



BANCA D'ITALIA
EUROSISTEMA

Environment Report 2014



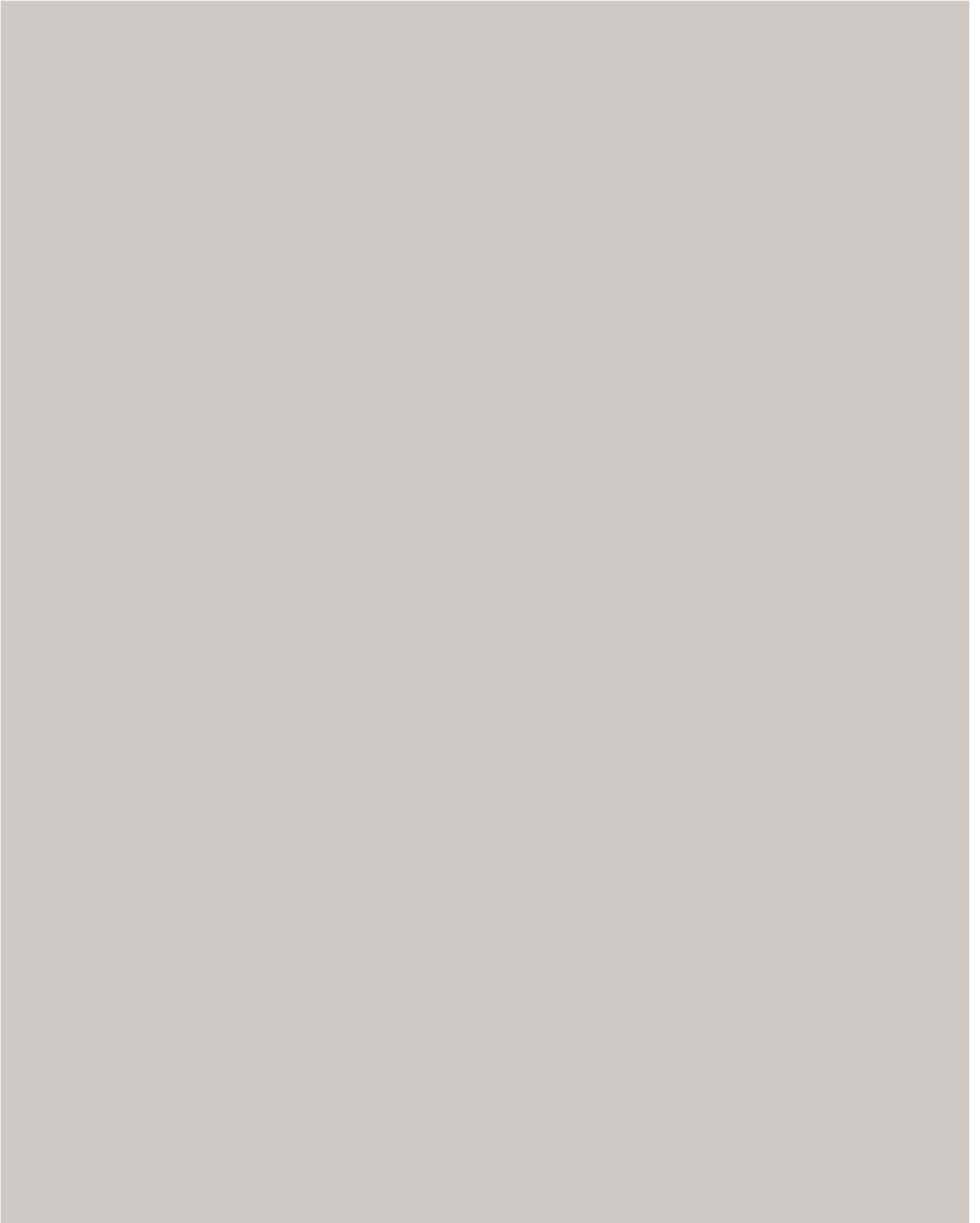
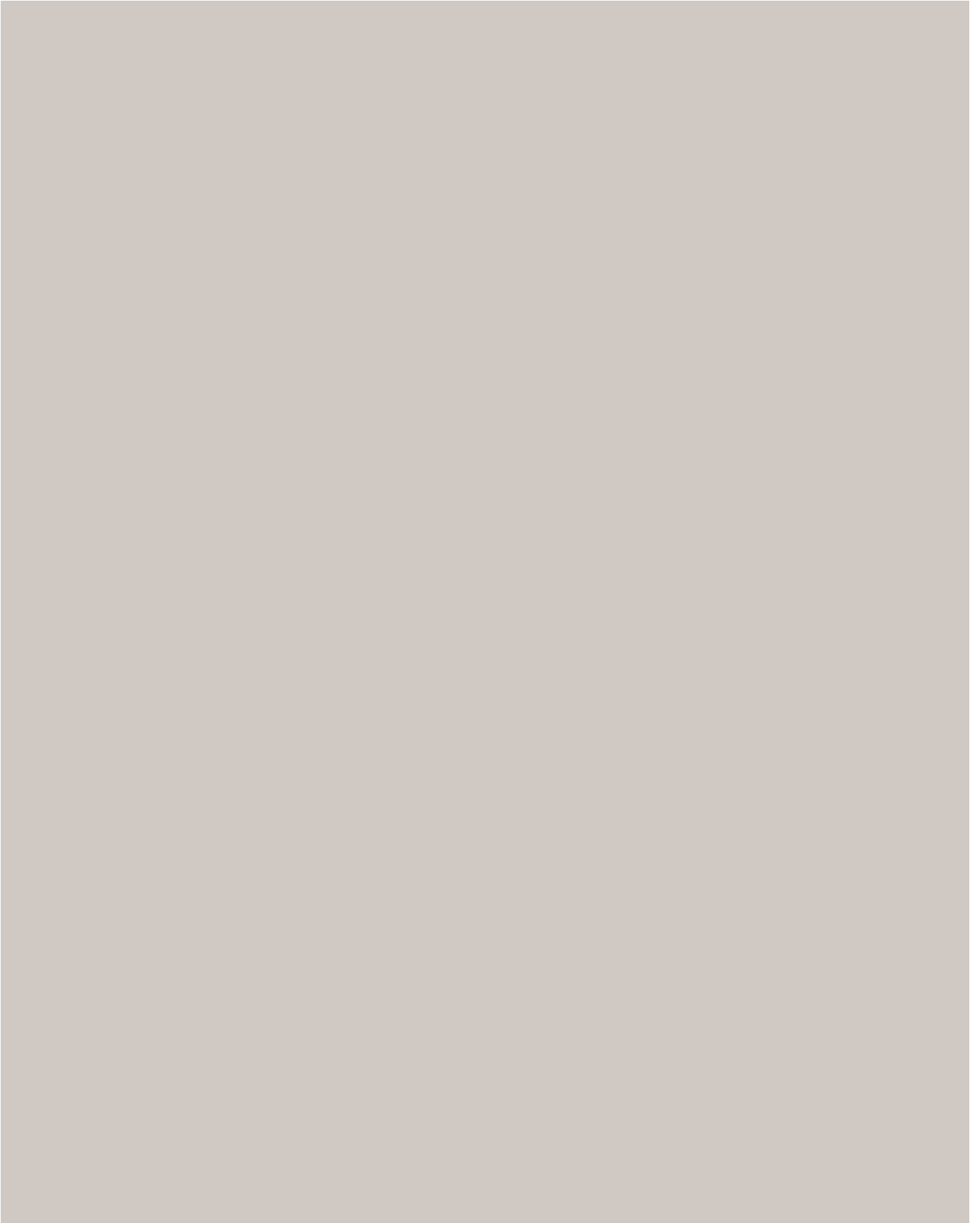


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introduction

The Bank of Italy has been working to reduce its ecological footprint for some years now, especially in sectors such as banknote printing that can have a significant impact on the environment.

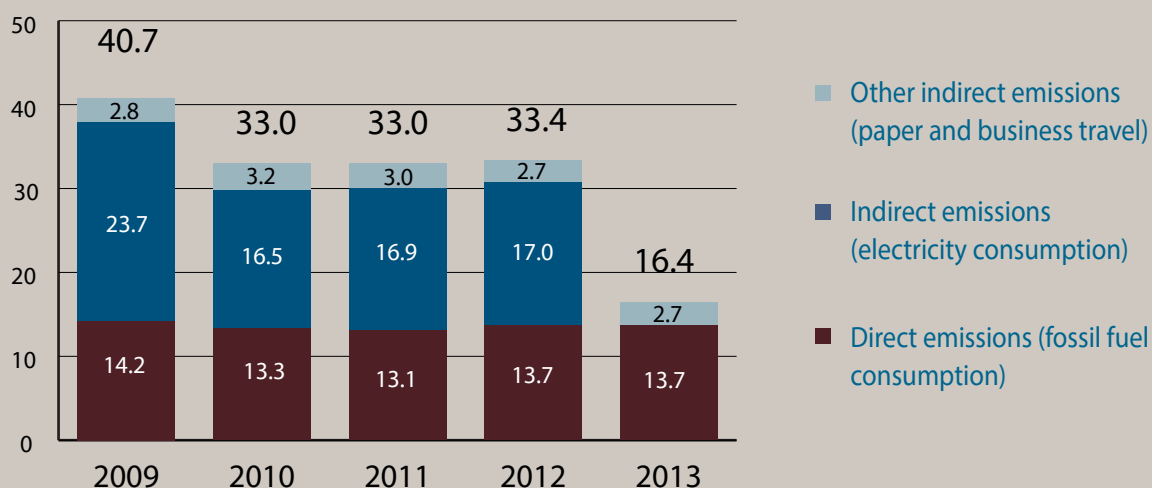
In 2008 the Environmental Policy Document was approved, illustrating the Bank's strategic objectives in this field. Reducing the impact on the environment as part of a broader commitment to social responsibility was one of the objectives of the Bank's Strategic Plan 2011-2013, under which specific initiatives were planned, and for the most part achieved, for the rational use of resources, efficient waste management and sustainable mobility.

This edition of the Environment Report, in line with the previous years' reports published on the Bank's website, gives an account of the Bank's environmental impact, and incorporates information from its 'Report on the Operations and Activities of the Bank of Italy'. Environmental impact is measured by means of quantitative indicators, with the aim of giving a complete picture both of the improvements achieved over time and of areas requiring greater attention in the future.

In general, the Bank has a smaller ecological footprint than it had five years ago (Figure 1). In particular, it reduced its CO₂ emissions in 2013 compared with the previous year following the decision to purchase electricity from renewable sources that usually achieve zero-emission ratings.

FIGURE 1

CARBON FOOTPRINT – BANK OF ITALY
Carbon dioxide emissions (thousands of tons of CO₂)



introduction

The data contained in this Report were calculated with reference to the national and international guidelines on the subject and to the Bank's premises listed in the Methodology section on page 22.

100%

The share of electricity from renewable sources in 2013

The Bank is committed to reducing energy consumption, achieving greater energy efficiency and promoting the use of renewable resources. These objectives are followed both through periodic technical interventions to renovate buildings and installations and by adopting organizational measures.

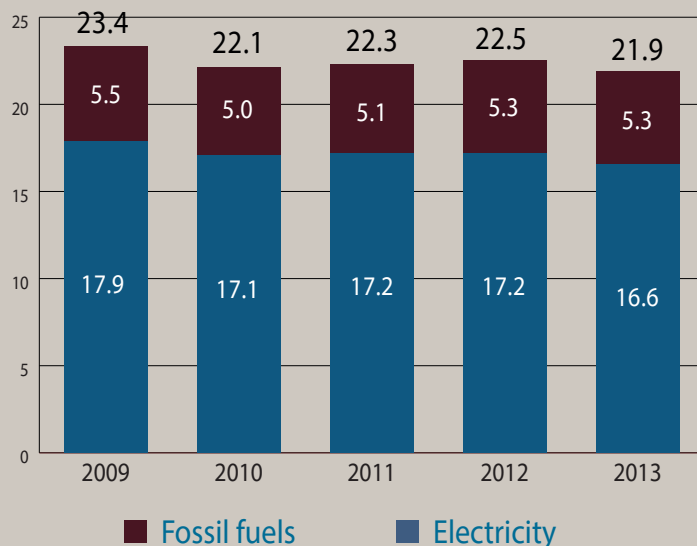
In 2013 energy certificates were obtained for about 80 per cent of the Bank's buildings. The information and data collected under this project will be used to identify targeted actions to reduce consumption. In addition, at the two separate data processing sites managed by the Bank a series of 'islands' - highly energy-efficient units that host the servers - were installed and once they are operating fully, this will reduce electricity consumption but provide the same processing power.

In 2013 the Bank bought its electricity exclusively from certified renewable sources (in 2012 it bought 53 per cent of its energy from such sources). Furthermore, at the Banknotes Directorate, the installation of a new solar photovoltaic system was completed and will begin to produce green energy by the end of 2014. A second solar energy system will also be installed in 2014 at the Donato Menichella Centre for the production of domestic hot water, which will

ENERGY – BANK OF ITALY

FIGURE 2

Total consumption of energy
(thousands of tons of oil equivalent)



energy

-6%

The reduction in tonnes of oil equivalent (TOE) between 2009 and 2013

lead to a saving of about 5,000 cubic metres of methane gas annually.

In February 2013 the Bank took part in Energy Saving Day for the fourth consecutive year, turning off the external lighting of its buildings and raising staff awareness of how small changes in everyday behaviour can save energy and protect the environment.

Energy consumption in the last five years is illustrated in Figure 2 and includes both electricity (for The Bank's office buildings, banknote production plants, and the two data processing centres) and fossil fuels (used almost exclusively to heat the buildings).

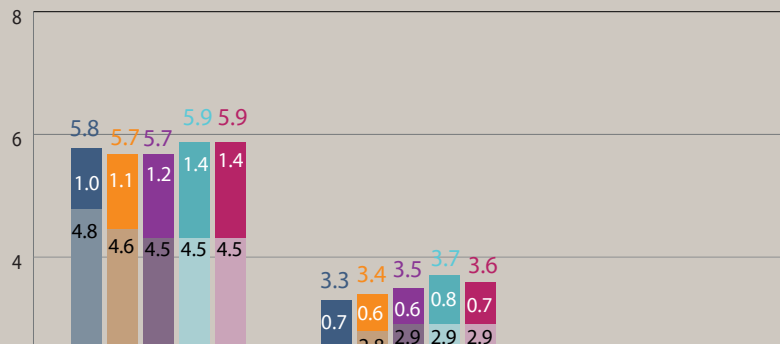
In 2013 electricity consumption was down by about 3.5 per cent from the previous year while the consumption of fossil fuels remained the same.

An analysis of the energy consumption breakdown, given in Figures 3A and

ENERGY

FIGURE 3A

Comparison of energy consumption in the period 2009-2013 (thousands of tons of oil equivalent)



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