

Europäisches Patentamt European Patent Office Office européen des brevets

# **Environmental Statement 2012**

In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009

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# **Environmental Statement**

#### **1. THE EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE**

The mission of the European Patent Office (EPO) is to support innovation, competitiveness and economic growth across Europe through a commitment to high quality and efficient services delivered under the European Patent Convention (EPC). Its task is to grant European patents for inventions on the basis of a centralised procedure for the contracting states to the EPC, which was signed in Munich on 5 October 1973 and entered into force on 7 October 1977. The EPO is the executive arm of the European Patent Organisation, an intergovernmental body set up under the EPC, whose members are the 38 EPC contracting states. The activities of the Office are supervised by the Organisation's Administrative Council, which is composed of delegates from the contracting states. The EPO has its head-quarters in Munich, and offices in The Hague, Berlin, Vienna and Brussels. With its workforce of nearly 7 000 staff, the EPO is the second largest international organisation in Europe.

The following nine sites have been certified in accordance with the environmental management standard EMAS (Eco-Management and Audit Scheme):

- European Patent Office Munich I (Isar building), Germany Erhardtstr. 27, 80469 Munich
- European Patent Office Munich II (PschorrHöfe 1–8), Germany Bayerstr. 34, 80335 Munich
- European Patent Office Munich III (Capitellum), Germany Landsberger Str. 30, 80339 Munich
- European Patent Office Munich IV (Westsite), Germany Landsberger Str. 187, 80687 Munich
- European Patent Office Berlin, Germany Gitschiner Str. 103, 10969 Berlin
- European Patent Office The Hague I (Main, Shell, Hinge), Netherlands
   Patentlaan 2, 2288 EE Rijswijk
- European Patent Office The Hague II (Le Croisé), Netherlands Verrijn Stuartlaan 2a, 2288 EE Rijswijk
- European Patent Office The Hague III (Rijsvoort), Netherlands
   Visseringlaan 19–23, 2288 ER Rijswijk
- European Patent Office Vienna, Austria Rennweg 12, 1030 Vienna

The President of the EPO, Benoît Battistelli, has overall responsibility for compliance with the requirements of the EPO's environmental management system. Lars Hansen, Head of Facility Management Munich/Berlin, has been appointed as Environmental Management Officer for all EPO sites, and at each site there are liaison officers for environmental issues who co-operate with the Environmental Management Officer. The directors and supervisors of each department at each site are responsible for implementation of the environmental management system in their field of accountability. In particular, they are in charge of ensuring that their employees understand and comply with all aspects of the environmental management system that affect them. The nine certified sites are presented in the following chapters.



#### **1.1 EPO BERLIN**

The Berlin sub-office is sited in a building that was constructed in the early 20th century and thus has a historic structure; however, the age of the building also entails certain deficiencies in its insulation and energy efficiency. Facilities with environmental relevance include a heating system powered by district heating, several cooling installations, a photo laboratory, a small storage area for cleaning agents and a kitchen/canteen operated by an external service provider. Responsibility for operating the building heating systems and the canteen's refrigeration units lies with the proprietor; responsibility for operating the airconditioning systems in individual meeting rooms lies with the EPO.

No information is available about land contamination at the Berlin sub-office. The only forms of hazardous waste are spent batteries and fluorescent tubes.

#### **Previous environmental improvements**

All windows facing the street (around 40% of the total) have been fitted with insulating secondary glazing, which is currently being upgraded to achieve optimum thermal insulation. Moreover the heating system has been renewed (converted to district heating) and equipped with a new control system and new thermostats, and the fuel oil tank has been decommissioned.

Sites/buildings	Gross floor area	Gross floor area w/o basement	Workplaces	Status
EPO Berlin	18100 m <sup>2</sup>	$17600m^2$	300	Rented

Most relevant areas of environmental law	Relevant facilities/activities
Water regulations	Water discharge into sewage system
Waste regulations	Recycling/separation/disposal of various types of waste
Building energy efficiency regulations	Building insulation/energy-efficient technologies
Health & Safety, hazardous materials regulations	Risk assessment, fire prevention, restrictions on certain chemical agents

The site complies with the applicable environmental laws.



#### **1.2 EPO MUNICH**

Munich is the largest of all the EPO duty stations in terms of gross floor area and staff numbers. The condition of the buildings varies: some are older, such as the Isar building, while more recent ones include PschorrHöfe 7 and 8. The Capitellum and Westsite buildings are rented. The Isar building and the PschorrHöfe have district heating; Capitellum and Westsite have gas heating. Other facilities with environmental relevance are primarily situated in the Isar building. They include a print shop, repair shop and carpenter's shop, a water treatment installation and tanks for acid and Iye solutions for water treatment. Owing to its construction, the Isar building has a high specific heat energy consumption per m2. Several buildings (e.g. Isar, PschorrHöfe 1-8, Westsite) have an oil and/or grease trap and a kitchen/canteen and dish-washing area. All the Munich buildings have (small) storage areas for cleaning agents and chemicals. No information is available about land contamination at the Munich sites. Hazardous waste consists mainly of spent batteries and fluorescent tubes. The conspicuously high per-employee value for hazardous waste in the Isar building data is due to waste from the ongoing renovation project and is to be regarded as an exception.

#### **Previous environmental improvements**

In 2003/2004, the Isar building and PschorrHöfe participated in the ÖKOPROFIT project, which was initiated by the city of Munich and carried out by the Arqum company.

The project consisted of ten workshops and five on-site visits and was the EPO's first comprehensive approach to environmental protection in Munich; it also covered energy efficiency and the management of waste, water and hazardous substances. As part of ÖKOPROFIT, the EPO implemented environmental measures ranging from optimisation of the central building control system to awareness-raising amongst staff, and achieved energy savings of approx. 1200 000 kWh per year and CO<sub>2</sub> savings of approx. 770 000 kg per year. Some measures taken in the Isar and PschorrHöfe buildings to reduce electricity consumption are listed below. For instance, the inside and outside lighting systems were modernised, and a new frequency changer for the escalators was installed. Moreover, the cooling machines were replaced with more efficient systems, and halogen lamps were replaced with compact fluorescent lights in the lobby and the serving area of the canteen. The operating time of the ventilation system was also reduced to save energy. Apart from



participating in ÖKOPROFIT, the EPO has continually focused on environmental issues in its everyday operations. The installation of videoconference systems at all sites, for example, has improved communications and prevented a further increase in business travel.

Sites/buildings	Gross floor area	Gross floor area w/o basement	Workplaces	Status
Isar building	91400 m <sup>2</sup>	$57800m^2$	868	Proprietor
PschorrHöfe 1–8	$276300m^2$	$210600m^2$	3 3 1 6	Proprietor
Capitellum	$25800m^2$	$16200m^2$	386	Rented
Westsite	$26200m^2$	$15600m^2$	395	Rented

Most relevant areas of environmental law	Relevant facilities/activities
Pollution regulations governing small and medium-sized heating systems	Heating system (natural gas)
Water regulations	Storage of diesel, acids and lyes, operation of oil traps, cooling and waste water discharge into sewage system
Waste regulations	Recycling/separation/disposal of various types of waste
Building energy efficiency regulations	Energy certification, building insulation/energy- efficient technologies
Health & Safety, hazardous materials regulations	Risk assessment, fire prevention, requirements for use of hazardous substances (e.g. acids, lyes, printer inks, solvents)
Pollution regulations governing sawdust	Carpenter's shop

The site complies with the applicable environmental laws.





#### **1.3 EPO THE HAGUE**

After Munich, The Hague is the second largest duty station, comprising three sites in Rijswijk, one owned by the EPO and two rented buildings. Owing to their size and condition, certain buildings consume a large amount of heat energy. All buildings are heated by natural gas. In the main and Shell buildings there are diesel fuel tanks which feed the emergency generators. Outside the Shell building there is an underground storage area for diesel fuel (three tanks with a capacity of 5000 litres each and one with a capacity of 4000 litres). These likewise feed the emergency generators in the Shell building in the event of power outages. The buildings which have a kitchen have grease traps and a dishwashing area. Only the main building has no refrigeration units. In various places there is storage for further hazardous substances. These include cleaning agents, several 200 litre containers with glycol for the ventilation systems, and small quantities of hydrogen peroxide for treating the fountain water (Hinge building). No information is available about land contamination at the sites in The Hague. Hazardous waste consists of spent batteries and fluorescent tubes. The site is subject to the "Mileugaarverslag", an environmental permit on so-called basic principles. This confers on the permit holder maximum flexibility within the underlying legal framework.

#### **Previous environmental improvements**

For several years, the EPO in The Hague has been obtaining electricity from a renewable energy source – hydroelectric power. This decision has contributed significantly to reducing the EPO's  $CO_2$  emissions in The Hague. In the major renovation of the Shell building, all ventilation systems were fitted with heat recovery wheels. Furthermore, the lighting system in all Shell offices has been fitted with motion detection and automatic shut-down. The outside daylight is detected and the intensity of the lighting along the windows is adjusted accordingly. Automatic air-temperature regulation has been installed in the offices to guarantee the most efficient use of the ventilation systems. In line with the Protocols of Montreal and Copenhagen, the halon gas in the fire-fighting system in the Shell has been replaced with Inergen. Moreover, EPO The Hague has signed up a cleaning company that uses hand towels in which 30 % of the cotton fibres come from biological cultivation and reuses the water from washing the hand towels to wash the floor mats. By using foam soap rather than liquid soap in the soap dispensers, the Office has also considerably reduced the amount of soap used in the sanitary facilities and thus cut the pollution of the waste water. Recently, two fans have been decommissioned in the Shell building server rooms, resulting in considerable energy savings. Nearly all the servers have been transferred to a virtual platform, leading to energy savings of 10 %. During renovation of the upper park deck in the Shell building, an efficient LED lighting system was installed. Furthermore, as part of a "cycle to work" campaign, every cycled kilometre is recorded, converted to a monetary equivalent and donated to charity. Current kilometre total: 70 580 km.

Sites/buildings	Gross floor area	Gross floor area w/o basement	Workplaces	Status
Main, Shell, Hinge	$192695m^2$	$176421m^2$	2510	Proprietor
Le Croisé	$28700m^2$	24 893 m <sup>2</sup>	540	Rented
Rijsvoort	$12600m^2$	9 763 m <sup>2</sup>	150	Rented

Most relevant areas of environmental law	Relevant facilities/activities
Rules on general environmental management	Environmental permit, annual environmental report to the municipality of Rijswijk
Pollution regulations governing combustion units of type B	Heating system
Water regulations	Water discharge into sewage system
Hazardous materials regulations	Handling/storage/transport of hazardous substances, e.g. glycol, asbestos; transmission of hazardous waste (potential); grease traps
Regulations on underground storage of hazardous substances	Underground storage area for diesel fuel
Regulations on climate protection and refrigerants	Cooling installation containing 3 kg or more of coolant
Waste regulations	Recycling/separation/disposal of various types of waste
Building regulations	Building activities: criteria for renovations/alterations
Health & Safety	Appropriate risk assessment, fire prevention, restrictions on certain chemical agents

The site complies with the applicable environmental laws.

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#### **1.4 EPO VIENNA**

Vienna is the smallest of all the sites, in terms of both gross floor area and staff numbers. The Vienna office uses district heating. Facilities with environmental relevance are limited to a small store for cleaning agents. No information is available about land contamination at the Vienna site. The only forms of hazardous waste are spent batteries and fluorescent tubes.

#### **Previous environmental improvements**

In 2009, the insulation was improved in connection with the renovation of the flat roofs of the building. This reduced the consumption of energy for heating. In the garage, the ventilation has been optimised and the lighting upgraded, resulting in annual savings of around 156 000 kWh and 20 000 kWh respectively. Also, the cooling has been adapted to demand, resulting in savings of at least 25 000 kWh per year.

Sites/buildings	Gross floor area	Gross floor area w/o basement	Workplaces	Status		
EPO Vienna	12300 m <sup>2</sup>	6979 m <sup>2</sup>	127	Proprietor		
Most relevant areas of environmental law		Relevant faciliti	Relevant facilities/activities			
Water regulations		Water discharg	Water discharge into sewage system			
Waste regulations		Recycling/separ waste	Recycling/separation/disposal of various types of waste			
Building energy efficiency regulations		Energy certifica efficient techno	Energy certification, building insulation/energy- efficient technologies			

The site complies with the applicable environmental laws.

#### 2. ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Our environmental policy provides a strategic framework for all activities at the EPO and emphasises the importance of environmental protection at the Office. The policy is binding upon all departments. Senior managers are committed to ensuring that this policy is well understood and applied in all departments.

#### Our environmental policy is formulated as follows:

The European Patent Office consumes a large amount of heat and electrical energy, as well as water and paper, and generates both waste and  $CO_2$  emissions. It has addressed these environmental issues by introducing an environmental management system that meets the requirements of the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS).

With a view to improving its environmental performance, the EPO continuously assesses the environmental impact of its operations. It sets objectives and targets and reviews them on a regular basis.

The following principles and objectives guide the EPO's actions:

- Promote a responsible approach to the environment within the EPO and communicate and implement this policy at all levels of the Office
- Minimise the consumption of energy, water, paper and other resources
- Minimise waste and pollution
- Comply with relevant environmental legislation, regulations and other requirements
- Provide appropriate resources to fulfil the Office's policy commitment
- Promote and encourage involvement in local environmental initiatives and schemes
- Make this policy available to interested parties

Since the EPO considers it the responsibility of every staff member to help meet the objective of achieving optimal environmental protection, it provides its staff with appropriate training, advice and information and encourages them to develop new ideas on how to implement the Office's environmental policy effectively.

#### **3. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

By implementing an environmental management system under EMAS in 2009, the EPO took on a leading environmental role as an administrative institution. This management system integrates environmental elements into all the Office's operational processes. All the EPO's processes are regularly assessed with a view to potential improvements to environmental protection. All employees have been addressed and encouraged through recommendations and information to adopt environmentally friendly behaviour. The structure of the environmental management system is defined in our environmental management handbook, which applies to all sites. These central arrangements are organised and co-ordinated by the EPO in Munich.

In addition, site-specific procedures and documents have been compiled for each location. These include environmental data and the environmental programme with suggestions for improvements at each site. The central Environmental Management Officer is in charge of implementing and further developing the environmental management system within the EPO. He is supported by a central environmental team including members from each duty station (Berlin, Munich, The Hague, Vienna). Moreover, there are local environmental representatives at each site. Together with the local environmental team, they are in charge of planning, co-ordinating and monitoring on-site environmental activities and ensuring that environmental aspects are integrated into everyday operations.

Our environmental management system is regularly assessed through internal audits, thus ensuring a continuous improvement process. All relevant information is communicated to our staff members through the intranet, regular articles in the staff gazette, etc., and is made available to the public in the Environmental Statement.

#### 4. COMPLIANCE WITH LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

EMAS and the applicable environmental law for the different duty stations constitute external requirements for the EPO and its environmental management system. For each duty station we have identified the legal requirements which are specifically relevant and obligatory for the EPO. They are documented in the legal register for each country in which the EPO is situated. By reviewing and updating the legal register continuously, we identify changes to environmental laws and implement new requirements. Moreover, all periodic obligations at the different sites (e.g. periodic inspections of the diesel tanks) are documented in local registers of periodic duties. Compliance with legal requirements is verified in yearly internal audits. These have established that the legal requirements are complied with.

#### **5. DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS**

Our activities have an environmental impact. In accordance with our environmental policy we aspire to reduce this impact by applying and continually improving our environmental management system. All important environmental aspects are recorded and assessed on an annual basis. This evaluation serves as a basis for developing new environmental objectives and measures for improvement in the future. Environmental aspects are subdivided into direct and indirect environmental aspects. The indirect aspects are described in section 6. The main direct environmental aspects at the EPO include energy consumption for electricity and heating, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from business travel, water consumption and the generation of residual waste. The environmental data has been compared across all sites in order to assess the relevance of the environmental aspects. The electricity and heating data has also been compared with external benchmarks.

The environmental aspects have been assigned to the following categories to help assess their relevance and the need for action:

Relevant environmental aspects				
	Electricity	Heating	Water	Residual waste
Berlin				
Assessment	BI	AII	BII	BII
Munich Isar building	_			
Assessment	BI	BI	AII	BII
Munich PschorrHöfe				
Assessment	BI	BII	BII	BII
Munich Capitellum				
Assessment	BI	BII	BII	BII
The Hague Main/Hinge/Shell				
Assessment	ΑI	BI	A II	C II
The Hague Le Croisé				
Assessment	AI	CI	BII	C II
The Hague Rijsvoort				
Assessment	BI	AI	AII	B II
Viene	_			
vienna				
Assessment	AII	A II	AII	A II
All sites			CO <sub>2</sub> emissio	ns from business travel by air
Assessment				AII
All sites			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from bu	isiness travel by other means
Assessment				C II
All sites Paper consumption				
Assessment				AII

very significant environmental aspect with above-average need for action

significant environmental aspect with average need for action
 less significant environmental aspect with low need for action

addition, the extent to which the various aspects can be controlled is classified in the following categories: = short-term control possible = mid- to long-term control possible = control not possible or only in long term or subject to third-party decisions

#### **Overview of all sites**

The consumption data for each site and the resulting index figures are an important instrument for assessing current environmental performance, planning and monitoring environmental activities and regularly reviewing the continuous improvement process.

The following table summarises the chief environmental data for all buildings:

Input	Unit	2011	2010	2009	2008
Electricity consumption	MWh	44 425.46**	45717.60	45 382.17	47 251.57
Heating energy consumption (all items)	MWh	42 207.84**	51597.95	45559.73	48872.28
Fresh water consumption	m³	131 314	125850	129865	131314
Output	Unit	2011	2010	2009	2008
Residual waste generation	+	565	503	562	737
Waste water generation	m <sup>3</sup>	111 743*	119361	124756	122100
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from electricity and heating energy	t CO <sub>2</sub> e	20 867.87**	27 572.98	25744	27 5 47
* Basis for TH Rijsvoort: 2010. Data for 2011 not yet available from lessor ** Basis for TH Rijsvoort and TH Le Croise: 2010. Data for 2011 not yet available from lessor					

#### **EMAS III core indicators**

The following tables present the EMAS III core indicators for environmental aspects. The EPO considers many of these indicators to be irrelevant, so in this Statement it goes into more detail on its own criteria. EMAS III core indicators not mentioned in these tables (e. g. greenhouse gases, material efficiency) are not relevant at the EPO. The emission values for  $SO_2$ ,  $NO_x$  and particulates are based on electricity, gas and heating oil consumption because no conversion factors are available for district heating. The value for paper consumption in Munich and The Hague is in each case the average of the values for all sites there.

Sites/buildings	Unit	2011	2010
EPO Berlin			
Total direct energy consumption (electricity and heat)	MWh/empl	8.81	10.02
Renewable energy as percentage of total consumption (electricity and heat)	%	4.00	4.12
Paper consumption (material efficiency)	sheet/empl	15 595	11000
Water consumption	m³/empl	12.71	13.43
Total waste generation			
Residual waste	t/empl	0.12	0.13
Paper/card	t/empl	0.07	0.07
Food waste	t/empl	0.04	0.07
Grease trap residues	t/empl	0.05	0.09
Total hazardous waste generation	kg/empl	0	0
Built-up area (sealed)	m <sup>2</sup>	11250	11250
Emissions (electricity and heat)			
CO, equivalent	t CO <sub>3</sub> e/empl	2.20	2.37
50 <sub>2</sub>	kg/empl	0	0
NO.	kg/empl	0	0
Particulates	kg/empl	0	0
	<u>8</u>	-	-
EPO Munich – Isar building			
Total direct energy consumption (electricity and heat)	MWh/empl	18.22	23.31
Renewable energy as percentage of total consumption (electricity and heat)	%	9.09	9
Paper consumption (material efficiency)	sheet/empl	13 202	12558
Water consumption	m³/empl	21.22	22.35
Total waste generation			
Residual waste	t/empl	0.05	0.07
Paper/card	t/empl	0.06	0.09
Food waste	t/empl	0.04	0.05
Grease trap residues	t/empl	0.02	0.07
Total hazardous waste generation	kg/empl	<b>1.56</b> <sup>1</sup>	2.17
Built-up area (sealed)	m <sup>2</sup>	18113	18113
Emissions (electricity and heat)			
CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent	t CO <sub>2</sub> e/empl	6.36	9.34
SO <sub>2</sub>	kg/empl	0	0
NO <sub>x</sub>	kg/empl	0	0
Particulates	kg/empl	0	0
EPO Munich – PschorrHöfe 1–8			
Total direct energy consumption (electricity and heat)	MWh/empl	7.232	7.79
Renewable energy as percentage of total consumption (electricity and heat)	%	9.83	11
Paper consumption (material efficiency)	sheet/empl	13202	12558
Water consumption	m³/empl	13.27	13.41
Total waste generation			
Residual waste	t/empl	0.04	0.04
Paper/card	t/empl	0.08	0.09
Food waste	t/empl	0.03	0.02
Grease trap residues	t/empl	0.05	0.06
Total hazardous waste generation	kg/empl	1.49	1.04
Built-up area (sealed)	m <sup>2</sup>	42641	42641
Emissions (electricity and heat)			
CO, equivalent	t CO <sub>2</sub> e/empl	2.67	3.38
SO,	kg/empl	0	0
NO,	kg/empl	0	0
Particulates	kg/empl	0	0
1 Only in normal operation: special procedure excluded.		-	-

#### EMAS III core indicators

Sites/buildings Unit	2011	2010
EPO Munich – Capitellum		
Total direct energy consumption (electricity and heat) MWh/empl	7.14	8.35
Renewable energy as percentage of total consumption (electricity and heat) %	6.94	8
Paper consumption (material efficiency) sheet/empl	13 202	12588
Water consumption m <sup>3</sup> /empl	7.14	6.82
Total waste generation		
Residual waste t/empl	0.07	0.07
Paper/card t/empl	0.07	0.08
Food waste t/empl	0.02	0.02
Total hazardous waste generation kg/empl	0	0
Built-up area (sealed) m <sup>2</sup>	3 502	3 502
Emissions (electricity and heat)		
CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent t CO <sub>2</sub> e/empl	2.64	2.34
SO <sub>2</sub> kg/empl	0.005	0.01
NO, kg/empl	0.36	0.44
Particulates kg/empl	0.05	0.05
FDO Munich Wastelia		
Total direct energy consumption (electricity and heat) MWb/empl	6.24	7 18
Renewable energy as percentage of total consumption (electricity and heat)	7.68	9
Paner consumption (material efficiency) sheet/emplo	13 202	12 588
Water consumption (matched efficiency)	10.65	8 11
Total water consumption	10.05	0.11
Peridual waste	0.12	0.12
Paper/card t/emp	0.12	0.12
Fager/card	0.11	0.10
Food waste t/empi	0.06	0.06
	0.14	0.25
Puilt up area (scaled)	6.574	6.574
Dunit-up area (searcu)	0 574	0374
CO equivalent + CO e/empl	2.12	2.65
	2.13	2.03
	0.004	0.01
NO <sub>x</sub> kg/empi	0.29	0.34
rarticulates kg/empi	0.04	0.04
EPO The Hague – Main, Hinge, Shell		
Total direct energy consumption (electricity and heat) MWh/empl	12.79	13.96
Renewable energy as percentage of total consumption (electricity and heat) %	58.14	53
Paper consumption (material efficiency) sheet/empl	17 818	17141
Water consumption m <sup>3</sup> /empl	17.79	17.87
Total waste generation		
Residual waste t/empl	0.10	0.06
Paper/card t/empl	0.07	0.06
Food waste t/empl	0.04	0.03
Grease trap residues t/empl	0.01	0.01
Total hazardous waste generation kg/empl	2.60	0
Built-up area (sealed) m <sup>2</sup>	94 450	94450
Emissions (electricity and heat)		
CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent t CO <sub>2</sub> e/empl	1.08	1.30
SO <sub>2</sub> kg/empl	0.005	0.01
NO <sub>x</sub> kg/empl	0.43	0.53
Particulates kg/empl	0.05	0.07

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mathematical priceinteringinteringgener consumption1781817141Water consumption8.626.75faile wate generation0.640.03Paper/stand1/empl0.050.02food wate1/empl0.050.02food wate generation1/empl0.050.02food wate generation1/empl0.050.02food wate generation1/empl0.050.02food wate generation1/empl0.050.02food wate generation1/empl0.020.02food wate generation1/empl0.030.02food wate generation1/empl0.030.02food wate generation1/empl0.040.05food wate generation1/empl0.050.02food wate generation1/empl0.050.02food wate generation1/empl0.050.02food wate generation1/empl0.050.02food wate generation1/empl0.050.04food wate generation1/empl0.060.04food wate generation1/empl0.060.04food wate generation1/empl0.050.03food wate generation1/empl0.060.04food wate generation1/empl0.060.04food wate generation1/empl0.060.04food wate generation1/empl0.050.04food wate generation1/empl0.06	Penewable energy as percentage of total consumption (electricity and heat)	www.n/empi	n a <sup>2</sup>	0.95
Type is decision (interce invested by)Jack et al. (Jack at at at at a at a at a at a at a at	Paper concumption (material efficiency)	sheet /empl	17 919	171/1
Number of the second	Water consumption	m <sup>3</sup> /empl	8.02	6.75
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InstantionDescriptionDescriptionPaper/andLirmp0.00Fod wateLirmp0.00Relation wates generationkg/kmp0.00Outloup area (sealed)mail0.00Envisions (selecticity and heat)CO0.00OQ, equivalentkg/kmpm.a.20.00NO,kg/kmpm.a.20.00NO,kg/kmpm.a.20.00Particulateskg/kmpm.a.20.00Particulateskg/kmpm.a.20.00Particulateskg/kmpm.a.20.00Particulates energy consumption (electricity and heat)M/M/kmpm.a.20.00Paper consumption (material efficiency)shect/kmp0.000.00Paper consumption (material efficiency)shect/kmp0.000.00Paper/andLirmp0.000.000.00Reveable energy as percentage of total consumption (electricity and heat)m.a.20.00Paper/andLirmp0.000.000.00Paper/andLirmp0.000.000.00Paper/andLirmp0.000.000.00Reveable energy as percentage of total consumption (electricity and heat)m.a.20.01Paper/andLirmp0.000.000.00Paper/andLirmp0.000.000.00Reveable energy as percentage of total consumptionm.a.20.01No,kg/kmpm.a.20.010.01No,kg/kmp <t< td=""><td>Recidual waste</td><td>t/empl</td><td>0.04</td><td>0.03</td></t<>	Recidual waste	t/empl	0.04	0.03
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India mark (and mark between the second secon	Food waste	t/empl	0.03	0.02
Namework interventionTagger of a constraint of the second of	Total hazardous waste generation	kg/empl	0.05	0.02
Date by deter chirly and heat)The setCO, equivalentCO, equival	Built-un area (sealed)	m <sup>2</sup>	4 200	4200
chardward CO, equivalent CO, equivalent CO	Emissions (electricity and heat)		4200	4200
Co-yequivalentCo-yequivalentIn.al0.0.9SQ.kg/empln.a. <sup>2</sup> 0.03NO,kg/empln.a. <sup>2</sup> 0.03Particulateskg/empln.a. <sup>2</sup> 0.03EPO The Hague - Biywortm.a. <sup>2</sup> 0.03Corp ansumption (electricity and heat)m.a. <sup>2</sup> 0.13Renewable energy as percentage of total consumption (electricity and heat)m.a. <sup>2</sup> 0.13Year consumption (material efficiency)sheet/empl0.060.04Vater consumptionm/empl0.060.03Paper/cardt/empl0.060.04Year and the state generationkg/empl0.060.04Total waste generationkg/empl0.060.04Total hazadous waste generationkg/empl0.060.04Total hazadous waste generationkg/empl0.060.04Total anaxe generationkg/empl0.060.04Total anaxe generationkg/empl0.060.04Total anaxe generationkg/empl0.060.04Total anaxe generationkg/empl0.060.04Total anaxe generationkg/empl0.060.04So_kg/empln.a. <sup>2</sup> 0.030.03Food wastet/empl0.060.04NO,kg/empln.a. <sup>2</sup> 0.030.03NO,kg/empln.a. <sup>2</sup> 0.030.03Particulateskg/empln.a. <sup>2</sup> 0.030.04Particulateskg/empln.a. <sup>2</sup> 0.03 <td></td> <td>t CO e/empl</td> <td>n 2 <sup>2</sup></td> <td>0.55</td>		t CO e/empl	n 2 <sup>2</sup>	0.55
DopNo	co_ columnia	kg/empl	n.a.	0.05
Inc., apper (a) particulatesint.a(a) 21Particulateskg/emplm.a <sup>2</sup> (3.70)Benevable energy consumption (electricity and heat)MWh/emplm.a <sup>2</sup> (3.70)Renevable energy as percentage of total consumption (electricity and heat)%m.a <sup>3</sup> (3.70)Renevable energy as percentage of total consumption (electricity and heat)%m.a <sup>3</sup> (3.70)Water consumption (material efficiency)sheet/empl17.81(7.72)Vater consumption (material efficiency)m/empl0.03(0.00)Paper/cradt/empl0.03(0.00)Food wastet/empl0.00(0.00)Food wastet/empl0.00(0.00)Total mazdous waste generationkg/empl0(0.00)Built-up area (seled)m <sup>4</sup> 45584558Emissions (electricity and heat)m.a <sup>3</sup> (0.01)(0.01)CO <sub>0</sub> equivalenttCO <sub>0</sub> /emplm.a <sup>3</sup> (0.01)NO,kg/emplm.a <sup>3</sup> (0.01)(0.01)NO,kg/emplm.a <sup>3</sup> (0.01)(0.01)Particulateskg/emplm.a <sup>3</sup> (0.01)Particulateskg/emplm.a <sup>3</sup> (0.01)Particulateskg/emplm.a <sup>3</sup> (0.01)NO,kg/emplm.a <sup>3</sup> (0.01)Particulateskg/emplm.a <sup>3</sup> (0.01)Particulateskg/emplm.a <sup>3</sup> (0.01)Particulateskg/emplm.a <sup>3</sup> (0.01)Particulateskg/emplm.a <sup>3</sup> <	NO	kg/empl	n.a.	0.0
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FPOThe Hague – RijwoottWither PillWither PillTotal direct energy consumption (electricity and heat)MWither Pillm.a. <sup>2</sup> 13.70Renewable energy as percentage of total consumption (electricity and heat)%m.a. <sup>2</sup> 17.14Vater consumption (material efficiency)sheet/emplMota17.14Water consumption (material efficiency)sheet/empl0.080.08Residual wastetempl0.080.008Paper/cardtempl0.080.008Food wastetempl0.000.001Total waste generationtempl0.060.001Built-up area (sealed)mail45584558Emissions (electricity and heat)gemplm.a. <sup>2</sup> 2.021CO <sub>2</sub> equivalenttCO <sub>2</sub> -equivalenttCO <sub>2</sub> -equivalentm.a. <sup>2</sup> 0.01NO,kg/emplm.a. <sup>2</sup> 0.030.03Particulateskg/emplm.a. <sup>2</sup> 0.030.03NOkg/emplm.a. <sup>2</sup> 0.010.01NOkg/emplm.a. <sup>2</sup> 0.010.02Particulateskg/emplm.a. <sup>2</sup> 0.030.03NOkg/emplm.a. <sup>2</sup> 0.030.03NOkg/emplm.a. <sup>2</sup> 0.010.02NOkg/emplm.a. <sup>2</sup> 0.010.02NOkg/emplm.a. <sup>2</sup> 0.010.02NOkg/emplm.a. <sup>2</sup> 0.010.02NOkg/emplm.a. <sup>2</sup> 0.020.02NOkg/emplm.a		kg/empi	11.d.	0.05
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Emissions (electricity and heat)IndexIndexCO2 equivalentCO3equivalent </td <td>Built-up area (sealed)</td> <td>m²</td> <td>4 558</td> <td>4558</td>	Built-up area (sealed)	m²	4 558	4558
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Water consumptionm³/empl11.867.87Water consumptionm³/empl11.867.87Total waste generation </td <td>Paper consumption (material efficiency)</td> <td>sheet/empl</td> <td>10 484</td> <td>8 5 0 4</td>	Paper consumption (material efficiency)	sheet/empl	10 484	8 5 0 4
Total waste generationInterrupControlResidual wastet/empl0.120.12Paper/cardt/empl0.200.19Food wastet/empl0.200.19Food waste generationt/empl0.200.60Built-up area (sealed)m²25472547Emissions (electricity and heat)CO2 equivalenttCO2 e/empl3.242.45SO2kg/empl000NO3kg/empl000	Water consumption	m³/empl	11.86	7.87
Residual waste         t/empl         0.12         0.12           Paper/card         t/empl         0.12         0.12           Paper/card         t/empl         0.20         0.19           Food waste         t/empl         0.20         0.19           Food waste         t/empl         n.a. <sup>3</sup> n.a. <sup>3</sup> Total hazardous waste generation         kg/empl         0         0.60           Built-up area (sealed)         m         2547         2547           Emissions (electricity and heat)         GO_2 equivalent         tCO_2 e/empl         3.24         2.45           SO_2         SO_2         kg/empl         0         0         0           NO_X         kg/empl         0         0         0         0	Total waste generation			
Normal StateNormal StateNormal StatePaper/cardt/empl0.200.19Food wastet/empln.a.3n.a.3Total hazardous waste generationkg/empl00.60Built-up area (sealed)m22.5472.547Emissions (electricity and heat)CO2 equivalentt CO2 e/empl3.242.45SO2kg/empl000NO3kg/empl000	Residual waste	t/empl	0.12	0.12
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Total hazardous waste generationKg/emplMilitTotal hazardous waste generationKg/empl00.60Built-up area (sealed)m²25472547Emissions (electricity and heat)CO2 equivalentCO3 e/empl3.24CO2 equivalentt CO3 e/empl3.242.45SO2Kg/empl00NO3Kg/empl00	Food waste	t/empl	n a <sup>3</sup>	n a <sup>3</sup>
Note instantion instantinstantion instantion instantion instantion insta	Total hazardous waste generation	kg/empl	0	0.60
Emissions (electricity and heat)     Image: Column and the column and	Built-up area (sealed)	m <sup>2</sup>	2 547	2 5 4 7
CO2 equivalent         tCO2 e/empl         3.24         2.45           SO2         kg/empl         0         0           NOx         kg/empl         0         0	Emissions (electricity and heat)			25.0
SO2         kg/empl         0         0           NOx         kg/empl         0         0	CO. equivalent	t CO e/empl	3.24	2.45
NOx     kg/empl     0     0	SQ.	ka/empl	0	0
Nex Agriculture and Agricultur	NO	kg/empl	0	0
Particulates kg/empl 0	Particulates	kg/empl	0	0

Values could not be established.
 Data for 2011 not yet available from lessor.
 Disposal handled by canteen manager. Waste removed and taken away to disposal centre.

#### 5.1 ENERGY

Energy consumption in the form of electricity and heating is the most significant environmental aspect at the EPO and generates the highest costs.

Electricity consumption is essentially made up of: - cooling/ventilation and air conditioning

- IT
- PCs and printers
- lighting in offices and public areas.

Heating energy at the different sites is generated from various sources. While Berlin, Munich Isar, Munich PschorrHöfe and Vienna use district heating, the Westsite and Capitellum offices in Munich and Main/Shell/Hinge in The Hague use natural gas.

The following tables and charts offer a comparison of the total electricity and heating energy consumption at each site. They show both the absolute data and index figures relative to the size of the sites (per square metre of heated area and per employee).

In terms of specific electricity consumption per square metre, no clear trend has emerged. In Vienna and in the main, Hinge and Shell buildings in The Hague, there has been a slight fall in energy consumption in the last two years as a result of EMAS-related activities. This is attributable to improved technical equipment, e.g. air-conditioning systems and IT servers.

In terms of specific heating energy consumption per square metre, too, no clear trend has emerged in the last three years. The newer and/or better insulated buildings have achieved comparatively good values in this respect, e.g. Westsite, PschorrHöfe and Capitellum in Munich and Le Croisé in The Hague. The rise in absolute heating energy consumption in PschorrHöfe and Berlin in 2010 is attributable to the particularly cold winter.

It is the EPO's stated aim to reduce energy consumption significantly. To this end under its environmental programme it has initiated extensive actions that are likely to result in demonstrable savings in the coming years.

Berlin       572 563 610 596       572 563 610 596         Munich Isar       7         Munich PH 1 - 8       1023 1023 1163 1203 1235       1023 105         Munich Westsite       1023 1235       1023 1235         Munich Capitellum       1076 1096 1039 105       1076 1096 1039 105         The Hague Main/Hinge/Shell       1738 1739 1631       1738 1739 1631	8 334 8 440 94 9 214 12 721 13026 13 421 13 175			
Munich Isar       7         Munich PH 1 - 8       1023         Munich Westsite       1023         Munich Westsite       1023         Munich Capitellum       1076         The Hague Main/Hinge/Shell       1076         The Hague Le Croisé       1738         The Hague Le Croisé       1738         103       1739         103       1739         1031       1738         1032       1739         1031       1738         1031       1738         1031       1739         1031       1631	8 334 8 440 94 92 14 12 721 13 026 13 421 13 175			
Munich PH 1 - 8       1023         Munich Westsite       1023         Munich Capitellum       1076         Munich Capitellum       1076         Munich Capitellum       1076         The Hague Main/Hinge/Shell       1076         The Hague Le Croisé       1738         The Hague Le Croisé       1738         103       1739         103       1631	12 721 13 026 13 421 13 175			
Munich Westsite       1023         Munich Capitellum       1076         Munich Capitellum       1076         1039       1065         The Hague Main/Hinge/Shell       1738         The Hague Le Croisé       1738         1739       1631         1031       1739         1031       1039         1039       1065		17 880		
Munich Capitellum Munich Capitellum Indextant loge		17 880		
The Hague Main/Hinge/Shell The Hague Le Croisé		17880		
* The Hague Le Croisé 1738 1739 1631 * 314		18 569 18 977 19 283	3	
*				
The Hague Rijsvoort 223 223				
Vienna 766 809 876 830				
0 5000				) MWh/a
<ul> <li>2011</li> <li>2010</li> <li>2009</li> </ul>	10 000 1!	5000 200	25 000	



2 Value not fully verifiable owing to renovation work.





2 Value not fully verifiable owing to renovation we

#### 5.2 WATER/WASTE WATER

At all sites we receive our fresh water from the municipality. Most of the fresh water is deployed in sanitary facilities and kitchens and (in individual cases) for washing vehicles. Moreover, at Munich Isar and the main, Shell and Hinge buildings in The Hague, fresh water is used for the air-conditioning system and for watering plants and green spaces onsite. That explains the high water consumption there compared with other sites. Waste water contamination consists mainly of organic elements. Where needed, oil and grease traps are installed in specific locations to remove contaminants from waste water.

Water consumption per employee and day at the smaller sites varies between 30 and 80 litres. For Rijsvoort only data for 2009 was available; the values for 2008 are estimates. In Munich, water consumption in 2009 fell slightly owing to the renovation work on the Isar building. In Berlin it increased by 20%, this being attributable partly to construction work on the building and partly to the heating system upgrade. Here large quantities of heating water had to be exchanged. In Vienna, water consumption increased by over 30%. This is explained by increased use of the gym and more extensive watering of the garden owing to the hotter summer.

Fresh water consumption (m <sup>3</sup> /a)								
Berlin	3 814 4 030 5 304 4 385							
Munich Isar		17	19758 19403 159 2529	7				
Munich PH 1 – 8					43 933 44 484 46 4 40 559	14		
Munich Westsite	4 207 3 204 3 596 2 148							
Munich Capitellum	2 869 2 634 2 002 2 701							
The Hague Main/Hinge/Shell					42 761 44 862 47	399 8 59 3		
The Hague Le Croisé	3151 3647 3877 3758							
The Hague Rijsvoort	* 2586 3116 3116							
Vienna	1471 1000 998 757							
	0	10000	20000	30000	40 000	50000	60000	m³/a
<ul> <li>2011</li> <li>2010</li> </ul>	2009		2008					
* Data for 2011 not yet available from lessor								



#### 5.3 WASTE

To guarantee that waste is collected separately, we have established a waste separation system with clearly identifiable and distinguishable waste containers in all rooms and work areas at all our sites. Our staff are briefed on waste avoidance, recycling and correct disposal. From day to day, residual waste and waste paper constitute the main categories of waste at all sites. In 2010, the quantity of residual waste per employee and working day at individual sites varied between 0.15 and 0.6 kg. In view of the evident potential for reducing residual waste generation, action has been take to improve waste separation still further. Food waste and grease trap residues arise only at sites with a canteen.

#### Composition of waste (t/a)

Berlin		35 20	11 16							
Munich Isar			47	54 33 <mark>21</mark>						
Munich PH 1-8								133 29	7 90 171	
Munich Westsite		4	47 45 24	57						
Munich Capitellum	25	2970								
The Hague Main/Hinge/Shell						<mark>236</mark> 167 9	0 27			
The Hague Le Croisé	15	20 11 0								
The Hague Rijsvoort	12 5	10 0								
Vienna	15 2	25 0 <mark>0</mark>								
	0	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	kg
Residual waste	Foo	d waste		Grea	ase trap res	idues				





#### 5.4 MOBILITY

Business trips between the EPO sites constitute the main component of travel at the EPO. To a lesser extent, employees travel to meet customers and other partners or attend conferences and other events. As yet, only data for business trips between sites has been collected.

In the light of the EPO's efforts to reduce its carbon footprint, employees at all sites are informed of the  $CO_2$  emissions associated with business travel and are encouraged to use the videoconferencing facilities. For this purpose, we distribute an information leaflet to all (new) employees, including advice and information on climate-friendly business travel, and promote the use of an Excel tool for comparing  $CO_2$  emissions from air travel, train travel and videoconferencing. In 2008/2009 new videoconference rooms were set up.



#### **5.5 OTHER EMISSIONS**

Electricity and heating energy consumption give rise primarily to  $CO_2$  emissions.  $SO_2$ ,  $NO_x$  and particulates are listed only if they arise directly at the building in question. Our primary objective in minimising emissions is the reduction of energy consumption. We also regularly inspect and maintain our heating systems.

In addition, we aim to use district heating and electricity from regenerative sources (100% in The Hague). Only 2009 and 2010 data was available for Rijsvoort; the 2008 values are estimates. The factors for converting electricity and heating energy (kWh) into individual emission types are based on the GEMIS database and the information supplied by the energy providers at each site.



#### **5.6 PAPER CONSUMPTION**

In addition to residual waste, a large amount of paper (green and white) is consumed at the Office. Total paper consumption at all sites in 2010 was around 122 million sheets. As part of the increasing digitisation of administrative processes we are aiming at a significant reduction in paper consumption. Staff are also encouraged to avoid unnecessary printing or to print double-sided or condensed. As we did not begin to record paper consumption more accurately until 2010, consumption for Munich and The Hague can in each case only be stated globally, not relative to the individual sites.



#### 6. INDIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

Indirect environmental aspects are consequences of our activities which we cannot fully control. For instance, they result from the behaviour of our suppliers and contractors or our employees' journeys to and from the office.

The table below provides a comprehensive overview of our indirect environmental aspects and the priorities we have set in respect of them (re the evaluation categories see section 5, "Direct environmental aspects").

The EPO considers the patent procedure to be a significant indirect environmental aspect. Its free public patent document database can be viewed as a lever to promote further development of environmentally friendly technologies, but also to stimulate political action. Within this database the EPO has developed a new classification scheme which makes it easier to find environment-related patents. Continuous updates will ensure comprehensive information for inventors, scientists and politicians.

We are focusing on long-term co-operation with contractors and suppliers, such as cleaning and canteen services. In doing so, we are aiming in particular to achieve the following objectives:

- supplying regular information on the EPO's environmental activities to contractors and suppliers to encourage them to improve their environmental performance
- promoting local/regional food in canteens.

In purchasing goods and services, all departments are encouraged to consider the environmental impact as an additional factor in tender procedures and decisions to award contracts under the EPO Financial Regulations. Moreover, environmental aspects are specified in the procurement manuals for (a) general and (b) IT orders. The manuals serve as guidelines for all procurement units.

We are promoting a job ticket for public transport to/from the Office for our staff. We are also supporting teleworking from home.

The indirect environmental aspects have been identified for all EPO sites and assessed as equally relevant for all sites.

Indirect environmental aspects	Evaluation
Patent grant procedure	BII
Purchase of food for canteen	A II
Travel to/from office	A III
Use of ecological resources for building/renovation, e.g. paint	AI
Impact on rented buildings	C III
Procurement, e.g. of furniture (extended environmental aspect in contract)	B II
Performance of contractors	C II

#### 7. IMPROVEMENTS: OBJECTIVES AND MEASURES

In accordance with its environmental policy the Office primarily seeks to:

- minimise the consumption of energy, water, paper and other resources, and reduce costs
- reduce its CO<sub>2</sub> emissions through optimised energy and mobility management
- standardise processes within and between the different sites
- act as a role model for our contractors and suppliers
- regularly inform all members of staff and the public of our environmental activities.

To achieve these overall goals, the central environmental management team (in co-operation with the budget representative) each year defines an environmental programme with environmental targets and improvement measures. It takes account of developments in environmental aspects, suggestions for improvements from internal audits and external inspections, and suggestions from local employees and environmental groups.

The table below presents an extract including the chief goals and actions for the future. The indicated target values relate to the consumption figures for 2008.

The technical measures of the environmental programme essentially relate to the EPO's own buildings. The Office has less influence over rented buildings, though here too we try to exert some influence on the proprietors, to implement improvements and to make our staff more environmentally aware.

### 7.1 ACTION TAKEN IN 2011

#### Berlin

Motion detectors installed in hallways and staircases for demand-based lighting

Windows replaced to improve thermal insulation

Lift control units renewed

Lift lighting replaced with LED lamps

#### Munich

Isar building windows replaced in 2009-2011 with estimated annual savings of 2 200 000 kWh on heating energy and 400 000 kWh on electricity

Hot and cold drinks dispensers reduced in number and replaced, with estimated savings of around 18 000 kWh/year

Demand-based control of ventilation introduced in meeting rooms, with estimated savings of around 294 000 kWh/year

Lighting replaced in Isar building garage

#### The Hague

Waste disposal provider changed in line with environmental criteria and service provider's environmental behaviour

Posters concerning economical use of paper put up in copying and printing rooms

Unnecessary CRAH units switched off in IT areas

Efficiency of all technical systems improved by optimising building control systems

All sanitary facilities upgraded with water-saving flushes and taps

Volumetric flow rate adjusted in ventilation system, ventilation ducts replaced

#### Vienna

Heating reduced in vacant offices

Private fridges and other electronic devices removed from workplaces, with estimated savings of around 5 000 kWh/year

Fully automatic garden watering system installed

Individual windows and seals replaced where required by building fabric; U-value of windows reduced from 3.6 to 1.0

## 7.2 OBJECTIVES AND MEASURES PLANNED FOR 2012

Environmental objective	Period	Responsibility
Reduce emissions from electrical and heating energy consumption, paper use and business travel by 3%	yearly	all sites
Berlin		
Upgrade roof to improve thermal insulation	2012	FM
Optimise lighting in open spaces	2012	FM
Install charging station for electric cars	2012	FM
Increase green energy share	2012	FM
Launch new canteen concept (resource-aware cooking, regional food)	2012	FM
Munich		
Introduce energy metering system for differentiated consumption recording in PschorrHöfe and Isar building		TS
Install energy-saving components during renewal of PschorrHöfe control systems	2013	TS/FM
Replace effect lighting with efficient LED systems and adjust operating times; savings approx. 15 000 kWh/year	2012	TS/FM
Split Isar building air-conditioning into six units for demand-based operation. Savings on heating and electrical energy of around 36 000 kWh per year	2013	TS/FM
Install new refrigerators and introduce free cooling in Isar building	2012	TS
Optimise heat recovery system in Isar building and install off-peak cooling, with energy savings of 250 000 kWh/year	2012	TS
The Hague		
Introduce energy metering system for differentiated consumption recording in owned buildings, with estimated savings of EUR 65 000 per year	2012	TS
Reduce lighting in hallways, printer rooms and communal facilities in main building	2012	TS
Demand-based ventilation control in Shell building	2012	TS
Install new pressure regulators for entire hot and cold water distribution system	2012	
Vienna		
Adjust existing ventilation system	2012	FM
Replace lighting in meeting room, with estimated savings of 1 168 kWh/year	2012-2015	FM
Inspect around 300 windows and replace window seals; estimated savings 5 000 kWh/year	2012	FM
Reduce water consumption of automatic watering system by 50% or 351 m <sup>3</sup> /year	2012	

FM: Facility Management TS: Technical Services

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#### CONTACTS

At all sites we have appointed local environmental representatives who are responsible for implementing and developing the local environmental management system. They are each supported by a local environmental team. The local representatives are:

EPO BERLIN Marcus Vits, mvits@epo.org

EPO MUNICH Angelo Scelsi, ascelsi@epo.org

EPO THE HAGUE Janine ter Maat, jtermaat@epo.org

EPO VIENNA Alexander Schram, aschram@epo.org

Lars Hansen as senior management's Environmental Management Officer is responsible for organising and controlling the entire environmental management system. He is supported by the Central Environmental Team, which is made up of representatives from all sites.

If you have any queries or suggestions, simply mail us at *environment@epo.org* or call your local contact.

#### **PUBLIC DECLARATION**

This environmental statement is intended to inform our staff, contractors, suppliers and the general public about environmental protection at the EPO. We guarantee the accuracy of the information published in the statement and have released it for publication. Our senior management is responsible for its release.

For further information please contact Lars Hansen, our central Environmental Management Officer.

The next consolidated environmental statement will be presented for validation in May 2013. In the intervening years, the statement will be updated annually and this update will be validated by the external environmental verifier.

We have appointed the following external environmental verifier:

INTECHNICA Cert GmbH (registration number DE-V-279) Dr Reiner Beer (registration number DE-V-0007) Ostendstrasse 181 90482 Nuremberg Germany

#### **Declaration on validation**

I, the undersigned, Dr Reiner Beer, EMAS environmental verifier with registration number DE-V-0007, accredited or licensed for scope 84.1 (NACE Code Rev. 2), declare that I have verified whether the whole organisation "European Patent Office", with the sites

- European Patent Office Munich I (Isar building), Germany
   Erhardtstr. 27, 80469 Munich
- European Patent Office Munich II (PschorrHöfe 1–8), Germany
   Bayerstr. 34, 80335 Munich
- European Patent Office Munich III (Capitellum), Germany Landsberger Str. 30, 80339 Munich

- European Patent Office Munich IV (Westsite), Germany
- Landsberger Str. 187, 80687 Munich
- European Patent Office Berlin, Germany Gitschiner Str. 103, 10969 Berlin
- European Patent Office The Hague I (main, Shell and Hinge buildings), Netherlands
- Patentlaan 2, 2288 EE Rijswijk – European Patent Office The Hague II
- (Le Croisé), Netherlands Verrijn Stuartlaan 2a, 2280 EE Rijswijk
- European Patent Office The Hague III (Rijsvoort), Netherlands
   Visseringlaan 19–23, 2288 ER Rijswijk
- European Patent Office Vienna, Austria Rennweg 12, 1030 Vienna

as indicated in the updated environmental statement, 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, I 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 the applicable legal requirements relating to the environment,
- the data and information of the environmental statement/the updated environmental statement of the organisation/ site reflect a reliable, credible and correct image of all the organisation's/site's activities, within the scope mentioned in the environmental statement.

Done at Nuremberg,

Dr Reiner Beer Environmental Verifier

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Responsible for content Lars Hansen Environmental Management Officer Concept and co-ordination

Design ANZINGER | WÜSCHNER | RASP Munich

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