

Environmental Statement 2025

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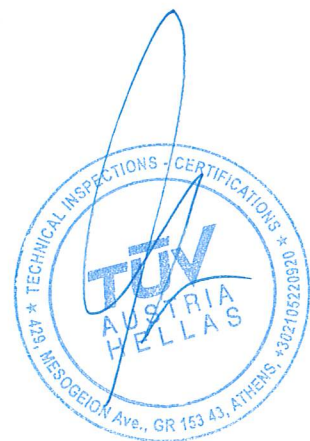
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FOREWORD

I am pleased to present herewith EUSPA's second Environmental Statement.

As an EU Agency, EUSPA recognises the importance of mitigating the environmental impact of its work, addressing climate change and contributing to sustainable development by fulfilling its role, mandate and priorities set out by the European Commission in the European Union (EU) Green Deal.

The Statement highlights our EUSPA actions and commitments to ensure that we set clear objectives as an organization and achieve them to contribute to the EU Green Deal and the UN Sustainable Development Goals on Climate Action.

Climate change continues to affect both our professional activities and personal lives. Addressing it demands collective responsibility and organisational transformation to adopt more sustainable habits and practices.

The Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) is considered an important tool within the framework of the EU Green Deal and will significantly contribute to EUSPA's continuous environmental improvement. We have been therefore tirelessly working to obtain an EMAS certification and have been looking thoroughly for ways to save resources and find sustainable alternatives.

A few years ago, EUSPA undertook the commitment to reach climate neutrality by the year 2050, within the Financial Framework Partnership Agreement, co-signed by the European Commission, the European Space Agency (ESA) and EUSPA.

Climate change remains one of the most significant challenges of our time to the European Union and the global community. EUSPA is committed to contributing to the mitigation and adaptation, not only by providing the European Union's Space Programme and all its benefits for the purpose, but also by changing our practices to operate in a more sustainable manner, thereby contributing to mitigation and adaptation efforts.

Our dedication drives us toward an eco-conscious future, utilizing our position and resources to combat climate change and promote sustainability, both internally and worldwide.

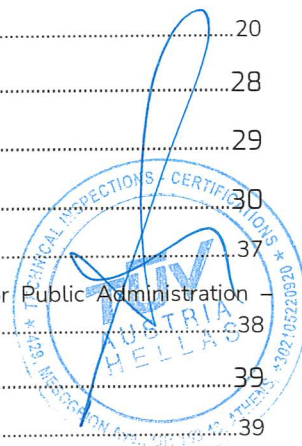
Rodrigo da Costa

EUSPA Executive Director

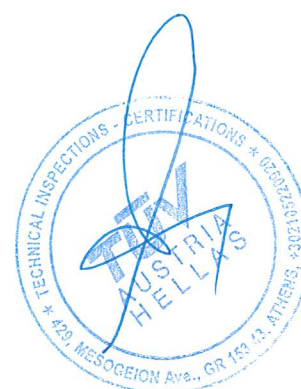


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1 PRESENTATION OF THE ORGANIZATION

The European Union Agency for the Space Programme (EUSPA) is a pivotal organization in the EU's space environment. Established in 2021, it expanded the scope of the former European GNSS Agency (GSA) and inherited its technical expertise, market intelligence, and security know-how. EUSPA's mission, as defined by the EU Space Programme Regulation, is to be a user-oriented operational agency, contributing to sustainable growth and development, safety, and security of the EU.

By delivering services and fostering innovation in the space sector and beyond, and collaborating with the EU Space community, EUSPA contributes to the European Green Deal and digital transformation, enhances Union safety and security, and strengthens autonomy and resilience.

With values focusing on care, respect, diversity, professionalism, innovation, reliability, and accountability, EUSPA upholds high ethical standards and governance. Its creation marked a significant stride in developing a competitive, innovative, and impact-driven EU Space Programme, emphasizing the importance of space technology, data, and services in various industries and societal challenges.

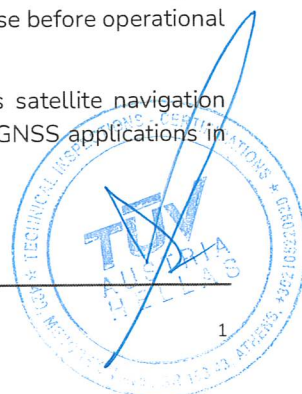
1.1 Activities and scope of EMAS registration

1.1.1 Summary of EUSPA's Activities and Services

EUSPA provides safe and secure European Union satellite navigation services, advances the commercialization of Galileo, EGNOS, and Copernicus data and services, engages in secure satellite communications (including GOVSATCOM and soon IRIS²), and operates the EU Space Surveillance and Tracking Front Desk. EUSPA is also responsible for the security accreditation of all EU Space Programme components, including IRIS².

EUSPA offers a range of services and programmes, including:

- **Galileo:** This programme provides global satellite navigation services, including:
 - **Open Service:** A free service for positioning, navigation, and timing.
 - **Search and Rescue Service (SAR):** Part of the global COSPAS-SARSAT system, it helps save lives.
 - **Public Regulated Service (PRS):** An encrypted navigation service for governments and government-authorized users.
 - **High Accuracy Service (HAS):** A high accuracy service delivered through the signal in space.
 - **Open Service Navigation Message Authentication (OSNMA):** A future service designed to authenticate navigation messages, currently in its final testing phase before operational launch.
- **EGNOS (European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service):** Enhances satellite navigation signals for safety-critical applications, particularly in aviation, and extends GNSS applications in various sectors.



- **Security Operations:** EUSPA ensures the security of GNSS systems, including the operation of the Galileo Security Monitoring Centre and the development of the PRS user segment.
- **Research & Development:** The agency supports the development of products and applications based on Galileo, EGNOS, and Copernicus. It manages Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe projects and for the development of EGNSS and Copernicus applications. It also funds GNSS-based innovation through its Fundamental Elements (FE) Programme.
- **CASSINI** is the European Commission's initiative to support entrepreneurs, start-ups and SMEs in the space industry, including New Space, during 2021-2027. The initiative is open to all areas of the EU Space Programme, and covers both upstream (e. g. nanosats, launchers) and downstream (i.e. products/services enabled by space data, etc.) sectors. CASSINI includes a €1 billion EU seeds and growth fund, hackathons and mentoring, prizes, a business accelerator, partnering and matchmaking.
- **Contribution to the EU Market:** The agency's programs contribute to the growth of the EU's GNSS downstream market, supporting a wide range of industries and creating new business opportunities.
- **GOVSATCOM (Governmental Satellite Communications) hub:** GOVSATCOM, in development, aims to provide secure and cost-efficient communication capabilities for security and safety critical missions and operations in the EU. The GOVSATCOM hub is the heart of the GOVSATCOM ecosystem, linking the programme's pool of SatCom services with authorised government users.

1.1.2 EMAS Scope at EUSPA

The European Union Agency for the Space Programme (EUSPA) carries out the activities of security accreditation of space programme components, manages the exploitation of EGNOS and Galileo, coordinates GOVSATCOM user aspects, promotes market uptake of Galileo, EGNOS, and Copernicus services, provides the SST Front Desk Services and offers expertise to the Commission on space-related research priorities. In addition, it undertakes activities concerning Secure Connectivity / IRIS².

The relevant NACE code is 84.11

EUSPA's commitment to environmental sustainability is embodied in its EMAS registration, which encompasses all operational sites, including the headquarters, satellite service centres, and additional sites as detailed in paragraph 1.3. This comprehensive approach underlines our dedication to sustainable practices across the EU space sector, aligning our activities with the European Green Deal's broader goals. By adopting EMAS, we are reinforcing our commitment to integrating sustainability into our operations and demonstrating a structured, verifiable effort to continuously improve our environmental performance.

The scope of EUSPA's Environmental Management System (EMS) is meticulously defined, embracing a holistic approach that considers geographical locations, operational dynamics, human resources, and legislative compliance:

Geographical Scope: The EMS extends to five key EUSPA sites:

- the headquarters in Prague,
- the Galileo Security Monitoring Centre (GSMC) located both in France and Spain,
- the European GNSS Service Centre (GSC) in Spain, and
- the Galileo Reference Centre (GRC) in the Netherlands.

These sites represent EUSPA's operational footprint across Europe.



Operational Scope: It encompasses all organisational units and departments within EUSPA at each site, ensuring that every activity and service conducted, including business travel and external services directly controlled by EUSPA on sites, adheres to our environmental standards.

Human Resources Scope: The EMS is applicable to all employees, regardless of their position or organisational level, who work at these sites. It also covers the activities of site visitors and employees of external services directly controlled by EUSPA, thereby promoting a culture of environmental responsibility at all levels.

Legislative Compliance: Our EMS is aligned with applicable EU and national legislation, regulatory requirements, contractual obligations with partners, and voluntary agreements or schemes that EUSPA commits to, ensuring that our operations meet the relevant environmental compliance standards.

Notably, the Space Programme and its components, as delineated in Article 9 of the Space Regulation, are property of the Union. The Commission exercises the rights and obligations over these assets, which are, therefore, not included within the scope of our EMS. This delineation ensures a clear boundary for our EMS's applicability, focusing on areas where EUSPA can exercise direct environmental control.

1.2 Organizational structure

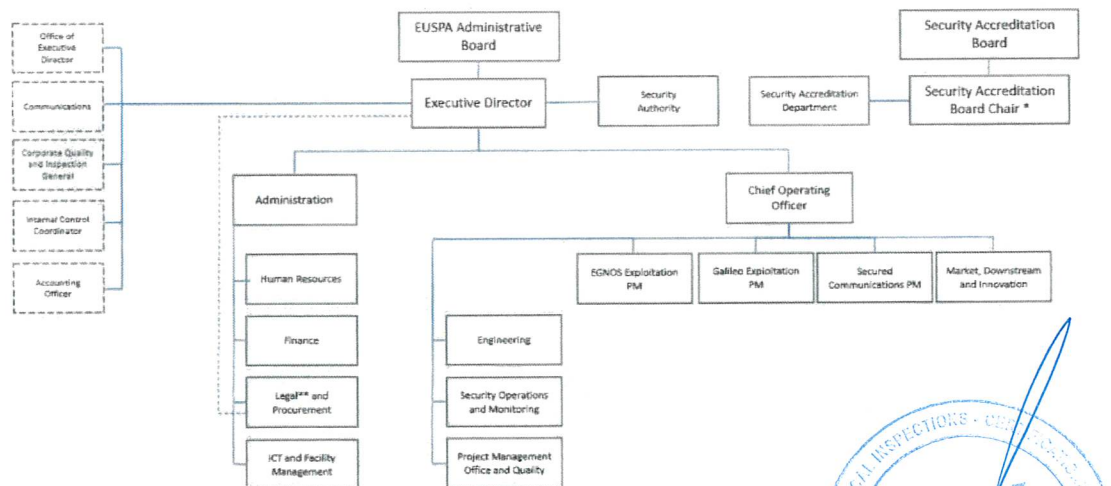


Figure 1: Organizational Chart

1.3 Sites of EUSPA operation

The headquarters of EUSPA is situated in Prague, the Czech Republic, while the Galileo Security Monitoring Centre (GSMC) is located in Saint-Germain-en-Laye, France and in San Martín de la Vega, Spain; the European GNSS Service Centre (GSC) in Torrejón de Ardoz, Spain; and the Galileo Reference Centre (GRC) in Noordwijk, the Netherlands.

The EMAS system applies to both the headquarters in Prague and to all operational centres.

Prague (CZ) - Headquarters

Address: Janovského 438/2, 170 00 Prague 7 – Holesovice

Nr. of buildings: 1

Nr. of people with frequent access to site: approx. 394



Figure 2 Prague (CZ)

Noordwijk (NL) – GRC

Address: Zwarteweg 53, 2201 AA Noordwijk

Nr. of buildings: 1

Nr. of people with frequent access to site: approx. 22



Figure 3 Noordwijk (NL)

Madrid (ES), San Martin de la Vega – GSMC

Address: INTA Campus La Marañosa, Ctra. M-301, Km 10,500 28330 San Martín de la Vega (Madrid)

Nr. of buildings: 2

Nr. of people with frequent access to site: approx. 42



Madrid (ES), Torrejon de Ardoz – GSC

Address: INTA Campus, Carretera Ajalvir, Km 4, Torrejon de Ardoz, 28850 Madrid

Nr. of buildings: 1

Nr. of people with frequent access to site: approx. 40



Figure 4 Saint-Germain-en-Laye (FR)

Saint-Germain-en-Laye (FR) – GSMC

Address: 8, avenue du Président Kennedy, 78100 Saint-Germain-en-Laye,

Nr. of buildings: 2

Nr. of people with frequent access to site: approx. 80

1.4 Contact

More detailed information about EUSPA, its activities and programmes, organization structure including centres and sites as well as the EMAS system implemented is available on the website <https://www.euspa.europa.eu>.

If you have any inquiries, please do not hesitate to contact us.

European Union Agency for the Space Programme

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1.5 Environmental statement

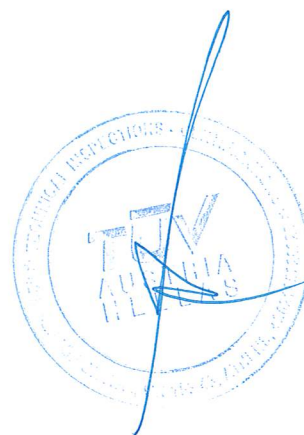
This statement is submitted in accordance with:

- Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) No. 1221/2009 of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation of organizations in the Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS – Eco-Management and Audit Scheme)

and is validated by an accredited environmental verifier.

The environmental statement is intended for the general public and is freely available on the website of EUSPA ([Environmental Management \(EMAS\) | EU Agency for the Space Programme \(europa.eu\)](#)).

The statement is prepared for the EUSPA headquarters in Prague and all other operation sites in Spain, France and the Netherlands.



2 ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

The mission of the European Union Agency for the Space Programme (EUSPA), defined by the EU Space Programme Regulation, is to be the user-oriented operational Agency of the EU Space Programme, contributing to sustainable growth, security and safety of the European Union.

In the light of EUSPA's role and mandate and of the priorities established by the European Commission with the European Green Deal as a cornerstone, also the Agency has undertaken the commitment towards reaching climate neutrality by 2050. This is reflected in the Financial Framework Partnership Agreement (FFPA) co-signed by EUSPA, the European Commission and the European Space Agency (ESA), which also provides indications on the common modalities to reach such goal and define a collaborative way forward to tackle climate change and significantly ease the Agency's environmental footprint.

This document sets the basis for the consolidation of EUSPA's environmental strategy and detailed action plan, based on the methodology proposed by the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS), which will address the key environmental aspects identified by the process and tackle the main priorities defined by the Agency.

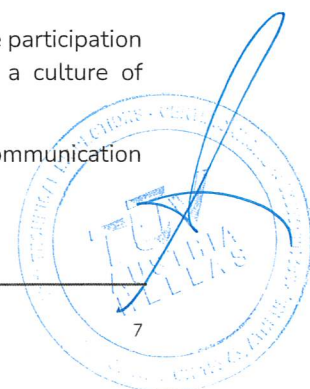
EUSPA is also actively collaborating with the Commission on green ambitions applied to space, to ensure not only a specific focus on the environmental impact of its core business but also to set the grounds for a long-term commitment from the perspective of continuous improvement.

EUSPA has established a framework to initiate its process of implementing an Environmental Management System, in particular complying with the Commission's Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS). Moreover, EUSPA has decided to **commit to the process of reducing its environmental impacts, optimizing resource (and energy) consumption and decreasing its overall environmental footprint**. In the perspective of continuous improvement, the initiative will be structured with a series of studies, analysis and measurements that will enable a gradual implementation of EMAS.

Regarding the regulatory framework in force, EUSPA has identified a set of elements that lay the groundwork for this environmental policy, based on an optimal and conscious use of resources.

Alongside ensuring that EUSPA complies with the relevant EU environmental legislation and regulations and adhere to its national regulations as per Hosting Agreements, EUSPA aims to:

- Develop, implement, maintain and continuously improve the Environmental Management System and ensure regular monitoring of EUSPA's environmental performance.
- Encompass in its mission the continuous improvement of its environmental performance.
- Promote a more environmentally friendly corporate travel policy and explore options for a sustainable programme for accommodation of staff on mission.
- Monitor and control regular consumptions with focus on an efficient and more sustainable use of resources.
- Ensure increased internal awareness of environmental issues and foster an active participation of staff in green initiatives and in the adoption of best practices, fostering a culture of sustainability within the Agency.
- Promote green initiatives and contribute to an effective internal and external communication campaign.
- Endorse elements of green procurements.



The transfer to new premises of the Headquarters and other evolutions of the sites of EUSPA, are a particular opportunity for making our operations become sustainable and climate friendly. With a special focus on this, EUSPA will renew and reinforce its commitment to ensure greater awareness of the use of resources.

EUSPA commits to the implementation of its environmental policy with a particular focus on continuous improvement, in line with its quality standards and Integrated Management System (IMS), hence via an accurate monitoring of its current performance, its Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and the consolidation an awareness-raising campaign involving all staff and users of EUSPA sites.

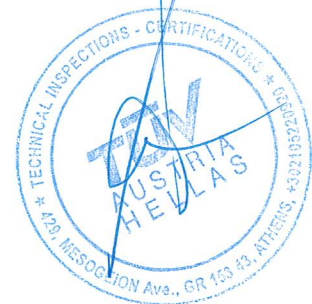
EUSPA will work towards the following outcomes:

- Increased awareness of EUSPA staff and users of EUSPA sites with regards to sustainability and environmental footprint of our operations.
- An optimal use and allocation of EUSPA's resources.
- Improved practices to achieve the EU Green Deal targets.

To achieve these goals, the joint effort and commitment from EUSPA staff and users of EUSPA sites is necessary. Furthermore, the policy principles will be shared to relevant third parties operating within EUSPA's perimeters.

The EUSPA Environmental Policy has been in force since 2022 and is being applied progressively and transversally to EUSPA staff, site users, and all Agency activities, as foreseen in its mandate.

The Environmental policy is published on EUSPA website. Link: [EUSPA Environmental Policy FINAL \(europea.eu\)](https://europea.eu).



3 DESCRIPTION OF THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

3.1 About EMAS

EMAS is an important tool within the framework of one of the main building blocks of the European Green Deal. Its goal is to drive organisations towards circularity and reduce their impact on the environment. The overall environmental performance of the organisation is enhanced, monitored, and regularly verified through EMAS.

This is achieved by:

- Identifying both direct and indirect environmental impacts and establishing voluntary objectives and targets to reduce them.
- Establishing and implementing robust environmental management systems with clearly defined environmental measures.
- Systematically evaluating their effectiveness and transparently reporting on environmental performance.
- Enhancing transparency by publishing their environmental statement and engaging in open dialogue with the public and stakeholders.
- Having their efforts recognised by a third-party accredited environmental verifier.
- Encouraging active employee involvement and providing targeted environmental training.

By embracing EMAS, organisations strive for continuous improvement of their environmental performance.

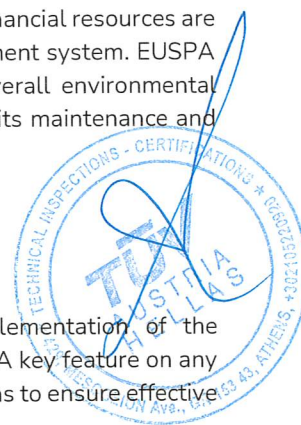
The environmental management system (EMS) for EMAS purposes is established in accordance with Annex II of Regulation No. 1221/2009 (EMAS Regulation) and therefore also with the requirements of the international standard ISO 14001:2015 for environmental management systems.

Human resources, technical expertise, organisational structure, technology, and financial resources are all required for the implementation and operation of the environmental management system. EUSPA allocates all necessary resources for the implementation of EMAS and the overall environmental management system and commits to regularly allocate additional resources for its maintenance and continuous improvement.

3.2 Context and Purpose of the EMS

Environmental management system is a means of ensuring effective implementation of the environmental policy and compliance with environmental objectives and targets. A key feature on any effective EMS is the preparation of documented system procedures and instructions to ensure effective internal management, communication and continuity of implementation.

In order to achieve the intended outcomes, including enhancing its environmental performance, EUSPA establishes, implements, maintains and continually improves an environmental management system



in accordance with the requirements of the EMAS Regulation, including the processes required and their interactions.

3.3 Scope of the EMS

The scope of EUSPA's environmental management system is defined, considering several aspects:

- **In geographical terms**, the EMS includes five EUSPA operational sites: the headquarters in Prague; the Galileo Security Monitoring Centre (GSMC) in France and Spain; the European GNSS Service Centre (GSC) in Spain; and the Galileo Reference Centre (GRC) in the Netherlands.
- **In operational terms**, the EMS scope covers all EUSPA organisational units and departments at each site, all activities and services carried out at these locations, related business travel, and external services directly controlled by EUSPA¹ and provided on-site.
- **In terms of human resources**, the EMS applies to all employees, regardless of position or organisational level, working at the sites. It also applies to site visitors and employees of external service providers directly controlled by EUSPA and operating on-site.
- **In legislative terms**, the EMS encompasses both EU and national legislation and regulations, as well as contracts with partners and voluntary agreements or schemes to which EUSPA is committed.
- **Regarding the Space Programme and its components**, the Space Regulation² clearly states in Article 9 that these are the property of the Union, with the European Commission exercising the relevant rights and obligations. These assets are therefore excluded from the scope of the EMS.



¹ Examples of where EUSPA does not directly control activities: FR Ministry of Defence at GSMC-FR, and ES Ministry of Defence as owners of the buildings and providing i.a. maintenance or security activities.

² Regulation (EU) 2021/696 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing the Union Space Programme and the European Union Agency for the Space Programme and repealing Regulations (EU) No 912/2010, (EU) No 1285/2013 and (EU) No 377/2014 and Decision No 541/2014/EU

4 EMS GOVERNANCE

EUSPA determines the necessary competence of persons carrying out work under its control that affects environmental performance and its ability to fulfil compliance obligations.

EUSPA's top management has designated an environmental team (the EMAS Task Force) to manage the system. The structure of this team is presented below:

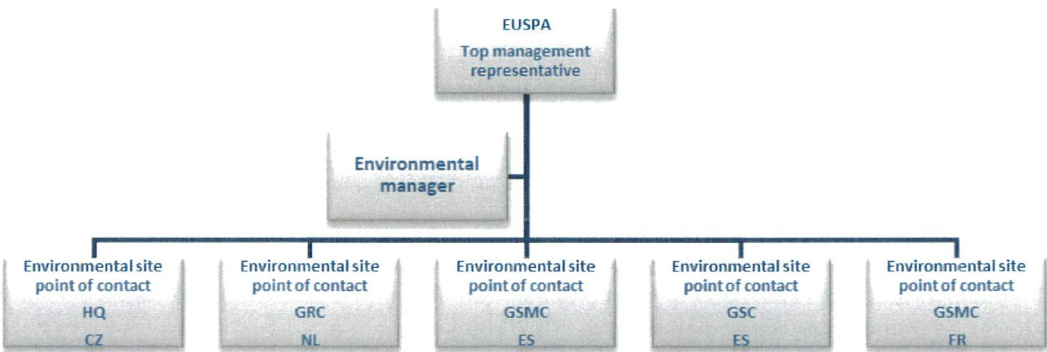
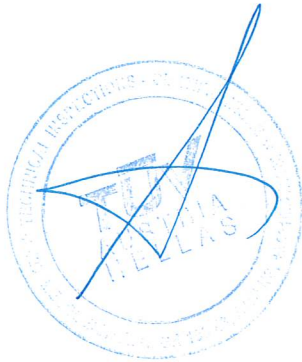


Figure 5 Structure of EMAS Task Force

Top management assigns responsibility and authority for ensuring that the Environmental Management System conforms to the requirements of the EMAS Regulation.

Within the scope of the Environmental Management System, EUSPA identifies potential emergency situations, including those that may have an environmental impact.

Governance of EMAS at EUSPA is carried out through regular coordination meetings between the Top Management Representative, the Environmental Manager, Heads of Department, and Environmental Site Managers.



5 ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS AND IMPACTS

In the EMAS Regulation, an environmental aspect is defined as “an element of an organisation’s activities, products or services that has or can have an impact on the environment.” **Direct environmental aspects** are those over which an organisation has direct management control, while **indirect environmental aspects** are those over which an organisation does not have direct control but may have the capacity to influence them indirectly.

Environmental aspects “result from the interaction of an organisation with third parties and can, to a reasonable degree, be influenced by an organisation.” Each environmental aspect has or may have an **environmental impact**, which is defined as “any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from an organisation’s activities, products or services”.

EUSPA conducted a comprehensive analysis to identify both direct and indirect environmental aspects associated with its activities and services as part of the Environmental Review outlined in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council dated 25 November 2009 and Commission Regulation (EU) No 2017/1505.

EUSPA determines both direct and indirect environmental aspects as well as environmental impacts associated with them. At the same time, it distinguishes standard environmental aspects (e.g. those associated with resource consumption, waste generation, etc.) and emergency environmental aspects (associated with environmental risks).

EUSPA regularly evaluates its environmental aspects and determines those that have or can have a significant environmental impact by using established criteria. For these **significant environmental aspects**, appropriate management procedures, preventive measures, and environmental objectives are defined to address and mitigate their impacts effectively.



5.1 Direct environmental aspects

Direct environmental aspects are aspects related mainly to activities in EUSPA workplaces that the organization can manage and thus directly influence its impact on the environment (e.g., building operations).

Direct environmental aspects of all sites are summarized in the table below. The environmental aspects assessed as significant are highlighted.

Direct environmental aspects	Prague (CZ)	Noordwijk (NL)	San Martin de la Vega (ES)	Torrejon de Ardoz (ES)	Saint-Germain-en-Laye (FR)	Environmental impact
Heat consumption	X					Resource consumption Air pollution
Electricity consumption	X	X	X	X	X	Resource consumption Air pollution
Renewable energy use	X	X	X	X	X	Resource consumption (reduction)
GHG emissions	X	X	X	X	X	Climate change
Water consumption	X	X	X	X	X	Resource consumption
Wastewater generation	X	X	X	X	X	Water pollution
Material consumption – paper	X	X	X	X	X	Resource consumption
Material consumption – toners	X	X	X	X	X	Resource consumption
Material consumption – detergents and cleaning products	X	X	X	X	X	Resource consumption
Waste generation	X	X	X	X	X	Air emission (from incineration)
Hazardous waste generation	X	X	X	X		Air emission (from incineration)
Air emissions	X	X	X	X	X	Air pollution
Fuel consumption	X	X	X	X	X	Resource consumption Air pollution
Risk of fuel leakage	X	X	X	X	X	Water/soil pollution
Risk of chemicals leakage	X	X	X	X	X	Water/soil pollution
Risk of fluorinated gas leaks	X	X	X	X	X	Ozone depletion Climate change
Risk of fire	X	X	X	X	X	Air pollution

Use of land	X	X	X	X		Biodiversity loss
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Table 1 Direct environmental aspects and impacts by sites

Most of the direct environmental aspects are relevant for all the sites because they are associated with the management of the building and operation of relevant equipment and systems. Heat is purchased from a supplier only in some of the sites, while it's produced on site in other buildings (e.g. by heat pumps or using excess heat). Use of renewable energy sources is relevant for all sites, either for heat or electricity production. However, use of photovoltaics is restricted in several sites because the PV reflection could interfere satellite signals.

5.2 Indirect environmental aspects

EUSPA identifies the following indirect environmental aspects associated with its activities:

- Environmental profile of purchased products
- Environmental performance of service providers (including contractor personnel deployed to sites)
- Environmentally friendly behaviour of staff
- Environmentally friendly behaviour of visitors
- Environmental/energy performance of future sites in the case of relocation or expansion

In the future EUSPA might also consider indirect environmental aspects, depending on the development of responsibilities within the European Union Space Programme.

Indirect environmental aspects are summarized in the table below. The environmental aspects assessed as significant are highlighted.

Indirect environmental aspects	Prague (CZ)	Noordwijk (NL)	San Martin de la Vega (ES)	Torrejon de Ardoz (ES)	Saint-Germain-en-Laye (FR)
Environmental profile of purchased products	X	X	X	X	X
Environmental performance of service providers	X	X	X	X	X
Environmentally friendly behaviour of staff	X	X	X	X	X
Environmentally friendly behaviour of visitors	X	X	X	X	X
Environmental and energy performance of future/renovated sites	X			X	X

Table 2 Indirect environmental aspects by sites

Most of the identified indirect environmental aspects are relevant for all the sites because they are associated with the activities that take place in the buildings (such as purchasing, organization of meetings and events, etc.).

All EUSPA buildings are leased, which means that EUSPA does not have full control over facility management and procurement. At the same time, several works and services relevant to the operation

and maintenance of the building and equipment are subcontracted. Therefore, EUSPA pays attention to establishing relevant environmental conditions for the building operation and provision of services in external contracts.

5.3 Significant Environmental Aspects

To determine significance, EUSPA employs specific criteria based on the nature of the aspect:

- For standard/non-emergency aspects, significance is determined based on:
 - Amount/frequency of occurrence (A), graded on a scale from 1 to 3,
 - Severity of environmental impact (B), graded on a scale from 1 to 3,
 - Trend development (C), assuming values of 0, 2, or 4.
- For risks/emergency aspects, significance is assessed by:
 - Probability of the situation/risk occurring (A), graded on a scale from 1 to 3,
 - Severity/consequence of the situation (B), graded on a scale from 1 to 3.

The total importance of each environmental aspect is calculated differently for standard and emergency aspects:

- For standard/non-emergency aspects, it's (frequency x severity) + trend.
- For risks/emergency aspects, it's (probability x severity).

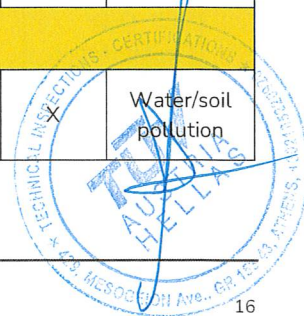
Environmental aspects scoring equal to or higher than 6 (for standard aspects) or 4 (for emergency aspects) are considered significant. These significant aspects prompt the establishment of management procedures and/or preventive actions and are prioritized for setting environmental objectives.

In the following tables, Direct, Indirect, and Emergency aspects are presented, graded under the methodology described above as significant for each site.

Environmental aspect	Associated activities	Prague (CZ)	Noordwijk (NL) - GRC	Madrid (ES), GSMC	Madrid (ES), GSC	Saint-Germain-en-Laye (FR) - GSMC	Environmental impact
Direct environmental aspects							
Electricity consumption	Operation of ICT, lighting and appliances	X	X	X	X	X	Resource consumption, Air pollution
Heat consumption	Heating of the building	X					
Material consumption – paper	Office operations			X	X	X	Resource consumption

Environmental aspect	Associated activities	Prague (CZ)	Noordwijk (NL) - GRC	Madrid (ES), GSM C	Madrid (ES), GSC	Saint-Germain-en-Laye (FR) - GSMC	Environmental impact
Waste generation	Office operations, canteens	X	X	X	X	X	Air emission (from incineration)
Water consumption	Sanitary purposes, hot water preparation, production and distribution of cooling water for air conditioning and sprinklers	X		X		X	Resource consumption
GHG emissions	Operation of the building, travelling (missions)	X	X	X	X	X	Climate change
Indirect environmental aspects							
Environmental impacts of procurement	Purchase of materials and equipment	X					Resource consumption, Air/water/soil pollution, Climate change
Environmental impacts of outsourced services and contractor activities	Procurement of external services	X					
Environmental impacts of employee mobility	Employee commuting		X	X	X	X	Resource consumption, Climate change
Environmental impacts of premises and infrastructure changes (renovation and expansion) and resulting operational performance	Renovation of the building 123, Expansion of GNSS Service Centre				X	X	Resource consumption, Air/water/soil pollution, Climate change
Emergency environmental aspects							
Risk of fuel leakage	Operation of a backup diesel engine	X	X	X	X	X	Water/soil pollution

Table 3 Direct, Indirect, and Emergency aspects



6 ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND ACTIONS

Through setting environmental objectives and implementing specific environmental actions (programmes) to achieve them, the negative environmental impacts of EUSPA activities can be minimized. As part of its environmental policy, EUSPA is committed to defining environmental objectives, targets and actions to continuously reduce environmental impact of its activities and improve its environmental performance.

6.1 Summary of key developments in 2023-2024

EMAS Registration & Compliance

- EUSPA successfully completed EMAS registration for its Prague HQ (CZ), the Galileo Reference Centre (GRC) Noordwijk GRC (NL), and the Galileo Security Monitoring Centre (GSMC) in Saint-Germain-en-Laye (FR) in 2024.
- EMAS registration for the GSMC in San Martín de la Vega (ES) and the European GNSS Service Centre (GSC) in Torrejón de Ardoz (ES) is scheduled for 2025.

Environmental Performance Assessment

- The 2024 EUSPA Environmental Statement was prepared and externally validated.
- Key environmental performance indicators (KPIs) were assessed, covering energy efficiency, water consumption, waste management, biodiversity, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
- An increase in waste recycling rates and a reduction in hazardous waste were recorded across sites.

Risk & Opportunity Analysis

- Environmental risks and opportunities were reassessed, highlighting data collection gaps, elevated travel-related carbon emissions, and the need to improve energy efficiency.
- A Benchmarking Strategy was introduced to align EUSPA's performance with Best Environmental Management Practices (BEMP).

Regulatory Compliance & Audits

- Internal environmental compliance audits were conducted across EUSPA sites.
- No major non-conformities were identified; however, areas requiring improved monitoring of indirect environmental impacts were noted.
- EUSPA is working towards green procurement policies in alignment with EU sustainability directives.

Stakeholder Engagement & Training

- A total of 378 EUSPA employees received training on EMAS awareness, site environmental management, and onboarding procedures.
- Collaboration with external contractors and regulatory bodies ensured compliance with EU sustainability frameworks.



- An internal environmental awareness campaign was launched to foster a culture of sustainability within the Agency.

The figure below provides an overview of the key milestones, actions, and next steps in the implementation and verification process of EUSPA's Environmental Management System (EMS) and EMAS registration across all operational sites between 2022 and 2025.

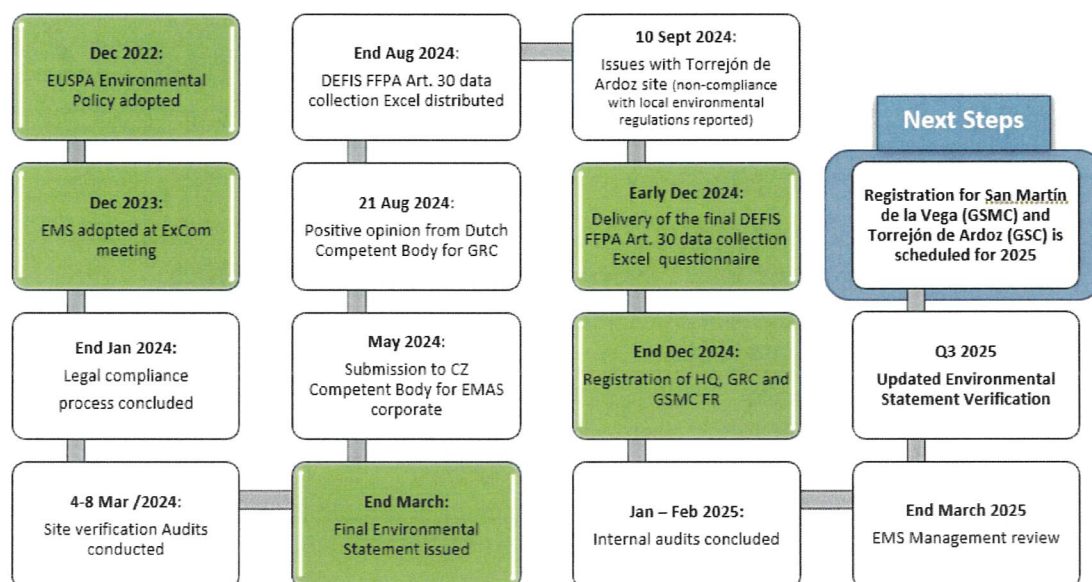


Figure 6 Chart of key developments

6.2 Environmental objectives

6.2.1 Completed objectives

General objective	Specific objective(s)	Deadline	Status
EMS Implementation	Implement EMAS-compliant EMS	End of 2023	Completed
Environmental Data Collection Plan	Develop comprehensive data collection plan with full monitoring of data for Core Indicators as per EMAS Annex IV	End of 2024	Completed
Green Procurement	Implement green procurement practices in relevant procedures as defined in the procurement, grants, and prizes manual	End of 2024	Completed
KPIs Monitoring	Establish and track environmental KPIs	End 2023	Completed

Table 4 Completed environmental objectives



6.2.2 Objectives for 2024 still in progress

General objective	Specific objective(s)	Deadline	Status
Climate Neutrality by 2050	Develop a plan for Climate Neutrality by 2050, including definition of climate neutrality roadmap and targets for annual GHG reductions	End of 2024	In progress, partially completed
Corporate Travel Policy	Revise travel policy for sustainability	End of 2024	The updated travel policy was adopted by the European Commission in Q2 2025. Implementation at EUSPA will follow within the 2025–2026 cycle.
Resource Efficiency	Conduct resource consumption audit Develop measurable consumption targets	End of 2024 2025	Mid 05 Partially completed
Internal Environmental Awareness and Training	Launch awareness campaign and training	Permanent	Permanent
Sustainable Site Development	Incorporate sustainable practices stepwise in all premises	Stepwise	In progress, partially completed
Energy Consumption and Carbon Footprint	Leverage findings from the resource consumption audit to identify targeted reductions in energy use and carbon footprint. Integrate sustainable travel policies to reduce travel-related carbon emissions and advance the use of energy-efficient technologies and renewable sources.	Stepwise	Mid 05 Partially completed
Waste Management and Recycling	Establish data collection system Oversight by site managers	End of 2024 Continuous	In progress, partially completed
Encourage Environmental Behaviour	Develop guides for meetings and events	End of 2024	In progress, partially completed

Table 5 Environmental Objectives in progress

6.2.3 Newly set objectives for 2025

General objective	Specific objective(s)	Deadline	Status
Enhance EMS Training Effectiveness	Integrate selected KPIs from the Management Review into the EMS training program to reinforce staff engagement and ensure that induction and awareness sessions are practical and results oriented.	End of 2025	Ongoing

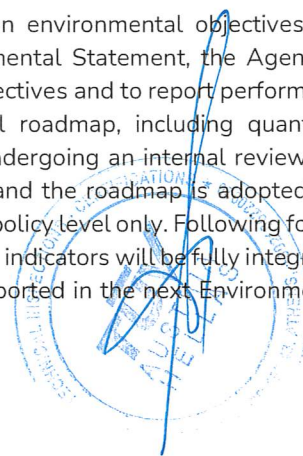
Develop a Tailored Environmental KPI	ITF, in cooperation with the EMAS Team, to explore and propose a new environmental KPI aligned with EMAS reporting requirements to replace the measurement per capita, where necessary.	Stepwise	ongoing
Assess Implementation Feasibility of the tailored KPI	Invite site managers and relevant Space Programme representatives to develop a proposal on integrating the proposed KPI into applicable contracts and IT systems not under the direct responsibility of ITF	Stepwise	ongoing
Update Commuting Data for GHG Monitoring	Conduct the 2024 commuting survey to update relevant data used in the GHG emissions questionnaire submitted to the European Commission.	End of 2025	ongoing
Complete EMAS Registration in Spain	Undertake all required actions to ensure successful EMAS registration of the Agency's sites located in Spain.	End of 2025	ongoing
GSC Relocation as Environmental Pilot	Establish the GSC ENAIRE site hosting service provision contract as a model case for integrating environmental criteria -such as reporting mechanisms and upgrading requirements - into facility management practices, setting a blueprint for all upcoming contracts.	End of 2025	ongoing

Table 6 Newly set Environmental Objectives

6.3 Summary of implemented and planned actions

By setting environmental objectives and implementing targeted environmental actions (programmes), EUSPA aims to minimize the environmental impact of its activities. In line with its environmental policy, EUSPA has established objectives, targets and initiatives to drive continuous improvement in environmental performance and reduce its footprint.

In accordance with Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 on environmental objectives and programmes, as well as Annex IV on the content of the Environmental Statement, the Agency is required to establish measurable and time-bound environmental objectives and to report performance against them. At present, the Agency's long-term environmental roadmap, including quantified objectives up to 2050 and their associated annual milestones, is undergoing an internal review and decision-making process. Until this process is formally completed and the roadmap is adopted, the Environmental Management System refers to these commitments at policy level only. Following formal approval, the quantified annual targets and corresponding monitoring indicators will be fully integrated into the Environmental Management System documentation and reported in the next Environmental Statement, in full alignment with EMAS requirements.



The 2024 objectives were assessed and evaluated, as outlined in the following table. Additionally, new objectives have been introduced for 2025.

Nr.	Objective	Measures	Evaluation of progress
1	Climate Neutrality by 2050	A stepwise approach will be taken for climate neutrality roadmap by end of 2024, with quantifiable benchmarks and regular updates. Annual greenhouse gas reduction targets will be set, ensuring technical feasibility and continuous improvement toward 2049.	Within the framework of EUIPO SC2, key milestones have been assigned to support the Climate Neutrality Roadmap, including: M12: Development of a Climate Neutrality Roadmap to 2050 with Benchmarks M13: Report on Resource Consumption Audit and Recommendations for Improving Efficiency M14: Data Collection Plan and Report on Monitoring Environmental Performance Indicators (KPIs) In the next two years, concrete climate neutrality targets will need to be defined, appropriate indicators for IT loads established, action plans developed, and necessary resources secured to ensure effective implementation.
2	EMS Implementation	Full EMS implementation compliant with EMAS by end of 2023. Regular monitoring and improvement mechanisms with full integration with IMS by end 2024.	The Environmental Management System (EMS), compliant with EMAS, was successfully implemented and all required activities and processes are conducted regularly in accordance with the relevant regulations.

			The EMS process has been fully integrated into the Integrated Management System (IMS). EMAS registration for sites Prague HQ, Noordwijk (NL) GRC and Saint German-en-Laye (FR) GSMC has been completed. The Spanish sites in Madrid – GSC and GSMC are scheduled for registration in 2025.
3	Environmental Data Collection Plan	Full monitoring of data for Core Indicators as per EMAS Annex IV and SRD (Commission Decision (EU) 2019/61). Plan completion targeted for end of 2024.	The set of indicators required or to be considered in the drafting of the plan was already communicated to site managers in October 2024 as part of the data collection process for the Environmental Statement. Each site is at a different stage of progress, primarily influenced by the support contracts and their expiration dates.
4	Corporate Travel Policy Revision	Adopt and apply the upcoming Commission's travel policy at EUSPA after approval by Commission. Focus on sustainable travel options to reduce carbon emissions.	The travel policy was adopted by the European Commission in May 2025 and is expected to be adopted by EUSPA by January 2026, in line with the required 9-month implementation period. Carbon emissions from corporate travel are centrally monitored by the EMAS team. The data includes rail and flight

			emissions categorized into three groups: short-haul, medium-haul, and long-haul. The calculation is conducted using IATA emission factors.
5	Resource Efficiency	Conduct a resource consumption audit by end-2024 to establish baseline metrics. Develop specific, measurable consumption targets by 2025, with annual reviews for continuous improvement.	This objective has been addressed within SC2, with the deliverable expected by mid-2025, including measurable consumption targets. Annual reviews will follow to ensure continuous improvement. The milestone is M13 - Report on Resource Consumption Audit and Recommendations for Improving Efficiency.
6	Internal Environmental Awareness	Launch of an internal awareness campaign by end of 2024. Inclusion of environmental awareness elements in induction training in 2024	The objective has been addressed through three key focus areas: EMAS awareness sessions, EMAS induction training, and targeted sessions for site managers. A total of 378 participants attended these sessions in 2024. Additionally, a Communication & Awareness Plan has been developed, reviewed and is ready for adoption.
7	Green Procurement	Implementation of green procurement practices in relevant procedures as defined in the procurement, grants and prizes manual.	Green procurement practices have been integrated into relevant procedures in alignment with the Procurement Manual. Their implementation is progressing,

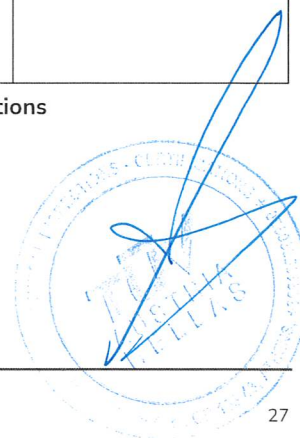
			considering feasibility and cost-effectiveness considerations. Efforts are ongoing to further refine the assessment methodology to ensure consistent and effective application across procurement processes.
8	Sustainable Site Development	Stepwise incorporation of sustainable practices in all premises. Responsibility of Site Managers and EMAS Manager.	Step by step approach continues
9	Energy Consumption and Carbon Footprint	Leverage findings from the resource consumption audit (Objective 5) to identify targeted reductions in energy use and carbon footprint. Integrate sustainable travel policies (Objective 4) to reduce travel-related carbon emissions and advance the use of energy-efficient technologies and renewable sources across EUSPA operations as much as possible.	The resource consumption audit (M13) will provide the necessary baseline for identifying targeted reductions in energy use and carbon footprint. The integration of sustainable travel policies remains dependent on the adoption of the EU travel policy, while travel emissions are already being centrally monitored and calculated using IATA emission factors. Efforts to enhance energy efficiency and increase the use of renewable sources are ongoing, with feasibility being assessed in consideration of contractual and financial constraints.
10	Waste Management and Recycling	Establish a data collection system to monitor waste output	A data collection system for monitoring waste output and recycling rates is

		and recycling rates by the end of 2024. Utilize the data to develop and implement targeted waste reduction and recycling strategies. Oversight by the Site Managers.	being implemented, with full operationalization expected upon the renewal of all service contracts across EUSPA sites. The structure of waste monitoring has been defined and will be incorporated, where feasible, into new contracts with external suppliers as existing agreements expire. Data availability and granularity remain subject to current contractual terms. The collected data will serve as a foundation for developing targeted waste reduction and recycling strategies. Oversight is ensured through Site Managers, who will facilitate implementation within the framework of existing agreements and operational constraints.
11	KPIs Monitoring	Establish and track environmental KPIs by end of 2023. Integration of KPIs into the Integrated Management System (IMS).	The establishment and tracking of environmental KPIs have been initiated, with their full integration into the IMS progressing in a structured manner. Key milestones include amendments to the IMS Manual (Q1 2025), the revision of CIDB procedure (June 2025) and the introduction of a

			dedicated EMAS KPI in the SPD (October 2025). Additionally, updates to the Activity Map and the integration of EMAS compliance monitoring into the QPR process (Q1 2025) ensured systematic tracking and alignment with IMS.
12	Encourage Environmental Behaviour of EUSPA Staff and Visitors	Create guides for meetings and events to complement general awareness from Objective 6. Initiatives to begin by the end of 2023 and continue into 2024.	The development of guides for the eco-friendly organization of meetings and events is progressing within the framework of EUIPO SC2, with Milestone M15 scheduled for delivery in Q2 2025. These guides complement general awareness efforts from Objective 6, ensuring the promotion of sustainable practices in event planning and execution.
13	Enhance EMS Training Effectiveness	Integrate selected KPIs from the Management Review into the EMS training programme to reinforce staff engagement and ensure that induction and awareness sessions are practical and results oriented.	The new objective is part of the 2025–2026 implementation cycle.
14	Develop a Tailored Environmental KPI	ITF, in cooperation with the EMAS Team, to explore and propose a new environmental KPI aligned with EMAS reporting requirements to	The new objective is part of the 2025–2026 implementation cycle.

		replace the measurement per capita, where necessary.	
15	Assess Implementation Feasibility of the tailored KPI	Invite site managers and relevant Space Programme representatives to develop a proposal on integrating the proposed KPI into applicable contracts and IT systems not under the direct responsibility of ITF	The new objective is part of the 2025–2026 implementation cycle
16	Update Commuting Data for GHG Monitoring	Conduct the 2024 commuting survey to update relevant data used in the GHG emissions questionnaire submitted to the European Commission.	The new objective is part of the 2025–2026 implementation cycle
17	Complete EMAS Registration in Spain	Undertake all required actions to ensure successful EMAS registration of the Agency's sites located in Spain.	The new objective is part of the 2025–2026 implementation cycle
18	GSC Relocation as Environmental Pilot	Establish the GSC ENAIRE site hosting service provision contract as a model case for integrating environmental criteria—such as reporting mechanisms and upgrade requirements—into facility management practices, setting a blueprint for all upcoming contracts.	The new objective is part of the 2025–2026 implementation cycle

Table 7 Overview of environmental objectives and actions



7 COMMUNICATION

EUSPA establishes, implements and maintains the processes needed for internal and external communications relevant to the environmental management system.

Internal communication activities are planned and organized by the Environmental manager in collaboration with the Communications department.

The environmental manager together with external consultancy communicated with the site representatives separately (site by site) to introduce and clarify topics concerning data requested for environmental KPIs calculation, to collect the data and to prepare the site representatives for the upcoming internal audits.

EUSPA EMS team and external consultants organize weekly meetings to support EMAS development in EUSPA and manage and process the activities stated in the relevant contract. Once a month, the extended meetings with site representatives are regularly organized as working sessions to discuss EMAS development. All meetings have their agenda and minutes reflecting the meetings summary, agreed issues, tasks and a list of attendance.

EUSPA **externally communicates** information relevant to the environmental management system, as established by the organization's communication process(es) and as required by its compliance obligations. It has published its environmental policy on the organization website and will also regularly publish the environmental statement. Through news and the external newsletter "Watch this Space", EUSPA is reinforcing the awareness on its environmental management system.

In accordance with the EMAS Regulation, EUSPA published its Environmental policy and the verified Environmental statement for 2024 at EUSPA website:

- Environmental policy:
https://www.euspa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2024-03/euspa_environmental_policy.pdf
- Environmental statement for 2024:
<https://www.euspa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/EUSPA%20Environmental%20Statement%202024.pdf>

The information about implementation of the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme at EUSPA is also available at a dedicated website: <https://www.euspa.europa.eu/about/corporate-documents/emas>



8 TRAINING

Each EUSPA employee undergoes training in environmental awareness and the fundamental components of EMAS as applied in the workplace. All staff are expected to have an adequate understanding of the Agency's Environmental Policy, the legislative requirements relevant to their position, the general and site-specific environmental objectives, the significant environmental aspects and their impacts, and their individual tasks and responsibilities within the Environmental Management System (EMS).

Within EUSPA, three types of environmental training for employees have been introduced:

1. Induction Training – EMS Induction: Designed for newcomers, this training covers the basic principles of EMS and EMAS compliance.
2. EMS Awareness Sessions: Designed for general staff, these are refresher sessions focused on core EMS/EMAS requirements, updates to environmental legislation, and recent revisions to compliance obligations.
3. EMS for Site Managers: Tailored for members of the management team and staff assigned EMS/EMAS duties. This training provides an in-depth understanding of EMS structure, responsibilities within the EMAS team, and site-specific environmental considerations.

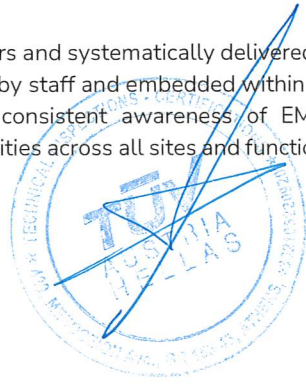
In total, 378 EUSPA employees received environmental management training in 2024.

To ensure continued awareness and training of newcomers and to maintain and improve the level of EMS/EMAS knowledge across the organisation, the following training sessions are planned for 2025. These will be delivered either by external service providers or internally by the EMS team.

Training	Dates for 2025
EMAS Awareness sessions	Tue 13/5
	Tue 7/11
Induction sessions on EMAS	Fri 21/3
	Fri 13/6
	Mon 16/10
	Fri 21/11
EMAS for site managers	Thurs 6/11

Table 8 Timeline of trainings in 2025

Going forward, EMS Induction training will be mandatory for all newcomers and systematically delivered as part of onboarding. In addition, EMS training will be undertaken annually by staff and embedded within the Agency's common objectives, to ensure sustained competence and consistent awareness of EMAS requirements, significant environmental aspects and individual responsibilities across all sites and functions.



9 ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE (KPIs)

EUSPA monitors, measures, analyses and evaluates its environmental performance to comply with EMAS environmental performance reporting according to the EMAS regulation. The following core indicators are presented in chapter 9.1 in accordance with the Annex IV of EMAS Regulation:

- Energy Efficiency - Total direct energy use
- Energy Efficiency - Total renewable energy use
- Material Efficiency
- Water
- Waste
- Hazardous waste
- Biodiversity - Use of land
- Emissions of Greenhouse gases
- Air emissions
- Green procurement

The following tables provide data on environmental core indicators, expressed in defined absolute values and relative values (per FTEs)³, per each site as well as for EUSPA as the whole organization.

EUSPA always obtains relevant data at the end of the following year, so the initial Statement from 2025 uses data from 2023. At the time of processing the Statement, not all data for the year 2024 are known.

Business travel-related greenhouse gas emissions have been monitored centrally since 2022 and are now included under the 'Emissions of greenhouse gases' indicator in Table 14 Environmental KPIs 2023 – whole EUSPA.

Environmental criteria in public procurement tenders have also been tracked since 2023, and data are reported under the 'Tenders with environmental criteria [%]' indicator.

Changes compared to the previous 2024 Environmental Statement have been made in the following areas:

- Paper consumption has been updated using more recent and accurate data, as well as an improved calculation methodology.
- Greenhouse gas emissions [kg CO₂e] figures now apply the IATA CO₂ Connect emission factor combined with the UK BEIS Radiative Forcing (RF) kg CO₂e indicators, also retroactively applied to the 2022 data for consistency.
- Some waste figures have been revised based on updated and validated data sources, including corrections and adjustments to previously reported values.

³ FTE (full-time equivalent) expresses staffing levels as full-time work equivalents and is used here as a proxy for average annual facilities occupancy (mean FTE over the reporting year). It includes both Agency staff and on-site contractor personnel working at the facilities under service contracts.

In accordance with EMAS requirements on accuracy and reliability, this Environmental Statement is based on the most recent fully consolidated and internally verified dataset, referring to the year 2023. For all Agency sites hosted by EU Member States, environmental data for 2024 are transmitted to the Agency in accordance with contractual reporting schedules only after the end of the first half of 2025. Upon receipt, the data undergo mandatory verification, quality control and consolidation before they can be considered final. As this process was still ongoing at the time of preparation of the present Statement, 2024 figures could not be included without risking the use of preliminary information. The Agency is committed to continuous improvement of its reporting cycle and will make every reasonable effort to integrate validated data for 2024 and, where feasible, 2025 in the next Environmental Statement.

For a limited number of environmental indicators, data are currently reported as 'not monitored' due to specific structural and contractual constraints. Several Agency sites are located within military premises of EU Member States and are operated through hosting and facility management contracts with entities falling under the responsibility of the respective national ministries. A significant part of these contractual arrangements was concluded prior to the adoption of EMAS by the Agency and does not systematically include obligations for the collection and reporting of all EMAS-relevant environmental data. As a result, the Agency does not currently have direct access to all required information streams for these indicators. Nevertheless, every reasonable effort is being made to progressively expand data availability, and monitoring has already been successfully established at selected sites. Furthermore, in line with the Agency's commitment to continuous improvement, the integration of enhanced environmental data requirements into renewed contractual frameworks has already been implemented for the GSC relocation contracts and the cleaning services contract at GSMC France. This approach will be further extended to future contract renewals, with the objective of progressively eliminating remaining data gaps.

Table 9 Environmental KPIs 2022-2023 – Prague

FTE (2023) = 394; FTE (2022) = 350

CORE INDICATOR	Absolute values	
	2022	2023
Total electricity use [kWh]		1 695 603
Total district heating [kWh]		1 632 199.17
Energy Efficiency - Total direct energy use [kWh]	3 438 100	3 378 924.17 ⁴
Energy Efficiency - Total renewable energy use [%]	-	-
Paper Consumption [kg]	956	1 004
Water [m ³]	2 076	3 245
Waste [kg]	14 905	15 750
Waste - hazardous waste [kg]	47	45
Biodiversity - Use of land [m ²]	4 434	4 434
Air emissions [kg]	Not monitored	1 549.58

⁴ The total energy consumption reported for the Headquarters comprises two distinct energy streams: (i) electricity consumption, amounting to 1,746,725 kWh, supplied directly as electrical energy, and (ii) thermal energy supplied via district heating, reported by the provider in gigajoules (GJ), amounting to 5,875.87 GJ per year. For transparency and consistency with EMAS reporting requirements, district heating consumption has been converted into kilowatt-hours (kWh) using the standard SI unit conversion factor 1 GJ = 277.78 kWh, as applied by Eurostat and the International Energy Agency (IEA). This corresponds to 1,632,199.17 kWh of thermal energy. The combined value of electricity and converted district heating represents the total annual energy footprint of the Headquarters.

CORE INDICATOR	Relative values (per FTE)	
	2022	2023
Energy Efficiency - Total direct energy use [kWh]	9 823.14	8 575.95
Energy Efficiency - Total renewable energy use [%]	-	-
Paper Consumption [kg]	2.73	2.55
Water [m ³]	5.93	8.24
Waste [kg]	42.59	39.97
Waste - hazardous waste [kg]	0.13	0.11
Biodiversity - Use of land [m ²]	12.67	11.25
Air emissions [kg]	Not monitored	3.93

Table 10 Environmental KPIs 2023 – Noordwijk

FTE (2023) = 22; FTE (2022) = 15

CORE INDICATOR	Absolute values	
	2022	2023
Total electricity use [kWh]		413 723
Total diesel consumption [kWh]		1 805.5 ⁵
Energy Efficiency - Total direct energy use [kWh]	376 700	415 529
Energy Efficiency - Total renewable energy use [%]	-	-
Paper Consumption [kg]	13	20
Water [m ³]	74	97
Waste [kg]	1 484	21 736
Waste - hazardous waste [kg]	Not monitored	Not monitored
Biodiversity - Use of land [m ²]	800	800
Air emissions [kg]	Not monitored	140.42

CORE INDICATOR	Relative values (per FTE)	
	2022	2023
Energy Efficiency - Total direct energy use [kWh]	25 113.33	18 887.66
Energy Efficiency - Total renewable energy use [%]	-	-
Paper Consumption [kg]	0.89	0.89
Water [m ³]	4.9	4.4
Waste [kg]	98.9	98.77

⁵ Diesel consumption for periodic testing of the backup generator corresponds to 1,805.5 kWh per year and results in 0.476 t CO₂-eq (Scope 1), based on an average use of 15 litres per month.

⁶ The waste generated falls under the categories 20 03 01 (mixed municipal waste) and 15 01 01 (paper and cardboard packaging), in accordance with the European Waste Catalogue. Both waste streams are not classified as hazardous waste under EU legislation.

Waste - hazardous waste [kg]	Not monitored	Not monitored
Biodiversity - Use of land [m ²]	53.3	36.36
Air emissions [kg]	Not monitored	6.38

Table 11 Environmental KPIs 2023 – Saint-Germain-en-Laye

FTE (2023) = 80; FTE (2022) = 80

CORE INDICATOR	Absolute values	
	2022	2023
Energy Efficiency - Total direct energy use [kWh]	843 593	1 830 814 ⁷
Energy Efficiency - Total renewable energy use [%]	-	-
Paper Consumption [kg]	149	202
Water [m ³]	540	451
Waste [kg] ⁸	149 ⁹	202
Waste - hazardous waste [kg]	Not monitored	Not monitored
Biodiversity - Use of land [m ²]	5 200	5 357
Air emissions [kg]	Not monitored	165.41

CORE INDICATOR	Relative values (per FTE)	
	2022	2023
Energy Efficiency - Total direct energy use [kWh]	10 545	22 885
Energy Efficiency - Total renewable energy use [%]	-	-
Paper Consumption [kg]	1.86	2.52
Water [m ³]	6.75	5.64
Waste [kg]	1.86	2.52
Waste - hazardous waste [kg]	Not monitored	Not monitored
Biodiversity - Use of land [m ²]	65	66.96
Air emissions [kg]	Not monitored	2.07

Table 12 Environmental KPIs 2023 – San Martin de la Vega

⁷ Consumption figures are based on metered readings and are reported at whole-facility level. Up to Q4 2023, operations were primarily based in Building 123; from Q4 2023 onwards, operations were primarily based in Building 132 (relocation in Q4 2023).

⁸ Monitoring of waste generation is currently limited to tracking the number of pages printed. This indicator serves as a proxy for paper consumption and associated waste; however, it does not provide a comprehensive overview of all waste streams. No systematic data is currently collected on other types of waste (e.g., municipal, hazardous, recyclable materials). Therefore, further development of the waste monitoring system is recommended to improve data coverage, particularly in relation to waste sorting, quantities generated, and disposal methods.

⁹ Please note that the data for this specific waste category was reported inaccurately in the 2022 Environmental Statement. The error affected both the absolute amount of waste and its relative indicator. The corrected values are now reflected in this current report.

FTE (2023) = 42; FTE (2022) = 40

CORE INDICATOR	Absolute values	
	2022	2023
Energy Efficiency - Total direct energy use [kWh]	4,404,732	612 168 ¹⁰
Energy Efficiency – Total renewable energy use [%]	-	-
Paper Consumption [kg]	14	29
Water [m ³]	Not monitored	<i>Not monitored</i>
Waste [kg]	3 912	3 178 ¹¹
Waste – hazardous waste [kg]	Not monitored	<i>Not monitored</i>
Biodiversity – Use of land [m ²]	4 806	4 806
Air emissions [t]	Not monitored	146.21

CORE INDICATOR	Relative values (per FTE)	
	2022	2023
Energy Efficiency – Total direct energy use [kWh]	110,118.30	15,371.52
Energy Efficiency – Total renewable energy use [%]	-	-
Paper Consumption [kg]	0.34	0.68
Water [m ³]	Not monitored	Not monitored
Waste [kg]	97.80	75.67
Waste – hazardous waste [kg]	Not monitored	Not monitored
Biodiversity – Use of land [m ²]	120.2	114.43
Air emissions [t]	Not monitored	3.48

¹⁰ The significant reduction in reported electricity consumption between 2022 and 2023 is due to a methodological shift and is therefore not directly comparable year-on-year. In 2023, data collection moved from estimated campus-level values, previously shown to be significantly overestimated, to partial metering based solely on Building E2. While the 2023 figure remains an estimate, it is grounded in actual measurements recorded from submeters installed in early 2024 and covering the full calendar year 2024. These measurements were used as a proxy to estimate 2023 and thus reflect a more accurate and conservative representation of EUSPA's consumption.

Total annual energy consumption at GSMC Spain for 2023 is the sum of electricity use and propane consumption. Electricity consumption amounts to 555,488.97 kWh/year. Propane on the INTA campus is supplied and recorded as liquid LPG refills (8,541.72 L/year) and, in line with the site Energy Audit (NCV 12.81 MWh/t, density 0.518 kg/L, i.e. 6.63558 kWh/L), this corresponds to 56,679.27 kWh/year. The reported total of 612,168 kWh therefore reflects 555,488.97 kWh of electricity plus 56,679.27 kWh of propane-based thermal energy.

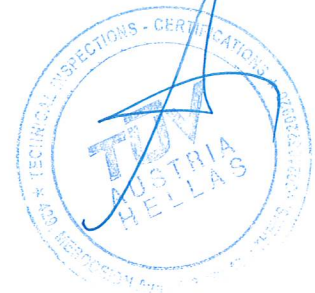
¹¹ Total waste generation for GSMC SP (Buildings 2 & 6) in 2023 amounts to 3,178 kg and consists of 2,576 kg of mixed municipal waste (EWC 20 03 01), 224 kg of paper and cardboard (EWC 20 01 01), and 378 kg of plastics (EWC 20 01 39). The figures represent EUSPA's allocated share of the INTA campus totals, calculated using an allocation factor of 0.08 and rounded to the nearest kilogram.

Table 13 Environmental KPIs 2023 – Torrejon de Ardoz

FTE (2023) = 40; FTE (2022) = 40

CORE INDICATOR	Absolute values	
	2022	2023
Energy Efficiency – Total direct energy use [kWh]	432 182	598 323 ¹²
Energy Efficiency - Total renewable energy use [%]	-	-
Printed Paper Consumption [kg] EWC 20 01 01	4	7
Water [m ³]	450	480
Waste [kg] ¹³	4	282
Waste - hazardous waste [kg]	Not monitored	Not monitored
Biodiversity - Use of land [m ²]	1 130 ¹⁴	1 130
Air emissions [t]	Not monitored	121.19

CORE INDICATOR	Relative values (per FTE)	
	2022	2023
Energy Efficiency - Total direct energy use [kWh]	10 805	14 850
Energy Efficiency - Total renewable energy use [%]	-	-
Paper Consumption [kg]	0.10	0.16
Water [m ³]	11.25	12
Waste [kg]	0.10	7.21
Waste - hazardous waste [kg]	Not monitored	Not monitored
Biodiversity - Use of land [m ²]	28.25	28.25
Air emissions [t]	Not monitored	3.03



¹² The total figure comprises electricity consumption (593,267 kWh), plus the energy content of 500 L of diesel used for the backup generator. Diesel is converted using the official Spanish factor for Gasóleo A (automoción, B0): FCU = 0.00003640 TJ/L, with 1 TJ = 277,777.78 kWh, i.e. 10.1111 kWh/L (PCI/LHV); therefore 500 L = 5,056 kWh

¹³ The quantity reported as "Printed Paper and Paper Rolls" could not be further disaggregated. As it may include used paper rolls from kitchen and sanitary facilities, it has been conservatively classified as mixed municipal waste (EWC 20 03 01). Only clearly identifiable printed paper has been reported separately under EWC 20 01 01. The total waste figure includes both .

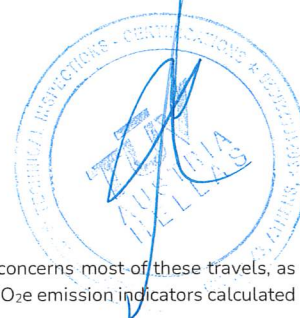
¹⁴ This was a typographical error in the 2024 statement and has now been corrected.

Table 14 Environmental KPIs 2023 – whole EUSPA

FTE (2023) = 578, FTE (2022) = 525

CORE INDICATOR	Absolute values	
	2022	2023
Energy Efficiency - Total direct energy use [kWh]	9 495 307	6 782 817
Energy Efficiency - Total renewable energy use [%]	-	-
Paper Consumption [kg]	1 136	1 573
Water [m ³] ¹⁵	3 140	4 273
Waste [kg] ¹⁶	20 450	21 585
Waste - hazardous waste [kg] ¹⁷	47	45
Biodiversity - Use of land [m ²]	16 370 ¹⁸	16 527
Emissions of greenhouse gases [t CO ₂ e] ¹⁹	386 932 ²⁰	2 122.8 ²¹
Air emissions [kg]	Not monitored	Not monitored
Tenders with environmental criteria [%]	Not monitored	33

CORE INDICATOR	Relative values (per FTE)	
	2022	2023
Energy Efficiency - Total direct energy use [kWh]	18 086.30	11 734.98
Energy Efficiency - Total renewable energy use [%]	-	-
Paper Consumption [kg]	2.16	2.18
Water [m ³]	5.98	7.39
Waste [kg]	38.95	37.34
Waste - hazardous waste [kg]	0.09	0.08
Biodiversity - Use of land [m ²]	31.18	28.59
Emissions of greenhouse gases [t CO ₂ e]	0.737	3.673
Air emissions [kg]	Not monitored	Not monitored

¹⁵ Not monitored in San Martin de la Vega – GSMC.¹⁶ Not monitored in Saint Germain en Laye - GSMC and Torrejon de Ardoz - GSC .¹⁷ Only monitored in Prague -HQ and San Martin de la Vega -GSMC.¹⁸ See footnote 7 for explanation of the correction.¹⁹ Greenhouse gas emissions pertain to staff travel for official purposes. The available data concerns most of these travels, as obtained from a cooperating travel agency, using the IATA CO₂ Connect with UK BEIS RF kg CO₂e emission indicators calculated indicator as provided by the travel agency itself.²⁰ A revised calculation has been applied to the 2024 figure in order to reflect emissions according to the new emission indicator, as explained in footnote 7.²¹ While the GHG emissions in 2022 include only emissions from business trips, the 2023 calculation covers all relevant categories according to the GHG Protocol methodology.

9.1 Environmental Performance Evaluation

EUSPA monitors, analyses and evaluates its environmental performance in line with the EMAS Regulation, using the core indicators of Annex IV and reporting both absolute values and intensity indicators (per FTE) for each site and for the Agency as a whole. The present evaluation is based on the most recent fully consolidated and internally verified dataset for 2023, with 2022 used as a reference year for trend analysis. Compared with the previous Environmental Statement, the scope and calculation methods have been refined to improve data accuracy and consistency across sites, in particular for greenhouse gas emissions, energy and paper consumption.

At organisational level, total direct energy use decreased from 9,495,307 kWh in 2022 to 6,782,817 kWh in 2023, while staff increased from 525 to 578 FTEs. This resulted in a lower reported energy intensity (from 18,086.30 kWh/FTE to 11,734.98 kWh/FTE). This change is, however, significantly influenced by methodological corrections and improved source data at specific sites, notably the correction of previously misreported gas/propane consumption at GSMC Spain. The observed decrease therefore reflects primarily an improvement in data accuracy and harmonisation rather than a confirmed structural reduction in energy demand across all sites. Total paper consumption increased from 1,136 kg to 1,573 kg, while remaining essentially stable per FTE (2.16 vs 2.18 kg/FTE). Total waste increased slightly from 20,450 kg to 21,585 kg, while waste intensity decreased from 38.95 to 37.34 kg/FTE. Hazardous waste remained very low and stable in absolute and relative terms (47 kg vs 45 kg; 0.09 vs 0.08 kg/FTE). Land occupation remained practically unchanged in absolute terms (16,370 m² vs 16,527 m²), while land use per FTE decreased from 31.18 to 28.59 m²/FTE as a result of higher occupancy.

Total water consumption increased at organisational level from 3,140 m³ in 2022 to 4,273 m³ in 2023 (from 5.98 to 7.39 m³/FTE). This increase is almost entirely driven by the Prague site (HQ), where water consumption rose from 2,076 m³ to 3,245 m³, while staff increased from 350 to 394 FTEs. As a result, water intensity at this site increased from 5.93 to 8.24 m³/FTE, indicating a site-specific increase in consumption not attributable solely to headcount growth. Changes at the remaining sites were comparatively minor and, in aggregate, do not materially affect the overall organisational trend.

Greenhouse gas emissions increased substantially between 2022 and 2023, from 386,932 kg CO₂e to 1,998,502 kg CO₂e (from 737.01 to 3,457.62 kg CO₂e/FTE). This rise is mainly driven by the broader and more consistent inclusion of business-travel-related emissions and the application of updated emission factors (IATA CO₂ Connect combined with UK BEIS radiative forcing factors), applied consistently to both years to ensure comparability. It therefore reflects a more comprehensive accounting of EUSPA's climate footprint and increased operational activity, rather than higher stationary energy consumption, which has decreased over the same period.

For air emissions and certain site-level indicators, values remain "not monitored" due to structural and contractual limitations at hosted facilities, particularly sites located within military or other government-controlled premises of EU Member States where EUSPA does not have operational control or full access to environmental data. These gaps are being progressively addressed through enhanced requirements in contract renewals and improved data flows with hosting entities.

Finally, green public procurement is now tracked through the indicator "Tenders with environmental criteria [%]", which reached 33% in 2023. This provides a measurable baseline for the further integration of environmental criteria into procurement and will be used, together with the trends in the core indicators, to set and review measurable, time-bound environmental objectives within the Environmental Management System.

9.2 Alignment with the EMAS Sectoral Reference Document (SRD) for Public Administration – Indicators and Benchmarks (Commission Decision (EU) 2019/61)²²

In line with Commission Decision (EU) 2019/61 (SRD for the public administration sector), EUSPA has selected SRD environmental performance indicators that are **relevant to its significant aspects** and **supported by consolidated, internally verified data** for the reporting year 2023. Where the SRD provides **benchmarks of excellence**, EUSPA uses them as a **reference point** for performance evaluation and prioritisation of improvement actions, while recognising that benchmarks are not mandatory and their applicability depends on organisational context and control boundaries.

BEMP 3.1.1 – Managing and minimising energy use: EUSPA reports **total annual energy use per FTE (i2)** and **total annual GHG emissions per FTE (i4)** in its core indicators (Table 14). For 2023, energy performance is reported at **11,734.98 kWh/FTE** (2022: 18,086.30 kWh/FTE), and GHG emissions at **3,457.62 kg CO_{2e}/FTE** (2022: 737.01 kg CO_{2e}/FTE). These figures are presented as the organisation's verified baseline/trend for the SRD-aligned indicators; the SRD does not prescribe an organisation-level benchmark of excellence for i2/i4 in this context.

BEMP 3.1.2 – Managing and minimising water use: EUSPA reports **water consumption per FTE (i5)**. In 2023, performance was **7.39 m³/FTE** (2022: 5.98 m³/FTE). The SRD benchmark of excellence (**b1**) is **< 6.4 m³/FTE/year**; therefore, the 2023 result is **above** the benchmark. The variance is driven primarily by site-level dynamics (notably Prague, where both absolute consumption and the per-FTE ratio increased year-on-year), which is visible in the site tables (**Environmental KPIs 2022-2023 – Prague**) and supports targeted follow-up.

BEMP 3.1.3 – Managing and minimising waste production: EUSPA reports **total waste generation per FTE (i7)**. In 2023 this was **37.34 kg/FTE** (2022: 38.95 kg/FTE), which is **well below** the SRD benchmark of excellence **< 200 kg/FTE/year**. As indicated in the Statement, some "not monitored" entries at specific hosted sites reflect structural/contractual constraints on data access; this limitation is disclosed transparently and is being addressed progressively through contract renewals.

BEMP 3.1.4 – Minimising office paper consumption: The SRD indicator **i11** is expressed as **A4 sheets/FTE/working day**, with benchmark (**b4**) **< 15 sheets/FTE/day**. EUSPA's core indicator tracks paper in **kg/FTE/year** (2023: **2.18 kg/FTE**; 2022: 2.16 kg/FTE)²³. For SRD comparability, this corresponds to approximately **~2 A4 sheets/FTE/working day** (conversion based on standard A4 80 g/m² paper and ~220 working days), i.e., **well below** the benchmark.

BEMP 3.11.1 – Systematically including environmental criteria in all public procurement (GPP): EUSPA reports the SRD-aligned procurement indicator **i118** ("tenders including environmental criteria"), tracked since 2023 (Environmental KPIs 2023 – whole EUSPA). The reported value for 2023 is **33%**. Compared to the SRD benchmark (**b40**) (100% of tenders include environmental criteria at least at EU GPP level where criteria exist), this indicates a clear improvement margin and supports the ongoing strengthening of environmental requirements in procurement planning and templates.



²² [Decision - 2019/61 - EN - EUR-Lex](#)

²³ Environmental KPIs 2023 – whole EUSPA

10 LEGAL AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS

EUSPA is committed to comply with legislative obligations and with obligations related to the environmental aspects, and to determine how these obligations will be implemented at EUSPA.

10.1 EMAS requirements

EMAS is implemented at EUSPA in accordance with the following regulations:

- 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.
- 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).
- 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).

The EMAS Regulation fully incorporates requirements of the international standard ISO 14001:2015 Environmental management systems – Requirements with guidance for use.

10.2 Requirements related to environmental aspects

In order to ensure compliance with legal requirements related to the environment, EUSPA is committed to identifying and regularly reviewing all applicable legal provisions. This commitment is accompanied by a dedication to legal compliance.

10.2.1 Legal Compliance

EUSPA has contracted an updating service via an online platform, with a monthly newsletter and notifications of new or modified legal obligations. Environmental managers are responsible for communicating any relevant changes in their activities and facilities to the updating service.

The assessment of legislation and legal obligations applicable to EUSPA sites has been conducted in the following countries:

- Czech Republic
- France
- Netherlands
- Spain



The **legal assessments scope** is as follows:

- Legal obligations concerning environmental and premises safety.
- Legal obligations applicable to EUSPA as user and/or lessee of the offices, as well as to the LANDLORD, the owner, or lessor of the building or office.

10.2.2 Legal Assessment Methodology

The legal assessments were carried out in several steps, as outlined below:

1. Preliminary phase

Auditors sent a list of evidence (documents and photos) to be shared with the point of contact at EUSPA sites.

2. Online meeting

Auditors held online meetings with the point of contact at EUSPA sites to request clarifications and additional evidence when necessary.

3. Closing phase

Additional time was granted after the online meetings to allow EUSPA to share additional evidence and complete the assessments.

The compliance status used during the assessments and the criteria are as follows:

- **Fulfilled:** A legal obligation is considered "fulfilled" when it is verified or demonstrated, through documentary or visual review, that what is established or required by law has been complied with.
- **Not fulfilled:** A legal obligation is deemed "not fulfilled" when it cannot be verified or demonstrated that it has been fulfilled or is being actively worked on.
- **Not applicable:** A legal obligation is marked as "not applicable" when the audited facility does not possess the necessary characteristics for the application of what is established or required by law.
- **Not happened yet:** A legal obligation is classified as "not happened yet" when the fact or circumstance that would trigger compliance has not occurred at the facility.
- **In progress:** A legal obligation is "in progress", when it can be verified that actions have been carried out or work is being done to comply with what is established or required by legislation.
- **Landlord:** A legal obligation is designated as "landlord" when its compliance status cannot be assessed because EUSPA cannot influence it, as it falls under the responsibility of the building owner.

Obligations classified as 'in progress' primarily relate to cases where the legal compliance assessment was completed prior to the finalisation of the internal audit and the subsequent management review. As the results of both the legal compliance check and the internal audits constitute mandatory inputs to the management review process under the Environmental Management System, the final compliance status of these obligations remained provisionally 'in progress' at the time of reporting, pending the formal closure of these interdependent EMS processes. Regarding obligations classified as 'landlord', EUSPA operates exclusively as user or lessee of hosted facilities and does not exercise operational control over base-building infrastructure or core technical systems. This applies in

particular to sites located within military or other government-controlled premises of EU Member States. In such cases, compliance falls under the responsibility of the building owner or the respective hosting authority, and EUSPA cannot directly generate, access or independently verify the underlying evidence required to formally conclude on compliance. Nevertheless, in line with the Agency's commitment to continuous improvement, compliance is actively promoted through contractual provisions, formal coordination mechanisms and continuous dialogue with the respective hosting entities.

10.2.3 Legal Assessment Results

The results of the legal assessments are as follows:

Installations Groups	Fulfilled	In progress	Not fulfilled	Not completed	Not happened yet	Landlord	Total
Czech Republic - Prague	70	1	-	-	5	-	76
France - Paris 123	71	1	-	-	2	2	76
France - Paris 132	70	1	-	-	1	4	76
Netherlands - Galileo Reference Centre (GRC)	77	1	-	-	6	12	96
Spain - La Marañosa - Edif. 2	71	2	-	-	16	88	177
Spain - La Marañosa - Edif. 6	83	3	-	-	15	72	173
Spain - Torrejón de Ardoz	65	2	-	-	4	44	115
TOTAL	507	11	-	-	-	222	789

Table 15 Legal Assessment Results

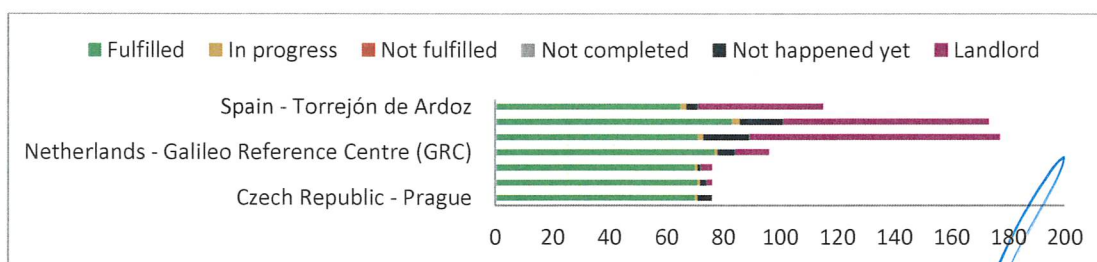
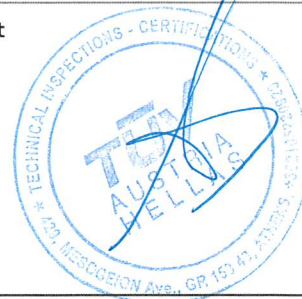


Figure 7 Legal Assessment Results Chart



Installations Groups	Fulfilled (%)	In progress (%)	Not fulfilled (%)	Not completed (%)	Not happened yet (%)	Landlord (%)
Czech Republic - Prague	92,11	1,32	0	0	6,58	0
France - Paris 123	93,42	1,32	0	0	2,63	2,63
France - Paris 132	92,11	1,32	0	0	1,32	5,26
Netherlands - Galileo Reference Centre (GRC)	80,21	1,04	0	0	6,25	12,5
Spain - La Marañosa - Edif. 2	40,11	1,13	0	0	9,04	49,72
Spain - La Marañosa - Edif. 6	47,98	1,73	0	0	8,67	41,62
Spain - Torrejón de Ardoz	56,52	1,74	0	0	3,48	38,26
TOTAL	64,26	1,39	0	0	6,24	28,14

Table 16 Legal Assessment Results in %

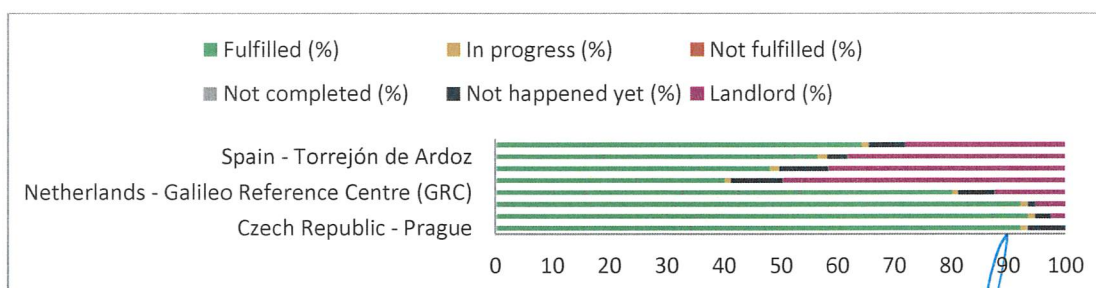


Figure 8 Legal Assessment Results Chart

10.2.4 Key Environmental Legislation by Member State for EUSPA Operational Sites

Czech Republic

- Zákon č. 406/2000 Sb., - o hospodarení s energií

Buildings that are constructed, sold, or rented must obtain an energy performance certificate valid for up to 10 years, and those over 250 m² must display it prominently. A company must assess costs and benefits related to high-efficiency cogeneration and the use of waste heat for substantial projects over 20 MW. Feasibility assessments for projects aiming to reduce energy consumption and emissions with support from funding programs are also required. From January 1, 2022, buildings must meet near-zero energy consumption standards, and companies must facilitate the installation of temperature-regulating systems for enhanced energy efficiency.

- Act No. 541/2020 Sb. Waste Act

Waste producers must classify waste according to the European Waste Catalogue, determining whether it is hazardous. Waste must be stored for less than three years for recovery and one year for disposal, with a focus on prevention and minimization of waste generation. Composting of biodegradable material must ensure aerobic decomposition to prevent odors and methane emissions. Waste generators must dispose of waste through licensed carriers, collect it separately, and store it properly to avoid leakage. A basic waste description must be provided to licensed facilities, and a written contract must be maintained. For hazardous waste, a detailed identification sheet must include essential information and safety measures.

- Zákon č. 477/2001 Sb. Zákon o obalech

Packaging waste generators must deliver waste in properly separated materials, adhering to the extended producer responsibility system or to an authorized manager for treatment. This obligation applies to all types of packaging and waste, regardless of their source—industry, retail, offices, or households. Companies must also avoid incinerating or landfilling packaging that is designed for recycling, promoting environmentally friendly disposal methods instead.

- Zákon č. 201/2012 Sb. Zákon o ochrane ovzduší

The company must adhere to trial operation conditions for up to 6 months as specified in the operational permit and monitor air pollution levels accordingly. If pollution levels exceed permitted limits, special operating conditions must be followed. The stationary source operator is required to comply with emission limits and permissible smoke darkness. Regular inspections must be conducted at least once every 3 years by personnel trained by the manufacturer to ensure compliance with these regulations.

France

- Decree of April 10, 2020, relating to the obligations of actions to reduce final energy consumption in buildings for tertiary use

The company must annually declare the surface area and energy consumption of tertiary buildings over 1,000 m² on the OPERAT platform. It is required to publish final energy consumption and corresponding greenhouse gas emissions expressed in kg of CO₂ equivalent per square meter. A technical file must be prepared to justify any modulation of final energy reduction targets, including energy studies and action programs. Buildings must achieve at least a 40% reduction in final energy consumption by 2030, 50% by 2040, and 60% by 2050 compared to 2010 levels, with energy used by electric vehicles excluded from calculations. Certain building types, including temporary constructions and those for defense, are exempt from these obligations.

- Environmental code

Operators of waste recovery facilities must provide an annual certificate before March 31 to waste producers detailing the quantities and nature of waste received for recovery. Intermediaries involved in waste collection and trading must issue similar certificates. Waste producers must sort construction and demolition waste at the source, ensuring separate collection for materials like wood, metal, and plastic. They are also required to separate and collect waste according to legally defined categories, particularly if they do not use municipal services. Non-hazardous waste producers must ensure compliance with sorting obligations to dispose of waste in designated facilities. A signed declaration confirming compliance with sorting duties must be submitted annually. Certain exemptions apply, including for non-recoverable waste and facilities solely for waste disposal.



- Arrêté du 29 février 2016 relatif à certains fluides frigorigènes et aux gaz à effet de serre fluorés

The company must ensure that personnel handling equipment with fluorinated greenhouse gases are properly trained, with refresher courses required every 7 years by March 12, 2027. Leak checks must be performed at specified intervals based on gas volumes: annually for 5-50 tons CO₂eq, every 6 months for 50-500 tons, and every 3 months for over 500 tons. Equipment containing less than specified amounts of gases may be exempt from checks if hermetically sealed. Records of all checks must be kept for at least 5 years. Following repairs, leak checks must be conducted within one month. Exemptions apply to electrical switchgear meeting specific conditions regarding leakage rates and capacities.

Netherlands

- Besluit van 29 augustus 2011 houdende vaststelling van voorschriften met betrekking tot het bouwen, gebruiken en slopen van bouwwerken (Bouwbesluit 2012), Stb. 2011, 416

Building owners must obtain an energy performance certificate indicating a maximum primary fossil energy use of 225 kWh/m² per year or a rating of C or better. This requirement does not apply to office buildings where office space constitutes less than 50% of the total functional area, those that have an office and ancillary area under 100 m², or buildings defined in Article 2.2 of the 'Besluit Energieprestatie Gebouwen.

- Environmental Management Act of 13 June 1979, containing regulations relating to a number of general subjects in the field of environmental hygiene (Environmental Management Act) (1979)

The company must implement measures to ensure proper sorting and management of waste, with waste sorted into legally required fractions and disposed of in properly labeled containers. Food waste should be removed regularly to prevent odors and nuisances in the workplace. Paper, cardboard, and fluorescent lamps must also be correctly sorted and managed. The company should maintain documentation proving that waste transporters and managers are authorized and that waste is managed correctly. Waste should not be disposed of outside company premises or burned. Additionally, a waste record sheet must be kept and updated, including details such as removal dates, quantities, and disposal methods.

- Conclusion fluorinated greenhouse gases and ozone-depleting substances

The company must maintain a register of all equipment containing fluorinated greenhouse gases, subject to leak checks, and ensure that leak checking is conducted based on the quantity of gases present. Equipment labeled as hermetically sealed and containing less than specified amounts may be exempt from checks. All maintenance personnel must be trained and certified, while machines must display legally required labels detailing gas types and quantities. Leakage checks are required annually for equipment with 5-50 tons CO₂eq, every six months for 50-500 tons, and three-month checks for over 500 tons. The company must also ensure that recovered gases are recycled or destroyed post-dismantling, and records of activities must be maintained for at least five years. It is prohibited to recharge certain fluorinated gases under specific conditions.

Spain

- Resolución de 21 de enero de 2016, por la que se actualizan los modelos de impresos correspondientes a la presentación de Certificados de Eficiencia Energética de Edificios en la Comunidad de Madrid.

All properties purchased or rented since April 14, 2013, must possess a building energy efficiency certification signed by a qualified technician, renewable every 10 years, except for isolated buildings or areas under 50 m². Owners of industrial buildings with administrative areas of 50 m² or more must also obtain this certification, renewing it every 10 years, or every 5 years if rated G. Newly constructed, sold, or leased buildings, and those undergoing significant renovations, must meet these requirements. Exceptions include



temporary constructions, historically protected buildings, and buildings purchased for demolition. The energy efficiency certificate must be provided during the sale or rental process, and it must be presented within the time frame set by the local authorities.

- Ley 7/2022, de 8 de abril, de residuos y suelos contaminados para una economía circular.

Waste producers must classify waste according to the European Waste Catalogue and determine if it is hazardous. They must ensure proper storage in hygiene-compliant areas and separate waste at the source into legally established categories, including paper, metals, glass, and biodegradable waste. Hazardous waste must be labeled clearly and stored for a maximum of 6 months. Records of waste generation, including an electronic chronological file, must be maintained for at least 5 years. Containers must meet safety criteria and be clearly marked with relevant waste codes and producer information. The company is also responsible for keeping waste carriers and managers authorized and must report any hazardous waste incidents to the environmental authorities. Furthermore, producers of more than 10 tons of hazardous waste annually must secure financial guarantees for liability coverage.

- Real Decreto 115/2017, de 17 de febrero, por el que se regula la comercialización y manipulación de gases fluorados y equipos basados en los mismos, así como la certificación de los profesionales que los utilizan y por el que se establecen los requisitos técnicos para las instalaciones que desarrollen actividades que emitan gases fluorados.

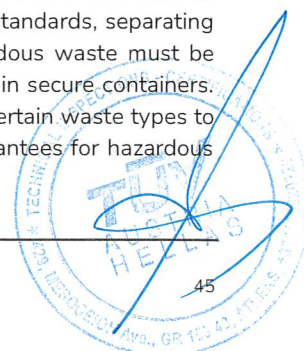
The company must ensure that maintenance providers for equipment with fluorinated greenhouse gases possess the required certifications and that their personnel are trained in handling these gases, with refresher training mandated every seven years by March 12, 2027. A registry of all equipment containing fluorinated gases must be maintained, detailing gas types and quantities, as well as heating potential. All recovery personnel must hold valid certifications. Equipment must undergo leak checks after repairs, unless labeled as hermetically sealed under specified conditions. Additionally, maintenance personnel for high-voltage switchgear must be certified to safely recover fluorinated gases. Regular verification of maintenance companies is required to ensure compliance with all standards and regulations.

- Resolución de 21 de enero de 2016, por la que se actualizan los modelos de impresos correspondientes a la presentación de Certificados de Eficiencia Energética de Edificios en la Comunidad de Madrid.

All properties purchased or rented since April 14, 2013, must have a building energy efficiency certification signed by a qualified technician, renewable every 10 years, except for isolated buildings under 50 m². Owners of industrial buildings with administrative areas of 50 m² or more must obtain this certification, with a 5-year renewal for those rated G. New buildings, those sold or leased to new tenants, and buildings undergoing significant renovations must comply. Exceptions exist for protected buildings, temporary constructions, and certain low-energy demand structures. Energy efficiency certificates must be delivered during rental or sale, and owners must present the certificate within a timeframe set by local authorities, or one month from its issuance.

- Ley 7/2022, de 8 de abril, de residuos y suelos contaminados para una economía circular.

Waste producers must classify their waste according to the European Waste Catalogue and determine its hazard level. They must identify suitable storage areas meeting hygiene and safety standards, separating waste at the source into categories such as paper, plastics, and bio-waste. Hazardous waste must be protected and labeled appropriately, stored for a maximum of 6 months, and placed in secure containers. Producers must maintain an electronic waste record for at least 5 years and deliver certain waste types to authorized managers. Compliance with regulations, including securing financial guarantees for hazardous



waste liability, is mandatory. Biowaste must be segregated and stored in compostable bags. Immediate reporting of hazardous waste incidents to environmental authorities is also required.

- Real Decreto 115/2017, de 17 de febrero, por el que se regula la comercialización y manipulación de gases fluorados y equipos basados en los mismos, así como la certificación de los profesionales que los utilizan y por el que se establecen los requisitos técnicos para las instalaciones que desarrollen actividades que emitan gases fluorados.

The company must ensure that maintenance providers for equipment with fluorinated greenhouse gases have the necessary certifications and that their personnel are adequately trained, with refresher training required every seven years by March 12, 2027. A registry of all equipment containing such gases must be maintained, detailing the gas types and quantities. Leak checks must be performed by certified individuals within one month after any repair, except for hermetically sealed equipment under specified conditions. Additionally, only certified personnel may handle high-voltage switchgear containing SF6. The company is responsible for verifying the training and certifications of all maintenance staff and ensuring compliance with greenhouse gas regulations, including invoicing for tax related to gas recharge.



11 AUDITS

EUSPA carries out regular annual internal EMAS audits according to a predetermined programme. The internal audits form the basis for effective monitoring and implementation of environmental policy, objectives and programmes. Internal audits provide information on whether the environmental management system conforms to:

- 1. EUSPA own requirements for its environmental management system – compliance with the environmental policy commitments, objectives, targets and making continuous improvements.
- 2. legal and other requirements.

and is effectively implemented and maintained.

The internal audits were conducted by external service in the individual sites of EUSPA in person or online with the participation of representatives of the individual sites and the environmental manager.

The graph below shows results of internal audits conducted during the reported period.

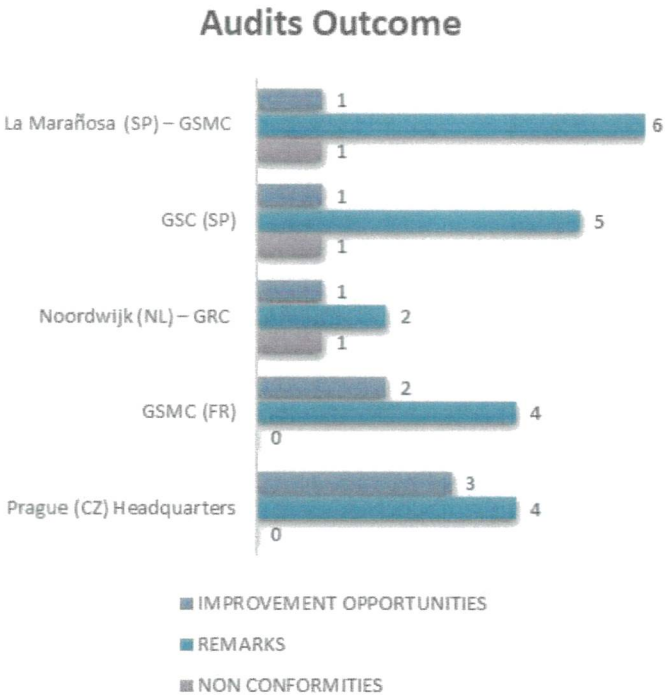


Figure 9 Audits outcome chart



Dates of internal audits in 2025

Site	Date
HQ Prague	24.1.2025 on site
GRC Nordwijk	10.2.2025 remotely
GSMC France	3.2.2025 remotely
Madrid (ES), San Martin de la Vega - GSMC	13.2.2025 on site
Madrid (ES), Torrejon de Ardoz - GSC	14.2.2025 on site

Table 17 Dates of internal audits in 2025

The effectiveness of the system is also verified at regular annual intervals by an external environmental verifier, which is being chosen in line with EUSPA's regulations on public procurement.



12 EMISSION FACTORS REGISTER (SUMMARY) - 2023 GHG QUANTIFICATION

This chapter summarises the emission factors (EFs) applied in the 2023 greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory. Site applicability is indicated by the locations flagged in the register.

Table 18 - Scope 1 & Scope 2 emission factors (stationary fuels and purchased energy)

Scope	Activity / factor	Unit	EF	Institution
Scope 1	Propane for heating	kWh	0.227 kg CO ₂ /kWh	MITECO – Anexo 7, Factores de Emisión de CO ₂ y PCI de los Combustibles (Spain, National)
Scope 1	Diesel generator (Netherlands)	L	2.646 kg CO ₂ /L	Dutch National Emission Factors Database (Netherlands, National)
Scope 1	Diesel generator (Spain – GSC)	L	2.67 kg CO ₂ /L	MITECO – Anexo 7, Factores de Emisión de CO ₂ y PCI de los Combustibles (Spain, National)
Scope 1	F-gases (R410A)	kg	2,088 kg CO ₂ e/kg	Regulation (EU) 2024/573 (EU level)
Scope 2	Electricity consumption - CZ	kWh	0.36	European Environment Agency
Scope 2	Electricity consumption - ES	kWh	0.14	European Environment Agency
Scope 2	Electricity consumption - FR	kWh	0.05	European Environment Agency
Scope 2	Electricity consumption - NL	kWh	0.26	European Environment Agency
Scope 2	Heat consumption - CZ	kWh	0.30	Joint Research Centre, Ministry of Industry and Trade

Table 19 - Scope 3 emission factors: purchased goods/materials

Scope	Category	Activity / factor	Unit	EF	Institution	Applied to (sites)
Scope 3	3.1	Paper consumption	kg	0.73	DEFRA	HQ (Prague), GRC (Noordwijk), GSC (San Martín), GSC (Torrejón), GSC (Saint-Germain)

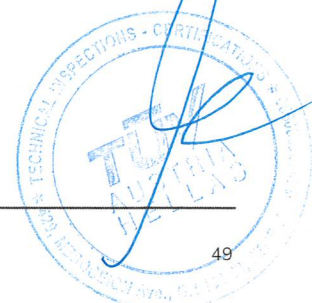


Table 20 - Scope 3 emission factors: water supply and wastewater treatment

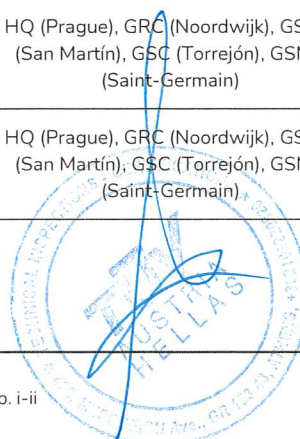
Scope	Category	Activity / factor	Unit	EF	Institution	Applied to (sites)
Scope 3	3.5	Water consumption	m3	0.18	DEFRA	HQ (Prague), GRC (Noordwijk), GSMC (San Martín), GSC (Torrejón), GSMC (Saint-Germain)
Scope 3	3.5	Wastewater generation	m3	0.20	DEFRA	HQ (Prague), GRC (Noordwijk), GSMC (San Martín), GSC (Torrejón), GSMC (Saint-Germain)

Table 21 - Scope 3 emission factors: waste generation and treatment

Scope	Category	Activity / factor	Unit	EF	Institution	Applied to (sites)
Scope 3	3.5	Waste generation - MIXED (incineration)	t	21.28	DEFRA	HQ (Prague), GRC (Noordwijk), GSMC (San Martín), GSC (Torrejón), GSMC (Saint-Germain)
Scope 3	3.5	Waste generation - PAPER (recycling)	t	21.28	DEFRA	HQ (Prague), GRC (Noordwijk), GSMC (San Martín), GSC (Torrejón), GSMC (Saint-Germain)
Scope 3	3.5	Waste generation - PLASTICS (recycling)	t	21.28	DEFRA	HQ (Prague), GSMC (San Martín)
Scope 3	3.5	Waste generation - TETRA-PACK (recycling)	t	21.28	DEFRA	HQ (Prague)
Scope 3	3.5	Waste generation - WEEE (recycling)	t	21.28	DEFRA	HQ (Prague)
Scope 3	3.5	Waste generation - HAZARDOUS (incineration)	t	21.28	DEFRA	HQ (Prague)

Table 22 - Scope 3 emission factors: commuting and homeworking

Scope	Category	Activity / factor	Unit	EF	Institution	Applied to (sites)
Scope 3	3.7.	Employee commuting - CAR - diesel	km	0.17	DEFRA	HQ (Prague), GRC (Noordwijk), GSMC (San Martín), GSC (Torrejón), GSMC (Saint-Germain)
Scope 3	3.7.	Employee commuting - CAR - petrol	km	0.18	DEFRA	HQ (Prague), GRC (Noordwijk), GSMC (San Martín), GSC (Torrejón), GSMC (Saint-Germain)
Scope 3	3.7.	Employee commuting - CAR - electric	km	0.05	DEFRA	HQ (Prague), GRC (Noordwijk), GSMC (San Martín), GSC (Torrejón), GSMC (Saint-Germain)



Scope 3	3.7.	Employee commuting - CAR - hybrid	km	0.08	DEFRA	HQ (Prague), GRC (Noordwijk), GSMC (San Martín), GSC (Torrejón), GSMC (Saint-Germain)
Scope 3	3.7.	Employee commuting - motorcycle	km	0.10	DEFRA	GSMC (Saint-Germain)
Scope 3	3.7.	Employee commuting - bus	km	0.10	DEFRA	HQ (Prague), GSMC (San Martín)
Scope 3	3.7.	Employee commuting - suburban train	km	0.03	DEFRA	HQ (Prague), GSMC (Saint-Germain)
Scope 3	3.7.	Employee commuting - tram	km	0.03	DEFRA	HQ (Prague), GSMC (Saint-Germain)
Scope 3	3.7.	Employee commuting - metro	km	0.03	DEFRA	HQ (Prague), GSMC (Saint-Germain)
Scope 3	3.7.	Employee commuting - bicycle	km	0	GHG Protocol	HQ (Prague), GRC (Noordwijk), GSMC (Saint-Germain)
Scope 3	3.7.	Employee commuting - foot	km	0	GHG Protocol	HQ (Prague), GSMC (Saint-Germain)
Scope 3	3.7.	Home office	person-day	2.67	DEFRA	HQ (Prague), GRC (Noordwijk), GSMC (San Martín), GSC (Torrejón), GSMC (Saint-Germain)



13 APPROVAL BY ACCREDITED VERIFIER

TÜV AUSTRIA HELLAS with EMAS register no. ELV-006-AP.207-13, accredited for the scope of activities by the Hellenic Accreditation System – ESYD (NACE code 84.11), I declare that, following an on-site audit at the premises of the **European Union Agency for the Space Programme (EUSPA)**, I verified that the sites of organization activities referred to in the environmental statement cover all the Requirements of EMAS Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 and the following revisions a. Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1505 amending Annexes I, II and III and b. EU Commission Regulation EU 2018/2026, amending Annex IV.

By signing this declaration, I declare the following:

- The verification and validation were carried out in accordance to the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1221/2009, and Regulations (EU) 2017/1505 and EU 2018/2026.
- During the verification and validation activities, no evidence found for non-conformity to environmental legal requirements.
- The data and information included in the environmental statement of the organization, provide a valid, reliable and accurate statement of all the activities carried out, within the area indicated in the environmental statement.

This document is not equivalent to EMAS registration. Only the competent body according to the Regulation (EC) no. 1221/2009, can provide EMAS registration. This document can only be released in conjunction with other documents.

Athens, 08/01/2026.

TÜV AUSTRIA HELLAS

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