ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT 2025 UPDATE

INCLUDING 2024 PERFORMANCE DATA

European Investment Bank | Group

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT 2025 UPDATE

Including 2024 performance data

EMAS
VERIFIED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
LU-000007

managing our environment
EMAS@EIB Group

European Investment Bank | Group

Environmental Statement 2025 update - Including 2024 performance data

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For further information on the EIB's activities, please consult our website, www.eib.org.
You can also contact our Info Desk, info@eib.org. Get our e-newsletter at www.eib.org/sign-up.

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ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

The EIB Group's environmental management system covers the EIB Group's environmental management of its internal day-to-day business activities. The indirect environmental impact and aspects of EIB Group financing and advisory activities are out of scope.

The environmental management system of the European Investment Bank (EIB) Group was first registered with the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) in late 2018 (for the EKI building). As of 2024, the EMAS registration covers the environmental management system of all of its occupied buildings in Luxembourg.

This is the eighth environmental statement produced by the EIB Group to be validated under EMAS. It provides all stakeholders and other interested parties with information concerning the environmental performance and activities of the EIB Group in 2024. It is an update to the main environmental statement 2024 published in January 2025. The Group has chosen to report its environmental performance on a calendar year basis to align with the reporting period of its sustainability report (see EIB Group Environmental Statement 2024 and previous editions).

This document has been drafted in accordance with the EMAS standard, including Annexes I through V, which have been amended to reflect the revised ISO 14001:2015 standard. The data contained in this environmental statement relate to the reporting year 1 January to 31 December 2024.

An update to the environmental statement will be published in mid-2026, while the next main environmental statement is scheduled to be published in mid-2027.

ABOUT THE EIB GROUP

The EIB Group consists of the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the European Investment Fund (EIF).

The EIB is the European Union's financing arm. It is one of the world's largest multilateral borrowers and lenders. Based in Luxembourg, the Bank has a network of local and regional offices in Europe and beyond.

The EIF supports small businesses by improving their access to finance in Europe and a number of non-EU countries. The EIF designs and develops venture and growth capital, guarantees and microfinance instruments to promote innovation and employment.

EIB Global is the international development arm of the EIB. It is committed to financing climate action, innovation and sustainability around the world.

OUR KEY ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS

1 THE EIB GROUP'S ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

1.1 About EMAS

The EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) was established by the European Commission to help organisations evaluate, report on and ultimately improve environmental performance.

EMAS is fully compatible with, and largely based on, ISO 14001standards for environmental management systems, but has additional requirements including the need to conduct an initial environmental review, report on a set of core indicators and publish the environmental statement.

1.2 Context and purpose of the EIB Group's environmental management system

In 2018, the EIB Group successfully implemented an environmental management system in accordance with the EMAS Regulation (Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, including any subsequent amendments thereto)[1].

Implementing an appropriate environmental management system enables the EIB Group to better understand its direct environmental aspects and impact within the scope of the system. The EMAS framework enables the EIB Group to monitor, evaluate, report on and continually improve its internal environmental performance in a holistic manner. It includes a broad range of areas, such as the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, energy and water use, and waste production, among other objectives. As the EU climate bank, much attention has been paid to our own internal greenhouse gas emissions[2].

In the context of the EIB Group Climate Bank Roadmap[3] 2021-2025, the Corporate Climate Programme led by our Group Corporate Services Directorate aims to align the EIB Group's own operations with the goals of the Paris Agreement by pursuing a science-based target methodology that defines an emissions abatement pathway to keep the rise in global temperature below 1.5° Celsius. The carbon reduction target in absolute emissions is 12.4% by 2025 compared to 2018 emissions. The Corporate Climate Programme defines the projects, measures and initiatives to achieve this target.

1 Amendments to the Regulation include Council Regulation (EU) No 517/2013, Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1505, Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/2026, and Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/1199.

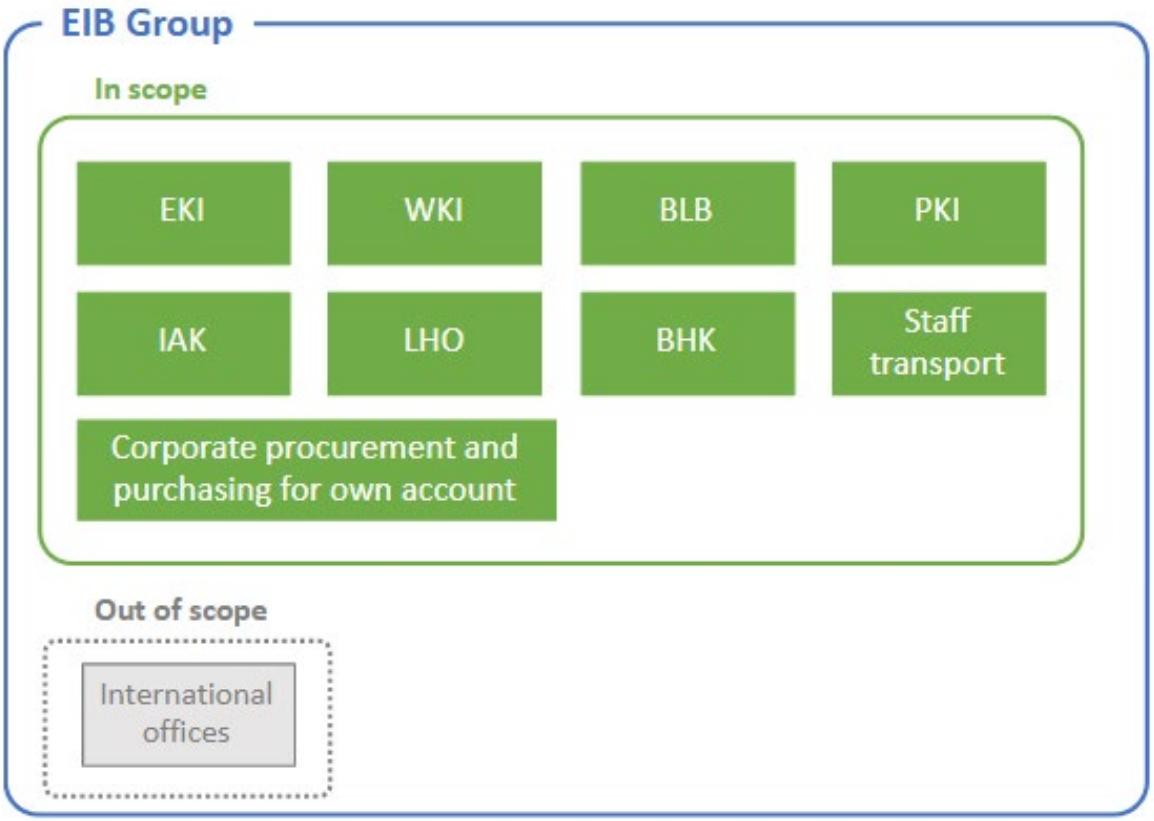
2 The EIB Group has been measuring the carbon footprint of its internal activities since 2007.

3 Approved in November 2020, the Climate Bank Roadmap details how we aim to support the objectives of the European Green Deal and sustainable development beyond Europe by accelerating the transition through green finance, ensuring a just transition for all and supporting Paris-aligned operations.

1.3 Scope of the EMAS registration

The scope of the EIB Group's EMAS registration covers all technical and administrative activities that support the core business and that are carried out within all occupied EIB Group buildings in Luxembourg, as well as staff mobility and all corporate procurement activities for own account.

Figure 1: Scope of the EMAS registration



Since 2018, the scope of the EIB Group's EMAS registration has gradually been expanded from one site in 2018 (EKI building), to five sites in the 2023 reporting period[4], to all occupied EIB Group buildings in Luxembourg as of the 2024 reporting period, as detailed in the following section.

The EMAS registration of the EIB Group's environmental management system now covers 92% of the relative number of EIB Group employees and 94% of the EIB Group's office surface area.

Although the EMAS registration only applies to specific sites, it does not prevent the implementation of equivalent environmental standards at non-EMAS-registered sites. All staff – regardless of their location – are expected to engage actively in environmental matters and improve their environmental knowledge. This commitment also extends to procurement activities for the EIB Group's own account.

[4] For more details, please refer to the Environmental Statement 2024 - Including 2023 performance data.

Buildings in scope of the EMAS registration

Table 1: Overview of buildings within scope as of December 2024

Building	Net surface area (m^2)	No. office floors	No. underground parking floors	Workstations (+/-)
East building (EKI) 96-98 boulevard Konrad Adenauer	75 148	10	3	1 200
West building (WKI) 100 boulevard Konrad Adenauer	77 928	11	7	1 500
BLB building (BLB) 3 rue Jean Monnet	25 914	4	1	400
President building (PKI) 37B avenue John F. Kennedy	27 897	6	2	630
IAK building (IAK) 2-6 rue Albert Wehrer	31 210	7	2	700
Lighthouse One building (LHO) 43 boulevard Pierre Frieden	17 829	15	3	900
BHK building (BHK) 15 avenue John F. Kennedy	4 253	4	3	230

1.3.1.1 East building (EKI)

The East building is owned by the EIB Group. It comprises ten floors of offices in the superstructure and three floors of underground parking. The site is rated BREEAM[5] Excellent – the first building to achieve such a post-construction rating in continental Europe.

Located at 96-98 boulevard Konrad Adenauer, the site primarily comprises office space, meeting rooms, multiple large atria, a canteen and service areas, including kitchens, a plant room and loading bays.

1.3.1.2 West building (WKI)

The West building is a historic building owned by the EIB Group that includes both the main building (seven office floors and four underground parking floors) and 1982 extension (four office floors and three underground parking floors). WKI, along with EKI, serves as the EIB Group's headquarters. The exterior envelope has been classified as protected heritage by the City of Luxembourg since 2017.

Located at 100 boulevard Konrad Adenauer, the site primarily comprises office space, meeting rooms, gym space, a swimming pool, a car park and green space.

1.3.1.3 BLB building (BLB)

The BLB building is rented and fully occupied by the EIB Group. The building has four floors of offices and underground parking.

Located at 3 rue Jean Monnet, the site primarily comprises office space, meeting rooms, a canteen and a car park.

[5] BREEAM: Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method.

1.3.1.4 President building (PKI)

The PKI building is rented and partially occupied by the EIB Group. The building comprises six above-ground office floors and two floors of underground parking, spread over three blocks (PKI-a, PKI-b and PKI-c).

Located at 37B avenue John F. Kennedy, the site primarily comprises office space, meeting rooms, and a restaurant and cafeteria.

1.3.1.5 IAK building (IAK)

The IAK building (also called IKI) is rented and fully occupied by the EIB Group. The building has four blocks; seven floors of offices and two levels of underground parking.

Located at 2-6 rue Albert Wehrer, the site primarily comprises office space, meeting rooms, a restaurant and canteen, and a car park.

1.3.1.6 Lighthouse One building (LHO)

The LHO building is rented and fully occupied by the EIB Group except for parking. The building comprises 15 floors and includes a BLB-type restaurant (150 places). The owner is responsible for maintenance of the external glass (except on the ground floor), cleaning of external surfaces, maintenance of green spaces and cleaning of the underground car park.

1.3.1.7 BHK building (BHK)

The BHK building is rented and partially occupied by the EIB Group. The building comprises four above-ground floors including the ground floor, as well as three basement floors. The EIB Group currently manages the parking space at BHK. BHK was vacated by the end of 2024. Therefore, intensity ratios for this building are presented as not relevant.

Building consumption

The following areas of all building resource consumption are included within the scope of EMAS:

- electricity
- district heating
- water
- waste
- paper

Staff mobility

The EIB Group influences the mobility of all staff through various policies and initiatives, meaning that staff mobility also comes under the scope of the environmental management system. It includes:

- business travel:
  - car fleet
  - flights
  - rail
  - company cars
  - rental cars
- commuting and homeworking
  - commuting between residence and sites in Luxembourg
  - shuttle buses between sites in Luxembourg
  - homeworking

Corporate procurement for own account

Corporate procurement falls under the EIB Group's environmental management system as purchasing decisions have been assessed as having a significant environmental impact. It is also a requirement under the EMAS Regulation that we determine our environmental requirements for the procurement of products and services with a high environmental impact, where appropriate.

1.4 Environmental policy

The European Investment Bank Group is committed to enabling sustainable growth in the European Union and globally. As a leader in sustainable finance, it adheres to the high standards of the EIB Group Environmental and Social Policy. Its overarching Climate Strategy[6] (2020) is implemented through the Climate Bank Roadmap 2021-2025 and the climate action and environmental sustainability objectives.

The EIB Group has integrated the principles and objectives of the Climate Strategy into its internal environmental policy goals, targets and action plans, ensuring that sustainability is embedded in both its operations and daily activities. This alignment reinforces the credibility of its sustainable finance goals. To help achieve these, the EIB Group is committed to reducing internal absolute carbon emissions in line with the 1.5 C temperature goals of the Paris Agreement.

In 2024, the EIB Group updated its EMAS Environmental Policy[7] to reflect new environmental impact areas and reaffirm top management's commitment to improving environmental performance. Effective from 2025, the policy has been shared with staff, contractors and stakeholders.

The policy provides a strategic framework for setting environmental objectives across all of the EIB Group's internal activities, including building operations, staff travel and corporate procurement, both in Luxembourg and international offices. It commits the EIB Group to the continuous improvement of its environmental performance, pollution prevention, and compliance with environmental regulations.

6 EIB Climate Strategy (2020); update of the 2015 version.
7 EIB Group EMAS Environmental Policy (2018-2024 version).

1.5 Governance of the environmental management system

The success of the EIB Group's environmental management system is largely driven by the commitment and involvement of key internal stakeholders. Accordingly, the following governance structure has been implemented:

EMAS Steering Committee

The EMAS Steering Committee is composed of senior managers from relevant EIB Group services and is responsible for overseeing the environmental management system. It meets at least once a year in sync with the EMAS audit cycle to review and validate the suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the environmental management system, as well as to monitor the environmental achievements and performance of the internal business activities of the EIB Group. In 2024, the Bank's Secretary General chaired the EMAS Steering Committee.

EMAS Management Representative

The EMAS Management Representative is ultimately responsible for the environmental management system and ensuring that all EMAS requirements are met, working and up to date. The EMAS Management Representative is also responsible for ensuring that the EMAS Steering Committee is informed about the suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the environmental management system, including environmental results.

EMAS Core Team

The EMAS Core Team consists of representatives of the services who are directly responsible for supporting the EMAS Management Representative in their role to maintain the environmental management system successfully. All EMAS Core Team members have undergone appropriate ISO 14001 lead auditor training.

EIB Corporate Climate Programme

The Corporate Climate Programme aims to support the objectives of the Climate Bank Roadmap 2021-2025 by defining a carbon emissions abatement pathway using a science-based methodology to guarantee the long-term alignment of its internal operations with a global temperature rise limit of 1.5° C. In addition, it contains objectives and actions to increase the EIB Group's environmental sustainability. The Corporate Climate Programme's action plan to reduce the EIB Group's internal environmental and carbon footprint is structured around three key areas:

- the way we travel;
- the way we work;
- the way we do business.

EIB Group staff

Staff involvement and awareness are crucial to any environmental management system. Staff are responsible for adhering to working practices that protect the environment, and for contributing to the continual improvement process by considering the environmental impact of their everyday work.

All new joiners are informed of the EIB Group's environmental management system and EMAS registration, shown an information video and encouraged to provide ideas and feedback to help and support continual improvement, in particular via the dedicated EMAS mailbox.

1.6 Environmental aspects and impact

To understand our environmental performance, in spring 2018 the EIB Group systematically reviewed all environmental aspects of our internal business activities and their environmental impact for the first time. The Group continues to review environmental aspects on a regular basis. "Environmental aspects" concern the area or type of environmental impact (such as energy or water usage), while "environmental impact" concerns the specific harmful effects that may arise (such as air pollution, depletion of natural resources and aggravation of the greenhouse effect). Environmental reviews also categorise environmental aspects as being under the Group's direct or indirect control. Direct aspects are business activities over which the EIB Group exercises direct management control, whereas indirect aspects are those activities managed by third parties. The EIB Group may still influence indirect aspects through engagement and policies.

The environmental aspects identified through these reviews provide the basis for our environmental management system, which seeks to reduce our environmental impact through ongoing performance management of these factors. By evaluating all environmental aspects against the predefined criteria specified in the updated EU EMAS Regulation, we can perform a risk-based assessment of the probability, severity and frequency of environmental impact, and of the EIB Group's ability to influence and control this impact.

Any environmental aspects subject to existing environmental legislation or otherwise deemed significant are prioritised according to the expected probability, severity and frequency of impact and the EIB Group's ability to influence and control it.

Reviews have shown that the significant environmental aspects arising from EIB Group activities that are within the scope of the environmental management system are air emissions, energy and fuel use, and waste production. The significant environmental aspects remain unchanged with the expanded scope. The table below lists the environmental aspects within the scope of the environmental management system.

Table 2: Overview of significant and non-significant environmental aspects and impacts

	ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	ACTIVITIES
	Air emissions	Air pollution Greenhouse effect	Business travel Staff commuting Car fleet Building plant equipment
	Energy and fuel use	Depletion of natural resources Greenhouse effect	Business travel Heating, ventilation and cooling Lighting IT equipment IT infrastructure and solutions Data centres Homeworking Staff commuting Car fleet
	Waste production	Air, water and ground pollution	Catering Cleaning Office consumables IT equipment IT infrastructure and solutions Data centres Events
	Paper use	Depletion of natural resources	Publications Internal documents Communications and events
	Water use	Depletion of natural resources	Bathrooms Catering Cleaning Drinking water Green spaces
	Biodiversity	Depletion of natural resources Land use	Assets Green spaces Catering Furniture and fit-outs

2 PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND ACTIONS

2.1 Objectives and targets

To achieve the EIB Group EMAS Environmental Policy objectives, we have set the following targets:

Table 3: Status of EIB Group EMAS objectives and targets as of December 2024

POLICY OBJECTIVES	MULTI-YEAR TARGETS	YEAR-END TARGET DATE	RESULT FOR 2024
Adopt relevant environmental standards and requirements in all areas of the EIB Group's internal operations	Retain ISO 14001 certification	2024	Achieved
	Retain EMAS registration	2024	Achieved
	Retain SuperDrecksKëscht certification for the management of waste in all EIB Group buildings in scope	2024	Achieved
	Retain BREEAM In-Use certification for the EKI building	2026	In progress
Continue to reduce internal CO_2 emissions	Reduce Group emissions in absolute terms by 12.4% by 2025 compared to 2018 base year emissions[8]	2025	On track (-34% reduction compared to 2018 base year emissions)
Prevent pollution that may arise as a result of the EIB Group's internal activities and minimise waste through the careful and efficient use of materials	Eliminate or replace single-use plastics for categories listed in EU Directive 2019/904 by year-end 2024	2024	Achieved
Purchase sustainable products for the EIB Group's own account wherever feasible (such as recycled, FSC or low environmental impact products and energy from renewable sources)	Annually, at least 75% of tenders involving a product, goods or services category with high environmental impact will include environmental requirements in the technical specifications and/or selection criteria and/or award criteria.	2024	Achieved (100% in number and value of tenders launched in the reporting period)
Enhance environmental considerations in procurement decisions for the EIB Group's own account where appropriate	Annually, at least 75% of tenders involving a product, goods or services category with high environmental impact will be sent to the EU Green Public Procurement (GPP) Helpdesk with a request for advice on "greening" the technical specifications. Alternatively, the GPP knowledge base will be consulted.	2024	Achieved (89% in number and 99.7% in total value of tenders launched in the period)
	By the end of 2025, all procurement staff, including newcomers, will undergo appropriate green public procurement training.	2025	In progress
Reduce risks from environmental, health or safety hazards for employees and others in the vicinity of the EIB Group's operations	Assess and manage health and environmental impact and chemical risks.	Not applicable	No specific quantitative target

[8] This target applies to gross greenhouse gas emissions for all EIB Group buildings as described in the EIB Group Carbon Footprint Report 2023.

Train and communicate environmental policies to employees	Annually, at least one event or training session will be organised for relevant staff about EMAS and/or EMAS at the EIB Group.	2024	Achieved
	Annually, at least one flagship engagement action or awareness-raising event will be organised to increase staff awareness on sustainable behaviours, both at work and at home.	2024	Achieved
Publicise the EIB Group's environmental situation	Annually publish a detailed analysis of the greenhouse gas emissions of its internal activities in accordance with GHG Protocol standards	2024	Achieved[9]
	Annually publish a verified environmental statement of internal activities under the EMAS scope	2024	Achieved
	Continually expand the reporting boundaries and improve the quality and comprehensiveness of the environmental performance data in line with best reporting standards	2024	Achieved

2.2 Actions

To achieve the above objectives and targets, we have identified the actions that need to be taken. The tables below contain the status of ongoing and planned actions in 2024 and beyond. In 2024, the multi-year action plan consisted of 49 actions, 32 of which were completed, eight in progress, three scheduled, three postponed, and three abandoned or superseded by a different action.

For an overview of actions completed prior to 2024, please refer to the EIB Group's previous environmental statements.

[9] Carbon Footprint Report 2023. This report will be discontinued as of the 2024 reporting year and the relevant information will be integrated in the EMAS environmental statement.

Objective: Adopt relevant environmental standards and requirements in all areas of the EIB Group's internal operations

Table 4: Status of EIB Group EMAS actions as of December 2024

TARGET	ACTION		DUE	STATUS
Retain ISO 14001 certification	A1	Conduct an internal audit and follow up on observations and non-conformities	Annually recurring	Complete
Retain EMAS registration			Annually recurring	Complete
Retain SuperDrecksKëscht certification	A2	Ensure waste management practices in the buildings in scope of EMAS continue to meet the standards required by SuperDrecksKëscht certification	Annually recurring	Complete
Retain BREEAM In-Use certification for the EKI building	A47	New BREEAM In-Use certification for the EKI building	December 2025	In progress

Objective: Continue to reduce internal CO_2 emissions

Table 4 (cont.): Status of EIB Group EMAS actions as of December 2024

TARGET	ACTION		DUE	STATUS
Reduce Group gross emissions by 12.4% by 2025 compared to 2018 base year emissions	A4	Compensate residual greenhouse gas emissions with the purchase of verified carbon credits	Annually recurring	In progress
	A5	Purchase all electricity from renewable energy sources	Annually recurring	Complete
	A7	Revise the EIB Group travel policy	December 2025	Scheduled
	A24	Remove 1 800 docking stations and replace them with an integrated monitor system	December 2024	Complete
	A25	Roll out the Mission Desk to all EIB directorates	December 2024	Complete
	A32	Car fleet to comprise only hybrid and electric cars	December 2024	Complete
	A39	Select and install a waste dehydration machine	December 2025	Abandoned
	A42	Replace the R404 refrigerant	December 2028	In progress
	A49	Purchase sustainable aviation fuels for business air travel, where possible	December 2024	Abandoned
	A55	Run a campaign on sustainable digital practices (data storage campaign) and collaborative online tools	December 2024	Complete
	A75	Shift towards laptop models with a standardised USB-C charger	December 2024	Complete

	A79	Participate in the new interinstitutional framework contract to donate obsolete IT equipment to selected charities	December 2024	**Complete**
	A80	Update the IT asset lifecycle policy to extend the lifetime of hardware	March 2024	**Complete**
	A85	Recruit a sustainability and environmental management expert in relation to workplace management	December 2024	**Complete**
	A87	Roll out the Mission Desk to the EIF	December 2025	**Scheduled**
	A88	Develop an EIB Group sustainable events and meeting charter	December 2025	**Scheduled**
	A95	Increase the capacity and safety of cyclist facilities (EKI)	December 2024	**Complete**
	A111	Deploy a choice-based workplace strategy that promotes the efficient use of office space	December 2028	**In progress (60%)**
	A27	Retrofit LED lights in offices and common areas for the EKI building	December 2026	**In progress**
	A41	Optimise the metering system in EKI for monitoring and analysing electricity, heating and water consumption	December 2027	**In progress**
	A46	Install variable speed drivers in pumps	December 2025	**Abandoned**
	A76	Switch to new laptop models with a more energy-efficient configuration	December 2024	**Complete**
	A107	Deploy a new solution for comfort and energy optimisation based on sensors in EKI	December 2026	**In progress**

Objective: Prevent pollution that may arise as a result of the EIB Group's internal activities and minimise waste through the careful and efficient use of materials

Table 4 (cont.): Status of EIB Group EMAS actions as of December 2024

TARGET	ACTION		DUE	STATUS
Eliminate or replace single-use plastics for categories listed in EU Directive 2019/904 by year-end 2024[10]	**A14**	Adopt reusable glass yoghurt jars	March 2025	**Scheduled**
	A97	Remove all black plastic that is not recyclable	December 2024	**Complete**
Minimise waste	**A117**	Develop an internal system to redistribute unsold food from the EIB Group's cafeterias	June 2025	**In progress**

[10] This target has been rolled forward from 2021.

Objective: Purchase sustainable products for the EIB Group's own account wherever feasible (such as recycled, FSC or low environmental impact products and energy from renewable sources)

Table 4 (cont.): Status of EIB Group EMAS actions as of December 2024

TARGET	ACTION		DUE	STATUS
Annually, at least 75% of tenders involving a product, goods or services category with high environmental impact will include environmental requirements in the technical specifications and/or selection criteria and/or award criteria.	**A17**	Insert environmental requirements into the selection criteria of relevant corporate procurement procedures	Annually recurring	**Complete**
	A127	Run an awareness-raising campaign on the circular economy and waste prevention via the staff engagement platform Our Planet	June 2025	**Scheduled**

Objective: Enhance environmental considerations in procurement decisions for the EIB Group's own account where appropriate

Table 4 (cont.): Status of EIB Group EMAS actions as of December 2024

TARGET	ACTION		DUE	STATUS
Annually, at least 75% of tenders involving a product, goods or services category with high environmental impact will be sent to the EU Green Public Procurement (GPP) Helpdesk with a request for advice on "greening" the technical specifications.	**A18**	Send relevant corporate procurement procedures to the EU Green Public Procurement Helpdesk for advice on "greening" the specifications. Alternatively, the GPP database or other similar advisory sources can be consulted.	Annually recurring	**Complete**
	A96	Promote the GPP Helpdesk among staff with procurement responsibilities	Annually recurring	**Complete**
By the end of 2024, all procurement staff, including newcomers, will undergo appropriate green public procurement training	**A21**	Develop an e-learning module on green public procurement for staff	December 2024	**Postponed to 2026**
	A60	Provide green public procurement training for staff with procurement responsibilities	December 2024	**Postponed to 2025**

Objective: Reduce risks from environmental, health or safety hazards for employees and others in the vicinity of the EIB Group's operations

Table 4 (cont.): Status of EIB Group EMAS actions as of December 2024

TARGET	ACTION		DUE	STATUS
Assess and manage health and environmental impact and chemical risks	A53	Finalise a new procedure on access control for hazardous products	December 2024	Complete
	A70	Explore greener market alternatives to chemical cleaning products	December 2024	Complete
	A72	Digitalise the monitoring of site access to hazardous substances via MyRequests	December 2025	In progress
	A82	Approve the new EIB Group safety and security policy	June 2024	Complete
	A99	Integrate the e-learning course on safety as an optional component	December 2024	Complete
	A123	Replace hydroalcoholic gel with plant-based hand disinfectant	June 2025	In progress

Objective: Train and communicate environmental policies to employees

Table 4 (cont.): Status of EIB Group EMAS actions as of December 2024

TARGET	ACTION		DUE	STATUS
Annually, at least one event or training session will be organised for relevant staff about EMAS and/or EMAS at the EIB Group	A48	Provide annual EMAS training for the relevant services ahead of the EMAS external audit	Annually recurring	Complete
	A71	Promote the EMAS interinstitutional days among relevant staff to enable best practice knowledge sharing among peers	Annually recurring	Complete
	A91	Approve the updated EMAS Environmental Policy	December 2024	Complete
Annually, at least one flagship engagement action or awareness-raising event will be organised to increase staff awareness on sustainable behaviours, both at work and at home	A73	Launch sustainability engagement activities and change the Our Planet management platform	June 2024	Complete
	A74	Give 500 bike repair vouchers to staff	April 2024	Complete
	A81	Display the carbon footprint of meal options at the EIB Group's restaurant	June 2024	Complete
	A89	Organise the first Green Up Day on Earth Day	April 2024	Complete
	A98	Organise a giant Climate Fresk	December 2024	Complete
	A119	Organise bike repair teaching sessions	June 2025	In progress
	A118	Organise the second Green Up Day	June 2025	Scheduled

Objective: Publicise the EIB Group's environmental situation

Table 4 (cont.): Status of EIB Group EMAS actions as of December 2024

TARGET	ACTION		DUE	STATUS
Annually publish a detailed analysis of the greenhouse gas emissions of the EIB Group's internal activities in accordance with GHG Protocol standards	**A61**	Publish the EIB Group Carbon Footprint Report	Annually recurring	**Complete (report of 2023 greenhouse gas emissions inventory)**
Annually publish a verified environmental statement of internal activities under the EMAS scope	**A62**	Publish the EMAS environmental statement	Annually recurring	**Complete**
Continually expand the reporting boundaries and improve the quality and comprehensiveness of the environmental performance data in line with best reporting standards	**A65**	Define and implement an enhanced environmental data collection procedure	December 2024	**Complete**

3 ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Key environmental indicator highlights are shown in **Table 5** below, with the following sections providing additional details. Intensity values are computed in relation to EIB Group headcount and energy surface areas (see Annex IV for definitions and detailed values per building)

Table 5: Key highlights of the environmental results between 2018 and 2024

Employees	Total 2024	2024 vs. 2023	2024 vs. 2018
Number of EIB Group employees	5 151	+3.6%	+32.20%
Energy (MWh)	**Total 2024**	**2024 vs. 2023**	**2024 vs. 2018**
Gross energy	27 632	-3%	-21%
Electricity all buildings + data centres	17 236	-2%	-18%
Heat	11 612	-4%	-21%
Energy intensity per m^2	0.15	-3%	-21%
Energy intensity per employee	5.36	-7%	-40%
Water (m^3)	**Total 2024**	**2024 vs. 2023**	**2024 vs. 2018**
Water	55 883	+7%	-13%
Water consumption per employee	10.8	+4%	-34%
Water consumption per m^2	0.3	+7%	-13%
Waste (tonnes)	**Total 2024**	**2024 vs. 2023**	**2024 vs. 2018**
Gross waste production	701.9	-28%	-36%
Waste production per employee	0.14	-31%	-52%
Material (tonnes)	**Total 2024**	**2024 vs. 2023**	**2024 vs. 2018**
Paper purchased	29.4	-30%	-80%
Paper printed - pages per employee	1 244	-8%	-74%
Carbon footprint (in tCO_2e)	**Total 2024**	**2024 vs. 2023**	**2024 vs. 2018**
Gross greenhouse gas emissions	19 809	-10.9%	-27.4%
Net greenhouse gas emissions	16 197	-6.7%	-27.7%
Gross greenhouse gas emissions intensity per employee	3.8	-14.0%	-45.1%

3.1 Energy

Business activities in all buildings consume energy from two principal sources:

- **Purchased electricity** provides the requisite power for all on-site lighting, IT equipment, operation of lifts, ventilation and cooling, and other electrical equipment.
- **Heating** for all buildings is provided by the Kirchberg district's combined heat and power plant managed by LuxEnergy.

Table 6: Energy consumption in all buildings in scope of the EMAS certification

ENERGY	CONSUMPTION	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2023/ 2024 change (%)	Annualised progress since 2018 (%)
Gross energy consumption (MWh)	**Total energy consumption – including off-site data centres[11]**	**28 848**	29 647	33 184	37 264	34 199	35 290	35 782	-3%	-3%
	Total renewable energy (MWh)	**27 537**	25 506	27 510	28 574	27 840	29 288	29 796	+8%	-1%
	% renewable energy	**95%**	86%	83%	77%	81%	83%	83%	+11%	+2%
Electricity consumption	**Total electricity (MWh)**	**17 236**	17 557	18 578	18 748	17 841	20 543	21 036	-2%	-3%
Heat consumption	**Total heating (MWh)**	**11 612**	12 091	14 606	18 516	16 358	14 747	14 746	-4%	-3%
Relative energy per floor area	**Total energy intensity (MWh/m²)**	**0.15**	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.18	0.19	0.19	-3%	-3%
	Electricity (MWh/m²)	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13	-2%	-3%
	Heating (MWh/m²)	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.09	-4%	-3%
Relative energy per employee[12]	**Total energy intensity (MWh/employee)**	**5.36**	5.75	6.95	8.19	8.12	8.71	8.95	-7%	-5%
	Electricity (MWh/employee)	3.11	3.32	3.81	4.00	4.13	4.99	5.17	-6%	-5%
	Heating (MWh/employee)	2.25	2.43	3.14	4.20	4.00	3.72	3.78	-7%	-5%

Detailed energy consumption data by building and for data centres can be found in **Annex IV**.

Despite the continued growth of the organisation, which saw a 4% increase in employee headcount from the prior year, and thanks to the energy conservation measures taken, the EIB Group buildings in Luxembourg achieved a reduction in total energy consumption of 3% from 2023 to 2024 and an average annual reduction of 3% since its base year 2018 (-21% between 2018 and 2024). When compared to the average energy consumption between 2018 and 2023, the energy consumption in 2024 is 17% lower.

[11] Data centres are not within the scope of the environmental management system. However, because data centres provide a crucial service to all EIB Group staff, total data centre emissions are considered.

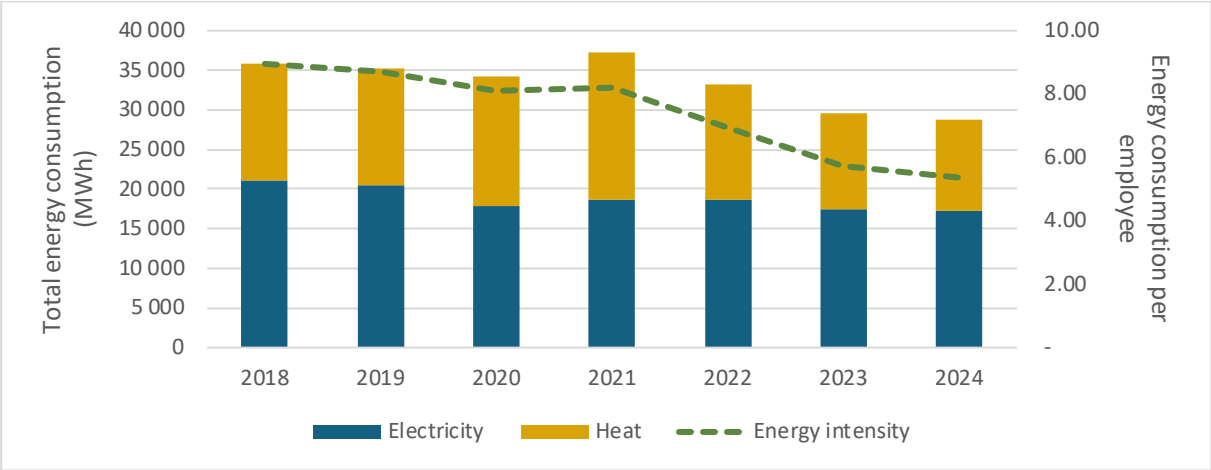
[12] Excluding data centres.

The 15% increase in electricity consumption in the data centres is linked to the following:

- an increase in hardware to host IT applications;
- an increase in staff, resulting in increased data activity and storage;
- digital transformation, resulting in a greater number of IT applications.

Similarly, the energy intensity per floor area and per employee decreased by 21% and 40%, respectively, between 2018 and 2024. **Figure 3** illustrates the significant decrease in energy consumption per employee from 2018 to 2024.

Figure 3: Energy consumption and intensity per employee 2018-2024



Since 2009, all EIB Group purchased electricity has been sourced from renewable sources covered by either green guarantees of origin or certified from renewables. For electricity use in buildings where the EIB Group is the sole occupant, guarantees of origin are purchased from LEO Energy, equivalent to 95% of EIB Group use in 2024. As a result of shared meters in the other buildings, the remaining electricity is purchased from Enovos in the form of a green electricity contract that is independently certified every year as renewables (solar, wind, hydro and biomass).

In 2017, the district heating from which the EIB Group sources steam was converted to biomass combined heat and power with the intention of gradually increasing the share of biomass in the total energy mix. In 2024, the steam provided to BLB was generated 100% from biomass, while the steam provided to the other buildings was on average generated 62% from biomass cogeneration, 26% from wooden pellets and 12% from fossil fuels. As a result of the increase in the share of total biomass in the district heating mix, the EIB Group has increased its percentage of renewable energy procured by an annualised 2% since its base year 2018, including a significant 11% increase in renewable energy from 2023. However, the EIB Group has little control over the composition of the energy mix from the district heating plant.

3.2 Material: Paper consumption

To support EIB Group business activities, paper is required to produce printed materials for internal and external use. The EIB Group has adopted several measures to reduce paper consumption in recent years, such as decentralised printing to a shared queue with automatic deletion of unprinted jobs within 24 hours, digitalised workflows for internal validation and decisions, digitalisation of internal mail, and electronic signature of contracts.

Digitalisation has also had an indirect positive impact on reducing courier shipments despite an increase in business activity.

The EIB Group has also rolled out the Xerox Print Awareness Tool at the Bank which helps staff make more eco-conscious choices concerning printing. Most paper procured and consumed is standard A4 office paper and all paper is 100% recycled.

The EIB Group monitors paper consumption at a Group level and reports data on both purchased paper (for the calculation of the related carbon footprint) as well as actual paper used for individual printing (for monitoring the trend in individual behaviour).

While the EIB Group increased total paper consumption in 2022, largely due to the continued return to the office following the phasing out of social restrictions in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, purchased paper and printed pages decreased in 2024 by 30% and 4%, respectively, relative to 2023. The sharp decrease in purchased paper is explained by a new policy from the copy centre to print publications on demand only with quantities based on actual needs.

The Group's dedicated paper consumption reduction efforts have ensured that printed pages of paper remain well below pre-pandemic levels, with average annual reductions in printed paper per employee of 12% each year since 2019, as demonstrated in **Figure 5** below. This metric is not assessed against the Group's base year of 2018 as the number of printed pages was not monitored until 2019.

Table 7: Purchased and printed paper consumption in all buildings in scope of the EMAS certification

PAPER	CONSUMPTION	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2023/ 2024 change (%)	Annualised progress since 2018 (%)
Purchased paper	Total volume (tonnes)	29.4	42.3	58.0	39.0	47.0	123.0	147.0	-30%	-11%
Printed paper	Total volume (million pages)	6.407	6.692	6.519	5.494	6.365	18.882	n/a	-4%	-11%[13]
	Relative consumption per employee (number of pages)	1 244	1 346	1 403	1 245	1 556	4 765	n/a	-8%	-12%[14]

[13] Annualised progress assessed against 2019 as the EIB Group did not measure printed pages in 2018.
[14] Annualised progress assessed against 2019 as the EIB Group did not measure printed pages in 2018.

Figure 4: Purchased paper 2018-2024

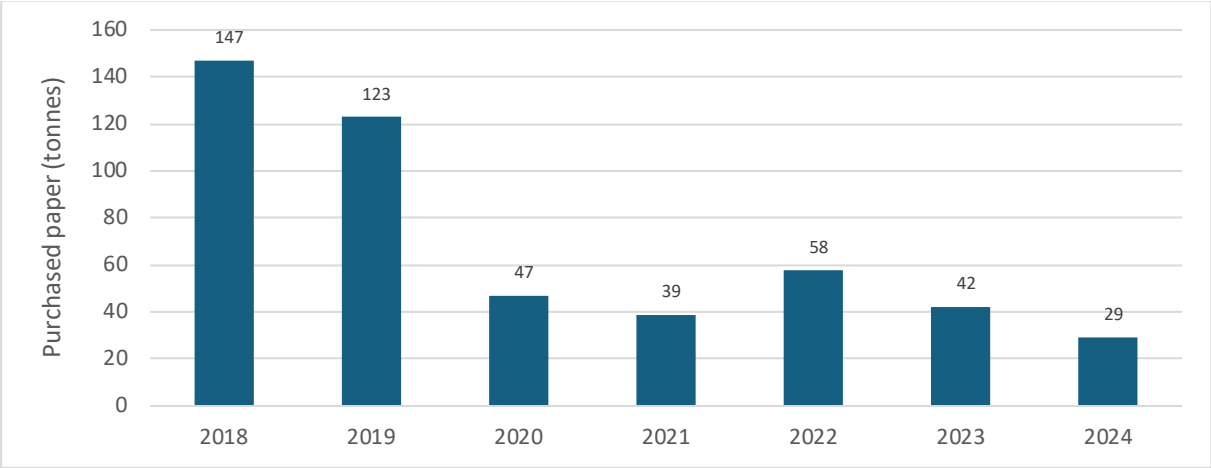
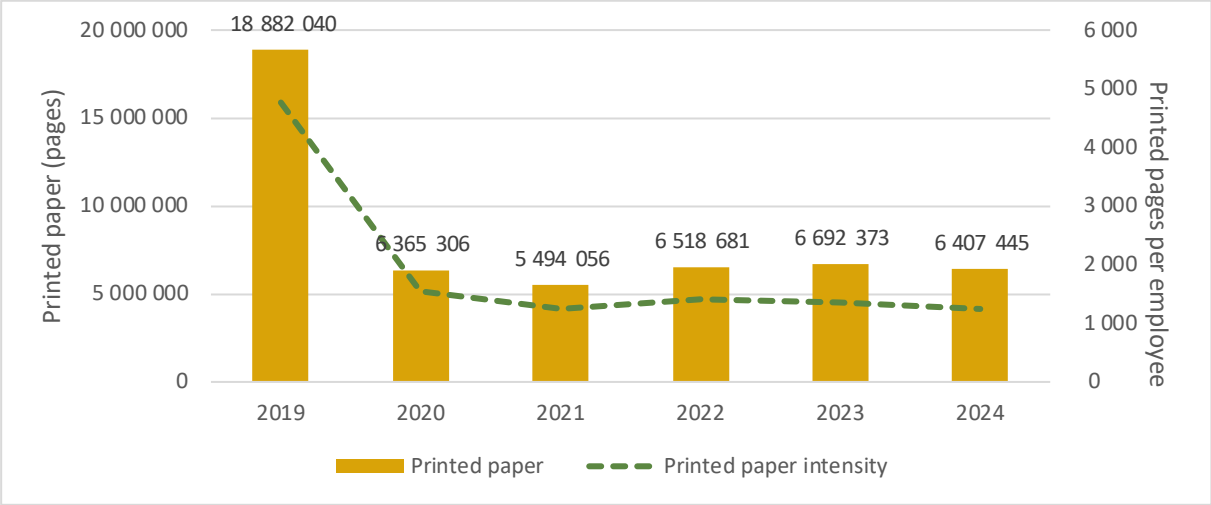


Figure 5: Total printed paper and intensity per employee 2019-2024



3.3 Water consumption

Water consumption is primarily associated with the use of lavatories, office cleaning, catering and the irrigation of green spaces. Consumption is monitored for each site.

According to our latest assessments, water use is not among the environmental topics on which the EIB Group has a significant impact. However, the World Resource Institute lists Luxembourg as a country with medium-high water stress. The EIB Group acknowledges the importance of saving water in water-stressed regions. We hold ourselves to a high standard and are committed to gradually decreasing water consumption in the buildings occupied by the EIB Group. The water reduction targets are enshrined in the Scope 3 corporate emission reduction targets (1.4% per year over the period 2018-2025).

Most of the water consumed is drawn from the public water supply network, but the EIB Group collects rainwater for sanitary and gardening use at some of its buildings in Luxembourg. In 2024, a total of 2.9 million litres was collected and made available for internal reuse (up from 2.59 million litres collected in 2024).

Water at the office facilities in Luxembourg is discharged into the public water supply network through intermediaries such as local water utilities. Luxembourg's modern water treatment plants ensure that discharged water can be reused and is available and safe for the population to consume.

Water consumption at the EIB Group increased marginally in 2024 compared to 2023, in line with the increase in employee headcount based in Luxembourg in 2024 (+5.6%). Water consumption was also influenced by the dry and hot weather conditions in summer (green areas and cooling towers) and higher demand for humidifiers due to cold weather. Leakages were rapidly detected and repaired.

Despite the short-term increase, the EIB Group continues to reduce water consumption in comparison to 2018, with an average annual reduction of 2% and an absolute reduction of 13%.

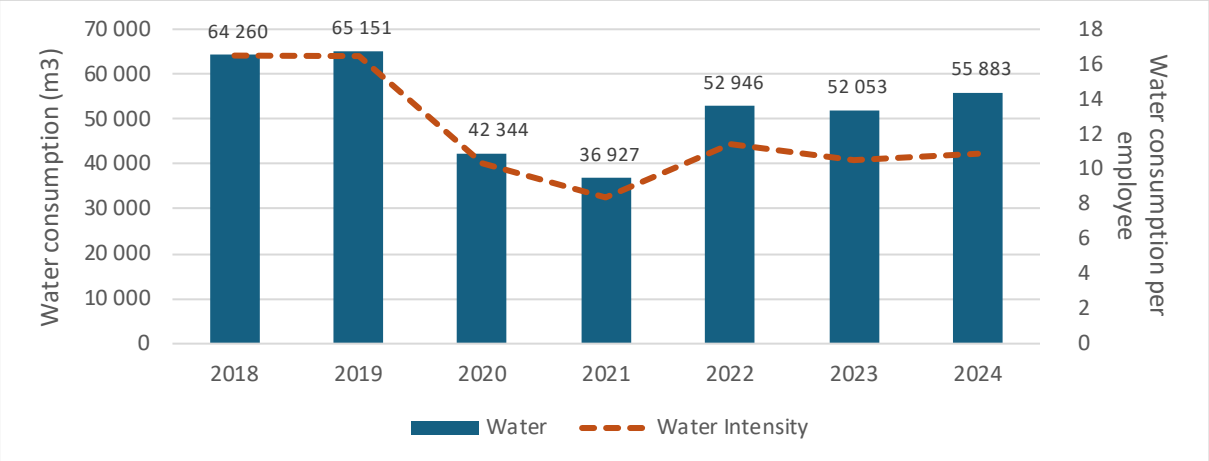
Additionally, the water intensity per employee and floor area has decreased each year by an annual average of 5% and 2%, respectively, since 2018, despite business growth. **Figure 6** illustrates the change in water consumption since 2018, with notable dips during the COVID-19 years and recent stabilisation.

Detailed water consumption data by building can be found in **Annex IV.**

Table 9: Water consumption in all buildings in scope of the EMAS certification

WATER	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2023/2024 change (%)	Annualised progress since 2018 (%)
Gross water consumption (m^3)	55 883	52 053	52 946	36 927	42 344	65 151	64 260	+7%	-2%
Relative consumption (m^3 per employee)	10.8	10.5	11.4	8.4	10.3	16.4	16.5	+4%	-5%
Relative consumption (m^3 per m^2)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	+7%	-2%

Figure 6: Total water consumption and intensity per employee 2018-2024



3.4 Waste production

Since 2007, the EIB Group's waste management has been certified by SuperDrecksKëscht through a quality label for environmentally sound waste management, ensuring full compliance with the requirements of ISO 14024 through annual checks. The EIB Group disposes of most of its waste via the municipal authorities of Luxembourg, where the most significant location of operation is situated. Waste is sorted in-house to the extent possible so that it can ultimately be recycled. All unsorted waste is incinerated with energy recovery.

Due to the nature of the EIB Group's internal business activities – which mostly result in waste from office work, supply and maintenance – waste-related impacts at our own premises are relatively low. The principal forms of waste generated across the buildings include general waste from office use, paper waste, and organic waste from the shared use of catering facilities. Additional forms of waste include glass, plastic, metal, wood and waste electrical and electronic equipment.

Nevertheless, the EIB Group is working with its waste management partner in Luxembourg to close material loops, for example through our investment in direct recycling of used paper towels and removing single-use plastics. We also introduced collective waste recycling bins in the common areas – replacing individual office bins – in an effort to reduce our waste and improve how we sort our office waste. We also took a series of measures in the restaurants we operate to reduce the amount of organic waste, including by launching an anti-waste app and giving staff the option to choose the size of portions.

Regarding our needs for goods and materials, we aim to implement innovative solutions that promote circularity (through the efficient (re)use of resources, materials and products) and to shift our focus from waste management to resource management and eco-design.

The EIB Group continues to pursue its objective of further reducing waste. In 2024, it saw a 28% decrease in total waste production from 2023, as well as a 31% decrease in relative waste production per employee. 2023 was marked by the start of the new choice-based workplace strategy, which entails the refurbishment and decluttering of office space resulting in an occasional increase in the amount of paper, concrete and wood waste in some of the buildings. After refurbishment, the volume of waste generated in the affected buildings goes back to normal levels.

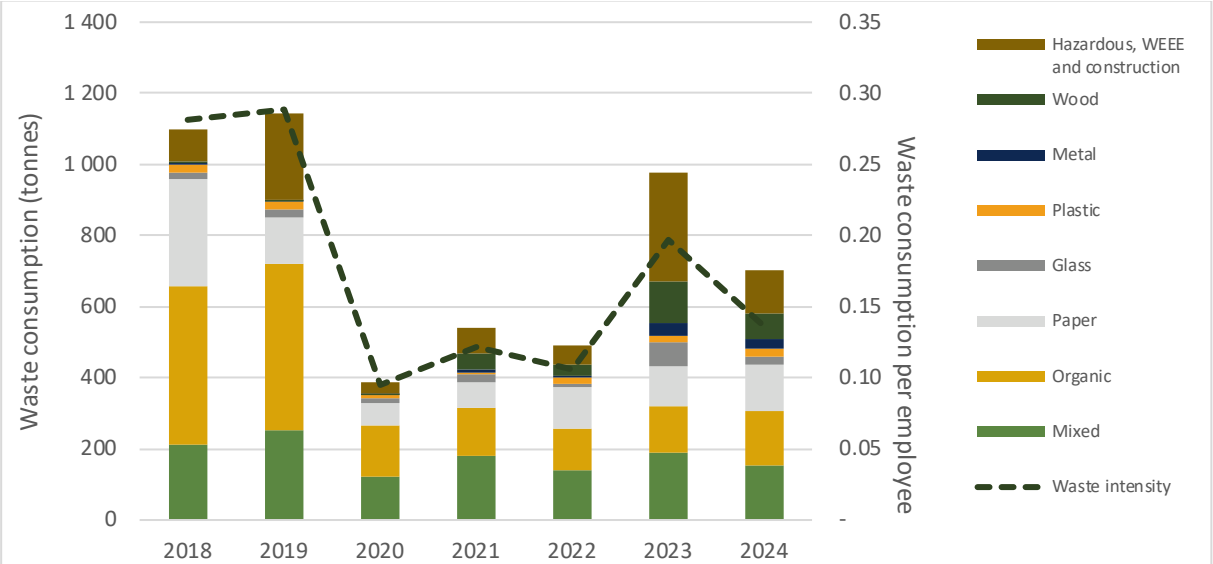
In 2024, the amount of organic waste was down by 65% and the amount of paper waste by 57% compared to 2018. Each employee generated 30 kg of organic waste in 2024, against 115 kg in 2018.

The EIB Group recycles 100% of paper, glass and plastic waste and waste electrical and electronic equipment. Organic waste, which accounted for 22% of total waste in 2024, is sent to a local plant for anaerobic digestion. 100% of refuse (mixed waste) is incinerated with energy recovery by the City of Luxembourg. **Figure 7** illustrates the change in waste generation since 2018.

Table 10: Waste consumption in all buildings in scope of the EMAS certification

WASTE	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2023/2024 change (%)	Annualised progress since 2018 (%)
Total waste production (tonnes)	**701.9**	**977.5**	**493.0**	**538.8**	**388.6**	**1 143.8**	**1 097.3**	**-28%**	**-5%**
Mixed	153.7	189.5	140.5	179.5	122.2	251.7	211.1	**-19%**	**-4%**
Organic	154.1	132.1	118.2	136.5	144.5	466.6	446.4	**+17%**	**-9%**
Paper	129.2	112.5	113.2	70.6	62.4	130.7	299.8	**+15%**	**-8%**
Glass	23.3	64.1	10.8	23.8	13.5	25.9	18.4	**-64%**	**+4%**
Plastic	22.7	21.4	18.5	6.2	8.5	19.8	24.2	**+6%**	**-1%**
Metal	25.9	34.1	3.9	8.0	1.9	2.5	2.7	**-24%**	**+123%**
Wood	70.8	116.6	31.1	43.4	3.6	3.7	6.7	**-39%**	**+137%**
Hazardous, WEEE and construction	122.2	307.3	56.8	70.8	32.0	242.9	88.0	**-60%**	**+6%**
% recycled	56%	67%	48%	41%	31%	37%	40%	**-16%**	**+6%**
% anaerobic digestion	22%	14%	24%	25%	37%	41%	41%	**+62%**	**-7%**
% compost	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**--**	**--**
% incineration (with energy recovery)	22%	19%	28%	33%	31%	22%	19%	**+13%**	**+2%**
% incineration (without energy recovery)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**--**	**--**
% landfill	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**--**	**--**
Total waste production (tonnes/employee)	**0.14**	**0.20**	**0.11**	**0.12**	**0.09**	**0.29**	**0.28**	**-31%**	**-7%**

Figure 7: Total waste production by type and intensity per employee 2018-2024



3.5 Greenhouse gas emissions

Table 11: Total emissions (gross and net) associated with all buildings and activities in scope of the EMAS certification

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	2024	2023[15]	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2023/2024 change (%)	Total progress since 2018 (%)
Gross emissions[16](location-based)	19 808	22 220	21 962	7 708	9 487	25 702	27 280	-11%	-27%
Net emissions[17] (tCO_2e) (market-based)	16 197	17 361	16 815	4 356	5 958	21 433	22 415	-7%	-28%
Gross relative emissions (tCO_2e/employee)	3.8	4.5	4.7	1.7	2.3	6.5	7.0	-14%	-45%
Net relative emissions (tCO_2e/employee)	3.1	3.5	3.6	1.0	1.5	5.4	5.8	-10%	-45%

[15] The migration of activity data, conversion factors and calculations into the Workiva software-as-a-service platform resulted in a non-material difference of less than 0.1% (32 tCO_2e) between the greenhouse gas emissions estimations published in 2023 in the Carbon Footprint Report and the greenhouse gas emissions estimates reported here. It has therefore been decided to use the values recorded in Workiva as the single source of truth going forward.

[16] Gross emissions are calculated using national average conversion factors and do not take into account the EIB Group's market initiatives, such as renewable energy certificates of origin.

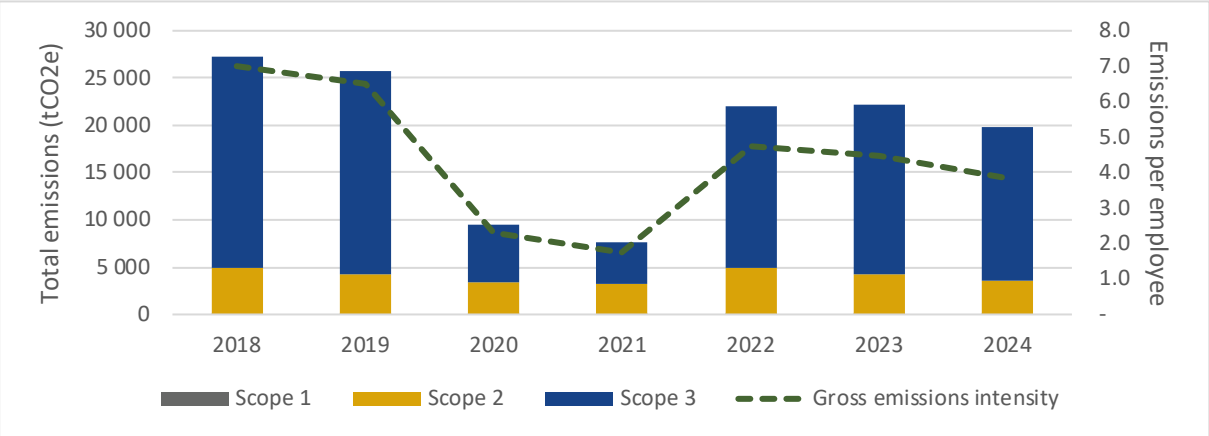
[17] Net emissions take into account the EIB Group's market initiatives and classify consumption from renewable energy as zero direct emissions.

In the EIB Group Climate Bank Roadmap 2021-2025, the EIB Group defined a carbon emission reduction target to comply and ensure the long-term alignment of its internal activities with the goals of the Paris Agreement. By 2025, the EIB Group aims to reduce absolute gross greenhouse gas emissions by 12.4% compared to its base year emissions in 2018. This corresponds to a carbon reduction of about 30% in a business-as-usual growth scenario of about 20% since 2018.

In line with its committed emission abatement pathway 2018-2025, the EIB Group has achieved an absolute gross emission reduction of 27%[18] compared to the base year 2018. This reduction means it remains on track to meet its carbon emission reduction targets for 2025.

In 2024, the EIB Group continued to decouple the growth of its greenhouse gas emissions from growth in staff numbers. While the EIB Group's headcount increased by 4% in 2024, its gross carbon emissions decreased by 11% compared to 2023, to a total of 19.8 ktCO_2e. The net carbon emissions per employee declined by 8% from 3.5 tCO_2e to 3.1 tCO_2e.

Figure 8: Total emissions by scope and emissions intensity per employee 2018-2024



Detailed emissions by scope can be found in **Annex IV.**

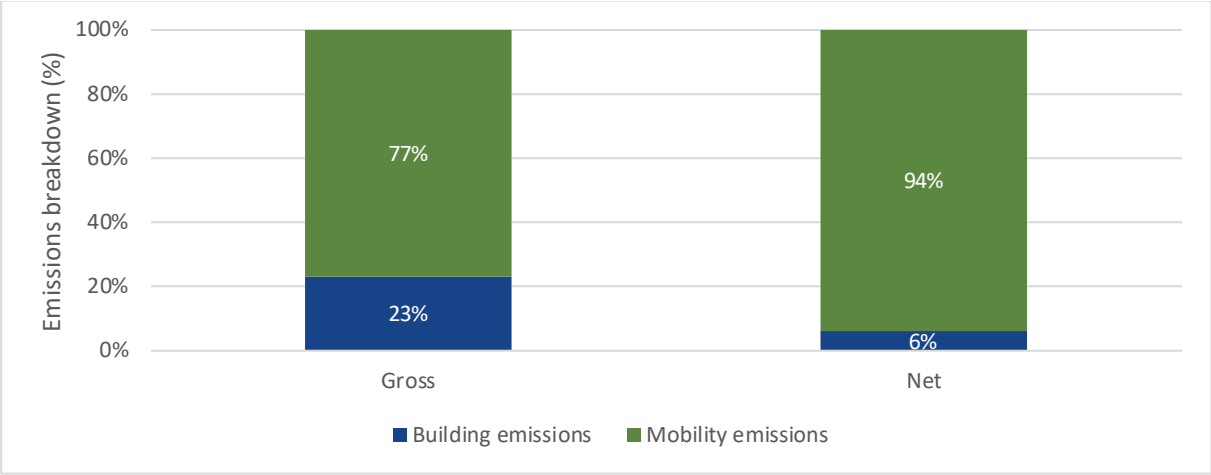
Emissions are reported below as total emissions **for all Luxembourg buildings**. Our reported emissions can be divided into two main areas:

- **building-related emissions** including purchased electricity and steam, and emissions linked to the consumption of paper and water and the generation of waste;
- **mobility emissions** arising from all business travel (including flights, rail, owned and rented vehicles) and employee commuting (including homeworking).

As calculated from the emissions presented in the graph below, building-related emissions account for 23% of total gross emissions. The EIB Group has made significant efforts to reduce the utility consumption of buildings through efficiency measures relating to technical installations, workspace optimisation and the procurement of energy-efficient equipment, which have contributed to the reduction in emissions over the last year and on an annualised basis since 2018.

[18] Applying the scope of activities measured in 2018, the EIB Group achieved an absolute gross emission reduction of 35% compared to the base year emissions in 2018. As compared to the operational scope applied in 2024, the scope for estimating greenhouse gas emissions in 2018 did not include the following categories of emissions: homeworking, fugitive emissions and upstream emissions from the energy consumed.

Figure 9: Building vs. mobility emissions 2024



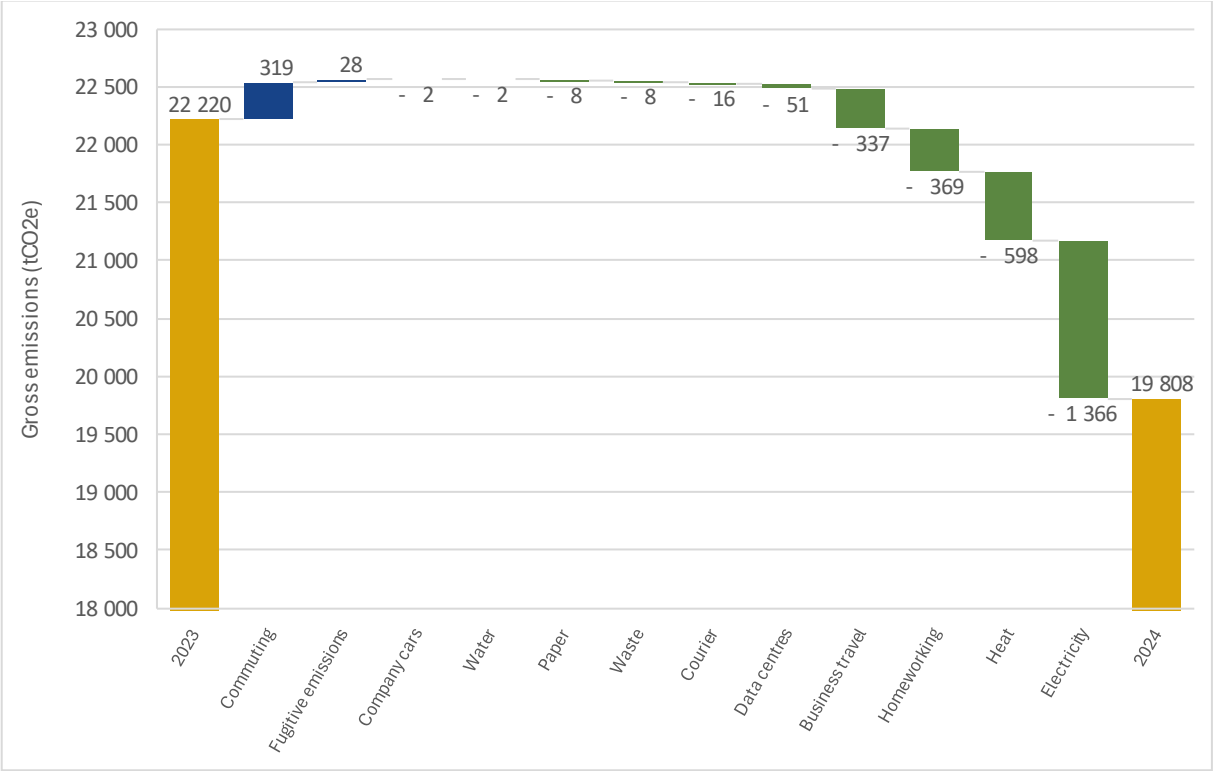
Mobility is a more significant source of emissions for the EIB Group, accounting for 77% of total gross emissions. Business travel has the highest emissions impact for the EIB Group, primarily driven by air travel. Business travel emissions decreased by 3% between 2023 and 2024, even though kilometres travelled increased by 1%. This reflects our ongoing efforts to improve travel type, with the distance travelled by rail increasing by 17% and by air in economy class by 13%, and the distance travelled in business and first class flights decreasing by 4%.

Given the EIB Group's role as a global financier, business travel – by air, train, bus and company or rental cars – is an unavoidable part of its business. However, the EIB Group has put in place comprehensive digital and videoconferencing infrastructure to incentivise alternatives to travel whenever compatible with business interests, and continues to promote lower-carbon travel alternatives. In light of this, the EIB Group has reduced absolute business travel emissions by 25%[19] since 2018.

We also analyse how each emission source contributes to the trend from year to year. In 2024, we managed to keep the same level of business travel emissions despite growth in the core business and our energy conservation measures were again fruitful.

[19] When applying exactly the same methodology for air travel in 2018 and 2024.

Figure 10: Key change drivers for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions 2023-2024



Addressing unabated emissions

The EIB Group recognises that some emissions are unavoidable during the transition, and as such is committed to offsetting these via the procurement of high-quality carbon credits.

From 2014 to 2023, the Group invested nearly €2 million in carbon credits, offsetting over 180 000 tCO_2e.

In 2024, it launched a tender to procure 27 891 carbon credits to compensate for residual emissions resulting from its internal operations in 2022 and 2023. Due to procurement delays, the contract will be awarded in 2025, and no credits were cancelled in 2024.

Going forward, the EIB Group plans to continue purchasing carbon credits for volumes at least equivalent to its annual internal greenhouse gas emissions, although no contractual obligation exists.

Ensuring integrity in carbon credit procurement

Since 2022, the Group's procurement criteria for carbon credits have incorporated the ten Core Carbon Principles of the Integrity Council for the Voluntary Carbon Market (ICVM) and the EIB Group's sensitive activity requirements. All selected projects are certified by reputable international bodies and deliver co-benefits such as biodiversity protection, water quality improvement, and local economic development.

4 BIODIVERSITY

The EKI and WKI buildings (together "the campus") are situated at the top of the hill of Val des Bons Malades, with open spaces on the site comprising lawns, meadows, isolated trees and remnants of the old forest (protected under local law). The lawns are located directly adjacent to the EKI building, bordering its north, east

and west sides, while the meadows are located on the north-eastern part of the site. The old forest is in the northern part of the site, bordering the Val des Bons Malades.

The IAK building, which is comprised of four blocks, has external vegetation in the surrounding areas of each block.

The BHK building has a nature-oriented area on site; however, this building was vacated by the end of 2024 and therefore will not be relevant to the EIB Group's EMAS certification going forward.

The remaining buildings under the scope of the environmental management system have zero or non-significant external green spaces or are managed directly by the building landlord. EKI and WKI land are presented as a combined value due to their proximity to each other.

Biodiversity is becoming a greater focus for the Bank, and new actions are being developed with the aim of measuring the biodiversity in the forest on campus going forward, but also the impact on biodiversity in our value chain.

Table 12: Biodiversity overview of all buildings in scope of the EMAS certification

BIODIVERSITY	CONSUMPTION	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
By type (m^2)	**Total land (m^2)**	**111 830**	**111 830**	**111 830**	**111 830**	**111 830**	**111 830**	**111 830**
	EKI and WKI (m^2)	93 183	93 183	93 183	93 183	93 183	93 183	93 183
	BLB (m^2)	3 451	3 451	3 451	3 451	3 451	3 451	3 451
	PKI (A-B-C) (m^2)	5 276	5 276	5 276	5 276	5 276	5 276	5 276
	IAK (m^2)	5 046	5 046	5 046	5 046	5 046	5 046	5 046
	LHO (m^2)	4 426	4 426	4 426	4 426	4 426	4 426	4 426
	BHK (m^2)	448	448	448	448	448	448	448
	Total sealed area (m^2)	**39 953**	**39 953**	**39 538**	**39 538**	**39 538**	**39 538**	**39 538**
	EKI and WKI (m^2)	22 313	22 313	22 313	22 313	22 313	22 313	22 313
	BLB (m^2)	3 451	3 451	3 451	3 451	3 451	3 451	3 451
	PKI (A-B) (m^2)	3 574	3 754	3 754	3 754	3 754	3 754	3 754
	PKI (C) (m^2)[20]	1 522	1 522	1 522	1 522	1 522	1 522	1 522
	IAK (m^2)	4 072	4 072	4 072	4 072	4 072	4 072	4 072
	LHO (m^2)	4 426	4 426	4 426	4 426	4 426	4 426	4 426
	BHK (m^2)	415	415	415	415	415	415	415
	Total nature-oriented area on site (m^2)	**71 877**	**71 877**	**71 877**	**71 877**	**71 877**	**71 877**	**71 877**
	EKI and WKI (m^2)	70 870	70 870	70 870	70 870	70 870	70 870	70 870
	BLB (m^2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PKI (A-B-C) (m^2)[21]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	IAK (m^2)	974	974	974	974	974	974	974
	LHO (m^2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BHK (m^2)	33	33	33	33	33	33	*33*
	Total nature-oriented area off site	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

[20] As PKI (C) is a shared building, the total sealed area is prorated to an estimated 70% based on the EIB Group's proportionate share of the building defined in the lease agreement.

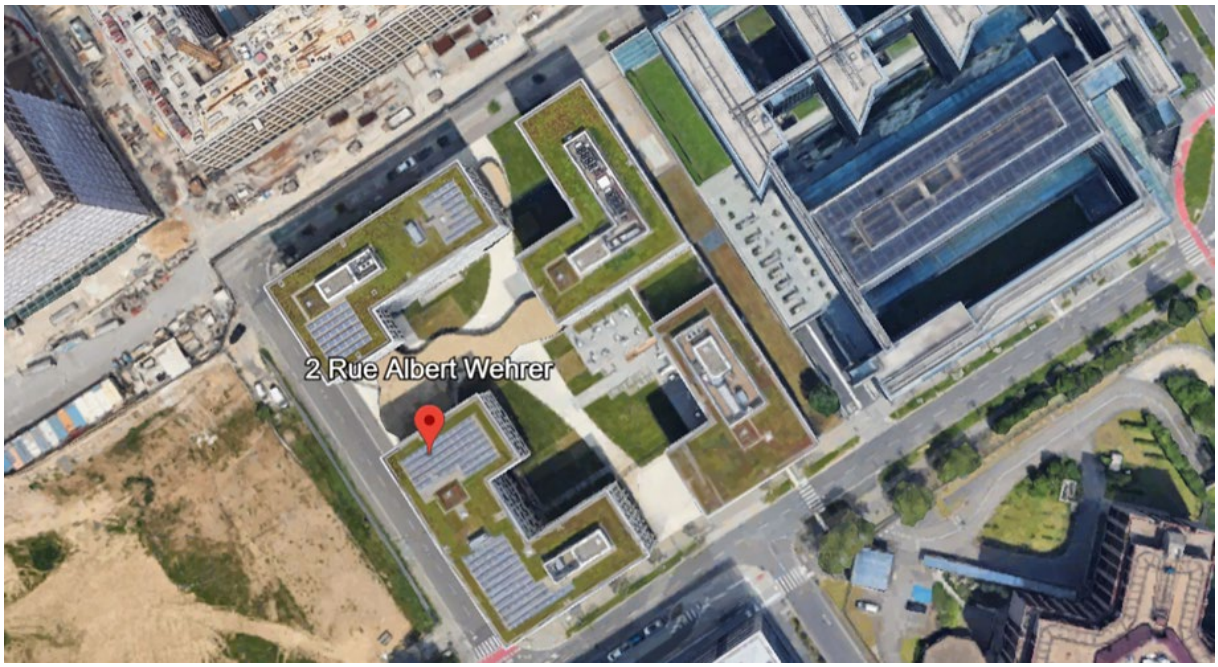
[21] Green spaces in the PKI buildings are shared and managed by the landlord, and are therefore not reported under EMAS.

Relative (% green space of total space)	**Proportion of total land that is nature-oriented (%)**	**64%**	64%	64%	64%	64%	64%	64%
	EKI and WKI (%)	76%	76%	76%	76%	76%	76%	76%
	BLB (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	PKI (A-B-C) (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	IAK (%)	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%
	LHO (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	BHK (%)	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%

Figure 11: Satellite view of the EKI building and green spaces (Map data ©2018 Google)

Figure 12: Satellite view of the WKI building and green spaces (Map data ©2023 Google)

Figure 13: Satellite view of the IAK building and green spaces (Map data ©2023 Google)



Case study: First EIB Group Green Up Day 2024 – "Disruptive Thinking for Our Planet"

Overview

On 22 April 2024, coinciding with International Earth Day, the EIB Group hosted its inaugural Green Up Day – a dynamic, Group-wide event designed to showcase and accelerate internal climate action. The initiative aligned with the EIB's Climate Bank Roadmap and Corporate Climate Programme, reinforcing the institution's transformation into "the EU climate bank."

Objectives

Reflect on progress at the midpoint of the Climate Bank Roadmap (2020-2030).

Inspire staff through innovative, disruptive thinking on sustainability.

Foster engagement and ownership of environmental initiatives across the EIB Group.

Promote individual and collective action towards a greener future.

Key highlights

Keynote address: Sustainability strategist Leyla Acaroglu delivered an inspiring talk on systems thinking and the power of problem-solving in climate action.

Climate panel: EIB experts discussed achievements, challenges, and the future of the Climate Bank Roadmap.

Workshops: Climate ambassadors participated in a hands-on session to develop leadership in sustainable workplace practices.

Climate Forum: 20 internal and external exhibitors presented practical solutions on topics such as the circular economy, energy efficiency, sustainable food, digitalisation and biodiversity.

Launch of the Our Planet platform: A new digital tool to help staff track their carbon footprint and adopt greener habits.

Sustainable catering: The event featured the first-ever meat-free lunch at the EIB, symbolising a shift towards more sustainable food choices.

Impact

Green Up Day 2024 was a milestone in the EIB Group's environmental journey. It demonstrated how internal engagement, innovation and cross-departmental collaboration can drive meaningful progress. The event not only celebrated achievements but also challenged staff to think boldly and act decisively in support of the planet.

Looking ahead

The success of Green Up Day underscores the EIB Group's commitment to embedding sustainability into its culture and operations. As the Climate Bank Roadmap progresses, the momentum generated by this event will continue to inspire action and innovation across the organization.

5 LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The EIB Group is required to comply with a range of applicable environmental legislation at local, national and European levels. These laws form the mandatory legal requirements that the EIB Group has committed to meet as part of its environmental management system.

To comply with these requirements, the EIB Group maintains a comprehensive register of environmental regulations that was compiled and is maintained by an external environmental regulations expert on a regular basis. This register includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- environmental permits issued by the Luxembourg Ministry of the Environment;
- regulations on the recycling, separation and disposal of waste;
- regulations on health and safety, including the storage, handling and disposal of hazardous substances;
- regulations on emission of air pollutants, gases and dust;
- regulations on energy efficiency, energy management, building maintenance and refrigerant usage;
- regulations on water, wastewater, effluent and sewage.

The EIB Group holds operating permits for owned buildings, which include EKI and WKI, issued by the Luxembourg Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Biodiversity (formerly the Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development), and the Ministry of Labour, Employment and the Social and Solidarity Economy. The EIB Group does not hold operating permits for the rented buildings in scope, which include BLB, LHO, PKI and IAK, but rather has a responsibility to operate these buildings as a tenant.

The latest assessments found no instances of non-compliance vis-à-vis the requirements of the applicable legislation and the EIB Group's operating permits for the buildings under its responsibility, except for the volume of hazardous substances stored in the WKI building, for which a remedial action plan is being implemented. Please refer to Annex V for the relevant permits.

6 COMMUNICATIONS

Case study: Our Planet platform to drive climate action from within
In 2024, the EIB Group unveiled Our Planet, a new digital platform accessible to staff and designed to empower employees to take meaningful climate action through education, engagement and collaboration. As part of its role as the EU climate bank, the EIB Group is committed to leading the transition to a sustainable future. Our Planet supports this mission by translating complex environmental challenges into accessible, actionable steps that individuals can take in their daily lives – both professionally and personally. The platform offers a personalised, interactive experience that includes videos, quizzes, infographics and challenges. Users progress through five levels, from basic awareness to climate advocacy, earning badges, certificates and "green coins" along the way. These tokens can be used to unlock new features, support colleagues' initiatives, or support charitable causes. Over 2024 and 2025, Our Planet will explore eight key sustainability topics: climate change, transport and mobility, digitalisation, energy, circular economy, waste and e-waste, food systems, and water. The platform is designed to be inclusive and adaptable, welcoming users of all levels of sustainability knowledge and providing content tailored to their expertise. Our Planet encourages employees to learn, engage, act and create change by monitoring their carbon footprint, adopting green habits, and collaborating with their peers. By bridging the gap between individual and organisational action, Our Planet reinforces the EIB Group's commitment to aligning its internal operations with the Paris Agreement by 2025. It also encourages users to become sustainability ambassadors, further expanding their impact and influence within the organisation and beyond.

We believe that our staff are the driving force in helping the EIB Group achieve its EMAS targets and supporting the continual improvement of our internal environmental performance. The success of the EIB Group's environmental management system depends on the full participation and involvement of all staff members Group-wide. Therefore, we continue to consult our staff and involve them in EMAS-related aspects, thus gaining their support and commitment.

In recent years greater emphasis has been placed on using virtual platforms to communicate with staff, such as the EIB Group intranet for articles and videos, the Corporate Climate Programme and the Our Planet platform, interinstitutional events and the EMAS@EIB.org inbox. In 2024 and 2025, the EIB Group continued to hold in-person activities, including the highly successful Green Up Day event, our bike repair workshops, a giant Climate Fresk workshop gathering over 100 colleagues, and participation in the interinstitutional EMAS days. The EIB Group maintains a log of scheduled sustainability-related communications within the Group which includes documentation of the activity, objectives, communication channel and results.

ANNEX I – EMAS VALIDATION

ANNEX II – ORGANISATIONAL AND OPERATIONAL BOUNDARY OF THE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS INVENTORY

ORGANISATIONAL BOUNDARY

The organisational boundary defines the businesses and operations that constitute the company for the purpose of accounting for and reporting greenhouse gas emissions. Companies can choose to report either the emissions from operations over which they have financial or operational control (the control approach) or from operations according to their share of equity in the operation (the equity share approach).

The EIB Group estimates its carbon footprint using the operational control approach. This includes the Group's head office operations in the Kirchberg district of the city of Luxembourg, where several office facilities are located. The crèche building has been leased since September 2022 and is therefore no longer part of the organisational reporting boundary as of 2023. The organisational boundary also includes all the EIB Group's employees, be they based in Luxembourg or in external representation offices.

However, the office spaces of external representation offices are not included in the organisational boundary at this stage because the data provided for these sites are either inaccurate or challenging to collect in a timely manner. Further efforts will be made in subsequent reporting years to measure and monitor their environmental impact with a view to including them within the organisational boundary in the future.

OPERATIONAL BOUNDARY

Defining the operational boundary involves identifying the emissions associated with operations and categorising them as either direct or indirect emissions. Companies choose the scope of accounting and reporting for indirect emissions.
The following definitions are used for categorising emissions.

Direct greenhouse gas emissions

- **Scope 1:** Emissions released straight into the atmosphere from sources owned or controlled by the reporting entity.

Indirect greenhouse gas emissions

Indirect emissions result from an organisation's activities involving sources owned or controlled by another entity. These are classified as follows:

- **Scope 2:** Indirect greenhouse gas emissions from the consumption of purchased electricity, heat, steam or cooling.
- **Scope 3:** Indirect greenhouse gas emissions from other activities. A detailed standard sets out the rules for 15 categories of Scope 3 emissions.

The operational boundary for the EIB Group's Carbon Footprint Report 2023 includes the following:

- **Scope 1:** Transport fuel used to run vehicles belonging to the Group and emissions linked to refrigerant leaks from cooling equipment (restated emissions since 2022). Natural gas is no longer burned in any EIB buildings as of 2023, as the crèche building has been outside the EIB Group's organisational scope since September 2022.
- **Scope 2:** Purchased grid electricity (from green tariffs) and steam used for power in the EIB Group's properties (lighting, air conditioning, small power, lifts, etc.).
- **Scope 3:** Fuel and electricity used by air and rail transport operators, and rental cars for EIB Group business travel and hotels; fuel and electricity used by employee-owned vehicles for commuting between home and work; courier emissions related to EIB activity; emissions related to water consumption in EIB buildings; emissions linked to waste management operations due to the incineration or recycling of waste produced by the Group; emissions generated by the use of office and publication paper purchased by the Group; emissions linked to energy consumption in external Luxembourg-based data centres that store the Group's data; and emissions linked to EIB Group staff homeworking.

Since 2022, upstream emissions related to the production of fuels and energy purchased and consumed by the EIB for its Scope 1 and 2 emission sources have been added, namely for purchased electricity, natural gas consumed, purchased steam and the fuel consumed by company cars. Upstream emissions from the energy consumed by Scope 3 emission categories such as data centres and rental cars are now also embedded in the calculations.

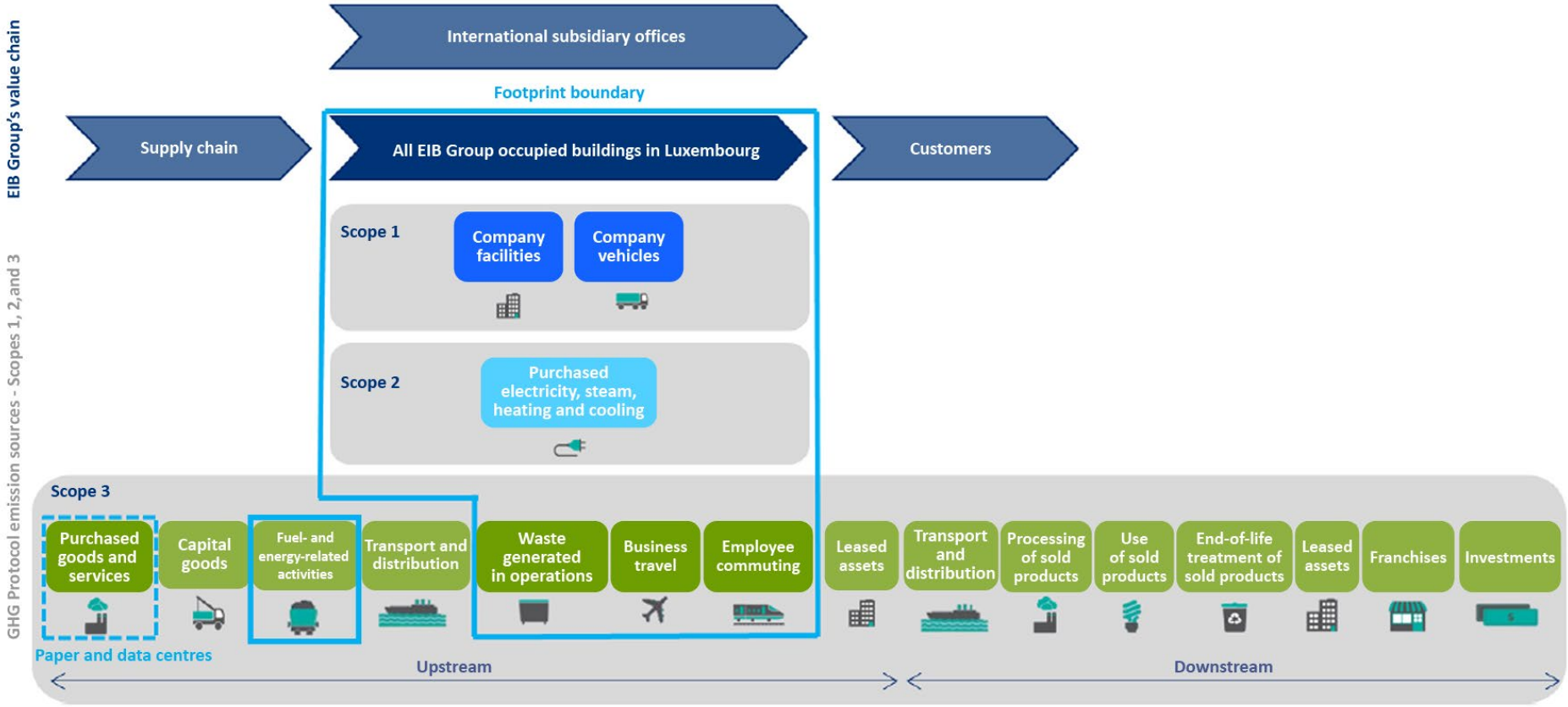
Emissions from our financing activities[21] are reported separately in the EIB Group's Sustainability Report 2024 and in the Climate Bank Roadmap Progress Report.

The EIB Group has monitored and reported on the greenhouse gas emissions resulting from its internal operations since 2007. In pursuit of continual improvement, the EIB Group reviews its footprint boundary annually and regularly looks for opportunities to expand the scope of its reporting (particularly for Scope 3 emissions) to cover an increasing range of items as the availability of data improves.

REPORTING PERIOD COVERED

In 2024, the EIB Group continued to report internally on a quarterly basis. The reporting period is 1 January to 31 December 2024.

Figure II.1: Reporting boundary of the greenhouse gas emissions inventory



ANNEX III – METHODOLOGICAL ASSUMPTIONS

The EIB Group carbon footprint analysis in 2024 follows the World Resources Institute Greenhouse Gas Protocol, consistent with the approach adopted in 2018. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol is recognised as the most widely used international accounting tool for government and business leaders to understand, quantify and manage greenhouse gas emissions. It is an international standard used by a broad range of public and private sector organisations, including many in the banking sector, and it is widely accepted as best practice.

To calculate the greenhouse gas emissions inventory, we identified all relevant greenhouse gas emissions sources, collected activity data from the relevant Group services and applied the emissions factors, calculating emissions from each source. These data were then aggregated to create the EIB Group's total carbon footprint. The following sections describe the details of the process followed.

EMISSIONS SOURCES AND ACTIVITY DATA

Activity data are a quantitative measure of activity that results in greenhouse gas emissions. **Table III.1** shows the activity data provided by the EIB Group for each emissions source. These are primary data, such as the amount of electricity purchased or the distance travelled by air; however, commuting and homeworking data were calculated using an estimation model. The methodology for estimating commuting and homeworking emissions is elaborated upon in the methodological section below.

Table III.1: Emissions sources and activity data by scope

Scope	Emissions source	Units	Resolution
Scope 1	Owned vehicles	Kilometres	Monthly by vehicle
	Natural gas	kWh	Monthly by site (not since 2023)
	Fugitive emissions – refrigerants	Kilograms	Monthly from a yearly report, by site and type of gas
Scope 2	Purchased electricity	kWh	Monthly by site
	Purchased steam	kWh	Monthly by site
Scope 3	Business travel: air	Passenger kilometres	By journey, including class and distance
	Employee commuting	Full-time equivalents[22]	Monthly, number of days in the office EIB Group Mobility Survey 2022
	Couriers	Shipments	Monthly figure
	Rental cars (since 2016)	Kilometres	Quarterly per rental car
	Water	Ml	Monthly by site
	Waste	Kilograms	Monthly by site, type and disposal method
	Paper consumption	Number of sheets	Monthly by paper size and type, based on printouts from the in-house copy centre and from the local printers for staff

[22] The model based its calculation on the proportion of EIB Group full-time equivalent employees (FTEs) working from home or present in the office, annually.

	Data centres	kWh	Monthly by data centre
	Working from home	Full-time equivalents	Monthly number of days worked from home UK Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem) (updated in 2020) Methodology described in the Homeworking emissions white paper
	Business travel: rail	Passenger kilometres	By journey, including class and distance
	Hotel stays	Room nights	Monthly by country
	Fuel- and energy-related emissions not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2 (electricity, steam, gas and company cars)	kWh or kilometres, as applicable	The input data are the same as those used to calculate direct emissions, namely electricity, steam and gas (per month, per site), kilometres travelled by company cars (per car).

The activity data are also used as environmental impact indicators, as required by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) reporting framework and the requirements of the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) environmental statement.

EMISSIONS FACTORS

Emissions factors are calculated ratios relating greenhouse gas emissions to a measure of activity at an emissions source. They are used to convert activity data to carbon emissions. Consistent with prior years, the emissions factors represent carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e), wherever possible. They convert the impact of each of the six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol – carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) – into a common unit of tonnes of CO_2e based on their global warming potential (GWP). This is a measure of how much heat the respective gas retains in the atmosphere over a given time horizon, based on the 100-year global warming potential coefficients of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Emission factors for all fuel and energy-related emissions are broken down into a direct factor for fuel combustion and a factor relating to upstream emissions from fuel production (mining, excavation, production and transport).

For air travel emissions, the EIB Group opted for the application of emission factors published by DEFRA in 2022 as opposed to the most recent version published in 2024. The use of factors from other years is permissible based on a reasonable justification. The DEFRA emission factors for aviation in 2024 are significantly higher than in 2022 because they are calculated using the unusually low 2021 load factors, as a result of reduced travel during the COVID-19 pandemic. Meanwhile, load factors were forecasted by Statista to be back up to 81% in 2024, which is closer to 2019 actual levels (83%) than it is to 2021 actual levels (67%), suggesting that 2023 activity may be more accurately represented by 2022 emission factors than 2024 emission factors.

Table III.2: Emission factor by source and their annual variance

Scope	Emissions source	2024 emission factor	Variation of emission factor 2024 vs. 2023	Data source in 2024
Scope 1	Natural gas	2023 onwards: not applicable	Not relevant	Not applicable in 2024
	Company cars	**0.0** (for electric vehicles) to **0.177** $kgCO_2/km$ (weighted average **0.33** $kgCO_2e/km$)	**-14%** (average)	Car manufacturer
	Fugitive emissions	**1 518** $kgCO_2e/kg$ (R-449A) to **4 728** $kgCO_2e/kg$ (R-404)	R-449A **+8%** R-404: **+21%** other gases (new**)**	Global warming potential of gases from the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report
Scope 2	Electricity	From **0** to **0.1774** $kgCO_2e/kWh$	**-2%**	*Composition du mix énergétique national 2024* published by the Luxembourg Regulatory Institute (ILR).
	Purchased steam	From **0** (BLB) to **0.177** $kgCO_2e/KWh$	**+7%**	Energy mix certificates from the Kirchberg district heating plant (2024). Emission factors for heat production from the annex to the grand-ducal regulation of 9 June 2021 on the energy performance of buildings.
Scope 3	Business travel: air	**0.164** to **0.656** $kgCO_2e$/passenger km	**0%**	UK government conversion factors for company reporting 2022 (DEFRA)
	Business travel: rail	**0.0045** $kgCO_2e$/passenger km (international)	**0%**	UK government conversion factors for company reporting 2024 (DEFRA)
	Employee commuting	Car (average unknown fuel): **0.210** $kgCO_2e/km$	**0.3%**	UK government conversion factors for company reporting 2024 (DEFRA)
		Bus (average local bus): **0.135** $kgCO_2e/km$	**11%**	
		National rail: **0.044** $kgCO_2e/km$	**0%**	
		Light rail and tram: **0.036** $kgCO_2e/km$	**0%**	
	Homeworking	Electricity – **0.1774** $kgCO_2e/kWh$	**0%**	Luxembourg regulation ILR/E24/23 of 11 July 2024 (Legilux)
		Heating – **203** gCO_2e/KWh	**0%**	Greenhouse gas reporting: greenhouse gas conversion factors 2024 (GOV.UK)
	Hotel stays	**4.7** to **152.2** $kgCO_2e$/night	**0%**	UK government conversion factors for company reporting 2024 (DEFRA)
	Data centre (gross)	**0.211** kg/kWh	**0%**	Luxembourg Regulatory Institute (ILR) 2024 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2023 (full life cycle emissions of electricity consumed)

	Data centre (net)	**0.024** $kgCO_2e/kWh$	**0%**	2024 certificate from data centre service provider on type of energy consumed (hydropower)
	Courier services	**0.91** $kgCO_2e$/shipment	**-83%**	EIB 2024 GoGreen DHL certificate
	Water	**0.339** $kgCO_2e/m^3$	**-20%**	UK government conversion factors for company reporting 2024 (DEFRA)
	Waste	**21.28** $kgCO_2e$/tonne (metals, plastics, construction waste, paper, waste electrical and electronic equipment)	**0%**	UK government conversion factors for company reporting 2024 (DEFRA)
		8.884 $kgCO_2e$/tonne (organic composting)	**-0.3%**	
		0.985 $kgCO_2e$/tonne (concrete)	**-21%**	
		0.984 $kgCO_2e$/tonne (metal recycled)	**-0.1%**	
	Paper consumption	**1 044** $kgCO_2e$/tonne	**14%**	UK government conversion factors for company reporting 2023 (DEFRA)
	Upstream emissions of the fuel consumed by company cars	From **0.009** to **0.055** $kgCO_2e/km$	**-4%** on average	UK government conversion factors for company reporting 2024 (DEFRA)
	Upstream emissions from electricity	**0.0338** $kgCO_2e$/KWh	**-69%**	International Energy Agency (IEA) 2023
	Upstream emissions from steam	**0.0338** $kgCO_2e/kWh$	**-261%**	Median value for thermal energy from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report – Annex 3 "Technology-specific Cost and Performance Parameters", Table A.III.2 – Emissions of selected electricity supply technologies (gCO_2eq/kWh)

EMISSIONS INVENTORY CALCULATION

An inventory of greenhouse gas emissions by source was calculated by applying the emissions factors to the relevant activity data presented in Tables 4 and 5 above and aggregating the results to calculate the EIB Group's absolute carbon footprint. A relative footprint was also calculated using employee numbers (headcount).

Since 2019, in addition to presenting aggregated results by scope in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, we have also distinguished between mobility and building-related emissions to improve the transparency of their comparative weight within total emissions.

The methodology used for major sources of emissions is set out below. Those requiring a more detailed explanation (as they consider assumptions other than the classic activity data and conversion factor) are also covered.

Air travel

We have had two flight types – short haul and long haul – since 2022. Within each flight type, there are four classes (first class, business class, premium economy class and economy class). This means that there are eight

conversion/emission factors for defining air transport emissions (see section on the impact of methodological change on page 60).

Commuting and homeworking methodologies

Emissions from commuting include emissions from both private and public transport, and from EIB Group staff both working from the office and working from home (particularly in 2020 and 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic). Prior to this, remote work was uncommon (less than 0.5% of the total workdays). However, since 2020 and the subsequent return to post-pandemic operations, working from home has evolved into a significant and prevalent practice, highlighting the relevance of considering these emissions.

A key point to be stressed when considering the emissions of the commuting and working from home categories is how interconnected they are: the more EIB employees work from home, the higher the emissions in the working from home category will be. Meanwhile, emissions in the commuting category will fall because employees who are working from home more often commute less to their workplace, and commuting emissions are dependent on this component.

Commuting methodology

The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant effect on the previous emissions estimates based on the number of parking spaces. As a result, since 2020 we have estimated commuting emissions by using the number of days EIB Group employees are in the office to derive the annual distance they travel via different modes of transport. The average employee commuting profile was derived from an internal mobility survey conducted in 2021 with 1 629 respondents (a 39% participation rate). This employee profile defines an average distance and distribution of the various modes of transport: 54% of the respondents commute by car, 26% by public transport (bus, train and tram), 6% by train, 6% in a carpool, 5% by bike and 3% on foot. Based on these responses, the average return distance to work was estimated at 25 km.

The appropriate emissions factor for each mode of transport was then applied to calculate total emissions.

Homeworking methodology

In 2020, following a review of emissions calculation methodologies for most material emissions sources and considering the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions on commuting habits, homeworking emissions were included in the operational reporting scope and the commuting emission calculation methodology was revised.

Homeworking emissions were not part of the operational scope for the calculation of emissions in the baseline year 2018; they were considered as non-material until 2020 owing to the limited use of homeworking at the EIB Group before the COVID-19 pandemic. Less than 0.5% of the total days worked were homeworking days in 2018. Therefore, integrating homeworking emissions into the operational boundary of the 2023 greenhouse gas inventory remains consistent with the boundary of the 2018 baseline for this item.

A brief description of the methodology for calculating homeworking emissions is explained below. For an in-depth description of the methodology, see the white paper.

To calculate homeworking emissions, all energy use from office equipment (equipment provided by the EIB Group for use while teleworking) and home heating/cooling that would not have been required in an office-working scenario needs to be accounted for. This is referred to as incremental energy. For all elements considered, the base-case calculation method was used. The base case for office equipment calculations accounts for 100% of colleagues known to be working from home through the stated estimation methodology. The base case for heating (natural gas, electricity or other combustion fuel) and cooling (air conditioning, where regionally appropriate) accounts for a typical home's heating and cooling energy requirements as noted within the country of operation.

In calculating homeworking emissions, it is also necessary to determine the hours during which incremental energy must be calculated. A five-day, 40-hour week (eight hours per day) was assumed. From this base calculation of working hours, an expected 28 days (four weeks) of annual leave entitlement was deducted.

Emissions from equipment provided by the Bank to be used at home: Base case

The equipment considered for this methodology was typical office equipment provided by the Bank for use at home by employees. When calculating the base case of office equipment emissions, the power consumption of laptops, secondary screens, printers and lighting needs to be accounted for. However, the power consumed by these different types of devices can vary considerably. For workstation power consumption, we used an average in-use power load per desk of 140 W, following the Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers' Guide F: Energy efficiency in buildings (2012). For the use of lighting in home offices, we assumed an allowance of 10 W for the year. These assumptions were then used to determine the total electrical energy used for office equipment using the following equations:

- 140 W × number of homeworking FTEs × WHpcm/1 000 = workstation kWh;
- 10 W × number of homeworking FTEs × WHpcm/1 000 = lighting kWh;
- Workstation kWh + lighting kWh = total office electricity.

WHpcm: Working hours per month. FTE: Full-time equivalent

After calculating the total electrical energy consumed, this was multiplied by the appropriately sourced emissions factors for the corresponding country's grid average factors in line with location-based methodology to calculate the emissions produced.

Heating energy emissions: Base case

When calculating the base case for heating energy emissions, the homeworking tool assumes that heating cannot generally be restricted to a small working area and that time spent at home during the heating season requires the whole heating system to be active.

Using the typical domestic consumption values of the UK Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem) (updated in 2020), we adopted a reliable medium expectation of 12 000 kWh per year for domestic gas usage, 77% of which is attributable to heating. We also assumed an average of ten hours of heating per day, as suggested by UK energy suppliers. The calculation of heating demand is restricted to the widely recognised northern hemisphere heating season of October to March (six months/182 days). To calculate heating demand, we used a monthly calculation approach:

- 182 days × 10 hours heating = 1 820 hours;
- (12 000 kWh × 77%)/1 820 hours = circa 5 kWh per hour.

Using 5 kWh per hour as a base, we were able to calculate incremental heating energy using the following formula:

- 160 WHpcm × 5 kWh = 800 kWh of incremental heating consumption per homeworking FTE per heating month;
- 800 kWh × (FTE × homeworking %) = total incremental gas consumption per heating month.

Once total heating energy has been calculated, it is possible to determine emissions by multiplying the appropriately sourced emissions factors in line with typical heating energy usage.

DATA QUALITY AND COMPLETENESS

Table III.3: Data quality and assumptions by source

Scope	Emissions source	Activity data	Assumptions applied
Scope 1	Company cars	Primary data	Fuel efficiency conversion based on manufacturer's data
Scope 2	Purchased electricity	Primary data	-
	Purchased steam	Primary data	-
Scope 3	Business travel: air	Primary data	-
	Business travel: rail	Primary data	-
	Employee commuting and homeworking	Based on assumptions as described above	Average daily distance = 25 km * number of days at the office UK Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem) (updated in 2020)
	Couriers	Primary data	-
	Water	Primary data	-
	Waste	Primary data	All general waste is incinerated with heat recovery
	Paper consumption	Primary data	Weight of the sheets according to the type and size of paper used, by both local printers and the in-house copy centre
	Data centres	Primary data	-
	Rental cars	Primary data	Data quality differs by provider
	Company cars	Primary data	The kilometres travelled by company vehicles are tracked
	Hotel stays	Secondary data	Hotel classes are not included in the DEFRA database, only country of destination

Satisfactory: Could be improved | **Good:** No change required

CHANGES IN SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY AND THEIR IMPACT ON REPORTING

Methodological changes and reporting scope expansion since emissions were first reported in 2007 have resulted in some variations in the total gross emissions reported.

As part of our yearly review exercise, we may decide to implement methodological improvements, refine the sources of the emission factors and correct some errors.

With the aim of increasing the accuracy of the greenhouse gas emissions inventory, a number of methodological changes were made to the footprint in 2023 and retroactively applied to 2022 estimates. These methodological changes did not represent a change in ambition or a strategic shift in trajectory, but rather simply an effort to refine the data and improve the quality of the footprint.

In 2024, there was no change in the source of the emission factors or in the methodology applied compared to 2023 and 2022.

Only one non-material correction for 2023 estimates was made, as described below.

Paper

A small correction was applied to the calculation of purchased paper due to a double counting error for the volume of paper purchased in 2023. It resulted in a decrease of 30 tCO_2e. The 2024 estimate does not repeat this error.

EXCLUSIONS

For EIB Group external offices, only air travel (booked through the central system) is included within the scope of reporting. All other emissions sources for these offices are currently excluded because the required data are not available. Further efforts will be made in subsequent reporting years to measure the environmental impact of international subsidiary offices.

Emissions from hotel stays are not added to the EIB Group's total carbon footprint pending a more precise methodology of emissions by hotel class and not only by country of location.

The EIB Group is committed to continually improving the quality of reported data, wherever possible, and continuing to fine-tune its methodology to improve the coverage and transparency of its disclosures.

ANNEX IV – DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS BY BUILDING

The EIB Group tracks both absolute performance and relative intensity using the following two reference metrics:

- **Employee headcount:** Intensity metrics are based on total EIB Group employee headcount as an acceptable proxy for staff located in Luxembourg (92% of total EIB Group employees).
- **Floor area:** Floor area is taken from the reference surface area of the buildings as measured in the energy performance certificates. This excludes building areas that are not heated or cooled (for example, car parks).

Table V.1 Relative intensity metrics reference values by buildings in scope of EMAS

METRICS	Building	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Employee headcount	**EKI building**	1 243	1 085	977	963	893	865	`850
	WKI building	1 493	1 481	1 333	1 314	1 219	1 181	1 161
	BLB building	205	197	177	175	162	157	154
	PKI building	699	653	610	580	538	521	512
	IAK building	690	654	589	580	538	521	513
	LHO building	422	345	323	306	284	275	270
	BHK building	0[23]	84	79	75	69	67	66
	Total employees in EMAS scope	4 752	4 499	4 206	3 993	3 703	3 587	3 526
	Total EIB Group employees	**5 151**	**4 971**	**4 647**	**4 412**	**4 092**	**3 963**	**3 896**

[23] BHK was vacated by the end of 2024. Therefore, intensity ratios for this building are not relevant.

	Percentage of EIB Group employees included in EMAS scope	92%	91%	91%	91%	91%	91%	91%
Floor area as per energy performance certificates (m²)	**EKI building**	43 602	43 602	43 602	43 602	43 602	43 602	43 602
	WKI building	40 994	40 994	40 994	40 994	40 994	40 994	40 994
	BLB building	17 226	17 226	17 226	17 226	17 226	17 226	17 226
	PKI building	26 235	26 235	26 235	26 235	26 235	26 235	26 235
	IAK building	22 793	22 793	22 793	22 793	22 793	22 793	22 793
	LHO building	18 130	18 130	18 130	18 130	18 130	18 130	18 130
	BHK building	13 252	13 252	13 252	13 252	13 252	13 252	13 252
	Total floor area (m²)	**182 232**	**182 232**	**182 232**	**182 232**	**182 232**	**182 232**	**182 232**

Table V.2: Energy consumption by building for all buildings in scope of the EMAS certification

ENERGY	CONSUMPTION	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2023/ 2024 change (%)	Annualised progress since 2018 (%)
Gross energy consumption (MWh)	**Total energy consumption – including off-site data centres[24]**	**28 848**	**29 647**	**33 184**	**37 264**	**34 199**	**35 290**	**35 782**	**-3%**	**-3%**
	EKI energy	*6 206*	*6 499*	*8 252*	*8 452*	*7 145*	*8 432*	*9 024*	***-5%***	***-4%***
	WKI energy	*11 577*	*11 600*	*13 021*	*14 919*	*15 384*	*13 406*	*13 699*	***-0%***	***-2%***
	BLB energy	*1 947*	*1 999*	*2 102*	*2 348*	*2 246*	*2 612*	*2 652*	***-3%***	***-4%***
	PKI energy	*2 641*	*2 707*	*2 522*	*3 221*	*2 921*	*3 314*	*3 097*	***-5%***	***-2%***
	IAK energy	*2 436*	*2 880*	*3 461*	*3 778*	*3 185*	*3 959*	*4 284*	***-15%***	***-6%***
	LHO energy	*2 060*	*2 014*	*2 009*	*2 324*	*1 985*	*2 378*	*1 750*	***+2%***	***+3%***
	BHK energy	*848*	*879*	*938*	*1 109*	*377*	*403*	*378*	***-3%***	***+18%***
	Data centres energy	*1 216*	*1 069*	*878*	*1 114*	*956*	*787*	*898*	***+14%***	***+5%***
	Total renewable energy (MWh)	**27 537**	**25 506**	**27 510**	**28 574**	**27 840**	**29 288**	**29 796**	**+8%**	**-1%**
	% renewable energy	*95%*	*86%*	*83%*	*77%*	*81%*	*83%*	*83%*	***+11%***	***+2%***
	of which generated on site	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	-	-
Electricity consumption (MWh)	**Total electricity (MWh)**	**17 236**	17 557	**18 578**	**18 748**	**17 841**	**20 543**	**21 036**	**-2%**	**-3%**
	EKI electricity	*4 181*	4 328	*5 018*	*4 639*	*4 178*	*5 322*	*5 665*	***-3%***	***-4%***
	WKI electricity	*6 075*	6 031	*6 430*	*6 610*	*7 189*	*6 792*	*7 091*	***+1%***	***-2%***
	BLB electricity	*830*	922	*1 004*	*972*	*1 027*	*1 414*	*1 390*	***-10%***	***-6%***
	PKI electricity	*1 412*	1 479	*1 161*	*1 550*	*1 497*	*1 979*	*1 874*	***-5%***	***-4%***
	IAK electricity	*1 590*	1 837	*2 169*	*2 047*	*1 659*	*2 415*	*2 702*	***-13%***	***-6%***

[24] Data centres are not within the scope of the environmental management system. However, because data centres provide a crucial service to all EIB Group staff, total data centre emissions are considered.

	LHO electricity	*1 423*	1 371	*1 366*	*1 284*	*1 150*	*1 608*	*1 193*	***+4%***	***+3%***
	BHK electricity	*508*	519	*552*	*532*	*185*	*226*	*224*	***-2%***	***+18%***
	Data centres electricity	*1 216*	1 069	*878*	*1 114*	*956*	*787*	*898*	***+14%***	***+5%***
Heat consumption (MWh)	**Total heating (MWh)**	**11 612**	**12 091**	**14 606**	**18 516**	**16 358**	**14 747**	**14 746**	***-4%***	***-3%***
	EKI heating	*2 024*	*2 171*	*3 234*	*3 813*	*2 967*	*3 110*	*3 359*	***-7%***	***-6%***
	WKI heating	*5 502*	*5 569*	*6 591*	*8 310*	*8 195*	*6 614*	*6 608*	***-1%***	***-2%***
	BLB heating	*1 117*	*1 077*	*1 098*	*1 376*	*1 219*	*1 198*	*1 263*	***+4%***	***-2%***
	PKI (b) heating	*1 146*	*1 228*	*1 361*	*1 670*	*1 424*	*1 335*	*1 223*	***-7%***	***-1%***
	IAK heating	*846*	*1 043*	*1 292*	*1 731*	*1 526*	*1 544*	*1 582*	***-19%***	***-7%***
	LHO heating	*636*	*643*	*644*	*1 040*	*835*	*770*	*557*	***-1%***	***+2%***
	BKH heating	*340*	*360*	*386*	*577*	*192*	*176*	*154*	***-5%***	***+17%***
	Total renewable Heat	*10 300*	*7 949*	*8 933*	*9 826*	*10 000*	*8 745*	*8 759*	***+30%***	***+3%***
Relative energy (MWh per m²)	**Total energy intensity (MWh/m²) – all buildings in scope of EMAS**	**0.17**	**0.17**	**0.19**	**0.22**	**0.20**	**0.207**	**0.21**	***-3%***	***-3%***
	Electricity (MWh/m²) – all buildings in scope of EMAS	**0.10**	**0.11**	**0.11**	**0.11**	**0.11**	**0.12**	**0.126**	***-2%***	***-3%***
	Heating (MWh/m²) – all buildings in scope of EMAS	**0.07**	**0.07**	**0.09**	**0.11**	**0.10**	**0.09**	**0.09**	***-4%***	***-3%***
Relative energy (MWh per employee)[25]	**Total energy intensity (MWh/employee) – all buildings in scope of EMAS**	**5.81**	**6.35**	**7.68**	**9.05**	**8.98**	**9.62**	**9.89**	***-8%***	***-5%***
	Electricity (MWh/employee) – all buildings in scope of EMAS	*3.37*	3.66	4.21	4.42	4.56	5.51	5.71	***-8%***	***-5%***
	Heating (MWh/employee) – all buildings in scope of EMAS	*2.44*	2.69	3.47	4.64	4.42	4.11	4.18	***-9%***	***-5%***

[25] Excluding data centres.

Table V.3: Water consumption by building for all buildings in scope of the EMAS certification

WATER	CONSUMPTION	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2023/2024 change (%)	Annualised progress since 2018 (%)
Gross water consumption (m^3)	Total water consumption (m^3)	**55 883**	52 053	52 946	36 927	42 344	65 151	64 260	+14%	-2%
	EKI building	*17 190*	15 381	*17 455*	*13 480*	*11 770*	*18 510*	*20 302*	+12%	-2%
	WKI building	*17 989*	16 985	*18 230*	*12 479*	*18 216*	*23 477*	*22 872*	+6%	-3%
	BLB building	*1 718*	1 987	*1 094*	*1 113*	*1 210*	*1 693*	*1 661*	-14%	+0%
	PKI building	*4 602*	5 385	*5 227*	*4 403*	*3 992*	*6 903*	*8 004*	-15%	-6%
	IAK building	*4 654*	2 714	*2 088*	*986*	*1 832*	*5 193*	*4 958*	+72%	-1%
	LHO building	*5 088*	4 757	*4 637*	*3 779*	*4 933*	*8 739*	*5 848*	+24%	-2%
	BHK building	*4 642*	4 844	*4 214*	*687*	*391*	*636*	*615*	+78%	+94%
Relative consumption (per employee)	Water consumption (m^3/employee) – Total	**10.8**	10.5	***12.6***	***9.2***	***11.4***	***18.2***	***18.2***	+8%	-5%
	EKI building	*13.8*	14.2	*17.2*	*14.0*	*13.2*	*21.4*	*23.9*	-2%	-6%
	WKI building	*12.0*	11.5	*13.2*	*9.5*	*14.9*	*19.9*	*19.7*	+5%	-6%
	BLB building	*8.4*	10.1	*5.9*	*6.4*	*7.5*	*10.8*	*10.8*	-17%	-3%
	PKI building	*6.6*	8.2	*8.6*	*7.6*	*7.4*	*13.3*	*15.6*	-20%	-8%
	IAK building	*6.7*	4.1	*3.4*	*1.7*	*3.4*	*10.0*	*9.7*	+63%	-4%
	LHO building	*12.1*	13.8	*14.4*	*12.3*	*17.4*	*31.8*	*21.6*	+2%	-6%
	BHK building	--	57.7	*53.7*	*9.2*	*5.7*	*9.5*	*9.3*	--	--
Relative consumption (per m^2)	Water consumption (m^3/m^2) – Total	**0.3**	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	+14%	-2%
	EKI building	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.4*	*0.5*	+12%	-2%
	WKI building	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.3*	*0.4*	*0.6*	*0.6*	+6%	-3%
	BLB building	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.2*	*0.2*	-14%	+0%
	PKI building	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.4*	*0.5*	-15%	-6%
	IAK building	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.0*	*0.1*	*0.2*	*0.2*	+72%	-1%
	LHO building	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.2*	*0.3*	*0.5*	*0.3*	+24%	-2%
	BHK building	*0.3*	*0.4*	*0.3*	*0.1*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	+78%	+94%

Table V.4: Greenhouse gas emissions (tCO2e) by scope for all buildings and activities in scope of the EMAS certification

SCOPE	EMISSION SOURCE	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Scope 1	Natural gas	-	-	3	12	10	20	24
	Company cars	15	19	21	30	32	58.0	51
	Fugitive emissions	30	3	12	NR	NR	NR	NR
Scope 2	Electricity	2 842	2 972	3 192	2 372	2 689	3 495	4 226
	Purchased steam	759	1 280	1 734	861	731	653	660
Scope 3	Air travel	10 736	11 075	9 942	1 313	3 082	18 215	18 881
	Rail travel	6	5	4	0.1	1.5	13	24
	Minibus (incl. internal mail)	-	-	33	28	17	54	60
	Commuting	2 931	2 612	2 140	617	758	2 755	2 838
	Homeworking	1 447	1 816	2 287	2 204	1 876	NR	NR
	Courier	17	34	34	33	37	61	62
	Rental cars	28	28	34	6	13	58	52
	Upstream emissions from fuel of company cars	11	9	10	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Water	19	20	22	17	45	69	70
	Waste	4	12	8	8	6	15	17
	Paper consumption	31	39	53	31	37	98	130
	Data centres	257	308	253	177	152	139	189
	Upstream emissions from natural gas	-	-	1	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Upstream emissions from electricity purchased	541	1 778	1 909	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Upstream emissions from steam	133	210	270	NR	NR	NR	NR
Totals (tCO2e)	Total Scope 1	46	22	35	41	42	78	75
	Total Scope 2	3 601	4 251	4 926	3 233	3 420	4 148	4 886
	Total Scope 3	16 162	17 946	16 999	4 434	6 025	21 476	22 319
	Total gross emissions	19 808	22 220	21 961	7 708	9 487	25 702	27 280
	Total net emissions	16 197	17 361	16 815	4 356	5 958	21 434	22 415

NR = Not reported

ANNEX V – LIST OF OPERATING PERMITS

Issue date	Authorisation number
02/04/2005	2005 02 04 AUTORISATION MINENV EKI Extension – REF 1.03.0548
04/02/2005	2005 04 02 AUTORISATION MINENV Commodo Administration de l'Environnement REF 1.2003.0548 – EKI
21/04/2005	2005 04 21 AUTORISATION MINENV EKI Modifications – REF 1.03.0548.A
19/05/2002	2005 05 19 AUTORISATION MINENV EKI Accusé de réception de déclaration réservoirs – REF 4.05.0084
16/08/2006	2006 08 16 AUTORISATION MINENV EKI Modifications – REF 1.06.0289
20/02/2007	2007 02 20 AUTORISATION MINENV EKI Modifications des installations de production d'énergie électrique de secours – REF 1.06.0600
18/06/2007	2007 06 18 AUTORISATION MINENV EKI Modifications – REF 1.03.0548.B
27/02/2008	2008 02 27 AUTORISATION MINENV EKI Utilisation de quelques matériaux contenant de faibles quantités de substances halogénées – REF 1.08.0015
06/02/2008	2008 06 02 AUTORISATION MINENV EKI Modifications de certaines installations – REF 1.08.0091
01/08/2009	2009 01 08 AUTORISATION MINENV EKI Modifications des installations – REF 1.08.0430
17/02/2011	2011 02 17 AUTORISATION MINENV EKI WKI Sécurisations en froid – REF 1.10.0557
28/11/2012	2012 11 28 AUTORISATION MINENV EKI Production Froid 900 KW – REF 1.12.0251
31/07/2014	2014 07 31 AUTORISATION MINENV EKI Modifications des installations – REF 1.14.0384
18/03/2015	2015-03-18 – AUTORISATION MINENV – Dérogation mesures émissions GE – REF 1.14.0631
16/01/2016	2016-01-16 – AUTORISATION MINENV – Modification installation – Réservoir 35000l – REF 1.15.0450
20/06/2022	2022-06-20- AUTORISATION MINENV – Modification installations de production de froid – REF 3.22.0346
09/09/2022	2022-09-09 0 AUTORISATION MINENV –3-22-0346 – Modification installations de ventilation – REF 3.22.0346

30/03/2012	2012-03-30 AUTORISATION MINENV IAK Démolition immeuble « Centre Albert Wagner » REF 1.11.0233
13/03/2007	2007-03-13 AUTORISATION MINENV PKI Construction/exploitation trois immeubles REF 1-06-0339
13/03/2007	2007-03-13 AUTORISATION MINENV PKI Construction/exploitation immeuble Président C REF 1-06-0340
14/11/2001	2001-11-14 AUTORISATION MINENV WKI et WKI extension autorisation extension et mise en conformité REF 1.10.0111
27/02/2002	2001-11-14 AUTORISATION MINENV WKI et WKI extension autorisation extension et mise en conformité REF 1.10.0111.A
01/03/1993	1993-03-01 AUTORISATION MINENV WKI et WKI extension maintien de l'exploitation et extension REF 1.92.0324
24/01/2014	2014-01-24 AUTORISATION MINENV WKI et WKI extension mise ne conformité des installations (arrêté 1.10.0111) REF 1.13.0259
27/08/2019	2019-08-27 AUTORISATION MINENV WKI et WKI extension prolongation du délai de mise en exploitation (arrêté 1.13.0259) REF 1.18.0576
19/01/2006	2006-01-18 AUTORISATION MINENV BLB Prolongation autorisation d'exploitation classe 1 REF 1.92.3185
31/07/2006	2006-07-31 AUTORISATION MINENV BLB – remplacement d'une installation de climatisation et de réfrigération – REF 1/06/0176
19/04/2007	2007-04-19 AUTORISATION MINENV BLB arrêté 1/07/0017 annule et remplace les arrêté 1/06/0176 et 1/91/3185
23/01/2008	2008-01-23 AUTORISATION MINENV BLB actualisation d'exploitation (arrêté 1/07/0017)
19/06/2018	2018-06-19 AUTORISATION MINENV LHO arrêté 3/17/0365 autorisant de nouveaux établissements classés
17/09/2013	2013-09-17 AUTORISATION MINENV autorisant l'exploitation du complexe immobilier « RTLCity »

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT 2025 UPDATE

Including 2024 performance data

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