2023 Environmental Statement

(From 1January 2023 to 31 December 2023)

European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice

www.eulisa.europa.eu

eu-LISA

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT 2023

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1. Foreword

As we embark on our journey towards Environmental Management Systems (EMAS) registration, I am pleased to present eu-LISA's Environmental Statement for the year 2023.

At eu-LISA, we recognise the critical importance of environmental sustainability in all aspects of our operations. As the Interim Executive Director, I am committed to ensuring that our organisation meets the environmental standards and best practices.

eu-LISA supports environmentally friendly practices by adopting an established Environmental Management system rooted in the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) principles.

This journey started in 2022, and we are committed to enhancing our eco-friendly strategy to minimise both direct and indirect environmental footprints resulting from our operations.

Our commitment to environmental stewardship is not only a moral imperative but also a strategic priority. By integrating environmental considerations into our decision-making processes and daily operations, we not only mitigate environmental risks but also create opportunities for innovation, efficiency, and long-term sustainability.

As we work towards EMAS registration for the end of 2024, eu-LISA remains firmly committed to transparency, accountability, and continuous improvement in our environmental performance.

Due to the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on recent years, factors such as premises occupancy, energy consumption, travel, and organisational functioning were unrepresentative. Therefore, 2023 serves as the reference year for measuring future improvements in our environmental performance.

This Environmental Statement reflects our dedication to environmental responsibility and serves as a testament to our ongoing efforts to create a greener, more sustainable future for all.

I extend my gratitude to all eu-LISA staff members for their dedication and contribution to achieving our environmental objectives. Together, we will continue to lead by example and inspire positive change within our organisation and beyond.

Thank you for your continued support and commitment to environmental excellence.

Luca ZAMPAGLIONE

eu-LISA Interim Executive Director

2. About this document

This Environmental Statement provides all relevant stakeholders and other interested parties with information concerning the environmental performance and activities of eu-LISA in 2023 (reporting year from 1°January 2023 to 31°December 2023).

This document has been drafted in accordance with the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) Regulation[1] in its latest applicable version [(EU) 2017/1505[2] and (EU) 2018/2026[3]], while taking account of the sectoral reference document for public administration sector [Commission Decision (EU) 2019/61][4] and for the telecommunication and information and communication technologies (ICT) services sector [Commission Decision (EU) 2021/2054][5]

Annex I provides the validation of the EMAS verifier.

As per its Environmental Management System (EMS), eu-LISA will publish an Environmental Statement on an annual basis and will publish it on its website.

3. About EU-LISA

3.1. What we do

3.1.1. Product and services

eu-LISA is the European Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice. The Agency was established in 2011 and became operational in 2012.

The role of the Agency is to support the implementation of the EU's Justice and Home Affairs policies by managing large-scale IT systems that:

→ maintain internal security in the Schengen countries,
→ enable Schengen countries to exchange visa data,
→ determine which EU country is responsible for examining a particular asylum application.

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[1] Consolidated text: Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS), repealing Regulation (EC) No 761/2001 and Commission Decisions 2001/681/EC and 2006/193/EC; **EUR-Lex - 02009R1221-20190109 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)**;

[2] Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1505 of 28 August 2017 amending Annexes I, II and III to Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS); C/2017/5792 **EUR-Lex - 32017R1505 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)**

[3] Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/2026 of 19 December 2018 amending Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS); C/2018/4429; **EUR-Lex - 32018R2026 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)**

[4] Commission Decision (EU) 2019/61 of 19 December 2018 on the sectoral reference document on best environmental management practices, sector environmental performance indicators and benchmarks of excellence for the public administration sector under Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS); C/2018/4424; **EUR-Lex - 32019D0061 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)**

[5] Commission Decision (EU) 2021/2054 of 8 November 2021 on the sectoral reference document on best environmental management practices, environmental performance indicators and benchmarks of excellence for the telecommunications and information and communication technologies (ICT) services sector for the purposes of Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council; **EUR-Lex -** 32021D2054 **- EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)**

eu-LISA provides technological support for the EU countries' efforts to make Europe safer and helps ensure Europeans can travel freely within the EU, without compromising Europe's security.eu-LISA has the following NACE activities:

- 99.00: Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies (official one),
- 62.03 (complementary code): Computer facilities management activities (additional one due to its operational activities).

The Agency also tests new technologies to help put in place a more modern, efficient and secure border management system in the EU. It coordinates the testing and follow-up of the Smart Borders pilot project, the analysis of results and reporting on the pilot project, in close cooperation with the participating EU countries and the European institutions.

3.1.2. Mission, vision and core values

MISSION

Our mission is to support the EU and the Member States in their efforts to keep Europe open and secure through advanced technology.

VISION

We strive to provide high-quality, efficient services and solutions, align the advancing technologies with the evolving needs of the EU and the Member States, and drive digital transformation in Justice and Home Affairs.

CORE VALUES

Our vision and mission are translated into operational activities by applying the core values of accountability, transparency, excellence, continuity, teamwork and first-rate customer service.

ACCOUNTABILITY

Deploying a sound governance framework, cost-efficient operations and sound financial management.

TRANSPARENCY

Ensuring regular and open communication with the Agency's key stakeholders and engaging in continuous dialogue for defining the Agency's long-term strategy.

EXCELLENCE

Operating the right organisational structure, people and processes, ensuring service continuity and functional comprehensiveness of tools provided to the Member States.

CONTINUITY

Ensuring that the Agency will make the best use of the expertise, knowledge and investments of the Member States and will continue to develop them.

TEAMWORK

Seeking to empower each individual team member to make the best use of their knowledge and experience, contributing to shared success

CUSTOMER FOCUS

Ensuring that the Agency is aligned with the needs and demands of its stakeholders at all times.

EMAS serves as a pivotal tool in embodying eu-LISA's core values within its mission:

- The certification reinforces accountability and transparency by requiring open communication about the organisation's environmental impact and ongoing improvements.
- Pursuing EMAS reflects eu-LISA's commitment to excellence, not just in technological advancements but also in sustainable practices, aligning its operations with the values of continuity.
- The collaborative nature of EMAS, involving teamwork across departments, resonates with eu-LISA's commitment to working collectively.
- Additionally, the scheme addresses customer focus by responding to the demand for environmentally responsible practices, showcasing how eu-LISA's dedication to EMAS aligns seamlessly with its mission to support the European Union and Member States in ensuring Europe's security through advanced technology.

One of the strategic goals of eu-LISA is to 'Further evolve eu-LISA towards an efficient, agile and resilient organisation within the EU regulatory framework'. The EMS significantly contributes to this strategic goal through the following:

- Resource Efficiency and Sustainability:
  - The environmental management system contributes to resource efficiency goals within the Agency, aligning with the broader objective of being an efficient organisation.
  - Strategies to reduce waste, energy consumption, or other environmental impacts are part of resource alignment efforts.

- Compliance:
  - Seeking EMAS registration equals a commitment to complying with environmental regulations and relevant stakeholder requirements.

- Mission and Values:
  - Promoting the Agency's mission and values encompasses a commitment to environmental sustainability.
  - Demonstrating responsible environmental stewardship aligns with values related to corporate social responsibility.

- Key EU Agency Growth:
  - Demonstrating environmental awareness can contribute to the Agency's growth as a key EU agency, considering the increasing importance of sustainability in organisational reputation.

3.2. Teams and location

eu-LISA is located in four countries:

- the headquarters - administrative site - is located in Tallinn (Estonia), 3 627 m² - 139 employees;

- the operational site is located in Strasbourg (France), 7 842 m², including the Data Centre, approximately 439 employees;

- an administrative site in a rented building is located in Illkirch-Graffenstaden (France), since 2022, 2 074 m² - approximately 65 employees;

- a liaison office shared with other agencies is located in rented offices in Brussels (Belgium), 98 m² - 7 employees.

A backup site in Sankt Johann im Pongau (Austria) is also available through a site agreement with the Austrian authorities.

As of 31 December 2023, eu-LISA employs 354 staff members (i.e. eu-LISA staff members under the scope of the Staff Regulations of Officials to the European Union ('the SR') and of the Conditions of Employment of Other Servants of the European Union ('CEOS'), Seconded National Experts to eu-LISA ('SNEs'), and interns). The number of external consultants (all temporary external consultants) was 296, on the same date. These data are used throughout the document in graphs where the number of employees is referenced.

The areas in m^2 mentioned above are taken from the eu-LISA "Single Programming Document 2023-2025".

The number of staff members is sourced from the HR team and the number of external consultants was provided by the Security team.

The Environmental Management System applies equally to all employees.

With the return to the office following the phasing out of social restrictions in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, 2023 is yearly reference to assess environmental performance.

3.3. Scope of the eu-LISA's Environmental Management System

The Environmental Management System (EMS) applies to the following eu-LISA's premises:

       a. the Agency's headquarters in Tallinn, Estonia (TLL);

       b. the operational site in Strasbourg, France (SXB);

       c. the temporary site in Illkirch-Graffenstaden, France (ILK);

       d. the Liaison Office in Brussels, Belgium (BXL).

The back-up site of Sankt Johann im Pongau (Austria) is not included in the scope as it is not managed by eu-LISA.

The scope of eu-LISA's EMS covers all its administrative and technical activities, and its mission, mentioned above in 3.1.1, for all sites listed in 3.3; as knowing provision of implementation support services of the EU's Justice and Home Affairs policies by managing large-scale IT systems.

It applies to eu-LISA staff-members under the scope of the Staff Regulations of Officials to the European Union (the 'Staff Regulations') and of the Conditions of Employment of Other Servants of the Union, ('the CEOS')[6], to national experts seconded to eu-LISA (hereinafter referred to as 'SNEs')4, to external service providers and their staff (e.g. intramuros, extramuros, other contractors), and to interns (hereinafter collectively referred to as 'eu-LISA staff or staff members').

An **Environmental Handbook** drawn up by the Agency Corporate Services Unit provides an overview of the EMS guidelines and vision, for internal use.

4. Description of the Environmental Management System

4.1. EMAS at eu-LISA

The Eco-Management and Audit Scheme[7] (EMAS), approved by the European Parliament and Council, is the European voluntary system designed for organisations wishing to evaluate, manage and improve their environmental performance. As sustainability is a growing concern for European citizens and industries, EMAS provides a structured framework for integrating environmental concerns in the management and day-to-day operations of any organisation.

With the adoption by the Commission of its **Green Deal**, it became obvious in 2020 that eu-LISA would have to assume its responsibilities to ensure that its own environmental impacts were managed. This gave birth to the EMAS project, and the aim of EMAS registration in 2024.

With EMAS registration, eu-LISA will be committed to continuously lowering its environmental footprint from 2024 onwards.

This is therefore the first referenced Environmental Statement produced by eu-LISA.

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[6] Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) No 259/68 of 29 February 1968 laying down the Staff Regulations of Officials of the European Union and the Conditions of Employment of Other Servants of the European Communities and instituting special measures temporarily applicable to officials of the Commission (OJ L 56, 4.3.1968, p. 1), as amended by Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1023/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2013 (OJ L 287, 29.10.2013, p. 15).
[7] EMAS − Environment - European Commission (europa.eu)

4.2. Context and purpose of eu-LISA's environmental management system

eu-LISA works with a wide range of stakeholders (Table 1): from its staff to local contractors; from the EU Member State stakeholders to European institutions. Some of these have a key influence on the Environmental Management System, the direction that it should take, or the progress that it should make.

Stakeholder(s)	Needs and expectations of the stakeholder(s)	How we ensure it is fulfilled
European Union bodies: the EC, EP, ECA, and others	Execution of tasks and activities in accordance with guidelines, regulations, legal acts, agreed terms of reference and specific requirements that the EC / other EU bodies may adopt for specific activities	Satisfactory audit results
Local authorities	Compliance with environmental legislation	No notification for non-compliance
eu-LISA staff members	Work environment compliant with health and safety rules. Work environment that expresses concerns for the environment, consistent with the Agency's mission. Work environment that provides forms and means of participation.	Staff feedback, through the staff committee or a dedicated 'go green' e-mail address.
Members States and their representatives	Optimisation of travel, remote working. Risk of duplication of data, multi-layer of equipment redundancy, … leading to extra environmental impacts	Replies to requests for information, questions or requests received. No complaints received
eu-LISA top management	Enhance the Agency's social and environmental sustainability (part of 2021-2027 SG4), EMAS registration (2023-2025 SPD)	EMAS registration, approval of CAAR

Table 1 - Stakeholders' expectations

The needs and expectations of significant stakeholders are identified by established communication and reporting channels, regular dialogues, participation in professional forums and networks, benchmarking, and follow ups on applicable legal requirements.

Following a PESTEL (Political, Economic, Social, Technical Environmental and Legal and actors) analysis in 2023, which involved the Green Team members as well as other staff through interviews, the following high-level risks and opportunities are those that need to be tackled as a matter of priority in order to enhance our management system (Table 2):

Area	Finding	Risk / Opportunities
Politics	eu-LISA will chair the presidency of the JHAAN in 2024	O: The Agency should provide an example by implementing the EMAS requirements
	The EC has high expectations regarding the exemplarity of the EU bodies	Opportunities for eu-LISA's EMS to have political drive and leadership involvement
	90% of the Agency's budget is from the EU budget -	R: environmental. improvements should reach a high level to be given approval
	Participation in the Greening Network	O: benefit from other agencies' experience - from those that are already EMAS registered
Economics	Budgets are planned for a seven-year period	R: lack of reaction to improvement needs
	Inflation of energy costs	O: Better ROI (return-on-investment) on energy-saving actions
		R: some missions°/°projects could be delayed due to a lack of budget
Social	Stakes related to mobility	O: find new transport solutions between SXB & ILK sites instead of the shuttle that has low use but has a huge environmental impact
		O: new missions' guidelines from the EC should help to reduce the eu-LISA's impact
	Modification of temperature's threshold in the offices	R: dissatisfaction of employees with temperature restrictions. Environment vs wellbeing
		O: work on a strategic communication plan to deal with resistance to change
Technology	Environmental aspects are today not considered in the technologies developed for the DC and associated utilities	O: update the purchasing strategy & implementation of the EU Code of Conduct on energy efficiency for the Data Centre (DC)
Legal	Self-inspection regarding the regulation of three countries where eu-LISA is located	O: best practices can be shared on the legal requirements in the three countries
	The Agency must follow the public procurement rules and every project must be planned well in advance	R: many contracts cannot be changed easily
		O: procurement guidelines cover Greening aspects

Table 2 - PESTEL results

These risks and opportunities were taken into account in the environmental review, in order to define the priorities of action of the Agency.

4.3. Governance of the EMS

To implement and maintain an efficient environmental management system, eu-LISA adopted the following structure (Table 3):

Role	Key Responsibilities
Executive Director	Approves the Environmental Policy. Has the ultimate responsibility and authority for the preservation of the environment at eu-LISA and compliance with the environmental legal framework applicable to the Agency.
Management Committee	Participates in the annual review of the environmental management system, comments on and validates the annual objectives, targets and KPIs.
Corporate Service Unit	Under the Executive Director's management, the Corporate Services Unit ('CSU') ensures the implementation and the day-to-day running of the EMS. It provides support to all teams in the implementation and maintenance of the EMS.
Heads of Units	Ensure the implementation of the annual action plan. Enforce the rules in their respective areas.
Green Team	Volunteers from the whole Agency. Participate in workshops, suggest actions and communicate results to their sector / unit.
Staff and external employees	Apply the rules in their respective area. Share their concerns and ideas for improvement.

Table 3 - Environmental organisation at eu-LISA

In the long-run as sustainability becomes our way-of-life, colleagues in management roles and Green Team members will be key in shifting the gears in our management system.

4.4. Key steps in the implementation and maintenance of EMAS
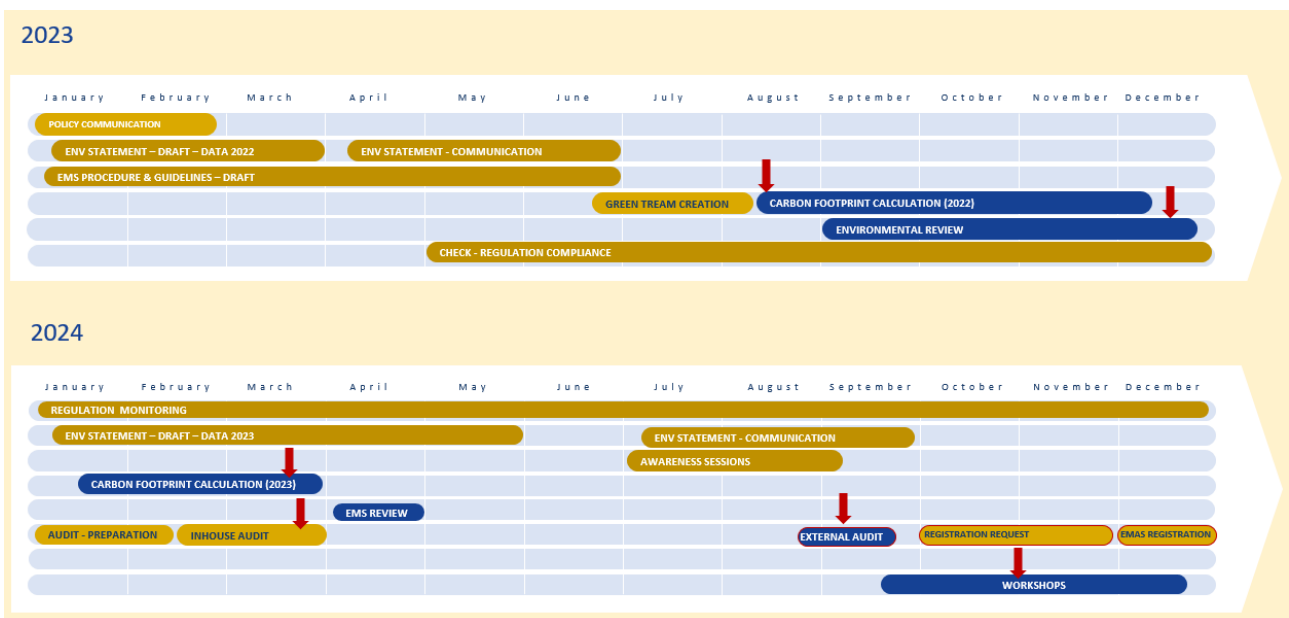
Starting from 2025, eu-LISA will define a standard annual timeline for the Environmental Management Systems with the main steps being the internal audit, annual review, improvement planning, and external audit.

5. Environmental aspects and impacts

eu-LISA activities have both direct and indirect impacts on the environment. Direct environmental aspects are defined as activities, products and services that affect the environment and over which the organisation has direct management control. Indirect environmental aspects are those activities and services that can, to some degree, be influenced by eu-LISA but not fully controlled.

5.1. Methodology

Aspects are elements of an activity that may or may not have an impact on the environment.

Identification of aspects was carried out through document analysis and interviews with the Green Team members.

To evaluate the significance of an aspect, sets of different criteria were used, depending on whether the aspect is:

- Direct or indirect,
- normal or malfunctioning (abnormal, emergency).

For each aspect, each of the following criteria were rated:

- the nature of negative impacts, by answering "Yes" or "No" to the questions below for each aspect (score = 1 when there is no Y; 2 when 1 or 2 Y; 3 when 3Y and 4 for 4 Y)
  - Are there environmental permit-related requirements specific to that aspect?
  - Direct: High sensitivity of the receiving environment; Indirect: Possibility to influence impacts up-stream with our decisions?
  - High consumption°/°emissions or tendency to worsen: size, number, frequency and reversibility of the aspect or impact
  - Failure to meet the expectations of 'manage closely' stakeholder, including the organisation's employees.

Significant impacts are those with an impact score of 3 or 4.

- The potential to improve ("Yes" or "No" to the questions below for each aspect)
  - Corporate policy or vision supporting or requiring improvement
  - Direct control and best practice available but not yet applied
  - Positive return on improvement actions /ROI (return on investment)

2 if political priority = Y and +1 for each Y

The priority is then given to each aspect and is calculated by the following formula: (nature of negative impacts score) x (potential to improve score).

To ensure a proper allocation of resources in accordance with the need for improvement, significant impacts are those with an impact score of 3 or 4, and priority above 8. These aspects become the focus of the EMS. However, this does not mean that no action can be planned for any other aspects if such measures are easy to resolve and impactful.

The complete results of the analysis are presented in the document **2023 EMAS environmental aspects register**.

5.2. Significant environmental aspects and impacts

Process / Activity	Significant environmental aspect	Direct (D) /Indirect (I)	Impact
Design of IT solution: Infrastructure design of the DC and related utilities	Use of raw materials	I	Depletion of non-renewable sources; greenhouse effect
	Electricity use	I	Depletion of non-renewable sources; pollution of water, air; noise; greenhouse effect
Development and run of IT core systems (hardware and software) for clients Operation of the systems Improvement projects for the DC	Electricity use	D	Depletion of non-renewable sources; pollution of water, air; noise; greenhouse effect
	Generation of hazardous waste	D	Air, water and soil pollution
PMO: Provide project management methodology for all Agency projects	Use of raw materials	I	Depletion of non-renewable sources; greenhouse effect
Facilities: Cooling of the DC premises/**:** Cooling / heating of offices	Electricity use	D	Depletion of non-renewable sources; pollution of water, air; noise; greenhouse effect
Logistics / procurement: procurement of services / products; cleaning services	Generation of non-hazardous waste	D	Air, water and soil pollution
Facilities/Logistics: Emergency situations	Emergency incidents/accidents (fire, etc.)	D	Depletion of non-renewable sources; pollution of water, air, soils; noise
Missions: Booking missions as per operational management requests	Air emissions,	I	Air pollution; greenhouse effect
	Energy and fuel use	D	Depletion of non-renewable sources; pollution of water, air, soil

Table 4 - Results of the environmental analysis: the main significant aspects

There are two additional aspects, although not ranked as a priority, that are considered significant, because there are high staff expectations. These are:

Process / Activity	Significant environmental aspect	Direct (D) / Indirect (I)	Impact
Communication events: Travel (of visitors / staff) to°/°from venues - mostly outside eu-LISA premises	Air emissions	D	Air pollution; greenhouse effect
	Use of raw materials	I	Depletion of non-renewable sources; greenhouse effect
Facilities/Logistics: Sanitary facilities, cleaning	Water use	D	Depletion of non-renewable sources; pollution of water, waste water
	Air emissions	I	Depletion of non-renewable sources; Depletion of non-renewable sources, greenhouse effect

Table 5 - Results of the environmental analysis: additional aspects

These aspects come under the five commitments set out in the Environmental Policy, and therefore are regarded as relevant aspects.

In its comprehensive environmental review in 2023, eu-LISA identified the above significant aspects. These will be reviewed once a year and confirmed during the management review. Specific objectives, key performance indicators and concrete actions are established based on them, on an annual basis.

6. Environmental Policy and objectives

6.1. Environmental Policy

eu-LISA adopted its first Environmental Policy in February 2023. It takes into account the findings from the initial environmental review (carried out in November 2022). It is designed to provide a framework for setting objectives on reducing the environmental impact. The Environmental Policy contains the main commitments set out below.

eu-LISA Environmental commitments
eu-LISA environmental policy 2022

By implementing its own Environmental Policy, eu-LISA, commits to allocate human, organisational and financial resources in order to ensure that the EMS runs efficiently, by following the below objectives:

IMPROVING ENERGY EFFICIENCY

eu-LISA has the willingness to improve its energy efficiency by implementing rules and initiatives such as:
- Defining an **energy sobriety action plan**;
- Defining **environmental criteria** for **each project**;
- Using and complying with energy **best practices** when applicable;
- **Monitoring** relevant **KPIs** and defining efficient actions when discrepancies are observed;

COMPLYING WITH RELEVANT REGULATIONS

eu-LISA considers the observance of **applicable European** and **pertinent local** and **internal Regulations** in the environmental area. The EMS ensures the compliance of the Agency's activities by:

- Identifying and **fulfilling legal obligations** and non-legal requirements;
- Ensuring a continuous **regulatory monitoring**;
- **Including** current and **future legal requirements** through ongoing projects.

PRESERVING NATURAL RESSOURCES AND PREVENTING POLLUTION

- Promoting a **digital work** environment;
- Integrating **environmental criteria** within **services providers' contracts**;
- **Operating** in an **environmentally** responsible **way.**

DEVELOPPING ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS TRAINING – COMMUNICATION

- **Integrating environmental** management and **culture** into the organization;
- **Raising awareness of all employees and service providers** by providing them with relevant and adequate information, instructions, training and supervision;
- **Involving Senior Management** and **promoting** the **employee consultation** and participation;
- Integrating environmental considerations in all activities and project.

ASSESSING THE ENVIRONMENTAL PERFOR MANCE

eu-LISA's environmental objectives and targets are defined each year and the performance is assessed through an annual management review, beginning of Q2. The environmental performance assessment shall include:

- **Monitoring** the **environmental impacts**, **risks** and **opportunities** of eu-LISA's activities by updating the environmental review and conducting inhouse environmental audits in a yearly way;
- Considering **stakeholders expectations** in a relevant action plan;
- Considering the **priorities**, the past years achievements and the **available resources** to build the **new action plan** for the coming year, according to the environmental commitments and new objectives **validated by the Management Committee.**

Ref. Ares(2023)781642 - 02/02/2023

6.2. Objectives for 2023

According to the implementation of the EMS which started in mid-2022, some actions have already started and can be considered as objectives for this first period of 2023.

Based on the environmental commitments, several objectives have been defined for 2023. In Table 6 below the objectives and targets focused on for 2023 are presented.

	Objectives	Targets	Indicators	Implementation date
2023-1	Publish the Environmental statement	Use EMAS template with relevant information	Internal and public communication	March 23
2023-2	Complete carbon footprint calculation and report	Calculation of scopes 1-2-3 for 2022	Report done	Dec. 23
2023-3	Environmental audit	100% EMAS chapters audited	Audit reports	March 24
2023-4	EHS regulatory monitoring tool	Tool implementation and 100% Agency's compliance activities checked	Compliance report	Dec. 23
2023-5	Environmental Analysis done	Environmental aspects and impacts identified with a Working Group	Finalised document	Nov. 23
2023-6	Env. Hand Book	Environmental Handbook available	Finalised document approved	March 23
2023-7	Waste sorting	Improve waste sorting and ensure recycling	T of recycled waste	Still ongoing
2023-8	Awareness and communication	Inform all employees about the Environmental Policy and the ongoing steps	Info session done	Sept. 2023

Table 6 - 2023 Environmental Objectives

6.3. Objectives for 2024

Based on the Environmental Policy, significant environmental aspects, the greenhouse gas emissions' calculation, and risks and opportunities, the following objectives were set in 2024.

Aspect		2024	Responsible Sector/Team
Energy	E.1	Use of 100% green electricity for all premises	GESS (Facilities)
	E.2	Identify three best practices for green data centres (DCs) that could be implemented, and then define the actions to implement them	Operations
	E.3	Improve the calculation of the PUE for the DC in using 100% data from PDU, submetering or electrical consumption record	GESS (Facilities)
Carbon Footprint	C.1	Improve 100% of the data collection to have a more precise Carbon Footprint calculation	GESS (EHS Team)
Procurement	P.1	Train 80% of the entire procurement staff (including operational stakeholders OIA and OVA), giving practical knowledge on Green Public Procurement (GPP) (basics).	HRU (Talent Management Team)
	P.2	For future tenders, if GPP guidelines already exist for their category, start training for 80% of relevant staff members on GPP so that it is implemented in the tenders	GESS (EHS Team)
Awareness	A.1	Start training 50% of managers on EMAS requirements	HRU (Talent Management Team)
	A.2	Provide an awareness session on EMAS and eu-LISA's Environmental Policy to 100% of newcomers	HRU (Talent Management Team)
Projects	J.1	Update project templates to include an evaluation of the environmental impact of each new IT and facilities projects	GESS (EHS Team), Operations
Waste	W.1	Set up selective for 100% of sorting waste in ILK	GESS (EHS Team, Facilities)
	W.2	Collect accurate data for 100% of selective waste sorting in TLL (kg/year/type of waste)	GESS (Facilities)
	W.3	100% of furniture and IT equipment, if still usable, are decommissioned in a sustainable manner	GESS (Logistics), ICT
Travel	T.1	Include specifications on an electric alternative for the next tender procedure for the shuttle service between SXB & ILK	GESS (Logistics)
	T.2	Implement a transport policy in eu-LISA for all sites	HRU
	T.3	Apply the European Commission missions' guidelines for all sites	GESS (missions)

Table 6 - 2024 Environmental Objectives

The objectives for 2027 and 2030 are to be confirmed or updated during the 2025 annual review, also to achieve the main common goal of the EU Agencies Network of becoming carbon neutral by 2030.

7. Actions and performance

The following sections report on the eu-LISA performance over in its relatively short history, and a comparison of 2023 toward previous years is presented.

Note 1: Since the project started during the end of the pandemic, 2022 was the first reporting year. But the base year has been redefined as 2023. During 2022, the Teleworking Policy put in place for the pandemic period was still in place until Q3, and going back to 2019 would have not been relevant due to the increase in employees.

Note 2: in the Brussels site, the eu-LISA offices are located in a rented building shared with another EU-Agency. These offices are scheduled to move in the coming months to another office dedicated to eu-LISA where it will be possible to better assess and follow the environmental impact of its activities. Nevertheless, to have a global and approximate view of its current environmental performance, a calculation based on hypothesis was done for this Brussels site. A ratio of 0.22 was applied for the global energy consumption at the site. This ratio corresponds to the area occupied by eu-LISA in Brussels, and the regulatory requirements for each workstation.

7.1. Energy efficiency in buildings

In 2023, the Agency introduced a Sobriety Action Plan[5] aimed at achieving energy savings for office heating and cooling, and IT equipment usage. While the intention behind this initiative was to promote environmental sustainability, it became evident that the implementation of these measures met with some challenges. Despite the best efforts to communicate the benefits of the action plan, the Agency acknowledges that there were a number of concerns raised by its workforce.

The feedback channels reported that some employees expressed dissatisfaction and resistance to the changes brought about by the Sobriety Action Plan (the channels included direct feedback to facilities team, via the staff committee members, or during the survey conducted in March 2023). These concerns were mainly about discomfort with temperature adjustments in office spaces. eu-LISA understands and values the importance of fostering a supportive and inclusive work environment, and takes these concerns seriously.

Moving forward, eu-LISA is committed to addressing the feedback received and finding solutions that balance its sustainability goals with the comfort and productivity of its employees. The Agency recognises the need for open dialogue and collaborative decision-making processes to ensure that any future initiatives are implemented in a manner that takes account of the diverse needs and perspectives of its workforce. The ongoing aim remains to foster a culture of sustainability while upholding the well-being and satisfaction of all employees.

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[5]**eu-LISA Sobriety Action Plan 2023**

The energy consumption for all sites, with overall and specific data, for 2021-2023 are presented below:
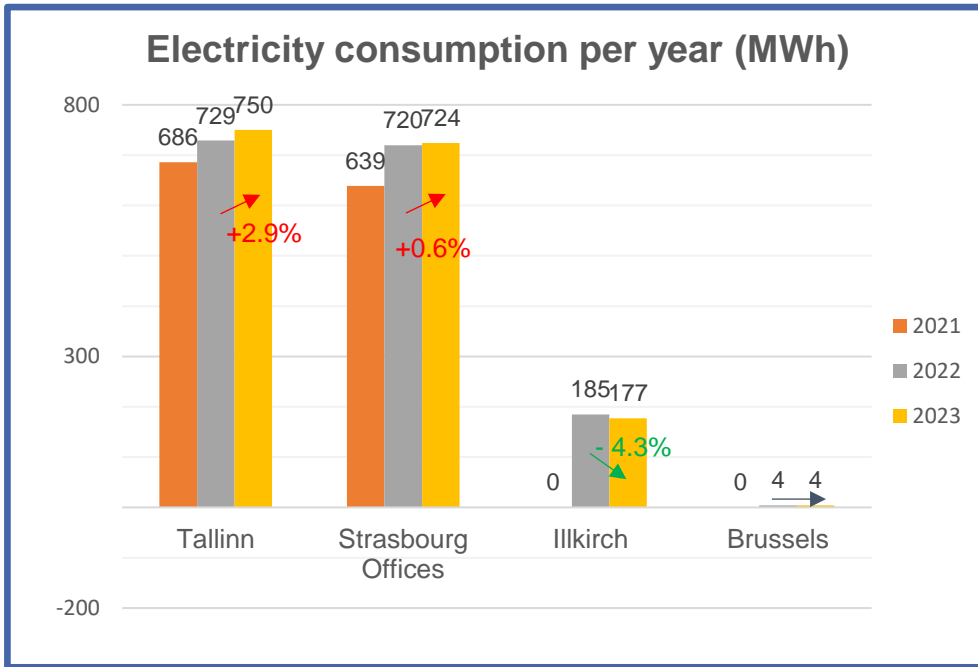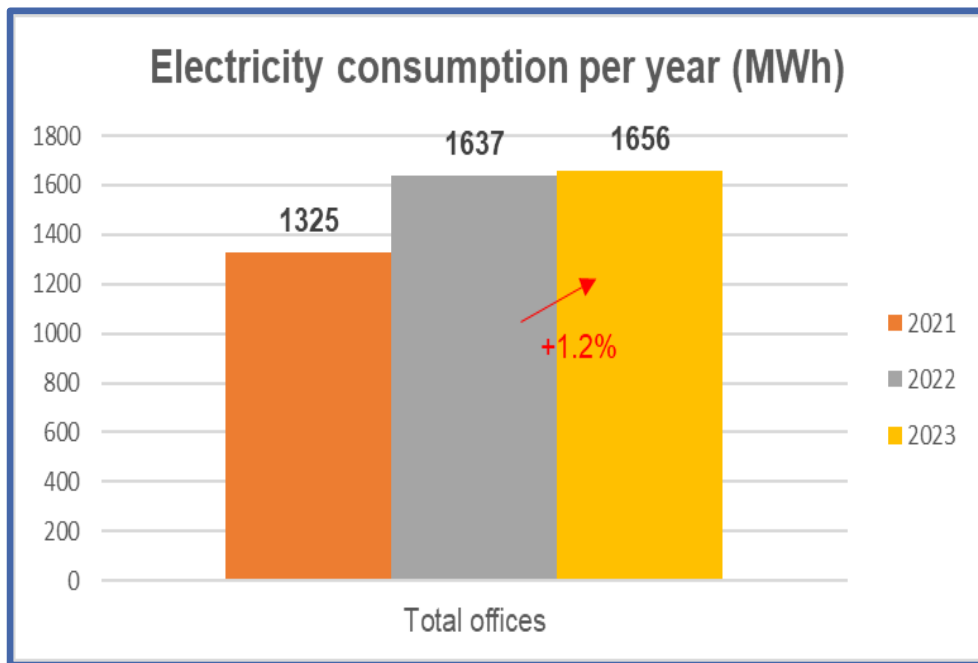

Figure 1- Electricity consumption per site

Figure 2 - Global energy consumption for all sites

Strasbourg Site: beginning 2023, the data show savings in energy consumption. But at the same time, a humidifier system was implemented in one building (March 2023), and this resulted in an increase of energy consumption for this building. This explains, despite the efforts to save, the very limited increase of consumption between 2022 and 2023 (+0.6%) together with the re- entry of people on site.

Illkirch-Graffenstaden site: between 2022 and 2023, the data show an average of 4.3% of savings in energy consumption.

Tallinn site: between 2022 and 2023, the data show an increase electricity consumption of 2.9% which takes account also of the re- entry of people on site.

Brussels site: as the office space is shared, the data are estimated and show a stagnated electricity consumption between 2022 and 2023.

Green electricity is used in Estonia and France.

The "SXB office" data does not include one old building which has no meters to provide accurate data. The consumption of this building is for now aggregated with the DC consumption, even if its electricity consumption is insignificant compared to the electricity consumption of the DC. The objective is to implement solutions to accurately measure the consumption of this building independently in the future
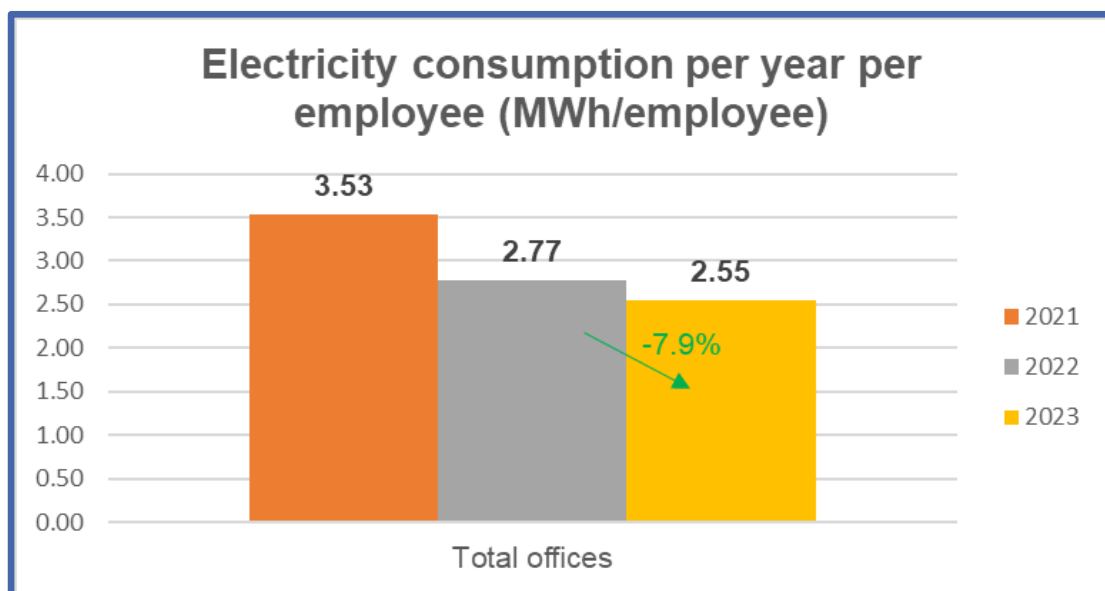

Figure 3 - Electricity consumption per employee, and per year

The energy consumption in 2022 was higher per employee as the entry plan was not enforced before Q3 2022.
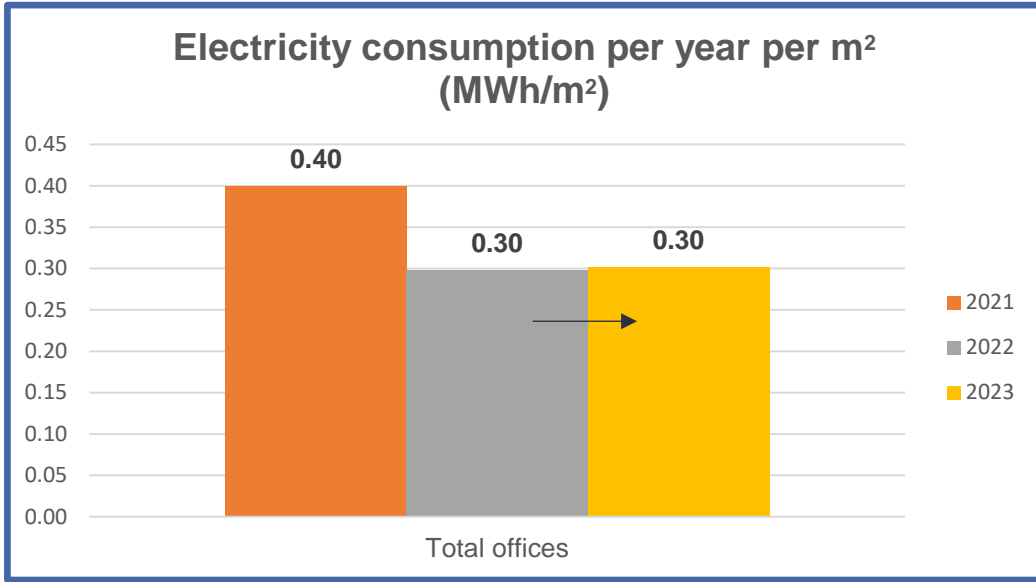
Figure 4 - Electricity consumption per m², and per year

The objective for the coming months is to continue to apply the Sobriety Action Plan, and implement a way of better monitoring the different types of equipment. This will allow the Agency to identify which equipment is consuming the most energy, and act where it is needed

In analysing the electricity consumption per m² and per site, the results are quite different but can be explained by the impact of the staff re-entry plan and increasing occupancy rate in the buildings. For the Illkirch-Graffenstaden and Brussels sites, the trends match the data for the global site. Whereas for the Tallinn and Strasbourg offices, the trend shows an increasing electricity consumption.
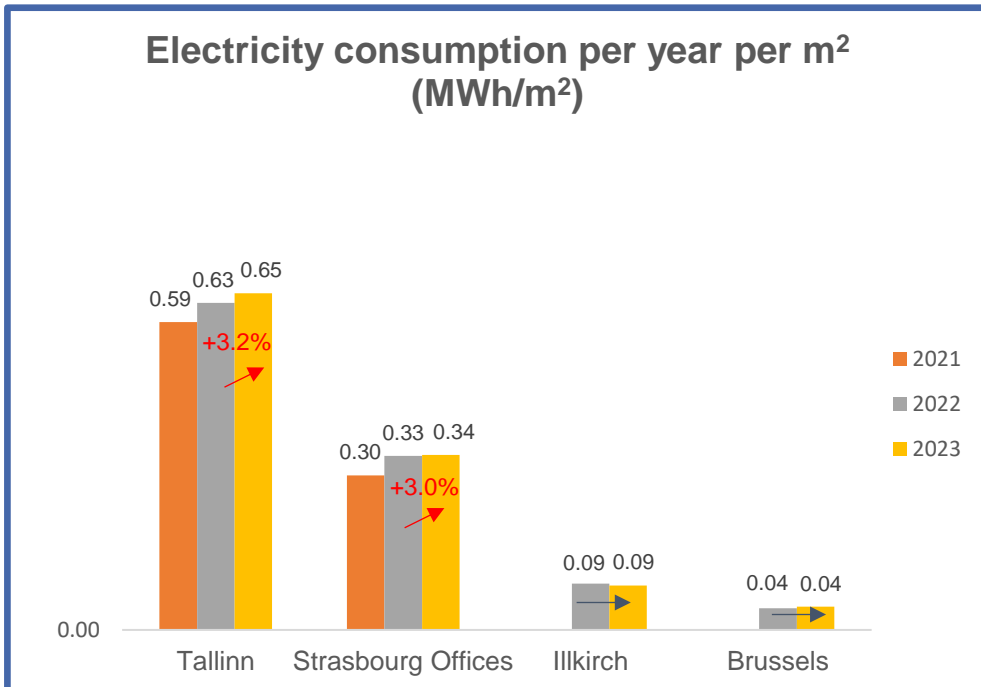

Figure 5 - Electricity consumption in buildings, by site and per m²

In analysing the electricity consumption per employee and per site, the results are quite similar to the global data on electricity consumption by employee. The exception to this is the Brussels site, where the ratio is the same between 2022 and 2023.
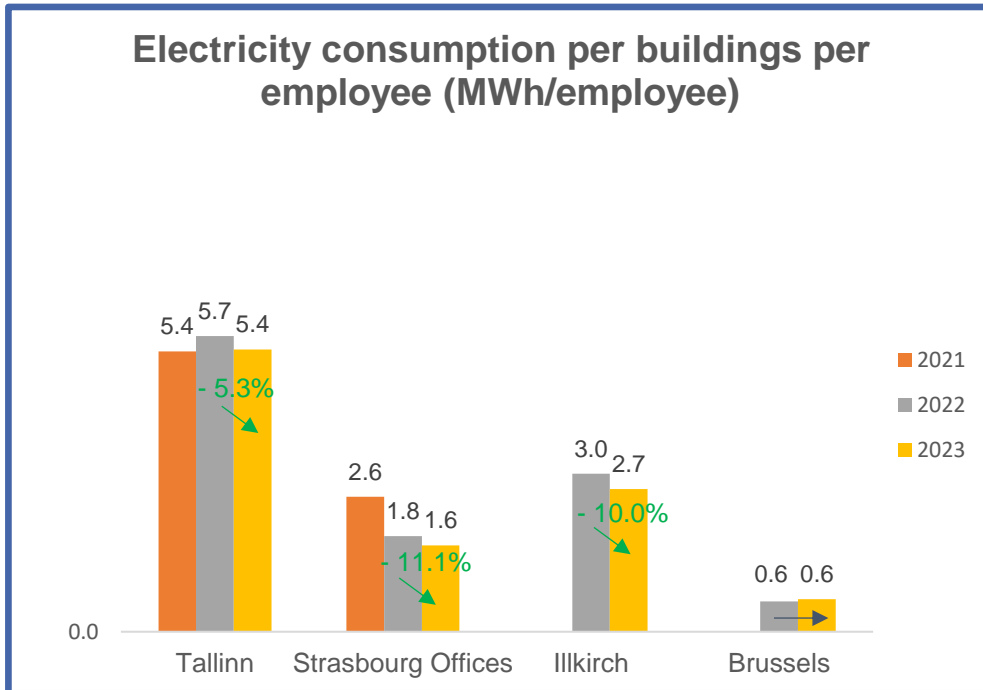

Figure 6 - Electricity consumption in buildings per site and employee

7.2. Energy efficiency in the Data Centre

In 2023, new systems were implemented (servers, racks) according to the mandate given to the Agency. This has led to an increase in the main data centre energy consumption of 20% for the operational site.
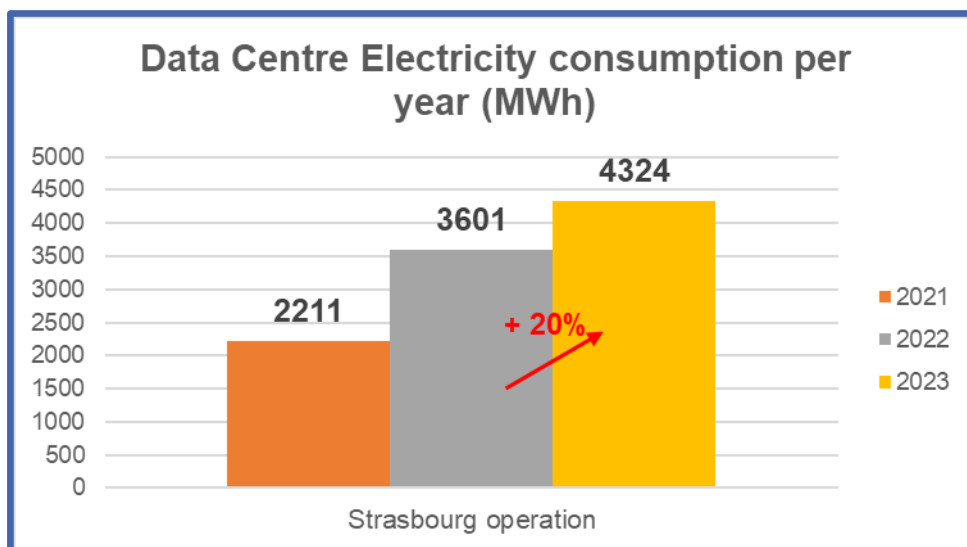

Figure 7- Data Centre Electricity consumption per year (MWh)

In the coming years, the activity of the Data Centre will continue to increase. The electricity consumption of the Data Centre is then not a stable indicator. For that reason, the PUE will be used to monitor the energy efficiency of the Data Centre. PUE = Power Usage Efficiency

PUE

PUE serves as a benchmark for efficiency, comparing a data centre's infrastructure to its existing IT load. The initial assessment of PUE provides an efficiency score and establishes a testing framework for the facility to replicate.

By comparing the initial and subsequent scores, Data Centre managers can assess the effectiveness of ongoing efficiency initiatives. They evaluate the power consumed by the IT equipment required by an organisation against the power used by the infrastructure responsible for cooling, powering, backing up, and safeguarding that IT equipment.

PUE = Total Facility Power / IT Equipment Power

PUE	Level of Efficiency
3.0	Very Inefficient
2.5	Inefficient
2.0	Average
1.5	Efficient
1.2	Very Efficient

Table 8 – Level of PUE efficiency

At present at the eu-LISA operational site in Strasbourg, we observed a favourable progression from 2022 to 2023, although there is still a need for a significantly higher level of activity in the near future.

PUE is an internal calculation with a ratio between electrical sub-metering directly taken by the Facility Management sub-contractor, the first business day of month. Therefore, the PUE value represents an instant photograph of the consumption. This indicator enables us to track a trend but does not provide accurate dates.
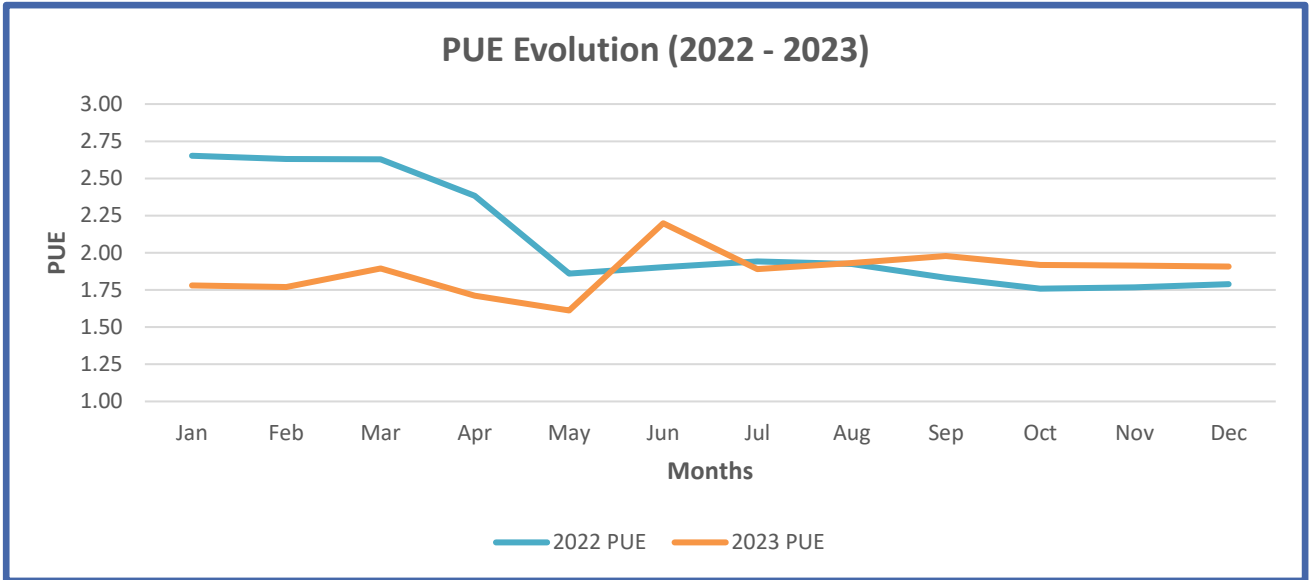
Figure 8 - PUE evolution of Strasbourg main DC

The main increase in 2023 was due to the installation of new equipment in the DC, and the time needed to regulate the energy consumption.

eu-LISA has already initiated certain measures (outlined below) to enhance the performance of the main Data Centre, but additional actions will need to be implemented in the near future.

- Transitioning the water tank to a three-point mode to prevent the mixing of cold and hot water.

- Relocating temperature sensors for the chillers to optimise the use of free cooling.

Action	Status	Expected Date
Phase 1 - Short term quick wins – Improve energy performance (e.g. realise the Hot/Cold Aisle Containment) in the DC building	In Progress. There are dependencies and constraints due to impacts on operational activities.	Q4 2024
Phase - 2 Implementation of Geothermal Energy to improve the DC energy performance and cooling availability (1 Well)	In Progress.	Q4 2025

Table 9 – Action plan to enhance the DC performance

The main expected benefits are:

- Energy gain: 5-7% reduction in PUE.
- Environmental gain (lowering of carbon impact).
- Increased system availability (minimum 80°minutes of additional availability in the event that the chillers stop operating).
- Gain in available cooling power (additional available cooling power of up to 577 kW).

In 2024, the goal is to perform an analysis of best practices for enhancing energy efficiency in Data Centres. The findings of this analysis will assist the Agency in determining the initial focus area to maximise impact. If necessary, the Agency may seek assistance from a consultancy provider to evaluate the benefits and costs associated with each solution, thereby prioritising actions effectively.

For operations in Tallinn, in addition to electricity consumption, district heating is in use.

For district heating consumption, the trend decreased between 2022 and 2023 for global consumption and by employee.
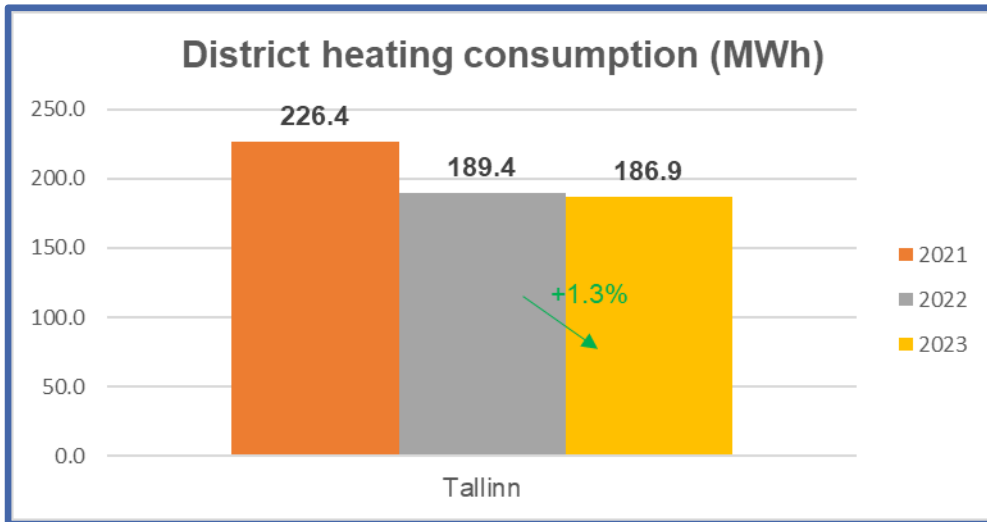

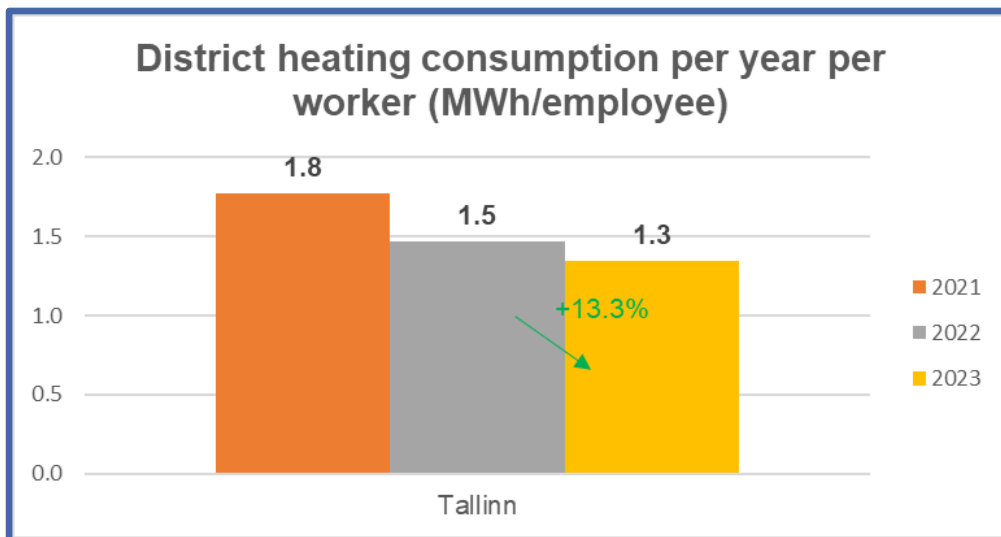
Figure 9 – District heating consumption (MWh)

Figure 10 – District heating consumption per year per employee (MWh/employee)

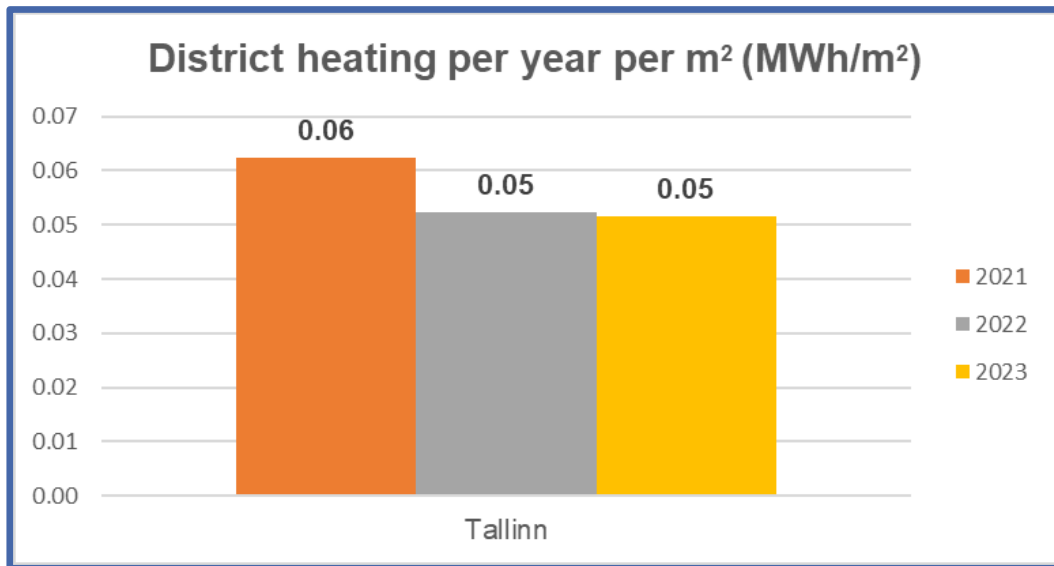The ratio of district heating to area, was constant between 2022 et 2023.

Figure 11 – District heating consumption per year per area (MWh/m²)

For Tallinn, an artificial intelligence system is planned to be implemented in 2024, in addition to the BMS in order to optimise the cooling and heating systems and reduce energy consumption as well as CO_2 emissions.

7.3. Gas consumption

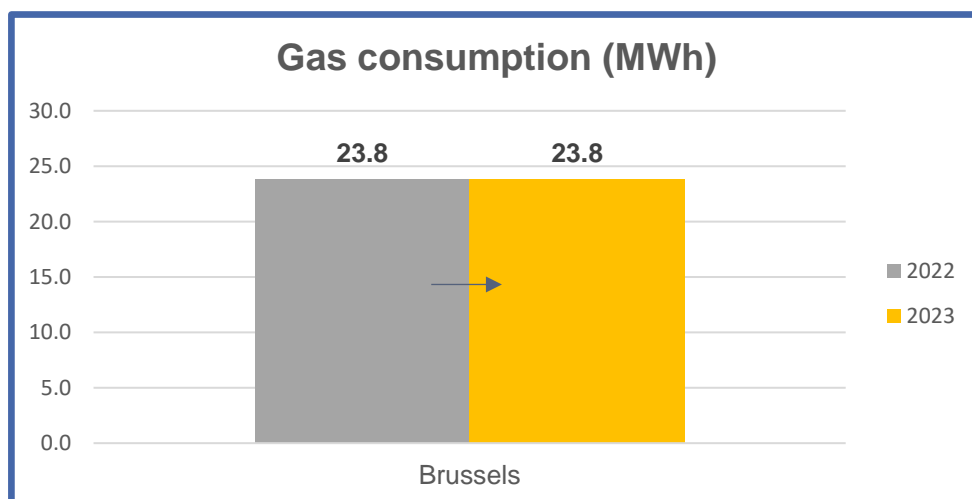For Brussels, the gas consumption and relevant ratio were stable between 2022 and 2023.

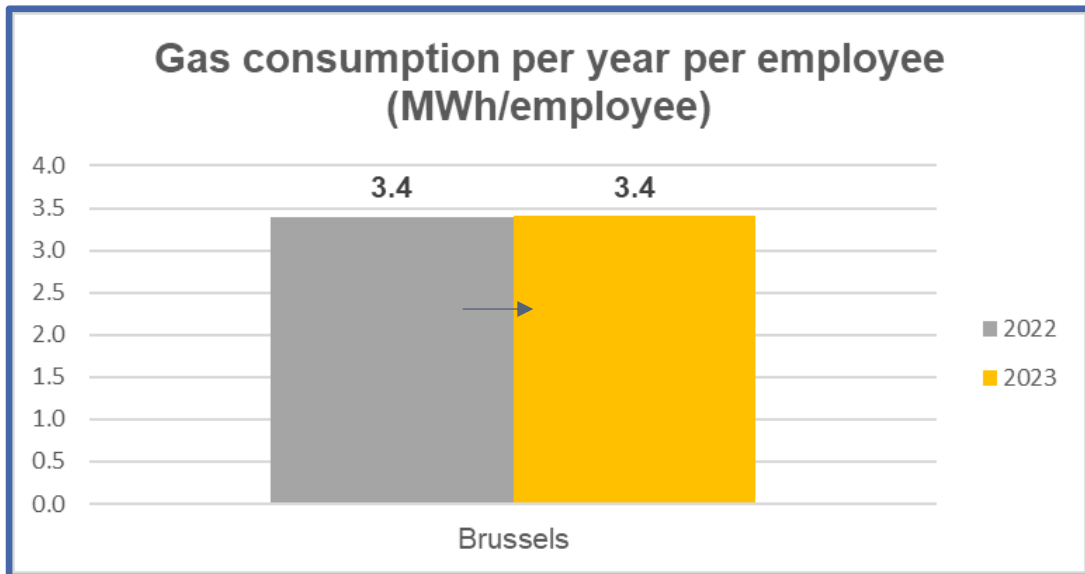Figure 12 – Gas consumption per year (MWh)

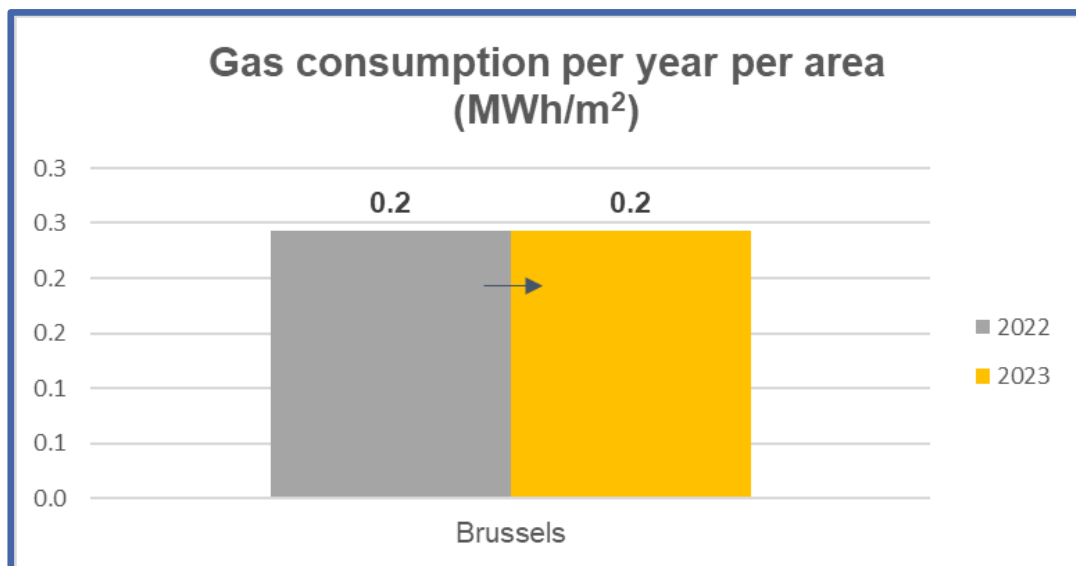Figure 13 – Gas consumption per year per employee (MWh/employee)

Figure 14 – Gas consumption per year per area (MWh/m^2)

7.4. Global energy consumption

At eu-LISA, different sources of energy are used such as electricity, district heating or gas most of which come from renewable energy. See details in Table 10 below:

Sites	Source of energy	Kind of energy	Details
TLL	Electricity	Renewable	Green certificate (100%)
	District heating	Renewable	Wood chips (48%), Waste heat from incineration of municipal waste (19%),
		Non-renewable	Natural gas (29%), Oil shale (4%)
SXB	Electricity	Renewable	Green certificate (100%)
ILK	Electricity	Renewable	Green certificate (100%)
BXL	Electricity	Renewable	Green certificate (100%)
	Gas	Non-Renewable	

Table 10-Details of energy supply

The global renewable energy consumption of the Agency represents more than 99 %. See details in figures below:
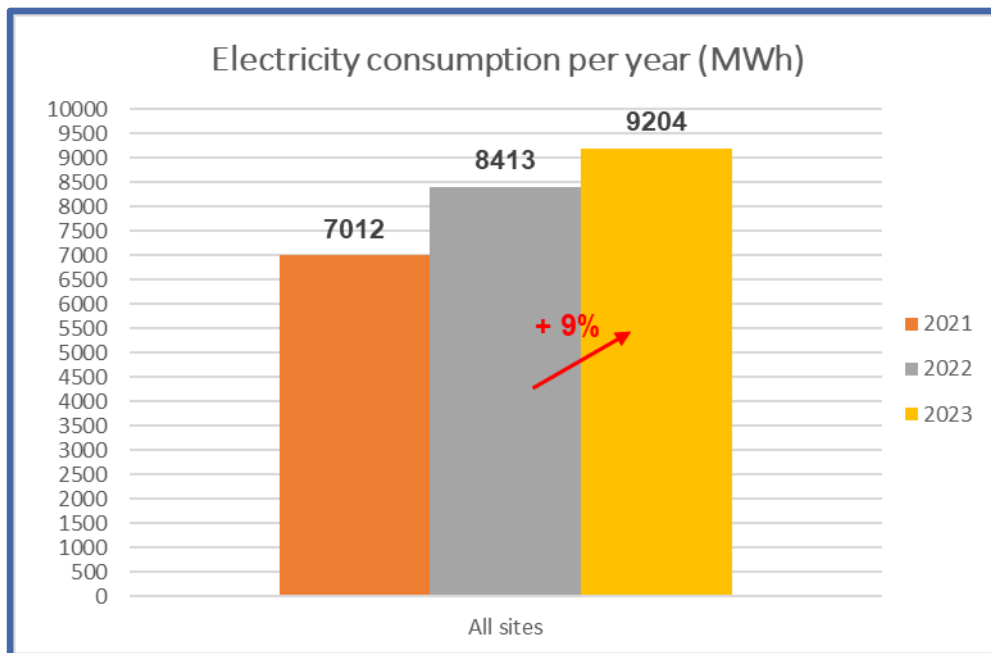

Figure 15 - Total renewable energy consumption per year (MWh)

It remains less than 1% for non-renewable energy which concerns gas consumption for heating space rented for the Liaison office located in Brussels:
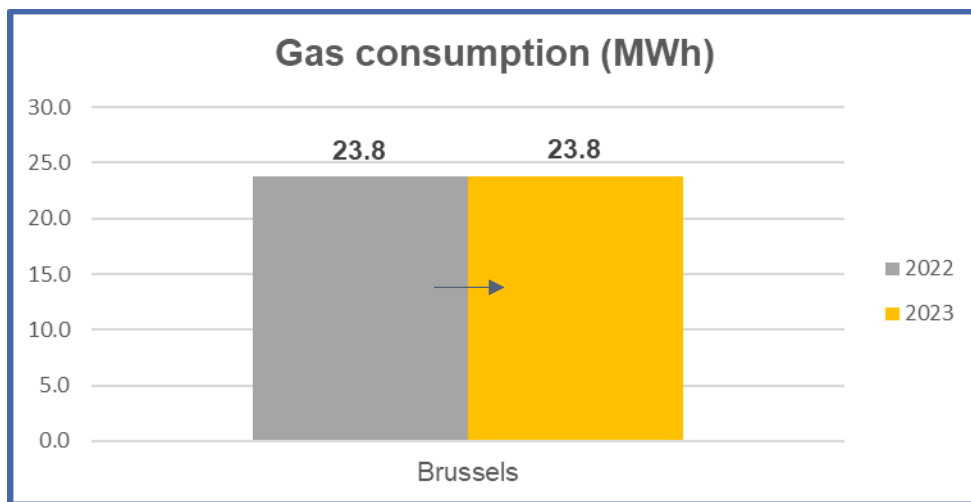

Figure 16 - Total non-renewable energy consumption per year (MWh)

7.5. Waste

The eu-LISA activities produce waste at each site, in different volumes. Waste management is not harmonised across the sites and not all waste production data are currently available due to different factors on each site. More details are in Table 11:

Site	Kind of wastes	Providers	Data
TLL	Paper, cardboard, recyclable mixed waste, electrical and electronic devices (W3E), household waste, food waste	City service providers	No data provided by the service provider
SXB	Metal, wood, glass, cardboard, electrical and electronic devices (W3E), green waste	Sub-contractors	Accurate data
	Recyclable mixed waste (paper, plastic, glass, metal from food packaging)household waste,	City service providers	No data provided by the service provider
ILK	Recyclable mixed waste (paper, plastic, glass, metal from food packaging)household waste, glass	City service providers	No data provided by the service provider
BXL	Recyclable mixed waste (paper, plastic, glass, metal from food packaging) household waste	City service providers	No data provided by the service provider

Table 11-Detailed data on waste generated by site

In the office spaces, paper, plastic, glass, and metal waste are sorted and removed by the city service providers.

For Tallinn, the service providers in Estonia could not provide information regarding the weight of waste collected.

In Brussels, the premises are shared with another agency, and waste is collected at the same time by the city which cannot track the quantity generated. In 2024, the Liaison Office will move to another building where it will be possible to collect accurate data.

In Illkirch-Graffenstaden, the waste is collected by the city service provider, which does not furnish data regarding the quantity of waste collected as the waste of multiple buildings in the Parc d'Innovation are mixed.

For the Strasbourg site, part of the waste is collected by an external service provider, while the remainder, classified as domestic waste and recyclable mixed waste, is collected by the city service provider.

Given these circumstances, and to calculate approximate data by waste and by site, we apply the following hypotheses to the missing data:

1. Strasbourg site

*For recyclable mixed waste and household waste removed by the city service providers, eu-LISA considered that all the bins are full every week before they are removed and throughout the year. A density factor is used by the kind of waste to convert the volume into tons.

*For green waste, the quantity declared is from 2022 because in 2023 no data were provided by sub-contractor but the service covered the same green area.

2. Illkirch-Graffenstaden Tallinn and Brussels sites

An internal calculation was done using data from the Strasbourg site and by applying a weighting factor for each employee. This approach enables us to have a global view of the generated waste and to focus our efforts on implementing a process of scaling in the sites which produce more than 10% of the overall waste for all sites.

In Table 12 the data are given on waste generated at each site in 2023.

2023	SXB	ILK	TLL	BRU
Non-hazardous waste (T)				
Metal	0.05			
Wood	0.74			
Glass	0.10			
Paper/Carboard	2.51		0.67	0.04
Mixed waste	0.91			
Recyclable mixed waste	35.48	4.81	9.51	0.61
Green waste	6.40			
Household waste	32.00	4.33	8.58	0.55
Hazardous waste (T)				
W3E (hazardous waste)	0.25		0.07	
Total	**78.4**	**9.1**	**18.82**	**1.2**
Site waste/total waste (%)	73%	8%	17%	1%
Non-hazardous waste (%)	**99.7%**	**100%**	**99.7%**	**100%**
Hazardous waste (%)	**0.3%**	**0%**	**0.3%**	**0%**
Employee	347	47	93	6
Waste/Employee (kg/employee)	**226**	**194**	**202**	**202**

Table 12 -Approximate total waste production in 2023 per eu-LISA site

These results show that we have to focus on waste management improvement at the Strasbourg and Tallinn sites.

The data on non-hazardous waste and hazardous waste are represented in Figures 17 and 18 below:
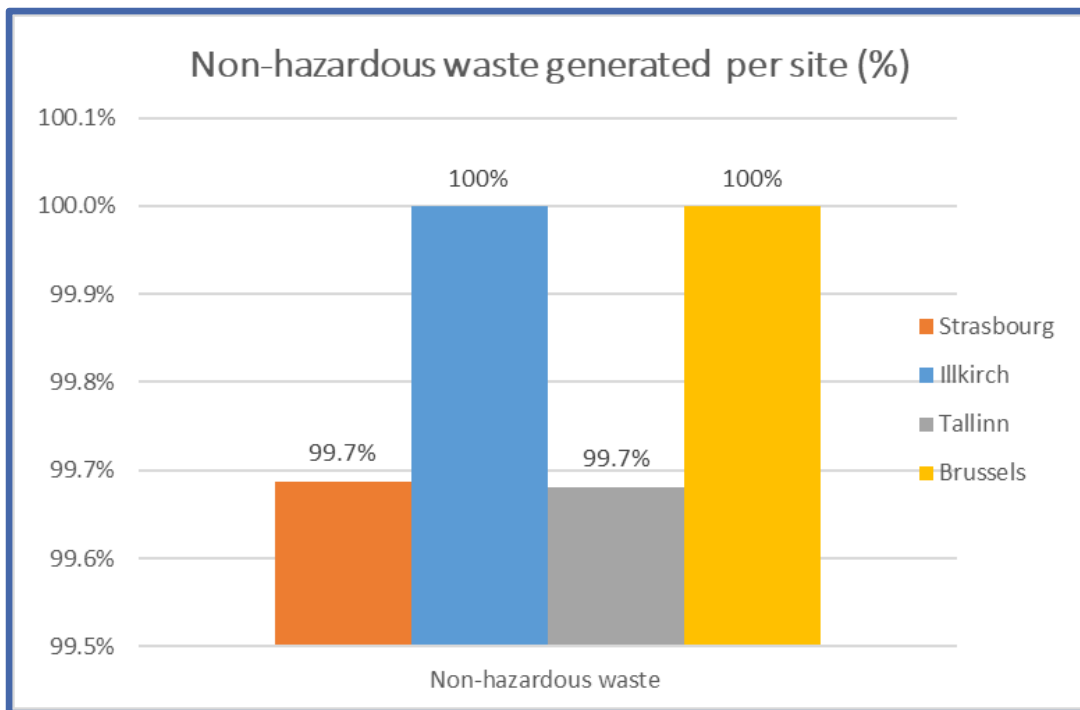

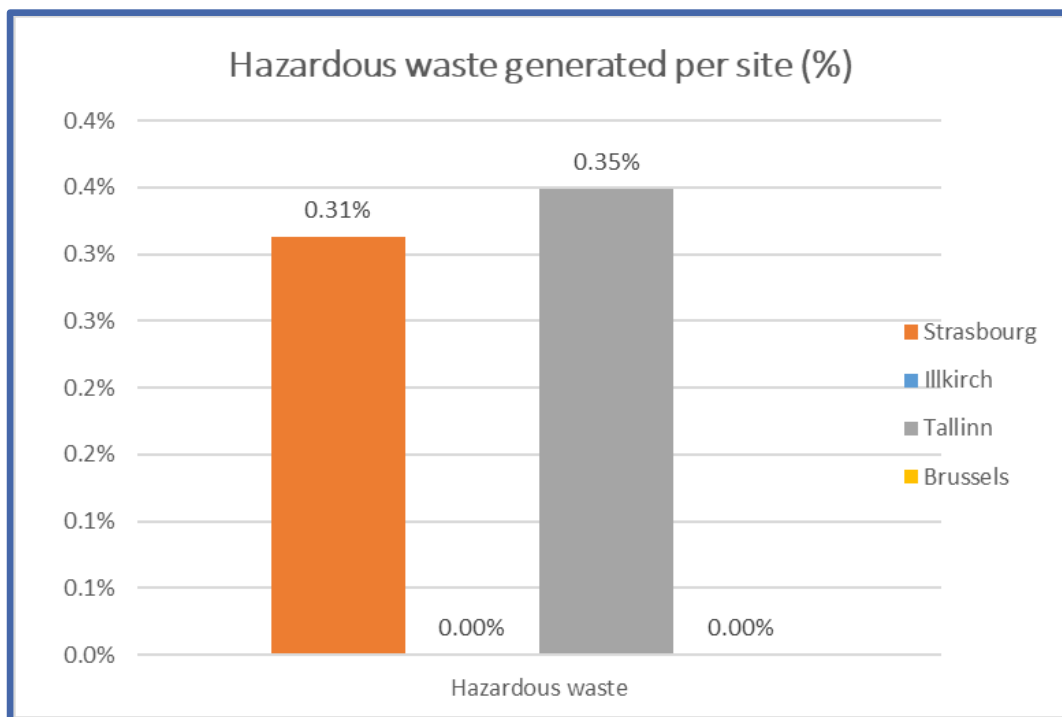Figure 17 – Non-hazardous waste generated per site (%)

Figure 18 – Hazardous waste generated per site (%)

Regarding these results, for the Strasbourg site, the waste generated by employee per year is 179 kg/employee/year, and for Illkirch-Graffenstaden it is 154 kg/ employee/year. For the Tallinn and Brussels sites, the waste generated by employee per year is respectively 139 kg/employee/year and 159 kg/employee/year. These results are below the sectoral reference data.

The goal for 2024 is to initiate a waste management project encompassing various actions such as developing better methods to estimate the volume of waste generated by individual buildings, enhancing waste-sorting practices, improving waste are, and strengthening communication on related issues to all employees.

7.6. Water

The water is provided by the municipalities for use at the premises (sanitary facilities and kitchens) and is used in the Strasbourg site for the Data Centre Cooling System.

In 2023, the global water consumption was 2 698 m^3. Water consumption data for Tallinn, Strasbourg and Illkirch-Graffenstaden come from the meter-readings. For the Brussels site, the water consumption data are approximate based on invoices and the number of employees.
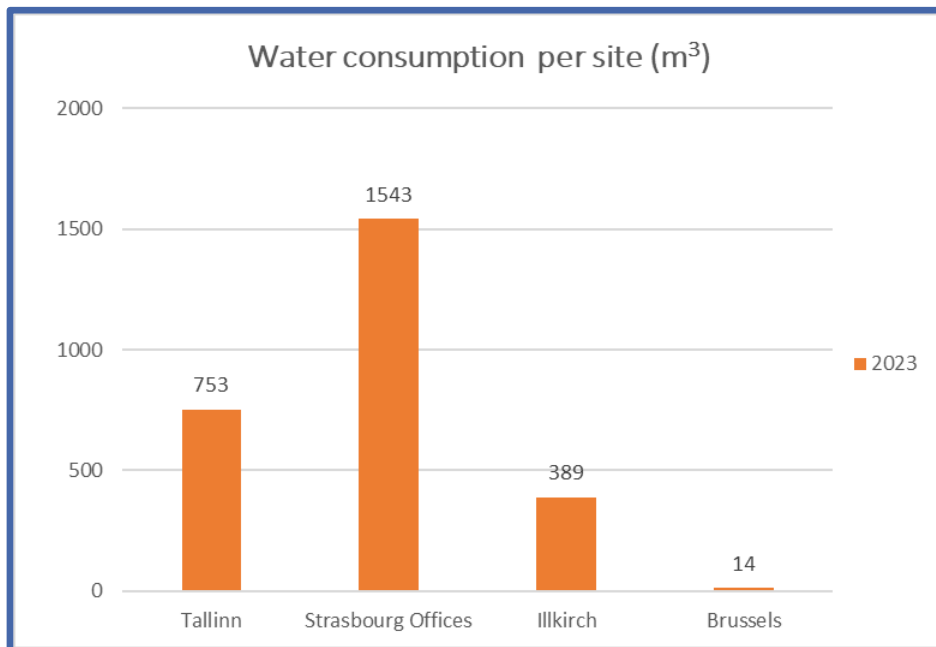
Figure 19 – Annual water consumption per site

In 2021 and 2022, most employees were teleworking because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, in this report we only include the water consumption for 2023.
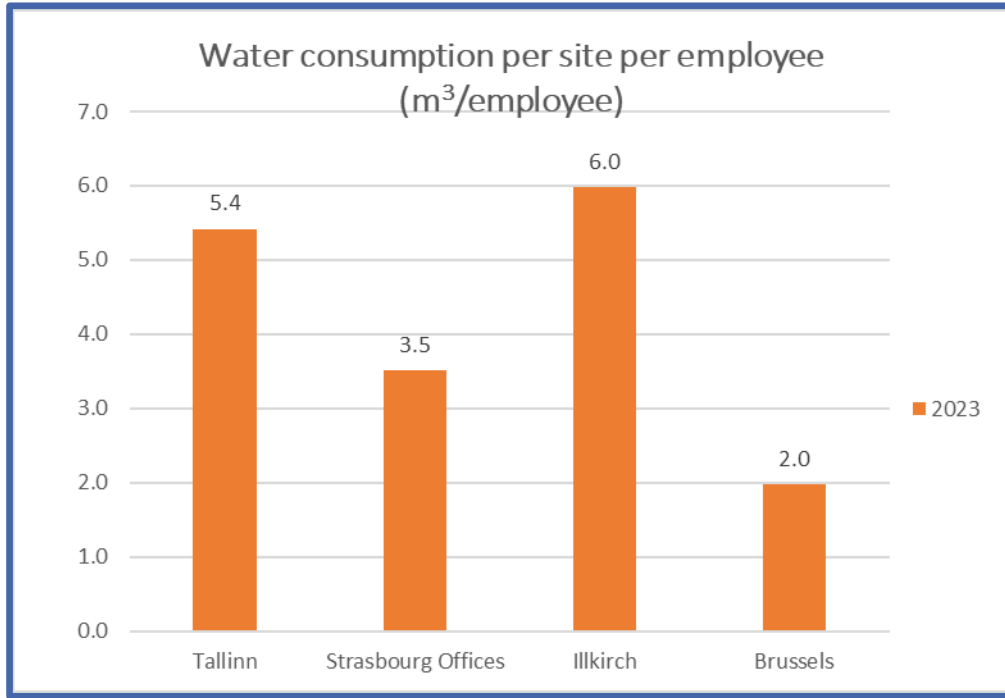
Figure 20 – Annual water consumption per site per employee

The water consumption at eu-LISA per employee per year is 4.1 m³ which is below the sectoral reference data (6.4 m³/FTE), taking into account that in the calculation we have included the water used for cooling the Data Centre.

7.7. Material efficiency: paper

In 2023, the material efficiency data takes into account only paper consumption.

The paper consumption quantity is calculated each year for all sites. These data are presented in the graph in Figure 21.
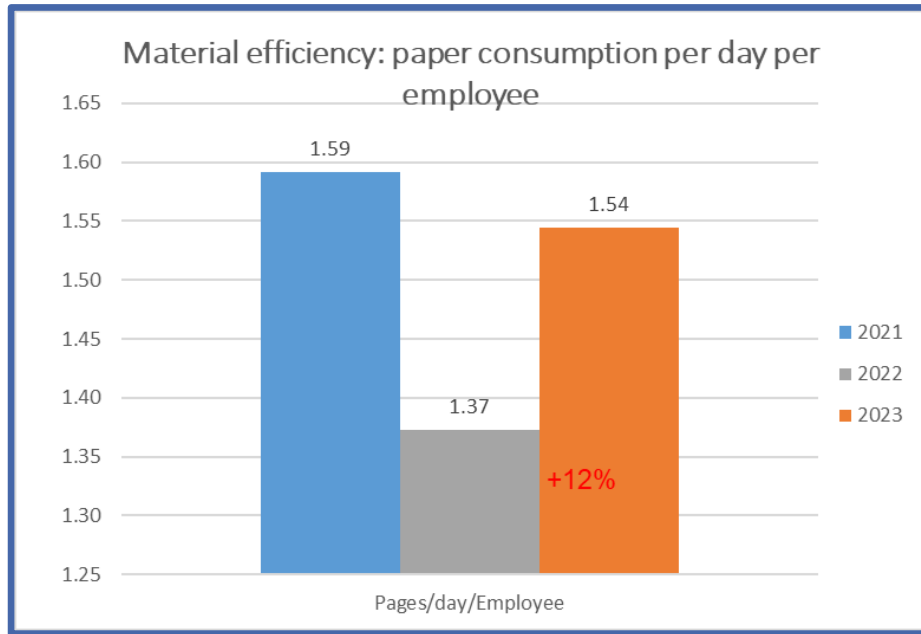
Figure 21 – Material efficiency: paper consumption per day per employee

By default, the printers in all sites are configured to print on both sides, in white and black.

Based on the 2024 results, a target will be established for the upcoming years. The objective is to raise awareness among all employees about the rise in consumption, with the aim of decreasing the amount of paper used within the Agency.
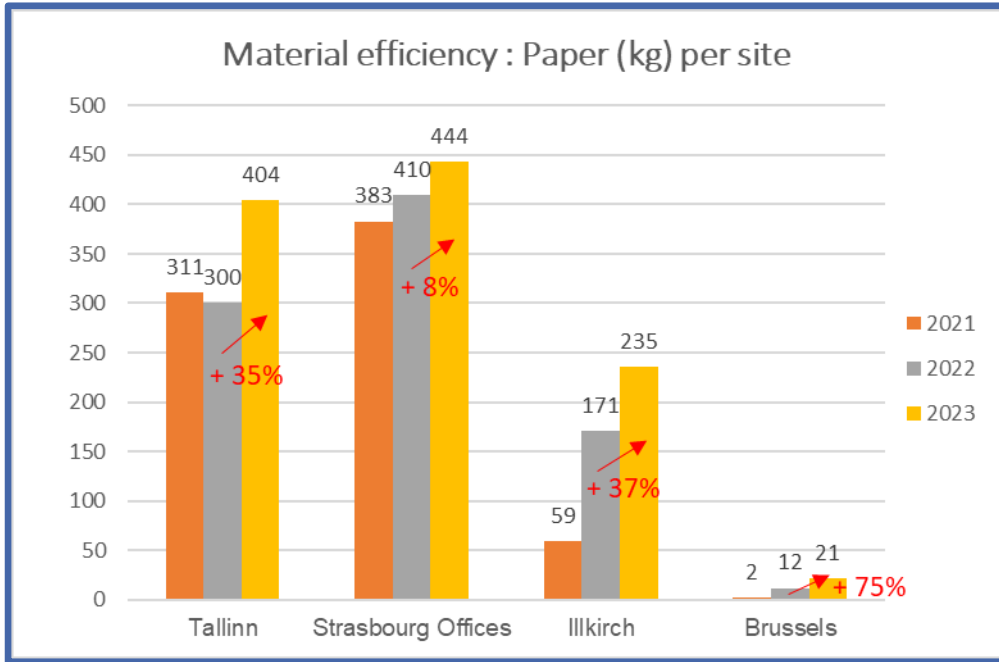
Figure 22 – Material efficiency: paper consumption (kg) per site

In accordance with the Sectoral Reference Document for Public Administration, eu-LISA's paper consumption falls below the benchmark of 15 paper sheets per FTE per day.
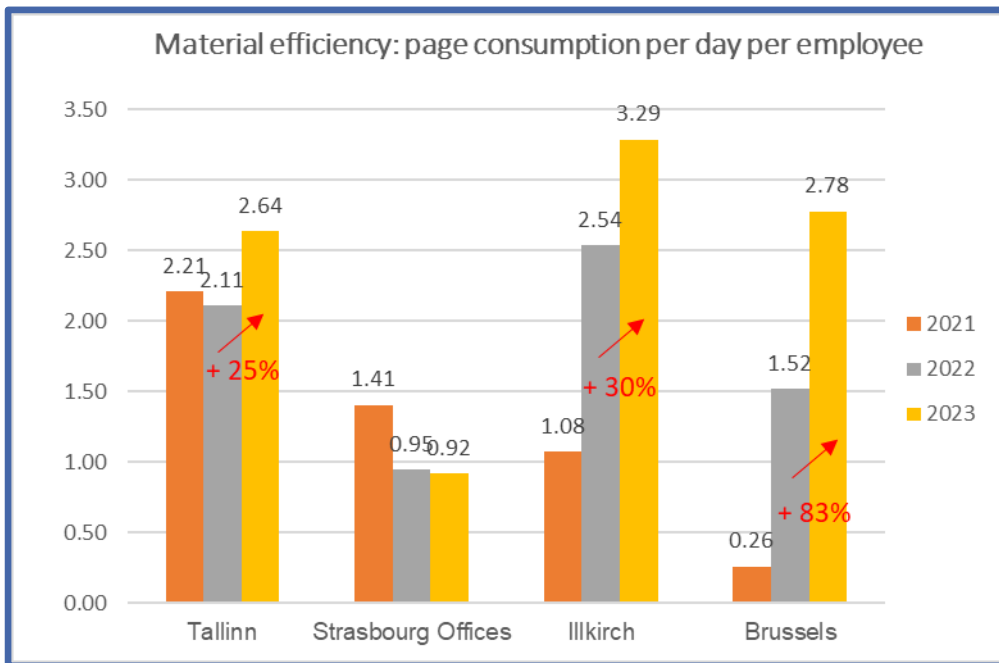
Figure 23 – Material efficiency: paper consumption per site per day per employee

In 2024, the material efficiency performance will be enhanced by adding quantity (kg) of IT equipment implemented during the year.

In 2023, environmental performance indicators recommended by the telecommunication and information and communication technologies (ICT) services sector have not fully been considered.

7.8. Missions

The Agency uses the MIPS+ tool to organise and book business travel for staff. The tool gives the possibility to estimate the carbon footprint of all Staff travel.

In Table 13 the number of missions and related CO_2 emissions are shown for 2021-2023 for all sites. The total CO_2 emissions for the entire year 2023 was 294 tons that is 24% higher than in 2022 (237 tons), and significantly higher than 2021 and the pandemic years when missions were limited due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

	2021	2022	2023
Estonia	35	125	173
France	26	97	114
Belgium	3	15	7
TOTAL	**64**	**237**	**294**

Table 13 - CO_2 emissions in tons related to missions
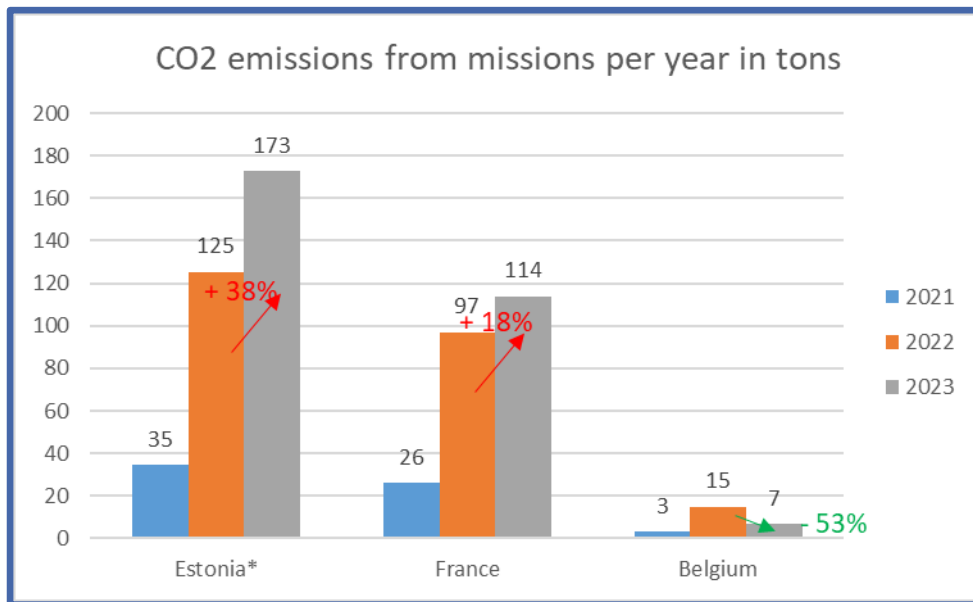
Figure 24 - CO_2 emissions related to missions per year in tons

eu-LISA found it interesting to analyse its Carbon Footprint emission by type of transport (Figure 25).

In 2023, while air travel remained common, there was a notable increase in the use of train and bus transportation. The high use of air travel is attributed to the remote location of the headquarters and operational site from the European institutions in Brussels and Strasbourg.

Consequently, to reduce carbon the eu-LISA footprint, leverage actions will be introduced to reduce the number of missions (Figure 26) but not to restrict the transport mode, as the headquarters site is and has to be accessible by airplane.
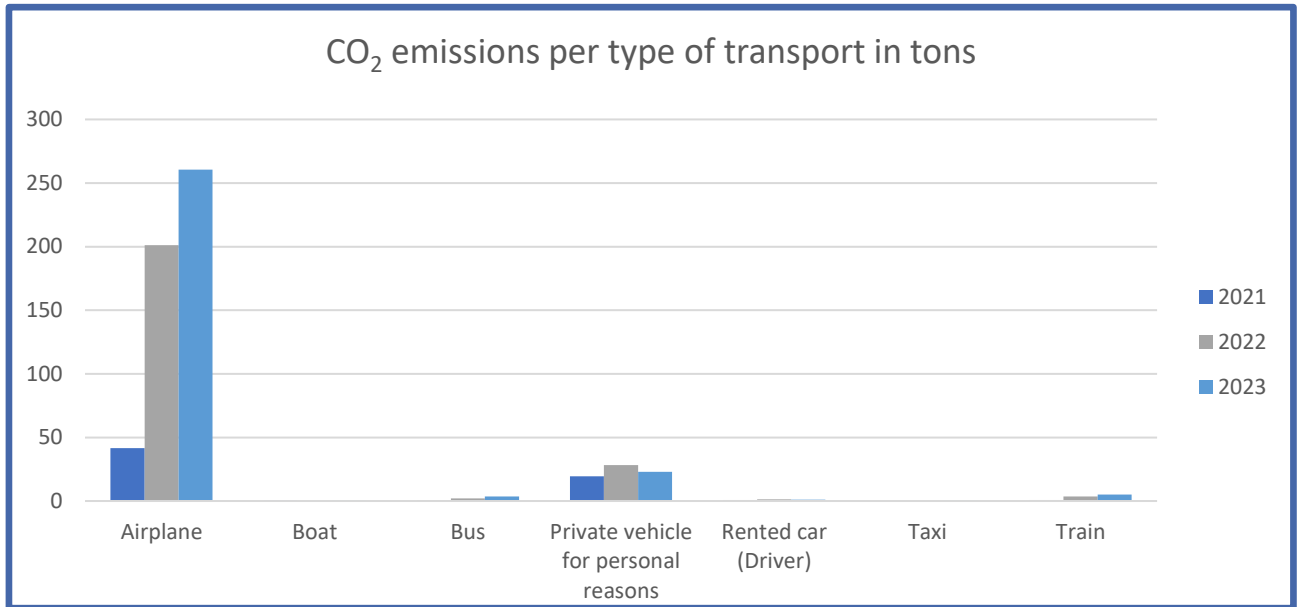
Figure 25 - CO₂ emissions per type of transport in tons
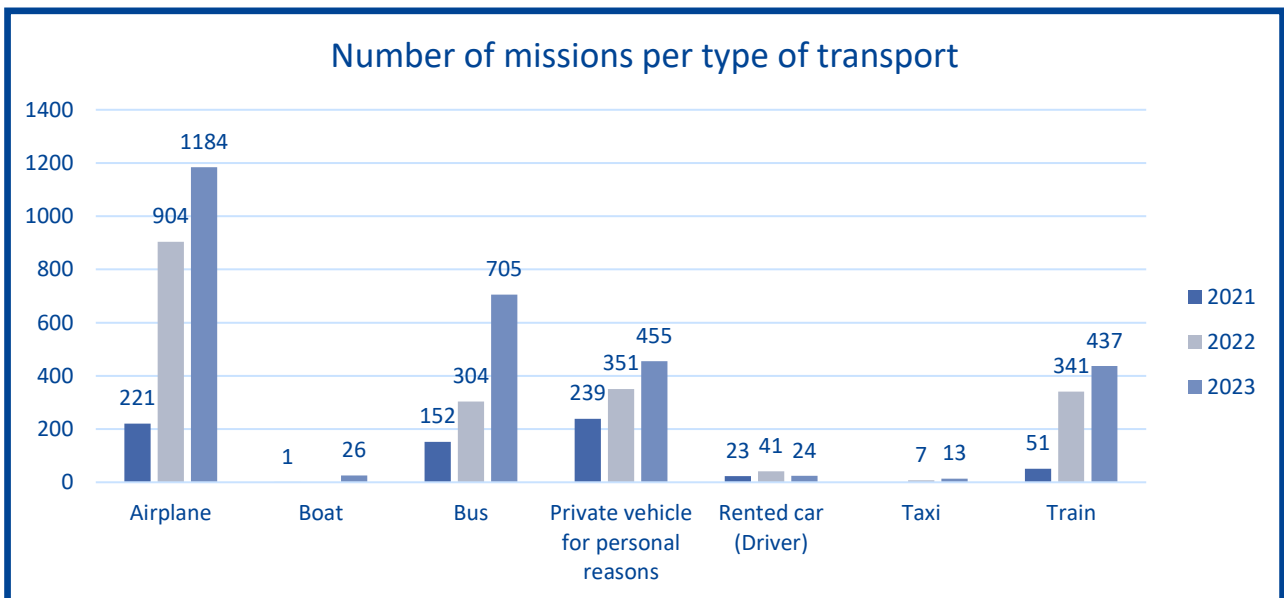
Figure 26 - Number of missions per type of transport

In 2025, eu-LISA will work on communicating its mission approach to reduce employee commuting. This approach entails making it clear to all staff that video conferencing facilities are available to all and their use is encouraged.

7.9. Biodiversity

eu-LISA's activities do not have a huge impact on biodiversity.

In Tallinn, green areas represent 62% of the global area, which are located around the site and on parking' roof. Biodiversity indicators are detailed in table 14 below.

| Biodiversity indicator (m^2)	2023	
Total use of land	3 627 m^2	26 m^2/employee
Total sealed area	2 107 m^2	15 m^2/employee
Total nature-oriented area on site	2 260 m^2	16 m^2/employee
Total nature-oriented area off- site	0 m^2	0 m^2/employee

Table 14 – Biodiversity indicator for Tallinn site

In Strasbourg, green areas represent 44% of the global area, which are located outside of sealed area. Biodiversity indicators are detailed in table 15 below.

Biodiversity indicator (m^2)	2023	
Total use of land (m^2)	16 625 m^2	38 m^2/employee
Total sealed area (m^2)	7 842 m^2	18 m^2/employee
Total nature-oriented area on site	7 296 m^2	17 m^2/employee
Total nature-oriented area off- site	0 m^2	0 m^2/employee

Table 15 – Biodiversity indicator for Strasbourg site

For Illkirch-Graffenstaden site, it's only an office rented building so biodiversity indicators are detailed in table 16 below.

Biodiversity indicator (m^2)	2023	
Total use of land (m^2)	2074 m^2	32 m^2/employee
Total sealed area (m^2)	2074 m^2	32 m^2/employee
Total nature-oriented area on site	0 m^2	0 m^2/employee
Total nature-oriented area off- site	0 m^2	0 m^2/employee

Table 16 – Biodiversity indicator for Illkirch-Graffenstaden site

For Brussels site, it's only an office rented building so biodiversity indicators are detailed in table 17 below.

Biodiversity indicator (m^2)	2023	
Total use of land	98 m^2	14 m^2/employee
Total sealed area	98 m^2	14 m^2/employee
Total nature-oriented area on site	0 m^2	0 m^2/employee
Total nature-oriented area off- site	0 m^2	0 m^2/employee

Table 17 – Biodiversity indicator for Brussels site

In addition, for gardening, only organic products are used.

7.10. Impact on climate: GHG emissions

eu-LISA started to calculate the CO_2 emissions in 2020, but only for its electricity consumption and missions, and without taking into account green electricity.

Starting from 2023, the Agency decided to use a platform dedicated to GHG emissions calculation with the support of consultants. In Annex III, it is shown how the use of a dedicated tool for GHG emission calculation has increased the accuracy of the results.

Then, the GHG emissions are calculated with the Aktio tool which uses the GHG protocol. Scope 1 and 2 emissions are fully reported-on. Scope 3 is based on GIME recommendations[6], when data are available, they include:

- Product and service purchases

- Capital assets

- Waste

- Business travel

- Commuting to work

- Other indirect emissions

The objectives for the coming years are:

- To be able to take into account, in the calculation, the impact of the transport of visitors and customers.

- To increase the data accuracy.

2023 GHG emissions: 3 507 tCO$_2$ eq vs 3 491 tCO$_2$ eq for 2022.

The Agency decided to use a platform dedicated to GHG emissions calculation (Aktio) with the support of consultants. The tool uses the GHG protocol. Scope 1 and 2 emissions are fully reported-on. Scope 3 is based on GIME recommendations[9], when data are available, they include:

- Product and service purchases

- Capital asset

- Waste

- Business travel

- Commuting to work

- Other indirect emissions

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[9] GIME recommendations – Ref ARES (2017) 6028470 – 08/12/2017

Following this kind of emission, a specific conversion factor following data source detailed in Table 18 below:

Sites	Category	Poste	Source of data
TLL, BXL,	Energy and fluid	Electricity	AIB
SXB, ILK	Energy and fluid	Electricity, gas,	Base Carbone
TLL, SXB	Procurement and immobilisation	Other immobilisations	AKTIO
SXB, TLL, ILK	Waste	Water sewerage	Base Carbone
SXB, TLL, ILK	Procurement and immobilisation	Procurements, IT, Other immobilisation	Base Carbone
SXB	Transport	Fioul	Base Carbone
SXB, TLL, ILK	Transport	Commuting home-work	Base empreinte
SXB, TLL	Procurement and immobilisation	IT	Base Empreinte
SXB	Waste	Waste managed by sub-contractors	GT Déchets Base Carbone (CITEO) GT Déchets Base Carbone (FEDEREC, SEDDRe, Citepa, Ecosystem, SRP)
TLL, SXB, ILK, BXL	Waste	Waste managed by sub-contractors	GT Déchets Base Carbone (GT dechets)
SXB, TLL	Procurement and immobilisation	IT	HPE
SXB, TLL, BRU	Transport	Employee commuting	Outil MIPS (tool)
SXB	Energy and fluid	Cooling system	Hypothetic rate of 9% of leakage

Table 18-Source of data for conversion factor
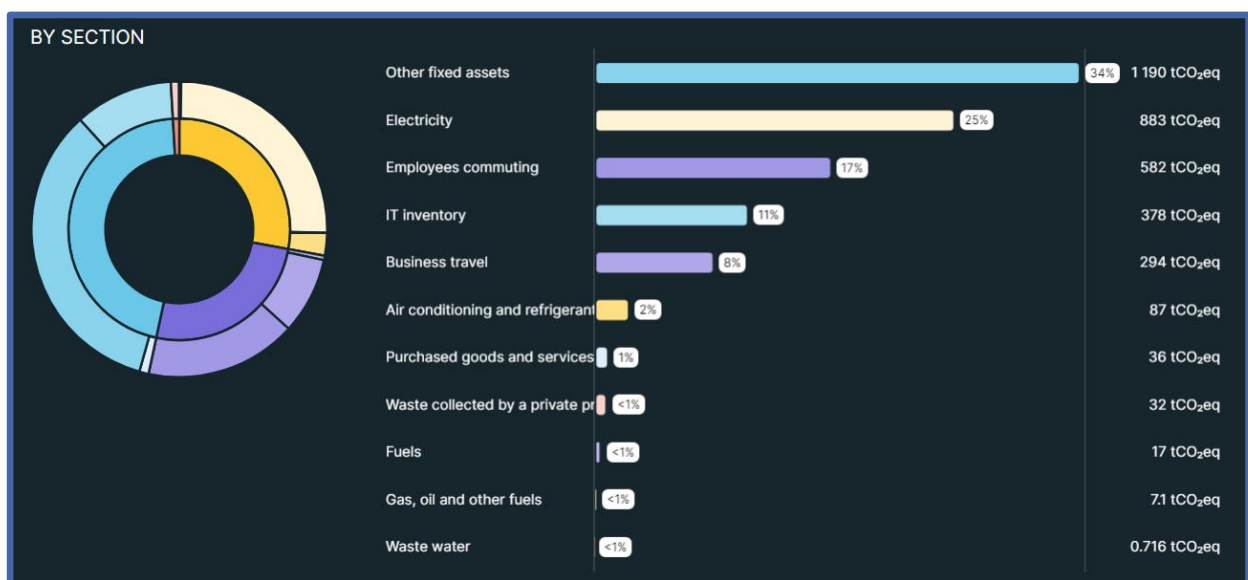
Figure 27- Breakdown of 2023 emissions by section
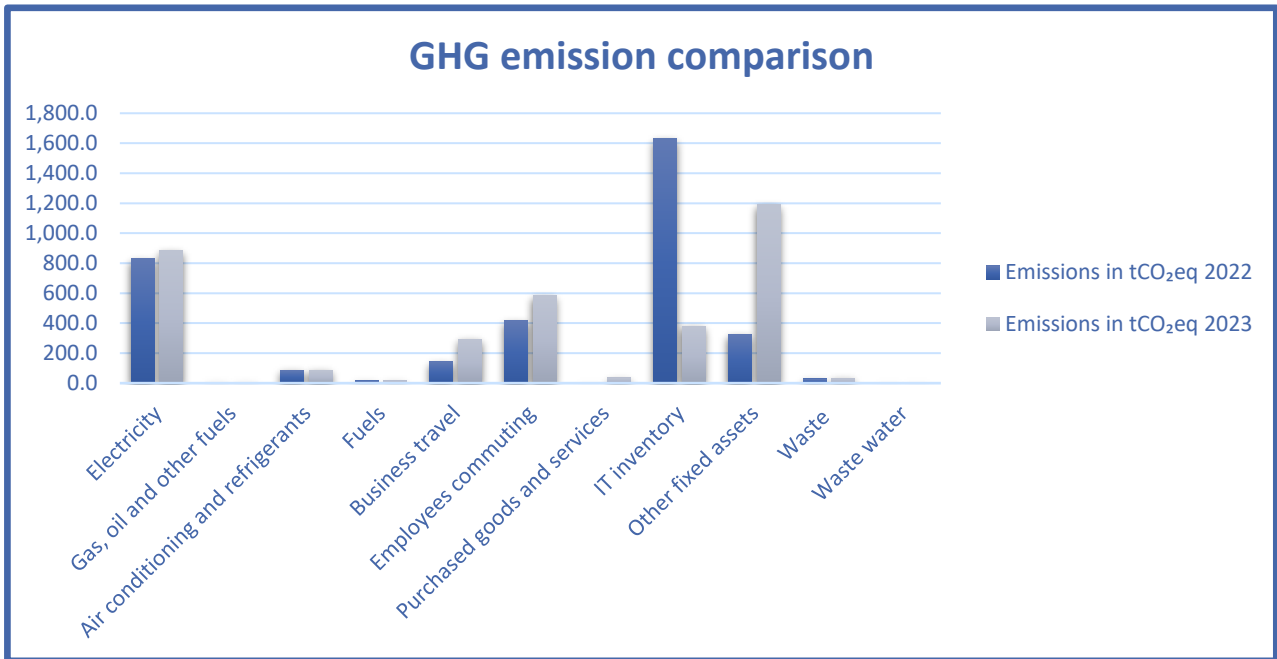
Figure 28 - GHG emission comparison by year

The global increase is 0.45% between 2022 and 2023.

Here are some explanations:

- Increase in business travel, due to the use of the integrated tool in MIPS which has allowed a better calculation of the GHG emissions.

- Employee commuting, questions were raised due to low level of response to the questionnaire.

- The decrease of IT assets.

- Much lower IT equipment purchase in 2023, but an increase in assets for security and maintenance.

By taking into account the emissions by employee, we can see a decrease in emissions. Emissions in tCO_2 eq by employee are 6.62 for 2022 and 5.61 for 2023.The two main sections that produce the most emissions are in "Other fixed asset" and electricity consumption. That will be the focus for the coming years, as indicated in the objectives of the Agency to integrate environmental criteria in its tenders, and applying GPP.

7.11. Summary of relevant environmental indicators:

In 2023, environmental performance of eu-LISA activities is summarised in Table 19 below:

Site	Topics	Environmental performance
TLL	Energy efficiency in building: electricity	5.4 MWh/employee 0.65 MWh/m^2
	Energy efficiency in building: District Heating	1.3 MWh/employee 0.05 MWh/m^2
	Waste	18.82 T (99.7% of Non-hazardous waste; 0.3% of Hazardous waste) 139 kg/employee
	Water	5.4 m^3/employee
	Material efficiency	2.64 Pages/Day/Employee 2.9 kg/employee
	Missions	173 t CO_2 eq
	Biodiversity	Total use of land: 3 627 m^2; 26m^2/employee Total sealed area: 2 107 m^2; 15 m^2/employee Total nature-oriented area on site: 2 260 m^2; 16 m^2/employee Total nature-oriented area off- site: 0 m^2; 0 m^2/employee
SXB	Energy efficiency in buildings: electricity	1.6 MWh/employee 0.34 MWh/m^2
	Energy efficiency in Data Centre: electricity	4 324 MWh
	Energy efficiency in Data Centre: PUE	1.88 (average value)
	Waste	78.4 T (99.7% of Non-hazardous waste; 0.3% of Hazardous waste) 179 kg/employee
	Water	3.5 m^3/employee
	Material efficiency	0.92 Pages/Day/Employee 1.0 kg/Employee
	Missions	114 tCO_2 eq
	Biodiversity	Total use of land: 16 625 m^2; 38m^2/employee Total sealed area: 7 842 m^2 ; 18m^2/employee Total nature-oriented area on site: 7 296 m^2; 17m^2/employee Total nature-oriented area off- site :0 m^2 ; 0m^2/employee

Site	Topics	Environmental performance
ILK	Energy efficiency in buildings: electricity	2.7 MWh/employee 0.09 MWh/m^2
	Waste	9.1 T (100.0% of Non-hazardous waste) 154 kg/employee
	Water	6.0 m^3/employee
	Material efficiency	3.29 Pages/Day/Employee 3.6 kg/employee
	Missions	N/A (included in Strasbourg site)
	Biodiversity	Total use of land: 2074 m^2; 32m^2/employee Total sealed area: 2074 m^2; 32m^2/employee Total nature-oriented area on site: 0 m^2; 0m^2/employee Total nature-oriented area off- site :0 m^2; 0m^2/employee
BXL	Energy efficiency in buildings: electricity	0.6 MWh/employee 0.04 MWh/m^2
	Energy efficiency in buildings: gas	3.4 MWh/employee 0.2 MWh/m^2
	Waste	1.2 T (100.0% of Non-hazardous waste) 159 kg/employee
	Water	2.0 m^3/employee
	Material efficiency	2.78 Pages/Day/Employee 3.1 kg/employee
	Missions	7 tCO$_2$ eq
	Biodiversity	Total use of land: 98 m^2; 14m^2/employee Total sealed area: 98 m^2 ; 14m^2/employee Total nature-oriented area on site: 0 m^2; 0m2$^/$employee Total nature-oriented area off- site :0 m^2; 0m2$^/$employee
ALL	GHG emission	3 507 tCO$_2$ eq
	Biodiversity	Total use of land: 22 424 m^2 ;34 m^2/employee Total sealed area: 12 121 m^2 ;19 m^2/employee Total nature-oriented area on site: 9 556 m^2 ;15m^2/employee Total nature-oriented area off- site: 0 m^2 ;0m^2/employee

Table 19-Summary of relevant indicators

In 2024, to evaluate environmental performance, the yearly baseline will be 2023, which is a more representative year.

8. Legal and other environmental requirements

In Tallinn and in Strasbourg, eu-LISA have an agreement with the Estonian and French governments respectively for each building. In these cases, eu-LISA has an authorisation permit from Tallinn (council of town planning) and from Strasbourg (environmental administration). The Illkirch-Graffenstaden and Brussels sites are rented buildings where a contract exists between the landlord and eu-LISA, and limit the Agency's actions in terms of legal environmental requirements.

eu-LISA complies fully with the requirements of the applicable legislation and its operating permits.

Details on permits and contracts for all eu-LISA sites are summarised in Table 20 below.

The Agency is bound by the relevant regulations and the European legal framework. As a European Agency, it regularly reports on its environmental management in its governance documents, as well as on its environmental performance via this statement.

Environmental requirements come from French, Estonian, Belgian regulations (the vast majority of which stem from European directives or regulations).

The biggest focus for the years to come will be:

- on energy efficiency as the French regulations have set as a target of –40% energy consumption for 2030 (baseline no later than 2010) for all tertiary buildings;
- on the data centre to improve its energy consumption efficiency.

All relevant environmental requirements are therefore integrated into the online legal compliance register (echoline) platform, which provides for:

- annual self-analysis of compliance with environmental legislation (in Estonia, France and Belgium);

- regular updates on any new regulations.

If action is needed to correct or prevent non-compliance, it will be integrated into the Environmental Action Plan and followed through until completion.

Site	Kind of document	Scope of agreement	Signed by	Signature date
TLL	Authorisation permit (nr1812371/08020)	All activities of eu-LISA in Tallinn	Council of Town Planning	05/07/2018
	Headquarters agreement	Building and support of eu-LISA staff in Tallinn	Government of the Republic of Estonia and Executive Director (ED) of eu-LISA	19/12/2014
	Memorandum of Understanding	Utilities, maintenance and cleaning,	Chairman of the Management Board of Riigi Kinnisvara AS (intermediate body) and Head of Corporate Services of eu-LISA	01/01/2021
SXB	Operational site agreement	Building and support of eu-LISA staff in Strasbourg	Government of France and ED of eu-LISA	05/12/2013
	Updated authorisation permit (nrA-1JNRWF3TBX)	Declaration status for using cooling system and power generator (1185-2a and 2910-A-2)	Eu-LISA	05/10/2021
ILK	Lease for the exclusive use of offices	Administrative activities of eu-LISA	Private company and the ED of eu-LISA	30/06/2020
	Operational site agreement	Building and support of eu-LISA staff in Strasbourg	Government of France and the ED of eu-LISA	05/12/2013
BXL	Shared with other agencies. Leased building with an agreement for the provision of premises	Dedicated activities at the Liaison office sector	Private company and Head of Corporate Services of eu-LISA	26/01/2023

Table 20-Details of permits and contracts for each site

9. Annexes

9.1. ANNEX I: ENVIRONMENTAL VERIFIER'S DECLARATION ON VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION ACTIVITIES

AENOR

ENVIRONMENTAL VERIFIER'S DECLARATION ON VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION ACTIVITIES

AENOR CONFÍA, S.A.U., with EMAS environmental verifier registration number ES-V-0001, accredited for the scopes 99.0 Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies and 62.03 Computer facilities management activities (NACE Codes),

declares to have verified whether the site as indicated in the environmental statement of EU-LISA (EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY FOR THE OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT OF LARGE-SCALE IT SYSTEMS IN THE AREA OF FREEDOM, SECURITY AND JUSTICE), with the registration number (not available; first verification for EMAS registration)

meet all requirements of Regulation (EC) N° 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS).

By signing this declaration, I declare that:

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

This document is not equivalent to EMAS registration. EMAS registration can only be granted by a Competent Body under Regulation (EC) N° 1221/2009. This document shall not be used as a stand-alone piece of public communication.

Done at Madrid, on 13/12/2024

Signature

AENOR CONFÍA, S.A.U.

9.2. ANNEX II: METHODOLOGICAL ASSUMPTIONS

The sources of data and hypotheses taken for the GHG consumption calculation are the following:

- Electricity:
    - o invoices for Estonia;
    - o meters for France;
    - o for Belgium, given the lack of data, the statistical standard of 253 kWh/m^2/year (of CEREN) was used.
- Cooling system gas:
    - o no data, hypothesis from ADEME average leakage rate of 9% applied to total equipment load.
- Visitor travel:
    - o no data => hypothesis = negligible
- Commuting:
    - o questionnaire responses extrapolated to total workforce based on participant responses (26% Strasbourg, 61% Illkirch-Graffenstaden, 11% Tallinn) – high uncertainties following the low level of responses.
- Business travel:
    - o data extraction from the internal tracking software.
- Purchases and fixed assets: data extraction from the accounting files (in €)
- Waste:
    - o estimation for France based on the number of bins per week;
    - o for Estonia and Belgium, in the absence of data => the statistical standard (of ADEME) was used: 80 kg/ FTE/year

9.3. ANNEX III: Evolution of methodology of GHG calculation

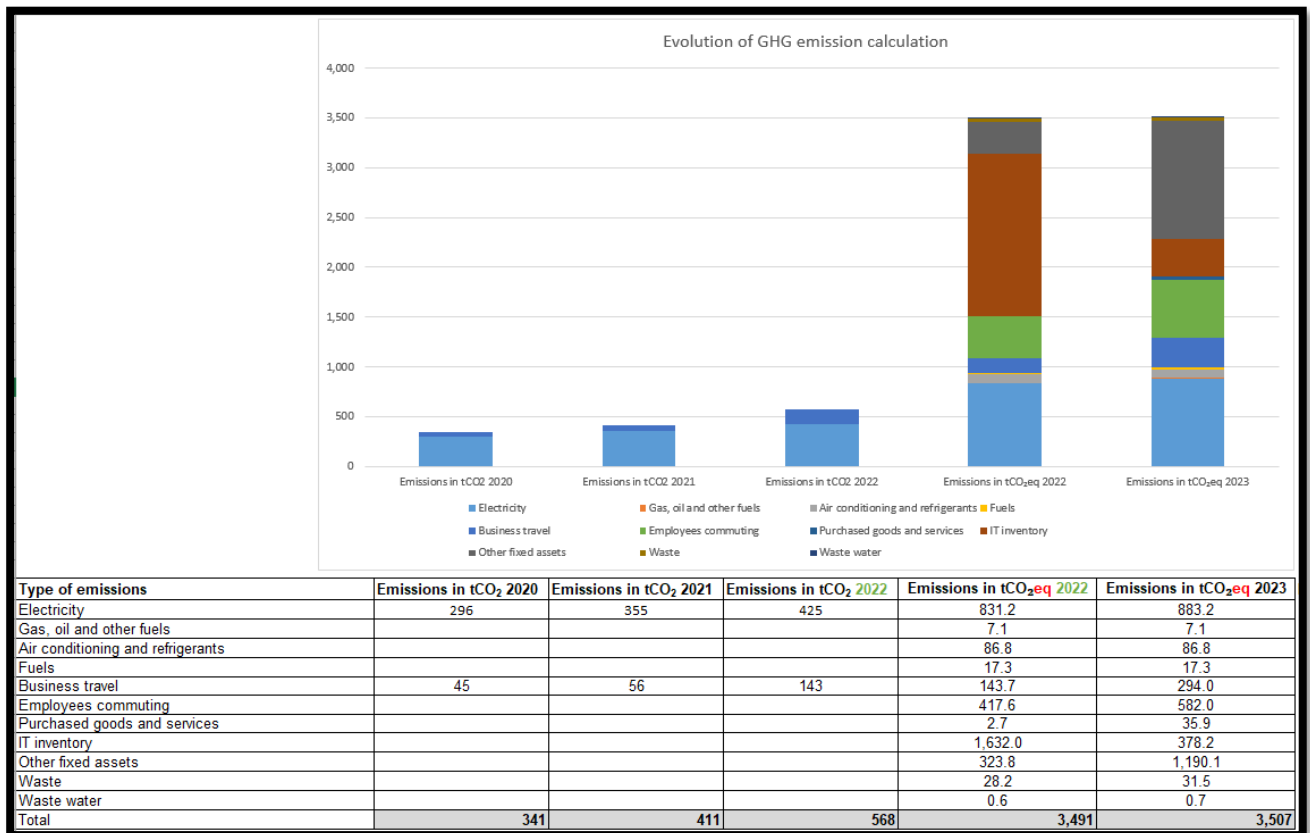| Type of emissions	Emissions in tCO$_2$ 2020	Emissions in tCO$_2$ 2021	Emissions in tCO$_2$ 2022	Emissions in tCO$_2$eq 2022	Emissions in tCO$_2$eq 2023
Electricity	296	355	425	831.2	883.2
Gas, oil and other fuels				7.1	7.1
Air conditioning and refrigerants				86.8	86.8
Fuels				17.3	17.3
Business travel	45	56	143	143.7	294.0
Employees commuting				417.6	582.0
Purchased goods and services				2.7	35.9
IT inventory				1,632.0	378.2
Other fixed assets				323.8	1,190.1
Waste				28.2	31.5
Waste water				0.6	0.7
Total	341	411	568	3,491	3,507

Figure 29 - Evolution of GHG emissions calculation

Figure 29 shows, for the year 2022, how the calculation has evolved. eu-LISA started to calculate its CO_2 emissions in 2020, but only for electricity consumption (scope 2) and missions (scope 3), without taking into account the green electricity consumed in Estonia.

By integrating the Aktio tool, this has allowed us to take into account not only CO_2 emissions but all GHG emissions (scopes 1, 2, 3).

In 2023, calculations for the 2022 data were conducted using the same method as before. By the end of 2023, the new tool had been adopted which facilitated updated calculations, and allowed us to evaluate the differences between the two ways of calculation.