



# Sustainability in Software Engineering – a point of view and call for action

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Public

# Sustainability – a definition

**ERGO**

A Munich Re company

**“meeting the needs of the present without  
compromising the ability of future generations  
to meet their own needs.”**

*(United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development (“Brundtland  
Commission”), 1987)*

# The 17 UN sustainable development goals



# Software engineering – Focus SDG's – a suggestion

4 - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

12 - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

← HR related  
focus areas

← usage-based  
focus areas

# Expectation Management



**Software will – for the foreseeable future – require physical hardware and energy to run.**

**The goals we can commit to are:**

1. minimize power consumption
2. increase use of renewable power sources
3. reduce physical hardware footprint

# When it comes to energy efficiency, there are opportunities and threats

```
283
284 private func checkForCheat () -> Bool{
285     var cheatFound = false
286     cheatSet.removeAll(keepingCapacity: true)
287     var checkSet:[SetCard]
288     if game.dealtCards.count >= GameConstants.dealSize {
289         for i in 0..
```

## Opportunities

- (Energy-) Optimized and modular code, reduced redundancies
- **AI models**: where is the tradeoff between “good enough” for use case and excessively trained?
- **Cloud usage**: resist the convenience to “push the button” more than needed (user training!)
- Leverage a **serverless architecture** (AWS lambda, Azure Functions) where possible
- Measure **actual processing needs** through dynamic code analysis

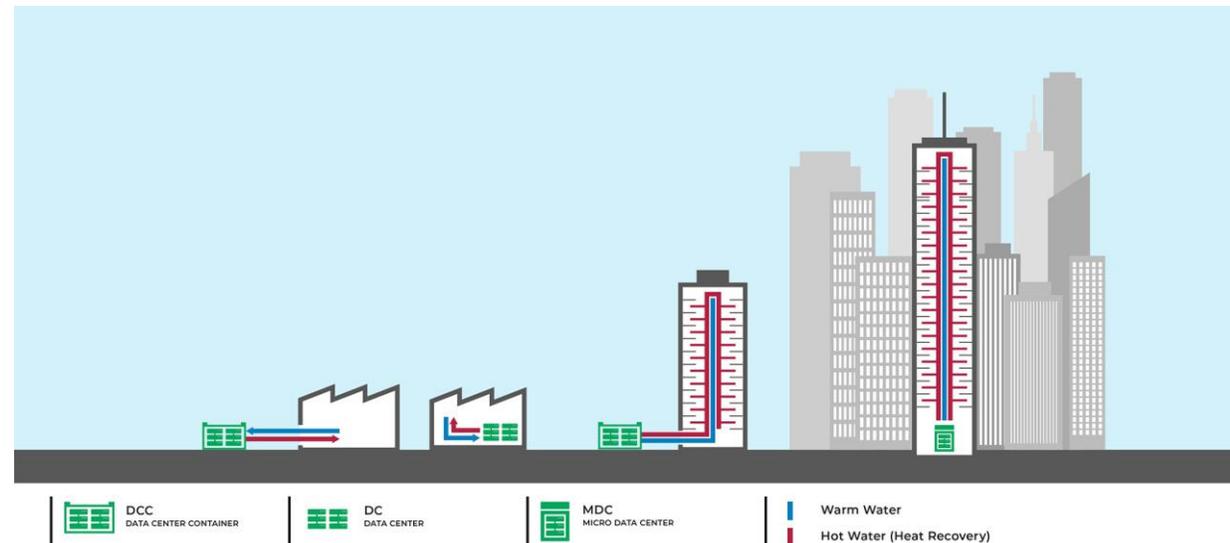
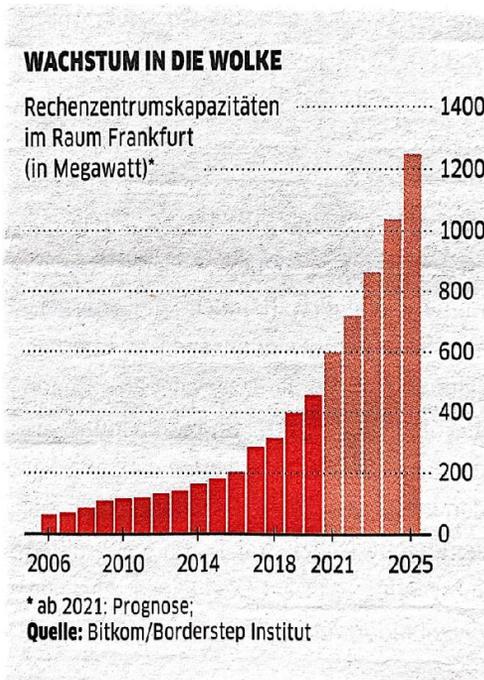
## Threats

- User experience - **rising customer expectations** driven e.g., through metaverse, VR, 3D
- **blockchain and crypto currencies** –benefits, but very high processing requirements
- **AI** - ubiquitous and excessively trained

# Datacenter consolidation, proper location and the cloud move can help minimize physical footprint

## Physical Footprint

- **No excess hardware** (consider capacity peaks, test- and development instances, backup and standby, ...)
- **Facility footprint - minimized** (consider building, heating, cooling, staff needs, security, transportation (staff getting to and from), ...)
- **Facility location** – consider cooling needs. Or use as local heating utility in cities
- **Use beyond financial depreciation** – use as long as it is useful, then find an aftermarket
- **Carbon-intensity of energy used** (e.g. sustainable source vs. carbon-based)



# What you should be doing now...

## Software & Hardware Selection

- Include **sustainability criteria** and begin to weigh them such that they become relevant (vendor sustainability, carbon footprint of solution alternatives, etc.) – this also begins to change the thinking in your organization

## Software Programs

- Prefer **deployment models that reduce the carbon footprint** (e.g. on demand cloud usage, serverless computing)

## Data Center Reduction & Cloud Move

- **Look at your processing needs** holistically – future size, location, energy supply
- **Move to cloud aggressively** – but understand how your cloud service provider supports the sustainability goals (see previous page)

- **Additional cost savings** can be negotiated (e.g., synergy with SAP workloads and ECP workloads)
- Significant reduction in carbon footprint with Cloud service Providers' Data centers, which run on **renewable energy**

# Backup

**12** RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

**ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS**

**THE GLOBAL "MATERIAL FOOTPRINT" INCREASED BY 70%**

BETWEEN 2000 AND 2017



**1 MILLION** PLASTIC DRINKING BOTTLES ARE PURCHASED EVERY MINUTE

**5 TRILLION** SINGLE-USE PLASTIC BAGS ARE THROWN AWAY EACH YEAR

**ELECTRONIC WASTE CONTINUES TO PROLIFERATE AND IS NOT DISPOSED OF RESPONSIBLY**

**EACH PERSON**

GENERATED ABOUT **7.3 KILOGRAMS** OF E-WASTE



(2019)

BUT ONLY **1.7 KILOGRAMS** WAS RECYCLED



DESPITE PROGRESS, **FOSSIL FUEL SUBSIDIES** CONTINUE TO THREATEN THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT AND 2030 AGENDA



**\$432 BILLION** IN 2019

A DECLINE OF 21% FROM 2018

**DEVELOPING COUNTRIES STILL HAVE VAST UNTAPPED POTENTIAL FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY**

NEW RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY CAPACITY



880 WATTS PER CAPITA DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

**- 4X -**



219 WATTS PER CAPITA DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



BY 2020, **A TOTAL OF 700 POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES** WERE REPORTED **ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION** UNDER THE 10-YEAR FRAMEWORK OF PROGRAMMES (FROM 83 COUNTRIES AND THE EUROPEAN UNION)

**13** CLIMATE ACTION

**TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS**

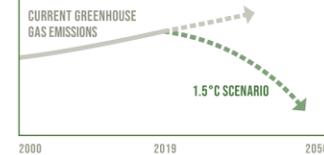
**THE CLIMATE CRISIS CONTINUES, LARGELY UNABATED**



2020 GLOBAL AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AT **1.2°C ABOVE** PRE-INDUSTRIAL BASELINE

WOEFULLY OFF TRACK TO STAY AT OR BELOW **1.5°C** AS CALLED FOR IN THE PARIS AGREEMENT

**RISING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS REQUIRE SHIFTING ECONOMIES TOWARDS CARBON NEUTRALITY**



**CLIMATE FINANCE INCREASED**

BY **10%** FROM 2015-2016 TO 2017-2018, REACHING AN ANNUAL AVERAGE OF **\$48.7 BILLION**

**125 OF 154 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ARE FORMULATING AND IMPLEMENTING NATIONAL CLIMATE ADAPTATION PLANS**

- HIGHEST PRIORITY AREAS INCLUDE
- FOOD SECURITY AND PRODUCTION
  - TERRESTRIAL AND WETLAND ECOSYSTEMS
  - FRESHWATER RESOURCES
  - HUMAN HEALTH
  - KEY ECONOMIC SECTORS AND SERVICES