



BANCA D'ITALIA
EUROSISTEMA

Environment Report 2011



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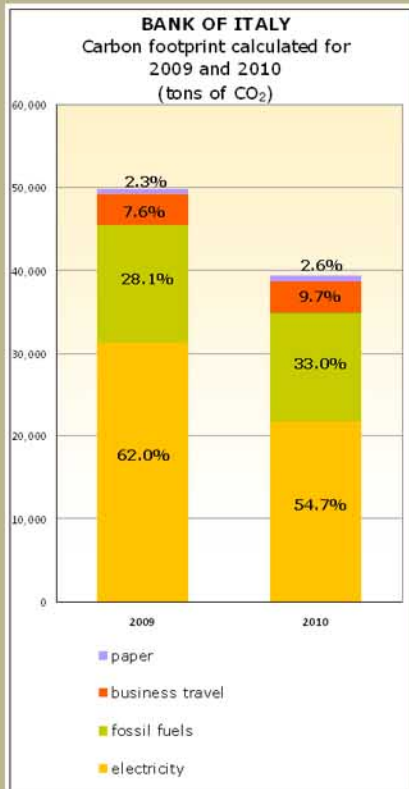
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introduction



-21%

*the reduction in total
emissions of CO₂
between 2009 and 2010*

Scenario

The dramatic events that occurred in Japan in the early months of 2011 focused international public opinion on the supply of energy. Some countries undertook a deeper reflection on the possibility of further accelerating their investments in renewable sources of energy. This generally led to an increase in individual awareness of environmental problems.

Environmental issues in the context of the ESCB

At European level various entities and institutions are voluntarily committed to reducing the impact of their activities on the environment. In the context of the European System of Central Banks (ESCB), the European Central Bank, following its environmental certification, published its environmental statement in 2011; this was drawn up and verified in accordance with the criteria laid down in Regulation (EC) No. 1221/2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS).

With the publication of its first Environment Report in 2010, the Bank of Italy showed a special sensibility towards issues of eco-sustainability and aligned itself with other ESCB central banks that had published documents on their environmental impacts.

Environment Report for 2011

Analysis of the indicators of the Bank of Italy's environmental performance shows a reduction in its ecological footprint with regard to most of the environmental fields considered.

This positive trend stems from the substantial reduction in the consumption of electricity, water and paper and in the production of waste and, more generally, in total emissions of CO₂.

The above is largely the result of the recent reorganization of the Bank's branch network and the decline in the number of its employees, down by 4.8% in 2010 compared with the previous year. In addition, the introduction of IT procedures permitted the dematerialization of all the flows of internal documentation and of 56% of those directed outside the Bank.

In order to reduce the Bank's ecological footprint, a number of initiatives were undertaken, including an increase in the use of renewable energy, an increase in the proportion of separate waste collection followed by forms of recovery such as recycling and waste-to-energy incineration, and the promotion of more eco-friendly forms of transport (such as trains) for business trips.

The fields in which further improvements are planned include the production of energy from renewable sources, the percentage of recycled products in the consumption of paper, and staff journeys to reach the workplace.

initiatives

INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED IN 2010

ENERGY

- increase in the proportion of electricity purchased deriving from renewable sources. Since 2010 the banknote printing works have been added to Palazzo Koch and the Donato Menichella Centre as using exclusively green energy;
- start on a competitive tender for the installation of a photovoltaic generator (with a peak power of 28 kW) at the Banknote Printing Department;
- installation at the Carabinieri barracks at the Donato Menichella Centre of solar panels for the production of hot water;
- start on a feasibility study for the introduction at the Donato Menichella Centre of an energy management system certifiable in accordance with UNI EN 16001: 2009.

GREEN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

- preparation of a plan to reduce the electricity consumption of the data centre cooling systems.

PAPER

- abolition of the transmission to institutional counterparties of paper-based copies of legally required documents and documents of a general nature, replaced by their publication on the Bank's website;
- elimination of the paper-based version of the Bank's rules and regulations;
- dematerialization, at the request of account holders, of the bank statements of members of the staff with Internet banking current accounts with the C.S.R. (the in-house bank for the staff).

WASTE

- enhancement at all the Bank's units of the separate collection of the different kinds of office waste (paper, toner cartridges, batteries, plastic, glass and metal).

WORN-OUT BANKNOTES

- extension to other branches of the Bank of Italy of the initiative aimed at recovering the thermal value of worn banknotes that have been shredded because they are considered no longer suitable for circulation.

"GREEN" PROCUREMENT

- supply to all the Bank's units of recycled A4 paper with the ecological stamp "Der Blaue Engel" or "Nordic Swan" attesting to the reduced ecological impact of the production process;
- purchases of personal computers (desktops, laptops and notebooks) and laser printers carrying the "Energy star" ecological stamp attesting to their enhanced energy efficiency.

MOBILITY

- installation of four charging stations for electric vehicles at the Donato Menichella Centre.

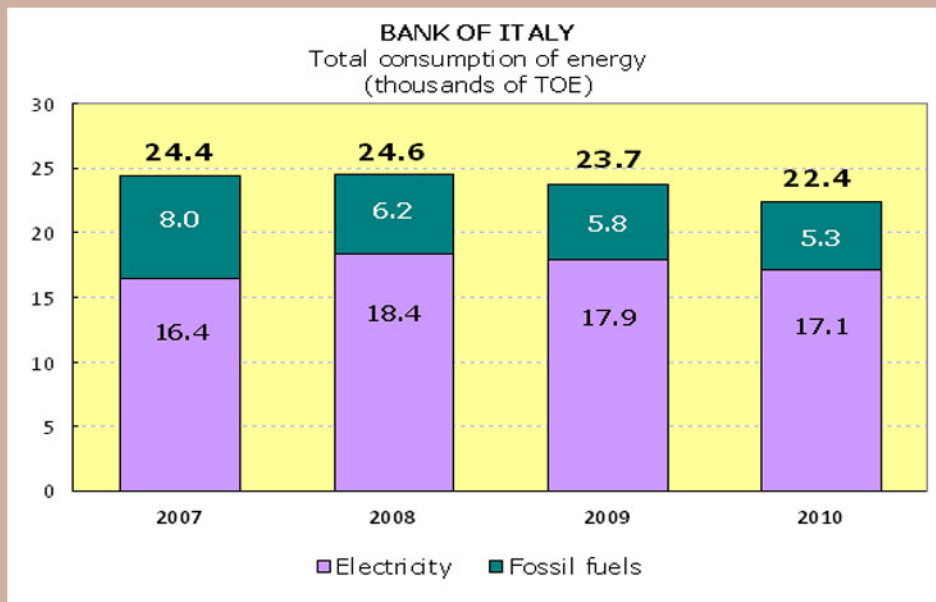
SENSITIZATION AND COMMUNICATION IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD

- publication in the Bank's newsletter, "inBanc@", of articles on environmental issues and with ecological advice on how to protect the environment both inside and outside the Bank;
- introduction of the possibility for the Bank's departments and branches to draw attention to and share (via the "Counter for Simplification" and the internal email address USASIL.AMBIENTE) initiatives carried out at local level with the aim of reducing the Bank's environmental impact;
- publication of the first edition of the Environment Report on the Bank's website.

energy

13.4

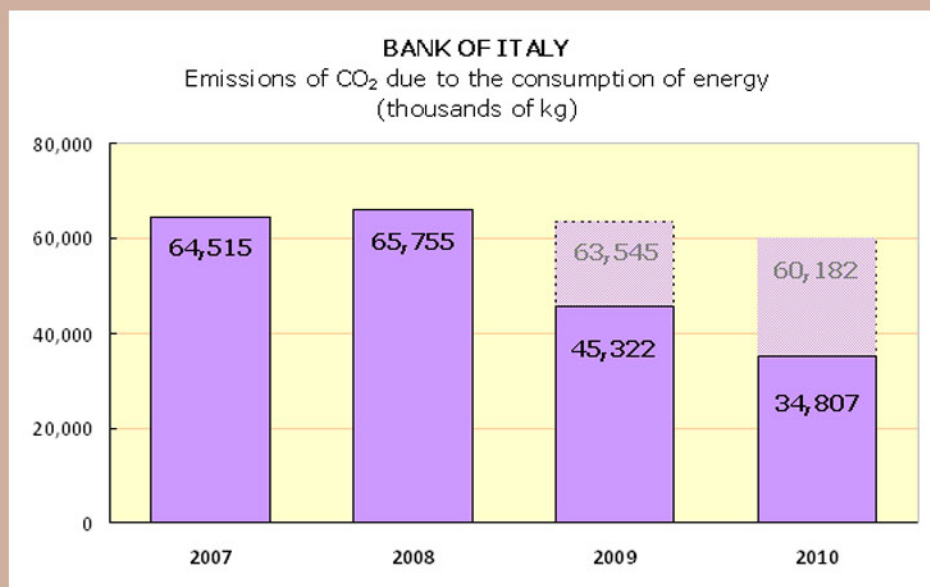
MWh of electricity consumed by each Bank of Italy employee in 2010



The figure shows the trend of the Bank of Italy's energy consumption in tons of oil equivalent (TOE), the unit of measurement that makes it possible to have a single aggregate measure of the consumption of electricity and fossil fuels (methane, diesel oil for heating and transport, etc.). From 2008 onwards the figure for total energy consumption includes the buildings from the former Ufficio Italiano dei Cambi (UIC) and the new buildings at the Donato Menichella Centre. The decline in total consumption that began in 2009 was largely due to the closure of some Bank branches following the reorganization of the branch network.

-24%

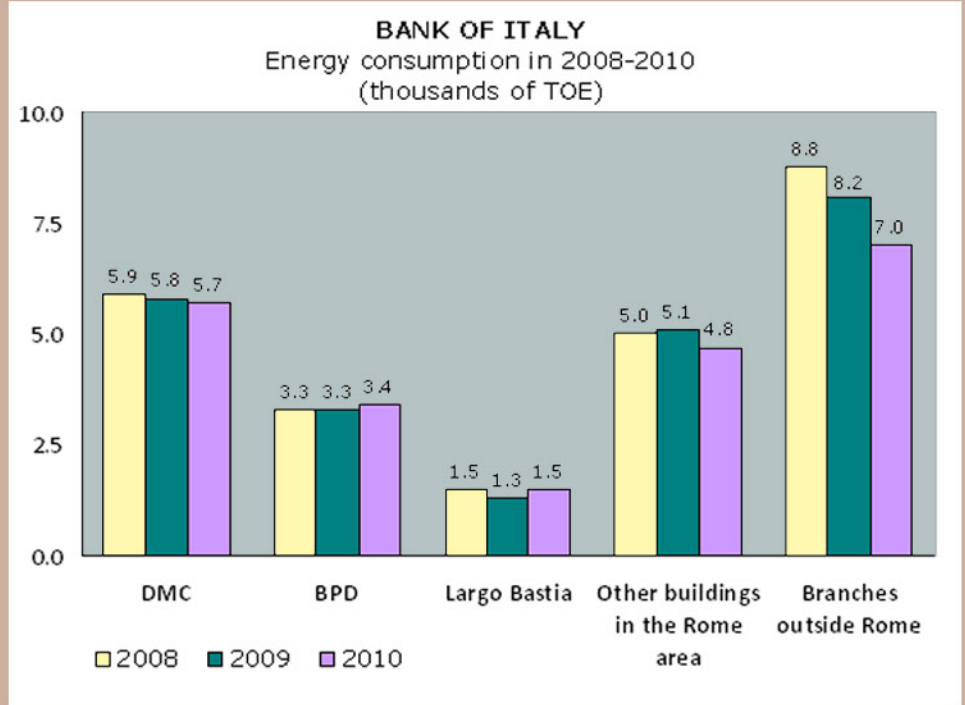
the reduction between 2009 and 2010 in emissions of CO₂ due to the consumption of energy



Between 2008 and 2010 emissions of CO₂ due to the consumption of energy were nearly halved thanks to the adoption of electricity from renewable sources for Palazzo Koch and the Donato Menichella Centre in 2009 and for the Banknote Printing Department in 2010. It should be noted, however, that the trend of CO₂ emissions including the potential emissions that there would have been without electricity from renewable sources, shown in a lighter shade of violet, also followed a downward trend as a result of the reduction in total energy consumption.

-20%

the reduction in the energy consumption of the Bank's branches between 2008 and 2010

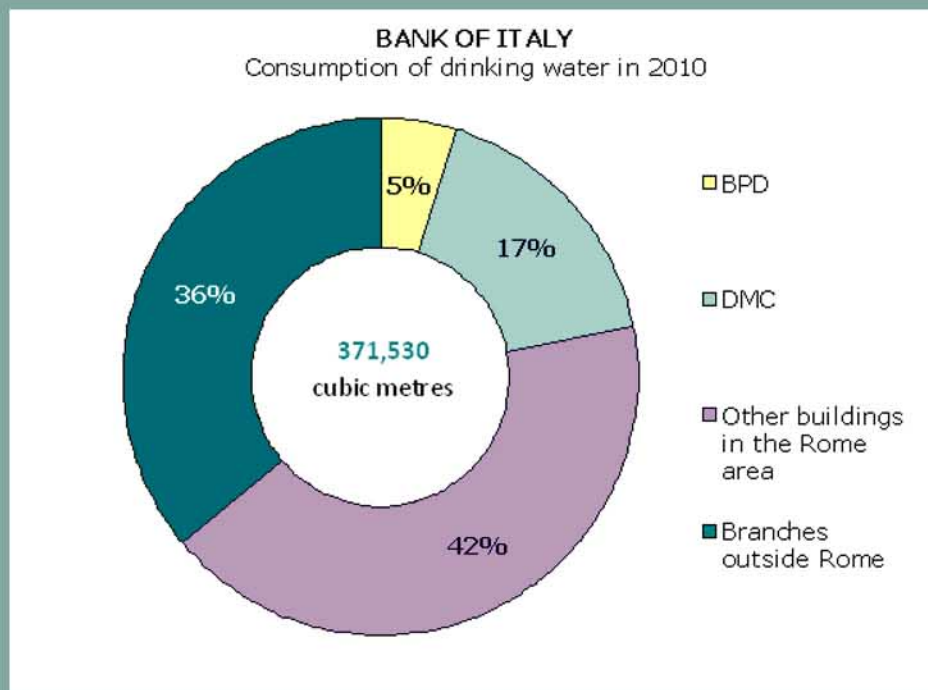


In 2010 energy consumption contracted at the Donato Menichella Centre (DMC) and the branches outside Rome. The large decrease recorded by the latter was largely due to the closure of some branches following the completion of the reorganization of the Bank's branch network. The increase in the energy consumption of the Banknote Printing Department (BPD) in 2010 was mostly due to the switch to two-shift working in December 2009.

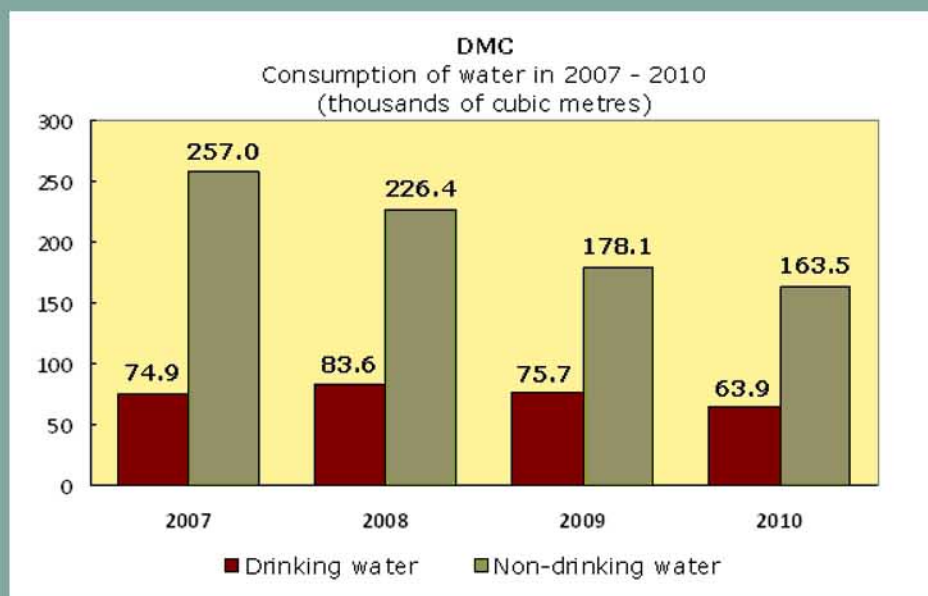
water

-26%

the reduction in the per capita consumption of drinking water in the Rome area between 2009 and 2010



The figure shows the distribution of the consumption of drinking water in 2010. Non-drinking water, the consumption of which amounted to nearly 290,000 cubic metres, was used mainly at the Banknote Printing Department and the Donato Menichella Centre for industrial purposes and for watering the gardens.



The figure shows a downward trend in the consumption of both drinking and non-drinking water at the Donato Menichella Centre between 2007 and 2010. The slight increase in the consumption of drinking water in 2008 was due to the arrival of some 300 staff in that year.

paper

4.4%

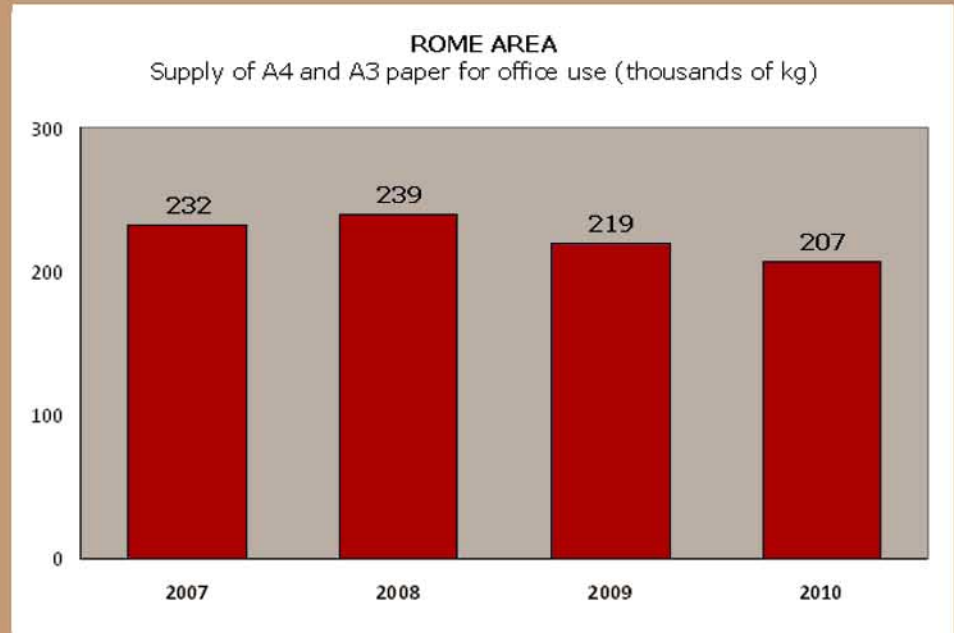
the estimated proportion of recycled paper used in the Rome area

-5.5%

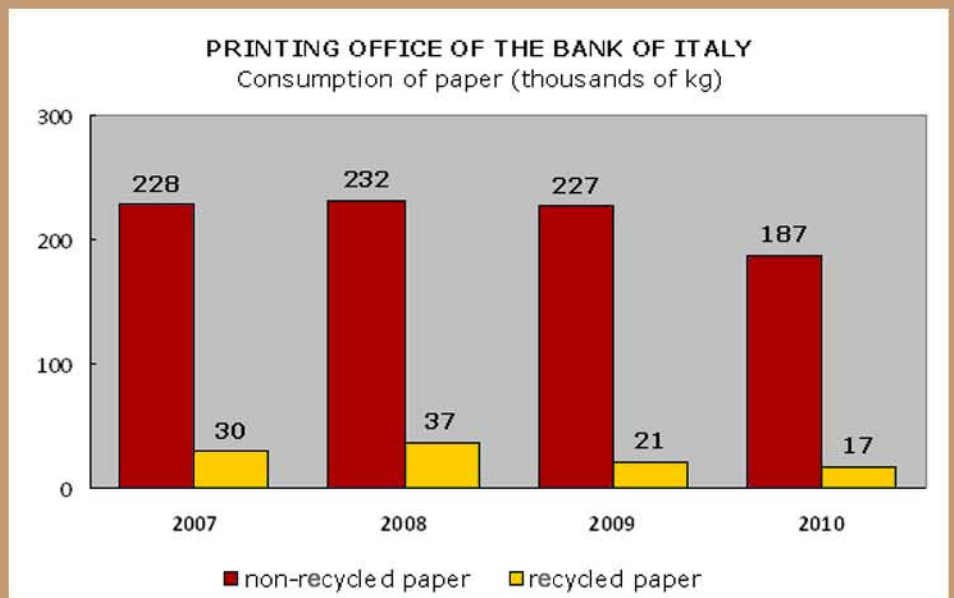
the reduction in the supply of paper for office use between 2009 and 2010

28.6

the number of sheets of A4 paper consumed per day by each Bank of Italy employee



The measures adopted have permitted a downward trend in the total supply of paper, which can be estimated to have decreased by about 11% in the Rome area between 2007 and 2010.



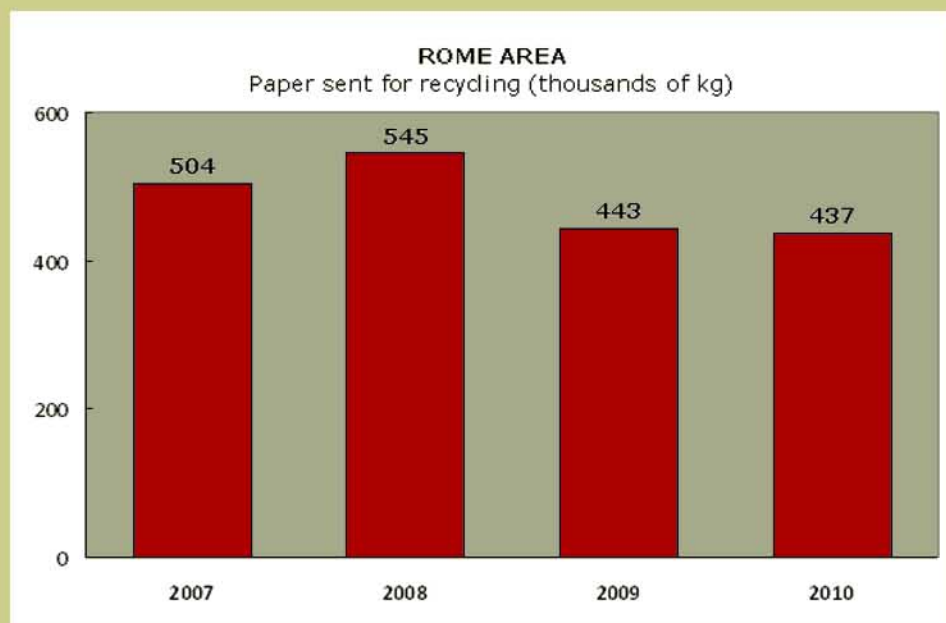
The figure shows a downward trend in the quantity of recycled and non-recycled paper used by the Bank's printing office following the elimination of the paper-based versions of some publications and reductions in the print runs of others.

waste

480

tons of CO₂ not produced in a year thanks to the non-disposal of paper sent for recycling

office waste

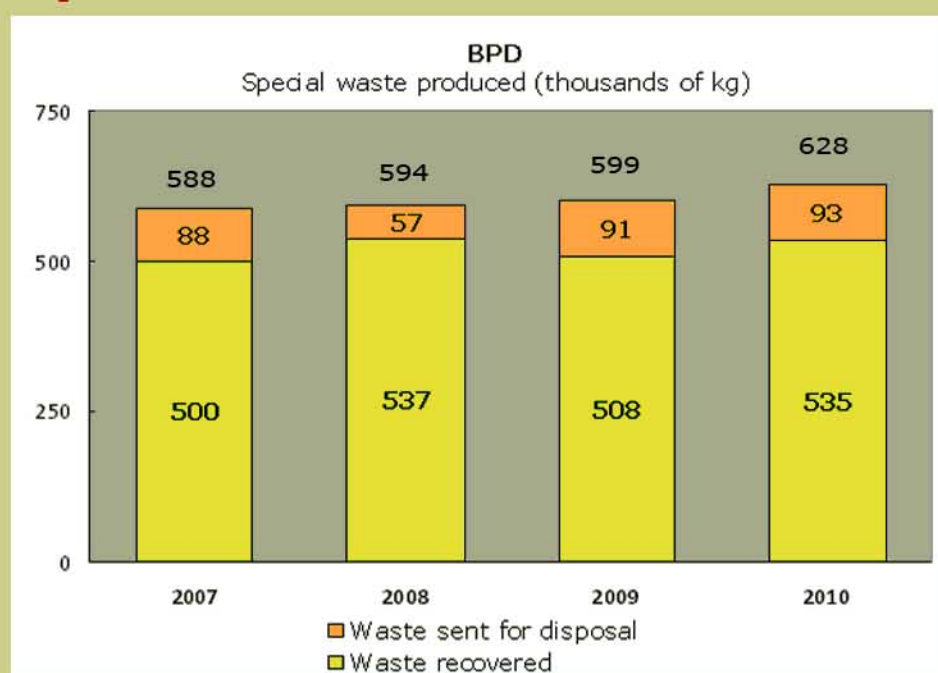


The figure shows the quantities of waste paper produced at the buildings in the Rome area and sent for recycling.

special waste

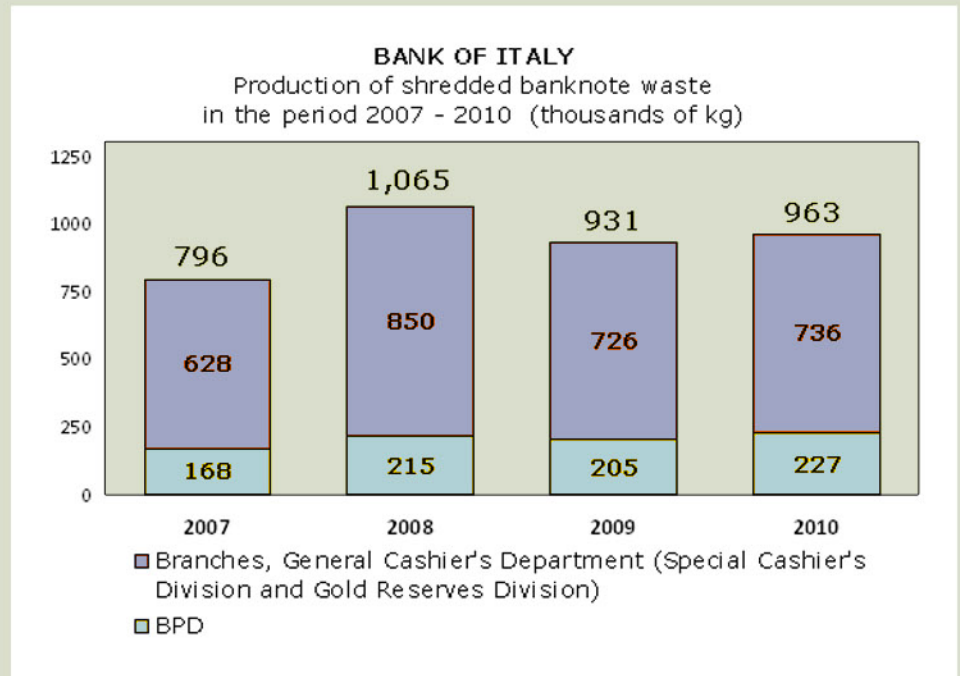
85%

the proportion of special waste produced by the Banknote Printing Department that was recovered in 2010



The figure shows the special waste produced at the Banknote Printing Department, of which some 85% was recovered in some way (i.e. recycled or used for waste-to-energy incineration).

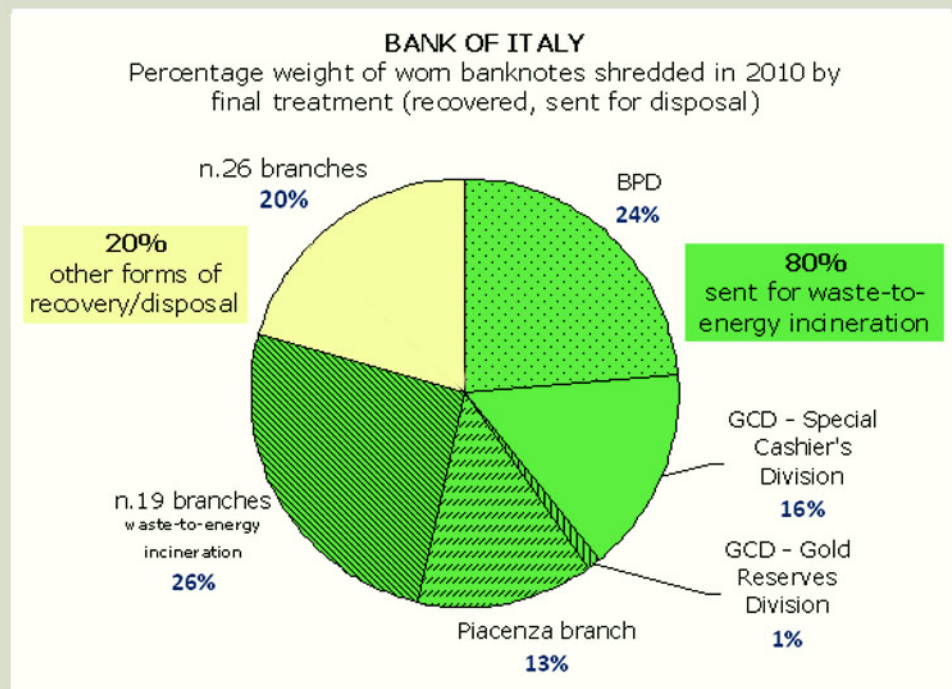
shredded banknotes



The figure shows the quantities of waste produced in the form of shredded banknotes in the four years 2007-10. The figures for the Banknote Printing Department refer to discards, trimmings and paper used to start up the printers.

+5%

the increase in the quantity of shredded banknotes sent for waste-to-energy incineration



In 2010 shredded banknotes were sent to be recovered/disposed of in various ways. The figure shows the percentages of the total contributed by the different production centres, with a clear prevalence of the quantity sent for waste-to-energy incineration, the most suitable solution from the environmental standpoint.

business travel

+4.6%

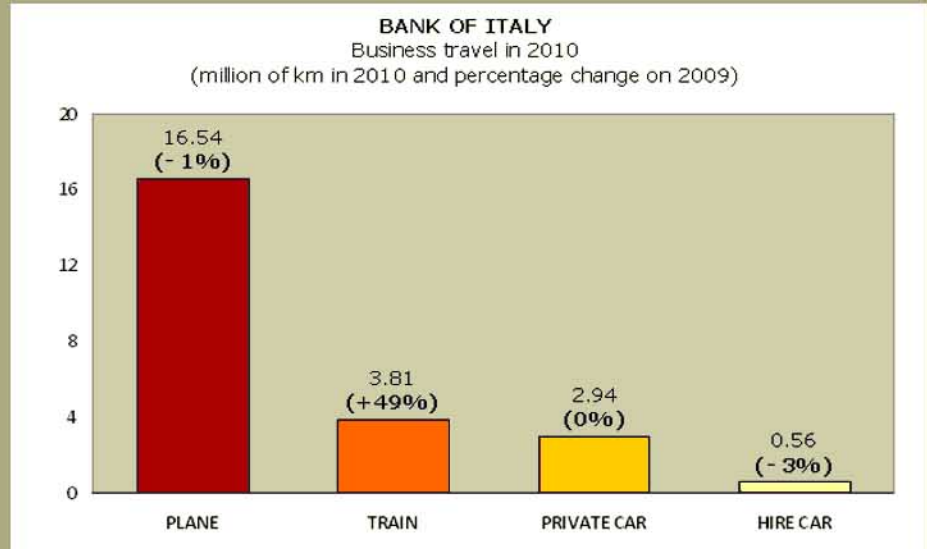
increase in kilometers travelled in 2010 compared with the previous year

+0.5%

the increase in CO₂ emissions between 2009 and 2010

537

kilograms of CO₂ emitted per capita for business travel



In 2010 there was an overall increase in the need for business journeys, accompanied by an increase in the kilometers travelled. The figure shows significant growth in the distance travelled by train.

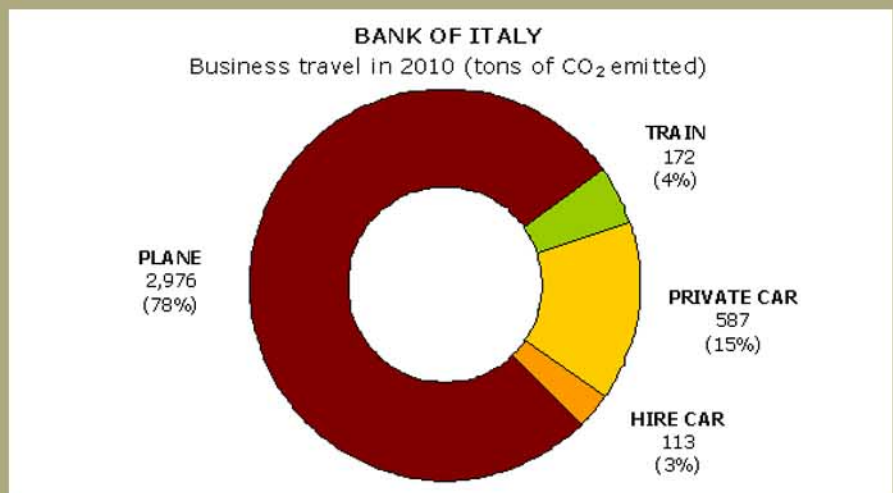
km	2009		2010	
	PLANE	TRAIN	PLANE	TRAIN
0-300	10%	90%	1%	99%
300-600	70%	30%	56%	44%
600-900	99%	1%	93%	7%
> 900	100%	0%	100%	0%

ROME-MILAN

km	2009		2010	
	PLANE	TRAIN	PLANE	TRAIN
585	72%	28%	60%	40%

The left-hand table shows the share of travel by air and rail for journeys of different distances in 2009 and 2010. Up to 300 kilometers, rail was preferred for almost all journeys in 2010. The 300-600 kilometer band also saw an increase in the share of rail travel. Journeys of more than 600 kilometers continued to be made almost always by air.

The right-hand table shows a comparison between travel by air and rail between Rome and Milan (585 km). The air travel data include journeys for which the Rome-Milan leg was part of a longer journey. In line with the general trend, in 2010 there was an increase in the share of travel by rail compared with the previous year.



The figure shows the CO₂ emissions resulting from staff business travel in 2010, divided by means of transport.

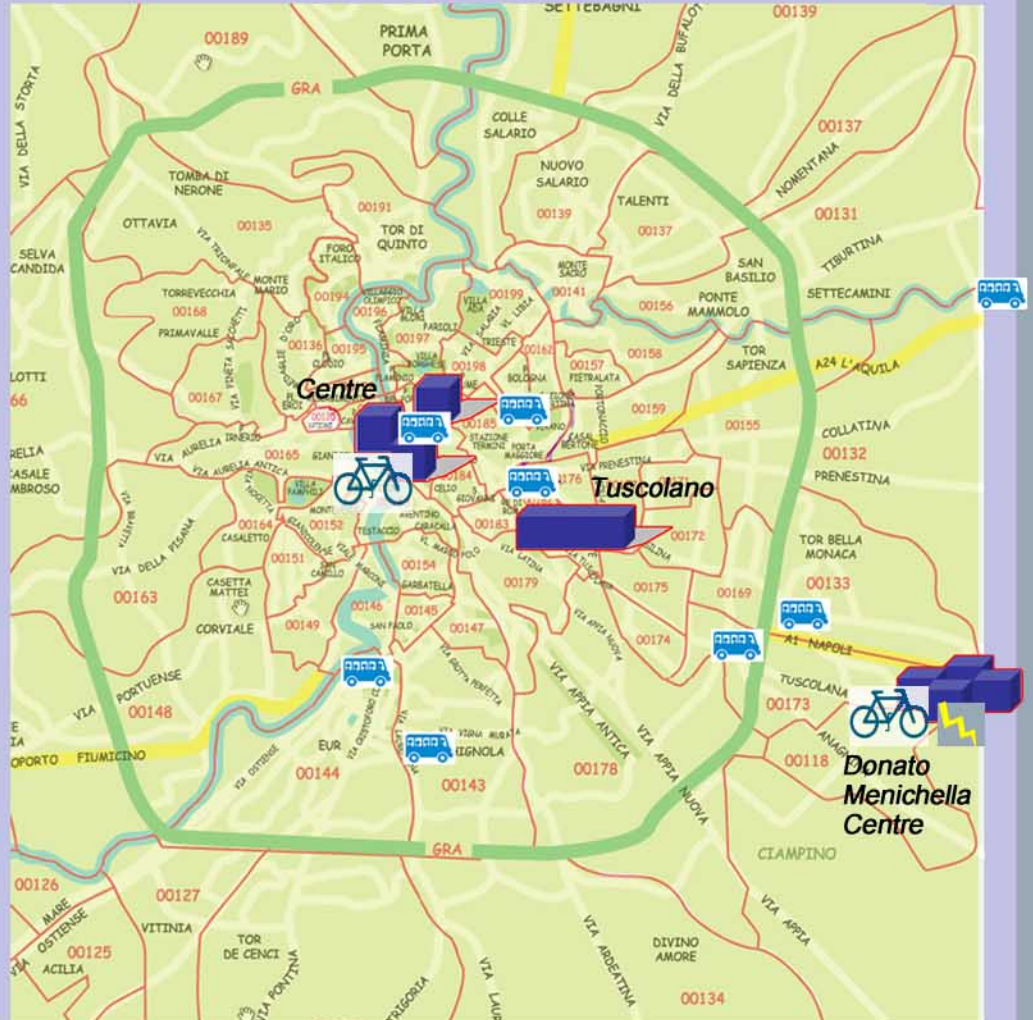
mobility

4

charging stations
for electric vehicles

25

daily shuttle bus links with
the Donato Menichella
Centre



shuttle bus links with the Donato Menichella Centre



bicycle racks



charging stations for electric vehicles

In addition to the information given in the legend, the map shows the three areas in Rome and Frascati in which the Bank's buildings are concentrated: the Centre, the Tuscolano district and the Donato Menichella Centre.

Analysis of the data on staff's journeys between home and workplace has shown that nearly three quarters of the Bank's employees who work in the Tuscolano district or at the Donato Menichella Centre live in the South-East sector of the city. This creates a specific need for links between these areas and the workplaces in question. In the case of the Donato Menichella Centre this need is met in part by a city bus route and shuttle-bus services organized by the Bank.

The question of staff mobility will be examined further in order to establish the pattern of staff's journeys between home and workplace in more detail and, if possible, to identify additional initiatives to reduce their environmental impact.

methodology

Methodological note:

All the data contained in this report are updated to 31 December 2010. The data were produced by the Bank's Workplace Health and Safety Office on the basis of information provided by the various departments.

Each figure is labeled according to the area to which the data refer, as follows:

BANK OF ITALY - the buildings housing the departments of the Bank's head office and branches. This aggregate does not include the buildings used by the C.A.S.C. (the Bank's social and cultural centre) and the C.S.R. (the in-house bank for the staff). The aggregate data for the Bank of Italy therefore reflect any increases or decreases due to purchases and sales of buildings and their use for other than institutional purposes following the reorganization of the Bank's branch network.

ROME AREA - the main Bank of Italy buildings in Rome and Frascati, housing the departments of the Bank's head office and the three Rome branches (Roma Sede, Roma Succursale and Roma Tuscolano) and comprising:

Palazzo Koch - the complex in Rome made up of the buildings on Via Nazionale, Via dei Serpenti, Via Panisperna and Via Mazzarino;

BPD - 417 Via Tuscolana, the industrial site in Rome where the Banknote Printing Department is located;

the Largo Bastia complex, located in Rome and housing a data processing centre;

DMC - the Donato Menichella Centre, located in Frascati and housing a data processing centre;

the Via Milano complex, three buildings located in Rome at 53, 60/g and 64 Via Milano;

the Via XX Settembre complex - located in Rome and made up of the Roma Sede branch and head office departments located at Via Pastrengo 14;

the Via Piacenza complex - located in Rome and comprising buildings on Via Piacenza and Via Parma and Villa Hüffer (191 Via Nazionale);

and other buildings located in Rome at 123 Via Quattro Fontane, 79 Via Due Macelli, 158 Via IV Novembre, 41 Via Otricoli and 187 Via Nazionale.

Reference is also made to:

the Bank's printing office, which is part of the Press and Information Division of the General Secretariat and located at Palazzo Koch;

GCD - the General Cashier's Department, which is located at Palazzo Koch.

The number of staff employed by the Bank of Italy is taken to be as stated in the Bank's Annual Report, i.e. 7,162 at 31 December 2010.

The number of employees in the Rome area (4,503) was calculated by summing the employees in the Bank's head office departments to those in the three Rome branches. Accordingly, staff seconded to the C.A.S.C. (the Bank's social and cultural centre), the C.S.R. (the in-house bank for the staff), and delegations, etc. were not included.

To calculate the environmental indicators per employee (e.g. the per capita consumption of water), no account was taken of the presence in the Bank's buildings, even on a continuous basis, of staff of other companies or of Carabinieri police.

-361

the reduction in the number of employees at the end of 2010 compared with the previous year

