Parliament's work is continuously assessed to ensure business continuity. For instance, a heatwave policy is already in place, and the institution is prepared to respond to disruptions in transport between its places of work caused by extreme weather events.

1.6. Environmental Policy

The European Parliament's environmental management system is guided by the institution's environmental policy, in accordance with the EMAS Regulation 1221/2009. At the beginning of each legislative term, Parliament's Bureau, consisting of the President and Vice-Presidents, reaffirms the institution's commitment to improve its environmental performance and adopts an environmental policy. On 16 July 2024, the European Parliament's newly elected 720 Members took office and began the tenth legislative term began with constitutive meetings and appointing office-holders. On 25 November 2024, Parliament's new Bureau adopted the following environmental policy for the legislative term 2024 – 2029:

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT'S ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

European Parliament

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

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

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

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

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

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

The European Parliament hereby:

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

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

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

2. Environmental Objectives, Targets and Performance

The European Parliament reports on its environmental performance using core indicator targets, demonstrating continuous improvement in its environmental management in accordance with the EMAS Regulation 1221/2009.

Environmental Objectives, Targets and Performance of the ninth legislative term (2019–2024)

As the Parliament's reporting period aligns with its five-year parliamentary cycle, a reporting period ended mid-2024 with the end of the European Parliament's ninth legislative term (2019–2024). The new reporting period commenced with the start of the tenth legislative term. In April 2024, Parliament's outgoing Bureau evaluated the environmental achievements and targets under the institution's EMAS environmental management system during the 2019–2024 period. The assessment revealed that the work towards achieving the ambitious targets set at the beginning of that ninth term had been successful. Almost all environmental objectives were reached. In some areas, Parliament exceeded the targets by a large margin.

Most notably, the target on overall reduction in CO2 emissions (-40 %) has been achieved with a margin of six percentage points (-46 %). The biggest contributor to this success was the achievement in reducing fossil-fuel-based heating consumption. The target of a reduction in fossil heating (gas, oil, district heating) per Full-Time Equivalent was largely achieved.

Another success was the reduction of Parliament's electricity consumption. Electricity consumption was reduced by 40.2 % per Full-Time Equivalent, exceeding the target. In terms of paper and water consumption, the environmental performance of Parliament was outstanding, e.g. water consumption was reduced by 43.7 %, exceeding the target almost three times (15 % reduction). Parliament achieved the three waste-reduction targets (reduction in the amount of non recycled waste and food waste, increase in waste recycling rate). During the parliamentary term 2019–2024, Parliament's services embedded the principles of green public procurement in their purchasing activities. As a result, in 2023, Parliament achieved the 90 % green public procurement target. 96.6 % of the contracts in the priority product categories with highest environmental impacts have been classified as "green".

An overview of the environmental targets for 2019–2024 and the progress made in key performance indicators compared to the base year is provided below.

EVALUATION OF THE PROGRESS MADE TOWARDS THE ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS SET BY THE OUTGOING PARLIAMENT FOR 2019–2024

Environmental aspect	Environmental key performance indicator (KPI)	Targets set up by the parliamentary term (2019–2024)	2024: Environmental performance (data of 2023)*
CO_2 emissions	Carbon footprint in tonnes of CO_2e per FTE	40% reduction between 2006 and 2024	**–47.0%** (compared to 2006)
Sub-target CO_2 emissions from transport of persons	Carbon emissions resulting from transport of people in tonnes of CO_2e per FTE	30% reduction between 2006 and 2024	–27.1% (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	**–42.9%** (compared to 2012)
Renewable energy	Share of energy used by Parliament generated on-site from renewable resources	25% attained by 2024	**20.6%** **23.4%** (including cogeneration)
Electricity consumption	Annual electricity consumption in kWh per FTE	20% reduction between 2012 and 2024	**–40.2%** (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	**–60.7%** (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	**–43.7%** (compared to 2012)
Waste recycling	Percentage of waste recycled	Recycle on average 70% of the total amount of waste over the 2016–2024 period	**72.1%** (over the 2016–2024 period)
Non-recycled waste production	Annual production of non-recycled waste in kg per FTE	20% reduction between 2012 and 2024	**–42.7%** (compared to 2012)
Food waste	Amount of food waste (unsold and leftovers food) in kg per meal served	30% reduction between 2016 and 2024	**–58.8%** (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	**96.6%**

While Parliament reached its 40 % target to reduce CO2 emissions overall at the end of the ninth legislative term, it did not fully reach the CO2 reduction sub-target concerning emissions from transport of persons (–30 % emission reduction). There remained a gap of 3.6 percentage points (a reduction of –26.4 % was achieved). The 'transport of persons' category includes the travel of Members, missions of staff (including Accredited Parliamentary Assistants), travel of subsidised visitor groups, the use of Parliament's own fleet vehicles, and emissions caused by staff commuting to work. It should be noted that 2023 was a year with particularly high legislative activities and increased number of missions.

In the course of the current term, Parliament increased the share of renewable energy produced on-site to 20.6 % (23.4 % if the electricity output of cogeneration

is counted). This was accompanied by a major increase in Parliament's on-site production of electricity from solar panels (2 140 new solar PV panels). In 2023, Parliament had produced almost seven times more electricity from solar PV panels compared to 2019. While there still remains a gap of 4 percentage points to achieve the target of a 25 % share, the installation of new heat pumps and additional solar photovoltaic capacity on buildings was going to increase the share of renewable energy produced on site in 2024.

Environmental Objectives and Targets for the tenth legislative term (2024–2029) and environmental performance in 2024

In order to prepare for the new environmental reporting cycle for the European Parliament's tenth legislative term, spanning from July 2024 to July 2029, the Parliament's services, in a structured process involving a network of technical experts within Parliament and the Inter DG Steering Group on Environmental Management, prepared environmental target proposals for 2024–2029 in line with the requirements of the EMAS Regulation.

With the beginning of the new legislative term (2024–2029) on 25 November 2024, the European Parliament's Bureau adopted nine new environmental key performance indicator targets for the institution. These specific targets aim to achieve measurable environmental objectives for Parliament's environmental management system throughout the legislative term in the following areas: greenhouse gas emissions, energy, renewables, water, waste, recycling, paper, procurement, and biodiversity. This adoption reflects a continued commitment to enhancing environmental performance.

The baseline year for most indicators is 2012, with the exception of the overall carbon footprint, for which 2006 serves as the baseline due to data availability.

An overview of the nine targets and the progress made in key performance indicators in 2024 compared to the base year is provided below.

ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS AND PERFORMANCE FOR 2024[3]

Environmental targets 2024–2029 and performance in 2024					
#	**Environmental aspect**	**New key performance indicator (KPI)**	**2024 performance**	**New targets for the legislative term 2024–2029**	% points gap to target
1	**CO_2e emissions**	Greenhouse gas emissions in tonnes per Full-Time Equivalent (tCO_2e/FTE) (compared to 2006)	**-48.29 %**	**- 55 %**	6.71 %
2	**Energy**	Energy consumption in kWh per m^2 (compared to 2012)	**-54.85 %**	**-55 %**	0.15 %
3	**Renewables**	Share of energy consumption from renewable sources	**70.07 %**	**80 %**	9.93 %
4	**Water**	Water consumption in m^3 per FTE (compared to 2012)	**-44.01 %**	**-50 %**	5.99 %
5	**Waste**	Waste production (excl. construction waste) in kg per FTE (compared to 2012)	**-39.61 %**	**-65 %**	25.39 %
6	**Recycling**	Percentage of waste recycled (annual)	**75.87 %**	**80 %**	4.03 %
7	**Paper**	Paper consumption in kg per FTE (annual) (compared to 2012)	**-79.58 %**	**-85 %**	5.42 %
8	**Procurement**	Percentage of tenders classified as "green"	**83.66 %**	**90 %**	6.34 %
9	**Biodiversity**	Biodiversity score of Parliament's green spaces	**47.00 %**	**50 %**	3.00 %

[3] The key performance indicators for 2024 were calculated using the information provided by the services at the end of January 2025.

Communication of the new environmental targets and policy

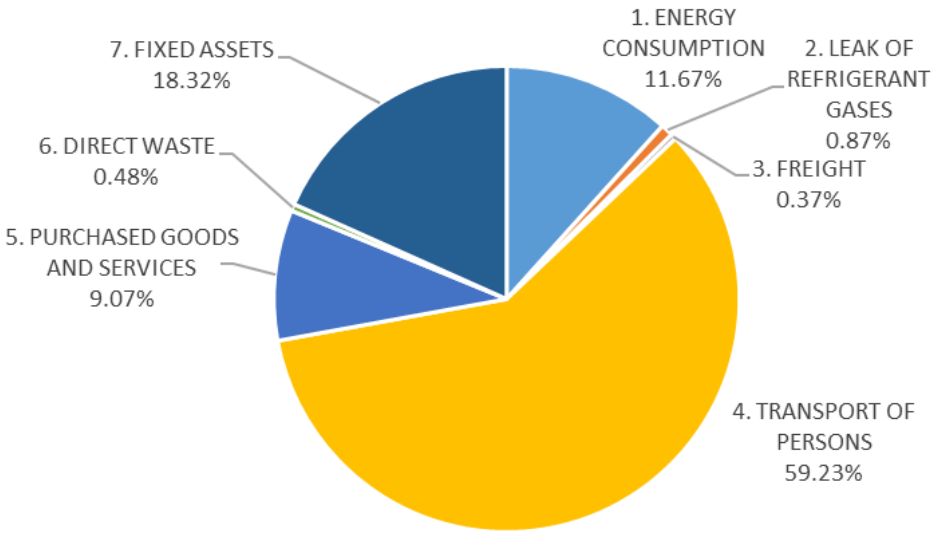
The European Parliament Bureau's adoption of the environmental policy and its environmental targets was a key moment in the Parliament's environmental management efforts. This decision of 25 November 2024 established the foundation for environmental initiatives during the tenth legislative term. A targeted communication campaign, aimed at both internal and external stakeholders was launched to inform and raise awareness about the Parliament's environmental commitments. Communication activities included a press release, information dissemination through the Parliament's website and intranet, including EMASnet, internal Newshound articles, and a visual campaign.

2.1. Greenhouse gas emissions

For the 2024-2029 legislative term, the European Parliament has set an environmental target to reduce its overall CO_2e emissions by 55 % per full-time equivalent (FTE) by the end of 2028, compared to 2006 levels. In 2024, Parliament has achieved a 48.29 %. CO_2e emissions decrease per FTE since 2006, 6.71 % percentage points away from its 2028 target.

The indicator is calculated in tonnes tCO_2e per full-time equivalent (FTE) and includes scope 1, 2 and 3 greenhouse gas emissions. A detailed breakdown of Parliament's main emissions categories, as depicted in the figure below, is available in Annex II. PURCHASED GOODS AND SERVICES

MAIN CATEGORIES OF CO_{2E} EMISSIONS AND THEIR SHARES IN 2024



Since 2006, the European Parliament has demonstrated a consistent downward trend in its greenhouse gas emissions per full-time equivalent (FTE). In 2024, these

emissions reached 6.28 t CO_2e /FTE, a significant decrease from the 2006 baseline of 12.14 t CO_2e/FTE and a further reduction from the 2023 figure of 6.51 t CO_2e/FTE. This development represents progress towards achieving the institution's emissions target.

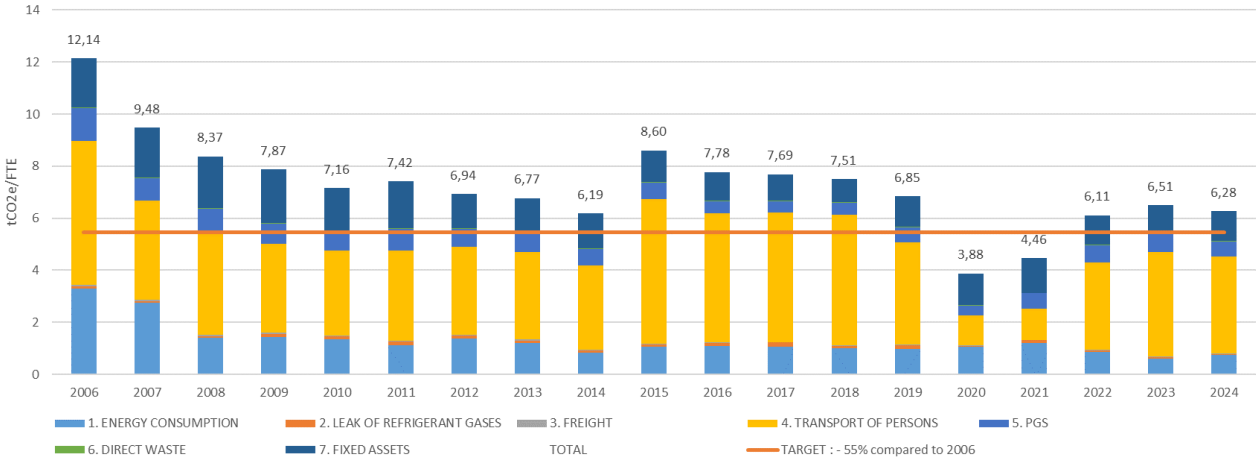
Analysis of the emission sources show a notable shift since 2006. Initially, 'Energy consumption' and 'Transport of persons' were the primary contributors. A significant reduction in energy consumption emissions occurred in 2008, falling from 3.3 to 1.4 tCO2e per FTE, due to the introduction and sustained procurement of 'green electricity' across Parliament's three main operational sites. This strategic shift in energy sourcing has had a lasting positive impact on Parliament's overall carbon footprint. Emissions from fixed assets (18 %) and energy consumption (12 %) were the subsequent major contributors in 2024. By 2024, while overall emissions per FTE decreased, 'Transport of persons' emerged as the largest emission category, accounting for 59 % of the total emissions. A detailed breakdown of emission sources and their relative contribution for this category can be found in section 4.1.1 below. The slower rate of reduction in transport emissions compared to other categories prior to the COVID-19 pandemic explains its increased proportional contribution in 2024.

The data from between 2019 and 2024 show the significant impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Parliament's emission levels. The associated health and safety measures led to substantial reductions in travel and office occupancy, resulting in significantly lower carbon footprints in 2020 and 2021. 2022 marked a gradual return to pre-pandemic activity levels, yet the initial part of the year still experienced pandemic-related restrictions.

In 2024, greenhouse gas emissions from heating and electricity consumption remained stable. This stability is attributed to the ongoing implementation of energy-saving and efficiency measures, including temperature and lighting controls, initiated by the European Parliament's Bureau in May and October 2022. The discontinuation of intensive COVID-19 ventilation protocols, sustained partial teleworking arrangements, and building upgrades also contributed to this stable energy consumption. It is also relevant to note a 4.8 % decrease in Parliament's FTE count in 2024 compared to 2023, which influences the per-FTE emission figures.

The decrease in transport-of-person-related emissions between 2006 and 2024, from 5.5 to 3.7 tCO_2e per FTE, can be attributed to several targeted initiatives: co-financing of public transport for staff, continuous renewal of the vehicle fleet with electric and hybrid cars and expansion of the e-bike fleet, occasional voluntary use of economy class for Member travel, and the discontinuation of charter flights between Brussels and Strasbourg and gradual increase of charter train capacity. Notably, long-range business flights for both staff and Members saw significant emission reductions in 2024 (election year), alongside reduced emissions from visitors and external interpreters due to less air travel.

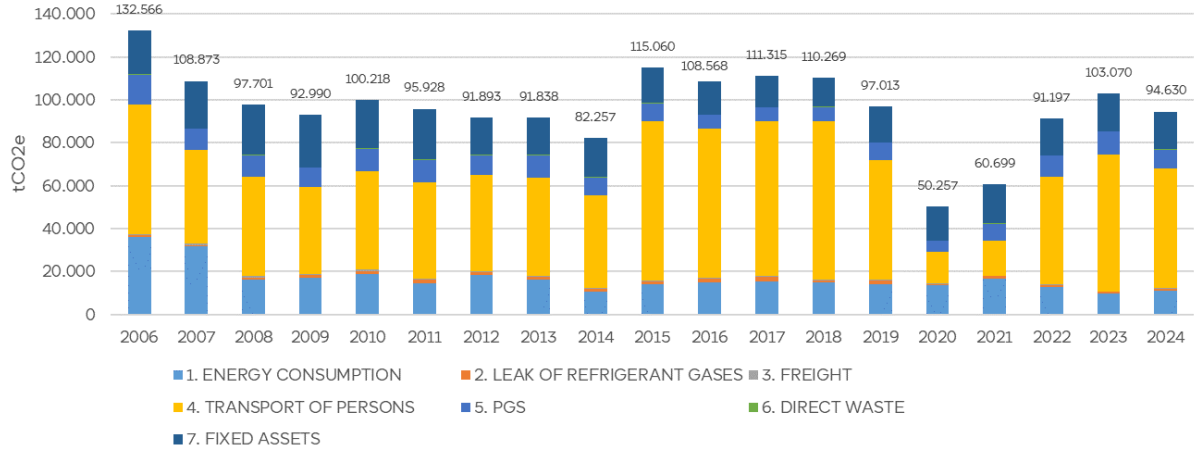
EVOLUTION OF EMISSIONS (CO_2E PER FTE) FROM 2006 TO 2024



Total Carbon Emissions

The European Parliament prioritises carbon emissions per FTE as a key performance indicator. Nonetheless, absolute carbon emissions are also monitored. In 2024, the European Parliament's absolute carbon emissions amounted to 94 630 tCO_2e, representing a 8.2 % decrease compared to 2023 and a 28.6 % decrease since 2006.

EVOLUTION OF THE ABSOLUTE TOTAL EMISSIONS (TCO_2E) FROM 2006 TO 2024

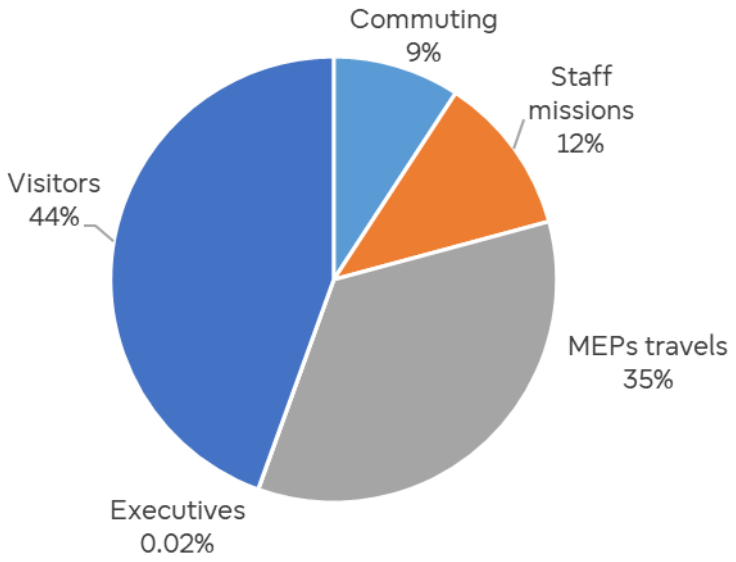


2.1.1. Greenhouse gas emissions from transport of persons

The European Parliament is closely monitoring the evolution of its emission sources. Notably, emissions from the "transport of persons" category constituted the largest share of its carbon footprint, accounting for 3.72 tCO_2e out of the 6.28 tCO_2e per full-time equivalent in 2024. Consequently, focusing on the possibilities for reducing emissions in this area is crucial to achieving the global CO2e emission reduction target of -55 % by the end of 2028, compared to 2006 levels.

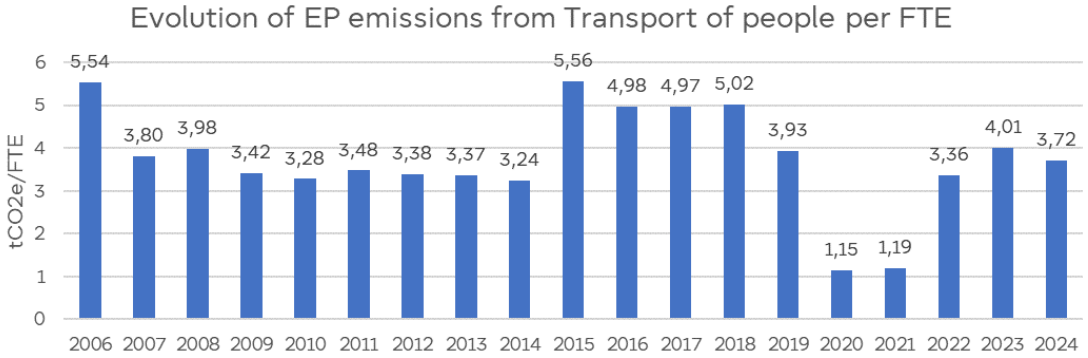
The "transport of persons" category encompasses CO_2e emissions from several sources: travel of Members, staff (including Accredited Parliamentary Assistants), subsidised visitor groups, the use of Parliament's own fleet vehicles, and emissions caused by staff commuting to work.

TRANSPORT OF PERSONS EMISSIONS SHARES IN 2024



Examining the historical trend of this emission source, the European Parliament has successfully lowered its emissions from transport of person by 33 %, from 5,5 tCO_2/FTE to 3,72 tCO_2e/FTE in 2024, compared to 2006 levels.

EVOLUTION OF THE TRANSPORT OF PERSONS EMISSIONS (CO_2E PER FTE) BETWEEN 2006 TO 2024



The years 2020 and 2021 saw particularly low CO_2e emissions from transport of persons (travel and commute) at the European Parliament, primarily due to the extraordinary health and security measures implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic.

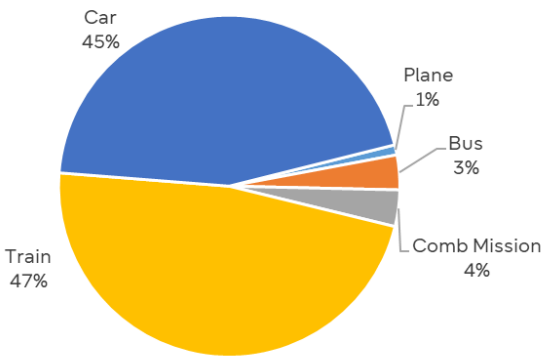
To address the rebound in CO_2e emissions following the pandemic, the European Parliament's Bureau adopted several measures on 16 October 2023 aimed at reversing this trend in travel and commuting emissions. These measures included:

- Directing Parliament's services to enhance the environmental sustainability of the overall legal framework for staff travel, promoting greater use of sustainable transportation modes.
- Exploring the development and implementation of a CO_2e emissions calculation tool for transport, aimed to increase awareness among travellers regarding their carbon footprint from travel and enable them to compare emissions across different transport options.
- Tasking Parliament's services with identifying ways to reduce emissions and promote sustainable transport for regular travel between the work locations, particularly to Strasbourg for the monthly part-sessions, and directing services to improve train travel options for Members and staff (including Political Group staff and Accredited Parliamentary Assistants), traveling from Brussels to Strasbourg for part-session meetings.

In 2024, the transport of Parliament's staff between the three work locations resulted in 2 216 tCO_2e emissions. While the car (own car, Parliament's service car, or car sharing) was the most frequent mode of transport between these locations (chosen by 47 % of staff), a significant 43 % of staff opted for train travel. The most common route was the Brussels-Strasbourg itinerary for part-session meetings. As illustrated in the figure below, 45 % of staff travellers on this specific route used the car, while 48 % travelled by train in 2024.

The Bureau's measures adopted in 2023 to further enhance sustainable travel, both in general and between the three work locations, have been integrated into the European Parliament's annual EMAS Action Plans for 2024 and 2025 and are currently being implemented.

EXAMPLE: SHARES OF STAFF TRAVELLERS FROM BRUSSELS TO STRASBOURG PER MODE IN 2024



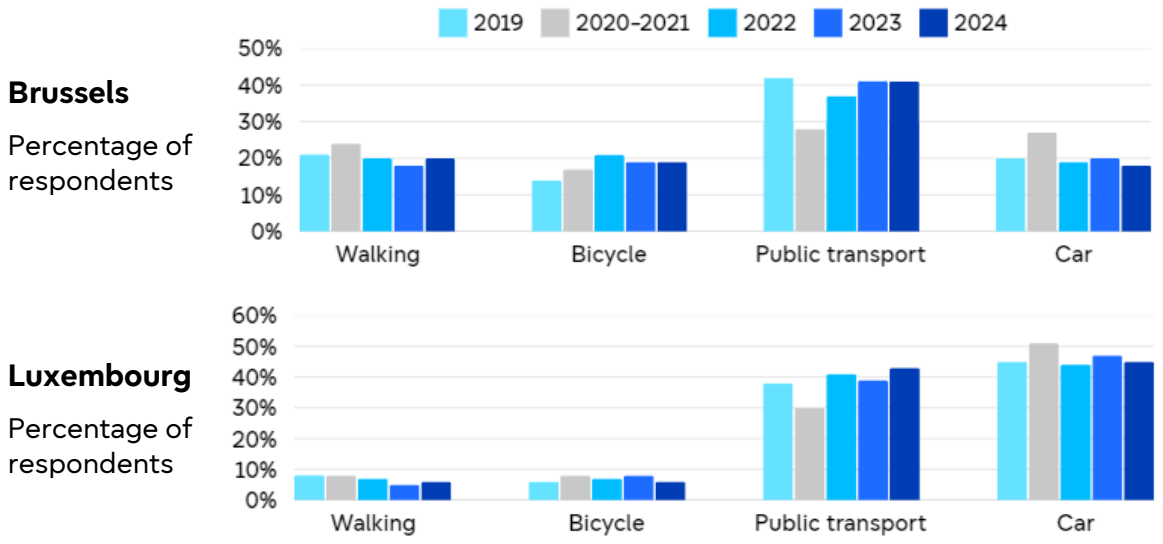
2.1.2. Commuting emissions

Parliament includes greenhouse gas emissions from staff commuting within its 'transport of persons' category. In 2024, CO_2e emissions amounted to 0.34 tCO_2e per full-time-equivalent (FTE) for the European Parliament. This translates to 5 166 tCO_2e in total (including teleworking), representing 5.46 % of Parliament's overall carbon footprint for that year. Notably, the European Parliament has achieved an 11 % reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from staff commuting since 2006.

The European Parliament calculates commuting emissions using annual staff mobility surveys. The data shows a strong sustainable commuting culture among European Parliament's staff, with 71 % of staff choosing public transport or active transportation (walking, cycling) for their commute. A September 2024 survey at the European Parliament indicated that 27 % of respondents commuted by car, 40 % by public transport, 31 % used active means, and 1 % used motorcycles or scooters. Parliament's staff commuting patterns in 2024 have largely returned to pre-pandemic levels observed in 2019, with public transport use showing a recovery after a decline during the COVID-19 pandemic (2020-2021).

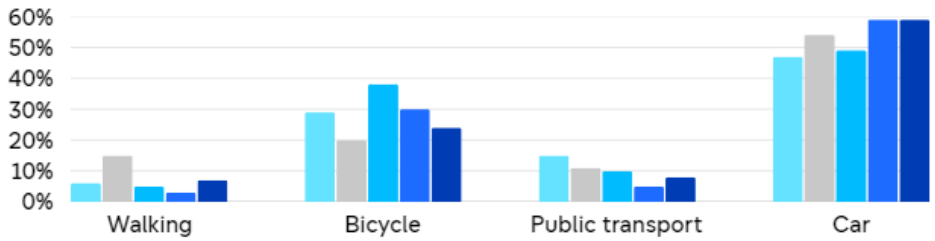
As illustrated below, distinct staff commuting patterns exist across Parliament's three workplaces in Brussels, Luxembourg, and Strasbourg. These differences are attributed to variations in local infrastructure, location, staff needs, and the requirements and opportunities associated with cross-border commuting.

PRIMARY MEANS OF TRANSPORT IN PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES PER WORK PLACE, 2019-2024



Strasbourg

Percentage of respondents



Teleworking

Teleworking by Parliament's staff contributes to a reduction in the institution's carbon footprint associated with staff commuting. To accurately assess this impact, Parliament's annual mobility surveys include questions about staff teleworking patterns and their energy consumption at home. When calculating the greenhouse gas emissions avoided through teleworking, the emissions shifted to staff' homes are also considered. This comprehensive approach ensures a more complete and accurate calculation. Based on the extrapolation of the 2024 survey results, it is estimated that staff teleworking at Parliament resulted in a net avoidance of 892 tCO2e in commuting emissions (figure derived from the gross avoided emissions of 1,141 tCO2e, minus the 249 tCO2e of emissions shifted to staff' homes due to teleworking).

AVOIDED STAFF COMMUTING EMISSIONS DUE TO TELEWORKING 2024

Mobility Survey 2024	BRU	LUX	STR	TOTAL
Average teleworking days per week	0.75	1.2	0.5	0,82
Total staff travels commuting emissions (tCO_2e)	**2 285**	**2 298**	**335**	**4 918**
Total staff commuting emissions avoided (tCO_2e)	-406	-700	-35	-1 141
Total staff teleworking emissions (tCO2e)	**184**	**61**	**4**	**249**
Net avoided emissions of teleworking (tCO_2e)	-222	-639	-31	-892

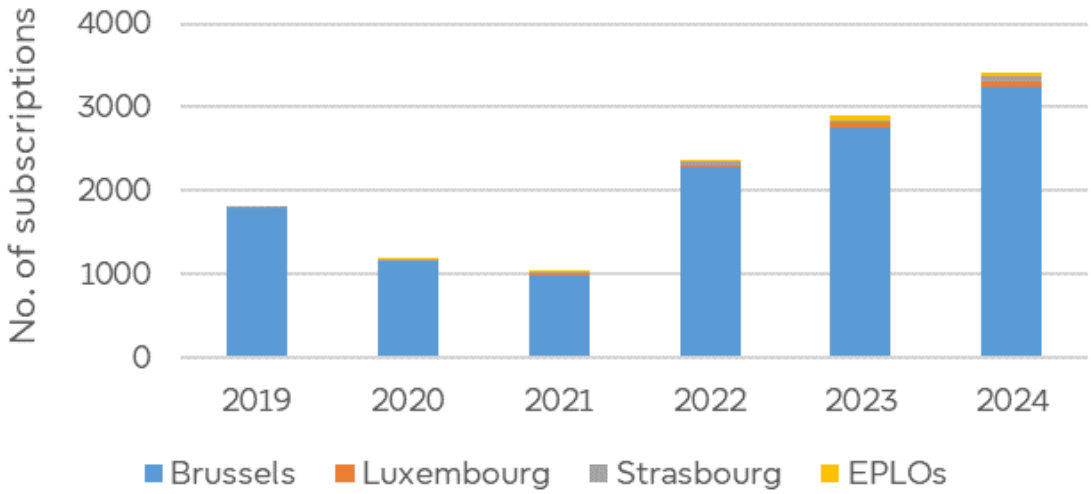
Encouraging sustainable staff commuting by public transport

The European Parliament is proactively fostering sustainable staff commuting to further reduce CO_{2e} emissions. Integrated into its annual EMAS Action Plans are measures promoting active transport and public transport use.

A key initiative launched in 2022 incentivises public transport and discourages private car use, aligning with EMAS Action Plan goals. This includes a revised parking policy, enhanced parking management, and increased public transport subsidies.

Staff who opt out of permanent parking access, limiting their entries to 30 per year, are eligible for a public transport subsidy. In Brussels and Strasbourg, staff can obtain a 90 % public transport subsidy. In Luxembourg, where local public transport is free, staff, waiving parking access, receives a 50 % subsidy for cross-border train travel. By the end of 2024, a significant 3,364 staff members across all three locations benefited from the public transport subsidy, demonstrating a consistent upward trend in participation. As the accompanying graph illustrates, the adoption of this subsidy is growing across all workplaces. In 2024, total subscriptions increased by 18 % compared to 2023, continuing the positive momentum from previous years, notably in Brussels.

EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF STAFF BENEFITING FROM PUBLIC TRANSPORT SUBSIDY BETWEEN 2019 AND 2024



Encouraging sustainable staff commuting by bike and active modes of transport

Communication activities on sustainable commuting

Month of Sustainable Commuting

Parliament's September 2024 internal Month of Sustainable Commuting campaign effectively promoted eco-friendly commuting among staff. Through Walking, Cycling, and Without My Car Challenges, 966 participants saved 23 tonnes of commuting-related CO_2e emissions, registering 41 979 cycled kilometres and 188 415 631 walked steps in the challenges' apps. Interactive elements and in-person interactions reached over 2 000 staff members. The campaign concluded with an award ceremony on 17 October 2024 in Brussels, live-streamed to Luxembourg, Strasbourg and in Parliament's Liaison Offices.

Bike maintenance and repair workshops in Luxembourg

From March to May 2024, a series of bike maintenance and repair workshops were organised at the European Parliament's Luxembourg office. These hands-on sessions taught staff essential skills in bike safety checks, tire repair, and bike fittings. Open to all staff across multiple dates, the initiative contributes to Parliament's goal of reducing environmental impact by encouraging more sustainable transport.

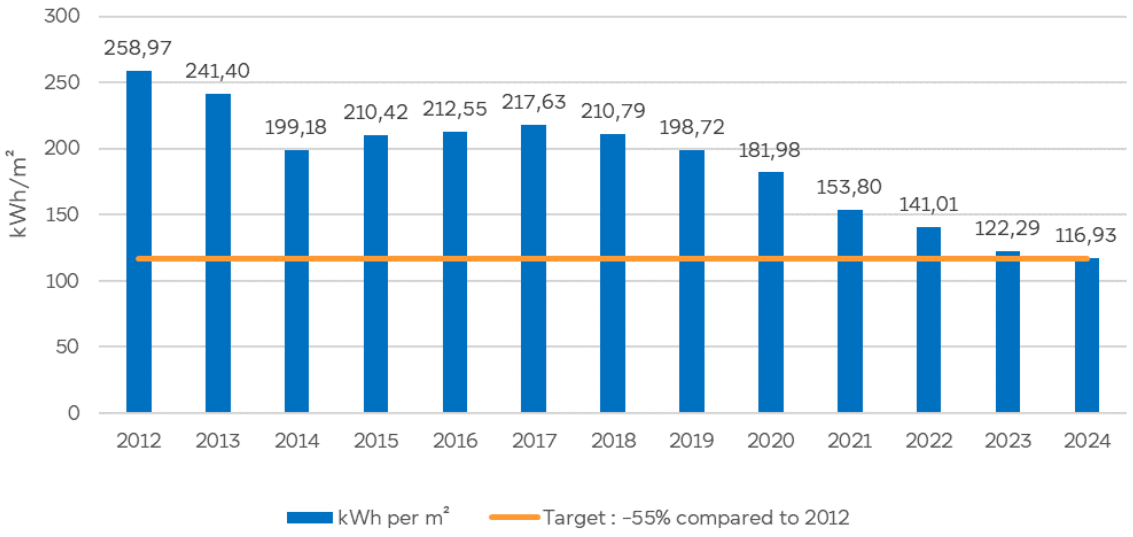
2.2. Energy

For the 2024-2029 legislative term, the European Parliament has established an energy target of a 55 % reduction in kWh per m² by the end of 2028, relative to 2012 levels. In 2024, Parliament has already achieved a 54.85 % decrease in kWh per m² since 2012, indicating that it is 0.15 percentage points away from its 2028 target.

The indicator is calculated as the total energy needs in kWh divided by the total m² of all buildings occupied by the European Parliament. The energy consumption includes purchased fossil fuels (oil and gas), electricity and renewables.

Parliament has achieved a substantial reduction in oil and gas consumption over the past four years, primarily due to decreased heating demands across its buildings. This improvement, which was partly supported by generally mild external temperatures, resulted from a combination of new technologies and better optimisation of existing heating systems.

EVOLUTION OF THE ENERGY CONSUMPTION (PER M²) BETWEEN 2012 AND 2024



Several specific factors contributed to this reduction, notably:

- In 2024, better energy optimisation in certain buildings led to significant reductions in gas consumption compared to the previous year. For example, the Montoyer 70 building in Brussels saw a 40 % decrease and the Weiss building in Strasbourg a 38 % decrease.
- In 2024, Parliament maintained comfort settings for office heating and cooling set at lower energy consuming temperatures, with heating restricted to 20°C and cooling set at a minimum of 25°C. The adjustments in temperature since 2022 potentially contributed to a reduction in energy consumption per degree by as much as 7 %.
- In 2024, the addition of the energy-efficient new west wing of the ADENAUER building in Luxembourg, totalling 20,000 m², and the vacation of the Schuman building in Brussels (2023), which had consumed 2,854,090 kWh of gas in 2022, have positively impacted overall energy consumption.
- In 2023, the House of European History building in Brussels achieved a remarkable 69 % reduction in gas consumption compared to the previous year 2022, with these optimised systems continuing to deliver results in 2024. Similarly, the Montoyer Science building in Brussels reduced its gas consumption by 60 % compared in 2023 compared to 2022.
- Since 2021, maintaining comfortable temperatures has become less energy-intensive compared to the COVID-19 pandemic, during which increased ventilation significantly raised heating requirements.

Further targeted measures to reduce Parliament's energy demand include replacing conventional lighting with energy-efficient LED systems, better management of the lighting in meeting rooms, energy management in times of reduced building use, automatic adaptation of light intensity based on sensing daylight intensity and installing motion detectors to optimise usage. Charging points for privately owned electric cars in the European Parliament's car parks became payable as of 1 December 2023, in line with the Bureau decision of 17 October 2022 and in consideration of the energy saving measures adopted by the Bureau on 2 May and 3 October 2022.

Some of the positive results of Parliament's energy management projects were partially offset by increasing demand for IT power in recent years. However, the growing energy efficiency of Parliament's IT equipment is mitigating this effect, leading to a slower rate of increase in energy demand relative to the expansion of computing power and storage capacity.

Building energy management was further enhanced by upgrading Heating, Ventilation, and Cooling (HVAC) systems, the installation of more energy efficient cooling units in buildings, heating of buildings by cogeneration (or tri-generation), which produces electricity from excess heat, and integrating advanced, energy-efficient air filtration technologies. Thermostat settings were adjusted to meet the minimum legal requirements in each location, while ventilation systems were

returned to normal operating levels. In Strasbourg, the efficiency of existing high-performing heat pumps was further optimised to enhance overall energy performance. Notably, the Strasbourg site has largely transitioned to electricity, with oil and gas consumption limited to emergency backup.

Over the past four years, notable energy reductions have been achieved, primarily in heating, though the pace of these reductions has slowed compared to earlier years. Despite consistent gas and oil consumption between 2023 (8 486 tCO2e) and 2024 (8 518 tCO2e), the addition of 44 212 m² of floor space has maintained stable absolute consumption levels.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN KWH PER M² PER WORK PLACE

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Brussels	214.23	202.87	164.30	144.63	141.28
Luxembourg	160.80	110.26	120.09	106.28	99.37
Strasbourg	128.09	111.17	111.00	88.74	84.13

The reductions in fossil fuel consumption achieved since 2021 have largely been sustained from 2023 to 2024, with only minor variations, as illustrated in the graph below.

2.3. Share of Energy Consumption from Renewables

For the 2024-2029 legislative term, the European Parliament has established a target to source 80 % of its energy consumption from renewables by the end of 2028. In 2024, the institution's renewable energy share reached 70.07 %. This leaves a 9.93 percentage point gap.

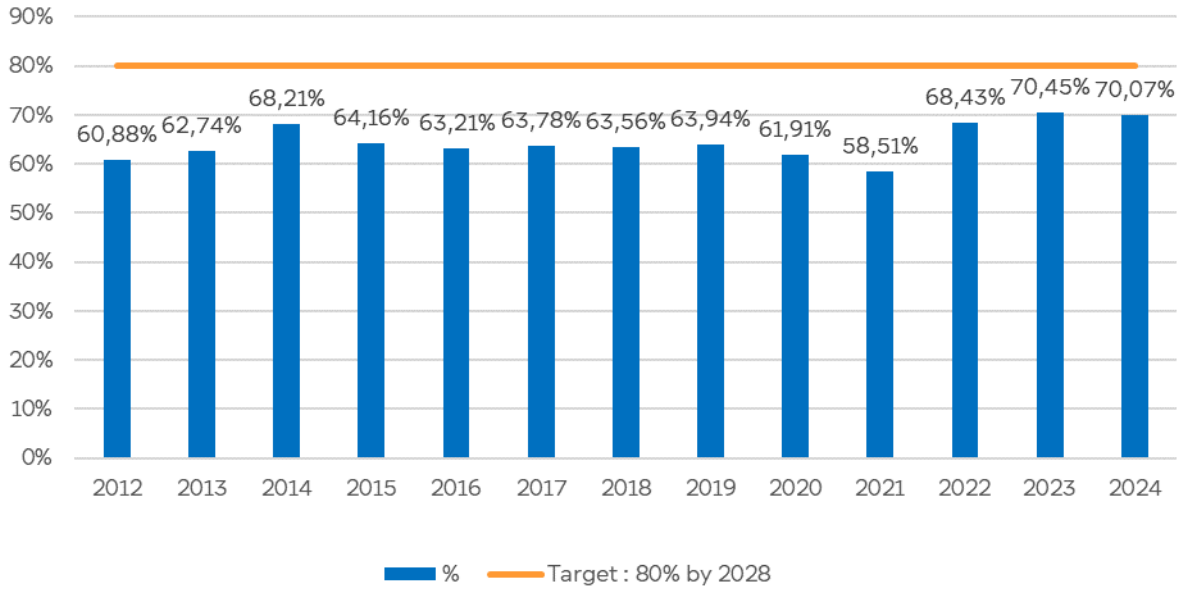
The indicator is calculated by dividing renewable energy consumption (kWh) by total energy consumption (kWh). Renewable energy included in this calculation are on-site generation and purchased renewable energy, excluding heat pump output. This is compared to the total energy procured and produced, encompassing fossil fuels, electricity, and renewables.

Notably, since 2008, 100 % of the electricity purchased by the European Parliament for its operations has been from renewable sources, guaranteed by verifiable Certificates of Origin (Guarantees of Origin – GO). This commitment extends to Parliament's data centers, which also operate on 100 % green electricity.

The share of renewable energy has remained stable from 2023 to 2024. This is largely due to two main factors: The Parliament has managed to lower the amount of electricity purchased, declining by 5.48 %, while the amount of gas consumed has

slightly risen by 4.14 %. Given that the electricity purchased is of 100 % renewable origins, this electricity efficiency improvement is impacted by the corresponding increase in gas consumption.

EVOLUTION OF THE SHARE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY BETWEEN 2012 AND 2024



The share of renewable energy has remained consistent from 2023 to 2024. This is largely due to two main factors: Parliament has managed to lower the amount of electricity purchased, declining by 5.48 %, while the amount of gas consumed has slightly risen by 4.14 %. Given that the electricity purchased is of 100 % renewable origins, this electricity efficiency improvement is impacted by the corresponding increase in gas consumption.

The electricity reduction in 2024 is remarkable, particularly given the new onsite energy demands. Transitioning from gas boilers to heat pumps and increasing electric mobility charging might have pushed usage upward, yet the Parliament achieved a decrease, evidence of effective efficiency measures supporting renewable objectives. The installation of innovative renewable technologies, like heat pumps and geothermal, are characterised by higher electricity use for the first year before they are optimally running in the following years. The Parliament is now benefiting from lower energy consumption from the use of these new technologies. One notable example are the magnetic levitation heat pumps in Strasbourg. These magnetic bearings reduce friction, eliminate the need for oil lubrication, and operate more efficiently than conventional compressors, especially during partial load conditions.

Parliament's onsite generation of electricity from solar photovoltaics (PV) contributes to the renewable energy consumed, with the European Parliament steadily expanding solar PV installations across its buildings. In 2024, seven additional European Parliament buildings were equipped with solar PV systems: four

in Brussels (Zweig, Remard, Wayenberg, and Martens buildings) and three in Strasbourg (De Madariaga, Pflimlin, and Churchill buildings). This builds on 2023 efforts, when solar panels were fitted to four properties (Montoyer 70, Spinelli, Brandt, and Antall). These steps have ramped up solar PV output by a striking 1040% since 2020, rising from 48 865 kWh to 570.343.06 kWh in 2024. Parliament's cumulative surface area covered with photovoltaic panels reached a total of 6 752 m^2 at the end of 2024, equivalent in size to about 94.5% of a football field.

THE RENEWABLE SHARE PER SITE

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Brussels	58.43 %	53.74 %	64.30 %	65.74 %	63.53 %
Luxembourg	51.90 %	38.60 %	53.28 %	55.49 %	60.47 %
Strasbourg	80.89 %	93.67 %	94.08 %	99.06 %	99.32 %

The renewable energy share in Parliament's Strasbourg premises reached 99.32 % in 2024, as shown in the table above, reflecting the site's near fossil fuel-free operations. This achievement stems from the transition to heat pumps, which draw heat from the nearby river — an efficient method leveraging the river's stable thermal energy. These heat pumps operate by extracting heat from the river water, before distributing it to the building's heating system. The heat pumps have enabled Strasbourg to rely entirely on 100 % renewable electricity, with only backup generators used for periodic emergency checks. This powerful performance, combined with the ecological benefits of river-sourced heating, has driven the renewable percentage to its highest level yet, positioning the Strasbourg site as a leader in sustainable energy generation.

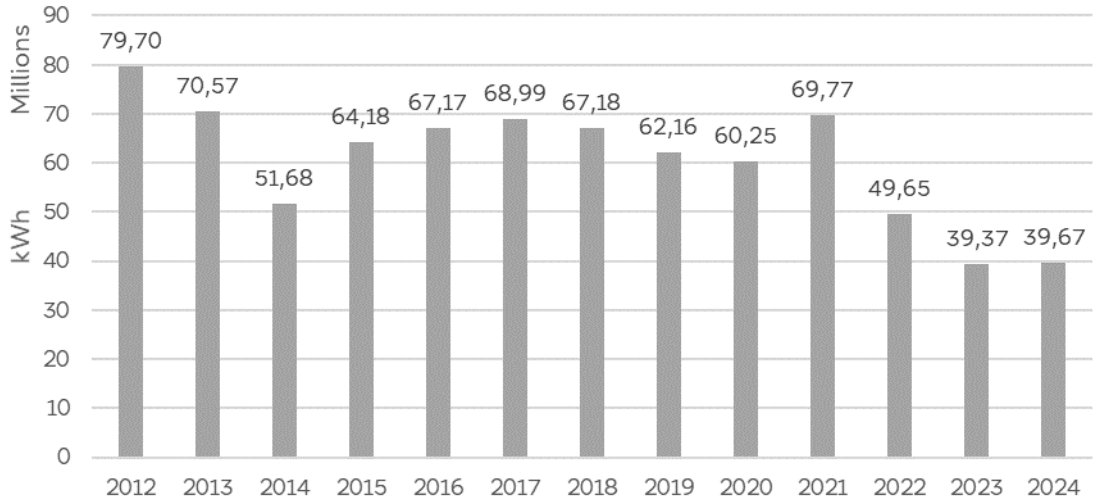
Several targeted initiatives in 2024 further supported the Parliament's efforts to reduce energy demand and enhance the share of renewable energy across its sites:

- Heat Pump Installation in Zweig Building: Two new heat pumps were installed in the Zweig building in Brussels, operational since winter 2024. This upgrade reduces reliance on fossil fuels, aligning with the shift to renewable electricity and supporting energy efficiency goals.
- LED Lighting Upgrades in Spinelli Building: In Brussels, 98 LED lights were installed in the Spinelli building's conference room and 17 interpreter booths in 2024, with plans for further replacements in 2025 (Action 2023-CO2-19). This reduces electricity demand for lighting, contributing to overall energy savings.
- Ceiling Renovation in Strasbourg Buildings: The ceilings of the Churchill and De Madariaga buildings in Strasbourg were renovated, including lighting upgrades, completed in summer 2024 (Action 2015-CO2-09). Improved lighting efficiency lowers energy consumption, supporting the site's near fossil fuel-free status.
- Optimizing Building Management with AI: Pilot projects using AI-based systems (e.g., DeltaQ in Zweig and Remard buildings) were launched to optimize heating, cooling, and lighting, with encouraging results in 2024 (Action 2024-CO2-12). These efforts reduce energy waste, complementing renewable energy initiatives.

- Energy-Efficient Security Operations: The Physical Security Information Management system (PSIM) was introduced, reducing the number of computers and screens in control rooms since mid-2024 (Action 2024-CO2-27). This lowers electricity use, supporting broader energy efficiency targets.

The graph below illustrates the change in Parliament's total annual fossil fuel consumption for heating, measured in millions of kWh, from 2012 to 2024. In 2024, the total annual fossil fuel consumption for heating was 40 million kWh. This represents a substantial decrease compared to the starting point in 2012. Compared to 2023, the fossil fuel consumption stayed the same in 2024.

EVOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT'S ABSOLUTE FOSSIL FUEL CONSUMPTION (KWH) FOR HEATING FROM 2012 TO 2024



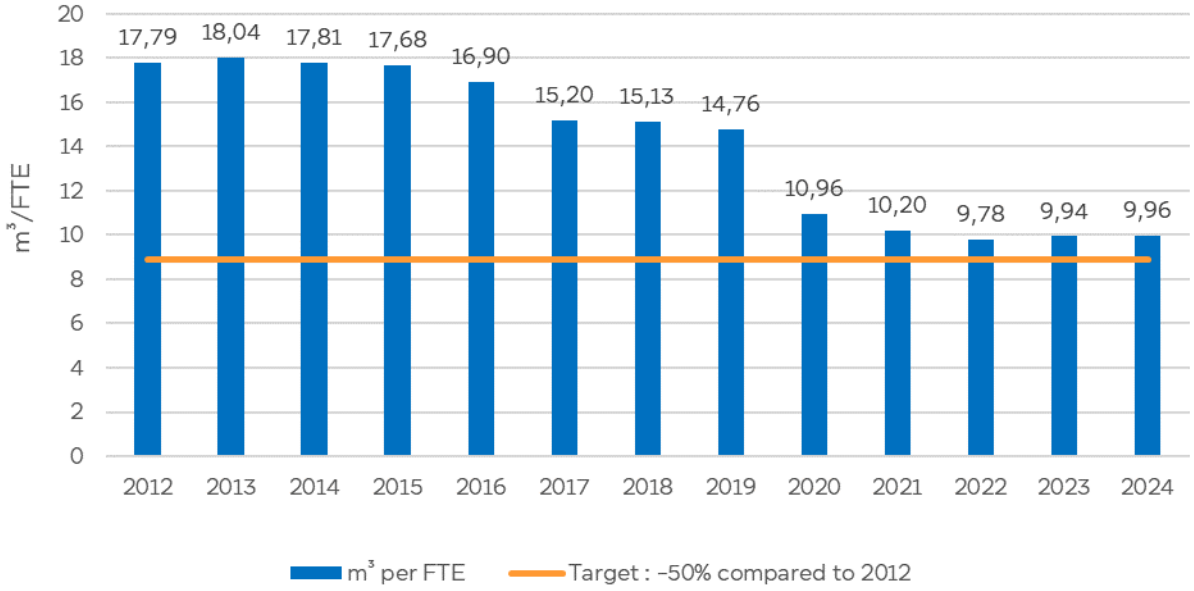
2.4. Water Consumption

For the 2024-2029 legislative term, the European Parliament's has established an environmental target of a 50 % reduction in its water consumption (in m^3 per full-time equivalent - FTE) by the end of 2028, relative to 2012 levels. In 2024, Parliament has achieved a 44.01 % decrease in water consumption per FTE since 2012, indicating that Parliament is 5.99 percentage points away from its 2028 target.

The indicator is calculated as the annual water consumption in cubic meters per full-time equivalent (m^3/FTE) across Parliament's buildings at the three places of work.

The graph below illustrates the trend in Parliament's water consumption per full-time equivalent (FTE) from 2012 to 2024. As depicted, there is a general downward trend, indicating a decrease in water consumption per FTE over this period. In 2024, water consumption was 10 m^3 per FTE, a reduction from almost 18 m^3 per FTE in 2012.

EVOLUTION OF WATER CONSUMPTION (M^3 PER FTE) BETWEEN 2012 AND 2024



Examining the evolution of the indicator in the graph above, the significant decrease in the European Parliament's water consumption (m^3 per FTE) between 2016 and 2017 was mainly because hot water and shower installations were removed from several buildings, and the need for anti-legionella flushing was reduced. The additional improvement in 2019 can be largely attributed to more efficient management of water use in restrooms, better measures for leak prevention and detection, and other general improvements in water management practices.

Water consumption by the Parliament is measured using meters installed at the connecting points to the public water network for each building. Monthly data is reported to Parliament by the companies in charge of building management. Additionally, several sub-meters are in place to monitor water usage within various sections of the water network within the Parliament's buildings. The sources of water usage in Parliament can be broadly categorised into two groups: services for the building occupants (such as water for kitchenettes, common restrooms and private restrooms for Members) and other, mainly technical services (including air humidification, restaurants, cleaning, water softening, adiabatic cooling, irrigation of green areas, and flushing to mitigate the legionella risk).

To further reduce its water consumption, Parliament continued to implement technical upgrades in both new and refurbished buildings in 2024. These upgrades include rainwater-fed restroom flushing, eco-labeled, water-efficient sanitary fittings, improved leak prevention, detection, and management, and enhanced rainwater harvesting for landscaping and green space maintenance. In 2024, the Parliament had eight buildings equipped with rainwater collection systems. In Brussels, seven European Parliament buildings, including the ANTALL, BRANDT, CAMPOAMOR, the House of European History, MARTENS, Montoyer Science and Wayenberg buildings, feature rainwater collection systems, as does the ADENAUER

building in Luxembourg. Teleworking has further supported this strong performance in reducing water use. However, increased office attendance could challenge lowering consumption.

As shown in the table below, the European Parliament's total annual water consumption has decreased from 235,636 m^3 in 2012 to 150,171 m^3 in 2024. In absolute terms, as illustrated in the figure below, a slight decrease in water consumption of 4.76 % occurred between 2023 and 2024.

TOTAL WATER CONSUMPTION (M^3) COMPARED TO 2012

Base Year 2012	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
235 636	141 891	138 743	146 034	157 533	150 171

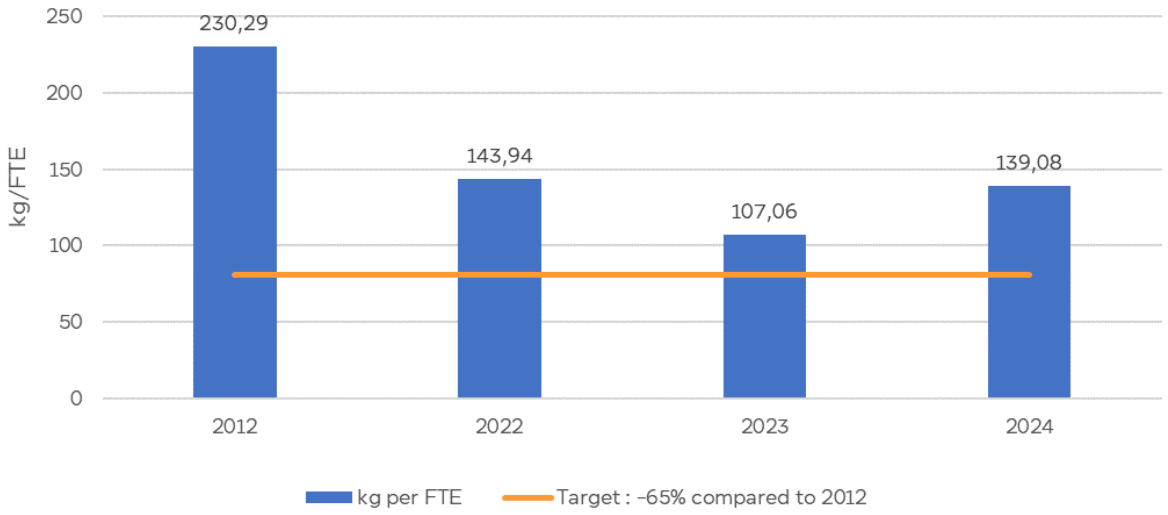
2.5. Waste production

For the 2024-2029 legislative term, the European Parliament has established an environmental target of a 65 % reduction in its total waste production (excluding construction waste) (in kg per full-time equivalent - FTE) by the end of 2028, relative to 2012 levels. In 2024, Parliament has achieved a 39.6 % decrease in waste production per FTE since 2012, indicating that Parliament is 25.4 % percentage points away from its 2028 target.

The indicator for this target, total annual waste in kg per FTE, encompasses office, catering, and maintenance waste streams, including paper, card, plastic, glass, wood, electronic equipment, kitchen waste, and other categories (both recycled and non-recycled). The indicator includes construction waste generated by Parliament's facilities management. However, general construction waste has not been included in the waste indicator due to the difficulty in accurately forecasting volumes for 2024-2029 construction and renovation projects. Waste stream from construction and renovation projects is monitored annually, and a specific emphasis on recycling is maintained in Parliament's other waste-related target, 'Waste Recycling'.

The graph below shows the evolution of Parliament's waste production per FTE (excluding construction waste), compared to the base year 2012. In 2024, waste production was 139 kg per FTE. The graph indicates a clear decrease in waste production per FTE compared to 2012 (which amounted to approximately 230 kg per FTE).

EVOLUTION OF WASTE PRODUCTION PER FTE (EXCLUDING CONSTRUCTION WASTE) COMPARED TO 2012



In 2024, the European Parliament implemented various initiatives across its workplaces to reduce waste generation. The following examples highlight workplace-specific initiatives:

In **Brussels,** the cleaning management focused on waste source reduction and prevention. Digital dispensers for super-concentrated detergents eliminate single-use bottles. Cleaning operations according to the Smart Cleaning methodology prevent unnecessary cleaning and reduce product use. Further waste reduction measures include optimising stock management through an approved product list with maximum storage quantities and minimising the use of disposable materials such as gloves and cloths.

In **Strasbourg**, several measures have been implemented to reduce food waste generation. For instance, buffet production has been adjusted to minimise surplus, with trays restocked progressively and smaller containers used towards the end of service. Additionally, dishes that run out are no longer replenished after 1:00 PM during non-session periods and after 2:00 PM during session periods, except for social and vegetarian dishes. The "My Portion" initiative allows customers to take a smaller portion on their plate and pay less, promoting conscious consumption. Furthermore, salads and fruits can be purchased by weight, helping to reduce food waste.

In **Luxembourg**, several initiatives were introduced to improve waste management in 2024. Bio-waste containers were installed in kitchenettes, and the frequency of paper bin emptying was reduced to once a week to minimise unnecessary waste

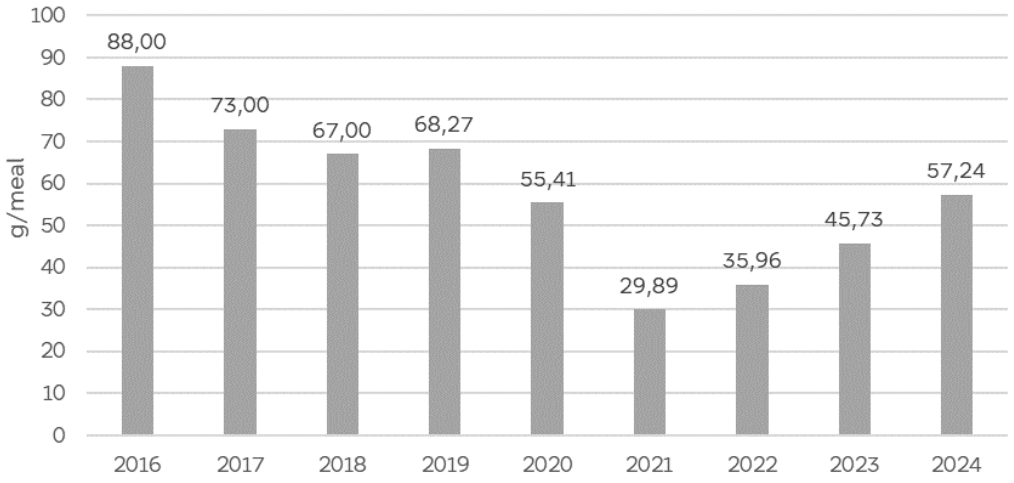
collection. Efforts were also made to facilitate better waste sorting during office relocations. Additionally, a pilot program was launched to recycle paper towels, and a feasibility study was conducted on recycling coffee capsules.

Looking ahead to 2025, Parliament's services plan further waste reduction measures. A project to remove individual paper bins from offices will be implemented after the summer, enhancing better waste sorting practices. Additionally, robotic cleaning will be introduced for daily corridor maintenance, enhancing efficiency and sustainability in facility management.

As regards food waste, Parliament implemented several initiatives to enhance sustainability and reduce food waste. For example, in Parliament's canteen in Luxembourg, to tackle food waste, a discount system reduces prices by 30–50 % at the end of service, and unsold meals are repurposed through Ecoboxes. The contractor aims to produce goods in-house, e.g. baked goods and pizza dough, ensuring freshness, quality, and reducing packaging waste. The kitchen prioritises raw ingredients to improve quality control, minimise food waste, and offer healthier, adaptable meal options. The "Sustainable Friday" initiative uses surplus ingredients to create weekly menus, and the MyLunch app allows pre-orders, reducing overproduction. The Winnow system tracks food waste in real time, helping staff optimise portions and raising awareness through customer-facing waste data.

In 2024, the amount of Parliament's food waste (leftover and unsold food per meal sold in grams per FTE) decreased compared to the base year 2012. As the graph below shows, it increased in 2024 compared to the previous year. This can be attributed to a more precise measurement of food waste following the introduction of smart scales.

EVOLUTION OF FOOD WASTE (IN GRAMS PER MEAL SERVED) FROM 2016 TO 2024



Single-use plastic

The European Parliament is significantly reducing internal plastic waste, particularly single-use plastics, aligning with EU policy. This commitment is reflected in the Parliament's Bureau decision of 11 June 2018 on the European Parliament Catering Policy beyond 2019. This decision mandates that all catering contracts incorporate the provisions of the European Commission's Plastic Waste Strategy (January 2018). Furthermore, the Parliament's Quaestors decided on 11 April 2018 to reduce plastic water bottle use in official meetings, aiming to replace them with tap water fountains. Following these decisions:

- Mineral water in plastic bottles has been eliminated from Parliament's official meetings since 2019.

- More central water fountains have been made available, equipped with recyclable or biodegradable cups. Participants in parliamentary meetings can use 357 water fountains with anti-bacterial devices providing cooled flat and sparkling water.

Plastic bottles, including those in vending machines, were phased out in Parliament's three work locations by July 2019. They were removed from vending machines in Luxembourg and Strasbourg by November 2019, and in Brussels by March 2020.

Parliament's internal exchange of best practice: To enhance waste management practices across its three workplaces, experts from Parliament's relevant Directorates-General, including facility management, catering, IT, and the EMAS and Sustainability Unit Parliament, meet regularly to monitor progress on waste reduction, discuss operational challenges, and propose solutions for more sustainable waste management. This internal administrative waste committee aims to ensure compliance with waste reduction targets, promote circular economy principles, improve waste segregation and recycling, assess the impact of regulatory changes and awareness campaigns. By fostering collaboration across Directorates-General, the group contributes to the Parliament's broader environmental goals under the EMAS framework.

Webinar on sustainable catering facilities

On 2 July 2024 sustainable procurement experts explained what to think about when drafting a tender for sustainable catering facilities with regard to the food on offer, the origin organic and fair trade food, packaging for take-away and food waste. Some good practice examples of administrations were given. In addition, the expert gave tips for the procurement of goods and services for cafeterias, including snacks, vending and coffee machines.

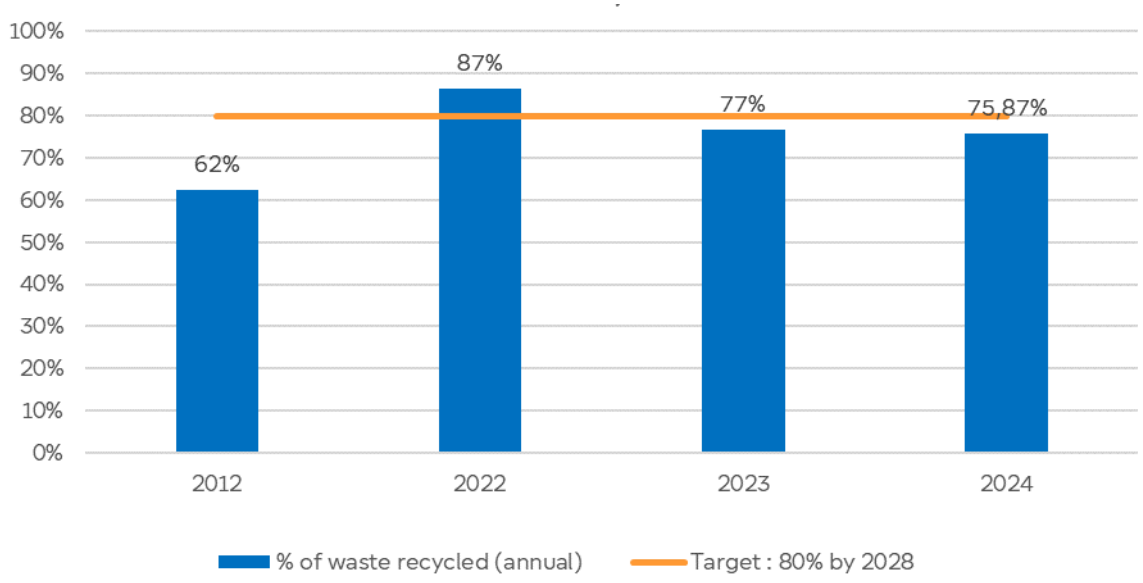
2.6. Recycled Waste

For the 2024-2029 legislative term, the European Parliament has established an environmental target to increase its waste recycling rate to 80 % by the end of 2028, relative to 2012 levels. In 2024, Parliament has achieved a 75.87 % recycling rate, indicating that Parliament is 4.13 % percentage points away from its 2028 target.

The indicator for this target, the waste recycling rate, encompasses office, catering, and maintenance waste streams, including paper, card, plastic, glass, wood, electronic equipment, kitchen waste, and other categories. As for the total waste target (see above), construction waste is not included in the recycling target due to the inherent unpredictability and variability in its generation.

The graph below illustrates the percentage of Parliament's waste recycled annually from 2012 to 2024. The graph shows that Parliament increased its waste recycling rate from 62 % in 2012 to 75.87 % in 2024.

EVOLUTION OF WASTE RECYCLING (EXCLUDING CONSTRUCTION WASTE) FROM 2012 TO 2024



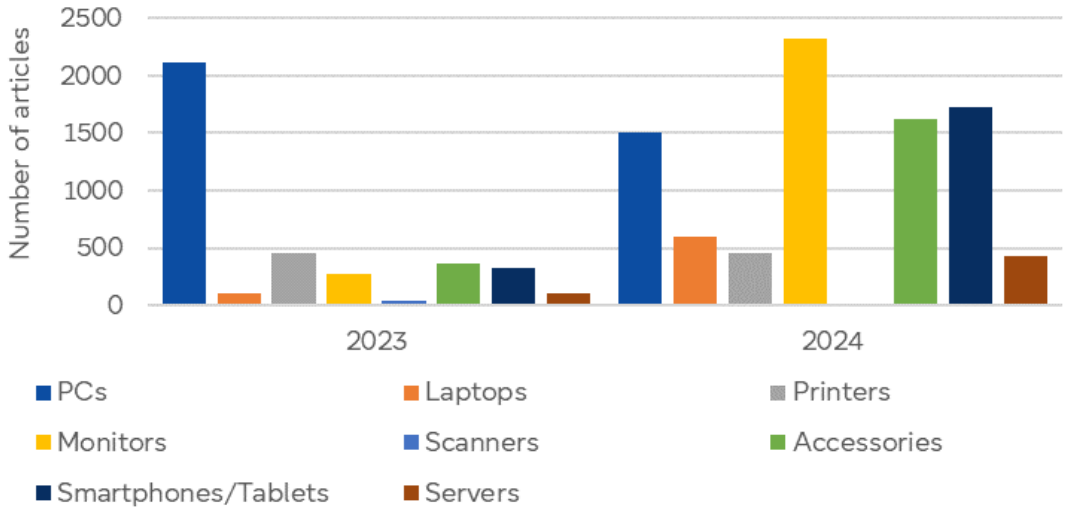
Achieving a higher recycling ratio requires Parliament's services to continuously improve in waste segregation at source, enhance collection and processing systems, and implement awareness-raising initiatives to encourage correct disposal practices among its staff and visitors.

The introduction of more efficient waste sorting infrastructure, clear signage, and targeted communication campaigns all contribute to this objective. Additionally, partnerships with Parliament's different waste management service providers ensure that collected recyclables are properly processed and reintegrated into the economy.

However, looking ahead, more attention should be given to reducing non-recycled waste in general by enhancing circularity and recyclability of items and materials. This can be achieved through planning and eco-design in the purchase, construction, and installation phase.

It is worth noting that in addition to its food donation programme, the Parliament maintained its established practice of donating decommissioned IT equipment and durable goods, such as office furniture, to charitable organisation for refurbishment and reuse. In 2024, the total equipment weight is 55 501 kg. Servers contributed 30.9 %, monitors 27.2 %, and PCs 25.8 %. Printers account for 12.4 %, accessories 1.5 %, laptops 1.2 %, scanners 0.6 %, and smartphones 0.5 %.

EVOLUTION OF IT EQUIPMENT DONATION BETWEEN 2022 AND 2024



Five-Compartment Waste Recycling Bins

The installation of five-compartment waste recycling bins at the three sites, combined with campaigns to voluntarily remove general-purpose waste bins from offices, has significantly enhanced recycling performance. In 2024, organic waste compartments were introduced in Brussels' bins to comply with new legal requirements for sorting food waste, applicable to households, businesses, and administrations.

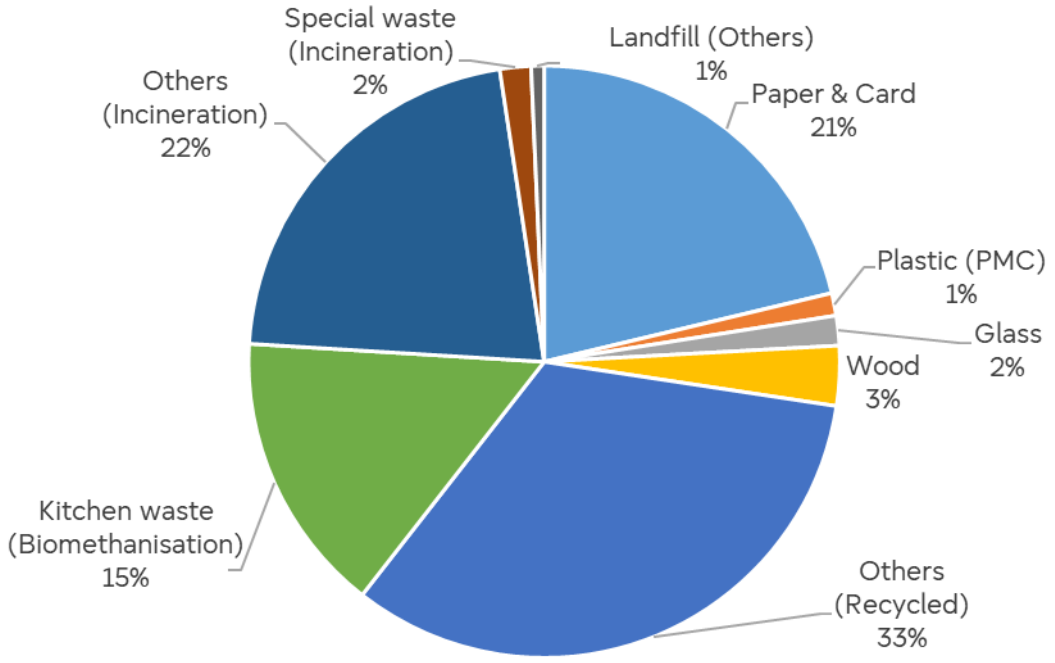
During 2024, 71 first-generation waste bins were transferred to the Strasbourg site, 347 new third-generation bins were installed, 69 second-generation bins were reconditioned by replacing the glass compartment with an organic waste

compartment, and decommissioning was scheduled for 16 second-generation bins, with potential increases pending maintenance assessments.

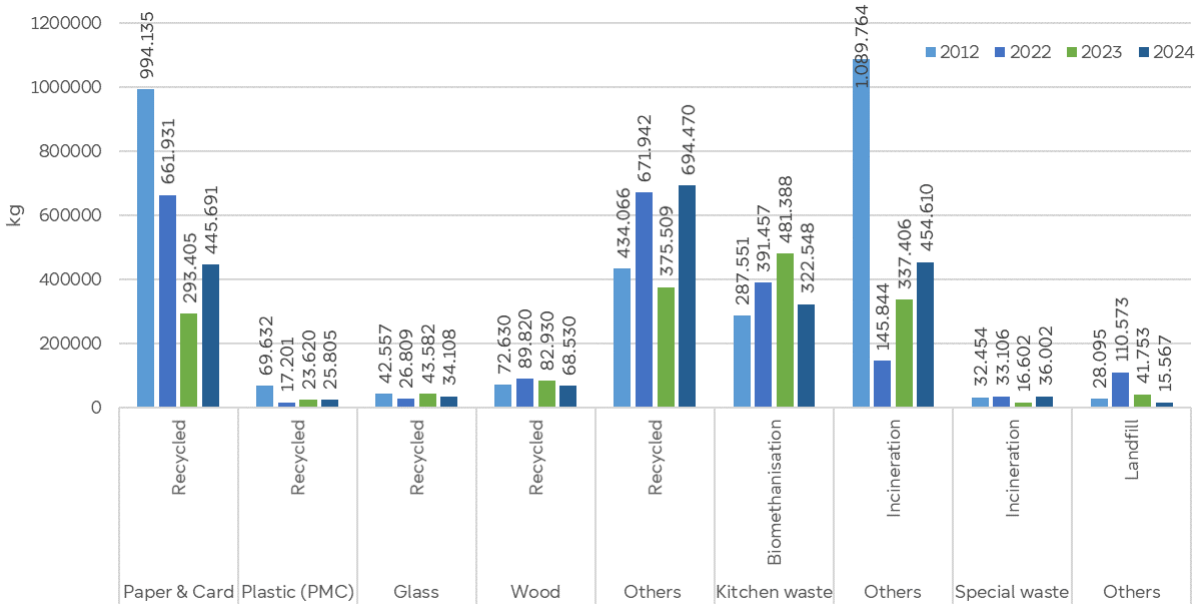
As of the end of 2024, 531 bins are operational in Brussels, and 69 reconditioned bins will be progressively deployed in the Kohl and Antal buildings to address additional needs in the coming months.

Action	Number of Bins	Site/Status
Operational Bins	531	Brussels, in use
Transferred (First-Generation)	71	Strasbourg
Installed (Third-Generation)	347	Across sites
Reconditioned (Second-Generation)	69	Brussels, to be deployed in KOHL and ANTAL buildings
Scheduled for Decommissioning (Second-Generation)	16	Pending maintenance assessments

SHARES OF WASTE QUANTITY PER TYPE AND TREATMENT IN 2024



EVOLUTION OF TOTAL QUANTITY OF WASTE PER TYPE AND TREATMENT BETWEEN 2012 AND 2024



Communication on waste reduction and recycling

During the Waste Week 2024, the European Parliament raised awareness among its staff about waste reduction and waste sorting practices through a communication campaign. Key topics included the introduction of new five-compartment bins in Brussels and tips on how to dispose correctly of specific items, like coffee capsules and pizza boxes. The new bins featured QR codes to guide staff on proper disposal of organic waste, glass, residual waste, paper, and plastics (PMD).

Webinar on sustainable catering facilities

On 2 July 2024, sustainable procurement experts provided information on what to think about when drafting a tender for sustainable catering facilities with regard to the food on offer, the origin organic and fair trade food, packaging for take-away and food waste. Some good practice examples of administrations were given. In addition, the expert gave tips for the procurement of goods and services for cafeterias, including snacks, vending and coffee machines.

Related intranet articles by Newshound How to sort waste in the Parliament? 18/11/2024

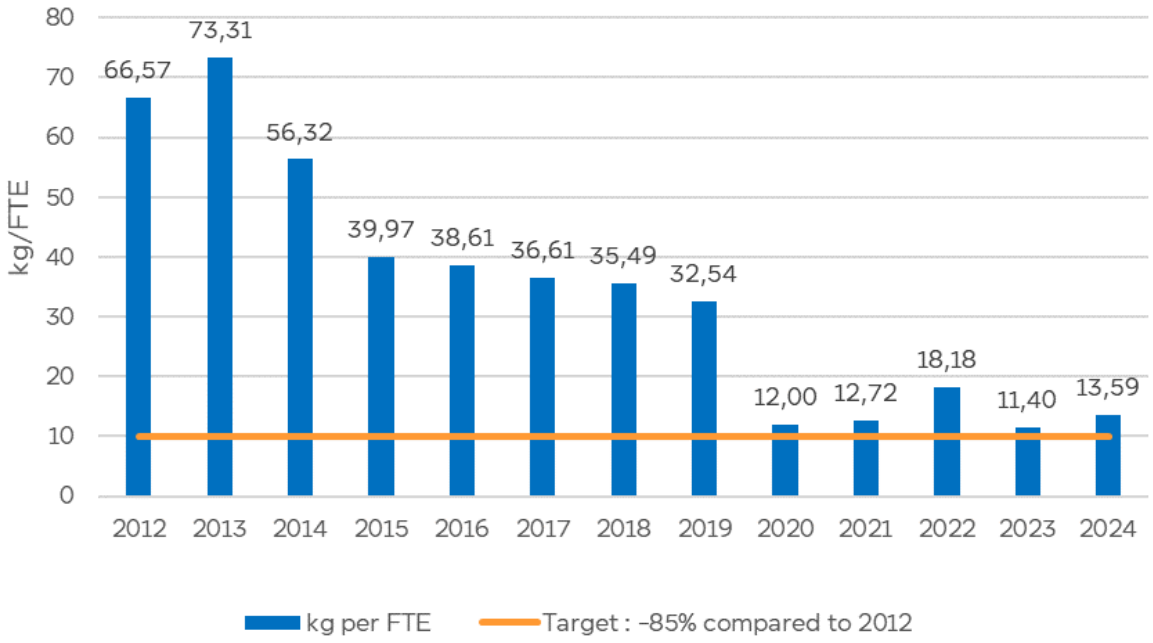
2.7. Paper Consumption

For the 2024–2029 legislative term, the European Parliament has established an environmental target of an 85 % reduction in its annual paper consumption (in kg per full-time equivalent – FTE) by the end of 2028, relative to 2012 levels. In 2024, Parliament has achieved a 79.58 % decrease in paper consumption per FTE since 2012, indicating that Parliament is 5.42 percentage points away from its 2028 target. Expressed in kilograms, Parliament's paper use has dropped from 66.57 kg per full-time equivalent in 2013 to just 13.59 kg in 2024, equivalent to a decrease from about 12,000 A4 pages to 3,000 per person each year.

The indicator, reduction in annual paper consumption, accounts for all paper purchased by Parliament's services, Members, and Accredited Parliamentary Assistants, including standard A4 and specialty paper used in Parliament's print shop. Each paper box purchased by Parliament usually contains five reams of 500 sheets each, with a total weight of 11.25 kg per box. It is worth noting that paper purchased by Parliament's services in one year may be used in the next, leading to potential fluctuations in reported data, while consumption naturally varies with the intensity of political and legislative activities.

The graph below on the evolution of Parliament's paper consumption show that the sharp decline in Parliament's paper use post–2019, driven by the pandemic and a rapid shift to digital processes during mandatory teleworking, has been largely sustained. The slight increase in paper use in 2024 can be attributed to it being an election year, with heightened external communication activity, alongside staff returning to the office, leading to more on–site printing compared to at–home printing during previous years.

EVOLUTION OF PAPER CONSUMPTION PER FTE TARGET FROM 2012 TO 2024



In 2024, Parliament continued its positive efforts toward a paperless Parliament, with several initiatives of its Directorates-General and Political Groups contributing to this progress, inter alia:

- The adoption of the eco-friendly Europea font by the Directorate-General for Communication further reduced paper and ink use by taking up less space on the page, saving approximately 8,520 pages and 1.75 litres of ink across 142,000 printed pages (Action 2024-PPR-01).
- The Visits and Seminars Unit in the Directorate-General for Communication, for instance, fully digitized financial files and expense declarations for visitor groups, saving an estimated 50,000 to 100,000 sheets of paper in 2024 alone (Action 2022-PPR-01).
- As part of the welcome activities for new Members post-elections, the Directorate-General for External Policies of the Union provided digital-only Welcome Packs for committees and interparliamentary delegations.
- Ahead of the European elections, a new IT platform was launched by DG PERS to manage all stages of Accredited Parliamentary Assistant (APA) recruitment. This fully paperless system enabled the efficient recruitment of an unprecedented number of 1 339 APAs by the July constitutive session, with the total number increasing to 2024 APAs holding contracts by the end of the year. Furthermore, a dedicated dashboard was developed for Members, offering easy access to key information about their APAs and trainees.

- The Directorate-General for the Presidency reduced paper waste by addressing unsolicited newspapers and magazines, collaborating with publishers to correct addresses and limit excess copies (Action 2024-PPR-05).
- The Renew Europe Group abolished the printing of voting lists in plenary, encouraging Members to rely on digital devices instead (Action 2024-PPR-06).
- The Directorate-General for Security and Safety advanced the digitalisation of security forms, with a new form for after-hours registration in Brussels, cutting an estimated 1,800 pages annually, a measure set to expand to other sites (Action 2024-PPR-07).

These efforts highlight the European Parliament's commitment to digital transformation across legislative, administrative, and communication processes.

Looking ahead, the European Parliament is committed to closing the remaining gap to the target for this legislative term through a comprehensive set of measures aimed at further reducing paper consumption. This includes the full implementation of eCommittee and eMeeting approaches to streamline legislative processes digitally, alongside a broader transition to a paperless plenary to minimise printing during sessions. Mainstreaming print-on-demand practises across all services will ensure that printing occurs only when absolutely necessary, whilst the continued removal of individual printers will further discourage unnecessary paper use. Enhancing electronic signatures and digital workflows will simplify approval processes, and increased adoption of eProcurement, eTendering, and e-Invoicing will digitise financial operations.

Additionally, the digital transformation of recruitment processes, alongside the digitisation of communication, outreach activities, and security forms, will reduce reliance on paper across various functions. To support these efforts, awareness campaigns will be launched to highlight the environmental impact of printing and promote responsible practises amongst staff and Members, ensuring a collective push towards a truly paperless Parliament by the end of 2028.

2.8. Sustainable Procurement

For the 2024-2029 legislative term, the European Parliament has established an environmental target to achieve 90 % of contracts in 14 priority product or service groups classified as 'green' by the end of 2028. In 2024, Parliament has achieved an 83.66 % green contract rate, indicating that Parliament is 6.34 percentage points away from its 2028 target.

The European Parliament's comprehensive approach to greening public procurement has been in effect since 2017. Parliament's Green Public Procurement (GPP) approach is based on classification of contracts with respect to their greenness and on monitoring performance at corporate level of the European Parliament, including greening targets for 14 specific groups of products or services

considered to have a high environmental impact and significant potential for greening.

The 14 priority product/service groups 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 and mixed goods and/or services containing one or more elements of the above with potential for greening. Considering all contracts above 15 000 EUR in 2023, 58.15 % by value were classified as "Green". This is ten percent points higher than in 2023 when 48.5 % of all contracts were classified as green.

The following are examples of elements in public tender procedures, that allowed European Parliament to classify contracts as 'Green' in 2024:

- **Renovation of a building**: One of the main emphasis of the renovation were the environmental and sustainability requirements. Among the award criterion, the criteria with the highest scores was "the report on proposed design strategies to meet environmental and carbon emission objectives".
- **Cleaning of buildings**: The authorising officer emphasized the importance of the professional training on social integration and a training plan on environmental issues and gave extra award points for these in the award phase.
- **Renting of buildings**: In the frame of the deployment of interactive Europa Experience facilities, the authorising officer took into consideration the sustainability and energy performance characteristics when awarding the contract and choosing the suitable buildings.
- **Event organisation support services for the European Youth Event (EYE)**: The award criterion focussed on the quality of the sustainability, accessibility and inclusivity of the event. During the contract implementation, in order to measure performance and impacts of the event, data will be collected on the key event metrics, including but not limited to waste generation and sorting, resource use, carbon emissions (including in particular those linked to transport of persons: participants, speakers, and the Contractor's staff), number of disabled volunteers, number of local suppliers, etc..

Overall, the application of the Green Public Procurement approach is a success at this stage of implementation, with the majority of Parliament's Directorates-General having made efforts to green their purchases. Complementary measures for greening Parliament's purchases include green public procurement training courses and presentations for staff involved in procurement procedures, maintaining an inter-institutional "GPP Helpdesk" to help with practical aspects of greening individual contracts, and building knowledge and capacity for green procurement in-house, both at the level of Directorates-General (DGs) and in the EMAS and Sustainability Unit.

However, there are still challenges and opportunities for improvement, mainly in the general awareness among Parliament's practitioners of the green criteria for

particular product groups and how to apply them, as well as accuracy and consistency of contract classification.

The inter-institutional GPP Helpdesk provides support to Parliament's procurement staff, to the staff providing input in the development of tender specifications, authorising officers, and to all other staff involved in procurement with introducing environmental and social considerations into their tenders. The help is provided in all stages of procurement procedures, from needs assessment and market research to the drafting of technical specifications, and when deciding on appropriate award criteria, and help with evaluating environmental aspects of offers received.

In 2024, Parliament's internal Working Group on Socially Responsible Public Procurement continued its work. All Directorate-Generals are represented in this Group that meets two to four times annually and fosters the exchange of best practices on incorporating both environmental and social criteria into tender processes. Regular meetings feature presentations of relevant studies and data on the Parliament's sustainable procurement efforts.

On 25 November 2024, the Bureau adopted a note that states that Parliament should pursue its efforts on socially responsible public procurement in order to address the impact on society of the goods, works and services.

In 2024, of all 1.637 awards in Parliament's public procurement procedures, 18.75 % included social criteria. 120 contracts included the promotion of equal opportunities and gender equality, 63 included due diligence considerations for supply chains, 61 included social rights of contractors' and subcontractors' employees. In 2023, 15.12 % of all contracts included social considerations.

Communication on Green Public Procurement

Circular procurement for construction and renovation

On 29 February 2024, a webinar for staff on circular procurement for construction and renovation took place, focusing on sustainable sourcing of building materials and the inclusion of social criteria in procurement processes. Experts from ICLEI (a global network of local and regional governments committed to sustainable development), together with Helena O'Rourke-Potocki and Delfina Curi, shared insights on the concept of circular procurement and presented examples from EU cities. The session provided practical guidance on tendering for circular construction projects, offering attendees concrete examples of good practices in the EU and social clauses that could be applied in public procurement. A second webinar on 2 July 2024 informed staff about the procurement of sustainable catering facilities. The target audience were staff working with procurement procedures.

2.9. Biodiversity

For the 2024–2029 legislative term, the European Parliament has established an environmental target to enhance the biodiversity of its green spaces to a score of 50 % by the end of 2028, relative to 2012 levels. In 2024, Parliament has achieved a 47 % biodiversity score, indicating that Parliament is 3 percentage points away from its 2028 target.

Qualitative biodiversity indicator

Parliament's biodiversity project team developed a qualitative biodiversity indicator for its green spaces to reflect and benchmark measures implemented to favour biodiversity. The qualitative indicator was developed in cooperation with different local organisations in Strasbourg, Brussels and Luxembourg that support public authorities and companies to promote biodiversity in the specific local and regional context. From the work with the three different local organisations, ten biodiversity aspects have been chosen to be featured in the indicator. Each of the ten biodiversity aspects has three levels to attain, and points are awarded depending on the level that is reached. The points are presented as a percentage of the maximum possible for each criterion and recalculated taking into consideration the weight of each green area in terms of surface.

All the points awarded to Parliament's outside green space in 2024 were added up to obtain the biodiversity indicator for each Parliament's workplace and the European Parliament as a whole, as the graph below shows:

QUALITATIVE BIODIVERSITY INDICATOR – 47 % GREEN AREAS TO COVERED AREAS

Site	Biodiversity indicator
Brussels	32 %
Luxembourg	60 %
Strasbourg	48 %
Total (three sites)	**47 %**

Some of Parliament's outside green areas, like the Citizens Garden in Brussels, form part of cultural heritage of Belgium. Therefore, the possibilities to change these areas are limited. However, it should be noted that, at the three work places, Parliament's green maintenance contractors do not use pesticides and, if they need to plant new plants, preference is given to indigenous plants.

In order to explain to Members, staff and citizens, the measures and underline the importance of biodiversity, panels with explanations about the measures have been set up in 2023 on all three sites.

Quantitative biodiversity indicator

In addition to the qualitative biodiversity indicator of ten biodiversity aspects, Parliament also pays attention to the quantitative green space allocation across its three workplaces.

On 20 March 2024, the Parliament's Bureau Working Group on Buildings, Transport and Green Parliament took note of Parliament's actions to improve biodiversity in its green spaces and the internal project 'Roadmap for Biodiversity Spaces' 2022–2024. The Vice-Presidents welcomed the progress made at all three places of work on biodiversity. It was concluded that the biodiversity project team coordinated by DG INLO and consisting of persons from different units should continue its work as a Working Group.

Parliament's quantitative biodiversity indicator tracks the share in percentage of green areas in the 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. In 2024, Parliament had 49 538 m^2 of green areas across the three places of work, including green roofs.

The values of the biodiversity indicator at each of the three places of work and for the European Parliament did not change since the previous year. They are listed in the following figure:

1. Allow green spaces to grow naturally
2. Provide habitats for local wildlife
3. Recycle green waste
4. Limit lighting at night (black corridors)
5. Promote local plants
6. Improve soil naturally
7. Protect plants naturally
8. Promote actions and raise public awareness
9. Have a certificate or an official label
10. Water management in maintaining biodiversity

QUANTITATIVE BIODIVERSITY INDICATOR – 46 % 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	2 %	34 %
Luxembourg	7 %	57 %
Strasbourg	5 %	48 %
Average three sites	5 %	**46 %**

Biodiversity labels

Parliament's efforts to enhance biodiversity was verified by external organisation. Parliament received local biodiversity labels. In **Luxembourg**, the Parliament received the biodiversity label from Jardins de Noé in October 2023. In **Strasbourg**, the European Parliament opted to become part of the charter "Tous unis pour plus de biodiversité". During an award ceremony in October 2023, the Parliament received the biodiversity label of the highest level from Eurométropole. In **Brussels**, the garden of the ARENDT building was selected in 2022 as a pilot project and received the biodiversity label from Natagora in September 2023.

Further, biodiversity measures have been implemented on several green areas in Brussels. The following are examples of biodiversity measures implemented by Parliament in 2024:

- On the terrace of the CAMPOAMOR building in Brussels it was tested to plant plantes favourable for biodiversity on the extensive terrace and local vegetation to the pots.
- After plants have been attacked by caterpillars in the garden and pots next to the ANTALL building in Brussels, the following new plants have been planted: Rosa canina, Cytisus scoparius, Viburnum opulus, Vinca minor, Lonicera nitida elegans
- Next to the REMARDT building new complementary plantations has been introduced to create country hedges and plant some new bushes that are more suitable for the dump environment. The new plants are: Cornus mas, Crataegus monogyna, Euonymus Europaeus, Frangula alnus, Prunus spinosa.
- Next to STATION EUROPE a new tree was planted and a flower meadow; also next to the SCHOLL building a progressive transformation of existing lawn to flower meadow is implemented.
- In the garden of the ARENDT building country hedges were planted on the terrace. The new plants are: Sambucus nigra, Viburnum opulus, Crateagus monogyna, Rubus frutucosus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa canina, Ribes rubrum, Ribes Nigra 'titania'.
- Insect houses were installed around Parliament's buildings in Strasbourg.

Sharing biodiversity learnings with other EU institutions

All EU Institutions and Bodies look for ways to implement a biodiversity strategy on the area around their buildings and ways to measure progress. In this framework, the Working Group on Biodiversity shared its approach, the cooperation with the different local organisations and the development of the qualitative indicator during the GIME meeting on 21 March 2024 – a network that brings together EU Institutions and Bodies.

On 7 October the European Parliament organised an “Atelier Biodiversité” for the Groupe Interinstitutionnel de Coordination Immobilière à Luxembourg (GICIL). It included expert presentations about urban birds and biodiversity, biodiversity in an urban context and a visit of the Garden of Multilingualism of the Court of Justice.

3. EMAS Audits and Legal Compliance

The objective of EMAS audits is to ensure that an organisation complies with **EMAS Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009** and to assess the effectiveness of the environmental management system in place, supporting continuous improvement in environmental performance. Additionally the audits aim to evaluate the functioning of the system, determine conformity with all environmental legal requirements, align with the European Parliament's EMAS Action Plan and Environmental Policy, identify and exchange best environmental practices, and raise awareness. With the 'Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS), the European Parliament gains a maximum certainty of its legal compliance.

3.1. Internal EMAS Audits

All in-house entities managing significant environmental impacts should be audited (internally) at least once during the three-year cycle. Audit teams are typically composed of a representative from the EMAS and Sustainability team, as well as Parliament staff who are well-experienced and trained in EMAS audits. Internal EMAS audit training has been added to the list of available courses for Parliament staff.

On 27 January 2022, the EMAS 2022-2024 Internal Audit Plan and the annual Audit Plans were adopted. Internal audits aim to identify any new significant environmental impacts, ensure compliance with EMAS requirements, at following-up on previous audit report recommendations, and assess the effectiveness of implemented corrective actions. Additionally, they facilitate the exchange of best practices and contribute to the continuous improvement of the environmental management system.

The 2024 internal EMAS audit plan consisted of five of the sixteen Directorates-General: the Directorate General for Economy, Transformation and Industry; Infrastructure and Logistics; Finance; Innovation and Technological Support, Parliamentary Research Services; and External Policies of the Union). Two Political Groups and the EMAS and Sustainability Unit were also part of the 2024 internal audit plan.

These internal audits were conducted by internal auditors, comprising members of the EMAS and Sustainability Unit as well as volunteers from various Directorates-General. In the case of the internal audit of the EMAS and Sustainability Unit internal audit, it was carried out by auditors from the Parliament's Research Service and Directorate-General for Infrastructure and Logistics, ensuring independence from the EMAS and Sustainability Unit.

The 2024 internal audits identified several positive points, which show that audited services are aware of the main environmental impacts and carbon footprint of their activities and are actively involved in improving their environmental performance.

For instance, the integration of environmental impact metrics in travel policies, with emissions visibility for missions, and the ongoing initiatives in place to include dynamic portion sizing, campaigns to reduce waste as well as sustained food donation programs. The internal audits also confirmed the further inclusion of social and environmental criteria in tender procedures and increased use of GPP Helpdesk.

The internal audits followed-up on the points of attention and minor non-conformities identified during the external verification audit of May 2024. These included the availability of bicycles parking places, improvements in waste sorting and the provision of organic waste bins in the Brussels buildings, the compliance of electrical vehicle charging stations in Strasbourg with local requirements, and the management of chemical products on-site. The aim was to assess the actions undertaken since then and to determine the next necessary steps to resolve these issues.

Points of attention were raised, particularly regarding emissions from transport of personnel and the constraints posed by external factors such as train availability and mission requirements. Areas for possible improvement were also identified including waste sorting, where instances of incorrect sorting were observed during site visits, the need for updated inventories and cartographies of chemicals stored on-site, and enhancing how the Parliament stays up to date with legal requirements.

3.2. EMAS Legal Audits

Legal audits in Parliament are performed together with an external service provider that helps identify the various environmental legal requirements the European Parliament must comply to. In 2024, the following legal audits were conducted:

- DG INLO Maintenance and Projects (Brussels and Strasbourg)
- DG INLO Restauration (Strasbourg)
- Scholl building (Brussels)

In their reports, the legal auditors did not identify any major nor minor non-conformities but identified a certain number of measures that needed to be undertaken. These included provision of information related to certain waste streams i.e. waste electrical and electronic equipment the availability and proper signalling of chemical storage locations safety equipment and of liquid deposits (fuel oil storage).

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 March 2025.

3.3. EMAS External Verification Audit

The external verification of Parliament's environmental management system was carried out by Vinçotte SA, an accredited EMAS verifier, in May 2024.

Following the main recertification audit of 2022, Parliament's EMAS registration has been extended until 2025. Overall, the external EMAS auditors had found that Parliament's environmental management system was working well and emphasised that all Directorates-General had been working in a very dedicated manner with the EMAS and Sustainability Unit to ensure compliance with environmental laws in Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg. The only identified instance of non-compliance with conditions set out in the environmental permits for Parliament's buildings, linked to the number of external bike parking spaces in the MARTENS building in Brussels, is currently being resolved.

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 2024 Environmental Statement for 2023, which was subsequently sent to the Competent Authorities at the three places of work.

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: 37 Points for Attention, 3 instances of minor non-compliance[4], 2 of which remained opened from the 2023 audit.

From previous audit, the minor non-conformities included the need for additional outdoor bike parking spaces for the Martens building in Brussels and the proper implementation of the chemicals management procedure.

Regarding the newly identified minor non-conformity, this concerned the declaration of technical data for combustion installations to local French authorities.

3.4. Legal Registry for Regulatory Compliance

The EMAS environmental management system requires regulatory compliance with environmental legislation. The European Parliament must identify all legal

[4] 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.

requirements relating to the environment that are applicable to its activities and premises at each of its three main places of work, take timely action and ensure compliance with the applicable legislation. To this end, the following system has been put in place:

- a site-specific, specialised legal watch service per site (Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg) for updating services across the Parliament with relevant new legal requirements (local, regional, national and EU);
- procedures to ensure the follow-up and the implementation of the necessary measures by the relevant services;
- regular internal EMAS audits including legal audits checking regulatory compliance and covering all legal requirements in the EMAS scope over a 3 year cycle;
- the annual external EMAS verification in line with the requirements of the EMAS Regulation.

As of 2024, a new site-specific legal watch service has been implemented at each of the European Parliament's three main sites—Brussels, Strasbourg, and Luxembourg.

To enhance local coverage and coordination on legislative changes and their follow-up, the Parliament has transitioned from an inter-institutional framework contract to its own site-specific legal watch services. The three site-specific legal watch service contracts are managed for the Parliament by the Directorate-General for Infrastructure and Logistics (DG INLO). These contracts provide all relevant Parliament services with legislative updates in three key domains: environment, buildings and technical installations, and accessibility of the buildings.

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 then carried out by the EMAS and Sustainability Unit, via yearly legal audits as well as in the context of the external verification audits.

3.5. EMAS Registration

The European Parliament has been EMAS-registered since 2007: in Belgium under B-BXL-00013, in France under FR-0000051, in Luxembourg under LU-L000002, and for its Liaison Offices under LU-000009. The Nomenclature of Economic Activities (NACE)[5] code of the European Parliament is NACE 99.

[5] Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the EU. NACE codes are used to classify businesses and organizations based on their activities and sectors.

The European Parliament submitted the proof of continued compliance with the terms of its EMAS registration, including the Environmental Statement 2023 for the year 2022 as validated in the external audit report by Vinçotte SA, dated 27/05/2024, to the respective Competent Bodies at its three places of work. The competent authority confirmed the renewal of Parliament's registration to the EMAS register until 17 December 2025. To ensure the effectiveness and comprehensiveness of its environmental management system, Parliament carefully aligns its approach with the EMAS sectoral reference documents, provided by the European Commission to inspire and guide organisations to enhance their environmental performance, featuring best environmental practices, performance indicators and benchmarks of excellence.

3.6. Environmental Permits

The situation regarding environmental permits[6] 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.

Luxembourg: The Adenauer Building I and II have 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 building in Luxembourg, is not a classified building and therefore does not require an environmental permit.

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

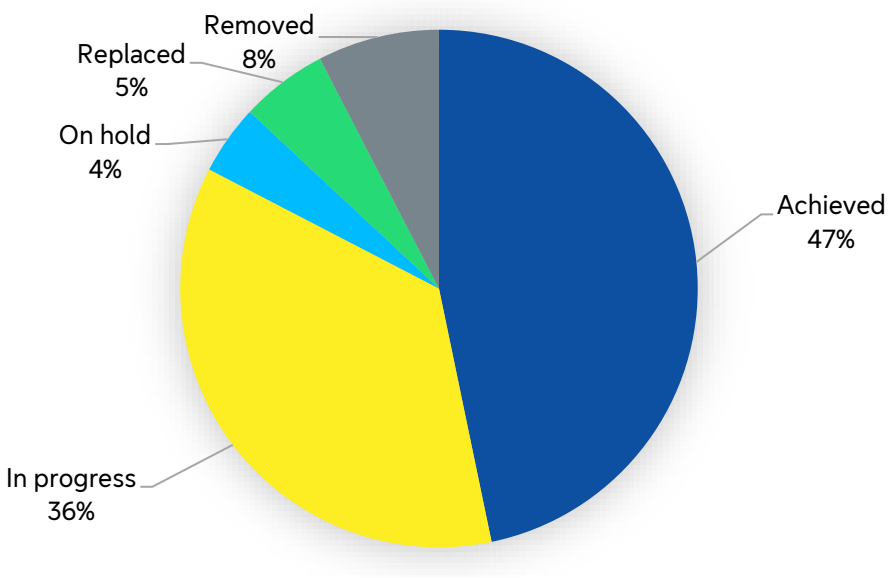
4. EMAS Action Plan

4.1. EMAS Action Plan 2024

The EMAS Action Plan is a key tool in the European Parliament's environmental management system, designed to facilitate continuous improvement in line with the EMAS Regulation (Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009). It sets out concrete actions, assigns responsibility to specific services and establishes deadlines for implementation across priority areas, including climate change, transport, waste, water, paper, green procurement, good administration, biodiversity, communication, training, and awareness.

Environmental actions scheduled for completion in 2024 have either been successfully implemented or rescheduled with a new deadline where necessary. In some cases, actions have been converted into ongoing commitments at the request of the responsible departments, reflecting a long-term approach to environmental management and reinforcing the Parliament's commitment to continuous improvement.

THE STATUS OF ACTIONS FROM THE EMAS ACTION PLAN 2024



The European Parliament's environmental action plan for 2024 tracks notable progress across various sustainability initiatives. Of the 93 total actions, 44 were successfully completed, showing a strong commitment to environmental improvements. Another 33 actions are currently in progress, indicating ongoing efforts to enhance sustainability within the institution.

Five actions are temporarily on hold due to various factors, whilst seven were removed from the plan, due to changing priorities or feasibility assessments. It is

worth noting that some actions were replaced or merged with others as the plan evolved throughout the year.

Overall, the Action Plan reflects Parliament's dedication to environmental stewardship. With more than 80 % of the environmental actions either completed or underway, it is evident that the institution is taking a robust approach to sustainability.

The following are some of the 2024 EMAS Action Plan highlights:

Solar Panel Installations

Several buildings of the European Parliament in Brussels and Strasbourg received new solar panel installations in 2024, including the Zweig (236m^2), Wayenberg (105m^2), Martens (337m^2), Churchill (795m^2), De Madariaga (283m^2), and Pflimlin (252m^2) buildings. This significant expansion of solar capacity will help reduce the Parliament's reliance on grid electricity.

Digitalisation of Visitor Accreditation

DG SAFE implemented a new sustainable visitor accreditation system that will reduce printed badges by 50 %, switch from plastic to cardboard badges, and eliminate approximately 36,000 emails annually for 6,000 events.

Reduction in Individual Printers

Many Directorates-General reported substantial reductions in individual printers. For example, DG COMM removed 267 out of 380 individual printers (70 % reduction).

Sustainable Visitor Experience

DG COMM continued its outreach efforts focused on the educational sector, allowing EU citizens who cannot come to Brussels or Strasbourg to go on a virtual tour of the Parliament and play a new Virtual Role Play Game.

Multilingual Remote Platform

DG LINC's platform enabled remote participation in 1 887 meetings with interpretation. In January–September 2024, over 800 speakers participated remotely in multilingual parliamentary meetings, almost half of those being external speakers and 55 % connecting from non-EU countries, thus significantly reducing travel-related emissions

Sustainable Data Storage

DG ITEC monitored data usage and storage by the administration, reporting a total size of email accounts at 117 TB.

Promotion of Sustainable Transport

The S&D Group reported that about 85 % of their staff now travel to Strasbourg by train. The group incentivises this by offering higher reimbursement rates for train travel (€160 one-way) compared to car travel (€55 one-way).

Paperless Workflows

DG TRAD reported fully paperless workflows in all areas of its activities, including demand management, planning, translation, externalisation, IT support, pre-processing, editing, and language services.

In 2024, DG PERS intensified its efforts to move away from paper circuits to electronic procedures and paperless management with significant progress made in the areas of recruitment, occupational health, ethics, management of pensions, missions, and the implementation of an amended teleworking scheme within the HRM Portal. A 2024 digitalisation assessment reported an increase in digital processes from 65 % in 2022 to 71 % in 2024.

Sustainable Events

DG LINC promoted sustainable conference and event management through a revised checklist for sustainable events and organizational support for client DGs.

Green Public Procurement

Many DGs reported applying GPP principles to all applicable calls for tender. For example, DG EXPO incorporated these principles into a recently launched Multiple Framework Contract for foreign policy expertise, fully digitising the procedure and eliminating paper-based submissions.

In 2024, DG PERS completed a tender procedure for the Brussels Wayenberg crèche with a contract emphasizing environmental considerations, inclusion, children's well-being, and social measures. Notably, the tender included environmental obligations and criteria, such as waste sorting, ecolabel hygiene products, and organic food, as well as staff well-being policy considered for the award criteria.

The activities listed in the annual EMAS Action Plan and the initiatives carried out by the EMAS and Sustainability Unit contribute to meeting the requirements stipulated in the EMAS Regulation. In addition to this, one important goal of Parliament's environmental management system is to integrate environmental considerations into all 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.

4.2. EMAS Activities of Parliament's Political Groups

Since committing to environmental goals in 2020, Political Groups of the European Parliament have significantly advanced their sustainability efforts, actively engaging in EMAS meetings, training sessions, and related activities. The Political Groups has integrated tailored EMAS actions into the Action Plans, contributing positively to the Parliament's broader environmental objectives.

In December 2024, all Political Groups renewed their self-commitment to support the European Parliament's EMAS environmental management system during the legislative term 2024-2029.

In 2024, the Political Groups reported notable progress across several key areas, demonstrating their commitment to reducing their environmental footprint, inter alia on:

- **Sustainable Travel Rules**: Mobility policies in development prioritize train travel, with higher reimbursements for rail. Car travel to Strasbourg is reimbursed at 25 % less than train travel to encourage lower-emission options.
- **Fewer Trunks to Strasbourg**: Staff are encouraged to return and share trunks, and plans are in place to urge new MEPs to forgo them entirely.
- **Promoting Hybrid Meetings**: Printing of voting lists has been abolished, with a shift to fully paperless part-sessions. Meeting documents are now circulated via email unless printing is specifically requested.
- **Reducing Individual Printers**: Efforts are underway to phase out individual printers, with policies to stop replacing broken ones and a significant reduction in printer numbers across offices.
- **Phasing Out Paper Cups and Unsustainable Materials:** Intranets now feature Green Public Procurement pages with lists of sustainable providers and eco-friendly item checklists, linked to budget tools.
- **Removing Waste Bins**: New staff offices are no longer equipped with individual bins, and guidance is provided to remove existing ones, reducing overall bin usage.
- **Sustainable Procurement**: Increasingly tenders are being fully digitised, eliminating paper submissions. New 2024 contracts for events include sustainability criteria, such as offsetting travel emissions over 200 km, and a video-conferencing platform reduces travel needs.

Some Political Group have, on a voluntary basis, started to participate in the internal EMAS audit process. In 2023, staff from all Political Group participated in the European Parliament's two major internal awareness raising campaigns on sustainable commuting, the cycling and the Walking Challenge.

The EMAS actions undertaken by the Political Group are an important driver for the European 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.

5. Upskilling and Knowledge

5.1. EMAS Communication and Awareness Raising

Communication and awareness raising are key for successful environmental management in the European Parliament. To this end, the Inter DG Steering Group on Environmental Management adopted the 2024 EMAS Communication Plan in January 2024. In line with the EMAS Mid-Term Strategy 2024 and Action Plan 2024, communication and awareness -raising activities referred to tackling sustainable mobility and waste management.

The EMAS and Sustainability Unit, in cooperation with the responsible services in the European Parliament, carried out 127 communication activities. The Unit used various communication formats that resonate with different internal audiences at the three places of work, Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg. These included, for example, email announcements via the EMAS service mailbox to Members and Parliamentary Assistants, Political Group and to all staff of the European Parliament, articles on the intranet, EMAS intranet, workshops, panel discussions as well as in-house competitions. Details about the specific awareness raising campaigns can be found in the section about Parliament's environmental key performance indicators.

Reaching out to newly elected Members of the European Parliament

To raise awareness among newly elected Members of the European Parliament, the EMAS and Sustainability Unit advised the organisers of the Welcome Village on how to set it up sustainably from 12 June – 12 July. Additionally, the EMAS and Sustainability Unit hosted a stand in the Welcome Village. Over the five weeks, the EMAS and Sustainability Team engaged with 160 newly elected Members, showcasing visuals of Parliament's sustainability achievements and explaining the functioning of the environmental management system.

Communication of environmental achievements

On 18 March 2024, the EMAS Sustainability Talk series of the 9th parliamentary mandate aired its last edition, reflecting on the European Parliament's environmental achievements from 2019 to 2024. Vice-President Heidi Hautala, together with Directors-General Kristian Knudsen (DG PERS), Leena Linnus (DG INLO) and Agnieszka Walter-Drop (DG LINC), talked about their highlights in the successful implementation of the EMAS environmental management system. The panel also discussed sustainable travel initiatives, such as the shift to train travel and the electrification of the car fleet, which has contributed to reducing Parliament's carbon footprint. Parliament's multilingual remote participation platform was also mentioned as success in reducing travel-related emissions, connecting over a million remote participants since its setup in 2020. The high-level event emphasised Parliament's progress in reducing its environmental impact and fostering a culture of sustainability across all levels of its operations.

Engaging with citizens on Parliament's environmental commitment

Europe Day, celebrated on 9 May each year, marks the anniversary of the Schuman Declaration, which laid the foundation the European Union (EU). The EMAS and Sustainability Unit had a stand during the Europe Day open days in Strasbourg on 27 April 2024 and Brussels on 4 May 2024. Both stands engaged with approximately 30 visitors, primarily sustainability professionals and students. Visitors expressed strong interest in the European Parliament's environmental management practices. The stands provided an opportunity to meet with citizens and raise awareness about Parliament's environmental management system.

Related intranet Newshound articles

The following internal Newshound articles provide further insights into the European Parliament's sustainability initiatives and engagement activities in 2024, highlighting efforts to promote greener practices and involve staff and citizens in environmental challenges.

How the EP is going to get greener over the next 5 years	(26/11/2024)
Who won Parliament's 2024 walking and cycling challenges?	(23/10/2024)
Take part in Parliament's walking, cycling and car challenges	(10/09/2024)
Help calculate the EP's 2024 footprint	(10/09/2024)

5.2. Staff Suggestions on the Environmental Management System

Suggestions from staff concerning the functioning of Parliament's environmental management system are addressed to Parliament's EMAS and Sustainability Unit. In 2024, the EMAS and Sustainability Unit dealt with 281 questions, requests and suggestions. The inquiries were received and treated over the course of the year through the Unit's inbox. The satisfaction rating for treated requests is 4.70, that compared to 4.55 of last year, shows an increasing appreciation of the EMAS information service. Several comments received appreciated the quality of the answers provided by the Unit. The EMAS and Sustainability Unit was consulted mainly for requests regarding maintenance of infrastructure, waste sorting and mobility.

Two complaints were addressed and resolved with the assistance of the EMAS and Sustainability Unit. One concerned the difficulty in finding information about the opening and closing hours of Parliament's parking garage, as well as the signage for the stairs in one of the Parliament's buildings. The other was about the charging area for electric scooters in the Sophie Scholl building.

5.3. Training courses

In accordance with the EMAS Regulation 1221/2009 and European Parliament`s Environmental Manual, Parliament provides appropriate training courses to staff performing tasks at the European Parliament which have the potential to cause significant environmental impacts as well as staff interested to learn more about Parliament's environmental management system.

The EMAS and Sustainability Unit, in cooperation with DG Personnel's Learning and development Unit, develops relevant training plans, adopted by the members of the Inter DG Steering Group on Environmental Management. A revised EMAS concept on training courses and development, consisting of an inclusive training scheme, was adopted by the Inter-DG Steering Group in March 2021. It offers three categories of training, optional training, on-demand training and mandatory training.

Mandatory training courses

Except for the European Parliament Induction Course (EPIC) training, mandatory training courses are designed for specific target groups with EMAS-relevant tasks and responsibilities in the Parliament including Internal Auditors and Environmental Management Officers.

Internal Auditors' Training: The training course provides basic information, best practice and working methods in relation to environmental audits to be carried out at the European Parliament. No training was conducted in 2024. However, two training sessions are scheduled for 2025.

The European Parliament Induction Course (EPIC) is a highly recommended training for all new colleagues starting at the Parliament. It is fully managed by the Learning & Development Unit (L&D Unit), Directorate-General for Personnel, and colleagues can register to it via the Learn.EP catalogue. On a regular basis, staff of the EMAS and Sustainability Unit deliver an interactive presentation to Parliament's newcomers. In 2024, the EMAS team presented key aspects of the EMAS environmental management system during ten in-presence training sessions held in the DG EPRS's library or DG COMM's InfoHub in Brussels, which were attended by 271 colleagues. The last session took place on 12 December 2024.

Optional training

Optional training courses are recommended for all staff of the European Parliament, Political Groups and, if deemed appropriate, Members and their Parliamentary Assistants. They primarily aim at enhancing general environmental awareness and knowledge on Parliament's environmental management system. Based on the EMAS Training Plan 2020-2024, the following training courses and presentations were recommended:

Environmental Law and the Green Deal: This two half-day training course provided an in-depth look into the contents of the European Green Deal concerning environmental preservation and efforts against climate change. It delved into the key components of the Green Deal, emphasising environmental facets such as circular economy within waste legislation, clean air, water, soil, and biodiversity. Additionally, it scrutinised climate and energy elements, including the new European Climate Law, updated emission targets, energy efficiency, and renewable energy sources. In 2024, 3 courses have been organised as follows:

- 05/02/2024 and 06/02/2024, online, 12 participants.
- 08/07/2024 and 09/07/2024, online, 25 participants.
- 16/10/2024, in person, 25 participants.

Sustainable Public Procurement: In 2024, two webinars were organized to promote Sustainable Public Procurement. The first, held on 29 February, focused on circular procurement in construction and renovation. The second webinar, on 2 July, explored the procurement of sustainable catering facilities. Targeted at staff involved in procurement procedures, the sessions attracted a total of 160 participants.

Climate Leadership Training: This training session was aimed at individuals in higher management positions and explored how to drive meaningful environmental change within complex systems of shared responsibilities, rules, and established routines. Participants engaged in discussions on effective communication strategies for pro-environmental action, leadership qualities for greater impact, and ways to inspire both incremental and systemic change. The session provided a safe space for managers to exchange experiences, challenges and best practices while also offering an opportunity to develop concrete workplace initiatives. The training course, attended by eight participants, was held on 4 March 2024, at the Jean Monnet House in Bazoches-sur-Guyonne, France. A follow-up session to share progress took place online on 20 June 2024 and was attended by six participants. Following the Climate Leadership training, DG LINC's management initiated a workshop to engage trainees in brainstorming ideas to green the service. After a successful pilot, the initiative is set to become a recurring yearly event. This demonstrates a clear knock-on effect of the Climate Leadership Training, which has influenced leadership to take concrete steps toward sustainability.

<u>On-demand training</u>

Needs-based and on-demand training should take into consideration the training requirements of the EMAS Regulation.

EMAS session for the aides welcoming the newly elected Members of the European Parliament: In view of the European Parliament elections of June 2024, DG PERS developed a "MEP Welcome Aides" programme, pairing new MEPs with experienced staff of the Secretariat, to support newly elected MEPs during the first days of their mandate. Training sessions for aides who volunteered to assist newly elected MEPs

were organised. As part of this effort, an EMAS session was held on 24 May 2024, where aides were introduced to the Parliament's environmental management system. They learned how to effectively present it to MEPs, helping to raise awareness and deepen their understanding of sustainability. The session also provided insights into the Parliament's environmental performance and achievements over the years. Additionally, aides were guided on how MEPs can engage with EMAS and integrate more sustainable practices throughout their mandate. 71 MEP Welcome Aides have participated to the EMAS session.

Inter-institutional EMAS Days 2024: The EMAS and Sustainability Unit contributed to the Inter-institutional EMAS Days which took place from 5 to 8 November 2024. The Unit was in charge of organising a session entitled 'New strategies and supporting tools towards sustainable mobility'. The session explored strategies for promoting sustainable commuting within EU institutions, highlighting successful initiatives such as cycling programs, mobility campaigns and green commuting plans, with insights from EUIPO, the European Parliament and the European Commission.

EMAS Day at DG IPOL and DG EXPO: The EMAS Day at DG IPOL and DG EXPO, which took place on 29 April 2024, covered key sustainability topics, including the European Parliament's environmental management efforts, future targets, and the impact of teleworking and global events. A session on digital detox explored the carbon footprint of digital activities and ways to reduce it. Staff engagement was encouraged through discussions on sustainable practices in meetings, mobility, and paper use. The event concluded with an EMAS Pub Quiz, promoting environmental awareness in an interactive way. Approximately 50 to 60 individuals participated in the event.

EMAS for DG SAFE: The EMAS and Sustainability Unit collaborated with DG SAFE to integrate an EMAS training into the induction course provided to new security agents. In 2024, a total of five induction sessions were held, with 87 security agents participating from Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg.

DG LINC's Green Routes lecture: In June 2024, DG LINC, in collaboration with the EMAS and Sustainability Unit, organised a lunchtime lecture entitled *"Green Routes"*, focusing on sustainable travel between the three places of work.

DG PERS' Welcome Days for Schuman Trainees: The EMAS and Sustainability Unit participated in the Welcome Days for Schuman trainees which took place on 5 March and 1 October. The trainees were provided with an overview of the Parliament's environmental management system and key environmental achievements. They were also encouraged to contribute to Parliament's sustainability goals and to participate in EMAS-related events.

5.4. Inter-institutional EMAS Activities

5.4.1. Inter-institutional Environmental Management Group (GIME)

In 2005, the European Parliament and several EU Institutions and Bodies created the Inter-institutional Environmental Management Group (*Groupe Interinstitutionnel de Management Environnemental*, GIME) 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. In one of two meetings taking place in 2024, the EMAS and Sustainability Unit delivered a presentation on Parliament's approach to measuring and improving biodiversity.

5.4.2. EcoNet

The EcoNet meetings involve representatives from various EU institutions with a presence in Luxembourg (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). Five meetings took place in 2024, with a focus on on sustainability, infrastructure, and inter-institutional cooperation under the umbrella of EMAS. The discussions addressed several key areas:

- **Legal Watch Contracts:** Participants exchanged insights on legal watch contracts, cost implications, resource use, and system effectiveness, alongside debates on whether inter-institutional contracts could streamline efforts.
- **Mobility and Transport**: Mobility Week activities, including surveys and car-free day promotions were reviewed, alongside practical issues like Vel'Oh bike-sharing code limits.
- **Audit Experiences:** The meetings covered preparations for audits and sharing of best practice.
- **Repair Café:** Planning for the next Repair Café, including planned frequency. Bike repair workshops by EIB and ECA with HappyCyclist were highlighted as successful engagement efforts.
- **Sustainability Efforts**: Events like Inter-institutional EMAS Days, European Investment Banks's Giant Climate Fresk, and the Parliaments' Biodiversity Workshop underscred environmental priorities. Electricity procurement strategies, and the Parliaments' mobility survey dashboard were also discussed.

Inter-institutional EMAS Days

The Inter-institutional EMAS Days 2024, held from 5 to 8 November 2024, featured eight workshops for best practice exchange, organised by twelve EU institutions.

The European Parliament presented its achievements in promoting sustainable commuting practices during the session on "New Strategies and Supporting Tools towards Sustainable Mobility". In this session, more than 100 online attendees learned about measures taken by three different European Institutions to foster sustainable commuting practices.

5.4.3. 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.

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.

6. Carbon Emission Offsetting

The European 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, CO_2 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 its irreducible carbon emissions as a last step in a comprehensive emission tracking, reduction, and reporting approach. It was the first EU institution to offset all its unavoidable emissions and offsets, based on the decision of the Parliament's 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 2023 to offset the total carbon footprint of the European Parliament in 2022, amounting to 85,645 t CO_2e, including emissions from Members' of the European Parliament flights between their home countries and Brussels and Strasbourg, as well as the remaining 56,016 t CO_2e that could not be offset in the previous years, due to extraordinary market conditions concerning availability and price of credits.

The offsetting procurement procedure was successful, and the contract for offsetting emissions through purchase and retirement of 401,675 Gold Standard certified carbon credits was awarded on 14 December 2023 to an external service provider, which had proposed a combination of three projects: clean cookstove projects in Uganda and Kenya, where most of the credits purchased under this contract originate, and a composting project in Vietnam. As the number of credits purchased and retired on behalf of the European Parliament in this procedure

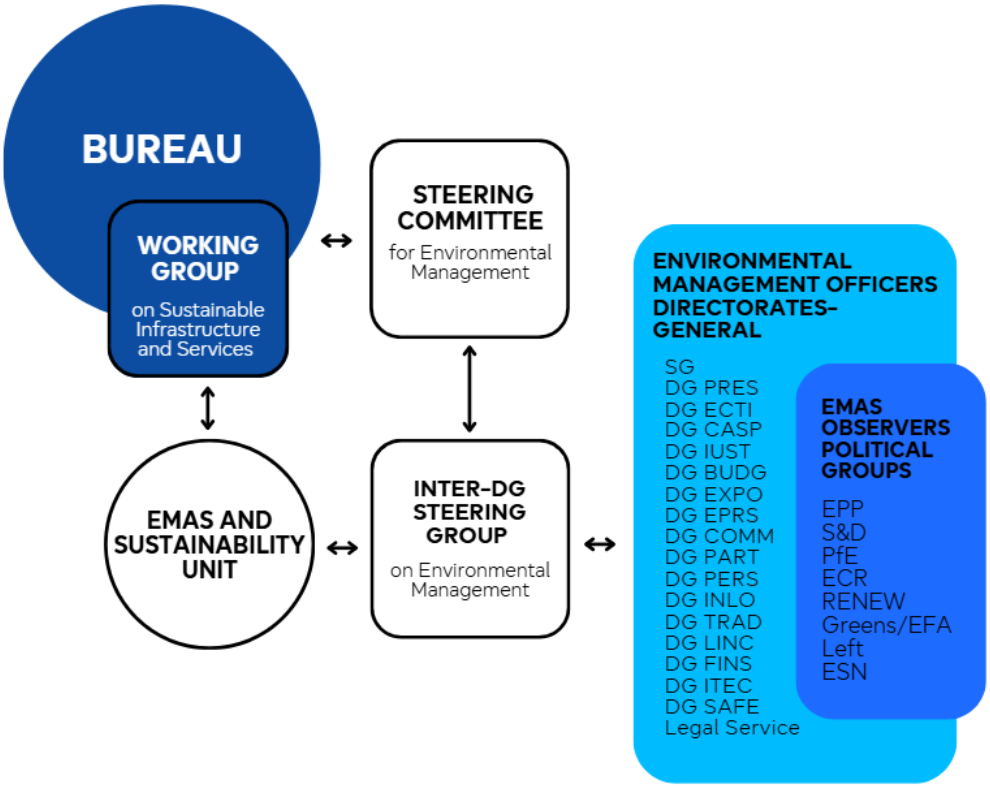
significantly exceeds Parliament's previous non-offset emissions, the remainder of the credits was used to offset Parliament's 2024 emissions, and will be used to offset Parliament's emissions in the future, e.g. 2025.

7. 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:

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



7.1. 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.

Since 2024, Nicolae ŞTEFĂNUȚĂ (Greens/EFA) has been the Vice-President of the European Parliament responsible for EMAS.

7.2. 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 Deputies 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.

The Steering Committee for Environmental Management meets 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 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.

7.3. The Inter-DG Steering Group on Environmental Management and the Environmental Management Officers

Each Directorate-General designates one central Environmental Management Officer responsible for the implementation of the environmental management system. The Environmental Management Officer 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 Environmental Management Officers to support the central Environmental Management Officer, if deemed appropriate.

The Environmental Management Officers 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 Environmental Management Officer.

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 Environmental Management Officers and the Directorate for Relations with Political Groups. Representatives of Political Group secretariats 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 EMAS 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.

7.4. The EMAS and Sustainability Unit

The EMAS and Sustainability Unit, within the Directorate for Innovation and Central Services under the Secretary General, oversees the environmental management system. Its main tasks are:

- Proposing environmental improvements during Management Reviews.
- Integrating environmental considerations into administrative activities.
- Drafting and updating the Action Plan with Directorates-General input.
- Monitoring the Action Plan, suggesting corrections, and advising on environmental impacts.
- Maintaining legal requirements and ensuring EMAS registration.
- Managing carbon emissions, including offsetting and certification.
- Preparing the Environmental Management Review, Statement, audits, and corrective actions.
- Supporting the Inter-DG Steering Group and Steering Committee meetings.
- Organising communication, training, awareness activities, and updating the EMAS Intranet.
- Leading working groups to improve environmental practices, collaborating with institutions, and supporting Sustainable Development Goals via a sustainability reporting system.

7.5. Political Groups

Political Groups are involved in the overall Environmental Mental 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 EMAS 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.

7.6. Internal 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 Environmental Management Officers who are 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. DGs can in turn tailor the structure of their respective network to best accommodate their structure, needs, and resource situation.

One practical example of a successful internal environmental coordination is DG INLO's broad Environmental Management Network, established in autumn 2024, to facilitate and streamline the environmental management within the DG.

8. Documentation of the Environmental Management System

The European Parliament's environmental management system is based on the main documents described in the following section, which are available on the Parliament's EMAS website, which can be found externally here and internally here.

8.1. Environmental Policy

The Environmental Policy, defined and approved by the Bureau, provides the framework for setting and reviewing environmental objectives for the legislative term. It is one of the main documents supporting the environmental management system as 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 through trainings for newcomers as well as being on the intranet.

The Environmental Policy can be downloaded from the Parliament's website, which can be found here.

8.2. 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 (classified as direct or indirect),
- 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.

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.

Main Environmental Aspects

Eleven main environmental aspects have been identified for the European Parliament, with five marked as significant due to their substantial impact: paper consumption, water consumption, electricity consumption, purchasing and contracting, consumption of gas, oil, and urban heating, noise generation, land use, generation of greenhouse and other gas emissions to the atmosphere, waste production, wastewater generation, and accidents.

No.	Environmental Aspect	Significance	Impact Summary
1	**Paper Consumption**	**Significant**	High resource consumption
2	**Water Consumption**	**Significant**	High resource consumption
3	**Electricity Consumption**	**Significant**	High energy demand
4	**Purchasing and Contracting**	**Significant**	Influences sustainability of services and infrastructure
5	**Consumption of Gas, Oil, and Urban Heating**	**Significant**	High energy demand
6	Noise Generation	Not Significant	Limited environmental impact
7	Land Use	Not Significant	Limited environmental impact
8	**Generation of Greenhouse and Other Gas Emissions**	**Significant**	Contributes to atmospheric pollution
9	**Waste Production**	**Significant**	High volume and disposal requirements
10	Wastewater Generation	Not Significant	High volume and treatment needs
11	Accidents	Not Significant	Low frequency, potential impact

Significance Assessment Criteria

Five criteria have been used to assess the significance of the identified environmental aspects, evaluating the extent of their potential damage to the environment: quantitative changes (flow), scale of the impact (seriousness), probability of occurrence (frequency), preventive and management practices (practices), and regulatory and legal requirements (legislation).

No.	Criterion	Description
1	Quantitative Changes (Flow)	Measures the volume or rate of resource use or emissions
2	Scale of the Impact (Seriousness)	Assesses the severity of environmental harm
3	Probability of Occurrence (Frequency)	Evaluates how often the impact is likely to occur
4	Preventive and Management Practices (Practices)	Considers existing controls to mitigate impact
5	Regulatory and Legal Requirements (Legislation)	Reviews compliance with environmental laws

Considering available data, further breakdowns per site and building have been prepared for each significant aspect.

The results of the environmental analysis are considered when formulating the future EMAS Action Plans, environmental objectives, etc., with a view to further improving Parliament's environmental performance.

8.3. Environmental Manual

The Environmental Manual is the description of Parliament's environmental management system and the manner in which Parliament applies the EMAS Regulation. It gives an overview on the governance structure, documentation and the EMAS cycle of the European Parliament's environmental management system.

The Annex to the Environmental Manual contains an analysis of the interested parties with respect to the Parliament's environmental management system and their relevant needs and expectations. The following 13 categories of interested parties are identified: staff of the Parliament; Members of the Parliament; management of the Parliament; Accredited Parliamentary Assistants; Political Group; contractors in technical matters; other contractors; local, regional and national authorities; local residents; visitors; media; EU citizens; and other EU institutions.

8.4. Analysis of Environmental Risks and Opportunities

The 2025 'Environmental Risk and Opportunity Analysis' outlines a detailed risk and opportunity analysis related to maintaining its EMAS registration. It is created and maintained by the EMAS and Sustainability Unit.

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

The risk analysis identifies six key risks associated with maintaining EMAS registration, achieving environmental Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), and offsetting greenhouse gas emissions. Each risk is assessed for likelihood, impact, and risk ranking, with corresponding strategies.

Three opportunities are also identified to enhance environmental performance and compliance:

1. **Learning from Best Practices** (Ranking: 5)

- Objective: Achieve KPI targets using external examples.
- Action: Engage in inter-institutional meetings and conferences.

2. **Strengthening Legal Compliance** (Ranking: 7)

- Objective: Meet evolving legal requirements at three sites.
- Action: Update legal registers, conduct workshops, and enhance audits.

3. **Embracing Innovation** (Ranking: 5)

- Objective: Leverage innovations to meet KPIs.
- Action: Monitor research, train staff, and utilize the SPP Helpdesk.

8.5. EMAS Action Plan

The EMAS Action Plan is the European 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 EMAS Action Plan is adopted by the Steering Committee on an annual basis. The EMAS Action Plan 2025 and the implementation regarding the Action Plan 2024 was endorsed by the Inter DG Steering Group on Environmental Management on 12 December 2024 and adopted by the Steering Committee for Environmental Management on 13 January 2025.

8.6. 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 2024 covering 2023 was adopted by the Steering Committee on Environmental Management on 5 June 2024.

8.7. 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 2024 for 2023 was adopted by the Steering Committee on 5 June 2024. The Parliament's Bureau considered the item at its meeting on 24 June 2024. Subsequent to the completion of the external verification process, it was published on the Parliament's EMAS website, which can be found externally here.

8.8. Compendium of Procedures

The Compendium of procedures are step-by-step instructions for the implementation of the environmental management system. They cover topics such

as chemical procedures and waste and how to measure recycled waste. They are published and available on Parliament's internal EMAS website EMASnet.

In line with the remarks of the external EMAS verifier, further adjustments to the internal EMAS audit procedure were made in 2023 and 2024 to align with the EMAS Regulation, and the waste management procedure in Luxembourg was updated during the same year.

8.9. 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

Central Services

Office of the Secretary-General

European Parliament

Paul-Henri Spaak Building

Rue Wiertz 60, B-1047 Brussels, Belgium

Tel.: +32 2 28 41053

Email: emas@europarl.europa.eu

9. 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).

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

- Date of the next updated environmental statement: **May 2026, covering the year 2025**
- Date of the next main environmental statement: **May 2028, covering the year 2027**

9.1. 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 2025 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:

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

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

Strasbourg (France): buildings Louise Weiss, Winston Churchill, Salvador de Madariaga, Pierre Pflimlin and Václav 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 2025 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, / /2025

Signature

Eric Louys – Chair of the Certification Committee

10. ANNEXES

ANNEX I: Scope of the 2024 Carbon Footprint

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.

Carbon footprint methodology

The European Parliament's carbon footprint is calculated by applying the Bilan Carbone™ method (developed by ADEME – the French Environment and Energy Management Agency)[7]. The Bilan Carbone™ is compatible with the ISO 14064 standard, the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Initiative and the provisions of 'permits' Directive 2003/87/EC on the EU's ETS (CO_2 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 system[8]. 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 it[9]. In 2024 the total uncertainty for Parliament's carbon footprint was 7 %, compared to 4 % in 2023.

---

[7] 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 CO_2 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 CO_2 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 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.

[8] 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.

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

The uncertainty of certain data points that were assigned to 0 % were revised which explains the increase compared to the previous year.

One of the 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.

Emissions categories included in the carbon footprint

The perimeter of the European Parliament's carbon footprint covers Scope 1 to 3 (called "Scope 3") of the International Organisation for Standardisation. 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:

I. Internal energy

This category comprises:

- 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 database 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.

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.

II. 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.

III. 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.

IV. 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;
    - travel by Members[10] of the European Parliament between their country of origin and Brussels/Strasbourg and inside their country of origin
    - official travel by Members of the European Parliament and by staff outside Parliament's three main places of work (for meetings of Political Group, committees and delegations), including local transport to the destination (for political group meetings);

[10] 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.

- 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 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 the European Parliament's activities. In 2023, the travels by other means of transport were also added alongside Members travels within their home-country and any "additional travels". 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 those travels, as well as 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 emissions.

V. 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 means[11]:

- 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.).

VI. Direct waste

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 footprint.

VII. 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);

[11] 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.

- 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 account[12]. The European Parliament Liaison Offices are not included in the perimeter of this carbon calculations, however, the carbon footprint of the buildings of the Liaison Offices that are EMAS registered or in the process of being registered is set out in the specific Environmental Statement for these Offices.

[12] The greenhouse gases included in the carbon footprint calculation are those designated in the Kyoto Protocol: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons ($C_nH_mF_p$), sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) 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 greenhouses 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.

ANNEX II: Detailed evolution of the carbon footprint

The figure below shows emissions in tonnes of CO_2 equivalent per flow. The second-last column indicates each flow's percentage of the total carbon footprint of 2024. The last column shows the evolution of emissions between the 2006 and the latest reporting year.

EMISSION FLOWS COMPARISON BETWEEN 2006 AND 2024

Emission flows	2006 tCO2e	2024 tCO2e	% of the total carbon footprint	Change 2006-2024
1. ENERGY CONSUMPTION	**36.044**	**11.041**	**11.67%**	**-69.37%**
1.1. Natural gas for heating	11.894	8.315	8.79%	-30.09%
1.1.1. Brussels	7.636	6.456	6.82%	-15.46%
1.1.2. Luxembourg	2.237	1.837	1.94%	-17.91%
1.1.3. Strasbourg	2.020	22	0.02%	-98.89%
1.2. Oil for heating	471	204	0.22%	-56.72%
1.2.1. Brussels	210	-	0.00%	-100.00%
1.2.2. Luxembourg	204	181	0.19%	-11.45%
1.2.3. Strasbourg	57	23	0.02%	-59.39%
1.3. Urban network heating/cooling	472	-	0.00%	-100.00%
1.3.1. Brussels	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
1.3.2. Luxembourg	472	-	0.00%	-100.00%
1.3.3. Strasbourg	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
1.4. Electricity (100 % from renewable sources in the three places from 2008 on)	23.208	2.497	2.64%	-89.24%
1.5. Electricity production	-	25.04	0.03%	0.00%
2. LEAK OF REFRIGERANT GASES	**736**	**820**	**0.87%**	**11.47%**
3. FREIGHT	**781**	**354**	**0.37%**	**-54.72%**
3.1. Internal freight (between the three places)	335	263	0.28%	-21.56%
3.1.1. Freight between three places: Parliamentary Sessions	160	90	0.10%	-43.31%
3.1.2. Freight between three places: Mail and Other	176	173	0.18%	-1.82%
3.2. External freight (outside of the 3 places) - Road / Sea	117	90	0.10%	-22.52%
3.3. External freight (outside of the 3 places) - Air	329	-	0.00%	-100.00%
4. TRANSPORT OF PERSONS	**60.510**	**56.045**	**59.23%**	**-7.38%**
4.1. Staff	12.206	11.656	12.32%	-4.50%
4.1.1. Commuting work - home	4.544	5.166	5.46%	13.67%
Brussels (including MEP assistants)	2.286	2.468	2.61%	7.96%
Luxembourg	2.220	2.359	2.49%	6.24%
Strasbourg	38	339	0.36%	792.51%
4.1.2. Missions between the three places	3.754	2.216	2.34%	-40.98%
To and from Strasbourg: With own car	1.731	1.463	1.55%	-15.46%
To and from Strasbourg: By train	17	401	0.42%	2316.60%
To and from Strasbourg: By plane (Short range Eco)	1.491	64	0.07%	-95.72%

To and from Strasbourg: By EP bus from Luxembourg	-	121	0.13%	0.00%
Luxembourg-Brussels: With own car	480	131	0.14%	-72.71%
Luxembourg-Brussels: By train	35	13	0.01%	-64.05%
Luxembourg-Brussels: By plane (Short range Eco)	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Luxembourg-Brussels: By EP bus		23.12	0.02%	
4.1.3. Missions outside the three places	3.891	4.275	4.52%	9.86%
By plane - Short range (Economy)	74	39	0.04%	-46.47%
By plane - Short range (Business)	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
By plane - Medium range (eco)	1.393	1.808	1.91%	29.81%
By plane - Medium range (Business)	-	19	0.02%	0.00%
By plane - Long range (eco)	-	330	0.35%	0.00%
By plane - Long range (Business)	2.358	1.691	1.79%	-28.28%
By train	7	85	0.09%	1124.37%
By car	60	266	0.28%	347.57%
By bus	-	22	0.02%	0.00%
By boat	-	12	0.01%	0.00%
4.1.4. Transport between buildings in Luxembourg (KAD-GOL, KAD-PRE)	16	-	0.00%	-100.00%
4.2. Members of the European Parliament	23.619	19.442	20.55%	-17.69%
4.2.1. Transportation using official cars and buses	576	97	0.10%	-83.17%
4.2.2. Meetings outside of the three places	7.168	4.075	4.31%	-43.15%
Political Group	771	758	0.80%	-1.73%
EP Commission	620	443	0.47%	-28.57%
Interparliamentary delegations	2.000	773	0.82%	-61.34%
Transport in the place of the meeting for Political Group meetings (buses, taxis, limousines, etc).	29	4	0.00%	-85.29%
Travel in Member State	2.461	1.464	1.55%	-40.50%
Additional travel	967	563	0.59%	-41.83%
Other	320	71	0.07%	-77.97%
4.2.3. Meetings in Brussels or Strasbourg	15.875	15.270	16.14%	-3.81%
4.3. Executives by car from EP own fleet (SG, SG of Political Groups, Deputy SG, etc)	47	13	0.01%	-71.35%
4.4. Visitors	24.638	24.933	26.35%	1.20%
Brussels	17.771	21.011	22.20%	18.23%
Luxembourg	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Strasbourg	6.867	3.911	4.13%	-43.05%
Others	-	12	0.01%	0.00%
5. SUPPLIES OF EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES	**13.732**	**8.581**	**9.07%**	**-37.51%**
5.1. External Services	8.342	5.393	5.70%	-35.36%
Restaurants	236	105	0.11%	-55.25%
Consulting	597	334	0.35%	-44.10%
External interpreters	4.602	3.448	3.64%	-25.07%
External translators	1.487	330	0.35%	-77.80%
External IT staff	329	394	0.42%	19.83%

Maintenance	116	233	0.25%	100.82%
External staff building projects	-	41	0.04%	0.00%
Cleaning	506	420	0.44%	-17.06%
External temporary workers	22	17	0.02%	-22.73%
Security	449	70	0.07%	-84.37%
5.2. Office supplies (paper, envelopes, toners and other offices supplies)	1.880	196	0.21%	-89.58%
5.3.Catering supplies (plastic cups, cans, plastic bottles, etc)	313	-	0.00%	-100.00%
5.4. Food supplies (food purchased by Restaurants)	3.197	2.993	3.16%	-6.37%
6. DIRECT WASTE	**311**	**452**	**0.48%**	**45.23%**
7. FIXED ASSETS (emissions produced during the construction/manufacturing of durable goods)	**20.451**	**17.337**	**18.32%**	**-15.23%**
7.1. Building construction	12.228	15.231	16.10%	24.56%
7.2. Office equipment (tables, chairs, cupboards…).	191	472	0.50%	146.97%
7.3. IT hardware (desktops, laptops, printers, telephones, servers, televisions, etc.).	8.004	1.604	1.69%	-79.97%
Desktops	1.811	9	0.01%	-99.50%
Flat screens	2.685	7	0.01%	-99.76%
Laptops	-	1.357	1.43%	0.00%
Individual printers	138	0	0.00%	-99.64%
Network printers	578	12	0.01%	-97.97%
Telephones (fixed and mobile)	89	11	0.01%	-87.44%
Servers, switches, routers	659	20	0.02%	-96.89%
Televisions	271	-	0.00%	-100.00%
Tablet PC	-	132	0.14%	0.00%
Other IT equipment	1.774	55	0.06%	-96.89%
7.4. Other equipment (washing machines, coffee machines, fridges)	28	30	0.03%	9.59%
TOTAL EMISSIONS	**132.566**	**94.630**		
TOTAL FTE	10.923.25	15.080.25		
Total emissions per FTE	**12.14**	**6.28**		

ANNEX III: Evolution of the KPIs and absolute value

#	KPI	unit	2006	2012	2022	2023	2024
1	**Greenhouse gas emissions**	tCO_2e	132.566,10	91.893,23	91.196,97	103.070,33	94.630,07
		tCO_2e per FTE	12,14	6,94	6,11	6,51	6,28
T1	**Target : -55% compared to 2006**	tCO2e per FTE	5,46	5,46	5,46	5,46	5,46
		Evolution with baseline	0%	-43%	-50%	-46%	-48%
2	**Energy consumption**	Electricity purchased (kWh)	111.937.621	131.393.481	107.215.057	93.384.267	92.317.393
		Electricity produced (kWh)	0	0	399.719	473.284	570.343
		Natural gas (kWh)	54.987.668	73.016.138	49.093.830	38.764.237	39.042.677
		Oil (kWh)	1.457.733	1.552.254	558.301	607.904	629.024
		Heat and cooling purchased (kWh)	7.347.356	9.859.822	0	0	0
		Total energy consumption (kWh)	175.730.378	215.821.695	157.266.908	133.229.692	132.559.437
		kWh per m^2	211,59	258,97	141,01	122,29	116,93
T2	**Target : -55% compared to 2012**	kWh per m^2		116,54	116,54	116,54	116,54
		Evolution with baseline		0%	-46%	-53%	-55%
3	**Renewable energy usage**	%		61%	68%	70%	70%
T3	**Target : 80 % by 2028**	%		80%	80%	80%	80%
4	**Water consumption**	Water consumption (m^3)		235.636,52	146.034,84	157.533,70	150.171,00
		m^3 per FTE		17,79	9,78	9,94	9,96
T4	**Target : -50 % compared to 2012**	m^3 per FTE		8,89	8,89	8,89	8,89
		Evolution with baseline		0%	-45%	-44%	-44%
5	**Total Waste production**	kg of total waste production		3.063.684	5.889.716	4.933.534	5.299.682
		Kg of hazardous waste		78.954	31.818	351.692	323.131
		Kg of Incinerated waste		1.089.763,52	436.843,98	545.354,60	514.038,98
		Kg of landfilled waste		28.095,00	1.688.273,00	225.854,00	1.015.749,00
		Kg of recycled waste		1.913.371,71	3.731.509,35	4.145.750,79	3.574.916,63
		Paper/Card		994.135,50	661.931,00	322.104,60	478.140,70
		Plastics/PMC		69.632,00	50.800,50	40.518,00	51.533,00
		Glass		42.557,00	26.809,30	44.632,00	35.638,00
		Wood		72.630,00	97.900,00	347.960,00	378.940,00
		Others		446.866,21	2.502.611,55	2.789.631,19	2.156.736,93
		Kitchen waste (biomethanisation)		287.551,00	391.457,00	600.905,00	473.928,00
	Waste production (excl. construction waste)	kg (excl. construction waste)		3.048.140	2.148.510	1.695.881	2.096.742
		kg per FTE		230,29	143,94	107,06	139,08
T5	**Target : -65% compared to 2012**	kg per FTE		80,6	80,6	80,6	80,6
		Evolution with baseline		0%	-37%	-54%	-40%
6	**Waste recycling (excl. construction waste)**	kg recycled (excl. construction waste)		1.900.572	1.859.159	1.300.434	1.591.152
		% of waste recycled (annual)		62%	87%	77%	76%
T6	**Target : 80% by 2028**	% of waste recycled (annual)		80%	80%	80%	80%
7	**Paper consumption**	kg of paper		881.945	271.315	180.686	204.958
		kg per FTE		66,57	18,18	11,40	13,59
T7	**Target : -85 % compared to 2012**	kg per FTE		9,99	9,99	9,99	9,99
		Evolution with baseline		0%	-73%	-83%	-80%
8	**Sustainable public procurement**	% of "green" tenders			95%	98%	84%
T8	**Target : 90 % by 2028**	% of "green" tenders			90%	90%	90%

9	**Biodiversity**	Biodiversity score				47%	47%
T9	**Target : 50 % by 2028**	Biodiversity score				50%	50%
	Full-Time-Employees	FTE	10.923	13.248	14.927	15.843	15.080
	Surface	m^2	756.004	833.387	1.115.321	1.089.472	1.133.685

ANNEX IV: Key Performance Indicators per site

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR PER SITE

Environmental aspect	Indicator	2024 BRU	2024 LUX	2024 STR
Carbon footprint	Carbon footprint (tCO2e)	63.146.77	16.251.03	15.232.31
	Number of full time equivalent (FTE)	10.991	2.972	1.116
	tCO2e/FTE	**5.75**	**5.47**	**13.64**
Energy consumption	Total energy consumed (kWh)	83.112.217.71	23.226.537.47	26.220.681.50
	Surface (m²)	588.282.12	233.741.62	311.660.81
	kWh/m²	**141.28**	**99.37**	**84.13**
Renewable energy usage	Renewable energy consumption (incl. PV and solar panels production)	52.799.060.71	14.045.417.47	26.043.257.50
	%	**63.53%**	**60.47%**	**99.32%**
Water consumption	Total consumption (m³)	98.571	11.545	40.055
	m³/FTE	**8.97**	**3.88**	**35.88**
Waste production	Waste production (excl. construction waste) (kg)	1.214.304.61	251.418.00	631.019.00
	kg/FTE	**110.48**	**84.59**	**565.20**
Waste recycling	Waste recycled (kg) (excl. construction waste)	845.750,63	145.432,00	599.969,00
	%	**69.65%**	**57.84%**	**95.08%**
Paper consumption	kg	133.383.40	38.404.65	33.169.45
	kg/FTE	**12.14**	**12.92**	**29.71**

ANNEX V: List of Environmental Permits

Buildings included in the scope of EMAS

The following is a list of environmental permits for the buildings included in the European 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS LIST

Site	Building	Name	Permit reference	Expiration
Luxembourg	ADENAUER I	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 31/12/2025
	ADENAUER II	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
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	József Antall	238783	22/07/2033
	Wayenberg	N/A	214468	14/07/2033
	Montoyer 70	N/A	45475	09/10/2037
	ARENDT	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
	SCHOLL	Sophie Scholl	1.745.933	23/12/2036
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	Václav Havel	N/A	N/A

ANNEX VI: EMAS Action Plan

1.1.1. Overview of EMAS actions planned for 2025

GHG emissions and sustainable mobility

Establish a Sustainable Commuting Policy for European Parliament staff in Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg	New
Set up a communication campaign: "Think Train – Travel Green, Work Clean"	New
Provide external interpretation in a sustainable way	New
Enhance the reporting on the use of the Multilingual Remote Platform (MRP) and dispatch of suitable microphones to external speakers	New
Reduce the digital footprint of the DG LINC reporting system	New
Promote sustainable choices for conference management	New
Communicate to the public and promote the Travel emissions calculation tool for EP visits	New
Set up a communication plan on how to help reducing DG PART's missions emissions	New
Conduct a preliminary study for the renovation of the REMARD with an objective of an environmental impact reduction	New
Conduct a preliminary study for the renovation of the SPAAK with an objective of an environmental impact reduction	New
Conduct a study for the renovation of the Trèves 2 with an objective of an environmental impact reduction	New
Set up an environmental technical watch on innovation in building sustainability	New
Conduct a study on the influence of the working patterns on climate	New
Explore the introduction of a flat-fee commuting scheme.	New
Optimize the movers' long distance missions	New
Promote the use of bicycles in Brussels	New
Promote the use of bicycles in Strasbourg	New
Reduce of the number of trucks to Strasbourg	New
Use electric vehicles to perform the regular shuttle BRU-LUX for staff	New
Use electric vehicles to perform the weekly shuttles BRU-LUX/LUX -SXB for movers	New
IT equipment portfolio optimisation	New
IP Telephony infrastructure and endpoints optimisation	New
Awareness campaigns (clear plan and targeted audience as a first step)	New
Improve the internal data collection for calculating the S&D Group's carbon footprint for Strasbourg missions and other missions	New
Obtain BREEAM certification for ADENAUER II building extension (LUX)	In progress
Estimate the future use of digital technologies	In progress

Transport car fleet entirely emission free	In progress
Assessment of emission free for vans and buses	In progress
Dedicated action on sustainable mobility at Group level	In progress
Increase the proportion of visitor groups using sustainable transport, while continuing to encourage visitors to come to Parliament	In progress
Increase information to Members on impact of travel on the institution's carbon footprint	In progress
Provide estimates on CO2 emissions for official delegation travel	In progress
Facilitate travel by train for missions to Strasbourg for part-sessions by improving the train offer	In progress
Reduce energy consumption caused by digitalisation	In progress
Promote best practices on sustainable data storage	In progress
Develop a CO2 calculation tool	In progress
Green the mission rules for staff	In progress
Promote public transport: introducing a flexible schedule for Security Guards	In progress

Energy and Renewables

Foster digital sustainability: archive websites of DG COMM	New
Organise a campaign and challenge 'Take stairs' in ARENDT	New
Study the feasibility of a 5th generation energy network in Brussels	New
Study the feasibility on energy innovation	New
Implement a more efficient Building Management System aligned to the strategy to reduce energy consumption in Strasbourg	New
Study the feasibility of installing heat recuperation, modifying the function of the ventilation group GP/GE in Montoyer-Science	New
Improve and complete the insulation of certain parts of the SPINELLI heating pipes	New
Improve the heat pumps system on geothermal energy and optimization of energy production in Luxembourg	New
Install a heat recovery system in the HVAC installation of the ZWEIG building	New
Install an air-heat pump and energy recovery ventilation system in the Citizens' House during the renovation of the painter Antoine Wiertz House	New
Install heat pumps in the MONTOYER 70 building with recovery of the heat generated by the Data Center	New
Negotiate with the Luxembourgish authorities to analyze the possibilities of connecting the new ADENAUER to the urban heating network	New
Optimize the HVAC regulation in all buildings in 1st cycle of PLAGE	New
Optimize the cogeneration in MARTENS (PLAGE action)	New
Install heat pump and optimize the cogeneration by turning it off in summer periods in ADENAUER	New
Perform a study to further optimize cogeneration	New

Draw a detailed analysis of the distribution of the electrical consumption in CAMPOAMOR and Montoyer-Science buildings	New
Green the GOs certificate covering the electricity consumption in Luxembourg	New
Replace gradually the lighting by LEDs over the next years in Strasbourg	New
Relighting different buildings (Montoyer-Science, ANTALL, MARTENS, ZWEIG) and install LED lighting for interpreters in SPINELLI	New
Install photovoltaic panels on the WEISS building (study)	New
Study the ventilation in order to maximize the energy efficiency on the 16th floor of the tower of the ADENAUER building.	New
Restructure the server configuration of the S&D Group Secretariat	New
Renovate the steam boiler of south SPINELLI (BRU)	In progress
Measure energy use in the CAMPOAMOR building (BRU)	In progress
Develop a renovation masterplan for buildings	In progress
Further optimise building management	In progress
Develop a long-term building policy	In progress
Establish energy-efficient security control operations	In progress

Water

Evaluate the possibility of reducing the frequency of water purges	New
Improve bio-waste collection in Brussels	New
Renovate multiple restrooms (STR; Weiss building)	In progress
Install EU Eco-labelled or equivalent toilets, taps and showers (STR)	In progress

Waste

Replace promotional items for VIPs visitors by seeds cards	New
Evaluate the possibility of an environmentally friendly badge holder and daily badges	New
Reduce numbers of individual bins in DG EXPO	New
Replace Brita filters used in the LS kitchenettes with a filter device connected to the water system	New
Organize awareness raising on food waste reduction in the three places of work in the catering areas	New
Redact a memo on circularity of buildings – renovation guidelines	New
Improve bio-waste collection in Brussels	New
Report remaining individual bins for DGs and Groups	In progress
Coordinate a “Donnerie” event of the political groups	In progress
Establish a new sustainable visitors accreditation system	In progress

Paper

Replace desktops with hybrids	In progress
Report yearly paperless and digitalisation improvements	In progress
Implement and promote the new eco font Europea	In progress
Reduce the volume of printed publications	In progress
Support the digital transformation: digitally-native publications	In progress
Digitalise forms and security instructions	In progress

Admin, training and communication

Enhance recognition of Environmental Management Officers in staff reports	New
Innovate with the DG FINS EMAS challenge	New
Develop and organise environmental and sustainability training courses for staff of the European Parliament	New
Implement and promote the House of European History (HEH) sustainability approach	New
Promote and present the VRP game to wider audience/boosting outreach	New
Organise a workshop for EMAS best practices in EP and DG COMM for VISSEM staff	New
Increase awareness of sustainable practices in DG LINC and participation in EMAS activities	New
Introduce a DG LINC green label for event and meeting organisation	New
Introduce a new tab on sustainability on DG LINC's intranet	New
Organise awareness raising communications and news items in the area of sustainability, energy performance, environmental protection etc.	New
Organize 2 times 1 day open sessions of the knowledge Chamber per year in the framework of the INLO Academy	New
Evaluate impacts of the Parlamentarium / new Europa Experience	In progress
Dedicated action on reducing trunks at Group level	In progress

1.5.1. Overview of the EMAS actions implemented in 2024

CO_2 emissions and energy

Define milestones and set aside budget for CO2 emission reduction and new targets	Achieved
Share best practice for sustainable events	Achieved
Organise EMAS trainings for the staff of Parliament's Liaison Office	Achieved

Propose follow-up emissions target for 2030	Achieved
DG FINS trainees EMAS challenge	Achieved
Renovate ceilings (lighting) of CHURCHILL and DE MADRIAGA (STR)	Achieved
Complete CHURCHILL restaurant and kitchen renovation (STR)	Achieved
Add solar to CHURCHILL building (STR)	Achieved
Add solar to ZWEIG building (BRU)	Achieved
Add solar to WAYENBERG building (BRU)	Achieved
Add solar to MARTENS building (BRU)	Achieved
Install LED lighting for interpreters in SPINELLI (BRU)	Achieved
Add solar to the Pflimlin building (STR)	Achieved
Add solar to the De Madariaga building (STR)	Achieved
Install two new heat pumps in the Zweig building	Achieved
Use innovative and energy efficient air filtration technologies	Achieved
Report on the installation of LEDs and motions sensors	Achieved
Modify the gas boiler of the WIM building in Brussels to increase energy efficiency	Achieved
Provide energy consumption of EP Windhof datacentre in (LUX)	Achieved
Monitor data usage and storage improving data storage	Achieved
Provide statistics on data storage by Parliament	Achieved
Promote sustainable conference and event management	Achieved
Evaluate hybrid training and language-adding tests of interpreters	Achieved
Evaluate online accreditation testing of interpreters	Achieved
Prepare data collection for calculating the Group's carbon footprint	Achieved
Obtain BREEAM certification for ADENAUER II building extension (LUX)	In progress
Measure energy use in the CAMPOAMOR building	In progress
Develop a renovation masterplan for buildings	In progress
Further optimise building management	In progress
Develop a long-term building policy	In progress
Renovate the steam boiler of south SPINELLI (BRU)	In progress
Reduce energy consumption caused by digitalisation	In progress
Promote best practices on sustainable data storage	In progress
Establish energy-efficient security control operations	In progress
Reduce the use of emails within the Directorate	Removed
Add solar to SPAAK building (BRU)	Removed

Realise a study on installing ventilation valves in empty offices	Removed
Review best environmental practices of national Parliaments	Removed

Sustainable Mobility

Enhance cooperation with local authorities for sustainable transport	Achieved
Enhancing cooperation with local and regional authorities of Parliament's places of work to step up Members', staff and visitors' options to use sustainable modes of transport and to improve cycling infrastructure around Parliament's	Achieved
Step up the comprehensive bike strategy in Brussels, Luxembourg, Strasbourg	Achieved
Promote a shift to low-carbon alternatives for traveling in DG LINC	Achieved
Increase the proportion of visitor groups using sustainable transport, while continuing to encourage visitors to come to Parliament.	In progress
Increase information to Members on impact of travel on the institution's carbon footprint	In progress
Provide estimates on CO2 emissions for official delegation travel	In progress
Facilitate travel by train for missions to Strasbourg for part-sessions by improving the train offer	In progress
Transport car fleet entirely emission free	In progress
Assessment of emission free for vans and buses	In progress
Develop a CO2 calculation tool	In progress
Green the mission rules for staff	In progress
Promote public transport: introducing a flexible schedule for Security Guards	In progress
Dedicated action on sustainable mobility at Group level	In progress
Reduce the number of extraordinary committee meetings	Removed

Managing Waste

Report total number of re-use stations	Achieved
Phase out single use earphones	Achieved
Publish a new guide for the five waste compartment bins	Achieved
Replace single-use bowls with reusable bowls/cups ("bocaux de David")	Achieved

Reducing Paper Consumption

Replace individual printers with limited amount of network printers	Achieved

Reduce paper for activities linked to the change of term	Achieved
Report reduction of printed pages in publications	Achieved
Reduce newspaper and magazine waste	Achieved
Abolish the printing of voting lists	Achieved

Water Consumption

Optimise water flushing for anti-legionella	Achieved
Optimize re-use of rainwater (LUX, achieved through building optimisation)	Removed

Greening Public Procurement (GPP)

Promote mandatory GPP criteria in tenders specifications	Achieved
EMAS dedicated page on the GREENS/EFA intranet	Achieved