CORPORATE

EIB Group **Carbon Footprint** Report 2018

GHG emissions resulting from EIB Group internal operations

European Investment Bank Group

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ABOUT THIS REPORT

Carbon Smart has been commissioned by EIB Group to calculate the carbon footprint of all head office locations for its 2018 Environmental Report. This report provides the EIB Group and its stakeholders with a detailed account of the carbon footprint arising from the Group's head office operations in the Kirchberg district of Luxembourg City. It has been prepared following a review of internal and external documentation, interviews with key EIB Group personnel and interrogation of source data and data collection systems, including comparison with the previous years' data.

In line with reporting best practice, we disclose two emissions totals – Gross emissions and Net emissions.

- We primarily focus on '**net'** emissions, where consumption from renewable energy is classed as zero emissions or where purchased services are directly offset and therefore considered carbon neutral.
- By contrast, '**gross'** emissions include emissions from these sources, using national averages to calculate emissions that are otherwise avoided or offset through our procurement choices.

This report provides a comprehensive breakdown of EIB Group carbon emissions arising in 2018 from all head office operations, as well as a comparative analysis of performance in relation to previous years dating back to EIB Group's baseline year in 2007. All data collected and analysed within this report has followed the World Resources Institute (WRI) GHG Protocol principles of relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy.

The EIB Group

The EIB Group provides finance and technical assistance to achieve sustainable, inclusive growth through two complementary entities, the European Investment Bank (EIB or 'Bank') and the European Investment Fund (EIF). The EIB Group is the European Union's long-term financing institution.

The **European Investment Bank (EIB)** is the EU bank. The world's largest multilateral borrower and lender, it is the only bank owned by the EU Member States. The finance and assistance we provide contribute towards the achievement of EU policy goals. We also operate globally as a multilateral development bank. The EIB Institute is part of the Bank. It is dedicated to promoting European initiatives for the common good through social, cultural, educational and research activities. This includes reducing inequalities, enhancing knowledge and innovation and fostering cohesion across Europe.

More background information about the EIB may be found on the website www.eib.org.

The **European Investment Fund (EIF)** specialises in risk finance to benefit micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and stimulates growth and innovation across Europe. It provides finance and expertise for sound, sustainable investment and guarantee operations. EIF shareholders include the EIB, the European Commission, and a wide range of public and private banks and financial institutions. By developing and offering targeted products to its financial intermediaries, such as banks, guarantee and leasing institutions, micro-credit providers and private equity funds, the EIF enhances access to finance for SMEs.

More background information about the EIF may be found on the website www.eif.org.

The EIB Group first calculated its carbon footprint in 2007, adopting a 20-30% reduction target from this baseline to 2020. This was consistent with the European Commission target for 2020 of a 20% reduction in EU greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels (with an 8% reduction to be achieved between 2008 and 2012 as agreed under the Kyoto Agreement). For Luxembourg, the National Emissions Reduction target was set at 28% by 2012 based on its relative wealth at the time.

The EIB Group's commitment to measure and manage its footprint is consistent with the Bank's environmental and social policies, principles and standards for the projects it finances. Through understanding our carbon footprint, we can identify and implement measures to reduce our emissions and track performance against target.

Contents

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

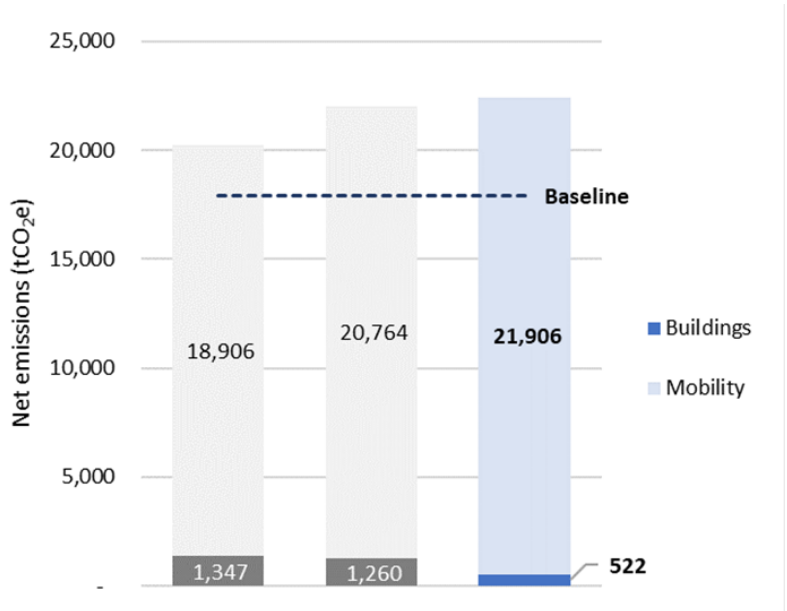
"Since 2007, EIB Group has reduced its emissions intensity per employee by over 50%"

	Net emissions	Total employees	Intensity per employee
	22,428 tCO_2e	3,896	5.76 tCO_2e
vs. 2017	+1.8%	+5.8%	-3.8%
vs. Baseline	+25.1%	+159.6%	-51.8%

The EIB Group aims to lead by example in managing its environmental performance and disclosing the impact of its operations. We have reported on the environmental impacts associated with our operational activities for over a decade. Over the past year, the continued growth in our business and employee numbers has created upward pressure on both business travel and buildings-related emissions, contributing to a 1.8% increase in total net emissions in 2018.

Since our baseline year, EIB group net emissions have increased by 25.1% although our total headcount has increased by 159.6% during the same period. Despite the growth in total emissions, last year saw a continued reduction in our net emissions per employee, which has decreased by over 50% since 2007.

Figure 1. EIB Group net emissions performance and trends



	2016	2017	2018	vs. 2017	vs. Baseline
Total net emissions (tCO_2e)	20,252	22,024	22,428	↑ 1.8%	↑ 25.1%
Employees	3,290	3,682	3,896	↑ 5.8%	↑ 159.6 %
Emissions intensity (tCO_2e per employee)	6.16	5.98	5.76	↓ 3.8%	↓ 51.8%

1.1. Our actions and initiatives

EIB Group has been reporting on its environmental impacts since 2007. During this time, we have implemented numerous actions and initiatives to improve our disclosure and performance.

Selected initiatives include:

Buildings energy consumption	
 	Completed BREEAM-IN-USE assessment of the EKI building Implementation of active light management systems Optimised heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems with real-time adjustment to meet fluctuating demand Replacement of vending machines with lower energy consuming models
Technology	
 	Implementation of virtualisation technology including renewal and consolidation of hardware to reduce energy consumed in data centres Deployed Microsoft LYNC communications platform to reduce travel between buildings Removed local Deskjet printers and implemented “Follow me” printing system with automatic deletion of unreleased print jobs
Reducing consumption and waste	
  	Donation of obsolete ICT equipment to charitable organisations, where appropriate Launched pilot project to replace plastic packaging on sandwiches with recycled paper Removal of paper cups from the Campus and replacing them with ceramic cups New battery collectors installed across various locations of EIB Group Recycling campaign of old mobile phones launched for EIB staff Removed single use plastics (e.g. straws, stirrers, toothpicks) from EIB catering areas
Staff mobility	
 	Extended reporting to include additional emissions sources, such as water, paper and car rentals EIB staff participation in mobility surveys and “Positive Drive” mobility challenge Improved bicycle parking facilities, installing and expanding repair stations
Improved environmental management and disclosure	
managing our environment EMAS@EIB Group	Approved implementation of EMAS in EIB Group Climate strategy Expanded scope of reporting to include additional emissions sources, such as water, paper and car rentals

1.2. 2018 Performance – key highlights and drivers:

"Despite a 5.8% increase in headcount, total net emissions grew at the slower rate of 1.8%"

Continued growth in gross and net emissions

Last year saw continued growth in EIB Group headcount, which rose by 5.8% to 3,896 employees, up from 3,682 in 2017. As a significant proportion of our carbon footprint is linked to employee numbers, an increase in headcount is often correlated with higher emissions from most sources within our reporting boundary.

Mobility emissions, such as business travel, owned vehicles and employee commuting account for 97.7% of EIB Group net emissions. As might be expected given the increase in headcount, the total distance travelled across all forms of transport rose by 2.6% last year, contributing towards an 5.5% increase in net mobility emissions.

Buildings-related emissions including purchased steam, natural gas and the consumption of paper, water and waste in our offices are also impacted by higher employee numbers. In 2018, our buildings energy consumption increased, primarily due to the occupation of the new LHO building to accommodate additional headcount, although overall emissions fell due to reduced heating related consumption and the ongoing decarbonisation of the Luxembourg grid.

Continued growth in flights

Although several emissions sources saw very modest increases in 2018, the only significant increase relates to flights, where emissions rose by 1,167 tCO_2e. All other emissions sources experienced either very minor growth, or reductions. Most notably, energy-related emissions from electricity, purchased steam, data centres and natural gas all fell, either through reduced intensity of supply or reduced heating-related consumption.

Reducing emissions intensity

With the emission sources remaining broadly flat or reducing despite this year's increase in headcount, emissions intensity per employee continues to fall and, for the first time, we are pleased to report an emissions intensity reduction of more than 50%. This is significantly ahead of our stated 2020 target to reduce relative emissions by 20-30%, despite the expansion of our reporting scope to include additional emissions sources and refinements to our methodology[1].

[1] Further information regarding the impact of methodological changes can be found in Appendix II: Methodology.

2018 Achievements

To further broaden the scope of our current environmental management processes, in 2018 we successfully completed the implementation of an Environmental Management System (EMS) in accordance with the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS)[2] as part of the EIB Climate strategy[3] approved by the Board of Directors in May 2017.

This system reinforces our environmental review processes to better manage environmental impacts (energy, waste generation, water use, etc.) and develops carbon reduction objectives and targets for further improvement within the framework of an appropriate EMS.

For further information about EMAS @ EIB, please view our EMAS Environmental statement

[2] European Commission – Environment – Eco-Management and Audit Scheme: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/emas/index_en.htm

[3] EIB Climate Strategy: http://www.eib.org/infocentre/publications/all/eib-climate-strategy.htm?f=search&media=search

2. CARBON FOOTPRINT

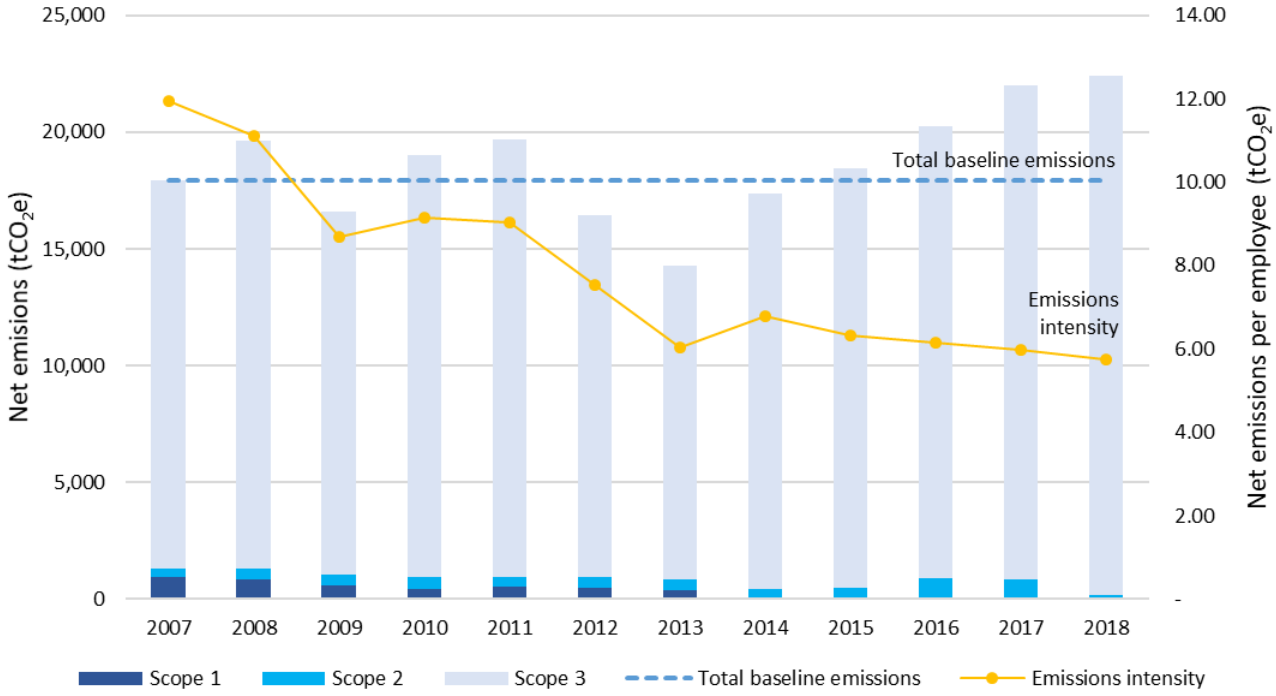
2.1. 2018 Performance summary

	Net emissions	Employees	Intensity per employee
	22,428 tCO_2e	3,896	5.76 tCO_2e
vs. 2017	+1.8%	+5.8%	-3.8%
vs. Baseline	+25.1%	+159.6%	-51.8%

In 2018, the number of EIB Group staff increased by 5.8%, whilst our total net emissions grew at the lower rate of 1.8% to 22,428 tCO_2e. The continued growth of our business resulted in an increase in business travel activity, notably flights, which have risen concurrently. Other emissions sources linked to employee numbers also saw modest increases in 2018, such as waste, water, rental cars and minibus.

Despite continued growth in employee numbers, we are pleased to report a further reduction in our emissions intensity, which fell by 3.8% to 5.76 tCO_2e per employee. Though EIB Group employee numbers have more than doubled since our baseline year, emissions intensity has more than halved in the same period and the continued reduction in the emissions intensity of our operations means we remain well ahead of our target to reduce relative emissions by 20-30% by 2020.

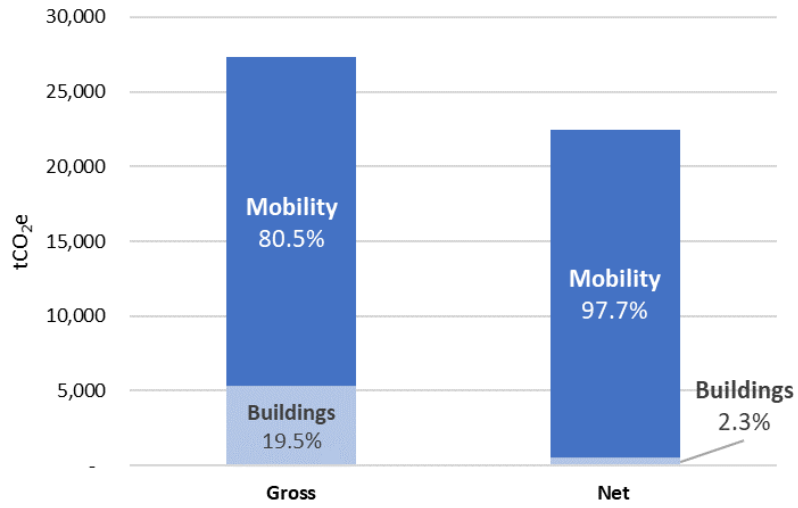
Figure 2. EIB Group net emissions over time (tCO_2e): Total emissions and relative emissions per employee



"EIB Group net emissions are 17.8% lower than total gross emissions as the majority of buildings energy is purchased from renewable sources"

On a net basis, emissions relating to buildings usage account for just 2.3% of our overall footprint, with air travel the single largest contributor to total emissions on both a net and gross basis. Buildings energy consumption is our second largest source of emissions, however, since all EIB Group purchased electricity is covered by green Guarantees of Origin (GOs) it is therefore reported as net zero emissions. Furthermore, the majority of our purchased steam supply comes from renewable energy sources and can therefore be considered as zero emissions on a net basis. On a gross basis, buildings-related consumption accounts for 19.5% of overall consumption.

Figure 3. Percentage breakdown of net and gross emissions (tCO_2e)



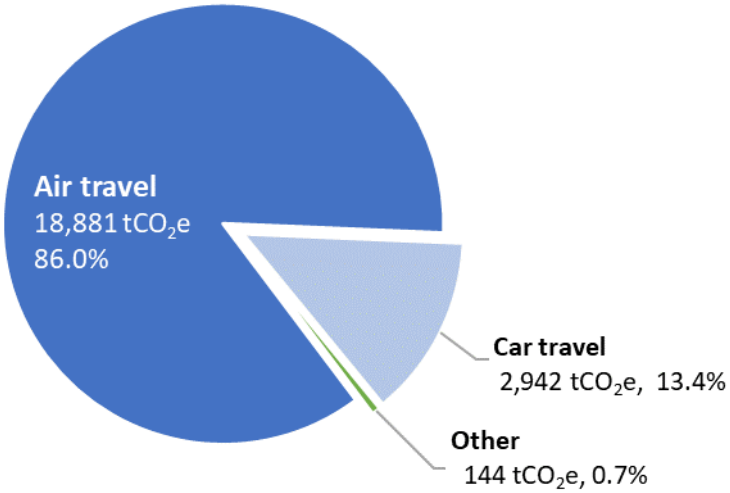
2.2. Mobility emissions

	Distance travelled	Vs. 2017	Net emissions	Vs. 2017
Mobility	66,667 thousand km	+2.6%	21,906 tCO_2e	+5.5%

Given our role as a global financier, business travel is an unavoidable part of EIB Group business and mobility emissions are responsible for 97.7% of total net emissions and 80.5% of gross emissions. Air travel accounts for the majority of total gross emissions (69.2%) and 86.0% of net emissions. This is followed by commuting emissions which contribute for a further 10.4% of gross emissions. The remaining mobility emissions sources are less significant, with car travel, rail travel and minibus emissions combined accounting for just 0.7% of gross emissions. Emissions from couriered shipments contribute just 0.2% of emissions on a gross basis and, as these emissions are offset, they are treated as zero emissions on a net basis.

The EIB Group already has policies in place regarding travel classes to minimise emissions and cost. Our policy requires the consideration of alternatives to travel, including teleconferencing and videoconferencing whenever compatible with business interest. Staff are also encouraged to use sustainable means of transport in their daily commute through awareness-raising initiatives and other practical measures, such as the provision of free bus travel cards.

Figure 4. Breakdown of mobility gross emissions by source



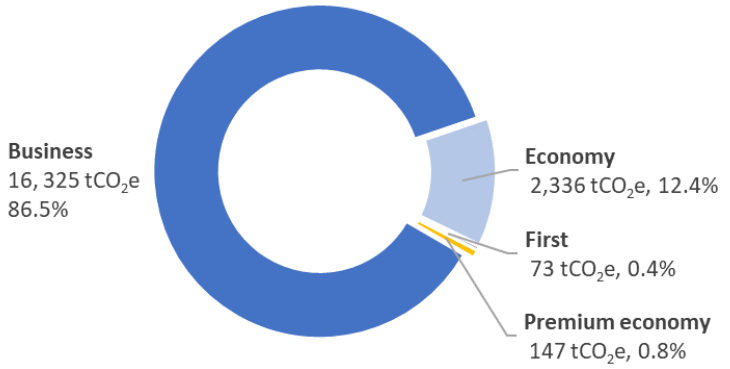
** Other mobility emissions are comprised of courier, 62 tCO_2e (0.3%), minibus 58 tCO_2e (0.3%) and train travel 24 tCO_2e (0.1%)*

2.2.1. Air travel

	Distance travelled	Vs. 2017	Net emissions	Vs. 2017
Air travel	51,717 thousand km	+4.0%	18,881 tCO_2e	+6.6%

Following the continued growth of the business and employee numbers, air travel emissions rose again in 2018, with almost 52 million kilometres travelled by EIB group staff (up 4.0% from last year). Associated emissions from air travel rose by 6.6%, as the majority of the increase relates to more emissions intensive longer haul business class flights.

Figure 5. Air travel emissions by travel class



Most air travel emissions (86.5%) are attributable to longer distance business class flights with a smaller proportion (12.4%) arising from shorter distance economy flights. By contrast, premium economy and first-class flights account for just 1.2% of air travel emissions.

2.2.2. Car travel

	Distance travelled	Vs. 2017	Net emissions	Vs. 2017
Commuting	12,524 thousand km	-2.9%	2,838 tCO_2e	-1.2%
Company cars	388 thousand km	-13.8%	51 tCO_2e	-17.9%
Rental cars	229 thousand km	+15.6%	52 tCO_2e	+14.3%

Car travel is the next most significant source of mobility emissions, accounting for 10.8% of EIB Group net emissions (13.1% of net emissions), most of which relates to employee commuting, which we have historically calculated based on the availability of parking spaces at EIB Group offices. The 5.8% increase in EIB Group staff and buildings occupancy has contributed towards this year's 1.2% decrease in commuting emissions.

In 2017, EIB Group participated in a mobility survey instigated by the VerkéiersVerbond[4], part of the Luxembourg Ministry of Sustainable Development, to determine the transport habits and future requirements of EU institution staff based in the Kirchberg area of Luxembourg City. In 2018, the EIB Group participated in the Positive Drive campaign to add to the data already collected of commuting habits of participating organisations. Following it participation in these initiatives, EIB group is now part of working groups focused on shaping the transport infrastructure of the Kirchberg area. The EIB Group will, under the EMAS framework, continue to develop mobility solutions including employee commute.

Emissions from EIB Group owned transport account for just 0.2% of overall net emissions and this year, we have further reduced the emissions intensity of our fleet by replacing older, more emissions intensive vehicles with hybrid and electric cars. These changes have contributed towards a reduction in average $kgCO_2e$ per km travelled in EIB Group vehicles from 0.138 to 0.132. Each year, we strive to expand the coverage and transparency of our disclosure wherever possible. 2018 is the third year we have included emissions from rental cars used for business travel. Although they account for a small proportion of overall net emissions, the inclusion of rental car emissions provides a more complete disclosure of emissions from car travel. Additionally, we continue to work with our suppliers to improve the quality of data received and we now record distance travelled in both diesel and petrol cars rather than spend data alone.

[4] VerkéiersVerbond: https://www.mobiliteit.lu/verkeiersverbond/verkeiersverbond-cest-quoi

2.2.3. Other mobility emissions

	Consumption	Vs. 2017	Gross emissions	Vs. 2017
Courier[5]	12,820 shipments	-13.4%	62 tCO_2e	-13.4%
Minibus[6]	112 thousand km	+19.6%	60 tCO_2e	+29.4%
Train	1,697 thousand km	+7.8%	24 tCO_2e	+6.9%

Other mobility emissions (minibus and rail travel) account for just 0.4% of net emissions and 0.5% of gross emissions. Courier shipments decreased slightly in 2017, however these shipments are offset and therefore do not contribute towards our overall net emissions. Emissions from the campus minibus service rose significantly in 2018. This is primarily attributable to the expanded route to cater for the new EIB Group building LHO and also the inclusion of additional distance travelled by our internal mail delivery vehicles. This year also saw an increase in the total distance and emissions relating to train travel, which account for just 0.09% of overall net emissions.

[5] Couriered shipments are offset and are treated as zero emissions on a net basis.
[6] In 2018, we also received additional data relating to internal mail distribution across the EIB Group campus. Over the course of 2018, this amounted to 9,896 kilometres.

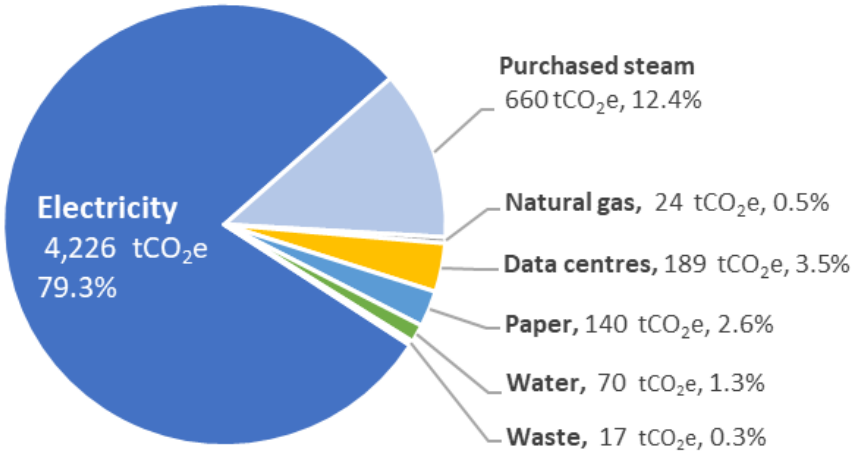
2.3. Buildings emissions

"The vast majority of EIB Group buildings energy supplies are now procured from 100% renewable sources"

Around one fifth (19.5%) of EIB Group gross emissions relate to buildings usage, with electricity consumption (79.4%) and by purchased steam (12.4%) responsible for the majority of all buildings-related gross emissions. Since 2009, all EIB Group purchased electricity is from renewable sources covered by green Guarantees of Origin (GOs) and is therefore reported as zero emissions on a net basis. Furthermore, since late 2017, the majority of our purchased steam supplies are produced using biomass (wood pellets) and can also be reported as zero emissions on a net basis. Consequently, the buildings-related proportion of overall net emissions falls to just 2.3%, since as the vast majority of our buildings-related emissions are avoided through the procurement of renewable supplies.

Buildings electricity consumption is our second largest source of consumption after air travel and represents our single greatest area of influence. On a gross emissions basis, purchased steam used for heating is our largest buildings-related emissions source, contributing 660 tCO_2e in 2018. Other sources of buildings-related consumption including natural gas, paper, water, waste and data centre emissions are comparatively modest, accounting for just 1.6% of gross emissions.

Figure 6. Breakdown of buildings gross emissions by source



2.3.1. Electricity

	Consumption	Vs. 2017	Gross emissions	Vs. 2017
Electricity	20,240 MWh	+7.3%	4,226 tCO_2e	-20.9%

Electricity consumption in our office buildings increased by 7.3% in 2018, primarily due to the occupation of a new campus building (LHO) from April 2018 needed to accommodate additional staff. Despite the increase in consumption, gross emissions from electricity fell due to the ongoing decarbonisation of the Luxembourg grid, where emissions per kWh fell by around 26% from 0.2834 $kgCO_2e$/kWh to 0.2088 $kgCO_2e$/kWh. Aside from the additional electricity consumption at LHO, consumption also increased at PKI, EKI, BKI and BLB buildings, offset by reductions at WKI and IAK.

Table 1. Electricity consumption by building (MWh)

Building	2017	2018	Variance
WKI	7,169	7,091	-1.1%
EKI	5,486	5,665	+3.3%
IAK	2,771	2,702	-2.5%
PKI	1,772	1,890	+6.6%
BLB	1,347	1,390	+3.2%
LHO		1,192	n/a
BKI	222	224	+0.9%
Creche	81	81	-0.0%
SKI	7	6	-18.0%
Total	**18,855**	**20,240**	+7.3%

Following the 5.8% increase in staff numbers in 2018 and the occupation of the new LHO building from April 2018, our total energy consumption increased by 7.3% during this reporting period. Energy intensity reduced by 1.8% from 9,165 kwh per employee in 2017 to 8,995 kWh per employee in 2018 due to our continued focus on buildings energy management systems, including:

- Ventilation systems management and optimisation, including real-time alignment of heating and cooling system consumption to meet fluctuating demand;
- Lighting management systems;
- Use of virtualisation technology and outsourcing server equipment in external data centres supporting more environmental and cost-efficient operation.

2.3.2. Purchased steam

"Aside from our BLB building, all purchased steam supplies for the Luxembourg campus are now from 100% renewable sources"

	Consumption	Vs. 2017	Gross emissions	Vs. 2017
Purchased steam	14,673 MWh	-0.4%	660 tCO_2e	-11.2%

Aside from electricity, purchased steam is the most significant source of buildings-related emissions on a gross basis, accounting for 2.4% of our overall footprint and 12.4% of all buildings-related gross emissions. In 2018, consumption increased largely due to occupancy of the new LHO building.

Based on a review of Heating Degree Days (HDDs) for Luxembourg, 2018 was also 5.2% warmer than last year and therefore less heating would have been required across all campus buildings to maintain ambient temperatures. Despite the modest increase in consumption, reported full year emissions from purchased steam were 11.4% lower in 2018. This is due to the change in supply at our BLB happening last spring (April 2017). At that time, the emissions intensity of our BLB supplies was reduced from 226 gCO_2/kWh to 66 gCO_2/kWh and therefore the emissions from that building were reduced in 2018, particularly during the colder months January to March.

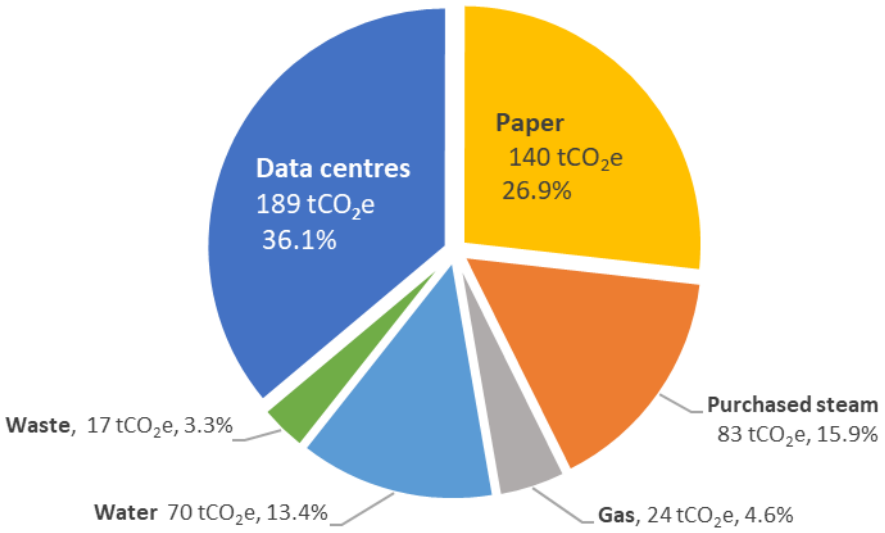
Following the conversion of supply from gas-only combustion to biomass in late 2017, purchased steam supplies for all other campus buildings excluding BLB use wood pellets as a renewable fuel and therefore the majority of purchased steam emissions can be reported as zero on a net basis.

2.3.3. Other buildings-related emissions

	Consumption	Vs. 2017	Net emissions	Vs. 2017
Data Centres	903 MWh	-7.7%	189 tCO_2e	-32.0%
Paper	147 tonnes	-2.3%	140 tCO_2e	+0.6%
Water	66,242 m^3	+13.2%	70 tCO_2e	+13.2%
Natural gas	130 MWh	-16.2%	24 tCO_2e	-16.2%
Waste	1,096 tonnes	+45.1%	17 tCO_2e	+60.7%

Data centres and paper consumption represent the largest buildings-related emissions sources on a net basis, at 36.1% and 26.9% respectively, with waste, water and natural gas accounting for a further 21.0% combined. EIB Group continue to identify initiatives to improve disclosure and reduce consumption.

Figure 7. Breakdown of net buildings-related emissions by source



2.3.4. Data centres

Emissions from data centres are accounted for within Scope 3 emissions, as the data centres are not owned or operated by EIB Group, but they hold data associated with the activities of the Group. This year, whilst total data centre electricity consumption reduced by 7.7%, associated emissions fell sharply by 32.0% following a reduction in the electricity emissions factor for Luxembourg.

2.3.5. Paper

EIB group has undertaken several measures to reduce paper consumption in recent years, including the removal of all local Deskjet printers in 2015 and the implementation of the “follow-me” printing system where users can print to a shared print queue/device and jobs are automatically deleted if not released within 24 hours. The default setting for our printers is “duplex” and therefore all printing is double-sided unless this setting is specifically overridden. We are pleased to report a 2.3% reduction in overall paper consumption in 2018, despite the increase in headcount.

2.3.6. Water

Overall water consumption across our office locations has increased by 7,749 m^3 this year, largely driven by the 5.8% increase in headcount and the occupancy of our new LHO buildings. Water consumption at WKI and EKI also increased, linked to the particularly warm summer in 2018 and the need for additional watering of our grounds and natural spaces.

2.3.7. Natural gas

Only two sites across the campus report a small amount of natural gas consumption linked to gas boilers at our SKI training centre and Creche facility. This year saw a modest reduction in consumption from 155,085 kWh to 130,031 kWh.

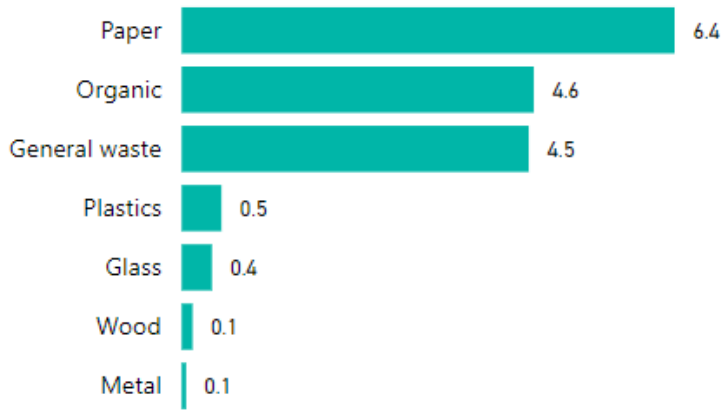
2.3.8. Waste

The total volume of waste disposed increased by 45.1% in 2018 largely attributable to the increased occupancy at our new LHO building and additional waste volumes generated by the move. In 2018, we also improved the granularity of our reporting, collecting and reporting data for each individual campus building, rather than simply reporting total volumes across the campus.

Table 2. Waste emissions and activity data

Type	Treatment	Volume (tonnes)	tCO_2e
Mixed	Incineration	211.1	4.5
Organic	Compost	446.4	4.6
Paper	Recycled	299.8	6.4
Glass	Recycled	18.4	0.4
Plastic	Recycled	24.2	0.5
Metal	Recycled	2.7	0.1
Wood	Recycled	6.7	0.1
Total		**1,009.3**	**16.6**
Excluding hazardous, WEE and construction waste		*88*	*n/a*

Figure 8. Total emissions by waste type (tCO_2e)



3. ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

3.1. Emissions by scope (tCO_2e)

	Emissions source	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Scope 1	**Natural gas**	24	28	28	24	0	297	399	433	329	464	743	833
	Company cars	51	62	70	58	69	75	96	103	112	107	99	100
Scope 2	**Electricity**	4,226	5,344	5,245	5,717	5,693	6,765	6,876	7,061	7,111	7,367	7,454	6,085
	Purchased Steam	660	743	798	421	354	485	459	390	502	490	374	249
	Cold supply											29	32
Scope 3	**Business travel** (Flights & Rail)	18,905	17,736	15,972	14,724	13,677	11,163	9,168	12,131	11,413	10,858	13,489	12,407
	Minibus (incl. internal mail)	60	46	38	32	27	56	52	141	130	130	270	270
	Commuting	2,838	2,874	2,735	2,638	2,701	2,042	6,190	6,369	6,369	4,407	4,363	3,749
	Courier	62	72	74	70	70	70						
	Rental cars	52	45	92									
	Water	70	62	58	50	47	50						
	Waste	17	10	11	11	13	10	-6	-2	-4	0	-1	0
	Paper consumption	140	139	162	105	73	106	83	115	146	120	227	200
	Data centres	189	277	290	405	422							
Totals	**Total Scope 1**	**75**	**91**	98	82	69	372	495	536	441	570	842	933
	Total Scope 2	**4,886**	**6,087**	6,042	6,137	6,047	7,249	7,335	7,451	7,613	7,857	7,857	6,366
	Total Scope 3	**22,332**	**21,262**	19,430	18,035	17,030	13,496	15,488	18,755	18,055	15,515	18,348	16,626
	Total Gross emissions	**27,293**	**27,439**	25,570	24,254	23,146	21,118	23,317	26,741	26,109	23,943	27,047	23,926
	Electricity (Green Tariff)	-4,226	-5,344	-5,245	-5,717	-5,693	-6,765	-6,876	-7,061	-7,111	-7,367	-7,392	-5,993
	Purchased steam (Biomass)	-577											
	Courier	-62	-72	-74	-70	-70	-70	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Net emissions	**22,428**	**22,024**	20,252	18,468	17,383	14,283	16,441	19,681	18,998	16,576	19,656	17,932
	Annual variation	+1.8%	+8.8%	+9.7%	+6.2%	+21.7%	-13.1%	-16.5%	+3.6%	+14.6%	-15.7%	+9.6%	
Intensity	**Employees**	**3,896**	**3,682**	3,290	2,913	2,556	2,369	2,185	2,175	2,079	1,906	1,769	1,501
	Net emissions per employee	**5.76**	**5.98**	6.16	6.34	6.80	6.03	7.52	9.05	9.14	8.70	11.11	11.95

3.2. Net emissions by type

To provide further visibility of our carbon impacts, we report a series of emissions intensities to illustrate emissions per employee. In doing so, we are able to demonstrate that whilst EIB Group's carbon footprint has increased in absolute terms, this is to be expected given the substantial growth in our business over the last 10 years. However, by looking at emissions intensity per employee, we see that our relative impact has reduced considerably and that we remain significantly ahead of our stated target to achieve a 20-30% reduction in relative emissions by 2020.

Figure 9. Net emissions intensities (tCO_2e) per employee: Mobility and energy

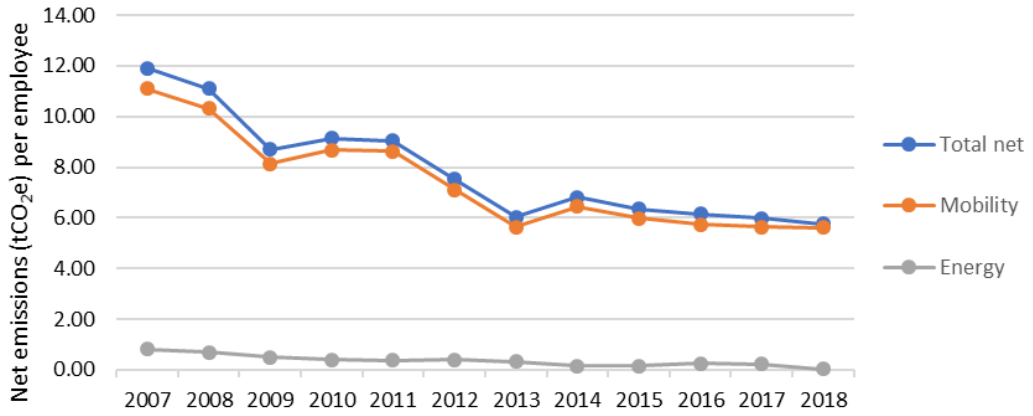
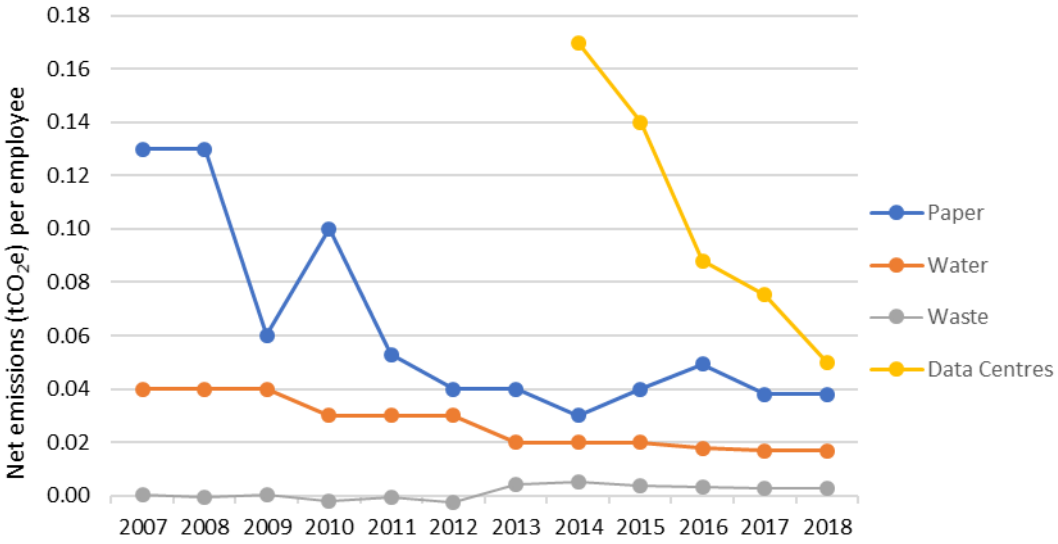


Figure 10. Net emissions intensities (tCO_2e) per employee: Other buildings emissions sources



As with similar organisations across financial and professional services sectors, buildings-related emissions are restricted to office-based consumption and the principal determinant of our overall footprint is our mobility emissions. In subsequent reporting years, we intend to explore alternative means of contextualising our carbon footprint to better gauge our performance. We will seek to introduce additional metrics that can be used to assess our environmental performance and focus our efforts on delivering initiatives that will avoid, mitigate or reduce the impacts associated with our business.

APPENDIX I: Organisational and operational boundary

Organisational boundary

The organisational boundary defines the businesses and operations that constitute the company for the purpose of accounting and reporting greenhouse gas emissions. Companies can choose to report either the emissions from operations over which they have financial or operational control (the control approach) or from operations according to their share of equity in the operation (the equity share approach).

The EIB Group's carbon footprint uses the operational control approach. As such, it includes the Group's head office operations in the Kirchberg district of Luxembourg City where it operates several office facilities, an occasional use training centre and our creche facility. External offices are not included due to their small size and difficulties obtaining consistent data. It is assumed that the impact of these offices is likely to be non-material, although further efforts will be made in subsequent reporting years to understand the environmental impacts of our international subsidiary offices.

Operational boundary

Defining the operational boundary involves identifying emissions associated with its operations, categorising them as either direct and indirect emissions. Companies choose the scope of accounting and reporting for indirect emissions.

The following definitions are used:

Direct GHG emissions

- **Scope 1:** emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the reporting entity (i.e. any owned or controlled activities that release emissions straight into the atmosphere).

Indirect GHG emissions:

Indirect emissions result from an organisation's activities but are sources that are owned or controlled by another entity. These are classified as:

- **Scope 2:** Indirect GHG emissions from the consumption of purchased electricity, heat, steam or cooling.

- **Scope 3:** Indirect GHG emissions from other activities. A detailed Standard exists that sets out the rules for 15 categories of Scope 3 emissions[7].

[7] For more details, see Figure 10. EIB Group Organisational and operational boundary below.

The operational boundary for EIB's carbon footprint report includes the following:

- **Scope 1:** Natural gas combusted in boilers to heat EIB buildings and used in the co-generation plant to generate heat and power, and transport fuel used to run vehicles owned by the EIB. There are no relevant fugitive emissions because air conditioning systems use ammonia.

- **Scope 2:** Purchased grid electricity (from green tariffs) and steam used for power in the properties (lighting, air conditioning, small power, elevators, etc.).

- **Scope 3:** Transport fuel and power used by air and rail transport operators for EIB business travel, by the outsourced mini-bus service that operates between the Luxembourg sites and by employee-owned vehicles for commuting to and from work; emissions from waste management operations due to incineration or recycling of waste generated by the EIB; emissions from energy consumption in external data centres that store EIB data; and, emissions generated in the production of office paper purchased by the EIB.

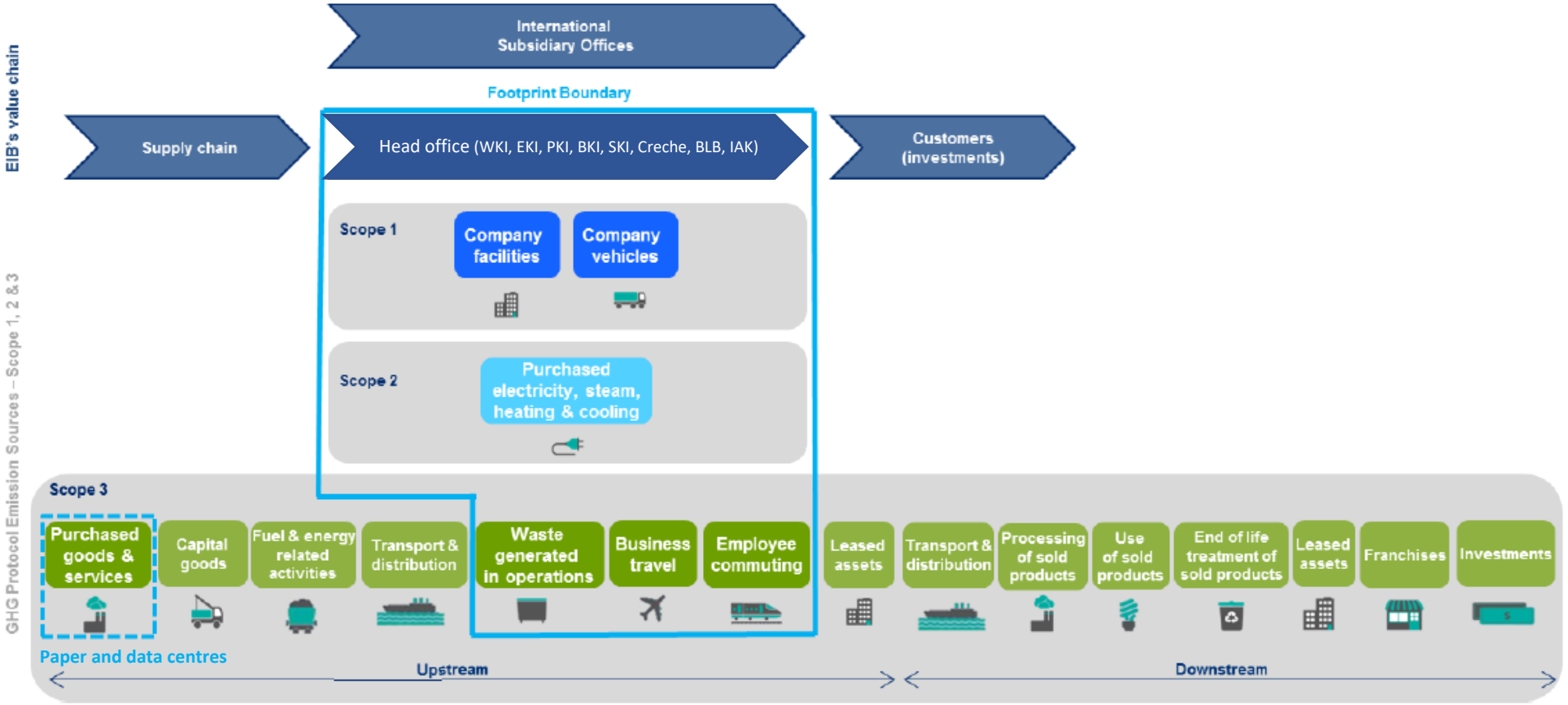
In pursuit of continual improvement, the EIB Group reviews its footprint boundary annually and regularly looks for opportunities to expand its scope of reporting, especially in the area of scope 3 emissions. In 2018, the EIB Group continued to report internally on a quarterly basis and included additional data in relation to internal mail distribution. Looking forward, the EIB Group will continue to explore opportunities where possible, to expand its reporting scope, such as the inclusion of other emissions from business travel like hotel stays and conferences, the indirect emissions of recruitment drives and the emissions of external offices outside its main offices in Luxembourg where appropriate.

Reporting period covered

The reporting period covers 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018.

Organisational and operational boundary diagram

Figure 8. EIB Group Organisational and operational boundary



APPENDIX II: Methodology

EIB Group carbon footprint analysis in 2018 follows the World Resources Institute GHG Protocol, consistent with the approach adopted in 2018. The GHG Protocol is recognised as the most widely used international accounting tool for government and business leaders to understand, quantify, and manage greenhouse gas emissions. It is an international standard used by a diverse range of organisations, including many in the banking sector, and it is widely accepted as best practice.

To calculate the GHG emissions inventory, we identified all relevant GHG emissions sources and collected activity data from the relevant Group services and applied the emission factors, calculating emissions from each source. This data was then aggregated to create EIB Group's total carbon footprint. The following sections set out the details of the process followed.

Emission sources and activity data

Activity data is a quantitative measure of activity that results in GHG emissions. The table below shows the activity data provided by the EIB Group for each emissions source. It is mainly primary data e.g. the amount of natural gas used for heating or the distance travelled by air, except commuting data, which is based on the average number of vehicles and average distance travelled. The activity data is also used as environmental impact indicators as per the GRI reporting framework.

Table 3. EIB Group activity data

Scope	Emissions source	Units	Resolution
Scope 1	Natural gas for heating	kWh	Monthly by site
	Owned vehicles	km	Monthly by vehicle
Scope 2	Purchased electricity	kWh	Monthly by site
	Purchased steam	kWh	Monthly by site
Scope 3	Business travel – Air	Passenger km	Quarterly by journey, incl. class and distance
	Business travel – Rail	Passenger km	Quarterly by journey, incl. class and distance
	Outsourced minibus	litres	Quarterly distance and fuel consumption
	Employee commuting	Parking spaces	Average space availability by month
	Couriers	Shipments	Quarterly figure
	Water	m^3	Monthly by site
	Waste	Kg	Monthly by site, type, disposal method
	Paper consumption	Quantity	Monthly by paper size and type
	Data centres	kWh	Monthly by site
	Rental cars (New from 2016)	km	Biannual distance and expenditure by supplier

Emission factors

Emission factors are calculated ratios relating GHG emissions to a measure of activity at an emissions source. They are used to convert activity data to carbon emissions. Consistent with prior years, the emission factors represent carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) wherever possible. They convert the impact of each of the six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol — carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) – into a common unit of tonnes of CO_2e based on their Global Warming Potential (GWP). The GWP is a measure of how much heat the respective gas retains in the atmosphere over a given time horizon, based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 100-years GWP coefficients. For all scope 3 fuel emission factors, the emission factors include emissions from direct combustion as well as upstream emissions of producing fuels (mining, excavation, and transportation).

Table 4. Annual variance of emissions factors by source

Emission source	2018 Emission factor	Change vs. 2017	Data source
Natural gas	**0.182** $kgCO_2e$/kWh	-	EIB Group
Owned vehicles	**0.132** $kgCO_2e$/km	-4.3%	EIB Group
Electricity	**0.209** $kgCO_2$/kWh	-26.3%	IEA[8]
Purchased steam[9]	**0.043** $kgCO_2e$/kWh (non-BLB gross) **0.066** kgCO2e/kWh (BLB)	-	Ville de Luxembourg
Business travel – Air[10]	**0.155** to **0.621** $kgCO_2e$/Passenger km	+2.8%	Defra
Business travel – Rail	**0.014** $kgCO_2e$/Passenger/km	+16.7%	Defra
Outsourced minibus	**2.65** $kgCO_2e$/litre	-	EIB Group
Employee commuting	**0.227** $kgCO_2e$/km	+24.7%	Defra
Courier services	**4.830** $kgCO_2e$/shipment	-	DHL
Water	**1.052** $kgCO_2e/m^3$	-	Defra
Waste	**21.38** $kgCO_2e$/tonne **10.3** $kgCO_2e$/tonne (Organic recycled)	-1.7% +71.5%	Defra
Paper consumption	**955.7** $kgCO_2e$/tonnes	+2.9%	Defra

[8] International electricity emissions factors are no longer publicly available via Defra and are now sourced directly from the International Energy Agency (IEA).

[9] Purchased steam for all non-BLB campus buildings is now considered zero emissions on a net basis. Gross emissions have been calculated using the previous years' emissions factor

[10] From 2015, Defra publish emissions factors for international flights not to/from the UK. Previously, all EIB Group flights reported as short-haul / long-haul flights to/from the UK regardless of destination. From 2017, all non-UK flights now use correct international flights emissions factors enabling more granular reporting by travel class.

Emissions inventory calculation

An inventory of GHG emissions by source was calculated by applying the emission factors to relevant activity data and aggregating the results to calculate EIB Group's absolute carbon footprint. A relative footprint was also calculated using employee numbers. Since 2014, the methodology for calculating numbers of employees was changed from an FTE (full time equivalent) basis to total number of contracted employees. In 2018, in addition to presenting aggregated results by scope in accordance with the GHG Protocol, we also distinguish between "mobility" and "buildings-related" emissions to support communication of their comparative materiality within total emissions.

Data quality and completeness

Table 5. Data quality and assumptions by source

Scope	Emissions source	Activity Data	Assumptions applied
Scope 1	Natural gas	Primary data	-
	Owned vehicles	Primary data	Fuel efficiency conversion based on manufacturer's data
Scope 2	Purchased electricity	Primary data	-
	Purchased steam	Primary data	-
Scope 3	Business travel – Air	Primary data	-
	Business travel – Rail	Primary data	-
	Outsourced minibus	Primary data	Fuel efficiency conversion based on manufacturer's data
	Employee commuting	Inferred from average of available parking spaces	Average daily distance = 35km 220 days per year
	Couriers	Primary data	-
	Water	Primary data	-
	Waste	Primary data	All general waste is incinerated with heat recovery
	Paper consumption	Primary data	- Local printer data shows number of pages printed rather than number of sheets
	Data centres	Primary data	-
	Rental cars (New)	Primary data	- Data quality differs by provider

Poor: Priority for improvement **Satisfactory**: Could be improved **Good:** No change required

Impact of methodological changes

Methodolgy changes since emissions were first reported in 2007 have resulted in minor variations.

Table 6. Impact of EIB Group methodological changes on gross emissions by source

Scope	Emissions source	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Scope 1	Natural gas												
	Company cars												
Scope 2	Electricity[11]			↓									
	Purchased Steam												
Scope 3	Air travel[12]		↑	↑									
	Train travel												
	Minibus[13]	↑											
	Commuting												
	Courier[14] *(since 2013)*						↑						
	Rental cars[15] *(since 2016)*		↓	↑									
	Water[16] *(since 2013)*						↑						
	Waste												
	Paper[17]			↑									
	Data centres *(since 2014)*[18]			↓		↑							

Key: ↓ Gross emissions reduced ↑ Gross emissions increased

[11] The 2016 IEA electricity emissions factor of 0.304 kgCO_2 is 22.3% less than the Defra factor of 0.391 kgCO_2e used in 2015. Had IEA factors been used in 2015, reported gross emissions would have been 1,238 tCO_2e lower than the 5,717 tCO_2e gross emissions reported. This methodological change had no impact on EIB Group net emissions.

[12] The use of Defra international flights emissions factors in 2016 resulted in a slight increase in reported emissions that year. In 2017, the methodology was further refined to ensure correct apportionment of flights emissions factors linked to origin and destination, either to or from the UK, or international.

[13] Minor increase due to the addition of vehicle emissions for internal mail distribution. From late 2018, old diesel vehicles have been replaced with electric and will therefore be zero emissions on a net basis

[14] The inclusion of courier shipments has increased EIB Group gross emissions by approximately 70 tCO_2e per annum since 2013, though these are offset and therefore considered zero on a net basis.

[15] Rental car emissions were first reported in 2016, increasing EIB Group net emissions by 92 tCO_2e (0.5% of the overall net footprint). The data quality was improved in 2017 by using distance travelled rather than spend data.

[16] The introduction of water emissions in 2013 has increased EIB Group net emissions by approximately 50 tCO_2e per annum over and above baseline emissions.

[17] The inclusion of paper types and sizes in 2016 additional to the standard A3 and A4 sheets reported in previous years contributed an additional 6 tCO2e over and above baseline emissions.

[18] As per electricity, if data centre emissions in 2015 had been calculated using IEA factors directly rather than sourcing via Defra, they would have been 88 tCO_2e lower than the 405 tCO_2e reported.

Exclusions

EIB Group external offices are only partially included within scope insofar as air travel for these offices is booked via the central travel booking system and is therefore included within the reported air travel emissions. All other emissions sources for these offices are presently excluded from the scope of reporting due to a lack of data availability. Further efforts will be made in subsequent reporting years to understand the environmental impacts of our international subsidiary offices.

Hazardous waste, construction waste and waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) is also excluded due to these waste streams being measured in volume (m^3) or units rather than weight (kg), which is needed to calculate emissions. Again, emissions from these waste streams are likely to be very small since total waste contributes only 0.07% of the total net carbon footprint. The EIB Group is committed to continually improving the data quality of reported data wherever possible and we continue to refine our methodology to improve the coverage and transparency of our disclosure.

Updates to previously published figures

None required.

APPENDIX III: Carbon Smart Opinion Statement

Carbon Smart's statement provides the European Investment Bank Group and its stakeholders with a third-party assessment of the quality and reliability of EIB Group's carbon footprint data for the reporting period 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018. It does not represent an independent third-party assurance of EIB Group's management approach to sustainability.

Carbon Smart has been commissioned by EIB Group to calculate the carbon footprint of all head office locations for its 2018 Environmental Report. Through this engagement, Carbon Smart has assured EIB Group that the reported carbon footprint is representative of the business and that the data presented is credible and compliant with the appropriate standards and industry practices. Data has been collected and calculated following the WRI GHG Protocol principles of relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy.

Carbon Smart's work has included interviews with key EIB Group personnel, a review of internal and external documentation, and an interrogation of source data and data collection systems, including comparison with the previous years' data.

Carbon Smart has concluded the points listed below:

Relevance

We have ensured the GHG inventory appropriately reflects the GHG emissions of the company and serves the decision-making needs of users, both internal and external to the company.

Completeness

EIB Group continues to use the operational control approach to define its organisational boundary. EIB Group calculate total direct Scope 1, 2 and major Scope 3 emissions, including upstream emissions for several Scope 3 emissions sources. Reported environmental data covers all employees and all entities that meet the criteria of being subject to control or significant influence of the reporting organisation.

Consistency

To ensure comparability, we have used the same calculation methodologies and assumptions as for the previous year except where stated otherwise. Any revisions or refinements to the methodology used and the impact of any such changes have been clearly stated in this report.

Transparency

Where relevant, we have included appropriate references to the accounting and calculation methodologies, assumptions and re-calculations performed.

Accuracy

To the best of our knowledge, all data presented within this report is considered accurate within the limits of the quality and completeness of the data provided by EIB group.

APPENDIX IV: GRI Standard indicators

GRI 302-4: Reduction of energy consumption

Energy savings due to conservation and efficiency improvements have resulted in a decrease by 44.8% of the fuel and energy purchased by the EIB per employee since 2007, as shown in the following table.

Table 7. Energy consumption per employee

Energy source	2018	2007	Variance	% change
Natural gas (MWh)	130	4,041	-3,911	-96.8%
Electricity (MWh)	20,240	15,620	+4,620	+29.6%
Steam (MWh)	14,673	5,785	+8,888	+153.6%
Total (MWh)	**35,044**	**25,445**	+9,599	+37.7%
Number of employees	3,896	1,501	+2,395	+159.6%
Energy per employee (kWh)	**8,995**	**16,952**	-7,957	-46.9%

Within existing buildings, the EIB continues to conduct various technical optimisations to minimise energy wastage. These optimisations include:

- Regulation and distribution of heating and cooling systems (adapting consumption to demand in real time);
- Lighting management;
- Ventilation systems management;
- Maintenance of the Quality Label from SuperDrecksKëscht® fir Betriber for the EKI and WKI buildings (since 2007)

GRI 305: Reduction of GHG emissions

In addition to the energy saving measures described in the preceding section, the EIB has continued to maintain existing initiatives to further reduce its GHG emissions.

Aiming at 'carbon neutrality' for its energy supplies, the EIB has been buying 100% renewable energy (hydropower, biomass and wind) from its electricity supplier LEO SA. This has reduced the annual internal carbon emissions by an average of 5,866 tCO_2e each year since 2011.

GRI 306: Waste by type and disposal method

The EIB disposes of waste through the Luxembourg municipal authorities. Waste is sorted in-house to the extent possible so that it can ultimately be recycled. All unsorted waste is incinerated with energy recovery. Details of the quantities of waste by the official categorisation are shown in the table below.

The Luxembourg SuperDrecksKëscht® fir Betrieber green label was first awarded to the Bank for its internal waste recycling practices in 2007 and renewed annually to date for the East and West Kirchberg buildings. The criteria for obtaining the label are as follows:

- Motivation of all participants;
- Transposition of all measures for waste prevention;
- Visible and accessible collection sites;
- Safe and environmentally correct storage;
- Waste collection according to types;
- High quality and transparent waste recycling and disposal;
- Environmentally correct management.

The SuperDrecksKëscht® fir Betriber label is certified in accordance with the internationally accepted ISO 14024:2000 standard. This certificate comprises among other things the control procedures and requirements the inspectors have to satisfy. Thus waste management in the certified businesses fully meets the requirements for ISO 14024.

The table below discloses 2017 EIB Waste split in accordance to the European Waste Catalogue as per European Commission's Decision 2000/532/EC of 3 May 2000.

Table 8. Waste categories

Code CED	Official description of waste	Unit	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
08 01 11*	Waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other hazardous substances	kg	499	162	-	-	203	n/a	n/a
08 03 17*	Waste printing toner containing hazardous substances	kg	818	12,270	6,569	-	4,800	5,700	5,300
13 02 08*	Other engine, gear and lubricating oils	kg	116	-	19	-	29	61	-
13 05 07*	Oily Water From Oil/Water Separators	kg	2,660	0	0	0	0		
14 06 03*	Other Solvents And Solvent Mixtures	kg	52	0	0	0	0		
15 01 01	Paper and cardboard packaging	kg	45,312	44,849	33,115	23,740	22,847	80,076	75,606
15 01 02	Plastic packaging	kg	5,462	4,194	2,573	1,358	1,721	1,335	406
15 01 02 15 01 04 15 01 05	Plastic packaging Metallic packaging Composite packaging	kg	13,319	9,586	9,077	9,376	7,880	n/a	n/a
15 01 03	Glass, insulation, wood, metal (related to works)	kg	1,577	2,405	-	-	-	-	-
15 01 06	Mixed packaging	kg	0	-	-	322	233	5,967	5,952
15 01 07	Glass packaging	kg	15,035	14,765	18,812	26,875	62,250	38,897	39,444

Code CED	Official description of waste	Unit	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
15 01 10*	Packaging containing residues of or contaminated by hazardous substances	kg	1,212	926	542	-	532	917	964
15 02 02*	Absorbents, filter materials (including oil filters not otherwise specified), wiping cloths, protective clothing contaminated by hazardous substances	kg	1,030	1,030	34	-	96	1,363	-
15 02 03	Absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing other than those mentioned in 15 02 02	kg	191	395	218	-	404	n/a	n/a
16 01 14	Glass, insulation, wood, metal (related to works)	kg	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 01 18	Non-Ferrous Metal	kg	114	0	0	0	0		
16 01 20	Glass	kg	1	0	9	527	67		
16 02 14	Discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13	kg	0	19	652	728	-	215	-
16 02 15*	Hazardous Components Removed from Discarded Equipment	kg	0	0	0	0	80		
16 02 16	Problematic wastes (e.g. paint, battery, filter)	kg	208	140	-	-	-	-	-
16 05 04	Problematic wastes (e.g. paint, battery, filter)	kg	174	141	-	-	-	-	-
16 05 06*	Chemicals	kg	66	0	0	0	0		
16 06 01*	Lead batteries	kg	0	-	459	63	55	145	-
16 06 02*	Ni Cd batteries	kg	30	-	52	-	60	n/a	n/a
17 01 07	Glass, insulation, wood, metal (related to works)	kg	3,161	1,602	-	-	-	-	-
17 02 01	Glass, insulation, wood, metal (related to works)	kg	8,082	42	-	-	-	-	-
17 02 03	Plastic	kg	78	38	-	-	-	-	-
17 04 05	Iron and steel	kg	0	-	529	-	1,510	8 m3	-
17 04 07	Glass, insulation, wood, metal (related to works)	kg	0	47	-	-	-	-	-
17 04 11	Cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10	kg	90	34	25	37	21	-	141
17 05 04	Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03	kg	0	20	1,212	-	-	9	-
17 06 04	Insulation materials other than those mentioned in 170601 or 170603	kg	94	57	1,813	2,886	3,168	1,891	1,396
17 06 05*	Construction Materials Containing Asbestos	0	0	0	0	6	0		

Code CED	Official description of waste	Unit	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
17 08 02	Glass, insulation, wood, metal (related to works)	kg	36	23	-	-	-	-	-
17 09 03	Other construction and demolition wastes (including mixed wastes) containing dangerous substances	kg	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 09 04	Mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03	kg	65,140	9,020	13,723	3,379	1,659	5,097	-
18 01 03*	Waste whose collection and disposal is subject to special requirements in view of the prevention of infection	kg	0	50	50	-	5	n/a	n/a
19 08 09	Grease and Oil Mixture From Oil/Water Separation Containing Only Edible Oil And Fats	kg	7,620	0	0	0	0		
19 12 01	Glass, insulation, wood, metal (related to works)	kg	0	32	-	-	-	-	-
19 12 04	Plastic and rubber	kg	0	20	-	-	-	-	-
20 01 01	Paper and cardboard	kg	252,868	153,312	212,683	145,505	96,950	84,165	77,958
20 01 08	Biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste	kg	414,657	314,860	246,830	283,750	232,400	181,700	136
20 01 13*	Wastes whose collection and disposal is subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection	kg	0	-	8	-	24	n/a	n/a
20 01 14*	Acids	kg	0	0	21	0	0		
20 01 15*	Alkalines	kg	0	0	35	30	0		
20 01 19	Pesticides	kg	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 01 21*	Fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste	kg	117	206	-	-	-	-	-
20 01 23*	Discarded Equipment Containing Chlorofluorocarbons	kg	32	0	0	0	0		
20 01 25	Edible oil and fat	kg	4,726	1,870	345	2,390	2,040	2,170	2,172
20 01 28*	Paint, Inks, Adhesives and Resins Other Than Those Mentioned In 20 01 27	kg	0	0	114	74	49		
20 01 33*	Batteries and accumulators included in 160601, 160602 or 160603 and unsorted batteries and accumulators containing these batteries	kg	265	1,310	197	-	407	437	351
20 01 34	Batteries and Accumulators Other Than Those Mentioned In 20 01 33	kg	0	0	0	119	0		

Code CED	Official description of waste	Unit	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
20 01 35*	Discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components(commercial)	kg	38	-	156	396	516	n/a	n/a
20 01 36	Electronic waste	kg	800	200	-	-	-	-	-
20 01 37*	Wood containing hazardous substances	kg	4,788	260	-	70	180	n/a	n/a
20 01 38	Glass, insulation, wood, metal (related to works)	kg	300	519	-	-	-	-	-
20 01 39	Plastics	kg	4,839	3,574	2,920	2,164	2,408	1,554	1,438
20 01 40	Metals	kg	2,488	1,563	2,259	2,103	2,118	1,893	1,575
20 01 99	Glass, insulation, wood, metal (related to works)	kg	8,657	6,145	-	-	-	-	-
20 02 01	Biodegradable waste	kg	0	16,380	23,200	50	100	n/a	n/a
20 03 01	Mixed municipal waste	kg	208,004	153,808	169,183	214,331	331,900	137,550	136,500

[1] Any waste marked with an asterisk (*) in the list of wastes shall be considered as hazardous waste pursuant to Directive 2008/98/EC, unless Article 20 of that Directive applies.

CORPORATE

EIB Group **Carbon Footprint** Report 2018

GHG emissions resulting
from EIB Group internal operations

European Investment Bank
The EU bank

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT FUND

The EIB Group consists of
the European Investment Bank and the European Investment Fund.

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