

## Austria

The head office sites in Vienna are operated in accordance with the standards of environmental management systems (ISO 14001) (first certification 1998).

The implementation of environmental measures was bundled through the relocation of the subsidiaries to their new shared "R19" location in 2015, given that operational management of all buildings is performed centrally by ZHS Office- & Facility-management GmbH. This improvement in inhouse ecology for the subsidiaries concerns not only the building itself but also supporting processes, such as purchasing. All these processes are embedded in the environmental management system.

The following measures were implemented in recent years:

- Increase in the proportion of energy-efficient office space  
This refers to the buildings themselves as well as the business travel and employee commuting to the sites. The "R19" site in Vienna was constructed with these considerations in mind. The building is located right by the express train/subway station, making it ideally connected to the public transportation system. The site consists of five interconnected buildings with a total of 46,000 m<sup>2</sup> of office space with the lowest-energy consumption rating (Class A - 20 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/year). The air conditioning system - powered by district cooling - is particularly innovative. It reduces CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by around 70 percent compared to conventional air conditioning systems.
- Optimization of the data centers  
An increase in the energy efficiency of the data centers was achieved through the creation of appropriate infrastructure in 2014. The relocation of components to the new site resulted in significant improvements:
  - ✓ Heat recovery: The waste heat produced in a data center by the servers, storage systems, etc. is discharged via heat exchangers installed on the roof. A heat pump is installed in the new data center, which uses a portion of this energy for heating/cooling the building. The heat pump is located in the return cooling circuit of the overall cooling system. This is equivalent to a reduction in primary energy use of around 200,000 kWh/year.
  - ✓ Free cooling: A cooling system consists of a chiller and heat exchangers which extract excess heat from an object. To minimize the runtime of the chiller - and thus to reduce its energy consumption - only outdoor air is used for cooling purposes for as long as possible. The higher the share of free cooling hours, the greater the energy saving due to the non-use of the chillers. Based on the design data, approx. 4,900 hours per year of pure free cooling operation are anticipated.

- ✓ Energy efficiency: In 2014, the Energy Efficiency Act was enacted in Austria in implementation of the Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU. The law aims at achieving the 20-20-20 targets by 2020 (i.e. 20 percent fewer greenhouse gases, 20 percent share of renewable energies, and 20 percent more energy efficiency than in 2005). Large companies are therefore required either to have an external energy audit performed every four years as required by the Energy Efficiency Act or to introduce a certified energy and environmental management system. RBI AG and the subsidiaries have opted to undergo an external energy audit. As stipulated in the Energy Efficiency Act, all majority participations were included.

The energy consumption figures at the Vienna sites (primarily for RBI AG) must be viewed in a differentiated manner. At the site in 1030 Vienna, the main building of which was opened in 1989, apart from being used as an office location, large areas are also available and used intensively for internal and external events (max. capacity of about 800 people, including hospitality). These areas are fully incorporated into the energy balance sheet and significantly increase both the absolute and the relative figures. The measures taken at this site in recent years focused on the reduction in power consumption by improving the heat exchangers (free cooling), the relocation of servers and measures relating to the IT terminal equipment (replacement with low-energy devices, sleep mode when not in use). Some of the lighting in the main building was converted to LEDs, while the energy supply for the refrigerated counters in the staff restaurant was optimized.

The "R19" site in 1190 Vienna, which is a lowest-energy consumption building, has significantly greater energy efficiency than the headquarters. Systems such as the air conditioning - powered by district cooling - are innovative. It reduces CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by around 70 percent compared to conventional air conditioning systems. Gold standard LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) awards were achieved for the newly purchased components at the new site. The first phase (buildings A&B) achieved a score of 60 out of a possible 110 points. For the second phase (building C), improvements in the planning resulted in a score of 67 out of 110 points.

Since January 2013, both sites in Vienna have been supplied solely with green electricity from small hydroelectric plants, wind power, biomass, geothermal energy and photovoltaics.

A new communication tool ("Skype for Business") was introduced for electronic co-operation and online meetings in 2015. The main goals were to reduce the number of business trips and printed documents. A conscious effort has been underway in recent years to build up a fleet of low-emission vehicles.

Since 2014, employee costs for annual passes for public transportation in Vienna have been assumed by the employer to help reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. In addition, employees are given their own bicycle rooms and bicycle parking space in front of the head office. A special bicycle repair service is also offered every year. Company bikes are available for our employees to use for business trips within Vienna.

RBI AG and Raiffeisen-Leasing GmbH have six electric cars in their own fleet, which employees can use for business trips. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the fleet of RBI AG amount to 135 g CO<sub>2</sub>/km.