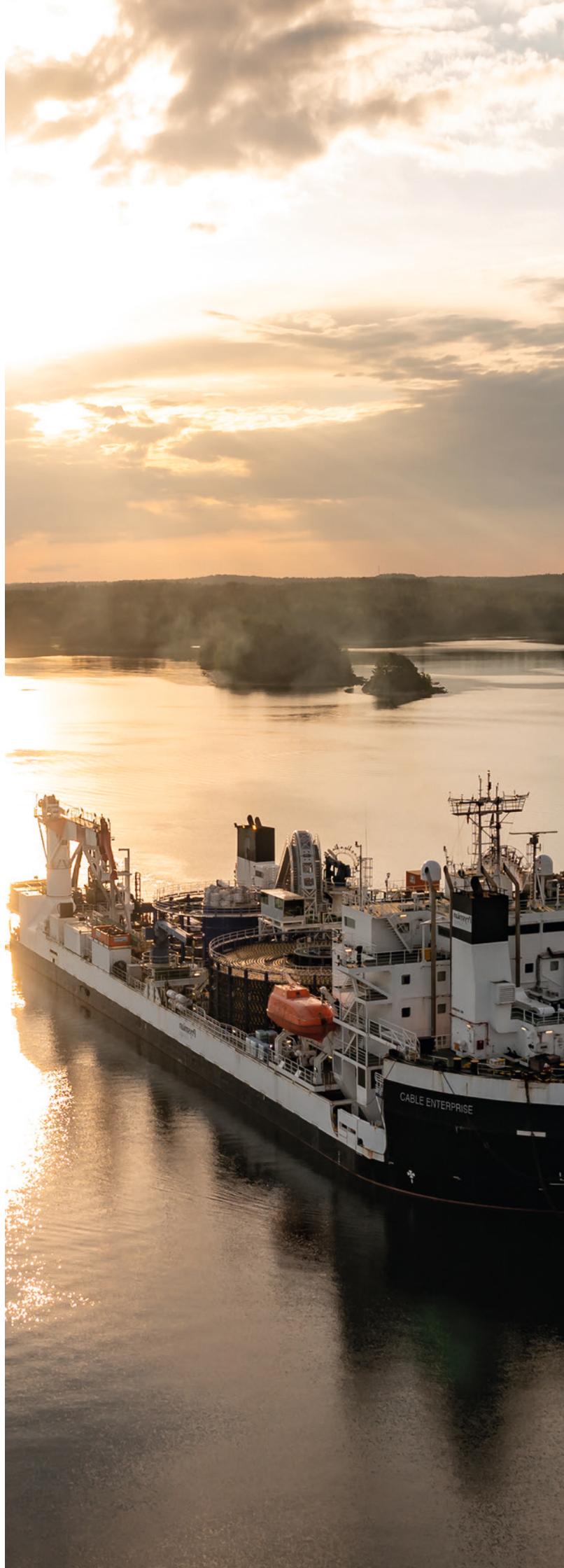


**2022**

**Greenhouse Gas  
Statement**





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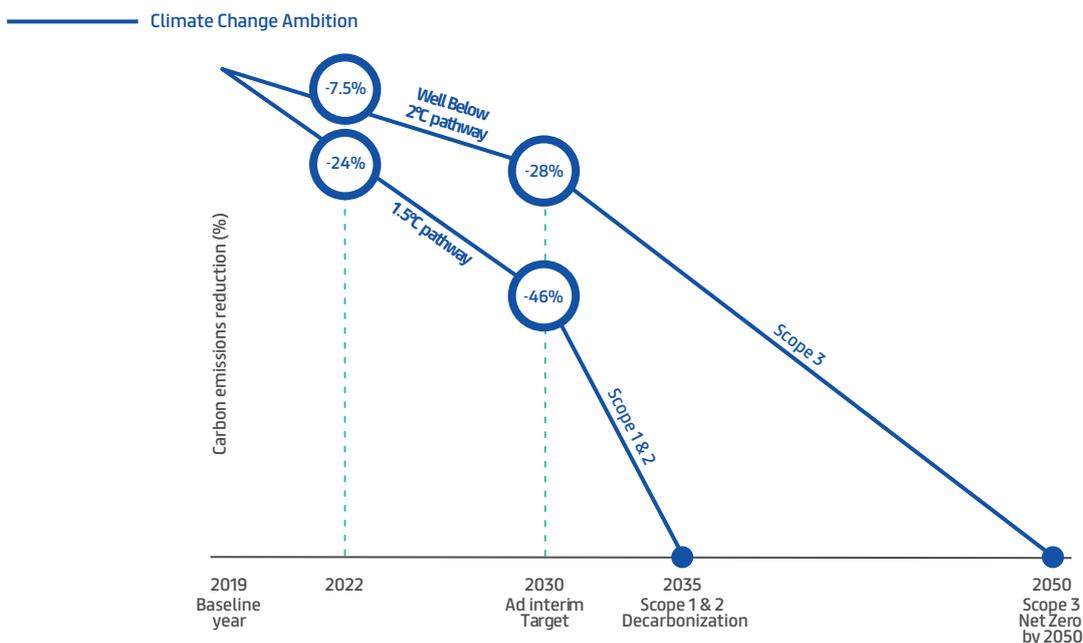
# 1. PREMISE

The Prysmian Group, (hereinafter the “Group”), is world leader in the supply of cables and systems for energy and telecommunications. With 140 years of experience, Prysmian Group’s story traces the history of the entire cable industry. With a turnover exceeding 16 billion euro and more than 30,000 employees, its stronger international footprint is confirmed by the presence in more than 50 countries with 108 plants. The evolution of the Group over the years has highlighted not only the expansion of its know-how and technological capabilities, but also our operational ability to identify synergies and reduce costs, thereby becoming an industry leader in operational efficiency as well. The Group offers the widest possible range of products, services, technologies, and know-how for every type of industrial application, thanks to a widespread commercial presence, 26 R&D centers in EMEA, North and South America and APAC and more than 900 qualified R&D professionals. Group R&D is responsible for the overall innovation strategy, aimed at making Prysmian a key player in the value chain supporting Energy Transition, Digitalization and Sustainability.

Prysmian sustainability strategy is based on two ambitions that will guide the actions of the Group over the medium-long term: the Climate Change Ambition and the Social Ambition. The former one seeks to position the Group as one of the main technological players in the transition to low-carbon energy. In September 2021, Prysmian obtained approval for its near-term targets from the Science-Based Target Initiative (SBTI), an organization founded in 2015 to help businesses establish emission reduction objectives in line with the Paris Agreement objectives. The targets included the reduction of the Company’s Scope 1 & 2 emissions by 46% at 2030, and of Scope 3 emissions by 21% within the same time frame. During 2022, Prysmian decided to upgrade its climate commitment, targeting a -28% reduction in Scope 3 by 2030 and pledging to decarbonize at least 90% of its operations by 2035, and at least 90% of the whole supply chain by 2050. Thanks to the neutralization of any remaining emission across the whole value chain, the company will achieve the Net-Zero status, a target in reach within the 2050. Prysmian has produced this statement with the aim of tracking its progress against established targets and giving a transparent disclosure of the Group’s carbon footprint.

This statement reports the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions relevant to the Group in the calendar year ended on December 31, 2022. It follows the operational consolidation approach as described in the GHG Protocol with respect to Scope 1, Scope 2 and 3 emissions.

All the GHG figures have been already reported within the Non-Financial Disclosure included in the Group’s Annual Report, published in the financials in compliance with Italian Legislative Decree no. 254/2016 and subject to limited assurance. The same figures have been reported also in the Group’s Sustainability report, which is also subject to limited assurance. Throughout the present document, the 2022 Scope 3 emissions are also reported, representing more than 99% of the Group total carbon footprint.



## 2. SCOPE

This Statement on 2022 GHG emissions includes:

- Scope 1, direct emissions from fuel combustion and fugitive emissions<sup>1</sup>;
- Scope 2, indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy;
- Scope 3, other indirect emissions generated consequently to the Group operations, but which occur outside its specific control.

All emission sources are assessed on an annual basis to confirm that the exclusion from the inventory of smaller Scope 1 and 2 sources have a material impact not exceeding a 5% quantitative threshold, as well as to confirm the non-relevance of the Scope 3 categories excluded from the perimeter.

The reporting period refers to the calendar year from January 01, 2022, to December 31, 2022.

The disclosure relates to all operations and subsidiaries either owned or under the operational control of the Group as also outlined in the 2022 Sustainability Reporting (namely the Non Financial Declaration 2022 included in the Integrated Annual Report 2022 and the Sustainability Report 2022) within the "Methodological note", reviewed by EY SpA that issued a limited level of assurance report with no remarks.

## 3. REPORTED GHG GASES

The greenhouse gas emissions included in this statement are CO<sub>2</sub>, HFCs, PFCs and SF<sub>6</sub>. Unless otherwise non specified, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O are included in all the emission factors (for instance for all the combustion related activities), as the unit of measure is CO<sub>2</sub>eq. Direct emissions of CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O have been assessed and are not material to the overall emissions. Reported GHG emissions are expressed in CO<sub>2</sub>eq, the universal unit of measurement to indicate the global warming potential (GWP), which represents the standardized way to compare the warming effects of different greenhouse gases based on the amount of heat they trap in the atmosphere and the duration they persist. The GWPs used in the calculation of CO<sub>2</sub>eq are based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) over a 100-year period. As for refrigerant gases, the GWP associated with those gases has been considered. Oxidation factor is always assumed to be equal to 1.

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<sup>1</sup> It should be noted that refrigerant gas refills, which are considered to quantify the relative fugitive emissions, do not occur consistently every year but are instead carried out intermittently (according to need) even at long-term intervals, resulting in a minimally linear trend, with possible jumps up and down.

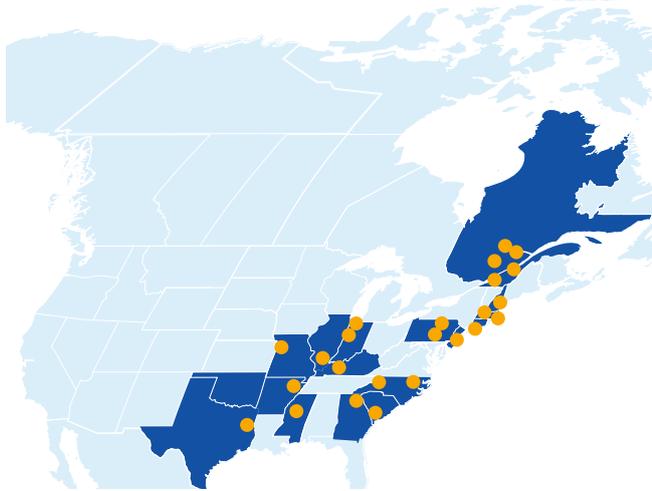
# 4. REPORTING PERIMETER & INVENTORY BOUNDARY

## Relevance

A worldwide perimeter has been covered by the calculation, to include all the GHG emissions under the Group operational control. A company has control over an operation if the former or one of its subsidiaries has the full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies. In general, for all data analyzed by geographical area, North America, Latin America, Europe, MEAT, and APAC regions were considered. Furthermore, due to the materiality threshold, the offices were excluded except for those located within the production sites perimeter.

### NORTH AMERICA

**24** plants



Canada  
Oshawa  
Prescott  
Saguenay QC - Lapointe  
St. Jerome  
St. Maurice

Usa  
Abbeville  
Bridgewater  
Claremont  
Du Quoin  
Indianapolis  
Jackson  
Lawrenceburg  
Lexington  
Lincoln  
Manchester  
Marion  
Marshall  
North Dighton  
Paragould  
Rocky Mountain  
Schuylkill Haven  
Sedalia  
Williamsport  
Willimantic

### LATIN AMERICA

**13** plants



Argentina  
La Rosa

Brazile  
Joinville factory  
Poços de Caldas  
Sorocaba Eden  
Sorocaba Fiber  
Vila Velha

Cile  
Santiago

Colombia  
Bogotá

Costa Rica  
Heredia

Messico  
Durango  
Nogales  
Piedras Negras  
Tetla

**+50** countries

**108** plants

**26** R&D centers

more than  
**30,000** employees

**5** cable-laying ships

## EMEA

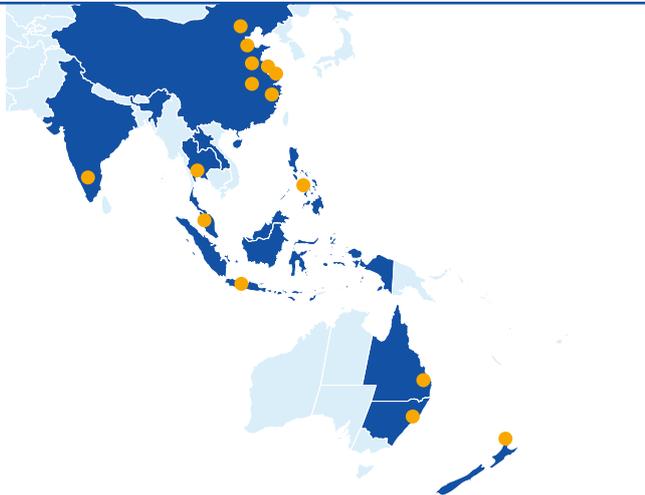
## 56 plants



- Angola**  
Luanda, Angola
- Czech Republic**  
Velké Meziříčí - Factory
- Estonia**  
Keila Factory
- Finland**  
Oulu Factory (Finland)  
Pikkala Factory
- France**  
Amfreville factory  
Calais  
Charvieu  
Chavanoz  
Cornimont  
Douvrin  
Gron (Sens)  
Montereau  
Paron  
Sainte Geneviève
- Germany**  
Baesweiler (Colonia)  
Berlino Factory  
Neustadt  
Nordenham Plant  
Norimberga Factory  
Schwerin  
Wuppertal Factory
- Hungary**  
Balassagyarmat  
Kistelek factory
- Italy**  
Arco Felice  
Battipaglia F.O.S. S.r.l.  
Giovinazzo  
Livorno  
Merlino  
Pignataro Maggiore  
Quattordio
- Ivory Coast**  
Abidjan
- Norway**  
Drammen Factory
- Oman**  
Al Khuwayriyyah (Sohar) OAPIL  
Factory2 Rusayl (Muscat) - OCI
- Portugal**  
Morelena
- Romania**  
Milcov  
Slatina
- Russia**  
Rybinsk
- Slovakia**  
Prešov
- Spain**  
Abrera  
Santa Perpetua  
Santander  
Vilanova
- Sweden**  
Nässjö
- The Netherlands**  
Delft  
Eindhoven  
Emmen  
Nieuw Bergen
- Tunisia**  
Grombalia  
Menzel Bouzelfa
- Turkey**  
Mudanya
- UK**  
Aberdare  
Bishopstoke  
Washington  
Wrexham

## APAC

## 15 plants



- Australia**  
Dee Why  
Liverpool
- China**  
Haixun DEP  
Shangai  
Shangai  
Suzhou Factory  
Tianjin  
Yixing  
Zhongyao DEP
- India**  
Chiplun
- Indonesia**  
Cikampek
- Malaysia**  
Melaka Factory lot 38
- New Zealand**  
New Lynn Factory (Auckland)
- Philippines**  
Cebu
- Thailand**  
Rayong Factory

## Completeness

The collection of data fully covers the Group structure, in compliance with the Italian Legislative Decree no. 254/2016 requirements, to the extent needed to ensure the understanding of the business activity.

## Consistency

The emissions calculation is consistent with the applicable frameworks and standards for the inventory boundary and calculation methodologies such as GRI Standards, the WRI GHG Protocol Initiative, the Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi), the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) Global Warming Potential (100 year) and IPCC 4th Assessment.

The Group committed to set its carbon reduction targets, which have been validated by the SBTi in 2021 and publicly disclosed in the Sustainability Reporting.

Any kind of changes in inventories boundaries is documented and justified in the report following the GRI guidance as outlined in the specific GRI Standards GRI 305-1 (2016), GRI 305-2 (2016), GRI 305-3 (2016).

The information is traced over time with accuracy and detail to identify the Group trends and to assess the progress achieved, thanks to a reporting system.

The GHG calculation is made in compliance with the UNI EN ISO 14064 specifications to manage GHG emissions effectively and develop new solutions to reduce GHG impact.

## Transparency

This document adheres to the GRI Standards, ensuring transparency in its presentation. The report is crafted in a neutral and accessible language, with clear documentation and instructions, following the procedures and assumptions published by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI).

## Accuracy

The quantification process is carried out to minimize uncertainty: quantitative data are collected by various functions of the Group companies and periodically reviewed by the Central HSE Function.

The Group accounted Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions as the quantity of GHG directly emitted or indirectly generated through the use of electric power and thermal energy, when the plants are operated according to the design operating state.

Scope 1 emissions, which arise from fuel consumption and GHG losses, are considered direct emissions.

On the other hand, Scope 2 emissions are indirect and are a result of purchased energy. The CO<sub>2</sub> emission factors associated with the purchased energy are based on the country where the energy grid is located, taking into account the location of the plants. All Scope 3 categories were examined and then calculated, submitted also to the CDP throughout its questionnaire, and yearly published.

# 5. GHG INVENTORY

A full set of data is collected in the Inventory, following the GRI Standards guidance; the information may be aggregated by company, by business segment or by geographical area.

## 6. DATA TIMELINE

All emission sources are assessed on an annual basis. The reporting period is from 01 January 2022 to 31 December 2022. The baseline year is from 01 January 2019 to 31 December 2019. This was the most representative reporting year at the time the Group science-based targets were set, following the SBTi methodology.

## 7. SCOPE 1, SCOPE 2, AND SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS SOURCES

Scope 1 GHG emissions come from sources owned or controlled by the Group, including:

- Natural gas
- LPG
- Petrol
- Diesel
- Fuel Oil
- Marine Gas Oil
- Refrigerant gas leaks
- SF6 gas leaks

Scope 2 GHG emissions come from the generation of energy purchased and produced offsite and consumed by the Group, including:

- Electric energy produced by renewable sources and covered by the purchase of Guarantees of Origin certificates (GO's)
- Electric energy produced by fossil fuels
- District Heating
- Steam

Scope 3 GHG emissions presented here refer to the following sources identified in accordance with GHG Protocol guidelines:

- Purchased goods and services
- Capital goods
- Fuel and energy-related activities
- Upstream transportation and distribution
- Waste generated in operations
- Business travel
- Employee commuting
- Upstream leased assets
- Downstream transportation and distribution
- Use of sold products
- End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Investments

Please consider that Scope 3 categories not listed above have been excluded from the scope as not relevant for the Group. For more details, please refer to chapter 8.

## 8. METHODOLOGY

GHG emissions are calculated through the application of documented and official emission factors. These factors are ratios relating GHG emissions to a proxy measure of activity of an emission source. Accurate emissions data are calculated from fuel use data. Hence, Scope 1 GHG emissions are calculated based on the purchased quantities of commercial fuels using published emissions factors. Scope 2 GHG emissions are calculated based on purchased energy and market, or local specific grid published emission factors. To ensure disclosure consistency with the baseline submitted to the Science Based Target Initiative, which enables tracking of the Group’s emission progress on a constant basis, the total Scope 1 value includes emissions from the shipping fleet.

In summary:

- A.** The Group Scope 1 direct emissions are mainly generated through the manufacturing and service activities of the Group, due to the consumption of fuels, release of overflow refrigerant gases, and release of SF6. Calculation has been performed by multiplying the direct GHG source quantity by its emission factor. The Group’s owned office-based organizations do not have relevant direct GHG emissions, therefore they have been excluded from calculations except for those offices located within the production sites perimeter.
- B.** Scope 2 indirect emissions instead are generated offsite, due to the electricity, district heating and steam generation. Calculation has been performed by multiplying the purchased energy quantity, both electric energy and thermal energy, by its emission factor according to two different metrics described by the GHG Protocol using either the Market Based or Location Based approach.
  - Market Based reflects emissions from energy that companies have purposefully chosen;
  - Location Based reflects the average emissions intensity of grids on which energy consumption occurs.
- C.** Scope 3 emissions are related to the upstream and downstream value chain of the organization. The calculation methodology is reported in the following table.

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Methodology
	<p>The emissions from purchases are divided by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• category 1.a – product related, including all purchased goods and services that are directly associated with the manufacturing of the product.</li> <li>• category 1.b – non-product related, including all other purchased goods and services, which do not directly feed in the manufacturing process but are required for the operation of the organization. Installation activities are included in this category.</li> </ul> <p>Calculation:</p>
<b>Purchased goods and services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.a category - the calculation is based on procured metal data and component ingredient list. The calculation uses specific emission factors for each of the metals depending on form of the metal purchased, location of each metal supplier, recycled content of each metal and recycling rate. Referring to other raw materials, the emission factors are extracted from the Ecoinvent database, applying the European Union’s Product Environmental Footprint (“EU-PEF”) guidelines. The emission factors consider that much of the used metals will be recycled at the end of life of the product.</li> <li>• 1.b category - for each spend category, a specific emission factor is extracted from the EEIO database<sup>2</sup>, either raw or calculated as an average of other relevant emission factors. Here, as recyclability of the material is still not market practice, emission factors does not include any recycling assumption.</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> Source of emission factors: Open Input Output (2011), Sustainability Consortium, University of Arkansas. Please consider that EEIO factors are yearly adjusted for global inflation, average global improvements in CO2e/GDP, and switch to service sector of global economy.

Methodology	Sources of Scope 3 emissions
<p><b>Exclusions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>with reference to 1.a category – metals, data related to the following countries are excluded: Ivory Coast, Tunisia, India, and the data related to the OAPIL factory in Oman and EHC, Omnisens and Eksa legacy perimeter.</li> <li>with reference to 1.a category – compounds and other materials and 1.b category, only the data related to Omnisens legacy perimeter are excluded.</li> <li>with reference to 1.b category - non product, the data related to OAPIL factory in Oman, Chiplun factory in India, EHC, Omnisens legacy perimeter are excluded.</li> </ul>	Purchased goods and services
<p><b>Calculation:</b> calculation is based on Prysmian's investment expenditures, associated to an estimate of the share that goes to each of 8 categories: building, utilities, purchased machinery, custom machinery, refurbished machinery, control system, engineering, and boat. Emission factors are calculated for each of the 8 spend categories, by averaging relevant EEIO emission factors. Assumptions are then made for which portions of each spend line are related to procuring a material or a service. Finally, emissions are calculated by multiplying the spend for each category by a blended average of the emission factor of the material and the emission factor of the service.</p>	Capital goods
<p><b>Calculation:</b> emissions are calculated by multiplying fuel, electricity, and thermal energy quantities by relevant upstream emission factors. IEA and BEIS (DEFRA) conversion factors are used to calculate upstream emissions of purchased fuels, electricity, and thermal energy, including transport and distribution (T&amp;D) losses.</p>	Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
<p><b>Calculation:</b> for this category, two different calculations were used for inbound and outbound logistics. Inbound transportation data were not available, so the estimation was implemented. Data sources used to estimate this include quantity-based information for product related purchased goods and services (category 1a) and EEIO emission factors. For outbound logistics, calculation is based on distance travelled, weight transported, and transport mode. As Prysmian's data include thousands of unique journeys, making it difficult to extract distances for individual journeys, distance is estimated by grouping the journeys by country, and assuming that all journeys are from capital city to capital city.</p>	Upstream transportation and distribution
<p>When journeys are to and from the same country, they are assumed to be from capital city to second-largest city. Additionally, as mode of transport data were not provided, it is estimated that all journeys under 3,000 km are made by road, and all journeys over 3,000 km are done 10% by road and 90% by ocean (air travel constitutes a minimal part of logistics). Emissions are then calculated for each journey, by first calculating "tonnes.km" travelled (by multiplying total distance travelled by weight transported) and multiplying it by the relevant BEIS (DEFRA) emission factor. With reference to the Group's non-operated or paid outbound logistics, the corresponding emissions are included in category 9.</p> <p><b>Exclusions:</b> with reference category 4, data related to the following business or locations are excluded: Belgium, Ivory Coast, Russia, Automotive B.U. (limited to Tunisia and North America), Projects (Powerlink, NSW and Arco Felice plant), OAPIL (Oman), Chiplun (India), EHC (North America Elevator), MMS business (US, Brazil) and other minor streams in among China logistic centers and European semifinished products.</p>	Upstream transportation and distribution
<p><b>Calculation:</b> waste data are provided for manufacturing sites, whilst waste data from offices are estimated based on industry averages. Waste data include a breakdown of location for final treatment. This data are in kg form and subsequently matched to BEIS (DEFRA) emission factors corresponding to waste treatment. As waste data from offices were not available, an industry average is used for calculations. An average of kg of waste per employee, and average density of m2 per employee is used with office floor area for Prysmian to determine kg of waste per m2. This is further supported with averages of waste disposed vs recycled from an office environment.</p>	Waste generated in operations
<p><b>Calculation:</b> business travels spend was collected for the reporting year and categorized by air and rail travels, car rental and accommodation. Emissions are instead calculated by multiplying spend by the respective relevant EEIO emission factors for each category of travel.</p>	Business travel
<p><b>Calculation:</b> the emissions have been calculated through Greenhouse Gas Protocol tool "Quantis- Scope 3 Evaluator", based on the total amount of the Group employees. The tool provided the tons of CO2 equivalent related to the employee commuting afterwards. The value is then scaled up by 5%, to account for any missing entities and travel modes.</p>	Employee commuting
<p><b>Calculation:</b> the calculation is based on available electricity consumption and floor area data provided by Prysmian are used to calculate. IEA emission factors for each country are then applied to corresponding kWh. Where kWh data are missing or not provided, an average kWh per m2 is applied.</p>	Upstream leased assets

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Methodology
<p><b>Downstream transportation and distribution</b></p>	<p><b>Calculation:</b> this category includes emissions that occur from sold products' transportation and distribution not controlled or paid by the reporting company. In particular, category 9 perimeter includes EXW deliveries and other incoterms. Calculation is based on distance travelled, weight transported, and transport mode. As means of transport data were not provided, it is estimated that all journeys under 3,000 km are made by road, and all journeys over 3,000 km are done 10% by road and 90% by ocean (air travel constitutes a minimal part of logistics). Emissions are then calculated for each journey, by first calculating "tonnes.km" travelled (by multiplying total distance travelled by weight transported) and multiplying it by the relevant BEIS (DEFRA) emission factor.</p> <p><b>Exclusions:</b> with reference category 9, data related to the following business or locations are excluded: Belgium, Ivory Coast, Russia, Automotive B.U. ( limited to Tunisia and North America), Projects (Powerlink, NSW and Arco Felice plant), OAPIL (Oman), Chiplun (India), EHC (North America Elevator), MMS business (US, Brazil) and other minor streams in among China logistic centers and European semifinished products.</p>
<p><b>Use of sold products</b></p>	<p><b>Calculation:</b> the model extracts yearly cable losses, per cable type, and per country, from 2022 to the year of cable life-end (between 2045 and 2063, depending on the cable). Losses for each year are then multiplied by the relevant country's electricity emission factor, which is the emission factor for national grids' generation and WTT-generation, provided by the IEA. Every country's emission factor is different for every year from now to 2063, to account for projected changes in grids' carbon intensities. Grids decarbonization projections are calculated for the countries in which Prysmian's cable losses amount to over 5% of total losses, and for those where projection data are easy to obtain. For countries where losses amount to 5% or below, and projections are difficult to obtain, regional proxies are used: for example, EU data are used for Belgium, and Asia Pacific data are used for New Zealand.</p>
<p><b>End of life treatment of sold products</b></p>	<p><b>Calculation:</b> the following assumptions were considered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The quantity of cables produced is equivalent to the quantity of cables sold to customers.</li> <li>• "Energy cables" and "rod" are produced in the "Energy" and "Projects" divisions, thus accounting for 88% of sales, while "telecom" and "optical fiber" are part of the "Telecom" division and thus account for the remaining 12%.</li> <li>• 90% of cables are recycled at end of life, and the remaining 10% goes to landfill.</li> <li>• The composition of "energy cables" is 90% metals and 10% plastic, and the composition of "rod" is 100% metals.</li> </ul> <p>Emissions are calculated for "energy cables" and "rod" because they are the solely categories for which metric data expressed in ton of products are available rather than km, as the BEIS (DEFRA) emission factors are expressed in kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/ton. The calculation is done by multiplying the weight of metals and plastics by the respective BEIS emission factors for both recycling and landfill. The figure is then scaled up by 12% to account for "telecom" and "optical fiber".</p>
<p><b>Investments</b></p>	<p><b>Calculation:</b> emissions are calculated by the following equation:  <math>CO_2eq = \text{SUM}(\text{USD invested per industry} \times \text{Industry Emission Factor (kgCO}_2\text{eq/million USD)})</math>.                      Different emission factors are used according to the industry in which investee companies operate, and therefore each investment was matched to its industry. Most investments were assigned to "industrials", others to "materials" and others, where investee company information was not available, to a "global" average emission factor.</p>

Please be aware that some categories are excluded because they are not relevant to Prysmian, and therefore no emissions are generated from them. These are listed below.

- **Category 10:** this is excluded as Prysmian sells final products to end-users, and no intermediate products which could be further processed or transformed into other products;
- **Category 13:** Prysmian does not lease assets to third parties; therefore, this category is excluded;
- **Category 14:** Prysmian does not have franchises; therefore, this category is excluded.

## 9. EMISSION FACTORS

The Scope 1 emission factors are provided by DEFRA 2022 “UK Government – GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting”, related to fuels and fugitive emissions.

The Scope 2 emission factors related to the electricity consumption follow different metrics:

- A. Location-Based method: values are provided by Terna “International Comparisons 2020”.
- B. Market-Based: values are provided by:
  - AIB, European “Residual Mixes 2021” (Vers. 1.0 of May 31, 2022), for European based sites;
  - Center for Resource Solutions, “2021 Green-e Energy Residual Mix Emissions Rates”, for USA and Canada based sites;
  - Terna, “International Comparisons 2020” for all other sites.

The Scope 2 emissions factor, related to thermal energy purchased as steam and offsite district heating, is provided by DEFRA 2022 “UK Government – GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting” both for Location Based and Market-Based purpose.

Emissions of Scope 2 are expressed in tons of CO<sub>2</sub>; however, the percentage of methane and nitrous oxide has a negligible effect on total greenhouse gas emissions (CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent) as can be inferred from the technical literature of reference.

In the following paragraphs, the emission factors are reported.

### SCOPE 1 EMISSION FACTORS

Fuel consumption	Emission factors in kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq
Natural gas (m <sup>3</sup> )	2.0157
LPG (kg)	2.9395
Diesel oil (kg)	3.2090
Marine gas oil (kg)	3.2500
Fuel oil (kg)	3.2292
Petrol (kg)	3.1539

Gas leak	Emission factors in kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq
SF6 (kg)	22,800
Refrigerant gas (kg)	specific factors based on refrigerant gas type

**SCOPE 2 LOCATION BASED AND MARKET BASED EMISSION FACTORS:**

**• FOR PURCHASED ELECTRIC ENERGY**

Macro Area	Country	Emission factor Location Based kgCO2/kWh	Emission factor Market Based kgCO2/kWh
Europe	France	0.056	0.049
	Germany	0.393	0.618
	Italy	0.315	0.457
	Netherlands	0.416	0.451
	Spain	0.210	0.296
	Portugal	0.275	0.281
	Denmark	0.292	0.529
	Estonia	0.762	0.637
	Finland	0.266	0.285
	Norway	0.012	0.405
	Sweden	0.064	0.077
	Czech Republic	0.475	0.550
	Hungary	0.253	0.276
	Romania	0.280	0.282
	Russia	0.323	0.323
	Slovakia	0.188	0.185
Asia	UK	0.261	0.351
	China	0.609	0.609
	India	0.684	0.684
	Indonesia	0.576	0.576
	Malaysia	0.576	0.576
	Philippines	0.576	0.576
	Singapore	0.576	0.576
	Thailand	0.576	0.576
Canada	Turkey	0.415	0.415
	Canada	0.122	0.173
America	Argentina	0.278	0.278
	Costa Rica	0.000	0.000
	Colombia	0.178	0.178
	Chile	0.278	0.278
	Brazil	0.139	0.139
	Mexico	0.377	0.377
	USA	0.374	0.390

**SCOPE 2 LOCATION BASED AND MARKET BASED EMISSION FACTORS:****• FOR PURCHASED ELECTRIC ENERGY**

Macro Area	Country	Emission factor Location Based kgCO <sub>2</sub> /kWh	Emission factor Market Based kgCO <sub>2</sub> /kWh
Australia	Australia	0.625	0.625
	New Zealand	0.545	0.545
	Ivory Coast	0.474	0.474
Other	Oman	0.359	0.359
	Tunisia	0.474	0.474
	Angola	0.474	0.474

**• FOR PURCHASED THERMAL ENERGY**

Category	Emission factor Location Based kgCO <sub>2</sub> /kWh	Emission factor Market Based kgCO <sub>2</sub> /kWh
Purchased District Heating	0.171	0.171
Steam	0.171	0.171

## 10. GHG STATEMENT

The following table report the 2022 Group's emissions according to all the assumption previously described.

Scope Category	CO <sub>2</sub> eq value [tCO <sub>2</sub> ]
Scope 1 <sup>3</sup>	297,725
Scope 2 Location Based	501,745
Scope 2 Market Based	367,379
<b>Scope 1 &amp; 2 Location Based</b>	<b>799,470</b>
<b>Scope 1 &amp; 2 Market Based</b>	<b>665,104</b>
<b>Scope 3</b>	<b>269,684,778</b>

The bulk of GHG emissions generated are Scope 3 related, representing more than 99% of the total carbon footprint of the Group. The detailed quantification of the Scope 3 emissions, carried out in 2022 with reference to the relative GHG Protocol Standard, highlighted that these emissions are mainly attributable to the “use of products sold”, representing nearly 97% of the total carbon footprint of the Group and the total emissions generated throughout the value chain.

An endeavor to reduce 46% emissions in total Scope 1 and Scope 2 compared to 2019 baseline by 2030 is planned, in addition to a 28% reduction in total Scope 3 emissions, deriving from the good and services purchased, and the use of products sold.

<sup>3</sup> Scope 1 figure includes shipping fleet – related emissions.

## ANNEX

The following table reports 2022 Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions disaggregated by business line:

Scope 1 & 2 emissions in tCO2		Power Cables	Telecom Cables	Accessories	Optical Fiber	Wire Rod	Shipping fleet
Scope 1	Direct emissions from combustion	122,381	6,261	2,878	33,223	11,698	55,736
	Emissions from refrigerant gas	2,656	736	240	50	13	-
	Emissions from SF6 gas leaks	39,508	-	22,344	-	-	-
	<b>Total Scope 1</b>	<b>164,545</b>	<b>6,997</b>	<b>25,462</b>	<b>33,273</b>	<b>11,712</b>	<b>55,736</b>
Scope 2	Location-based	370,061	55,627	11,089	63,274	1,694	-
	Market-based	277,733	45,937	7,651	34,191	1,868	-
Scope 1 & 2	Location-based	534,606	62,624	36,551	96,547	13,406	55,736
	Market-based	442,278	52,934	33,113	67,464	13,580	55,736

The following table reports 2022 Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions disaggregated by country:

Country	Total Scope 1 Emissions [tCO2e]	Scope 2 Location-Based [tCO2]	Scope 2 Market-Based [tCO2]
Angola	178	603	603
Argentina	909	3,471	3,471
Australia	1,234	19,986	19,986
Brazil	12,584	13,149	0
Canada	10,868	7,097	11,045
Chile	210	2,584	0
China	12,162	31,129	31,129
Colombia	319	1,483	0
Costa Rica	303	0	0
Czech Republic	712	9,760	0
Estonia	116	7,848	164
Finland	966	15,494	2,928
France	55,321	12,876	11,266
Germany	9,093	34,942	48,056
Hungary	2,216	11,595	12,649
India <sup>4</sup>	133	864	864
Indonesia	253	3,765	3,765
Italy	53,770	32,128	0

Country	Total Scope 1 Emissions [tCO <sub>2</sub> e]	Scope 2 Location-Based [tCO <sub>2</sub> ]	Scope 2 Market-Based [tCO <sub>2</sub> ]
Ivory Coast	39	1,040	1,040
Malaysia	342	3,214	3,214
Mexico	9,351	15,320	0
Netherlands	5,147	22,939	321
New Zealand	87	355	355
Norway	246	116	0
Oman	6,353	16,860	16,860
Philippines	1,506	6,548	6,548
Portugal	239	3,101	3,168
Romania	1,198	10,579	0
Russia	122	4,058	4,058
Slovakia	78	2,787	2,743
Spain	1,578	15,992	0
Sweden	110	1,205	419
Thailand	42	2,089	2,089
Tunisia	43	756	756
Turkey	3,117	14,523	14,523
UK	4,229	12,716	17,101
USA	46,815	158,774	148,257
Shipping fleet <sup>5</sup>	55,736	-	-

<sup>4</sup> Data include Chiplun estimate, calculated by proportioning the consumption of the business line "Energy Cable" according to the incidence of Chiplun production

<sup>5</sup> Shipping fleet – related emissions are not attributable to a specific country because the vessels operate for the entire group.

The following table reports 2022 Scope 3 emissions:

Scope 3 categories	GHG emissions (tCO2e)	Scope 3 emissions rate %
Purchased goods and services	6,566,443	2.43%
Capital goods	187,001	0.07%
Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	226,657	0.08%
Upstream transportation and distribution	315,118	0.12%
Waste generated in operations	115,294	0.04%
Business travel	19,443	0.01%
Employee commuting	21,420	0.01%
Upstream leased assets	499	0.01% <
Downstream transportation and distribution	23,836	0.01%
Processing of sold products	-	-
Use of sold products	262,058,894	97.17%
End of life treatment of sold products	48,770	0.02%
Downstream leased assets	-	-
Franchises	-	-
Investments	101,391	0.04%
<b>Total</b>	<b>269,684,778</b>	<b>100%</b>





# INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S ASSURANCE REPORT



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## Independent Accountant's Assurance Report on Prysmian Group's GHG Statement on 2022 GHG Emissions

To the Management of  
Prysmian S.p.A.

### Scope

We have undertaken a limited assurance engagement of the accompanying Statement on 2022 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions of Prysmian S.p.A. and its subsidiaries (hereinafter "the Group", or "Prysmian Group") for the year ended on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2022, comprising the GHG Inventory and the Methodology (hereinafter the "GHG Statement" or "Subject Matter").

### Criteria applied by the Group

In preparing the GHG Statement, Prysmian Group applied the criteria described in the Methodology of the GHG Statement, including the selection of GRI Standards referenced (the "Criteria").

### Group's responsibilities

Prysmian Group's management is responsible for selecting the Criteria, and for presenting the GHG Statement in accordance with that Criteria, in all material respects. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls, maintaining adequate records and making estimates that are relevant to the preparation of the GHG Statement, such that it is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### EY's responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the presentation of the Subject Matter based on the evidence we have obtained.

Our engagement was conducted in accordance with the *International Standard for Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements* ("ISAE 3410"), and the terms of reference for this engagement as agreed with Prysmian S.p.A. Those standards require that we plan and perform our engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether, in all material respects, the GHG Statement is presented in accordance with the Criteria, and to issue a report. The nature, timing, and extent of the procedures selected depend on our judgment, including an assessment of the risk of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the evidences obtained are sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our limited assurance conclusion.

### Our independence and quality control

We have maintained our independence and confirm that we have met the requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants and have the required competencies and experience to conduct this assurance review.

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EY also applies International Standard on Quality Control 1, *Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Statements, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements*, and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

### Description of procedures performed

Procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing and are less in extent than for a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained if a reasonable assurance engagement had been performed. Our procedures were designed to obtain a limited level of assurance on which to base our conclusion and do not provide all the evidence that would be required to provide a reasonable level of assurance.

Although we considered the effectiveness of management's internal controls when determining the nature and extent of our procedures, our assurance engagement was not designed to provide assurance on internal controls. Our procedures did not include testing controls or performing procedures relating to checking aggregation or calculation of data within IT systems.

The Greenhouse Gas quantification process is subject to scientific uncertainty, which arises because of incomplete scientific knowledge about the measurement of GHGs. Additionally, GHG procedures are subject to estimation (or measurement) uncertainty resulting from the measurement and calculation processes used to quantify emissions within the bounds of existing scientific knowledge.

The engagement consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for preparing the GHG Statement and related information and applying analytical and other relevant procedures.

Our procedures included:

- analysis of the methods applied by the Group for developing estimates and of their appropriateness and consistent application. However, our procedures did not include testing the data on which the estimates are based or separately developing our own estimates against which to evaluate estimates carried out by the Group;
- understanding of the processes that lead to the generation, detection and management of the GHG emissions data and information reported in the GHG Statement.

In particular, we have conducted interviews and discussions with the management of Prysmian S.p.A. and we have performed limited documentary evidence procedures, in order to collect information about the processes and procedures that support the collection, aggregation, processing and transmission of GHG emissions data and information to the management responsible for the preparation of the GHG Statement.

Furthermore, for significant information, considering the Group's activities and characteristics at Group level:

- with regards to qualitative information included in the GHG Statement, we carried out interviews and gathered supporting documentation in order to verify its consistency with the available evidence;
- with regards to quantitative information, we carried out both analytical procedures and limited verifications in order to ensure, on a sample basis, the correct aggregation of data.

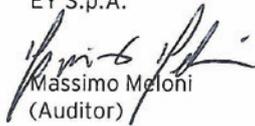


### Conclusion

Based on our procedures and the evidence obtained, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the GHG Statement for the year ended on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2022 in order for it to be in accordance with the Criteria.

Milan, 17 March 2023

EY S.p.A.



Massimo Meloni  
(Auditor)

