

# At a glance

This Environmental Report, which is based on the indicator system devised by the Verein für Umweltmanagement und Nachhaltigkeit in Finanzinstituten e.V. (VfU), outlines the Bundesbank's resource usage and the resulting environmental impact for 2016. Greenhouse gas emissions are measured in equivalent CO<sub>2</sub> (CO<sub>2</sub>e).

With electricity and heat consumption of just over 179,000 megawatt-hours (MWh), energy usage produced the largest share of greenhouse gas emissions. By optimising the operating hours of technical facilities, implementing energy-saving technologies, and improving usage habits, energy

consumption was successfully reduced over the past year. The consumption of heat energy is dependent mainly on the prevailing weather conditions, but can be improved through technical and structural measures. The Bundesbank consumed slightly more heat energy this year than in 2015.

In 2016, water consumption rose to just over 267,000 cubic metres (m<sup>3</sup>). Water consumption also varies depending on weather conditions, usage habits, as well as on the technical and structural properties of the buildings.

Again in 2016, Bundesbank employees travelled more than 37 million kilometres on business trips.



Business trips are primarily taken by car, train and aeroplane, with staff increasingly travelling by train for trips within Germany. The distance travelled by aeroplane fell to around 1.3 million km, thereby reducing CO<sup>2</sup>e emissions. Additionally, the Bundesbank is deploying more and more vehicles with alternative power sources in its own vehicle fleet.

In 2016, the Bundesbank produced slightly more than 9,600 tonnes of office, building, and banknote waste. The majority of this was again comprised of building waste, which is subject to reasonably large annual fluctuations depending on construction activities.

The Bundesbank's greenhouse gas emissions totalled just over 27,670 tonnes in 2016. This represents a 3.4% reduction in relation to the base value (28,650 t) as well as a slight decrease compared to 2015. The Bundesbank produced just under 2.9 tonnes of CO<sup>2</sup>e per employee. Accounting for more than 50% of emissions, heating consumption is once again the main producer of greenhouse gases.

By implementing a range of measures from the programme for environmental protection, the Bundesbank is seeking to sustainably reduce its resource usage and greenhouse gas emissions.

