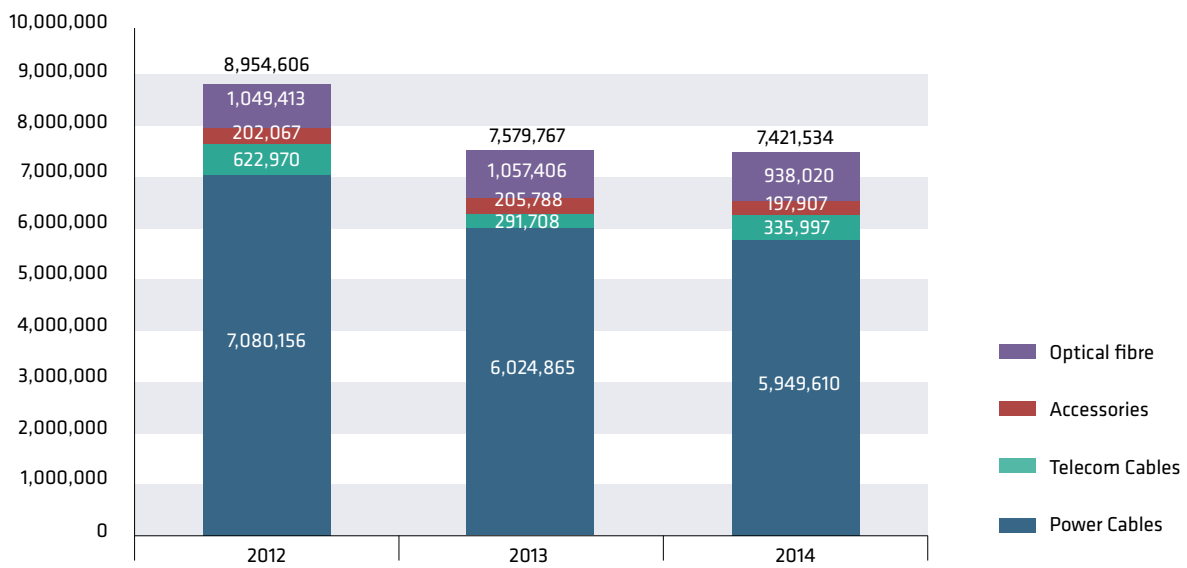


WATER

WATER CONSUMPTION (M³)

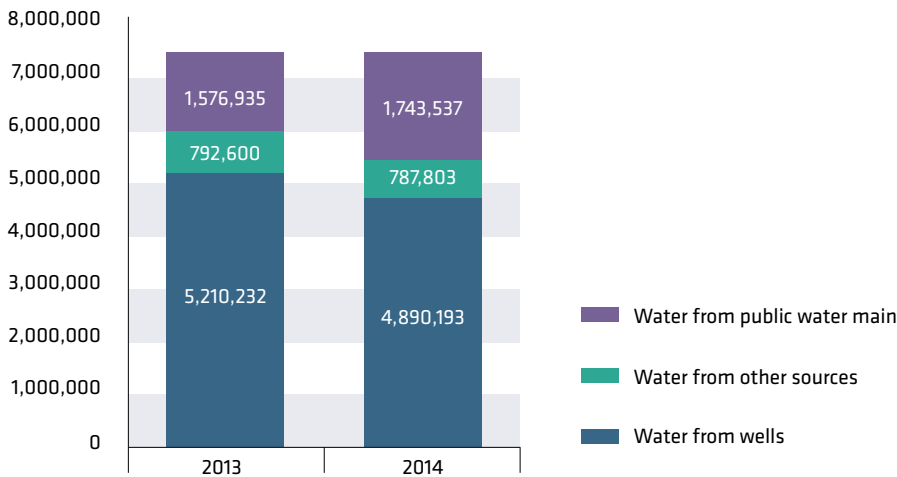
Water consumption by the Group in 2014 amounted to 7,421,534 m³, which was about 2% less than in the prior year and about 17% lower than in 2012.

The reduction in 2014 was principally due to a decline in the water consumption of the optical fibre category (-11.29%).

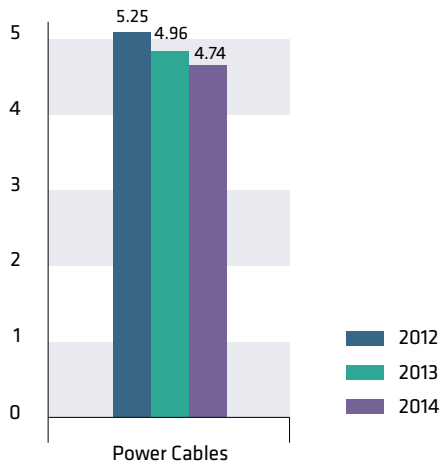


WATER CONSUMPTION, ANALYSED BY SOURCE OF SUPPLY

As in 2013, wells represented the main source of water during 2014, providing 66% of the water consumed. The public supply contributed 23% of the water consumed, while other sources were responsible for the remaining 11%.



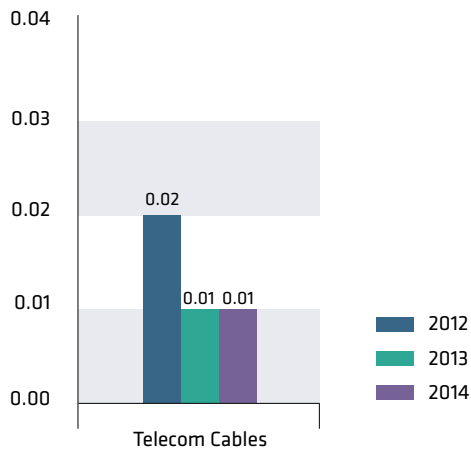
WATER CONSUMPTION PER TONNE OF PRODUCT (M³/T)



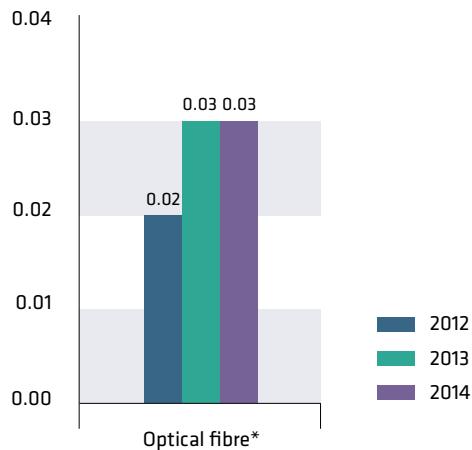
Water consumption per unit of production by the power cables category fell during 2014 (-4%), but increased in the optical fibre (+3.3%) and telecom cables (+10%) categories. In absolute terms, however, consumption fell in all categories except for telecom cables.

With regard to the trend reported for power cables, water consumption is only partially proportional to production and specific consumption per unit of production depends on the manufacturing mix (e.g. for the same total water consumption, the specific consumption required to produce heavier cables is less, as has happened in a number of cases). In relation to telecom cables, a pipeline loss at a factory was stopped in mid-2014, but the additional consumption affected the overall result and generated the increase seen in the charts.

WATER CONSUMPTION PER KM OF PRODUCT (M³/KM)



WATER CONSUMPTION PER KM OF PRODUCT (M³/KM)



PERCENTAGE OF PROCESS WATER RECYCLED

Process water - e.g. that used to cool semi-finished products - is recirculated at several 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, a methodology has been devised - in collaboration with the Merlino factory - to determine the “percentage of water recirculated” with respect to total water consumption. 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, oc-

casional emptying of the circuit, or the lack or only partial installation of a recirculation plant).

The formula has been tested at three Italian factories so far: the recirculation system at two of these (Quattordio and Giovinazzo) is closed and covers the majority of processing lines, while the system at the other (Merlino) is not completely closed. Prysmian intends to apply this methodology uniformly at an increasing number of production units, in order to check the situation at each location and determine the action to be taken. The percentages are respectively 98% and 99% at Quattordio and Giovinazzo, and 54.7% at Merlino.

* The unit of production data for 2012 and 2013 is not compatible for the optical fibre category, since the method of calculating total production has changed.