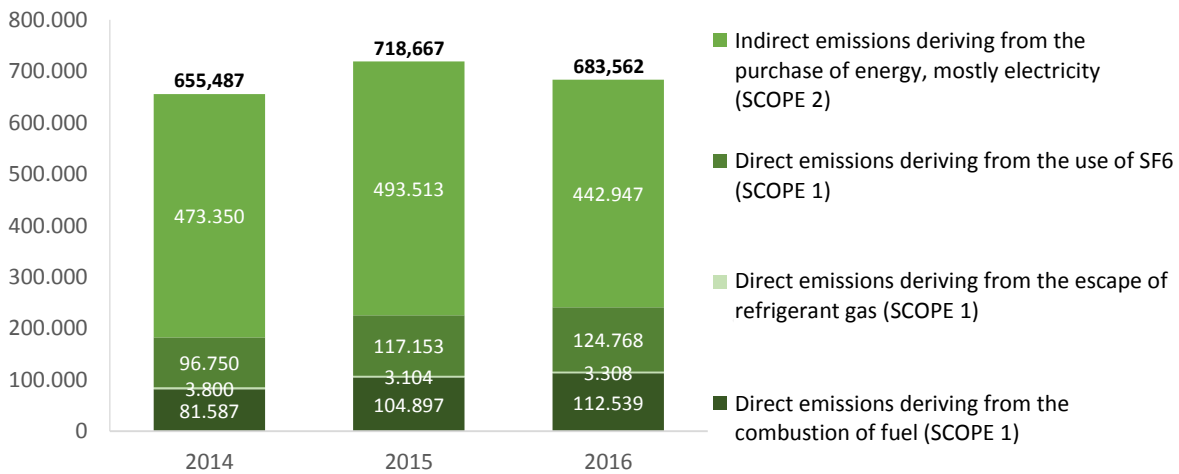


Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)

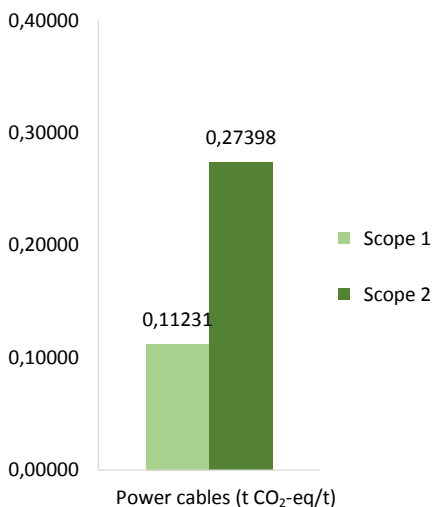
Greenhouse gas emissions, measured in tonnes of CO₂ equivalent, were calculated using the methodologies indicated in “The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition, 2004)” considering, for the SCOPE 1 emissions, the consumption of fuels, the release of overflow refrigerant gases and the use of SF6 and, for the SCOPE 2 emissions, the consumption of purchased energy (mainly electricity).

Emissions totalled 683,562 tCO₂eq in 2016, down with respect to 2015. The reduction was mostly attributable to the SCOPE 2 emissions, due to a change in the scope of reporting following the closure of a number of factories.

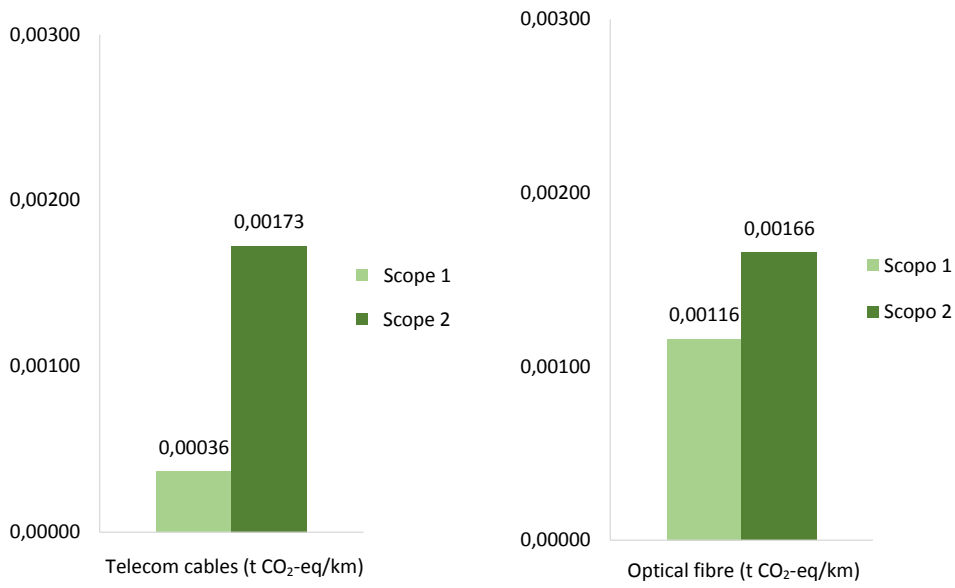
CO₂ EMISSIONS, ANALYSED BETWEEN SCOPE 1 AND SCOPE 2 (tCO₂eq)



SCOPE 1 AND SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS OF CO₂ PER TONNE OF PRODUCT (tCO₂eq/t)



SCOPE 1 AND SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS OF CO₂ PER Km OF PRODUCT (tCO₂eq/km)



Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) following the purchase of Guarantee of Origin certificates

Prysmian is a diversified, multinational Group; accordingly, two main methods are used to account for Scope 2 emissions: the Location-based method and the Market-based method. Both methods, described below, are recognised and required by the GHG Protocol and must be used to report on Scope 2 emissions in the CDP's Climate Change program from 2016.

Location-based method

This method for quantifying Scope 2 CO₂ emissions is based on average emission factors for the generation of electricity within well-defined geographical boundaries: local, sub-national or national.

Market-based method

This method for quantifying Scope 2 CO₂ emissions is based on the CO₂ emissions of the energy suppliers from which the reporter (company that prepares the report) purchases a package of electricity under contract. Markets are differentiated by the contracts available for the purchase of energy or by the specific attributes claimed, but can include: certificates guaranteeing the origin of the energy and direct contracts with suppliers (RECs, GOs, I-REC, etc.); specific emission factors of the supplier; default emission factors representing the energy and emissions that are not monitored or not claimed (known as "residual mix"); regional or average sub-national or national emission factors.

With reference to electricity consumption in 2016, the Prysmian Group purchased Guarantee of Origin certificates from a number of European suppliers in order to increase the percentage of energy consumed by the Group that was derived from renewable sources, thus reducing the corresponding CO₂ emissions determined using the market-based method of calculation. This initiative further contributed to reducing the Group's CO₂ emissions, which were 17.6% lower than in 2015. Using the location-based approach, on the other hand, the Group's CO₂ emissions were 4.9% lower than in 2015.

SCOPE 2 CO₂ EMISSIONS – Electricity (tCO₂eq)

