



DKB
Green Bond Reporting
2017

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Dear investors and prospective clients,

The year 2017 marks another highlight in the still new history of green bonds. With an issuing volume of approximately USD 150 billion, the market segment of sustainable bonds has reached a new record. There is no end in sight to this trend – on the contrary, there are more and more global issuers, investors, market participants and organisations that are taking on the topic and providing further impetus.

The reason is clear: following the decisions of COP21 in 2015 in Paris, the political and economic focus on the consequences of climate change and sustainable social action has once again grown. Greater efforts are needed to reduce greenhouse gases, pollution and related negative social effects. The United Nations has published a comprehensive catalogue of sustainable topics with the [Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDGs). This trend cannot be ignored by the financial industry, especially as it plays a key role in the management and distribution of money and investment flows. That is why various initiatives have been launched worldwide to make financial institutions more involved in sustainable economic transformation. In Europe, it is above all the [EU High-Level Expert Group on Sustainable Finance](#) (HLEG) that has made concrete proposals for achieving greater sustainable alignment of stakeholders in the financial and capital markets. It is expected that at least some of these measures will be reflected in European regulations or legislation in the future.

Deutsche Kreditbank (DKB) supports these endeavours and is committed to the goals of sustainable and socially responsible action. This is reflected in the bank's business model, which focuses on financing of municipal infrastructure, renewable energies and retail banking in Germany. The outstanding sustainable quality of DKB is verified in independent evaluation processes. In the corporate rating of ISS-oekom, the bank, with a rating of "B–" for the third consecutive year, is [Industry Leader](#) in its peer group of international commercial and public banks and is the only financial institution with the grade "good". This also means that DKB retains "prime status".

DKB is also one of the few German commercial banks actively involved in the growth of the green bond market. In September of last year, for example, we successfully placed our second unsecured Green Bond with a total value of EUR 500 million. As part of the Green Bond Principles, the bank is involved in the further development of this market segment and has contributed to the creation of the Social Bond Principles, which were published in 2017.

DKB also supports discussions and initiatives that go beyond capital market activities. The keyword here is: green or sustainable finance. For DKB this means holistic, sustainable thinking in the banking business, which is reflected in the business model, products, processes, investments and within the context of credit decisions. DKB has already made many changes. Nonetheless, we recognise that there is still a lot of work to do to live up to our aspiration to be one of the [pioneers of sustainable banking](#). For this reason, we intend to increase the output of wind, solar and biogas plants installed through our loans by 5–10% in the medium term.

This report on our Green Bond issues is a building block of this ambition, which we use to report on the material scale and sustainable impact of the projects refinanced with Green Bonds.

We hope you have found this information useful, and that it makes interesting reading – we would welcome your feedback.



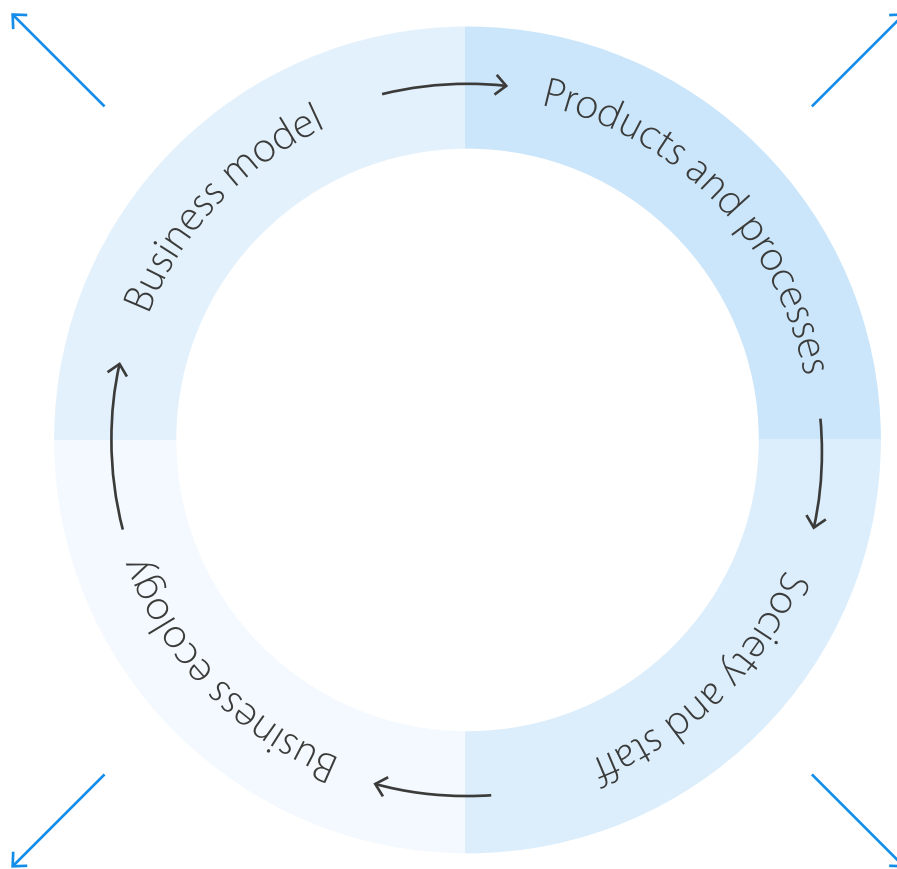
Stefan Unterlandstätter
Chairman of the Board of Management of Deutsche Kreditbank AG

Sustainability at DKB

DKB sees sustainability as a cross-company concept that encompasses various aspects of banking operations:

- DKB as a commercial bank, which uses around 83 % of its total assets in the form of loans for domestic projects and customers
- Regional and sustainable focus on customer business and on the entire banking value chain

- One of the leading financing partners for renewable energies in Germany
- Municipalities and municipal companies as the largest customer group
- Resource-efficient online banking in retail banking



- Environmental management system certified according to EMAS (Eco Management and Audit Scheme) and ISO 14001

- Since 2004, social commitment in the DKB FOUNDATION
- Corporate volunteering programme for employees to support social projects and promote top and popular sports

Core business of DKB

At the centre of every banking activity is the credit business. For many years, DKB has deliberately focused on a narrow range of industries, both geographically and in terms of topics. The majority of our clients are active in sustainable business areas – from a social or environmental perspective. This strict client focus forms the core of DKB’s sustainable activities.

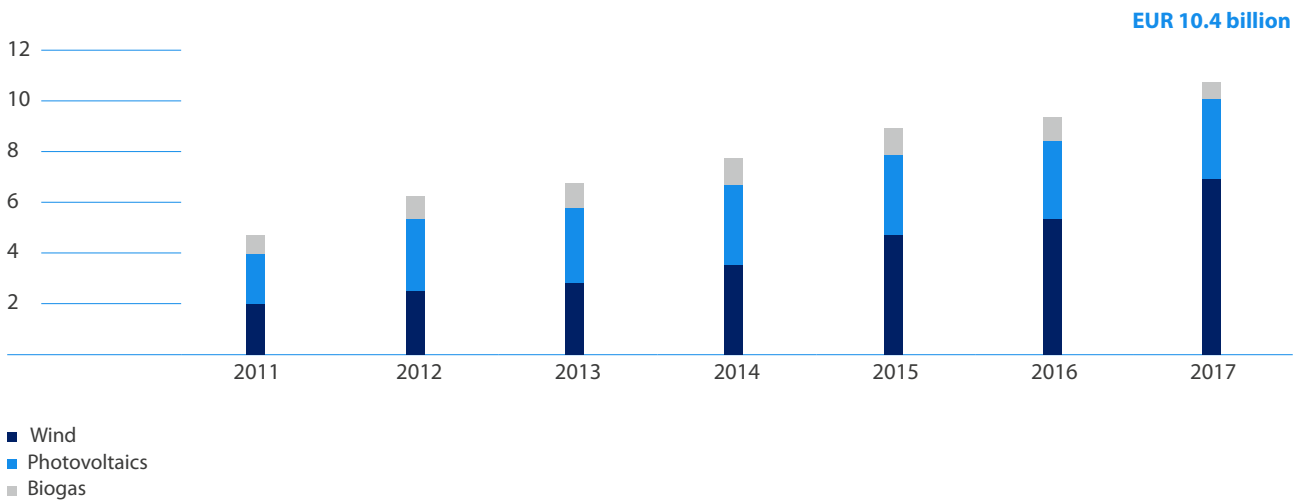
Much of our business is in the residential, social infrastructure and renewable energy sectors. In the residential sector, we mainly deal in credits with cooperative or municipal housing companies and are market leader in Germany. Social infrastructure includes the financing of municipal projects in public transport, healthcare or educational projects.

In the retail banking business, DKB now serves 3.7 million customers with cost-effective account solutions, investment products, housing finance and consumer loans. Here, DKB acts exclusively as an online bank, providing its customers with resource-saving processes that, with certain exceptions, can be used accessibly to a large extent.

In the segment **Renewable Energies**, we are one of the leading financing partners in Germany, with receivables totalling more than EUR 10 billion. DKB has been active in this area of business for more than 20 years and so far has managed to increase the volume continuously.

Development of the Renewable Energy Business of DKB

in EUR bn



Milestones and activities

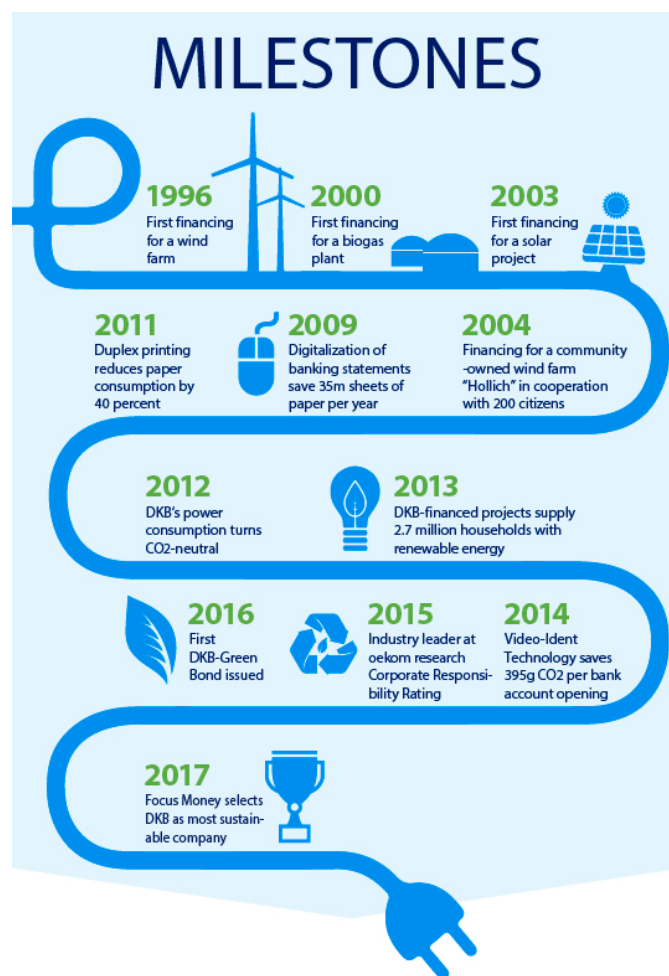
In 2017, DKB also implemented various projects that help us to progress as a sustainable company.

As part of our capital market activities, we issued our second unsecured Green Bond and, once again, met with exceptionally high investor interest. This makes DKB one of the few commercial banks in Germany that repeatedly uses this market segment for refinancing purposes.

As a new feature, we also want to strengthen the segment of sustainable securities in our role as an

investor. For example, DKB has decided to invest up to EUR 200 million in green and sustainable bonds. In doing so, we ensure that the bonds concerned comply with the Green Bond Principles or Social Bond Principles, have an independent appraisal of their sustainable quality and that regular reports are prepared. Issuers of green or social bonds should not be active in businesses that are subject to our exclusion criteria.

Additionally, we are proud to have been named the **most sustainable company** by Focus Money and ServiceValue.



DKB is involved in a large number of initiatives and associations for the further development of sustainable topics in the financial industry. These include the Green Bond Principles and the Social Bond Principles. They serve as a platform for issuers, investors, capital market participants and non-governmental organisations to create a unified framework for green and sustainable bonds.

In addition, we participate in capital market conferences on the topic of sustainability, engage in an active dialogue with investors, rating agencies and scientific institutes, and regularly share information about our activities.



Sustainability rating

In order to evaluate the quality of our sustainable business performance, we regularly undergo rating processes conducted by specialised agencies. Typically, we achieve above-average results in cross-sectoral comparison.

Industry Leader in corporate rating

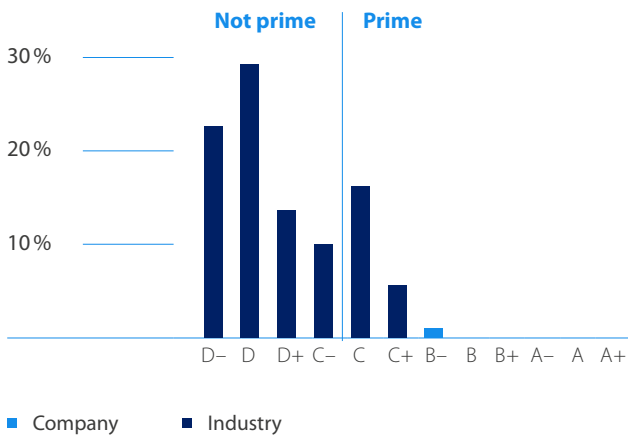


Distribution of ratings

84 companies in the industry

Industry Leaders (in alphabetical order):

- Deutsche Kreditbank AG (DE): B-
- La Banque Postale SA (FR): C+
- Landesbank Baden-Württemberg (DE): C+



In the corporate rating of ISS-oekom, for example, DKB has now been rated “B-” (good) for the third time in a row and thus remains the **Industry Leader** among the commercial and public banks.

Further ratings and evaluations

In addition, DKB was rated by the sustainability service provider imug and the DZ-Bank and achieved results ranging from good to very good.



DKB distinguished as the most sustainable company

Focus Money and ServiceValue have examined the sustainability of 120 financial institutions, including 14 direct banks. In the overall rating, only four were rated with “very good”. DKB is perceived to be far above average and sustainable. The environmental and economic sustainability, socially responsible action as an employer, social commitment and customer orientation were evaluated.



Green Bond programmes and evaluations

In the course of 2017, DKB developed and launched a second Green Bond programme. As with the first programme, selected wind and solar project loans serve as the basis for refinancing via capital market products. The second programme has a three-year duration and is characterised by greater flexibility compared to the previous programme. Details about the corresponding second-party opinion (SPO) by ISS-oekom can be found here: http://dok.dkb.de/pdf/oekom_spo_2017.pdf.

On the basis of the new programme, DKB issued its second green bond in September 2017.

Remains the best sustainability bond rating worldwide

The Green Bond issued by DKB in 2016 continues to have the best sustainability bond rating from ISS-oekom and is the only green bond worldwide rated with an “a” (excellent).



rated by
oekom research

Deutsche Kreditbank AG DKRED 06/08/2021

Industry: Sustainability bonds
 Country: Germany
 ISIN: DE000GRN0008
 Status: **Approved**
 Rating: **a excellent**
 Approval threshold: **b-**

d-	d	d+	c-	c	c+	b-	b	b+	a-	a	a+
poor			medium			good			excellent		

Objectives for sustainable development

With its 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations has created a framework for global social and environmental development. At the heart of the agenda are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

For investors, the DKB Green Bonds are a way to support some of these goals.



Goal 3:

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Financing wind and solar systems contributes significantly to avoiding greenhouse gases and air pollutants. The strict legal framework in Germany ensures that pollution levels are reduced and, if necessary, compensated.

Goal 7:

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

The refinancing of renewable energy projects in Germany supports these sustainable forms of energy. At the same time, technological development is being promoted; for example, by repowering measures, first-generation wind turbines can be replaced by new ones. The higher efficiency of modern wind turbines reduces the cost of power generation and the immission rates.

Goal 8:

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

The financing of renewable energies is driving the energy transition in Germany and creates new jobs that generate sustainable and future-oriented economic growth through their independence from finite resources. Due to DKB's focus on project business in Germany and the associated consideration of the minimum wage, the strong employee rights and the strict health and safety regulations, decent work is guaranteed.

Goal 9:

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation

The self-consumption and external power supply of wind and solar power plants create new technologies and infrastructures that are resilient and make a broad impact. The broadly based transformation includes state, municipal and private integration in production, research and development processes. It is thus a symbol and model for sustainable and innovative industrialisation.

Goal 11:

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Renewable energies make cities and municipalities more participative and inclusive, for example through citizen participation in the planning and implementation of projects or by operating their own facilities. They improve the air and thus limit the negative ecological consequences of urban growth.

Goal 12:

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Renewable energy plants in Germany are subject to a comprehensive regulatory framework that takes into account the diverse aspects of sustainable business. These include immision protection, ecological compensation measures and obligations of renaturation and disposal. This promotes ecological production and reuse cycles.

Goal 13:

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Wind and solar energy plants save the environment by avoiding fossil fuels and avoiding the associated ecological damage. Wind and photovoltaic energy production produces no carbon dioxide and therefore plays an important role for decarbonisation and the achievement of the Paris Agreement climate objectives.

Green Bond reporting

DKB Green Bond issues

Following the first Green Bond issue in June 2016, DKB launched its second unsecured Green Bond of EUR 500 million in September 2017, with great success. More than 100 investors subscribed to our bond, confirming the great interest in DKB and our sustainable approach.

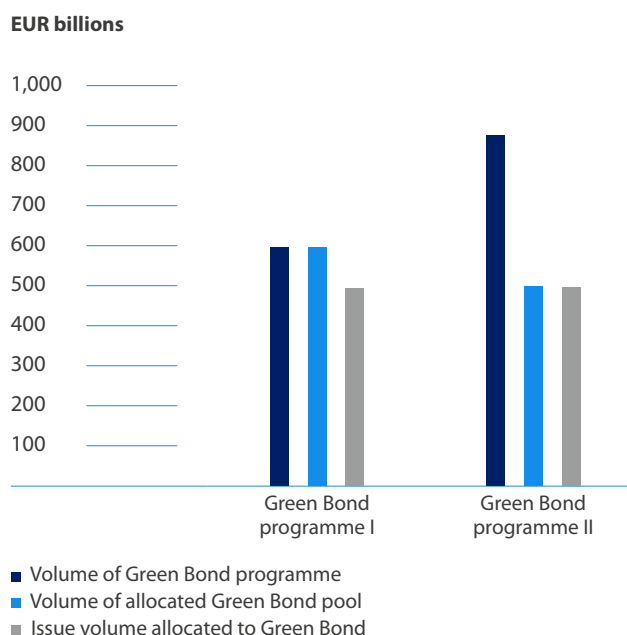
Details of issuers	DKRED 06/08/2021	DKRED 09/26/2024
ISIN	DE000GRN0008	DE000GRN0016
Format	Senior unsecured	Senior unsecured
Term	06/08/2021	09/26/2024
Amount	EUR 500 million	EUR 500 million
Senior unsecured rating	A2	A2
Coupon and issue spread	0.625 % (MS+67)	0.75 % (MS +35)
Type of bond	Green Bond	Green Bond
Green Bond Principles system	Green Use of Proceeds Bond	Green Use of Proceeds Bond
Application of funds	Wind and solar projects in Germany, onshore	Wind and solar projects in Germany, onshore
Second-party opinion	ISS-oekom	ISS-oekom
Third-party assurance	ISS-oekom, KPMG	ISS-oekom
Label	Climate Bonds Initiative	–
Sustainability bond rating	a (excellent)	NR
Documentation	German Base Prospectus	German Base Prospectus

DKB Green Bond programme and assigned Green Bond pools

In 2016, DKB launched a Green Bond programme for the first time, which was the basis for the issue of the first Green Bond. In 2017, a second Green Bond programme was developed, which can serve as the basis for multiple issues.

Whereas, for the first Green Bond issue, the entire loans volume from the Green Bond programme, currently of EUR 603 million, was allocated to the corresponding Green Bond pool (I), this is only partially the case for the second Green Bond programme. Of the selected loan totals of EUR 883 million, EUR 502 million was allocated to the Green Bond pool (II) for the second Green Bond. All loans assigned to the respective Green Bond programmes or pools are correspondingly deposited and marked in the core banking system of DKB.

Volume of Green Bond programmes

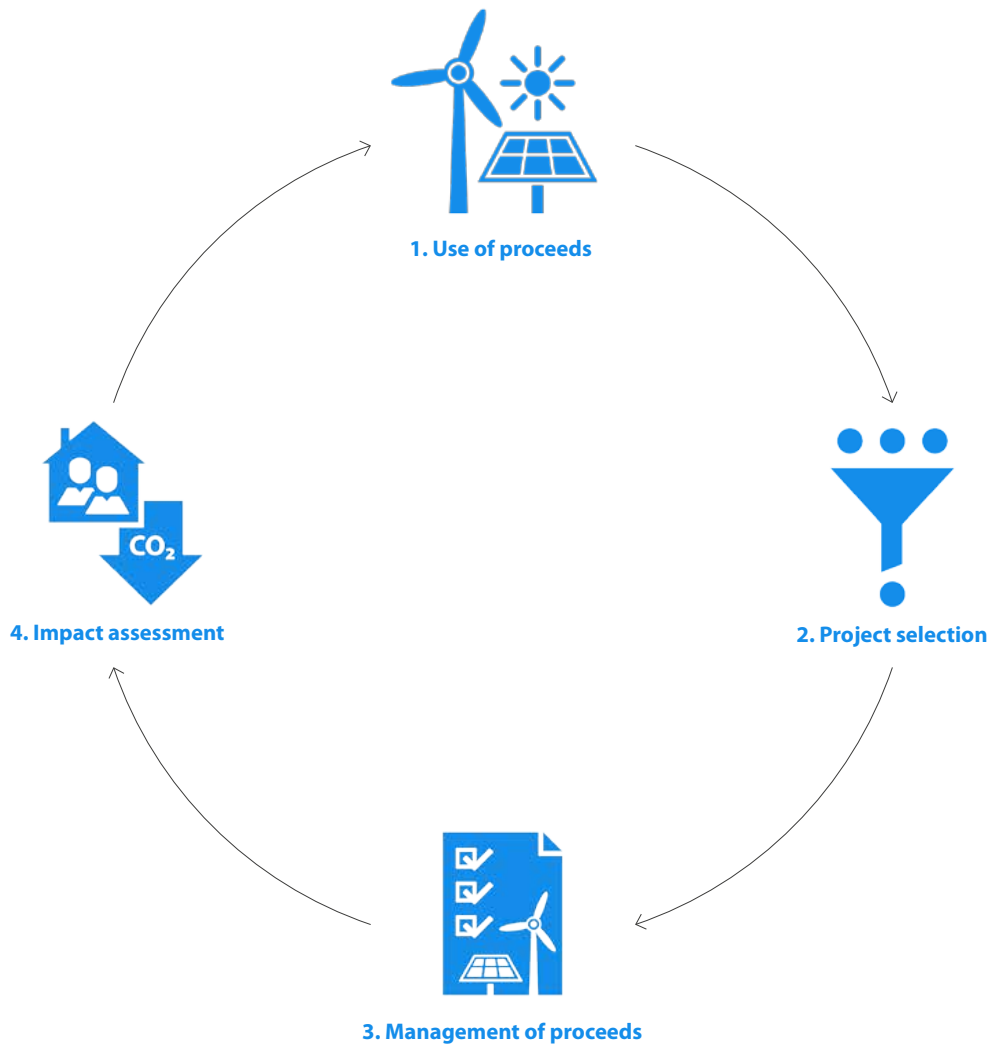


The following reporting refers to the respective Green Bond pools I and II, which were refinanced with the two outstanding Green Bonds.

Contents of the Green Bond reporting

The underlying Green Bond programmes from DKB and our reporting are based on the **Green Bond Principles**.

To this end, we report on the **use** of proceeds raised by the Green Bond, the process of **selecting** the refinanced project loans and the **management** of the funds. This is followed by an **impact analysis** focusing on the determination of the CO₂ emissions saved.





1. Use of proceeds

The funds raised from DKB's two previous Green Bond issues serve to refinance loans for wind and solar projects in Germany.

The underlying loan pools and selection processes are based on the renewable energy business of DKB.

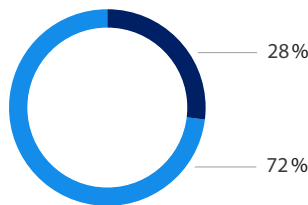
In order to avoid double refinancing of the loans deposited in the Green Bond pool, filtering of potential projects was carried out as follows:

- The basis for this is project financing for wind and solar plants from the renewable energy business, exclusively in Germany, onshore.
- It excludes loans refinanced by third parties, e.g. KfW, EIB or other funding institutions or syndicated financings.

Refinancing wind and solar loans

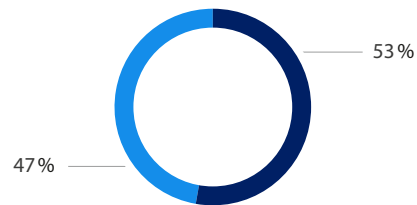
Version: 31.12.2017

Green Bond pool I



- Project financing wind
- Project financing solar

Green Bond pool II



- Project financing wind
- Project financing solar



2. Evaluation and selection of projects

The selection of individual loans, which can be refinanced via the Green Bond, is based on further selection criteria.

Selection criteria

- Only loans from DKB Principal Bank
- Exclusive project financing
- Only in Germany
- Only onshore
- Only selected legal forms
- Term of the loans > than term of respective bonds
- Minimum loan amount per project
- Internal minimum rating

Based on this approach, two loan pools were created, which can be refinanced using Green Bonds. The selection and coordination of these projects took place with the involvement of the following DKB divisions and external partners:

- DKB Department of Renewable Energy
- DKB Department of Marketing, Communication and Sustainability
- DKB Department of Collateral Management
- DKB Department of Treasury
- ISS-oekom (creation of the respective SPOs)

All loans included in the Green Bond pools are identified in the core banking system of DKB and are reviewed regularly. After allocating the individual loans to the respective Green Bonds as refinancing funds, the following key figures result:

Commercial data – DKB financing share, total volume of loans

Version: 31.12.2017

Green Bond pool I	Share of financing DKB (%)	Approved volume of loans (million EUR)	Balance by 31.12.2017 (million EUR)
Project financing wind	100	168	140
Project financing solar	100	435	358
Total	100	603	498

Green Bond pool II	Share of financing DKB (%)	Approved volume of loans (million EUR)	Balance by 31.12.2017 (million EUR)
Project financing wind	100	267	234
Project financing solar	100	235	190
Total	100	502	424

Commercial data – number, average details of loans

Version: 31.12.2017

Green Bond pool I	Number	Average loan volume (million EUR)	Remaining term on average (years, by 31.12.2017)
Project financing wind	35	4.79	10.05
Project financing solar	118	3.69	12.59
Total	153	3.94	12.01

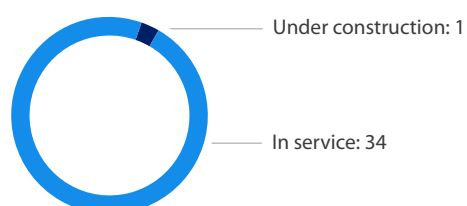
Green Bond pool II	Number	Average loan volume (million EUR)	Remaining term on average (years, by 31.12.2017)
Project financing wind	35	7.63	14.45
Project financing solar	55	4.27	11.45
Total	90	5.58	12.62

The following analysis shows that as of 31 December 2017, the majority of the refinanced wind and solar projects were already operating and producing green energy.

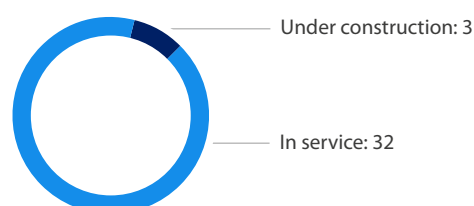
Construction progress: wind projects

Version: 31.12.2017

Green Bond pool I



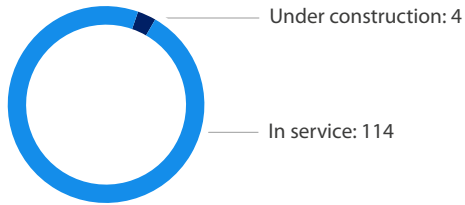
Green Bond pool II



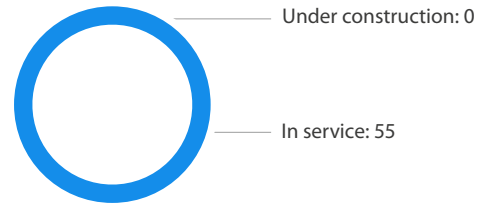
Construction progress: solar projects

Version: 31.12.2017

Green Bond pool I



Green Bond pool II



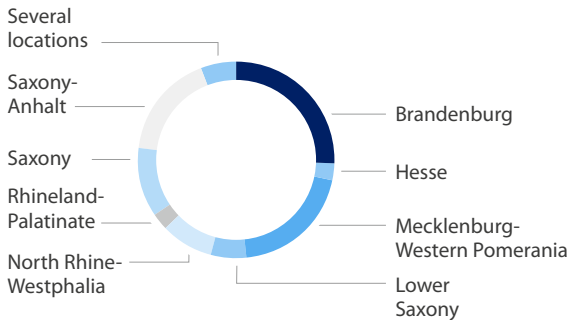
The projects deposited in the Green Bond pools are located exclusively in Germany – like all renewable energies financing from DKB. The geographical analysis makes it clear that the projects are spread all over

Germany. The focus of financing lies in the middle and in the east of the country.

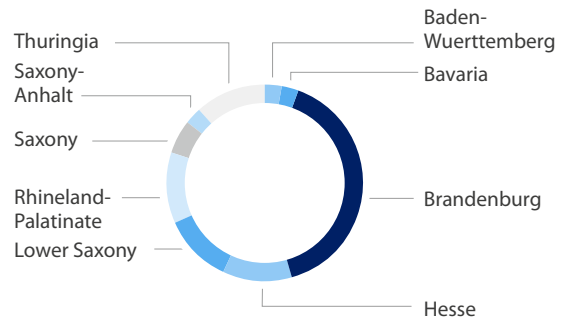
Geographical distribution: wind projects

Version: 31.12.2017

Green Bond pool I



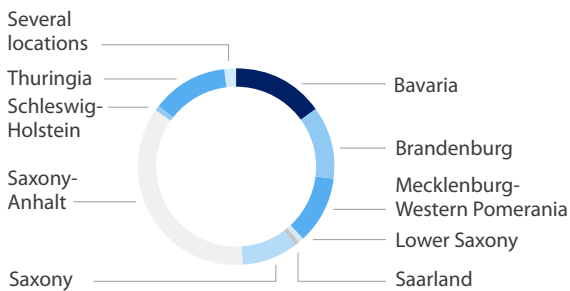
Green Bond pool II



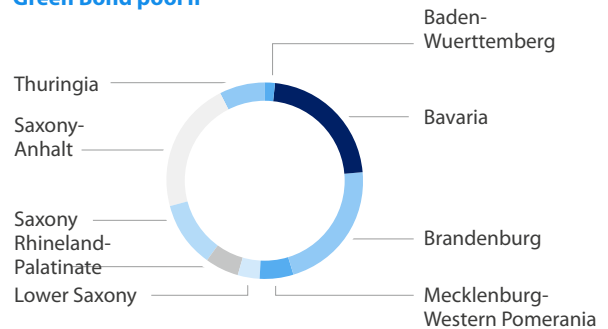
Geographical distribution: solar projects

Version: 31.12.2017

Green Bond pool I



Green Bond pool II





3. Management of proceeds

Currently, DKB has defined two Green Bond programmes on the basis of which the respective loan

pools were put together. To refinance these loans, two Green Bonds with a total of EUR 500 million each were issued at the end of 2017, and allocated as follows:

The Green Bond programme	Total amount of the Green Bond programme (million EUR)	Assigned Green Bond pool	Total of Green Bond pool (million EUR)	Assigned Green Bonds	Issue size of the Green Bond (million EUR)	ISIN
Programme I	603	Green Bond pool I	603	DKRED 0.625 % 06/08/21	500	DE000GRN0008
Programme II	883	Green Bond pool II	502	DKRED 0.75 % 09/26/24	500	DE000GRN0016

Detailed information on the individual Green Bond programmes can be found on our homepage, where the corresponding second-party opinions (SPOs) are also published: https://www.dkb.de/ueber_uns/verantwortung/green-bond-english/.

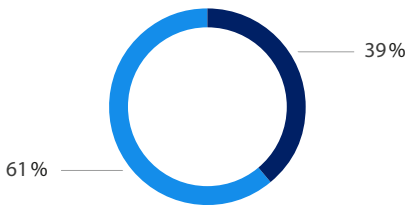
At least once a year, we review our Green Bond pools for their quality and the fulfilment of the defined selection

criteria. When loans no longer qualify for the pools, they are replaced by new loans that also comply with the selection process described above.

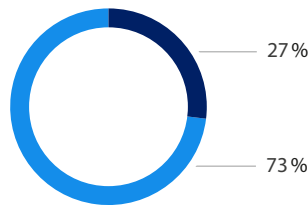
The volumes of the Green Bond pools are relatively stable. Due to the high number of loans, however, substitutions within the pools take place regularly, whereby the shares allocated to wind and solar financing can change.

Shift within the Green Bond pool I

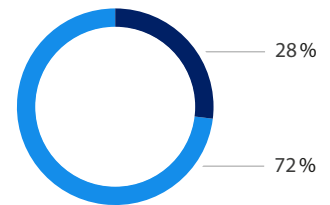
Green Bond pool I, 2015



Green Bond pool I, 2016



Green Bond pool I, 2017



- Project financing wind
- Project financing solar

4. Impact analysis



The impact analysis for the wind and solar project loans refinanced with the Green Bonds should provide information about the climate-related effects of these renewable energy projects, and how these can be related to different investment levels.

The analysis concentrates on the performance data of the plants, the CO₂ savings achieved and the energy supply achieved with the projects.

The measured quantities used to make these statements are presented in detail as follows:

Performance variables: nominal capacity in kilowatts (kW); energy production in kilowatt hours per year (kWh, p.a.)

CO₂ savings: in tons per year (t, p.a.)

Energy supply: number of supplied two-person households per year

Figures are stated for the individual Green Bond pools, for the issue volumes of the Green Bonds (EUR 500 million each) and per EUR 1 million. Further information and sources for the calculations and methods are shown in the appendix of the report.

Impact analysis Green Bond pool I

Sustainable effect	Loan volume (EUR)	DKB share of financing (%)	Nominal capacity (kWp)	Energy output p.a. (kWh)	CO ₂ savings (t)	Number of supplied two-person households
Project financing wind	167,620,683	100	105,247	248,770,245	131,102	74,415
Project financing solar	434,982,488	100	316,231	285,557,058	150,489	85,419
Total	602,603,171	100	421,478	534,327,303	281,590	159,835
Based on EUR 500 million			349,714	443,349,229	233,645	132,620
Based on EUR 1 million			699	886,698	467	265

Impact analysis Green Bond pool II

Sustainable effect	Loan volume (EUR)	DKB share of financing (%)	Nominal capacity (kWp)	Energy output p.a. (kWh)	CO ₂ saving (t)	Number of supplied two-person households
Project financing wind	267,068,819	100	142,092	349,326,206	184,095	104,495
Project financing solar	235,007,557	100	145,622	134,032,322	70,635	40,093
Total	502,076,376	100	287,714	483,358,528	254,730	144,588
Based on EUR 500 million			286,524	481,359,561	253,676	143,990
Based on EUR 1 million			573	962,719	507	288

External review (third-party assurance)

The loan pools allocated to DKB's two Green Bonds, outstanding as of 31 December 2017, have been re-verified by ISS-oekom with regard to the original selection criteria. The results have been published within an updated second-party opinion (SPO) and are available at http://dok.dkb.de/pdf/oekom_spo_2017.pdf.

Appendix

Methodology for the determination of construction progress/commissioning of projects

Determination of the construction status of individual projects:

- Once completed wind or solar plants go into operation and are connected to the power supply, this is communicated to DKB by the borrower.
- No later than five days after commissioning, a rating update will be commissioned within DKB.
- As part of this, the feed-in revenues generated by the plant are determined and stored in the core banking system of DKB.

Classification of a loan according to construction progress:

- A plant is considered to be “in service” as soon as feed-in revenues for the project can be accessed in the core banking system.
- A plant is still considered “under construction” as long as no feed-in revenues are available for the project in the core banking system.

Methodology for calculating CO₂ avoidance

The determination of the avoided CO₂ emissions was carried out as follows:

- Determination of performance data – nominal capacity and energy output (p.a.) – per project
- Conversion of performance data to the share of the project financed by the loan, i.e. determination of performance data per individual loan
- Extrapolation/summation of the performance data to the volume of the Green Bond pool (separately for wind and solar loans)
- Conversion of performance data into avoided CO₂ emissions (p.a.) using the CO₂ emission factor:
 - for the volume of the respective Green Bond pool
 - for the respective Green Bond issue volume of EUR 500 million
 - per EUR 1 million

Which performance data were determined

Nominal capacity in kW(p):

The rated power of a power plant is defined as the highest power that can be permanently provided under optimum operating conditions. The nominal power is stated in kilowatts (kW) for wind turbines or kilowatt peak (kWp) for photovoltaic systems.

Energy output in kWh p.a.:

The energy yield is the expected injected amount of electricity of a wind or solar plant under real conditions per year.

For the present calculations, net profit-and-loss accounts were used, taking into consideration risk premiums as well as deductions for grid losses and availability gaps. The energy yield is stated in kilowatt-hours (kWh).

Determining the energy yield for wind and solar systems at DKB

Wind turbines (WEA):

For each project financing, DKB has at least two independent yield reports prepared to check the potential profitability of the investments. Should the results of the opinions be too different (more than 5%), if the total nominal output of the WEAs at the site exceeds 15 MW or the financing volume exceeds EUR 20 million, a third report will be commissioned.

The net wind yield is calculated using the mean average of yield reports (P75). Depending on the quality/reliability of the reports, risk premiums between 0% and 10% are taken into account. In addition, further deductions for grid losses and lack of availability (maintenance or similar) between 1% and 3% are included.

Solar systems:

An independent yield report will be obtained for the calculation of future expected electricity yield. The report must show the specific yield (possibly as P50) in kWh/kWp and the performance ratio (PR). Additionally, line losses, contamination, shading and module performance tolerance must be considered and identified.

The risk premium is at least 5% on the plausible specific yield. To take into account deterioration in the performance of the modules (degradation), technically specific deductions are considered for individual module types.

P50/P75:

P50/P75 is a term for the exceedance probability and states that with a probability of 50% or 75%, the predicted average annual energy yield is not undershot.

Determination of avoided CO₂ emissions (p.a.)

The calculation of the CO₂ emissions saved is carried out with the aid of what is known as the CO₂ emission factor.

CO₂ emission factor:

The value indicates the amount of carbon dioxide which is created in Germany by generating a kilowatt-hour of electricity for the end user as a direct emission from the burning of fossil fuels.

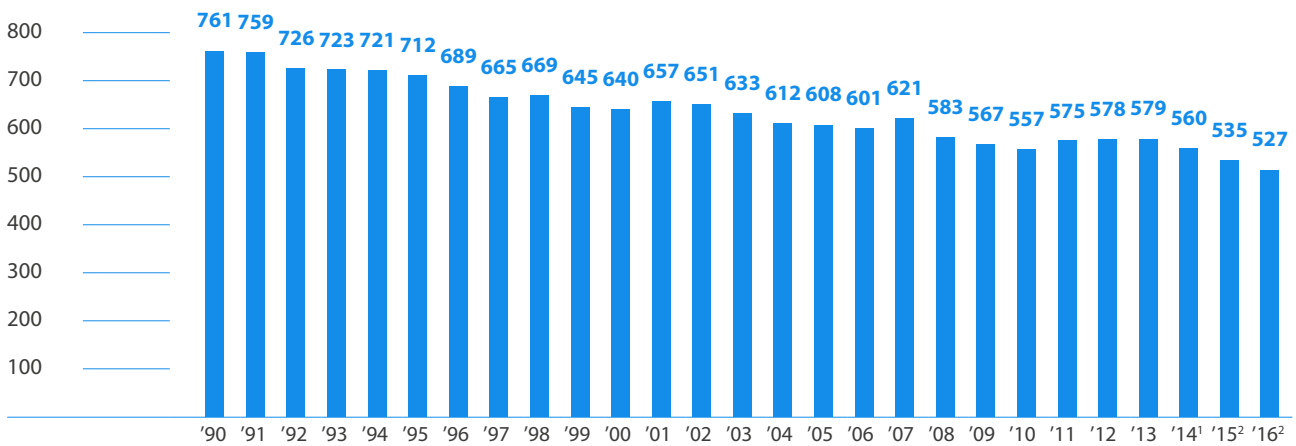
The CO₂ emission factor used here is the value published by the Federal Environmental Agency for electricity consumption, taking into consideration the electricity trade balance.

CO₂ emission factor for 2016: 527 g/kWh

Calculation of the avoided CO₂ emissions (in tonnes) is performed by multiplying the emission factor by the calculated energy yield per loan and for the entire portfolio.

Development of the CO₂ emission factor for the electricity mix in Germany in the years 1990 to 2016

in grams per kilowatt-hour



Source: Federal Environmental Agency © Statista 2017

¹ Preliminary information.

² Initial estimates.

Methodology for determining supplied households

Determination of supplied two-person households:

The basis for the calculation of the number of supplied two-person households is the energy yield p.a. and the energy consumption of private households in Germany.

Electricity consumption per two-person household p.a. (as of 2015) in Germany: 3,343 kWh

This allows the number of supplied households to be determined:

- for the volume of the Green Bond pool,
- for the Green Bond issue volume of EUR 500 million,
- per EUR 1 million.

Electricity consumption of households according to household size classes¹

Features	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ²	2015 ²	2015 to 2005 in %
Total electricity (in gigawatt-hours)	140,868	139,875	137,555	136,959	135,375	130,949	132,403	-6.0
Households (number in 1,000)	38,897	40,301	39,510	39,707	39,933	40,222	40,773	4.8
Electricity per household (in kilowatt-hours)	3,622	3,471	3,482	3,449	3,390	3,256	3,247	-10.3
One-person households	2,141	2,106	2,109	2,093	2,065	1,990	1,994	-6.8
Two-person households	3,636	3,534	3,544	3,516	3,463	3,336	3,343	-8.1
Households with three or more persons	5,580	5,528	5,547	5,512	5,430	5,226	5,239	-6.1
including: Electricity per household for electrical appliances	2,812	2,862	2,856	2,850	2,806	2,705	2,715	-3.4
One-person households	1,646	1,653	1,649	1,651	1,632	1,582	1,598	-2.9
Two-person households	2,784	2,884	2,874	2,872	2,835	2,742	2,766	-0.6
Households with three or more persons	4,145	4,442	4,523	4,553	4,577	4,594	4,608	11.2

Source: destatis.de

¹ Electricity for room heating, hot water (sanitary purposes), lighting and electrical appliances.

² Preliminary result.

Legal notice

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