



EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

EUROSYSTEM

# 2014 update of the ECB's environmental statement



GREEN ECB

## 2014 update of the ECB's environmental statement



This environmental statement provides information to the general public and other interested parties on the environmental performance and activities of the European Central Bank (ECB) in 2013 and 2014. It can be found on the ECB's website (see the page entitled "[Environmental protection at the ECB](#)" under the banner "The European Central Bank" and "Organisation").

The ECB was first validated under the EMAS<sup>1</sup> scheme in 2010. This environmental statement is the fifth to be produced within the EMAS validation cycle. It is a follow-up to the consolidated environmental statement for 2013 and is only complete when used together with that publication. It contains updated data for 2013, which are compared with data from previous years.

This updated environmental statement was drafted in accordance with EMAS III standards. In 2016, the ECB intends to publish a new consolidated environmental statement.

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<sup>1</sup> The EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (established by Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council).

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## 2 Foreword

Our aim as an environmentally aware institution is to find ways of carrying out our tasks and delivering our services while using energy as sustainably, responsibly and efficiently as possible.

Since 2010, when the ECB was listed in the EMAS register for the first time, the organisation has faced numerous challenges to its core business. Moreover, it recently assumed a new role in the context of the creation of a new system of banking supervision for banks in the euro area. Hence, while the ECB has always been committed to fulfilling its obligations with regard to its environmental stewardship, the overall figures in this updated report may show an increase in the use of energy resulting from an increase in the number of workplaces as well as increased business activity in times of financial crisis. This 2014 update contains additional data, as did the 2013 report, for example on the number of staff commuting to and from work and the respective CO<sub>2</sub> emissions estimate.

In order to ensure that we are achieving our overall commitment, we have established tangible goals and initiatives to monitor our environmental efforts and performance and are looking for further ways to reduce our carbon footprint. In addition, we place great emphasis on staff awareness and behavioural change to help our employees translate this policy into their everyday activities. The ECB is seeking institutional cooperation among other EU institutions towards a common approach for the offsetting of carbon emissions.

We are looking forward to successfully managing the organisational challenge and significant increase in the number of workplaces resulting from the establishment of the Single Supervisory Mechanism and the completion of our new ECB premises and integrating these factors within the scope of our Green ECB initiative and EMAS. Once again, the engagement of our staff will be crucial in order to fulfil our responsibilities in terms of sustainability and in order to minimise our environmental impact and carbon footprint.



Vítor Constâncio  
Vice-President of the European Central Bank

### 3 Environmental performance at the ECB

As part of its environmental management, the ECB's environmental performance and impact are assessed on an annual basis and measures to improve them are continually being developed and introduced.

The ECB's Environmental Management System (EMS) is evaluated on a regular basis by means of internal audits, thus ensuring that continuous improvements are made.

In 2013 the ECB did not identify any new aspects of its activities that had a significant direct or indirect impact on the environment. As a result, no modifications to its system were deemed necessary. Nonetheless, as a result of an increase in both business activity and the number of staff, more office space was needed. Consequently, the ECB rented additional space in the Japan Centre at the end of 2013, and 74 workplaces were set up to support the establishment of the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM). By the end of 2014, 815 workplaces will be available for ECB staff in the Japan Centre. Additional space was also rented in the Eurotower. From 2014, this supplementary office space will be included in the scope of the EMS.

The ECB carried out a management review and nine internal environmental verifications in 2013, and presented its findings to the Management Committee.

The environmental policy outlines the overall intentions and direction of the ECB in terms of its environmental performance and objectives.

#### Environmental policy

The ECB is committed to continuously improving its environmental performance and to minimising its ecological footprint by:

- stimulating a sustainable change in the behaviour of all internal and external staff and subcontractors through training, information and action to raise awareness;
- taking measures to reduce carbon emissions in its daily operations and using resources efficiently and responsibly;
- increasingly integrating environmental considerations into procurement procedures, further developing the sustainable procurement guideline and training purchasers;
- promoting transparent communication and dialogue with all interested parties internally and externally with regard to its environmental performance;
- complying with applicable environmental legal regulations.

The ECB aims to bring about a sustainable change in the behaviour of all staff. It is convinced that each staff member can help to improve the ECB's environmental performance and thus minimise its ecological footprint. Consequently, in 2013 two workshops were held with a team of ECB environmental representatives. Furthermore, a car-free day was organised during European Mobility Week, encouraging staff to take public transport, bike or walk to work. As in previous years, the ECB also participated in the World Wildlife Fund's global "Earth Hour" initiative.

In 2013, the ECB was audited by the European Court of Auditors (ECA) in a special mission to assess how EU institutions and bodies calculate, reduce and offset their greenhouse gas emissions. The ECA assessed whether, from 2008 to 2013, the ECB had a policy to reduce the negative impact of its administrative operations on the environment and whether this policy was effectively implemented. The ECA's Report on the audit of the management by the European Central Bank of its carbon footprint and the ECB's official reply are available online on both organisations' websites.

### 3.1 Achievement of objectives and targets until the end of 2013<sup>2</sup>

The ECB's ecological impact is monitored and evaluated annually by means of an environmental inventory, which is used to assess the achievement of targets, to calculate the ECB's CO<sub>2</sub> footprint and to compare data over time. Data are collected on the basis of the ECB's environmentally relevant input and output flows. On the input side, this includes data on energy, water, resource consumption and staff and visitor business travel. On the output side, data on waste, waste water and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are collected. The ECB's main premises are rented and are therefore operated entirely by the landlords, who provide the majority of the inventory data, such as data on energy and water consumption and waste generation.

The table below outlines the environmental objectives and targets set until the end of 2013.

<b>Energy efficiency</b>	Increase in equipment-related energy efficiency and reduction in energy/electrical power consumption.
<b>Material efficiency</b>	Promotion of the paperless office concept. Reduction in office paper consumption by 15%. Promotion of online publications. Reduction in paper consumption used for official publications by 15%.
<b>Waste</b>	Reduction in residual waste in ECB offices by following the reuse-reduce-recycle concept.
<b>Emissions</b>	Reduction in total carbon footprint by 10%.
<b>Green procurement</b>	Integration of environmental considerations in procurement activities and training of purchasers.
<b>Raising awareness</b>	Increase in environmental awareness and drive towards a change in behaviour among staff.

#### Workplaces

The ECB saw a significant increase in the number of workplaces in 2013 in order to support the establishment of the SSM. The increase in the number of workplaces in recent years is as follows:

<sup>2</sup> Objectives and targets set by the ECB, relative to 2011 data of its environmental inventory.

Workplaces	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change 2013/2011 (%) <sup>*</sup>
Number of allocated workplaces (December of the respective year)	2,140	2,250	2,256	2,398	2,655	17.7%

*\* Figures may not add up due to rounding.*

### Energy efficiency

The target for 2013 was to increase equipment-related energy efficiency and reduce energy consumption. As an information-intensive organisation, the ECB depends on a vast IT infrastructure to run applications and support electronic communications. Consequently, a whole host of IT-related activities were initiated, such as rolling out energy-efficient laptops instead of desktop computers and further expanding and encouraging the use of multifunctional devices across premises.

Also in 2013, there was a second round of the "Plants for Printers" campaign. In 2012, energy-efficient multifunctional devices (used to copy, scan and print) were rolled out across the ECB. In order to encourage staff to use these, the Green ECB team awarded an office plant to each staff member who returned their personal office printers and began to use the new common multifunctional devices on each floor instead. Returned printers were collected by DG/IS for reuse at ECB workplaces, rather than ordering new printers. Outworn printers were returned for e-waste recycling and disposal as necessary.

Energy	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change 2013/2011 (%) <sup>*</sup>
<b>In total</b>						
Total heating and cooling energy for all ECB premises (MWh)	22,815.0	24,146.6	19,608.3	21,778.2	22,167.5	13.1%
Total electrical energy for all ECB premises (MWh)	19,497.6	18,910.2	19,586.0	19,010.7	19,853.9	1.4%
- of which renewable electrical energy (MWh)	6,564.8	6,737.9	12,658.1	12,504.5	12,666.3	0.1%
Production of electrical energy (MWh)	5,332.5	4,591.0	3,405.2	4,041.4	3,253.5	-4.5%
Renewable electrical energy (%)	33.7%	35.6%	64.6%	65.8%	63.8%	-0.8 pp <sup>**</sup>
Electrical energy, heating, ventilation and cooling of external data centre space (MWh)				7,044.0	5,246.2	-25.5% <sup>3</sup>
<b>Per workplace</b>						
Heating and cooling energy per workplace (kWh)	10,661.2	10,731.8	8,691.6	9,081.8	8,349.4	-3.9%
Electrical energy per workplace (kWh)	9,111.0	8,404.5	8,681.7	7,927.7	7,477.9	-13.9%

*\* Figures may not add up due to rounding.*

*\*\* A percentage point (pp) is the unit for the arithmetical difference between two percentages.*

3 The figure for 2013 is compared with that for 2012, as monitoring only began in 2012.

The consumption of electrical energy per workplace was 13.9% lower in 2013 than in 2011. However, total electrical energy consumption has remained almost unchanged since 2009, despite an increase in business activity and allocated workplaces. This demonstrates an increase in energy efficiency and an improvement in the overall management of energy consumption.

Since 2009, electrical energy for the Commerzbank building has been supplied entirely from renewable resources, without creating any carbon dioxide emissions. The entire direct electrical energy supply of the ECB's rented space in both the Eurotheum and the Eurotower has been generated locally by hydropower from the River Main, as is all of the electrical energy supplied to the construction site for the new ECB premises (NEP).

The total energy consumption for heating and cooling purposes was 13.1% higher in 2013 than in 2011. This was mainly due to the long and energy-intensive winter of 2012-13. Moreover, increased business activity, owing to the financial crisis, required more energy to be consumed in order to provide comfortable working conditions for staff.

From 2010 to 2011 there was a general overhaul of the three combined heating and power units (CHP) situated in the Eurotower. This explains the significant increase in the ECB's production of its own energy in 2012. Following the overhaul of the CHP modules, electricity production did not reach its planned capacity in 2013, resulting in a decrease in energy production (19.5% compared with 2012 and 4.5% compared with 2011).

## Material efficiency

### Publications

The target for 2013 was to promote online publications and reduce paper consumption used for official publications by 15%.

The largest proportion of the ECB's paper consumption is for the production of official publications, representing 72% of the ECB's total paper consumption in 2013.

Publications	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change 2013/2011 (%)*
ECB publications (white paper and FSC mixed paper) (tonnes)	400.1	550.0	392.5	386.6	241.4	-38.5%

\* Figures may not add up due to rounding.

The number of printed publications has decreased significantly over the last three years. In 2013, there was a 38.5% decline relative to 2011. Consequently, the target to reduce the paper consumption used for official publications by 15% was achieved and even exceeded.

The underlying reason for this decrease is that the Governing Council decided to end the large-scale printing of the ECB's Annual Report. A similar print-run reduction was applied to all of the ECB's official publications. The production of hard copies has been adjusted to correspond to the number of recipients who register online. Stocks of publications have also been drastically reduced and disposed of responsibly.

### Office paper

The target for 2013 was to promote the paperless office concept and reduce office paper consumption by 15%.

Office paper	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change 2013/2011 (%)*
White paper (thousands of sheets of A4 equivalent)	4	0	13	0	0	-100.0%
Mixed paper (50% recycled, 50% white) (thousands of sheets of A4 equivalent)	12,330	2,165	423	261	211	-50.0%
Recycled paper (100% recycled) (thousands of sheets of A4 equivalent)	2,660	17,000	17,900	18,200	18,255	2.0%
Office paper consumption per workplace (sheets of A4 equivalent per year)	7,007	8,518	8,127	7,699	6,955	-14.4%
Share of recycled paper (%)	17.7%	88.7%	97.6%	98.6%	98.9%	1.2 pp**

\* Figures may not add up due to rounding.

\*\* A percentage point (pp) is the unit for the arithmetical difference between two percentages.

However, the ECB did not achieve this target. Furthermore, the total number of printed sheets increased by 130,750 pages (0.7%) compared with 2011. This was justified by an increase in the number of workplaces by 17.7% (an additional 399 workplaces) compared with 2011, but also by a significant increase in business activity as a result of the financial crisis and the establishment of the SSM. Consequently, since 2011 office paper consumption per workplace has decreased by 1,172 sheets (14.4%, or by five sheets per workplace per day).

This reduction is partly attributable to the fact that the multifunctional printers that were installed on each floor in 2012 require users to reconfirm the print job before printing, within a timeframe of 36 hours. This prevents unnecessary printing and, at the same time, ensures the confidentiality of information. Moreover, staff are encouraged to select double-sided printing or printing in a condensed format.

### Cleaning agents

Only a small number of the cleaning agents used in the ECB contain hazardous substances. These are used mostly by the ECB's suppliers. Most cleaning agents used at the ECB have been awarded the EU Ecolabel. There has been a significant reduction in the consumption of cleaning agents as all cleaning staff working for the service provider have been trained in the use and correct dosage of the products used.

Cleaning agents	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change 2013/2011 (%)*
Cleaning agents (kg)	1,910.0	1,249.3	1,889.0	1,242.7	1,132.8	-40.0%

\* Figures may not add up due to rounding.

## Chemicals for water treatment and cooling agents

### Water treatment

Chemicals are used to treat fresh water and to soften the water in the buildings. The amount of chemicals used and the installations are routinely checked in accordance with official regulations. In 2013, 6.3 tonnes of chemicals were used for water treatment.

### Cooling agents

Cooling installations for air conditioning in the buildings contain cooling agents, such as Tetrafluoroethane R134a or a mixture of Difluoromethane and Pentafluoroethane R410a. Both are greenhouse gases that have no significant ozone depletion potential (affecting the ozone layer), but do have significant global warming potential. As a result, approximately 20 kg of cooling agents that have an impact on the environment were used in 2013, equivalent to 23.9 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>. The difference in emissions compared with 2012, where the same amount of cooling agents were used, is due to the different type of cooling agents used and their different global warming potential.

Hazardous substances	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change 2013/2011 (%) <sup>4</sup>
Chemicals for water treatment (kg)	9,765.0	9,000.0	8,320.0	7,865.0	6,280.0	-24.5%
Cooling agents (kg)				22.5	18.2	-19.1% <sup>4</sup>

\* Figures may not add up due to rounding.

4 The figure for 2013 is compared to that for 2012, as monitoring only began in 2012.

### Water and waste water

The water consumption table below shows the data for all technical and non-technical water used on the ECB's premises. Waste water is not measured, but is assumed to be equal to fresh water consumption. All waste water is discharged to the public sewer.

Water	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change 2013/2011 (%) <sup>4</sup>
Non-technical fresh water (sanitary facilities, kitchenettes, canteen) (m <sup>3</sup> )	44,956.2	43,016.0	43,466.2	46,117.2	43,557.3	0.2%
Technical fresh water building (m <sup>3</sup> )	21,335.0	19,697.4	18,090.3	19,554.8	20,085.2	11.0%
Total fresh water (m <sup>3</sup> )	68,387.3	64,660.7	63,366.5	67,501.5	65,390.0	3.2%
Waste water (m <sup>3</sup> )	44,956.2	43,016.0	43,466.2	46,117.2	43,557.3	0.2%
Non-technical fresh water per workplace (m <sup>3</sup> per year)	21.0	19.1	19.3	19.2	16.4	-14.9%
Total fresh water per workplace (m <sup>3</sup> per year)	32.0	28.7	28.1	28.1	24.6	-12.3%

\* Figures may not add up due to rounding.

If we compare data from 2013 with data from 2011, non-technical fresh water consumption per workplace decreased by 14.9% and total fresh water consumption per workplace by 12.3%. Consumption of technical fresh water in 2013 increased by 11% compared with 2011. However, comparing data over the last four years shows an almost constant consumption of water.

## Waste and recycling

The target for 2013 was to reduce residual waste in ECB offices by following the “reuse-reduce-recycle” concept. This was successfully achieved both in absolute terms and relative to the number of workplaces.

Waste	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change 2013/2011 (%)*
Paper and cardboard waste, recycled (tonnes)	149.1	160.1	131.5	95.1	111.3	-15.4%
Confidential paper waste, recycled (tonnes)	92.4	101.4	100.4	123.8	109.8	9.3%
Residual waste, incinerated/combusted waste (tonnes)	225.0	227.2	229.4	255.9	199.0	-13.3%
Electronic waste, recycled (tonnes)	28.6	3.1	23.0	31.7	34.5	50.2%
Hazardous waste (used batteries and fluorescent tubes) (tonnes)	11.0	14.3	0.7	0.9	1.9	164.4%
Paper and cardboard waste per workplace (kg per year)	69.7	71.1	58.3	39.6	41.9	-28.1%
Confidential paper waste per workplace (kg per year)	43.2	45.1	44.5	51.6	41.4	-7.1%
Residual waste per workplace (kg per year)	105.2	101.0	101.7	106.7	74.9	-26.3%

\* Figures may not add up due to rounding.

## Emissions

The target for 2013 was to reduce the total carbon footprint by 10%.

In 2011, the footprint calculation included indirect CO<sub>2</sub> emissions arising from the consumption of electrical energy and energy consumption for heating and cooling purposes, staff business travel, office paper consumption and the printing of ECB publications, and travel by external participants to ECB conferences and special events. In order to use the same baseline and thus make the data comparable, subsequent extensions of the scope of the EMS and CO<sub>2</sub> calculations in 2012 and 2013 were not taken into account in the assessment of the achievement of the target.

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions 2011-13 on the basis of the GHG Protocol	2011	2012	2013	Δ 2013 / 2011*	Change 2013/2011 (%)*
<b>Indirect emissions - Scope 2</b>	<b>7,055.6</b>	<b>7,376.6</b>	<b>7,697.03</b>	<b>547.9</b>	<b>9.09%</b>
Electric energy of ECB premises (tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent)	2,660.3	2,504.9	2,779.19	25.3	4.47%
Heating and cooling of ECB premises (tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent)	4,395.3	4,871.7	4,917.84	522.5	11.89%
<b>Indirect emissions - Scope 3</b>	<b>6,892.6</b>	<b>6,299.7</b>	<b>6,547.2</b>	<b>-345.4</b>	<b>-5.01%</b>
Business travel (car, train, plane) (tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent)	1,742.4	1,748.8	1,942.2	199.8	11.47%
Travel of conference participants (tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent)	4,653.3	4,059.8	4,267.8	-385.4	-8.28%
Office paper and ECB publications (tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent)	496.9	491.2	337.2	-159.7	-32.14%
<b>Total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent)</b>	<b>13,948.2</b>	<b>13,676.3</b>	<b>14,244.2</b>	<b>296.0</b>	<b>2.12%</b>

\* Figures may not add up due to rounding.

The CO<sub>2</sub> footprint has increased by 296 tonnes (2.1%) since 2011, hence the target of a 10% reduction was not achieved. The total energy consumption for heating and cooling purposes was 11.9% higher in 2013 than in 2011, with the largest share in the CO<sub>2</sub> footprint. As explained above, this is mainly due to the long and energy-intensive winter of 2012-13. Moreover, increased business activity owing to the financial crisis and the establishment of the SSM required more energy to be consumed in order to provide comfortable working conditions for staff. This situation is also reflected in the number of meetings registered in the internal registry. In 2013, over 18,000 bookings were made for the existing meeting facilities, an increase of almost 30% compared with 2012.

However, given the higher number of workplaces (an additional 399 workplaces or an increase of 17.7% since 2011), CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per workplace have decreased by 13.2%.

One notable achievement is the decrease in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions since 2011 in the area of official ECB publications. Since 2013, many official publications have been printed only on demand.

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from business travel (plane, train and car) increased by 11.5% compared with 2011. This may be due to the ongoing financial crisis and the resultant increased need for meetings and conferences and, thus, staff travel.

Webcasting services are used for streaming the monthly ECB press conference following the meeting of the ECB's Governing Council. This allows TV stations and journalists all over the world to follow the live transmission without having to travel to Frankfurt. In addition, webcasting is also sometimes used for high-level conferences and SSM-related events. In 2013, 15 webcasts were organised for the monthly ECB press conferences and for three additional events, one of which was the unveiling of the €5 banknote. The ECB's webcasting provider was the first such provider in the world to supply its electricity from renewable sources.

Moreover, the ECB has established a fast internet connection to facilitate the webcast of any event without the need for a satellite transmission, thus increasing the number of webcasts for other activities in addition to the ECB press conference.

### Green procurement

The objective for 2013 was to integrate environmental considerations into both procurement activities and the training of purchasers.

Throughout 2013, there were six training sessions where green procurement and the use of the sustainable procurement guideline were included. A total of 95 staff participated in the training activities; 65 of those were directly responsible for procurement. Furthermore, staff from the Central Procurement Office were encouraged to include environmental aspects in the tender documents wherever possible. Environmental criteria had already been included in several public procurements, for example catering services, new child-minding facilities, IT end-user computer equipment and the electrical power supply.

Consequently, the target of providing training for purchasers was met. The target of integrating environmental considerations in procurement activities was also met. The numbers of tenders which will include environmental criteria is expected to increase by 10% over the next two years. The sustainable procurement awareness workshop will be opened up to all business areas involved in procurement activities.

### Raising awareness

The objective for 2013 was to raise environmental awareness and to foster a change in behaviour among staff.

At the beginning of that year, the change in behaviour pilot campaign in the TARGET2-Securities (T2S) Programme was finalised. Employees were encouraged to actively reduce their environmental impact at work while focusing specifically on a reduction in energy consumption. The campaign also aimed at creating an internal success story and a model that could be replicated by other employee groups across the organisation. The feedback from the T2S team was positive and noted in particular an increase in team spirit.

In order to promote general awareness on environmental issues, the environmental officer and his team were invited to talk about the "Green ECB" initiative at several divisional meetings. The environmental representatives also presented the initiative to their business areas or at section meetings and distributed related information to their colleagues, encouraging their active participation in Green ECB activities.

Two workshops for the ECB's environmental representatives took place in 2013, which comprise more than 30 representatives and deputies who are permanent ECB staff members from across all hierarchical levels. For the first meeting, a site visit to the hydropower plant on the River Main,



Tombola winner with new city bike

which delivers renewable electricity to the ECB was organised. The second meeting was dedicated to a workshop evaluating environmental activities and their impact and proposing new targets and objectives and developing policies for the next environmental management programme.

ECB-wide activities promoting a change in behaviour included the organisation of a car-free day during European Mobility Week, encouraging staff to take public transport, bike or walk to work. A tombola was organised for the environmentally friendly commuters of the organisation and the winner was rewarded with a new city bike.

As in previous years, the ECB also participated in the World Wildlife Fund's global "Earth Hour" initiative. In order to support this initiative and to respond to its call to "go beyond the hour", the ECB organised an all staff environmental awareness training session.

Furthermore, several measures were implemented by the ECB's catering service provider which led to significant improvements for the staff canteen. These included offering regular organic, regional and vegetarian dishes, which are also visibly marked and advertised on display and in the weekly menus. Many products and dishes are environmentally friendly and are labelled accordingly to provide customers with all the relevant information. Moreover, the kitchen of the staff restaurant has been certified to the Marine Stewardship Council's standards. Fairtrade and organic certified tea and coffee are also available.

In 2014 new activities to support further improvements in the ECB's environmental footprint were implemented by the catering provider: the separate collection of coffee grounds from the on-floor kitchenettes for composting and the "Waste Watch" initiative, whereby waste generation is continuously monitored through the different stages of meal preparation with the aim of finding ways to improve working practices.

The achievement of a qualitative target is difficult to evaluate, especially as raising awareness has a visible impact over a long period of time. However, the ECB makes a constant effort to increase staff awareness and achieve a sustainable change in behaviour among staff.

## 3.2 CO<sub>2</sub> footprint in 2013

The ECB's carbon footprint, as outlined below, is calculated on the basis of the environmental inventory figures.

The calculation includes indirect CO<sub>2</sub> emissions arising from the consumption of electric energy, heating and cooling energy, staff business travel, paper consumption, cooling agents used at the ECB's premises (these have been taken into account since 2012) and staff commuting to and from work (taken into account since 2013).

From 2010-13, the footprint calculation<sup>5</sup> included indirect emissions from Scope 2 and Scope 3.

Emissions from Scope 2 arise from the consumption of electrical energy and energy consumption for heating and cooling purposes. Scope 3 emissions result from staff business travel, office paper consumption and ECB publications.

Direct CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (Scope 1), such as those resulting from the consumption of fuel by the eight ECB-owned cars as well as from emergency power units, were not taken into account since they are fairly insignificant.

In recent years, the footprint has been extended to cover, in 2011, Scope 3 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions resulting from travel by external participants to ECB conferences and special events, and in 2012, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the external data centre space (electrical energy, ventilation and cooling) and from cooling agents used at the ECB premises.

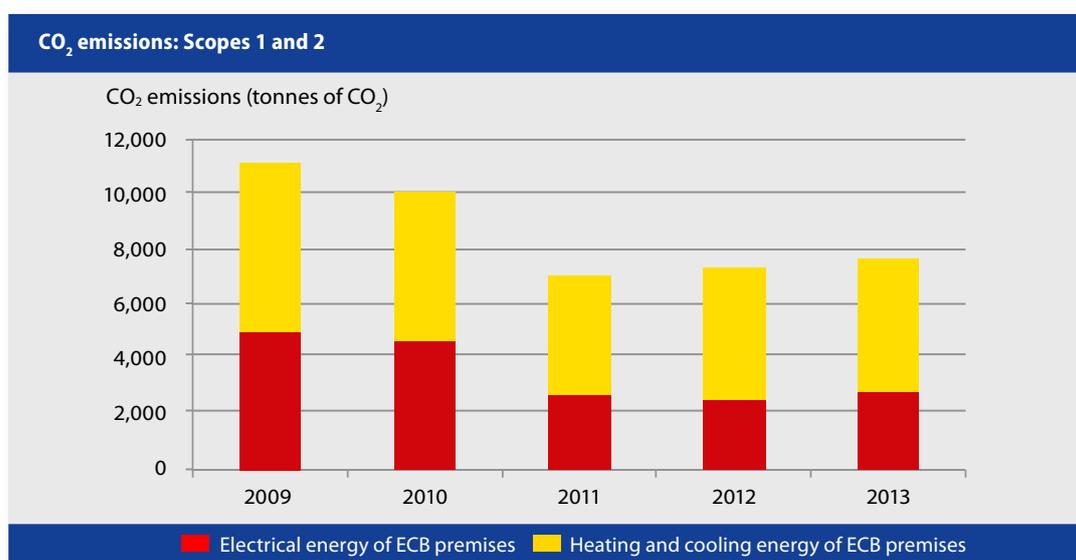
<sup>5</sup> CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents were calculated using approved conversion factors obtained from the ECB's energy suppliers for heating, cooling and electrical energy, the UK Government's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and Deutsche Bahn conversion factors for rail travel, and the conversion factor of the Institute for Energy and Environmental Research (IFEU Institute) for paper consumption.

Emissions resulting from staff commuting to and from work were included in the environmental statement for the first time in 2013. Also in that year, the electrical energy emissions from the external data centre were offset.

### Scope 2 indirect emissions

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions on the basis of the GHG Protocol	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Direct emissions – Scope 1</b>					
Scope 1 (tonnes)	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
<b>Indirect emissions – Scope 2</b>					
Electrical energy at ECB premises (tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent)	4,953.27	4,661.99	2,660.30	2,504.92	2,779.19
Heating and cooling of ECB premises (tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent)	6,215.79	5,408.54	4,395.30	4,871.65	4,917.84
<b>Scope 2 (tonnes)</b>	<b>11,169.07</b>	<b>10,070.53</b>	<b>7,055.60</b>	<b>7,376.57</b>	<b>7,697.03</b>

The CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from **electrical energy and from the heating and cooling of ECB premises** from 2011-13 are detailed in the table entitled “CO<sub>2</sub> emissions 2011-13 on the basis of the GHG Protocol” (see Section 3.1).



CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from **business travel** (by plane, train and car) increased by 11.1% from 2012. This may still be a result of the financial crisis and in connection with an increased need for meetings and conferences and thus, staff travel.

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions resulting from business travel by train with Deutsche Bahn in the period 01/01/2013 to 31/03/2013, amounting to 6.6 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>, were offset. Since April 2013, Deutsche Bahn has assured its Bahn corporate customers that 100% green energy is used on all long-distance trips within Germany, including the electricity provided on board for laptops and smartphones. Therefore, business trips by ECB staff on Deutsche Bahn are now CO<sub>2</sub>-free.

In 2013, the ECB received around 51,000 visitors and guests, of which approximately 21,000 were invited to conferences and events. The CO<sub>2</sub> emissions resulting from the **travel of conference participants** were estimated to be 4,267.8 tonnes. This figure was calculated on the basis of database entries indicating from where participants had travelled, as well as on assumptions regarding the means of transportation. Moreover, it is possible that these emissions were already taken into account by the participants' own organisations, so there is the potential for double-counting.

### Scope 3 indirect emissions

Indirect emissions - Scope 3 (expanded)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Office paper and ECB publications (tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent)	495.6	668.3	496.9	491.2	337.2
Business travel (car, train, plane) (tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent)	1,622.5	1,514.8	1,742.4	1,748.8	1,942.2
Travel of conference participants (tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent)			4,653.3	4,059.8	4,267.8
<b>NEW</b> Staff commuting to work (tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent)					710.5
Cooling agents used at ECB premises (tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent)				31.1	23.9
Electrical energy, ventilation and cooling of external data centre space (tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent)				4,085.5	0 <sup>6</sup>
<b>Scope 3 (tonnes)</b>	<b>2,118.1</b>	<b>2,183.1</b>	<b>6,892.6</b>	<b>10,416.3</b>	<b>7,281.7</b>

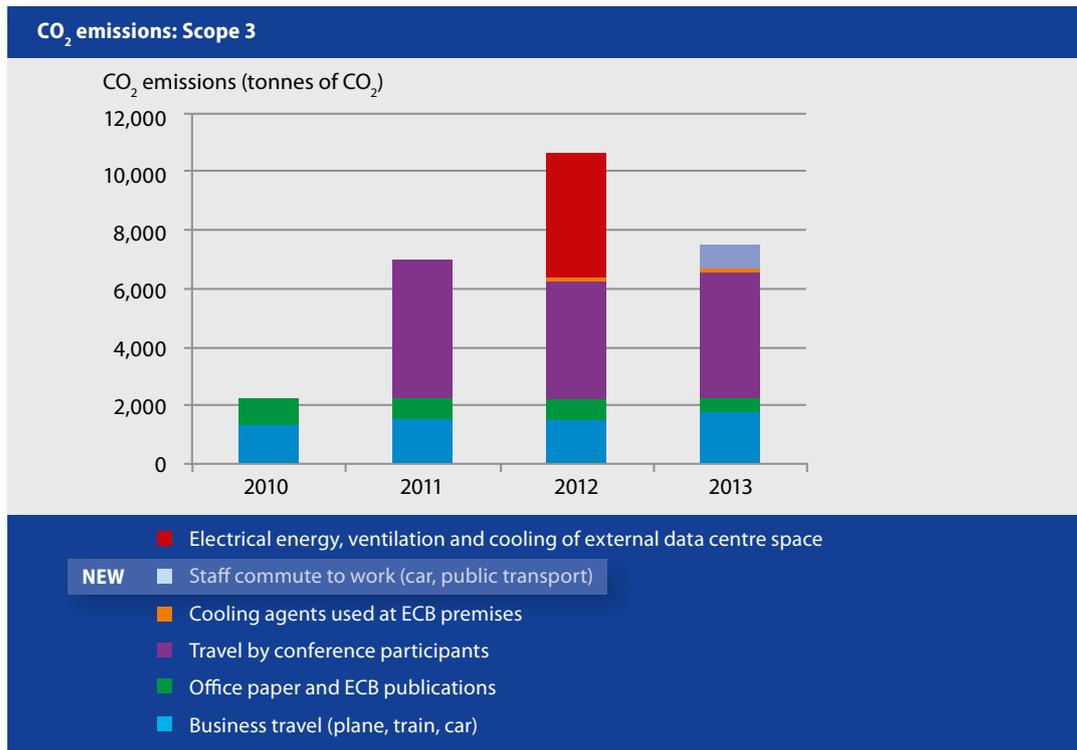
6 In 2013, the external data centre began converting the electricity consumed by the ECB into renewable energy.

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions resulting from **staff commuting to and from work** were taken into account in the CO<sub>2</sub> footprint in 2013 for the first time, and amounted to 710.5 tonnes.

Members of staff commute from home to work and back on regular working days. Commuting choices include public transport, car, cycling and walking. The corresponding CO<sub>2</sub> emissions were calculated on the basis of 2,062 data records containing data on the distance travelled. Information about the choice of mode of transport and number of commuting days was extrapolated from a mobility questionnaire conducted in 2012 with 490 respondents. Moreover, in order to promote a flexible working environment, the maximum number of teleworking hours was extended as of 2014 to 40 hours per month. In 2013, approximately 50% of staff teleworked at least once.

**Cooling agents** used in the air conditioning systems on the ECB's premises emitted 23.9 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> in 2013.

Since 2013, the energy used at the **external data centre** has been produced entirely from hydropower and, hence, there are no CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.



### 3.3 Environmental management programme

In order to further increase environmental performance and in accordance with the objectives and targets set by the Executive Board, an environmental management programme containing concrete measures has been formulated.

The current environmental management programme was adopted in accordance with the ECB's environmental framework for the period 2012-13. The table below shows the status of the measures in the programme at the end of 2013.

The measures that were not fully implemented by the end of 2013 have been strengthened and transferred to the following environmental management programme, covering the period 2014-15.

Environmental management programme for 2012-13		Year	Status	Information
1.	Implement remote IT power management system	2012-13	ongoing	An energy-saving power scheme is included in the current Windows 7 migration
2.	Consider introducing a "sustainable investment" option for the investment of ECB staff pensions	2012-13	ongoing	Follow-up initiated
14.	Incorporate environmentally relevant information in the CAFM* system for the new ECB premises	2013	ongoing	The environmental module has been developed and the tool is in the test phase

\* Computer-Aided Facility Management.

Programme measures which had already been completed were included in the consolidated environmental statement for 2013:

[http://www.ecb.europa.eu/pub/pdf/other/ecb\\_environmental\\_statement\\_2013en.pdf](http://www.ecb.europa.eu/pub/pdf/other/ecb_environmental_statement_2013en.pdf)

### 3.4 New objectives and targets until 2015

On the basis of a subsequent assessment of its environmental activities and their impact in 2014, the ECB has updated its environmental objectives and targets. The table below outlines the objectives and targets for 2015 (baseline 2013 inventory data). Considering the forthcoming organisational changes and their unforeseen consequences and impact, the team of environmental representatives suggested that potential risks or uncertainties are listed in the environmental statement in parallel to the proposed targets.

<b>Energy efficiency</b>	<p>Energy consumption per workplace should remain at the level it was in 2013 or improve moderately; no absolute target for energy consumption is proposed due to the expected expansion of the scope of the EMS to include the NEP, which will have an unknown impact on the organisational footprint.</p> <p><i>The expected risk is higher consumption owing to the move to the NEP and the creation of a baseline consumption for the new building while defining the working parameters of technical equipment. Opportunities lie in achieving reductions mainly through behavioural change.</i></p>
<b>Material efficiency</b>	<p>Reduction of office paper consumption by 5% per workplace. Official publications should stay at the same level as in 2013 (considering the SSM function and new euro campaign).</p> <p>Having 30% of environmentally friendly stationery in the catalogue (28% currently).</p> <p><i>Risks lie in the unknown requirements of SSM. Opportunities are based on the ongoing digitalisation of office processes (better screens, tablets, fewer office printers, etc.).</i></p>
<b>Waste</b>	<p>Establish baselines for waste and for recycling in the NEP by end-2015.</p> <p><i>The main risk associated with setting a reduction target is from the expected extensive disposal activities in preparation for the move to the NEP; however, these should be balanced by increased efforts in communication to encourage the separate collection and disposal of recyclable waste.</i></p>
<b>Emissions</b>	<p>Individual workplace emissions caused by the operation of the current ECB premises<sup>7</sup> should not exceed the level recorded in 2013.</p> <p><i>It is expected that business travel will increase substantially and will be accompanied by measures to reduce its necessity (such as better video conferencing tools and facilities).</i></p> <p><i>Risks lie in the uncertainties related to energy consumption after the move to the NEP. Opportunities lie in certain measures to replace travel with video conferencing and web streaming.<sup>8</sup></i></p>
<b>Green procurement</b>	<p>10% increase in the number of procurements that include environmental considerations.</p>
<b>Awareness and outreach</b>	<p>Organise a Green Day at the NEP in 2015 with the participation of NCBs and EU institutions.</p> <p><i>Maintain the existing general objective to increase environmental awareness and foster a change in behaviour among staff. It was agreed that no concrete target should be added to this aspect at this stage.</i></p>

7 In the present scenario, the „current ECB premises“ for the target evaluation at the end of 2015 comprise: the new ECB premises, the Japan Centre and the former Commerzbank building, all of which will be operational in both 2014 and 2015. The Eurotower and Eurotheum will be decommissioned in the course of 2015 and will be included in the reporting with the data collected for 2014.

8 The offsetting strategy, which is in the process of being drawn up, will include the existing measures for offsetting emissions resulting from business travel.

### 3.5 Environmental management programme 2014-15

The ECB's environmental management programme for 2014-15 was adopted in accordance with the ECB's environmental framework. The table below shows the measures that will be implemented over the next two years to achieve the objectives and targets mentioned above.

<b>Energy efficiency</b>	<p>Implement remote IT power management system (transferred to EMP 2014-15). Integrate energy-efficiency considerations in the refurbishment of the Eurotower.</p>
<b>Material efficiency</b>	<p>Establish a separate collection of waste at the NEP, i.e. extension of organic waste collection in offices.</p> <p>Introduction of electronic signatures, i.e. for paperless invoicing. Reduce the number of office printers per workplace.</p>
<b>Emissions</b>	<p>Develop a strategy for defining a policy to compensate for residual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.</p> <p>Further develop the environmental management module in the CAFM* system or the NEP (transferred to EMP 2014-15).</p>
<b>Travel and commuting</b>	<p>Implement state-of-the-art real time communication tools between the ECB's premises and with external parties, e.g. video conferencing (including small-scale solutions), shared screens, etc.</p> <p>Strengthen the teleworking environment.</p> <p>Set up a bike-sharing scheme to support environmentally friendly commuting between the premises.</p>
<b>Awareness and outreach</b>	<p>Include a "sustainable investment" option for ECB staff pensions (transferred to EMP 2014-15).</p> <p>Implement a communication campaign to introduce staff to the environmental aspects of the ECB's premises (e.g. via a green-office guide, floor walks with staff, etc.).</p> <p>Foster inter-institutional cooperation on environment-related topics (e.g. carbon emissions, sustainable procurement, etc.).</p> <p>Assess the impact of service providers on the organisational footprint and identify opportunities to reduce it.</p> <p>Further develop the organisational rules on procurement to better reflect the ECB's commitment to sustainable procurement.</p> <p>The sustainable procurement awareness workshop will be opened up to all ECB business areas involved in procurement activities.</p>

\* CAFM - Computer-aided Facility Management

## 3.6 Environmental self-assessment

For the first time since the ECB adopted its first environmental policy it is facing the challenge of not meeting its environmental management targets. This is mainly due to unforeseen changes in the ECB's organisational structure and mandate, which have had a significant influence on the organisation's consumption of resources.

Looking ahead, it will be important to adapt the EMS to the new situation. The assignment to the ECB of new tasks in relation to the establishment of the SSM, as well as the corresponding increase in headcount and, hence, business travel, will make efforts to reduce the environmental impact at the organisational level particularly challenging. However, the ECB is striving to reduce its impact per workplace.

In 2013, the ECB investigated the possibility of offsetting its carbon emissions. However, the fact that there are no clear and transparent criteria for carbon offsetting at the European level presents a particular challenge for the ECB.

In the second half of 2014, ECB staff will relocate to their new premises. The impact on energy consumption is, at present, uncertain. However, the high technical standard of the building calls for a management system that is more focused on staff awareness and behavioural change.

## 4 Environmental verifier's declaration

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Jan Uwe Lieback, with EMAS environmental verifier registration number DE-V-0026, accredited and licensed for scopes 64.1 and 84.1, declares to have verified the whole of the European Central Bank (ECB), registration number D-125-00045, at its site at Kaiserstrasse 29, 60311 Frankfurt am Main, Germany (Eurotower), as indicated in this updated environmental statement for 2014.

The European Central Bank meets all 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 a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS).

By signing this declaration, we declare that:

- the verification and validation has been carried out in full compliance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009,
- the outcome of the verification and validation confirms that there is no evidence of non-compliance with applicable legal requirements relating to the environment,
- the data and information of the environmental statement of the ECB reflect a reliable, credible and correct image of the organisation's activities within the scopes mentioned in the environmental statement.

This document is not equivalent to EMAS registration. EMAS registration can only be granted by a Competent Body under Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009. This document shall not be used as a stand-alone piece of public communication.

Done at Frankfurt am Main on 10/07/2014



Prof. Dr.-Ing. Jan Uwe Lieback  
Verifier DE-V-0026

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**9 Personal data and e-mail privacy policy:**

Legal basis – The policy on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of their personal data by the Community institutions and bodies is based on Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2000. The ECB processes personal data in accordance with this Regulation.

Data Protection Officer – Within the ECB, the Data Protection Officer ensures that the provisions of the above Regulation are applied and advises controllers on fulfilling their obligations (see Article 24 of the Regulation).

