

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY



The Group strives actively to safeguard and protect the environment and conserve natural resources, in order to create sustainable value for the benefit of both the organisation and our stakeholders.

The Group's commitment to safeguarding the environment and conserving natural resources is expressed not only by the intrinsic characteristics of our products, but also by how our production systems are managed. In particular, the prevention and reduction of their environmental impact is achieved, for example, by the efficient use of natural resources, the optimisation of logistics flows and the responsible management of waste. Prysmian worked hard during the year to enhance our performance on environmental matters. Additionally, considering the aspects deemed significant at Group level, the Health, Safety & Environment function (also "HSE") worked with other business functions to establish the HSE objectives for the period to 2020, and plan the actions required each year in order to make steady progress towards these goals.

The HSE function has further consolidated the scope of its activities at various levels within the Group - corporate, country or region, business unit or production unit - centralising activities and coordinating the work of the local HSE functions. Application of the Health, Safety and Environment policy, the Operating Procedures and the Group's Technical Standards was maintained and extended to additional operating units. The effectiveness and proper application at local level of the health, safety and environment rules were also checked periodically, with support from a Group-level audit team.

Furthermore, significant variables and indicators were again monitored regularly to check the effectiveness of health, safety and environment activities, including compliance with health and safety at work standards, energy consumption, waste management, water usage and greenhouse gas emissions. In particular, with reference to the last mentioned, the Group has strengthened the process of collecting energy consumption data in order to track both "direct" emissions (deriving from production processes) and "indirect" emissions (deriving from the purchase of energy).

This system of monitoring and reporting enabled the Group to participate in 2017, once again, in the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), Climate Change section. The CDP is an international initiative that seeks to contribute to the pursuit of the objectives agreed in the Kyoto Protocol regarding the global reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

The issue of energy consumption has always been a monitoring and leverage area for the development of activities aimed at reducing them, also as linked to emissions.

In 2017, new energy diagnoses were carried out in some European and non-European operating units, in accordance with local legislative requirements and the criteria defined at Group level, aimed at having an ever more complete, reliable and updated data base on energy consumption and its distribution, with the aim of extending energy efficiency initiatives to an ever larger number of units.

To this end, the HSE corporate function has prepared a Plan for the conduct of the Energy Audits in the Group's operating units for the period 2017 - 2020. In 2017, 4 new energy diagnoses were conducted, which complement those already implemented in the period 2015-2016, for a total of 26 in about ten countries. In addition, in Germany, where the Energy Management System has been in place for the time being in accordance with the ISO 50001 standard, periodic energy audits have been conducted in the 5 production units.

Significant events during 2017 included the investment of about EUR 10 million in health, safety and environmental activities. In addition to training initiatives, Prysmian has continued

to manage various activities including active participation in various working parties and on association committees, such as Europacable's ECOE Committee, Orgalime's "Substances Task Force", ANIE's Environment Committee and AICE's environment working party, and the IEC Maintenance Team that is drafting the standard environmental declaration for power cables. The approach to integration adopted represents an opportunity to improve and, in this light, operational policies and practices for the management of the environment, health and safety by all operating units will be further developed and agreed. In this regard, the Prysmian Group uses quali-quantitative parameters to monitor environmental performance and health and safety in the workplace.

In this context, the new Milan headquarters will also be certified as a specific operational unit, where the standardisation and coordination activities carried out by the central functions in the HSE area will be further strengthened and documented in a "multi-site" organisational concept.

Among the common initiatives, the HSE function identified already in 2016 two projects - "Relamping with LED" and "Smart Metering", relating, respectively, to the replacement of traditional lighting with LED bulbs and the introduction of systems for the measurement of consumption at production units - to be implemented and pursued ensuring a homogeneous approach within the Group.

The "Relamping with LED" project was launched in 2016 by the HSE function, which selected some of the production units already undergoing Energy Audit as a priority, and distributed to all the local organisations guidelines regarding the replacement of traditional lighting fixtures with LED lamps and supported organisations in the design of the project. In 2017, the HSE corporate function, in collaboration with an external expert in the energy sector, completed the preliminary work and started the coordination of the operational phase of the "Relamping with LED" and "Metering" projects.

In particular, for the "Relamping with LED" project, the HSE function has:

- evaluated the energy and economic savings obtainable in the individual production units and at the Country level, thanks to the reduction in electricity consumption and management costs of lighting systems. According to estimates, the expected savings range between 10% and 70% of current consumption for lighting only, depending on the sites;
- carried out targeted inspections in the Italian production units, to which the intervention priority was assigned, and prepared the technical specifications for the new lighting systems to be designed and installed;
- collaborated with the Purchasing function in the selection of a "general contractor" who was entrusted with the task of designing and installing LED lighting systems in the Italian operating units;
- defined the schedule of works for the period 2017-2019;
- coordinated the execution of the works in the first two Italian production units.

In 2017, following the setup work launched in 2016 for the "Metering" project and with a view to optimising the time and resources dedicated to the project, HSE has planned the installation of consumption monitoring systems in the Italian operating units, to be done by the same "general contractor" in charge of the design and installation of LEDs.

The installation of these systems was launched at the end of 2017 in 6 of the 7 Italian units and will allow, as of 2018, a more precise and complete reporting of energy consumption, and savings obtained thanks to the energy efficiency projects launched. The "Metering" project will be completed at the beginning of 2018 on the last Italian site and will be gradually extended to other units of the Group.

In addition, during 2017 a number of pilot projects were launched at production units considered representative within the Group, in order to carry out a more detailed and specific analysis of energy consumption, considering the production, plant engineering and maintenance needs of each location, the types of supply, any existing restrictions and climate data. The objective is to determine if there are any plant engineering or operational solutions that would reduce energy consumption and the emission of pollutants.

MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

During the year, the Prysmian Group maintained its efforts to coordinate the Group's HSE Management Systems, among other things by promoting the new certification of factories and organisations that had none yet. With this in mind, the 2017 result consisted of the extension to 4 additional sites of the OHSAS 18001 certification related to the Safety Management System and to 2 additional sites of the ISO 14001 certification on the Environmental Management System.

Following these new certifications, at the end of 2017, 94% and 78% of the sites were certified respectively according to the ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001 standards.

Furthermore, it is planned to complete the certification of the Milan office to both the ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001 standards, which concluded the first phase of auditing in December 2017.

LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT

In 2017 the development of the instrument dedicated to the calculation of some important environmental parameters of cables produced in the Group factories continued: the Carbon Footprint and the recyclability at the end of its life. The system in question represents a new feature of the Common Analysis (CA) application, already developed and in use for several years for the design and assessment of the costs of cables for all the Group's factories, and makes use of the fact that it can be used the same databases.

For more information on the project, refer to the paragraph on the Carbon Footprint (CFP) in the chapter "Planning the future responsibly".

MAIN INITIATIVES TO LOWER ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Power Cables

In 2017, initiatives continued to mitigate and reduce the environmental impact in the Group's production units. The following are the main ones:

- In Rayong, improvements were made to the cooling water recirculation system, by controlling its level, in order to reduce water leaks in the circuits returning to the main tank during machine downtime. With this system, the amount of water remaining in the internal tanks and, therefore, the water consumption are minimised;
- Slatina has obtained a reduction in process waste in the production of power cables;
- Velke Mezirici installed a heat recovery system from the compressors, which contributed to reducing energy consumption;
- In Amfreville, the temperature control system has been improved in order to optimise energy consumption and the system for reusing wood packaging has been upgraded to replace aluminium;
- In Gron, various actions have been carried out to improve water recirculation;
- In Nuremberg, larger pipes were installed for the return lines of the extrusion lines, in order to reduce losses and, therefore, water consumption;
- In North Dighton, the reduction of sheath strips and a better management of the shelf life of the compounds contributed to the reduction of relative waste. In addition, the new collection points for polyethylene and PVC waste showed an increase in the residual of recycled waste compared to 2016. Moreover, a reduction in the oil waste from the machines was obtained, thanks to the improved management of the equipment and the prompt intervention of maintenance in the identification and repair

of any oil leaks. Finally, lead-containing waste water, disposed of as hazardous waste, has been reduced thanks to the introduction of a more efficient pre-filter, placed near the evaporator on the PLCV line.

- At Schuykillhaven, the amount of waste compounds was reduced, thanks to the reduction in the mix of used materials; moreover, the waste compounds classified as hazardous has decreased thanks to the introduction of materials free of dangerous substances and more compatible with the environment; finally, a larger quantity of packaging was sent for recycling.
- In Santa Perpetua, as part of an improvement project initiated by R&D to stabilise production, the reduction of the waste of mixtures sent for disposal was obtained thanks to their reuse in limited percentages, as a basis for other lower quality compounds.
- A project for the recovery of SF6 gas was started in Delft to limit its release into the environment. The employees were trained (through external courses) to acquire the necessary practice for the recovery of SF6. Subsequently, an action plan will be launched to achieve the zero emissions target.
- In Pikkala, lower consumption of cooling water was achieved thanks to the change in the control of the cooling process. The use of water inside a closed system with valves is regulated by this system, which makes it possible to optimise the quantities necessary for cooling.

Telecom Cables

At the Claremont plant, the projects launched in 2017 led to the reduction of waste and energy consumption in the two production units:

- the Compound Scrap Less project, to reduce the production of scraps at the start of the cable production process;
- The "Munster" unit re-phasing project has allowed the reduction of natural gas consumption in the Optical Fibre unit.

In Calais, the reduction of municipal waste was made possible by better separation of waste such as paper, plastic, wood. Furthermore, the re-use of wooden drums has improved.

COMMITMENTS FOR THE FUTURE

With reference to the HSE policy and use of the HSE management system, Prysmian will continue its involvement in various initiatives intended to use resources efficiently and reduce the environmental impact of production processes at a number of factories (e.g. replacement of lighting systems, recycling of SF6, optimising the use of energy resources, and awareness campaigns concerning the consumption of energy).

These initiatives have generated, over the years, various benefits in both environmental and cost reduction terms. In order to proceed in a systematic and orderly manner, the activities already started have been included within a Group project entitled Energy Efficiency and Carbon Reduction, which is coordinated centrally by the Corporate HSE function, making it possible, in 2017, to:

- continue to report increasingly precise and reliable data and information, at Group level, about consumption and greenhouse gas emissions;
- monitor improvement objectives, particularly in relation to the reduction of energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions at Group level, involving Corporate and all other levels of the organisation in planning the initiatives and activities necessary in order to meet the commitments made;
- continue to implement energy efficiency initiatives consistent with the regulations (e.g. Directive 2012/27/EU on Energy Efficiency), the specific campaigns promoted at national level and, more generally, the commitments accepted at the Paris Conference on Climate Change COP 21;
- select and coordinate the specific projects to be implemented by the Group's operating units, in order to comply with Prysmian's commitments with regard to sustainability, while calibrating carefully the effort required with reference to local operating needs.

OUR ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

Among the matters common to all operating units, Prysmian has selected those that are significant not only in environmental terms, but also in terms of its responsibilities towards employees and local communities, and as a competitive factor that contributes value to the Group. These aspects are considered significant and this Report presents indicators showing their importance:

- energy consumption, obtained as the sum of all energy sources used in manufacturing and service activities;
- water consumption, which is significant due to the large volumes needed for cooling in the various production cycles;
- hazardous and non-hazardous waste, with a potential impact on various environmental factors and very considerable importance in the assessment of process efficiency;
- recycled waste - hazardous and non-hazardous (part of those referred to in the previous point);
- ozone-depleting substances which, although small in amount, are present in almost every production unit, and it is essential to prevent leakages and reduce their potential atmospheric impact;
- emissions of greenhouse gases, primarily linked to the use of sources of energy and, to a very limited extent, to the use of greenhouse gases at certain stages of production;

Based on assessments and past experience, the Group does not report on the following aspects, which are considered to be less significant:

- waste water originating from cooling systems, if not contained within a closed-circuit system and if not requiring special treatment;
- atmospheric emissions generated by production processes, which are not especially significant in most cases.

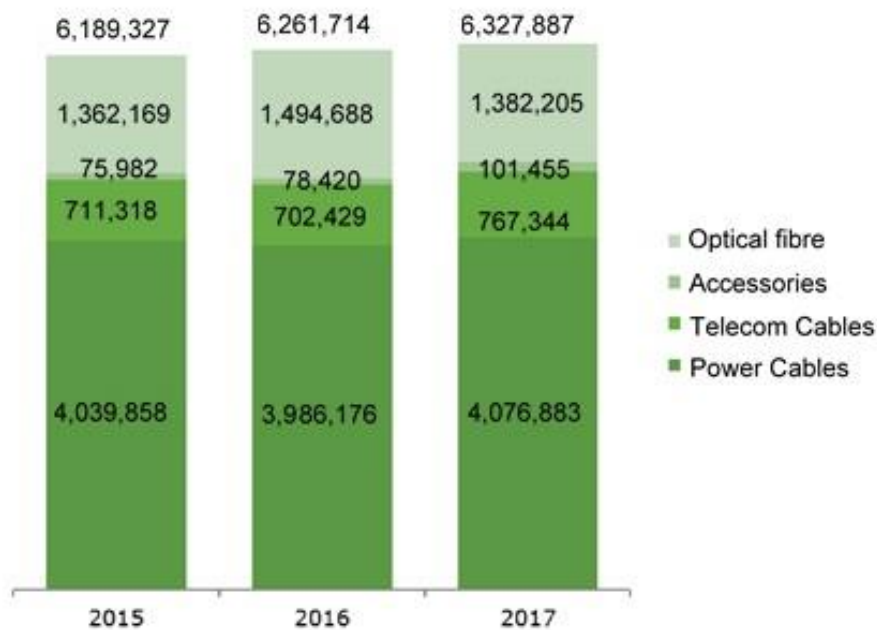
Further details on the performance indicators, the scope and the reporting methods are available in the "Note concerning the scope and methods for reporting environmental data".

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

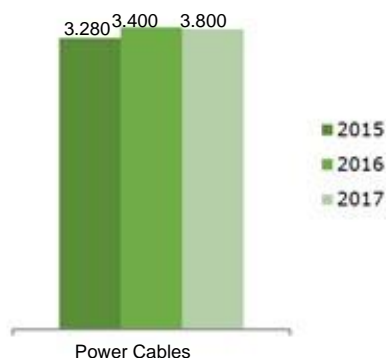
In 2017, the total energy consumption of the Group recorded a small increase (+1.1%), mostly attributable to the Accessories category (whose production activity in a plant was started recently and therefore had its start-up period during 2017). In fact, looking at the values of the other production categories, consumption appears more or less stable, if not decreasing as compared with production.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY PRODUCT LINE (GJ)

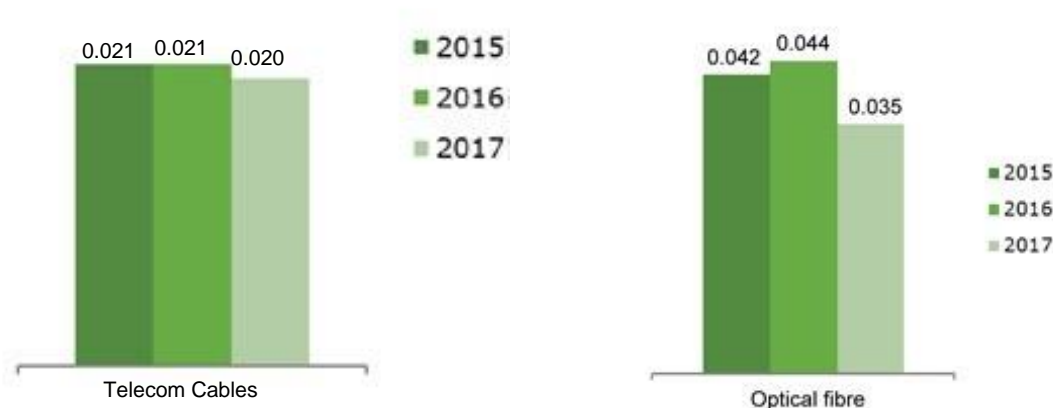
ENERGY CONSUMED (GJ)							
Source	Power Cables	Telecom Cables	Accessories	Optical fibre	Group 2017	Group 2016	Group 2015
Electricity (purchased from the grid)	1,904,996	468,678	32,407	397,038	2,803,119	2,890,939	4,211,764
Electricity supplied 100% under a certified-green contract	986,605	81,619	24,238	309,667	1,402,128	1,253,393	-
Fuel oil	13,887	7,044	-	-	20,931	20,663	39,870
Petrol	1,696	350	109	27	2,183	4,433	3,922
Diesel	95,837	4,636	299	614	101,386	88,816	88,327
LPG	52,441	6,838	7,910	27	67,216	83,133	100,246
Natural gas	921,767	198,178	36,492	667,833	1,824,271	1,797,890	1,612,984
Steam (purchased, not produced internally)	23,642	-	-	-	23,642	32,255	33,945
Chilled water	6,982	-	-	-	6,982	-	-
Heat purchased from distribution networks	69,028	-	-	6,999	76,027	90,192	88,269
Total	4,076,883	767,344	101,455	1,382,205	6,327,887	6,261,714	6,189,327



ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER TONNE OF PRODUCT (GJ/t)



ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER Km OF PRODUCT (GJ/Km)



EMISSIONS

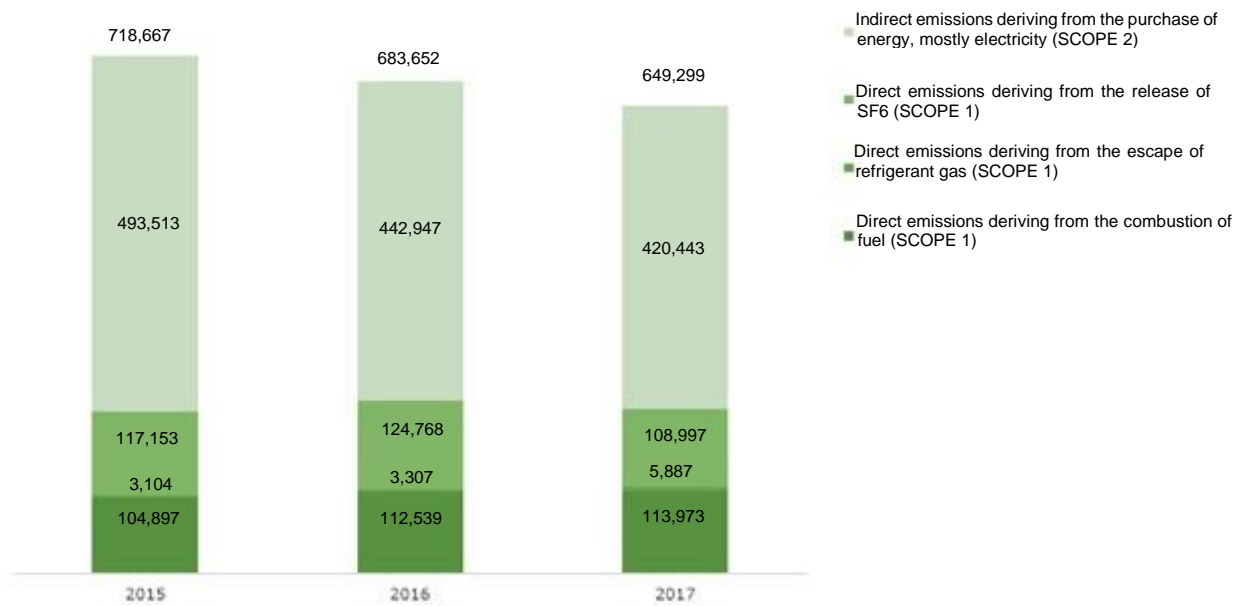
Greenhouse gas emissions, measured in tonnes of CO₂ equivalent, have been calculated using the methodologies indicated in "The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition, 2004)" considering, for the Scope 1 emissions (direct greenhouse gas emissions)⁴¹, the consumption of fuels, the release of overflow refrigerant gases and the release of SF₆ and, for the Scope 2 emissions (indirect emissions of greenhouse gases), the consumption of purchased energy (mainly electricity⁴²).

Emissions totalled 649,299 tCO₂eq in 2017, down by 5% with respect to 2016. The figure is down thanks to the improvement actions carried out with the aim of recovering SF₆, which otherwise would be dispersed in the environment (see Chapter "Main initiatives to lower environmental impact"), and following the adoption of emission factors updated with regard to electricity.

⁴¹ Source of Scope 1 emission factors: GHG protocol

⁴² Main sources of Scope 2 emissions factors: for 2015 and 2016 Defra 2012, for 2017 Terna 2014 and GHG protocol

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



GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AFTER THE PURCHASE OF ORIGIN GUARANTEE CERTIFICATES

The Prysmian Group represents a multinational and diversified reality; for this reason, two main methods for accounting for emissions in Scope 2 are used: the Location-based method and the Market-based method. Both methods, described below, are recognised and required by the GHG Protocol and are necessary for the reporting of Scope 2 emissions in the "CDP's Climate Change program" starting in 2016.

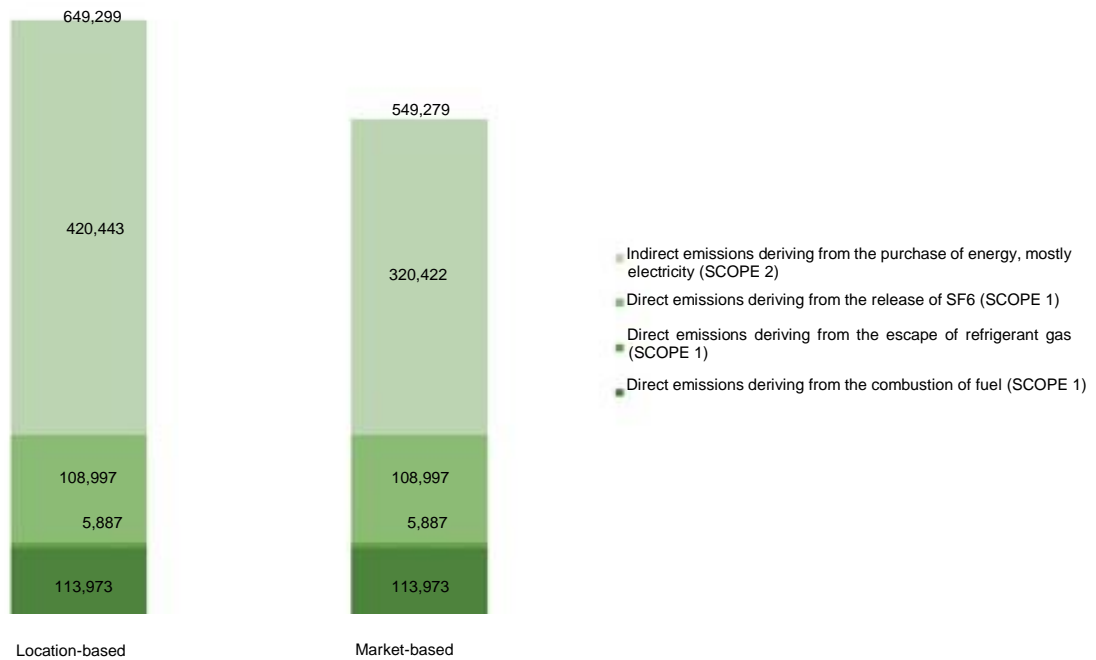
Location-based method

This is a method for quantifying Scope 2 CO₂ emissions based on average emission factors for energy generation by well-defined geographical boundaries, including local, sub-national or national boundaries.

Market-based method

This is a method to quantify the CO₂ emissions of Scope 2 based on the CO₂ emissions by the energy suppliers from which the reporter (company that compiles the report) purchases, through a contract, an electricity package. Markets differ on the contracts available for the purchase of energy or on the claim of specific attributes, but may include: guarantee certificates of energy origin and direct contracts with suppliers (RECs, GOs, I-REC, etc.); supplier-specific emission factors; default emission factors that represent uncontrolled or unclaimed energy and emissions (defined as "residual mix"); regional or sub-national medium or national emission factors.

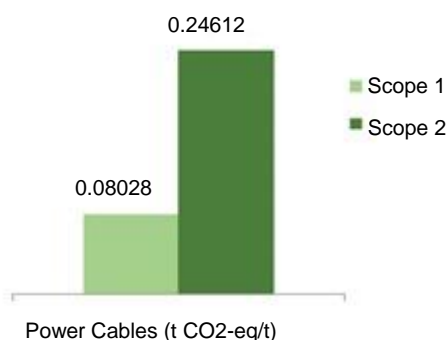
Also in 2017, the Prysmian Group purchased of Origin Guarantee certificates from some European suppliers, increasing the share of the electricity consumed by the Group from renewable sources and reducing the corresponding CO₂ emissions according to the Market-based calculation method. This initiative contributed to the decrease in CO₂ emissions generated by the Group by 7.2% compared to 2016.



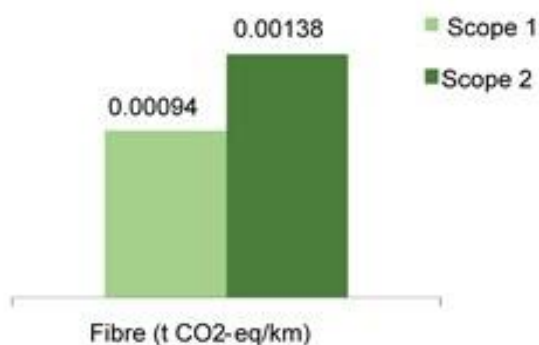
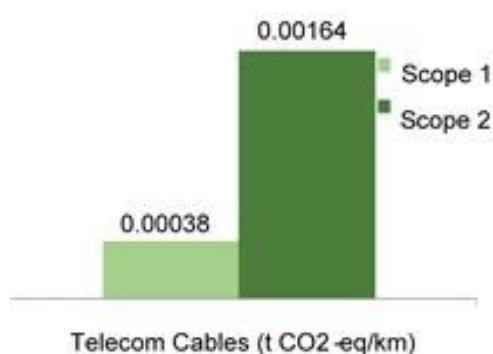
SCOPE 2 CO2 EMISSIONS Location-based and Market-based in 2017 (tCO2eq)

EMISSIONS (tCO2eq)	2017				2016	2015
	Power Cables	Telecom Cables	Accessories	Optical fibre	Group	Group
Emissions Scope 1	97,117	14,473	80,342	36,925	228,857	240,615
Direct emissions deriving from the combustion of fuel	62,417	12,228	2,569	36,759	113,973	112,539
Direct emissions deriving from the escape of refrigerant gas	3,359	2,245	117	166	5,887	3,308
Direct emissions deriving from the release of SF6	31,340	-	77,657	-	108,997	124,768
Emissions Scope 2 Location-based	304,534	55,984	5,917	54,008	420,443	442,947
Emissions Scope 2 Market-based	226,739	51,896	4,488	37,300	320,422	-
Indirect emissions deriving from the purchase of energy, mostly electricity	304,534	55,984	5,917	54,008	420,443	442,947
Total Location-based	401,651	70,456	86,259	90,933	649,299	683,562
Total Market-based	323,856	66,368	84,830	74,225	549,279	-

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



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



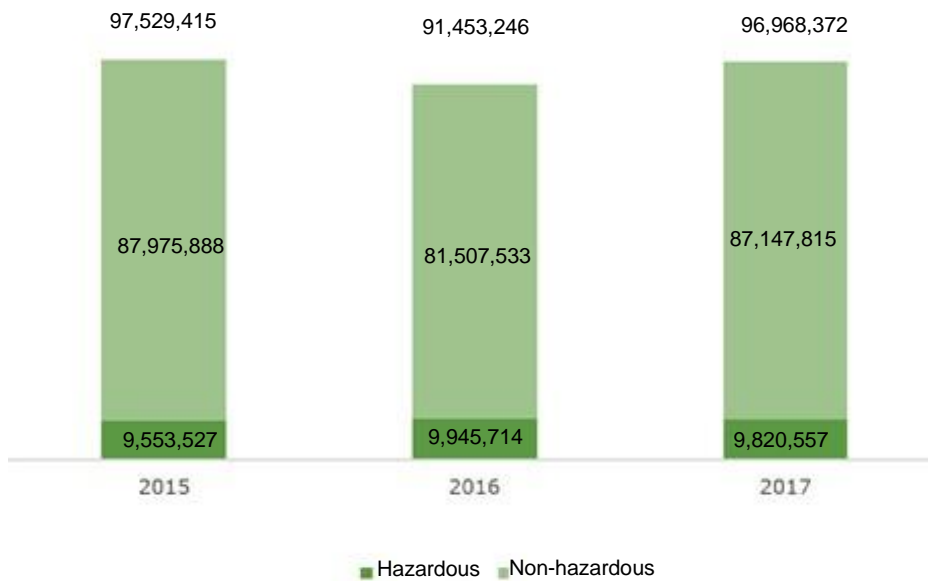
Product lines	Direct emissions deriving from the combustion of fuel	Direct emissions deriving from the escape of refrigerant gas	Direct emissions deriving from the release of SF6	Emissions Scope 1	Scope 2 - Indirect emissions deriving from the purchase of energy, mostly electricity	Emissions Scope 2	Total
Power Cables (t CO₂-eq/t)	0.05160	0.00278	0.02591	0.08029	0.24612	0.24612	0.32640
Telecom Cables (t CO₂-eq/km)	0.00032	0.00006	-	0.00038	0.00146	0.00146	0.00202
Fibre (t CO₂-eq/km)	0.00094	0.000004	-	0.00094	0.00138	0.00138	0.00232

WASTE

The principal types of waste generated by productive activities have been split into specific categories, classifying their level of danger (hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste) according to the related classification system, regardless of the waste's country of origin and disposal. An exception is made for certain types of waste (such as laboratory chemicals), whose allocation among the categories depends on local regulatory requirements.

Overall, the total quantities of waste disposed of increase by about 6%, to which the categories optical fibre and accessories contribute, while - if compared to the product - the plants of the major product categories - "Power Cables" and "Telecom Cables" - are largely stable. It should be noted that the part of waste classified as hazardous sees an opposite trend, marking a reduction of around 1.2%.

WASTE DISPOSED OF BY TYPE (Kg)

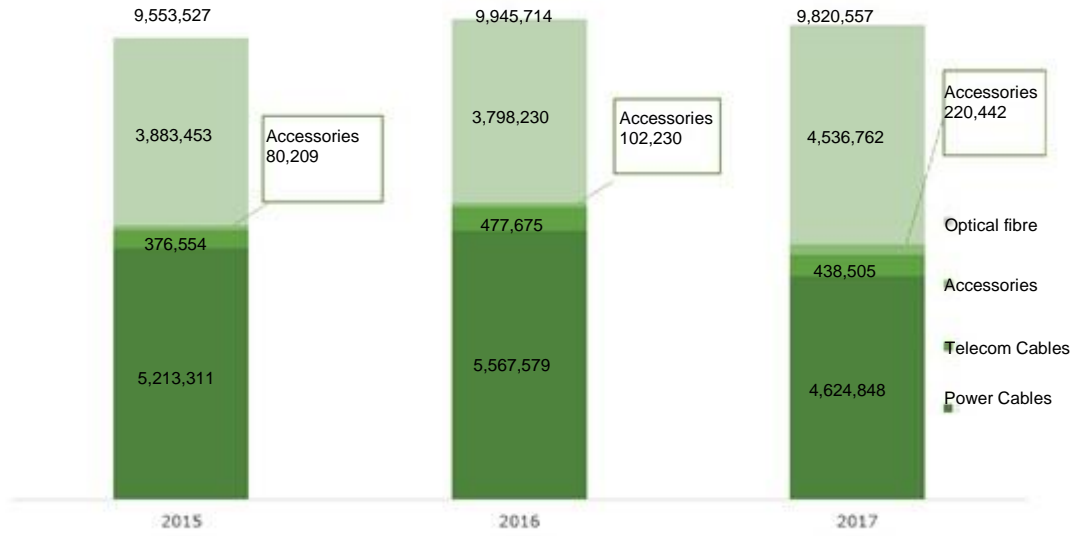


WASTE DISPOSED BY TYPE (%)			
Type of waste	2015	2016	2017
Hazardous	9.8%	10.9%	10.1%
Non-hazardous	90.2%	89.1%	89.9%
Total	100%	100%	100%

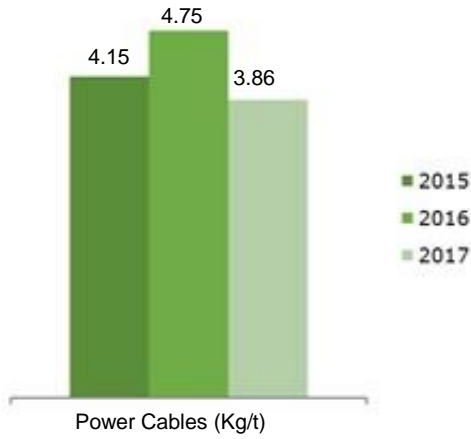
HAZARDOUS WASTE (Kg)

As previously mentioned, hazardous waste is decreasing, with the exception of the categories "Optical Fibre" and "Accessories". This is in both absolute and in relation to production. The reduction is due to several reasons, mostly linked to the disposal of certain types of waste that, not being generated constantly over time, fluctuates from one annual report to another. The principal categories of waste concerned are spent oils, emulsions from drawing tanks and machinery, processing residue and other waste generated by preventive maintenance work. Other factors to consider are the massive clean-ups that occurred in some plants the previous year, the greater use of compounds without ingredients classified as hazardous (which therefore involves waste classified as non-hazardous), the repair of oil leaks and emulsions from the circuits and the tanks that occurred the previous year - See in particular the action put in place by North Dighton and mentioned above in the paragraph "Main initiatives to lower environmental impact".

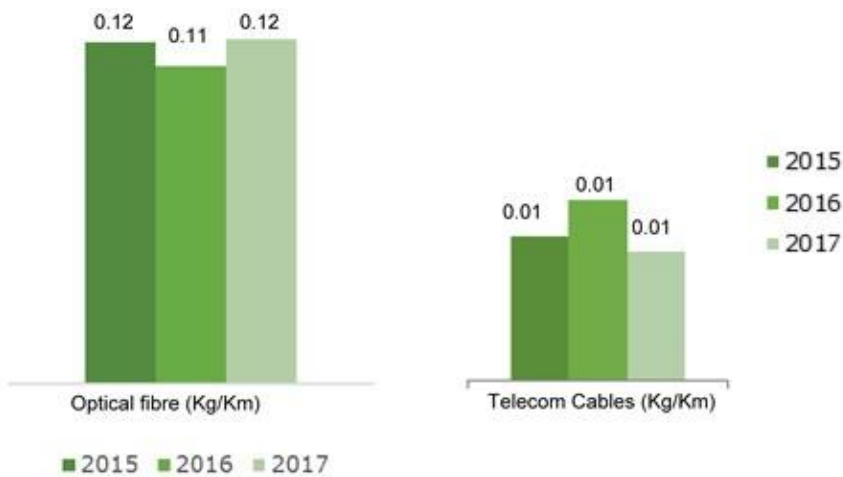
HAZARDOUS WASTE PER PRODUCT RANGE (Kg)



HAZARDOUS WASTE PER TONNE OF PRODUCT (Kg/t)



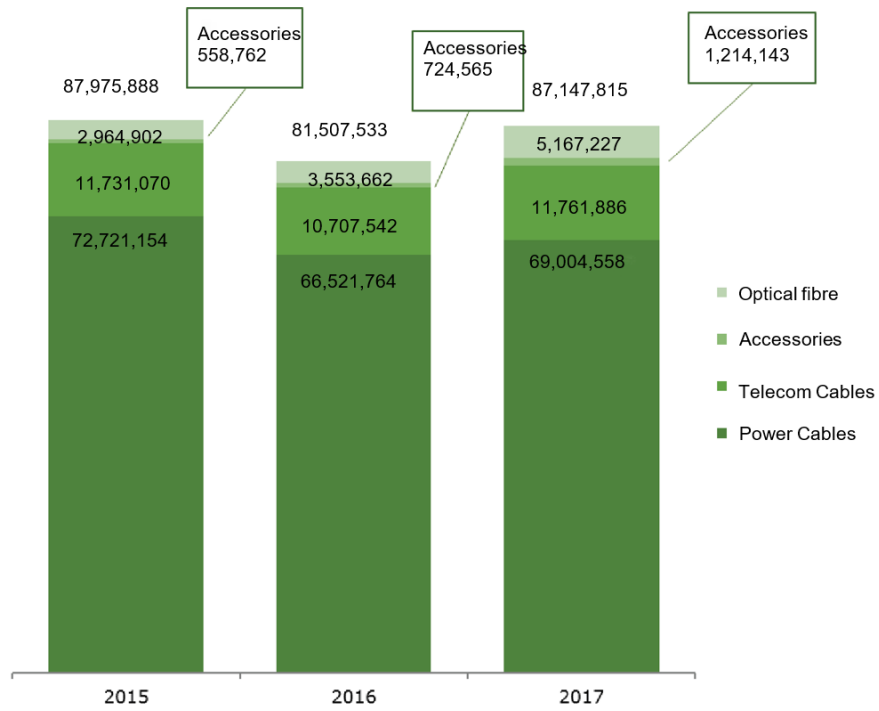
HAZARDOUS WASTE PER Km OF PRODUCT (Kg/Km)



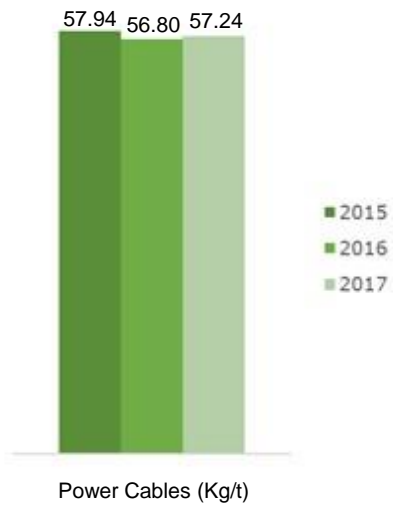
HAZARDOUS WASTE (Kg)

TYPES OF HAZARDOUS WASTE	QUANTITY DISPOSED OF IN 2017 [KG]					2016	2015
	Power Cables	Telecom Cables	Accessories	Optical Fibre	Group	Group	Group
Ingredients of hazardous compounds	118,657	-	-	-	118,657	137,713	157,013
Asbestos	193,356	-	6,670	-	200,026	34,746	49,625
Copper and aluminium sludge	242,069	14,979	-	-	257,048	363,699	274,729
Equipment containing PCBs	9,582	-	-	-	9,582	2,336	61
Solvents	53,650	14,308	3,700	55,606	127,264	128,985	138,998
Waste waxes and fats	70,892	37,996	-	-	108,888	105,679	60,419
Waste oil	384,286	12,175	48,999	7,112	452,572	428,990	433,022
Waste emulsions	2,069,265	261,993	-	-	2,331,258	2,874,910	2,292,426
Waste ink	22,991	4,917	-	-	27,908	31,251	27,153
Contaminated sawdust	31,114	19,214	-	-	50,328	39,484	66,755
Sludge or solid waste with solvents	-	-	-	10,158	10,158	10,070	10,523
Other hazardous waste	1,428,985	72,922	161,073	4,463,886	6,126,866	5,787,851	6,042,803
Total	4,624,848	438,505	220,442	4,536,762	9,820,557	9,945,714	9,553,527

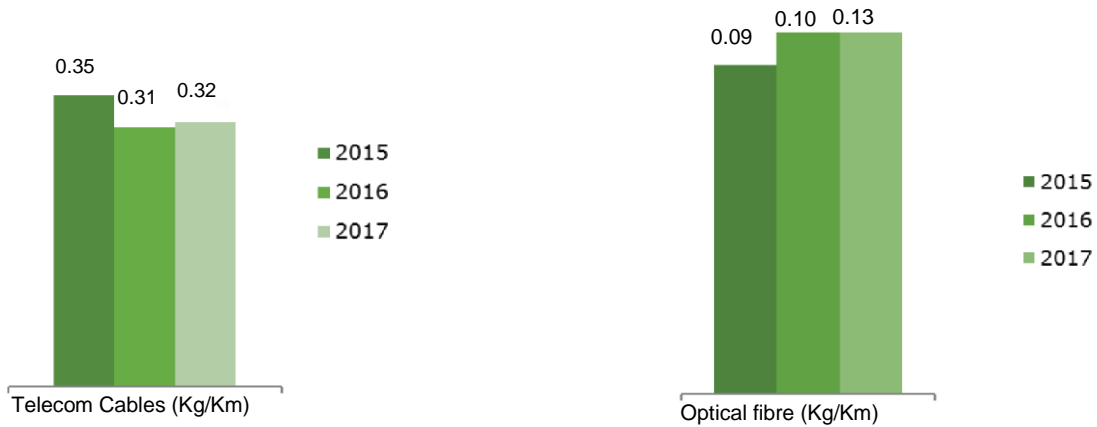
NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE PER PRODUCT RANGE (Kg)



NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE PER TONNE OF PRODUCT (Kg/t)



NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE PER Km OF PRODUCT (Kg/Km)



QUANTITY DISPOSED OF IN 2017 [KG]						2016	2015
TYPES OF NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE	Power Cables	Telecom Cables	Accessories	Optical fibre	Group	Group	Group
Waste compounds	14,187,133	1,755,276	-		15,942,409	15,726,901	14,690,407
Non-hazardous packaging	9,449,319	2,823,314	415,331	251,787	12,939,751	13,794,264	15,512,046
Non-hazardous ingredients for compounds	1,313,796	-	-		1,313,796	626,251	1,054,337
Sludge from treatment of emissions	-	-	-	388,690	388,690	345,420	323,770
Sludge from cleansing of civil water	603,680	3,000	-	4,500	611,180	366,085	640,775
Sludge from cleansing of industrial water	434,718	8,402	-	1,872,565	2,315,685	1,122,376	870,006
Urban waste	10,537,876	3,561,472	391,286	811,720	15,302,353	14,712,151	15,097,228
Wood	62,718	-	-		62,718	769,360	-
Sawdust	-	-	-	275,350	275,350	64,890	-
Other non-hazardous materials	32,415,318	3,610,423	407,526	1,562,615	37,995,882	33,979,835	39,787,317
Total	69,004,558	11,761,886	1,214,143	5,167,227	87,147,815	81,507,533	87,975,886

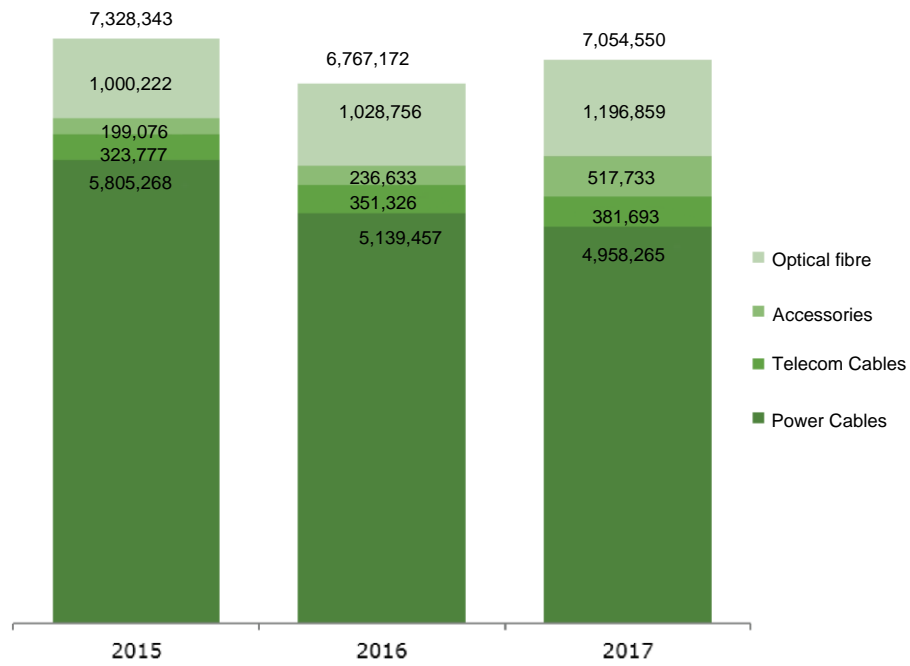
RECYCLED WASTE

With this edition of the Report, the amount of recycled waste is reported in percentages compared to the total amount of waste disposed of above: it is estimated that in 2017, the percentage of recycled waste amounted to around 50 % of the total. As this percentage refers to hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste, in the near future a more in-depth analysis will be undertaken to improve the accuracy of the estimate by keeping these two categories of waste separate.

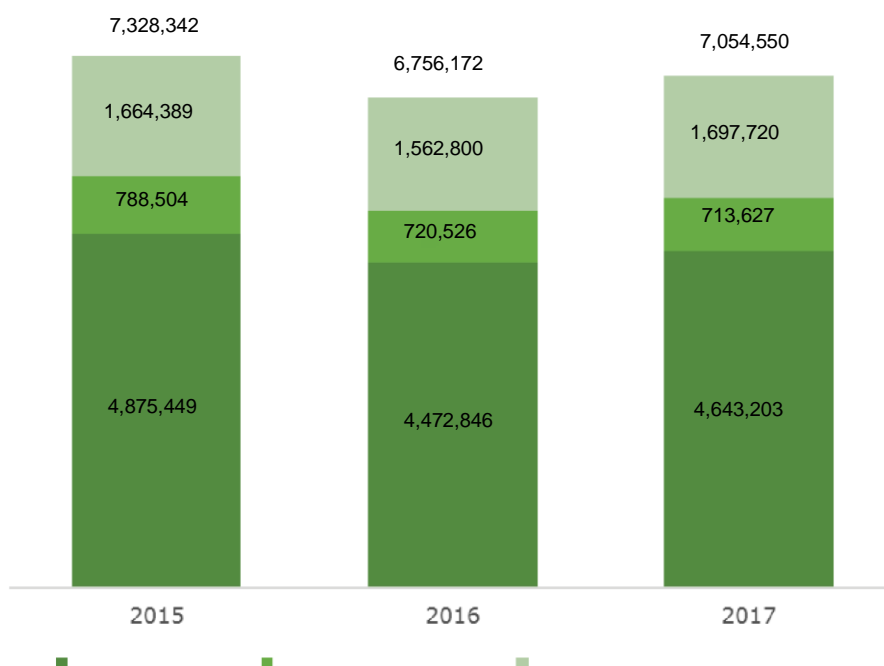
CONSUMPTION OF WATER RESOURCES

Total water consumption increased by about 4% in 2017 compared with 2016. It should be noted that the consumption of one factory - Drammen - was assumed by proportioning the one of last year on the basis of production as declared and no longer measured by the site (therefore not available and not communicated).

CONSUMPTION OF WATER RESOURCES OF THE GROUP (m³)



Product lines	2015	2016	2017
Power Cables	79.2%	76.1%	70.3%
Telecom Cables	4.4%	5.2%	5.4%
Accessories	2.7%	3.5%	7.3%
Optical fibre	13.6%	15.2%	17.0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

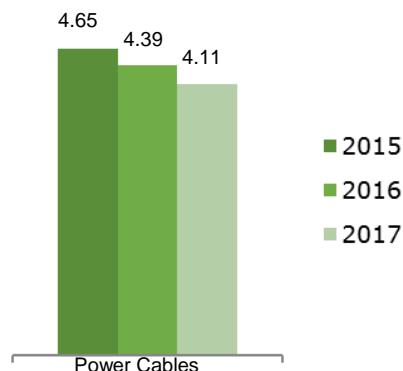
WATER CONSUMPTION, ANALYSED BY SOURCE (m³)

WATER CONSUMPTION IN 2017 BY SOURCE [m ³]					2016	2015
Source	Power Cables	Telecom Cables	Accessories	Optical fibre	Group	Group
Water from wells	3,011,269	190,147	474,372	967,415	4,643,203	4,875,449
Water from other sources	682,526	9,782	11,196	10,123	713,627	788,504
Water from public water main	1,264,470	181,764	32,165	219,321	1,697,720	1,664,389
Total	4,958,265	381,693	517,733	1,196,859	7,054,550	7,328,342

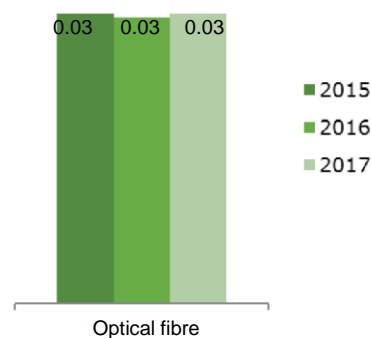
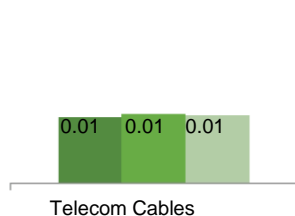
Compared to 2016, the aggregated "Power Cables" plants recorded a reduction in water consumption both in absolute terms and in relation to production, while the water consumption of the "Telecom Cables" plants increased in absolute terms and decreased if compared to production.

At a local level, in many cases the differences are due to leaks in the hydraulic pipes (if they occurred in 2016 and were then repaired they led to reductions in consumption in 2017, and conversely, if they occurred in 2017 caused the increase) or to various interventions carried out on the same hydraulic circuits. It should be noted that the sharp increase in water consumption of an "Accessories" plant is due to the start-up of this production at the end of 2016, and the start-up operations continued the following year. Actions to improve the recycling and optimisation of the use of water described in the paragraph "Main initiatives to lower environmental impact" are worth noting.

WATER CONSUMPTION PER TONNE OF PRODUCT (m³/t)



WATER CONSUMPTION PER Km OF PRODUCT (m³/Km)



PERCENTAGE OF PROCESS WATER RECIRCULATED

Process water - e.g. that used to cool semi-finished products - is recirculated at numerous factories, in whole or in part depending on the situation, in order to avoid excessive consumption. In order to better understand the degree of efficiency achieved in the use of water, the application of the methodology, devised in collaboration with the Merlino factory, to determine the "percentage of water recirculated" with respect to total water consumption has been extended. The concept is based on how much is saved (compared with not having a recirculation plant) in relation to the total quantity of water consumed for processing reasons (due to evaporation, occasional emptying of the circuit, or the lack or only partial installation of a recirculation plant).

The formula is being applied to an increasing number of factories and, in 2017, about 80% of operating units supplied results in terms of water recirculated as a percentage of the total quantity used. In the overwhelming majority of cases, hydraulic circuits are served by a recirculation system and, in over 40% of these, recirculated water accounts for 99% or more of the total water used, while (about) 40% of factories recirculate between 95% and 99% of their water, just 3 % between 90% and 95% and 10% less than 90% (since their recirculation systems do not cover all their hydraulic circuits, yet). The remainder do not use hydraulic circuits or perform activities for which recirculation is not applicable.

The above results were provided by the following countries: Argentina, Brazil, China, Estonia, France, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Norway, Russia, Sweden, Turkey, UK, Hungary, Romania, Slovak Republic, Czech Republic, certain US operating units, Netherlands.

The percentages stated above may of course change as application of the formula is extended to other factories, in order to obtain full coverage of the Group.

OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES

The reduction in the amount of ozone-depleting gases was found to be limited to about 1% compared to the values of last year, due to the different laws in force in the various countries where the Prysmian production facilities are located, which establish differentiated "ban" deadlines.

QUANTITY OF OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES CONTAINED IN MACHINES (Kg)	2015	2016	2017
Energy Sector	5,718	5,333	5,195
Telecom Sector	9,321	8,770	8,789
Total	15,039	14,103	13,984