ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT 2017

2016 data
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Cover photo: Wild strawberries in a patio of the Justus Lipsius building
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT 2017

2016 data
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1. FOREWORD

On 25 January 2016, the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union (GSC) obtained EMAS (1) registration, validating the quality of the environmental management system in place since 2010.

This statement contains an update on the GSC’s environmental performance up to 2016. The continued implementation of an effective environmental management system has enabled us to go even further in reducing our energy consumption (by 16.5 % between 2010 and 2016) and to continue to reduce the amount of paper used annually per person (by 49 % between 2010 and 2016). These positive results bolster the credibility of the environmental initiatives which have been in place at the GSC for a number of years, and which have been validated by the EMAS registration. Our environmental management system makes it possible not only to measure and monitor the impact of our activities so that they can be better controlled, but also to continuously improve our performance. One of the main aims of environmental management is to raise awareness among our staff of how to integrate sustainable development principles into their day-to-day work. The GSC has thus been exemplary in its application of the environmental policies adopted by the Council of the European Union.

The Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union
Jeppe Tranholm-Mikkelsen

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2. INTRODUCTION

2.1. THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL

The European Council is an institution that defines the general political direction and priorities of the European Union (EU). It sets the EU’s policy agenda, traditionally by adopting conclusions during European Council meetings, which identify issues of concern and actions to take. However, it is not one of the EU’s legislating institutions, so does not negotiate or adopt EU laws.

The members of the European Council are the Heads of State or Government of the 28 EU Member States, the European Council President and the President of the European Commission. The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy also takes part in European Council meetings.

The European Council meets at least twice every 6 months. Its meetings, often referred to as ‘EU summits’, are held in Brussels. Meetings are chaired by the European Council President, who can convene extraordinary European Council meetings when needed.

2.2. THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

The Council of the European Union, commonly referred to as the ‘Council of Ministers’ or the ‘Council’, is a key EU decision-maker. The Council is the institution that represents the governments of the Member States, in which the national ministers of all EU countries meet to:

- negotiate and adopt legislative acts, in most cases together with the European Parliament through the ordinary legislative procedure, also known as ‘co-decision’ — in these cases, the Council legislates on the basis of proposals submitted by the European Commission;
- coordinate Member State policies in areas such as economic and budgetary policy, education, culture, youth and sport, and employment policy;
- define and implement the EU’s foreign and security policy, which is based on the guidelines set by the European Council. Together with the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, the Council ensures the unity, consistency and effectiveness of the EU’s external action;
- conclude international agreements;
- adopt the EU’s budget, together with the European Parliament.

2.3. THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE COUNCIL

The General Secretariat of the Council (GSC) ensures that the European Council and the Council operate smoothly and gives them all the necessary assistance so that they can perform the missions conferred on them by the treaties to further the development of the EU. The GSC provides advice and support to the European Council, the Council and
their presidents in all areas of activity, as well as in the context of ministerial meetings and intergovernmental conferences.

The GSC provides logistical support and handles the practical organisation of meetings (including the management of meeting rooms, document production and translation).

In addition, the GSC Legal Service assists the European Council, the Council and its preparatory bodies, the Presidency and the General Secretariat in order to ensure the legality and the drafting quality of legal acts. The Legal Service also represents the European Council and the Council in proceedings before the courts of the EU.

The GSC is based in Brussels, where the European Council and the Council of the European Union usually meet. GSC staff work in the Justus Lipsius and Lex buildings and, since January 2017, in the Europa building. All of these buildings are located on Rue de la Loi. The GSC also manages the Council crèche, situated on Avenue de la Brabançonne, Brussels.

All of these activities have an impact on the environment, which the GSC endeavours to reduce through high-quality environmental management. For that reason the GSC is also a part of the ‘Eco-dynamic Enterprise’ certification scheme in the Brussels Capital Region. The Lex building and the Council crèche received three-star certification in February 2015. In January 2016, the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) registration and ISO 14001 certification were further official recognition of the GSC’s high-quality environmental management.
3. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AT THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE COUNCIL

3.1. THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The environmental management system set up at the GSC complies with the EMAS environmental management system. EMAS aims to improve the environmental performance of organisations by helping them to control the effects of their activities on the environment.

This environmental management system is implemented continuously in the following phases.

1. The GSC carries out an initial environmental review in order to identify the effects of its activities on the environment, and then to evaluate these effects according to their severity, frequency and control, or on the basis of any applicable regulatory requirements. This environmental review is regularly updated and allows significant environmental aspects to be identified.

2. The environmental policy of the GSC is then established or confirmed. This involves an undertaking to comply with applicable environmental regulations, and the willingness to continually improve and communicate to interested parties the objectives and results of the environmental management system.

3. The environmental policy is transformed into an environmental programme which aims to control significant environmental aspects and to improve environmental performance. This programme includes working instructions and thematic action plans accompanied by objectives to achieve within reasonable time frames. Great importance is placed on raising awareness and active participation by staff.

4. Independent internal auditors periodically verify the progress of the implementation of the environmental programme, compliance with regulatory requirements and the environmental management system’s compliance with EMAS requirements. The efficiency of the environmental programme and the conclusions of these audits are examined at the Environment Steering Committee during periodic management reviews.

5. The objectives and results of the environmental programme are set out in the environmental statement, which is published on the Council’s website and made available to interested parties.

3.2. SCOPE

The environmental management system applies to the GSC’s activities in the three buildings it occupies in the Brussels Capital Region (Justus Lipsius, Lex and the crèche).

As well as office space and meeting rooms, the Justus Lipsius and Lex buildings house the following services: kitchens, restaurants, archiving, printing, reprographics, IT rooms,
sports rooms, waste disposal areas, loading bays, sick rooms, libraries and technical rooms, amongst others. The Justus Lipsius, the Lex and the crèche also have some green areas.

The following buildings and their principal uses are included in the scope of environmental management.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUILDING</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>SURFACE AREA (M²)</th>
<th>HEATED SURFACE AREA (M²)</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>PRIMARY USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Justus Lipsius</td>
<td>Brussels</td>
<td>206 205</td>
<td>145 134</td>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>Offices, training and conference rooms, catering, archives, storage of materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lex</td>
<td>Brussels</td>
<td>75 562</td>
<td>62 775</td>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>Offices, training and conference rooms, catering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crèche</td>
<td>Brussels</td>
<td>5 363</td>
<td>4 457</td>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>Offices, crèche, catering</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) The air-conditioned or heated surface area is taken into account in certain environmental performance indicators.

A fourth building is occupied by the GSC in Brussels: the Europa building. It will be included in the scope of the environmental policy once ownership has been transferred from the Belgian state to the Council of the European Union.

The activities of the European Council President and of his closest aides, as well as those of the Council of the European Union and the Member States, are excluded from the scope of the environmental management system. These include processes independent of the functioning of the GSC, over which it has no influence.

### 3.2.1. The Justus Lipsius building

The Justus Lipsius building was the headquarters of the Council of the European Union and its General Secretariat until 2016. Its official address is Rue de la Loi 175, 1048 Brussels. The building stands on a 4-hectare plot bordered by Rue de la Loi, Rue Froissart, Chaussée d’Etterbeek and the Residence Palace. The building consists of three distinct but closely linked parts: the Conference Centre, the Secretariat and the infrastructure part.

The Conference Centre looks out onto Rue de la Loi and consists of four wings surrounding a large atrium. It can accommodate up to 5 000 people.

The Conference Centre is comprised of rooms intended for meetings of the European Council, the Council and its preparatory bodies, accommodation for the Presidency and delegations from the Member States, and space for related activities.

On the lower floors, it contains accommodation for the press and restaurants; the VIP entrance is below and behind the main entrance.

The Secretariat part is built around four large patios over 11 levels, forming a terraced construction which extends from Rue Froissart down to Chaussée d’Etterbeek. It houses the offices of various departments of the General Secretariat of the Council, including the workshops and archives.
The infrastructure part consists of six levels below ground, descending from Rue de la Loi to Chaussée d’Etterbeek. It has a total area of about 83,000 m² and comprises 1,871 parking spaces, general storage areas, various other storage rooms, archive space and an unloading bay.

3.2.2. The Lex building
Since 12 January 2007, the Lex building has been home to the GSC’s Translation Service and since 2009 to the Directorate for Quality of Legislation. Its official address is Rue de la Loi 145, 1048 Brussels. In total, around 1,200 people work in the building, which comprises offices, conference rooms, multipurpose rooms, a cafeteria, a restaurant, and 199 parking spaces.

3.2.3. The crèche building
The Council crèche is located at Avenue de la Brabançonne 100, 1030 Brussels. The building was inaugurated in 2006 and provides appropriate accommodation for up to 180 children. The crèche offers an open-air play area, a covered play area, multipurpose rooms and rooms for teaching and support staff. It also has indoor and outdoor parking spaces.

3.2.4. The Europa building
The Europa building, which consists of the former Residence Palace block A and an additional structure built inside it, is located at Rue de la Loi 155, 1048 Brussels. It is the new home of the Council of the European Union and the European Council. Since January 2017 a small number of GSC staff, Member States’ permanent representations, the President of the Council and the Secretary-General have worked in the building. There are approximately 250 offices and around 10 meeting rooms in the renovated section of the Residence Palace. The modern structure, meanwhile, houses meetings of the European Council and the Council, as well as certain meetings of preparatory bodies. It includes a press room, three large meeting rooms with enhanced interpreting facilities, a number of reception rooms, a restaurant and a cafeteria.
3.3. SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

An environmental review is a fundamental part of an environmental management system. It involves the 'identification of all direct and indirect environmental aspects with a significant impact on the environment, qualified and quantified as appropriate'. 'Environmental aspect’ means an element of activities, products or services that has, or can have, an impact on the environment. The review takes into account:

- on the one hand, direct environmental aspects associated with the activities, products and services of an organisation over which it has direct management control;
- on the other hand, indirect environmental aspects that may result from the interaction of an organisation with third parties, which can to a reasonable degree be influenced by the organisation.

Once all the environmental aspects and impacts have been identified, criteria are established for assessing the scale of the impacts and determining which are significant. The weighting of the aspects is carried out using an approach to determine the severity of the environmental impact, the actual or potential frequency of the aspect and the level of control of it. The weighting based on those criteria provides a quantitative result, making it possible to identify the GSC’s main priorities for environmental programming.

An environmental aspect is deemed significant if there is an applicable environmental regulation or if the mathematical product of the severity, frequency (or probability) and operational control of the aspect exceeds a set threshold.

This review process, first carried out in October 2012, has been updated regularly (December 2014, September 2015, June 2016). The following table summarises the significant aspects related to the GSC’s activities and their origin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOPIC</th>
<th>SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT</th>
<th>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT</th>
<th>ACTIVITIES, PRODUCTS OR SERVICES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air</td>
<td>Emissions of pollutants (NOₓ, CO, VOCs)</td>
<td>Air pollution</td>
<td>• Operation of heating and cogeneration installations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Movement of people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Transport of goods and merchandise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CO₂ and fluorinated greenhouse gas emissions</td>
<td>Climate change</td>
<td>• Movement of people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Transport of goods and merchandise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Gas consumption (heating, cogeneration, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Air conditioning in buildings and cooling for catering purposes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biodiversity</td>
<td>HCFC emissions</td>
<td>Ozone layer depletion</td>
<td>• Old cooling units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Choice of food and its origin</td>
<td>Weakening of ecosystems</td>
<td>• Production of meals and catering products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Choice of materials and products</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Construction and renovation works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Choice of building sites and types</td>
<td>Destruction of natural habitats, topography; visual pollution</td>
<td>• Buildings policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOPIC</td>
<td>SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT</td>
<td>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT</td>
<td>ACTIVITIES, PRODUCTS OR SERVICES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Waste | Waste production, storage and end-of-life treatment | Air, water and soil pollution; threats to biodiversity | • Waste management policy  
• Policy on withdrawing equipment from service and reusing withdrawn equipment  
• Equipment maintenance  
• Fitting out/refit of premises, renovation, construction  
• Office activities  
• Catering |
| Water | Discharge of wastewater | Risk of eutrophication | • Sanitary installations, cleaning, technical installations  
• Storage of hazardous products and waste  
• Catering |
| Resources | Use of paper and supplies | Depletion of natural resources | • Office activities  
• Printing |
| | Water consumption | | • Sanitary systems  
• Production of meals  
• Technical equipment |
| | Energy consumption | | • Heating, air conditioning and ventilation of premises  
• Purchasing policy for goods, consumables, materials and IT equipment  
• Operation of electrical and IT equipment  
• Lighting  
• Movement of people and transport of goods  
• Policy on the use of office space  
• Practices in the use of technical kitchen equipment  
• Management of data centres |
| Public procurement | Environmental performance of contractors | Miscellaneous environmental impacts caused by third parties | • Purchase of electricity  
• Leasing of official cars  
• Renovation or construction projects  
• Waste management  
• Catering  
• Maintenance of technical installations  
• Purchase of (IT) equipment, etc. |
| | Sustainability and impacts of chosen products and services | | |
| Environmental and health risks | Malfunctioning, leaks, spillage of hazardous products, waste, etc. | Air, water and soil pollution | • Delivery, storage, use of hazardous products for the maintenance of technical installations  
• Design and management of technical installations containing oil, fuel or other fluids  
• Storage of gas bottles (welding workshop)  
• Waste management and storage  
• Detection gate |
| | | Health risks | |
| | Dust and noise | Noise and air pollution | • Renovation and maintenance of buildings  
• Transport of goods and movement of people |
| | | Health risks | |
3.4. ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

In 2013 the Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union adopted an environmental policy formalising the GSC’s commitment to become actively involved in a high-quality environmental management initiative. This policy was updated in 2016. The resulting environmental programming entails improvements as regards, for example, more rational use of energy and natural resources, and waste management, while also covering other environmental topics such as mobility and sustainable public procurement. The GSC’s environmental commitment is thus enshrined in the environmental policy set out below.
The General Secretariat of the Council (GSC) is aware of the growing importance of environmental issues and has been taking steps to improve the environmental performance of its activities for many years. Recognising the positive contribution it can make to the sustainable development of society, the GSC aims to enshrine the principles of sound environmental management in its day-to-day work. As a result of the environmental management programme put in place as from 2011, it was awarded the three-star 'Eco-dynamic Enterprise' label for the Lex building and the crèche (on 10 February 2015). The GSC subsequently obtained certification (on 25 January 2016) that its environmental management system for the three buildings — the Justus Lipsius, the Lex and the crèche — complies with EMAS as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 and with ISO standard 14001:2004. Determined to continuously improve the environmental performance of its activities and to ensure compliance with the applicable environmental legislation and rules, the GSC undertakes to:

- incorporate the Europa building into its environmental management system while maintaining the latter’s compliance with EMAS;
- prevent pollution by reducing the environmental impact of its activities and by ensuring efficient use of energy, water, products, consumables and materials;
- include environmental criteria in the relevant public procurement procedures and in the rules on events organisation;
- avoid producing waste, encourage the reuse of written-off material resources and promote the recycling of end-of-life materials;
- ensure appropriate management of hazardous products and waste in line with the applicable legislation;
- reduce greenhouse gas emissions resulting from its operations and activities;
- encourage environmentally friendly behaviour in all its staff, contractors and visitors through training, information and awareness raising;
- promote transparency in communication and dialogue with the public and other interested parties;
- apply the above to all its activities in its buildings in the Brussels Capital Region.

The Environment Steering Committee will adopt environmental objectives, targets and action plans, supervise all activities relating to the environmental management system and make provision for the necessary resources. The Environment Coordinator will take charge of the day-to-day administration of the environmental management system and coordinate the implementation of environmental programming at the GSC.

Done at Brussels, 8 February 2017.

The Secretary-General
of the Council of the European Union
3.5. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The various actors involved in environmental management at the GSC are set out below.

The Secretary-General lays down the GSC’s environmental policy and determines the organisational structure for the establishment of the environmental management system.

The Environment Steering Committee adopts environmental objectives, targets and action plans, supervises all activities relating to the environmental management system and makes provision for the necessary resources. It adopts the environmental statement and the action programme. It is chaired by the Director-General for Administration and consists of the directors and the heads of the departments involved in environmental management.

The Environment Coordinator is responsible, with his or her colleagues, for putting in place the methodology and procedures of the environmental management system, managing environmental permits and coordinating environmental programming. The Environment Coordinator and his or her colleagues make up the Green Office environmental management team, and are responsible, among other things, for environmental regulations, energy policy, environmental indicators, green procurement, mobility, awareness raising and communication.

Environmental officers are appointed in the departments most involved in environmental management. They are well acquainted with the workings of their departments. They monitor environmental issues in their own departments, liaise with the Environment Coordinator and support the implementation and operational monitoring of the project.

Eco-coaches are the key contact persons in the directorates and units of the GSC. Their incorporation in the organisational structure of the environmental management system ensures an approach which is in touch with the grass roots, and aims to get staff involved in implementing the environmental programme.

In total, this is a cross-departmental organisation of about 66 people working permanently or regularly on environmental management.
### 3.6. APPLICABLE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

The GSC is committed to ensuring compliance with the environmental legislation and regulations in force in the Brussels Capital Region.

The Justus Lipsius and Lex buildings and the crèche are each covered by an environmental permit issued by Bruxelles Environnement. The monitoring of legislation and regulations is ensured by the establishment, and updating of a comprehensive register of applicable regulations by regular compliance audits. The register is updated on a monthly basis for the various environmental activities concerned.

The GSC monitors environmental permits and compliance and informs the operational departments of regulatory developments so that they can adapt the relevant work processes where necessary.

In the event of an accident or incident entailing environmental or health and safety risks, the GSC will immediately inform Bruxelles Environnement and the relevant local authorities.

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*Thermal image of the facade of the Lex building showing heat loss in spring 2016 (energy audit begun at the end of 2015)*
4. ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME

The GSC has established a multifaceted and constantly developing environmental programme which adheres to the guidelines laid down in the environmental policy. The measures developed within this programme aim to reduce environmental impacts and are gradually leading to improved control over significant environmental aspects. The environmental programme is organised by topic or by environmental aspect.

The GSC employs some 3 000 officials and, on average, receives 2 000 persons from outside the GSC each day, including the members and experts of the national delegations, journalists, staff of outside firms, visitors, etc. Changes in environmental impact are weighted in some cases by the surface area of the buildings or by the average number of persons working in them.

4.1. ENERGY

4.1.1. Background

Energy is used in several forms and entails the consumption of natural resources.

Gas is mainly used for the heating of buildings and sanitary hot water production, and for cogenerating electricity and useful heat in the Lex and Justus Lipsius buildings.

Electricity is mainly used for the air conditioning and ventilation of buildings, active cooling in certain areas (such as the data centre), lighting, catering services, activity relating to the press centre and visitors, the operation of lifts, IT infrastructure, etc.

Annual consumption of gas and electricity in the Lex and Justus Lipsius buildings is influenced by the number and type of events which are held there (summits, multilateral conferences, Council meetings, etc.).

4.1.2. Environmental performance indicators

Primary energy consumption (see paragraph 4.1.2.3) is an indicator for measuring the environmental pressure caused by the consumption of final energy, for example, gas and electricity.

4.1.2.1. Gas

Figure 1 shows actual gas consumption in the crèche, Lex and Justus Lipsius buildings (2010-2016). The fluctuation in this annual consumption is closely linked to heating requirements in a given year. This ‘climatic’ effect can be evened out by normalising gas consumption linked to the heating requirements of the building, thus making it possible to compare developments from one year to the next. The normalisation of consumption is explained in Section 6.1.
Figure 1: actual gas consumption in the crèche, Lex and Justus Lipsius buildings (2010-2016)

Figure 2 shows normalised gas consumption for the heating of buildings, excluding normalisation of the share of gas used for the production of cogenerated electricity and sanitary hot water. Normalised gas consumption increased by 1% in 2016 (21 242 MWh) compared to 2010 (20 958 MWh). Between 2014 and 2016 it fell by 12.69% (a difference of 3 089 MWh).

Figure 2: normalised gas consumption in the crèche, Lex and Justus Lipsius buildings (2010-2016)
The increase in normalised gas consumption between 2010 and 2016 is mainly due to the use of high-efficiency cogeneration of heat and electricity, which produces useful heat at a lower yield than a boiler but leads to a structural reduction in the consumption of primary energy required for the proper functioning of the buildings (see paragraph 4.1.2.3). The introduction of cogeneration in the Justus Lipsius building in 2011 led to a visible increase in gas consumption in that building in subsequent years. The fall in consumption that can be seen in the Lex and Justus Lipsius buildings between 2014 and 2016 is due to optimisation of the general operation of installations in these two buildings.

4.1.2.2. Electricity
Total electricity consumption fell by 13.4 % between 2010 (30 069 MWh) and 2016 (26 027 MWh) as shown in Figure 3. The consumption shown includes purchased electricity and electricity produced by photovoltaic installations and cogeneration plants in all the buildings.

![Electricity consumption graph]

**Figure 3**: electricity consumption in the crèche, Lex and Justus Lipsius buildings (2010-2016)

Figure 4 shows the trend in electricity production by cogeneration plants in the Justus Lipsius and Lex buildings and by the photovoltaic installations on the Justus Lipsius building. This production accounted for 11.5 % of consumption in 2016.
The drop in ‘green’ electricity production in the Lex in 2016 is partly explained by the fact that the cogeneration system was shut down for technical reasons between September and mid November 2016.

During a particularly cold period such as the winter of 2013, the cogeneration system has to work harder and electricity production therefore increases. This helps to explain the high level of electricity production in 2013.

Between December 2014 and January 2015, work was carried out on the cogeneration plant in the Justus Lipsius to improve modulation. The plant operated continuously during this period and consequently electricity production was higher, as shown by the figures for 2014 and 2015. In 2016 adjustments to the modulation to meet the needs of the building (particularly in terms of heat) made it possible to return to the same production level as in 2012, especially since the climatic conditions in 2012 and 2016 were very similar.

4.1.2.3. Primary energy
Primary energy is the ‘raw’ form of energy available (for example gas, coal, wood, etc.) before conversion into useful energy (such as electricity, heat, etc.). The consumption of electricity and gas in the Council buildings can thus be expressed in terms of primary energy. Electricity bought from the grid is converted into primary energy using a conversion factor (\(^2\)).

\(^2\) In accordance with the energy performance certification protocol for public buildings in the Brussels Capital Region, a theoretical yield of 40% is used to convert electricity bought from the grid into primary energy.
The energy performance of a building is generally measured in primary energy. This approach makes it possible to include the effect of high-efficiency energy conversion systems such as cogeneration on the consumption of non-renewable natural resources.

Normalised primary energy consumption in the Council buildings fell by 16.5% between 2010 (94,439 MWh) and 2016 (78,844 MWh), as shown in Figure 5.

![Graph showing normalised primary energy consumption](image)

**Figure 5: electricity consumption in the crèche, Lex and Justus Lipsius buildings (2010-2016)**

This translates into an improvement in the average energy performance for all sites from 444 kWh/m² in 2010 to 371 kWh/m² in 2016, as shown in Figure 6.
Figure 6: electricity consumption in the crèche, Lex and Justus Lipsius buildings (2010-2016)

Figure 7 shows the trend, by year, in actual and normalised primary energy consumption per occupant of the Lex, Justus Lipsius and crèche buildings. Consumption has thus been corrected by an occupancy factor which reflects the intensity of the Council’s activities. Normalised primary energy consumption per occupant fell by 18.7% between 2010 (19,352 kWh) and 2016 (15,728 kWh).
Actual and normalised primary energy consumption per occupant

![Graph showing trend in actual and normalised primary energy consumption per occupant (2010-2016)]

It can therefore be concluded that the overall energy performance of the Council’s buildings improved significantly between 2010 and 2016.

**4.1.3. Objectives and action**

**4.1.3.1. Objectives**

Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy efficiency came into force on 4 December 2012. The directive establishes a common framework of measures to promote energy efficiency in the EU in order to achieve its major objective of a 20 % increase in energy efficiency by 2020 and to pave the way for further energy efficiency improvements beyond that date.

The Council of the European Union, the European Parliament and the European Commission jointly stated on 2 October 2012 that, due to the high profile of their buildings and the leading role they should play in the field of energy performance, they would, without prejudice to applicable rules on budgeting and public procurement, subject the buildings they own and occupy to the same requirements as are applicable to the buildings of Member States’ central governments under Articles 5 and 6 of Directive 2012/27/EU.
The GSC is thus committed to ensuring that energy is used efficiently in all Council buildings. The target increase in efficiency for the Justus Lipsius, Lex and crèche buildings together for the 2010-2020 period is shown in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Normalised consumption</th>
<th>Energy saving compared to 2010</th>
<th>Relative decrease compared to 2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in MWh</td>
<td>in MWh</td>
<td>in %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference: 2010</td>
<td>94 439</td>
<td>n. a.</td>
<td>n. a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome: 2016</td>
<td>78 844</td>
<td>15 595</td>
<td>– 16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective: 2020</td>
<td>80 273</td>
<td>14 165</td>
<td>– 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: 2020 energy efficiency objective for the Justus Lipsius, Lex and crèche buildings

The GSC undertook to cut its normalised primary energy consumption by 15 % between 2010 and 2020 in the Justus Lipsius, Lex and crèche buildings. That objective was achieved and surpassed, with an energy saving of 16.5 % in 2016 compared to 2010. The GSC also undertook to improve its energy performance by an average of 1.5 % per year between 2010 and 2020. This objective equates to a reduction of 66.7 kWh primary energy per m² in the average energy consumption of all buildings in 2020 compared to 2010.

The overall consumption reduction objectives as from 2020 will be reviewed on the basis of the outcome of the completed and ongoing energy audits, as illustrated in the following two paragraphs.

4.1.3.2. Action taken

The GSC has put in place concrete measures which resulted in a structural improvement in energy performance between 2010 and 2016. This improvement is visible in the primary energy consumption, both as an absolute figure and in relative terms per occupant or unit of surface area of the buildings. The action taken includes the following policies and measures (non-exhaustive list):

- computers left on but not in use are shut down at the end of the day;
- the settings for heating during the winter and air conditioning during the summer are monitored continuously in order to optimise consumption;
- the insulation of the air conditioning and heating systems has been improved;
- the server park in the data centre has been optimised by means of virtualisation (approximately 60 % of servers have already been virtualised);
- energy performance criteria have been systematically incorporated in procurement procedures for IT equipment;
- there are regular awareness-raising campaigns targeted at the occupants of the buildings to encourage them to use energy more rationally, and energy performance certificates are displayed every year at the entrances to the buildings;
- the Green Office team includes an energy management coordinator;
- the energy audits of the Justus Lipsius building in 2015 and the Lex building in 2016 have helped to identify the cost-effective energy performance potential and to devise an energy action plan for each of the two buildings.
4.1.3.3. Action to be taken between 2017 and 2020

The GSC undertakes, for the 2017-2020 period, to:

- continue the existing action described in paragraph 4.1.3.2;
- identify the cost-effective energy performance potential through an energy audit of the crèche (2017);
- implement and periodically evaluate the energy action plans for all the buildings;
- establish new overall energy consumption reduction targets as from 2020.

4.2. WATER

4.2.1. Background

In the Council buildings, water is used primarily in the kitchens, toilets and showers, as well as to clean the premises and to humidify the air in the offices and conference rooms. The GSC uses mains water in the Justus Lipsius and Lex buildings and in the crèche, but also rainwater in the Lex building.

4.2.2. Environmental performance indicators

Figure 8 shows the trend in mains water consumption between 2010 and 2016 for the Justus Lipsius, Lex and crèche buildings.
The sudden increase in water consumption in the Lex building in 2015 was linked to a technical incident due to a faulty valve in the rainwater collection system which caused continuous filling with mains water. In 2016, water consumption in the Council buildings fell to the lowest level since 2010.

Figure 8: trend in mains water consumption by building (2010-2016)

Figure 9: trend in mains water consumption per m² by building (2010-2016)
Figure 9 shows the mains water consumption per m² for each of the buildings. Water consumption in the crèche is relatively high and is linked to its activity of providing childcare.

Figure 10 shows the trend in mains water consumption per day and per occupant. Consumption has thus been corrected by an occupancy factor which reflects the intensity of the Council’s activities. Water consumption per occupant per day was essentially identical for each year between 2010 and 2016, with a general downward trend.

4.2.3. Objectives and action

4.2.3.1. Objectives
The GSC is committed, in line with its environmental policy, to an approach of preventing pollution while ensuring the efficient use of water.

4.2.3.2. Action taken
The GSC has implemented the following measures:

• a rainwater collection system with a total capacity of around 200,000 litres has been installed in the Lex building to supply water to flush the toilets;
• in the Justus Lipsius and Lex buildings, toilets have been fitted with a dual flush button and urinals with a proximity sensor;
• awareness-raising campaigns encourage users to report any water leaks to the Buildings Unit, which is also responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of the facilities;
• awareness-raising campaigns encourage the occupants of the buildings to use water rationally;
• regular checks are carried out on the valve in the rainwater collection system in the Lex building;
• the energy audit carried out in the Lex building in 2016 confirmed the good water management practices in the building, such as the general awareness-raising campaign encouraging people to call a helpline in the event of a leak.

4.2.3.3. Action to be taken between 2017 and 2018
The GSC will implement the following measures:

• renovation of the toilet facilities, including recovery of some rainwater in the Justus Lipsius building;
• installation of spray taps with water brake in the Lex toilets to limit the flow rate to 50 %;
• inclusion of a chapter on water consumption in the energy audit of the crèche scheduled for 2017-2018.

4.3. WASTE

4.3.1. Background
Given the very great diversity of its activities, the GSC produces many different types of waste, some of which are classified as hazardous. The GSC’s waste mainly comes from the fitting-out and maintenance of its premises and technical installations, from catering and from the daily activities of its staff. The types of waste collected within the GSC buildings are:

• hazardous waste (neon tubes, cans which contained hazardous products, waste oils, electronic waste, waste from the medical service, printer ink cartridges, etc.);
• PMC (plastic bottles and containers for liquids, cans and foil packaging, and drinks cartons);
• glass;
• metal;
• paper and cardboard;
• organic waste (from the catering service);
• general waste (from offices and meetings, packaging, etc.);
• refurbishment and renovation waste, building waste;
• equipment withdrawn from service (IT, furniture, etc.).

The data provided below relate to the waste collected in the Justus Lipsius and Lex buildings. For the crèche building, waste disposal is the responsibility of the site operator.

4.3.2. Environmental performance indicators
Figure 11 illustrates the changes in combined waste generation in the Justus Lipsius and Lex buildings between 2010 and 2016. Improving the quality of sorting has made it possible to collect a larger proportion of PMC and glass, the collection of which has been organised more systematically since 2012.
Figure 11: waste production by type in the Justus Lipsius and Lex buildings (2010-2016), including PMC and general waste, paper and cardboard from the crèche as from 2015.

The total amount of waste decreased by 11% between 2010 (1199 tonnes) and 2016 (991 tonnes).

Conversely, in 2016 the amount of recyclable waste (PMC, glass, metal, paper and organic waste) accounted for 33% of the total, an increase of 3% on 2015.

Figure 12 shows the trend in the amount of waste produced annually per person. Between 2010 and 2016, the annual overall volume of waste per person fell from 229 kg to 198 kg, rising to a peak of 273 kg in 2012 due to major renovation work in the Justus Lipsius building.
4.3.3. Objectives and action

4.3.3.1. Objectives
The waste action plan was updated for the period 2016-2020. Its objectives are to continue to improve the waste management system and, between 2012 and 2020, to stabilise and if possible reduce the quantity of waste, and particularly non-recyclable waste, generated per person.

The GSC also continues to ensure that hazardous products and waste are managed appropriately.

4.3.3.2. Action taken
To improve the sorting and, therefore, the recycling of waste, the following steps have been taken:

- providing waste-paper baskets in the conference rooms, interpreting booths and offices;
- setting up the collection of glass at certain points in the Justus Lipsius and Lex buildings;
- standardising the waste collection points in the buildings by:
  — identifying each bin by means of a sticker;
  — putting up bilingual explanatory posters (in English and French) illustrating how to sort waste correctly;
- drawing up a waste-sorting guide;
- installing signs giving better information on sorting at the loading bay, for contractors and external providers;
periodically measuring the quality of sorting and awareness raising among staff (in 2013 and 2015);
- reusing some of the furniture withdrawn from service;
- biomethanising organic waste: food unfit for consumption and kitchen waste from the Justus Lipsius and Lex buildings are collected and processed in specialised processing centres which produce biogas or use such waste for animal feed or compost;
- recycling packaging and recovering IT equipment through reuse and recycling;
- introducing separate waste collection in the Lex building’s catering areas;
- reviewing the technical specifications in the new waste management contract, including audits on the quality of waste sorting;
- installing an organic waste outlet near the vegetable area in the Justus Lipsius building;
- implementing the practice of sorting waste in the crèche on a daily basis (general waste, paper, cardboard and PMC) with the children’s involvement and craft activities using recycled and recovered materials: yoghurt cartons, newspaper, scraps of fabric and wool or wallpaper, etc.
**4.3.3.3. Action to be taken between 2017 and 2020**

The GSC undertakes, for the 2017-2020 period, to:

- ensure the continuity of the measures taken under the previous action plan;
- continue to raise awareness among staff;
- introduce separate waste collection bins for staff in the catering areas of the Justus Lipsius and Europa buildings;
- increase the use of recyclable or reusable office supplies as far as possible;
- continue and extend (if applicable) those contracts involving the reuse of some of the equipment withdrawn from service;
- replace the green bins with paper box bins;
- develop and evaluate a pilot project to reduce the number of — or even remove — general waste bins in offices and to replace them with separate waste collection bins;
- make contractors and subcontractors aware of the need to reduce wrapping and packaging, or compel them to do so by means of special clauses;
- introduce separate waste collection at the secure access to the Justus Lipsius car park.

**4.4. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND OTHER AIR POLLUTANTS**

**4.4.1. Background**

All the following activities conducted by the GSC generate greenhouse gas emissions (non-exhaustive list):

- holding of meetings, conferences and summits;
- staff transport, travel and missions;
- public procurement contracts;
- operation of buildings and buildings policy;
- technical, construction and renovation projects;
- use of natural resources, incoming and outgoing materials;
- catering;
- freight.

It is not appropriate to monitor the annual emissions of air pollutants such as sulphur oxides (SO\(_x\)), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO\(_x\)) or particulate matter (PM), given the tertiary activities carried out in the buildings. Direct emissions of these pollutants are not significant (PM and SO\(_x\)) or are controlled by means of adequate monitoring of technical installations (CO and NO\(_x\)).

**4.4.2. Environmental performance indicators**

The greenhouse gases taken into account in environmental programming are carbon dioxide (CO\(_2\)), nitrous oxide (N\(_2\)O), methane (CH\(_4\)), sulphur hexafluoride (SF\(_6\)), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs). The GSC is currently measuring the direct emissions of greenhouse gases resulting from the operation of its buildings. These direct emissions are among the performance indicators of the environmental management system. These emissions are mainly related to the use of gas for heating and cogeneration, fuel for service vehicles and accidental emissions of refrigerants, the warming effect of which is measured in carbon
dioxide equivalent (\(\text{CO}_2\text{e}\)) (\(^3\)). The GSC purchases green electricity, in respect of which greenhouse gas emissions are not taken into account as such electricity comes from renewable energy sources and high-efficiency cogeneration.

Direct emissions of greenhouse gases are shown in Figure 13 and include emissions from the boilers, the cogeneration systems, the service fleet and refrigerant leakages. These direct emissions fluctuate considerably from one year to another, mainly due to variations in the demand for heating in winter. Figure 14, by contrast, shows the indirect greenhouse gas emissions avoided thanks to the photovoltaic and cogeneration installations. In 2010 these made it possible to avoid releasing 69 tonnes of \(\text{CO}_2\) into the atmosphere. The highest result was achieved in 2013 when the release of 559 tonnes of \(\text{CO}_2\) was avoided (\(^4\)), followed by 390 tonnes avoided in 2016. Between 2013 and 2016 the decrease in indirect greenhouse gas emissions saved was due to the temporary shutdown of cogeneration in the Lex building in 2014 for technical reasons and weather-related factors (colder winter in 2013 leading to increased cogeneration use). Cogeneration production in the Justus Lipsius was higher in 2014 and 2015 because of work being carried out on the modulation system. The figure for 2016 shows that production was better adjusted to demand.

![Graph showing direct emissions of greenhouse gases (2010-2016)](image)

Figure 13: direct greenhouse gas emissions (2010-2016)

(\(^3\)) The global warming potential (GWP) represents the combined effect of the differing times these gases remain in the atmosphere and their relative power of absorption of outgoing infrared heat radiation, and is generally based on a 100-year time horizon. The GWP is used to translate the overall emissions of greenhouse gases into emissions of \(\text{CO}_2\text{e}\).

(\(^4\)) The \(\text{CO}_2\) emissions avoided thanks to the solar panels were calculated in accordance with the Ministerial Decree of 24 July 2008 setting out the energy assumptions to be taken into consideration when carrying out technical and economic feasibility studies in the Brussels Capital Region. The \(\text{CO}_2\) emissions avoided thanks to the cogeneration systems were calculated by comparing the \(\text{CO}_2\) emissions with those of equivalent heat production from a high-efficiency boiler (efficiency = 90 %) and with those of equivalent net electricity production from a gas steam power plant (efficiency = 55 %).
Greenhouse gas emissions avoided through solar and cogeneration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Solar electricity Justus Lipsius</th>
<th>Cogeneration Lex</th>
<th>Cogeneration Justus Lipsius</th>
<th>Total avoided emissions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 14: greenhouse gas emissions avoided (2010-2016)

Figure 15 shows the trend in direct greenhouse gas emissions, which fell from 1,019 kg of CO$_2$e per person in 2010 to 943 kg of CO$_2$e per person in 2016.

Direct emissions of greenhouse gases per person per 100 m$^2$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Per person</th>
<th>Per 100 m$^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1,019</td>
<td>2,343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>2,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1,178</td>
<td>2,602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1,168</td>
<td>2,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>2,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>982</td>
<td>2,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>943</td>
<td>2,226</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 15: direct greenhouse gas emissions per person per 100 m$^2$ (2010-2016)
4.4.3. Objectives and action

4.4.3.1. Objectives
In accordance with its environmental policy, the GSC is taking steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions resulting from its operations and activities. To that end, the GSC will implement the recommendations set out in the conclusions of the Council of the European Union of 11 May 2015 on Special Report No 14/2014 by the European Court of Auditors: ‘How do the EU institutions and bodies calculate, reduce and offset their greenhouse gas emissions?’ This will mainly involve cooperating with the other EU institutions and bodies to establish:

- a harmonised approach to calculating, reporting and reducing the direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions of the EU institutions and bodies;
- a quantified overall reduction target for the year 2030 in line with the relevant EU targets;
- a common approach to the voluntary offsetting of the residual greenhouse gas emissions of the EU institutions and bodies.

4.4.3.2. Action taken
The GSC has taken the following steps to reduce the carbon footprint of its activities, extending the scope beyond that defined by gas consumption, fuel for service vehicles and refrigerants:

- optimising energy management (see Section 4.1 Energy);
- promoting alternatives to car use (see Section 4.6 Mobility);
- installing electric vehicle charging stations and making them available to staff free of charge;
- purchasing green electricity;
- offsetting emissions from the production of paper delivered to the GSC;
- setting up a more sustainable canteen which offers vegetarian dishes, with special emphasis on promoting seasonal vegetables and limiting food waste, and managing the footprint of disposable products (e.g. recyclable packaging);
- making videoconference rooms available to reduce the amount of travel required and raising awareness among staff of the availability of videoconferencing;
- investing in hybrid vehicles and downsizing, which has reduced the climate impact of the entire service fleet from 256 g of CO₂ on average per km in 2013 to 162 g of CO₂ per km in 2016 (*)
- carrying out a comprehensive study on the carbon footprint of all Council activities, including emissions from on-site gas combustion and other activities such as travel and the use of goods and services, etc. This study used the Bilan Carbone® (carbon balance) method on the basis of data from 2014. An annex containing the overall results of the study is available at the end of this statement.

(*) Manufacturer’s data, except for armoured vehicles.
4.4.3.3. **Action to be taken between 2017 and 2018**

Between 2017 and 2018, the GSC undertakes to:

- complete the second carbon footprint study on its activities in 2016, based on a standardised approach to calculating, reporting and reducing its direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions, and to update this survey periodically;
- draw up a climate action plan with a greenhouse gas emissions reduction target for 2030 in line with the relevant EU targets;
- define a common approach with the EU institutions and bodies to the voluntary offsetting of residual greenhouse gas emissions;
- involve the catering services in a ‘Good Food’ labelling scheme, emphasising local, seasonal and, if possible, organic products.

4.5. **PAPER-BASED RESOURCES**

4.5.1. **Background**

The volumes of paper consumed primarily include the standard A4 office paper used by staff in printers and photocopiers, but also the publications and brochures produced internally and externally.
4.5.2. Environmental performance indicators

Total paper consumption fell from 355 tonnes in 2010 to 184 tonnes in 2016, as shown in Figure 16. Paper consumption per person fell from 73 kg in 2010 to 37 kg in 2016, as shown in Figure 17.

Overall, paper consumption decreased fairly steadily between 2012 and 2016, reaching an exceptionally low level in 2015. Given that the GSC’s paper consumption is closely linked to the work of the European Commission, the decrease in the volume of documents produced in 2015 by the new Commission led to a fall in the GSC’s paper consumption.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Paper consumption (tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 16: Total paper consumption per year (2010-2016)
4.5.3. Objectives and action

4.5.3.1. Objectives
The action plan for paper, which was first adopted in 2012, has been updated for the period 2016-2020 with the following objectives:

- to reduce paper consumption per person by 10 % by the end of 2020 as compared with 2015;
- to sustain the environmental performance of the paper used, i.e. in 2020, 90 % of the paper should bear a European Ecolabel, Nordic Swan, Blue Angel or equivalent.

4.5.3.2. Action taken
Paper consumption per person per year decreased by 49.3 % between 2010 and 2016 thanks to the numerous measures taken, the most significant of which are as follows:

- the monitoring of the implementation of the policy to reduce the number of individual printers in favour of shared and network printers;
- regular campaigns to raise awareness of good practices in relation to printing;
- good practices to limit the distribution of paper versions of internal documents and publications, replacing them with electronic versions. For example, since the end of 2016, the Commission en direct magazine has been published online only;
- the beginning of the gradual replacement of a large proportion of desktop computers by laptop computers and the installation of Wi-Fi in the meeting rooms of the GSC.

In line with measures which have been in place since 2012, the Secretariat concluded in 2014 a new contract for the supply of paper made from 100 % recycled fibre.
4.5.3.3. Action to be taken between 2017 and 2020

The action plan for paper updated for the period 2016-2020 aims to reduce paper consumption per person by 10% in 2020 as compared with 2015. To reach this objective, a number of measures have been identified, including:

- the implementation of a pilot project to use personal badges to copy or print, automated counting of the number of pages printed or copied on network printers, the generation of automatic reports showing the number of copies per user and department, and a reduction in the number of printing errors or duplicate printing;
- the continuation of the gradual replacement of a large proportion of desktop computers by laptop computers and the installation of Wi-Fi in all the GSC’s meeting rooms;
- the development of the Agora and Delegates Portal applications to optimise document management for the delegates with a view to an increased digitisation of documents.

Other measures under consideration aim at maintaining the environmental performance of the paper used and increasingly recycling it.

4.6. MOBILITY

4.6.1. Background

The GSC employs around 3 000 people who commute daily between their homes and workplaces (primarily the Justus Lipsius and Lex buildings). In addition, work-related journeys are undertaken every day, mainly in the Brussels Capital Region.

4.6.2. Environmental performance indicators

4.6.2.1. Commuting from home to work

The employee transport plan (plan de déplacements d’entreprise) is updated every 3 years. In this context, several mobility surveys have been carried out at the GSC, most recently in 2011 and 2014. The latest mobility survey had a high response rate of 53.6% (1 518 respondents), giving a representative picture of how staff travel to work. Most members of staff live in the Brussels Capital Region (66%). Staff who live outside Brussels are mainly concentrated in Flemish Brabant (17%) and Walloon Brabant (7%).

Figure 18 shows how GSC staff commuted from home to work between 2003 and 2014. The proportion of staff travelling exclusively by car fell from 46.6% in 2003 to 31.6% in 2014, with a shift towards walking, cycling and public transport.

(*) The employee transport plan involves examining, implementing, evaluating and updating measures to promote the sustainable management of work-related journeys (decree of the Brussels Capital Regional government of 7 April 2011 on employee transport plans; Moniteur Belge of 9 May 2011).
4.6.2.2. Work-related journeys

The 2014 mobility survey showed that the GSC generates approximately 3,500 work-related journeys within Belgium per month, which is below the regional average, given the size of the institution. The 3,500 journeys in question involve only 15% of staff, and over three quarters of those journeys take place within Brussels.

Source: 2014 mobility survey.
Figure 19: modal split for work-related journeys
4.6.3. Objectives and action

4.6.3.1. Objectives
The IRIS II regional mobility plan (1), approved in 2010, aims to reduce the number of cars on the road in Brussels by 20% in 2018 compared with 2001. More people are expected to take public transport, cycle and walk over the same period. The main objectives of the GSC’s employee transport plan are as follows:

- by 2020, have 75% of staff use a form of transport other than driving to get to the GSC;
- ensure ease of access to GSC buildings;
- provide information to, and raise awareness among, staff about soft mobility;
- reduce CO₂ emissions related to GSC activities.

The changes in the modal split for journeys, based on the results of the 2014 mobility survey, are set out in Table 2 below and are compared with the intermediate objectives set for 2014. Table 2 shows that:

- the intermediate objectives for 2014 have largely been attained, since the number of people using cars has fallen, and the number of people cycling, taking public transport or walking has risen;
- the objectives for 2020 imply a substantial reduction in car use (from 32% to 25%), and are dependent on an improvement in the public transport available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main mode of transport</th>
<th>Survey of GSC staff</th>
<th>Intermediate objective</th>
<th>Modal shift objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Car</td>
<td>34 %</td>
<td>31.6 %</td>
<td>32 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public transport</td>
<td>46 %</td>
<td>44.9 %</td>
<td>47 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walking</td>
<td>15 %</td>
<td>14.8 %</td>
<td>15 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycling</td>
<td>5 %</td>
<td>6.4 %</td>
<td>6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined modes, car sharing, etc.</td>
<td>n. a.</td>
<td>2.3 %</td>
<td>n. a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100 %</td>
<td>100 %</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB: n. a. = not applicable.
Table 2: changes in transport habits, compared with the modal shift objectives

(1) IRIS II mobility plan, Brussels Capital Region, November 2010.
4.6.3.2. Action taken
The GSC’s mobility policy complies effectively with the Brussels Capital Region’s requirements for each of the following compulsory measures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEASURE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>GSC ACTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mobility coordinator</td>
<td>Have a contact person within the institution for the employee transport plan</td>
<td>Mobility coordinator post filled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of information</td>
<td>Inform employees about travel and mobility policy</td>
<td>The GSC’s intranet site contains a section on travelling between home and work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness raising</td>
<td>Make employees and visitors aware of sustainable modes of transport</td>
<td>Annual participation in European Mobility Week (since 2011) and the Bike Experience in 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multimodal access plan</td>
<td>Provide employees and visitors with a multimodal access plan (giving details of all available forms of transport for getting to the site)</td>
<td>Updated access plan for 2016 available at the entrances to the buildings, on the mobility page of the Green Office intranet site and in the Delegates’ handbook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public transport</td>
<td>Encourage the use of public transport Maintain and improve the contribution system so as to make it more effective</td>
<td>An incentive is in place in the form of an annual contribution to the cost of season tickets for public transport and for the Villo! bicycle rental scheme. In 2015, the contribution system was renewed and improved to make it more effective, demonstrating that the GSC encourages the use of public transport (a regional obligation) and modal shift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycle parking</td>
<td>Install a secure, covered parking area for bicycles providing the legal minimum number of spaces</td>
<td>Parking areas for bicycles and facilities for cyclists are available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecoscore</td>
<td>Take account of the Ecoscore when purchasing or leasing vehicles (company cars and service vehicles)</td>
<td>The service fleet leasing policy takes account of criteria that are equivalent to the Ecoscore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollution peak</td>
<td>Devise and implement a communication plan and a specific action plan in the event of a pollution peak</td>
<td>The procedure to be followed has been drafted and included in the EMAS environmental management system handbook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric vehicles</td>
<td>Draw up an internal policy on the recharging of electric vehicles</td>
<td>The policy has been drawn up and is awaiting the signature of the Secretary-General.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Furthermore, an impact study on the use of the Justus Lipsius car parks was carried out by a specialised office under the Brussels Air, Climate and Energy Code (summer 2015).

In response to requests from cyclists, an audit of the bicycle facilities at the Justus Lipsius building was carried out in 2015. Planning of the construction work at the Etterbeek exit was stopped and details were circulated to cyclists in 2016. Bicycle pumps have also been provided for cyclists in the bicycle parking in the Lex and Justus Lipsius buildings.
4.6.3.3. Action to be taken in 2017
To improve its mobility policy the GSC undertakes to implement the actions listed in the table below as part of its mobility plan for the period 2014-2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEASURE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>EXPECTED RESULT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Car parking management</td>
<td>Draw up a policy, for employees of external firms and visitors, on parking in the car parks</td>
<td>Parking spaces will be freed up in the Justus Lipsius and Lex buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessibility for bicycles</td>
<td>Carry out the construction work at the Etterbeek exit for cyclists</td>
<td>Maintain/increase the number of staff using bicycles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessibility for pedestrians</td>
<td>Ensure that the GSC’s buildings are easily accessible for pedestrians (during working hours)</td>
<td>The percentage of staff walking to work will be maintained (15 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication/ awareness raising</td>
<td>Hold annual awareness-raising events (Mobility Week), inform newcomers and existing staff about the mobility policy</td>
<td>The number of staff taking public transport, walking and cycling will increase and there will be greater awareness of mobility measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car sharing</td>
<td>Implement measures to encourage car sharing</td>
<td>Car sharing will be used for journeys between home and work</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In accordance with the timetable for the Brussels Capital Region, the GSC employee transport plan will be evaluated and updated in autumn 2017.

4.7. SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

4.7.1. Background
By opting for environmentally friendly goods, services and works, the GSC is making an effective contribution to supporting sustainable consumption and production. Public procurement is sustainable when a public authority seeks to obtain goods, services or works which have less impact on the environment over their lifetime.

4.7.2. Objectives and action

4.7.2.1. Objectives
The GSC aims to ensure that environmental criteria will increasingly be included in public procurement procedures wherever relevant.

4.7.2.2. Action taken
The GSC is actively involved in an interinstitutional working group which develops and shares best practice in the field of sustainable public procurement. The GSC has implemented the following measures:

- inclusion of environmental criteria in a number of public contracts: purchase of recycled, eco-friendly paper; disposal and recycling of waste paper, card and polystyrene; purchase of green electricity; cleaning of the buildings; purchase of highly energy-efficient IT equipment (computers, printers, servers, etc.); maintenance of technical installations; catering contract; leasing of service vehicles; running of the Council’s crèche; finishing services;
• awareness raising as regards eco-friendly purchasing: the Green Office team is regularly involved in the formulation of environmental criteria for procurement procedures, where relevant;
• availability, on the Green Office’s intranet site, of a webpage on ‘green public procurement’ for authorising departments.

4.7.2.3. Action to be taken between 2017 and 2018
The GSC is committed to taking the following action:

• ensure the continued implementation of the measures in place and the inclusion of environmental requirements and criteria in procurement procedures, where relevant;
• develop the expertise of the departments concerned in the field of sustainable public procurement;
• define and implement a key performance indicator for the field of sustainable public procurement;
• participate in the interinstitutional call for tenders launched by the European Parliament to set up a dedicated helpdesk for sustainable public procurement in 2017;
• gradually implement the recommendations of the new financial regulation as regards the integration of environmental criteria.

4.8. BIODIVERSITY

4.8.1. Background
The GSC’s direct impact on biodiversity may be judged from the way in which the land is occupied by the premises of the Council of the European Union, in particular the built area. Since a built area is sealed, it cannot in theory host any plant species and therefore will not contribute to biodiversity.

The use and management of hazardous products and paper resources and the organisation of catering services needed for the smooth functioning of the GSC may have a significant indirect impact on biodiversity.

4.8.2. Environmental performance indicators
The GSC has developed a number of internal spaces (patios) in such a way as to contribute to biodiversity. The table below shows, for each building, the total size of the plot, the built area, the surface area of the patios and the other areas (including the ground floor).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUILDING</th>
<th>PLOT SIZE</th>
<th>BUILT AREA</th>
<th>SURFACE AREA OF PATIOS</th>
<th>OTHER AREAS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Justus Lipsius</td>
<td>39 375 m²</td>
<td>19 356 m²</td>
<td>4 753 m²</td>
<td>15 266 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lex</td>
<td>6 879 m²</td>
<td>4 454 m²</td>
<td>568 m²</td>
<td>1 857 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crèche</td>
<td>2 067 m²</td>
<td>1 010 m²</td>
<td>n. a.</td>
<td>1 057 m²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB: n. a. = not applicable.
4.8.3. Objectives and action

4.8.3.1. Objectives
The GSC undertakes to pay particular attention to preserving biodiversity in all activities which may have an impact on it.

4.8.3.2. Action taken
The GSC has taken the following measures to improve biodiversity:

- greening of the patios in the Justus Lipsius building;
- purchasing of eco-friendly paper bearing an EU Ecolabel and an FSC certificate (*);
- use, wherever possible, of eco-friendly cleaning products;
- holding of a seminar for staff entitled ‘Urbanisation’s impact on biodiversity: lessons and challenges’ to raise awareness of the importance of biodiversity, even in cities;
- establishment of sustainability criteria for the catering services, with a focus on local and seasonal products and fish from sustainable fisheries;
- installation of an insect hotel, mainly for solitary bees, and of nesting boxes for urban birds in the trees in the Justus Lipsius patios;
- redevelopment of one of the patios in the Justus Lipsius building into a wild flower garden.

4.8.3.3. Action to be taken between 2017 and 2018
The GSC undertakes to:

- incorporate biodiversity protection criteria in relevant public procurement contracts;
- incorporate a green wall into the new Europa building;
- organise an awareness-raising event on the subject of biodiversity.

(*) Forest Stewardship Council certification.

Insect hotel, bird house and ducks in a courtyard of the Justus Lipsius building
4.9. **HEALTH RISKS**

Some activities that entail environmental risks may also constitute risks to human health. This includes the consequences of handling hazardous products and waste. The GSC has taken appropriate measures to minimise any repercussions, and has established response measures in the event of accidents. This has resulted in close cooperation between the health and safety department and the environmental management team (Green Office). Preparation and response exercises for dealing with emergency situations are organised periodically. For example, a prevention exercise was carried out in 2015 simulating an accidental discharge of a large quantity of a hazardous product. The next prevention exercise is planned for 2017 and will include the Europa building.

4.10. **COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS RAISING**

4.10.1. **Background**

The GSC employs approximately 3,000 officials and has an average of 2,000 visitors per day. The behaviour of GSC staff and visitors has an environmental impact, in terms of consumption of resources (such as water, energy and paper), waste management, and air pollution arising from transport choices.

4.10.2. **Environmental performance indicators**

The results of communication measures — focusing on awareness of the environmental management system and a quality assessment of it — were measured in the mobility survey conducted in 2014 (which had a 53.6% response rate). The survey showed that over 70% of staff were aware of the environmental management programme and tended to view it positively. The results were regarded as acceptable for such a diverse and complex organisation as the GSC.

This indicator will be updated following the new survey in 2017 as part of the update of the GSC’s employee transport plan.

Since 2015, the number of visits per year to pages related to environmental management on the GSC’s intranet and the read rate for articles published by the Green Office team for the attention of staff have also been monitored. Between 2015 and 2016, the number of visits to intranet pages related to environmental management increased by almost a quarter.

4.10.3. **Objectives and action**

4.10.3.1. **Objectives**

An annual programme entitled ‘Communication and environmental awareness raising’ is being set up. It comprises both one-off and structural internal communication activities scheduled for the year in question. The communication programme’s targets consist of planning, informing, raising awareness and promoting stakeholder participation, in particular:

- informing staff about environmental management targets and achievements;
- raising awareness of good practice and disseminating notable examples adopted in various departments and units;
• promoting staff involvement in, and commitment to, environmental management;
• consulting staff (on particular activities and themes);
• creating a sense of ownership;
• maintaining and encouraging mobilisation and motivation;
• planning awareness-raising campaigns and initiatives.

RAIL TRAVEL - PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

Tuesday 11 October 2016, JL Atrium stand, 12.00-14.00
Detailed programme available on Domus
Contact: eco.desk@consilium.europa.eu
4.10.3.2. Action taken

The action can be divided into four main types:

- measures to promote ongoing awareness of the project using the GSC’s intranet (Green Office website): articles, awareness-raising campaigns on European or local events such as Mobility Weeks, the European Week for Waste Reduction, etc.;
- campaigns for all staff on good practices to be adopted (energy, sorting waste, reducing paper consumption, etc.);
- mobilisation campaigns led by the environmental network, and awareness-raising campaigns for newcomers and all staff;
- external communication initiatives, through the Green Office team’s involvement in the 2012, 2015 and 2016 open days, in the Brussels Capital Region’s ‘Eco-dynamic Enterprise’ certification for the Lex and crèche buildings, and in the interinstitutional EMAS week organised in May 2016 with the EMAS teams from other EU institutions.

Training has also been prepared for specific target groups, based on their involvement in a particular environmental area, e.g. for people using hazardous products or for members of the environmental network.

Finally, awareness is being raised among staff and parents at the crèche by means of posters explaining the environmental management approach and encouraging everyone to get involved by taking practical, everyday steps (saving energy, sorting waste, etc.).

4.10.3.3. Action to be taken between 2017 and 2018

The GSC will continue to assess progress achieved on communication and awareness raising. The following action is also planned:

- ensuring that environmental management remains in the spotlight by producing articles, participating in regional environmental campaigns and raising staff awareness of various environmental issues;
- organisation of training activities and conferences on relevant environmental issues;
- publication and periodic updating of the environmental statement;
- continuous updating of the Green Office intranet site;
- participation in the interinstitutional network of EMAS-registered European institutions in order to develop common communication campaigns.
A vous tous qui travaillez ou passez à la crèche

Nous portons à votre attention que ce bâtiment est géré dans un souci éco-dynamique ce qui implique le respect de certaines mesures.

Au quotidien nous essayons :
- de faire baisser les consommations d’énergie et donc par exemple d’éteindre les lumières en quittant les locaux, d’utiliser les ascenseurs le moins possible, de ne pas laisser des appareils électriques en veille...
- de respecter le tri des déchets et d’utiliser les poubelles de tri mises à disposition partout dans le bâtiment.

Dans notre organisation nous gérons nos achats et nos consommations dans ce même esprit.

L’atteinte de nos objectifs écologiques dépend de la participation de tous les occupants et visiteurs de ce bâtiment.

Nous espérons pouvoir compter sur votre active collaboration.

Merci d’avance,

L’équipe des éco-coach

Poster to raise awareness of the environmental approach at the crèche (published in French only)
The two children who won, for the GSC, the design competition organised during the interinstitutional EMAS week, Alex Goffart, 11 years old, and Emmeline Kjellgren, 12 years old.

Participants in the sustainable buildings workshop held on 26 May 2016 during the interinstitutional EMAS week.
The publication of the next environmental statement is due in December 2018.
6. VARIABLES USED TO CALCULATE ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

A ratio is used to calculate environmental performance, using appropriate variables for the operational context. The main variables used by the GSC are:

- 15/15 degree days divided by normal degree days;
- the average number of occupants of all buildings per day;
- the heated or air-conditioned surface area of our buildings.

6.1. 15/15 DEGREE DAYS DIVIDED BY NORMAL DEGREE DAYS

The notion of degree days may be used to assess the severity of the season in which heating is required. This enables a comparison of the heating requirements of different buildings or of the same building at different periods. A commonly used notion is '15/15 degree days'. The first 15 represents the average comfortable temperature in our climate over a 24-hour period and in a whole building, i.e. 18 °C minus 3 °C, which is the average amount of heat conveyed by the sun and internal gains (lights, office equipment, people, etc.).

The second 15 represents the outside temperature below which there is deemed to be a need for heating, and which is consequently used to define the heating period. A more general benchmark may be obtained by standardising degree days. The most commonly used benchmark is ‘normal degree days’. This figure represents the average number of 15/15 degree days over the last 30 years as calculated by the Belgian Royal Meteorological Institute (sources: http://www.energieplus-lesite.be; http://www.bruxellesenvironnement.be; http://www.energie.wallonie.be).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>NORMAL DEGREE DAYS</th>
<th>ACTUAL DEGREE DAYS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2 087</td>
<td>2 309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1 913</td>
<td>1 514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1 913</td>
<td>1 914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1 893</td>
<td>2 137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1 893</td>
<td>1 424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1 902</td>
<td>1 704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1 913</td>
<td>1 948</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.2. **NUMBER OF PEOPLE**

The number of people is equal to the average number of occupants per day of all the buildings, based on the number of officials and people treated as such, the staff of external companies, visitors, members of delegations and journalists.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>AVERAGE NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS PER DAY (PEOPLE)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>4 880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>4 670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>4 690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>4 949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>4 782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>4 773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>5 013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.3. **HEATED OR AIR-CONDITIONED SURFACE AREA (IN M²)**

Energy performance certificates are issued to the GSC based on the heated or air-conditioned surface area of its buildings; for this reason, that surface area has been used to calculate certain environmental performance indicators.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>TOTAL HEATED OR AIR-CONDITIONED SURFACE AREA (in m²)</th>
<th>HEATED OR AIR-CONDITIONED SURFACE AREA OF THE JUSTUS LIPSIUS (in m²)</th>
<th>HEATED OR AIR-CONDITIONED SURFACE AREA OF THE LEX (in m²)</th>
<th>HEATED OR AIR-CONDITIONED SURFACE AREA OF THE CRÈCHE (in m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>212 366</td>
<td>145 134</td>
<td>62 775</td>
<td>4 457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>212 366</td>
<td>145 134</td>
<td>62 775</td>
<td>4 457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>212 366</td>
<td>145 134</td>
<td>62 775</td>
<td>4 457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>212 366</td>
<td>145 134</td>
<td>62 775</td>
<td>4 457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>212 366</td>
<td>145 134</td>
<td>62 775</td>
<td>4 457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>212 366</td>
<td>145 134</td>
<td>62 775</td>
<td>4 457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>212 366</td>
<td>145 134</td>
<td>62 775</td>
<td>4 457</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A.1. Introduction
The aim of this review is to calculate, for the first time, and based on 2014 data, the greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the GSC’s activities.

The review uses the Bilan Carbone® (carbon balance) method and complies with ISO 14064.

The degree of accuracy in determining the values and emissions factors varies from one item to another. In order to take into account the margin of error caused by less accurate data, elements of uncertainty have been included, while still complying with the method referred to above.

Emissions for some items are evaluated by order of magnitude.

In order to cover the entire scope of the GSC’s activities, this review is not limited to the EMAS buildings (Justus Lipsius, Lex, the crèche), but also includes the Luxembourg site and the Overijse depot.

A.2. Emissions considered
This review considers gas emissions generated directly within our organisation (direct emissions) as well as gas emissions generated off site through activities necessary for the proper functioning of the organisation, e.g. transport, the provision of services (indirect emissions).

Greenhouse gases such as CH₄, N₂O or refrigerants (HFCs, PFCs, CFCs) have been translated into CO₂e using coefficients defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change according to their global warming potential.
A.3. Overall results

Figure A1: emissions of CO$_2$e

Figure A1 shows the highest emissions by category and ‘upstream’ emissions, i.e. emissions related to the production and transport of fossil fuels. It also shows the degree of uncertainty attached to each category.

Figure A2: percentage breakdown by category

Emissions by category are expressed as percentages in Figure A2.
A.4. Results expressed in tonnes of CO$_2$e per full-time equivalent staff member

The table below shows emissions per item, the total in tonnes of CO$_2$e and the relative figure per full-time equivalent (FTE).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>TONNES OF CO$_2$e</th>
<th>% OF THE TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Visitor transport</td>
<td>9 302</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delegates by car</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delegates by plane</td>
<td>9 268</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delegates by train</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other visitors</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Fixed assets</td>
<td>6 995</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office space</td>
<td>2 744</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking areas</td>
<td>431</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface area restaurants</td>
<td>82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer equipment</td>
<td>3 571</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office equipment</td>
<td>167</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Stationary combustion sources</td>
<td>4 010</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel oil</td>
<td>206</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>3 792</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Purchases of goods and services</td>
<td>1 948</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External services</td>
<td>1 034</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>549</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crèche</td>
<td>106</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office supplies</td>
<td>259</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Missions</td>
<td>1 826</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel by air</td>
<td>1 810</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel by train</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Commuting between home and work</td>
<td>1 610</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car, motorcycle</td>
<td>1 365</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public transport</td>
<td>234</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATEGORY</td>
<td>TONNES OF CO₂E</td>
<td>% OF THE TOTAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Waste</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hazardous</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General (incineration)</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Organic (methanisation)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recycled or reused</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bulk, building waste</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Freight</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Van hire</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Office supplies</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Combustion (vehicles)</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Refrigerant leaks</td>
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<td>Refrigerant leaks</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>District heating</td>
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<td>Luxembourg</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>District cooling</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>26 109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FTE</td>
<td>3 124*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TONNES OF CO₂e/FTE</td>
<td>8.36</td>
</tr>
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</table>

* Number of people employed by the GSC (excluding external staff, visitors, etc.).
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