



BANCA D'ITALIA
EUROSISTEMA

Environment Report 2012



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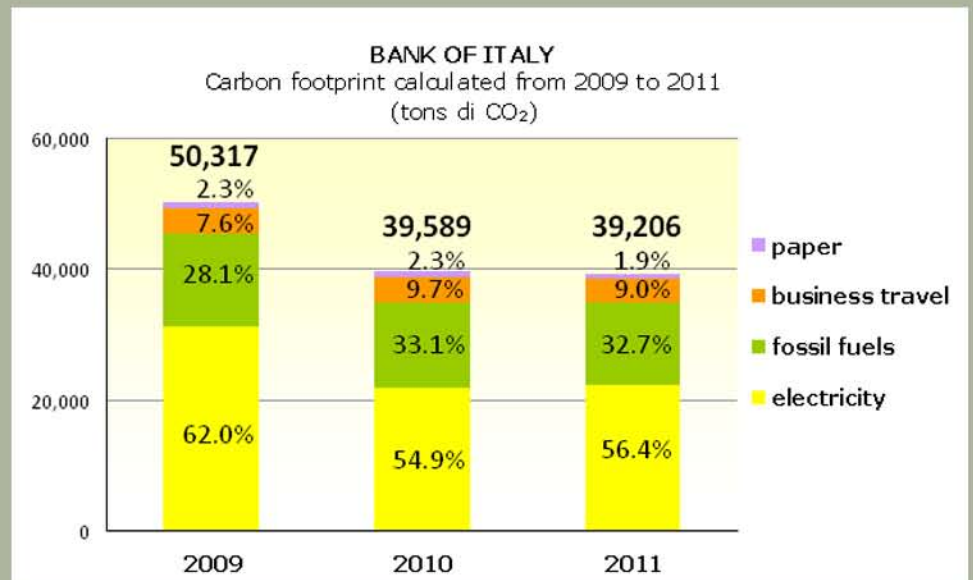
introduction

The 2012 Environment Report, in line with the previous two editions, provides mainly numerical data to give a full picture of the Bank's environmental performance up to 2011. Where possible, historical series up to the five-year period 2007-2011 are included to represent both progress made and areas of improvement over a longer time horizon.

Please see the Methodological Note for detailed information on the data illustrated in the Report and areas to which they refer.

The complete analysis of the environmental indicators shows a further improvement in the Bank's environmental performance compared with 2010.

Total CO₂ emissions, following a marked reduction in 2010, mostly due to the increase in the share of renewable energy purchased, were further reduced, albeit by a small amount, compared with the previous year (see figure below).



Energy consumption, after progressively falling until 2010, largely due to the reorganization of the Bank's branch network, remained virtually unchanged in 2011.

In the five years 2007-2011, there was a steady reduction in both the per capita consumption of paper for office use and in the total consumption of paper used in printing the Bank's publications. The percentage of recycled paper used increased significantly in relation to the previous year, going from 0.7% to 20.1%.

In terms of waste, the positive results of the preceding years were confirmed in relation to the percentage of waste recovered (recycling, waste-to-energy processing).

As regards business trips, against a background of a growing number of kilometres travelled compared with the previous year, there was greater use of more ecological means of transport, such as the train.

initiatives

Please see the previous two editions of the Environment Report for a full picture of the initiatives carried out. Below is a short list of the initiatives begun or completed during 2011:

ENERGY

- completion of the competitive tender for the installation of a photovoltaic generator at the Banknote Printing Department;
- start of the programme to carry out energy check-ups for the Bank's main buildings to identify initiatives aimed at reducing energy requirements;
- start of the plan to reduce the data centres' energy consumption by installing "islands", i.e. highly energy-efficient modular units, with independent and integrated air-conditioning systems, to avoid cooling the entire environment where the computers are housed;
- participation in Energy Saving Day (17 February 2011).

PAPER

- introduction of specific procedures for the treasury services to dematerialize some of the document flows;
- supplying all bank units with recycled paper (in stacks), bearing an ecological quality stamp certifying reduced environmental impact, including in the stages of production.

"GREEN" PROCUREMENT

- introduction of "green" clauses, including the request for products stamped "Energy Star", in competition procedures for the procurement of computer equipment (servers, printers, scanners, and portable PCs).

SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY

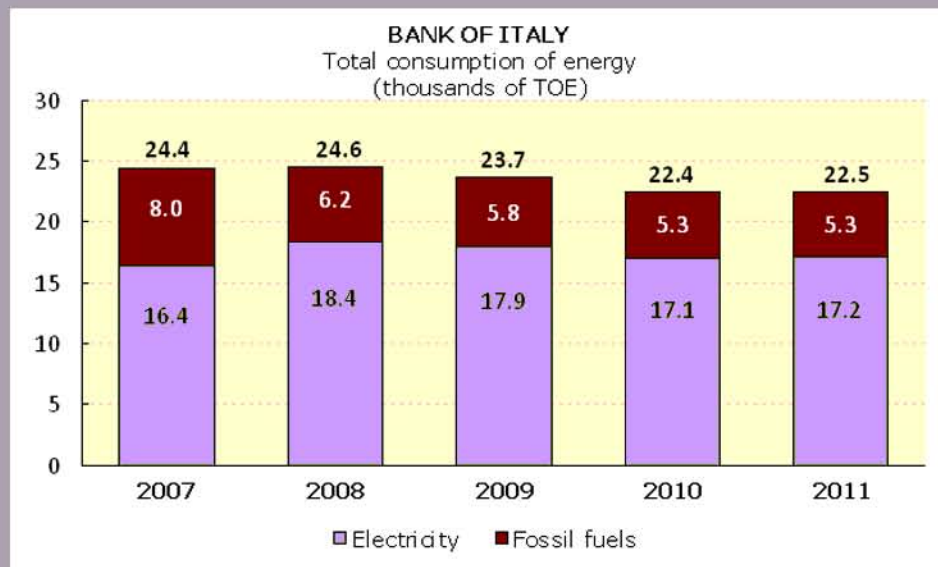
- continuing of the project to install videoconferencing equipment (67 meeting rooms equipped by 2011) thus reducing business travel between the various offices to attend meetings;
- installation of two charging stations for electric vehicles at Palazzo Koch (Rome) in addition to the four previously installed at the Donato Menichella Centre (Frascati).

RAISING ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AMONG THE STAFF

- distribution to all staff of the "Users' guide to saving energy" containing guidelines for rationalizing the use of paper and further reducing the energy consumption of electronic equipment (PCs, printers, etc.).

energy

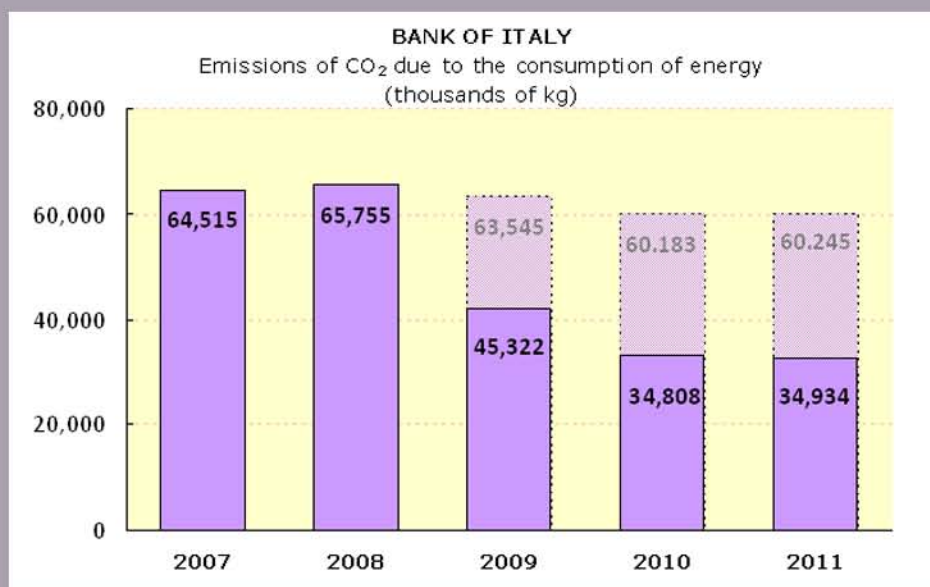
-8%
reduction of energy consumption from 2007 to 2011



The figure shows the trend of the Bank of Italy's total energy consumption in the five-year period 2007-2011. Values are expressed 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.).

Until 2010 there was a steady reduction in consumption due to the reorganization of the branch network. In 2011 consumption remained basically stable compared with the previous year.

53%
the percentage of electricity derived from renewable sources in 2011

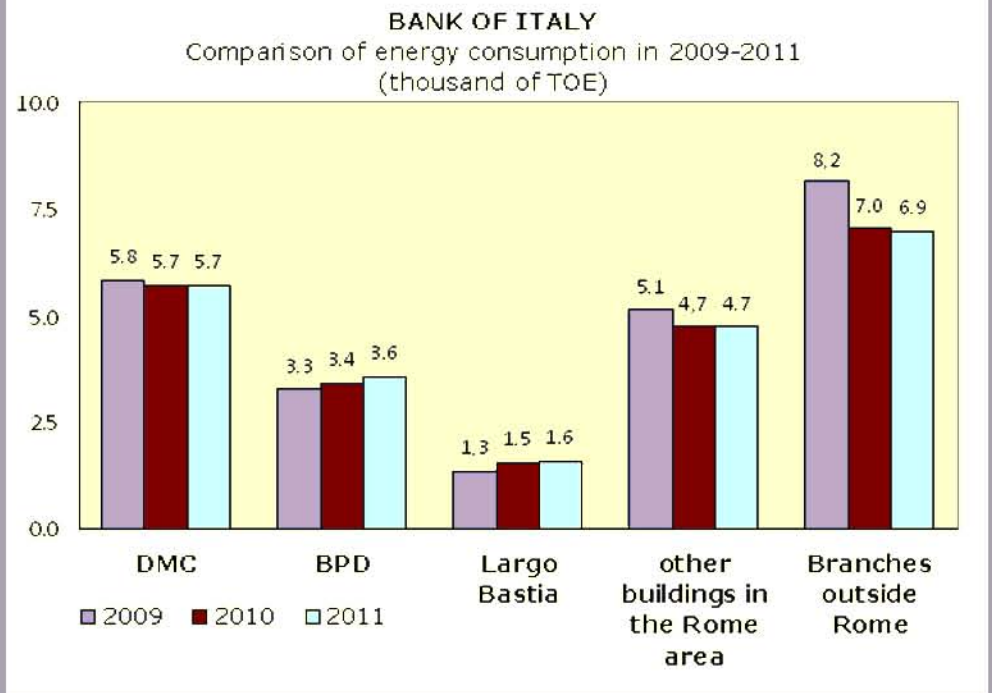


Emissions of CO₂ due to the consumption of energy have tended to decline over the years. The most marked reduction, which was seen starting in 2009, was obtained thanks to the purchase of a share of electricity obtained from renewable sources: since 2009 the two main buildings in the Rome area (Palazzo Koch and the Donato Menichella Centre) have been using "green" energy. Since 2010 the Banknote Printing Department has also been powered via renewable sources. The lighter parts of the bars show the CO₂ emissions that have been avoided in the three years 2009-2011 thanks to the adoption of energy from renewable sources.

energy

-16%

the reduction in the energy consumption of the Bank's branches between 2009 and 2011

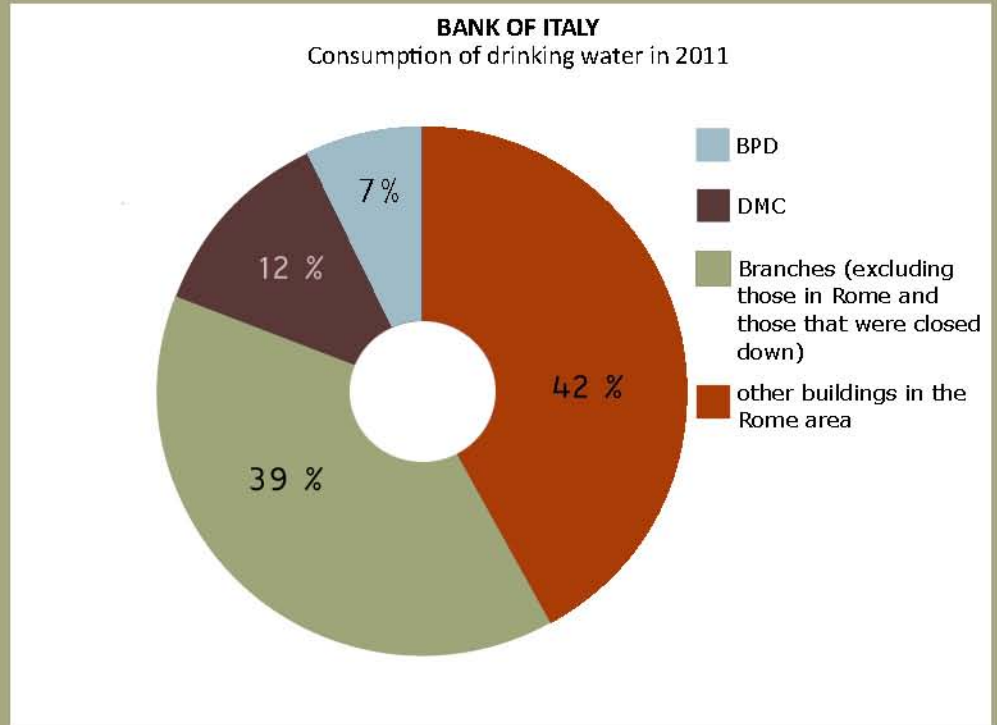


During the last three years, energy consumption increased at the Banknote Printing Department when there was a switch to two-shift working at the end of 2009. An increase in consumption was also observed at the Largo Bastia complex, which houses a data processing centre. As regards the branches, on the other hand, following the completion of the reorganization of the Bank's branch network, energy consumption remained basically unchanged from 2010 to 2011.

water

150

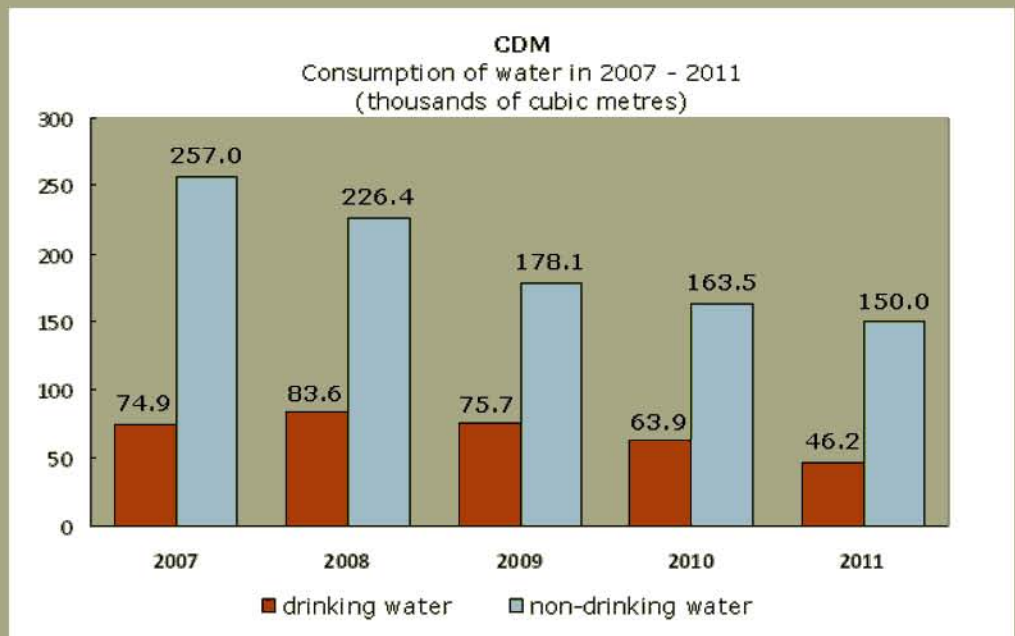
the average daily consumption in litres of drinking water per staff member in 2011



The figure shows the distribution of the consumption of drinking water in 2011. Overall the consumption of drinking water fell by 4 per cent in comparison with the previous year. Non-drinking water was used mainly at the Banknote Printing Department and the Donato Menichella Centre for industrial purposes and/or for watering the gardens.

-41%

the reduction in total water consumption at the Donato Menichella Centre from 2007-2011



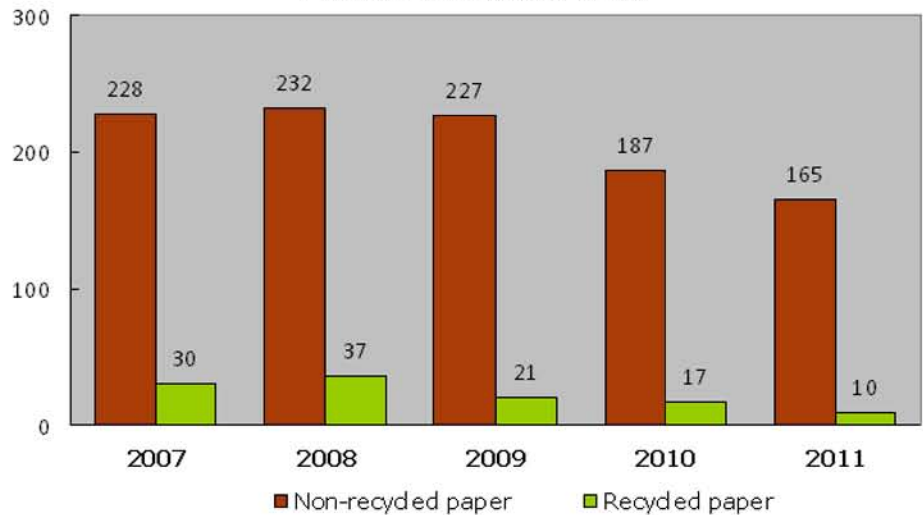
The figure shows a downward trend in the consumption of both drinking and non-drinking water at the Donato Menichella Centre between 2007 and 2011. The increase in the consumption of drinking water in 2008 was due to the transfer of some 300 staff members to the Centre in that year.

paper

-32%

the reduction in the use of paper for printing the Bank's publications between 2007 and 2011

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING DIVISION
Paper used (thousands of kg)



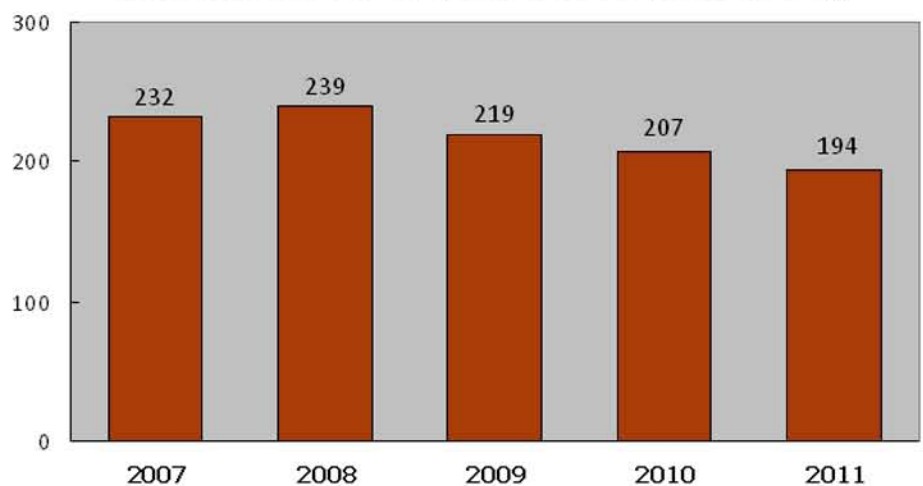
The quantity of both non-recycled and recycled paper used by the Bank's Printing and Publishing Division has steadily declined over time: this was achieved thanks to a progressive reduction in paper print runs for the publications, some of which are now issued exclusively in digital form.

27

the number of sheets of paper used per day on average by each staff member at the Bank in 2011

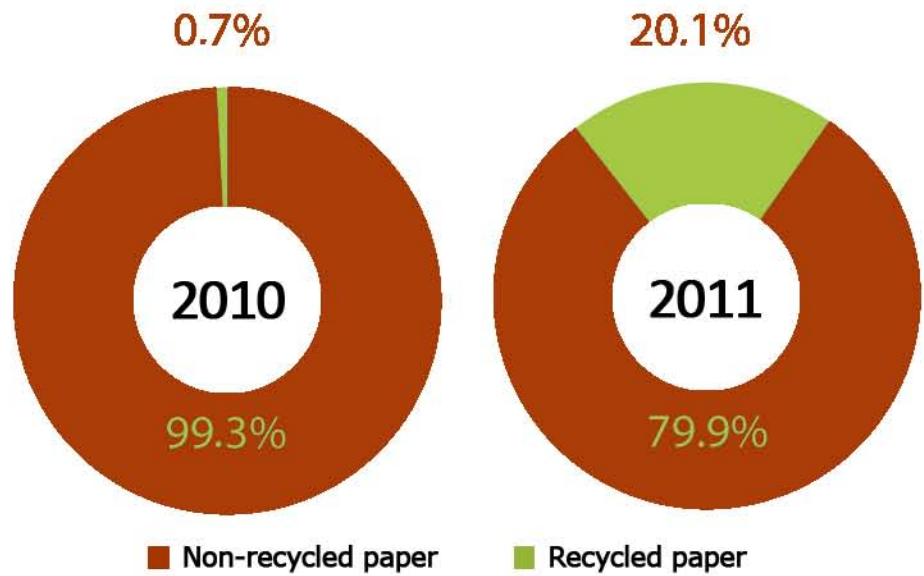
ROME AREA

Consumption of A3 and A4 paper for office use (thousands of kg)



The introduction, over the years, of digital procedures which led to a progressive dematerialization of document flows and the introduction of initiatives to raise environmental awareness among the staff, have reduced the consumption of paper for office use over the five years by about 16 per cent in absolute terms in the Rome area. The per capita consumption of paper, over the five years, was reduced by 14 per cent.

BANK OF ITALY
Supply of non-recycled paper and recycled paper for office use

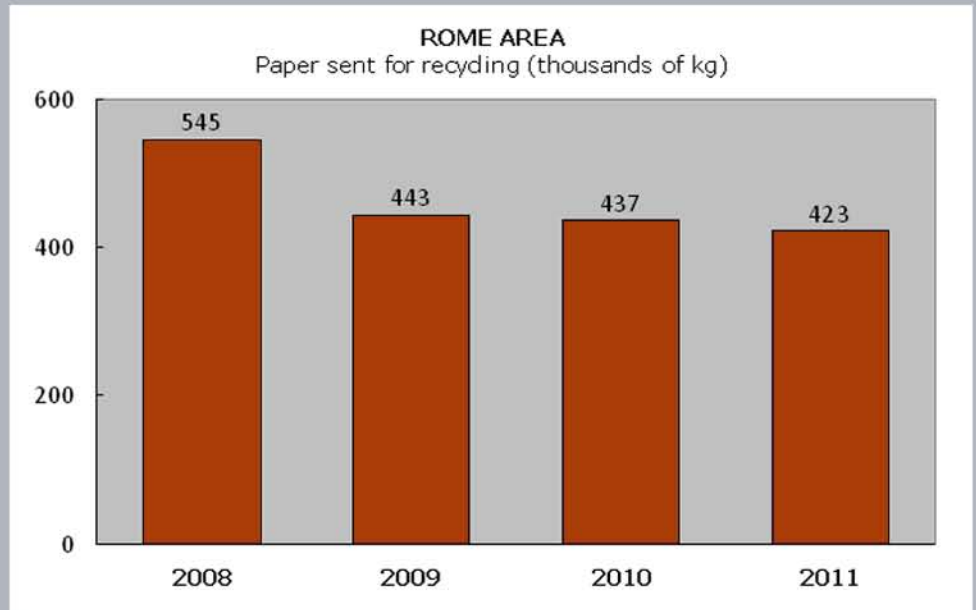


Following an experimental phase which only involved some of the Bank's units, at the end of 2010 all of the Bank's facilities were able to obtain supplies of recycled paper. In 2011, the share of recycled paper used was about one fifth of the total. In particular, as regards the Bank's branches, 26 per cent of the paper supplied had been recycled.

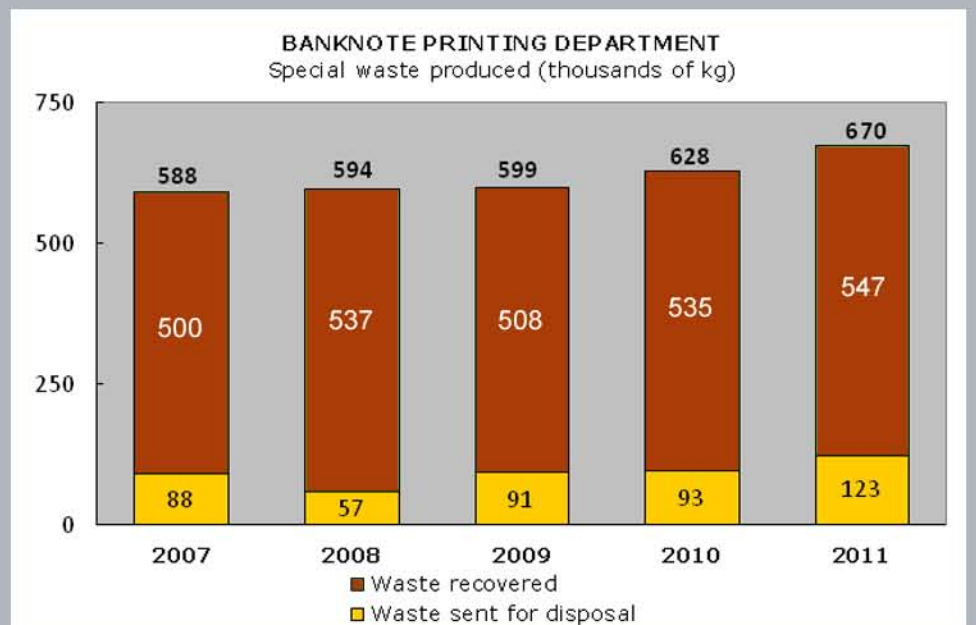
waste

465

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

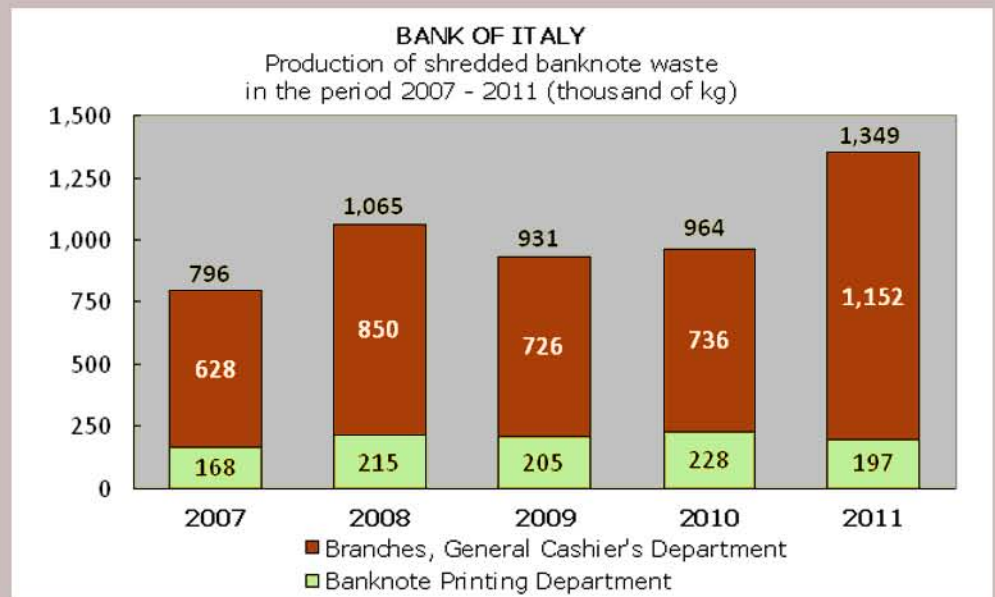


The figure shows the quantities of waste paper collected from the buildings in the Rome area and sent for recycling. The reduction since 2008 can be seen in relation to the steady decline in the consumption of paper for office use, as shown in the figures on page 6.



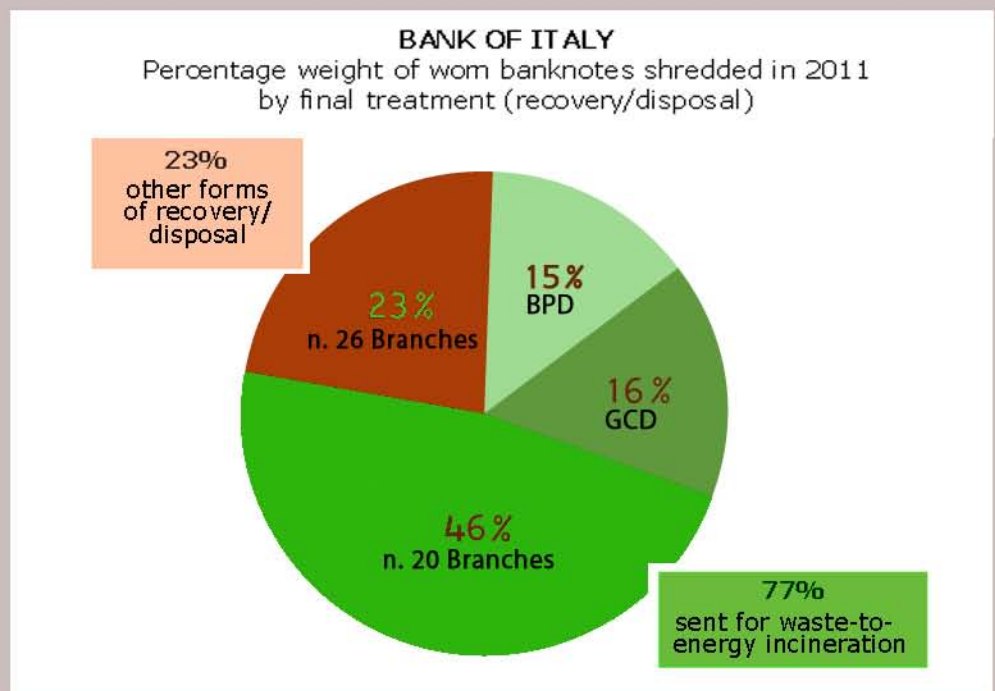
Most of the special waste was produced at the Banknote Printing Department. The figure shows the quantities of waste produced here in the five reference years; the share of waste sent for recycling is still over 80 per cent.

shredded banknotes



The figure shows the quantities of waste produced in the form of shredded banknotes in the period 2007-2011. The figures for the Banknote Printing Department refer to discards, trimmings and paper used to start up the printers. The data for the branches and the General Cashier's Department refer to waste produced in the form of worn banknotes no longer fit for circulation which, following the banknote selection process, are shredded.

The rise in the overall quantities in 2011 was due to the increase in the number of banknotes processed.

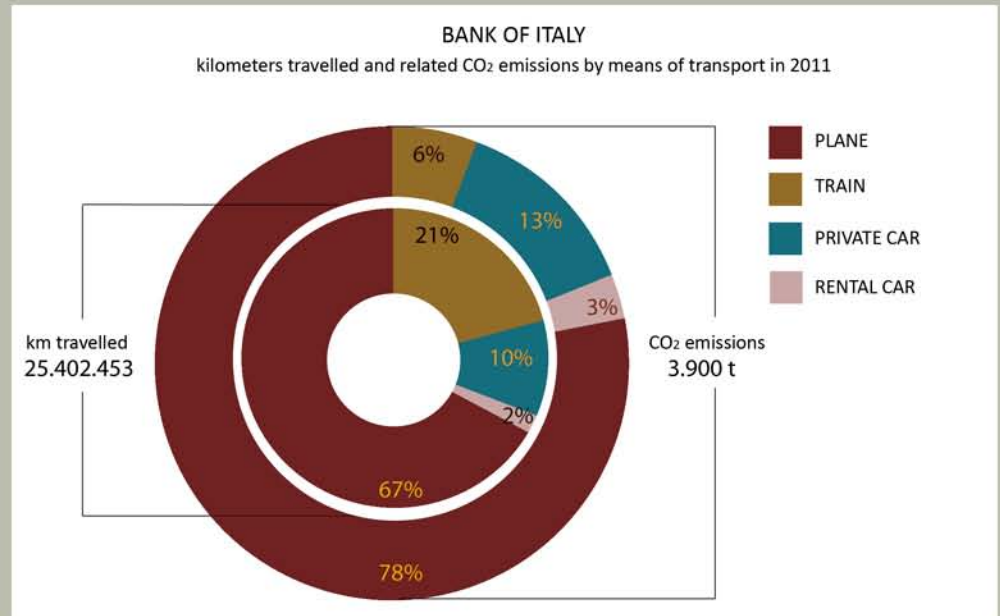


Shredded banknotes were sent to be recovered/disposed of in various ways. For 2011, more than three quarters of worn banknotes were sent for waste-to-energy incineration, the most suitable solution from the environmental standpoint.

mobility

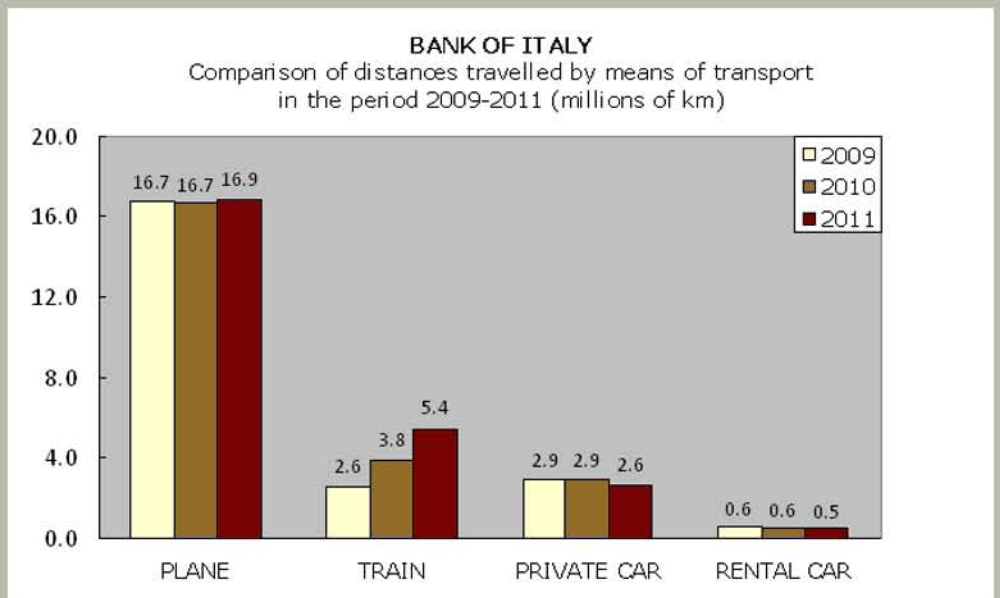
business travel

+5,7%
*more kilometres travelled
 in 2011 than in 2010*



The inner circle of the figure gives, as a percentage of the total, the number of kilometres of business travel in 2011 by means of transport; the outer circle gives the CO₂ emissions for each means of transport. The figure shows that travelling by train, despite its being used for more than one fifth of the kilometres travelled, produces emissions accounting for only 6 per cent of the total.

+0,5%
*the increase in CO₂ emissions
 due to business travel in
 2011 compared with 2010*









In 2009-2011 there was an overall increase in the number of kilometres travelled for business trips.

However, it can be seen that the train (the most ecological option) is the means of transport with the biggest increase in distance travelled.

506

kilogrammes of
CO₂ emitted per capita
for business travel

	2009		2010		2011	
						
0-300 km	10%	90%	1%	99%	2%	98%
300-600 km	70%	30%	56%	44%	42%	58%
600-900 km	99%	1%	93%	7%	67%	33%
Rome-Milan (585 km)	72%	28%	60%	40%	49%	51%

The table gives the percentages, for the years 2009-2011, for travel by plane and by train for the different distance bands and for the most frequently travelled route (Rome-Milan). For travel under 300 km in the last two years the train has been the preferred means of transport. In the 300-600 km and the 600-900 km bands there has been a steady increase in travel by train rather than by plane. For trips of over 900 km, only the plane is used.

journeys to and from work

25

daily shuttle bus links with
the Donato Menichella
Centre

6

charging stations
for electric vehicles



In addition to the information given in the legend, the map shows the three areas (Centre, Tuscolano and the Donato Menichella Centre) in Rome and Frascati in which the Bank's buildings are concentrated. In 2012, with the aim of finding solutions the closest to the needs of the staff, a questionnaire was distributed to employees working in the Rome area to elicit more information about their journeys to and from work.

methodology

All the data contained in this report are updated to 31 December 2011. The data were produced by the Bank's 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 that house the archives and those used by the Bank's social and cultural centre (C.A.S.C.) and the in-house bank for the staff (C.S.R.). The aggregate data for the Bank of Italy therefore reflect any increases or decreases, due to purchases of buildings or termination of their use for 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 Bank's head office and the branches (Roma Sede, Roma Succursale and Roma Donato Menichella Centre) comprising:

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

the Banknote Printing Department, the industrial site at Via Tuscolana 417 (Rome);

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

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

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

the Via XX Settembre complex, located in Rome and housing 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 the Villa Hüffer (Via Nazionale, 191);

and other buildings located in Rome at Via Quattro Fontane, 123; Via Due Macelli, 79; Via IV Novembre, 158; Via Otricoli, 41-57; and Via Nazionale, 187.

Reference is also made to:

the Bank's Printing and Publishing Division, which is part of the General Affairs Department, located at Palazzo Koch;

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. 6,990 employees at 31 December 2011.

The number of employees in the Rome area (4,420) 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 Bank's social and cultural centre (C.A.S.C.), the in-house bank for the staff (C.S.R.) and the representative offices abroad, 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 external companies or of Carabinieri police officers.

-172

the reduction in the number of employees compared with the previous year

