



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Environmental Management System



European Parliament



# Environmental Statement 2022

## 2021 results

### Annex I: Houses of Europe Valletta, Vienna

Revision after verification

## ANNEX I: HOUSES OF EUROPE

### Foreword

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

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

As a first step, the Commission and the Parliament joined forces to implement EMAS, the well-established framework which underpins the greening process in the European institutions, in the pilot cities Valletta (Malta) and Vienna (Austria). This is done in the context of the so-called Houses of Europe, physical premises hosting the Commission Representations and the Parliament's Liaison Offices in Member States.

The two-fold aim of the project is to reduce the environmental impact of the Houses of Europe and in doing so, also add credibility to the efforts of the European Union to lead change across Europe at large. The initiative is also the first known example of two European institutions implementing EMAS together, developing additional synergies and efficiencies, as well as a possible blueprint for others to follow.

This Environmental Statement appears for the first time, as a new annex (I) to the Commission's 2022 Environmental Statement and to the Parliament's Environmental Statement 2022 for 2021, and provides an account of EMAS implementation in the Houses of Europe in Valletta and Vienna in 2021.

Signed

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## ANNEX I: HOUSES OF EUROPE – Administrative activities

### General context and key milestones

*“Through the **European Commission Representations** (hereafter **Representations**) in the Member States (in 27 capitals and six regional offices), the European Commission, notably the Directorate-General for Communication, engages with citizens, national authorities, media and stakeholders on the ground and supports the President and the College with political and economic reporting, informing policy and communication as two sides of the same coin”.*

*“**European Parliament Liaison Offices** (hereafter **EPLOs**) are responsible for the local implementation of institutional communication activities, with the ultimate goal of ensuring that people understand the importance of the European Parliament well enough to engage in the European democratic process.”*

Representations and EPLOs ensure a strong engagement on the ground via the Houses of Europe (HoE) hosted in buildings or parts of buildings which are, in the majority of the cases, jointly occupied by the two institutions. There are twenty-eight Houses of Europe<sup>1</sup>. The management of the infrastructure and security of these buildings is ensured by the European Parliament Directorate-General for Infrastructure and Logistics (DG INLO) and European Commission Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM).

In 2020 and 2021, respectively, the European Commission and the European Parliament decided<sup>2</sup> to gradually extend the scope of their EMAS (EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme) registrations and agreed to jointly pursue the establishment of an Environmental Management System of the Houses of Europe, based on the requirements set out in the EMAS Regulation<sup>3</sup>, and starting with the premises they co-own. The first two Houses of Europe to aim for EMAS registration are Vienna and Valletta which completed the required internal audits at the end of 2021 and will undergo external verification in the autumn of 2022. On the strength of the positive results in the two pilot locations, preparations for eventual EMAS registration started in spring 2022 for the next two Houses of Europe, Budapest and Nicosia, aiming to complete registration of all 8 owned buildings<sup>4</sup> by 2025.

### Approach to EMAS registration and the project governance

The local elements of the environmental management system in each House of Europe are developed and implemented jointly, in cooperation between the Parliament and the Commission. The local systems are founded on the individual corporate environmental policies of the two participating institutions, which are entirely compatible and consistent with each other. The Commission’s and the Parliament’s environmental policies can be consulted in section I11.

As required by the EMAS Regulation and applied at corporate level by the Parliament and the Commission, the local systems in the Houses of Europe too take into account the EMAS Sector Reference Document (with Best

<sup>1</sup> With the exception of Athens, Brussels and Luxemburg where, for historical reasons, Representations and EPLOs are housed on different premises, Houses of Europe can be found in all capital cities as well as in Barcelona, Milan, Munich and Wrocław.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> In Budapest, Copenhagen, Lisbon, Nicosia, Sofia, Valletta and Vienna

Environmental Practices) for Public Administrations<sup>5</sup>, reflected in the environmental objectives and performance indicators.

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

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

EMAS implementation in the Houses of Europe rests on the established cooperation between the Commission and the Parliament, formalised in the form of an administrative agreement which details the mutual rights and obligations, including budgetary aspects, in the context of the shared management of the premises.

The coordination of the EMAS implementation is ensured for the Commission by DG Communication (DG COMM)<sup>6</sup>, in charge of the European Commission's Representations in Member States, supported by the EMAS Central Coordination Team in DG HR which ensures alignment with the corporate EMAS process and provides the contractual framework for the internal and verification audits. The EMAS Unit, a Central Service attached to the Secretary-General of the European Parliament, coordinates the project implementation for the Parliament side, in cooperation with other service responsible for the management of EPLOs, notably DG COMM and DG INLO. EMAS Representations site coordinators in DG COMM (EC) and EPLO project coordinators in the EMAS Unit (EP) ensure day to day coordination in liaison with EMAS coordinators in the Houses of Europe, composed of representatives from the Representation and EPLO. The governance structure is illustrated in section I.11.

# 11. Activities and scope, context and key stakeholders, environmental aspects

## 11.1 Activities and scope

The activities of the Houses of Europe are typically administrative, communication and public outreach activities, augmented by additional functions such as conference and meeting organisation, supporting the local activities of

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<sup>5</sup> 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)Text with EEA relevance

<sup>6</sup> DG COMM acts under the authority of the President to communicate the President's Political Guidelines and the priorities decided by the Commission as well as on the role of the Commission as the executive of the European Union. DG COMM thereby also ensures corporate Communication.

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EP Members (in the case of EPLOs), and similar. Applicable NACE codes are: 84.1 General Administration, and 99 Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies.

The activities under the scope of EMAS include the day-to-day operations of the Houses of Europe on or linked to their premises, including the activities performed on their behalf by third parties, such as contractors.

The two Houses of Europe included in the scope of EMAS for 2021 are located at the following addresses:

- Vienna: Haus der Europäischen Union, Wipplingerstraße 35, A-1010 Wien, Austria
- Valletta: Dar l-Ewropa, 254 Triq San Pawul, Valletta VLT 1215, Malta

### 1.2 Context – risks, and opportunities

Under the EMAS regulation, the Commission and the Parliament define their operational context, their legal obligations and determine which environmental aspects related to their activities, products and services have (or may have) a significant impact on the environment and on the environmental management system (EMAS). They also consider the needs and expectations of interested parties and decide which of these should be addressed through the environmental management system. While these analyses are broadly similar at corporate level for the two institutions, they can differ slightly based on the specific role of each institution under the Treaties, and the resulting scope of their activities. When it comes to Houses of Europe, the identical roles, activities, and shared premises of the Representations and EPLOs mean that for each House of Europe, only a single, joint analysis is required.

Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental and Legal aspects in the Member States present their specificities differently from one context to another. However, several external issues and circumstances that influence the outcomes of the management system are similar. These risks and opportunities are described below.

#### 1.2.1 External issues and circumstances affecting the environmental performance of the Houses of Europe

**Political** The European Green Deal and the increasing demand for more sustainable national and local environmental policies are adding political pressure on the Houses of Europe to embrace the transition rapidly. Houses of Europe play a key role in the European Institutions' two-way communication in the Member States. Due to their high visibility, Houses of Europe have the opportunity to become sustainability institutional ambassadors.

**Economic** The volatility of the external economic environment with impact on internal budgets could potentially affect available resources for EMAS processes. However, upfront investment to conduct environmental studies and cost/benefit analyses is an opportunity to identify future savings, prioritise actions with high environmental positive local impacts and long-term benefits.

**Social** In the context of increasing environmental consciousness among citizens and interested parties, non-alignment of Houses of Europe' day-by-day operations to the policies promoted by the EU could affect citizen's trust. Conversely, EMAS environmental results can be transformed into broader outcomes such as developing good communication, stirring citizens' involvement, and strengthening the EU institutional reputation.

**Technological.** Technological advances, further accelerated in response to the COVID crises, proved their potential to reduce environmental footprint. However, keeping pace with all the innovative technological breakthroughs might be challenging, especially when it comes to rapid implementation and updates at the buildings level. Nonetheless, embracing digitalisation, combining face-to-face and hybrid working environments could lead to efficient use of space, energy consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emission reduction.

**Environmental:** Houses of Europe are situated in urban dense historical centres, more and more affected by urban development, mobility challenges, pollution, and climate change impacts such as heat islands or other extreme events. Green Deal vision policies provide a clear framework for stakeholders' involvement and development of holistic solutions for energy efficiency, renewable energy supply and production, CO<sub>2</sub> reduction, water, biodiversity, waste management, sustainable mobility, social inclusion, etc.

**Legal** Transition towards Green Deal regulation, new legislation (e.g., FIT for 55) and plans (e.g. RePowerEU) to be translated at the national level in each country provide complexity and the risk of potential non-compliance in the short-term. The opportunity exists in the future harmonisation of EU policies at the national level, legitimating more actions supporting EMAS continuous improvement processes.

### 1.3 Internal issues and circumstances affecting the environmental performance of the Houses of Europe

**Activities:** COVID crisis severely affected the HoE's activities. The shift towards a stronger online presence had tremendous impact on the reduction of activities, and use of space in the representations. In 2020, the Valletta and Vienna HoE started EMAS certification process, approval of an action plan, implementation of several sustainable measures and technical solutions, green public procurement, etc.

**Strategic direction.** In 2022, the European Commission revealed its strategy: "Greening the European Commission". The institution has set a clear target to reduce its CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 60% compared with 2005 figures and to become climate neutral by 2030. In 2019, the Bureau of the European Parliament set out its comprehensive environmental performance targets for the current legislative term, with a unified target date of 2024. Furthermore, ecological transformation has been included as one of five basic pillars for Parliament's administrative activities set out in the Strategic Execution Framework of the EP for the 2022-2024 period. However, within a context of decreasing resources, the Houses of Europe will need to find synergies and innovative solution to keep up quality and achieve targets.

**Culture and employees:** Environmental awareness of staff rises once they are involved in the activities mentioned above and trained to act in accordance with the strategic direction. Identifying priorities, considering employees' expectations and providing appropriate incentives are essential aspects of keeping staff involved and motivated within a complex system, where several themes must be tackled simultaneously.

**Process and systems:** Technological ageing, operational maintenance organisation, the complexity of internal decisional processes and the differences between the Commission and Parliament's governance systems are potential risks to be mitigated by enhancing training and capacity building, reviewing procedures, more decentralisation and lean operational processes, enhancing dialogue, and revising contractual aspects when appropriate.

### 1.4 Stakeholders (interested parties), compliance obligations risks and opportunities

The HoE identified the most relevant interested parties, together with their needs and expectations to be addressed through the environmental management system. Amongst them are the European institutions, public bodies (incl. regulatory authorities), suppliers/contractors, building management/condominium, as well as staff. The public, be it as visitors at the HoE premises or as recipients of external communication activities of the Representation and EPLO, have a prominent role, in accordance with the outreach prerogative of the HoE. The identified needs for transparent communication, accountability and access to appropriate information by the public are addressed through local communication plans (see section 18.1). These focus on the promotion of the



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European Green Deal as overarching policy, adapted to national and sometimes regional or sectorial needs, depending on the target group.

A summary of the stakeholder analysis is provided in table I12.1.

### 1.5 Environmental aspects

The Houses of Europe performed an analysis of environmental aspects following the EC corporate methodology, the results of which are summarised in section I12.2.

## 12. Overview of core indicators since 2019

**Tableau 1 - Historical data, performance and targets for core Commission level reporting indicators, combined Valletta and Vienna**

Physical indicators: (Number, description and unit)	Historic data values			Performance since: 2019 Δ %	Future targets (tentative)		Future targets (tentative)	
	2019 (baseline)	2020	2021		2019-23 Δ %	2019-30 Δ %	2023 value	2030 value
1a) Energy bldgs (MWh/p)	9.1	8.4	9.1	0.0	-3.0	-5.0	8.87	8.69
1a) Energy bldgs (KWh/m <sup>2</sup> )	166.7	143.9	138.0	-17.2	-3.0	-5.0	161.66	158.32
1c) Non ren. energy use (bldgs) %	68.3	68.4	68.2	-0.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1d) Water (m <sup>3</sup> /p)	17.6	11.9	14.5	-17.7	0.0	-5.0	17.56	16.68
1d) Water (L/m <sup>2</sup> )	320.1	203.9	218.1	-31.9	0.0	-5.0	320.13	304.12
1e) Office paper (Tonnes/p)	0.012	0.006	0.007	-39.7	-40.0	-60.0	0.01	0.00
1e) Office paper (Sheets/p/day)	11.4	5.4	6.9	-39.7	-40.0	-60.0	6.86	4.57
2a) CO <sub>2</sub> buildings (Tonnes/p)	1.8	1.6	1.8	-1.1	-3.0	-5.0	1.73	1.69
2b) CO <sub>2</sub> buildings (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	32.4	27.6	26.6	-18.1	-3.0	-5.0	31.45	30.80
2c) CO <sub>2</sub> vehicles (g/km, manufacturer)	154	154	122	-20.6	-42.0	-90.0	89.13	15.37
2c) CO <sub>2</sub> vehicles (g/km, actual)	111	63	63	-43.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
3a) Non haz. waste (Tonnes/p)	0.03	0.01	0.05	64.7	-20.0	-25.0	0.02	0.02
3c) Unseparated waste (%)	58.7	68.3	41.2	-29.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
3c) Unseparated waste (T/p)	0.018	0.005	0.021	13.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Economic indicators (Eur/p)</b>								
Energy consumption (bldgs)	194.5	79.4	166.8	-14.2				
Water consumption	45.7	32.0	39.0	-14.6				
Non haz. waste disposal	0.0	0.0	0.0					

Waste and district cooling and heating have not been included under economic indicators because related financial data was not available at the time of reporting.

#### 12.1.1 Targets and action plan

DG COMM of the Commission was invited to introduce targets on core corporate indicators at the time of contributing to the Commission's 2022 Global Annual Action Plan (GAAP). On Parliament's side, targets at EPLO/HoE level with respect to EP's global key environmental performance indicators are not required, but they could be helpful in order to manage those impacts at local level and contribute to the overall performance. Parliament has 11 global key environmental performance indicator targets for the entire institution, which are set by the EP Bureau for the duration of a particular legislative term (5 years). EP does not have sub-targets at the level of individual sites, DGs, etc.

Given the early stage of EMAS implementation and the lack of reliable historic data, it was premature to define targets for all indicators at the level of Houses of Europe. As a first step, tentative targets were proposed for a limited number of indicators over which the Houses of Europe have greater operational control. These are included in the above table and are the basis for underlying calculations in this environmental statement. The intention is to define targets for all required indicators in time for inclusion in the 2023 GAAP, taking into account the targets published in the meanwhile adopted Communication Greening of the Commission. The future targets will apply

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to all Houses of Europe, including those outside of the scope of EMAS, where environmental actions, inspired by the lessons learnt with EMAS and aligned with the corporate environmental objectives, are implemented. In order to achieve these targets, a set of cross-cutting actions, applicable to all Houses of Europe, was developed and included in the Commission's 2022 GAAP, as complement to local action plans developed specifically in Valletta and Vienna. These actions address the identified significant environmental aspects (see section I12.2), legal obligations, stakeholder expectations and relevant risks and opportunities managed within the system. The distribution of the actions according to policy objective can be found in table I12.15 whereas individual actions are mentioned in the chapter they relate to.

The cross-cutting action plan encompasses measures aiming to directly address the environmental policy objectives as well as to develop the necessary framework for measuring progress. Parliament has signalled its intention to cooperate in the pursuit of the to-be agreed targets and implementation of related joint actions at the level of the Houses of Europe, pending agreement between the two institutions on the specific details.

### 12.1.2 Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic: reporting and teleworking

The health crisis had a significant impact on daily operations of the Houses of Europe, including at the start of preparations for EMAS implementation in 2020. The spread of the pandemic itself as well as the timing and type of national measures in response to it differed between Member States. This is reflected in the indicator 'office presence for the year' which, in 2021, was 31,7% and 55,5% respectively for Valletta and Vienna. This is another variable to consider, in addition to climate, when comparing the environmental performance.

The year 2019 was thus chosen as a baseline for the reporting on environmental indicators, in order to afford a comparison with pre-pandemic performance and a fair basis for measuring progress. In light of this retroactive reporting, estimates had to be used for some indicators (eg. paper consumption, waste management), whereas some others remained unaccounted for whilst the processes necessary to measure them are being set up (eg. refrigerant losses in Valletta, further categories of waste).

### 12.1.3 Baseline parameters

Tableau 2 - EMAS baseline parameters

HoE	Useful surface (m2)				Staff			Buildings for registration
	Total	EC	EP	Shared	Total	EC	EP	
Vienna	2.455	785	603	1.067	32	22	10	1
Valletta	1.056	322	206	528	21	14	7	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.511</b>	<b>1.107</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>1.595</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>

Surface measured according to DIN 277 standard

In order to make an informed analysis of the trends in the various indicators, it is useful to consider the downward trend in staff numbers: -11,7% between 2020 and 2021, rising to -17,2% between 2019 and 2021.

Further details about the buildings can be found under section I10 Site breakdown: Buildings' characteristics and performance.

### 12.1.4 Approach to presentation of results and attribution to EC and EP corporate calculations

Except for the number of staff and the useful surface, indicated in Table 2, the values on all indicators appearing in this environmental statement are presented holistically for the Houses of Europe, without distinction between the two institutions. This approach reflects the shared management of the premises, governed by an administrative agreement. The latter foresees a cost-sharing ratio of 60% for the Commission and 40% for the

Parliament, applicable to all Houses of Europe, which approximates the share of surfaces occupied by each institution as well as the share of staff.

The 60/40 ratio will therefore be applied for the corporate level data aggregation into respective environmental statements of the Commission and the Parliament, save where an accurate attribution can be established, such as on vehicles and missions. In the future, a precise attribution may be possible for more categories, including paper consumption and fixed IT assets emissions. Table I12.9 provides the split values for the key resource parameters and the carbon footprint, applying the above-mentioned approach.

## 13. More efficient use of natural resources

The figures presented in this section are for HoE premises only and do not include domestic energy consumption due to teleworking under the COVID pandemic, which is estimated to be 9,8 MWh/yr or 2% of the buildings energy consumption.

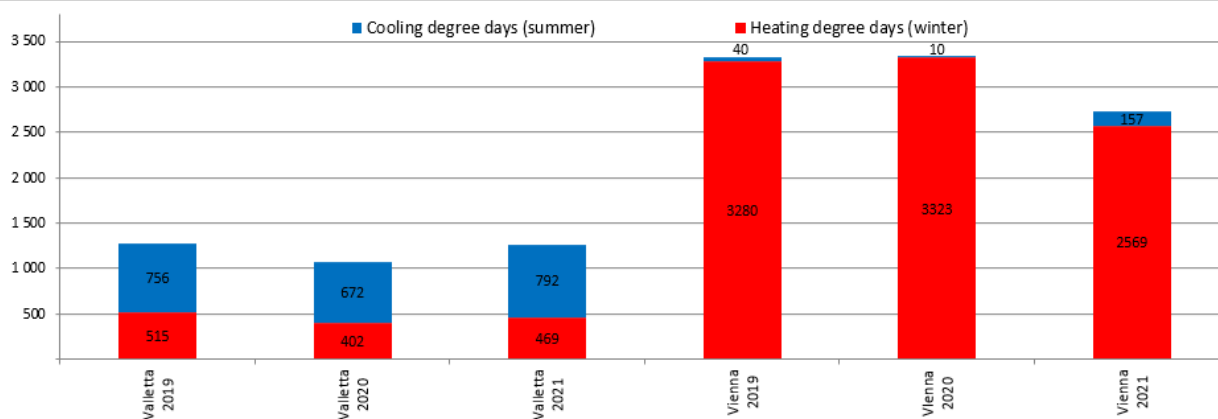
Consumption values for the two HoE have been aggregated in order to show results for the HoE EMAS site as a whole. Detailed results for each HoE are provided in table 12.8.

### 13.1.1 Climatic conditions

Buildings energy consumption data should take in consideration the context of climatic conditions. Analysis of degree data for 2021 suggests that climatic conditions for the two locations were warmer over the summer (more cooling required) and winter (less heating required) than both preceding years.

Figure 1 Total cooling and heating degree days in Valletta and Vienna

1



### 13.1.2 Energy consumption of buildings

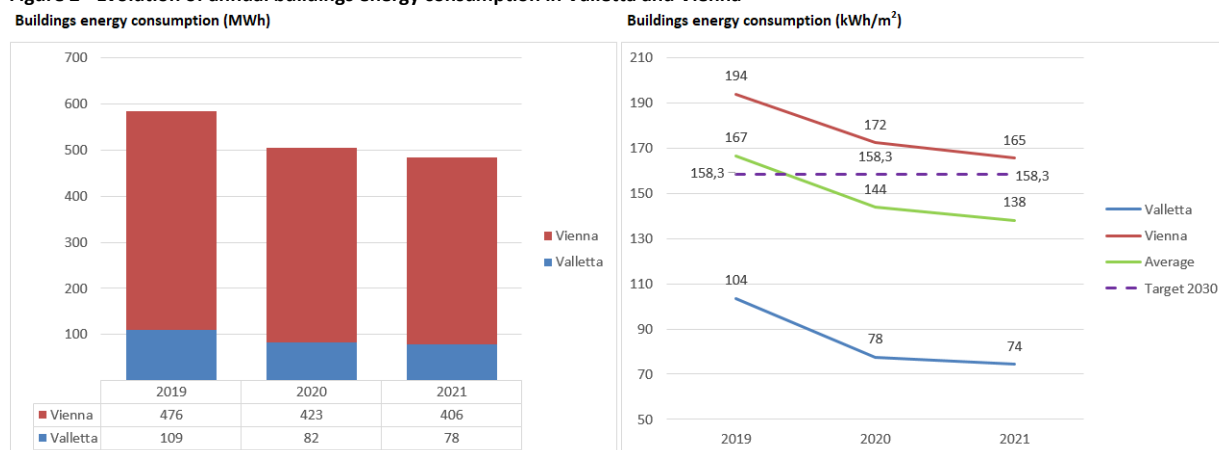
Figure 2 below shows the evolution of total annual final energy consumption in the buildings of the two HoE. Electricity represented 65% of the total in 2021, followed by district heating and cooling (used exclusively in Vienna).

It is worth mentioning that energy consumption has not dropped as one might expect in buildings that have remained mostly empty, or with low occupancy, during the pandemic period. The Commission and the Parliament have decided to increase ventilation as well as to use strictly 100% fresh air, where possible, in order to guarantee the safest work environment to the colleagues on premises. In addition, in Vienna, most of the energy consumption

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(with the exception of the separate, 100% green electricity contract used exclusively by the HoE) is derived through surface-share calculation from the shared consumption of the Condominium, in which the other building occupants did not follow the same office-presence patterns as the House of Europe, rather than through precise and HoE-specific metering. This means that energy savings in the House of Europe Vienna are not fully accounted for in the data (this applies also to water consumption). The installation of smart meters as part of the future building management system will remedy this shortcoming.

**Figure 2 - Evolution of annual buildings energy consumption in Valletta and Vienna**



Total buildings energy consumption, mirrored by consumption per square metre, decreased by 16,8 % since 2019 (baseline), owing to reduced office presence due to the COVID pandemic and favourable climatic conditions.

### Ongoing active measures to reduce energy consumption:

Comfort and lighting schedule optimization;

Closure of buildings during the End of Year holiday period;

Installation of smart energy meters (VIE);

Installation of led lighting (VIE);

Communicating with landlord on energy saving measures (VIE);

Inspection of buildings, outside the occupancy hours, to detect any lighting or HVAC equipment working which should normally be idle. (VIE)

Energy audits (VAL)

### 13.1.3 Energy consumption of fleet vehicles

**Tableau 3 - Summary vehicle energy consumption for the two HoE**

	2019	2020	2021
Total (MWh/yr)	17,62	10,09	17,20
Total as % of tot. building energy consumption	3,01	2,00	3,55
MWh/person	0,28	0,17	0,32
kWh/km (per 1000 kms)	0,976	0,90	0,83
Diesel used (m <sup>3</sup> )	0,63	0,22	0,36
Petrol used (m <sup>3</sup> )	1,16	0,82	1,42

Houses of Europe have on average 2 vehicles (Valletta has exceptionally only one), belonging to the Representation: an official car (executive class) and a service car (usually an MPV). Besides local needs, both are frequently used for the transportation of Commissioners and other high-ranking officials on work visits throughout the entire country. This is reflected in the vehicles' total energy consumption as % of total building energy consumption, which is higher than at other Commission sites.

Total vehicle energy consumption increased in 2021 compared to 2019 on account of higher use of the official car in Vienna. This is attributed to the fact that, in 2019, the car was used less than usual for official meetings given that the Head of Representation post was vacant for part of the year. The increase in energy efficiency in 2021 results from the switch to a plug-in hybrid car in Valletta. The breakdown of vehicle energy consumption by HoE is provided in section I12.4.

### 13.1.4 Renewable energy use in buildings and vehicles

The following table shows the evolution in non-renewable energy use. The break-down by HoE, provided in table I12.5, allows a better appreciation of the difference in the share of renewables between Valletta and Vienna, which is conditioned by the offer on the national energy market. Vienna was amongst the first Houses of Europe to switch to a 100% green electricity contract in 2016 (contract 1 in the table), after the liberalisation of the Austrian energy market. Electricity contract 2 in Vienna is shared amongst the condominium and the usage is currently calculated according to surface area share, not actual consumption. The planned introduction of a building management system with smart meters will allow more accurate monitoring and reporting.

Tableau 4 - Renewable and non-renewable energy use in buildings (MWh and percentage of total)

Contributions to renewable energy	2019	2020	2021
i a) electricity contract 1 (% renewables)	51,6	52,7	52,2
electricity contract 1 (MWh renewable)	107,9	84,4	79,0
i b) electricity contract 2 (% renewables)	56,2	49,1	55,4
electricity contract 2 (MWh renewable)	35,7	33,8	30,1
v) district heating and cooling (% renewable)	22,8	24,0	23,6
district heating and cooling (MWh renewable)	41,9	41,6	44,9
viii) (PV) (% renewable)	n/a	n/a	n/a
(MWh renewable)	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total renewables (MWh)</b>	<b>185,6</b>	<b>159,8</b>	<b>154,1</b>
<b>Total renewables (%)</b>	<b>31,7</b>	<b>31,6</b>	<b>31,8</b>
<b>Total non ren. energy use, (MWh/yr)</b>	<b>399,6</b>	<b>345,4</b>	<b>330,7</b>
<b>Non ren. energy as part of total, (%)</b>	<b>68,3</b>	<b>68,4</b>	<b>68,2</b>

Planned energy audits in Valetta and Vienna will determine possible actions to increase energy efficiency of the buildings, including the possibility of site-generation of renewable energy through photovoltaic systems. All Houses of Europe are to switch to green energy contracts whenever this is feasible<sup>7</sup>.

## 13.2 Water consumption of House of Europe buildings

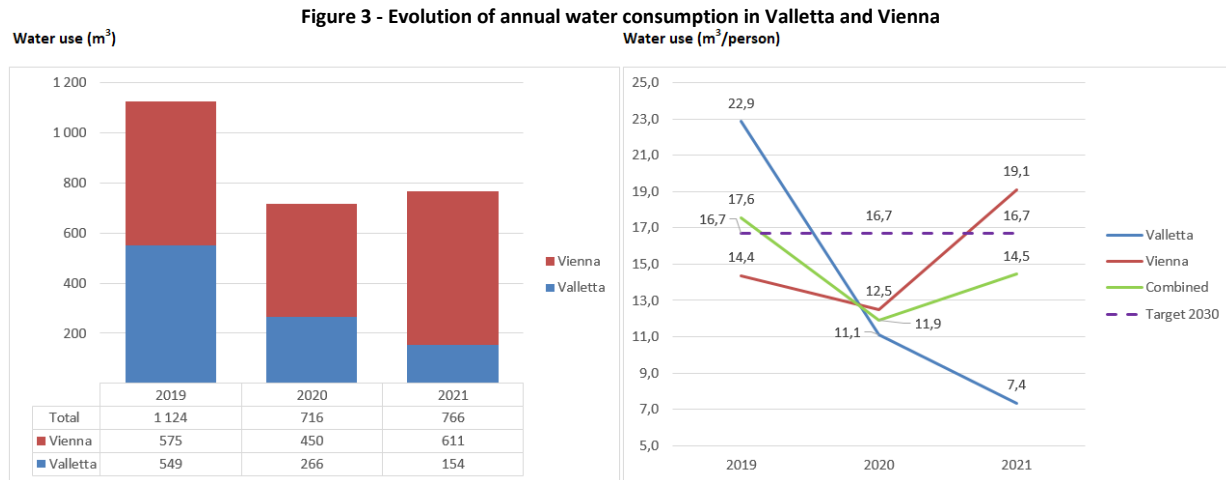
The figures presented in this section are for Houses of Europe buildings only and do not include domestic water consumption due to homeworking under the COVID pandemic, and which is estimated to be 179,5 m3/yr or 21,8% of that for House of Europe buildings.

Water consumption in 2020 and 2021 shows a significant decrease due to the low occupancy of the buildings linked to the pandemics. As for other indicators, the per capita consumption is negatively influenced by the decrease in staff working in the Houses of Europe. A water leak in Valletta was detected and addressed in 2020, affecting the

<sup>7</sup> The change of energy contracts may be delayed for economic reasons due to the currently unfavourable energy market conditions. In addition, in condominiums, the change of contract may depend on the agreement of other occupants.

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2019 and 2020 consumption values. As remedial action, counters will be checked more frequently during periods when no water is used, in order to detect possible abnormalities as early as possible.



### Additional measure to reduce water consumption:

In view of the scarcity of water in Malta, the HoE is assessing the possibility to introduce rain and storm water collection. Notices in the kitchen remind staff in Valletta to minimise the use of the reverse osmosis units for drinking water.

Flow control systems are installed on all taps in Valletta and dual-flush systems in toilets in both HoE.

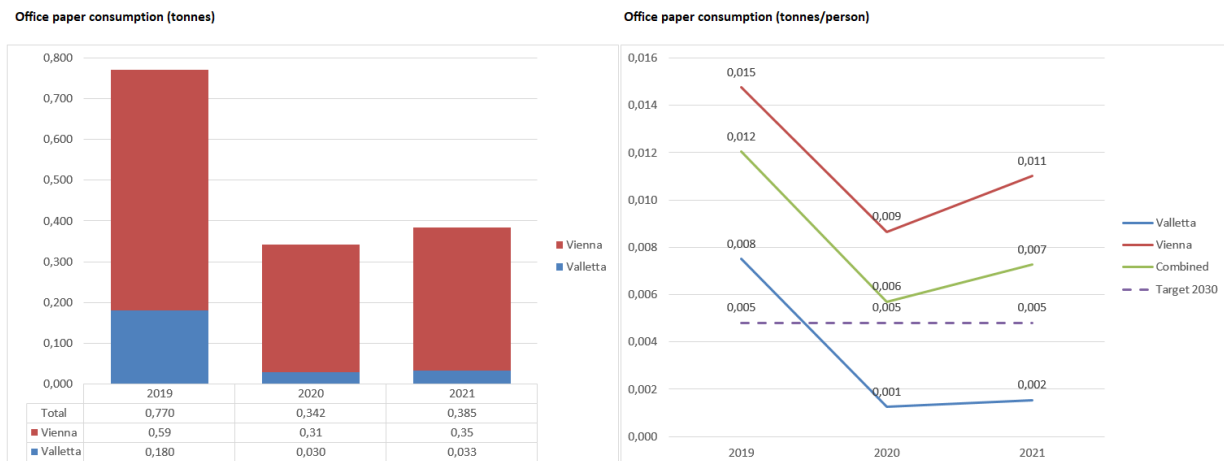
Notices in the kitchen remind staff in Valletta to minimise the use of the reverse osmosis units for drinking water.

### 13.3 Office and printshop paper use in Houses of Europe

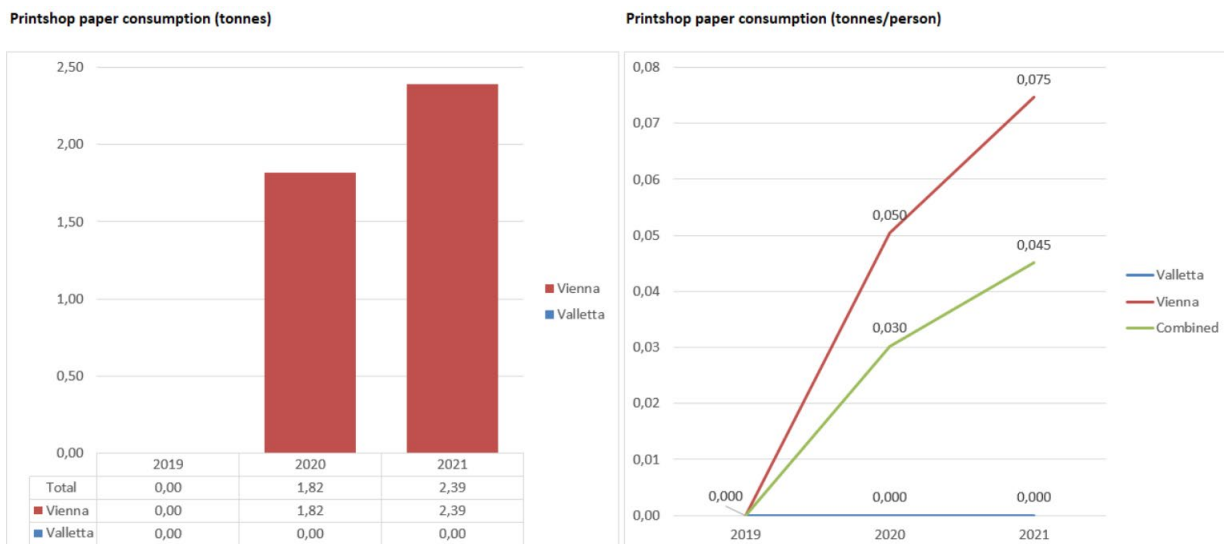
The figures presented in this section are for House of Europe buildings only and do not include domestic printing due to homeworking under the COVID pandemic, and which is estimated to be 0,6 sheets/person/day or 8,3% of that for Houses of Europe premises.

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**Figure 4 - Evolution of annual office paper consumption in Valletta and Vienna**



**Figure 5 - Evolution of annual printshop paper consumption in Valletta and Vienna**



Figures above show an increase in total paper consumption (office and printshop paper combined). This is linked to external printing of certain publications in Vienna in 2020 and 2021. If we exclude external printing, we see that office paper use increased slightly in 2021 as result of increased office presence, but remains below 2019 levels: - 39,7% in per capita terms and -50,1% in tonnes.

Due to the communication prerogative of the Houses of Europe, there will always be a certain need for printed publications for external stakeholders, keeping in mind also accessibility aspects, which can nevertheless be optimised by carefully estimating the demand and offering digital alternatives, whenever possible. Use of office paper on the other hand is expected to reduce further with the continued digitalisation, including of procurement.

### **Actions to reduce paper consumption include:**

**Replacement of personal with network printers, configured for recto-verso and black-and-white printing as default;**

**Close monitoring of paper consumption for printing by analysing counters of installed network printers;**

**Continued implementation of paperless strategy, including development of electronic processes, promotion of digital signature, training and staff awareness raising actions;**

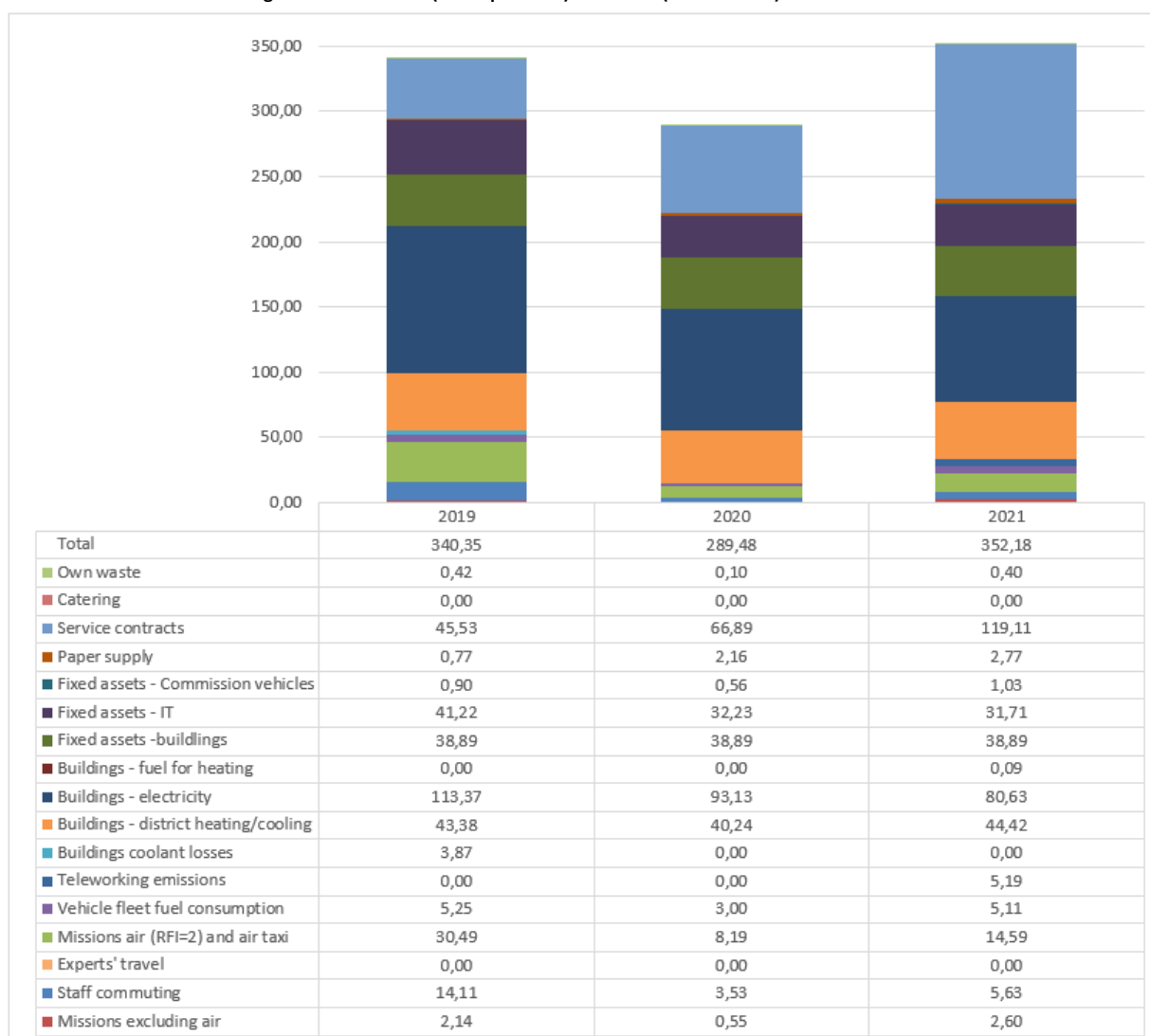
## Purchase of eco-friendly and FSC-certified paper.

## 14. Reducing carbon footprint

### 14.1 Overall carbon footprint

Figure 6 shows the distribution of components of the carbon footprint measured as equivalent tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (T CO<sub>2</sub>e) for Valletta and Vienna combined, including teleworking emissions.

Figure 1 - Annual CO<sub>2</sub> (and equivalent) emissions (Tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e) for the two HoE



The largest single contributor to the carbon footprint in 2021 were building energy emissions (electricity, district heating/cooling and fuel for heating combined), and this is consistent with most other EMAS sites in 2020 and 2021. What sets the Houses of Europe apart is the high weight of the service contracts category. Besides logistic functions (facility management, cleaning, security), this category also includes various communication services contracts, in line with the outreach prerogative of the Houses of Europe. Given the trend in reduction of staff imposed by budgetary cuts, there is a growing need for outsourcing support to communication activities in order to meet the ambitious political objectives. Communication contracts have, in proportion, a higher value than administrative contracts and thus significantly add to the overall figures, almost equalling building energy, when



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applying the common corporate factors. If the trend persists, it is possible that the contracts category will take the lead as building energy-efficiency measures implemented to reach the greening objectives deliver results in the coming years.

Emissions from fixed assets follow in magnitude, whereby the IT component is decreasing thanks to an active policy of equipment replacement with environmentally friendlier models. Buildings' fixed emissions are, on the other hand, set to remain constant given that the institutions own the premises. Commission vehicles have a marginal impact, yet this might increase with an accelerated pace of electrification of the fleet (partly offset by lower emissions from use, depending on the intensity of use and time they will remain in service).

A further significant source of emissions for the Houses of Europe is mobility (missions, staff commuting and vehicle fleet). Given the new policy on teleworking and the lack of an established baseline for operations under a 'new-normal' scenario, it is difficult to predict future trends for this category, beyond the likely marginal increase compared to 2021 levels.

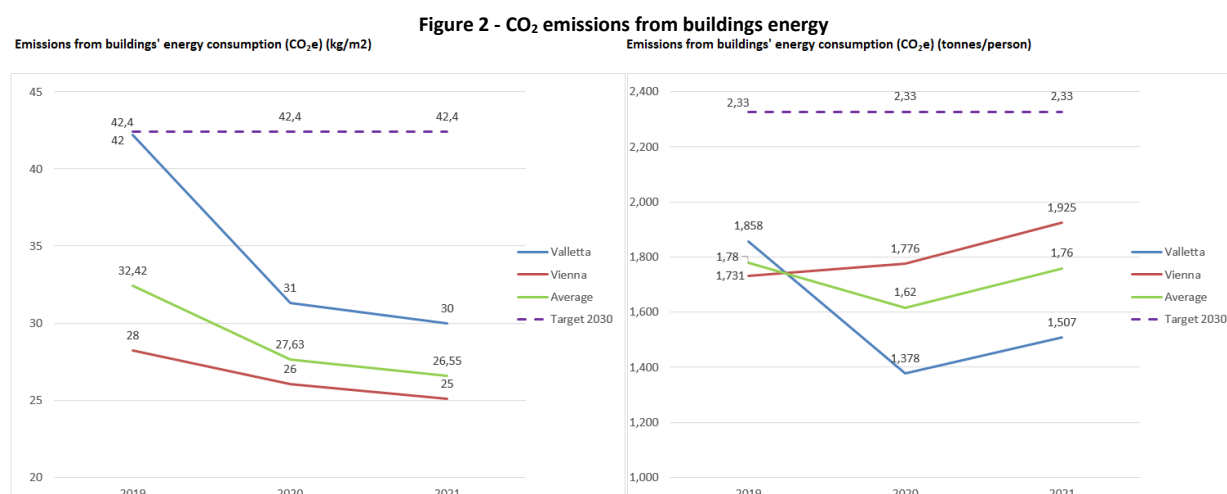
Teleworking emissions, included for the first time in the calculation for 2021. Despite adding 5,19 tCO<sub>2</sub>e to the overall carbon footprint, if we combine them with the 2021 staff commuting emissions (5,63 tCO<sub>2</sub>e), there is still a net overall reduction of 23% in comparison with the 2019 staff commuting emissions (14,11 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, before teleworking).

Table I12.10 provides the detailed composition of the carbon footprint elements, combining Valletta and Vienna. Table I12.11 indicates the carbon footprint per person where, in addition to the situation described above, one can perceive also the impact of the decrease in staff numbers on the 2021 per capita values: + 19,7% and +36,7% compared to 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Below we analyse the data per chapter of emission.

### 14.1.1 Buildings' emissions from energy use (126,7 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2021, 35,7 % of carbon footprint)

The evolution of total emissions from buildings energy consumption per capita and per square metre is shown in Figure 7. These follow broadly the same trend as energy consumption.



The figure above shows a decreasing trend in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, predominantly due to a reduced office-presence during the pandemic and positive climatic conditions. The increase, in 2021, of the per capita indicator is a consequence of staff reduction (-11,7% compared to 2020).

#### 14.1.2 Goods and services (121,9 tonnes tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2021, 34,4% of carbon footprint),

Corresponding to:

- Service contracts (119,1 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, 33,5%), based on the value of contracts in cleaning, security, facility management, communication and other services.
- Paper purchase (2,8 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, 0,8%)

#### 14.1.3 Fixed assets (71,6 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2021, 20,2 % of carbon footprint)

Embodied emissions are associated with:

- Buildings, (38,9 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, 10,9%), calculated based on an amortisation period of 50 years for old concrete constructions (office type).
- Commission fleet vehicles (1 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, 0,3%) calculated based on the kms travelled, applying the corporate factor.<sup>8</sup>
- IT office equipment (31,7 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, 8,9%): Amortisation period used for each of 17 types of IT equipment registered in the inventories, applying the corporate factors.
- IT home office equipment (0 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, 0%): In 2020, the Commission and the Parliament initiated a policy of reimbursing or supplying screens, docking stations and IT peripherals. Information needed to report on emissions in this category is not currently available, it shall be evaluated in the future.

#### 14.1.4 Staff travel for missions (17,2 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2021, 4,8 % of carbon footprint)

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

**Actions to reduce the need to travel and the environmental impact of missions include:**

**Upgrading equipment for videoconferencing and online/hybrid events;**

**Reducing the number of non-essential missions in favor of videoconferencing;**

**Promoting the use of sustainable means of transport, whenever possible (eg. the night-train Vienna-Brussels);**

**A study of mission patterns and related environmental impact in the Commission's DG COMM.**



The Representation and EPLO in Austria jointly organised a communication campaign on the Future of Europe whereby members of staff toured the country by bike and train, putting into practice sustainable mobility policy objectives promoted by the European Union.

<sup>8</sup> Refer to Chapter 2 “Carbon footprint: factors and technical elements” of the Corporate summary

#### 14.1.5 Staff travel missions by Representation's vehicles (6 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2021, 1,7% of carbon footprint)

**Tableau 5 - Fleet vehicle characteristics and tailpipe CO<sub>2</sub> emissions**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Number of vehicles (avg. fleet size)	3	3	3
of which electric/hybrid engine	0	0	1
of which Euro 6 engine	1	1	1
of which Euro 5 engine	2	2	1
Internal fleet efficiency (litres/100km)	9,9	9,3	8,6
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions</b>			
i) from diesel (tonnes)	2,00	0,71	1,13
ii) from petrol (tonnes)	3,25	2,29	3,98
<b>Total vehicle tailpipe emissions (tonnes)</b>	<b>5,25</b>	<b>3,00</b>	<b>5,11</b>

As mentioned above, higher usage of car in 2021 in Vienna offsets the improvement in Valletta from the switch to a more energy-efficient and less polluting plug-in hybrid car. Improvements are expected when the Representation in Vienna replaces, in 2024, their Diesel Euro 5 and Petrol Euro 6 vehicles with electric ones.

DG COMM (EC) is investing in the electrification of the Representation's car fleet, aiming for a 100% zero and low emissions fleet by 2027 (currently 35%).

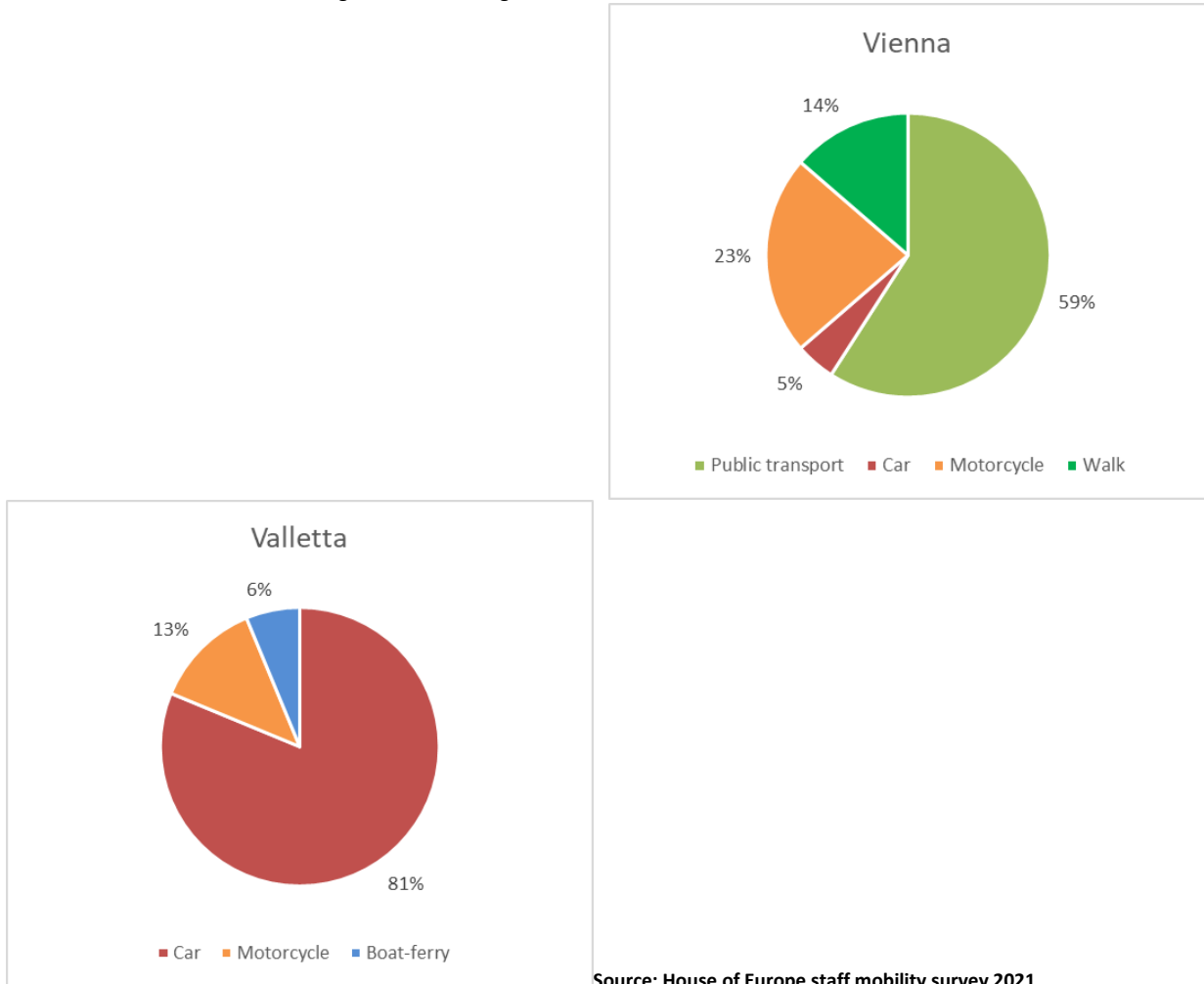
Houses of Europe will be progressively equipped with electric car charging stations available for the use of staff. Related procurements are fully integrating the recommended EU Green Public Procurement criteria for road transport.

#### 14.1.6 Staff commuting (5,6 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2021, 1,6% of carbon footprint)

Staff commuting modalities are strongly influenced by the available public transport infrastructure which differs considerably between different Houses of Europe. This is clearly illustrated in the figure below which reflects the limited public transport options available to staff in Valletta, where car is the predominant means of transport, as opposed to Vienna where conversely car usage is marginal, in favour of public transport.

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Figure 8 - Commuting modes for Valletta and Vienna staff in 2021



DG COMM offers financial support for public transport season tickets to staff in Representations who give up the right to permanent access to a car-parking space. This is accompanied by a gradual decrease of parking

spaces allocated to staff in the Houses of Europe.



Service bikes are available to staff in most Houses of Europe and the first e-bikes are expected soon.

Representations promote the corporate EMAS campaigns on sustainable commuting, in addition to local initiatives such as the safe cycling workshop in Valletta pictured on the right.

#### 14.1.7 Emissions from household energy use (5,2 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2021, 1,5 % of carbon footprint)

Homeworking emissions were estimated for the first time in 2021 in response to the change in behaviour under the COVID pandemic and comprise emissions from i) work and domestic appliances used while teleworking ii) energy consumption from space heating and cooling, and iii) from the embodied energy of IT fixed assets that the Commission financed (see fixed assets section below).

The Commission and the Parliament seek to influence staff behaviour in relation to teleworking consumption through awareness raising campaigns, guidance shared on the corporate intranets and through dedicated workshops.

#### 14.1.8 Fugitive emissions from House of Europe buildings (refrigerant/coolants) – (0 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2021, 0 % of carbon footprint)

Due to their predominantly administrative activity, the technical installations containing refrigerants in the Houses of Europe are limited to HVAC units and kitchenette fridges. The potential leak of refrigerants and resulting contamination have been recognised as a significant environmental aspect in the Houses of Europe and is thus monitored, through periodic checks, in line with applicable regulations. In Valletta, reports from leak tests are being collected as of 2022, following an update of the facility management contract. No refrigerant losses were reported in Vienna for 2021.

#### 14.1.9 Catering (0 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2021, 0% of carbon footprint)

The Houses of Europe do not have on-site catering or staff canteens. Emissions from contracted catering at events will be evaluated in the future.

#### 14.1.10 Experts' travel (0 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2021, 0% of carbon footprint)

This category does not apply to the Houses of Europe.

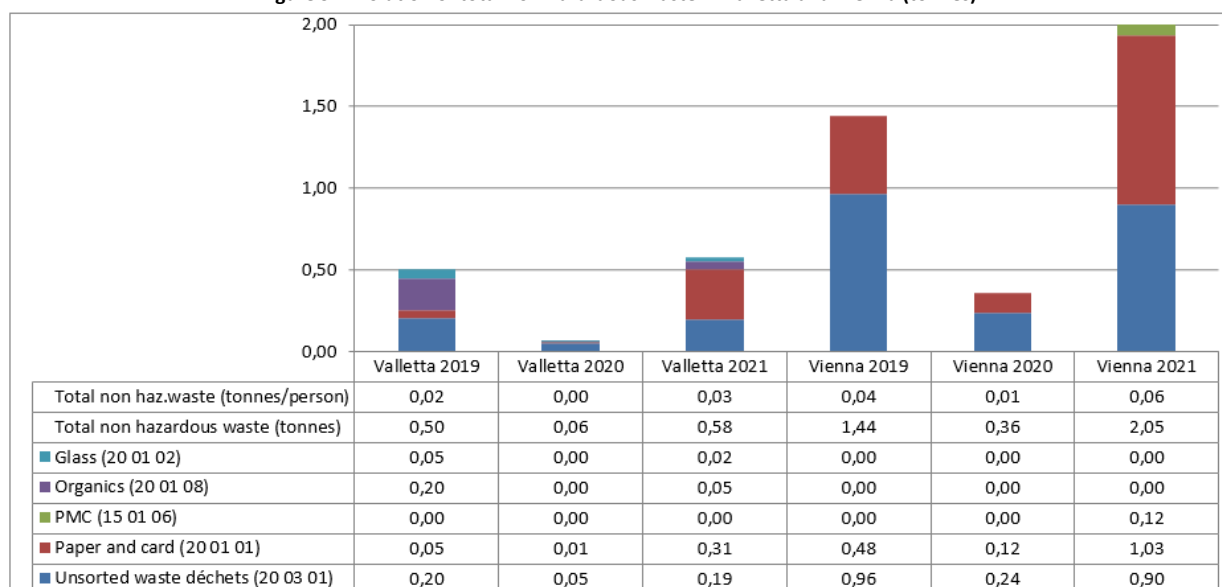
## 15. Improving waste management and sorting

The figures presented in this section are for House of Europe buildings only and do not include domestic waste due to homeworking under the COVID pandemic, and which is estimated to be 5,8 tonnes per year or 2,1% of combined hazardous and non hazardous waste in House of Europe buildings.

### 15.1 Non hazardous waste

To comply with EMAS data requirements, both Houses of Europe had to adapt their waste management procedures and cleaning contracts, to introduce measurement of and reporting on collected waste. 2019 and (partly) 2020 figures on waste were estimated, which could explain the increase in 2021, despite lower office presence. Waste is separated according to local rules, which vary between locations. For this reason, there is no data on PMC in Valletta (collected together with paper) and for organics in Vienna (not separated).

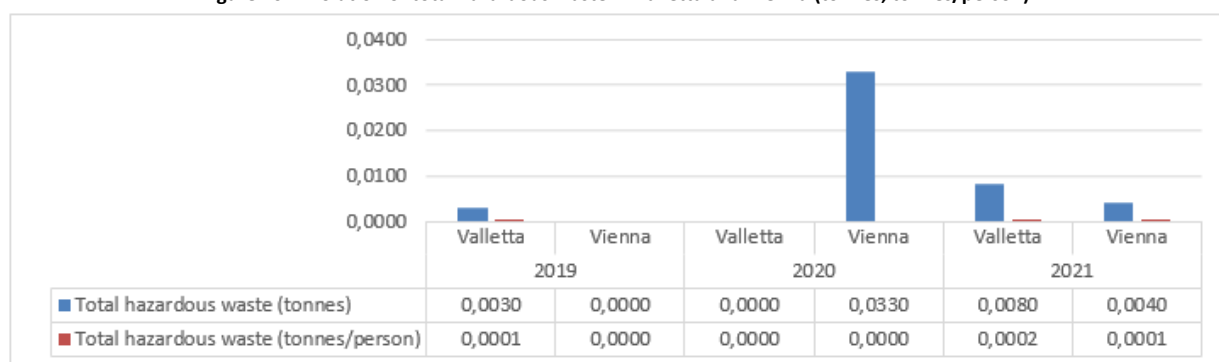
Figure 9 - Evolution of total non-hazardous waste in Valletta and Vienna (tonnes)



## 15.2 Hazardous waste

Hazardous waste currently monitored and reported by the Houses of Europe consists of printing devices consumables (toner cartridges), which have seen a decreased use due to the reduced office presence and progress in digitalisation. It is envisaged to encompass other categories, such as electronic and electrical equipment, as future system improvement<sup>9</sup>. The spike in Vienna for 2020 could be the result of disposing of accumulated cartridges from a longer period (no data exists for 2019).

Figure 10 - Evolution of total hazardous waste in Valletta and Vienna (tonnes, tonnes/person)



<sup>9</sup> The Representations dispose of most of their obsolete office and IT equipment, which is still useful beyond their economic life, through donations to charities. Obsolete EPLO equipment is reintegrated into the European Parliament's HQ stock and accounted for in the corporate environmental statement. Decommissioned IT equipment and furniture of the European Parliament, including those originating from EPLOs, is donated centrally to charities for reuse.

## 15.3 Waste sorting

Waste sorting<sup>10</sup>, and waste management in general has improved in both Houses of Europe following the start of EMAS implementation. The drop in waste sorting in Valletta during 2020 can be attributed to the low office presence and possible inconsistencies in waste collection and measurement.

**Tableau 6 - Evolution of waste sorting at Valletta and Vienna**

	Valletta			Vienna		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Percentage of waste not sorted	39,8	88,5	27,6	65,2	65,2	43,8
Percentage of waste sorted	60,2	11,5	72,4	34,8	34,8	56,2

**A planned study of waste management practices across all Houses of Europe (regardless of EMAS scope) will map the current situation and provide orientations for possible improvements, as well as the basis for monitoring progress.**

**Other initiatives to improve waste management include, at both HoEs:**

**Staff awareness actions to reduce waste and improve waste separation;**

**Reducing the number of individual bins (VIE);**

**Providing reusable plastic food containers for the staff's use (VAL);**

**Informing staff where they can buy package-free food in the office vicinity.**

## 16. Protecting biodiversity

Given the urban localisation of the buildings, nature-oriented areas are limited to a courtyard with fish-pond in Valletta and a vertical moss-wall in Vienna (introduced in 2021). Nevertheless, Houses of Europe implement measures contributing, directly or indirectly, to protect biodiversity. These include the integration of plants in indoor and outdoor spaces and the use of green public procurement criteria, for instance in requiring cleaning contractors to use eco-friendly products.

**Tableau 7 – Evolution of use of land, sealed area nature oriented area in the HoEs**

	2019	2020	2021
Total use of land (m <sup>2</sup> )	1,670	1,670	1,679
Total use of land/person	26	28	32
Total sealed area (m <sup>2</sup> )	1,639	1,639	1,639
Total sealed area/person	26	27	31
Total nature-oriented area on site (m <sup>2</sup> )	30	30	40
Total nature-oriented area on site/person (m <sup>2</sup> )	0.5	0.5	0.8
Total nature-oriented area off-site (m <sup>2</sup> )	0	0	0
Total nature-oriented area on site/person (m <sup>2</sup> )	0	0	0

**The House of Europe in Vienna recognised a 9,8 m2 moss-wall, installed in 2021, as nature-oriented area.**

**As it is a vertical surface, the sealed area value is unaffected.**

Detailed data, by HoE, is provided in table I12.6.

<sup>10</sup> Refers to percentage of waste separated into waste streams other than residual or urban waste

In the context of the launch of the Green Deal communication campaign, the House of Europe in Valletta organised a beach and shore clean-up accompanied by an exhibition of artwork made by litter recovered from the sea, with the participation of Wave of change<sup>11</sup> founder Neil Agius and members of staff. The event garnered a lot of media attention and helped raise awareness about the fragility of the marine habitat and the need to protect it.



In 2022, the House of Europe in Vienna intends to plant 27 trees (one for each EU Member State) in Vienna, in the context of the "3 billion trees" initiative under the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030.<sup>12</sup> The trees shall help cool the city and fix CO<sub>2</sub>.

## 16.1 Incorporating GPP into procurement contracts

While the European Commission and the European Parliament, and by extension the Representations and EPLOs, share the objective of promoting the use of Green Public Procurement (GPP), the respective practical methods of implementation and reporting are nevertheless slightly different. In the Houses of Europe, most of the procurement is handled by the Representations, whereas the EPLOs, which have fewer staff, lack the administrative and financial capacity and mostly rely on central EP services and their contracts.

Supported by training and procurement templates organised by central services as well as by the inter-institutional GPP Helpdesk, Representations aim to apply GPP to any suitable contract where the market will support it. Examples from Valletta and Vienna in 2021 include the purchase of a plug-in hybrid car, communication and catering services. For the purpose of EMAS reporting, Representations rank their contracts above the corporate threshold of 60.000 EUR between green, not green and green by nature. Nevertheless, the largest share of local contracts are of lower value and are thus currently excluded from the reporting.

Adaptation to the contract classification and reporting requirements could be considered in the medium term, lowering the reporting threshold, possibly to bring it in line with the (current) 15.000 EUR threshold used for Parliament. Enhanced integration of the use of GPP Helpdesk services into procurement procedure workflows could also be considered.

Through the involvement in EMAS, the Representations (via the public procurement and grants team of DG COMM) contribute to improvements of the Public Procurement Management Tool used by many Commission services and of the list of Common Procurement Vocabulary codes which the tool recognises as susceptible for greening. This is expected to deliver improvements in the possibility to track the use of GPP over a larger range of contracts.

<sup>11</sup> <https://waveofchangemalta.com/>

<sup>12</sup> <https://forest.eea.europa.eu/3-billion-trees/introduction>



## 17. Demonstrating legal compliance and emergency preparedness

### 17.1 Managing the legal register

The Representations, on behalf of the respective House of Europe, have outsourced the setting-up and maintenance of the environmental legal compliance register to local external consultants, who conduct also a compliance assessment, twice yearly. In addition, internal EMAS audits performed by specialist external consultants and the external verification exercise check how the Houses of Europe demonstrate legal compliance in relation to environmental legislation.

According to the most recent compliance assessment which took place on 31.10.2022 in Valletta and on 4.11.2022 in Vienna, both Houses of Europe are deemed compliant in relation to environmental legislation. The main types of applicable environmental legislation and latest compliance status are provided in section I12.6.

### 17.2 Prevention and risk management

As part of the process of setting up an environmental management system in the Houses of Europe, a register of legal obligations, including those linked to environmental permits of buildings, was established. A compliance review, which includes site visits of buildings and inspections of its installations, also plays a key role in incident prevention and risk management. During this exercise, compliance with other legal requirements, such as equipment inspections and maintenance records is also assessed.

Furthermore, environmental context analysis for each House of Europe also includes assessment of environmental risks, opportunities, and where appropriate, proposes mitigating actions.

More detail on emergency tests and exercises aspect of prevention and risk management can be found in section 17.3 below.

### 17.3 Emergency preparedness

The Representations manage the emergency preparedness and response processes in the Houses of Europe. They develop annual local contingency and business continuity plans, which take into account potential aspects that can eventually lead to emergency situations, including environmental impacts, in alignment with the corporate guidelines and national rules. These plans are developed as part of the local security and safety plans. Representations contribute to an annual health and safety report produced by DG COMM.

Physical tests and exercises, such as the annual fire emergency drill, were suspended in 2021 due to the low presence in the office, but resumed again in 2022.

At central level, The Commission's DG COMM (sector COMM.D.2.001 - Security and Business Continuity) and the Parliament's DG SAFE coordinate safety and security procedure in Representations and EPLOs, respectively.

## 18. Communication and training

### 18.1 Internal and external communication

Internal communication may involve House of Europe staff and contractors. Corporate actions, aimed at Commission staff in all sites, including Representations, are detailed in the corporate chapter of this environmental statement. Similarly, the European Parliament reports on its corporate communication actions, directed also to EPLO staff, in its environmental statement. In addition, the Houses of Europe organise local internal communication and awareness raising activities supported by internal communication channels (intranet, functional mailboxes, posters etc.), staff meetings and special events (some past examples include a beach clean-up, safe-cycling workshop, train and cycling tour of Austria etc.).

Communication to national stakeholders can be considered the prime vocation of the Houses of Europe, notwithstanding differences in institutional prerogatives and organisational context between the Commission and the Parliament. In general, the protection of the environment has always been amongst the key EU policies communicated, and with the adoption of the European Green Deal it has risen to front-centre. Based on their country-knowledge, Representations identify in annual country strategies the most relevant topics for promotion, adapted to local concerns and identified target groups. EPLOs, too, follow a similar approach, by way of providing a platform for communication to the elected Members of the European Parliament or when engaging citizens to vote in European Parliament elections.

Communication channels include websites and social media, press activities, communication multipliers such as the Europe Direct network. On-line and increasingly again also physical events, often organised together by the two institutions or in partnership with other organisations, are a mainstay of local EU communication. Building upon the well-established format of town hall meetings, the Houses of Europe organised in 2021 dozens of events in the context of the Conference on the Future of Europe (CoFE)<sup>13</sup>, in which citizens were invited to debate on Europe's challenges and priorities, with the environment being one of the key topics. Table I12.12 provides a summary of main actions for 2021. In addition, browsing the social media accounts of the Representations and EPLOs, provided in table I12.13, may offer a glance on the exposure given to environmental issues.

**Climate change and the environment featured as 3rd most popular topic at CoFE national events<sup>14</sup> in Austria, co-organised by the Representation and EPLO together with the Austrian Federal Chancellery and of the Federal Minister for the EU and Constitution.**

**Through the joint implementation of EMAS, the House of Europe in Valletta was able to improve the coordination of external communication by the Representations and EPLO in the field related to the environment.**

<sup>13</sup> <https://futureu.europa.eu/?locale=en>

<sup>14</sup> [https://www.eu-zukunftskonferenz.at/user/documents/conference-on-the-future-of-europe-at-overview\\_2022.pdf](https://www.eu-zukunftskonferenz.at/user/documents/conference-on-the-future-of-europe-at-overview_2022.pdf)

## 18.2 Internal and external training

Training activities in 2021 included Commission corporate EMAS courses, which attracted 67,9 % of HoE staff compared to 8,3% in 2020, when EMAS implementation was launched. In addition to this, the Houses of Europe organised local trainings on the topics of sustainability in the workplace and waste management, addressed also to external stakeholders such as contractors or the condominium (in Vienna). The EMAS coordinating teams in the HoEs benefited from many ad-hoc trainings by the Commissions' EMAS Corporate Coordination team and the DG COMM Site Coordinator, particularly in preparation to key milestones in the annual EMAS cycle which they encountered for the first time. In order to develop necessary competences ahead of the first internal audit, in the absence of suitable internal training, the EMAS Site coordinator at DG COMM completed an external ISO 14001 Lead Auditor course. The Commission's EMAS Central Coordination team has since addressed this gap and introduced specific courses on the EMAS Regulation and on preparations for internal and external audit, including root cause analysis. These are open also to EPLO EMAS representatives in the Houses of Europe, beyond institutional boundaries.

A summary of internal and external trainings is provided in Table 12.14.

# 19. EMAS Costs and savings, conversion factors

## 19.1 Costs and savings

Calculations showing the costs associated with running EMAS in the Valletta and Vienna Houses of Europe are presented section I12.7.

The EMAS direct administrative cost per capita has almost doubled since the start of EMAS implementation in 2020 owing to the higher coordination needs and the addition of legal contractual fees, accompanied by a reduction in overall staff numbers. Given the relatively limited staff numbers amongst which the cost is shared, which limits economies of scale possible at larger sites, the per capita cost of 1.050 EUR is high above the Commission average of 65 EUR for 2021.

The cost for central coordination staff at DG COMM and for internal and verification audits are accounted for under the EMAS Corporate Coordination Team in HR.D7 for the Commission, and by the EMAS Unit, Central Service attached to the Secretary-General, for the Parliament.

## 19.2 Conversion factors

Conversion factors (most of which apply to all the sites) are shown in Appendix 2 to the Commission Corporate Summary. They are not directly applicable to Parliament's environmental reporting.

## I10. Site breakdown: Buildings' characteristics and performance (selected parameters, indicative data)

Building code	Address	Occupant	EMAS registration	Useful surface area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Staff	Office	Café	Self rest	Printing and mail sorting	Electricity	Diesel	District heating and cooling		Water (m <sup>3</sup> )	Non hazardous waste (t)	
<b>1) Building essential details:</b>						<b>2) Building use</b>				<b>3) Energy sources and amount (MWh for 2021)</b>			<b>4) Total building emissions from energy (t CO<sub>2</sub> for 2021)</b>		<b>4) Water and waste consumption for 2021</b>	
<b>DG COMM Representations (Houses of Europe)</b>																
VAL	Dar l-Ewropa 254 Triq San Pawl, Valletta VLT 1215	DG COMM (EC), DG COMM (EP)		1 056	21	X				80,45	0,26	0,00		33	212,0	0,70
VIE	Haus der Europäischen Union Wipplingerstraße 35, A-1010 Wien	DG COMM (EC), DG COMM (EP)		2 455	32	X				216,12	0,00	190,17		62	611,5	2,05
<b>TOTALS</b>				<b>3 511</b>	<b>53</b>					<b>297</b>	<b>0,26</b>	<b>190</b>		<b>94</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>3</b>

## I11. Environmental policies and governance structure

## 111.1 Environmental policy of the European Commission



**EMAS ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY**

As a contribution to the Green Deal, the European Commission demonstrates its commitment to sustainable development, and sound environmental practice, by ensuring that it reduces the impact of its day-to-day activities in a manner consistent with the policies that it has developed for Europe.

Continuing efforts to improve its environmental performance that started in 1997, in 2005, the Commission achieved its first registration under the Eco Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS). In 2020, the Commission implements EMAS across its eight<sup>1</sup> largest sites in Europe.

The Commission will endeavor to continue extending the scope of its registration to the Executive Agencies and to its representations across Europe.

The Commission will continue to protect the environment, including pollution prevention, and in 2019, her President, Ursula von der Leyen committed to make the Commission climate neutral by 2030.

Under EMAS the Commission seeks to continually improve its environmental management system and its environmental performance and therefore reduce the environmental impact of its everyday work in accordance to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by:

- (1) Using natural resources more efficiently, particularly in relation to energy, water and products such as paper;
- (2) Continuously reducing our operations' atmospheric emissions (mainly from buildings operation and transport) with the objective of making the Commission climate-neutral by 2030;
- (3) Improving waste management and sorting, where waste prevention measures have been exhausted, so that waste recycling is optimised and residual waste reduced;
- (4) Protecting biodiversity;
- (5) Promoting sustainable and environmentally responsible public procurement procedures for example by introducing appropriate criteria into the tender and contract process, and incorporating life cycle cost considerations where feasible;
- (6) Ensuring (and demonstrating) compliance with environmental legislation and regulations including in relation to emergency preparedness, thereby reducing pollution risk;
- (7) Encouraging staff and contractors to embrace sustainable behaviour through improved internal communication, awareness-raising, and training; and
- (8) Enjoying transparent relations and dialogue with external parties, taking into account and addressing stakeholder expectations;
- (9) Improving the EMAS system including ensuring consistency with European Union policies.

Additionally, and though not falling within the EMAS scope, the Commission will ensure through assessments carried out by its services, that in relation to its core business, it will:

- (10) Systematically assess the potential economic, social and environmental impacts of major new policy and legislative initiatives and promote systematic integration of environmental objectives into Community policies;
- (11) Ensure the effectiveness of environmental legislation and funding in creating environmental benefits;

By virtue of the powers conferred on the Appointing Authorities, the European Commission's EMAS Steering Committee hereby approves this Policy Statement, commits to adopt the Commission's EMAS objectives, targets and action plan, to supervise the system's implementation and to monitor the use of its allocated staff and financial resources in order to ensure that the environmental management system runs efficiently.

This document is effective from the date of signature,  
Brussels, 06/10/2020  
On Behalf of the EMAS Steering Committee,

**Gertrud INGESTAD**  
*President*  


<sup>1</sup> Brussels, Luxembourg, Ispra (Italy), Geel (Belgium), Karlsruhe (Germany), Seville (Spain), Petten (The Netherlands) and Grange (Ireland).

## 111.2 Environmental policy of the European Parliament



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

## THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT'S ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

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

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

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

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

### The European Parliament hereby

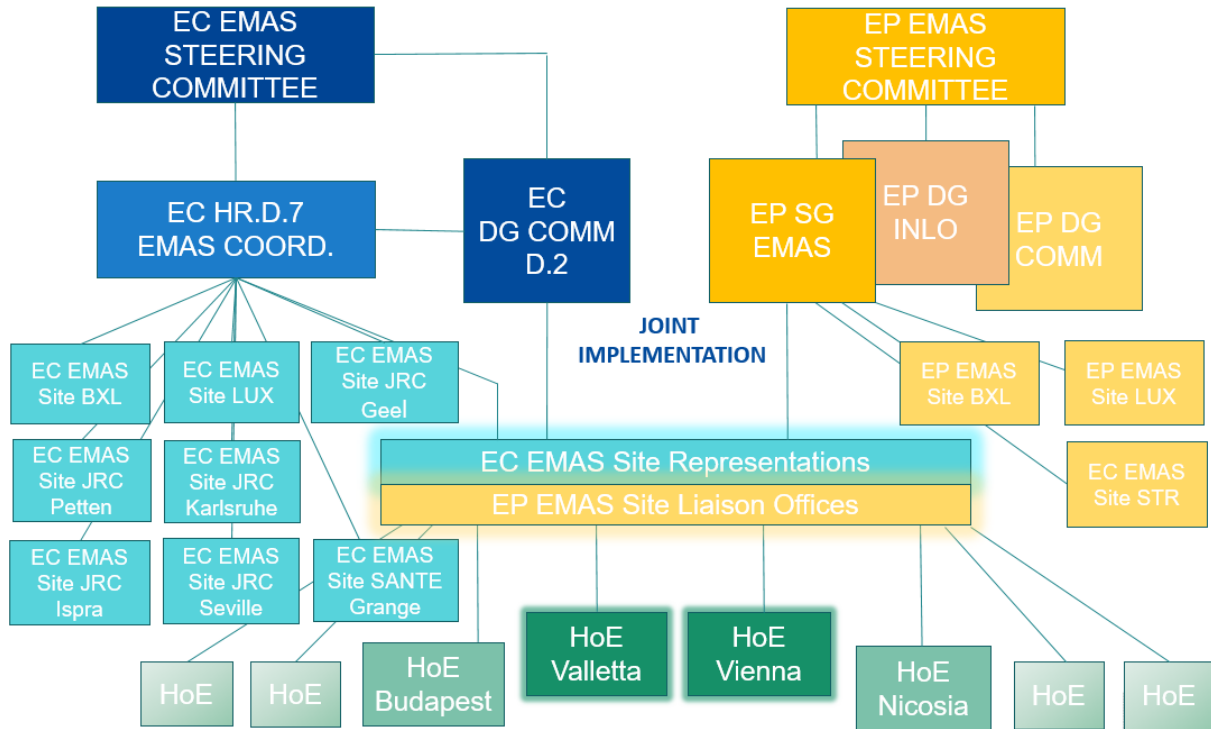
- reaffirms its commitment to maintaining its EMAS registration and its environmental approach of continuous improvement, with a view towards achieving environmental sustainability in all its administrative activities;
- stresses the already good overall performance of the EMS at the European Parliament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

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

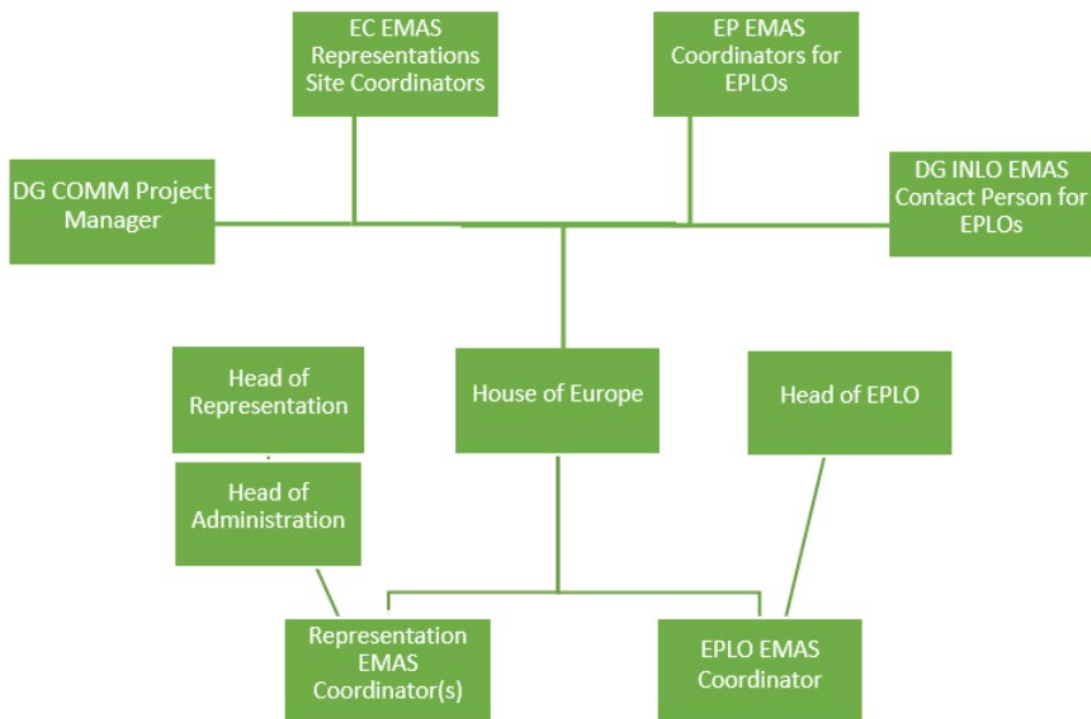
David Maria SASSOLI, President  
 Brussels, 6 November 2019

Klaus WELLE, Secretary-General  
 Brussels, 6 November 2019

**I11.3 Governance structure for the joint implementation of EMAS in the Houses of Europe by the European Commission (EC) and the European Parliament (EP)**



**I11.4 Project actors at central and local level**



## 112. Tables

### 112.1 Summary of main stakeholders' requirements to be addressed in the management system as obligations for the Houses of Europe

Stakeholder Group	HoE	Stakeholder needs & expectations	EMS obligations
European Institutions	VAL VIE	Development plans and successful operational activities in line with EU policy level.	To ensure a high-quality service within the EU political scope and budgetary constraints.
National and local authorities	VAL VIE	Compliance with national regulations, potential cooperation; Strategic and operational plans compliant with National and Regional regulations and targets (example Energy Efficiency Directive).	Implementation of the EMS: to promote the European Institutions' role of leading by example regarding environmental compliance and practices.
Regulatory authorities (EMAS competence bodies)	VAL VIE	Compliance with Regional and EMAS regulations.	To ensure legal compliance on facility management activities and involved stakeholders. Provide access to appropriate information.
General public, citizens	VAL VIE	Transparent communication, accountability Access to appropriate information,	Promote the green Deal and lead by example. Promote the EMAS and deliver good and useful information. Commission and Parliament as a green workplace.
Specific associations/professions	VAL VIE	Transparent communication, accountability Access to appropriate information	Proactive planning and communication giving reassurances on Representation activities to the press and NGOs (example, the publication of the Environmental statement).
Suppliers / contractors	VAL VIE	Information on environmental requirements, targets and technical specifications	Implementation by management: to define appropriate environmental criteria at the relevant stages of the procurement and project management process, use EU GPP criteria
Clients	VAL VIE	Effective and timely facility management services in compliance with environmental legislation	Implementation by management: quality of the facility management service and modern infrastructure supplied by the technical and administrative management responsible at central EP level DG INLO)
Building Management and Condominium	VIE	Timely information on needs and joint projects.	Regular communication on EMAS advancement
EU Information Providers/ Europe Direct (ED) partners	VAL	Punctual needs on specific topics	Incorporation of ED events in EC Rep communication action plan
Staff	VAL VIE	Responsible environmental behaviour, transparent communication regarding environmental procedures and impacts	Infrastructure and operational services quality; communication plan: environmental engagement by DG COMM, reflecting the needs and aspirations of the staff, through communication plans and activities.

### 112.2 Summary of significant environmental aspects for the Houses of Europe

	Indicators Global Annual Action Plan (A3), 2014-23/30	Environmental Aspect	Environmental impact	Valletta	Vienna
1	Reducing resource consumption				



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	Total final energy consumption	Building energy consumption	Resources depletion, air emissions, global warming	√	√
	Water use	Water	Resources depletion	√	√
	Office paper consumption	Office supplies and furniture	Resources depletion, air emissions, global warming		√
<b>2</b>	<b>Reducing emissions to air (Carbon footprint)</b>				
	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (from bldgs. energy use and fixed IT)	Emissions such as of CO <sub>2</sub> , NO <sub>x</sub> , SO <sub>x</sub> and VOCs.	Resources depletion, air emissions, global warming, acid rain	√	√
	Buildings refrigerant loss	HCFC releases			√
	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (cars)	Emissions such as of CO <sub>2</sub> , NO <sub>x</sub> , SO <sub>x</sub> and VOCs.		√	√
	IT fixed assets				√
	Staff missions – tonnes			√	√
	Staff commuting – tonnes			√	√
<b>3</b>	<b>Improving waste management</b>				
	Non-hazardous waste	Chemicals disposal/ leaks of chemicals/ leaks of Gasoil unsorted waste production	Air, soil and water contamination Resources depletion, pollution,	√	√
	Unseparated waste			√	√
<b>4</b>	<b>Protecting biodiversity</b>				
	biodiversity	Land use, use of chemical products	Resources depletion, loss of biodiversity, land degradation	√	√
<b>5</b>	<b>Promoting GPP (and Circular economy)</b>				
	Green public procurement	Green criteria	Resources depletion, pollution	√	√

**Legend:**

√ significant environmental aspects

√ medium environmental aspects

### 112.3 Evolution of EMAS baseline parameters

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Population: staff in EMAS perimeter	64	60	53
Population: total staff	64	60	53
Population: EC staff	43	40	36
Population: EP staff	21	20	17
No. buildings for EMAS registration	4	4	4
Total no. operational buildings	4	4	4
Useful surface area in EMAS perimeter, (m <sup>2</sup> )	3.511	3.511	3.511
Useful surface area for all buildings, (m <sup>2</sup> )	3.511	3.511	3.511

Surface measured according to DIN227

## 112.4 Vehicle energy consumption, by HoE

	Valletta			Vienna		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Total (MWh/yr)	3,84	1,31	1,23	13,78	8,78	15,97
Total as % of tot. building energy consumption	3,52	1,60	1,57	2,90	2,07	3,93
MWh/person	0,16	0,05	0,06	0,34	0,24	0,50
kWh/km (per 1000 kms)	1,002	0,868	0,416	0,969	0,910	0,900
Diesel used (m3)	0,36	0,12	0,12	0,27	0,10	0,24
Petrol used (m3)	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,16	0,82	1,42

## 112.5 Renewable energy use in buildings and vehicles, by HoE

	Valletta			Vienna		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
<b>Contributions to renewable energy</b>						
i a) electricity contract 1 (% renewables)	7,3	7,3	7,3	100,0	100,0	100,0
electricity contract 1 (MWh renewable)	8,0	6,0	5,7	100,0	78,4	73,3
i b) electricity contract 2 (% renewables)	n/a	n/a	n/a	18,6	19,7	21,1
electricity contract 2 (MWh renewable)	n/a	n/a	n/a	35,7	33,8	30,1
v) district heating and cooling (% renewable)	0,0	0,0	0,0	135,7	112,3	103,5
district heating and cooling (MWh renewable)	0,0	0,0	0,0	46,5	44,9	47,9
viii) (PV) (% renewable)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
(MWh renewable)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total renewables (MWh)</b>	<b>8,0</b>	<b>6,0</b>	<b>5,7</b>	<b>177,6</b>	<b>153,8</b>	<b>148,3</b>
<b>Total renewables (%)</b>	<b>7,3</b>	<b>7,3</b>	<b>7,3</b>	<b>37,3</b>	<b>36,3</b>	<b>36,5</b>
<b>Total non ren. energy use, (MWhr/yr)</b>	<b>101,3</b>	<b>75,9</b>	<b>72,7</b>	<b>298,2</b>	<b>269,5</b>	<b>257,9</b>
<b>Non ren. energy as part of total, (%)</b>	<b>92,7</b>	<b>92,7</b>	<b>92,7</b>	<b>62,7</b>	<b>63,7</b>	<b>63,5</b>

## 112.6 Evolution of use of land, sealed area nature oriented area indicators by HoE

	Valletta			Vienna		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Total use of land (m <sup>2</sup> )	363	363	363	1,235	1,235	1,235
Total use of land/person	15	15	17	31	34	39
Total sealed area (m <sup>2</sup> )	363	363	363	1,277	1,277	1,277
Total sealed area/person	15	15	17	32	35	40
Total nature-oriented area on site (m <sup>2</sup> )	30	30	30	0	0	10
Total nature-oriented area on site/person (m <sup>2</sup> )	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Total nature-oriented area off-site (m <sup>2</sup> )	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total nature-oriented area on site/person (m <sup>2</sup> )	0	0	0	0	0	0

## 112.7 EMAS administration and energy costs for buildings in the EMAS area

Parameter	2019	2020	2021
Total Staff in EMAS perimeter	64	60	53
Total Staff	64	60	53
<b>EMAS administrative cost (EUR)/staff</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>1.050</b>
Total energy cost for EMAS office buildings (EUR)	18.647	14.819	19.567
<b>Total per capita energy cost for EMAS office buildings (EUR/person)</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>191</b>

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112.8 Summary of performance for selected parameters in Valetta and Vienna

Physical indicators (Number, description, unit)	Historic data values			Performance trend (%) since 2019	Future targets	
	2019 (first EMAS data)	2020	2021		2019-23 Δ%	2019-30 Δ%
<b>1a) Energy bldgs (MWh/p)</b>						
Valletta	4,6	3,4	3,7	-18,0	-3,0	-5,0
Vienna	11,9	11,8	12,7	6,7	-3,0	-5,0
<b>Houses of Europe</b>	<b>9,1</b>	<b>8,4</b>	<b>9,1</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>-3,0</b>	<b>-5,0</b>
<b>1a) Energy bldgs (kWh/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>						
Valletta	103,5	77,5	74,3	-28,3	-3,0	-5,0
Vienna	193,8	172,4	165,5	-14,6	-3,0	-5,0
<b>Houses of Europe</b>	<b>166,7</b>	<b>143,9</b>	<b>138,0</b>	<b>-17,2</b>	<b>-3,0</b>	<b>-5,0</b>
<b>1c) Non renewable energy use in buildings (%)</b>						
Valletta	92,7	92,7	92,7	0,0	n/a	n/a
Vienna	62,7	63,7	63,5	1,3	n/a	n/a
<b>Houses of Europe</b>	<b>70,1</b>	<b>70,8</b>	<b>70,7</b>	<b>-0,1</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>1d) Water use (m<sup>3</sup>/person)</b>						
Valletta	22,9	11,1	7,4	-67,9	0,0	-5,0
Vienna	14,4	12,5	19,1	32,9	0,0	-5,0
<b>Houses of Europe</b>	<b>17,6</b>	<b>11,9</b>	<b>14,5</b>	<b>-17,7</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>-5,0</b>
<b>1d) Water consumption (L/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>						
Valletta	520	252	146	-71,9	0,00	-5,00
Vienna	234	183	249	6,3	0,00	-5,00
<b>Houses of Europe</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>-31,9</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>-5,0</b>
<b>1e) Office paper consumption (T/p)</b>						
Valletta	0,008	0,001	0,002	-79,4	-40,0	-60,00
Vienna	0,015	0,009	0,011	-25,4	-40,0	-60,00
<b>Houses of Europe</b>	<b>0,012</b>	<b>0,006</b>	<b>0,007</b>	<b>-39,7</b>	<b>-40,0</b>	<b>-60,0</b>
<b>1e) Office paper (sheets/p/day)</b>						
Valletta	7,1	1,2	1,5	-79,4	-40,0	-60,0
Vienna	14,0	8,2	10,4	-25,4	-40,0	-60,0
<b>Houses of Europe</b>	<b>11,4</b>	<b>5,4</b>	<b>6,9</b>	<b>-39,7</b>	<b>-40,0</b>	<b>-60,0</b>
<b>2a) CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from buildings (tonnes/person)</b>						
Valletta	1,9	1,4	1,5	-18,9	-3,0	-5,0
Vienna	1,7	1,8	1,9	11,2	-3,0	-5,0
<b>Houses of Europe</b>	<b>1,8</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>1,8</b>	<b>-1,1</b>	<b>-3,0</b>	<b>-5,0</b>
<b>2a) CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from buildings (kgCO<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>						
Valletta	42,2	31,3	30,0	-29,0	-3,0	-5,0
Vienna	28,2	26,0	25,1	-11,1	-3,00	-5,00
<b>Houses of Europe</b>	<b>32,4</b>	<b>27,6</b>	<b>26,6</b>	<b>-18,1</b>	<b>-3,0</b>	<b>-5,0</b>
<b>2c) vehicle fleet emissions (gCO<sub>2</sub>/km) - manufacturer</b>						
Valletta	150	150	55	-63,3	-42,00	-90,00
Vienna	156	156	156	0,0	-42,00	-90,00
<b>Houses of Europe</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>-20,6</b>	<b>-42,0</b>	<b>-90,0</b>
<b>2c) vehicle fleet emissions (gCO<sub>2</sub>/km) - actual</b>						
Valletta	298	259	183	-38,7	n/a	n/a
Vienna	60	33	43	-28,5	n/a	n/a
<b>Houses of Europe</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>-43,1</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>3a) Non hazardous waste (tonnes/person)</b>						
Valletta	0,02	0,00	0,03	31,5	-20,0	-25,0
Vienna	0,04	0,01	0,06	78,0	-20,0	-25,0
<b>Houses of Europe</b>	<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>0,05</b>	<b>63,4</b>	<b>-20,0</b>	<b>-25,0</b>
<b>3c) Unseparated waste (%)</b>						
Valletta	39,8	88,5	33,4	-16,1	n/a	n/a
Vienna	65,2	65,2	43,8	-32,8	n/a	n/a
<b>Houses of Europe</b>	<b>58,6</b>	<b>68,4</b>	<b>41,2</b>	<b>-29,7</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>3c) Unseparated waste (T/p)</b>						
Valletta	0,008	0,002	0,009	9,7	n/a	n/a
Vienna	0,024	0,007	0,028	17,2	n/a	n/a
<b>Houses of Europe</b>	<b>0,018</b>	<b>0,005</b>	<b>0,021</b>	<b>13,7</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>

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### 112.9 Split of key resource parameters results and carbon footprint between EC and EP for the purpose of corporate-level data aggregation applying the 60% EC/ 40%EP ratio, save where mentioned otherwise

	2021	EC	EP
Total energy buildings, (MWh)	484,71	290,82	193,88
Total non renewable energy, (MWh)	330,65	198,39	132,26
Total energy consumption Commission vehicle fleet, (MWh)(1)	17,20	17,20	0,00
Water usage in buildings, (m <sup>3</sup> )	765,88	459,53	306,35
Office paper consumption, (tonnes)	0,38	0,23	0,15
Printshop paper consumption (tonnes)	2,39	1,43	0,96
Total non hazardous waste (tonnes)	2,65	1,59	1,06
Total hazardous waste (tonnes)	0,00	0,00	0,00

	2021	EC	EP
<b>Scope 1: Fuel consumption and fugitive emissions, excl. vehicles</b>	0,07	0,04	0,03
Commission vehicle fleet (1)	4,13	4,13	0,00
<b>Scope 2: Purchased energy</b>	112,40	67,44	44,96
<b>Scope 3: Other indirect sources, excl. vehicles</b>	12,67	7,60	5,07
Commission vehicle fleet (upstream) (1)	0,98	0,98	0,00
Business travel (2)	17,19	10,71	6,48
Business travel: air (combustion) + (including air taxi)	14,59	8,75	5,83
Business travel: air (WTT)		0,00	0,00
Business travel: rail (combustion)	1,07	0,64	0,43
Business travel: rail (WTT)		0,00	0,00
Business travel: hire car (combustion)	1,03	0,62	0,41
Business travel: hire car (WTT)		0,00	0,00
Business travel: private car (combustion)	0,50	0,30	0,20
Business travel: private car (WTT)		0,00	0,00
Experts' travel: air emissions	0,00	0,00	0,00
Experts' travel: rail emissions	0,00	0,00	0,00
Commuting (combustion)	5,63	3,38	2,25
Fixed assets - buildings, IT	70,60	42,36	28,24
Fixed assets - Commission vehicles (1)	1,03	1,03	0,00
Paper supply	2,77	1,66	1,11
Service contracts	119,11	71,47	47,65
Catering	0,00	0,00	0,00
Own waste	0,40	0,24	0,16
Teleworking emissions	5,19	3,11	2,08
<b>Sum</b>	<b>352,18</b>	<b>211,31</b>	<b>140,87</b>

#### Notes

(1) EC 100%

(2) Precise calculation

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### 112.10 Carbon footprint elements, combining Valletta and Vienna (tonnes CO<sub>2e</sub>)

	2019	2020	2021
<b>Scope 1: Fuel consumption and fugitive emissions</b>			
Fuel for bldgs: mains gas	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fuel for bldgs: tanked gas	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fuel for bldgs: diesel	0,00	0,00	0,07
Biomass	0,00	0,00	0,00
Commission vehicle fleet	4,22	2,42	4,13
Refrigerants	3,87	0,00	0,00
<b>Scope 2: Purchased energy</b>			
External electricity supply (grey),	103,07	85,52	74,04
External electricity supply contract (renewables), combustion	0,00	0,00	0,00
District heating (combustion) (1)	37,46	34,75	38,36
<b>Scope 3: Other indirect sources</b>			
Fuel for bldgs: mains gas (upstream)	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fuel for bldgs: tanked gas (upstream) (1)	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fuel for bldgs: diesel (upstream)	0,00	0,00	0,02
Commission vehicle fleet (upstream)	1,03	0,58	0,98
Site generated renewables (upstream)	0,00	0,00	0,00
External grey electricity supply, line losses	10,31	7,61	6,59
External 'renewables' electricity contract (upstream with line loss)	0,00	0,00	0,00
District heating (upstream) (1)	5,92	5,49	6,06
Business travel: air (combustion) + (including air taxi)	30,49	8,19	14,59
Business travel: air (WTT)			
Business travel: rail (combustion)	1,02	0,24	1,07
Business travel: rail (WTT)			
Business travel: hire car (combustion)	0,63	0,10	1,03
Business travel: hire car (WTT)			
Business travel: private car (combustion)	0,49	0,22	0,50
Business travel: private car (WTT)			
Experts' travel: air emissions	0,00	0,00	0,00
Experts' travel: rail emissions	0,00	0,00	0,00
Commuting (combustion)	14,11	3,53	5,63
Fixed assets - buildings	38,89	38,89	38,89
Fixed assets - IT	41,22	32,23	31,71
Fixed assets - Commission vehicles	0,90	0,56	1,03
Paper supply	0,77	2,16	2,77
Service contracts	45,53	66,89	119,11
Catering	0,00	0,00	0,00
Own waste	0,42	0,10	0,40
Teleworking emissions (equipment electricity use)	0,00	0,00	2,64
Teleworking emissions (fixed assets, equipment)	0,00	0,00	0,08
Teleworking emissions (space heating)	0,00	0,00	2,47
<b>Sum</b>	<b>340,35</b>	<b>289,48</b>	<b>352,18</b>

Note : (1) Vienna only

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### 112.11 Per Capita CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent (CO<sub>2e</sub>) emissions by scope and HoE (tonnes)

	Valletta			Vienna		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
<b>Scope 1: Fuel consumption and fugitive emissions</b>						
Fuel for bldgs: mains gas	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fuel for bldgs: tanked gas	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fuel for bldgs: diesel	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Biomass	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Commission vehicle fleet	0,04	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,14
Refrigerants	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,10	0,00	0,00
<b>Scope 2: Purchased energy</b>						
External electricity supply (grey),	1,69	1,26	1,42	0,54	0,52	0,42
External electricity supply contract (renewables), combustion	0,00	0,00	0,05	0,00	0,00	0,03
District heating (combustion)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,94	0,97	1,19
<b>Scope 3: Other indirect sources</b>						
Fuel for bldgs: mains gas (upstream)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fuel for bldgs: tanked gas (upstream)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fuel for bldgs: diesel (upstream)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Commission vehicle fleet (upstream)	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,02	0,04
Site generated renewables (upstream)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
External grey electricity supply, line losses	0,17	0,11	0,13	0,05	0,05	0,04
External 'renewables' electricity contract (upstream with line loss)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,06	0,09	0,09
District heating (upstream)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,15	0,15	0,19
Business travel: air (combustion) + (including air taxi)	0,72	0,25	0,37	0,33	0,37	0,42
Business travel: rail (combustion)	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,01	0,03
Business travel: hire car (combustion)	0,03	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,01
Business travel: private car (combustion)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,02
Experts' travel: air emissions	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Experts' travel: rail emissions	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Commuting (combustion)	0,46	0,12	0,19	0,07	0,02	0,05
Fixed assets - buildings	0,38	0,38	0,44	0,74	0,82	0,93
Fixed assets - IT	0,68	0,53	0,53	0,59	0,51	0,61
Fixed assets - Commission vehicles	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,02	0,01	0,03
Paper supply	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,06	0,09
Service contracts	0,12	0,12	0,92	1,16	1,94	3,33
Catering	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Own waste	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,01
Teleworking emissions (equipment electricity use)	0,00	0,00	0,09	0,00	0,00	0,02
Teleworking emissions (fixed assets, equipment)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Teleworking emissions (space heating)	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07
<b>Sum</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>4,9</b>	<b>5,3</b>	<b>7,5</b>

### 112.12 Summary of main communication actions in 2021

HoE	Title	Objectives
VALLETTA	EU "Green Deal National Campaign: Launch event and Roadshow".	Green Deal, communication campaigns addressed to a broad audience
VALLETTA	Theatrical Production on Green Deal	Science in the City campaign addressing young people
VALLETTA	RRF: RRP/European Semester fact-finding mission – Government	Meetings at governmental level to monitor the implementation of Green and Climate objectives in Malta
VALLETTA	Integration of EU Green Deal in national TV programme	EU Green Deal the "Farm to Fork" strand debate broadcasted on the national TV to a large audience

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VALLETTA	Communication actions of "9 May", launch the Conference on the Future of Europe	European Green Deal, Europe Fit for the digital age, ccampaigns addressed to a broad audience
VALLETTA	RRF: presentation and discussion of Malta's RRP (11/11/2021)	Recovery Campaign on digitalisation, green and digital transition communication campaigns on a national level
VALLETTA	CAST OUT – 1st OCTOBER 2021, GOZO	Creation of an art installation made by means of raw material collected at community clean-up events all over the Maltese Islands
VIENNA	Future of Europe-Tour with bike and train through all Austrian provinces	"Europa on Tour" travelling climate friendly engage with Austrian citizens
VIENNA	Citizens' Dialogue with EU-Commissioner Sinkevičius and Climate Minister Gewessler on EU Green Deal	Hybrid citizen's dialogue on Green Deal
VIENNA	Online EU-Youth Discussion with EVP Timmermans and Climate Minister Gewessler on EU Green Deal	Green Deal and Climate transition, broad audience
VIENNA	Interview with Commissioner Sinkevičius about climate change in "Kurier" newspaper	Green Deal climate change; broad audience
VIENNA	Event "Fit for 55 — How do we achieve our climate goals?"	Green Deal, Event in cooperation with the Federal Ministry for Climate Action

### 112.13 Selected social media accounts of the Houses of Europe

	House of Europe Valletta		House of Europe Vienna	
	EPLO	Representation	EPLO	Representation
Facebook	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/ParlamentEwropew/">ParlamentEwropew</a>	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/KummissjoniEwropea/">KummissjoniEwropea</a>	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/EPOesterreich/">EPOesterreich</a>	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/EKOesterreich/">EKOesterreich</a>
Instagram	<a href="https://www.instagram.com/epvalletta/">@epvalletta</a>	<a href="https://www.instagram.com/euinmalta/">@euinmalta</a>	<a href="https://www.instagram.com/euparlament_at/">@euparlament_at</a>	<a href="https://www.instagram.com/EUKommWien/">@EUKommWien</a>
Twitter	<a href="https://twitter.com/Europarl_MT">@Europarl_MT</a>	<a href="https://twitter.com/ecepremalta">@ecepremalta</a>	<a href="https://twitter.com/Europarl_AT">@Europarl_AT</a>	<a href="https://twitter.com/eukommission_at">@eukommission_at</a>

### 112.14 Trainings in 2021

WHEN	WHERE	TRAINING	FORMAT	TITLE	ATTENDEES
27/01/2021	VALLETTA	EMAS Environmental Review	Online	Workshop on environmental review	2
05/03/2021	VALLETTA	EMAS Network (EC) introductory training	Online	Introductory training for new EMAS network members	3
09/03/2021	VALLETTA	EMAS basics for EC Staff	Online	EMAS introductory training for Rep staff	3
23/03/2021	VALLETTA	EMAS Spring Campaign	Online	How to organise "greener events" as part of the new normal?	1
24/03/2021	VALLETTA	EMAS Spring Campaign	Online	How to make our professional trips even greener?	1
20/04/2021	VALLETTA	EMAS site coordinator webinar	Online	Panel discussion on "Lessons-learnt during the COV19 lockdown that can help us reach climate neutrality in 2030"	4
22/06/2021	VALLETTA	EMAS ECORs Training on EMS	Online	EMAS ECORs Training on EMS	2

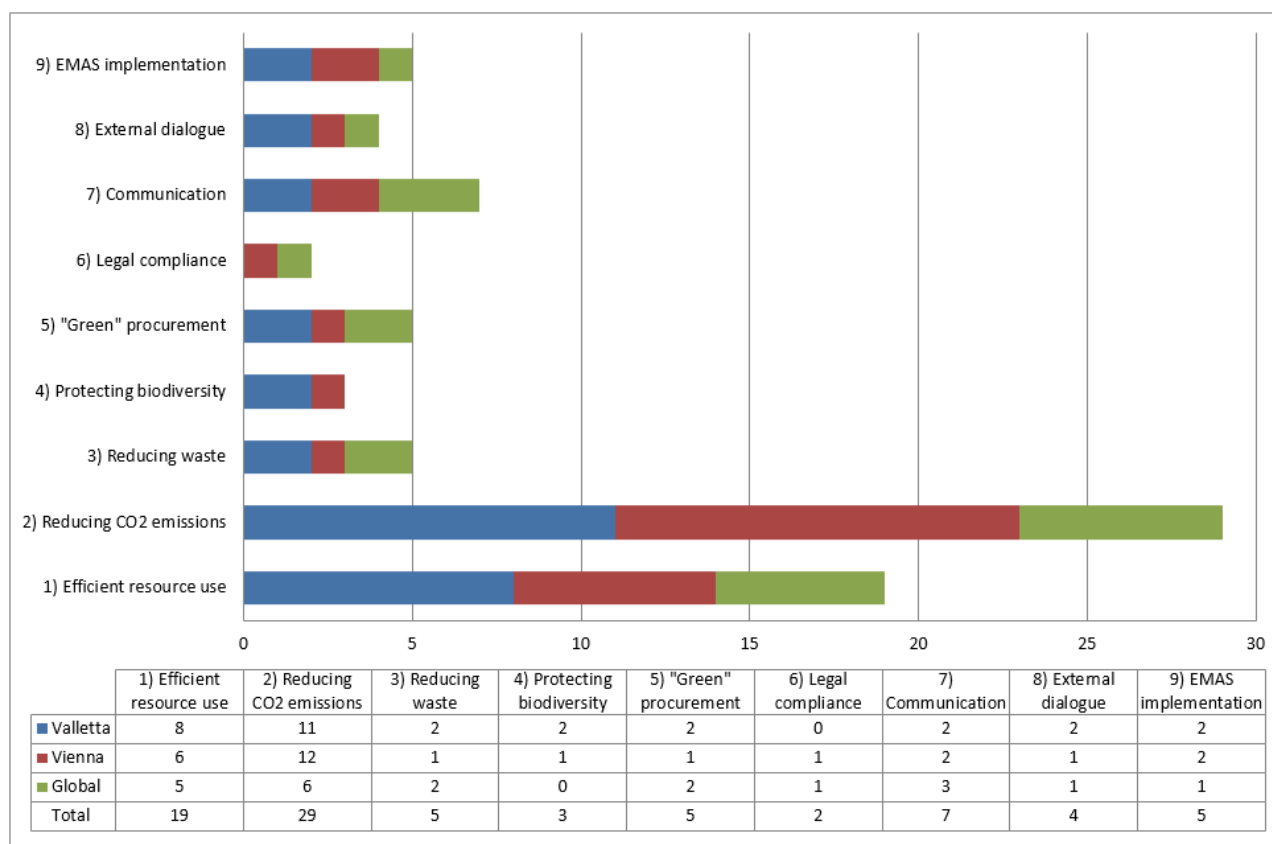
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27/10/2021	VALLETTA	Towards a Caring Culture	Online	Creating Energy for more sustainability at home and at work	2
28/10/2021	VALLETTA	Towards a Caring Culture	Online	Mobilising our collective energy for a more sustainable works	1
05/03/2021	VIENNA	EMAS Network (EC) introductory training	Online	Introductory training for new EMAS network members	1
09/03/2021	VIENNA	EMAS basics for EC Staff	Online	EMAS introductory training for Rep staff	14
24/03/2021	VIENNA	Emissions from travelling	Online	How to make our professional trips even greener?	2
12/10/2021	VIENNA	Green Public Procurement (GPP)	Online	Inter-institutional GPP Helpdesk presentation: eco labels and verification of environmental criteria	1
17/11/2021	VIENNA	Green Public Procurement (GPP)	Online	Introduction to the principle of GPP	2
29/11/ 2021	VIENNA	Waste management	In-person	Waste separation, waste reduction and environmental footprint	28



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**112.15** Distribution of active actions in the global and local action plans for main objectives, with corresponding quantitative targets (where available) addressing significant environmental impacts, risks and opportunities and stakeholder expectations



Physical indicators: (Number, description and unit)	Future targets (tentative)	
	2019-23	2019-30
	Δ %	Δ %
1a) Energy bldgs (MWh/p)	-3.0	-5.0
1a) Energy bldgs (KWh/m <sup>2</sup> )	-3.0	-5.0
1c) Non ren. energy use (bldgs) %	n/a	n/a
1d) Water (m <sup>3</sup> /p)	0.0	-5.0
1d) Water (L/m <sup>2</sup> )	0.0	-5.0
1e) Office paper (Tonnes/p)	-40.0	-60.0
1e) Office paper (Sheets/p/day)	-40.0	-60.0
2a) CO <sub>2</sub> buildings (Tonnes/p)	-3.0	-5.0
2b) CO <sub>2</sub> buildings (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	-3.0	-5.0
2c) CO <sub>2</sub> vehicles (g/km, manufacturer)	-42.0	-90.0
2c) CO <sub>2</sub> vehicles (g/km, actual)	n/a	n/a
3a) Non haz. waste (Tonnes/p)	-20.0	-25.0
3c) Unseparated waste (%)	n/a	n/a
3c) Unseparated waste (T/p)	n/a	n/a

n/a: target for the Houses of Europe not yet established

## 112.16 Main applicable environmental legislation and compliance status, by HoE

HoE	Legislation (type, Act)	Latest status (September 2022)
VALLETTA	Waste management Regulations	Compliant
VALLETTA	Energy performance of buildings Regulations	Compliant
VALLETTA	Electrical installations Regulations	Compliant
VALLETTA	Inspection of lifts Regulations	Compliant
VALLETTA	Ambient air quality Regulations	Compliant
VALLETTA	Certain Fluorinated Greenhouses Gases Regulation	Compliant
VIENNA	Waste management Act	Compliant
VIENNA	Building code for Vienna	Compliant
VIENNA	Heating and air conditioning installations Act	Compliant
VIENNA	Refrigerating equipment Regulation	Compliant
VIENNA	Electricity protection Regulation	Compliant
VIENNA	Workplace Regulation	Compliant
VIENNA	Radiation Protection Act	Compliant

For further information on environmental performance in the Houses of Europe please contact:

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

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