

A Hitchhiker's Guide to Resource Efficient Software

It's like sustainability – but more practical...

Speaker



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Mitglied im
bitkom



Other Sources

Check out the Bitkom Guide



A three-part guide written in German that provides an overview and various recommendations for action for the respective target groups.



Management Summary



Requirements and Design



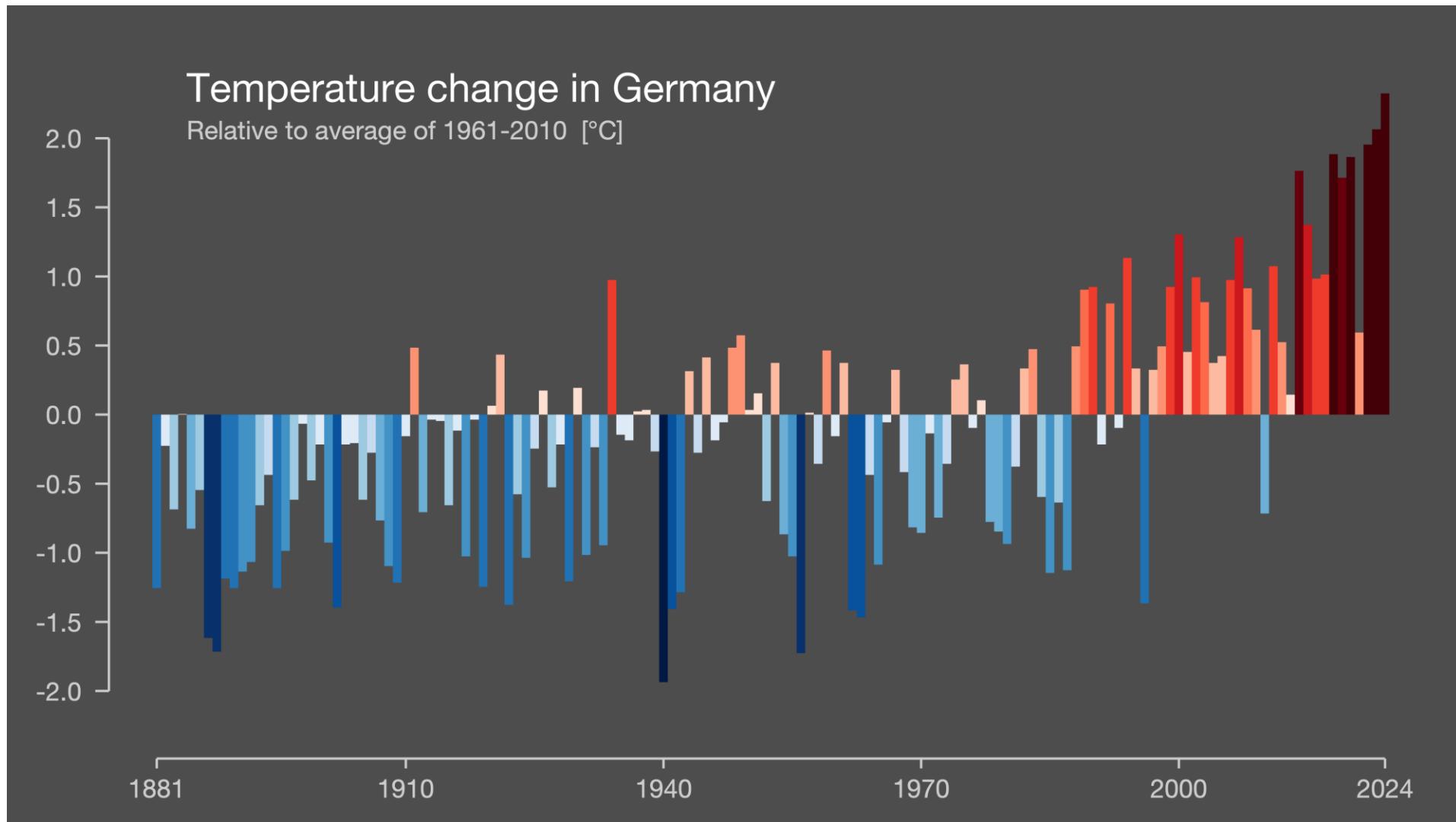
Implementation and Operation



<https://www.bitkom.org/Themen/Maerkte-Technologien/Softwareentwicklung/Software-Engineering/Ressourceneffizienz-im-Software-Lifecycle>

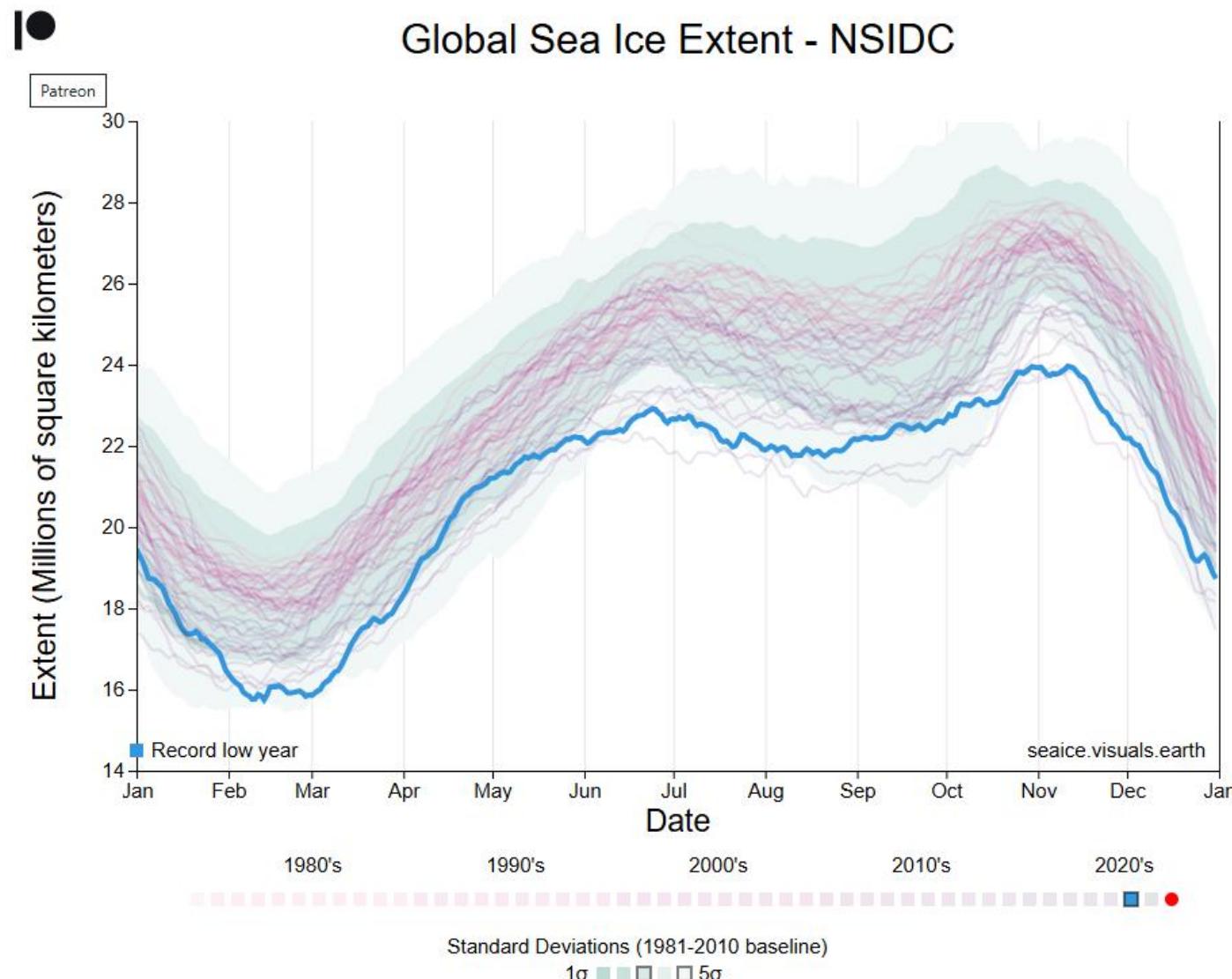
State of (Climate) Crisis

Temperature over time



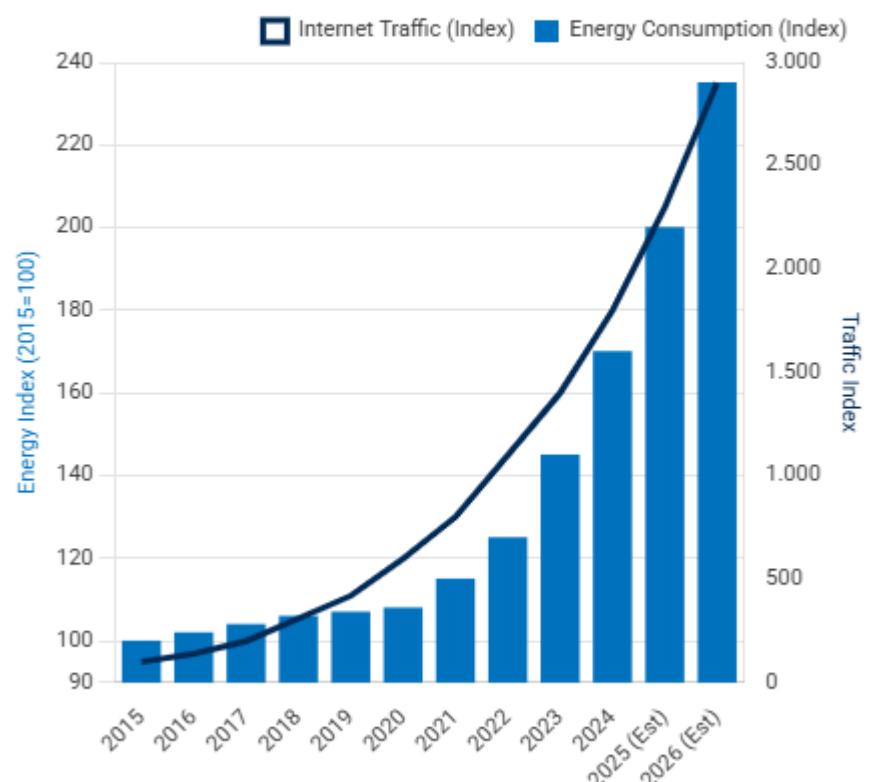
State of (Climate) Crisis

Global Sea Ice



DECOUPLING & RE-COUPLING

Line: Data Traffic (Exponential Growth) Bar: Energy (Plateau -> Rise)



GLOBAL ELECTRICITY SHARE



~2.0%
CURRENT (2024)

4.0% +
PROJECTED (2030)

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

The chart on the left clearly shows: Until 2020, efficiency gains (PUE) kept energy demand (bars) flat, despite exploding traffic (line).

The Turning Point (2022): With the advent of massive generative AI, energy demand is now rising synchronously with traffic again. The era of "free" efficiency is over.

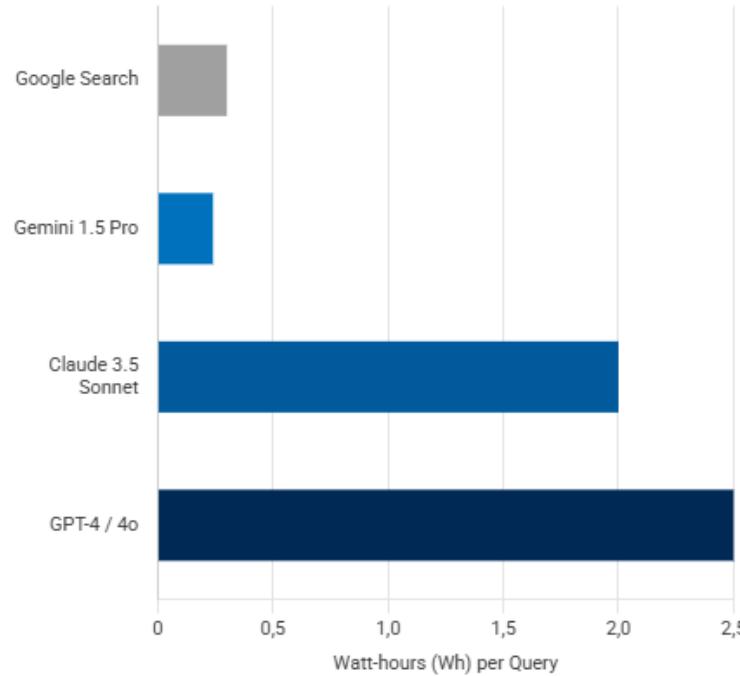
Sustainability

Results from a Gemini deep search...



ENERGY INTENSITY PER QUERY (INFERENCE)

Unit: Watt-hours (Wh) per Prompt | Comparison 2025



COMPARISON: SEARCH ENGINES VS. AI

V3

GPT-3 (LEGACY)
175B Parameters Dense

~502 tCO2e

V4

GPT-4 (CURRENT)
MoE Architecture
(Massive)

~13,000 tCO2e

FACTOR 25X

DATA_NOTE: Google (Gemini) uses TPUs v5p, which are more efficient per watt than standard GPUs, lowering inference consumption despite model size.

Generate 1 Image

Model: Stable Diffusion XL



EQUIVALENT TO
100% Smartphone Charge

1000 ChatGPT Queries

Daily Power-User Usage



EQUIVALENT TO
Lightbulb burning for 2 Days

Training GPT-4

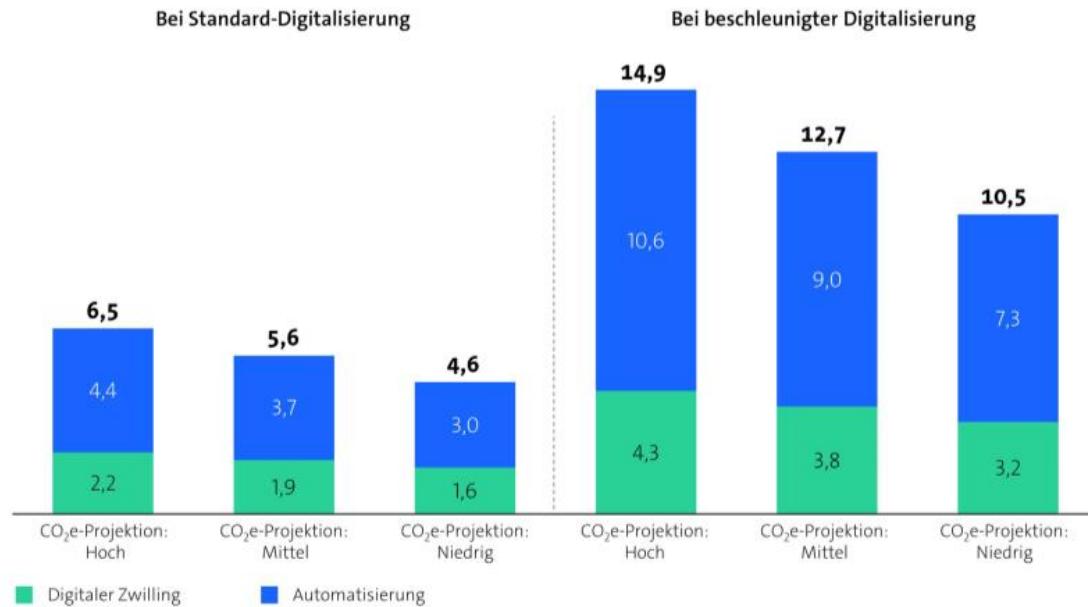
Energy & CO2e (Est.)



EQUIVALENT TO
~3000 Transatlantic Flights

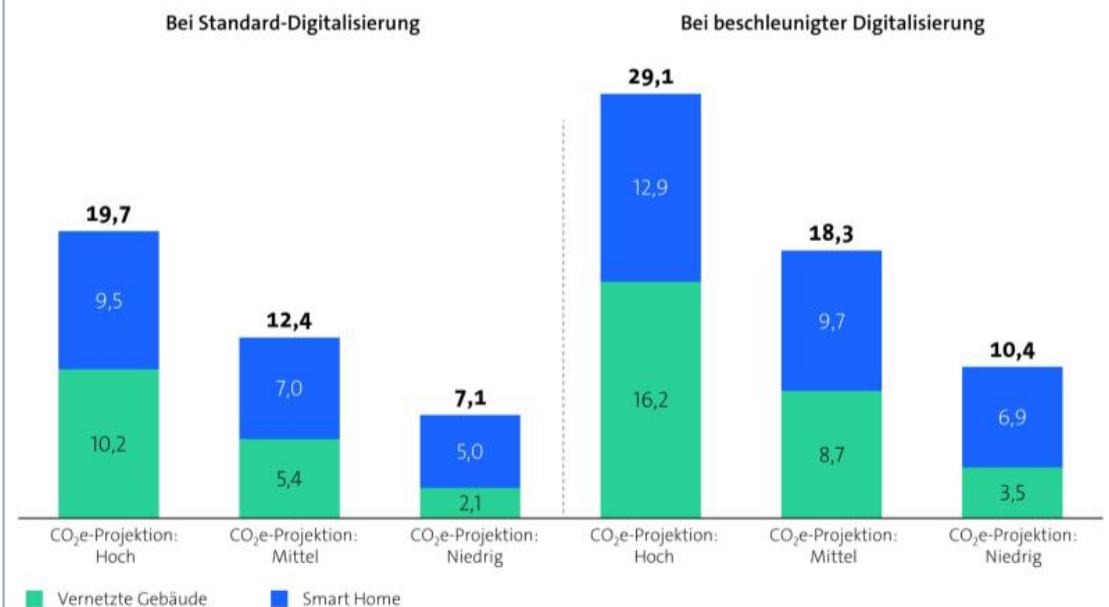
CO₂e-Einsparpotenziale im Jahr 2030 in der Industrie

[in MT CO₂e]



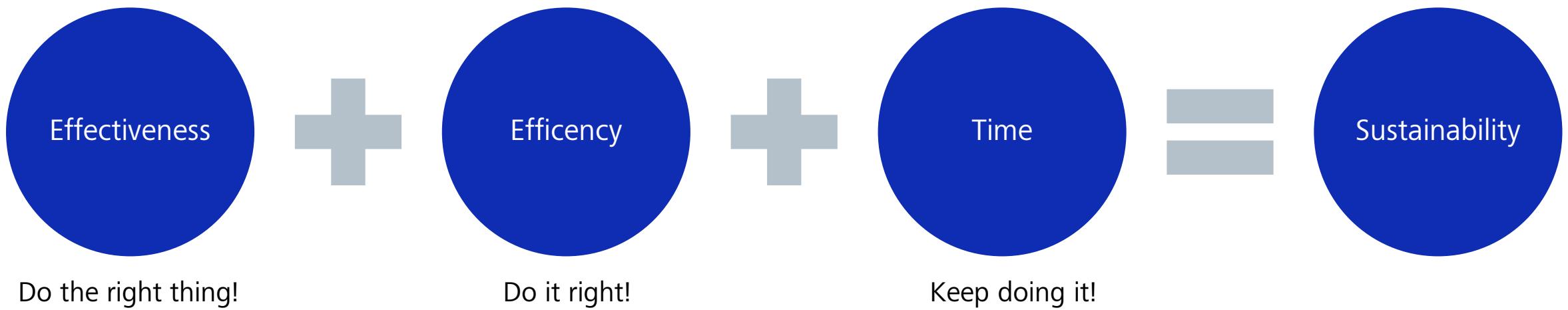
CO₂e-Einsparpotenziale im Jahr 2030 im Gebäudesektor

[in MT CO₂e]



Bitkom is an industry association with the overarching goal is to make Germany a leading digital location, drive forward the digital transformation of the German economy and administration, strengthen digital sovereignty and achieve broad social participation in digital developments.

“Sustainability is the practice of **ensuring that the consumption of resources does not exceed the Earth's ability to regenerate them**, thereby maintaining ecological balance for future generations.”



Sustainability

Different perspectives



Sustainability by Software

leveraging software to promote sustainable practices and reduce environmental impact, which can help organizations reduce their environmental footprint.

[Bitkom Studie „Klimaeffekt der Digitalisierung 2.0“](#)

Sustainability in Software

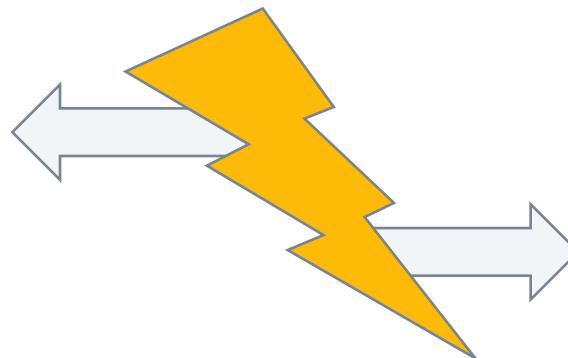
using sustainable practices in the design and development of software, to reduce the environmental impact of software development and promote responsible business practices.

Hard fact: “Ecological Sustainability” is not a primary business driver!



“I work on sustainability because I genuinely believe it's my responsibility to help protect the planet for future generations—it's what drives me every day.”

generated with chat gpt
to proof a point...



“To be honest, I'm working on sustainability because my manager assigned me to the project, and it's part of our company's current priorities.”

generated with chat gpt
to proof a point...

Sustainability

Well, CO2 emissions go up, I guess...

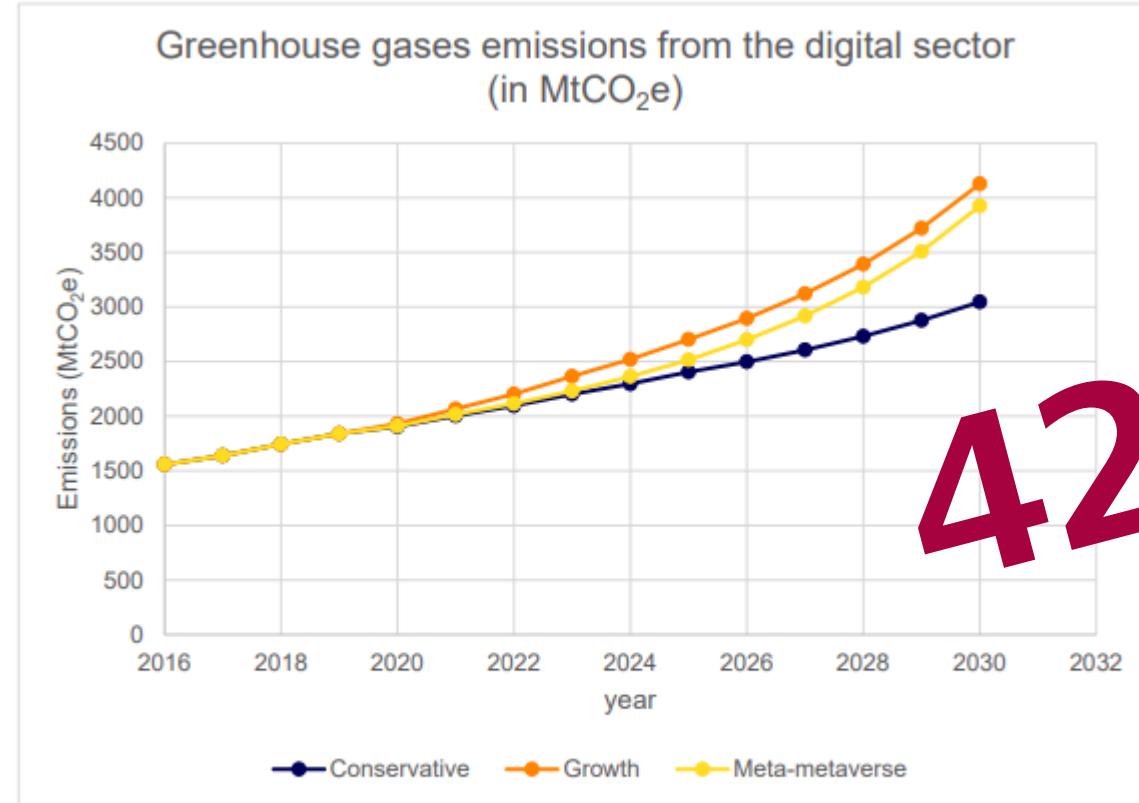


Figure 4 - 2016-2030 trends in greenhouse gas emissions from the digital sector: 2016-2025 Conservative and Growth scenarios (The Shift Project, 2021) extended to 2030 and Meta-metaverse scenario
Source: The Shift Project, for the purposes of this report

Source: https://theshiftproject.org/app/uploads/2025/02/The-Shift-Project-What-virtual-worlds-for-a-sustainable-real-world-Final-report-March-2024_ENG.pdf

42?!?

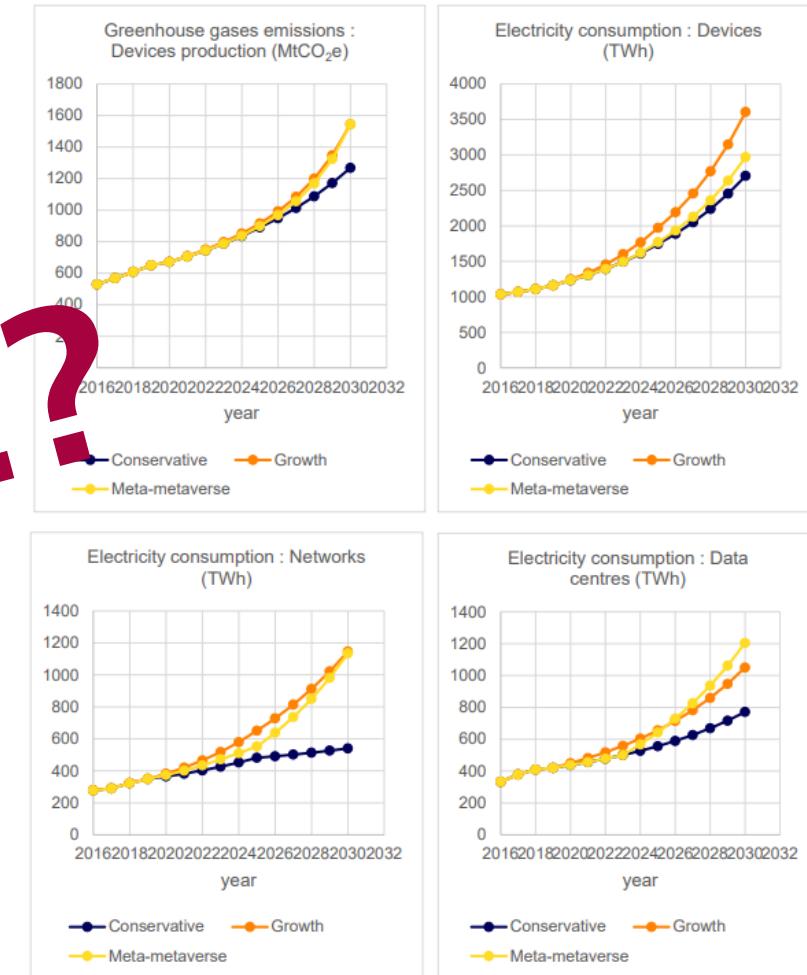
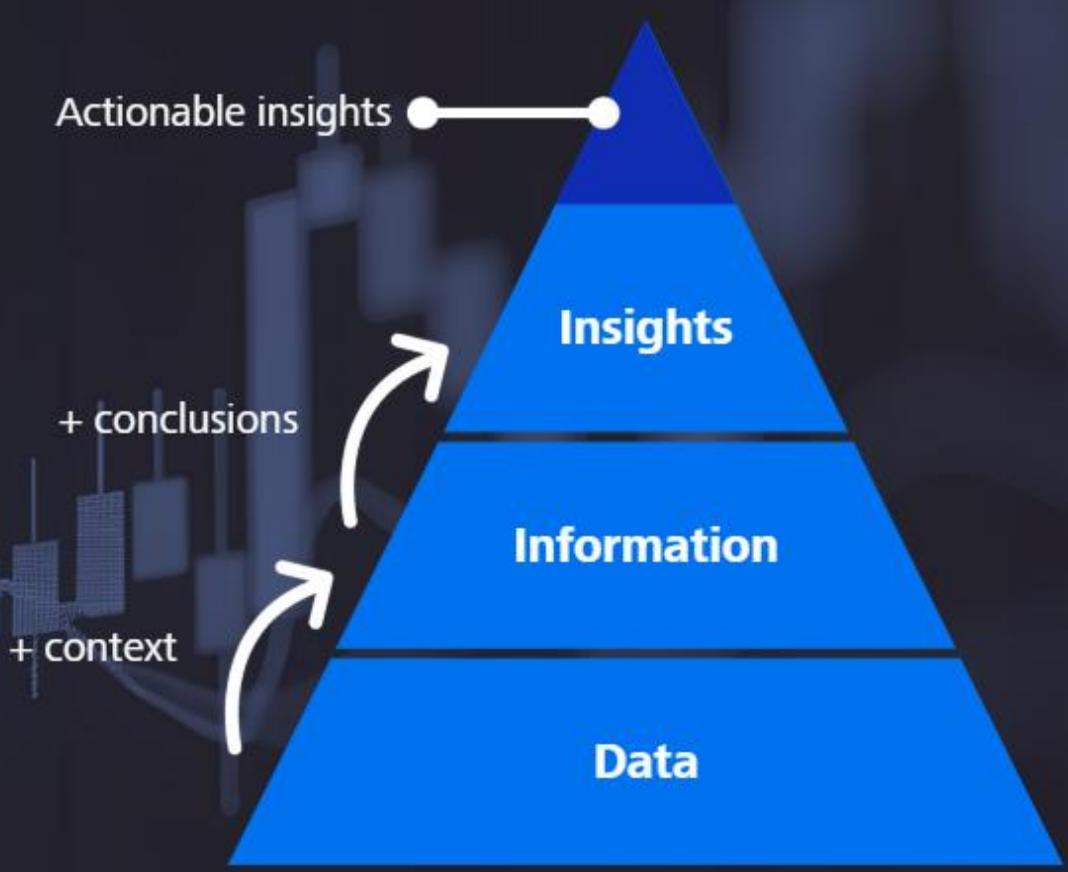


Figure 5 - 2016-2030 trends in greenhouse gas emissions from device production and electricity consumption for each of the 3 components: Extended 2016-2025 Conservative and Growth scenarios (The Shift Project, 2021) and Meta-metaverse scenario. Source: The Shift Project, for the purpose of this report

Data refers to raw, unprocessed facts and figures, such as numbers, text, and images.

When data is organized and contextualized, it becomes **information**.

Insights arise from analyzing information, revealing patterns and trends that inform decision-making. It is highly critical for any business to connect an insight to an action, hence making it **actionable insights**.



Sustainability

The different views



Many proposals from the sustainability community are aimed at this



Solution Architecture

Data Architecture

Enterprise Architecture

Business Architecture

Sustainability

The different views



Many proposals from the sustainability community are aimed at this



Solution Architecture

Data Architecture

Enterprise Architecture

Business Architecture

An approach to investing that recommends taking environmental issues, social issues and governance issues into account when deciding which companies to invest in.

Environmental

Examines the impact of the company on nature and the environment.

- **Energy Efficiency**
- Water Management
- **Greenhouse Gas Emissions**
- Biodiversity Loss
- Deforestation / Reforestation
- ...

Social

Examines how a company interacts with employees, suppliers, customers and society.

- Employee safety and health
- Working Conditions
- Diversity
- Equity and Inclusion
- Conflicts and Humanitarian Crisis
- ...

Governance

Includes a company's internal control systems, practices and procedures.

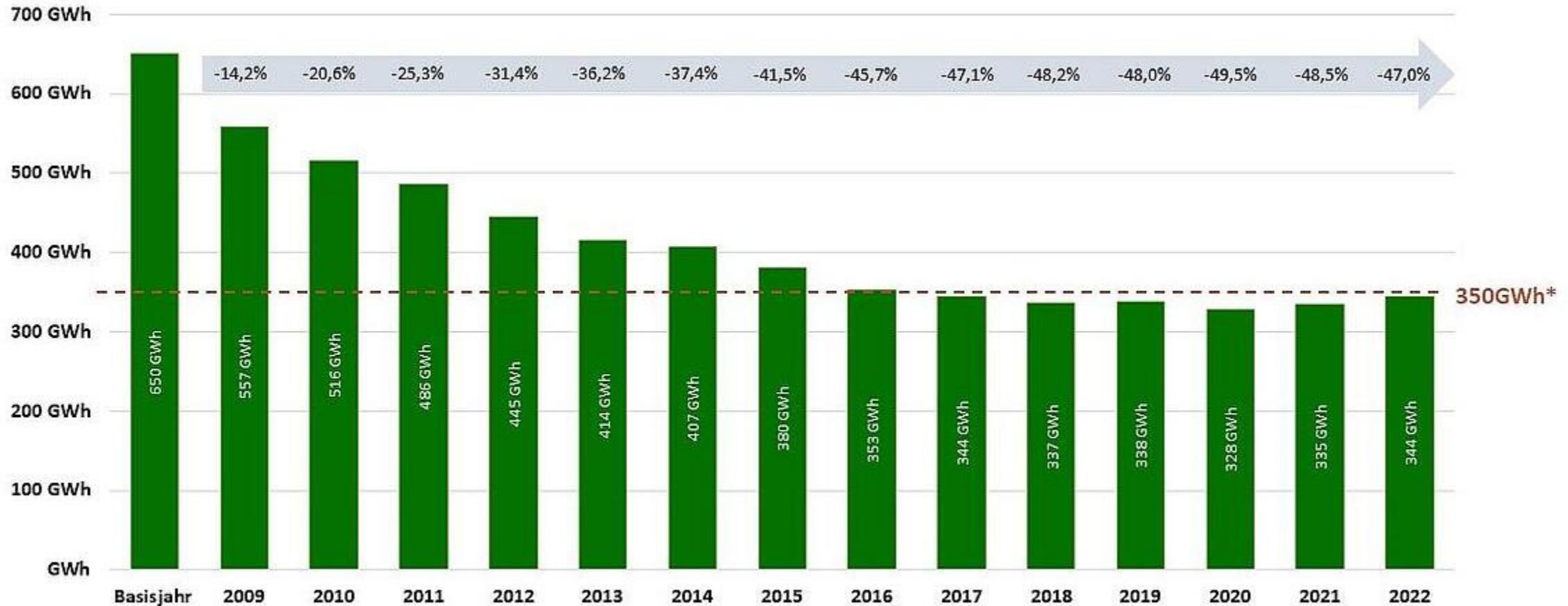
- Corporate Governance
- Preventing Bribery and Corruption
- Diversity of Board of Directors
- Executive Compensation
- Cybersecurity
- ...

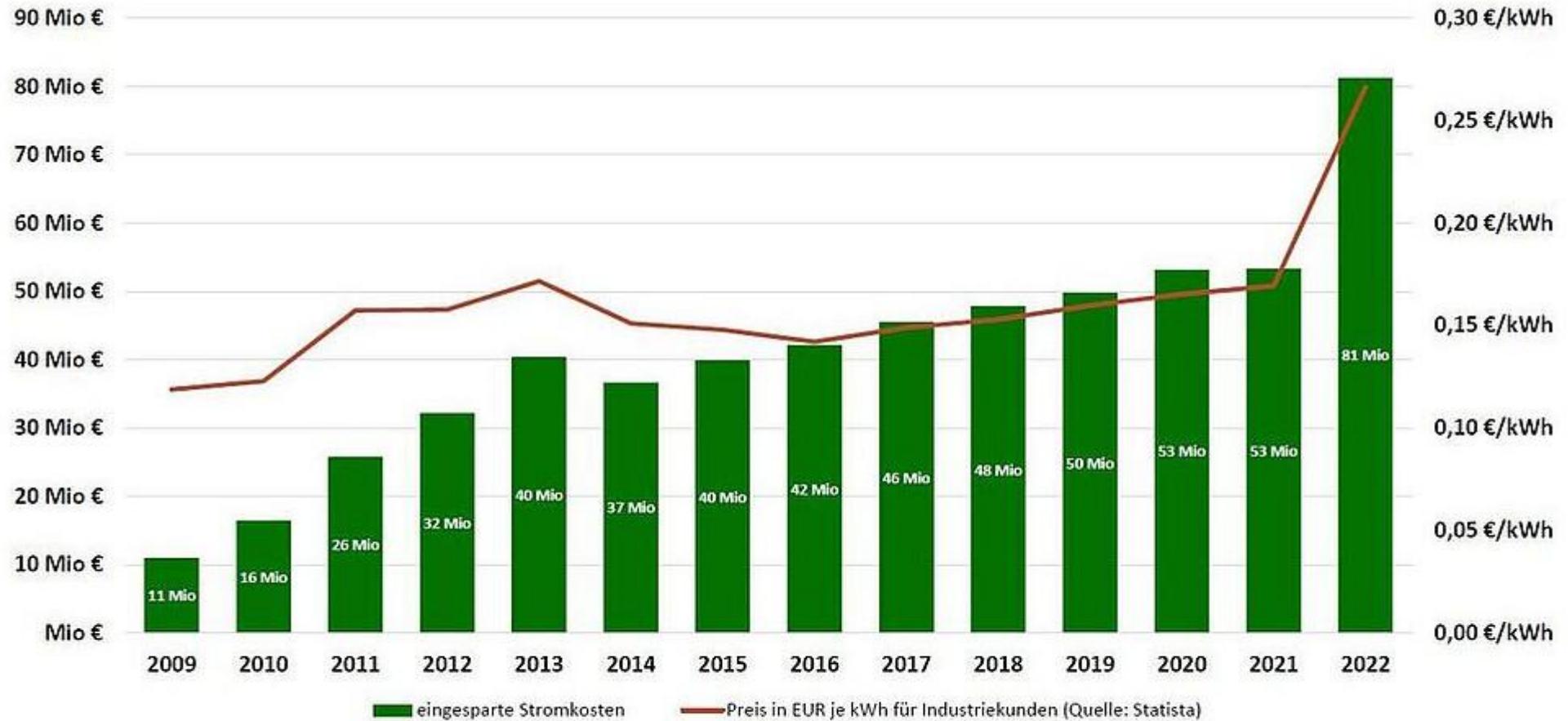
Germany's resource efficiency program describes how the German government is promoting the more efficient use of resources.

| Raw Material Supply | Raw Material Strategy | Renewable Resources | Sustainability and Transparency |
|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Production | Efficiency Consulting | Efficient Production | Product Design |
| Consumption | Awareness Building | Trade + Consumers | Certification Systems |
| Construction | Infrastructure | Construction, Development, Renovation | Labeling of Construction Products |
| ICT | Efficient Devices | Efficient Software | Public Procurement |
| Cross-cutting | Research and Innovation | Education | Legal Framework |

Sustainability

Green IT Initiative of the Federal Government





*Quelle: statista.com, Industriestrompreise (inklusive Stromsteuer) in Deutschland in den Jahren 1998 bis 2023; <https://de.statista.com/statistik/daten/studie/252029/umfrage/industriestrompreise-inkl-stromsteuer-in-deutschland/>

<https://www.bmuv.de/themen/nachhaltigkeit-digitalisierung/digitalisierung/green-it-initiative>

Current Thresholds (as of 2025)

Rule: 2 out of 3 criteria must be met.

A company is required to report if it meets at least **two** of the following three criteria:

Criteria

Balance Sheet Total: > €25 million

Net Turnover: > €50 million

Number of Employees: > 250

Applies to financial years starting on or after January 1, 2024.

Key Dates

Published in EU Official Journal: July 5, 2024

Entered into force: July 25, 2024

National Law Transposition Deadline: July 26, 2026

General Scope

The directive applies to large EU and non-EU companies that meet the final thresholds:

- Over 1,000 employees and a worldwide net turnover of more than €450 million.
- For non-EU companies, it also applies if they generate a net turnover of over €450 million within the EU.

Phased Application (Timeline)

The directive will be phased in, applying to companies based on the following timeline:

From 2027:

Companies with > 5,000 employees and > €1.5 billion turnover.

From 2028:

Companies with > 3,000 employees and > €900 million turnover.

From 2029:

Companies with > 1,000 employees and > €450 million turnover.

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Core Principle | Systematically integrate ESG risks, especially climate-related ones, into risk management and strategic planning. |
| Key Tool | Use Scenario Analysis to assess the impact of ESG factors on the business and risk profile. |
| Main Applications | 1. Short/Mid-Term Climate Stress Testing: - To test financial resilience and ensure capital/liquidity adequacy against severe shocks. |
| | 2. Long-Term Resilience Analysis: - To challenge the business model's viability against long-term transition pathways (e.g., EU 2050 climate neutrality). |
| Methodology | Define plausible scenarios and identify "transmission channels" that translate ESG risks into traditional financial risks (credit, market, etc.). |
| Proportionality | Requirements are scaled based on the institution's size and complexity, with simplified rules for smaller banks. |
| Implementation | The guidelines will be phased in, starting from January 2026, complementing the broader ESG risk management framework. |

The Role of Software Development

Sustainable Programming Languages?



Table 4. Normalized global results for Energy, Time, and Memory

| Total | | | |
|----------------|--------|----------------|-------|
| | Energy | Time | Mb |
| (c) C | 1.00 | (c) C | 1.00 |
| (c) Rust | 1.03 | (c) Rust | 1.04 |
| (c) C++ | 1.34 | (c) C++ | 1.56 |
| (c) Ada | 1.70 | (c) Ada | 1.85 |
| (v) Java | 1.98 | (v) Java | 1.89 |
| (c) Pascal | 2.14 | (c) Chapel | 2.14 |
| (c) Chapel | 2.18 | (c) Go | 2.83 |
| (v) Lisp | 2.27 | (c) Pascal | 3.02 |
| (c) Ocaml | 2.40 | (c) Ocaml | 3.09 |
| (c) Fortran | 2.52 | (v) C# | 3.14 |
| (c) Swift | 2.79 | (v) Lisp | 3.40 |
| (c) Haskell | 3.10 | (c) Haskell | 3.55 |
| (v) C# | 3.14 | (c) Swift | 4.20 |
| (c) Go | 3.23 | (c) Fortran | 4.20 |
| (i) Dart | 3.83 | (v) F# | 6.30 |
| (v) F# | 4.13 | (i) JavaScript | 6.52 |
| (i) JavaScript | 4.45 | (i) Dart | 6.67 |
| (v) Racket | 7.91 | (v) Racket | 11.27 |
| (i) TypeScript | 21.50 | (i) Hack | 26.99 |
| (i) Hack | 24.02 | (i) PHP | 27.64 |
| (i) PHP | 29.30 | (v) Erlang | 36.71 |
| (v) Erlang | 42.23 | (i) Jruby | 43.44 |
| (i) Lua | 45.98 | (i) TypeScript | 46.20 |
| (i) Jruby | 46.54 | (i) Ruby | 59.34 |
| (i) Ruby | 69.91 | (i) Perl | 65.79 |
| (i) Python | 75.88 | (i) Python | 71.90 |
| (i) Perl | 79.58 | (i) Lua | 82.91 |
| | | | 19.84 |

Table 5. Pareto optimal sets for different combination of objectives.

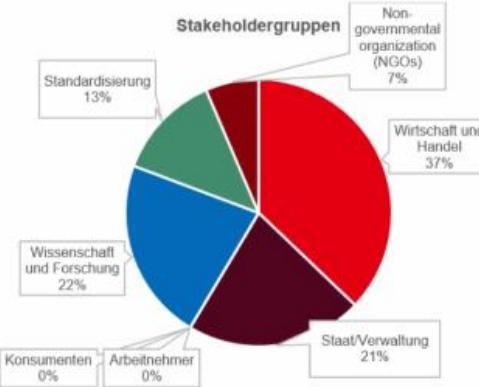
| Time & Memory | Energy & Time | Energy & Memory | Energy & Time & Memory |
|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| C • Pascal • Go | C | C • Pascal | C • Pascal • Go |
| Rust • C++ • Fortran | Rust | Rust • C++ • Fortran • Go | Rust • C++ • Fortran |
| Ada | C++ | Ada | Ada |
| Java • Chapel • Lisp • Ocaml | Ada | Java • Chapel • Lisp | Java • Chapel • Lisp • Ocaml |
| Haskell • C# | Java | OCaml • Swift • Haskell | Swift • Haskell • C# |
| Swift • PHP | Pascal • Chapel | C# • PHP | Dart • F# • Racket • Hack • PHP |
| F# • Racket • Hack • Python | Lisp • Ocaml • Go | Dart • F# • Racket • Hack • Python | JavaScript • Ruby • Python |
| JavaScript • Ruby | Fortran • Haskell • C# | JavaScript • Ruby | TypeScript • Erlang |
| Dart • TypeScript • Erlang | Swift | TypeScript | Lua • JRuby • Perl |
| JRuby • Perl | Dart • F# | Erlang • Lua • Perl | |
| Lua | JavaScript | JRuby | |
| | Racket | | |
| | TypeScript • Hack | | |
| | PHP | | |
| | Erlang | | |
| | Lua • JRuby | | |
| | Ruby | | |

The Role of Software Development

Where is the clarity?

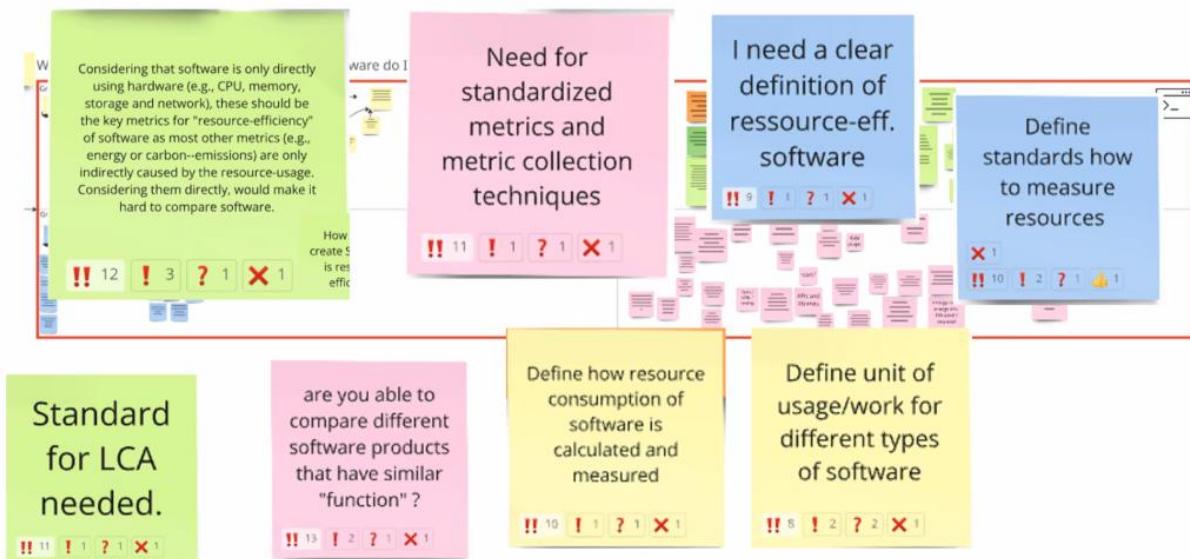
Registrierung und Teilnahme

- **140 registrierte Experten aus 36 Ländern**
- **Ca. 80 Experten beteiligen sich aktiv** in den Workshops und Kommentierungsphasen



- 1 As a regulator, I want to assess software companies to ensure that goals of climate and environment protection can be met.
- 2 As a standards application body, I want to engage with industry stakeholders to ensure the standards for resource-efficient software are practical and widely adoptable.
- 3 As a software company, I want a precise definition of “resource-efficient software” to optimize accordingly and not be accused of green-washing.
- 4 As a (sustainability) scientist, I want clearly defined metrics for resource-efficient software to be able to define the impact of methods, techniques and patterns for software.

Ergebnisse Workshop #1 – Bedürfnisse



The Role of Software Development Standards



and there are even “some” standards...

GENERAL ENVIRONMENT STANDARDS

- ISO 14000 family
 - DIN EN ISO 14040 Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Principles and framework
 - DIN EN ISO 14044 Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Requirements and guidelines
 - DIN EN ISO 14067 Greenhouse gases - Carbon footprint of products - Requirements and guidelines for quantification
 - ISO/TR 14062 Environmental management. Integrating environmental aspects into product design and development
- DIN EN ISO 50001 Energy management systems - Requirements with guidance for use
- DIN EN ISO 26000 Guidance on social responsibility
- PAS 2050 Specification for the assessment of the life cycle greenhouse gas emissions of goods and services
- ...

DATA CENTRES, SERVERS & DEVICES

- DIN EN 50672 Ecodesign requirements for computers and computer servers
- ISO/IEC 30134 series Information technology - Data centres - Key performance indicators
- ISO/IEC 21836 Information technology - Data centres - Server energy effectiveness metric
- ISO/IEC 23544 Information technology - Data centres - Application Platform Energy Effectiveness (APEE)
- DIN EN 50693 Product category rules for life cycle assessments of electronic and electrical products and systems
- DIN EN IEC 63366 Product category rules for life cycle assessment of electrical and electronic products and systems
- ...

SOFTWARE

- ISO/IEC 21031 Information technology - Software Carbon Intensity (SCI) specification
- ISO/IEC CD TS 20125 Information technology - digital services ecodesign - ecopractices for life cycle stages
- ISO/IEC 5055 Information technology - Software measurement - Software quality measurement - Automated source code quality measures
- ISO/IEC 25010 Systems and software engineering - Systems and software Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE) - Product quality model
- ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207 Systems and software engineering - Software life cycle processes
- ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288 Systems and software engineering - System life cycle processes

AI

- ISO/IEC CD TR 20226 Information technology - Artificial intelligence - Environmental sustainability aspects of AI systems
- PWI Sustainable Artificial Intelligence - Guidelines and metrics for the environmental impact of artificial intelligence systems and services
- ISO/IEC 5338 Information technology - Artificial intelligence - AI system life cycle processes
- ISO/IEC DIS 12792 Transparency taxonomy of AI systems

 Amelie Buss • 1.
Project Coordinator Artificial Intelligence @ DIN Deutsches Institut für Normung
2 Wochen •

Today, we founded a new German standardization committee "Resource-efficient Software and Artificial Intelligence"

Time was short, a long list of topics remains for the next months. Thanks to the 25 experts that attended in person and discussed the priorities

The work will comprise definitions, metrics and methods for recording, presenting and evaluating resource efficiency in the life cycle of software and AI systems.

Contact [Pauline Böhm](#) if you would like to participate in the first projects that have been set up or if you have other standards proposals of your own!

Kludia Dussa-Zieger Marja Lena H. Christoph Beller Eric Jochum Marina Köhn Anna Zagorski Ghazal Aakel Max Schulze Volkmar Stein Vivien Schultze Michael Mohr Andreas Jedlitschka Aydin Mir Mohammadi Miriam Fahimi Tim Stauffenberg Michaela Hildebrandt Jan deMeer Stefan Heusinger

[Übersetzung anzeigen](#)



Source: DIN Open Day topic „Ressourceneffiziente Software & Green AI“

The Role of Software Development

Information technology – Software Carbon Intensity (SCI) specification



A methodology for calculating the rate of carbon emissions for a software system, designed to help developers and architects make informed choices about tools, approaches, architectures, and services.

Energy Efficiency

Actions taken to make software use less electricity to perform the same function.

Hardware Efficiency

Actions taken to make software use fewer physical resources to perform the same function

Carbon Awareness

Actions taken to time- or region shift software computation to take advantage of cleaner, more renewable or lower carbon sources of Electricity.

Operational Emission

based on the emissions caused by energy consumption

$$O = (E * I)$$

E = Energy consumed by a software system

I = Location-based marginal carbon intensity

Embodied Carbon

amount of carbon emitted during the creation and disposal of a hardware device

$$M = TE * TS * RS$$

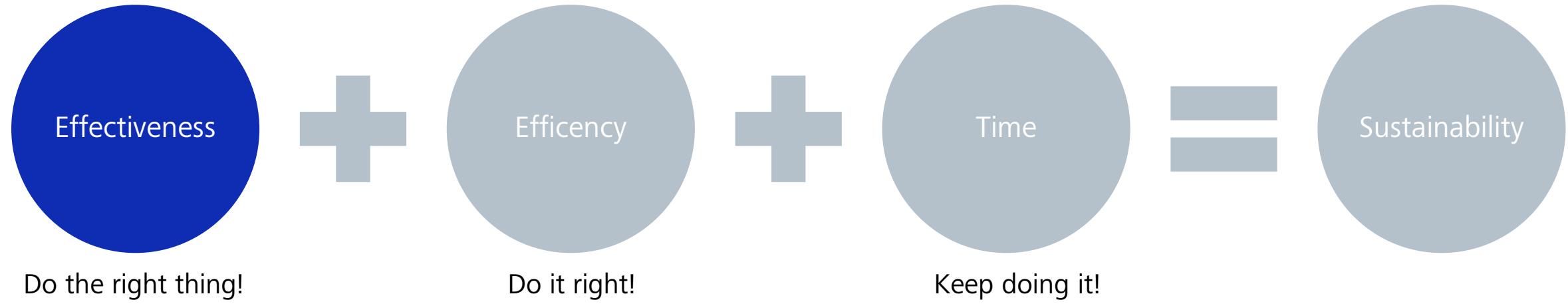
TE = Total Embodied Emissions

TS = Time-share

RS = Resource-share

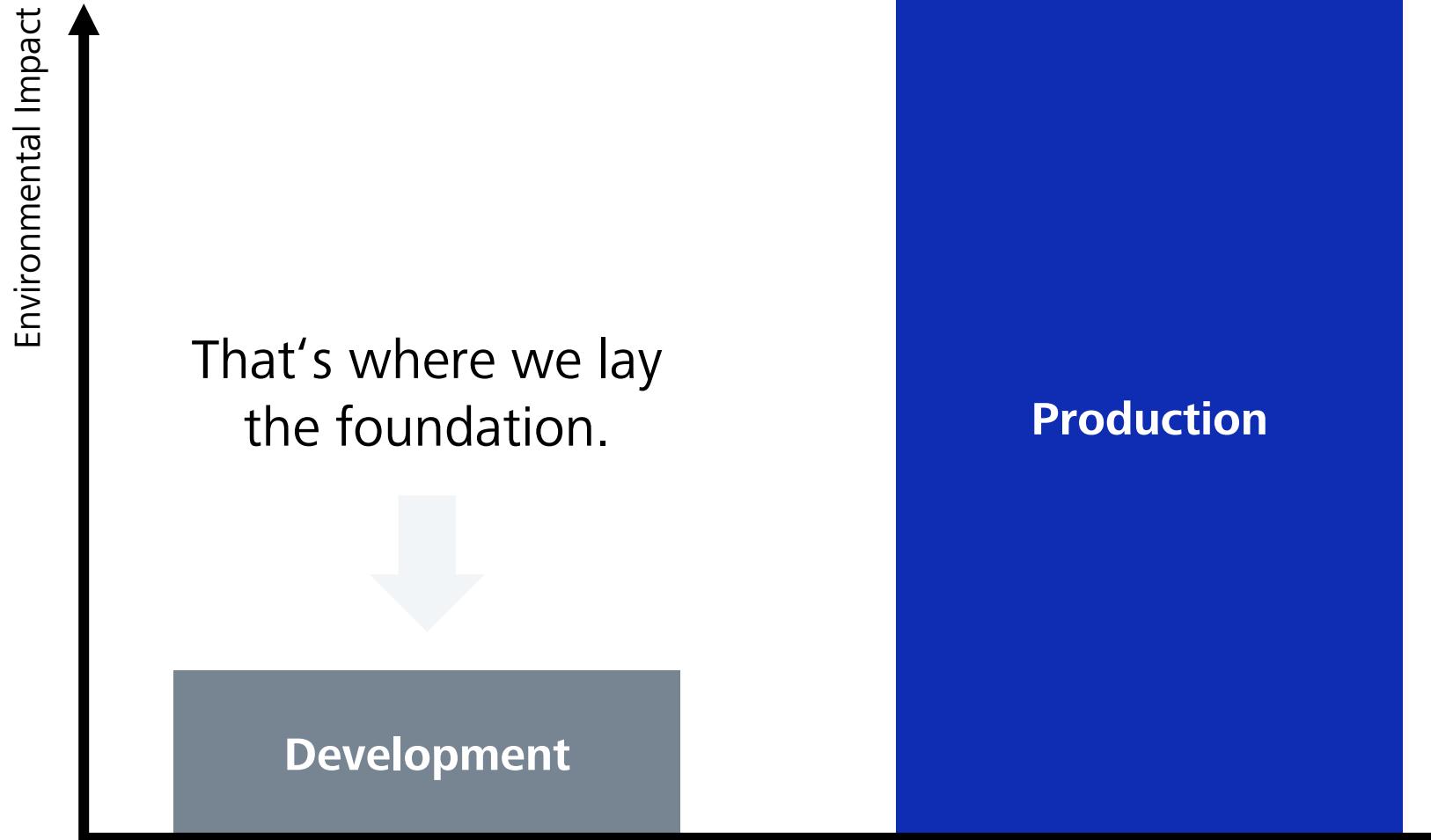
The Role of Software Development

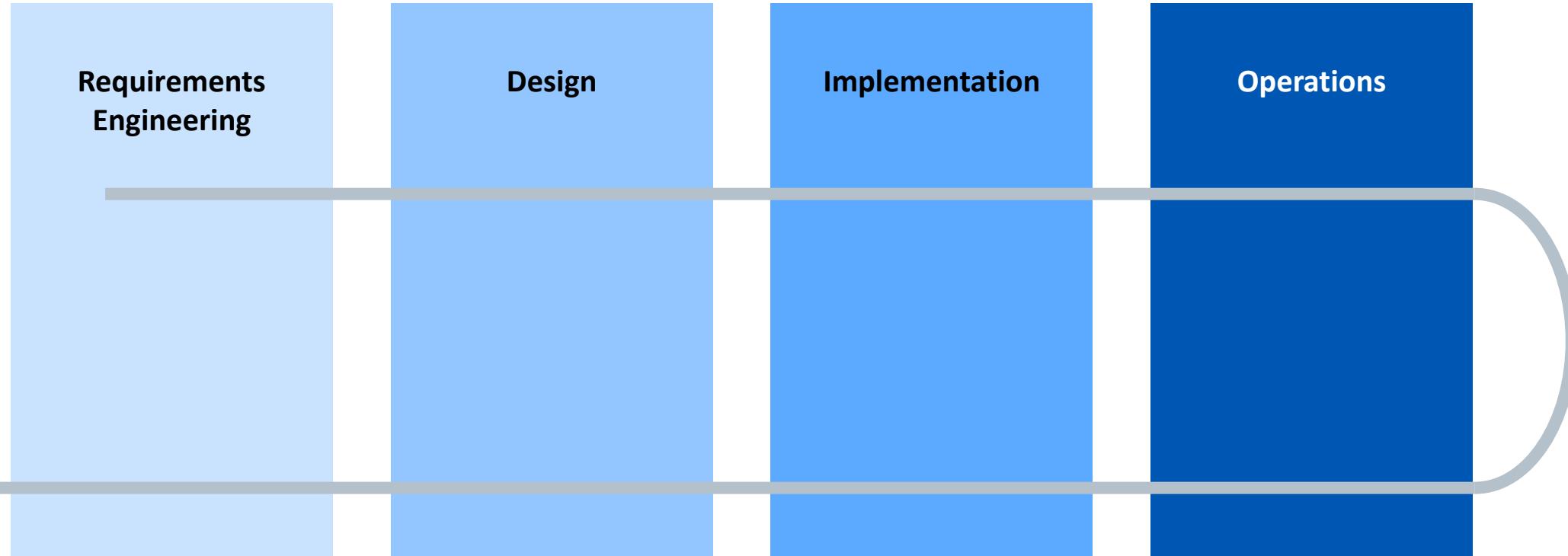
Effectiveness!



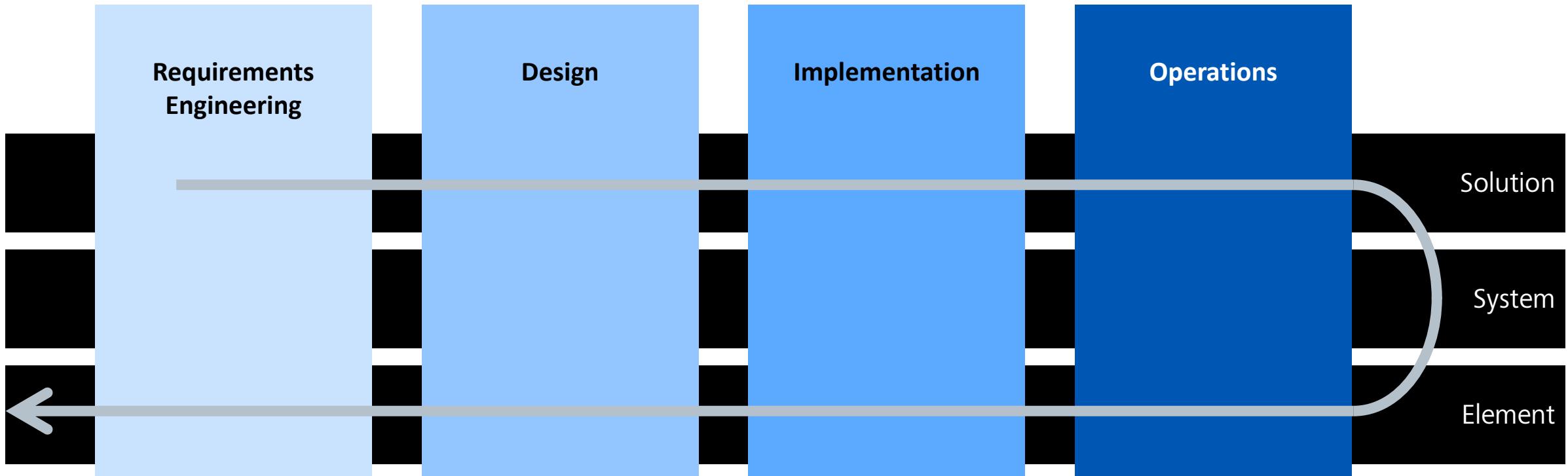
Effectiveness

Usage usually multiplies consumption





Work on the big picture and translate requirements and benefits into the working reality of the respective groups of people

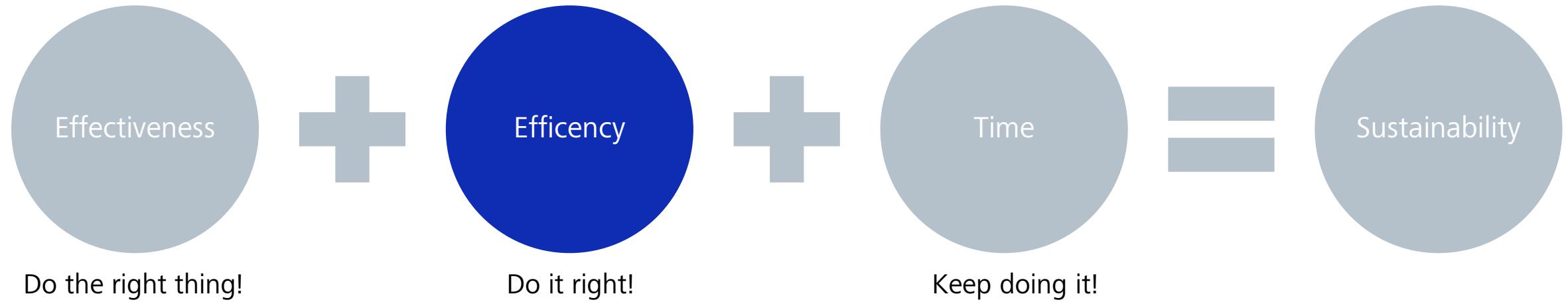


Keep the overall costs of service in mind, not just the development cost!

| | Clarification of the Assignment | Concept Development | Development | Operation / Further Development |
|-----------------------|--|---|---|---|
| Key Question | What role does resource consumption play in the vision for the planned solution? | How can the planned solution be designed to be as resource-efficient as possible? | How can the solution be implemented as resource-efficiently as possible? | How can the solution be operated as efficiently as possible and how can resource consumption be optimized during operation? |
| Solution Level | What direct resources would the implementation of the vision consume? | How can business processes and/or the value creation architecture be designed to be resource-efficient? | How can business processes and/or the value creation architecture be implemented in a resource-efficient way? | How can business processes and/or the value creation architecture be operated and optimized to be resource-efficient? |
| System Level | What resources would the technical system of the solution consume? | How can the technical system of the solution be designed to be resource-efficient? | How can the technical system of the solution be implemented to be resource-efficient? | How can the technical system of the solution be operated and optimized to be resource-efficient? |
| Element Level | What resources would be consumed by the elements of the solution? | How can individual elements of the solution be designed to be resource-efficient? | How can individual elements of the solution be implemented to be resource-efficient? | How can individual elements of the solution be operated and optimized to be resource-efficient? |

Ressource Efficiency

Efficiency!



Sustainability in Software

Definition A multi-faceted concept aiming for a balance of environmental responsibility, economic viability, social equity.

Goals

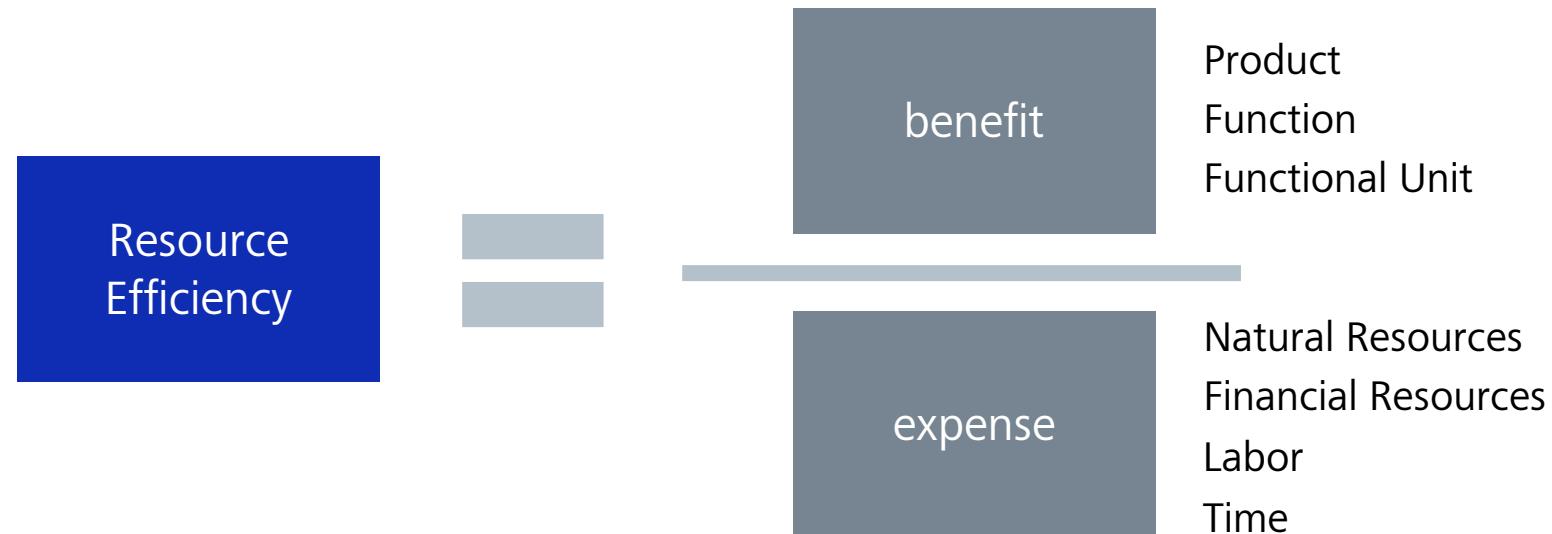
- Supporting social and ethical standards
- Reducing the environmental footprint
- Reduction of CO2 emissions
- Reduction of hardware and energy consumption

Ressource Efficiency

Development of software that is maintainable, scalable and adaptable in the long term with optimal utilization of needed resources.

- Improvement of hardware utilization
- Improvement of development costs
- Reducing “cost of operation”

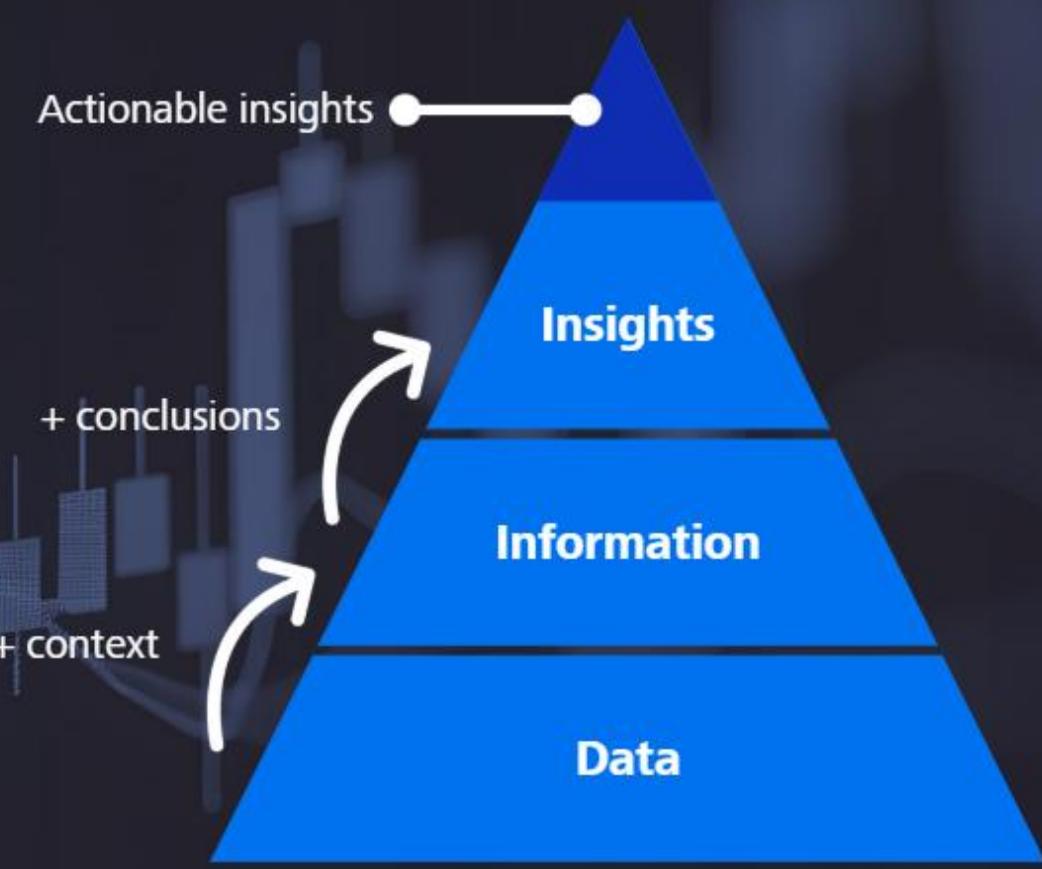
Both perspectives are aimed at improving the efficiency and quality of the software. Resource efficiency contributes to sustainability. Resource efficiency is currently more actionable in daily business.



Data refers to raw, unprocessed facts and figures, such as numbers, text, and images.

When data is organized and contextualized, it becomes **information**.

Insights arise from analyzing information, revealing patterns and trends that inform decision-making. It is highly critical for any business to connect an insight to an action, hence making it **actionable insights**.



Processing Power: CPU cycles for code execution and calculations.

Impact: Inefficient code → higher CPU, energy use, slower performance.

Compute

Memory Usage (RAM): Memory needed for active data and instructions.

Impact: High RAM → slower performance (swapping), limits processes/users.

Background Processes: Processes running when not actively used.

Impact: Unnecessary background activity → higher CPU/memory use, impacts performance/battery.

...

Data Persistence: Long-term data storage (databases, files, objects).

Impact: Unnecessary/redundant data → higher storage costs, slower retrieval.

Caching: Storage for performance improvement.

Impact: Poorly managed caches → wasted storage, potential fill-up.

Application Size: Size of the software on disk/in images.

Impact: Larger size → longer download/deployment, higher storage costs.

Compute

Storage

...

Data Transfer: Movement of data across a network.

Impact: High transmission → increased latency, bandwidth costs, energy use.

API Calls: Requests and responses between software components.

Impact: Excessive/inefficient calls → network overload, slow performance, higher costs.

Content Delivery: Serving static assets to users.

Impact: Unoptimized content → slower load times, higher delivery costs.

Compute

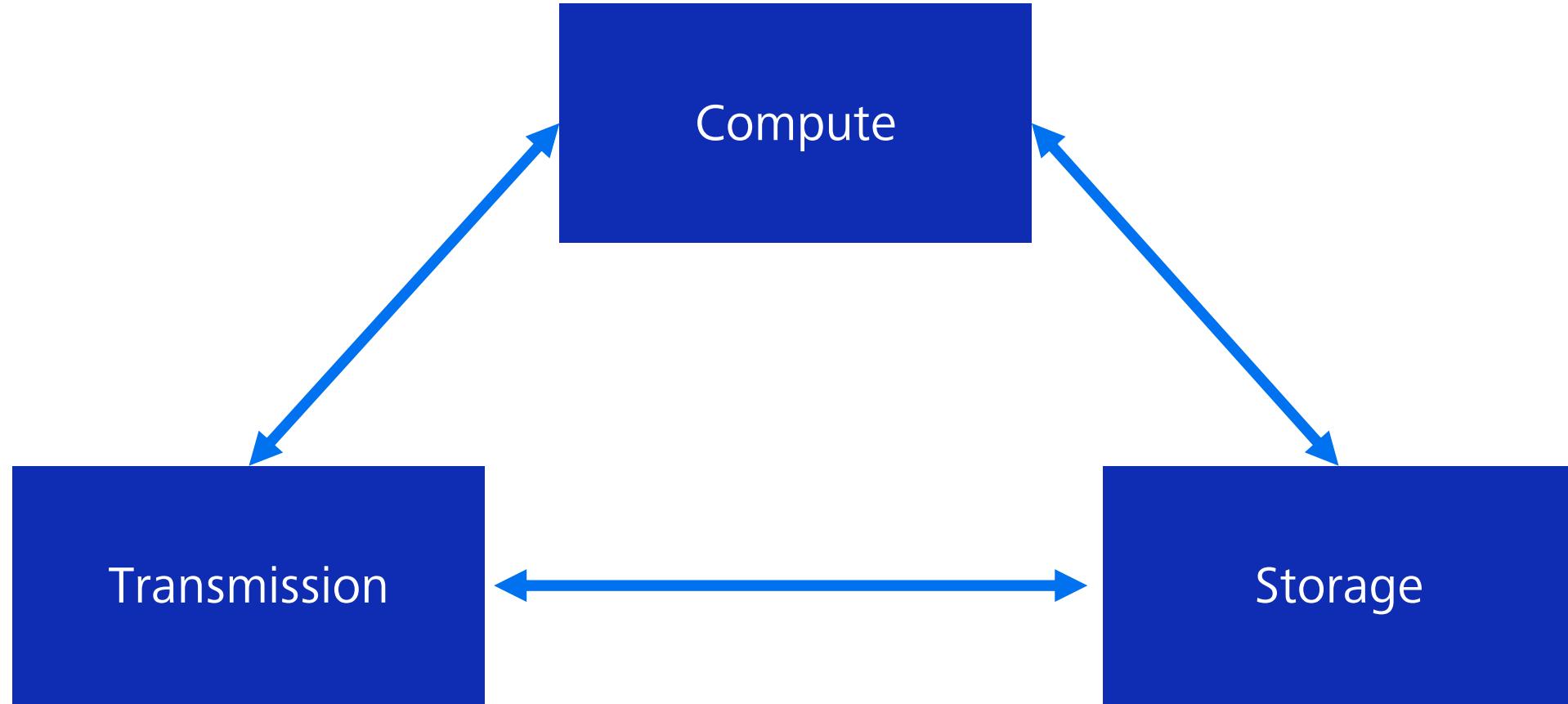
Transmission

Storage

...

Ressource Efficiency

Choose wisely



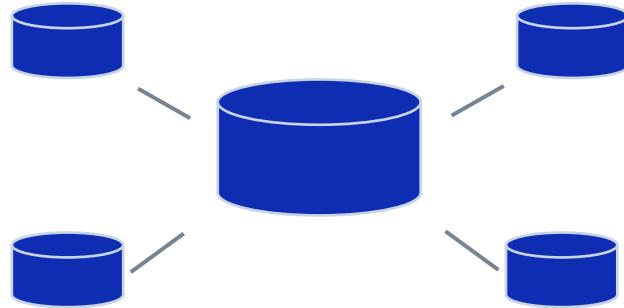
Consider Interdependencies

- Maintainability *strengthens* Reliability
- Functional Appropriateness *strengthens* Efficiency
- Maintainability and Interaction Capability *strengthen* Security
- Scalability *strengthens* capacity and Efficiency
- Maintainability, Interoperability and adaptability *strengthen* sustainability
- ...



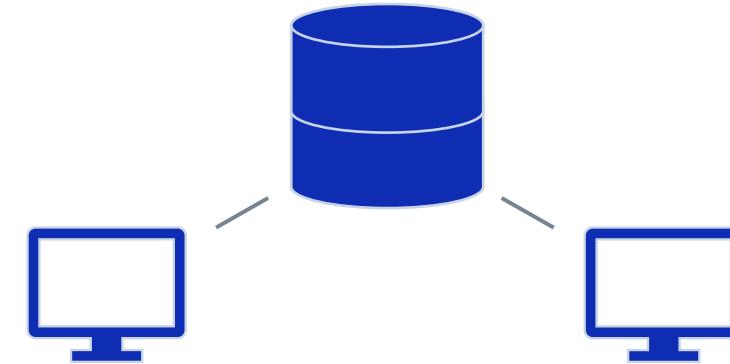
Distributed Architecture

Improves scalability,
but increases transmission costs.



Centralized Architecture

Reduces transmission costs,
but reduces scalability.

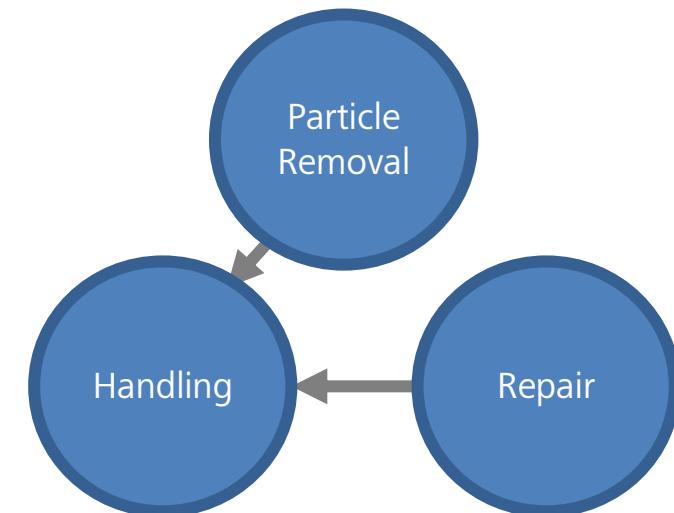
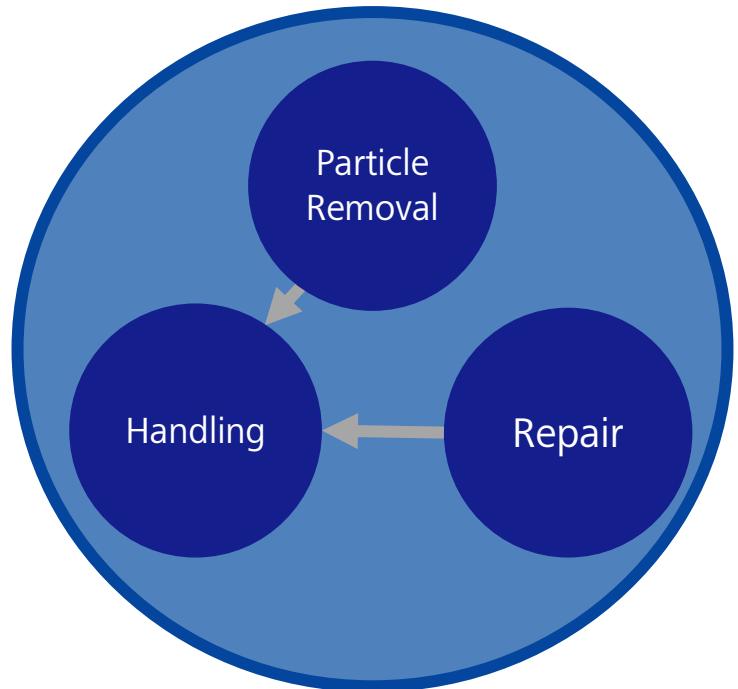


But how to choose?

Modulith

vs.

Microservices



Internal
Communication

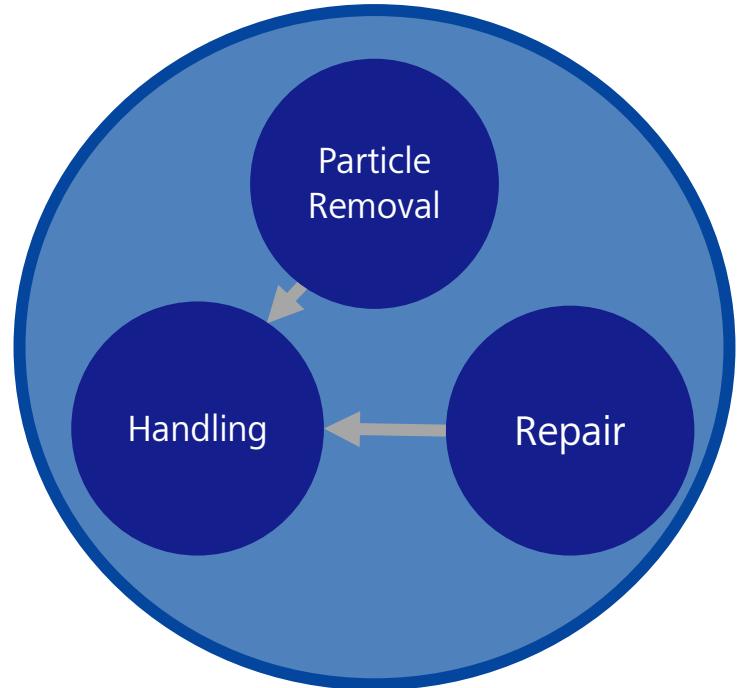
Software
Modules

Process
Memory

Deployment
Units

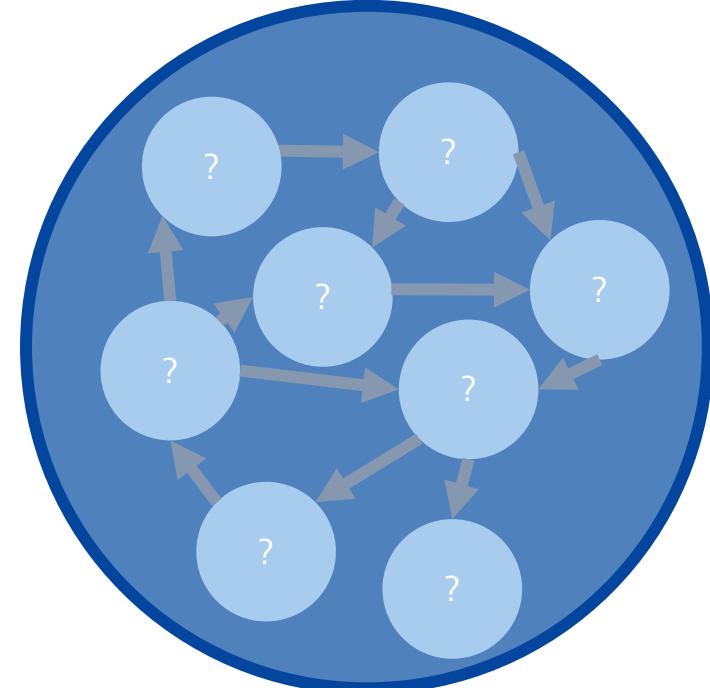
External
Communication

Modulith



vs.

Unplaned Monolith



Internal
Communication

Software
Modules

Process
Memory

Deployment
Units

Components

„Data is the new oil!“

Clive Humby 2006



[Understanding Dark Data | 7wData](#)

Data Avoidance

Avoid any data collection and creation not justified by a clear purpose and compelling necessity.

Data Minimization

Limit collected data to the absolute minimum in scope and duration. Ensure its deletion once the purpose is fulfilled.

„Data is the new oil!“

Clive Humby 2006

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Avoid any data collection and creation not justified by a clear purpose and compelling necessity.

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Limit collected data to the absolute minimum in scope and duration. Ensure its deletion once the purpose is fulfilled.

Data

- Avoid redundancies
- Use compression and caching
- Optimize locally before transition

Distribution vs. Centralization

- Scale appropriately
- Prefer local optimizations
- Minimize distances

Operation

- Demand-based capacity
- Continuous monitoring
- Time-shifted processing

Procurement

- Purchase resource efficient hardware
- Choose suppliers who follow sustainability best practices
- Take quality seals into account

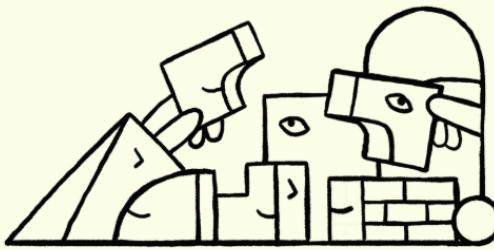
Best practices and strategies for product managers to embed climate considerations into their work and build more sustainable digital products.

Climate Product Leaders

Playbook Case Studies Courses About Us Get Involved Donate

Playbook

38 nature-positive best practices to enhance your product management skills and contribute to the fight against climate change and biodiversity crises.



<https://climateproductleaders.org/playbook/>

-  01. Measure the environmental impact of your products
-  02. Choose the right metrics
-  03. Track your digital footprint
-  04. Set environmental OKRs (Objectives and Key Results)
-  05. Prioritize Climate Initiatives
-  06. Include the Planet in your Brief
-  07. Onboard Developers and Designers

Case Study: Brussels Environment

Examples



A German eco-label that certifies software products demonstrating resource and energy efficiency, aiming to reduce their environmental impact.



It works by evaluating software against criteria such as low energy and resource consumption, long-term usability transparency and minimizing hardware replacement.

Resource & Energy Efficiency

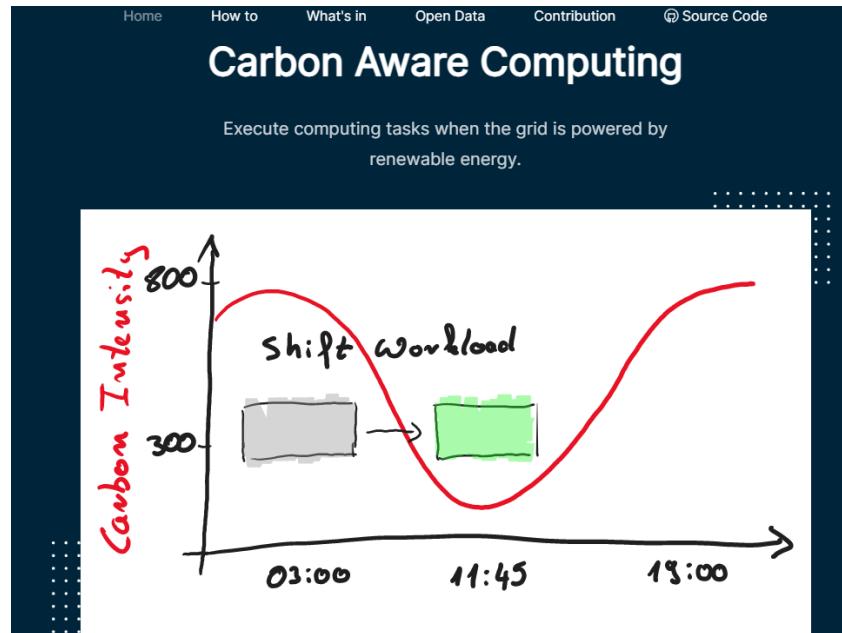
- Minimum system requirements
- Hardware utilisation and electrical power consumption in idle mode
- Hardware utilisation and energy demand when running a standard usage scenario
- Support for the energy management system

Potential Hardware Operating Life

- Backward compatibility

User Autonomy

- Data formats
- Transparency of the software product
- Continuity of the software product
- Uninstallability
- Offline capability
- Modularity
- Freedom from advertising
- Documentation of the software product, licence conditions and terms of use



Libraries & services

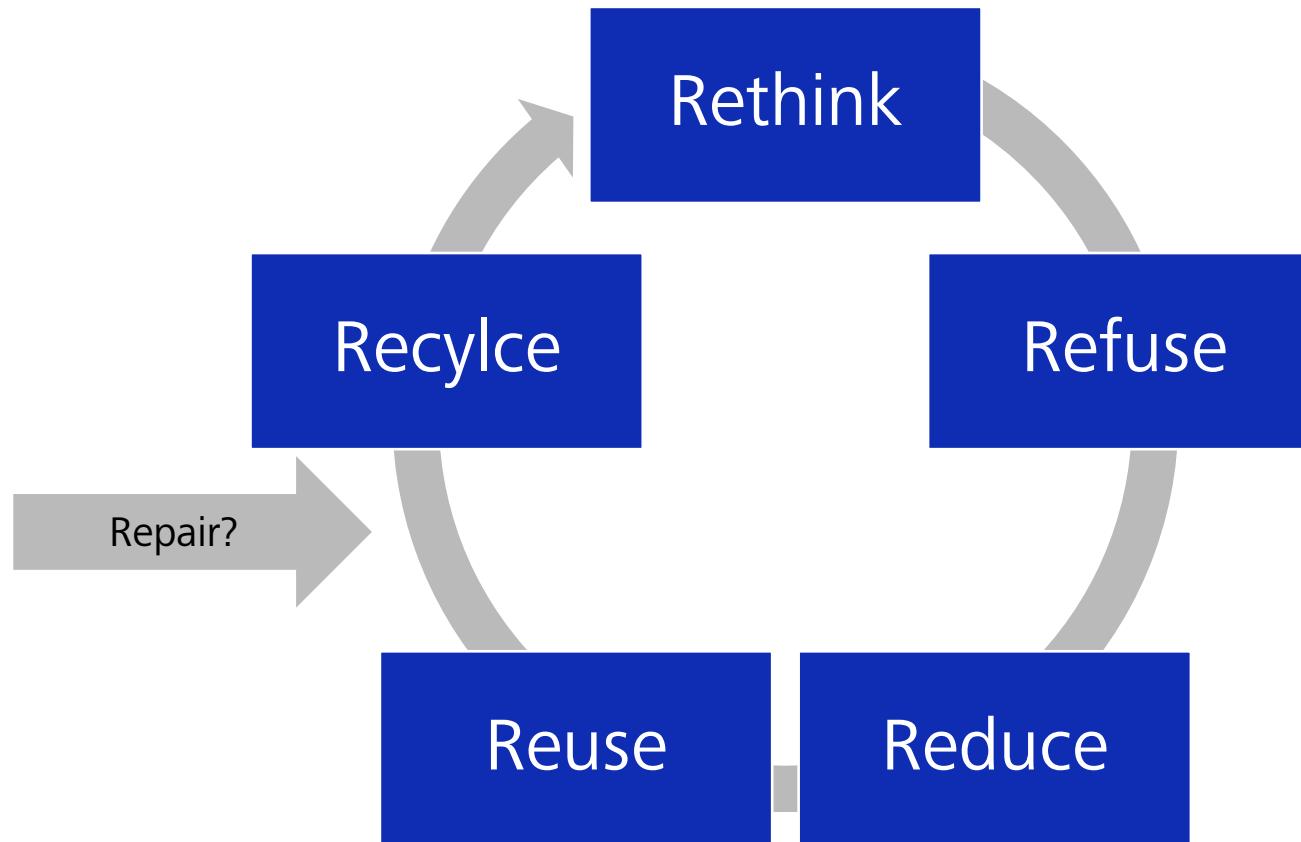
A set of packages for .NET, public forecast Web-API and access to the forecast json formatted files.

For more details, download and usage check the [GitHub Repository](#).

This project delivers a set of libraries, services and data. They are mostly extensions to other projects and all credits belong to them. To forecast the best execution time the [Carbon Aware SDK](#) from the [Green Software Foundation](#) is used; the forecast data is from [Energy Charts](#) provided by [Fraunhofer ISE](#).

- Use the best execution time in your software
- Hangfire Extension
- Forecast Web-API, a subset of the Carbon Aware SDK with open data
- Carbon Aware SDK as NuGet-Package
- PowerShell Cmdlets

Based on European Union Legistlation „Waste Framework Directive“
we can also think differently about software.



Summary

Be aware of the Rebound Effect!

The actual definition and discussion is not as clear as this slide makes it appear!



Rebound Effect – The implementation of efficient technology or practices leads to an increase in overall consumption, (partially) offsetting the initial savings.

Economic

The lower cost of using an efficient device encourages more use of that device, or indirectly, as the money saved from efficiency gains is spent on other goods and services that also consume energy.

Psychological

e.g. *moral licensing*. The purchase or use of a more efficient technology is perceived as a good deed that licenses increased preferences for the purchase or use of that or further technology.

Time

technological efficiency improvements bring changes in the time available. Hence, things can be done faster, in parallel or fill in waiting times resulting in an overall higher consumption.

Resilience

Resilience is the capacity of a system or organization to maintain its core functions and adapt gracefully while under environmental, economic, or operational stress.

It fosters sustainability by prioritizing long-term durability over short-term gains, ensuring that the entity survives volatility without requiring a complete, resource-heavy rebuild.

Sovereignty

Sovereignty is the degree of self-determination and independent control an entity has over its critical infrastructure, data, and strategic decision-making.

It enables sustainability by eliminating dependencies on volatile external providers, allowing for the autonomous optimization of resources and the freedom to align long-term operations with ethical and environmental goals.

Security

Security is the practice of safeguarding essential assets and processes to prevent resource depletion and waste caused by disruptions, breaches, or systemic failures.

In a sustainable context, it ensures that organizational investments remain productive over their entire lifecycle, avoiding the high carbon and financial costs of disaster recovery and premature replacement.

- **Lower operating costs:** Directly reduces ongoing expenses like electricity.
- **Fewer investments:** Significantly reduces need for new purchases.
- **Lower energy costs:** Immediately saves on electricity bills effectively.
- **Optimized cloud costs:** Minimizes expenses for cloud-based applications.
- **Increased productivity:** Completes tasks quickly and precisely now.
- **Happier customers:** Improves user experience, boosting customer loyalty.
- **Higher competitiveness:** Strengthens market position and secures jobs.
- **Better ROI:** Noticeably increases return on investment.
- **Uncovers hidden costs:** Identifies and eliminates unnecessary expense items.
- **Stronger brand value:** Attracts eco-conscious customers and investors.
- **Longer hardware lifespan:** Reduces frequency of upgrades and replacements.

CO2 Emissions are a Cost Factor

Companies incur costs from legal and environmental regulations related to CO2, which can also harm their image and lead to market losses.

Varying CO2 Reduction Approaches

Approaches vary by application, requiring tailored solutions rather than general guidelines.

Balancing CO2 Reduction

Decisions in software development should consider various consumption goals alongside performance, scalability, and maintainability to achieve sustainability.

Integrating Resource Efficiency

Resource efficiency must be part of all software development phases to ensure consistent application and integration into corporate strategies.

Continuous Monitoring

Ongoing analysis is crucial for embedding sustainable strategies and addressing emerging issues.

Data-Driven Adjustments

Effective optimization relies on a solid data foundation to avoid ineffective or counterproductive changes.



Seeing beyond