



" Mi amor al real servicio y bien del estado no necesita ningún estímulo para procurar todo lo que es conveniente a su mayor gloria"

Blas de Lezo exhibition at the Naval Museum.

Top: Display of coins.

Background: Oran's reconquest. Disembark of troops in a place called "Las Aguadas", 1732.

The background of the slide features a repeating pattern of teal-colored cylinders. These cylinders are arranged in a grid that is slightly offset from the underlying black grid, creating a 3D effect. The cylinders are oriented vertically, with their top surfaces facing the viewer. The overall aesthetic is modern and technical.

5. BME and the environment

5.1. Use of resources

5.2. Waste management

5.3. RENADE



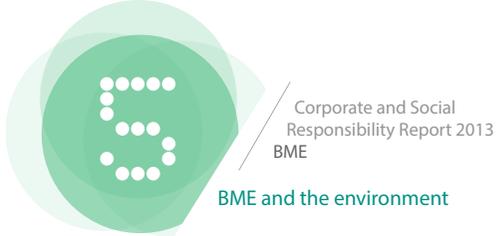
BME's business activities do not have a direct impact on the environment. However, as the company is aware of the potential environmental risks any business generates, it manages its business in a sustainable manner and has undertaken to reduce any indirect effects its activities may have on the environment.

BME's main lines of action in this area are as follows:

- Compliance with prevailing national, regional and local legislation, as well as with BME's own commitments to minimise the environmental impact of its activities.
- Fostering measures to reduce the use of the resources consumed directly and indirectly by BME.
- Encouraging the recycling of waste in order to minimise the company's environmental impact. BME fosters compliance with the three "R" approach to environmental protection: reduce, reuse, recycle.

- Advancement of environmentally-responsible behaviour by BME employees through the implementation of best environmental practices.
- Contribution to corporate social responsibility in Spain through projects encouraging socially responsible business practices.

In 2013, BME had no fines or sanctions for failing to comply with environmental legislation.



Corporate and Social
Responsibility Report 2013
BME

BME and the environment

5.1. Use of resources

Energy resources: electricity and gas

A distinction should be made in relation to the consumption of energy resources, between energy resources consumed directly at the company's installations, i.e. direct consumption, and resources consumed by BME employees outside the company's facilities, mainly during business trips.

Electricity is the main energy resource consumed directly. Natural gas consumption is minimal as it is used only at the employees' cafeteria in the Las Rozas building and run by an external company, and, until November 2013, for heating the MEFF offices in Barcelona.

Electricity is **directly consumed** at the company's facilities through three main uses: IT equipment, heating and air conditioning systems and lighting. In order to keep this consumption low, the company has implemented the following measures:

- **IT equipment:** The company uses suppliers that ensure that their products meet the energy efficiency standard ENERGY STAR 5.0., reducing electricity consumption by up to 40% (according to the manufacturer).

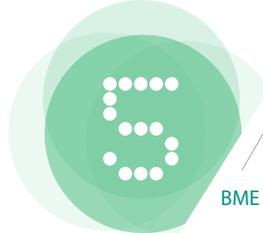
- **Heating and air conditioning systems:** BME controls the temperature inside its buildings and makes rational use of heating and air-conditioning units installed in all its premises.

- **Lighting:** All BME buildings have a programmed system of night lighting. The system automatically switches off most lights at the close of the workday, leaving on only those lights that are absolutely necessary. Meanwhile, BME facilities' common areas are equipped with intelligent lighting systems based on movement-detecting photovoltaic cells, which activate the lights only when people enter these rooms. Low-energy light bulbs and fluorescent light tubes, which help to cut electricity consumption and carbon dioxide emissions, are also used in all buildings.

In addition to the measures mentioned above, in 2013 BME continued to make investments to reduce the direct consumption of electricity.

Investment to directly reduce electricity consumption

	2011	2012	2013
Heating and air-conditioning systems	2,076 €	27,470 €	-
Insulation elements	34,672.53 €	30,083.37 €	-
Electricity and lighting materials and equipment	-	-	44,754.81€



The **indirect consumption** of energy resources mainly occurs during business trips made by company employees. BME has made the following options available to its employees to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions:

- **The use of video conferencing for meetings.** BME has specially-outfitted meeting rooms at all its offices. In 2013, 1,318 videoconferences were held at the company's Madrid and Barcelona offices (1,032 and 900 in 2011 and 2012, respectively).

However, business trips by plane and train are still necessary for the company to carry out its business.

- **The use of public transport over private vehicles,** thereby avoiding greater pollution. BME provides a shuttle service between the work centre at Las Rozas (Madrid) and the nearest train station and between the company's two main offices in Madrid.

The shuttle operator meets the requirements of UNE-EN ISO 14001:2004 and UNE-EN ISO 9001:2000 standards. These certificates guarantee, among other aspects, that drivers operate the coaches in an environmentally responsible manner and that the service reduces fuel use by up to 10% compared with coaches that are not driven with these best practices in mind.

Energy consumption indicators

Electricity consumption by geographical area

Electricity	2011	2012	2013
CONSUMPTION MADRID (kWh)	7,077,764.00	6,971,270	6,643,822.49
Number of employees	554	555	565
Consumption per employee (kWh/employee)	12,775.75	12,560.85	11,758.98
CONSUMPTION BARCELONA (kWh)	2,948,940.62 ⁽¹⁾	1,455,665.25 ⁽²⁾	n/a ⁽³⁾
Number of employees	110 ⁽¹⁾	57 ⁽²⁾	
Consumption per employee (kWh/employee)	26,808.55 ⁽¹⁾	25,537.99 ⁽²⁾	
CONSUMPTION BILBAO (kWh)	878,542.51	811,180.08	790,798.92
Number of employees	38	39	35
Consumption per employee (kWh/employee)	23,119.54	20,799.48	22,594.26
CONSUMPTION VALENCIA (kWh)	330,278.34	322,994.18	288,968.51
Number of employees	24	24	24
Consumption per employee (kWh/employee)	13,761.60	13,458.09	12,040.36

(1) The table includes electricity and employee consumption data for the operational headquarters of the Barcelona stock exchange and MEFF.

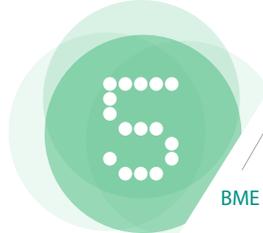
(2) The table includes electricity and employee consumption data for the operational headquarters of the Barcelona stock exchange. Electricity and employee consumption data for MEFF's operational headquarters are not included as they are not available.

(3) 2013 electricity consumption figures for the Barcelona operating headquarters are unavailable.

Gas consumption indicators

GAS CONSUMPTION (kWh) (*)	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL CONSUMPTION MADRID (LAS ROZAS) (kWh)	45,305	28,325	36,626
Number of employees	463	466	478
Consumption per employee (kWh/ employee)	97.85	60.78	76.62

(*) In Madrid, only the Las Rozas building uses this type of energy.



Water

While not directly linked to the services BME offers, the company has adopted various measures aimed at reducing the consumption of water by its employees and raising employee awareness of responsible water use in all offices.

Measures adopted include the installation of mixer taps with timers, and, more importantly, proper facility plumbing maintenance to detect leaks and avoid water wastage.

BME has registered no incidents linked to its water collection systems, which connect to the municipal water supply network.

Water consumption indicators

Water consumption by geographical area

Water	2011	2012	2013
CONSUMPTION MADRID (m ³)	7,897.53	8,530.31	8,238.99
Number of employees	554	555	565
Consumption per employee (m ³ /employee)	14.26	15.36	14.58
CONSUMPTION BARCELONA (m ³)	4,233.91 ⁽¹⁾	4,021.96 ⁽¹⁾	n/a ⁽²⁾
Number of employees	56 ⁽¹⁾	57 ⁽¹⁾	
Consumption per employee (m ³ /employee)	81.61 ⁽¹⁾	70.56 ⁽¹⁾	
CONSUMPTION BILBAO (m ³)	546.97	509.85	585.94
Number of employees	38	39	35
Consumption per employee (m ³ /employee)	14.39	13.07	16.74
CONSUMPTION VALENCIA (m ³)	1,762.38	1,170.56	1,599.29
Number of employees	24	24	24
Consumption per employee (m ³ /employee)	73.43	48.77	66.64

(1) Includes water and employee consumption figures at the Barcelona Stock Exchange operating headquarters. Water consumption data for the MEFF operating headquarters are not included as they are not available.

(2) 2013 water consumption figures for the Barcelona operating headquarters are unavailable.



Paper

BME's commitment to sustainable development is also reflected in its selection of paper suppliers. As described in Chapter 4 of this report, manufacturing processes at the company's paper suppliers are required to meet the quality and sustainability standards contained in ISO 14001:2004 and OHSAS 18001:1999.

In addition to these requirements for selecting paper suppliers, BME has implemented various measures to directly encourage paper saving. These include:

- **Encouraging the use of new technologies** (such as Internet, Intranet, pen drives, etc.) over paper to disseminate the company's Annual Report and Annual CSR report, changes in the publication schedule for Bolsa magazine and the use of Intranet as a vehicle for communication with employees.
- **Encouraging the use of email over printed copies** in the company's internal and external communications and in communications between employees and external recipients, in addition to raising awareness among

email recipients about the responsible use of paper by adding the following automatic message "Before you print, think about the ENVIRONMENT".

Employees are also encouraged to reuse envelopes when sending documents between different offices via the internal courier service, and a full document management platform has been created that allows all documents received to be scanned, classified and sent on to their recipients via email without printing them. This platform, which started up in 2008, reduces paper consumption by 10%.

BME Group Paper consumption in kgs (By geographical area)

	2011	2012	2013
Madrid (*)	18,400	15,900	15,600
Barcelona	7,731	8,204	6,435.30
Bilbao	2,100	2,495	3,306.70
Valencia	1,740	244	930
Total	29,971	26,843	26,272

(*) Letter paper and A3 and A4 paper are used exclusively for correspondence.



Greenhouse gas emission indicators

BME Group Greenhouse gas emissions Kg of CO₂ ⁽¹⁾

	2011	2012	2013
Electricity consumption	2,999,885.30	2,868,332.85 ⁽²⁾	1,915,450.30 ⁽²⁾
Energy consumption (natural gas)	9,103.34	5,691.47	7,359.43
Air transport	344,516.22	344,122.22	520,737
Rail transport ⁽³⁾	16,691.19	25,375.28	34,886
Public transport, corporate shuttle service ⁽⁴⁾	9,553.66	9,597.28	9,422.78
Private transport, own vehicle ⁽⁵⁾	578,559.52	538,420.96	518,579.60
TOTAL	3,554,171.36	3,791,540.06	3,006,435.11

(1) The following methodology was used to calculate the company's greenhouse gas emissions:

- **Electricity consumption:** the methodology provided by Red Eléctrica Española and Instituto para el Ahorro y la Diversificación de la Energía.

- **Energy consumption (natural gas):** the methodology contained in Appendix 1 of the Greenhouse Gas Inventories Report and Appendix 1 of the Spanish Renewable Energies Plan 2011-2020.

- **Air transport:** the methodology provided by The National Energy Foundation (<http://www.nef.org.uk/greencompany/co2calculator.htm>).

- **Rail transport:** the methodology provided by The National Energy Foundation (<http://www.nef.org.uk/greencompany/co2calculator.htm>).

- **Public transport (corporate shuttle service):** the methodology provided by the Inventario Nacional de Emisiones GEI (National GHG Emissions Inventory).

- **Private transport (own vehicle):** the methodology provided by the Instituto para el Ahorro y la Diversificación de la Energía, per kilometre travelled.

Greenhouse gas emissions for air and rail transport in 2011 and 2012, as disclosed in the 2012 Corporate Social Responsibility Report, have been adjusted to the methodologies described. The conversion factor for the calculation of greenhouse gases for 2011 and 2012 was 0.18, while for 2013 it was 0.31. With respect to 2012 Corporate Social Responsibility Report, electricity-derived CO₂ emissions for 2012 have been recalculated using the definitive values of the gross electricity production mix (3 kgs CO₂ per kWh).

(2) Emissions relating to the direct consumption of electricity in 2012 and 2013 have been calculated on the basis of the total consumption of the offices in Madrid, Bilbao, Valencia and Barcelona as data for MEFF offices are not available.

Emissions relating to direct consumption of electricity in 2013 have been calculated on the basis of the total consumption of the offices in Madrid, Bilbao and Valencia, as data for the Barcelona headquarters (Barcelona stock exchange and MEFF) are not available.

(3) Includes, in accordance with the methodology described in note 1 above, emissions relating to business trips made by employees by train (does not include trips made by employees by train to the Majadahonda railway station to take the company shuttle service to the Las Rozas headquarters).

(4) Includes, in accordance with the methodology described in note 1 above, emissions relating to use by employees of the company shuttle. Trips made by employees using the company shuttle service have been calculated based on the distance between the offices in Las Rozas and Plaza de la Lealtad in Madrid (20 km) and the distance between the office in Las Rozas and the train station in Majadahonda (2 km), considering the following technical parameters: minivan: one vehicle and two return trips a day / coach: 18 return trips a day, and 219, 220 and 216 working days in 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

(5) Includes, in accordance with the methodology described in note 1 above, emissions relating to trips made by employees to their place of work using their own vehicles. Trips made by employees using their own vehicles have been calculated on the basis of the number of parking places at the Las Rozas office (Madrid) and the following technical parameters: Petrol car 1.4L-2.0: 93,922, 88,913 and 84,185 vehicles in 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively, accessing the Las Rozas (Madrid) work centre, and a 40km round trip for each employee (the distance between the Las Rozas building and the centre of Madrid) as well as 219, 220, and 216 working days in 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.



5.2. Waste management

In addition to efforts to reduce the consumption of resources, reuse and recycling are also important parts of BME's commitment to preserving the environment.

As with the consumption of resources, BME's activities generate little waste. Any waste they do generate is usually due to the replacement of computer workstations and the consumption of paper and other office materials.

- **IT equipment:** Company computers have an average lifespan of three to eight years, which is lengthy for these products, thanks to employees' responsible use and ongoing maintenance by the Technical and Systems Support Department.

BME encourages the reuse of computers that have become out of date. Therefore, in 2013, 47 computers were given to employees and 34 were donated to the non-profit San Sebastián de los Reyes Association of Parents of Disabled Children.

In accordance with legislation governing electric and electronic equipment and the management of waste thereof, the remaining equipment is returned to the supplier, who then disposes of the devices at facilities able to properly treat and manage these materials and to the companies that deal with recycled materials in each municipality where the company has offices.

In 2013, 166 pieces of equipment were recycled in Madrid, 190 in Barcelona, and 2 in Valencia.

- **Water:** The insignificant amount of water consumed and type of utilisation (restricted to habitual use by BME employees and therefore largely non-contaminating) means that the company's waste water systems are connected to the city's conventional drainage systems, and there are no specific recycling or reusing measures in place.
- **Paper:** Agreements have been signed with town councils corresponding to BME's different offices to install containers for paper and cardboard which is collected, treated and recycled.
- **Office material:** Office materials required by the company that are especially damaging to the environment, such as printer toner and replacement cartridges, are 100% recycled through suppliers.
- **Other waste.** Since 2008 each area and department actively contributes to waste management by using recycling stations to collect waste generated by personnel and sort organic waste, packaging and plastics. Each day, the company's cleaning crews remove the material collected in the recycling stations and deposit it in larger containers, which are in turn emptied by municipal authorities.

Special measures have been implemented to ensure that waste generated in the staff cafeteria, located in Las Rozas, is correctly managed. These include:

- Grease separator tanks, so that any waste considered especially hazardous, such as used oils, are removed by a specialised company.
- The installation of a wastewater purification and filtering system to process water after it is used in the company cafeteria. The system allows wastewater to be purified before it is flushed into the municipal drains to which all BME's systems are connected.

Lastly, the scant sanitary waste generated by the medical services unit is removed by duly-authorised companies. Where allowed, medicines are also recycled at pharmacies' SIGRE recycling points.



5.3 RENADE

Since 2005, BME, through Iberclear, has been collaborating in the fight against climate change by means of the National Registry for Emission Rights for Greenhouse Gases (RENADE), an instrument for ensuring that data on the ownership and control of greenhouse gas emission rights are publicly available and always up to date.

Iberclear has been entrusted by the government to manage this registry, under the direct supervision of the Spanish Office for Climate Change (OECC), belonging to the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and the Environment. This activity commenced on 20 June 2005. In the public tender process for running the registry, published in the Official State Gazette on 25 September 2013, Iberclear duly submitted the required documentation in order to continue its activity in this regard, after winning a tender to continue performing its ongoing functions providing support to the National Administrator of the Spanish section of the European Union Registry in relation to the European Union trading scheme of greenhouse gas emission allowances and the Kyoto Protocol, for the period 2014-2017. The mandate incorporates an option to extend it until 2019.

RENADE provide industrial facilities with the technical and human resources necessary to comply with their annual obligation of turning over to the government rights in an amount equivalent to CO₂ emissions made during the prior year. The close collaboration between the Registry and local governments, as verifiers of these annual CO₂ emissions, and the personalised attention provided by the authorised representatives of the installations through the Iberclear Service Desk, have enabled the 2013 compliance objectives to be reached across Spain.

In 2013, RENADE made it possible for virtually all such facilities (99.99%) to satisfactorily exchange their rights, thereby fully complying with the commitments assumed under the Kyoto protocol.