

# Asia and the Pacific

## Executive Secretary's message

*In Asia-Pacific, climate change is no longer a distant threat; it is a reality and a sign of what lies ahead. For many of our Pacific Island States, it is a question of their survival or extinction. Rising temperatures are causing sea levels to rise; increased frequency of extreme weather events such as storms and cyclones are resulting in frequent floods and land erosion. This Asia Pacific region is currently responsible for one-third of the greenhouse gas emissions while suffering from the largest number of human casualties from natural disasters in the world. Thus, we should also look for the opportunity for new growth, for innovation, and for a modern economy based upon low carbon, green growth. If climate change is the challenge of our generation, it also presents the opportunity that advances inclusive sustainable development.*

– Noeleen Heyzer

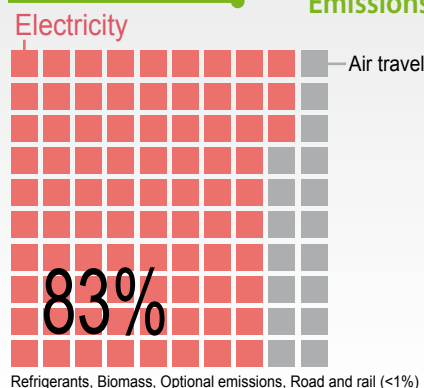
## Next steps

ESCAP has been undertaking energy saving projects since 2002 and is now working in collaboration with UNEP SUN in order to adopt their recommendations and standards as well as improve environmental performance. Of particular importance is the recent completion of an investment grade building energy audit that identifies further energy reduction projects.

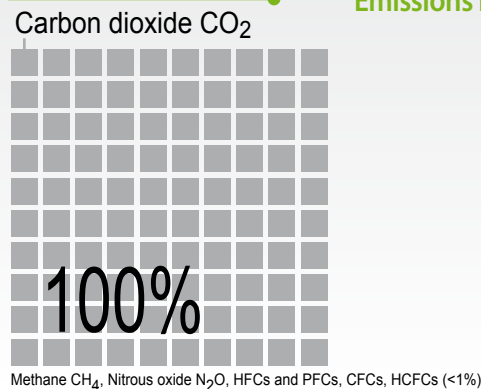
### Key figures

Total emissions	6'410 t CO <sub>2</sub> eq
Emissions per staff member	5.8 CO <sub>2</sub> eq
Air travel per staff member	0.9 t CO <sub>2</sub>
Air travel per staff member	7'078 km
Office-related emissions per m <sup>2</sup>	265 kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq

### Emissions by source



### Emissions by gas



### Data quality

	Actual data	Estimated data	No data	n/a
Official vehicles				
Buses, trains, taxis				
Self-generated power				
Refrigerants				
Purchased electricity				
Purchased heat and steam				
Air travel				

# Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

[www.escwa.un.org](http://www.escwa.un.org)



**HQ: Beirut, Lebanon**  
**Number of staff: 261<sup>1</sup>**  
**Number of locations: 1**

## Mission

**!** *ESCWA provides a framework for the formulation and harmonization of sectoral policies for member countries, a platform for congress and coordination, a home for expertise and knowledge, and an information observatory. ESCWA activities are coordinated with the divisions and main offices of the Headquarters of the United Nations, specialized agencies, and international and regional organizations, including the League of Arab States, the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, and the Gulf Cooperation Council.*



## Reduction efforts

1. Reduction to half lighting in office floors at 3:30 pm. Lights switched off at 6 pm during working days, except for emergency lighting during night and weekends. Additional lighting may be provided for official purposes upon request;
2. Air-conditioning in office floors is turned off at 3:30 pm during working days, additional air-conditioning may be provided for official purposes upon request;
3. Water heated for the minimum time with an automatic shutoff thermostat control;
4. Paper recycling being undertaken by staff and during disposal of old publications and meeting-related documents; the sale of the recyclable paper/paperboard (e.g, cartons) is to a local contractor, who picks-up the recyclable materials from UN House;
5. Staff member are encouraged to switch off computers and monitors every evening;
6. Photocopiers, scanners and printers at ESCWA have energy -saving mechanisms, with new units purchased per energy-saving specifications;
7. Double sided printing set as default for all networked printers;
8. Continued development of workflows to reduce the amount of paper.

## Experience so far

The use of teleconferencing and videoconferencing has increased, reducing the need for international travel and associated technology, including new telephone/videophones, computer equipment and telephony applications have been purchased and installed to facilitate video and tele-conferencing. Telecommuting, which was initially pursued and envisioned as a business-continuity security response measure, also holds opportunities for reducing GHG emissions related to ground transportation in the congested Beirut road network.

<sup>1</sup> 314 personnel included in inventory.

# Western Asia

## Executive Secretary's message

Recognizing the negative repercussions of climate change on the Arab region, ESCWA endeavours to address this threat in its Member States by raising awareness and promoting policy dialogue on climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. ESCWA also recognizes the importance of leading by example to better assist Member States in responding to the climate change threat. ESCWA is committed to moving towards climate neutrality for its facility operations and travel. As a first step, ESCWA will be starting to estimate its greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with acceptable international standards.

– Bader Omar Al Dafa

## Next steps

ESCWA is establishing a Task Force on Climate Neutrality that involves representatives from both substantive and administrative divisions.

ESCWA has established an Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Greening Committee, with representatives from administration and substantive divisions, that reviews, advocates and endorses greening initiatives at ESCWA.

Photocopiers are being converted to function as network printers and scanners. ESCWA no longer procures desktop/stand alone printers and focuses on energy efficient networked/shared printers with power saving capability.

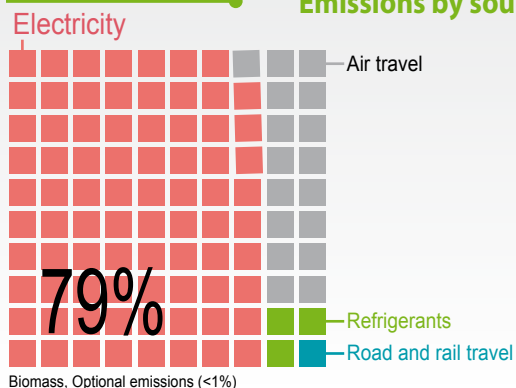
## Offsetting

No offsetting has been done so far at the institutional level.

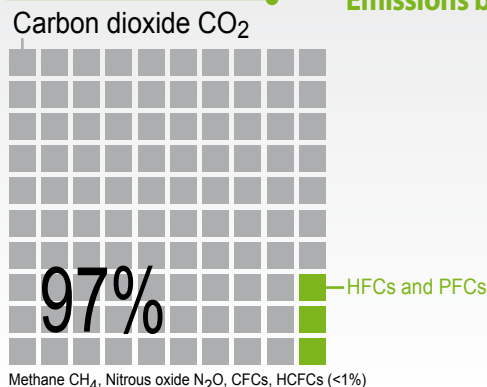
## Key figures

Total emissions	3'512.2 t CO <sub>2</sub> eq
Emissions per staff member	11.2 t CO <sub>2</sub> eq
Air travel per staff member	1.8 t CO <sub>2</sub>
Air travel per staff member	14'781.4 km
Office-related emissions per m <sup>2</sup>	86 kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq

## Emissions by source



## Emissions by gas



## Data quality

	Actual data	Estimated data	No data	n/a
Official vehicles	█			
Buses, trains, taxis	█			
Self-generated power	█			
Refrigerants	█			
Purchased electricity	█			
Purchased heat and steam				█
Air travel	█			

# The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

[www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org)



**HQ: Rome, Italy**

**Number of staff: 2'800 HQ, 3'265 in field offices<sup>1</sup>**

**Number of locations: 106**

## Mission

**!** *The FAO spearheads international efforts to defeat hunger and build a food-secure world for present and future generations. As the lead agency for agriculture, forestry, fisheries and rural development, it seeks to alleviate poverty, hunger and malnutrition by promoting sustainable agricultural development, improved nutrition and the targeting of food security. Serving both developed and developing countries, it acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy.*



○ Headquarters ● Other office

## Experience so far

### Highlights

1. Plastic water bottle awareness campaign: multimedia involving giant art installation in central atrium (70 plastic bags suspended from ceiling containing one day's worth of FAO's plastic bottle waste), poster, handouts, rolling clip on TV monitor, electronic distribution of FAO data and related advice, business case to install refrigerated sparkling and flat water fountains throughout HQ premises, with the objective of halving by June 2010 FAO's use of approximately 2'500 half liter water bottles per working day – a first step towards phasing out of plastic-bottled water.
2. Formation and growth of staff Going Green Group: active in Knowledge Share Fair, World Earth Day, World Environment Day, European Mobility Week, Green Tips, GGG website, films, etc.
3. Rolling out of Green Tips for FAO staff: based on FAO data, target office practices. Tips released to date have focussed on reducing plastic water bottle waste, reducing paper consumption (environmentally-friendly printing and encouraging use of recycled paper), commuting. Other tips on waste differentiation, energy, catering and air travel are planned.

### Challenges

1. Competing senior management priorities, exacerbated by massive FAO reform process;
2. Complexities of effective communication with staff in a world of information-overload;
3. Funding.

## Reduction efforts

A selection of measures implemented are:

Electric battery charger installed in FAO parking lot for electric scooter commuting, enhanced flexi-time policy, reserved car parks for car pools, advice to FAO Credit Union for launch of Eco-Transport loans, active FAO Cycle Community, 100% renewable energy in 2009 (up from 25% in 2008), environmental checklist in place since late 2008, applied and (where possible) improved for all major FAO-hosted meetings; questionnaire on eco-friendly hotel management sent to hotels in vicinity of three Rome-based agencies and green ratings included in list of hotels distributed; empirical studies of FAO's procurement practices for office paper, IT, furniture, cleaning and waste service plus recommended actions; differentiated waste bins, bio-cups or 100% biodegradable cups in bars and the cafeteria pending return to use of crockery/glass supplies.

## Offsetting

FAO's focus is on reducing its emissions before formulating a policy for offsetting remaining emissions. That policy will ultimately be a political rather than a technical decision, so it is important to approach it responsibly and have a credible audit trail in place. In June 2008, FAO gained experience in offsetting in making its "High Level Conference on World Food Security: Challenges of Climate Change and Bioenergy" a climate-friendly event. Conference-related emissions were offset for delegates from the Low Income Food Deficit Countries by purchasing CERs from a small-scale hydro-electricity project in Honduras with sponsorship from the UK Department of International Development. The emissions generated by 434 LIFDC delegates were calculated to be 1'360 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e; cost of offsetting was USD 48'600.

# tion

## Director-General's message

**A**griculture, sustainable management of natural resources and food security are fundamental to the challenges of climate change. FAO, through its expertise in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, facilitates an integrated approach to climate change adaptation and mitigation. We cannot credibly advise others, however, if we do not at the same time look in our own backyard: FAO's workplace and work practices. Consequently, in 2008, I commissioned a project for an organisation-wide Environmental Management System, along with a strategy to measure and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from our facilities management and travel. FAO wants to stand up and be counted as a champion of the drive towards a Climate Neutral UN.

– Jacques Diouf

## Next steps

In the course of 2008, FAO has gathered and analysed data for an Environmental Management System consistent with ISO-14001 for its Headquarters premises. Together with data on FAO-purchased travel, this will provide the empirical, policy and behavioural foundations for FAO's Emissions Reduction Strategy. FAO will be able to measure the emissions reduction impact of specific environmental improvement actions, primarily in the area of reduced energy consumption but also reduced water consumption and enhanced waste management (measures programmed over 2009/2010) and in the area of travel. FAO's base year for this ongoing process will be 2008. Pending the formulation and adoption of a revised FAO travel policy and UN system guidance on the nature of targets to be adopted, FAO has not yet devised a time or target-bound emissions reduction strategy, but thanks to the comprehensive base-year data now available, is well placed to do so. As elsewhere, the Organization's budgetary priorities will of necessity affect the pace of implementation.

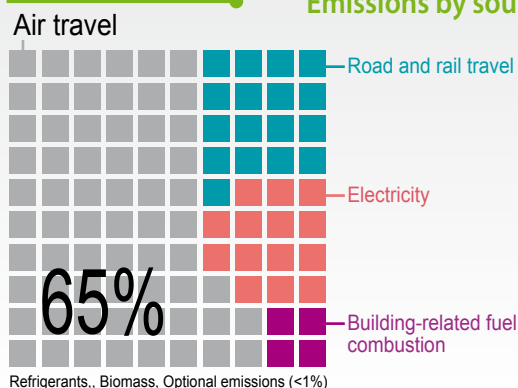
Concrete emission reduction measures planned include:

User-friendly labels for differentiated waste bins, plus more bins; photocopying paper choice reduced to two: recycled and ecologically produced; rationalization (virtualization) of computer servers; banning use of virgin paper at HQ, retrofitting of HVACs to phase out use of refrigerant gas R-22, upgrading HQ and Regional Offices' video-conferencing equipment to HD; centralized monitoring of office lighting via electronically controlled light bulbs, installation of rooftop mini-windmill energy generators or photovoltaic panels (with sponsorship), extension of corridor light-timers and bathroom presence-sensors, installation of water flow reducers in bathrooms, replacement of bathroom paper towels by energy efficient electric hand driers, new travel policy.

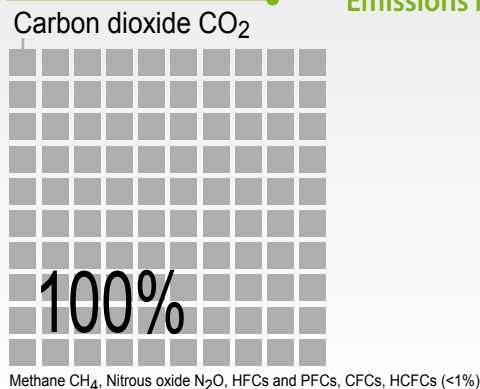
## Key figures

Total emissions	50'008.1 t CO <sub>2</sub> eq
Emissions per staff member	8.2 t CO <sub>2</sub> eq
Air travel per staff member	5.3 t CO <sub>2</sub>
Air travel per staff member	37'036 km
Office-related emissions per m <sup>2</sup>	62 kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq

## Emissions by source



## Emissions by gas



## Data quality

	Actual data	Estimated data	No data	n/a
Official vehicles	█	█		
Buses, trains, taxis			█	
Self-generated power	█	█		
Refrigerants			█	
Purchased electricity	█	█		
Purchased heat and steam				█
Air travel	█			

Different locations might have reported with different levels of accuracy, which explains multiple entries in data quality table.

# International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

[www.iaea.org](http://www.iaea.org)



**HQ: Vienna, Austria**  
**Number of staff: 3'300**  
**Number of locations: 5**

## Mission

**!** *The Agency shall seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world. It shall ensure, so far as it is able, that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose. The IAEA works for the safe, secure and peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology. Its key roles contribute to international peace and security, and to the World's Millennium Goals for social, economic and environmental development.*



○ Headquarters ● Other office

## Experience so far

There are real developmental, political, mentality and staff relations issues being considered.

## Offsetting

There are deliberations and measures at various stages of discussion and implementation

**Director General's message**

*“Nuclear power emits almost no greenhouse gases and it is therefore seen by many as part of the solution to the problems of global warming and climate change. The entry-into-force of the Kyoto Protocol and the European carbon trading scheme means there is now a real financial benefit to avoiding GHGs. This increases the attractiveness of low-carbon electricity generation such as nuclear power and renewables. Energy is the engine of development and development is life. For many countries, nuclear power, with its good performance and safety record, is a way to meet their surging demand for energy, reduce their vulnerability to fluctuations in the cost of fossil fuels and combat climate change.*

– Yukiya Amano

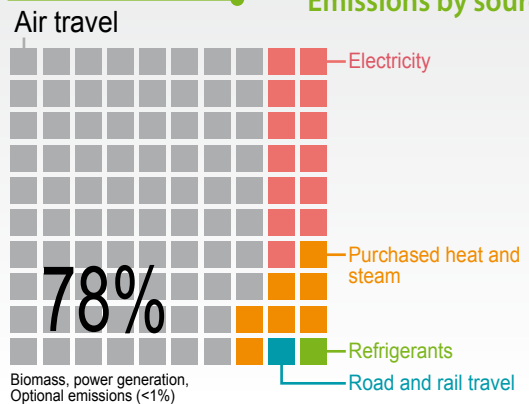
**Reduction efforts**

Several measures have been taken, some of them in conjunction with the other Vienna-based UN organizations sharing the Vienna International Centre site.

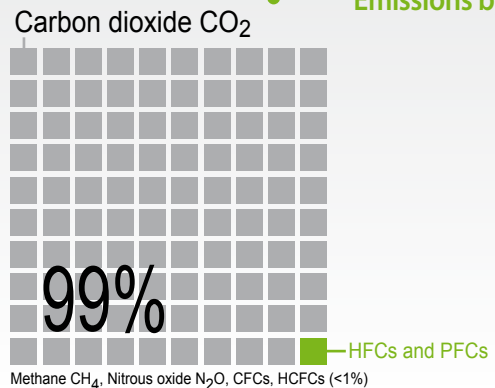
**Key figures**

Total emissions	26'570 t CO <sub>2</sub> eq
Emissions per staff member	8.1 t CO <sub>2</sub> eq
Air travel per staff member	6.3 t CO <sub>2</sub>
Air travel per staff member	51'051 km
Office-related emissions per m <sup>2</sup>	47 kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq

**Emissions by source**



**Emissions by gas**



**Data quality**

	Actual data	Estimated data	No data	n/a
Official vehicles				
Buses, trains, taxis				
Self-generated power				
Refrigerants				
Purchased electricity				
Purchased heat and steam				
Air travel				

# International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

[www.icao.int](http://www.icao.int)



**HQ: Montreal, Canada**  
**Number of staff: 711**  
**Number of locations: 8**

## Mission

**!** A specialized agency of the United Nations, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) was set up in 1944 to promote safe and orderly development of international civil aviation worldwide. It sets standards and regulations for aviation safety, security, efficiency and regularity, and for aviation environmental protection. The Organization serves as the forum for cooperation in all fields of civil aviation among its 190 Contracting States.



○ Headquarters ● Other office

## Experience so far

ICAO Headquarters in Canada has received the country's first LEED-EB Certification. This certification is recognized internationally as the benchmark in property management and construction in terms of both energy efficiency and environmental responsibility. ICAO Headquarters required major work to become compliant with LEEDS standards, which represented a significant challenge. Several modifications were made in terms of lighting, plumbing, ventilation, responsible water use, recycling, maintenance processes and methods, and operations. For example, fluorescent tubes, ballasts, high-efficiency systems and speed regulators were replaced after it was estimated that the 11.9% improvement in energy performance represented potential annual savings of US\$50'000 to US\$100'000.

Furthermore, we customized and tailored ICAO carbon-calculator to the needs of the UN Climate Neutral Initiative and provided online training and direct assistance to organizations using the UN prototype interface to the ICAO Carbon Emissions Calculator.

## Reduction efforts

ICAO has implemented a series of environmentally-friendly measures and practices such as conducting paperless meetings, using audio, video, and web-meeting services when practical, and many other initiatives aimed to reduce our energy consumption. ICAO's headquarters in Montreal was the first LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Gold-certified building in Canada.

In 2009, a World Environment Day celebration was organized at ICAO to sensitize ICAO staff and families on climate-change issues and carbon neutrality. Environmental green tips are addressed to staff on how to reduce their individual carbon footprint disseminated weekly through ICAO's Secretariat website.

<sup>1</sup>Preliminary results, do not cite or quote. These results are subject to change following the verification phase

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**Secretary General's message**

*On World Environment Day on 5 June 2007, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon pledged to move the UN towards climate neutrality.*

*I am proud to reaffirm ICAO's total support for the success of this initiative. If the UN is to be credible in promoting policies for sustainable environmental development, it must lead by example. Dealing with environmental issues has been part of the ICAO work programme for nearly 40 years and we are pleased to support the UN objective of climate neutrality.*

*As the specialized UN agency for international aviation, ICAO plays a crucial role in supporting this initiative through our work on estimating emissions from air travel. We developed the ICAO Carbon Emissions Calculator so that the UN family (and the rest of the world) could calculate the carbon footprint of their air travel consistently. We are committed to continuously improving the methodology, supporting data, and special UN interface to ensure that the Calculator meets the needs of all UN users.*

– Raymond Benjamin

**Next steps**

The ICAO emission reduction strategy is being prepared and will be based on the results of the verified GHG inventory and the guidance materials / recommendations to be issued by the Environmental Management Group (EMG), the Issues Management Group (IMG) and Sustainable UN (SUN).

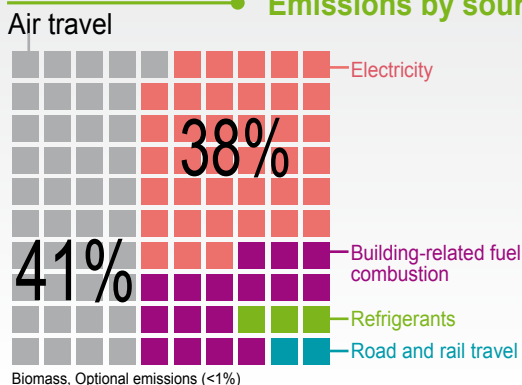
**Offsetting**

ICAO will consider any offset measures in the light of further discussions and decisions at UN level in this area.

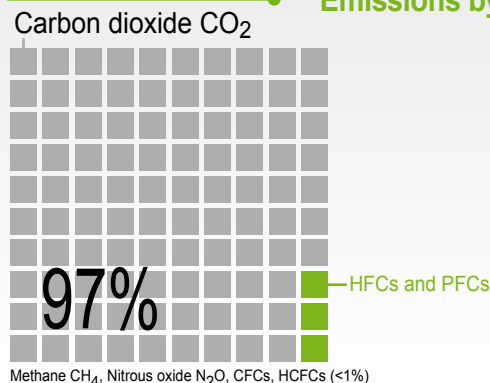
**Key figures<sup>1</sup>**

Total emissions	5'460.4 t CO <sub>2</sub> eq
Emissions per staff member	7.7 t CO <sub>2</sub> eq
Air travel per staff member	3.1 t CO <sub>2</sub>
Air travel per staff member	24'427 km
Office-related emissions per m <sup>2</sup>	70 kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq

**Emissions by source**



**Emissions by gas**



**Data quality**

	Actual data	Estimated data	No data	n/a
Official vehicles	█			
Buses, trains, taxis	█	█		
Self-generated power	█	█		
Refrigerants		█		
Purchased electricity	█	█		
Purchased heat and steam				█
Air travel	█	█		

Different locations might have reported with different levels of accuracy, which explains multiple entries in data quality table.

# The International Fund for Agricultural (IFAD)

[www.ifad.org](http://www.ifad.org)



**HQ: Rome, Italy**  
**Number of staff: 900**  
**Number of locations: 1**

## Mission

**I** *The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) finances and implements agricultural projects in developing countries in order to enable poor rural people to overcome poverty.*



## Experience so far

1. Established a Green Policy in 2006;
2. Introduced eco-products whenever possible for cleaning, etc. ;
3. Implemented a number of energy conservation measures to reduce energy consumption;
4. Purchased green certificates for 100% of the energy consumption in the building;
5. Taken various measures to promote green attitude: Shuttle bus from the metro station to promote use of public transport;
6. Bike racks and lockers for the bikers and runners Go-Green group established and supporting the promotion of green initiatives.

## Reduction efforts

Following are some initiatives completed or in progress:

1. Design plan of action for environmentally friendly initiatives in Headquarters building aimed at obtaining LEED certification;
2. Increase communication and awareness of environmentally friendly measures to help staff decrease their carbon footprint;
3. Organize a staff competition on sharing good environmental practices;
4. Establish benchmarks for electricity usage;
5. Propose divisional plans for reducing carbon emissions from travel.

# Development

## President's message

Climate change is of particular relevance to IFAD's work because, apart from being an environmental problem, it is ultimately a development issue. The Global Environment and Climate Change Unit (GECC) is IFAD's technical arm on climate change issues, providing technical backstopping to promote low-carbon and climate-resilient investments in IFAD's country portfolios. On the facilities side, IFAD is proud of its recently renovated headquarters which is aiming for LEED certification, and we are continuously studying new ways to play a proactive role in the UN Zero Carbon Initiative. Three working groups have been set up to define how the IFAD Fund will respond to climate change and what actions it will take to reduce its own carbon imprint.

– Kanayo F. Nwanze

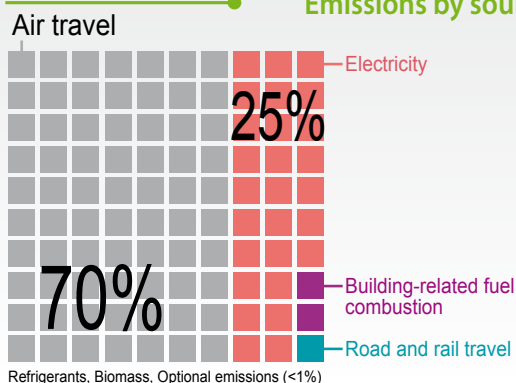
## Offsetting

No strategy for offsetting has been put in place at this stage by IFAD.

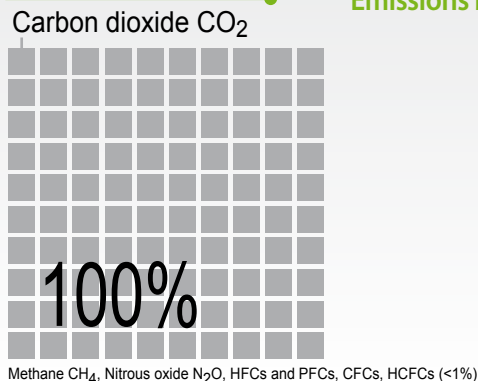
## Key figures

Total emissions	3'289 t CO <sub>2</sub> eq
Emissions per staff member	3.7 t CO <sub>2</sub> eq
Air travel per staff member	2.6 t CO <sub>2</sub>
Air travel per staff member	18'123 km
Office-related emissions per m <sup>2</sup>	39 kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq

## Emissions by source



## Emissions by gas



## Data quality

	Actual data	Estimated data	No data	n/a
Official vehicles	Actual data			
Buses, trains, taxis			No data	
Self-generated power	Actual data			
Refrigerants	Actual data			
Purchased electricity	Actual data			
Purchased heat and steam				n/a
Air travel	Actual data			

# International Labour Organization (ILO)

[www.ilo.org](http://www.ilo.org)



**HQ: Geneva, Switzerland**

**Number of staff: 3'113<sup>1</sup>**

**Number of locations: 65**

## Mission

**!** *The International Labour Organization is the tripartite UN agency that brings together governments, employers and workers of its member states in common action to promote decent work throughout the world. The ILO is devoted to advancing opportunities for women and men to obtain decent and productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity. Its main aims are to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue in handling work-related issues.*



○ Headquarters ● Other office

## Experience so far

There is a high level of commitment throughout the organization. The support of senior management has been essential to carrying out measures.

Formal targets have been set to achieve climate neutrality at Headquarters and in the numerous field locations.

Communication with staff and their involvement has been crucial for the effectiveness of the measures and will be a fundamental for the success of the future strategy.

Lack of detailed information on energy consumption and travel has been the most difficult barrier to overcome in producing the GHG inventory. A total of 51 external offices (with more than five staff) were contacted. Air travel and facility operations data was only available for ILO headquarters and 18 field offices.

## Offsetting

Offsets have been purchased on isolated occasions for major meetings.

The general strategy to reduce GHG emissions will include a plan to offset unavoidable emissions, in particular from indispensable air travel. The particularities of the offsetting plan will be addressed in due course.

## Reduction efforts

**Institutional mechanisms:** There is an institutional mechanism to assess environmental impacts, evaluate options, draw up a strategy and mobilize staff in place. Environmental responsibilities are progressively incorporated into job descriptions and taken into account in staff training.

1. Reducing travel: Since 2008, 37 field offices have been equipped with tele-conference systems and eight additional offices will follow shortly. A circular has been sent to all ILO employees to encourage the use of tele-conference.

2. Reducing emissions and impacts from ILO buildings: An energy audit was undertaken in headquarters. As a result the central heating system was changed, shifting from diesel oil to natural gas and adding new equipment to reduce the use of energy by 10 to 15% and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 30%.

3. The insulation of the roof in ILO HQ was replaced, doubling efficiency. The air-conditioning system was partially changed, joining the Geneva-Lac-Nations project, saving 650'000 kWh of electricity and 40 t of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions a year. The ILO HQ purchases hydro-electricity as a low-carbon source of power.

4. Green IT guidelines are applied in procurement policy for the last five years.

5. A tele-working policy is to be issued shortly and a "Green Meeting Guide" is applied. In becoming greener, the procurement department has made much progress towards a greener print and publishing policy.

<sup>1</sup> 2'118 staff included in the inventory.

**Director-General’s message**

**A**chieving climate neutrality is a challenge in an international organization with a global mandate and presence, but decisive action on climate change is essential and the UN system must lead by example.

The ILO is fully committed to achieving the target of becoming climate-neutral set by the UN Chief Executive’s Board. The ILO Governing Body comprising representatives of government employers and workers’ organizations has set the goal to become climate-neutral by 2015. The ILO’s management team and I are committed to giving the leadership needed to meet this goal. Crucial to success is the mobilization and engagement of all colleagues and we are striving to ensure that conditions are in place for a sound collective effort. I issued a staff circular on “measures to protect the environment in ILO workplaces” to enforce this aspect.

– Juan Somavia

**Next steps**

The climate-neutrality objective is included in the ILO Strategic Policy Framework for 2010-15. Its first outcome “Effective and efficient utilization of all ILO resources” contains a triple target toward climate neutrality for 2010-11:

1. Measures implemented on energy savings, recycling, waste management and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions,
2. Proportion of travel expenditures under all sources of funds reduced, and
3. Use of video conferences increased by 25%.

The target for 2012-13 is the introduction of an environmental audit and for 2014-15 achievement of climate neutrality.

The upcoming ILO strategy to become climate neutral and reduce other environmental impacts will be consulted closely with ILO personnel in cooperation with the ILO Staff Union and will also contain a staff communication plan about measures to be taken.

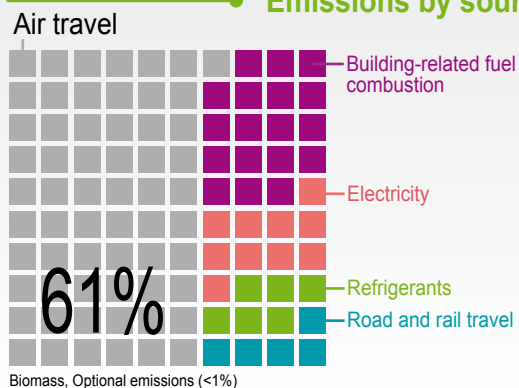
Areas to reduce emissions include:

Reduced travel by increasing tele- and video-conference and improving other means of communication, detailing information on GHG emissions linked to missions, incentives to use low-emission modes of transport); green procurement policies in an increasing range of products and services, improved energy efficiency in heating, air-conditioning, lighting etc., renewable energy in some ILO office buildings and application of the guidelines for green meetings to official ILO meetings.

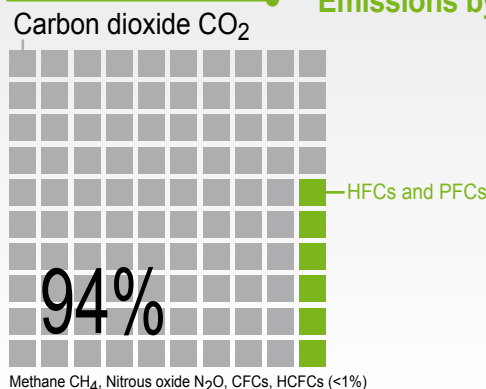
**Key figures**

Total emissions	11'661.7 t CO <sub>2</sub> eq
Emissions per staff member	5.5 t CO <sub>2</sub> eq
Air travel per staff member	3.4 t CO <sub>2</sub>
Air travel per staff member	23'797 km
Office-related emissions per m <sup>2</sup>	22 kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq

**Emissions by source**



**Emissions by gas**



**Data quality**

	Actual data	Estimated data	No data	n/a
Official vehicles	Green	Blue	Orange	Grey
Buses, trains, taxis	Green	Blue	Orange	Grey
Self-generated power	Green	Blue	Orange	Grey
Refrigerants	Green	Blue	Orange	Grey
Purchased electricity	Green	Blue	Orange	Grey
Purchased heat and steam	Green	Blue	Orange	Grey
Air travel	Green	Blue	Orange	Grey

Different locations might have reported with different levels of accuracy, which explains multiple entries in data quality table.

