

Annual report

& CR report

2017



Instituto de Crédito Oficial

SUMMARY

- 29.** Main data
- 30.** Chairman's statement
- 32.** Evolution of the main aggregates
- 38.** Extract from directors' report
- 44.** ICO Board
- 46.** Corporate Social Responsibility

Instituto de Crédito Oficial. Main data

BALANCE SHEET ^(a)	2011	2010
Total assets	94,577.0	77,860.0
Credit investment	77,884.5	64,947.6
Second-floor loans (*)	47,842.1	42,163.2
Direct customer loans	30,042.4	22,784.4
Market funds	82,447.7	64,762.4
Equity (including results for the year)	3,685.5	3,230.2
INCOME STATEMENT ^(a)		
Interest spread	434.4	352.8
Gross profit	471.6	436.9
Profit from operating activities	57.4	42.6
Profit before tax	55.1	41.4
Net profit	40.0	31.2
RATIOS ^(b)		
ROE	1.09	0.94
ROA	0.07	0.06
Solvency ratio (**)	12.19	11.70
Operating expenses/Average Total Assets	0.05	0.07
HUMAN RESOURCES		
Number of employees	320	322
Men	126	123
Women	194	199
Line personnel and middle management	246	243

(a) Millions of Euros

(b) Percentages

(*) Does not include securitisation bonds

(**) Unconsolidated data of solvency ratio



Román Escolano

In 2011, the Spanish economy underwent two different stages. While the first half of the year gave grounds for a degree of optimism, in the summer, the recovery process was halted by the deterioration of financial markets. As the cost of State funding increased, financing terms grew tougher for financial institutions and accordingly, for enterprises and households. This credit squeeze was detrimental to both business activity and the performance of the labour market. However, on the positive side, the external sector remained vibrant, offsetting the decline in domestic demand. As a result, Spain reached year-end with growth of 0.7% of GDP as against the 0.1% downtick recorded in 2010.

Within this context of tight credit, in 2011, ICO continued to play an active role in the Spanish financial system, providing a countercyclical response to financing requirements while aiming to revive the credit flow. The Institute's activity in the credit system has led to a higher balance over the last few years, taking it to €94,577m at year-end 2011.

Instituto de Crédito Oficial provides Spanish enterprises with solutions designed to finance their businesses. Last year, over 251,000 lending operations were arranged for an amount of €20,920m. This figure is slightly below the one for 2010 due to the decline in demand for resources on the back of the downswing witnessed by business activity. So as to cover these operations, ICO went to capital markets where it launched short, medium and long-term funding operations for an amount of €43,161m.

Most of loans were granted through the second-floor system, operated together with credit institutions. Second-floor lending is a form of collaboration which, since it was first implemented 20 years ago, has proved to be one of the most efficient ways of distributing ICO's financing schemes. Last year, loans totalling €16,043m were granted for over 240,000 operations.

Moreover, financial year of 2011 saw the beginning of a new loan facility designed to settle the past debts incurred by local corporations in respect of works, supplies and/or services provided by enterprises and the self-employed. Under this facility, by year-

end, ICO had arranged 1,235 loans with more than 1,000 local corporations for a total amount of €967.7m.

As regards ICO's function as the State's Financial Agency, a number of instruments for the promotion of foreign trade are used: the Corporate Internationalisation Fund (FIEM); the Fund for the Promotion of Development (FONPRODE); the Water and Sanitation Cooperation Fund (FCAS); and the Reciprocal Interest Adjustment Contract (CARI), or Interest Makeup Agreement. Through the Corporate Internationalisation Fund, contracts were approved for an amount of € 82.5m, while resources charged to the Fund for the Promotion of Development totalled €630.7m. As for Interest Makeup Agreement, 33 operations were executed for a total €673m. Lastly, through FCAS, a total €56.3m was allocated to the financing of projects relating to water and sanitation. Here, the system used was co-financing with the national authorities of Spanish Cooperation partners countries.

Additionally, to contribute to the alleviation of the economic effects of natural disasters, ICO channelled the loans awarded to the victims of both the Lorca and Isla de Hierro earthquakes.

Since the economic situation is still difficult, ICO must continue its task of providing backup for Spain's corporations, offering solutions to enterprises' financing needs, fostering the development of new projects and lending its support to internationalisation processes.

I would like to end this statement by expressing my personal gratitude to all the employees of ICO for their effort, commitment and dedication and in particular, to the previous management team and its Chairman, José María Ayala.



Román Escolano
Chairman of ICO

Annual report 2011

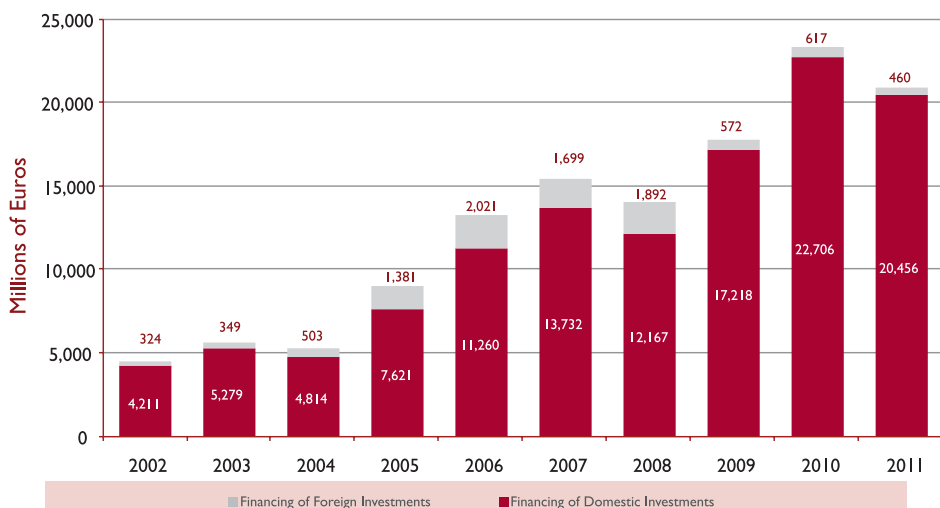
Evolution of the main aggregates

Ordinary credits arranged in the year

(millions of Euros and percentages)

Distribution by activity sector	2011	2010	Variation	
			Absolute	%
I. Financing of investments in Spain	20,456.4	22,706.1	-2,249.7	-0.1
SME investments	8,226.7	9,329.4	-1,102.7	-0.1
SME liquidity	7,090.0	7,486.5	-396.5	-0.1
Technological innovation	248.3	404.8	-156.5	-0.4
Renewable energy	476.0	227.0	249.0	1.1
Large projects	2,710.3	3,024.0	-313.7	-0.1
Audiovisual resources	44.8	48.2	-3.5	-0.1
Housing	666.4	1,661.1	-994.7	-0.6
Remaining lines	994	525.1	468.9	0.6
2. Financing of investments abroad	460.4	616.7	-156.3	-0.3
SME support	344.1	414.4	-70.3	-0.2
Other projects	116.3	202.4	-86.1	-0.4
TOTAL	20,916.8	23,322.9	-2,406.0	-0.1

Loans Arranged in the Year (*)



(*) Without including financial credits or loans to affected parties

Loan accounts (a). Balances at 31 december

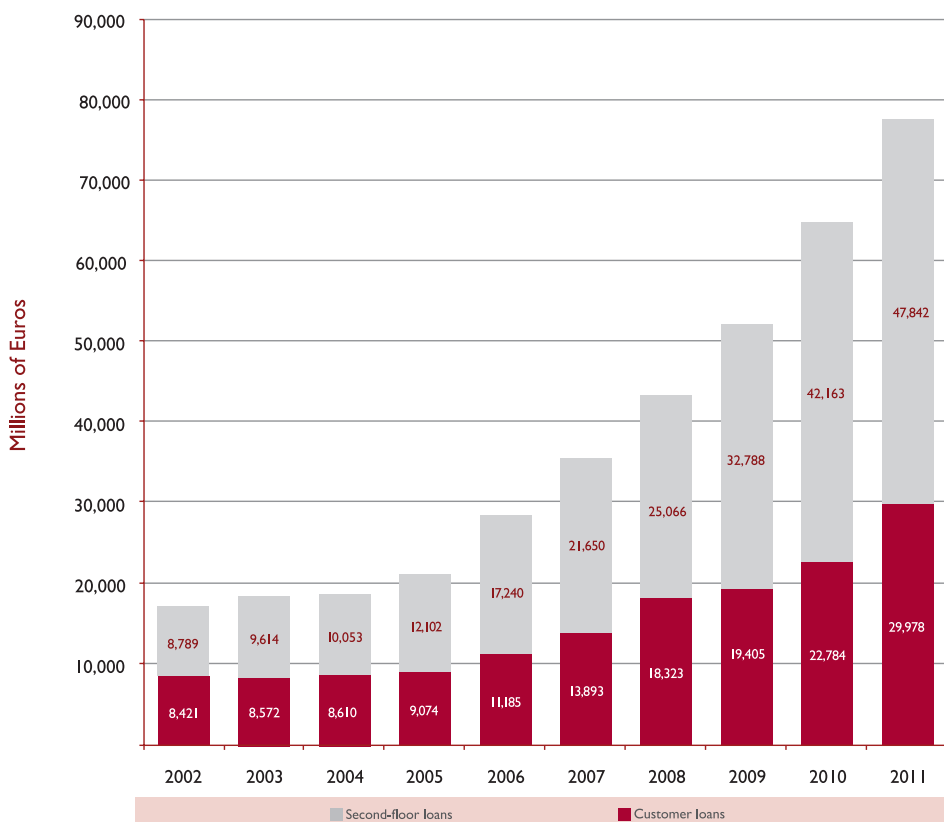
(millions of Euros and percentages)

	2011	2010	Variation	
			Absolute	%
1. Ordinary operations	77,820.4	64,873.6	12,946.8	0.2
1.1. Second-floor Loans (b)	47,842.1	42,089.2	5,752.9	0.1
1.2. Customer Loans	29,978.3	22,784.4	7,193.9	0.3
2. Special and exceptional operations	64.1	74.0	-9.9	-0.1
3. Total	77,884.5	64,947.6	12,936.9	0.2

(a) Following deduction of provisions

(b) Without including bonds arising from the securitisation of second-floor loans

Credit Loans. Balances at 31 december

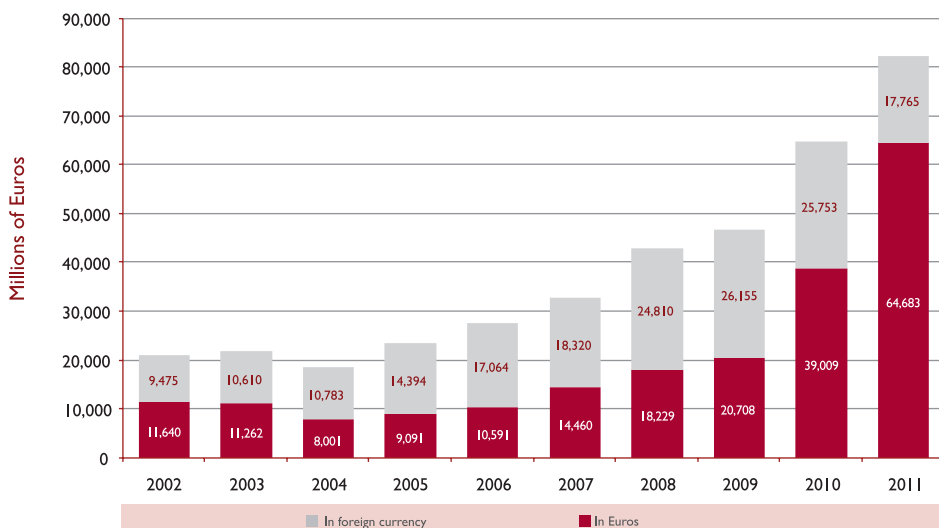


Borrowed funds. Balances at 31 december

(millions of Euros and percentages)

	2011	2010	Variation	
			Absolute	%
I. Market funds	82,447.7	64,762.4	17,685.3	27.3
I.1. Fixed-income securities	69,112.7	57,693.8	11,418.9	19.8
I.2. Loans from financial institutions	4,708.2	3,482.1	1,226.1	35.2
I.3. Deposits from customers	8,626.8	3,586.5	5,040.3	140.5
I.4. In Euros	64,682.5	39,009.4	25,673.1	65.8
I.5. In foreign currency	17,765.2	25,753.0	-7,987.8	-31.0
2. Special financing	2,707.5	3,434.3	-726.8	-21.2
3. Total	85,155.2	68,348.9	22,725.6	0.2

Market Funds. Balances at 31 december Distribution by currency

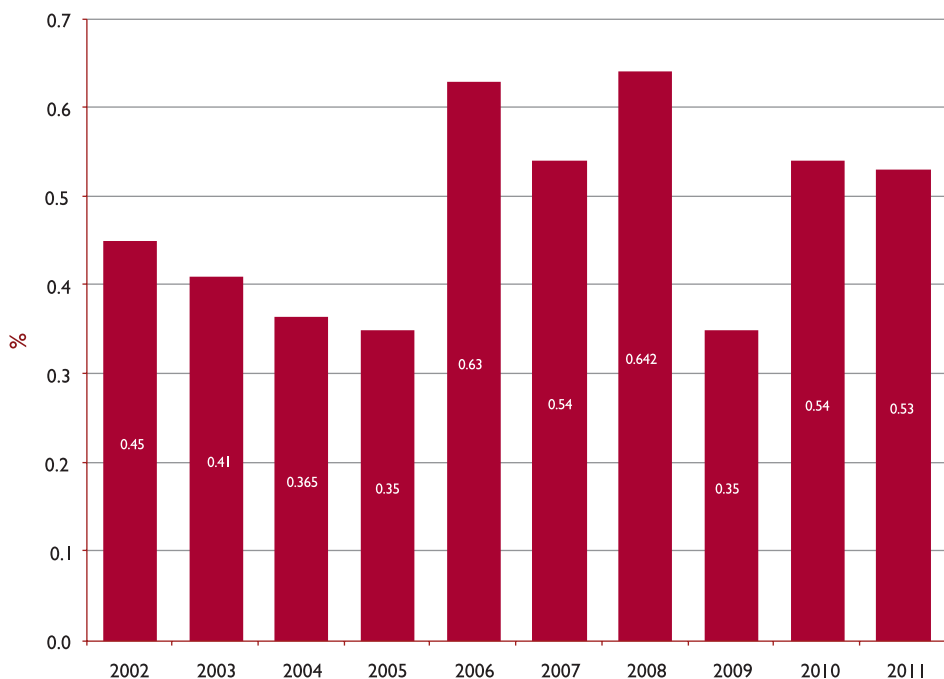


Income statement spreads. Annual amounts

(millions of Euros and percentages)

	2011	2010	Variation	
			Absolute	%
Interest spread	434.4	352.8	81.6	23.1
Gross profit	471.6	436.9	34.7	7.9
Profit from operating activities	57.4	42.6	14.8	34.7
Profit before tax	55.1	41.4	13.7	33.2
Profit after tax	40.0	31.2	8.8	28.1
Total Average Assets	81,968.9	65,204.2	16,764.8	25.7

Intermediation Margin/ Total Average Assets



Operations on behalf of the State

(millions of Euros and percentages)

Loans arranged in the year	2011	2010	Variation	
			Absolute	%
Corporate internationalization Fund (FIEM)	78.9	214.8	-135.9	- 63.3
Development Promotion Fund (FONPRODE)	630.7	-	630.7	100.0
Reciprocal Interest Adjustment Contract (CARI)	672.9	1,150.2	- 477.3	- 41.5
Water and Sanitation Cooperation Fund (FCAS)	38.9	137.3	- 98.4	- 72.0
Balance at 31 December				
Corporate internationalization Fund (FIEM)	5,329.7	5,314.9	14.8	0.3
Development Promotion Fund (FONPRODE)	981.5	-	981.5	
Reciprocal Interest Adjustment Contract (CARI)	2,769.1	2,405.6	363.5	15.1
Water and Sanitation Cooperation Fund (FCAS)	506.3	447.1	59.3	13.0

Annual report **2011**
Extract from directors'
report

Financial situation

In 2011 the international economy, especially the European economy, continued to suffer the consequences of the recession that began four years earlier in the US financial sector, and which extended rapidly to the international financial system and pushed the actual economy to a recession from which we still have not recovered. Sovereign debt crisis of the periphery countries of the Euro zone, reductions in their credit ratings, maximums on the risk premium of their public debt and volatile markets were continually present in the financial scenario and prevented economic recovery throughout the year.

To the rescues of Greece and Ireland, were added that of Portugal in the spring of 2011. The spreads of Greece's, Ireland's and Portugal's debt rose dramatically in various episodes in which they reached maximum highs, and Italy joined the group of European economies with credibility problems, not only with respect to the economy, but also with respect to their political credibility. The tension in the financial markets combined with the weak policies of Italy, which implemented political change in order to redirect the difficult economic situation in which it found itself. Spain's public debt was not exempt from these ups and down, although with a spread remote from that of the rescued countries and of Italy but even so, very high, reaching dangerous limits at certain times, such as at the end of November when it approached the 470 bp.

The lack of stability of the financial markets was also reflected in the stock markets, in the exchange rate and in the price of petrol. In 2011 the euro fell 3% with respect to the dollar, the price of crude rose approximately 12.5% and the value of the indexes of the main world stock markets fell, with the exception of the Dow Jones (specifically the IBEX lost almost 13.5%).

Although the financial markets did not improve nor relax, in the actual economic scope, there began to be signs of improvement both in Europe and the USA during the first half of the year, which seemed to reveal the commencement of a recovery; certain international bodies even upped their growth forecasts for that year and the ECB increased the intervention rate in spring. But in the second part of the year, activity began to slow down, mainly in Europe, while voices began to talk of the necessary restructuring of Greece's debt and a possible forgiveness of same.

In this pattern of interrupted recovery, the following observations were made in the Spanish economy: in the first two quarters of 2011, the GDP advanced at positive rates (0.4% and 0.2%, inter-quarterly in the first and second quarters, respectively) but in the third quarter it remained unchanged (0%) and in the last quarter of the year the GDP

fell by 0.3% with respect to the preceding quarter. As a whole, the Spanish economy grew 0.7% in 2011, a much more satisfactory result than that recorded in 2010 (when the GDP fell by a decimal) but with a clear cooling-off in the final part of the year.

The Spanish credit market felt the effects of this highly unfavourable environment and ended 2011 with a fall in the credit balance of 4%; new loan transactions did not cease to fall over the year and the default rate approached 7.5%.

Operating framework

Within the aforementioned financial situation, in 2011 ICO continued performing its functions as a Public Banking and State Financial Agency, submitted to the statutory principles of financial equilibrium and adaptation of similar means.

In this connection, and in line with the instructions and guidance of the Economic Authorities and the agreements of its General Council, ICO continued to execute credit lines to facilitate the financing of investments and working capital needs of self-employed workers and small companies, in order to soften the negative effects of the economic and financial crisis. These lines were encompassed within the second-floor lines, including notably the liquidity line for self-employed workers or small and medium-sized enterprises, and the sustainable investment line among others.

Also worthy of mention are the investment and macroeconomic stabilisation lines of Spanish companies, together with other lines to finance investment in infrastructure, strategic activities, acquisition of computer hardware for citizens and sustainable tourism, both directly and indirectly. To these programs may be added others on a lesser scale, such as energy efficiency, cinematography, road public transport, affected parties, etc.

The total amount of the transactions entered into in 2011 amounted to €20,920,278 thousand. For their part, drawdowns amounted to €20,991,867 thousand, including second-floor lines, direct loans, ICOdirecto, ICO-SGR, Public Authorities and guarantees provided. Of this latter amount, €16,043,360 thousand are concentrated in second-floor lines, distributing the remainder through direct loans to clients.

Also, in the second semester of 2011 a new financial facility was opened for public authorities, and with this tool they have been able to meet their obligations with suppliers. Since it was started up 1,028 Municipal Councils have benefited from this measure, amounting to €967,705 thousand.

In order to channel this investment in full, ICO has an annual maximum indebtedness authorisation, which is set in the General State Budget Law. For 2011 the limit was set at €23,000,000 thousand.

With very unstable markets and highly aggressive price increases, the necessary financial funds were obtained to respond to the fundamental objective of generating the new credit investment required through the different lines instrumented. Their purpose is to meet the maturities of the year and structure the balance sheet in order to suppress or minimise the liquidity, interest rate and exchange risks involved, assuring the transparency of their public issues in the execution of their financial programmes.

In 2011, ICO supported its funding mainly through issuances of obligations and bonds, and promissory notes and loans. These issuances were made in seven different currencies, with the local currency having the greatest weight. The equivalent value in euros of the gross funds obtained in the year, including long-, medium- and short-term and without considering those arising from the interbank market, customer deposits, etc., amounted to €43,161,000 thousand.

Royal Decree-Law 2/2011, of 18 February on the reinforcement of the financial system, took the requirements of principal capital from 8% to 10% for those entities with greater dependence on wholesale financing without securities representing share capital. In the case of ICO, the General State Budget Law 42/2006, in its Additional Provision Forty-Nine requires a solvency coefficient of 9.5%. At 2011 year-end, the balance of these funds at consolidated level amounted to €3,702,169 thousand, an increase of 11.70% with respect to those of 31 December 2010, representing 3.91% of the balance-sheet aggregates. The increase in shareholders' equity calculable in the year is due, once again, to the execution of the measures envisaged in Additional Provision Forty-Nine of General State Budget Law 42/2006 for 2007, of 28 December 2006, which enabled the Group's solvency coefficient to reach 12.33%. This level of shareholders' equity enabled ICO to comply both with the Law applicable to it and with the Royal Decree-Law required for the whole system.

Activity

At 31 December 2011, the balance of the credit investment, considering such to be the outstanding balance of the bonds acquired by ICO which substituted the mediation loans securitised at the time (this balance is currently €1,026,255 thousand), without including the adjustments, amounted to €9,722,088 thousand, an aggregate that, excluding the credit lines for the securitisation fund II, exceeds by 10% that recognised at the end of

2010. The relationship between the balance of the net credit investment and the entity's total balance, at 2010 and 2011 year-end, amounted to 87% and 84%, respectively.

The balance of the credit investment, arising from direct transactions with customers, without adjustments and without taking into account the credit lines for the securitisation fund II, amounted to €25,853,763 thousand, and that of the second-floor loans - including as such those securitised and represented by securitisation bonds - amounted to €48,868,325 thousand. These balances exceeded those of the preceding year by 10% and 9.75%, respectively (the increase in the mediation without securitisation was 13.2%).

At 2011 year-end, the balance of the financial investment to financial institutions - without considering that relating to the mediation operations referred to above - amounted to €1,837,642 thousand, an amount which increased by 68% that of the preceding year. Of this amount, €1,464,804 thousand relates to the sum of the deposits transferred in the interbank market, €224,212 thousand relates to operations with BBVA - attributable in full to the refinancing of the provisions supplied prior to its privatisation to the former Official Credit Entities -, and the remaining portion of €148,626 thousand are the loans to financial institutions to residents and non-residents.

Also, the bonds and promissory notes to financial entities and the State debt or that guaranteed by it, gave rise at 31 December to an asset of €7,166,579 thousand.

ICO's borrowed capital amounted to €81,486,139 thousand, representing 86.16% of the balance sheet. Of this amount, 84% relates to medium- and long-term liabilities, and the remainder is financed at short-term.

Long-term financing comprises obligations and bonds in circulation totalling €62,959,655 thousand, loans from the European Investment Bank (EIB) amounting to €2,052,271 thousand, and other liabilities. In total, medium- and long-term financing rose 21% with respect to 2010. Short-term financing, 46% higher than that of 2010, comprises DVP issuances amounting to €2,636,320 thousand, current accounts €8,302,755 thousand), and credit entity financing totalling €2,341,300 thousand. Also, €4,045,052 thousand in the balance sheet relate to funds repayable by second-floor lines.

Special fixed-rate financing of the State loan to finance the credit demand of the SME liquidity line for 2010 to meet working capital problems of SMEs in that year has been gradually declining, giving rise to a balance of €2,707,750 thousand at year-end. This figure is 21% lower than that recognised at 31 December 2010.

Risk management policy

The measures taken by the Institute with respect to the management of credit, liquidity, market and operational risk are described in the related Note 5.3 of the Financial Statements.

Results

In accordance with Circular 4/2004 of 22 December, of the Bank of Spain, and subsequent modifications, the interest spread obtained by ICO in 2011 was €434,382 thousand, representing an increase of 23.1% with respect to that recognised in 2010.

Also, the Institute has endeavoured to adapt funding to the credit demand, in order that price volatility affects the intermediation spread as little as possible. Accordingly, the financial margin ratio calculated on the aggregate of total average assets amounted to 0.53%, as opposed to 0.54% in the preceding year. Gross profit amounted to €471,585 thousand, with an interannual increase of 7.94%, and profit from operations totalled € 57,405 thousand, representing an increase of 34.62%.

The aggregate value in net terms of asset impairment (provisions and other impairment losses) amounted to €374,354 thousand. Profit for the year before corporation tax was €55,142 thousand and net profit for the year was €40,026 thousand, and this amount increased by 28.09% with respect to the previous year. The profit ratio after taxes over the average total assets (ROA) amounted to 0.06% in 2010 and 0.07% in 2011.

2012

The macroeconomic forecasts for 2012 paint a scenario of continued economic and financial recession. In its mission as State Financial Agency, the Institute will continue focusing its activity on the implementation of counter-cycle measures to reduce the impact of the recession and support the recovery of the levels of economic activity and job creation.

Annual report **2011**

ICO Board

(at 31 december 2011)

CHAIRMAN:

MR. D. JOSÉ MARÍA AYALA⁽¹⁾

DIRECTORS OF THE BOARD:

MR. ÁNGEL TORRES

MR. FERNANDO ROJAS

MR. JUAN ANTONIO CORTECERO

MR. JESÚS MANUEL GÓMEZ

MR. RAÚL SAUGAR

MR. JOSÉ CARLOS GARCÍA DE QUEVEDO

MR. FERNANDO SALAZAR

MR. PEDRO ANTONIO RÍOS

MR. JORGE SERRANO⁽²⁾

SECRETARY OF THE BOARD:

MRS. IDOYA ARTEAGABEITIA

State lawyer

Deputy director of the Legal Advisory Department of the Instituto de Crédito Oficial

THE FOLLOWING EXERCISED THEIR POSITIONS AS DIRECTORS OF THE BOARD IN 2011:

MR. SANTIAGO MENENDEZ DE LUARCA (Until 25.01.2011)

MRS. MARÍA FELICIDAD MONTERO (From 25.01.2011 until 11.02.2011)

MR. LUIS DIEZ (Until 28.10.2011)

EXECUTIVES

MRS. ROSARIO CASERO

Director-General of Business

MRS. SUSANA DE LAS HERAS

Assistant Director General to the Chairman

MRS. OLGA GARCÍA

Commercial Director-General

MRS. VANESSA SERVERA

Financial and Risks Director-General

(1) Chairman until 05.01.2012

(2) Director from 28.10.2011

Annual report 2011
Corporate Social
Responsibility

For yet another year, ICO has informed its interest groups of the economic, social and environmental commitment achieved in the previous year, using for this purpose a triple communication and transparency channel.

Also, through the Annual Report it informs the interested parties of the information relating to our economic performance, including the most significant data on our main activity as a financing entity of Spanish companies.

Likewise, we have prepared the Social Responsibility Report, a document which maintains the structure of the “Guide for the preparation of sustainability reports version 3”, and the “Industry Supplement for Financial Services”, edited by Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), which we have submitted for verification by an independent expert, obtaining the maximum rating (A+), which reaffirms ICO as an expert informant, placing it among the leading entities in the preparation of Corporate Social Responsibility reports.

Lastly, the Report on the Progress of the United Nations World Agreement, which details the evolution of ICO in the implementation of the 10 Principles announced by this International Organisation, whose commitment we expressly renew for yet another year.

In this agenda, in 2012 we will work on the preparation of a Corporate Governance Report, for which we will take into account the Guidelines of the OECD on the Corporate Governance of Public Companies, and the enactment of the Transparency Law, Access to Public Information and Best Practice, still in the bill stage. This specimen Corporate Governance Report will be prepared on a coordinated basis with other companies of the public sector.

Since 2009 ICO has carried out promotional actions regarding the values and principles of the management of Social Responsibility in the small- and medium-sized company. In this line, in 2011 action centred on the management side, placing at the disposal of SMEs computer software through which it may manage Corporate Social Responsibility indicators. Furthermore, the software notably simplifies the preparation of sustainability reports. This action, which will be in force until the end of 2012, and which was performed in collaboration with the World Agreement Spanish Network, endeavours to sensitise this group of companies on the importance and the differential value of the management of corporate social responsibility at their organisations.

Within the objective of boosting relationships with entities and organisations in the

social responsibility area, in 2011 we intensified our collaboration and participation in the management of those corporate social responsibility associations of which we are members.

In 2012, we will continue developing the work lines already commenced and, furthermore, we intend to implant a corporate voluntary service in order to strengthen the commitment of ICO and its employees with society, mainly with those groups that suffer less favourable conditions.

ICO and transparency

ICO has the commitment to provide all its clients with correct and precise information on the characteristics and conditions of its products and services, and provide a rapid response to all queries and claims that these clients may have. For this purpose, it has different communication channels enabling effective access to information.

These communication channels may be used by clients that are recipients of the financing lines and, in general, by any person that wishes to extend its knowledge regarding the activity and services provided by ICO.

Certain channels used by ICO in 2011 were as follows: advertising action to spread the Institute's financing lines, the distribution of information brochures on the characteristics of the financing programmes, the preparation of newsletters on-line for self-employed workers and SMEs, a newsletter to inform investors, publication of press notes for the media, new contents for the Institute's web page, active presence in the professional pages, response through the complaints Channel, suggestions and requests for information and telephone assistance with respect to client information queries.

ICO and its clients

One of the greatest difficulties faced by SMEs and self-employed workers that wish to set up or consolidate a business is gaining access to the financing required to commence their activity.

In its traditional role of aiding groups with greater difficulty to access credit, ICO annually adapts its offering of financing products to company needs, mainly those of SMEs and self-employed workers.

In 2011, the Institute granted 249,000 loans to SMEs and self-employed workers

amounting to €16,394 million. The main lines of support to companies were ICO-Investment, ICO-Sustainable Investment and ICO-Liquidity, in which 92.8% of operations were entered into.

ICO and its suppliers

ICO also promotes the principles of Corporate Social Responsibility in relation to its suppliers, including social and environmental requirements in its recruitment processes.

ICO and its employees

ICO has been developing and implementing a human resources policy based on diversity, non-discrimination and equal opportunities for all employees. The employment relationship of the Institute's employees is based on the application of the company's specific Collective Labour Agreement. 82.5% of the workforce is subject to the Agreement.

At 31 December 2011, ICO's workforce comprised 320 employees. Permanent hirings totalled 91.6%. 60.6% of ICO's workforce are women, and 39.4% are men. By professional group, 82.5% of the workforce comprises line personnel and administrative staff; the management team and middle management account for 17.5% of ICO's total employees.

ICO has implemented a system of professional development which is applied to the whole of the workforce. It is based on both the qualitative assessment of employees' performance and the quantitative evaluation arising from the achievement of the annual objectives defined for each one of the operational areas. In 2011, 65 employees were promoted to a higher remuneration bracket.

The professional development of ICO's employees is governed by a significant annual training plan which combines specific training actions for the position with others of a more general nature, thereby strengthening the training and qualifications of the employees and thus enabling them to undertake other activities.

Corporate voluntary service

ICO has a Corporate Voluntary Service Plan, whose objective is to contribute its know-how for the development of projects undertaken by groups at risk from social exclusion. Furthermore, the plan aims to sensitise employees to participate in support and aid actions to these groups.

ICO and the environment

Sustainable development is a priority for ICO, which focuses its involvement on the following areas: reducing the environmental impact of its business activity; financing environmental investment projects, and analysing the social and environmental impact of the projects.

Although ICO's business activity does not have a significant impact on the environment, the Institute's commitment is to use resources responsibly, endeavouring to minimise the harmful effects of its activities.

In order to reduce its direct environmental impact, ICO performs a periodic control of electricity and water consumption, waste processed and emissions generated. Accordingly, it establishes reduction mechanisms in these areas.

ICO has prepared a manual of sound environmental practices, distributed via the Intranet, for the general knowledge of all its employees. Its objective is to ascertain the environmental impact of the activities of ICO both at institutional level and with respect to the performance of employees.

Various messages are published over the Intranet to make employees aware of responsible consumption of resources and the adequate management of waste.

One of the objectives of the Institute is to contribute to the preservation of the environment through the promotion of recycling and the recovery of re-usable material.

COEFFICIENT INDICATORS	UNIT	2011	2010	Annual variation
Electricity consumed	KWh	2,092,103.00	2,529,510.00	-17.92%
Electricity consumed/used	KWh	5,243.37	6,065.97	-13.56%
CO2 issued	Tonnes	838.24	1,089.43	-23.1%
CO2 issued	Kg	2.10	2.61	-19.58%
Total paper consumed	Kg	11,637.50	14,577.00	-20.17%
Paper consumed/used	Kg	29.17	34.96	-16.56%
Computer hardware donated (complete PCs)	Units	100	ds	-100.00%

ICO and social action

Such action was developed basically by ICO Foundation, created in 1993 in order to develop, protect and encourage all manner of studies, research and further procedures related with economic, scientific, technological, environmental, urban development, social, professional, labour, cultural, artistic, educational, civic, humanitarian and other matters of general interest. In 2011, the budget earmarked by ICO to the Foundation in order to carry on its activity amounted to €2.40 million.

