The Federal Environment Agency (Umweltbundesamt, UBA) is Germany’s central environmental authority. It was established in 1976 and is based in Dessau-Roßlau. The Agency employs more than 1,400 people at 13 locations – its headquarters in Dessau, three sites in Berlin, one each in Langen and Bad Elster as well as seven measuring stations in Berlin-Brandenburg, Lower Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, and Saxony. The Agency’s motto – ‘For Our Environment’ – applies to Division I, II, III, and IV.

Division I: Sustainable and productive use of natural resources

The task of Division I is to develop proposals for sustainable, environmentally sound development in Germany and the European Union. The three departments of Division I are concerned with climate and energy, nature conservation, and waste and waste water.

- **Sustainability Strategies, Climate Protection and Energy**
  - Devise strategies for achieving the environmental and climate protection instruments. Since climate change will have far-reaching effects on the environment and human health, the Agency’s work is focused on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting renewable energies. The Agency’s experts are involved in developing national energy and climate protection programmes that meet the EU’s sustainability requirements.

- **Environment and Noise – devise strategies for achieving the environmental and climate protection instruments.**
  - The Agency’s work is focused on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting renewable energies. The Agency’s experts are involved in developing national energy and climate protection programmes that meet the EU’s sustainability requirements.

- **Natural Resources – development of proposals for sustainable and productive use of natural resources:**
  - The Agency’s work is focused on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting renewable energies. The Agency’s experts are involved in developing national energy and climate protection programmes that meet the EU’s sustainability requirements. They deal with environmental health issues and development of proposals for sustainable and productive use of natural resources.

Division II: Risk management

The task of Division II is to develop proposals for sustainable, environmentally sound development in Germany and the European Union. The two departments of Division II are concerned with technical risk management and communicative risk management.

- **Technical Risk Management**
  - The Agency’s work is focused on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting renewable energies. The Agency’s experts are involved in developing national energy and climate protection programmes that meet the EU’s sustainability requirements. They deal with environmental health issues and development of proposals for sustainable and productive use of natural resources.

- **Communicative Risk Management**
  - The Agency’s work is focused on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting renewable energies. The Agency’s experts are involved in developing national energy and climate protection programmes that meet the EU’s sustainability requirements. They deal with environmental health issues and development of proposals for sustainable and productive use of natural resources.

Division III: Information and education

The task of Division III is to develop proposals for sustainable, environmentally sound development in Germany and the European Union. The services of Division III comprise, for example, the “Blue Angel” eco-label as well as implementation of the Hazardous Substances Act. The goal is to increase the acceptance and comprehension of environmental health protection requirements. As this issue has received growing attention, the experts of Division II also publish guidance material for municipalities and provide advice to municipalities on environmental health protection requirements.

Division IV: Chemical safety

The task of Division IV is to develop proposals for sustainable, environmentally sound development in Germany and the European Union. The two departments of Division IV are concerned with chemical safety and the hazardous substances rapid information system.

- **Chemical Safety**
  - The Agency’s work is focused on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting renewable energies. The Agency’s experts are involved in developing national energy and climate protection programmes that meet the EU’s sustainability requirements. They deal with environmental health issues and development of proposals for sustainable and productive use of natural resources.

- **Hazardous Substances Rapid Information System**
  - The Agency’s work is focused on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting renewable energies. The Agency’s experts are involved in developing national energy and climate protection programmes that meet the EU’s sustainability requirements. They deal with environmental health issues and development of proposals for sustainable and productive use of natural resources.
The Central Division of the Federal Environment Agency seeks to provide all staff with a well-functioning, pleasant environment for their specialist work. Its services include traditional administrative tasks such as human resources management and development, financial management and accounting, optimisation and organisation of internal processes, procurement, administration of the Agency’s six large sites and its air quality monitoring stations, research and third-party project administration, IT and communications technology, legal advice, and the environmental library. In addition, the Central Division supports necessary activities to modernise the Agency, aimed at keeping it fit for purpose in scientific competition and in the enforcement of environmental legislation. The Division also takes environmental and health protection requirements into account in its decisions, such as in eco-friendly procurement of paper and PCs (Green IT) or in the construction and operation of Agency buildings.

The Central Division of the Federal Environment Agency is a central management authority, which is responsible for implementing environmental policy at the Federal level. It is also responsible for developing and implementing environmental policy at the international level.

The Central Division of the Federal Environment Agency has six large sites in Germany, which serve as research and development centers for the Agency. These sites are located in Dessau, Berlin-Grunewald, Berlin-Marienfelde, Berlin Dahlem, Bad Elster, and Langen. The Agency also has air quality monitoring stations at each of these sites, as well as in other parts of Germany.

The Central Division of the Federal Environment Agency is committed to enabling its employees to reconcile work and family life. To that end, it uses a range of instruments such as part-time work, flexible working hours, or establishing parent-child rooms.

In order to promote environmentally oriented operation, the Central Division of the Federal Environment Agency has its sites certified to the standards of the European eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS). The European Union (EU) introduced emissions trading between companies at the beginning of 2005, with the goal of reducing carbon dioxide emissions. The German Emissions Trading Authority (DESt), which was established in 2004, is equipped to make emissions trading ecologically and economically successful. To this end, it ensures the ecological integrity of the instrument, competition neutrality and low transaction costs. In addition, the Central Division of the Federal Environment Agency has a national representation in the European emissions trading system. It ensures the ecological integrity of the instrument, competition neutrality and low transaction costs. In addition, the Central Division of the Federal Environment Agency has a national representation in the European emissions trading system. It ensures the ecological integrity of the instrument, competition neutrality and low transaction costs. In addition, the Central Division of the Federal Environment Agency has a national representation in the European emissions trading system. It ensures the ecological integrity of the instrument, competition neutrality and low transaction costs.