

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT 2026

Report on 2025 performance data



EMAS

VERIFIED
ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT
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European
Parliament

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Environmental Statement pursuant to
Chapter III, 1. and 2., and Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the
European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary
participation by organisations in a community 'Eco-Management and Audit Scheme
(EMAS), as amended by the Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1505 of 28 August
2017 and the Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/2026 of 19 December 2018

Drafted by the EMAS and Sustainability Unit

Verified by Vinçotte SA (external verifier)

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Executive Summary

Introduction

The European Parliament, representing EU citizens, co-legislates, shapes the EU budget, and ensures accountability across 27 Member States. It pursues sustainability of its operations through robust environmental management under the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS), based on Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009.

The 2026 Environmental Statement demonstrates the European Parliament's renewed commitment to environmental excellence in the 10th legislative term 2024-2029. It provides comprehensive insights into Parliament's environmental management system, policy, objectives, and performance, fulfilling the requirements set out in Annex IV of the EMAS Regulation.

Strong environmental performance

In 2025, the European Parliament made significant progress in reducing its environmental footprint. 2025 was the first full year of work under the institution's nine new environmental targets and policy, set by the European Parliament's Bureau for the legislative term 2024-2029.

Parliament's services effectively implemented a comprehensive EMAS Action Plan, encompassing over 110 measures to lower the House's greenhouse gas emissions, and drive progress in eight other key environmental areas: energy consumption, renewables, water, waste, recycling, paper, sustainable procurement, and biodiversity. Guided by an ambitious yet realistic approach, Parliament has aligned environmental responsibility with efficient resource use. The administration's environmental actions and the EMAS system received support from the Political Groups of the European Parliament and their secretariats which had renewed their commitment in December 2024 for the legislative term.

Successful verification of legal compliance

In 2025, the European Parliament's environmental performance data and system successfully underwent rigorous validation, with an extensive external recertification audit and internal audits assessing operational processes and the robustness of performance calculations. This dual verification process confirmed that Parliament maintained compliance with applicable environmental regulations across its Brussels, Luxembourg, and Strasbourg sites under the EMAS framework. Legal registers for the three sites, updated regularly, helped to ensure adherence to local, national and European legal requirements and the conditions in the environmental permits for Parliament's EMAS-registered buildings. Compliance with both, the EMAS Regulation 1221/2009 and ISO 14001:2015 standards, demonstrates the continued successful implementation of Parliament's environmental management system.

Progress on Parliament's Key Environmental Indicators for 2024-2029

The following table summarises the progress Parliament has made in 2025 towards the nine environmental targets set by the Bureau for 2028, to be reported in 2029:

Environmental aspect	Key performance indicator (KPI)	2025 performance	Target for the legislative term 2024-2029
CO₂e emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions in tonnes per Full-Time Equivalent (tCO ₂ e/FTE) (compared to 2006)	-52.02 %	- 55 %
Energy	Energy consumption in kWh per m ² (compared to 2012)	-56.27 %	-55 %
Renewables	Share of energy consumption from renewable sources	70.23 %	80 %
Water	Water consumption in m ³ per FTE (compared to 2012)	-43.80 %	-50 %
Waste	Waste production (excl. construction waste) in kg per FTE (compared to 2012)	-44.53 %	-65 %
Recycling	Percentage of waste recycled (annual)	72.00 %	80 %
Paper	Paper consumption in kg per FTE (annual) (compared to 2012)	-81.95 %	-85 %
Procurement	Percentage of tenders classified as "green"	87.03 %	90 %
Biodiversity	Biodiversity score of Parliament's green spaces	53.56 %	50 %

Progress on Parliament's Key Environmental Indicators

Greenhouse gas emissions: Since 2006, Parliament has reduced its CO₂e emissions by 52.02 % per full-time equivalent (FTE), nearing the 55 % target for 2028. In 2025, these emissions reached 5.98 tCO₂e/FTE, a significant decrease from the 2006 baseline of 12.47 tCO₂e/FTE and a further reduction from the 2024 figure of 6.45 tCO₂e/FTE. These reductions were calculated using a clear, science-based approach, relying on trusted emission factor databases from national environmental authorities. The proportion of Parliament's staff choosing the train as their mode of transport continued to rise, with 53 % of staff traveling by train on the Brussels-Strasbourg route, a significant increase from prior years. Overall train use for missions between the three main places of work was 48 %, surpassing car use for the first time (at 43 %). The growing interest among Parliament staff in using public transport to get to work was reflected in the increasing number of staff taking

advantage of the public transport subsidies offered by Parliament, with 3 722 staff subscriptions in 2025, a 10.6 % increase from 2024.

Energy: Parliament's energy consumption per square metre dropped by 56.27 % since 2012, thus surpassing the 55 % target for 2028. In 2025, energy consumption reached 113.26 kWh per m², a significant decrease from the 2012 baseline of 258.97 kWh per m² and a further reduction from the 2024 figure of 116.59 kWh per m². This achievement, driven by various projects such as heat pump installations, LED lighting upgrades, and optimised building management, demonstrates Parliament's energy efficiency. As in every year since 2008, all electricity purchased by the European Parliament was 'green' electricity, i.e. electricity from renewable sources with appropriate certificates of origin. Electricity used in Parliament's data centres was also 100 % 'green'.

Renewable Energy: The share of renewable energy in Parliament's energy mix reached 70.23 % in 2025, advancing towards the 80 % target for 2028. Although this represents only a small, 0.24 percentage point increase compared to 2024, Parliament is nonetheless taking further steps to improve performance in this area. Solar photovoltaic (PV) installations continued to expand, with two additional buildings equipped in 2025, boosting output by 20 times since 2020, to 1040 MWh, enough to power the equivalent of approximately 290 average Belgian households. Strasbourg's near fossil fuel-free operations, powered by river-sourced heat pumps, achieved a 97.33 % renewable share, remaining a benchmark for sustainability.

Water: Water consumption per FTE has decreased by 43.8 % since 2012, still short of the 50 % target. Parliament has established rainwater collection systems for eight of its buildings, and invests in water-efficient fittings for all its buildings. These factors, combined with the partial reduction in office demand due to teleworking, were the main drivers of progress in this area in recent years. However, the slight increase in water consumption relative to the previous year (+1.9 %) reflects 2025 as the first full year of legislative operations post-elections, and indicates that further efforts are needed to meet the target.

Waste: Total waste production per FTE has decreased by 44.5 % since 2012, demonstrating progress towards the 65 % target. Emphasising the need to reduce waste at the source, initiatives such as sustainable procurement (minimising packaging), better needs planning and internal reuse of materials have been prioritised. Waste produced per FTE fell from 230 kg in 2012 to 128 kg in 2025. Enhanced sorting infrastructure, including 1023 five-compartment bins across the three sites (584 in Brussels, 249 in Strasbourg and 190 in Luxembourg) streamlined waste management, supporting Parliament's circular economy goals. While significant progress has been made, annual waste volumes remain variable due to office moves and building refurbishments, and further reductions will be needed to meet the long-term target.

Recycling: The recycling rate reached 71.7 % in 2025, moving slightly further from the 80 % target compared to the previous year. This was due to fluctuations in the

type of waste generated that year, as different types of waste have different recycling potentials. The introduction of more efficient waste sorting infrastructure, integration of circularity into procurement, clear signage, food waste reduction efforts and targeted communication campaigns all contributed to Parliament's high recycling rate. Moreover, the institution diverted 19 875 kg of decommissioned IT equipment and office furniture to charitable reuse in 2025, extending product lifecycles through its circular economy approach.

Paper: Parliament's paper consumption per FTE dropped by 81.95 % since 2012, nearing the 85 % target. Digitalisation, strict print-on-demand policies, and staff training reduced usage from 66.57 kg of paper per FTE to 12.02 kg. Further promoting paperless operations and reducing full-colour brochures will make it possible to achieve the target in this legislative term.

Green Public Procurement: For over a decade, the European Parliament has included criteria in its tenders to buy more environmentally friendly products and services. In the area of sustainable procurement, 87.03 % of tenders in the priority categories, defined as those with highest environmental impacts, were classified as "green" in 2025, nearing the 90 % target for 2028.

Biodiversity: Parliament reached a 53.56 % biodiversity score, exceeding the 50 % target, by enhancing green spaces and implementing pollinator-friendly initiatives across the three workplaces. This qualitative indicator, developed with local experts, assesses 10 key aspects, including natural habitat preservation, native plant use, and pesticide-free maintenance. Parliament's biodiversity initiatives also earned local certifications from independent external verifiers: the "Jardins de Noé" label in Luxembourg, the "Eurométropole" label in Strasbourg, through the "Tous unis pour plus de biodiversité" charter, and Natagora's label for the ARENDT building garden in Brussels.

Inter-institutional and international cooperation

In 2025, the European Parliament advanced its environmental management by exchanging best practices with sustainability managers from national parliaments in the EU. Together with the Austrian Parliament, the European Parliament co-hosted the bi-annual meeting of the Environmental Exchange Network to strengthen EU-wide knowledge-sharing and promote EMAS implementation among peers. The European Parliament also strengthened its environmental management system through active participation in inter-institutional exchange networks, such as, the Inter-institutional Environmental Management Group of EU institutions and bodies and the EcoNet, the dedicated Luxembourg-based interinstitutional network. Knowledge-sharing and cooperation with other EU-institutions and bodies on common challenges, such as sustainable public procurement, has proven vital for enhancing technical expertise, making Parliament's EMAS management more efficient and impactful.

Conclusion

In 2025, the European Parliament demonstrated continued commitment to environmental sustainability, achieving significant progress across its environmental performance indicators under the ambitious and realistic agenda for the 2024-2029 term. The environmental policy and targets, combined with support from services of all departments and the Political Groups in implementing Parliament's environmental actions form a very good foundation on which continued progress can be built.

1. The EMAS Environmental Management System of the European Parliament

1.1. Scope of the EMAS Environmental Management System

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

As a continent-wide legislator, the European Parliament recognises that its operations, like those of any major organisation, have an environmental impact. From energy and water consumption to use of material, waste generation and emissions, Parliament is committed to reducing its environmental footprint and using resources efficiently. To manage this responsibility, Parliament implements an effective environmental management system based on the EMAS framework¹, incorporating the ISO 14001:2015 standard². This system is designed to tangibly minimise both direct and indirect environmental impacts across Parliament's technical and administrative operations. Parliament's environmental management system applies to all areas under its operational control at the main workplaces in Strasbourg, Brussels and Luxembourg.

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

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

¹ Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS)

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

EMAS registration in 2025 and 2026. The Liaison office in Copenhagen (Denmark) is currently undergoing the registration process and is expected to complete it in 2026. The annual environmental reporting for this project is undertaken in a separate document, which is also published in the 'Environmental footprint and sustainability' section of Parliament's website.

1.2. Background on the EMAS project in the European Parliament

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

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

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

The ongoing commitment is validated by the successful renewal of the European Parliament's EMAS registration following comprehensive external verification audits conducted in 2010, 2013, 2016, 2019, 2022, and 2025. In 2025, the external verification confirmed also the European Parliament's compliance with the ISO 14001:2015 standard, extending its ISO 14001 certification until 2028.

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

The European Parliament's operational activities engage employees and other external contractors. For its environmental performance measurement and benchmarking certain environmental performance metrics, the European Parliament therefore applies 'full-time equivalents' ('FTEs'), e.g. to calculate metrics like 'greenhouse gas emissions per FTE'. One FTE represents the standard working hours of one full-time employee over a year. The use of FTEs allows for more meaningful comparisons of environmental performance over time within the organisation and against other organisations, as it accounts for differences in staffing levels.

In 2025, the number of FTEs used for the purpose of the environmental data calculation at the European Parliament's three main places of work was 16 174 FTEs. This number included Parliament's 11 223 staff, consisting of 9084 staff in the Parliament's secretariat and the secretariats of Political Groups, and 2 139 Accredited Parliamentary Assistants, who are supporting the 720 Members of the European Parliament. In addition to the above-mentioned Parliament employees, contracted external interpreters and service providers who work in different sectors, such as building management, IT, cleaning and catering, and Parliament's subsidised visitors, are included in the calculation of full-time equivalents. The number of Parliament's FTEs increased by 5.7 % in 2025 compared to 2024. This is an expected and regularly observed pattern in the year following an election year, when the FTE number tends to decrease, as it did in 2024.

The total number of persons accommodated at the European Parliament's premises varies according to the location and the parliamentary timetable, as the figure for Strasbourg increases very substantially during the part-session weeks. Journalists, national parliament representations, staff from other EU institutions, diplomatic staff, and lobbyists also increase further the number of people on Parliament's premises. At times, the total number of people present in the three main places of work in one capacity or another or visiting the European Parliament may exceed 17 000 a day.

1.4. Buildings registered under EMAS

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

EMAS-REGISTERED BUILDING LIST

Site	Building	Name
Luxembourg	ADENAUER I	Konrad Adenauer I
	ADENAUER II	Konrad Adenauer II
	Senningerberg	Senningerberg
Brussels	SPAAK	Paul Henri Spaak
	SPINELLI	Altiero Spinelli
	ZWEIG	Stefan Zweig
	BRANDT	Willy Brandt
	ANTALL	József Antall
	WAYENBERG	N/A
	House of European History	N/A
	ARENDT	Hannah Arendt

	MONTOYER 70	N/A
	MARTENS	Wilfried Martens
	SCHOLL	Sophie Scholl
	CAMPOAMOR	Clara Campoamor
Strasbourg	WEISS	Louise Weiss
	CHURCHILL	Winston Churchill
	DE MADARIAGA	Salvador de Madariaga
	PFLIMLIN	Pierre Pflimlin
	HAVEL	Václav Havel

These 20 buildings constitute the main facilities of the European Parliament, representing approximately 90 % of Parliament's total building surface area.

The European Parliament's activities are conducted across 29 buildings located in Strasbourg, France (6 buildings), Brussels, Belgium (20 buildings), and Luxembourg (3 buildings). In 2025, the European Parliament occupied 1 140 254 m² according to DIN (Deutsches Institut für Normung) 277 standards.

As other key buildings become fully operational over time, they are progressively registered and included within the EMAS scope. The CAMPOAMOR building in Brussels is the latest facility included in the EMAS scope, in 2026.

1.5. Organisational Environmental Context and Climate Change

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

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

2. **Social, political and financial circumstances** can influence environmental efforts; for example, when political priorities are reflected in the environmental management system, or when limited financing restricts the scope of environmental projects and activities. Energy price and availability also have an impact on the budget, as well as on return on investment calculations for energy transition projects, which can affect which projects are prioritised or even possible to implement.

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

3. **Election years** affect Parliament's environmental performance: the scheduling of legislative activity can influence consumption (energy, water, paper, procurement); the number and location of political meetings outside Brussels and Strasbourg can influence greenhouse gas emissions from travel and transport of goods.

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

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

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

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

1.6. Environmental Policy

The European Parliament's environmental management system is guided by the institution's environmental policy, in accordance with the EMAS Regulation 1221/2009. At the beginning of each legislative term, Parliament's Bureau, consisting of the President and Vice-Presidents, reaffirms the institution's commitment to improve its environmental performance and adopts an environmental policy. On 25 November 2024, Parliament's Bureau adopted the following environmental policy for the legislative term 2024 - 2029:



THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT'S ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY



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

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

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

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

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

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

The European Parliament hereby:

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

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

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

2. Environmental Objectives, Targets and Performance

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

Environmental Objectives and Targets for the tenth legislative term (2024–2029) and environmental performance in 2025

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

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

An overview of the nine environmental targets and the progress made in the key performance indicators in 2025 compared to the base year is provided below.

ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS AND PERFORMANCE FOR 2025³

Environmental targets 2024–2029 and performance in 2025				
#	Environmental aspect	Key performance indicator (KPI)	2025 performance	Target for the legislative term 2024–2029
1	CO ₂ e emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions in tonnes per Full-Time Equivalent (tCO ₂ e/FTE) (compared to 2006)	-52.02 %	- 55 %
2	Energy	Energy consumption in kWh per m ² (compared to 2012)	-56.27 %	-55 %
3	Renewables	Share of energy consumption from renewable sources	70.23 %	80 %
4	Water	Water consumption in m ³ per FTE (compared to 2012)	-43.80 %	-50 %
5	Waste	Waste production (excl. construction waste) in kg per FTE (compared to 2012)	-44.53 %	-65 %
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7	Paper	Paper consumption in kg per FTE (annual) (compared to 2012)	-81.95 %	-85 %
8	Procurement	Percentage of tenders classified as "green"	87.03 %	90 %
9	Biodiversity	Biodiversity score of Parliament's green spaces	53.56 %	50 %

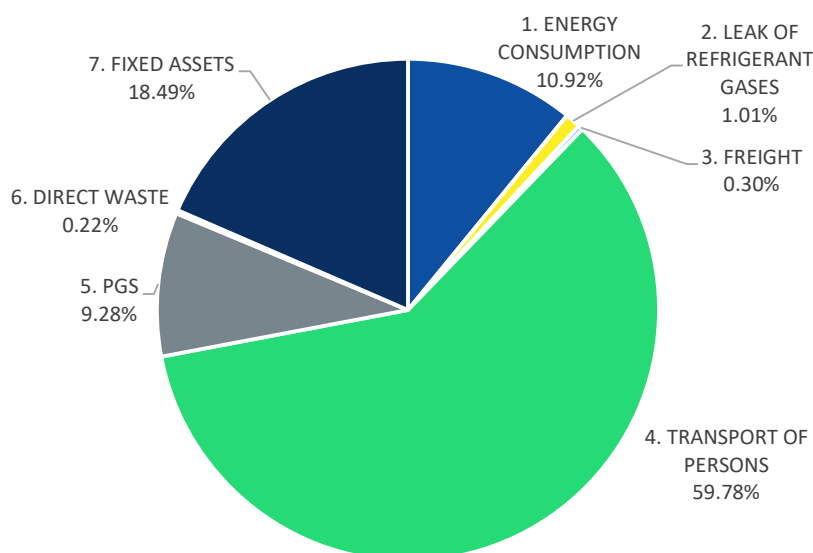
³ The key performance indicators for 2025 were calculated using the information provided by the services at the end of January 2026.

2.1. Greenhouse gas emissions

For the 2024–2029 legislative term, the European Parliament has set an environmental target to reduce its overall CO₂e emissions by 55 % per full-time equivalent (FTE) by the end of 2028, compared to 2006 levels. In 2025, Parliament has achieved a 52.02% CO₂e emissions decrease per FTE since 2006, 3% percentage points away from its 2028 target.

The indicator is calculated in tonnes tCO₂e per full-time equivalent (FTE) and includes scope 1, 2 and 3 greenhouse gas emissions. A detailed breakdown of Parliament's main emissions categories, as depicted in the figure below, is available in Annex II.

MAIN CATEGORIES OF CO₂e EMISSIONS AND THEIR SHARES IN 2025



Since 2006, the European Parliament has demonstrated a downward trend in its greenhouse gas emissions per full-time equivalent (FTE). In 2025, these emissions reached 5.98 tCO₂e /FTE, a significant decrease from the 2006 baseline of 12.47 tCO₂e/FTE and a further reduction from the 2024 figure of 6.45 tCO₂e/FTE. This development represents progress towards achieving the institution's emissions target.

Analysis of the emission sources show a notable shift since 2006. Initially, both 'Energy consumption' and 'Transport of persons' were the primary contributors to Parliament's greenhouse gas emissions. A significant reduction in energy

consumption emissions occurred in 2008, falling from 3.3 to 1.4 tCO₂e per FTE, due to the introduction and sustained procurement of 'green electricity' across Parliament's three main operational sites. This strategic shift in energy sourcing has had a lasting positive impact on Parliament's overall carbon footprint. Consequently, in 2025, while overall emissions per FTE decreased, 'Transport of persons' clearly emerged as the largest emission category, accounting for 60 % of the total emissions. Emissions from fixed assets (18 %) and energy consumption (10.9 %) were the subsequent major contributors in 2025. A detailed breakdown of emission sources and their relative contribution for this category can be found in section 4.1.1 below.

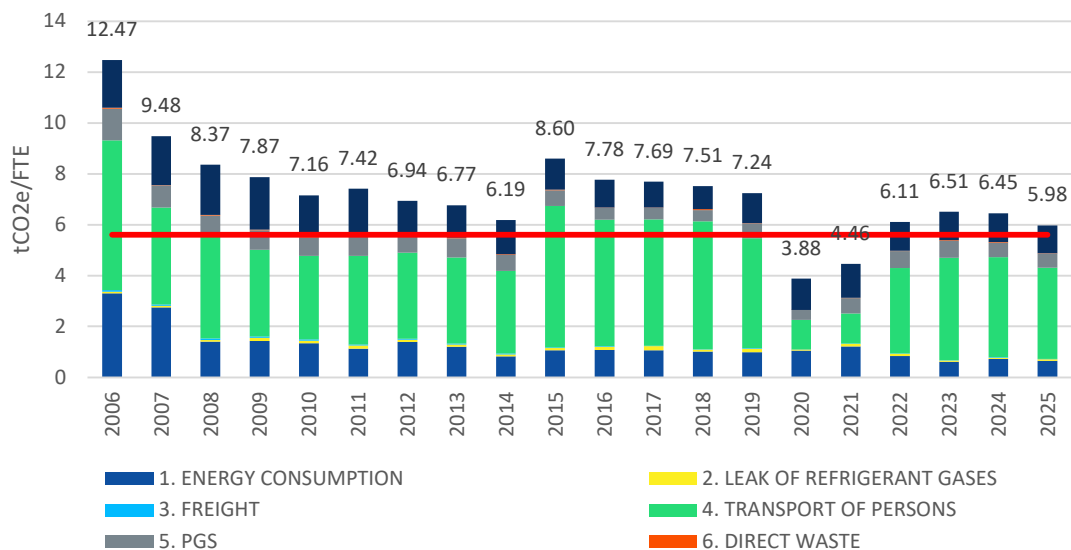
The data from between 2019 and 2025 show the significant impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Parliament's emission levels. The associated health and safety measures led to substantial reductions in travel and office occupancy, resulting in significantly lower carbon footprints in 2020 and 2021. 2022 marked the gradual return to pre-pandemic activity levels.

In 2025, greenhouse gas emissions from heating and electricity consumption further reduced by 4% compared to 2024. The sustained partial teleworking arrangements and a number of building upgrades, such as heat pump optimisation in Luxembourg, contributed to this improvement in energy consumption. It is also relevant to note that the 5.7 % increase in Parliament's FTE count in 2025 compared to 2024 influences the per-FTE emission figures.

The decrease in transport-of-person-related emissions between 2006 and 2025, from 5.9 to 3.58 tCO₂e per FTE, can be attributed to several targeted initiatives: co-financing of public transport for staff for commuting, continuous renewal of the vehicle fleet with electric and hybrid cars and expansion of the e-bike fleet, occasional voluntary use of economy class for Member's travel, the discontinuation of charter flights between Brussels and Strasbourg, and a gradual increase of charter train capacity to Strasbourg. The main drop in emissions from transport of persons in 2025, 9 % compared to 2024, is attributable to a decrease of the emission factors in the DEFRA emission factor database, used for calculating air travel emissions.

The figure below shows the evolution of Parliaments greenhouse gas emissions between 2006 and 2025.

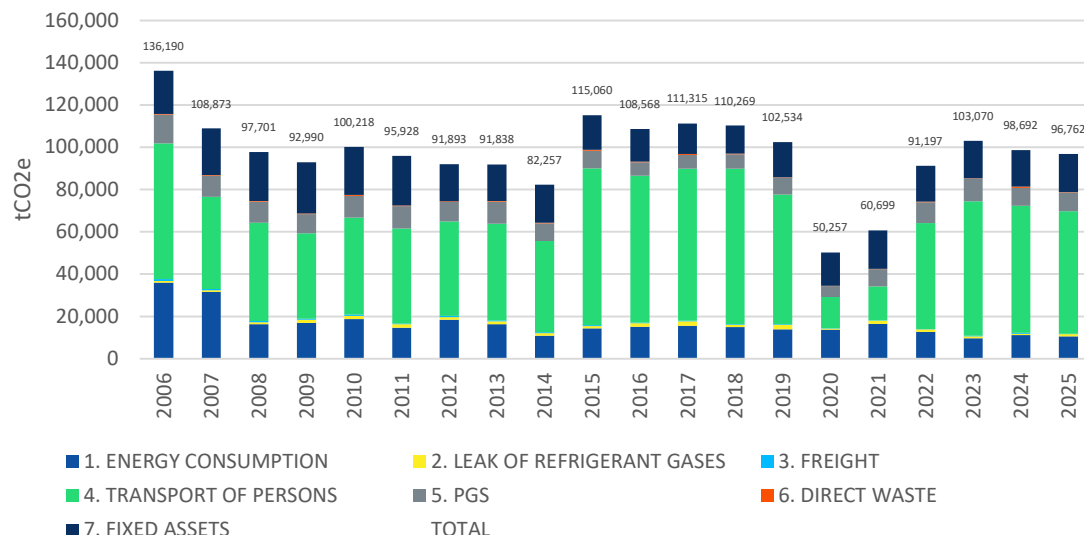
EVOLUTION OF EMISSIONS (CO₂E PER FTE) FROM 2006 TO 2025



Total Carbon Emissions

The European Parliament prioritises carbon emissions per FTE as a key performance indicator. Nonetheless, absolute carbon emissions are also monitored. In 2025, the European Parliament's absolute carbon emissions amounted to 96 761.5 tCO₂e, representing a 2 % decrease compared to 2024 and a 29 % decrease since 2006. The overall evolution of absolute emissions is shown in the following table.

EVOLUTION OF THE ABSOLUTE TOTAL EMISSIONS (tCO₂e) FROM 2006 TO 2024

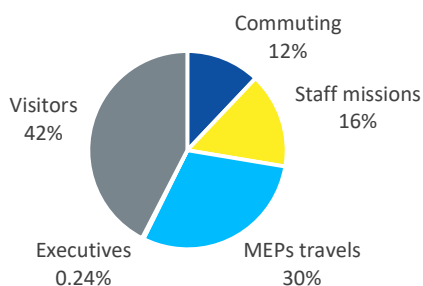


Greenhouse gas emissions from transport of persons

The European Parliament is closely monitoring the evolution of its different emission sources. Notably, emissions from the “transport of persons” category constituted the largest share of its carbon footprint, accounting for 3.58 tCO₂e out of the 5.89 tCO₂e per full-time equivalent total in 2025. Consequently, focusing on the possibilities for further reducing emissions in this area is important.

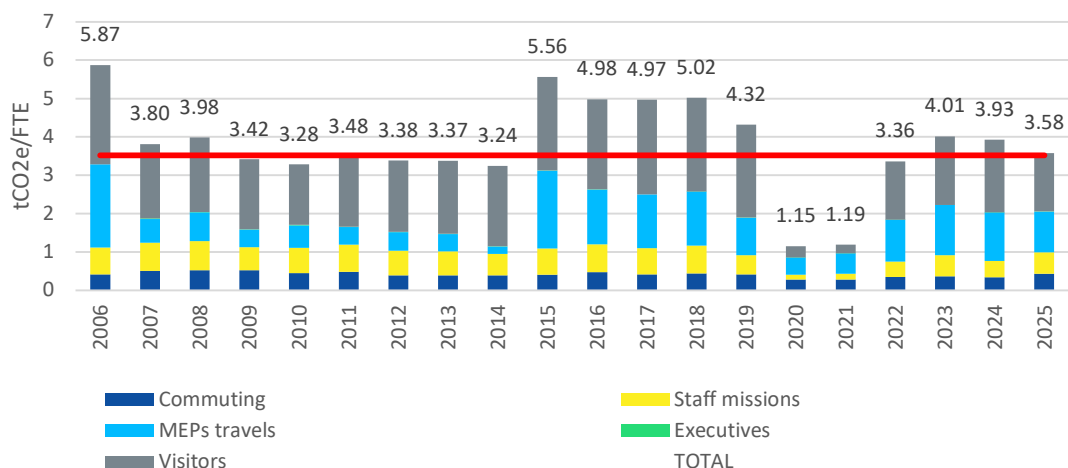
The “transport of persons” category encompasses CO₂e emissions from several sources: travel of Members, staff (including Accredited Parliamentary Assistants), subsidised visitor groups, including students in the Euroscola programme, the use of Parliament’s own fleet vehicles, and emissions caused by staff commuting to work.

TRANSPORT OF PERSONS EMISSIONS SHARES IN 2025



Examining the historical trend for this emission source, the European Parliament has successfully lowered its emissions from transport of person by 39 % when compared to 2006 levels, from 5.9 tCO₂/FTE in 2006 to 3.58 tCO₂e/FTE in 2025.

EVOLUTION OF THE TRANSPORT OF PERSONS EMISSIONS (CO₂E PER FTE) BETWEEN 2006 TO 2025



The years 2020 and 2021 saw particularly low CO₂e emissions from transport of persons (travel and commuting) at the European Parliament, primarily due to the extraordinary health and security measures implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic.

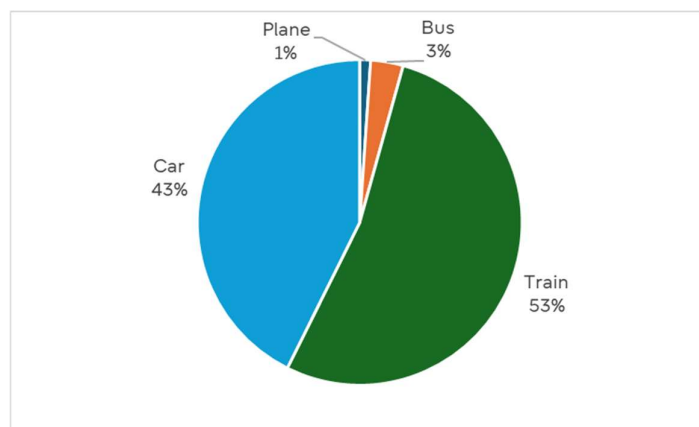
To address the rebound in CO₂e emissions following the pandemic, the European Parliament's Bureau adopted several measures on 16 October 2023 aimed at reversing this trend in travel and commuting emissions. These measures included:

- Directing Parliament's services to enhance the environmental sustainability of the overall legal framework for staff travel, promoting greater use of sustainable transportation modes.
- Development and implementation of a CO₂e emissions calculation tool for transport, aimed to increase awareness among travellers regarding their carbon footprint from travel and enable them to compare emissions across different transport options.
- Tasking Parliament's services with identifying ways to reduce emissions and promote sustainable transport for regular travel between the workplaces, particularly to Strasbourg for the monthly part-sessions, and directing services to improve train travel options for Members and staff (including Political Group staff and Accredited Parliamentary Assistants), traveling from Brussels to Strasbourg for part-session meetings.

In 2025, the transport of Parliament's staff between the three work locations resulted in 3 434.8 tCO₂e emissions. While the car (own car, Parliament's service car, or car sharing) was the mode of transport between these locations chosen by 45 % of staff, train was the most frequently chosen transport mode in 2025, taken by 48% of staff. The most common route was the Brussels-Strasbourg itinerary for part-session meetings. As illustrated in the figure below, 43 % of staff travellers on this specific route used the car, while 53 % travelled by train in 2025.

The Bureau's measures adopted in 2023 to further enhance sustainable travel, both in general and between the three work locations, have been integrated into the European Parliament's annual EMAS Action Plans for 2024, 2025 and 2026 and are currently being implemented.

SHARES OF STAFF TRAVELLERS FROM BRUSSELS TO STRASBOURG PER MODE IN 2025



Communication activities on sustainable travel

#ThinkTrain Campaign

In 2025, the "Think Train" campaign was launched to promote the increased capacity of the European Parliament's chartered Eurostar trains between Brussels and Strasbourg, introduced from the June 2025 part-session. Responding to growing demand from Members and staff for more sustainable travel options, Parliament expanded its rail offering by upgrading to two double train units, raising total capacity to 1,484 standard seats per journey. The campaign highlights not only this improved availability but also the environmental benefits of choosing rail over car travel, with high-speed trains producing up to 98% less greenhouse gas emissions and contributing to potential annual savings of 895 tonnes of CO₂eq.

Commuting emissions

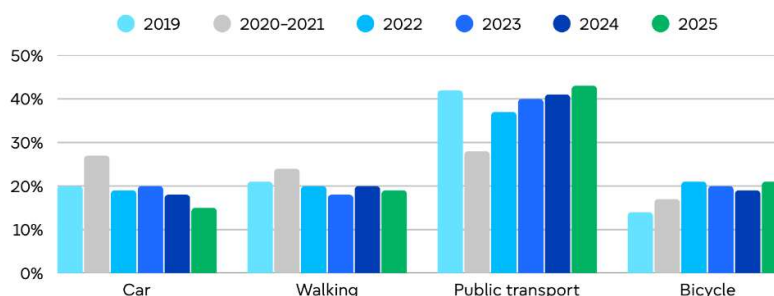
Parliament includes greenhouse gas emissions from staff commuting within the 'transport of persons' category. In 2025, CO₂e emissions amounted to 0.43 tCO₂e per full-time-equivalent (FTE) for the European Parliament. This translates to 6 977 tCO₂e in total (including teleworking), representing 7.2 % of Parliament's overall carbon footprint for that year.

The European Parliament calculates commuting emissions using annual staff commuting surveys. The data shows a strong sustainable commuting culture among European Parliament's staff, with 74 % of staff choosing public transport or active transportation (walking, cycling) for their commute. The September 2025 survey at the European Parliament indicated that 24 % of respondents commuted by car, 43 % by public transport, 39 % used active means, and 2 % used motorcycles or scooters. Parliament's staff commuting patterns in 2025 have largely returned to pre-pandemic levels observed in 2019, with public transport use showing a recovery after a decline during the COVID-19 pandemic (2020-2021).

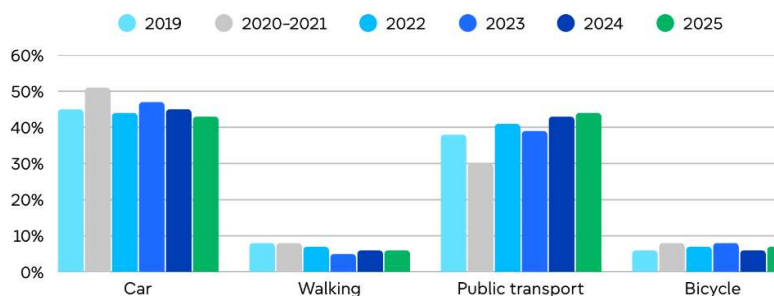
As illustrated below, distinct staff commuting patterns exist across Parliament's three workplaces in Brussels, Luxembourg, and Strasbourg. These differences are attributed to variations in local infrastructure, location, staff needs, and the requirements and opportunities associated with cross-border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

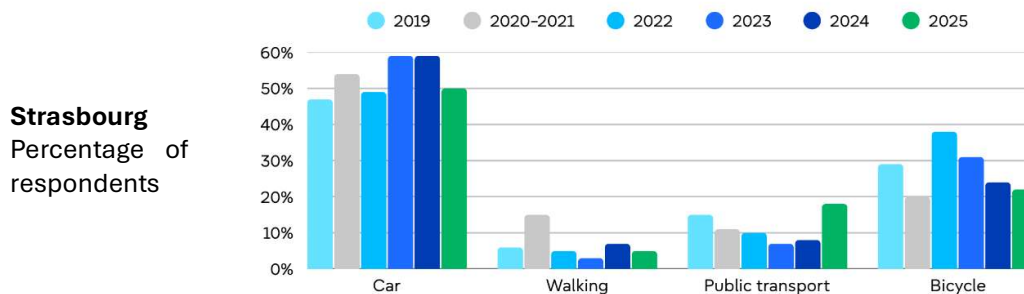
PRIMARY MEANS OF TRANSPORT IN PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES PER WORKPLACE, 2019-2025

Brussels Percentage of respondents



Luxembourg Percentage of respondents





Teleworking

Teleworking by Parliament's staff contributes to a reduction in the institution's carbon footprint associated with staff commuting. To accurately assess this impact, Parliament's annual commuting surveys include questions about staff teleworking patterns and their energy consumption at home. When calculating the greenhouse gas emissions avoided through teleworking, the emissions shifted to staff' homes are also considered. This comprehensive approach ensures a more complete and accurate calculation. Based on the analysis of the 2025 survey results, it is estimated that staff teleworking at Parliament resulted in a net avoidance of 108 tCO_{2e} in commuting emissions (figure derived from the gross avoided emissions of 1 268 tCO_{2e}, minus the 1 160 tCO_{2e} of emissions shifted to staff' homes due to teleworking).

AVOIDED STAFF COMMUTING EMISSIONS DUE TO TELEWORKING 2025

Commuting Survey 2025	BRU	LUX	STR	TOTAL
Average teleworking days per week	0.74	1.2	0.5	0,82
Total staff travels commuting emissions (tCO_{2e})	2 909	2 149	760	5 818
Total staff commuting emissions avoided (tCO _{2e})	-505	-678	-84	-1 268
Total staff teleworking emissions (tCO_{2e})	876	251	33	1 160
Net avoided emissions of teleworking (tCO _{2e})	+371	-428	-51	-108

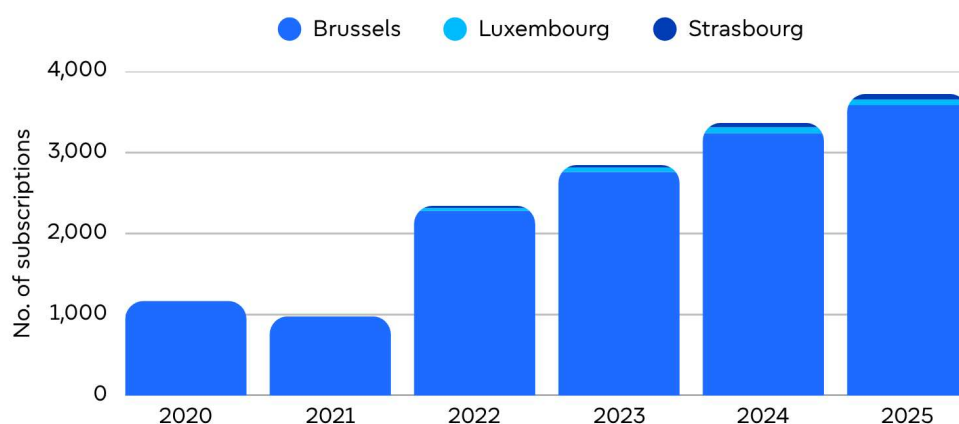
Encouraging sustainable staff commuting by public transport

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

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

public transport subsidies. Staff who opt out of permanent parking access, limiting their entries to 30 per year, are eligible for a public transport subsidy. In Brussels and Strasbourg, staff can obtain a 90 % public transport subsidy. In Luxembourg, where local public transport is free, staff, waiving parking access, receives a 50 % subsidy for cross-border train travel. By the end of 2025, a significant 3 722 staff members across all three locations benefited from the public transport subsidy, demonstrating a consistent upward trend in participation. As the accompanying graph illustrates, the adoption of this subsidy is growing across all workplaces. In 2025, total subscriptions increased by 10,6 % compared to 2024, continuing the positive momentum from previous years, notably in Brussels.

EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF STAFF BENEFITING FROM PUBLIC TRANSPORT SUBSIDY BETWEEN 2020 AND 2025



Encouraging sustainable staff commuting by bike and active modes of transport

Communication activities on sustainable commuting

Campaign around the annual Commuting Survey

Each year, the European Parliament conducts a Commuting Survey to determine commuting patterns of staff in Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg, fulfilling both local legislative requirements and data needs for carbon footprint calculation. The 2025 campaign was specifically designed to raise awareness and encourage a shift toward more sustainable modes of transport (use of public transport, walking, cycling). To ensure transparency, the survey results were disseminated through ePosters, internal articles, and an interactive Power BI dashboard. Beyond data collection, the behavioural insights gained from this survey are used to inform management decisions and develop tailored measures to further promote sustainable commuting across Parliament.

Bike maintenance and repair workshops in Luxembourg

In 2025, a series of bike maintenance and repair workshops were organised within the European Parliament's premises. These hands-on sessions taught staff essential skills in bike safety checks, tire repair, and bike fittings. Open to all staff across multiple dates, the initiative contributed to Parliament's goal of reducing environmental impact by encouraging more sustainable transport.

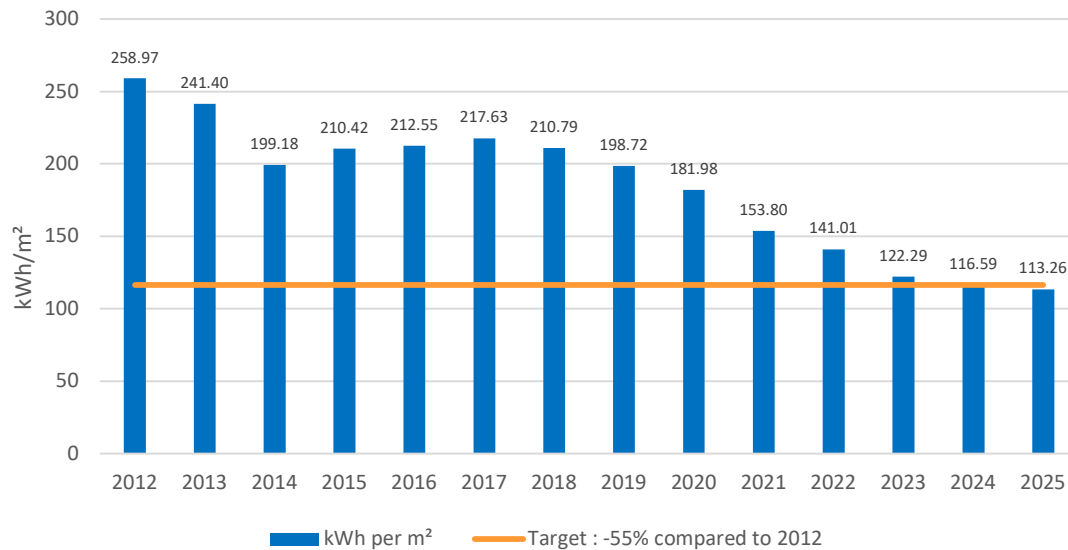
2.2. Energy

For the 2024–2029 legislative term, the European Parliament has established an energy target of a 55 % reduction in kWh per m² by the end of 2028, relative to 2012 levels. In 2025, Parliament has already achieved a -56.27% decrease in kWh per m² since 2012, indicating that it is 1.27 percentage points above the 2028 target.

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

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

EVOLUTION OF THE ENERGY CONSUMPTION (PER M²) BETWEEN 2012 AND 2025



Several specific factors contributed to this reduction, notably:

- In 2025, further optimisation of building management systems and HVAC regulation across all three sites improved overall energy performance, including the continued implementation of energy efficiency measures under the PLAGE framework in Brussels.
- In 2025, energy production systems were further optimised, including improvements in cogeneration management (notably in Martens, including a more detailed analysis of the geothermal system for Brussels and also Luxembourg), contributing to a shift from gas consumption towards more efficient, electrified systems
- In 2025, targeted technical upgrades were implemented to improve energy efficiency, including the installation of heat recovery systems in ventilation systems (Zweig building in Brussels) and improvements to the insulation of heating infrastructure in the Spinelli building.
- In 2025, the deployment and optimisation of heat pump technologies continued, including installations in the Montoyer 70 building and optimisation of geothermal and heat pump systems in Luxembourg, supporting a reduction in fossil fuel use.
- In 2025, continued improvements in lighting efficiency were achieved through the progressive replacement of conventional lighting with LED systems and targeted relighting projects across several buildings.

- In 2025, Parliament maintained comfort settings for office heating and cooling set at lower energy consuming temperatures, with heating restricted to 20°C and cooling set at a minimum of 25°C. The adjustments in temperature since 2022 potentially contributed to a reduction in energy consumption per degree by as much as 7 %.

In 2025, additional studies and pilot initiatives were launched to support further energy reductions, including feasibility studies on innovative energy systems (such as fifth-generation energy networks in Brussels) and optimisation of building energy systems in Strasbourg.

Further targeted measures to reduce Parliament's energy demand include better management of the lighting in meeting rooms, energy management in times of reduced building use, automatic adaptation of light intensity based on sensing daylight intensity and installing motion detectors to optimise usage. Charging of privately owned electric cars in the European Parliament's car parks became a paid service as of 1 December 2023, in line with the Bureau decision of 17 October 2022.

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

Building energy management was further enhanced by upgrading Heating, Ventilation, and Cooling (HVAC) systems, the installation of more energy efficient cooling units in buildings, heating of buildings by cogeneration (or tri-generation), which produces electricity from excess heat, and integrating advanced, energy-efficient air filtration technologies. Thermostat settings were adjusted to meet the minimum legal requirements in each location, while ventilation systems were managed at normal operating levels. In Strasbourg, the efficiency of existing high-performing heat pumps was further optimised to enhance overall energy performance. Notably, the Strasbourg site has largely transitioned to electricity, with oil and gas consumption limited to emergency backup. In addition to energy related to building operation, activities and equipment related to audiovisual, interpretation, security, etc., also affect Parliament's energy consumption.

Over the past four years, notable energy reductions have been achieved, primarily in heating, though the pace of these reductions has slowed compared to earlier years as can be seen in the table below.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN KWH PER M² PER WORKPLACE

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
BRUSSELS	214.23	202.87	164.30	144.63	140.94	139.00

LUXEMBOURG	160.80	110.26	120.09	106.28	98.89	86.40
STRASBOURG	128.09	111.17	111.00	88.74	83.91	84.30

2.3. Share of Energy Consumption from Renewables

For the 2024–2029 legislative term, the European Parliament has established a target to source 80 % of its energy consumption from renewables by the end of 2028. In 2024, the institution's renewable energy share reached 70.23%. This leaves a 9.77 percentage point gap to the 2028 target.

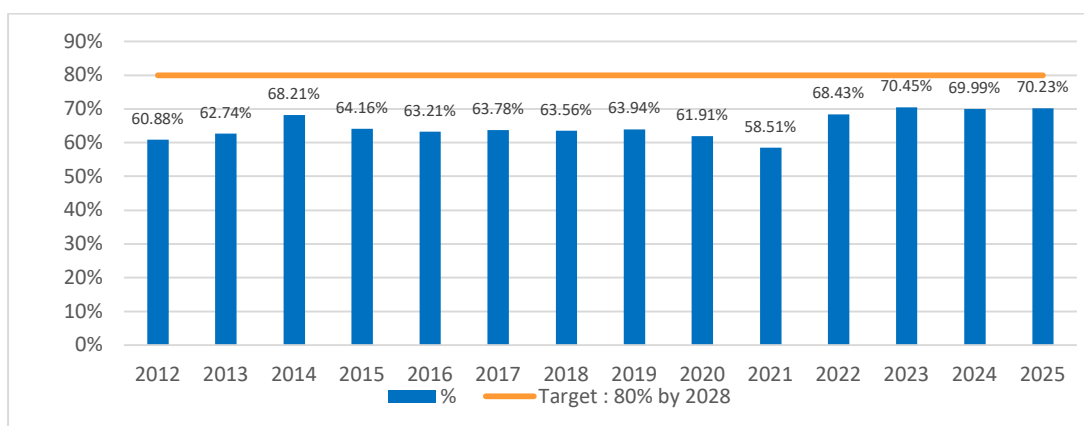
The indicator is calculated by dividing renewable energy consumption (kWh) by total energy consumption (kWh). Renewable energy included in this calculation are on-site generation and purchased renewable energy, excluding heat pump output. This is compared to the total energy procured and generated on-site,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

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

In 2025, Parliament strengthened the quality of its renewable electricity supply in Luxembourg by introducing Guarantees of Origin excluding biomass, ensuring that electricity consumption is covered by lower-carbon renewable sources such as wind, solar and hydropower.

The share of renewable energy has remained stable from 2023 to 2025. This is largely due to two main factors: The Parliament has managed to lower the amount of electricity purchased, declining by 3.98 %, while the amount of gas consumed has declined by a similar amount (–3.86 %). Given that the electricity purchased is of 100 % renewable origins, this electricity efficiency improvement is impacted by the relative changes in gas consumption.

EVOLUTION OF THE SHARE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY BETWEEN 2012 AND 2025



The continued reduction in electricity consumption in 2025 is remarkable, particularly given the new onsite energy demands. Transitioning from gas boilers to heat pumps and increasing electric mobility charging might have pushed usage upward, yet the Parliament managed to maintain the level of the share of renewable energy since 2023. The installation of innovative renewable technologies, like heat pumps and geothermal, are often characterised by somewhat higher electricity consumption during the first year of use, after which this consumption is reduced through optimisation. The Parliament is now benefiting from lower energy consumption from the use of these new technologies deployed in recent years.

Parliament's onsite generation of electricity from solar photovoltaic (PV) panels contributes to the renewable energy consumed, with the European Parliament steadily expanding solar PV installations across its buildings.

These measures have led to a striking 20-fold increase in solar photovoltaic output since 2020, rising from 49 MWh to approximately 1040 MWh in 2025. In 2025, the total surface area of photovoltaic installations across Parliament's sites reached 6 845 m², roughly equivalent to the size of a football pitch.

THE RENEWABLE ENERGY SHARE PER SITE

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
BRUSSELS	58.43 %	53.74 %	64.30 %	65.74 %	63.44%	62.72%
LUXEMBOURG	51.90 %	38.60 %	53.28 %	55.49 %	60.28%	65.70%
STRASBOURG	80.89 %	93.67 %	94.08 %	99.06 %	99.32%	97.33%

The overall renewable energy share in Parliament's Strasbourg premises reflects the site's near fossil fuel-free operations. This achievement stems from the transition to heat pumps, which draw heat from the nearby river, a highly efficient method leveraging the river's stable thermal energy. These heat pumps operate by extracting heat from the river water, before distributing it to the building's heating system. The heat pumps have enabled Strasbourg to rely entirely on 100 % renewable

electricity, with only backup generators used for periodic emergency checks. This powerful performance, combined with the ecological benefits of river-sourced heating, has driven the renewable percentage to this extremely high level, positioning the Strasbourg site as a leader in sustainable energy generation.

In 2025, the renewable share in Strasbourg decreased slightly to 97.33 %. This change is primarily due to an expansion of the reporting perimeter, with the inclusion of the VEIL building at the Strasbourg site. While VEIL benefits from 100 % renewable electricity, it also relies on district heating with non-renewable fuels, resulting in a lower overall renewable share than the pre-existing Strasbourg buildings. As a result, the decrease does not reflect a deterioration in the performance of the core Strasbourg installations, which continue to operate at a very high level of renewable energy use.

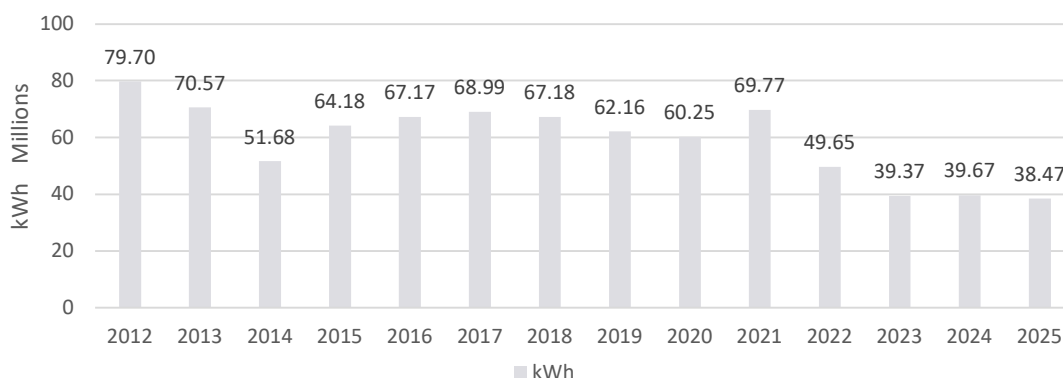
Several targeted initiatives in 2025 further supported the Parliament's efforts to reduce energy demand and enhance the share of renewable energy across its sites:

- In 2025, two additional European Parliament buildings were equipped with solar PV systems (DE MADRIAGA and VEIL). This builds on 2024 efforts when solar panels were fitted to seven properties (Zweig, Remard, Wayenberg, Martens, De Madariaga, Pflimlin, and Churchill buildings) and 2023 efforts, when solar panels were fitted to four properties (Montoyer 70, Spinelli, Brandt, and Antall).
- In 2025, photovoltaic production in Luxembourg (Adenauer Building) increased by approximately 34% without additional installed capacity, mainly due to performance optimisation measures such as the preventive cleaning of solar panels, highlighting the role of operational optimisation in improving renewable energy performance.
- In 2025, the continued optimisation of heat pump systems, particularly in Luxembourg and Strasbourg, increased the contribution of renewable ambient energy used for heating and cooling.
- In 2025, a high-temperature heat pump was installed in the ADENAUER building in Luxembourg to provide hot water during summer periods, enabling the shutdown of cogeneration during low-demand periods and reducing overall energy consumption.
- In 2025, pilot projects using AI-based optimisation tools, such as the DeltaQ system tested in the REMARD and ZWEIG buildings, continued to improve the efficiency of heating, cooling and lighting systems, with early results showing promising energy savings.

The graph below illustrates the change in Parliament's total annual fossil fuel consumption for heating, measured in millions of kWh, from 2012 to 2025. In 2025, the total annual fossil fuel consumption for heating was 38 million kWh. This

represents a substantial decrease compared to the starting point in 2012. Compared to 2024, the fossil fuel consumption declined slightly in 2025.

EVOLUTION OF THE FOSSIL FUEL CONSUMPTION FOR HEATING



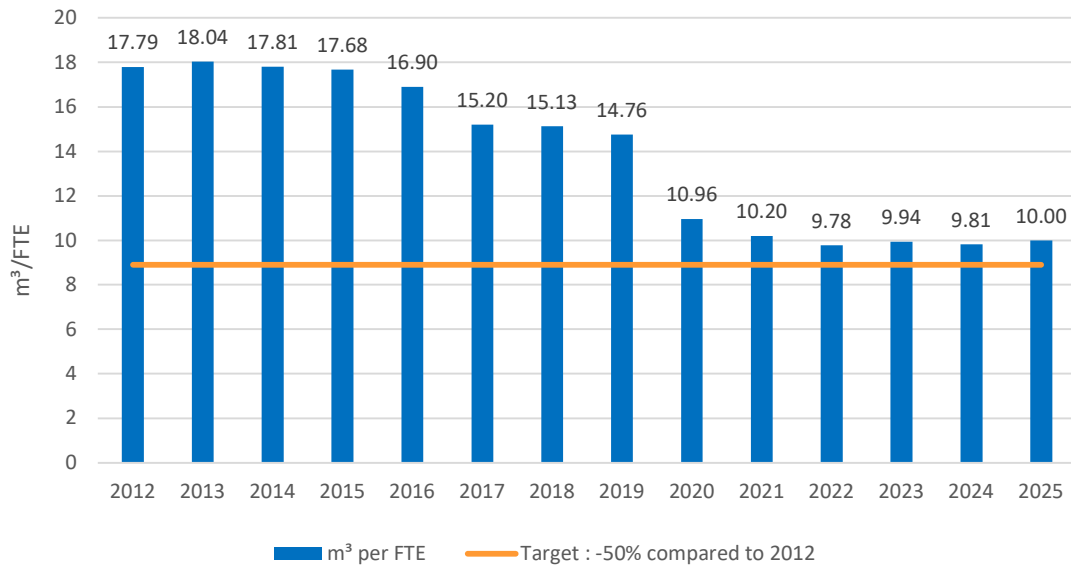
2.4. Water Consumption

For the 2024-2029 legislative term, the European Parliament's has established an environmental target of a 50 % reduction in its water consumption (in m³ per full-time equivalent - FTE) by the end of 2028, relative to 2012 levels. In 2025, Parliament has achieved a 43.80 % decrease in water consumption per FTE since 2012, indicating that Parliament is 6.20 percentage points away from its 2028 target.

The indicator is calculated as the annual water consumption in cubic meters per full-time equivalent (m³/FTE) across Parliament's buildings at the three places of work.

The graph below illustrates the trend in Parliament's water consumption per full-time equivalent (FTE) from 2012 to 2025. As depicted, there is a general downward trend, indicating a decrease in water consumption per FTE over this period.

EVOLUTION OF WATER CONSUMPTION (M³ PER FTE) BETWEEN 2012 AND 2025



In 2025, water consumption was 10 m³ per FTE, a reduction from almost 18 m³ per FTE in 2012. However, compared to 2024, water consumption per FTE rose marginally in 2025 from 9.81 to 10.00 m³/FTE (+1.9%). This increase is primarily attributable to higher consumption in a limited number of high-use buildings in Brussels, particularly SPAAK, KOHL and MARTENS, likely reflecting increased occupancy and operational activity. These increases could only be partly offset by reductions in other buildings.

Examining the long-term evolution of the indicator in the graph above, the significant decrease in the European Parliament's water consumption (m³ per FTE) between 2016 and 2017 was mainly because hot water and shower installations were removed from several buildings, and the need for anti-legionella flushing was reduced. The additional improvement in 2019 can be largely attributed to more efficient management of water use in restrooms, better measures for leak prevention and detection, and other general improvements in water management practices.

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

humidification, restaurants, cleaning, water softening, adiabatic cooling, irrigation of green areas, and flushing to mitigate the legionella risk).

To further reduce its water consumption, Parliament continued to implement technical upgrades in both new and refurbished buildings in 2025.

- **Restroom Renovations in Strasbourg:** The European Parliament successfully concluded the renovation of multiple restrooms across its Strasbourg site, specifically in the Churchill, De Madariaga, Pflimlin, and Weiss buildings. These renovations aimed to reduce overall water consumption through the installation of updated fixtures
- **Reduced Frequency of Water Purges:** In Brussels, a project to evaluate and reduce the frequency of mandatory water purges (used to prevent legionella contamination) reached a major milestone. By the end of 2025, the Water Safety Group gave its formal agreement to decrease purge frequency based on a specialist's report.

As shown in the table below, the European Parliament's total annual water consumption has decreased from 235 636 m³ in 2012 to 161 669 m³ in 2025. In absolute terms, as illustrated in the table below, an increase in water consumption of 7.7 % occurred between 2024 and 2025.

TOTAL WATER CONSUMPTION (M ³) COMPARED TO 2012						
Base Year 2012	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
235 636	141 891	138 743	146 034	157 533	150 171	161 669

2.5. Waste production

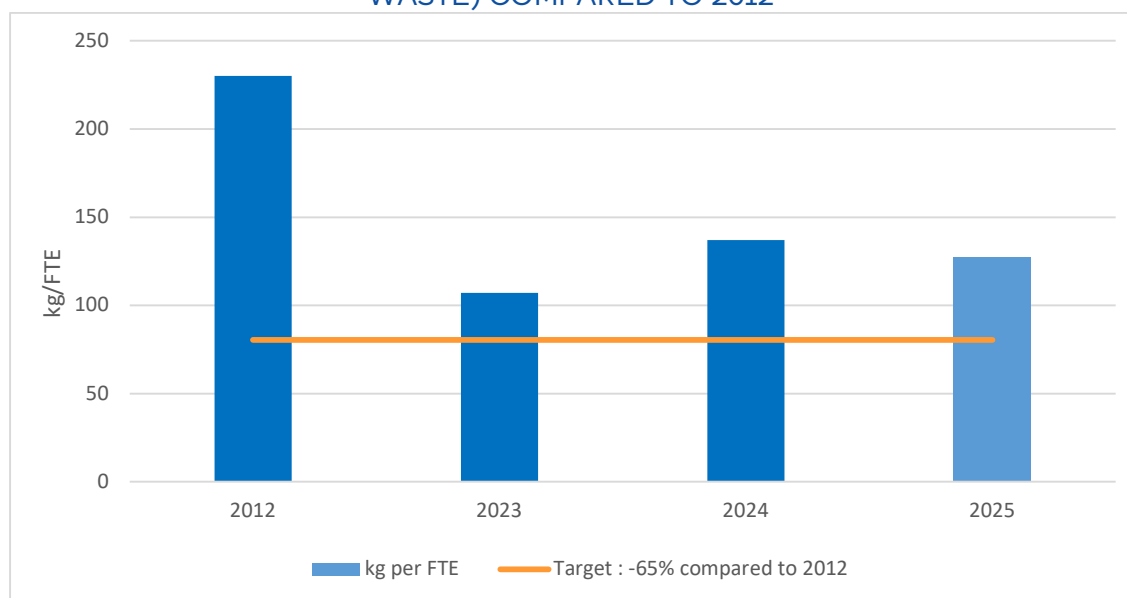
For the 2024-2029 legislative term, the European Parliament has established an environmental target of a 65 % reduction in its total waste production (excluding construction waste) (in kg per full-time equivalent - FTE) by the end of 2028, relative to 2012 levels. In 2025, Parliament has achieved a 44.5 % decrease in waste production per FTE since 2012, indicating that Parliament is 20.5 % percentage points away from its 2028 target.

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

and renovation projects is monitored annually, and a specific emphasis on recycling is maintained in Parliament's other waste-related target, 'Waste Recycling'.

The graph below shows the evolution of Parliament's waste production per FTE (excluding construction waste), compared to the base year 2012. In 2025, waste production was 128 kg per FTE, which results in the need to further reduce 47 kg per FTE to achieve the target by the end of 2028. The graph indicates a clear decrease in waste production per FTE compared to 2012 (which amounted to approximately 230 kg per FTE).

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



In 2025, the European Parliament implemented various initiatives across its workplaces to reduce waste generation. The following examples highlight workplace-specific initiatives:

In **Brussels**, a significant reduction in total waste production (excluding construction waste) was observed in 2025, reversing the upward trend observed in 2024. The waste directed towards incineration experienced a sharp decrease, helping to improve the performance also regarding recycling in this site. This was the result of several targeted initiatives both 'upstream', i.e. in prevention and segregation of waste, and 'downstream', i.e. waste collection & storage and transformation. Efforts have been placed on reducing particular waste streams, for example, by promoting donations to give products a second life or supporting waste collection processes associated with office moves, helping to prevent waste. Regarding collection, harmonized signage with pictograms helps to continuously improve correct waste sorting, whilst campaigns to remove individual bins from offices and common spaces continued.

In **Strasbourg**, total waste production increased between 2024 and 2025, reflecting the growth in activity within this site, which is shown by the lower waste production per FTE. Efforts were maintained on the reduction of food waste generation, on the improvement of signage for an adequate separation of waste streams and on the removal of individual bins.

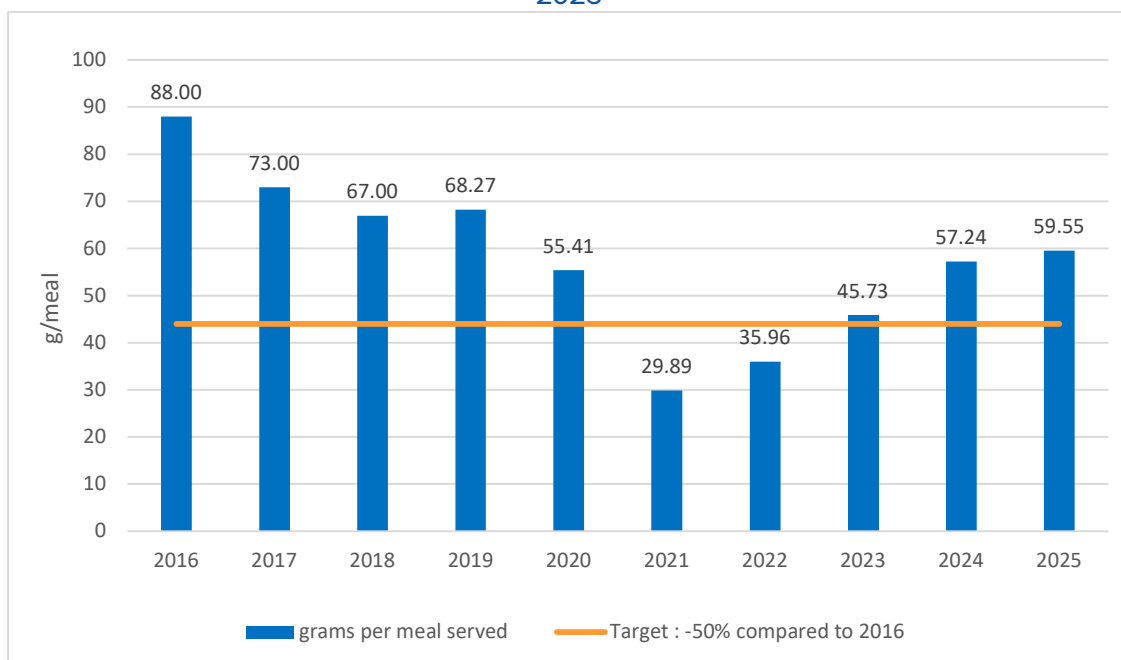
In **Luxembourg**, a significant reduction of total waste production was observed in 2025, as a result of several initiatives to improve waste management.

A particularly relevant activity that impacts all three sites is Parliament's participation in the European Week for Waste Reduction (21-29 November 2025). Several awareness raising initiatives were organised throughout the week, for example a 'Waste Week competition' focusing on the use of reusable mugs, which play a significant role in reducing waste by replacing single-use packaging.

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

In 2025, the amount of Parliament's food waste (leftover and unsold food per meal sold in grams per FTE) decreased compared to the base year 2016. As the graph below shows, the value slightly increased in 2025 compared to the year before, reflecting a stabilization following a more precise measurement of food waste introduced in 2024.

EVOLUTION OF FOOD WASTE (IN GRAMS PER MEAL SERVED) FROM 2016 TO 2025



Single-use plastic

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

- Mineral water in plastic bottles has been eliminated from Parliament's official meetings since 2019.
- An increasing number of centrally located water fountains have been made available, equipped with recyclable or biodegradable cups. Participants in parliamentary meetings can now use 512 water fountains with anti-bacterial devices providing cooled flat and sparkling water across the three sites.

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

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

Giving another life to Parliament's furniture at the 'repair workshop'

Every year, hundreds of furniture items that have reached the end of their useful life or are no longer functional are collected at the European Parliament. While some can no longer be used internally—and are thus donated to charitable organisations such as Emmaus—many can begin a new life through repair or creative reuse. To support this effort, the Parliament has established a dedicated team responsible for repairing and maintaining furniture across its three main sites. The team assesses each item to determine whether it can be repaired, donated, or partially reused by salvaging useful components.

This approach contributes to a more efficient use of resources and helps reduce waste. For instance, at the end of the last parliamentary term, the team refurbished 320 drawer units and nearly as many office chairs. Often, this work is driven by creativity—for example, transforming old wooden office panels into “pigeonholes” for mail collection or repurposing the base of a worn-out desk lamp to repair the wheel of an office chair.

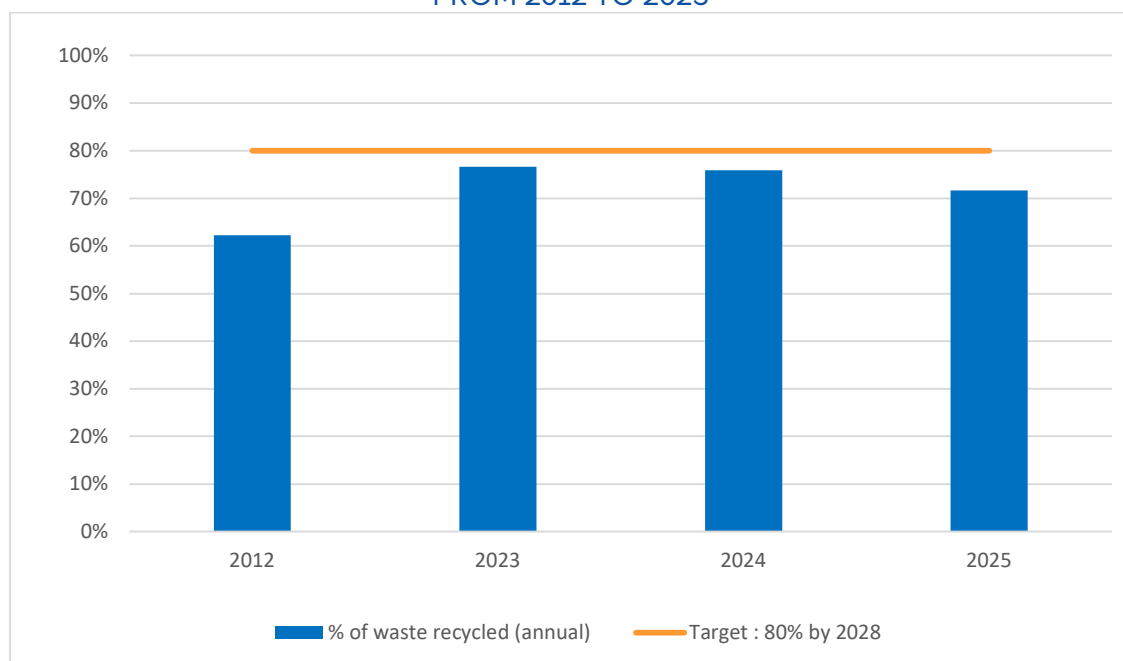
2.6. Recycled Waste

For the 2024-2029 legislative term, the European Parliament has established an environmental target to increase its waste recycling rate to 80 % by the end of 2028. In 2025, Parliament has achieved a 71.7 % recycling rate, indicating that Parliament is 8.3 % percentage points away from its 2028 target.

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

The graph below illustrates the percentage of Parliament's waste recycled annually from 2012 to 2025. The graph shows that Parliament increased its waste recycling rate from its 62 % in 2012, but still remains below the target for 2028.

EVOLUTION OF WASTE RECYCLING (EXCLUDING CONSTRUCTION WASTE)
FROM 2012 TO 2025



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

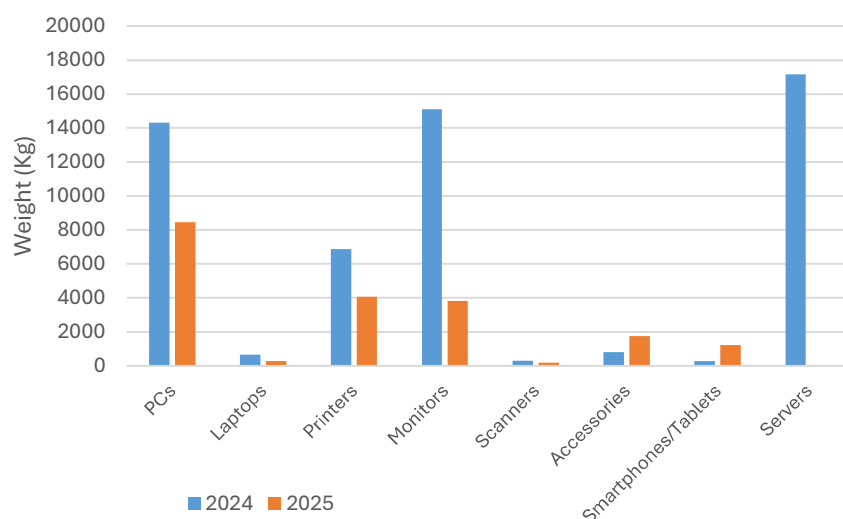
The introduction of a more efficient waste sorting infrastructure, clear signage, and targeted communication campaigns all contribute to improvements in this indication and ultimately to reaching the objective. Additionally, partnerships with Parliament's

different waste management service providers ensure that collected recyclables are properly processed and reintegrated into the economy.

Various activities aimed at improving waste recycling have been discussed by Parliament's services in the Waste Committee, where measures associated with better identification of recoverable fractions and recyclable materials currently being incinerated or landfilled and realted targeted interventions are being explored. Improving segregation at source has also been the target of several initiatives (e.g. better signage, removal of individual general purpose waste bins) and awareness raising actions.

It is worth noting that in addition to its food donation programme, the Parliament maintained its established practice of donating decommissioned IT equipment and durable goods, such as office furniture, to charitable organisation for refurbishment and reuse. In 2025, the total donated equipment weight was 19 875 kg. There was a reduction in the number of items and weight donated in 2025, due to the natural equipment management cycles, with the most significant categories by weight being PCs at 43%, Printers at 21% and monitors at 19%.

EVOLUTION OF IT EQUIPMENT DONATION BETWEEN 2024 AND 2025

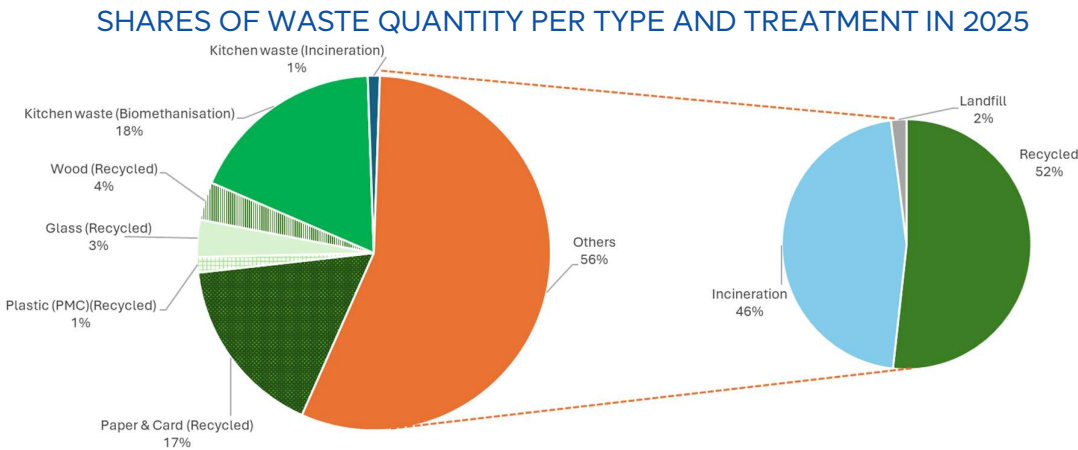


Five-Compartment Waste Recycling Bins

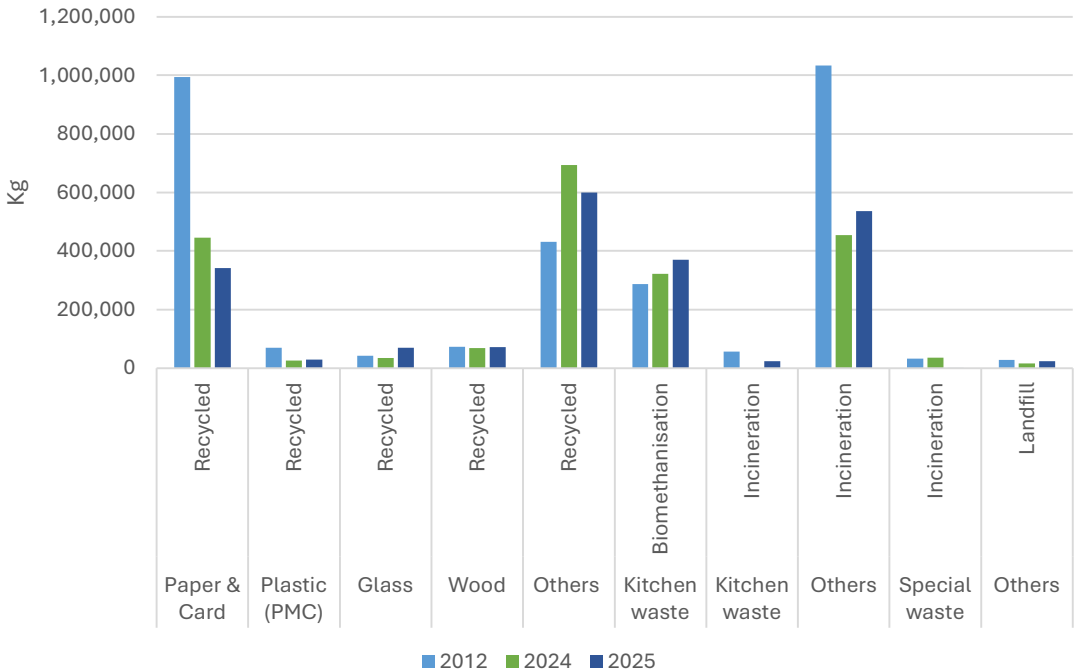
The installation of five-compartment waste recycling bins at the three sites, combined with campaigns to voluntarily remove general-purpose waste bins from offices, has significantly enhanced recycling performance. Since 2024, organic waste compartments were introduced in Brussels' bins to comply with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

During 2025, 71 second-generation waste bin was transferred to the Strasbourg site, where there is a total of 249 five compartment bins. In Luxembourg there were no

changes in the number of five compartment bins, with 190 being currently available. In Brussels there are now 584 units of five compartment waste bins, with 43 new third-generation bins having been added through the course of 2025. There are now 433 units of these newest bins in Brussels, i.e. approximately 75% of the total.



EVOLUTION OF TOTAL QUANTITY OF WASTE PER TYPE AND TREATMENT BETWEEN 2012 AND 2025



Promoting sustainable office moves

Changes in office distribution or use are known to be opportunities to clean up equipment's or materials which accumulate overtime. Whilst this contributes to reduce the environmental impacts of the actual office move process, it does generate a significant amount of waste that needs to be properly collected and separated, to maximize recycling. Given the numerous office moves that occur in the European Parliament, specific **guidelines for sustainable moves** were developed and are available in the intranet. With the upcoming renovation of the Spaak building in Brussels a high number of personnel will be relocated, and a specific task force to ensure a highly efficient and environmentally friendly transition has been put in place.

Managing Waste of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

In 2025 the European Week for Waste Reduction focused on the specific topic of electronic waste, also known as "Waste of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)". This week is an annual campaign to raise awareness about waste management and good practices. By focusing on electronic waste, attention was drawn to an area where there are many opportunities for re-use and recycling of a wide set of waste streams.

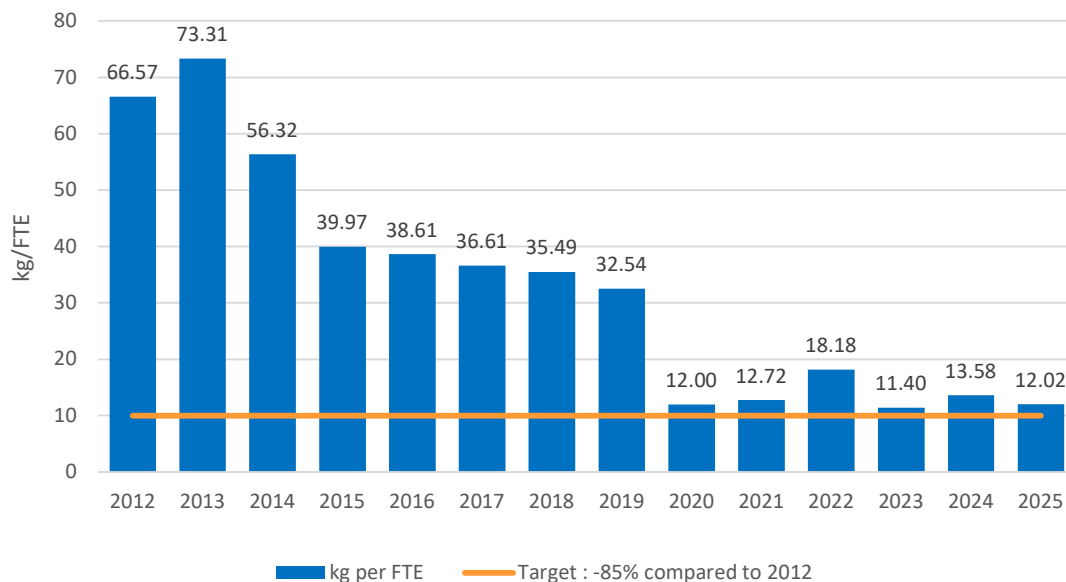
2.7. Paper Consumption

For the 2024–2029 legislative term, the European Parliament has established an environmental target of an 85 % reduction in its annual paper consumption (in kg per full-time equivalent) by the end of 2028, relative to 2012 levels. In 2025, Parliament has achieved an 81.95 % decrease in paper consumption per FTE since 2012, indicating that Parliament is 3.05 percentage points away from its 2028 target. Expressed in kilograms, Parliament’s paper use has dropped from 66.57 kg per full-time equivalent in 2012 to just 12.02 kg in 2024, equivalent to a decrease from about 15 000 A4 pages to 2 700 per person each year.

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

The graph below on the evolution of Parliament’s paper consumption shows that the sharp decline in Parliament’s paper use post-2019, driven by the pandemic and a resulting rapid shift to digital processes during mandatory teleworking, has been largely sustained. The slight increase in paper use in 2024 can be attributed to it being an election year, with heightened external communication activity, alongside staff returning to the office, leading to more on-site printing. In 2025, the paper use trend once again shows a decrease, bringing Parliament closer to reaching the target.

EVOLUTION OF PAPER CONSUMPTION PER FTE TARGET FROM 2012 TO 2025



In 2025, Parliament continued its positive efforts toward a paperless Parliament, with several initiatives of its Directorates-General and Political Groups contributing to this progress, inter alia:

- **HR and recruitment transformation:** DG PERS achieved a 75% implementation rate of its 2025 IT plan, digitalizing recruitment, individual entitlements (ARIANE), and payroll processes. This led to savings of at 200,000 pages with the sharp decline in paper consumption, with use dropping to 90 boxes (Jan–Nov 2025) compared to 170 boxes in 2024.
- **Visitor group digitalization:** The Visits and Seminars Unit (VISSEM) successfully digitalized its entire workflow for visitor group financial files and expense declarations. This transition led to savings of at least 100,000 sheets of paper in the 2024–2025 period (Action 2022-PPR-01).
- **Eco-friendly typography:** The adoption of the Europa typeface reached a significant milestone, with 77% of DG COMM assets now using the font. In 2024, the use of the Europa Eco Inksave variant for flyers and publications resulted in savings of approximately 8,520 pages (Action 2024-PPR-01).
- **Targeted analysis and changes in brochure printing approach:** Based on paper consumption data in 2024 DG COMM analysed and identified the individual services with biggest consumption of paper in the Parliament, used for printing visitors' and exhibits brochures. Based on targeted analysis throughout 2025, DG COMM implemented a number of changes in the planning, orders procedures,

formats, circulation and preprint conceptualization of brochures in order to achieve sizeable brochures paper use reductions in 2026.

- **Digitally-native research:** DG EPRS expanded the use of its XML-based 'web editor', allowing research content to be created once and published in multiple accessible formats. This move away from traditional PDFs reduces storage requirements and the digital carbon footprint while enhancing accessibility (2024-PPR-03).
- **Political Group initiatives:** Several Political Groups continued consistently their paperless plenary approach, distributing voting lists to Members exclusively via email. One Group fully digitalized its HR and accounting archives, further reducing reliance on physical records.
- **Administrative efficiency:** DG TRAD and DG LINC achieved fully paperless workflows for translation, interpretation management, and procurement procedures, supported by the widespread adoption of Qualified Electronic Signatures (QES), (Action 2022-PPR-01).

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

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

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

2.8. Sustainable Procurement

For the 2024-2029 legislative term, the European Parliament has established an environmental target to achieve 90 % of contracts in 14 priority product or service groups classified as 'green' by the end of 2028. In 2025, Parliament has achieved a

87.03 % green contract rate, indicating that it is 2.97 percentage points away from achieving its 2028 target.

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

The 14 priority product/service groups are: Buildings, Cleaning, Food and Catering, Furniture, Gardening and Green Areas, IT and Imaging Equipment, Lighting, Office Supplies, Paper, Sanitary and Water Equipment, Textiles, Vehicles and Transport, Waste management and mixed goods and/or services containing one or more elements of the above with potential for greening. Considering all of Parliament's contracts above 15 000 EUR in 2025, including those not falling in the 14 priority groups, 61.67 % by value were classified as "Green". This is four percent points higher than in 2024 when 58% of all contracts were classified as green.

The following are examples of elements in public tender procedures, that allowed European Parliament to classify contracts as 'Green' in 2025:

- **Renovation of SPAAK building:** One of the main emphases of the renovation-related tenders were the environmental and sustainability requirements. Among the award criteria, the criterion with the highest assigned scoring value was "the report on proposed design strategies to meet environmental and carbon emission objectives".
- **Supply of green electricity:** This is achieved via an interinstitutional framework contract launched in 2023, the electricity used by the European Parliament in 2025 was exclusively green and produced from renewable energy with Guarantee of Origin certificates.
- **Nursery service:** As part of the contract for the management of a nursery, the specifications included numerous environmental requirements such as waste sorting and management, nappies bearing at least the Oeko-Tex 100 label, care products free from parabens and any traces of chemicals, and cleaning products compliant with Decision (EU) 2023/693, wipes and paper products sourced from sustainably managed forests and/or recycled paper, etc.
- **Audio-visual, multimedia, IT and/or conferencing equipment:** In this high-value contract, the contractor was assessed on the measures taken to reduce the environmental impact of the services provided. The contractor is required to offset the greenhouse gas emissions resulting from staff travel over distances of more than 200 km. The contractor is encouraged to use local staff as much as possible. The equipment supplied will help to improve the efficiency of the facilities and reduce overall emissions. The contract allows for the resale of used equipment to give the equipment a second life wherever possible, rather than recycling it directly.

- **Event organisation support services for the European Youth Event (EYE):** A key award criterion focussed on the quality of the sustainability, accessibility and inclusivity elements of the event. During the contract implementation, in order to measure performance and impacts of the event, data is collected on the key event metrics, including but not limited to waste generation and sorting, resource use, carbon emissions (including in particular those linked to transport of persons: participants, speakers, and the Contractor's staff), number of disabled volunteers, number of local suppliers, etc.

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

Following the signature of a new framework contract, the inter-institutional GPP helpdesk was renamed into Sustainable Public Procurement Helpdesk to better reflect its support for integration of social considerations into tenders, in addition to support to Parliament's procurement staff, staff providing input in the development of tender specifications, authorising officers, and to all other staff involved in procurement with introducing environmental considerations into their tenders. The help is provided in all stages of procurement procedures, from needs assessment and market research to the drafting of technical specifications, deciding on appropriate award criteria, and help with evaluating environmental aspects of offers received.

In 2025, Parliament's internal Working Group on Socially Responsible Public Procurement continued its work. All Directorate-Generals are represented in this Group that meets two to four times annually and fosters the exchange of best practices on incorporating both environmental and social criteria into tender processes. Regular meetings feature presentations of relevant studies and data on the Parliament's sustainable procurement efforts.

In 2025, of all 1.613 awards in Parliament's public procurement procedures, 19.90 % included social criteria. 175 contracts included the promotion of equal opportunities and gender equality, 55 included due diligence considerations for supply chains, 26 included social rights of contractors' and subcontractors' employees, 119 included the promotion of SMEs. In 2024, 18.75 % of all contracts included social considerations.

Communication on Sustainable Public Procurement

Socially Responsible Public Procurement

On 4 March 2025, a webinar for staff on socially responsible public procurement took place, presenting the concept that seeks to generate a positive impact on society, which asks the public buyer to look beyond the price of the product/service and consider how they are produced, obtained and delivered, looking at the supply chain in its entirety.

Towards Circular textiles: Public procurement in action

On 16 September 2025 and 13 November 2025, a webinar and workshop for staff on circular procurement of textiles took place, focusing on how to include sustainability criteria in textile tenders. Experts from ICLEI (a global network of local and regional governments committed to sustainable development) shared insights on the concept of circular procurement and presented practical guidance for every step of the procedure, together with a case study on Sustainable workwear procurement in Ghent University Hospital. The session also included a presentation on Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for textiles proposed by an expert from Rijkswaterstaat – Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Waterstaat, providing perspective and experience from the Netherlands.

2.9. Biodiversity

For the 2024–2029 legislative term, the European Parliament has established its own qualitative target to enhance the biodiversity of its green spaces to a score of 50 % by the end of 2028. In 2025, Parliament achieved this with a 53,56 % biodiversity score, 3 percentage points ahead of the 2028 target, as measured collectively across all three sites.

Compared to the previous year, the performance improved from 46,70 % in 2024 to 53,56 % in 2025. The most significant improvement occurred in Brussels (+15 percentage points), where restoration measures and ecological planting substantially enhanced habitat diversity. The Brussels indicator, now standing at 47,50 %, still leaves room for improvement for the individual site to pass the 50 % threshold, which has already been achieved in Luxembourg and Strasbourg. Parliament's approach takes into account the Commission's Sectoral Reference Document (SRD) for Public Administration, in particular best environmental management practices relating to green urban area management, pesticide avoidance, native species promotion and stakeholder awareness.

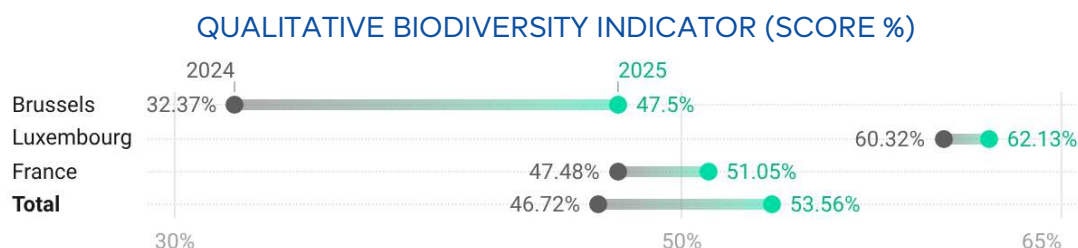
Qualitative biodiversity indicator

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

The biodiversity aspects taken into account for the qualitative indicator are the following:

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

All the points awarded to Parliament's outside green spaces in 2025 were aggregated to obtain the biodiversity indicator for each Parliament's workplace and the European Parliament as a whole, as the graph below shows.



Site	2024	2025
Brussels	32,37 %	47,50 %
Luxembourg	60,32 %	62,13 %
Strasbourg	47,48 %	51,05 %
Total (three sites)	46,72 %	53,36 %

Continuous Improvement

Certain green areas, such as the Citizens' Garden in Brussels, are protected cultural heritage sites. Ecological modification in these areas is therefore limited. Nevertheless, the following measures were applied across the board:

- No pesticides are used in any Parliament-managed green space.
- New plantings prioritise indigenous species.
- Soil health is improved through natural methods.

Further improvement at the Brussels site will focus on additional meadow conversion, habitat connectivity and harmonisation of green space specifications (Action 2026-BIO-02). In order to explain the measures taken to Members, staff and citizens, and to underline the importance of biodiversity, panels with explanations about Parliament's approach to biodiversity have been set up at all three sites.

Quantitative biodiversity indicator

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

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

Parliament's quantitative biodiversity indicator tracks the percentage of green areas in all covered areas. Green areas include outdoor ground floor green spaces, green terraces, green roofs, green walls, public gardens etc., while the covered areas include parts of the plot which are covered by buildings. In 2025, Parliament had 51 073 m² of green areas across the three places of work, including green roofs, up from 49 538 m² in 2024.

While this indicator remained stable year-on-year, the ecological quality of these areas improved significantly, as reflected in the qualitative score. The quantitative performance is listed in the following table:

QUANTITATIVE BIODIVERSITY INDICATOR - 46 % GREEN AREAS TO COVERED AREAS

Site	Percentage of green areas to total floor surface (office space)	Percentage of green areas to total site covered areas; ground level only
Brussels	2,37 %	33,54 %
Luxembourg	6,58 %	56,86 %
Strasbourg	5,14 %	48,32 %
Average three sites	4,70 %	46,24 %

Biodiversity Labels and External Recognition

Parliament's biodiversity management has received external recognition and certification through biodiversity labels, as follows:

- **Luxembourg:** Biodiversity label from **Jardins de Noé** obtained in October 2023; and further relations set up with **natur&ëmwelt**.
- **Strasbourg:** Highest-level biodiversity label under the "**Tous unis pour plus de biodiversité**" charter from Eurométropole, obtained in October 2023.
- **Brussels:** Biodiversity label from **Natagora** for the ARENDT garden, obtained in September 2023.



In 2025, Natagora visited Parliament's Brussels premises on 30 June and renewed the Brussels biodiversity label for the following two years. Label renewals and follow-up actions continue into 2026 for Strasbourg, in line with the agreed renewal schedule. Parliament's Luxembourg site will be the first entity to be accredited by Luxembourgish natur&ëmwelt scheme, in 2026.

In parallel, several additional biodiversity supporting actions were agreed and prepared in 2025 for implementation in 2026, focusing on native planting, habitat creation and improved staff and visitor awareness.

In Brussels, work progressed on the upgrade of the Montoyer 70 garden (2025-BIO-01), led by DG INLO in cooperation with DG PART, while continued low-cost biodiversity measures including the use of existing compost for garden waste and the identification of opportunities to introduce additional native plant species when

space allows. In 2025, preparatory steps were also taken for the installation of insect hotels and biodiversity information panels in the Montoyer 70 garden, planned for 2026.

In Luxembourg, Parliament prepared biodiversity information panels for the new West Wing ADENAUER extension patio (2025-BIO-02). In 2025, the patio remained open and in use, while the panel content and stands were prepared and ordered, with installation of around six panels scheduled for spring 2026. This action aims to increase visibility of biodiversity measures and improve awareness among staff and visitors.

Biodiversity staff training, awareness campaigns and maintaining labels

Biodiversity information was prepared and disseminated internally, with events organised to inform and support maintenance staff in aligning green-space practices with Parliament's biodiversity objectives. This continues in 2026, as part of the United Nations 'International Day for Biological Diversity', to increase understanding and awareness of biodiversity issues.

3. EMAS Audits and Legal Compliance

In 2025, the European Parliament achieved a significant milestone **by successfully passing the comprehensive three-year recertification EMAS audit**. This rigorous external verification confirmed the continued quality of the European Parliament's environmental management system, resulting in the **renewal of its EMAS registration through the end of 2028**.

The objective of the external EMAS audits is to verify that the organisation complies with the EMAS Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 and to ensure that the environmental management system in place leads to continuous improvement in environmental performance and regulatory adherence. **With the 'Eco-Management and Audit Scheme' (EMAS), the European Parliament gains a maximum certainty of its legal compliance.**

Further refinement of the audit processes aimed at their simplification was introduced in 2025. This initiative, coordinated by the Cabinet of the Secretary-General together with the EMAS and Sustainability Unit, and with participation of other DGs, forms part of Parliament's broader simplification strategy and further demonstrates Parliament's commitment to the continuous improvement of the EMAS system.

3.1. EMAS External Verification Audit

The 2025 extensive external verification of the European Parliament's environmental management system was carried out by Vinçotte SA, an accredited EMAS verifier, in the period from March to May 2025, at the three places of work (Brussels, Strasbourg and Luxembourg) for a total of 11 audit days.

Overall, Vinçotte found that Parliament's environmental management system was working well and complied with the requirements of the EMAS Regulation. The audit also confirmed ongoing compliance with ISO 14001 standards. Minor non-conformities identified during previous external audits, which had been remedied, e.g. by the installation of additional outdoor bike parking spaces at the MARTENS building in Brussels, were closed. One minor non-conformity was carried over from the previous year's audit. Three newly identified non-conformities, concerning the incomplete traceability in legal compliance assessments and the documentation on follow-up of a technical incident, were only minor and could be promptly addressed by Parliament's services. The external auditor identified 45 points of attention and 14 opportunities for improvement.

The external auditor emphasised that all services had been working in a very dedicated manner with the EMAS and Sustainability Unit to ensure compliance with environmental laws in Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg. The external auditors commended the renewed commitment of the Political Groups to the institution's environmental management system.

The auditors highlighted strong management involvement and broad Directorate-General participation, noting the Parliament's 2025 Environmental Statement was validated without major non-conformities.

3.2. Internal EMAS Audits

According to Annex IV of the EMAS Regulation, organisations are required to conduct internal audits at planned intervals to assess internally conformity to the organisation's own environmental management system requirements, compliance to the requirements of the EMAS Regulation and the effectiveness of the environmental management system.

In the European Parliament, internal EMAS audits are scheduled in October and November to follow up and prepare for the subsequent external audit in the first quarter of the following year. Following a multiannual audit programme, all in-house services managing significant environmental impacts are audited internally at least once during a three-year cycle.

The 2025 internal EMAS audit plan consisted of verifying the effectiveness of the environmental management system in seven Directorates-General, notably, the Directorate-General for Presidency (DG PRES), the Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM), the Directorate-General for Parliamentary Democracy and Partnership (DG PART); the Directorate-General for Translation and Clear Language (DG TRAD); the Directorate-General for Infrastructure and Logistics (DG INLO); the Directorate-General for Security and Safety (DG SAFE); and in one Political Group: Renew Europe Group.

The internal EMAS audits 2025 followed up on previous findings, including those identified during the external verification audit in spring of 2025. Generally, the European Parliament's services that were audited demonstrated a strong sustainability commitment through active management of environmental aspects, staff and management involvement, and integrating good environmental practice in their work. Key achievements included further reduction in paper consumption through digitalisation, energy-saving practices and strong promotion of sustainable procurement. Regular communication, staff training courses, and monitoring of travel emissions supported these efforts, and audited services demonstrated that they were aware of the main environmental impacts and carbon footprint of their activities and were actively committed in improving their environmental performance. Corrective actions undertaken included better waste sorting, increased green spaces, and enhanced management of chemical products on-site through the new shared EMAS procedure for chemical product management.

New points of attention identified during the internal EMAS audits included, inter alia, the use of outdated public procurement templates and buildings signage, some shortcomings in the systematic reporting of incidents, and the lack of strategy to address the increasing energy demand deriving from digitalisation and the use of artificial intelligence. Areas for improvement concerned enhanced system for waste data and sorting, improved communication with contractors, boosting staff engagement to raise the visibility of the environmental management system, updating inventories and maps of chemicals stored on-site.

In 2025, the internal EMAS audit process was further streamlined and, where possible, simplified. Following the external verifiers' remarks, adjusted and simplified internal audit report templates were introduced. The training course programme and knowledge building for the staff undertaking the internal audits was enhanced.

As part of the internal EMAS audit process, Parliament's legal compliance with all environmental legislation is checked. For the legal audit sessions, Parliament's internal audit teams were supported by external local legal experts to take account of the legal context of each workplace. The 2025 regulatory compliance checks focused on the following services and buildings:

- DG Infrastructure and Logistics, all services, Luxembourg
- DG Personnel: Medical service and Protection and Prevention at Work Service
- DG Security and Safety: Safety and First Aid Unit
- ADENAUER building and Senningerberg warehouse, Luxembourg
- CAMPOAMOR building, Brussels

The legal audit disclosed no non-conformities in Luxembourg. For the seven points of attention, such as the need for retention trays to prevent leaks, verifying inspection intervals, and proper storage of chemical products, corrective actions were immediately implemented.

The legal checks of the CAMPOAMOR building in Brussels identified two minor non-conformities, i.e. the need for a better structured fire prevention organisation and regular proofs concerning the operational effectiveness of alarm, evacuation, and compartmentalisation systems. Corrective actions were implemented, and the CAMPOAMOR building is set to be formally included in the scope of EMAS scope in 2026, pending a successful external EMAS audit and the approval from the external verifier.

3.3. Legal Registry for Regulatory Compliance

To ensure the European Parliament identifies and adheres to the legislation applicable at its three main workplaces in Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg, as required under the EMAS Regulation notably for all environmental laws, Parliament is using a specialised legal watch service. It updates the services across the Parliament with information on relevant new legal requirements (local, regional, national and EU). Managed for the Parliament by the Directorate-General for Infrastructure and Logistics (DG INLO), it is an important tool – in addition to the regular internal, legal and external EMAS audits and the follow-up procedures – that ensures that Parliament monitors and addresses promptly all legal requirements.

For the environmental domain at the European Parliament, it is the responsibility of the relevant services to assure, and to be able to demonstrate, compliance with environmental legislation applicable to their activities.

In 2025, Parliament's legal watch system demonstrated efficient performance, with legislative updates in three key domains: environment, buildings and technical installations, and accessibility of the buildings. The service includes regular updates on legislative changes and site-specific legal databases, and is available to all DGs and Political Groups across Parliament. In addition, DG INLO offers quarterly meetings to evaluate the relevant legislative changes and create an action plan to ensure compliance on environmental domain across all three workplaces.

3.4. EMAS Registration

The European Parliament has been EMAS-registered since 2007: in Belgium under B-BXL-00013, in France under FR-0000051, in Luxembourg under LU-L000002, and for its Liaison Offices under LU-000009. The Nomenclature of Economic Activities (NACE)⁴ code of the European Parliament is NACE 99.

The European Parliament submitted the proof of continued compliance with the terms of its EMAS registration, including the Environmental Statement 2025 for the year 2024 as validated in the external audit report by Vinçotte SA, dated 18 July 2025, to the respective Competent Bodies at its three places of work. The competent authority confirmed the renewal of Parliament's registration to the EMAS register until 17 December 2028. To ensure the effectiveness and comprehensiveness of its environmental management system, Parliament carefully aligns its approach with the EMAS sectoral reference documents, provided by the European Commission to inspire and guide organisations to enhance their environmental performance, featuring best environmental practices, performance indicators and benchmarks of excellence.

3.5. Environmental Permits

The situation regarding environmental permits⁵ for the buildings that are in the scope of the Parliament's EMAS registration is as follows:

Brussels: All EMAS-registered buildings have a valid environmental permit.

Strasbourg: Equipment installed in the European Parliament premises, such as gas-fired boilers and devices containing refrigerating fluids (including heat pumps) must be declared as ICPE (Facilities Classified for Environmental Protection). The

⁴ Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the EU. NACE codes are used to classify businesses and organisations based on their activities and sectors.

⁵ The full list of environmental permits for the buildings included in Parliament's EMAS scope is included in Annex III.

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

Luxembourg: The ADENAUER Building has a valid environmental permit for a classified building (a building whose environmental impact is potentially significant according to regulation in force in Luxembourg and for which a valid environmental permit is therefore required). The Senningerberg warehouse building in Luxembourg is not a classified building and therefore does not require an environmental permit.

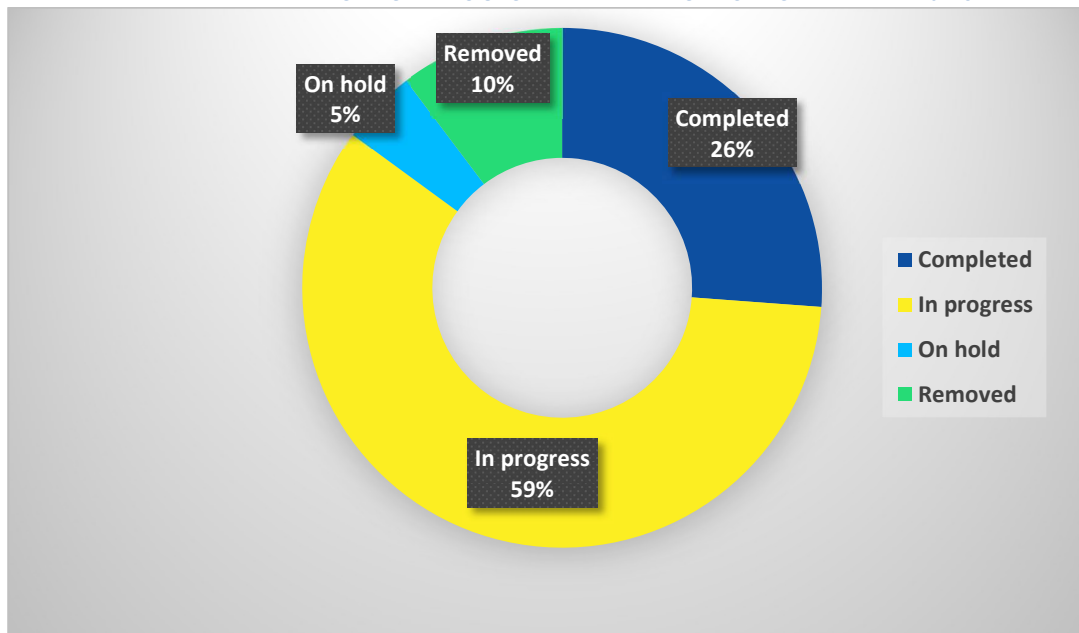
4. EMAS Action Plan

4.1. EMAS Action Plan 2025

The EMAS Action Plan is a key tool in the European Parliament's environmental management system, designed to facilitate continuous improvement in line with the EMAS Regulation (Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009). Through this annual plan, Parliament's Directorates-General and Political Groups define concrete actions, assign clear responsibility to specific services and establish deadlines for implementation across all priority areas.

The 2025 EMAS Action Plan represented a comprehensive environmental programme implemented by the European Parliament, covering 112 actions across all operational and administrative domains. Aligned with the Parliament's Environmental Policy and the environmental objectives and targets for the legislative term 2024–2029, the 2025 EMAS Action Plan aimed to contribute to achieving the nine overarching environmental targets, including reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, water use, waste generation and paper consumption, as well as improvements in renewable energy use, green public procurement and biodiversity performance.

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF THE EMAS ACTION PLAN 2025



The European Parliament's environmental Action Plan for 2025 tracked notable progress across various sustainability initiatives. Of the 112 total actions, more than 85 % were either completed or underway, demonstrating a high level of

implementation across all thematic areas, particularly in greenhouse gas emissions, energy and administration. While some actions in the 2025 EMAS Action Plan were dedicated ecological initiatives, the majority focussed on adapting administrative and operational activities of Directorates-General and Political Groups to be more environmentally sustainable. Consequently, most actions in the plan fulfilled their original business purpose while simultaneously advancing environmental performance. By embedding these considerations into daily processes, the plan meets the requirements of the EMAS Regulation and aligns with Parliament's Environmental Policy's goal of fostering a mature, integrated EMAS management system.

The 2025 EMAS Action Plan included the following key actions undertaken by services in Directorates-General and Political groups:

Increased Charter Train Capacity for Strasbourg Missions

As part of its measures to reduce its carbon footprint, the Parliament has expanded the seating capacity of the chartered train used by staff for traveling to Strasbourg part-sessions. By increasing available seating, the Parliament enabled a larger number of employees to opt for rail travel over higher-emission alternatives such as cars or flights, effectively lowering the session's overall greenhouse gas emissions. Starting with the June 2025 part-session, the Eurostar charter train capacity was increased by 371 seats, bringing the total capacity to 1,484 seats, with train occupancy rates approaching 100%.

Launch of the Travel Carbon Calculator

Since 1 October 2025, Parliament's staff and Members can use a reliable Travel Emissions Calculator to directly compare greenhouse gas emissions from different transport modes for their work-related travels. The idea is to allow informed decision making and further encourage on lower-carbon choices.

Transitioning to an Emission-Free Car Fleet

To reduce transport-related emissions the greening of Parliament's service car fleet progressed as the leases for 20 hydrogen-powered vehicles ended in September 2025, allowing them to be replaced by zero-emission battery electric models. Services replaced diesel vans with the latest generation plug-in hybrid models, where fully electric alternatives were not yet available. Where zero-emission technology was available on the market, combustion engine vehicles were systematically replaced by full electric.

Long-term Energy Renovation Strategy

Work continued on large-scale building renovation and energy planning, including the SPAAK building renovation project and the preparation of the Brussels buildings masterplan, aligned with EU energy efficiency directives. These long-term

investments are expected to deliver significant structural reductions in energy consumption.

Energy Efficiency and Building Management

There were continued efforts to optimise building management systems across Parliament sites, including improvements to heating, cooling, lighting and space use. Pilot projects using artificial intelligence-based tools (e.g. DeltaQ and other systems under assessment) are being tested to enhance energy efficiency and reduce consumption.

Sustainable Visitor Experience

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

Digitalisation and Sustainable Working Practices

Efforts to promote digital solutions and reduce environmental impacts from administrative processes continued across services. Actions include the promotion of sustainable data storage practices and ongoing work to reduce the environmental footprint of digitalisation, including monitoring and awareness initiatives. Furthermore, the Parliament's services continued promoting the use of the Europea Eco and Europea Eco Inksave fonts, designed to reduce paper and ink consumption. Around 142,000 pages were printed using the ink-saving font, resulting in estimated savings of 25 % of ink. In 2025, these fonts were further integrated into official templates and promoted across services, with additional awareness actions planned.

Biodiversity Governance and Awareness

A permanent biodiversity Working Group was established, alongside continued efforts to maintain biodiversity labels across all sites, staff training initiatives and awareness campaigns to enhance ecological value and engagement.

Green Public Procurement

Green Public Procurement remains a key instrument for reducing environmental impacts. Across services, environmental considerations continued to be integrated into procurement procedures, contributing to the objective of 90 % of tenders in priority categories being classified as "green" or "green by nature."

4.2. EMAS Activities of Parliament's Political Groups

Since renewing their self-commitment to support the European Parliament's EMAS environmental management system in December 2024, Political Groups of the European Parliament have advanced their sustainability efforts, actively engaging in EMAS meetings, training sessions, and related activities. Parliament's Political Groups have integrated tailored EMAS actions into the EMAS Action Plans, contributing positively to Parliament's broader environmental objectives.

In 2025, the Political Groups reported notable progress across several key areas, demonstrating their commitment to reducing their environmental footprint, inter alia on:

- **Sustainable travel:** Political Groups continued to develop and refine measures to improve the sustainability of staff travel, especially for missions to Strasbourg. With the increase in charter train capacity in 2025, 85 % of staff in some Groups travelled to Strasbourg by train. Several mobility policies in development prioritise train travel, with higher reimbursements for rail. All Political Groups use video-conferencing platform to reduce travel needs. Furthermore, Political Groups undertook different measures to promote sustainable work-related travel, e.g. by giving more visibility to train options in internal communication and by promoting Parliament's new travel emissions carbon calculator among their staff. One group joined Parliament's offsetting scheme to offset its greenhouse gas emissions from business travel, another included, in their reimbursement scheme for invited experts, the reimbursement of carbon emissions offsetting fees.
- **Fewer trunks to Strasbourg:** Political Group staff were encouraged to return and share trunks. In 2025, Political Groups maintained only very few trunks for the Strasbourg part-sessions for necessary technical and accounting purposes.
- **Promoting digital workflows and paperless activities:** In most Groups, the printing of voting lists has been abolished in favour of a shift to fully paperless part-sessions. Meeting documents were circulated via email unless printing was specifically requested. Other changes in practice included the introduction of QR code-based access controls for certain events, replacing the need for paper proof.
- **Reducing individual printers:** Efforts were maintained to phase out individual printers, with policies to stop replacing broken ones and a significant reduction in printer numbers across offices.
- **Phasing out unsustainable materials:** Many Groups' Intranets featured Green Public Procurement pages with lists of sustainable providers and eco-friendly item checklists, linked to budget tools.

- **Waste reduction initiatives:** To advance Parliament's waste reduction objectives in Brussels, several Political Groups further promoted the shift from individual office waste bins to centralised waste compartments. New staff offices were no longer equipped with individual bins and existing ones were being phased out through clear guidance. This shift reduces non-sorted general waste volumes destined for incineration, ensuring a higher share of materials enters recycling streams. Furthermore, in 2025, several Groups participated in an awareness raising event linked to the European Week for Waste Reduction. The action aimed at promoting the principles of circularity and highlighting the environmental benefits of the reuse of material, fostering a culture of conscious consumption across Parliament.
- **Sustainable procurement:** Several Political Groups enhanced their expertise in that field in 2025. Increasingly tenders were being fully digitised, eliminating paper submissions. In 2025, several Groups successfully integrated green public procurement criteria into calls for tender, e.g. for external meeting organisation.

Several Political Groups participate in the regular Parliament's internal EMAS audit process for the European Parliament on a voluntary basis. In 2025, one Group joined the regular audit scheme and underwent an internal EMAS audit.

The EMAS actions undertaken by the Political Group are a driver for the European Parliament's overall environmental management system. They can be seen to instigate change by kick-starting more ambitious environmental habits, which would otherwise be difficult to introduce to the Parliaments as a whole.

5. Upskilling and Knowledge

5.1. EMAS Communication and Awareness Raising

Communication, knowledge-building and awareness raising are essential for successful environmental management in the European Parliament. To this end, Parliament's Inter DG Steering Group on Environmental Management adopted the 2025 EMAS Communication Plan in February 2025. The plan's overarching aim was to contribute to a positive perception of the European Parliament through EMAS, categorised into three distinct segments. The first segment focused on external communication aimed at young Europeans by contributing to the sustainability of the European Youth Event 2025. The second segment was internal and focused on fostering knowledge on greenhouse gas emissions from different modes of transport, while the third segment focused on enhancing communication with internal and external stakeholders.

In 2025, the EMAS and Sustainability Unit carried out 73 communication activities, which were supplemented by additional communications on environmental topics by other DGs. The Unit used various communication formats that resonate with different internal audiences at the three places of work, Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg. These included, for example, email announcements via the EMAS service mailbox to Members and Parliamentary Assistants, Political Groups and to all staff of the European Parliament, articles on the Parliament's intranet, electronic posters rotating on the screens across the premises, stands at events, and in-house competitions.

External: Contributing to the sustainability of the European Youth Event

Every two years, the Parliament's European Youth Event (EYE) aims to engage 16- to 30-year-olds on topics related to European decision-making and active citizenship. The event offers a unique opportunity to showcase Parliament's environmental achievements to a young European audience that ranks environmental sustainability among its top three priorities. Contributing to the sustainability of the EYE in 2025, which took place on 13 and 14 June, enhanced participants' very positive perception of the European Parliament during the event.

Parliament's services embedded environmental considerations systematically throughout the organisation of the EYE, namely through the implementation of targeted sustainability measures (43), including water-saving initiatives and reducing printed materials. Participants learnt about Parliament's own environmental commitment through e-posters on screens in the buildings or from an interview about these measures in the Europarl Webradio during the EYE. In addition, the EYE featured a Sustainability Stand, which had a spinning wheel built from old office furniture ("upcycling") that was used in a quiz on Parliament's environmental targets, measures, and performance in different areas. The stand attracted considerable interest, with approximately 500 participants engaging with

it, and succeeded in raising awareness on the environmental management at the Parliament.

The environmental impacts of the EYE were monitored and measured. The impact analysis, which included a carbon footprint analysis, covering travel, materials, food, and energy consumption, was shared with all relevant services afterwards. The aim is to achieve data-driven improvements of the sustainability of the event at the next EYE in 2027 and to reduce further its environmental impacts, where possible.

Fostering knowledge on greenhouse gas emissions from different modes of transport

The second segment of EMAS communication focused on internal initiatives to support Parliament's greenhouse gas reduction target. A key objective was to raise awareness regarding the impact of work-related travel was a key aim for communication in 2025.

A major communication campaign was organized by DG FINS during the first half of 2025 to promote the expansion of Parliament's Eurostar charter train capacity, which added 271 seats starting in June. Using smart engaging slogans, electronic posters, intranet updates and targeted presentations, the initiative informed staff and Members of the increased availability and efficiency of the high-speed connection between Brussels and Strasbourg. Launched in spring to build momentum for the June rollout, the campaign was highly successful. The first enhanced capacity train and all subsequent Eurostar service trains chartered in 2025 were fully booked.

Another initiative to raise greenhouse gas emission awareness was the development and launch of an internal Travel Carbon Calculator. In June 2025, it was launched on the Parliament's Intranet, allowing users to compare emissions across various transport modes by entering their departure and destination cities. The rollout was supported by a comprehensive internal campaign, including DG's intranet articles and digital posters displayed on the screens across Parliament's main workplaces throughout the month of October.

In September 2025, various internal communications promoted the Parliament's annual commuting survey. The campaign was specifically designed to raise awareness and encourage a shift toward more sustainable modes of transport (use of public transport, walking, cycling). Internal communication, via the intranet, the internal news "NewsHound", electronic posters, and in-person stands resulted in the highest response rate the commuting survey received to date, with 2797 responses.

Enhancing communication with internal and external stakeholders

The theme of enhancing communication with internal and external stakeholders was approached through targeted improvements in the way EMAS-related information was conveyed. In 2025, this included revisions to external and internal webpages and

preparing communication packages for direct use for Environmental Management Offices for internal communications in their DGs and Political Groups.

The external webpage presentation on environmental management at the Parliament was revised "[Sustainability in the European Parliament: how do we reduce our environmental footprint?](#)". The page structure and language were simplified, making it easier to navigate, highlighting the key Parliament environmental achievements and measures that in place as well as contact information.

In parallel, the internal webpages on EMAS were revised, e.g. with news appearing at the top, followed by a featured image, and the new Travel Carbon Calculator visible on the sidebar and a better presentation of the commuting survey results.

In 2025, the good practice of providing Environmental Management Officers with communication packages on key campaigns was solidified. This helped to multiply the impact of internal communications, ensuring EMAS-related topics feature in all DGs in a consistent and positive way. Communication packages with articles, key facts, and posters, were provided for the promotion of the commuting survey, as well as for the European Week for Waste Reduction.

The European Parliament conducted an internal communication campaign from 17 to 21 November 2025 in relation to the European Week for Waste Reduction. Organised by various services from DG and Political Groups, the initiative featured a diverse range of activities, including a "bring your own cup" photo contest, a digital sustainability drive focused on mailbox decluttering, and a dedicated exchange area for second-hand clothing and goods. Furthermore, the campaign included a poster series highlighting practical examples of material reuse and a significant waste-reduction pilot in the KOHL building in Brussels, which led to the removal of 288 individual mixed-waste bins from private offices and replacing them with centralised, multi-compartment sorting stations to improve recycling efficiency.

5.2. Staff Suggestions on the Environmental Management System

Suggestions from staff related to the implementation and functioning of Parliament's environmental management system are addressed to Parliament's EMAS and Sustainability Unit. The staff of the Unit can be contacted directly or through a functional EMAS mailbox. Over the past years, the functional mailbox has become a well-established centralised communication channel for suggestions, but also for all environmental management-related inquiries, feedback, and reporting, strengthening the effectiveness and responsiveness of the environmental management system. In 2025, the Unit dealt with 263 questions, requests and suggestions, which were treated. The satisfaction rating for treated requests was at

4.70 (out of 5) and showed an appreciation of the EMAS information service. A large number of requests sent to the EMAS mailbox concerned Parliament's main environmental impact and target areas. Queries and suggestions also concerned Parliament's maintenance, catering, chemical products authorisation, complaints, vocational training, safety, chemical product authorisation, communication, and waste sorting, with the latter three being frequently raised in 2025. Reports of incidents in Parliament with an environmental impact were also tracked through the EMAS functional mailbox.

5.3. Training courses

In accordance with the EMAS Regulation 1221/2009 and European Parliament's Environmental Manual, Parliament provides appropriate training opportunities that strengthen staff's capacity to make environmentally conscious decisions in their day-to-day work. These courses support staff who perform tasks at the European Parliament which have the potential to cause significant environmental impacts, while also offering all interested staff the opportunity to learn more about Parliament's environmental management system and objectives.

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

The developed EMAS training plans aim at promoting knowledge-building across the institution, helping staff integrate environmental considerations into operational processes, strengthening compliance with EMAS requirements and contributing to the continuous improvement of Parliament's environmental performance. The 2025 EMAS training plan comprised the following courses, with detailed descriptions provided in Annex VII:

Mandatory training courses

Except for the European Parliament Induction Programme (EPIP, formerly EPIC), mandatory training courses are designed for specific target groups with EMAS-relevant tasks and responsibilities in the Parliament.

In 2025, this included two specialised **EMAS Internal Auditor's training** sessions for Internal Auditors and Environmental Management Officers, as well as eight environmental awareness sessions in Brussels delivered by the EMAS and

Sustainability Unit, as part of the **European Parliament Induction Programme (EPIP)**, for all newcomers joining the institution.

Optional training

Optional training courses are recommended for all staff of the European Parliament, Political Groups and, if deemed appropriate, Members and their Parliamentary Assistants. They primarily aim at enhancing general environmental awareness and knowledge on Parliament's environmental management system.

The EMAS Training Plan 2025 encompassed both general and specialised topics. This ranged from the fundamentals of Parliament's EMAS environmental management system covered in the **EMAS Basics for EP staff** training courses, to specific training subjects such as **Environmental Law and the Green Deal, Sustainable Public Procurement, Understanding greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions calculations, and Chemicals Handling**. In addition to raising awareness, they provide practical guidance and operational knowledge that enable staff to apply environmental considerations more effectively within their respective areas of work.

On-demand training

Needs-based and on-demand training should take into consideration the training requirements of the EMAS Regulation. These training sessions respond to specific operational needs identified by Directorates-General and services across the Parliament. They are developed in close cooperation with the requesting services and are adapted to their specific activities, responsibilities and environmental impacts.

In 2025, on-demand training sessions focused on operational areas such as security (**EMAS for DG SAFE**), visitor services (**EMAS for VISSEM**), procurement (**Sustainable Public Procurement for DG LINC**) and trainee programmes (**DG PERS' Welcome Days for Schuman Trainees, EMAS for DG LINC's Trainees**).

5.4. Inter-institutional EMAS Activities

5.4.1. Inter-institutional Environmental Management Group (GIME)

The Inter-institutional Environmental Management Group ("Groupe Interinstitutionnel de Management Environnemental", GIME) was created in 2005 as a forum for the European Parliament and several EU Institutions and Bodies to encourage and facilitate information exchange and good practice on environmental and sustainability issues. The EMAS and Sustainability Unit participates in the meetings of the GIME, which are organised by the EMAS team of the European Commission.

5.4.2. EcoNet

The EcoNet meetings involve representatives from various EU institutions with a presence in Luxembourg (European Parliament, European Commission, Court of Justice of the European Union, European Court of Auditors, European Investment Bank, Eurocontrol, the Publications Office of the European Union and the Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union). ECONET met six times in 2025. The meetings focused on sustainability, infrastructure, and inter-institutional cooperation under the umbrella of EMAS. In 2025, discussions addressed several key areas:



- **Software for environmental reporting:** Increasingly EU institutions are using software to streamline the carbon calculation and environmental reporting, and the meetings provide a change to exchange best practice.
- **Legal Watch:** Participants exchanged insights on legal watch contracts, such as on how to implement new legislation by sharing examples from each of the institutions.
- **Mobility and Transport:** Mobility Week activities, including surveys and car-free day promotions were reviewed, alongside practical issues like Vel'Oh bike-sharing code limits.
- **Audit Experiences:** The meetings covered preparations for audits and sharing of best practice.
- **Dangerous Chemicals management:** The group exchanged on the evolving best practices of storage of environmentally hazardous products on site, focusing on software to track products, internal procedures, safety data sheets, as well as new products that are more environmentally friendly.
- **Sustainability Efforts:** Numerous events from 2025 like the Inter-institutional EMAS Days, LUGA (Luxembourg Urban Gardens and Agriculture) and repair cafés.

5.4.3. Cooperation with other Parliaments and Organisations

At the initiative of the European Parliament's EMAS and Sustainability Unit, an Environmental Exchange Network (EEN) was established with the competent administrative authorities in national Parliaments of the EU Member States, with the aim of enhancing cooperation and exchanging information/best practice in environmental matters. Six in-person meetings of the EEN have taken place in Brussels, Strasbourg, Seville, Athens and Vienna since 2015 to discuss various environmental issues, such as waste management, environmental renovation of

buildings, and green public procurement. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic the EEN meetings were held digitally in the 2020–2023 period. In 2025, the practice of meeting in person was restarted, and the EEN meeting took place in Vienna on 3–4 December, co-hosted by the Austrian Parliament and the European Parliament. The event took place in the main building of the Austrian Parliament and at House of the European Union in Vienna (EU Commission Representation and EU Parliament's Liaison Office). The conference focused on environmental renovation of buildings, sustainable mobility, and sustainable procurement.

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

6. Carbon Emission Offsetting

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

Since 2016, Parliament offsets its irreducible carbon emissions as a last step in a comprehensive emission tracking, reduction, and reporting approach. It was the first EU institution to offset all its unavoidable emissions and its offsets, based on the decision of the Parliament's Bureau of October 2015, as follows:

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

A procurement procedure corresponding to the above listed parameters was launched in 2023 to offset the total carbon footprint of the European Parliament in 2022, amounting to 85,645 t CO₂e, including emissions from Members' of the European Parliament flights between their home countries and Brussels and Strasbourg, as well as the remaining 56,016 t CO₂e that could not be offset in the previous years, due to extraordinary market conditions concerning availability and price of credits.

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

significantly exceeds Parliament's previous non-offset emissions, the remainder of the credits was used to offset Parliament's 2024 and 2025 emissions. The next procurement procedure for acquiring additional offsetting credits will be launched in 2026.

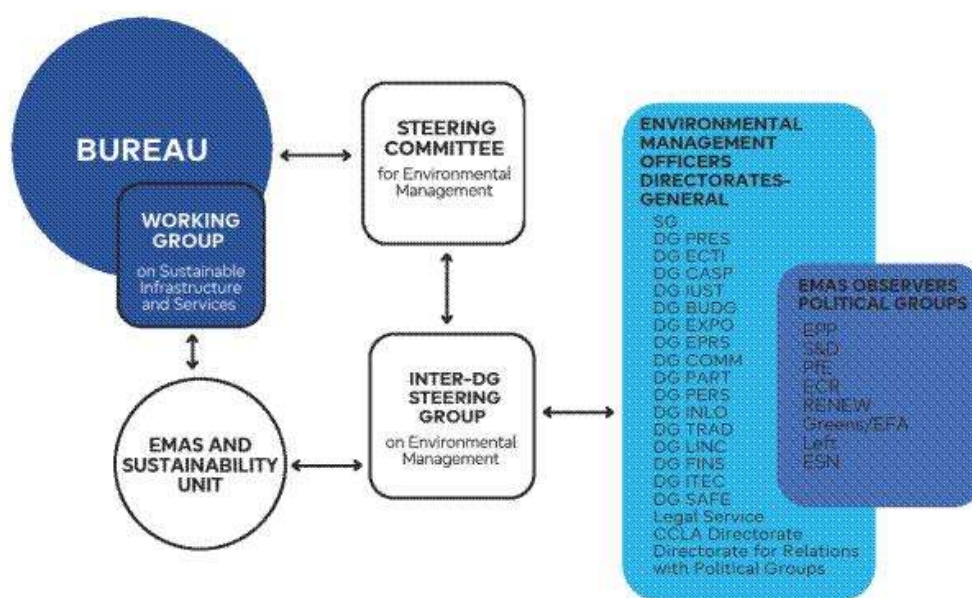
7. Governance Structure of the Environmental Management System

The governance structure of Parliament's environmental management system is outlined in its Environmental Manual, adopted by Parliament's Bureau and last revised by the Secretary-General on 28 March 2022. In 2025, the number of Directorates and Directorates-General enhanced. Following a decision by Parliament's Bureau in September 2024 to strengthen Parliament's administrative capacity supporting Members in the core of their parliamentary work, on 13 January 2025, the following four policy Directorates-General were established to continue the work of what had been the 'Directorate-General for Internal Policies', providing expert support to the Members in the parliamentary committee work:

- Directorate-General for Economy, Transformation and Industry (DG ECTI)
- Directorate-General for Budgetary Affairs (DG BUDG),
- Directorate-General for Cohesion, Agriculture and Social Policies (DG CASP),
- Directorate-General for Citizens' Rights, Justice and Institutional Affairs (DG IUST).

Furthermore, a Directorate for Committee Coordination and Legislative Activities was established to ensure a streamlined and effective coordination among the entities. This change could be seamlessly integrated into the existing EMAS governance structure, as illustrated in the graph below:

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



7.1. The Bureau

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

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

7.2. The Steering Committee for Environmental Management

The Steering Committee for Environmental Management is the highest administrative authority of the environmental management system. Chaired by the Secretary-General, it brings together the Deputy Secretaries-General, the Directors-General and the Jurisconsult.

The Steering Committee is charged with implementation of the Bureau's decisions in the environmental field and with ensuring convergence of the Environmental Policy with its practical implementation through the environmental management system and the annual EMAS Action Plan, verifying that the Action Plan remains in line with Parliament's priorities. In particular, the Steering Committee takes all measures necessary to ensure that the environmental management system runs smoothly and consistently in all parliamentary services, that the environmental objectives are achieved and that the overall environmental performance of Parliament improves.

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

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

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

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

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

Each Directorate-General designates one central Environmental Management Officer responsible for the implementation of the environmental management system. The Environmental Management Officer should be attached to the Director-General or assigned to a central unit directly attached to the Director-General, thus facilitating access to both senior management of the DG and operational services. Each DG can appoint substitutes or other Environmental Management Officers to support the central Environmental Management Officer, if deemed appropriate.

The Environmental Management Officers shall, in particular:

- act as a connecting link between their Directorate-General and the EMAS and Sustainability Unit
- attend the monthly meetings of and provide coordinated input on behalf of their DG to the Inter DG Steering Group on Environmental Management
- report to their Director-General, Resource Director, EMAS Network and relevant operational services on new developments in Parliament's environmental management system and issues discussed in the Inter-DG Steering Group on Environmental Management.
- prepare their Director-General for meetings of the Steering Committee for Environmental Management. The relevant EMAS responsibilities shall be included in the staff report of each Environmental Management Officer.

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

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

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

7.4. The EMAS and Sustainability Unit

The EMAS and Sustainability Unit, one of the central services within the Office of the Secretary-General, oversees the environmental management system. Its main tasks are:

- Working with all services concerned on implementing the European Parliament's environmental management system under the EMAS Regulation in line with the policy and targets set by the Bureau.
- Together with Directorates-General and Political Groups, drafting, monitoring and updating Parliament's annual EMAS Action Plans.
- Advising on areas for environmental improvements, on integrating environmental considerations into administrative activities, and preparing Environmental Management Reviews.
- Working with the services concerned on maintaining the European Parliament's compliance with legal requirements linked to the environment, ensuring the EMAS audit process and Parliament's EMAS registration.
- Supporting the Inter-DG Steering Group and Steering Committee meetings.
- Managing the environmental data collection, calculation and reporting and publishing the annual Environmental Statement.
- Organising communication, awareness and training activities and external communication of Parliament's environmental achievements.
- Managing carbon emissions, including offsetting.
- Leading working groups to improve environmental practices, collaborating with institutions, and supporting Sustainable Development Goals.

7.5. Political Groups

Political Groups are involved in the overall Environmental Management System on a voluntary basis. They take part in the monthly meetings of the Inter DG Steering Group as observers and are also invited to submit actions to the EMAS Action Plans. The Director for Relations with the Political Groups takes part as observer in the Steering Committee on Environmental Management. The representatives of the Political Groups in the Inter DG Steering Group play effectively the role of EMAS coordinators for their respective Political Group. They meet periodically under the coordination of the Directorate for Relations with the Political Groups and the EMAS and Sustainability Unit to plan activities and exchange best practice. The Political

Groups are also invited to provide data to the EMAS and Sustainability Unit for the annual environmental performance calculation exercise.

7.6. Internal Environmental Management Networks

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

Guidance on setting up EMAS Networks is established by the Inter-DG Steering Group on Environmental Management, based on a proposal by the EMAS and Sustainability Unit. DGs are in turn free to tailor their respective networks to best accommodate their structure, needs, and resource situation.

8. Documentation of the Environmental Management System

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

8.1. Environmental Policy

The Environmental Policy, defined and approved by the Bureau, provides the framework for setting and reviewing environmental objectives for the legislative term. It is one of the main documents supporting the environmental management system as it reflects the overarching vision of the environmental management system and the main environmental problems and objectives. The Policy includes a commitment to continuously improve the environmental management system, to prevent pollution and to comply with all relevant legal requirements. It is communicated to all persons working for or on behalf of the Parliament through trainings for newcomers as well as being on the intranet.

The Environmental Policy can be downloaded from the Parliament's website, which can be found [here](#).

8.2. Environmental Analysis

The environmental analysis is a comprehensive initial environmental review identifying and evaluating the environmental aspects, impacts and performance related to Parliament's activities. The document contains:

- the list of environmental aspects of the Parliament at each site (classified as direct or indirect),
- the impact on the environment for each aspect,
- the legislation applicable to the aspect and
- the values assigned to the aspect based on the evaluation of significance.

Each new building to be included in the scope of the environmental management system must be the subject of an initial environmental analysis, as must all significant changes to the existing infrastructure or activities. Therefore, the environmental analysis must be periodically updated.

During the latest update of Parliament's environmental analysis, performed in 2025, the list of impacts that arise from Parliament's activities was revised. The purpose of this exercise has been to evaluate the aspects in detail and to assess the situation concerning the collection of data/information from the relevant services on the evolution of the aspects, in order to enable the improvement of Parliament's environmental performance in these critical areas.

Main Environmental Aspects

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

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

Significance Assessment Criteria

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

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

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

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

8.3. Environmental Manual

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

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

8.4. Analysis of Environmental Risks and Opportunities

The 2026 'Environmental Risk and Opportunity Analysis' outlines a detailed risk and opportunity analysis related to maintaining its EMAS registration. It is created and maintained by the EMAS and Sustainability Unit.

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

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

Three opportunities are also identified to enhance environmental performance and compliance: Learning from best practices, strengthening legal compliance, and embracing innovation.

8.5. EMAS Action Plan

The EMAS Action Plan is the European Parliament's annual environmental programme, containing a description of measures, responsibilities and means taken or envisaged to achieve environmental objectives and targets within fixed deadlines. The EMAS Action Plan is adopted by the Steering Committee on an annual basis. The EMAS Action Plan 2026 and the implementation regarding the Action Plan 2025 was endorsed by the Inter DG Steering Group on Environmental Management on 11 December 2025 and adopted by the Steering Committee for Environmental Management on 3 March 2026.

8.6. Environmental Management Review

The Environmental Management Review is the annual activity report addressed to the Bureau, reviewing the appropriateness and effectiveness of the Environmental management system, including the implementation of the EMAS Action Plan, with a view to proposing environmental improvements. The Environmental Management Review 2025 covering 2024 was noted by the Steering Committee on Environmental Management on 25 June 2025.

8.7. Environmental Statement

The Environmental Statement provides comprehensive information to the public regarding Parliament's structure and activities, the Environmental Policy, the environmental management system and the EMAS Action Plan, including its environmental aspects and performance and compliance with applicable legal obligations relating to the environment. The Environmental Statement 2025 for 2024 was adopted by the Steering Committee on 5 June 2024. The Parliament's Bureau considered the item at its meeting on 25 June 2025. Subsequent to the completion of the external verification process, it was published on the Parliament's EMAS website, which can be found externally [here](#).

8.8. Compendium of Procedures

The Compendium of procedures are step-by-step instructions for the implementation of the environmental management system. They cover topics such as procedures for approving, handling, storing and disposal of chemical products, operating the environmental management systems based on the Plan/Do/Check/Act cycle, internal and external communication, how to measure recycled waste, etc. They are published and available on Parliament's internal EMAS website [EMASnet](#).

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

during the same year. Procedure for approval and handling of chemical products was updated in 2025.

8.9. Contacts

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

EMAS and Sustainability Unit

Central Services

Office of the Secretary-General

European Parliament

Paul-Henri Spaak Building

Rue Wiertz 60, B-1047 Brussels, Belgium

Tel.: +32 2 28 41053

Email: emas@europarl.europa.eu

9. References and Legal Requirements

- Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community 'Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS), as amended by the Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1505 of 28 August 2017 and the Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/2026 of 19 December 2018.
- Commission Decision (EU) 2019/61 of 19 December 2018 on the sectoral reference document on best environmental management practices, sector environmental performance indicators and benchmarks of excellence for the public administration sector under Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community 'Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS).

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

- Date of the next environmental statement: **May 2027, covering the year 2026**

The European Parliament publishes a main environmental statement every year.

9.1. Environmental Verifier's Declaration on Verification and Validation Activities

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

Sites concerned:

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

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

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

By signing this declaration, I declare that:

- the verification and validation has been carried out in full compliance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) 1221/2009 modified by Regulation EU 2017/1505 and 2018/2026,
- the outcome of the verification and validation confirms that there is no evidence of non-compliance with applicable legal requirements relating to the environment,
- the data and information of the Environmental Statement 2026 of the site reflect a reliable, credible and correct image of all the sites activities, within the scope mentioned in the environmental statement.

This document is not equivalent to EMAS registration. EMAS registration can only be granted by a Competent Body under Regulation (EC) 1221/2009 modified by

Regulation EU 2017/1505 and 2018/2026. This document shall not be used as a stand-alone piece of public communication.

Done in Brussels, 18/05/2026

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Daniëlla Segers', with a stylized, elongated flourish extending to the right.

Signature

Daniëlla Segers – Chair of the Certification Committee

10. ANNEXES

ANNEX I: Scope of the 2025 Carbon Footprint

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

Carbon footprint methodology

The European Parliament's carbon footprint is calculated by applying the GHG Protocol method⁶, only keeping the "Fixed Assets – Buildings" category calculated with the Bilan CarboneTM method (developed by ADEME – the French Environment and Energy Management Agency)⁷. The European Parliament's carbon footprint and this report have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of ISO 14064:2018. Management of the carbon footprint calculation is integrated in the current functioning of Parliament's environmental management system⁸. The Parliament's carbon footprint has been validated by an external expert and declared to be in accordance with the standard ISO 14064:2018.

The margin of error is estimated using a formula that calculates, for each area, the degree of uncertainty associated with it⁹. In 2025 the total uncertainty for Parliament's carbon footprint was 6 %, compared to 7 % in 2024.

⁶ As of 2024, it was decided to switch from the Bilan Carbone methodology to the GHG Protocol methodology. This change mainly requires recalculations in the Fixed Assets category, as amortization is no longer accounted for, with the exception of buildings. The base years, 2019 and 2023, have been corrected.

⁷ The methodology assesses all of the physical processes connected to the organisation (energy, persons, objects, raw materials, etc.) and works out the GHG (greenhouse gas) emissions generated by each process in CO₂ equivalents. These emissions are consolidated point by point (e.g. for road freight, internal fuel use, etc.). In most cases it is not possible to measure the GHG emissions derived from a specific action. Even if the concentration of GHGs in the air is measured generally, it is rarely possible to directly measure the emissions themselves. The only way to estimate these emissions is to derive them from activity data. The figures used to convert the activity data observed within an organisation into GHG emissions, expressed in terms of CO₂ equivalent, are called emission factors. As the method is primarily based on average emission factors, this tool aims above all to provide orders of magnitude, the aim being to enable concrete decisions to be taken to put in place the measures needed to reduce these emissions. The carbon footprint inventory for the reference year (2006) has been recalculated using these procedures to permit valid comparisons between the first and last years. From the 2017 calculation onwards, due to a major correction in one of the emission factors, the reference year also had to be recalculated taking into account the corrected EF. As the revision of the emission factor in question was towards an increase, by approximately an order of magnitude, the (re)calculated emissions for the base year increased substantially. The same occurrence was repeated in 2020, with a major revision of emission factors for building and some external services also necessitating the recalculation of the base year. The figures for the intermediate years have not been recalculated, and are shown only for indicative purposes. It will be necessary to perform recalculations each time that fresh improvements are made or following changes of perimeter. The main changes made in 2020 were new emission factors and improvements to the overall calculation procedure. For an exhaustive list of all the changes, please see Annex III (Record of changes) in the Carbon Footprint Manual.

⁸ The collection of data for calculating the carbon footprint is part of the annual collection of data for calculating the EMAS indicators. Moreover, the carbon footprint is audited internally as well as externally in the context of the European Parliament's environmental audits. More specific audits and external validation of the carbon footprint are also planned.

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

The method also takes account of an organisation's indirect carbon footprint. This method enables companies or institutions that wish to take measures to combat climate change to understand their real impact on a global level and identify possible ways of reducing GHG emissions.

Emissions categories included in the carbon footprint

The perimeter of the European Parliament's carbon footprint covers Scope 1 to 3 (called "Scope 3") of the International Organisation for Standardisation. This is the most ambitious perimeter and encompasses direct, semi-direct and indirect emissions. On the basis of this definition, the perimeter of the European Parliament's carbon footprint includes the following seven emission categories:

I. Internal energy

This category comprises:

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

With regard to its electricity consumption, the European Parliament buys green electricity and calculates the emissions using market-based emission factors. This means that emissions caused by the electricity which the European Parliament buys are fairly close to zero.

Green electricity

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

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

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

II. Leakage of refrigerant gases

This category comprises greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated by leakage of refrigerant gases in installations, whereby the reinjection amount is considered as the leak amount.

III. Freight

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

IV. Transport of persons

This category includes:

- travel between home and work by staff and Parliamentary Assistants;
- travel by European Parliament staff between the three places of work;
- travel by Members¹⁰ of the European Parliament between their country of origin and Brussels/Strasbourg and inside their country of origin
- official travel by Members of the European Parliament and by staff outside Parliament's three main places of work (for meetings of Political Group, committees and delegations), including local transport to the destination (for political group meetings);
- transport of Members in official vehicles or rented vehicles;
- transport of subsidised visitors between their country of origin and the European Parliament.

With the adoption of the carbon footprint reduction target in 2017, the perimeter for the target was expanded to also include Members' flights from their country of origin to Brussels and Strasbourg. The target scope now reflects more fully the environmental impacts resulting from the European Parliament's activities. In 2023, the travels by other means of transport were also added alongside Members travels within their home-country and any "additional travels". In order to maintain a meaningful comparison of performance with respect to the base year (2006), the base year emissions were also recalculated to include those travels, as well as 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 emissions.

¹⁰ Flights by Members of the European Parliament between their country of origin and Brussels/Strasbourg were previously not included in the perimeter. However, they have been calculated and offset since 2016 (FY2015) in accordance with the October 2015 Bureau decision on carbon offsetting.

It should be noted that the transport of persons scope was enlarged in 2025, including the travel of subsidised visitors related to the EUROSCOLA events in Strasbourg. Therefore, the baseline year, as well as the years 2019 and 2024 have also been retroactively corrected.

V. Supply of equipment and services by external providers

This category encompasses all of the incoming flows of materials and services used by the organisation, which for the European Parliament means¹¹:

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

VI. Direct waste

This category comprises greenhouse gas emissions linked to end-of-life waste processing. Emissions of methane from wastewater are not taken into account.

VII. Fixed assets

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

- buildings and car parks used by the European Parliament;
- industrial and other equipment (e.g. fridges in restaurants and other equipment);
- vehicles belonging to Parliament;
- computer equipment (computers, printers and other equipment);
- office furniture.

To calculate the European Parliament's carbon footprint, all of the buildings at the three places of work are taken into account¹². The European Parliament Liaison Offices are not included in this perimeter, however, the carbon footprint of the

¹¹ Transport of supplies to the European Parliament is not included in the perimeter, as not enough information is available. However, an examination of the carbon footprint of other organisations suggests that this source accounts for only a very small proportion of the total footprint. Depending on the category, some emission factors for purchase of supplies might include (generalised) transport emissions.

¹² The greenhouse gases included in the carbon footprint calculation are those designated in the Kyoto Protocol. There are other known GHGs that have significant effects (such as ozone or CFCs), not included in the ISO perimeters. Non-Kyoto GHGs have been taken into account for flights, as the Bilan Carbone™ method makes provision for this. This decision is justified because almost half of the greenhouse gases produced by flights are non-Kyoto gases.

buildings of the Liaison Offices that are EMAS registered or in the process of being registered is set out in the specific Environmental Statement for these Offices.

ANNEX II: Detailed evolution of the carbon footprint

The figure below shows emissions in tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per flow. The second-last column indicates each flow's percentage of the total carbon footprint of 2025. The last column shows the evolution of emissions between the 2006 and the latest reporting year.

EMISSION FLOWS COMPARISON BETWEEN 2006 AND 2025

Emission flows	2006 tCO ₂ e	2025 tCO ₂ e	% of the total footprint 2025	Change 2006-2025
1. ENERGY CONSUMPTION	36.044	10.562	10,92%	-71%
1.1. Natural gas for heating	11.894	7.935	8,20%	-33%
1.1.1. Brussels	7.636	6.549	6,77%	-14%
1.1.2. Luxembourg	2.237	1.374	1,42%	-39%
1.1.3. Strasbourg	2.020	11	0,01%	-99%
1.2. Oil for heating	471	192	0,20%	-59%
1.2.1. Brussels	210	19	0,02%	-91%
1.2.2. Luxembourg	204	153	0,16%	-25%
1.2.3. Strasbourg	57	20	0,02%	-65%
1.3. Urban network heating/cooling	472	227	0,23%	-52%
1.3.1. Brussels	-	-	0,00%	
1.3.2. Luxembourg	472	-	0,00%	-100%
1.3.3. Strasbourg	-	227	0,23%	
1.4. Electricity (100% from renewable sources in the three places from 2008 on)	23.208	2.163	2,24%	-91%
1.5. Electricity production	-	45,49	0,05%	
2. LEAK OF REFRIGERANT GASES	736	978	1,01%	33%
3. FREIGHT	781	288	0,30%	-63%
3.1. Internal freight (between the three places)	335	230	0,24%	-31%
3.1.1. Freight between three places: Parliamentary Sessions	160	58	0,06%	-64%
3.1.2. Freight between three places: Mail and Other	176	173	0,18%	-2%
3.2. External freight (outside of the 3 places) - Road / Sea	117	58	0,06%	-51%
3.3. External freight (outside of the 3 places) - Air	329	-	0,00%	-100%
4. TRANSPORT OF PERSONS	64.134	57.848	59,78%	-10%
4.1. Staff	12.206	16.003	16,54%	31%
4.1.1. Commuting work - home	4.544	6.977	7,21%	54%
Brussels (including MEP assistants)	2.286	3.785	3,91%	66%
Luxembourg	2.220	2.399	2,48%	8%
Strasbourg	38	793	0,82%	1989%
4.1.2. Missions between the three places	3.754	3.435	3,55%	-9%
To and from Strasbourg: With own car	1.731	2.503	2,59%	45%
To and from Strasbourg: By train	17	486	0,50%	2829%
To and from Strasbourg: By plane (Short range Eco)	1.491	67	0,07%	-96%

To and from Strasbourg: By EP bus from Luxembourg	-	113	0,12%	
Luxembourg-Brussels: With own car	480	227	0,23%	-53%
Luxembourg-Brussels: By train	35	12	0,01%	-67%
Luxembourg-Brussels: By plane (Short range Eco)	-	-	0,00%	
Luxembourg-Brussels: By EP bus		27,07	0,03%	
4.1.3. Missions outside the three places	3.891	5.591	5,78%	44%
By plane - Short range (Economy)	74	44	0,04%	-41%
By plane - Short range (Business)	-	1	0,00%	
By plane - Medium range (ecoo)	1.393	1.883	1,95%	35%
By plane - Medium range (Business)	-	56	0,06%	
By plane - Long range (ecoo)	-	190	0,20%	
By plane - Long range (Business)	2.358	2.796	2,89%	19%
By train	7	108	0,11%	1467%
By car	60	490	0,51%	724%
By bus	-	23	0,02%	
By boat	-	-	0,00%	
4.1.4. Transport between buildings in Luxembourg (KAD-GOL, KAD-PRE)	16	-	0,00%	-100%
4.2. Members of the European Parliament	23.619	17.158	17,73%	-27%
4.2.1. Transportation using official cars and buses	576	202	0,21%	-65%
4.2.2. Meetings outside of the three places	7.168	6.805	7,03%	-5%
Political Groups	771	636	0,66%	-18%
EP Committees	620	1.439	1,49%	132%
Interparliamentary delegations	2.000	1.753	1,81%	-12%
Local transport at the meeting location for Political Group meetings (buses, taxis, limousines, etc).	29	7	0,01%	-74%
Travel in Member States	2.461	1.819	1,88%	-26%
Additional travel	967	806	0,83%	-17%
Other	320	345	0,36%	8%
4.2.3. Meetings in Brussels or Strasbourg	15.875	10.151	10,49%	-36%
4.3. Executives by car from EP own fleet (SG, SG of Political Groups, Deputy SG, etc)	47	141	0,15%	202%
4.4. Visitors	28.262	24.547	25,37%	-13%
Brussels	17.771	16.809	17,37%	-5%
Luxembourg	-	-	0,00%	
Strasbourg	10.491	7.736	8,00%	-26%
Others	-	2	0,00%	
5. SUPPLIES OF EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES	13.732	8.984	9,28%	-35%
5.1. External Services	8.342	5.691	5,88%	-32%

Restaurants	236	88	0,09%	-63%
Consulting	597	542	0,56%	-9%
External interpreters	4.602	3.249	3,36%	-29%
External translators	1.487	731	0,76%	-51%
External IT staff	329	388	0,40%	18%
Maintenance	116	152	0,16%	31%
External staff building projects	-	19	0,02%	
Cleaning	506	371	0,38%	-27%
External temporary workers	22	10	0,01%	-54%
Security	449	141	0,15%	-69%
5.2. Office supplies (paper, envelopes, toners and other offices supplies)	1.880	182	0,19%	-90%
5.3. Catering supplies (plastic cups, cans, plastic bottles, etc)	313	-	0,00%	-100%
5.4. Food supplies (food purchased by Restaurants)	3.197	3.110	3,21%	-3%
6. DIRECT WASTE	311	213	0,22%	-32%
7. FIXED ASSETS (emissions produced during the construction/manufacturing of durable goods)	20.451	17.889	18,49%	-13%
7.1. Building construction	12.228	15.064	15,57%	23%
7.2. Office equipment (tables, chairs, cupboards...).	191	599	0,62%	213%
7.3. IT hardware (desktops, laptops, printers, telephones, servers, televisions, etc.).	8.004	2.210	2,28%	-72%
Desktops	1.811	1.348	1,39%	-26%
Flat screens	2.685	357	0,37%	-87%
Laptops	-	214	0,22%	
Individual printers	138	0	0,00%	-100%
Network printers	578	128	0,13%	-78%
Telephones (fixed and mobile)	89	7	0,01%	-92%
Servers, switches, routers	659	3	0,00%	-99%
Televisions	271	-	0,00%	-100%
Tablet PC	-	26	0,03%	
Other IT equipment	1.774	125	0,13%	-93%
7.4. Other equipment (washing machines, coffee machines, fridges)	28	16	0,02%	-42%
TOTAL EMISSIONS	136.190	96.761,54	100,00%	-29%
TOTAL FTE	10.923,25	16.173,70	16,72%	48%
Total emissions per FTE	12,47	5,98	0,01%	-52%
Transport of persons emissions per FTE	5,87	3,58	0,00%	-39%

ANNEX III: Evolution of the KPIs and absolute value

#	KPI	unit	2006	2012	2023	2024	2025
1	Greenhouse gas emissions	tCO ₂ e	136.190	91.893	103.070	98.692	96.762
		tCO ₂ e per FTE	12,47	6,94	6,51	6,45	5,98
T1	Target : -55% compared to 2006	tCO ₂ e per FTE	5,61	5,61	5,61	5,61	5,61
		Evolution with baseline	0,0%	-44,4%	-47,8%	-48,3%	-52%
2	Energy consumption	Electricity purchased (kWh)		131.393.481	93.384.267	91.937.034	89.665.101
		Electricity produced (kWh)		0	473.284	570.343	1.036.189
		Natural gas (kWh)		73.016.138	38.764.237	39.042.677	37.258.502
		Oil (kWh)		1.552.254	607.904	629.024	593.551
		Heat and cooling purchased (kWh)		9.859.822	0	0	588.986
		Total energy consumption (kWh)		215.821.695	133.229.692	132.179.078	129.142.329
		kWh per m ²		258,97	122,29	116,59	113,26
T2	Target : -55% compared to 2012	kWh per m ²		116,54	116,54	116,54	116,54
		Evolution with baseline		0%	-53%	-55%	-56%
3	Renewable energy usage	%		60,9%	70,4%	70,0%	70,2%
T3	Target : 80% by 2028	%		80%	80%	80%	80%
4	Water consumption	Water consumption (m ³)		235.636,52	157.533,70	150.171,00	161.667,80
		m ³ per FTE		17,79	9,94	9,81	10,00
T4	Target : -50% compared to 2012	m ³ per FTE		8,89	8,89	8,89	8,89
		Evolution with baseline		0%	-44%	-45%	-44%
5	Waste production (excl. construction waste)	kg of total waste production		3.060.940	4.933.248	5.299.682	2.674.732
		kg (excl. construction waste)		3.048.140	1.695.881	2.097.330	2.063.722
		kg per FTE		230,09	107,04	137,08	127,60
T5	Target : -65% compared to 2012	kg per FTE		80,53	80,53	80,53	80,53
		Evolution with baseline		0%	-53%	-40%	-45%
6	Waste recycling (excl. construction waste)	kg recycled (excl. construction waste)		1.897.828	1.300.148	1.591.152	1.481.986
		% of waste recycled (annual)		62%	77%	76%	72%
T6	Target : 80% by 2028	% of waste recycled (annual)		80%	80%	80%	80%
7	Paper consumption	kg of paper		881.945	180.686	204.958	194.393
		kg per FTE		66,57	11,40	13,40	12,02
T7	Target : -85% compared to 2012	kg per FTE		9,99	9,99	9,99	9,99
		Evolution with baseline		0%	-83%	-80%	-82%
8	Sustainable public procurement	% of "green" tenders			98%	84%	87%
T8	Target : 90% by 2028	% of "green" tenders			90%	90%	90%
9	Biodiversity	Biodiversity score			47%	47%	54%
T9	Target : 50% by 2028	Biodiversity score			50%	50%	50%
	Full-Time-Employees	FTE	10.923	13.248	15.843	15.301	16.174
	Surface	m ²	756.004	833.387	1.089.472	1.133.685	1.140.254

ANNEX IV: Key Performance Indicators per site

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR PER SITE

Environmental aspect	Indicator	2025		
		BRU	LUX	STR
Carbon footprint	Carbon footprint (tCO ₂ e)	60.178,54	14.874,15	21.708,75
	Number of full time equivalent (FTE)*	10.800,69	2.917,56	2.455,45
	tCO₂e/FTE	5,57	5,10	8,84
Energy consumption	Total energy consumed (kWh)	82.653.154,06	20.196.783,74	26.292.391,29
	Surface (m ²)	594.620,56	233.747,25	311.886,22
	kWh/m²	139,00	86,40	84,3
Renewable energy usage	Renewable energy consumption (incl. PV and solar panels production)	51.841.787,06	13.269.963,74	26.089.539,29
	%	63%	66%	97%
Water consumption	Total consumption (m ³)	112.871,80	9.961,00	38.835,00
	m³/FTE	10,45	3,41	15,82
Waste production	Waste production (excl. construction waste) (kg)	1.036.655,87	248.991,52	778.510,00
	kg/FTE	95,98	85,34	317,05
Waste recycling	Waste recycled (kg) (excl. construction waste)	775.835,47	103.536,02	603.050,00
	%	75%	42%	77%
Paper consumption	kg	142.226,53	29.018,56	23.147,84
	kg/FTE	13,17	9,95	9,43

*FTE load factor used, accounting for the move of members and staff in Strasbourg for sessions

ANNEX V: List of Environmental Permits

Buildings included in the scope of EMAS

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

ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS LIST

Site	Building	Name	Permit reference	Expiration
Luxembourg	ADENAUER I	Konrad Adenauer I	1/2008/0320/135 1/08/0320 1/08/0320A 1/16/0597 1/21/0234 1/22/0378 1/25/0244	Original env. permit from 2009 Env. permit validity extension in 2025 with no expiration date
	ADENAUER II	Konrad Adenauer II	1014/5549 – 1014/55560	N/A (no expiration date linked to the permit)
	Senningerberg	N/A	N/A	Building is not subject to env. permit
Brussels	SPAAK	Paul Henri Spaak	12/90.678/50.704	05/02/2038
	SPINELLI	Altiero Spinelli	285928	05/02/2038
	ZWEIG	Stefan Zweig	239448 00/0247	04/05/2036, 02/01/2031
	BRANDT	Willy Brandt	215200	22/07/2033
	ANTALL	József Antall	238783	22/07/2033
	Wayenberg	N/A	214468	14/07/2033
	Montoyer 70	N/A	45475	09/10/2037
	ARENDT	N/A	238783	21/12/2034
	House of European History	House of European History	390831	15/05/2027
	MARTENS	Wilfried Martens	387379	10/06/2028
	SCHOLL	Sophie Scholl	1.745.933	23/12/2036
Strasbourg	WEISS	Louise Weiss	N/A	N/A
	CHURCHILL	Winston Churchill	N/A	N/A
	DE MADARIAGA	Salvador de Madariaga	N/A	N/A
	PFLIMLIN	Pierre Pflimlin	N/A	N/A
	HAVEL	Václav Havel	N/A	N/A

ANNEX VI: EMAS Action Plan

Overview of EMAS actions planned for 2026

Actions planned for 2026 are presented according to their implementation status ('New' or 'In progress'), while the 2025 table provides a full status overview including completed, on hold, and removed action.

GHG emissions and sustainable mobility

Identifying ways to green external staff meetings	New
Installation of electric vehicle chargers, expanding the infrastructure dedicated to bicycle parking, and setting up a bicycle repair area.	New
BIKE2KOHL – Improve Bicycle Facilities in KOHL Building	New
Promote sustainable travel options for missions	New
Communication campaign and dedicated events around the circular economy	New
Enhancing sustainability in staff mobility and operations	New
Reducing emissions during political group missions: lean logistics, leaner footprint	New
Green Days – Awareness and Engagement Campaign	New
Obtain BREEAM certification for ADENAUER II building extension (LUX)	In progress
Transport car fleet entirely emission free	In progress
Assessment of emission free vans and buses	In progress
Dedicated action on reducing trunks at Group level	In progress
Dedicated action on sustainable mobility at Group level	In progress
Reduce energy consumption caused by digitalisation	In progress
Promote best practices on sustainable data storage*	In progress
Develop a CO2 calculation tool	In progress
Green the mission rules for staff	In progress
Establish a Sustainable Commuting Policy for European Parliament staff in Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg	In progress
Enhance reporting on the use of the Multilingual Remote Participation Platform (MRP) and dispatch of suitable microphones to external speakers	In progress
Use of the travel emissions calculation tool for EP visits	In progress
Conduct a study for the renovation of the REMARD with an objective of an environmental impact reduction	In progress
Conduct a study for the renovation of the SPAAK with an objective of an environmental impact reduction and implement the results in the renovation	In progress
Conduct a study for the renovation of the Trèves 2 with an objective of an environmental impact reduction	In progress
Set up an environmental technical watch on innovation in building sustainability	In progress
Assessment of how working patterns influence energy use in buildings	In progress
Explore the introduction of a flat-fee sustainable commuting scheme for Parliament's staff	In progress
Optimize the movers' long-distance missions	In progress
Promote the use of bicycles in Brussels	In progress
Make full use of electric vehicles to perform the regular shuttle BRU-LUX for staff	In progress

Make full use of the electric vehicles to perform the weekly shuttles BRU-LUX/LUX -SXB for movers	In progress
Optimise IT equipment portfolio	In progress
Optimise IP telephony infrastructure and endpoints	In progress
Organise awareness campaigns on environmental impact of IT	In progress
Improve the internal data collection for calculating the S&D Group's carbon footprint for Strasbourg missions and other missions	In progress

Energy and Renewables

Estimating the AI specific Carbon Footprint	New
Semi-natural ventilation research to help developing feasibility studies	New
Renovation of four lounges in the WEISS building with reduced environmental impact	New
Renovation of the Studio TV in the WEISS building with an objective of an environmental impact reduction	New
Conduct studies for the renovation of the main hall of the CHURCHILL building with an objective of an environmental impact reduction	New
Conduct studies for the renovation of the DE MADARIAGA building	New
Upgrade of WEISS Building Management System	New
Sustainable document organisation	New
Relighting of interpreting booths in the SPINELLI	New
Reduction of air conditioning power consumption in Luxembourg	New
Replace all existing neon TL5 tubes in the corridors, staircases, and training rooms of the new Adenauer East Wing with high-efficiency lighting tubes.	New
Conduct a study for photovoltaic panels on the West Wing of the Adenauer Building.	New
Optimise building technical management in SPINELLI and MARTENS buildings	New
Drill geothermal Standing Column Well Test in SPAAK building	New
Reduction of the Digital Footprint of the S&D Group	New
Installation of heat pumps in Luxembourg (1.5 MW)	New
Optimization of the energy use of the Windhof Data Centre	New
Energy plant optimisation in Luxembourg	New
Study raising server room temperatures from 21°C to 25°C to reduce cooling energy demand	New
Awareness campaign with the aim of reducing the digital footprint	New
Regulating exhibition lights	New
Email etiquette campaign on the impact of email usage	New
Study the possibility to renovate the steam boiler of south SPINELLI (BRU)	In progress
Further optimise building management across all buildings	In progress
Develop a long-term building policy	In progress
Foster digital sustainability: archive websites of DG COMM	In progress
Study the feasibility of a 5th generation energy network in Brussels	In progress
Implement a more efficient Building Management System aligned to the strategy to reduce energy consumption in Strasbourg	In progress
Study the feasibility of installing heat recuperation, modifying the function of the ventilation group GP/GE in Montoyer-Science	In progress

Improve & complete SPINELLI heating pipe insulation (BRU)	In progress
Optimise geothermal heat pump system and energy production in ADENAUER	In progress
Install an air-heat pump and energy recovery ventilation system in the Citizens' House during the renovation of the painter Antoine Wiertz House	In progress
Install heat pumps in the MONTROYER 70 building	In progress
Optimize the HVAC regulation in all buildings in 1st cycle of PLAGE	In progress
Optimize the cogeneration in MARTENS (PLAGE action)	In progress
Replace gradually the lighting by LEDs over the next years in Strasbourg	In progress
Restructure the server configuration of the S&D Group Secretariat	In progress

Water

Use of rainwater for technical water systems in Luxembourg	New
Evaluate reducing the frequency of water purges (BRU)	In progress

Waste

Quiz and awareness campaign on waste separation	New
Re-use of building materials in Luxembourg	New
Organize 1-day open sessions of the knowledge Chamber in the framework of the INLO Academy on Circularity	New
Coordinate a "Donnerie" event of the political groups	New
Reuse and rejoice: zero-waste office gatherings	New
Repair Café in Luxembourg	New
Report remaining individual bins for DGs and Groups	In progress
Evaluate the possibility of an environmentally friendly badge holder and daily badges	In progress
Reduce numbers of individual bins in DG EXPO	In progress
Redact a memo on circularity of buildings – renovation guidelines	In progress
Improve bio-waste collection in Brussels	In progress

Paper

Digitalization of the sheets for assigning the rides to the Drivers	New
Digital transformation of reimbursement requests for journalists	New
Targeted printing and digital distribution of studies	New
Promoting app usage for Parliaments' events	New
Report yearly paperless and digitalisation improvements	In progress
Implement and promote the new eco font Europea	In progress
Support the digital transformation: digitally-native publications	In progress

Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP)

Screen procurement templates for Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP)	New
Dedicated internal activities on GPP, sustainable events and mobility	In progress

Biodiversity

Organize 1-day open sessions of the knowledge Chamber in the framework of the INLO Academy on Biodiversity	New
Harmonisation of technical specifications for green spaces in three places of work	New
Improving green spaces in Strasbourg	New
Plantations for patio in Adenauer building	New
Upgrade the MONTROYER70 garden	In progress
Add biodiversity info panels in the new West Wing ADENAUER extension patio (LUX)	In progress
Communicate on biodiversity indicators to staff working on green spaces	In progress
Maintaining the biodiversity labels for all three places of work	In progress

Administration, training and communication

Embedding EMAS Practices in DG COMM and Europa Experience Sites	New
Innovate with Trainees- EMAS challenge	New
Trainees for the Climate - EMAS challenge	New
Environmental spotlight in DG TRAD's newsletter	New
Promoting collective responsibility of sustainable practices in DG LINC	New
Evaluate impacts of the Parliamentarium / new Europa Experience	In progress
Enhance recognition of Environmental Management Officers in staff reports	In progress
Implement and promote the House of European History (HEH) sustainability approach	In progress
Promote and present the VRP game to wider audience/boosting outreach	In progress
Organise a workshop for EMAS best practices in EP and DG COMM for VISSEM staff	In progress
Organise awareness raising communications and news items in the area of sustainability, energy performance, environmental protection etc.	In progress
Organise twice a year one-day open sessions of the knowledge Chamber in the framework of the INLO Academy	In progress

Overview of the EMAS actions implemented in 2025

CO₂ emissions and energy

Set up a communication plan on how to help reducing DG PART's missions emissions	Completed
Set up a communication campaign: "Think Train - Travel Green, Work Clean"	Completed
Reduce the digital footprint of the DG LINC reporting system	Completed

Promote sustainable choices for conference management	Completed
Promote public transport: introducing a flexible schedule for Security Guards	Completed
Facilitate travel by train for missions to Strasbourg for part-sessions by improving the train offer	Completed
Encourage the use of lower-carbon transport modes by Members	Completed
Use electric vehicles to perform the weekly shuttles BRU-LUX/LUX -SXB for movers	In progress
Use electric vehicles to perform the regular shuttle BRU-LUX for staff	In progress
Transport car fleet entirely emission free	In progress
Set up an environmental technical watch on innovation in building sustainability	In progress
Provide external interpretation in a sustainable way	In progress
Promote the use of bicycles in Brussels	In progress
Promote best practices on sustainable data storage	In progress
Optimize the movers' long distance missions	In progress
Obtain BREEAM certification for ADENAUER II building extension (LUX)	In progress
IT equipment portfolio optimisation	In progress
IP Telephony infrastructure and endpoints optimisation	In progress
Improve the internal data collection for calculating the S&D Group's carbon footprint for Strasbourg missions and other missions	In progress
Green the mission rules for staff	In progress
Explore the introduction of a flat-fee commuting scheme.	In progress
Establish a Sustainable Commuting Policy for European Parliament staff in Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg	In progress
Enhance the reporting on the use of the Multilingual Remote Platform (MRP) and dispatch of suitable microphones to external speakers	In progress
Develop a CO2 calculation tool	In progress
Dedicated internal activities on GPP, sustainable events and mobility	In progress
Dedicated action on sustainable mobility at Group level	In progress
Dedicated action on reducing trunks at Group level	In progress
Conduct a study for the renovation of the Trèves 2 with an objective of an environmental impact reduction	In progress
Conduct a preliminary study for the renovation of the SPAAK with an objective of an environmental impact reduction	In progress
Conduct a preliminary study for the renovation of the REMARD with an objective of an environmental impact reduction	In progress
Communicate to the public and promote the Travel emissions calculation tool for EP visits	In progress
Awareness campaigns (clear plan and targeted audience as a first step)	In progress
Assessment of How Working Patterns Influence Energy Use in Buildings	In progress
Assessment of emission free vans and buses	In progress
Reduce energy consumption caused by digitalisation	On hold
Reduce of the number of trucks to Strasbourg	Removed
Promote the use of bicycles in Strasbourg	In progress
Increase the proportion of visitor groups using sustainable transport, while continuing to encourage visitors to come to Parliament	Removed
Increase information to Members on impact of travel on the institution's carbon footprint*	Removed

Estimate the future use of digital technologies	Removed
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Energy

Study the feasibility on energy innovation in Strasbourg	Completed
Perform a study to further optimize cogeneration in Luxembourg	Completed
Organise a campaign and challenge 'Take stairs' in ARENDT	Completed
Measure energy use in the CAMPOAMOR building	Completed
Install heat pump and optimize the cogeneration by turning it off in summer periods in ADENAUER	Completed
Install a heat recovery system in the HVAC installation of the ZWEIG building	Completed
Green the GOs certificate covering the electricity consumption in Luxembourg	Completed
Study the feasibility of installing heat recuperation, modifying the function of the ventilation group GP/GE in Montoyer-Science	In progress
Study the feasibility of a 5th generation energy network in Brussels	In progress
Restructure the server configuration of the S&D Group Secretariat	In progress
Replace gradually the lighting by LEDs over the next years in Strasbourg	In progress
Optimize the HVAC regulation in all buildings in 1st cycle of PLAGE	In progress
Optimize the cogeneration in MARTENS (PLAGE action)	In progress
Optimise Geothermal Heat Pump System and Energy Production in ADENAUER	In progress
Install heat pumps in the MONTOYER 70 building with recovery of the heat generated by the Data Center	In progress
Install an air-heat pump and energy recovery ventilation system in the Citizens' House during the renovation of the painter Antoine Wiertz House	In progress
Improve & complete SPINELLI heating pipe insulation (BRU)	In progress
Implement a more efficient Building Management System aligned to the strategy to reduce energy consumption in Strasbourg	In progress
Further optimise building management across all buildings	In progress
Foster digital sustainability: archive websites of DG COMM	In progress
Establish energy-efficient security control operations	In progress
Develop a renovation masterplan for buildings	In progress
Develop a long-term building policy	In progress
Study the possibility to renovate the steam boiler of south SPINELLI (BRU)	On hold
Negotiate with the Luxembourgish authorities to analyze the possibilities of connecting the new ADENAUER to the urban heating network	On hold
Install photovoltaic panels on the WEISS building	Removed
Improve ventilation control to maximise energy efficiency in the Adenauer tower (LUX)	Removed
Draw a detailed analysis of the distribution of the electrical consumption in CAMPOAMOR and Montoyer-Science buildings	Removed

Water Consumption

Renovate multiple restrooms (STR)	Completed
Evaluate reducing the frequency of water purges (BRU)	In progress
Install EU Eco-labelled or equivalent toilets, taps and showers (STR)	Removed

Managing Waste

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

Reducing Paper Consumption

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

Biodiversity

Organise awareness raising Biodiversity campaigns on the three places of work of the Parliament.	Completed
negotiate with the Luxembourgish authorities to analyze the possibilities of connecting the new ADENAUER to the urban heating network	Completed
Continue the inter institutional cooperation on biodiversity	Completed
Upgrade the MONTOYER70 garden	In progress
Maintain the biodiversity labels on all three places of work	In progress
Communicate on biodiversity indicators to staff working on green spaces	In progress
Add biodiversity info panels in the new West Wing ADENAUER extension patio (LUX)	In progress

Greening Public Procurement (GPP)

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

ANNEX VII: Training Courses

The summary below outlines the description of the training courses delivered in 2025 across the three categories: mandatory training, optional training, and on-demand training.

Mandatory training courses:

Internal Auditors' Training: The training course consists of two modules and provides basic information, best practices and working methods in relation to environmental audits to be carried out at the European Parliament.

The European Parliament Induction Programme (EPIP) is a training for all new colleagues starting at the Parliament. It is fully managed by the Learning & Development Unit (L&D Unit), Directorate-General for Personnel, and colleagues can register to it via the Learn.EP catalogue. On a regular basis, staff of the EMAS and Sustainability Unit deliver an interactive presentation to Parliament's newcomers as part of EPIP.

Optional training courses:

EMAS Basics for EP staff: This training course provides a brief overview of European Parliament's Environmental Management System, its concrete implementation, Parliament's nine environmental targets for the legislative period of 2024-2029 and involvement of staff to continuously improve the European Parliament's environmental performance. Secondly, it outlines practical tips to be more sustainable at the office.

Environmental Law and the Green Deal: This training course provides an in-depth look into the contents of the European Green Deal concerning environmental preservation and efforts against climate change. It delves into the key components of the Green Deal, emphasising environmental facets such as circular economy within waste legislation, clean air, water, soil, and biodiversity. Additionally, it scrutinises climate and energy elements, including the European Climate Law, emission targets, energy efficiency, and renewable energy sources.

Sustainable Public Procurement: In addition to the communication activities on sustainable public procurement (p. 50), two half-day training courses are designed to equip public procurement practitioners with tools to implement green public procurement and socially responsible public procurement into tender procedures.

Understanding greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions calculations: This training session provides topical information about climate change, carbon emissions accounting and the European Parliament's carbon footprint, including activities to reduce Parliament's carbon emissions and to offset those emissions which cannot be reduced any further in-house.

Chemicals handling: This training course covers basic chemical regulations applying to products: Global Harmonised System (GHS) and EU CLP, classification of chemicals, labelling of chemicals, Safety Data Sheets, storage of chemicals: principles and incompatibilities and waste management (hazardous chemicals). It is intended for staff handling chemicals and working in maintenance works and projects within the European Parliament.

On-demand training courses:

EMAS for DG SAFE: The EMAS and Sustainability Unit collaborates with DG SAFE to integrate an EMAS training into the induction course provided to new security agents.

EMAS for VISSEM: In 2025, the EMAS and Sustainability Unit delivered two ad-hoc training sessions to the Visitors' Groups and Hemicycle Visits Unit (formerly the Visits and Seminars Unit, VISSEM) within the Directorate-General for Communications (DG COMM). These sessions focused on the European Parliament's Environmental Management System (EMAS) and the importance of communicating its sustainability efforts to visitors.

Sustainable Public Procurement for DG LINC: In 2025, the EMAS and Sustainability Unit provided an ad-hoc training session on sustainable public procurement to the finance community in the Directorate-General for Logistics and Interpretation for Conferences (DG LINC), which covered the related data and environmental target set by the European Parliament as well as DG LINC's actions and performance linked to green public procurement and socially responsible public procurement.

DG PERS' Welcome Days for Schuman Trainees: The EMAS and Sustainability Unit participates in the Welcome Days for Schuman trainees. The trainees are provided with an overview of the Parliament's environmental management system and key environmental achievements. They are also encouraged to contribute to Parliament's sustainability goals and to participate in EMAS-related events.

EMAS for DG LINC's Trainees: The EMAS and Sustainability Unit collaborates with DG LINC to deliver workshops for the trainees in the service – one workshop per trainee intake. The Unit introduces the European Parliament's environmental management system, EMAS, laying the groundwork for trainees to brainstorm and propose projects aimed at enhancing DG LINC's environmental performance.