

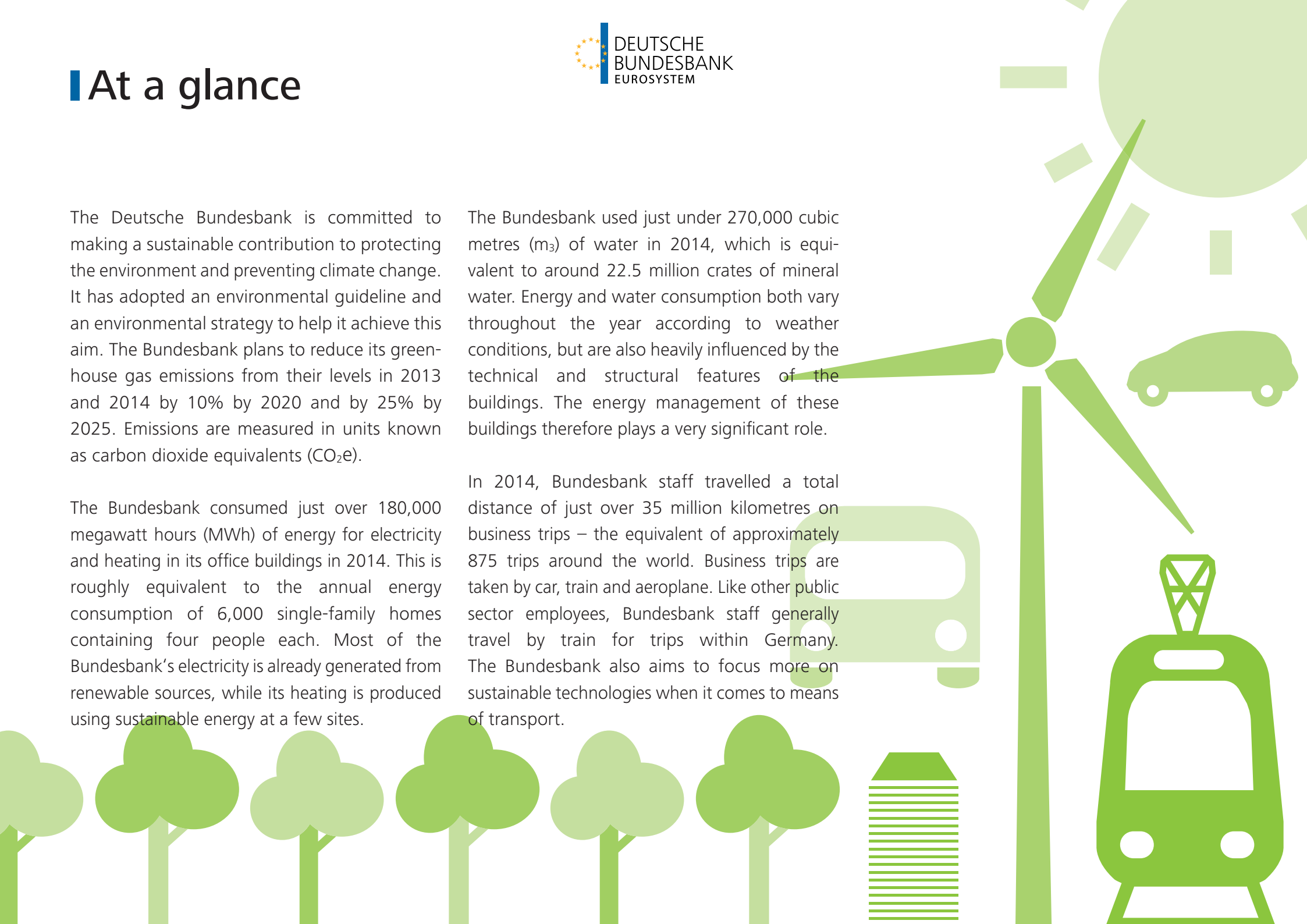
At a glance

The Deutsche Bundesbank is committed to making a sustainable contribution to protecting the environment and preventing climate change. It has adopted an environmental guideline and an environmental strategy to help it achieve this aim. The Bundesbank plans to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions from their levels in 2013 and 2014 by 10% by 2020 and by 25% by 2025. Emissions are measured in units known as carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e).

The Bundesbank consumed just over 180,000 megawatt hours (MWh) of energy for electricity and heating in its office buildings in 2014. This is roughly equivalent to the annual energy consumption of 6,000 single-family homes containing four people each. Most of the Bundesbank's electricity is already generated from renewable sources, while its heating is produced using sustainable energy at a few sites.

The Bundesbank used just under 270,000 cubic metres (m₃) of water in 2014, which is equivalent to around 22.5 million crates of mineral water. Energy and water consumption both vary throughout the year according to weather conditions, but are also heavily influenced by the technical and structural features of the buildings. The energy management of these buildings therefore plays a very significant role.

In 2014, Bundesbank staff travelled a total distance of just over 35 million kilometres on business trips – the equivalent of approximately 875 trips around the world. Business trips are taken by car, train and aeroplane. Like other public sector employees, Bundesbank staff generally travel by train for trips within Germany. The Bundesbank also aims to focus more on sustainable technologies when it comes to means of transport.



Last year, just under 8,000 tonnes of waste were produced. The volume of waste generated varies considerably from year to year owing to the large proportion of construction waste.

The Bundesbank's greenhouse gas emissions amounted to 26,590 tonnes of CO₂e in 2014, or just under 3 tonnes of CO₂e per employee. Heating consumption is the main factor in the Bundesbank's greenhouse gas emissions, accounting for a share of just under two-thirds of the volume.

To manage its environmental tasks, the Bundesbank focuses on four areas of activity: resources, energy, mobility, and management and communication. It strives to achieve ambitious goals in each of these areas. An energy and environmental management system is used to coordinate all the necessary measures and activities. The Bundesbank will provide regular updates on its progress.

