

Environmental statement 2024

This environmental statement provides information to the general public and other interested parties on the environmental performance and activities of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. It is published on ECDC's website. ECDC became EMAS registered in January 2024. This latest edition of the ECDC's environmental statement contains updated data for the year 2024.



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EMAS



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Camilla Landén
Environmental inspector
Aug 18, 2025

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Foreword

As the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, our core mission is to strengthen Europe's defences against infectious diseases. We do this through a wide range of activities, including surveillance, epidemic intelligence, scientific advice, microbiology, preparedness, public health training, and international cooperation. These essential functions support public health across the European Union (EU) and beyond but they also come with an environmental footprint.



ECDC recognises that, as an EU agency, we have a responsibility not only to protect human health but also to contribute to the sustainability of the environment we live and work in. Our operations – ranging from international travel and energy use to procurement and resource consumption – have both direct and indirect environmental impacts. It is with this in mind that we have chosen to implement the **Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS)**.

EMAS is a voluntary EU initiative that provides a structured framework for organisations to evaluate, report, and improve their environmental performance. By adopting EMAS, ECDC has taken a proactive step toward integrating environmental sustainability into our daily operations and long-term strategic planning.

Our vision is to become a more sustainable and resource-efficient agency. To achieve this, we are committed to:

- **Reducing our environmental impact** through responsible resource management, energy efficiency, and sustainable procurement practices.
- **Promoting environmental awareness** among staff, contractors and visitors, encouraging environmentally responsible behaviour at all levels.
- **Ensuring transparency and accountability** by regularly monitoring and reporting on our environmental performance.
- **Fostering continuous improvement** through the identification of environmental aspects and the implementation of targeted actions.

This environmental approach is not limited to our headquarters. It extends to all ECDC activities, including staff missions, travel, and the work of contractors operating on our premises. Everyone who contributes to the Agency's work is part of this shared responsibility.

The implementation of EMAS also supports ECDC's broader values of excellence, integrity, and accountability. It aligns with the European Union's Green Deal and the growing expectation that public institutions lead by example in the transition to a more sustainable future.

In short, EMAS is not just a compliance tool – it is a reflection of our commitment to environmental stewardship and our role as a responsible EU agency. Through this initiative, we aim to demonstrate that protecting public health and protecting the environment go hand in hand.

We look forward to working together across teams and with our partners to make this vision a reality.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Pontus Molin'. The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Pontus Molin
Head of Unit Resource Management Services
European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control



Summary

The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control's environmental statement for 2024 builds upon the foundation laid in the previous year, highlighting continued progress and new initiatives in the Centre's journey towards environmental sustainability. The implementation of the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) has led to clear improvements in 2024 in terms of ECDC's overall environmental impact.

In addition to existing objectives and targets, ECDC established a new set of specific targets to achieve over 2024, 2025, and 2026. These targets focus on reducing CO2 emissions, minimising single-use items for catering, further lowering paper consumption, and increasing the use of green-label products. The goal is to continue to reduce ECDC's overall environmental impact and provide clearer direction to management on the steps required to meet these objectives.

Various campaigns in 2024 aimed to raise awareness among ECDC staff, such as the EMAS Fika, Bin of the Week, ECDC Clean-Up Day, and Swap Week, promoting good practice and sustainability awareness. As a member of the EU Agencies Network (EUAN) and the Greening Network of EU Agencies, ECDC participated in more external meetings than in 2023, demonstrating a commitment to becoming a more sustainable agency.

In 2024, ECDC saw an increase in the number of full-time equivalents (FTE) compared with 2023. Despite this growth, **electricity consumption** per FTE decreased by 1.51%, indicating improved energy efficiency. The cooling data centre also showed a reduction of 1.33% from 2023 and 3.43% per FTE.

Heating consumption decreased significantly, by 34.88% from 2023 and 36.26% per FTE. **Cooling consumption** saw a reduction of 19.68% per FTE from 2019, but an increase of 11.40% from 2023 and 9.40% per FTE. This fluctuation can be attributed to the automatic system that operates with a cooling heat pump, balancing heating and cooling based on external temperatures. Overall, the combined consumption of heating and cooling has decreased, thanks to system improvements and measures to avoid energy waste, such as setting internal temperatures to 21–25°C in summer and 20–24°C in winter and turning off heating and cooling during weekends and holidays.

In terms of **office supply consumption**, 100% of office supplies ordered were green label, meeting one of the set goals.

For **single-use products in catering**, 2024 saw an increase in the total number of paper packages ordered. However, the percentage of paper packages decreased by 8.49% compared with 2023, with a significant rise in the use of porcelain packages, which accounted for 47.97% of cutlery. This shift indicates a successful reduction in single-use products, achieving the target of a 2% reduction.

Paper consumption in terms of sheets printed increased by 0.91% compared with 2023, but when adjusted per FTE, it decreased by 1.25%. The target to reduce printed sheets by 2% was not met, with the increase in meetings held at ECDC contributing to higher paper consumption.

Water consumption rose by 18.47% compared with 2019 but decreased by 3.88% per FTE. Compared with 2023, water consumption increased by 15.28% overall and by 12.83% per FTE. Efforts to promote tap water in meetings were evident, with a total of 88 meetings held at ECDC, which contributed to the rise in water consumption.

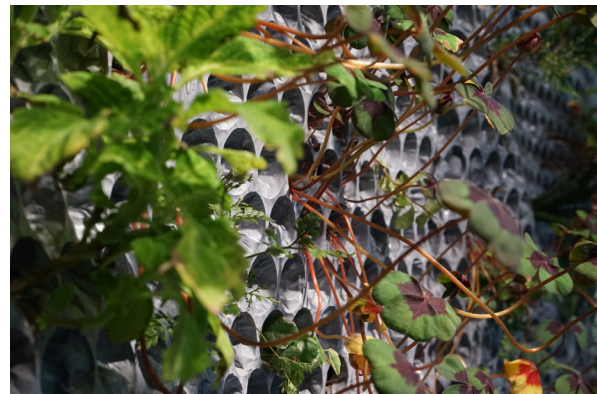
Waste production showed an increase in recycled waste by 0.85% compared with 2019 but a decrease of 18.18% per FTE. Compared with 2023, both total and per FTE recycled waste increased due to new bins for paper towels and awareness campaigns. However, general non-recycled waste also increased, though these numbers are estimates. The disposal of furniture and IT items saw a significant reduction, with a 67.61% decrease in items disposed of or destroyed.

CO2 emissions from corporate travel increased overall, but when considering the number of meetings and missions, CO2 emissions per instance of corporate travel decreased by 3.31% compared with 2023, achieving the target to reduce emissions by 2%.

In **procurement**, green technical criteria were implemented in templates for open calls and middle-low value negotiated procedures, along with green award criteria for evaluating procured goods/services. This led to an increase in the percentage of green procurement procedures in 2024 compared with 2023.

Biodiversity at ECDC remains a challenge due to its urban location and rented building with limited open spaces. However, there are green areas within the building, featuring a wide range of indoor plants, and a rooftop terrace garden.

Figure 1. ECDC premises



1 Introduction

The European Centre for Disease Control's annual environmental statement report for 2024 is designed to inform the public and other stakeholders about the Centre's environmental performance. It is prepared in line with the [Eco-Management and Audit Scheme \(EMAS\) Regulation](#)¹ and takes into consideration the [sectoral reference document for public administration](#)². The report contains information on ECDC's Environmental Management System, the Centre's environmental performance in 2024, and the environmental targets for 2025.

ECDC's annual environmental statement is published on the [Centre's website](#).

1.1 Mission and context

ECDC is a decentralised EU agency that was formally established by Regulation (EC) No 851/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council and was amended in 2022 by Regulation (EU) 2022/2370 of the European Parliament and the Council. It has been operational since 2005.

In accordance with the Article 3 of the amended ECDC Founding Regulation, ECDC's mission is 'to identify and assess current and emerging threats to human health from communicable diseases and related special health issues, to report thereon and, where appropriate, to ensure that information thereon is presented in an easily accessible way'³. To achieve this mission, ECDC works in partnership with national health protection bodies across Europe to strengthen and develop continent-wide disease surveillance and early warning systems.

It is ECDC's ambition to safeguard over 500 million people from infectious diseases primarily caused by viruses, bacteria and parasites. To achieve this, experts from ECDC assess risks to Europe and provide guidance to help countries prevent and respond to outbreaks and public health threats.

ECDC's primary areas of work include surveillance, outbreak preparedness and response support, scientific advice, prevention, microbiology and molecular surveillance, public health training, and communication.

1.2 Premises

ECDC is located in Stockholm, Sweden, which in 2010 was announced as the very first European Green Capital. Today, the city of Stockholm has a goal to become climate-positive by 2030, with a focus on working towards becoming completely fossil-free by 2040⁴. In autumn 2023, Stockholm was also awarded the EU Mission Label in recognition of its intent to achieve climate neutrality by 2030⁵.

Since April 2018, ECDC has been situated at Gustav III's Boulevard 40 in the Frösunda area of Solna municipality, just north of Stockholm. The office building has seven floors, including one underground floor and a roof terrace, that in total occupy roughly 9 500 square metres (Figure 1). The different floors of the building are divided depending on their function and include office areas, meeting rooms, quiet open spaces, project collaboration and touchdown areas, as well as kitchenettes, a canteen, relaxation rooms, bathrooms, a gym, and corridors.

In its design and infrastructure, the building integrates sustainable and environmentally friendly elements. By combining light colours and woods with natural light and vertical gardens, the modern building's interior aims to reflect ECDC's efforts towards an environmentally friendly, healthy, and sustainable working environment. The ECDC building has been certified as a 'green building' since 2018. It received the 'BREEAM' certification in 2020 and is currently rated as 'Very Good', showcasing ECDC's consideration of sustainability as a priority (Annex 1).

¹ [Commission Regulation \(EC\) 2018/2026 amending Annex IV on environmental reporting to Regulation \(EC\) No 1221/2009](#)

² [Commission Decision \(EU\) 2019/61 on the sectoral reference document on best environmental management practices, sector environmental performance indicators and benchmarks of excellence for the public administration sector](#)

³ [Regulation \(EU\) 2022/2370 amending Regulation \(EC\) No 851/2004 establishing a European centre for disease prevention and control](#)

⁴ [Climate Action Plan 2030](#)

⁵ [Climate-neutrality by 2030: Ten cities awarded Label](#)



2 Environmental Management System

ECDC's Environmental Management System is an integral component of the Centre, demonstrating a commitment to continuously minimising the environmental impact of its activities, reducing resource consumption, and enhancing environmental performance in a structured and strategic manner. Its implementation supports ECDC's alignment and contribution to the European Green Deal and its 2030 Climate Target Plan to cut greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030, as well as the United Nations 2030 agenda for sustainable development and the Sustainable Development Goals. It also better equips ECDC to prepare for the future, foster innovation, reduce costs, and improve its public reputation. Additionally, the presence of an environmental management system and the EMAS certification highlight ECDC's compliance with all relevant environmental legislation and regulations.

ECDC's Environmental Management System has been developed in line with the [EMAS Regulation](#). The European Commission developed the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) to help organisations address their environmental impact and to create a more sustainable society. It is a voluntary management tool that aids in evaluating, reporting, and improving the environmental performance of an organisation. EMAS integrates the ISO 14001 (International Standard for Environmental Management System) requirements that are standard for an environmental management system and also includes requirements such as designing an environmental policy.

ECDC conducted an environmental review in 2019, established an environmental management system in 2023, applied to the competent Swedish authority for an EMAS certificate in Q4 2023, and finally became EMAS registered in January 2024.

ECDC has introduced an internal document, 'Work Instruction on ECDC Eco-Management Audit Scheme (EMAS)', which provides necessary information to those actively working to obtain and preserve ECDC's EMAS certification. Information on the management of and procedures related to the Centre's Environmental Management System are provided to staff on ECDC's intranet.

2.1 Environmental policy

ECDC's environmental policy (Annex II) was signed by the Director on 7 June 2023 and is available on ECDC's website with the [environmental statement from 2022](#)⁶. This approach covers all of ECDC's operations, including staff activities when on

mission or travelling. The approach applies to all people present at ECDC's premises.

ECDC's vision is to be a more sustainable and resource-efficient Agency. To achieve this, ECDC is committed to:

- Minimise its climate impact, starting from reducing CO2 emissions.
- Minimise resource consumption through sustainable procurement and efficient use of materials.
- Adopt relevant environmental standards and requirements in all areas of internal operations.
- Assess internal activities and identify areas to continuously improve environmental performance.
- Continuously monitor energy and resource consumption in order to reduce, whenever possible, environmental impact.
- Manage and minimise waste through careful and efficient use of materials.
- Purchase sustainable products and materials whenever feasible (e.g. recycled, Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) or low environmental impact products).
- Enhance environmental requirements in procurement procedures.
- Reduce risks from environmental, health or safety hazards for employees and others in the vicinity of operations.
- Promote environmental responsibility among staff by increasing awareness of the environmental impacts of their work activities.
- Comply with all relevant environmental legislation and regulations, where applicable to ECDC.
- Publicise our environmental statement.

2.2 Governance structure of ECDC's Environmental Management System

The following governance structure has been established for successful maintenance and development of ECDC's Environmental Management System (Figure 2).

The different groups of the governance structure have different responsibilities:

- **Top Management** is responsible for ECDC's overall environmental approach.
- **EMAS Steering Group for Environment** is responsible for the annual management review of ECDC's Environmental Management System and makes strategic decisions regarding the System and ECDC's environmental work.

⁶ [Environmental Statement 2022 and EMAS policy](#)

- **EMAS Core Implementation Team** is responsible for the Centre’s Environmental Management System on a day-to-day basis.
- **ECDC staff and external stakeholders** are responsible for working towards reducing ECDC’s negative environmental impact and contributing to the improvement of ECDC’s environmental performance.

While the Director has the overall responsibility for ECDC’s environmental impact, it is the EMAS Manager who is ultimately responsible for the Centre’s Environmental Management System.

ECDC uses its own staff as its Internal Verifiers (EMAS Core Implementation Team). The members of staff who have become the Internal Verifiers are a group of volunteers that have undergone audit training to be able to perform environmental audits.

The Green Group (part of the EMAS Core Implementation Team, consisting of volunteers and the EMAS Manager) is an initiative unique to ECDC. Its role is to support the development of ECDC’s environmental work through coordinating information regarding environmental issues, conducting awareness-raising and knowledge sharing activities, identifying needs, proposing improvements and reporting environmental issues.

2.3 Legal compliance

ECDC’s legal framework is based on EU law. However, in certain instances, Swedish law may also be applicable. ECDC complies with a variety of environmental legislations and regulations at the local, national, and EU levels.

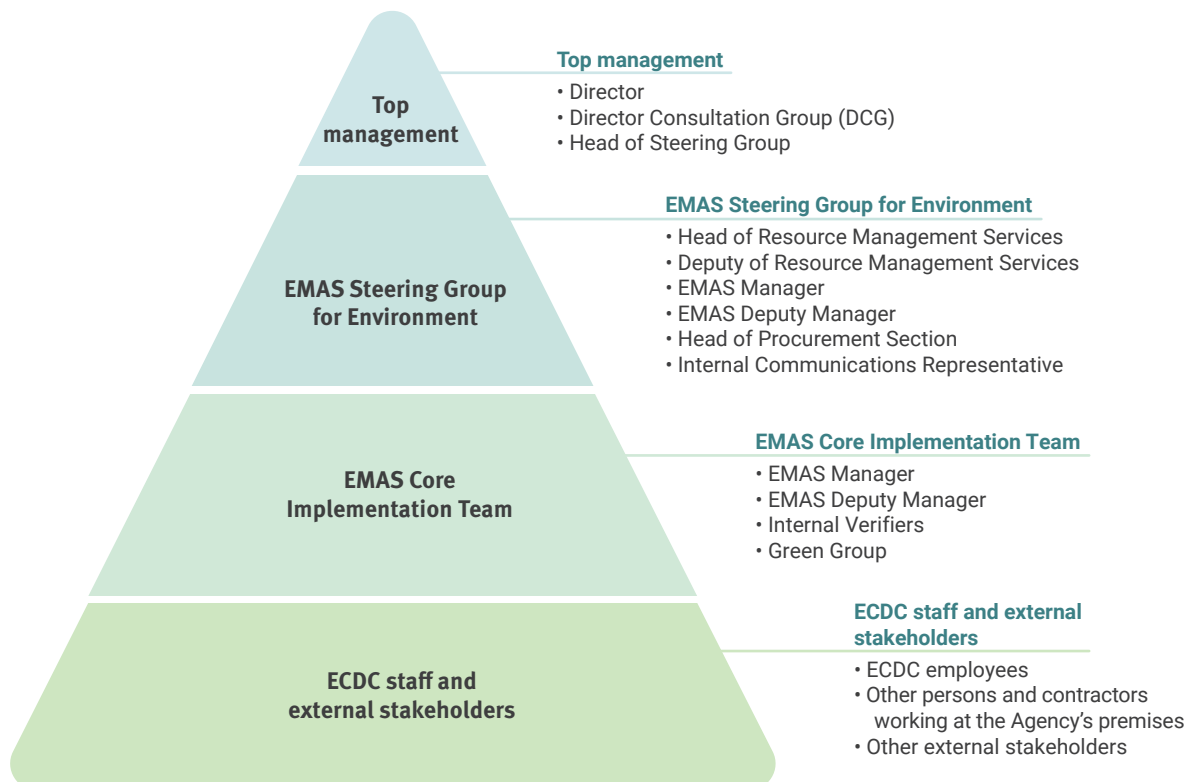
ECDC has developed an environmental compliance register that includes the relevant Swedish and EU environmental legislation and regulations. It is reviewed and updated on a regular basis.

The register includes, but it is not limited to, the following:

- Regulations related to the recycling, separation, and disposal of waste.
- Regulations related to fuels used for road transport.
- Regulations related to handling and disposal of hazardous substances.
- Regulations related to energy efficiency and land use.
- Regulations related to fluorinated greenhouse gases.

The legal compliance verification was conducted by the internal verifiers and external accredited environmental verifier, who assured that all legal requirements are met.

Figure 2. Governance structure of ECDC’s Environmental Management System



2.4 Environmental aspects and impacts

An environmental aspect is any element of an organisation’s activities, products, or services that can impact the environment. An environmental impact refers to any action that alters the environment, whether the change is beneficial or harmful. These impacts can be direct or indirect, and any environmental aspect that produces an effect results in an environmental impact.

ECDC identified both direct and indirect environmental aspects through an environmental review conducted in 2019. This review took place during the initial phase of the EMAS process and served as the foundation for implementing the Centre’s Environmental Management System.

Direct environmental aspects

Direct environmental aspects are those that ECDC can be expected to influence and control. The environmental review identified the direct environmental aspects shown in Figure 3.

Considering the environmental review results, ECDC prioritised these three categories for environmental objectives and targets:

- Travel and mobility – corporate travel;
- Travel and mobility – accommodations;
- Resource consumption – office supplies.

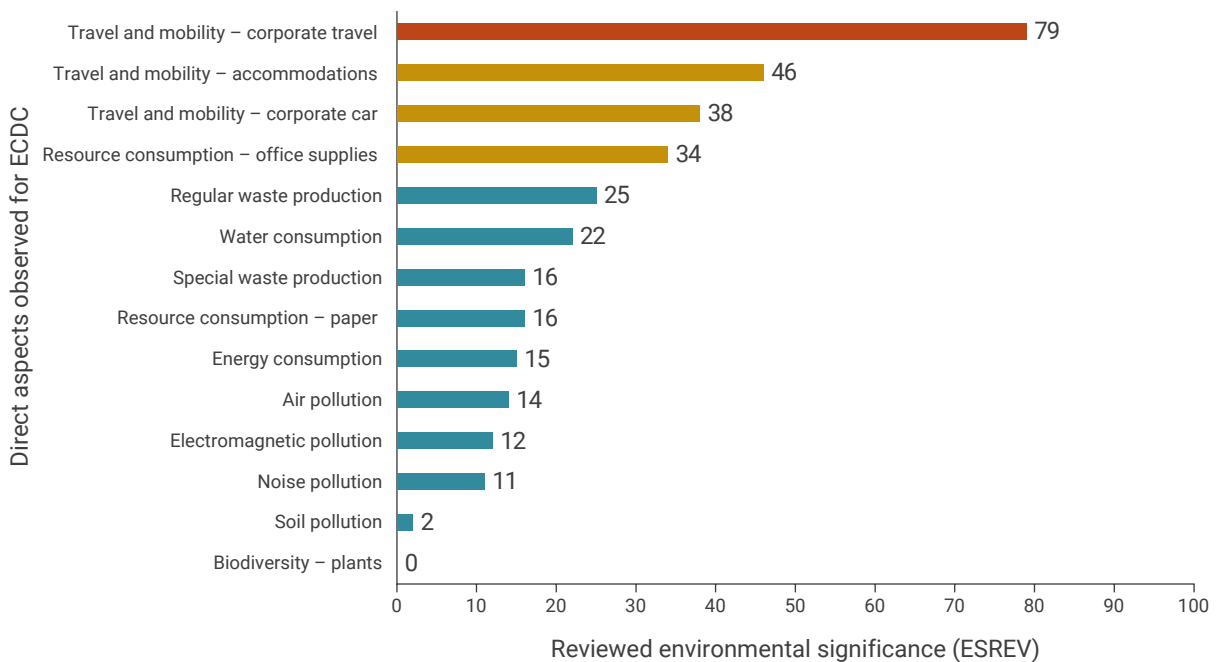
These categories were selected due to their critical or significant environmental impact, necessitating prompt attention and action.

Indirect environmental aspects

The indirect environmental aspects are those that ECDC can be expected to have an influence over, but no control. Despite having no control over them, their inclusion in ECDC’s long-term strategy is important as it can indirectly affect the environmental impact. For ECDC, these aspects include:

- Procurement – service providers;
- Staff commuting;
- Anomaly and emergency situations (public health emergency, soil leakages, extreme weather conditions, and others).

Figure 3. Overview of ECDC’s direct environmental aspects



The reviewed environmental significance (ESREV) varies on a scale from 0 to 100. Three ranges were identified for the scores: ESREV ≥ 60: critical aspects that need to be urgently tackled; ESREV 30–59: relevant aspects that have a significant impact on the environment, which need to be monitored closely and for which corrective actions need to be implemented; ESREV <30: not relevant aspects that need to be monitored to maintain the significance within this range.

Table 1. Programme objectives and targets

Environmental aspect	Objective	Target	Action	Indicator	Baseline year	Due	Status
A. Travel and mobility – corporate travel	1. Reduce ECDC CO2 emissions from travel and mobility	1.1 Implementing Missions and Meetings internal procedures. Foreseeing in the next tender specification environmental requirements for carbon offsetting.	1.1.1 Follow the new Missions and Meetings internal procedure, encouraging people to attend digital or hybrid meetings instead of physical meetings when possible. 1.1.2 Follow Missions and Meetings internal procedure, foreseeing environmental requirements for the carbon offsetting for travel.	% of travel done according to Missions and Meetings IP/ travel instructions % of travels with carbon offsetting	2019 2019	2025 2024	Sustainable travel guidelines adopted in 2022, to be further promoted Scheduled
B. Travel and mobility – accommodations	1.2 Annually increasing the hotel bookings that have eco-certified solutions. 1.3 Mostly hotels within walking distance from venue or where public transport is available are booked for meetings and missions.		1.2.1 To foresee the possibility to book mostly eco-certified hotels in the next tender specification and raise awareness among our stakeholders about the environmental impact of booking a not eco-friendly hotel. 1.3.1 According to Missions and Meetings work instructions, use when possible local transportation or walk by foot to the venue.	% of hotel bookings with eco-certified solutions % of taxi services/public transportation ordered from/to venue	2019 2019	2025 2025	Awaiting new internal procedures due to management changes
C. Resource consumption – office supplies	2. Minimise ECDC's resource consumption	2.1 Most of purchased office supplies have a green label. 2.2 Decrease purchase of single-use products (for example coffee cups, bottled water) annually. 2.3 Incorporate environmental requirements in procurement procedures, adhering to the EU procurement rules, ECDC needs, and taking the market into account.	2.1.1 Establish work instructions for purchases. 2.2.1 Implement work instruction for organising meetings, including purchasing and catering for meetings. 2.3.1 Set environmental requirements in procurement procedures, where applicable.	% of purchased office supplies with green label % of purchased single-use products per year % of procurement procedures with environmental requirements (where applicable)	2019 2019	2021 2021	Work instructions on office supplies and stationery have been created; data gathering continues Awaiting new internal procedures due to management changes; data gathering continues
D. Procurement – service providers	3. Environmental considerations in the overall work of ECDC	3.1 Most of the ECDC staff and stakeholders will attend the relevant info sessions regarding this matter. 3.2 Establish collaboration with other EMAS certified agencies.	3.1.1 ECDC will organise info sessions regarding raising awareness. 3.2.1 Collaborate and communicate with other agencies regarding environmental awareness.	Number of staff awareness sessions and attended programmes Number of meetings/collaborations with other agencies	2019 2019	2021, 2022 2021	Process continues Process continues

ECDC selected the following categories related to the indirect environmental aspects to address when setting its environmental objectives and targets:

- Procurement – setting environmental requirements in procurement procedures, where applicable;
- Main processes – raising environmental awareness among internal and external stakeholders.

2.5 Environmental objectives and targets

In ECDC’s [Environmental statement for 2023](#), specific objectives, targets, and actions were outlined to improve environmental performance (Table 1). While ECDC continues to pursue these goals, a new set of concrete targets for 2024, 2025, and 2026 was established (Table 2). These new targets aim to further reduce the Centre’s overall environmental

impact and offer clearer guidance to management on the actions needed to meet the set objectives.

The environmental aspects for which objectives and targets have been set previously are:

- A. Travel and mobility – corporate travel;
- B. Travel and mobility – accommodations;
- C. Resource consumption – office supplies;
- D. Procurement – service providers;
- E. Main processes.

The new targets were set for the following environmental aspects:

- Travel and mobility – corporate travel;
- Resource consumption – office supplies;
- Procurement – service providers.

Table 2. New set of environmental targets for 2024, 2025 and 2026

Environmental aspect	Year	Target
Travel and mobility – corporate travel ^a	2024	Decrease the total CO2 emissions produced by Missions and Meetings by 2%, as benchmarked against 2023.
	2025	Decrease the total CO2 emissions produced by Missions and Meetings by 2%, as benchmarked against 2024.
	2026	Decrease the total CO2 emissions produced by Missions and Meetings by 1%, as benchmarked against 2025.
Resource consumption – office supplies	2024	Increase the number of purchased office supplies with green label to 75%, as benchmarked against 2023.
	2025	Increase the number of purchased office supplies with green label to 80%, as benchmarked against 2024.
	2026	Increase the number of purchased office supplies with green label to 85%, as benchmarked against 2025.
Procurement – single-use products in catering	2024	Decrease the single-use products in catering by 2%, as benchmarked against 2023.
	2025	Decrease the single-use products in catering by 2%, as benchmarked against 2024.
	2026	Decrease the single-use products in catering by 1%, as benchmarked against 2025.
Resource consumption – paper	2024	Decrease the paper consumption by 2%, as benchmarked against 2023.
	2025	Decrease the paper consumption by 2%, as benchmarked against 2024.
	2026	Decrease the paper consumption by 1%, as benchmarked against 2025.

^a The ECDC mandate will have an impact on the Agency’s travel volume, which are not reflected in the baseline comparator from 2023:

- **European Union Health Task Force (EUHTF):** According to the revised ECDC mandate (Regulation (EU) 2022/2370 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022), the Centre shall establish a EUHTF and ensure that there is a permanent capacity and an enhanced emergency capacity to mobilise and use it. The EUHTF shall provide assistance with regard to requests for prevention, preparedness and response planning, local responses to outbreaks of communicable diseases and after-action reviews in Member States and in third countries, in cooperation with the World Health Organization. The EUHTF includes the Centre’s staff and experts from Member States, fellowship programmes and international and non-profit organisations. The EUHTF was not operational at the time of setting the benchmark in 2023. According to current planning, the EUHTF will be fully operational, with an established Enhanced Emergency Capacity expert pool, capable of rapidly mobilising European experts to respond to requests for assistance during crisis response and to support emergency preparedness only in 2025, with a likely follow-on effect on travel.
- **Public Health Emergency Preparedness Assessments:** In accordance with Article 8 of the Regulation (EU) 2022/2371 on serious cross-border threats to health, ECDC has been tasked with a continuous exercise focusing on the improvement of national emergency preparedness plans, as well as providing individual support for the implementations of national action plans. The Regulation foresees that ECDC conduct approximately 10 country missions per year, starting in 2024 and involving a medium-sized team of in-house and Member States’ experts. This new activity was not part of the baseline.



3 Environmental performance in 2024

To measure its environmental performance, ECDC monitors – among others – the following indicators:

- Electricity and energy consumption for heating and cooling;
- Office supplies, single-use products and paper consumption;
- Water consumption;
- Waste production;
- CO2 emissions.

ECDC’s environmental performance indicators are benchmarked against the year 2019, with a couple of exceptions when data have not been available.

During 2019, ECDC was fully operational. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the data gathered from 2020, 2021 and 2022 are statistical outliers, as the staff shifted to work from home and more meetings were attended virtually. Since 2023, ECDC has again been fully operational.

It is important to note that the resources used by the staff at their home offices are not included in the environmental performance indicators.

The environmental performance is commonly measured in relation to the number of staff members working at ECDC and by the floor area of the building. The number of people working at ECDC is expressed as the number of full-time equivalents (FTEs), with approximately 424 FTEs in 2024 (Figure 4). FTEs include statutory staff, interims, consultants, and trainees, and are calculated based on the average number of full-time employees per year.

3.1 Electricity and energy consumption for heating and cooling

Energy consumption allows ECDC to conduct its daily administrative activities related to the office building, including powering IT equipment, lighting offices and common spaces, heating and cooling devices, as well as operating kitchen and gym equipment, automatic doors, x-ray machines, lifts and body scanners.

ECDC derives its electricity only from renewable energy sources, specifically hydroelectricity. While ECDC does not generate renewable electricity on-site, it continues working towards a plan to install solar panels on the building’s roof.

The collected data show that there has been 5.47% decrease in electricity consumption from 2020 to 2024 (Table 3), even though the total consumption has increased if compared with 2023. This rise is due to the increase in staff, since the consumption per FTE has reduced by 17.49% from 2020 to 2024, and by 1.51% compared with 2023 (Table 4).

Cooling data centre

ECDC also tracks data for the server room’s cooling system, which has a separate electric meter. The data reveal an increase in overall electricity consumption from 2019 to 2024 (Table 5). However, when adjusted for FTEs, electricity use for server cooling is lower in 2024 compared with 2019 (-10.11%). Additionally, electricity consumption for the cooling of the server room in 2024 has reduced by 1.33% compared with 2023. When adjusted for FTEs, this reduction is even more significant, showing a 3.43% decrease (Table 6).

Figure 4. Number of full-time equivalents (FTEs), 2019–2024

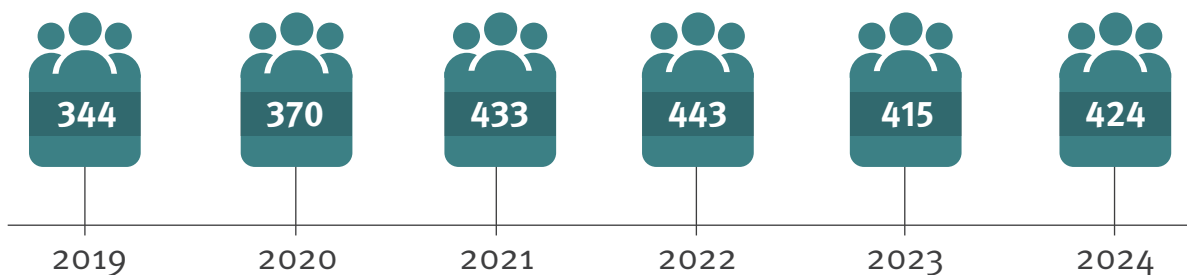


Table 3. Electricity consumption, 2020–2024

Consumption metric	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Electricity (kWh)	843 748.00	762 190.00	801 842.00	792 619.00	797 600.00
Electricity per FTE	2 280.40	1 760.25	1 810.03	1 910.93	1 881.13
Electricity per m ²	88.82	80.23	84.40	83.43	83.96

Table 4. Electricity consumption comparison, 2020–2024

Consumption metric	2020 vs 2023 (%)	2020 vs 2024 (%)	2023 vs 2024 (%)
Electricity (kWh)	-6.07	-5.47	+0.63
Electricity per FTE	-16.23	-17.49	-1.51

Table 5. Electricity consumption for the cooling of the server room, 2019–2024

Consumption metric	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Electricity (kWh)	284 200.00	322 700.00	323 100.00	330 600.00	319 143.00	314 888.00
Electricity per FTE	826.16	872.16	746.19	746.28	769.02	742.66
Electricity per m ²	29.92	33.97	34.01	34.80	33.59	33.15

Table 6. Electricity consumption for the cooling of the server room comparison, 2019–2024

Consumption metric	2019 vs 2023 (%)	2019 vs 2024 (%)	2023 vs 2024 (%)
Electricity (kWh)	+12.30	+10.80	-1.33
Electricity per FTE	-6.92	-10.11	-3.43

Table 7. Electricity consumption of heating energy, 2019–2024

Consumption metric	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Electricity (kWh)	448 921.00	443 448.00	468 277.00	467 585.00	572 740.00	372 975.70
Electricity per FTE	1 305.00	1 198.51	1 081.47	1 055.50	1 380.10	879.66
Electricity per m ²	47.25	46.68	49.29	49.22	60.29	39.26

Table 8. Electricity consumption of heating energy comparison, 2019–2024

Consumption metric	2019 vs 2023 (%)	2019 vs 2024 (%)	2023 vs 2024 (%)
Electricity (kWh)	+27.58	-16.92	-34.88
Electricity per FTE	+5.75	-32.59	-36.26

Table 9. Electricity consumption of cooling energy, 2019–2024

Consumption metric	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Electricity (kWh)	274 000.00	290 333.00	319 000.00	340 667.00	243 506.00	271 269.97
Electricity per FTE	796.51	784.68	736.72	769.00	586.76	639.79
Electricity per m ²	28.84	30.56	33.58	35.86	25.63	28.55

Table 10. Electricity consumption of cooling energy comparison, 2019–2024

Consumption metric	2019 vs 2023 (%)	2019 vs 2024 (%)	2023 vs 2024 (%)
Electricity (kWh)	-11.13	-1.00	+11.40
Electricity per FTE	-26.33	-19.68	+9.04

FTE: full-time equivalent employee.

Heating and cooling

District heating and cooling is supplied to ECDC through Norrenergi AB, which has been ISO 14001 certified since 2001. The heating and cooling systems are water based, and the consumption of heating energy encompasses both building and water heating. Furthermore, to reduce the need for cooling in summer and heating in winter, the building is equipped with energy-efficient glass windows that optimise daylight admission while shutting out solar heat.

ECDC's landlord, Corem Isabella KB, provides ECDC with heating and cooling data that include ECDC's building and two other adjacent buildings (Gustav III:s Boulevard 40, 42 and 46), as there are no separate readers per building. Thus, the data provided in the tables below showcase only assumed consumption of heating and cooling energy by dividing the total of the three buildings by three.

The consumption of heating energy in 2024 decreased by 16.92% compared with 2019, marking the lowest heating energy consumption recorded at ECDC (Table 7). There was also a significant decrease from 2023 (34.88%), as shown in Table 8. This improvement is due to improvements in the cooling/heating system; Corem completed an energy project in 2024 that has contributed to the reduction of purchased district heating and district cooling. The system operates with a cooling heat pump that balances the cooling and the heating. At ECDC, room temperature is dimensioned between 21–25°C during summer and between 20–24°C during winter. The system is designed to handle the Stockholm climate; however, during extreme cold episodes (-25 °C for a week), it might not be able to always maintain an indoor temperature of 22°C.

The consumption of cooling energy in 2024 decreased by 1% compared with 2019 (Table 9). However, the consumption of cooling energy in 2024 increased by 11.40% in comparison with 2023; taking into consideration the rise in staff, the rise in cooling energy has still increased by 9.04% (Table 10).

Despite the improvement in the indoor temperature system, an important external factor in heating and cooling energy is the external temperature: in cold weather the need for heating energy is higher, and in warm weather the cooling energy consumption rises. The temperature in Stockholm during 2023 and 2024 followed the systematic consumption, as 2023 had a colder winter than 2024, and 2024 had a warmer summer than 2023.

However, as previously mentioned, the data come from three different buildings, making it challenging to accurately assess the actual heating energy consumption at ECDC.

Actions and improvements

In 2023, stand-by mode was introduced for some electronic equipment (e.g. screens) and automatic lights were installed. To further reduce electricity consumption, ventilation is shut off during weekends. Furthermore, dedicated staff members monitor that the implemented tools are used appropriately to ensure progress towards electricity saving (e.g. checking if bathroom doors are closed to guarantee that the automatic lights are turned off).

In 2024, an automatic timing system was installed in the wall plants' spotlights, along with additional light switches for general lights. Security helped switch off gym machines before closing the building. Moreover, an awareness campaign was launched to save energy, promoting

the turning off of monitors and dockings stations. The landlord also completed an energy project that improved energy efficiency.

Planned actions to reduce electricity and energy consumption for heating and cooling include:

- Installation of solar panels on the building's roof.
- Continuing to use automation for energy-saving purposes.
- Explore the possibility of installing additional:
 - electricity meters, to monitor consumption in real time so the Centre is able to target and investigate further area(s) of impact when and where there has been an increase/decrease in consumption.
 - light switches for turning off – during the summer – all the lights of the common areas that are connected to movement sensors.
- Improve the energy efficiency for the server room by assessing the possibility of cooling it using cold air supply from outside during the cold months of the year.
- Improve the energy efficiency for the server room by assessing the possibility of moving some ICT services to the cloud.

The consumption of heating energy in 2024 decreased by 16.92% compared with 2019, marking the lowest heating energy consumption recorded at ECDC.

3.2 Office supplies, single-use products and paper consumption

Given ECDC’s activities – such as meetings, conferences, training sessions, and various administrative tasks – ECDC utilises a range of resources, including office supplies, single-use items, and paper. ECDC aims to lower the resource consumption as much as possible to improve its environmental performance.

Office supplies

In its day-to-day activities, ECDC uses a variety of stationery and office supplies, including pens, notepads, folders, batteries, mouse pads, and other related items.

ECDC’s office supplier is both ISO 14001 and ISO 9001 certified. When purchasing office supplies, ECDC aims to purchase only eco-labelled and/or eco-friendly items (Figure 5). Furthermore, when possible, only items that can be 100% recycled are purchased.

Single-use products

Single-use products at ECDC can be purchased either by the Facility Management team or are provided by the catering service provider that ECDC uses.

The use of single-use products in catering is one of the set targets, with the objective in 2024 to decrease by 2% compared with 2023. To enable a real comparison, porcelain packages have been included, as

in 2024 the only options for ordering catering were paper packages or porcelain packages. Additionally, it was necessary to calculate the percentage of each category of the total packages ordered per year (Table 11). To adjust the data and understand the dynamics and patterns in the use of single-use products, a comparison of the percentages is presented in Table 12; this is necessary because – as shown in Table 13 – the number of meetings held at ECDC premises increased, meaning that an overall comparison would not be accurate.

Table 12 shows a decrease in paper packages ordered in 2024 compared with 2023 by 8.49%, with an increase in porcelain packages. This indicates increased awareness among ECDC employees when organising meetings, as they have more often chosen the most sustainable option.

Paper

A stable reduction in printed sheets was achieved in 2024. Table 14 shows a slight increase in total paper consumption in 2024 compared with 2023. However, when considering the increase in staff, the sheets printed per FTE has decreased by 1.25% compared with 2023. The increase in meetings held at ECDC premises in 2024, where printed paper is often used, contributed to the overall paper consumption. Therefore, this decrease is a positive trend, even though the set target for printed sheets was to reduce by 2% compared with 2023.

Actions and improvements

Office supplies

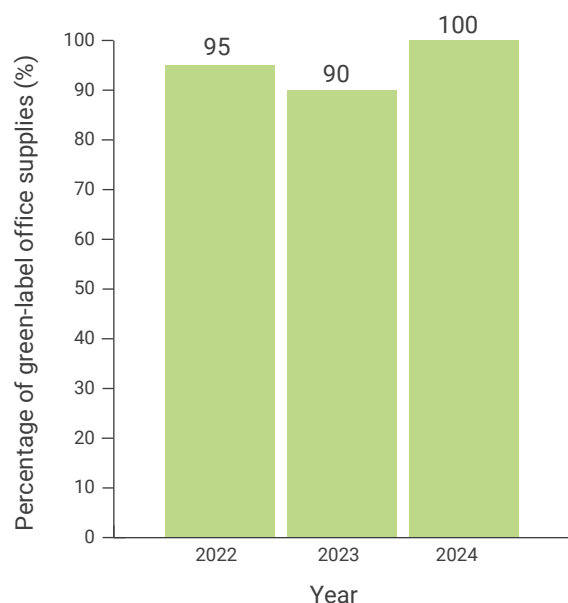
To work towards more sustainable resource consumption, in 2023, ECDC approved, published, and shared ‘Work Instruction on Office Supplies and Stationery’. These instructions explain what kind of items can be ordered, who is responsible for their ordering and redistribution, as well as how any exception needs to be handled.

Single-use products

To decrease the use of single-use products, ECDC has stopped purchasing single-use items such as plastic and/or paper cups and plates, plastic cutlery, and plastic water bottles. Instead, ECDC has purchased porcelain and ceramic dishes and cutlery that are available for all staff members’ daily use. Furthermore, no paper cups are available for coffee machines. Instead, staff is asked to use their own porcelain or ceramic cups, or those provided by ECDC. Additionally, meeting participants are provided with tap water instead of bottled water.

In 2022, ECDC started to phase out capsule coffee machines. Now, there is only one capsule coffee machine available for general use, and one other located in the Director’s office for special

Figure 5. Purchased office supplies with green label, 2022–2024



occasions. Others have been replaced by regular coffee machines and coffee grinders.

The removal of paper and plastic package options from future catering contracts started in 2023; however, the complete removal is not yet accomplished. There are also instances where, due to the nature of ECDC's work, single-use items still might be used (for instance, when providing a takeaway lunch at the end of a meeting).

Nevertheless, the framework contract for catering emphasises that single-use products must be avoided whenever possible. If it is not possible, then the most environmentally friendly alternative needs to be selected. When ordering catering, selection can be made between:

- Porcelain package (porcelain/ceramic mugs and plates, including metal cutlery);

- Paper package (recyclable paper mugs and plates, including wood cutlery).

Paper

Actions to reduce paper consumption at ECDC include the installation of new printers with a 'follow-me' function, introduction of electronic workflows, no printing of newsletters or documents for meetings, double-sided and black-and-white printing as a default, and providing payslips only in digital format.

To continue decreasing paper consumption, ECDC continues to implement new digital administrative tools; in 2023, all procurement was transferred to EU procurement tools.

In 2024, the number of printers was also reduced from 12 to 8.

Table 11. Number of single-use products in catering, 2019–2024

Consumption metric	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Plastic	3 627 (29.72%)	103 (35.76%)	0	92 (18.78%)	0	0
Paper	8 576 (70.28%)	185 (64.24%)	0	398 (81.22%)	3 560 (60.52%)	3 647 (52.03%)
Porcelain	0	0	0	0	2 322 (39.48%)	3 363 (47.97%)
Total	12 203	288	0	490	5 882	7 010

Table 12. Percentage of single-use products in catering comparison, 2019–2024

Consumption metric	2019 vs 2023 (%)	2019 vs 2024 (%)	2023 vs 2024 (%)
Plastic	-29.72	-29.72	0.00
Paper	-9.76	-18.25	-8.49
Porcelain	+39.48	+47.97	+8.49

Table 13. Number of in-person meetings hosted, 2023–2024

Consumption metric	2023	2024	2023 vs 2024 (%)
All meetings, on- and offsite	134	177	+32.09
Meetings held at ECDC premises	79	88	+11.39

Table 14. Paper consumption, 2019–2024

Consumption metric	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2023 vs 2024 (%)
Sheets of paper printed and copied	1 145 131	399 249	127 669	244 377	296 683	299 373	+0.91
Sheets per FTE per working day ^a	12.80	4.15	1.13	2.12	2.75	2.72	-1.25

The calculation assumed 260 working days per year.

FTE: full-time equivalent employee.



Planned actions to reduce resource consumption include:

- Reduce printed paper usage when staff join and leave the Centre by replacing the receipt for delivered badges and ID keys, and their return, with a digital record instead.
- Digitalisation of all processes in Facility Management (e.g. request of extra cleaning, desk sanitation, timesheets, reports, etc.)
- Implement the ECDC work instruction for organising meetings, including purchasing and catering for meetings. The procedure is under revision and will be developed after the arrival of the new Corporate Service's Head of Section and the new Group Leader for Missions and Meetings.
- Continue to work towards removal of the paper package option from future catering contracts.
- Research the most common uses of printed paper and improve the process to reduce its usage.
- Consider creating a printed paper policy.

Note that ECDC has set new targets for the consumption of single-use products for catering and paper consumption (Table 2).

3.3 Water consumption

At ECDC, water is used for cleaning, lavatories, watering of indoor and outdoor plants, and drinking, as the Stockholm region has very good quality tap water.

Tables 15 and 16 show that the total water consumption in 2024 increased compared with the benchmark year, 2019. However, the consumption per FTE has decreased by 3.88%, indicating improved efficiency in water usage.

Water consumption in 2024 increased by 15.28% compared with 2023. Even when considering the number of staff, the water consumption increased by 12.83%. This rise could be attributed to the new initiative to reduce the use of bottled water by offering tap water in glass bottles during meetings.

Note that the water consumption data for 2023 was updated, as the previous data contained a mistake made by the landlord.

Actions and improvements

To reduce water waste, ECDC has installed touchless taps, eco flow regulators, and dishwashers with eco mode. Using high-quality cleaning equipment also means less water is needed.

In 2024, to minimise water waste, the cleaning staff started to run the taps every morning and collect the unused hot water, which is often discarded when staff members refill their bottles with cold water. This water is used for tasks such as cleaning, watering plants, and maintenance.

Glass water bottles (1L) have also been placed in all fridges to hold drinking water. This aims to save water by reducing the need to switch between hot and cold water, thereby preventing water waste while waiting for the correct temperature.

Planned actions to reduce water consumption include:

- Continuing to explore the possibility of installing a tank to collect rainwater for use. The discussions have been ongoing with the landlord; however, a concern regarding the weight of the tank has been raised that needs to be investigated.

3.4 Waste production

Facilities Management is responsible for managing the waste generated by ECDC, ensuring compliance with Solna municipality and EMAS regulations. In addition to waste management, they also oversee the disposal of furniture and equipment. When disposing of these assets, they should be refurbished or re-used whenever possible, and only then recycled.

There are several types of bins located throughout the premises (Figure 6, Figure 7).

Table 15. Water consumption, 2019–2024

Consumption metric	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Water per m ³	1 810.00	1 247.00	1 173.00	1 329.00	1 860.15	2 144.00
Water per FTE	5.26	3.37	2.71	3.00	4.48	5.00

Table 16. Water consumption comparison, 2019–2024

Consumption metric	2019 vs 2023 (%)	2019 vs 2024 (%)	2023 vs 2024 (%)
Water per m ³	+2.77	+18.47	+15.28
Water per FTE	-14.81	-3.88	+12.83

FTE: full-time equivalent employee.



Figure 6. Bins available at ECDC

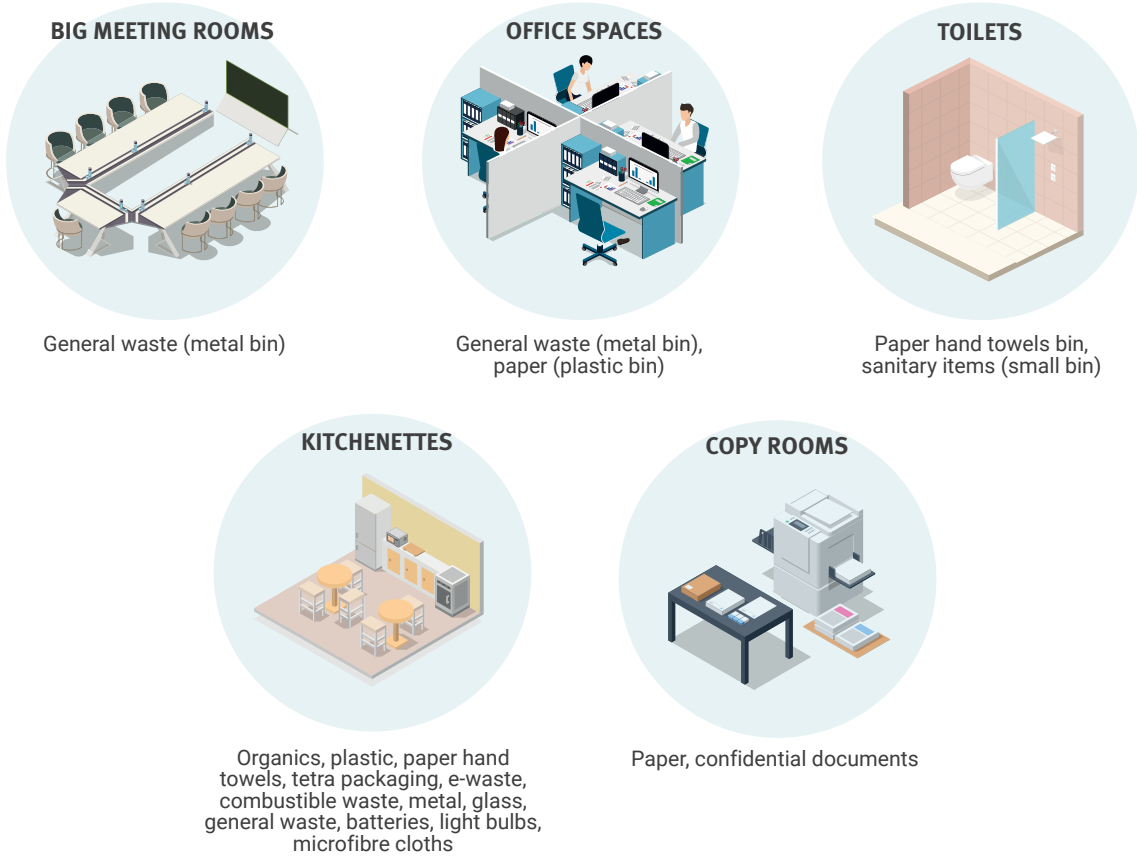


Figure 7. Types of recycling bins available at ECDC, 2024



Table 17. Recycled waste (kg), 2019–2024

Type of waste	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Paper	336	3 017	902	905	851	683
Glass	297	254	246	241	377	151
Metal	130	165	58	117	82	65
Combustible	–	–	830	9	335	215
Hazardous	30	8	–	–	22	9
Organic ^a	–	–	–	–	936	936
Cardboard	351	1 029	667	495	579	607
Electrics	–	200	149	151	4	145
Plastic	50	220	235	223	232	183
Toner	103	130	12	63	9	21
Paper packaging	–	92	106	136	185	166
Paper towels	–	–	–	–	–	4 080
Confidential documents	8 640	1 360	3 360	3 096	550	2 760
Total	9 937	6 475	6 565	5 436	4 162	10 021
Waste per FTE	28.89	17.50	15.16	12.27	10.03	23.63

^a Estimation

Table 18. Recycled waste comparison, 2019–2024

Type of waste	2019 vs 2023 (%)	2019 vs 2024 (%)	2023 vs 2024 (%)
Paper	+153.27	+103.27	-19.74
Glass	+26.94	-49.16	-59.95
Metal	-36.92	-50.00	-20.73
Combustible	–	–	-35.82
Hazardous	-26.67	-70.00	-59.09
Organics ^a	–	–	0.00
Cardboard	+64.96	+72.93	+4.84
Electrics	–	–	3525.00
Plastic	+364.00	+266.00	-21.12
Toner	-91.26	-79.61	+133.33
Paper packaging	–	–	-10.27
Paper towels	–	–	–
Confidential documents	-93.63	-68.06	+401.82
Total	-58.12	+0.85	+140.77
Waste per FTE	-65.28	-18.18	+135.66

^a EstimationTable 19. Savings of CO₂ via recycling materials compared with producing new raw materials, 2019–2024

Type of waste	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Paper	134	1 207	361	362	340	273
Glass	104	89	86	85	131	53
Metal	556	705	247	501	350	277
Combustible	–	–	0	0	0	0
Hazardous	94	21	–	–	55	25
Cardboard	140	412	266	197	231	243
Electrics	–	–	417	424	11	407
Plastic	30	132	139	133	140	109
Toner	–	102	9	49	7	16
Paper packaging	–	37	42	56	73	66
Paper towels	–	–	–	–	–	1 632
Confidential documents	–	–	–	–	–	1 104
Total	1 058	2 705	1 567	1 807	1 338	4 205
Savings per FTE	3.08	7.31	3.62	4.08	3.22	9.92

FTE: full-time equivalent employee.

Each of the bigger meeting rooms is equipped with a metal bin for general waste. Offices each have a metal bin for general waste and a black plastic bin for paper. All toilets are equipped with a bin for collecting used paper hand towels, and an extra bin for disposing of sanitary items.

Each kitchenette is equipped with a set of stand-alone bins for the collection of diverse types of waste. ECDC staff can separate organic waste, metal, plastic, glass, tetra packaging, batteries, e-waste, light bulbs, used coffee capsules, paper hand towels, general waste, combustible waste and used microfibre cloths.

Copy room areas are equipped with two distinct types of bins. One is used for printer paper that needs to be recycled and the other for confidential documents. The confidential documents are disposed of by a dedicated

contractor. Therefore, there is no need for electric paper shredders.

Tables 17 and 18 show the data regarding the amount of waste collected across the different categories. Table 19 shows the CO2 savings from recycling materials compared to producing new raw materials.

Recycled waste in 2024 has seen a slight increase compared with 2019. However, when considering the number of staff, the total recycling waste per FTE has decreased by 18.18%. Compared with 2023, there has been an increase in recycling waste in 2024. A closer look at the data shows an increase in cardboard, electronic waste, toner, and confidential documents. Additionally, the implementation of a new recycling bin for paper hand towels has also contributed to the increase in recycled waste in 2024.

Recycled waste in 2024 has seen a slight increase compared with 2019. However, when considering the number of staff, the total recycling waste per FTE has decreased by 18.18%.

Table 20. Generated waste (kg), 2019–2024

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Recycled	9 937	6 475	6 565	5 436	4 162	10 021
General non-recycled ^a	6 760	9 751	6 814	8 060	7 644	8 060
Total	16 697	16 226	13 379	13 496	11 806	18 081
Waste per FTE	48.53	43.86	30.90	30.46	28.45	42.64

Table 21. Generated waste comparison, 2019–2024

	2019 vs 2023 (%)	2019 vs 2024 (%)	2023 vs 2024 (%)
Recycled	-58.12	+84.00	+5 859.00
General non-recycled ^a	+13.08	+19.23	+5.44
Total	-29.29	+8.29	+53.15
Waste per FTE	-41.38	-12.13	+49.89

Table 22. Furniture and IT items that were disposed of, 2019–2024

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2023 vs 2024 (%)
Re-used	-	-	-	-	332	330	-0.60
Disposed of/Destroyed	-	-	-	-	531	172	-67.61
Total	63	934	72	0	863	502	-41.83
Waste per FTE	0.18	2.52	0.17	0.00	2.08	1.18	-43.08

^a Estimation

FTE: full-time equivalent employee.



The collected data show a positive trend in the total amount of waste generated at ECDC, with a 29.29% decrease in 2023 compared with the 2019 benchmark (Tables 20 and 21). However, in 2024, the total amount of waste has increased. These numbers reflect ECDC's efforts to increase recycling, including increasing the amount and types of bins for recycling (Figure 7).

Furniture and IT items

ECDC has a dedicated process for disposing of furniture and IT items that cannot be handled through regular waste procedures and require specialised treatment. As previously mentioned, before disposing of any furniture or IT items, ECDC explores the possibility of reusing them and giving them a second life. If reuse is not feasible, the items are then recycled and disposed of.

In 2024, there has been a decrease in waste furniture and IT items compared with 2023, with items that were disposed of/destroyed showing the most significant decline. Table 22 presents how many items were disposed of or reused.

Actions and improvements

ECDC's waste management service provider manages all tenants' recycling at once. By reducing the number of trips to and from the property, large savings are made in CO2 emissions – around 4 579 kg per year.

To make ECDC staff and contractors aware of the waste management and disposal process at ECDC, 'Work Instruction on waste management and disposal' (ECDC/WI/501) was approved in 2023. Additionally, to raise awareness and encourage staff to recycle their waste, appropriate signage was installed in kitchenettes and the canteen, and all information is accessible to all ECDC staff (Figure 7).

In 2024, Facilities Management implemented new TORK bins for paper hand towels. Towels thrown in these bins will be recycled and reused as new paper hand towels. In this way, TORK operates in a circular production system, reducing waste and CO2 emissions.

The 'Bin of the week' campaign was also launched in 2024. Every week, Facilities Management sent an email featuring a presentation of one of the bins, answering the questions: what, where, and why. As part of the campaign, they also provided office tours

around the recycling stations on ECDC premises once a month.

Planned actions to reduce waste:

- Removal of general waste bins from the offices and a launch of a campaign to encourage the use of the bins found in the shared areas.
- Restart office tours to raise awareness of sustainability and recycling at ECDC.
- Introduce EMAS issues as part of newcomer inductions.

3.5 CO2 emissions

The 2019 environmental review identified CO2 emissions from corporate travel and accommodation choices during international trips as ECDC's greatest challenge. To address this significant environmental impact, it is essential for ECDC to actively reduce

the number of trips undertaken each year to the best of its ability.

Corporate travel

Corporate travel represents the largest source of CO2 emissions at ECDC, as the Centre's core activities imply a considerable amount of travel each year. This travel is related to:

- Missions – external meetings ECDC staff have been invited to.
- Meetings – internal meetings organised by ECDC.

In the past, recruitment-related travel – such as candidate interviews – contributed to CO2 emissions, but this is no longer the case. However, ECDC staff may still be required to travel for mandatory pre-employment health checks.

The data indicates a 13.82% reduction in CO2 emissions from corporate travel in 2024 compared with 2019 (Table 23). While there is a 24.20% decrease in emissions from meetings, there is also a 42.71% increase in emissions related to missions. The increase in emissions related to missions could be explained by the increase in the number of staff members compared with 2019.

CO2 emissions are one of the aspects that ECDC has set targets for, with a goal to reduce emissions in 2024 by 2% compared with 2023. To properly compare the data, the numbers of meetings and missions have been included, allowing for the calculation of CO2 emissions per meeting, CO2 emissions per mission, and CO2 emissions per instance of corporate travel (Table 24).

When comparing the data from 2024 with 2023, there is an increase in overall emissions from corporate travel by 14.44%. Even after adjusting per FTE, the increase remains at 12.01%. However, when comparing CO2 emissions per meeting, the data show a decrease from 2023 to 2024 by 16.08%. Despite this, CO2 emissions per mission have increased by 9.59%, while CO2 emissions per instance of corporate travel have decreased by 3.31%.

When comparing the data from 2024 with 2023, there is an increase in overall emissions from corporate travel by 14.44% (Table 25). Even after adjusting per FTE, the increase remains at 12.01%. However, when comparing CO₂ emissions per meeting, the data show a decrease from 2023 to 2024 by 16.08%. Despite this, CO₂ emissions per mission have increased by 9.59%, while CO₂ emissions per instance of corporate travel have decreased by 3.31%.

These numbers indicate a trend towards reducing CO₂ emissions, as the decrease in emissions adjusted to the number of instances of corporate travel suggests that measures such as using trains as the main form of transportation and increasing hybrid meetings have been implemented.

Accommodations

Currently, there is no monitoring system for tracking accommodation data, but the procedure is under

revision and should be developed after the arrival of the new Corporate Services Head of Section and the new Group Leader for Missions and Meetings.

Actions and improvements

ECDC has set new targets to decrease total CO₂ emissions produced by missions and meetings (Table 23).

To reduce CO₂ emissions, ECDC has implemented sustainable travel guidelines. As part of this, managers must assess and consider whether virtual attendance is possible before sending a member of staff on mission. Staff members should only travel to missions that are relevant to ECDC's work plan. No mission that is shorter than four hours can be undertaken if it requires travel. When choosing a means of transport, the environmentally friendliest option should be selected first; for instance, train travel over flights. Moreover, there should be no more than one person per mission. If there is a

Table 23. CO₂ emissions (kg) from corporate travel, 2019–2024

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Meetings	984 937.30	71 638.30	3 053.70	454 506.00	673 482.00	746 556.53
Missions	180 818.00	22 384.00	4 742.30	132 618.00	204 378.00	258 042.93
Total CO₂	1 165 755.30	94 022.20	7 796.00	587 124.00	877 861.00	1 004 599.46
CO₂ per FTE	3 388.80	254.10	18.00	1 325.00	2 115.30	2 369.34

Table 24. CO₂ emissions (kg) from corporate travel, 2023–2024

	2023	2024
CO ₂ emissions from meetings	673 482.00	746 556.53
Number of meetings ^a	134	177
CO ₂ emissions from missions	204 378.00	258 042.93
Number of missions ^a	585	674
CO₂ per meeting^a	5 025.99	4 217.83
CO₂ per mission^a	349.36	382.85
Total CO₂ per instance of corporate travel	1 220.95	1 180.49

Table 25. CO₂ emissions from corporate travel comparison, 2019–2024

	2019 vs 2023 (%)	2019 vs 2024 (%)	2023 vs 2024 (%)
Meetings	-31.62	-24.20	+10.85
Missions	+13.03	+42.71	+26.26
Total CO₂	-24.69	-13.82	+14.44
CO₂ per FTE	-37.58	-30.08	+12.01
CO₂ per meeting^a	-	-	-16.08
CO₂ per mission^a	-	-	+9.59
Total CO₂ per instance of corporate travel	-	-	-3.31

FTE: full-time equivalent employee.

^a Excluding virtual meetings



need for more attendees, role and added value of additional staff needs to be clearly outlined in the mission order.

When organising meetings, ECDC should always offer the option of participating in a hybrid set-up or online, and only one person per participating entity should be invited to attend the meeting face-to-face. Furthermore, ECDC should strive to reduce the number of physical meetings.

Current missions and meetings work instructions emphasise choosing venues that are accessible by public transportation, avoiding the need for private cars, taxis, or shuttles. The goal is to book accommodations for meetings and missions that are within walking distance of the venue or accessible by public transport. The accommodation services contract includes environmental requirements for venues

and accommodations, aiming to primarily book eco-certified hotels and raise awareness among ECDC stakeholders. These measures aim to reduce transport emissions for event attendees by minimising the need to commute to and from the venue. They also aim to lessen environmental impact by preferring eco-compatible, eco-friendly, and eco-certified options over high-consumption facilities.

Planned actions to reduce CO2 emissions include:

- Calculate all of the direct and indirect CO2 emissions associated with ECDC's corporate travel activities so the Centre can begin offsetting its carbon footprint.
- Purchase an electric corporate car.
- Increase the number of hotel bookings with eco-certified solutions each year to reduce its carbon footprint.





4 Other relevant environmental topics

4.1 Procurement

In its day-to-day business, ECDC engages a wide array of contractors and subcontractors to provide diverse goods and services, allowing ECDC to influence providers by incorporating environmental criteria into its tenders. The Corporate Services Section manages most goods and services, applying environmental requirements where needed. This includes cleaning services, catering, travel services and the purchase of furniture and office supplies.

Table 26 shows the increasing trend in green procurement procedures. In 2023, 11.48% of procurement procedures were green; in 2024, this increased to 14.81%.

Actions and improvements

ECDC is adopting Green Public Procurement (GPP) principles and strives to integrate environmental considerations into procurement procedures whenever possible. The legal and procurement teams have received training on sustainable public procurement.

ECDC participates in inter-institutional framework contracts with environmental criteria, such as those for sustainable office equipment, paper, consumables, furniture, promotional items, and event management services. In 2021, ECDC also joined inter-institutional procurement procedures for greenhouse gas emissions offsets and GPP helpdesk services.

Procurement is also part of the National Association of Productivity & Organizing Professionals (NAPO) Sustainability working group.

Procurement has introduced green technical selection criteria in the template to be used for Open calls and middle/low value negotiated procedures (Table 27). Sustainability measures have also been added to award criteria to be used for the evaluation of procured goods or services (Table 28).

Planned actions to increase green procurement:

- Increase good practice and knowledge on how green procurement is implemented in other agencies through participation in the NAPO Sustainability working group.
- Set environmental requirements in procurement procedures, where applicable.

4.2 Biodiversity

'Biodiversity' describes the variety of ecosystems, species and genes in the world or in a particular habitat. It is essential to human well-being, as it is crucial to the services that nature supplies – such as pollination, climate regulation, flood protection, soil fertility and the production of food, fuel, fibre and medicines.⁷

As ECDC is situated in an urban area and in a rented building with a sealed area of 1 760 m² and few open spaces, the Centre has limited potential to improve biodiversity on its premises.

However, ECDC's premises feature several green areas. There is one green wall on each floor, with a total surface area of 6.34 m². Furthermore, there is a 10m long green wall that is in proximity to the second atrium on the entry floor, as well as plants on every floor of the building that have been planted by the ECDC Plant Group. There are a total of 20 plant species in the building, with 16 plant species featured on the green walls (Table 29). Only eco-friendly products are used to take care of the plants.

In addition to the green walls and the indoor plants, there is also a garden on the building's rooftop patio. The rooftop garden is designed to offer continuous blooms from early spring through late

autumn, benefiting both pollinators and visitors to the communal space.

Actions and improvements

Planned actions to improve biodiversity at ECDC:

- Look into the possibility of pruning office plants and distributing the cuttings to employees, encouraging them to grow the cuttings at home. This would promote environmental sustainability through plant reuse and enhancing green spaces.
- Look into the possibility of improving the biodiversity at ECDC as part of the Workplace Transformation project.
- Look into the possibility of planting vegetables and herbs, as well as installing shelter for birds, insects and bats.

In 2023, 11.48% of procurement procedures were green; in 2024, this increased to 14.81%.

⁷ Biodiversity – Ecosystems – European Environment Agency

Table 26. Procurement procedures, 2019–2024

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total number of procurement procedures awarded ^a	65	58	51	47	61	27
Procurement procedures with environmental requirements	5	2	4	5	7	4
Percentage of green procurement procedures (%)	7.69	3.45	7.78	10.64	11.48	14.81

^a For most procedures, an environmental requirement was not applicable.




Table 27. Criterion T4 – green technical selection criterion to be used for Open calls and middle/low value negotiated procedures




























Criterion T4	
The tenderer must prove capacity to provide services in line with an internationally recognised Quality Management System [and]/[or] internationally recognised Environmental Management System (EMS).	
Minimum level of capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Having in place (valid at the time of submission of the tender) an internationally recognised Quality Management System. and/or Having in place (valid at the time of submission of the tender) an internationally recognised Environmental Management System (EMS).
Basis for assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [This criterion applies to the tenderer as a whole, i.e. the consolidated assessment of combined capacities of all involved entities will be carried out.] [This criterion will be checked against the sole tenderer or each group member in case of a joint tender [and each identified subcontractor].]
Evidence	<p>As evidence tenderers shall provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the Quality Management System, provide a copy of the ISO 9001 or equivalent certificate and/or For the Environmental Management System (EMS), provide a copy of the ISO 14001, EMAS or equivalent certificate.

Table 28. Sustainability measures criterion in the award criteria to be used for the evaluation of the procured goods or services

Criterion	Description	Maximum points	Minimum points (60%)
3. Sustainability measures	<p>1.Evaluation of the difficulties, limitations and risks of the methodology, as well the proposed mitigations by the tenderer (25).</p> <p>This criterion will assess...</p> <p>Or, in the case of a main deliverable approach:</p> <p>1.This criterion will assess the Quality Control System applied to the service foreseen in this tender specification concerning the quality of the deliverables, the language quality check, and continuity of the service in case of absence of the team member. A generic quality system will result in a low score.</p> <p>Or, in the case of a main deliverable approach:</p> <p>1.[Name of deliverable/approach (e.g. R/Python scripts)] – This sub-criterion will assess how the tenderer has described the Quality Control System applied to any [XXX (e.g. R/Python code)], especially how to ensure its fitness for purpose and its user-friendliness, including how to enable ECDC to take over, understand, use, maintain and adapt the code on its own (15) .</p> <p>1. Deliverables – This sub-criterion will assess how the tenderer has described the Quality Control System applied to the remaining deliverables, especially how to ensure their fitness for purpose, general quality and language quality (10).</p>	25	15

Table 29. List of plants at ECDC

Latin name	Common name	Location
 Achillea Moonshine	Yarrow	Terrace
 Aloe vera	Aloe vera	Wall
 Anaphalis Triplineervis	Summer snow	Terrace
 Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk pine	Pot
 Artemisia Smidtiana Nana	Angel hair	Terrace
 Baptisia australis	Blue wild indigo	Terrace
 Baptisia sulphurea	Lemon Meringue	Terrace
 Begonia x albopicta	Coral Begonia	Wall
 Begonia corallina	Begonia corallina	Wall
 Catanache Caerulea	Cupid's dart	Terrace
 Chamaedorea elegans	Parlour palm	Pot
 Chlorophytum comosum	Spider plant	Wall and pot
 Coreopsis Verticillata Moonbeam	Coreopsis Moonbeam	Terrace
 Coreopsis Verticillata Zagreb	Threadleaf Coreopsis	Terrace
 Dianthus Seguieri	Seguier's pink	Terrace
 Dracaena Fernwood	Cylindrical snake plant	Wall
 Dracaena fragrans	Cornstalk dracaena	Pot
 Echinacea Purpurea	Purple Coneflower	Terrace
 Ephedra Equisetina	Bluestem Joint Fir	Terrace
 Epipremnum aureum	Golden pothos	Wall
 Eriophyllum Lanatum	Woolly sunflower	Terrace
 Eryngium Bourgatii	Mediterranean sea holly	Terrace
 Euphorbia Cyparissias	Cypress spurge	Terrace
 Euphorbia sp Armenia	Spurge	Terrace
 Eurybia macrophylla	Aster Twilight	Terrace
 Ficus elastica	Rubber fig	Wall
 Ficus pumila	Climbing fig	Wall
 Gypsophila Rosenschleier	Baby's Breath	Terrace

Latin name	Common name	Location
 Hedera helix	Common ivy	Wall and pot
 Helianthemum Nummularium	Rock-Roses	Terrace
 Helichrysum Schwefellicht	Everlasting	Terrace
 Iris Leptophylla	Iris	Terrace
 Iris Pumila	Dwarf Iris	Terrace
 Kalimeris Incisa Nana Blue	Summer Aster	Terrace
 Lavandula Angustifolia Hidcote	Lavender	Terrace
 Linaria Triornithophora	Three Birds Flying	Terrace
 Monarda Bradburiana	Eastern Bee Balm	Terrace
 Monstera deliciosa	Swiss cheese plant	Wall and pot
 Nepeta racemosa	Dwarf catmint	Terrace
 Nephrolepis exaltata	Sword fern	Wall and pot
 Panicum Virgatum Shenandoah	Switch Grass	Terrace
 Pelargonium graveolens	Rose Geranium	Wall
 Pelargonium x hortorum	Garden geranium	Wall
 Phlebodium aureum	Blue-star fern	Wall and pot
 Phlox Borealis	Arctic Phlox	Terrace
 Pulsatilla Vulgaris	Pasque flowe	Terrace
 Salvia Mainacht	Wood Sage	Terrace
 Salvia Nemorosa	Sensation Rose	Terrace
 Salvia yangii	Russian Sage	Terrace
 Schlumbergera x buckleyi	Christmas cactus	Pot
 Sesleria Autumnale	Autumn Moor Grass	Terrace
 Spathiphyllum wallisii	Peace lily	Wall and pot
 Stipa Barbata	Silver Feather Grass	Terrace
 Thermopsis Rhombifolia	Prairie thermopsis	Terrace
 Tradescantia pallida	Purple heart	Wall

4.3 Raising environmental awareness

To successfully implement ECDC’s Environmental Management System in the Centre’s everyday activities, Facilities Management strives to raise environmental awareness among staff, as well as other internal and external stakeholders. This is done through internal and external meetings and collaborations, publications on the EMAS page of ECDC’s intranet, informative leaflets and work instructions, among other efforts.

4.4 Internal communication

All ECDC staff have easy access to information posted on the EMAS page of ECDC’s intranet. Among other things, this information includes:

- Environmental statements;
- Relevant work instructions;
- ECDC travel guidelines;
- Information on the types of bins available at ECDC (Figure 7);
- Explanation of EMAS;
- Information leaflets on how to save energy at work and at home;
- Information leaflets on the Sustainable Development Goals, the Nine Planetary Boundaries, and EU Taxonomy.

Additionally, all staff is invited to join the ECDC Green Group, which strives to:

- Contribute to EMAS-related efforts;
- Promote staff well-being (e.g. cycling or walking instead of driving to work);
- Raise staff morale and build an ethical corporate culture;
- Enhance the organisation’s image and impression on stakeholders;
- Help with cost-saving activities (e.g. electricity, travel).

Actions and improvements

Various internal awareness sessions have been held throughout the year (Figure 8). These included meetings with EMAS internal verifiers and the EMAS steering group, a session regarding outcomes of EMAS internal auditing, as well as a Green Group meeting, meetings regarding green procurement at ECDC and a meeting to discuss ECDC’s environmental impact. Furthermore, all staff have been invited to attend the EMAS basics course available on the EU Learn platform; however, it is unknown how many ECDC staff members attended this activity.

In 2024, the following awareness campaigns were launched:

- **ECDC Clean-Up Day:** a voluntary cleaning event, where ECDC staff collected trash along a designated route. The clean-up took around one hour, after which the tools were returned and trash sorted properly. During the Haga Park clean-up day, a total of 41.7 kg of waste was collected and properly disposed of.
- **Swap Week:** an initiative to explore the circular market at ECDC. The aim was to mitigate the need for staff to buy newly produced items by re-using items others no longer needed. It encouraged colleagues to identify items they had at home that were in good condition and no longer needed, and to consider whether these items could be of greater value to someone else.
- **EMAS Fika:** a recurring monthly meeting to explore all things EMAS and sustainability at ECDC, engaging colleagues to collaborate, get inspired, and contribute with ideas.
- **Bin of the Week:** an email campaign featuring different bins and how to sort waste. This campaign was accompanied by a monthly office tour around the recycling stations.

Additionally, information was shared about the nine planetary boundaries, World Earth Day 2024, how to save energy at home, and how to save energy at work.

Figure 8. Number of internal awareness sessions and meetings

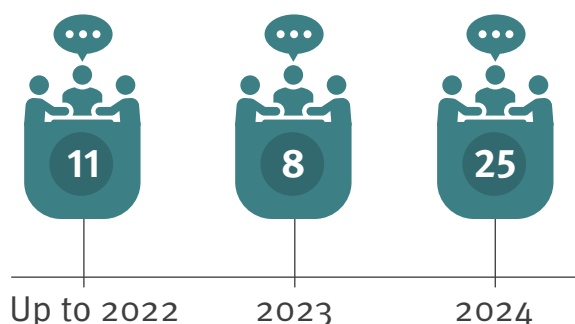
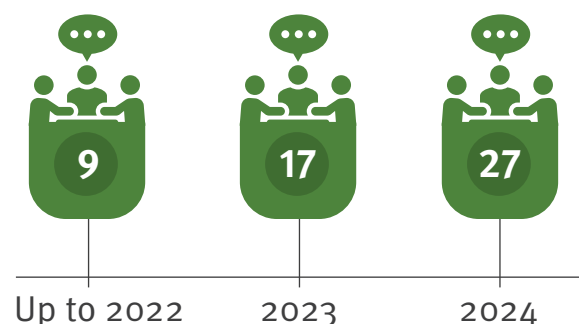


Figure 9. Number of external meetings and collaborations with other agencies



Planned actions to improve internal communication:

- Continue to organise info sessions to raise internal awareness of sustainability issues, including Green Group meetings and EMAS virtual fika sessions.
- Continue to organise awareness-raising initiatives such as Swap Week and ECDC Clean-up Day, as well as initiatives to support proper recycling practice and responsible energy consumption.

4.5 External communication

ECDC participates in several external meetings and collaborations with other agencies (Figure 9). The Centre is a member of the EU Agencies Network (EUAN) and the Greening Network of EU Agencies. The aim of participating in these networks is to address environmental topics, exchange knowledge and share best practice regarding EMAS implementation.

Actions and improvements

Planned actions to improve external communication:

- Continue to collaborate and communicate with other agencies and networks – including EUAN and the Greening Network of EU Agencies – regarding environmental awareness and best practice.





5 Progress towards environmental targets, 2024

Table 30. Progress towards environmental targets, 2024

Environmental aspect	Target for 2024	Performance in 2024	Result of progress towards target ^a (% difference from target)
Travel and mobility – corporate travel	Decrease the total CO2 emissions produced by Missions and Meetings by 2%, as benchmarked against 2023.	1 004 599.46 CO2 emissions	Target met (-3.31)
Resource consumption – office supplies	Increase the number of purchased office supplies with green label to 75%, as benchmarked against 2023.	100% green label office supplies	Target met (+11.11)
Procurement – single-use products in catering	Decrease the single-use products in catering by 2%, as benchmarked against 2023.	3 647 paper packages	Target met (-9.49)
Resource consumption – paper	Decrease paper consumption by 2%, as benchmarked against 2023.	299 373 sheets	Target not met (-1.25)

^a Green text indicates that the target was met; orange text indicates that the target was not met.

Table 31. Progress towards the benchmarks of excellence, 2024

Benchmark of Excellence	ECDC performance in 2024	Result of progress towards benchmark ^a (% difference from benchmark)
Total water use in the office building is lower than 6.4 m3 per FTE per year.	5.00 m ³ per FTE	Benchmark met (-21.88)
None of the waste generated in the office building is sent to the landfill.	ECDC recycles all its waste.	Benchmark met
Total waste generation in the office buildings is lower than 200 kg per FTE per year.	42.64 kg	Benchmark met (-78.68)
Office paper consumption is lower than 15 A4 sheets per FTE per working day.	2.72 sheets	Benchmark met (-81.87)
Office paper is 100% recycled or certified according to an ISO Type I ecolabel (e.g. EU Ecolabel).	Discovery and Lyreco paper labelled as EU Ecolabel SE/011/01	Benchmark met
Tools for promoting sustainable commuting for employees are implemented and promoted.	Not implemented in 2024 but anticipated for 2025.	Benchmark not yet met
Carbon budgeting is implemented for all business travel.	Not implemented in 2024 but anticipated for 2025.	Benchmark not yet met
Video conferencing facilities are available to all staff and their use is monitored and promoted.	ECDC has virtual offices and meeting rooms that are fully furnished and equipped with the latest, highly efficient video conferencing facilities. They are available to all staff and their use is monitored and promoted.	Benchmark met
For newbuilds, the building is designed with a total primary energy use (electricity and heating) lower than 60 kWh per m2 per year	ECDC is located in an older building renovated in 2017.	Not applicable
100% of the electricity used in the building is met by on-site generation of renewable electricity.	Although 100% of electricity used comes from renewable sources, ECDC does not produce electricity on site. In the future we will explore the possibilities of installing solar panels on the rooftop.	Benchmark not yet met
100% of the hot water demand in a public building/social housing building is met by on-site renewable heat generation	Although 100% of energy used for heating water comes from renewable sources, ECDC does not generate renewable heat on site.	Benchmark not yet met
100% of tenders include environmental criteria that require at least the level of performance set in the EU GPP criteria, for products where EU GPP criteria are available (e.g. office paper, cleaning agents, furniture)	Where applicable, ECDC has incorporated environmental criteria into tender specifications.	Benchmark met

FTE: full-time equivalent employee.

^a Green text indicates that the target was met, orange text means that the target was not yet met; yellow text means that the target is not applicable in the ECDC context.

Annex 1. BREEAM certificate

BREEAM[®] SE

Code for a Sustainable Built Environment
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www.breeam.com

Slutgiltigt certifikat
Det här intygar att

Hilton 3, Hus 1
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Inredning i befintlig byggnad

av en licensierad assessor för
Klövern AB

och har uppnått resultatet 56,5%
Very Good

★★★☆☆

Certifikatnummer: BR2016-0052-02
Utfärdande : 1

Gällande BBR-version: BBR 23

7 december 2020 <small>Utfärdandedatum</small>	Hedström & Taube <small>Assessorsföretag</small>
 <small>Undertecknat för SGBC</small>	Rasmus Falk <small>Licensierad assessor</small>
Pehr Hård <small>Certifieringschef</small>	HEDS-BSEA-056 <small>Assessorsnummer</small>
Klövern AB <small>Fastighetsägare</small>	In3prenör <small>Huvudentreprenör</small>

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Annex 2. Environmental approach (Policy)



Environmental Approach (Policy)

ECDC is an EU agency aimed at strengthening Europe's defences against infectious diseases. The core functions cover a wide spectrum of activities: surveillance, epidemic intelligence, response, scientific advice, microbiology, preparedness, public health training, international relations, health communication and the scientific journal Eurosurveillance.

As a consequence of its activities, ECDC also has an impact on the environment, directly and indirectly.

The most prominent environmental aspects are those connected to travel and mobility, resource consumption, and procurement of services and goods. To help us minimize, manage, and have continuous improvement of our environmental performance, we have implemented the Environmental Management System (EMS) according to the Eco Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS).

Our vision is to be a more sustainable and resource-efficient agency, and to achieve that we are committed to:

- ✓ Minimize our climate impact, starting from reducing CO2 emission;
- ✓ Minimize resource consumption through sustainable procurement and efficient use of materials;
- ✓ Adopt relevant environmental standards and requirements in all areas of internal operations;
- ✓ Assess internal activities and identify areas to continuously improve environmental performance;
- ✓ Continuously monitor energy and resources consumption in order to reduce, whenever possible, environmental impacts;
- ✓ Manage and minimize waste through careful and efficient use of materials;
- ✓ Purchase sustainable products and materials wherever feasible (e.g., recycled, FSC or low environmental impact products);
- ✓ Enhance environmental requirements in procurement procedures;
- ✓ Reduce risks from environmental, health or safety hazards for employees and others in the vicinity of its operations.
- ✓ Promote environmental responsibility of staff by increasing awareness of the environmental impacts of their work activities;
- ✓ Comply with all environmental relevant legislation and regulations, where applicable to ECDC;
- ✓ Publicize our environmental statement.

This approach covers all the Agency's operations, including staff activities when on mission or travelling. The approach also applies to all other people present the Agency's premises.

Dr Andrea Ammon
Director of ECDC

2023-07-04

Annex 3. Declaration of Verification and Approval



Bureau Veritas Certification

DECLARATION OF VERIFICATION AND APPROVAL

Bureau Veritas Certification Sverige AB,
with EMAS environmental verifier registration number 1236;
declares hereby to have verified and approve that:

ECDC (European Centre for disease prevention and control)
Stockholm, Sweden
Nace code: 86.90

the environmental statement/updated environmental statement complies
with all the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the
European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the
voluntary participation by organisations in EU-Management and Audit
Scheme (EMAS).

We confirm that:

- the verification and approval has been carried out in full compliance
with the provisions of the Regulation
(EC) No 1221/2009,
- results of the verification and approval show that there is no indication
that applicable legal environmental requirements would not have been
complied with,
- the data and information contained in the environmental statement
provide a reliable, credible and accurate picture of all the activities of the
organisation, within the limits set out in the environmental statement.


This document is not equivalent to an EMAS registration,
EMAS registration can only be granted by a competent body under Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009.
This document shall not be used independently as a communication to the public.

Authorised signature for Bureau Veritas Certification Sverige AB

Date: 27 August 2025

Declaration no: SE009425-3





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Prevention and Control (ECDC)

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