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A large, ornate, light-colored stone building with a prominent central dome and several smaller domes, situated on a hillside. The building is surrounded by lush green trees, some of which are showing autumnal colors. In the foreground, a river flows through a park-like area with more trees and a few houses. The sky is clear and blue.

2015 Environment Report of the Federal Administration

Review period 2013–2014

**Resources and Environment Management
of the Federal Administration RUMBA**

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This is a summary of the Environment Report. The full report, together with additional information on the ecological balance of the various Federal Departments and key data of all RUMBA units, can be downloaded from www.rumba.admin.ch (in German, French and Italian).

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Foreword

Progress in the management of resources and the environment within the Federal Administration

Photo: © EJPB, Peter Mosimann



Dear Reader,

With its 37,000 employees, the Federal Administration wants to act as a role model and reduce its energy consumption in order to ease the burden on the environment. For this purpose, the Federal Council introduced the RUMBA (Resources and Environment Management) programme in 1999. As the 2015 Environment Report of the Federal Administration points out, the environmental burden per full-time equivalent employee (FTE) has fallen by 23 percent in comparison with 2006. Six Federal Departments (Foreign Affairs; Home Affairs; Finance; Justice and Police; Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications; Economic Affairs, Education and Research) are well on their way to achieving the objective of reducing the burden per FTE by 10 percent or more by 2016 versus the 2006 level.

Progress has also been made with respect to organisation in the past two years: specialists are now supporting the Federal Departments with the implementation of RUMBA, and the sensitisation of employees and exchanges of findings between the various administrative units have been intensified. Since the publication of the 2013 report, four additional administrative units of the Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sport, and one within the Federal Department of Home Affairs (with a combined total of around 1,500 employees) have introduced the RUMBA programme.

The accomplishments are pleasing, but this does not mean we can now rest on our laurels. The use of information and communication technologies is constantly increasing in our daily lives, and this is resulting in higher electricity consumption. Employees of the Federal Administration are also increasingly active at the international level in order to represent Switzerland's interests abroad. Increasing business travel means a higher burden on the environment. These are just two of the challenges associated with the management of resources and the environment. The Federal Council intends to further develop this programme in order to overcome the challenges posed by modern-day life.

I wish to express my sincerest thanks to all employees of the Federal Administration for their commitment.

Federal President
Simonetta Sommaruga

Management summary

Ecological balance of the RUMBA programme

Main environmental objective of the Federal Administration

The principal objective of the RUMBA programme is to continually reduce the environmental impacts attributable to operational activities and the products segment within the Federal Administration. The aim is that, by 2016, the environmental burden per employee (full-time equivalent, FTE) within each Federal Department is to be at least 10 percent below the level recorded in 2006. CO₂ compensation may be included in the calculation. The environmental burden per FTE, excluding CO₂ compensation, is to be constantly reduced.

Presentation of key data

The key environmental data presented in this report refer to all organisational units of the Federal Administration that currently implement RUMBA (RUMBA units). All key data are shown per FTE. The table below (on the left) shows the consumption of resources in 2014, the change since 2012 and the environmental impacts by source (polluter).

Consumption of resources

Improvements were once again achieved in the majority of key data. In comparison with 2012, heat consumption per FTE fell by 10 percent, electricity consumption by 14 percent, water consumption by 7 percent, paper consumption by 9 percent and car travel by 17 percent. The quantity of waste remained more or less unchanged, and only air travel (+10 percent) and rail travel (+2 percent) increased versus 2012.

Environmental impacts and greenhouse gas emissions

Environmental impacts fell by around 9 percent versus 2012: here it was primarily the reduction in electricity consumption that gave rise to this positive result. Electricity, which was largely calculated on the basis of the Swiss electricity mix, now accounts for 54 percent of environmental pollution, and its proportion has therefore declined slightly. Business travel is responsible for 27 percent (20 percent of which is attributable to air travel). As before, heating accounts for 10 percent and paper for 5 percent.

Greenhouse gas emissions fell by 8.7 percent versus 2012 and have now reached 2,367 kg (CO₂ equivalents) per FTE. This reduction is primarily attributable to the decrease in heat consumption. At the same time, a shift away from fossil fuels in favour of renewable energy has taken place, and the use of wood heating systems in particular has increased significantly.

Achievement of objectives

The goal of constantly reducing the environmental burden was achieved in the two-year period under review (2013 - 2014). In comparison with the figure recorded in 2006, the burden (excluding CO₂ compensation) fell by 23.1 percent.

The target for 2016 is for the overall level of pollution per FTE to be reduced by at least 10 percent versus 2006 (taking CO₂ compensation into account). If this reduction is depicted in a straight line, a target path can be defined (cf. dark blue line in the graph below). The environmental burden for all RUMBA units (including CO₂ compensation) has fallen by 27.3 percent since 2006, which is well below the target path.

Total consumption of resources and environmental impacts 2014

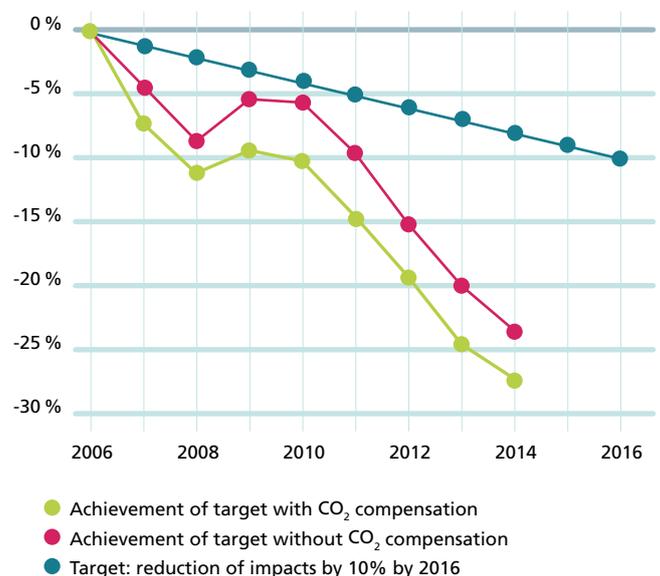
	Consumption of resources 2014		Environmental impacts	
	Per FTE	Change versus 2012	1,000 EIF/FTE	Proportion in % (rounded)
Heat	10,583 MJ	-10%	288	10
Electricity	38,183 MJ	-14%	1,544	54
Water	13 m ³	-7%	56	2
Waste	66 kg	0%	74	3
Paper	53 kg	-9%	138	5
Air travel	3,063 km	10%	558	20
Rail travel	1,285 km	2%	37	1
Car travel	577 km	-17%	158	6
Total			2,853	

MJ: primary energy consumption in megajoules

EIF: environmental impact factors (2006 method applied by the FOEN)

Achievement of target in 2014

Change in environmental burden per FTE versus 2006



Further development of the RUMBA programme since 2012

With its federal resolutions dated 16 September 2011 and 23 October 2013, the Federal Council introduced steps to intensify the impacts of the RUMBA programme.

RUMBA guidelines

[Guidelines](#) were introduced for the RUMBA programme in October 2013, which define its principles and scope of application and specify the functions and duties of the various committees.

Quantitative targets

The targets of the RUMBA programme also form an integral part of the guidelines. The ten-year objective (for which the specified period will expire in 2016) defined by the Federal Council is unchanged, but the RUMBA Coordination Group has meanwhile defined new quantitative targets for 2020:

- By the end of 2020 the environmental burden per FTE is to be reduced by at least 20 percent versus the level recorded in 2006 (CO₂ compensation may be included in the calculation).
- By the end of 2020 the level of greenhouse gas emissions per FTE is to be reduced by 25 percent versus the 2006 level (excluding CO₂ compensation).
- In its function as role model, the Federal Administration is to bring about an increase in energy efficiency by 25 percent by 2020 versus reference year 2006.

The new targets apply for the period from 2017 to 2020, i.e. for a period of four years instead of ten. The Federal Departments are also increasingly negotiating quantitative targets with their RUMBA units.

Intensified communication

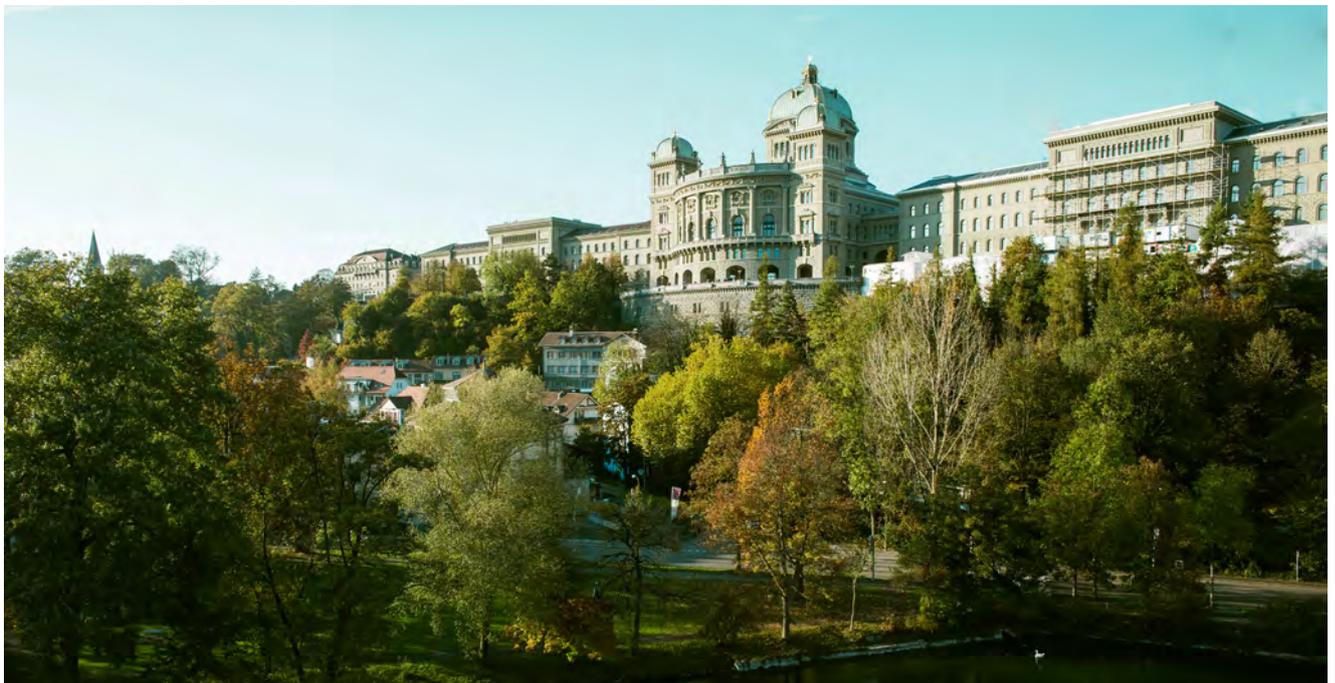
Based on the communication concept adopted in 2013, the RUMBA programme may now sensitise all employees of the Federal Administration (instead of only those working in RUMBA units) to environmental concerns. For this purpose it may use the communication channels of the Federal Office of Personnel (InfoPers) in addition to its own channels.

Wider coverage

Further significant gaps have been closed thanks to the incorporation of RUMBA into four organisational units of the Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sport.

Federal government as role model

The Federal Administration, the two Federal Institutes of Technology and the semi-public enterprises Swiss Federal Railways, Swiss Post, Swisscom and Skyguide are pursuing common reduction targets (cf. page 8). Here, the RUMBA programme is making an active contribution.



Environment management within the federal government

Overview

In the federal government, environment management is carried out with the aid of three main instruments:

1. RUMBA programme: The main objective of the Resources and Environment Management programme (RUMBA) is to reduce the level of environmental pollution within the organisational units of the Federal Administration. Here the focus is on buildings (consumption of electricity, heat and water, and quantity of waste), as well as on paper consumption and business travel. Some units are also focusing on reducing the environmental impacts in the products segment.
2. With RUMS DDPS (Spatial Planning and Environment Management System of the Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sport DDPS), the aim is to ensure that environmental aspects are systematically incorporated into the decision-making processes at all levels within the Department. Here the focus is on political steering processes (e.g. spatial planning, nature conservation, protection of the environment, real estate management), and on enforcement duties relating to military planning approval procedures, protection of the environment, nature and landscapes, and area planning.
3. Environment management systems in semi-public enterprises: Semi-public enterprises (Swiss Post, Swiss Federal Railways, Swisscom and Skyguide) pursue strategic objectives that are defined by the Federal Council every four years. All semi-public enterprises are required to make every possible effort to pursue a sustainable corporate strategy that is based on ethical principles. All these enterprises already

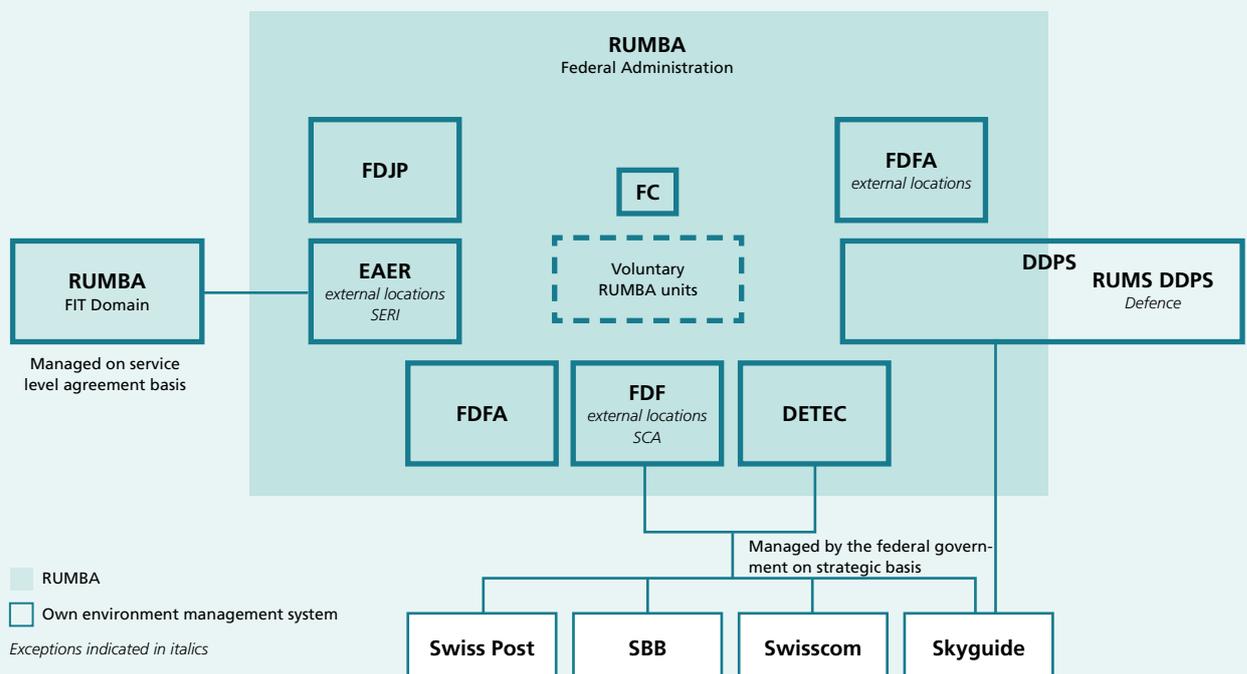
have an environment management system at their disposal which encompasses all (or all relevant) areas of activity.

Steering and coordination of the function of the federal government as role model in the energy sector

On 4 September 2013, the Federal Council adopted the draft of its initial package of measures associated with Energy Strategy 2050, and submitted it to Parliament for deliberation. The function of the federal government as role model is one of twelve measures included in this initial package. The aim is for the Federal Administration, which accounts for around 2 percent of Switzerland's overall energy consumption, to increase its energy efficiency by 25 percent by 2020 versus reference year 2006 with the aid of suitable measures. In this way, the federal government is to perform its function as role model within the framework of Energy Strategy 2050. In accordance with the Dispatch to Parliament, the function of role model in the energy sector applies to the Federal Administration (civil and military units), the two Federal Institutes of Technology and the four semi-public enterprises, Swiss Federal Railways, Swiss Post, Swisscom and Skyguide.

It incorporates existing structures of RUMBA, RUMS DDPS and the environment management systems of the semi-public enterprises, but concentrates its activities on the energy sector. While the DDPS covers the area of defence with its own Spatial Planning and Environment Management System (RUMS DDPS), the key data for the civil segment of the Federal Administration are based on the RUMBA programme.

Scope of the function of role model of the federal government



RUMBA: Resources and Environment Management within the Federal Administration

RUMBA programme – the systematic management of resources and the environment within the Federal Administration

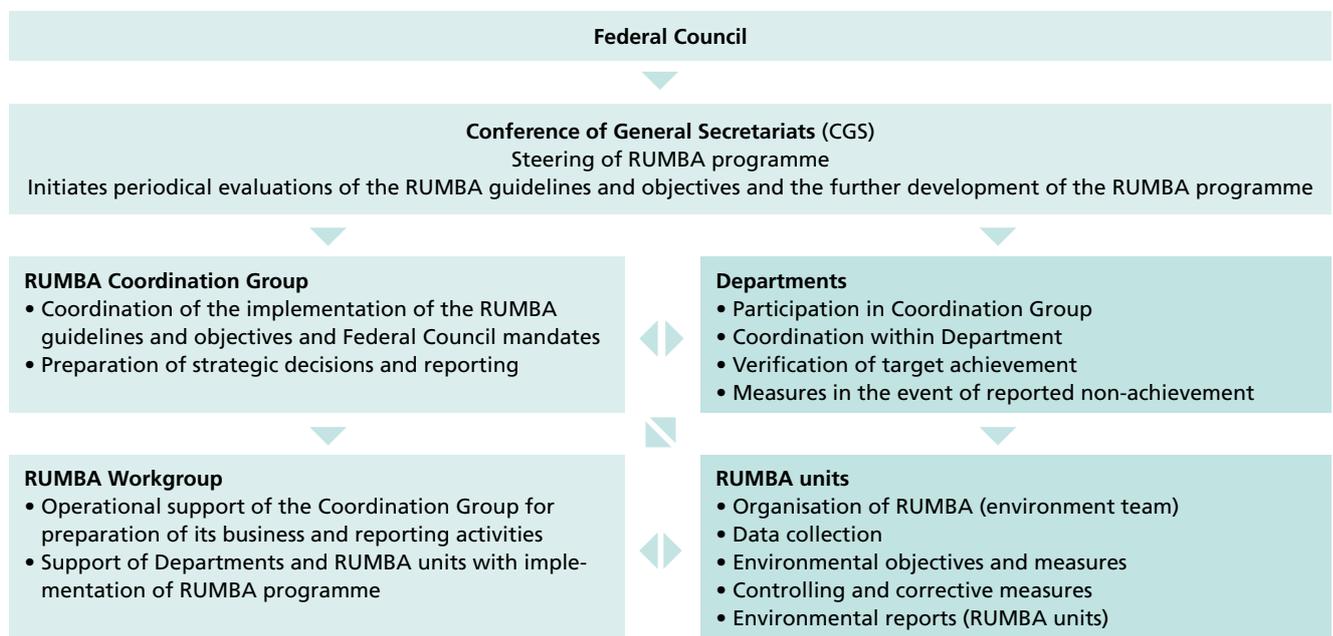
RUMBA is strategically controlled by the Conference of General Secretariats (CGS) and operationally managed and coordinated by a coordination group and a workgroup. Based on the criteria specified by the RUMBA Coordination Group, each Federal Department designates the organisational units responsible for implementing RUMBA (= RUMBA units), coordinates the environmental activities of these units, monitors the achievement of its targets, and orders the implementation of additional measures if it appears that the targets may not be achieved.

In 2014, the RUMBA programme encompassed around 18,900 FTEs. Within the general Federal Administration (excluding the DDPS) and autonomously operated organisational units, two-thirds of FTEs are now integrated into the RUMBA programme. Foreign representations and offices of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs FDFA (approximately 4,340 FTEs) and the Federal Customs Administration (approximately 3,960 FTEs) are not involved in the programme. Excluding these external locations, 93 percent of all Federal Administration FTEs are integrated into RUMBA.

Within autonomously operated organisational units, RUMBA is implemented on the basis of service level agreements.

The DDPS possesses its own Spatial Planning and Environment Management System (RUMS DDPS). Within this Department, RUMBA and RUMS DDPS overlap to a certain extent, but in the meantime, in addition to the Federal Office of Sport, the DDPS General Secretariat (armasuisse), the Federal Office of Civil Protection and the Federal Office of Topography (swisstopo) have also been incorporated into RUMBA (a total of 1,876 FTEs).

The overall results of the environmental activities carried out within the scope of RUMBA are cited in the Management Summary (page 4). The results for individual environmental segments are presented on pages 9 to 12 of the full report. The results of the individual Federal Departments and other RUMBA units are not included in the English version, however, but can be viewed in the German, French or Italian versions on pages 13 to 20. The detailed results per RUMBA unit are also included in the appendix in each of these three versions.



Implementation of measures in the civil segment of the Federal Administration

Federal government as role model: measures relating to buildings, mobility and green IT/computer centres

The units answerable to the federal government as role model in the energy sector (cf. page 6) have jointly defined 39 measures. These are focused on buildings, the optimisation of mobility, and IT/computer centres. A detailed description of the measures and the status of implementation can be found in the initial report and accountability report of the [federal government as role model](#).

Federal Office of Buildings and Logistics (FBL): measures relating to buildings

Energy strategy of the FBL

The FBL has been pursuing its own energy strategy for a number of years, with the following objectives (reference year, 2006):

- The heat consumption, electricity consumption and greenhouse gas emissions per FTE are to be reduced by 15, 5 and 15 percent respectively by 2016.
- The environmental burden per FTE is to be reduced by 10 percent by 2016, which corresponds to the target defined by the Federal Council.
- Per FTE, the level of energy consumption in buildings is to be reduced by 50 percent, and that of greenhouse gas emissions by 75 percent, by 2050.

The implementation of the measures formulated in the FBL energy strategy is one of the key factors for the success of the RUMBA programme. In view of this, the sensitisation of employees is one of the main priorities of the programme. The FBL has for a number of years been implementing many of the measures defined within the scope of the function of the federal government as role model in the energy sector, for example with respect to its real estate management activities.

FBL: real estate management

In order for buildings to be rendered more energy-efficient, they have to be well constructed and their operation has to be optimised. The FBL is responsible for the operation of the non-military buildings of the Swiss Confederation. This task encompasses preservation of value, maintenance, repairs and operation.

The employees of the FBL record monthly building data such as electricity, heat and water consumption. The collected data are used for internal consumption audits and are placed at the disposal of the various RUMBA teams.

FBL employees also investigate any identified irregularities and, where necessary, take immediate steps upon consultation with the respective line management and users. They also constantly assess the status of the various buildings. Those that have not been optimised (facades, windows, energy production, etc.) are adopted into the maintenance planning and renovated, depending on the availability of the necessary financial resources.

The FBL also optimises building systems with the support of external specialists and on consultation with the involved service recipients. These activities include the fine-tuning of technical systems and the shutdown of unnecessary system components, in accordance with the motto, “no benefit – no consumption”.

In addition to the optimisation of systems, the FBL also monitors the implementation of energy-efficient building standards in new and renovated buildings, so that energy consumption in government buildings can be constantly reduced. During construction projects, FBL employees participate in building committees where they pass on their experience in the field of real estate management.

But the FBL is only able to influence user behaviour to a minor extent. It is still too often the case that energy optimisation measures have to be reversed due to opposition on the part of some users, although the standards relating to, for example, room temperatures, are widely complied with. Here, employees need to be sensitised and educated with regard to aspects relating to the use of modern buildings. These are the duties of building logisticians or the RUMBA environment team within the involved federal office.

RUMBA – overview of results

Heat

Heat consumption by RUMBA units

Primary energy consumption for heat production per FTE in the RUMBA units fell by more than 10 percent versus 2012 and is now around 34 percent lower than the level recorded in 2006 (cf. graph, bottom left). Consumption was projected to a full year with normal climatic conditions on the basis of heating degree days.

There are two reasons for this positive result: firstly, since 2012 the annual heat consumption per square metre of energy reference area has fallen by 0.7 percent and is currently 229 MJ. The reduction in comparison with the 2006 level is a notable 24 percent. And secondly, the space requirement per FTE has fallen sharply, namely by 2.9 percent versus 2012, to 46.2 square metres. In comparison with 2006, the space requirement per FTE has fallen by around 14 percent.

With respect to energy sources, the most significant reduction was again recorded in the area of gas consumption. As a result of renovation work and the construction of new buildings, the use of heat pumps has increased significantly (their share in heat production is now 9.7 percent), and the same applies to the use of wood heating systems, the proportion of which has almost trebled versus 2012 to reach 8.4 percent.

Measures in buildings

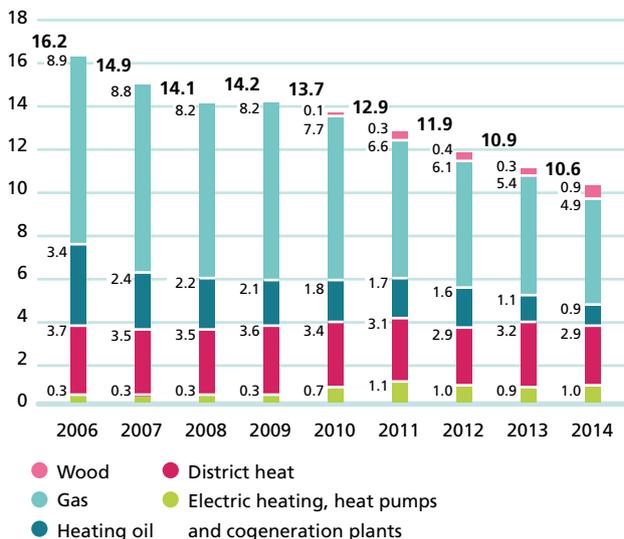
As noted on page 8, the Federal Office of Buildings and Logistics (FBL) has been implementing its own energy strategy for a number of years already, which defines various additional measures to reduce heat consumption:

- Wherever possible, renovation measures should at least comply with the MINERGIE-ECO standard and new buildings should meet the MINERGIE-P-ECO standard. In addition, for forthcoming renovation projects the objective is to secure the maximum possible use of renewable energy.
- From 2020 onwards, new buildings are to fully supply themselves with heat throughout the year and with at least a certain proportion of electricity.
- In countries in which the FBL renovates or builds new embassies or consulates, buildings in temperate zones are to be constructed in a similar manner to those in Switzerland, even though certification based on the MINERGIE standard is not possible. Everywhere, and especially in warmer regions, the planning and implementation of solar or other forms of renewable energy is a requirement. Where cooling is required, the option of using solar energy should be examined and implemented wherever this is feasible.

In 2013 and 2014, the total area of MINERGIE-certified buildings was increased by around 41,400 square metres (see graph, bottom right) as the result of the renovation of existing buildings and the construction of new ones. Here the biggest contribution is attributable to the new premises of the Federal Office of Information Technology, Systems and Telecommunication (BIT) in Eichenweg, Zollikofen, comprising almost 25,000 square metres of energy reference area. Approximately 86,000 square metres of the certified space are occupied by RUMBA units, which is equivalent to 15.3 percent of their total occupied space (2012: 13 percent).

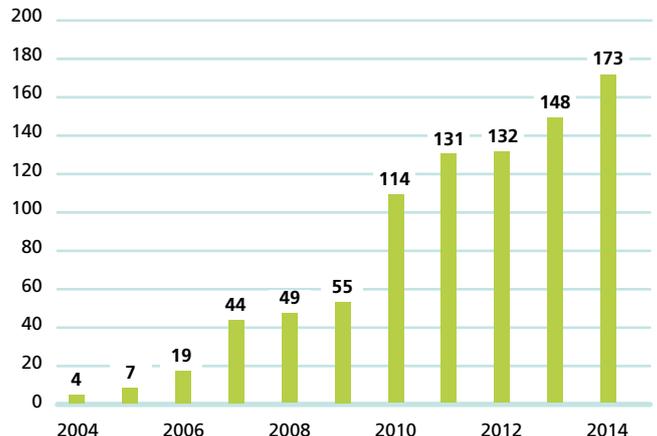
Heat consumption by RUMBA units, by energy source (primary energy)

Energy consumption in 1,000 MJ per FTE



MINERGIE-certified area of buildings of the Federal Office of Buildings and Logistics

In 1,000 m² of energy reference area



Electricity

Electricity consumption by RUMBA units

In the two-year period under review, the level of electricity consumption per FTE fell further: in 2012 it decreased by 14 percent to 38,183 MJ of primary energy (cf. graph below), which is equivalent to 3,764 kWh of end energy per FTE. The reduction in comparison with the 2006 level was 22 percent.

Absolute electricity consumption is around 720 MJ of primary energy, or approximately 70.9 kWh of end energy, which is equivalent to the consumption of around 15,750 households (basis: 4,500 kWh per household).

Measures to reduce electricity consumption

A broad variety of measures are being implemented with the aim of reducing electricity consumption and the resulting burden on the environment:

- Wherever possible, renovation measures should at least comply with the MINERGIE-ECO standard and new buildings should meet the MINERGIE-P-ECO standard.
- In 2014, measures to optimise technical systems were initiated in 65 buildings in order to maximise energy efficiency.
- The information and communications technology (ICT) standard for resources and environment (PO25) that is applicable for the procurement of energy-efficient standard equipment is to be constantly adapted to technological and legal developments.
- In addition to the previously introduced decentralised actions in the RUMBA units, the RUMBA Workgroup is intensifying centralised sensitisation to energy-efficient behaviour.
- Green IT: Within the scope of the federal government's function as energy role model, numerous measures aimed at improving energy efficiency and the reduction of energy consumption are being bundled. The responsibility for the

implementation of the eleven measures defined in 2014 has yet to be defined within the Federal Administration. The new computer centre strategy of the federal government, in which criteria have been defined for the energy efficiency of computer centres, goes in the same direction. The resolution adopted by the Federal Council in mid-2014 regarding a computer centre network is likely to result in significant improvements in terms of energy efficiency. The aim here is to reduce the number of computer centres within the Federal Administration and cut the costs of future federal IT services, as well as lessen their impacts on the environment.

Procurement of electricity from renewable sources

In 2014, 100 percent of the electricity for the non-military segment of the Federal Administration came from renewable sources. Electricity with hydropower as certified origin accounted for around 92 percent. In addition, the FBL purchased around 7 percent of the electricity supply from certified hydropower (e.g. "naturemade star") and 0.1 percent from wind energy. Approximately 0.7 percent is obtained from own photovoltaic systems. Due to methodological uncertainties, however, the ecologically less favourable Swiss electricity mix is currently used as the basis for calculating the burden on the environment attributable to electricity.

Because electricity is already being procured from renewable energy sources, the construction of photovoltaic systems is not the highest priority. Nonetheless, six new photovoltaic systems were put into operation in 2013 and 2014, thus increasing the anticipated annual electricity production by a factor of 10 to 620,000 kWh (2014). This is equivalent to the electricity consumption of almost 140 households. Most of the produced electricity is used internally.

Electricity consumption by RUMBA units (primary energy)

In 1,000 MJ per FTE

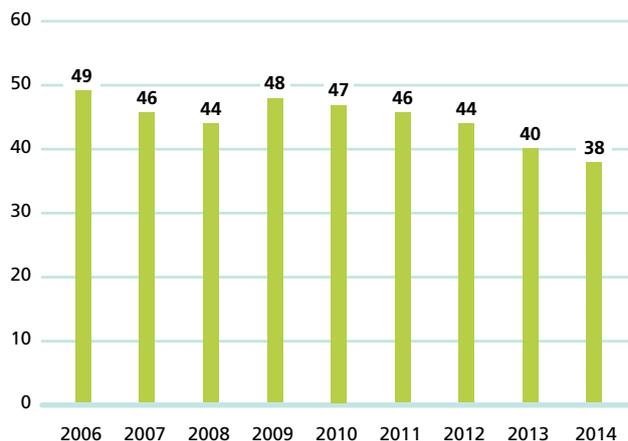


Photo: © Christian Egger



The customs building in Koblenz complies with MINERGIE-A and does not require any feed-in of energy for heating, ventilation and hot water

Mobility

Business travel within RUMBA units

Business travel increased by 3.7 percent versus 2012, and in 2014 was again below 5,000 kilometres per FTE (4,925 kilometres). A reduction was achieved in the area of car travel (down by 17 percent versus 2012), while rail travel increased by 2 percent and air travel by 10 percent.

Despite the slight increase in overall travel activity, no clear trend was observed. In organisational units with activities abroad (e.g. the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs FDFA), requirements can fluctuate considerably according to business activity.

Pilot trial for mobility management system

Thanks to the RUMBA programme, a variety of measures had previously been introduced with the aim of reducing air travel, including smaller delegations, encouraging travel by rail instead of by air, use of video-conferencing and better control of travel activity. Since business travel is also a cost factor, efforts aimed at reducing travel are being intensified in numerous RUMBA units. But today, it is unfortunately often the case that air travel is cheaper than rail travel.

A pilot trial is currently in progress in the area of mobility: three federal offices are trialling a mobility management system with the support of the RUMBA Workgroup. The objective of this trial phase, which will last until 2016, is to find out how travel activity can be more effectively steered and optimised, and whether it would be possible to implement a mobility management system throughout the entire Federal Administration. The idea is to include visitor and commuter travel in addition to business travel. The various activities are being closely coordinated with the federal government as energy role model programme, which has also defined a package of measures relating to mobility (cf. page 8).

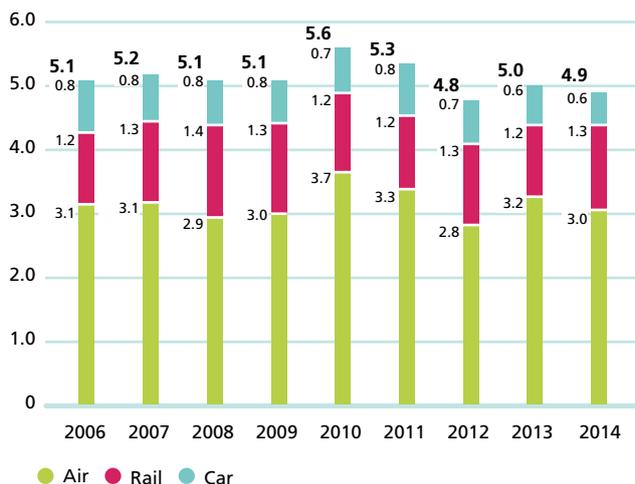
CO₂ compensation

The graph below (on the right) shows the business-travel-related emissions per FTE of greenhouse gases responsible for climate change. These emissions can be compensated through the purchase of certificates from climate protection projects. Ten RUMBA units compensated all or portions of the greenhouse gas emissions resulting from their business travel activities in 2014: Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Federal Office of Culture, Swiss Federal Archives, State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation, State Secretariat for Economic Affairs, General Secretariat of the Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications, Federal Roads Office, Federal Office of Transport, Federal Office of Civil Aviation, and Swiss Federal Office of Energy. In addition, eight RUMBA units – (General Secretariat of the Federal Office of Home Affairs, Federal Office for Gender Equality, MeteoSchweiz, Federal Office for Spatial Development, Federal Office for the Environment, Federal Office of Agriculture, Federal Chancellery, Parliamentary Services) compensated all their reported RUMBA-relevant greenhouse gas emissions and have been classified as “climate-neutral”.

A total of around 15,000 tonnes of CO₂ equivalents were compensated in 2014, above all by the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (54 percent). This is equivalent to 76 percent of the greenhouse gas emissions attributable to air travel.

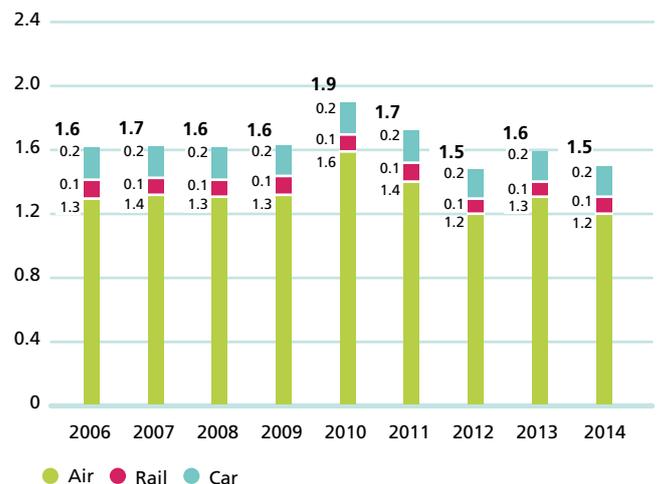
Business travel by RUMBA units

In 1,000 kilometres per FTE



Greenhouse gas emissions attributable to business travel by RUMBA units

In tonnes of CO₂-equivalents per FTE



Paper, water and waste

Paper consumption

The consumption by RUMBA units of printing and photocopy paper per FTE has fallen by 9.3 percent since 2012 to 53 kg in 2014 (cf. graph, bottom left). This represents a decrease by 28 percent versus 2006. Although we are still a long way away from the paper-free office, the increasing use of electronic business processes and other paper-saving measures appears to be slowly but surely taking effect.

New printing concepts are now making a contribution. Here, the use of desktop printers is being reduced, and multi-function appliances (combined copiers, printers and scanners) are being installed at central locations to an increasing extent. Thanks to “follow me” and “secure” printing processes, even confidential documents can now be printed in this way because the print job can only be carried out if the employee concerned initiates it in person at the printer. This reduces the number of erroneous or unnecessary printouts because print jobs that are not subsequently initiated are deleted after a predefined period of time.

Recycling fibres in printing and photocopy paper

The RUMBA units were unable to match the recycling rate of 44 percent recorded in 2012. In 2014, the proportion of recycling fibres in paper was 41 percent, i.e. a decrease by 3 percentage points.

The introduction of new archiving regulations will play a significant role: in the past, the Swiss Federal Archive only permitted the archiving of paper that met the stringent ISO 9706 standard. This meant that only fresh fibres or paper with a low content of recycled material such as the previously used standard paper (30 percent recycled content) could be archived. For archiving purposes, documents printed on grey recycled paper had to be copied to standard white paper. But with effect from

2014, the Swiss Federal Archive also accepts types of paper that meet the less stringent DIN 6738 standard. This means that all documents printed on the grey recycled paper procured by the Federal Office of Buildings and Logistics (FBL) can now be archived.

The FBL will also be providing white 100 percent recycled paper with effect from autumn 2015. This will allow the RUMBA units to print out representative documents on white paper made solely of recycled fibres. However, the RUMBA Workgroup recommends the continued use of grey recycled paper for everyday purposes, since this type has the lowest impact on the environment.

Water

In the RUMBA units, the average level of water consumption per FTE was 13 cubic metres per annum in 2014 - a reduction by 6.5 percent versus 2012. This figure represents a decrease per FTE by 28 percent versus the 2006 level.

Waste

In the Federal Administration, the separate collection of waste paper was already introduced more than 10 years ago. In addition, numerous other reusable materials are collected separately and passed on for recycling. Only non-recycled waste is taken into account for the calculation of environmental impacts. In the RUMBA units, the volume of waste per FTE rose slightly versus 2012 (+1.7 percent) and amounted to 60.5 kilograms in 2014. This represents a reduction by around 17 percent versus 2006.

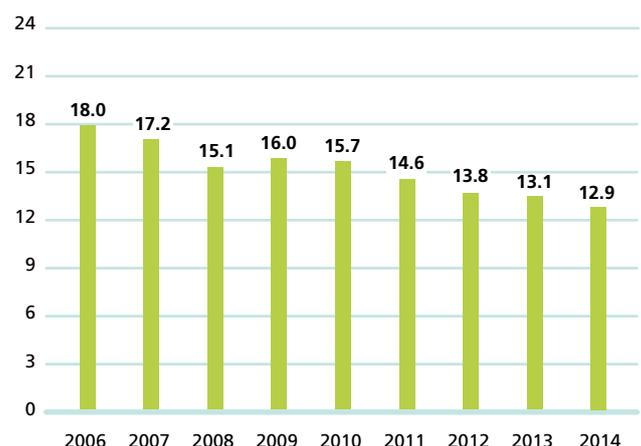
Paper consumption of RUMBA units

Kilograms per FTE



Water consumption of RUMBA units

In cubic metres per FTE



Appendix

Further information, members of RUMBA organisations

Further information

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References

The environment reports of individual RUMBA units and additional documentation on the RUMBA programme are available on the RUMBA website www.rumba.admin.ch.

All previous environment reports of the Federal Administration can also be downloaded as PDFs from the RUMBA website: www.rumba.admin.ch

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