



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Environmental Management System



Validated information
B-BXL-000003

2008 EMAS Environmental Statement

2007 reporting period

Foreword

This is the European Commission's third EMAS environmental statement. This update contains information on environmental policy and the performance of five Commission pilot services in 2007.

In 2007 the five pilot services continued their efforts to achieve further improvements by building on the environmental gains recorded in the previous statements.

Improvements continue to be made in all the sectors covered by the environmental management system. Thus, consumption per m² of electricity, gas (or heating oil) and water in the office buildings concerned by the EMAS project was down by 4%, 16% and 10% respectively on 2006. For the Commission as a whole in Brussels, 2007 saw a per capita fall of 3% in total waste generated and of more than 6% in office paper consumption from 2006 levels. The use of service bicycles rose by 14%.

One of the highlights of this update is the extension of EMAS to two more buildings, meaning that the system now applies to almost 30% of the total office space occupied by Commission services in Brussels.

This publication is also intended as an example to encourage other organisations to opt for EMAS as an environmental management system. Like any public-sector organisation, the Commission is duty-bound to manage its human and financial resources responsibly. The same goes for the environmental impact of its day-to-day activities. This publication is therefore also a contribution to the role that the Commission hopes to play in the area of corporate social responsibility. It serves to motivate staff by showing that words are followed by deeds, thereby contributing to their well-being.

Brussels, 5 September 2008

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EMAS validation

This environmental statement update shows the environmental aspects and related impacts of five European Commission services (Secretariat-General, Environment Directorate-General, Personnel and Administration Directorate-General, Informatics Directorate-General and the Office for Infrastructure and Logistics in Brussels) for 2007 in the following buildings: Berlaymont, 2 Rue Breydel, 1 Avenue Beaulieu, 5 Avenue Beaulieu, 9 Avenue Beaulieu, 10 Rue Guimard, 23 Houtweg, 34 Rue Montoyer, 11 Rue de la Science, 75 Boulevard Clovis, 16 Rue Wilson, 86 Rue de la Loi, 28 Rue Belliard, 54 Rue Joseph II and 1-3 Avenue de Bourget.

On the basis of an audit of the organisation, interviews by its staff and the examination of documents, data and information, AIB-VINÇOTTE International, in its capacity as environmental verifier accredited by BELAC under No BE-V-0016, concluded that:

- the environmental management system, the environmental audit procedure and the 2008 environmental statement meet the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 761/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 March 2001 allowing voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS);
- the data and information in this environmental statement are reliable and cover effectively all environmental issues of significance to this organisation.

Done at Brussels, 8 September 2008

(Signature)

Paul Olivier (Eng.),

Chair of the Certification Committee

Deadline for the next public statement: the next statement, concerning the 2008 reporting period, will be submitted to the Brussels-Capital region's competent body by the end of June 2009. The new three-year cycle will cover 2009, 2010 and 2011.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. European Commission

The European Commission (EC) is the executive arm of the European Union. Alongside the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union, it is one of the three main institutions governing the Union. Since the latest enlargement on 1 January 2007, the Commission's activities have been steered by 27 Commissioners, who are assisted by some 35 000 civil servants and other staff working in 41 directorates-general and services all over the world. Each Commissioner takes responsibility for a particular area of policy and heads one or more services known as "directorates-general".

The Commission's primary role is to propose and enact legislation, and to act as "guardian of the treaties", which involves responsibility for initiating infringement proceedings at the European Court of Justice against Member States and others who it considers to be in breach of the EU treaties and other Community law. The Commission also negotiates international agreements on behalf of the EU in close cooperation with the Council of the European Union.

The Commission's headquarters are in Brussels (Belgium), but it also has offices in Luxembourg, Ispra and Grange, to name but a few, agencies in a number of Member States, representations in all EU countries and delegations in many capital cities all over the world.

1.2. Environmental management at the Commission

The Commission first introduced a green housekeeping programme in 1997. Later, in a bid to practise what it preaches, the Commission decided in 2001 to implement the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) covered by Regulation (EC) No 761/2001. To meet the requirements of this Regulation, the Commission is committed to making continual improvements to its environmental performance.

Four Commission services initially obtained EMAS registration in 2005 on the strength of the environmental statement for the years 2002 to 2004. Following the 2007 statement¹, which covered the 2005 and 2006 reporting periods, the IBGE² extended the Commission's EMAS registration to a fifth service (DG DIGIT) and to five new buildings.

The environmental management system (EMS) is currently applied by five of 41 services: the Secretariat-General (SG), the Environment Directorate-General (DG ENV), the Personnel and Administration Directorate-General (DG ADMIN), the Informatics Directorate-General (DG DIGIT) and the Office for Infrastructure and Logistics in Brussels (OIB). The EMS is coordinated by DG ADMIN with local structures in each of the abovementioned services and

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/environment/emas/es_library/index_en.htm.

² Bruxelles Environnement - Institut bruxellois pour la Gestion de l'Environnement.

currently covers 15 of the 64 buildings occupied in Brussels (see Annex 4 for details).

Each service adopts a specific annual EMAS action plan for the achievement of the objectives set by the EMAS Steering Committee³. Annex 5 contains an overall summary of the objectives, targets and key measures for 2008 and 2009.

1.3. Our environmental policy

The Commission recognises that it has a special duty, as initiator of European legislation, to pursue sustainable development objectives and to improve the global environment, particularly in Europe.

On the plus side, the Commission believes its policy proposals and legislative initiatives are playing a decisive role in improving the quality of the European environment and raising all European citizens' awareness of environmental issues. It has developed tools for assessing the environmental impact and effectiveness of its actions.

However, like any organisation, the Commission, through its day-to-day activities, consumes natural resources and pollutes the environment. It is firmly committed to reducing its adverse impact to a minimum and to the continual improvement of its environmental performance.

Early in 2008 a new version of the EMAS environmental policy (see Annex 1) was adopted that consolidates this policy for all the services concerned by EMAS.

1.4. Environmental impact of the Commission's activities

The Commission has identified the following aspects of its activities as having a significant direct or indirect environmental impact:

Environmental aspect	Environmental impact
European Union policies	The Commission believes its policy proposals and legislative initiatives are playing a decisive role in protecting the European and global environment.
Buildings	The occupation of office space entails the consumption of energy and natural resources and generates waste. Air pollution, generated by all forms of combustion, in particular for generating heating and electricity, is particularly significant. Some installations also emit gases that destroy the ozone layer. These installations are being systematically replaced.
Procurement of goods and services	Every product and service purchased on the market entails the consumption of energy and natural resources and the generation of waste and pollution during its

³ The EMAS Steering Committee comprises the directors-general of the EMAS services and is chaired by the Director-General of DG ADMIN.

	lifecycle. We can influence this impact through our public procurement procedures.
Transport	Official cars, journeys to and from work and missions are a major source of consumption of energy and natural resources and of air pollution. They warrant particular attention in order to reduce their impact.
Legal compliance	Buildings, installations and working procedures must comply with European and Belgian law. Such compliance demands ongoing monitoring.

1.5. What's new?

The most significant change in 2007 compared with the previous statement is the extension of the data to cover seven⁴ new buildings (five⁵ of them already registered by the IBGE at the start of 2008), bringing the total to 15, accounting for some 290 000 m² above ground or 30% of the total space occupied by the Commission in Brussels.

2. EUROPEAN UNION POLICIES

The Commission mainstreams environmental issues into the drafting and revision of all EU policies. It provides financial support for environmental projects via the LIFE programme.

2.1. Impact assessment system

The Gothenburg and Laeken European Councils, which took place in June and December 2001 respectively, introduced two key policy considerations:

- assessing the economic, social and environmental impact of policy proposals and
- simplifying and improving the regulatory framework.

As part of the better lawmaking programme and the European Union's sustainable development strategy, the Commission has undertaken a number of measures to improve the legislative process. One of these measures is impact assessment, for which a new methodology⁶ was introduced in 2002.

The Commission's impact assessment system is aimed at ensuring that its services draw up initiatives based on conclusive data by means of an integrated and balanced assessment of the problems to be resolved and the various courses of action possible. The economic, social and environmental impact of any new policy initiative is subjected to an integrated assessment, in consultation with outside stakeholders and in coordination with all the Commission services concerned.

⁴ B-28, BU-1, CLOV, WILS, DAV1, J-54, L-86 (see Annex 4 for details.).

⁵ B-28, CLOV, WILS, DAV1 and J-54.

⁶ Commission Communication COM/2002/276 of 5 June 2002.

On 14 November 2006 Commission President Barroso set up an impact assessment board to provide quality support and independent scrutiny of impact assessments drawn up by Commission services.

Full information on procedures and the impact assessments carried out is published on the Europa website at: http://ec.europa.eu/governance/impact/index_en.htm.

2.2. EU environmental policy

The Commission's Environment Directorate-General (DG ENV) is responsible for the implementation of the EU's environmental policies. This Directorate-General's main task is "to protect, preserve and improve the environment for the present and future generations, and to promote sustainable development".

Each year DG ENV's achievements are described in an annual activity report, which can be consulted on the Europa website at: http://ec.europa.eu/atwork/synthesis/aar/doc/env_aar.pdf).

In 2007 there were 15 external consultations in the area of environmental policy (see http://ec.europa.eu/environment/consultations_en.htm).

Furthermore, under the specific provisions governing each initiative, DG ENV conducts regular evaluations of the instruments in force (see <http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/environment/evaluation.htm>).

In 2007 the following evaluations were carried out:

- Evaluation of the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) Directive and related legislation on industrial emissions - *Public*
- Review of the 6th Environment Action Programme (*not an evaluation but a mid-term review*) - *Public*
- Study on the effectiveness of Wildlife Trade Regulations (EC) Nos 338/97 and 865/06 - *For the internal use of the Commission only*
- Study on the impact of the implementation of Directive 98/8/EC concerning the placing of biocidal products - *For the internal use of the Commission only*.

For developments in 2008 readers are invited to consult DG ENV's annual management plan for 2008 at:

http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/environment/pdf/management_plan_2008.pdf

2.3. LIFE programme

DG ENV funds a wide range of projects and initiatives for the purpose of implementing EU environmental policy. The central instrument is the LIFE programme (<http://ec.europa.eu/life>), which serves to implement Community environmental legislation and develop environmental policy by providing financial support for projects with EU value-added.

LIFE is divided into three components: LIFE-Environment, LIFE-Nature and LIFE-Third Countries, each with a distinct focus. For the period 2000-2006 LIFE has a total budget of €57.2 million.

Sum available for LIFE projects - € million (approximately)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
LIFE-Nature	72.0	70.9	76.2	69.1	71.1
LIFE-Environment	70.7	71.0	77.1	71.7	73.1
LIFE-Third Countries	6.5	9.5	10.4	7.0	7.7
Total	149.2	151.4	163.7	147.8	152.0

Figure 1 - LIFE's budget

LIFE cofinanced a total of 2 777 projects in the period 1992-2006:

- 970 LIFE Nature projects
- 1 552 LIFE Environment projects
- 229 LIFE Third Countries projects.

In 2007 the LIFE programme gave way to LIFE+, which covers the period 2007-2013. The total budget planned is € 143 million divided between three components:

- LIFE+-Nature & Biodiversity ([webpage](#))
- LIFE+-Environment Policy & Governance ([webpage](#))
- LIFE+-Information & Communication ([webpage](#)).

At least 78% of the LIFE+ budget will be used for project cofinancing, with at least half of that amount earmarked for nature and biodiversity projects.

The programme's first call for proposals took place in 2007. A total of €187 million was available for that call. The second call for proposals will be launched in July 2008. The projects submitted in response to the 2007 call will also be evaluated in 2008.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

As explained earlier, only five of the 41 Commission services in Brussels have introduced a formal environmental management system. However, the impact of some of their actions in the overall environmental footprint of the Commission is particularly relevant. For example, two of the pilot services, DG DIGIT and the OIB, are the main managers of the Commission's physical working environment. The goods and services they manage range from buildings to office supplies through transport, IT and telecommunications.

This chapter describes the measures taken in 2007 and assesses environmental performance in day-to-day administrative activities. For each of the key aspects

below, it is specified whether it applies to the entire Institution in Brussels or to a limited number of buildings and/or services.

3.1. Buildings

Scope: Data for 15 buildings, comprising the eight⁷ buildings registered in 2005, the five registered in 2008 and the two yet to be registered (see 1.5).

Objective: To minimise the environmental impact of the Commission's buildings, especially the worst performers.

3.1.1. Energy and water

Measures have been implemented to lower their energy consumption and CO₂ emissions.

The 2007 target of 3% energy savings per m² in the worst performing buildings⁸ has been met. In 2007 consumption of energy (electricity, gas and heating oil) and water in these buildings was, respectively, 4.5% and 9.6% lower than in 2006.

For all buildings in Brussels, energy consumption was down by 4.2% and water consumption by 13%.

To facilitate meaningful comparison of trends in indicators over time, the table below is confined to office buildings that have been or will be registered for EMAS (see Annex 4 for details of consumption in each building).

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 v 2006
Electricity (MWh/year)	12 656	12 276	11 923	40 749	39 909	40 427	101.30%
kWh/m²	167	162	157	198	157	151	95.72%
kWh/person	6 753	6 551	6 362	10 104	7 619	7 090	93.06%
Gas + Heating oil (MWh/year)	8 179	8 454	8 160	36 107	47 260	41 793	88.43%
kWh/m²	108	111	108	175	186	156	83.57%
kWh/person	4 364	4 511	4 354	8 953	9 023	7 330	81.24%
Water (m³/year)	45 310	48 106	52 186	114 702	140 616	132 764	94.42%
L/m²	597	634	688	556	555	495	89.22%
L/person	24 178	25 670	27 847	28 441	26 845	23 284	86.73%
CO₂ emissions (tonnes/year)	5 390	5 407	5 241	19 238	20 478	19 510	95.27%
Kg/m²	71	71	69	93	81	73	90.03%
Kg/person	2 876	2 885	2 797	4 770	3 910	3 422	87.52%

Figure 2 – Consumption of energy and water in office buildings registered for EMAS

⁷ BERL, BRE2, BU-5, BU-9, GUIM, HTWG, MO34, SC11 (see Annex 4 for details of the buildings).

⁸ As regards energy: BERL, BREY, BU-1, BU-5, BU-9, CCAB, L-86, MO34 and SDME.
As regards water: BERL, BREY, BU-1, BU-5, BU-9, L-86, MO51, SC29 and SDME

Notes on the table in figure 2:

- In the interests of comparability, only office buildings have been taken into account (i.e. figures for HTWG, DAV1, CLOV and WILS are not included).
- The consumption taken into account is that of:
 - (a) MO34, SC11, GUIM, BRE2, BU-5 and BU-9 since 2002
 - (b) the Berlaymont since 2005
 - (c) BU-1, J-54 and L-86 since 2006
 - (d) B-28 since 2007.

Conclusions concerning the EMAS office buildings:

- (1) Total energy consumption per m² was down 10% on 2006. This is a general trend, save in the case of J-54, which is one of the best performers in terms of energy. Thanks to the smooth operation of the tri-generation system (simultaneous production of electricity, heat and cold from gas) throughout 2007, the energy savings (a gain of 5 GWh in 2007) at the BERL were considerable (the system consumed 12.2 GWh of gas or 42% of the building's total gas consumption).
- (2) Since 2005, the first year in which the Berlaymont was covered, overall energy consumption per m² has fallen by 17% and the corresponding CO₂ emissions by 22% (the aggregate CO₂ emissions, which take account of both electricity and natural gas, were calculated on the basis of information provided by the IBGE).
- (3) Water consumption per m² fell by about 11% between 2006 and 2007.

We will:

- keep up the good work and reduce energy and water consumption by 3% in the worst-performing buildings;
- apply, for the purposes of the PUL project⁹, an evaluation methodology based on a building's entire life-cycle cost. This cost will include construction costs, operating costs (technical maintenance, energy consumption, upkeep, etc.) and the costs of subsequent renovation/demolition;
- limit the operation of technical installations in buildings outside normal working hours.

3.1.2. Ozone-depleting gases

Cooling installations in some buildings and refrigeration equipment in the social infrastructures (restaurants, self-services and cafeterias) contain refrigerants (such as CFCs or HCFCs) known to deplete the ozone layer.

Scope: This action concerns all Commission buildings in Brussels.

⁹ The Projet Urbain Loi (PUL) is a project for the redevelopment of the European Quarter in close partnership between the Brussels-Capital Region, the Commission and the City of Brussels.

We have:

- updated the inventory of equipment containing R22 in welfare facilities with a view to replacing them gradually by 2012, well before the time limit of 2015 laid down in Regulation (EC) No 2037/2000 of 29 June 2000.

In 2007 54 items of equipment were replaced instead of the planned 42;

- implemented, since 2005, a system for automatically recording losses of refrigerant gases from buildings' cooling installations.

We will:

- analyse in detail the types of Freon used in buildings' refrigeration and cooling installations and measure losses to the atmosphere;
- gradually replace (or convert) buildings' cooling systems to eradicate R22 by 2014.

Year	2005	2006	2007
Total load (kg)	16 807	16 222	17 156
Total load (kg)	1 130	1 135	762
Including losses of R22 (kg)	965	974	741

Figure 3 – Losses of refrigerant gas from all buildings in Brussels

- continue steadily replacing equipment containing CFCs so that all have been removed by 2012.

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2012
Number of systems still to be replaced at the end of the year	211	133	79	56	0
Losses of gas (R22) in kg	16.8	32.9	15.8		

Figure 4 – Phasing-out of equipment containing CFCs in welfare facilities

3.1.3. Legal compliance

We have resolved the outstanding issues relating to the new buildings to be registered and will take appropriate steps to resolve any issues there may be in respect of a new batch of eight buildings¹⁰ so that they can be registered in the near future.

¹⁰ CDMA, L-41, BREY, J-27, J-30, J-79, B232, DM24.

3.2. Waste

Scope: This aspect concerns all the general waste produced on a daily basis at all Commission buildings in Brussels. Unlike previous statements, this statement includes special waste generated by the maintenance of technical installations and equipment in buildings and the toxic products used in offset printing.

Objective: to maximise recycling and re-use of waste and to prevent waste generation where possible

3.2.1. General waste

We have:

- introduced, in response to remarks made by the verifiers in 2007, a new hazardous waste stream for waste from the maintenance of buildings and lifts, taking the number of different streams from 14 to 15¹¹. Just three of these 15 streams (paper, non-separated general waste and organic waste) account for more than 98.2% of the total waste generated;

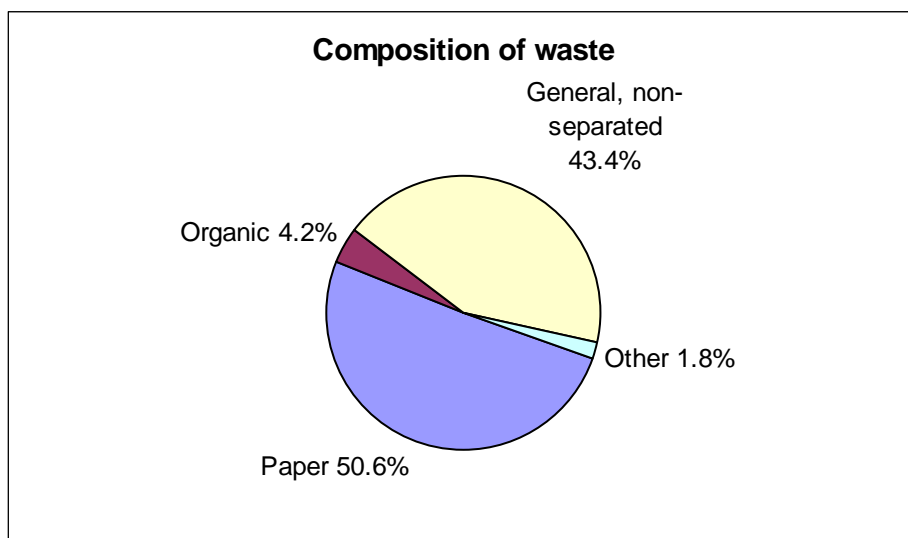


Figure 5 - Composition of total waste

- improved the waste collection system by installing blue bins (for the collection of plastic bottles, aluminium cans, tins and tetrapaks) in cafeterias and on every floor (from 648 bins in 2006 to 877 in 2007, an increase of 36%) in Commission buildings and by increasing the number of glass collection points. The ultimate goal is to have a blue bin on every floor of every building.

The waste sorting system for glass (green bins) and plastic bottles, cans and tetrapaks (blue bins) has been a great success, with volumes increasing by almost 20% between 2006 and 2007.

¹¹ Non-separated general waste; Paper; Organic Waste; Food packages; Glass; Microfiches; Chemical-fixer-revelator; Batteries; Paint-toner; Cartridges laserjet-inkjet, Mineral oil, Varied chemical waste; Oils and fats from the kitchens; Medical waste; Maintenance of buildings and lifts.

Overall, the percentage of waste recycled (paper and toner cartridges) has been stable for three years at about 50% of the total. The share of non-separated waste was 1% higher in 2007 (to 43.4%) than 2006 (42.3) despite the efforts made in 2006 to raise awareness.

Though staffing increased by 5%, the total volume of waste generated was only 2% greater in 2007 than 2006. The per capita volume of waste has continued to fall, standing at 284 kg per person in 2007, which is 3% less than in 2006.

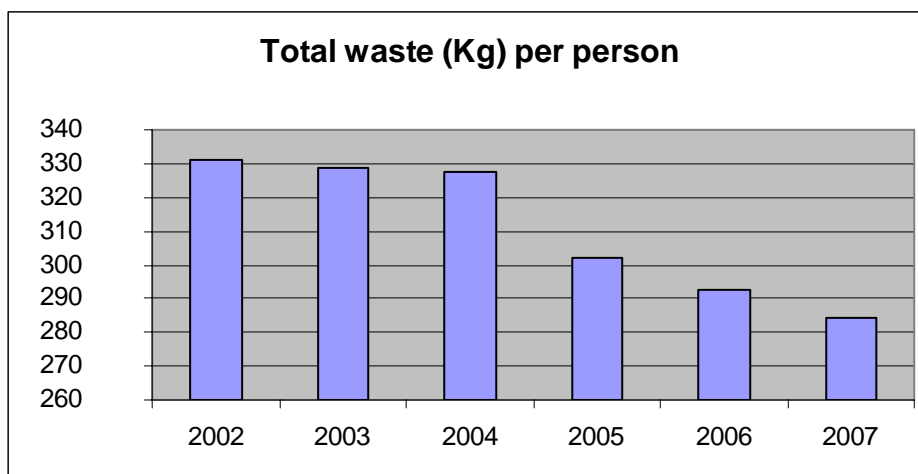


Figure 6 – Trend in total waste per person in all Commission buildings

We will:

- continue efforts to install blue bins on every floor of every Commission building and increase the number of green bins for collecting glass (white and coloured);
- encourage staff to use their own mugs to take away hot drinks instead of polystyrene foam goblets. We will improve the system for recording consumption in order to get reliable statistics on this;
- continue to raise staff awareness of waste prevention, separation and recycling.

3.2.2. Obsolete equipment

We have continued to use the contract with the non-profit organisation OXFAM-Solidarité for the collection, re-use and environmentally friendly recycling of all obsolete furniture and IT equipment.

Under this contract, the EC applies a policy of writing off IT equipment and office furniture when it reaches the end of its economical life but can still be re-used, rather than when it has already become waste.

Note in this respect that an environmental action can lead to a social one: OXFAM-Solidarité re-uses or resells part of this equipment (in 2006 approximately 40% of furniture and from 16 to 72% of ICT equipment according to the years) in order to fund its welfare activities. The remainder is transferred to Recupel, the non-profit organisation responsible for recycling electrical and electronic waste in Belgium. This fulfils our commitment to

have waste either recycled or dismantled in accordance with the environmental rules in force.

Obsolete ICT ¹² items in %	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total number of items	n.a.	13 948	10 130	6 960	18 273	10 090
Second-hand use	73%	69%	16%	44%	72%	66%
Recycled or dismantled	27%	31%	74%	56%	28%	34%

Figure 7 - Re-use of obsolete ICT equipment by OXFAM-Solidarité

We will continue using Oxfam-Solidarité to recycle and re-use obsolete equipment for the duration of the contract with a view to achieving a stable annual rate of re-use of at least 60%.

3.3. Paper and printing

Scope: This aspect applies across the whole Commission in Brussels.

Objectives: to reduce the consumption of natural resources and generation of waste by promoting rational paper consumption.

Paper consumption is monitored in three different areas of activity: (a) office paper used in printers, photocopiers, etc., (b) offset paper used by the central print shop and (c) official publications printed by the Publications Office.

3.3.1. Office paper

We have:

- continued to deploy multifunction¹³ devices and connect them to the network, thereby promoting the use of shared equipment rather than individual single-function devices. Most of the shared photocopying machines are now programmed to standard recto/verso printing;
- reduced the total amount of office paper used in the Commission by a further 1.3% in 2006 (from 1 703 tonnes in 2006 to 1 681 tonnes in 2007). This represents a fall in the average number of sheets per person and per working day of more than 6% (from 63 in 2006 to 59 in 2007), far exceeding the 2% target set (see Fig. 12);

¹² Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)

¹³ A multifunction device is a single machine equipped with at least two functions: printing, photocopying, scanning, faxing.

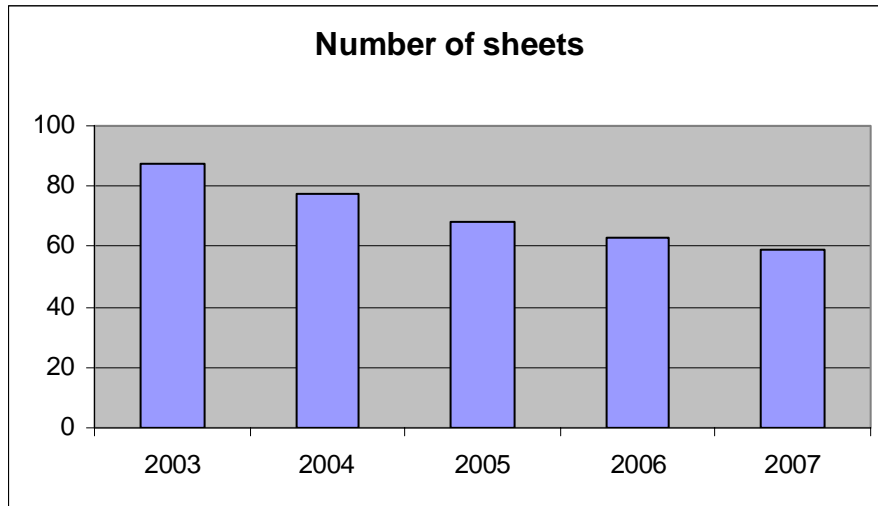


Figure 8 - Number of sheets per person per working day for the whole Commission

- continued to stabilise paper consumption for documents sent to the other European institutions (see Fig. 9);

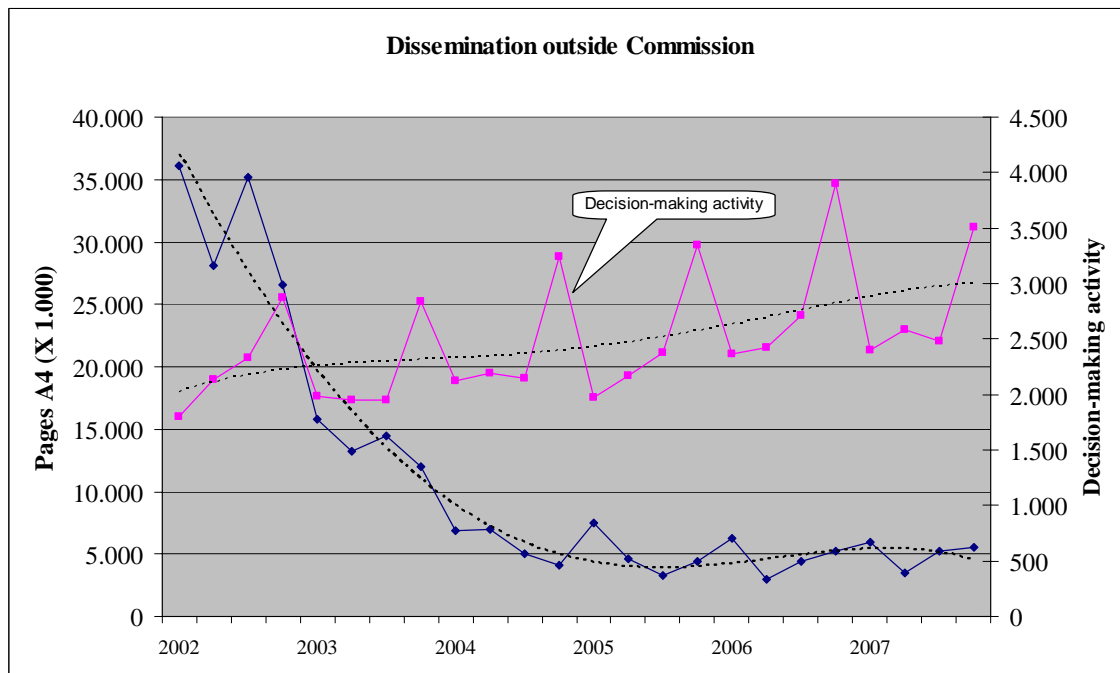


Figure 9 – Number of pages distributed outside the Commission and indicator of decision-making activity

The above graph shows the relationship between:

- the indicator for the Commission's decision-making activity (quarterly number of decision-making procedures), which has continued to rise, and
- the paper consumption for the final versions of the documents that are sent to the other European Institutions. This figure has been falling significantly, especially over the period 2002-2004, thanks to increased use of electronic transmission and, for the residual paper, generalised recto/verso printing, and this despite the impact of enlargement (from 11 to 20 official languages as from 1 May 2004).

In 2007 consumption fell to a level that could only be reduced further if all interinstitutional exchanges of documents were conducted electronically.

We will:

- maintain pressure on the reduction of office paper consumption (in principle 2% a year per person per day worked) through different actions, including raising awareness of printing and electronic working methods and reducing the number of personal printers;
- In so far as possible, cut down the quantity of paper used by the SG for the dissemination of final documents and for internal working documents by 2% compared to 2007;
- speed up the phasing-out of individual printers in favour of network printers and multifunctional devices. More specifically, DG DIGIT has set itself the objective of improving its ratio of individual printers to shared printers from 0.74 (October 2007) to 0.60 by the end of 2009;
- measure paper consumption for printers and copiers managed by DG DIGIT in the services and obtain a direct indicator of paper consumption on these devices. These two schemes will be completed by the end of 2009 and serve as a basis for raising user awareness;
- draw up a Commission-wide printing strategy by the end of 2009.

3.3.2. Offset paper

We have:

- seen an increase of almost 16% in total consumption of offset paper, which rose from 218 tonnes in 2006 to 252 tonnes in 2007 (see Fig. 14). This is attributable to the use of paper of a slightly heavier grade and an increase in activity in 2007;
- re-used some 2.5 tonnes of paper from stocks of old forms by transforming them into note pads, jotting paper, copier paper, etc.

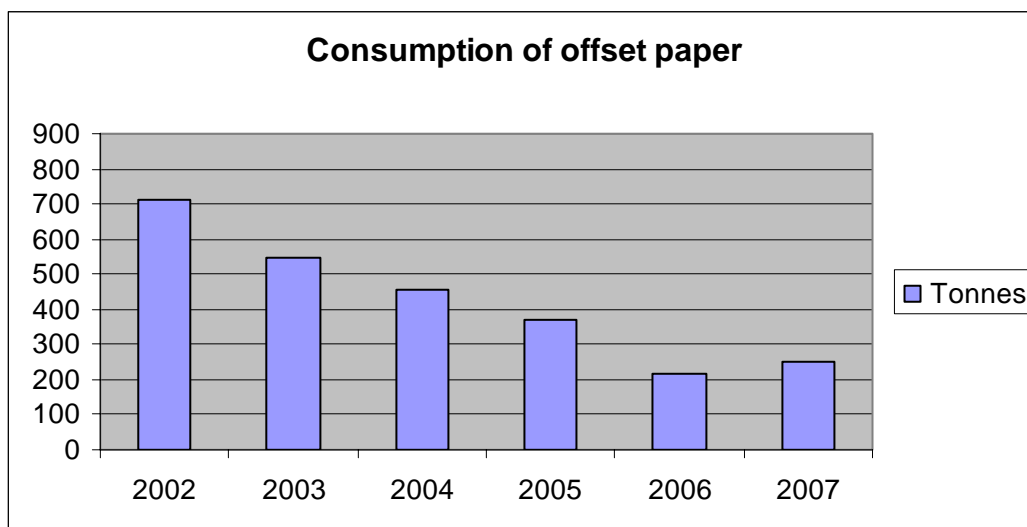


Figure 10 - Overall consumption of offset paper

We will:

- reduce consumption of chemicals for printing, in particular by reducing the alcohol content of fountain solutions from 10% to 7%;
- increase the share of environmentally friendly paper to 100% by 2008.

3.3.3. Publications printed by the OPOCE

Scope: This concerns the whole of the Ordinary Publications programme (POP) of the Secretariat-General printed by the Publications Office, which represents a step up from 2006 (when only the General Report and the monthly Bulletin were concerned).

In 2007 **we reduced** the weight of POP publications by more than 43% (excluding special publications). The special publication "The European Commission 1958-72: History and memories" meant that the overall target set (a 10% cut in 2007 compared with 2006) could not be met, though the 2006 result was maintained.

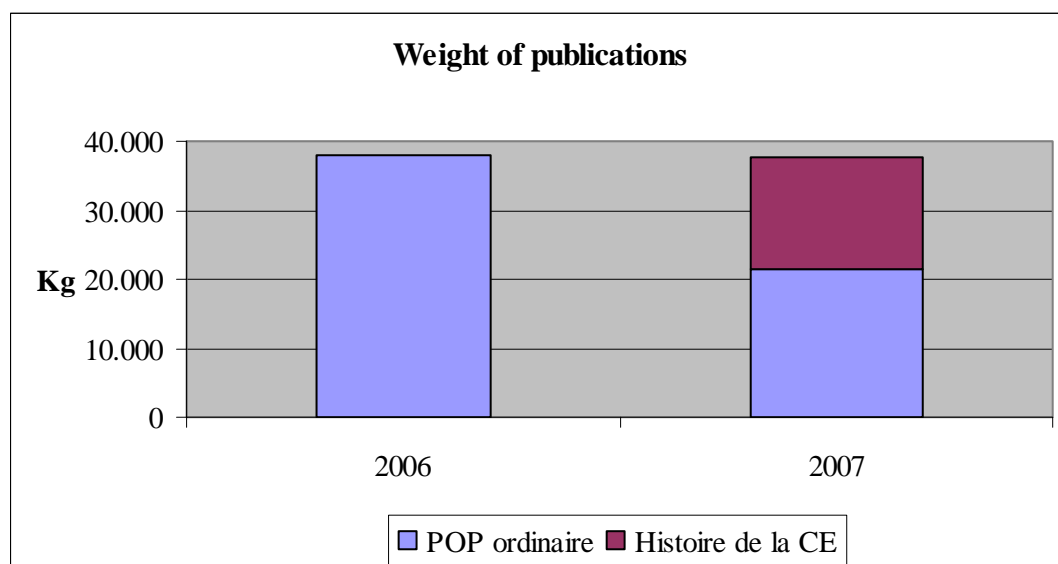


Figure 11 – Total weight of POP publications

This chart shows the total weight of paper publications in 2006 and 2007 and shows the substantial weight of the special publication "The European Commission 1958-72: History and memories", which alone accounted for 43% of the POP.

In 2008 we will maintain the total weight of pages printed under the POP at 2007 levels. This objective is based on the number of publications figuring in the POP 2008 and their technical characteristics. However, the number varies greatly according to the key topics in a given year.

3.4. Transport and mobility

Scope: This topic concerns the whole Commission in Brussels.

Objective: To reduce CO₂ emissions generated by travel to a minimum

The environmental impact stems from three main activities: the Commission's car fleet, staff commuting daily to and from work, and business travel.

We have:

- expanded video-conferencing facilities by installing "personal" video-conferencing systems. By the end of 2007 such systems had been installed on the desks of 17 managers at DG DIGIT and a number of members of staff at DG ADMIN;
- started measuring the activity of all the Commission's video-conferencing equipment (video-conference rooms and personal systems);
- implemented, since 1 April 2007, an administrative framework for flexitime and teleworking. At the end of 2007, almost 15 000 people (47% of staff), were using flexitime and almost 900 people were teleworking. These possibilities enable staff to organise their working hours better, inter alia to take account of considerations of mobility, or to avoid commuting every day;
- continued implementing a greener purchasing policy for the Commission car fleet, replacing old cars powered by high-capacity petrol engines with new models with lower-capacity diesel engines and particulate filters. The average CO₂ emissions of the fleet, calculated on the basis of the average theoretical CO₂ emissions indicated on the certificates of conformity, fell from 256g/km in 2006 to 235 g/km in 2007. Note that diesel vehicles, while helping reduce CO₂, are a source of NO_x emissions (petrol vehicles emit only insignificant quantities of nitrogen monoxide), the impact of which will also be measured from 2008;
- applied, since January 2008, a new system for collecting data on petrol and diesel consumption and the mileage of all official cars. This will allow a better comparison between theoretical CO₂ emissions (calculated on the basis of each car's emission coefficient) and real CO₂ emissions (calculated on the basis of consumption) by the car fleet;
- continued efforts to promote the use of service bicycles. At the end of 2007 there were 176 bicycles available, and they had been used 23 000 times, an increase of 14% on 2006. The number of times bicycles were used in the course of a year continued to increase, rising from an average of 111 per bike in 2006 to 128 in 2007. Between May and September five cycling-proficiency courses ("À vélo dans le trafic urbain") were organised;
- distributed 41 903 free tickets for the Brussels public transport network to staff travelling on business between buildings or to Zaventem airport. This represented an increase of more than 25% on 2006.

We will:

- continue all measures to reduce private car use for journeys to and from work and for work-related travel. In 2008 all Commission staff in Brussels were invited to take part in a new mobility survey to update the data gathered in 2004;
- continue to allow flexitime and teleworking and evaluate their impact on staff's mobility;
- continue systematically replacing vehicles in the Commission's car fleet that have reached the end of their economic life-cycle with more environmentally friendly models (lower engine capacity, hybrid technology, bio-fuels, etc.)¹⁴. In 2008 more than 20 cars will be replaced by new diesel vehicles with particulate filters;
- continue organising "eco-driving" courses for drivers of the Commission's car fleet;
- increase the number of service bicycles by buying 130 bikes, increase the related facilities (e.g. racks) and organise safety courses for cyclists before the end of 2008;
- continue distributing free tickets for the Brussels public transport network for work-related travel between buildings that are situated too far from the Eurobus 21 and 22 stops and to the airport;
- continue at DGs DIGIT and ADMIN the pilot project to deploy personal video-conferencing systems for management staff, the aim being to equip 50% at DG DIGIT by the end of 2008;
- continue measuring the use of all the videoconferencing equipment available at the Commission to monitor trends in video-conferencing more closely and optimise use of the facilities available.

3.5. Green public procurement (GPP)

Scope: This aspect concerns the five pilot services but can have an impact across the whole Commission, e.g. for horizontal equipment or service contracts.

Objective: Require goods and services acquired from suppliers outside the Commission to meet environmental criteria.

Since the introduction of EMAS a growing number of contracts include environmental specifications.

We have:

- continued systematically introducing environmental criteria in OIB invitations to tender. GPP was included in eight of 35 contracts (23%) worth more than €60 000 signed in 2007. These eight contracts were for

¹⁴ The target to reach by 2012, taking account of the specific composition of the fleet, is to reduce the average theoretical CO₂ emission of the Commission's cars by 26% by 2012 compared to 2004. This corresponds to the same decrease as requested by the EU (reduce the average emission from 162 g/km in 2004 to 120 g/km in 2012).

services with a potentially significant impact on the environment, including cleaning (offices and windows), waste collection and treatment, and the print shop;

- placed the emphasis on safety and environmental criteria in the new invitation to tender for window-cleaning by requiring cleaning staff to have:
 - (a) received relevant and appropriate vocational training in technical, safety and environmental matters,
 - (b) been trained and informed about cleaning methods, dosages and precautions for the use of cleaning products, packaging and waste (sorting and removal).

We will:

- continue increasing, where possible, the percentage of GPP in OIB contracts (for 2008, 30% of invitations to tender over €60 000);
- include in the new call for tender for energy the requirement that at least 50% of electricity be green in 2009 and 100% in 2012.

3.5.1. IT equipment

We have:

- continued to include environmental criteria in the technical evaluation of all invitations to tender for the purchase of IT hardware and introduced such criteria into the financial evaluation. Wherever relevant, the financial evaluation includes the cost of the energy consumed by the equipment during its regulated useful life;
- measured the power consumption of IT hardware in order to introduce new models that consume less energy while at least equalling the performance of their predecessors.

As a result, for the first time, the power consumption of the new model of desktop PCs, evaluated at the end of 2006 and introduced in early 2007, reversed the increasing power consumption trend shown by models purchased in previous years (the 2007 models consume less than the models introduced at the end of 2002).

The invitations to tender launched in 2007 stressed the importance attached by the Commission to environmental criteria. By including power consumption in the financial evaluation, it suggested to tenderers the need to strike an acceptable balance between the hardware's consumption and its purchase price. Thus, although technical specifications were higher than for the previous contract, the selected contractor's model enabled consumption to be reduced still further.

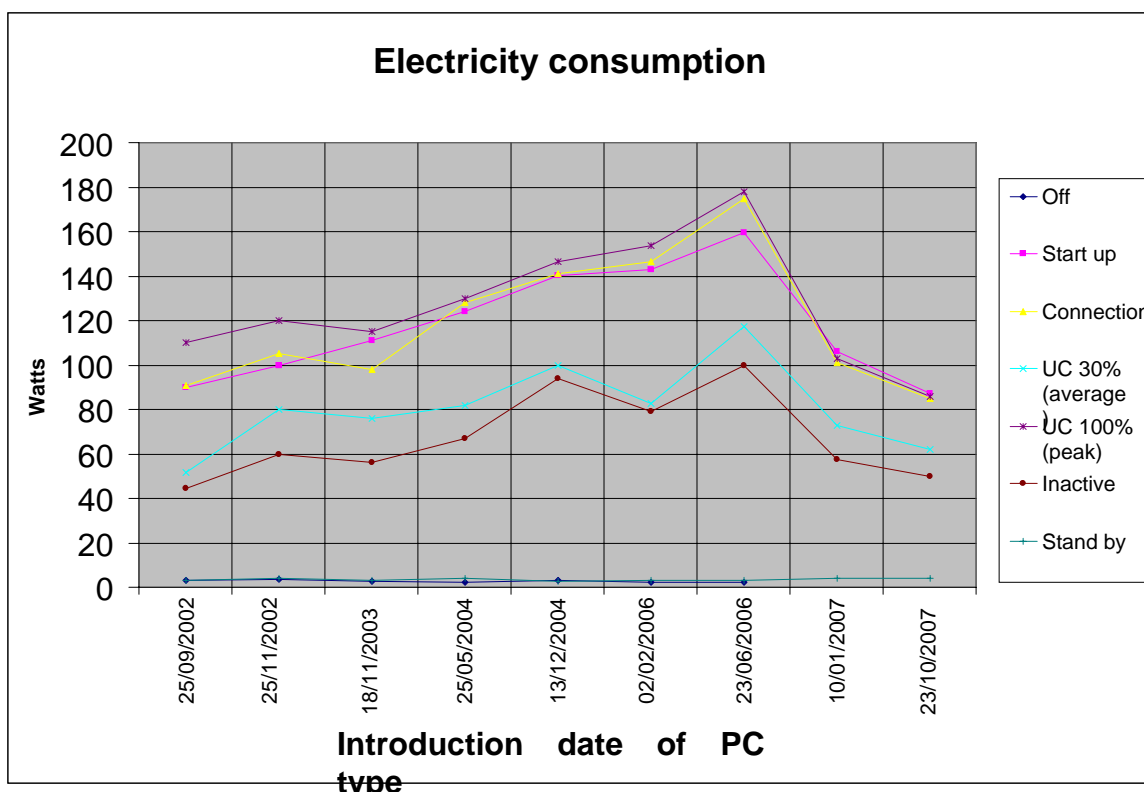


Figure 12 - Power consumption of different PC types since 2002

We will:

- continue to inform and train the staff, especially from DG DIGIT and OIB, involved in the invitations to tender for the acquisition of equipment and services on how to factor in environmental aspects and criteria;
- continue systematically including environmental criteria in procurement procedures for IT hardware, in 2008 establish the environmental arrangements that can be applied immediately to IT service contracts, in 2009 launch a feasibility study for the inclusion of such criteria in software contracts;
- measure the actual consumption of the computers installed in offices and use the data collected to encourage users to reduce their energy consumption still further. The collection of data on the ground and the drafting of recommendations to users will take place by the end of 2009.

3.5.2. Office supplies

There are 756 different articles in the supplies catalogue, approximately 16% of which are environmentally friendly (either recycled, recyclable or sustainable). They include not just stationery but low-energy light bulbs, rechargeable batteries and "green" cleaning products. Non-sustainable items are regularly replaced by more environmentally-friendly ones. A tree icon makes it easy for staff to identify such items in the catalogue.

We have:

- increased the percentage of environmentally friendly office supplies to 16% of the total catalogue (120 of 756 items at the end of 2007);
- reduced consumption of toner cartridges for printers and copiers, though we have not managed to increase the use of recycled cartridges.

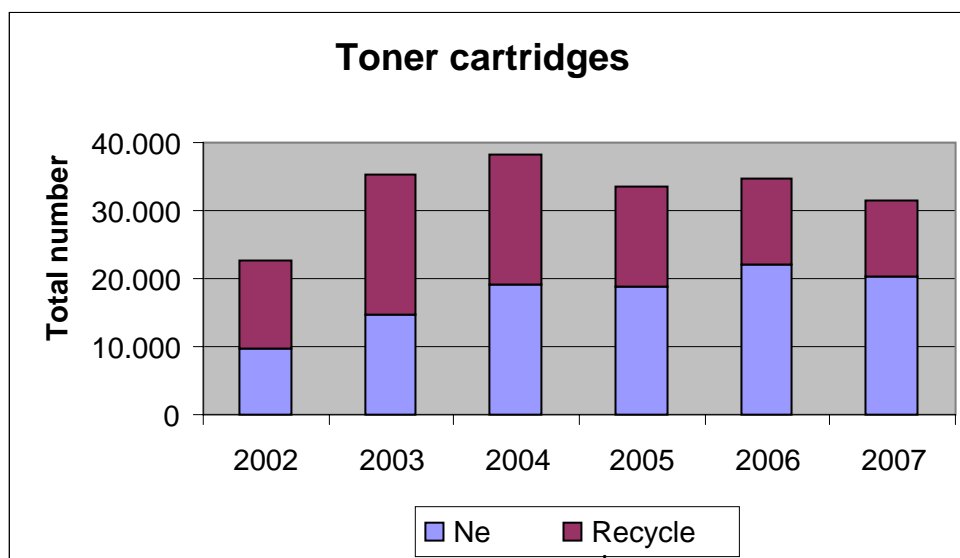


Figure 13 – Total consumption of toner cartridges (printers + copiers)

The general downward trend in cartridge consumption since 2005 has continued, with consumption in 2007 about 10% lower than in 2006. Though the Commission prefers to purchase recycled toner cartridges, the share of recycled cartridges fell to 36% of the total in 2006, a percentage that was maintained in 2007 owing to the purchase of a new generation of printers (primarily for networking) for which recycled cartridges were not yet available.

We will:

- continue replacing about 10 items a year in the office supplies catalogue with more environmentally friendly articles;
- continue to monitor the use of toner cartridges in the light of the technologies available by promoting the purchase of recycled cartridges and by including this environmental factor in invitations to tender for printer/copiers.

3.6. Environmental health risk prevention and management

Scope: This aspect applies across the Commission and relates to the employer's responsibilities in the matter of protecting employees in the workplace.

Objective: To ensure the quality of the working environment and the responsible use of chemicals.

We have:

- applied a system of priorities so that remarks and non-conformities in building inspection reports are managed more efficiently;

- purchased absorbent products to prevent runoff pollution during technical operations or emergencies;
- drawn up an inventory of the location and labelling of products for maintenance and cleaning.

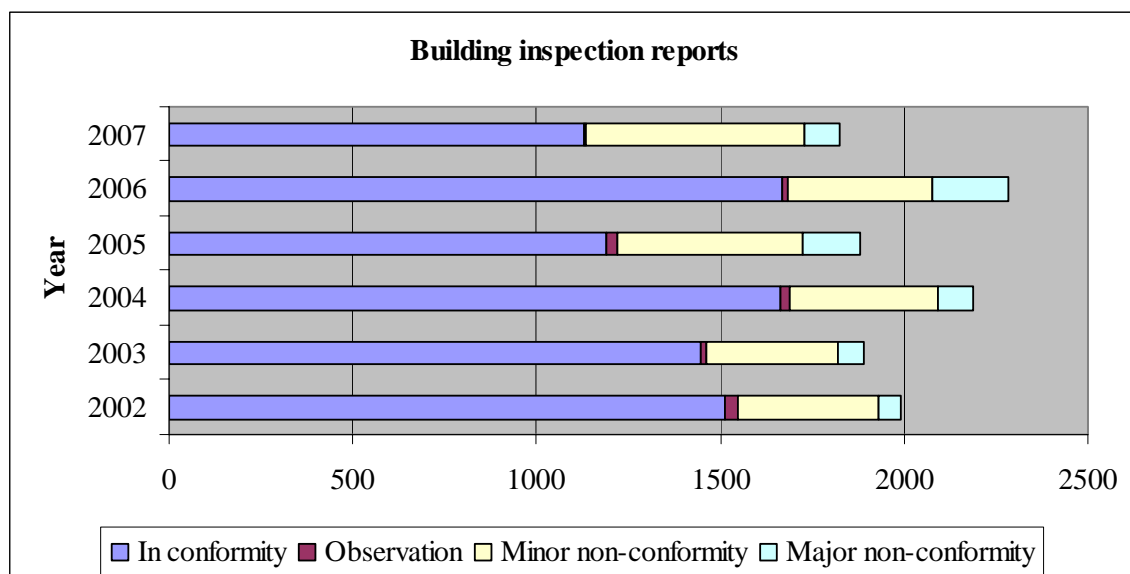


Figure 14 - Number of reports per year

Figure 14 shows an increasing trend in reports containing remarks (from 22 % in 2002 to 38 % in 2007), mainly due to more stringent inspections.

We will:

- organise special training on (inert gas) fire-extinguishing systems in IT server rooms;
- improve categorisation and the follow-up to building inspection reports.

3.7. Communication

3.7.1. External communication

Scope: This concerns the whole Commission.

Objective: To reach outside stakeholders and highlight the Commission's environmental performance.

In 2007 114 impact assessments were carried out by the Commission, 15 of them by DG ENV. The great majority of these assessments can be consulted in the Europa website (see http://ec.europa.eu/governance/impact/cia_en.htm).

Owing to the late adoption of the environmental statements for 2005 and 2006, there was no specific communication on the issue in 2007.

3.7.2. *Internal communication, training and awareness-raising*

Scope: This concerns (1) staff and contractors of the five services registered for EMAS and (2) all Commission staff in Brussels.

Objective: To give all staff a clearer understanding of the functioning of the EMS and promote their active involvement.

We have:

- drawn up a detailed training plan and designed regular awareness-raising activities;
- organised a number of training courses, some for the EMAS team (ISO14001) and the others for management (nine information sessions) and staff in the five pilot services (34 training sessions for 1 415 people);
- introduced a brief EMAS awareness-raising session into the induction courses for all staff in Brussels;
- carried out awareness-raising campaigns on various environmental issues, including Mobility Week, "Dring Dring" week, visits to the Renewable Energy House, etc.;
- published 32 articles on EMAS-related issues in the in-house newsletter "Commission en Direct" and devoted special issues of "Commission en Plus" to energy saving and sustainable mobility;
- updated the EMAS site on the Commission intranet and created a new electronic function for sending greeting cards (13 437 electronic cards were sent during the 2007 end-of-year period);
- promoted EMAS in services other than the pilot ones by means of presentations and exchanges of experience (e.g. DG AIDCO);
- conducted a survey of all staff in the five pilot services to gauge their attitude to EMAS actions. Action plans will be updated in the light of this survey's results in the course of 2008.

We will:

- continue with the above actions and carry out the training plan;
- hold workshops in 2008 on green public procurement for colleagues responsible for purchasing in the pilot services;
- publicise the objectives, the action plan and the results achieved by the implementation of EMAS;
- identify best practice in the matter of environmentally friendly behaviour and communicate it to staff.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Although the decision was taken at the end of 2001, the EMAS pilot project became effectively operational in 2003 and replaced the green housekeeping programme that had started in 1997 after several years of isolated environmental actions. The Commission was officially entered in the Brussels-Capital Region's EMAS register in late 2005. Registration was extended early in 2008 on the basis of the 2007 Statement.

In 2007 the project's management was consolidated and reinforced by integrating EMAS actions into the day-to-day working of the five pilot services. A special effort was made to set clear and realistic objectives and targets and to design pragmatic schemes to reduce the Commission's environmental footprint as much as possible. To that end, the study on the Commission's carbon footprint, planned for 2008, will make clear the priorities for future action.

The survey carried out at the end of 2007 shows clearly staff's positive attitude to EMAS actions. Almost 90% of staff have observed a positive change in their colleagues' behaviour and 96% consider the action plan to be important or very important.

The information published in this statement, which shows a continuing decline in the consumption of resources (energy, paper, etc.), demonstrates once again that being environmentally friendly also makes economic sense.

Staff also expect the Commission to lead the way in this domain, and an effective EMS enhances their motivation and pride in their work. In 2008 we will concentrate on the consolidation and seamless management of the EMS in the five pilot services and prepare its gradual extension to all Commission services from 2009.

ANNEX 1



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Environmental Management System



EMAS Environmental Policy

The Commission first introduced a green housekeeping programme in 1997. In 2001 it decided to introduce (in five pilot services) an environmental management system pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 761/2001. This Regulation allows organisations to take part in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) on a voluntary basis.

In registering services, the Commission's aim is twofold: (i) to uphold the environmental principles in the Treaty establishing the European Community and (ii) to set an example for the Member States.

The Commission thereby recognises the positive contribution it can make to sustainable development, as a long-term goal, through its policy and legislative processes as well as in its day-to-day operations and decisions.

On a practical level, the Commission is committed to reducing the environmental impact of its daily work and to improving its environmental performance on an ongoing basis. It is therefore committed to:

- (1) taking measures to prevent pollution and to use natural resources (in particular energy, water and paper) more rationally;
- (2) taking the measures necessary to reduce all CO₂ emissions (chiefly those by buildings and transport);
- (3) encouraging efforts to limit waste by maximising recycling and reuse and by optimising disposal;
- (4) integrating environmental criteria in procurement procedures and in the rules governing the organisation of events;
- (5) complying with the relevant environmental rules and regulations;
- (6) promoting sustainable behaviour by all staff and contractors through training, information and awareness raising.

And, in relation to its core activity, the Commission is committed to:

- evaluating systematically the potential economic, social and environmental impact of major new policy and legislative initiatives and promoting the systematic integration of environmental objectives into Community policies;
- ensuring the effectiveness of environmental legislation and its funding in creating environmental value-added;
- promoting transparent communication and dialogue with internal and external stakeholders.

By virtue of the powers conferred on the Appointing Authorities, the EMAS Steering Committee, represented here by the Secretary-General of the European Commission and the Directors-General of the Environment Directorate-General, the Personnel and Administration Directorate-General and the Informatics Directorate-General and the Director (ad interim) of the Office for Infrastructure in Brussels, hereby approves this policy statement and pledges to allocate the resources necessary for the effective management of the environmental management system.

This document shall take effect on the date of its signature.

Brussels, 3 June 2008

ANNEX 2 - ORGANISATION CHARTS OF THE EMAS DGs

ADMIN: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/personnel_administration/documents/chart_en.pdf

DIGIT: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/informatics/index_en.htm

ENV: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/environment/directory.htm>

OIB: http://europa.eu.int/comm/oib/organisation_en.htm

SG: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/secretariat_general/sg_org_chart_en.pdf

ANNEX 3 – GLOSSARY OF TERMS

EC	European Commission
CO ₂	A colourless, odourless, incombustible gas, formed during respiration, combustion and organic decomposition and used in food refrigeration, carbonated beverages, inert atmospheres, fire extinguishers, and aerosols
DG	Directorate-General
DG ADMIN	Directorate-General for Personnel and Administration
DG AIDCO	Directorate-General EuropeAid
DG DIGIT	Informatics Directorate General
DG ENV	Environment Directorate-General
ECF	Elementary chlorine-free
EMAS	Eco-Management and Audit Scheme
IBGE	Bruxelles Environnement - Institut bruxellois pour la Gestion de l'Environnement.
ISO 14001	Internationally agreed standard for environmental management
OIB	Office for Infrastructure and Logistics in Brussels
OPOCE	Office for Official Publications of the European Communities
OXFAM	Development, relief and campaigning organisation that works to find solutions to poverty around the world
PC	Personal computer
POP	Ordinary Publications Programme, managed by the Secretariat-General
PUL	Projet Urbain Loi (Loi urban development project)
R12	Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC-12), a gas that depletes the ozone layer and was used as a refrigerant until 1994. It has been banned since 2003.
R22	Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC-22), a gas that depletes the ozone layer used as a refrigerant. It has a smaller ozone-depleting potential than CFC-12. It is a temporary replacement for CFC-12 and its use in the EU will be banned in 2015
SG	Secretariat-General
EMS	Environmental management system
TCF	Totally chlorine-free
ICT	Information and communication technologies
EU	European Union (27 Member States since 1 January 2007)

ANNEX 4 – BREAKDOWN OF CONSUMPTION BY BUILDING

Buildings	Area (m2)	Staff accommodated at 31 December 2007	Address	Services accommodated
MO34	12 582	258	34, rue Montoyer	ADMIN
SC11	9 185	192	11 Rue de la Science	ADMIN
GUIM	10 796	170	10 Rue Guimard	ADMIN, OIB, PMO
BRE2	18 748	535	2 Rue Breydel	ADMIN, BUDG
HTWG *	4 032	0	23 Houtweg	OIB (Depot)
BU-5	11 540	304	5-7 Avenue Beaulieu	ENV
BU-9	13 006	415	9-11 Avenue Beaulieu	ENV, OIB (day nursery)
BERL	130 309	2.159	Berlaymont	College, SG, COMM, SJ, ADMIN, OIB
BU-1	13 024	422	1-3 Avenue Beaulieu	ECFIN
B-28	14 767	464	28 Rue Belliard	DIGIT
CLOV *	5 571	0	75 Boulevard Clovis	OIB (day nursery)
DAV1 *	12 450	122	1-3 Avenue de Bourget	OIB (print shop and central mailroom)
J-54	20 693	476	54 Rue Joseph II	AIDCO, EMPL
L-86	13 642	307	86 Rue de la Loi	OIB, ADMIN
WILS *	2 544	0	16 Rue Wilson	OIB (childcare centre)
Total	292 889	5 824		

* = non-office building

Buildings	Electricity consumption (kWh)					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
MO34	2 928 465	2 354 512	2 351 752	2 149 468	2 064 125	1 822 207
SC11	1 086 472	743 530	1 022 984	957 895	1 056 824	933 783
GUIM	1 267 289	1 404 288	1 358 017	1 376 555	1 316 689	1 170 787
BRE2	2 840 314	3 057 218	2 643 236	2 764 345	2 698 529	2 434 844
HTWG	1 158 570	1 277 485	1 240 184	1 148 530	190 304	178 790
BU-5	2 572 563	2 668 105	2 640 168	2 438 794	2 366 739	2 170 778
BU-9	1 960 642	2 048 123	1 906 766	1 874 870	1 804 588	1 641 705
BERL	0	0	0	29 186 865	21 556 877	21 259 527
BU-1	0	0	0	2 251 969	2 106 987	1 937 026
B-28	1 663 172	1 741 088	1 675 207	1 295 404	0	2 624 484
CLOV +WILS	475 624	500 609	497 608	499 658	512 085	534 354
DAV1	0	0	0	0	498 427	1 160 382
J-54	1 952 435	2 005 831	1 832 023	1 955 225	2 012 906	1 820 203
L-86	2 428 623	3 348 766	3 233 670	3 114 896	2 924 426	2 611 596
Grand total	20 334 169	21 149 555	20 401 615	51 014 474	41 109 506	42 300 466

Consumption of gas and heating oil (kWh)						
Buildings	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
MO34	1 907 323	1 961 982	1 786 043	1 176 829	1 021 799	1 044 768
SC11	967 171	998 121	898 550	876 470	1 052 980	732 251
GUIM	957 301	1 262 320	1 258 087	1 175 734	1 051 987	894 796
BRE2	1 216 754	1 239 069	1 291 797	1 176 278	1 058 562	860 053
HTWG	1 018 547	1 117 441	1 165 865	1 037 317	211 707	284 511
BU-5	1 590 702	1 535 181	1 499 944	1 479 956	1 659 283	1 536 411
BU-9	1 539 613	1 457 248	1 425 643	1 904 157	1 977 984	1 679 727
BERL	0	0	0	28 317 851	33 827 585	28 924 876
BU-1	1 835 278	1 620 833	1 816 111	1 669 430	1 640 362	1 598 043
B-28	812 500	954 668	943 401	673 786	0	645 086
CLOV + WILS	688 056	816 111	708 023	656 921	698 244	643 134
DAV1	0	0	0	0	0	750 664
J-54	1 375 278	1 626 455	1 328 244	1 758 972	1 463 521	1 529 110
L-86 (heating oil)	1 945 626	1 845 070	1 295 696	2 167 595	2 505 804	2 348 236
Grand total	15 854 149	16 434 499	15 417 404	44 071 296	48 169 818	43 471 666

Water consumption (m³)						
Buildings	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
MO34	7 150	5 673	5 812	4 870	4 646	4 671
SC11	3 640	2 706	3 761	4 939	2 721	2 655
GUIM	4 370	3 402	4 083	3 777	3 879	3 483
BRE2	5 920	10 254	13 310	12 059	9 250	7 330
HTWG	18 240	15 865	11 277	8 568	283	140
BU-5	11 910	12 423	10 424	10 874	9 227	6 912
BU-9	12 320	13 648	14 796	14 836	10 394	8 279
BERL	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	63 347	75 921	71 942
BU-1	11 390	16 707	16 020	11 298	9 899	7 754
B-28	3 970	4 009	5 163	4 711	0	2 031
CLOV + WILS	5 230	6 516	5 248	5 336	5 374	4 867
DAV1	0	0	0	0	408	935
J-54	9 690	10 998	12 879	7 738	7 407	7 266
L-86	12 200	16 023	17 766	15 418	7 272	10 441
Grand total	106 030	118 224	120 539	167 771	146 681	138 706

Total energy (electricity + gas + heating oil) consumption (MWh)						
Buildings	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
MO34	4 836	4 316	4 138	3 326	3 086	2 867
SC11	2 054	1 742	1 922	1 834	2 110	1 666
GUIM	2 225	2 667	2 616	2 552	2 369	2 066
BRE2	4 057	4 296	3 935	3 941	3 757	3 295
HTWG	2 177	2 395	2 406	2 186	402	463
BU-5	4 163	4 203	4 140	3 919	4 026	3 707
BU-9	3 500	3 505	3 332	3 779	3 783	3 321
BERL	0	0	0	57 505	55 384	50 184
BU-1	1 835	1 621	1 816	3 921	3 747	3 535
B-28	2 476	2 696	2 619	1 969	0	3 270
CLOV + WILS	1 164	1 317	1 206	1 157	1 210	1 177
DAV1	0	0	0	0	498	1 911
J-54	3 328	3 632	3 160	3 714	3 476	3 349
L-86 (heating oil)	4 374	5 194	4 529	5 282	5 430	4 960
Grand total	36 188	37 584	35 819	95 086	89 279	85 772

Aggregate CO₂ emissions (tonnes)						
Buildings	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
MO34	1 250	1 105	1 069	868	765	703,8
SC11	516	425	490	458	498	400
GUIM	568	678	663	641	568	497
BRE2	1 085	1 172	1 058	1 049	944	833
HTWG	548	610	609	546	94	106
BU-5	1 081	1 114	1 099	1 014	975	897
BU-9	890	911	862	934	887	783
BERL	0	0	0	14 273	12 641	11 575
BU-1	369	326	365	998	901	846
B-28	656	718	696	516	0	841
CLOV + WILS	279	315	293	279	279	274
DAV1	0	0	0	0	135	465
J-54	854	933	820	928	840	801
L-86 (heating oil)	1 237	1 503	1 322	1 493	1 460	1 333
Total	9 333	9 811	9 345	23 998	20 987	20 355

Annex 5 – Summary of objectives, targets and key measures for 2008 and 2009

<i>Objectives (policies)</i> Key measures	Indicator	Values 2007	Targets			Service responsible
			2008	2009	Long-term	
<i>Reduction in CO₂ emissions</i> Carbon balance study	Tonnes CO ₂ /year		X			ENV
<i>Sustainable use of natural resources;</i> Reducing the energy consumption of buildings - review lighting/HVAC outside office hours - stop providing hot water in sanitary facilities - improve energy efficiency of vending machines	kWh/m ² KWh/person CO ₂ emissions (kg/m ²) CO ₂ emissions (kg/person)	307 14 420 73 3 422	-3% 	-3% 		OIB, ALL OIB, ADMIN OIB DIGIT
Rational use of water (1)	L/m ² L/person	495 23 284	-3% 	-3% 		OIB, ALL
Rational use of IT equipment	Ratio of individual to shared printers	1,24		0,6		ALL
Reducing paper consumption by promoting electronic working methods and recto/verso and 2 pages/sheet printing	Office paper (sheets/person/day) Offset paper (tonnes/year)	59 252	-2% 	-2% 		ALL
<i>Transport & Mobility</i>						
Implementation of plan for purchasing official cars	Average emissions g CO ₂ /km	256 g/km			-26% (2012 vs 2004)	OIB
Promoting car-sharing, public transport, service bicycles, etc.	% private car use	40%	X	X		OIB, ADMIN
Increasing use of video-conferencing facilities	# video-conf/# missions					ALL
<i>Prevention, recycling and re-use of waste</i>						
Optimising waste management and replacing polystyrene beakers in cafeterias	Kg/person % waste sorted % waste recycled	284 57% 50%	-2% 	-2% 		OIB, ALL
<i>Green Public Procurement (GPP)</i>						
IT equipment	% with environmental criteria	100%				DIGIT
Green electricity		0%		50%	100% (2012)	OIB
Service contracts	% signed with environmental criteria	23%	30%			OIB
Office supplies	% green products	16%	+2.5%	+2.5%		OIB
Implementation of the GPP communication	% of product groups included				100%	OIB, DIGIT, ADMIN
<i>Legal compliance</i>						
Environmental permits (monitoring)	# buildings registered for EMAS m ² registered for EMAS	8 210.000	+ 7 +83.000	+8 +154.000	100% of buildings	OIB
Health and safety (improve setting of priorities)	% reports with remarks	35%	reduce number of non-conformities			ADMIN, OIB
<i>Sustainable behaviour of staff and contractors</i>						
Communication and awareness-raising (energy, waste, hazardous products)	# actions	41	X	X		ADMIN

Training (e.g. new recruits, drivers, GPP)	# actions	34	X	X	ADMIN
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