Prysmian SpA

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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10/03/2024, 02:55 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Prysmian 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 sales in excess of 16 billion euro and about 30,000 employees, its heavily international presence is evidenced by 108 plants in more than 50 countries. The Group's headquarter is in Milan, Italy, where about 800 employees work, while there are regional headquarters in North America, South America, Emea (Europe, Africa and Middle East) and APAC. 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 the area of 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 diffused 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. 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 both by the intrinsic characteristics of our products and by how our production systems are managed. This commitment is reflected, above all, in application of the Group's Health, Safety, Environment and Energy policy. In 2023, the commitment of Prysmian Group to the energy transition towards a low-carbon economy translated into 37% of total Group revenues attributable to products, according to the taxonomy developed by the Climate Bond Initiative, that facilitate the energy transition and achievement of the COP 21 target, as well as the digitalization of grids. The Group discloses internally and externally and submits to third party verification all the most significant environmental impacts in terms of responsibility towards employees, local communities and as a competitiveness and value factor for the Group: energy consumption, water consumption, hazardous and non-hazardous waste, recycled waste - hazardous and non-hazardous, greenhouse gas emissions (GHG). GHG emissions are calculated using the methodologies indicated in "The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)" considering, for the Scope 1 GHG emissions, the consumption of fuels, the release of overflow refrigerant gas and the release of SF6 and, for the Scope 2 GHG emissions, the consumption of purchased energy (mainly electricity). The Group's climate change commitment, already formalised in 2021 with the definition of the "Climate Change Ambition" and membership of the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi) - both strongly encouraged by the Board - continued in 2022, with a targeted 90% reduction in emissions throughout the entire Prysmian value chain and with the revision of the Scope 3 emission reduction targets for 2030, from -21% to -28%. At the end of 2022, Prysmian Group presented these new and more ambitious targets to the Science Based Target initiative, which confirmed the approval in June 2023. In 2023, Prysmian announced that it is ahead of its decarbonization targets, anticipating the reduction of -45% in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2027, and a -23% reduction in Scope 3 emissions. The Group's decarbonisation responsibility is confirmed by the progress made on product innovation, thanks also to the continuous dialogue with customers that enables to understand their needs and support the process of decarbonising their industrial activities. The early achievement

of the targets announced in 2023 is further confirmation of this responsibility and the Group's strong commitment to addressing climate change. With the aim of tracing a sound and transparent path towards sustainability for all stakeholders, Prysmian Group has updated its Sustainability Scorecard with new and specific three-year targets for 2023-2025. 2023 represented the first year of implementation of the new scorecard. The scorecard is structured around the same four sustainability pillars of the company - Environment, People-Community, Governance, and Innovation. The progress made will be monitored constantly, with support from the Board. The results achieved in 2023 in relation to the KPI "Percentage of revenues from solutions with better sustainability performance on total Group revenues" demonstrate how sustainability is central to Prysmian's product and service portfolio innovation activities.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/30/2023

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ Not providing past emissions data for Scope 1

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ Not providing past emissions data for Scope 2

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 1 year

[Fixed row]

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

IT0004176001

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

PRY

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No
[Add row]

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

(1.8.1) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

Select from:
☑ Yes, for some facilities

(1.8.2) Comment

The Group can provide geolocation data for certain facilities, specifically those where water intensity values for your organization's products or services are available.
[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Nogales (Mexico)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.255325

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-110.972257

(1.8.1.4) Comment

The geolocation data relates to the facility located at Nogales (Mexico).

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Slatina (Romania)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.414134

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

24.39813

(1.8.1.4) Comment

The geolocation data relates to the facility located at Slatina (Romania).

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Eindhoven (Netherlands)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.452809

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

5.448531

(1.8.1.4) Comment

The geolocation data relates to the facility located at Eindhoven (Netherlands).
[Add row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Prysmian's supply chain plays a crucial role in the Group's business and sustainability strategy. The Group's business model, with a global presence in over 50 countries and a high diversification of product applications, is based on a complex supply chain that requires continuous interaction with numerous suppliers of different sizes and cultural backgrounds. Therefore, the Group has established guidelines and policies that suppliers are required to adhere to (e.g. the Ethical Code and the Business Conduct Code). From an environmental perspective, supplier selection is essential for the reduction of the Group's scope 3 emissions and for achieving the carbon neutrality of the entire supply chain by 2050. The Group's suppliers are mostly established market leaders, equipped with best practices for managing ESG factors. In order to ensure compliance with ethical, economic, environmental, and social principles throughout the value chain, Prysmian adopts a Business Conduct Code, drafted by the Supply Chain function and approved by the Group's CEO. The document addresses the following environmental topics: use of raw materials and compliance, energy consumption, greenhouse gas and other emissions, water consumption, waste production, and recycling. Furthermore, in 2023, the assessment analysis of suppliers with potential social and environmental impacts involved 500 suppliers compared to 150 in 2020, covering 71% of the Group's expenditure (compared to 63% in 2020). The analysis has allowed for the identification of specific environmental, social, and governance risks in the supply base.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

The Group, within the scope of its climate commitment, also engages in projects aimed at reducing plastic usage. To date, Prysmian has implemented a partial mapping with reference to inbound flows of its Spanish plants, according to Plastic Tax requirements – Spanish Law 7/2022, published on 9 April 2022. However, the Group plans to extend the inventory at the Group level to ensure a progressively more structured mapping.
[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The short-term horizon is defined based on the yearly updates of the risk results and adjustments are made based on the management plan.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

4

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The medium-term horizon is defined in accordance to the Strategic Plan and the risk results are updated yearly on the basis of management plan.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:
☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

27

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The long-term horizon may vary for ESG and in particular Climate change related risks and opportunities to evaluate both the 2035 and 2050 timelines as defined by the European Union, aligning with our strategic objectives and the financial plan of the Group.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ National

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :CatNet®, a tool for profiling exposure to geo-specific risks developed by Swiss Re

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought
☑ Tornado
☑ Landslide
☑ Wildfires
☑ Heat waves
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)
☑ Subsidence
☑ Cold wave/frost
☑ Glacial lake outburst
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress
☑ Water stress
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Increased pricing of water
☑ Limited or lack of river basin management
☑ Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Other technology, please specify **:**Cyber attacks exposure due to acceleration of Physical asset digitalization required by transition energy plans

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

☑ Water utilities at a local level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Climate-related risks and opportunities are fully integrated into Prysmian's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework. The company adopts a dynamic, multi-disciplinary approach to ERM, encompassing all aspects of its operations to identify, assess, treat, and monitor risks and opportunities, including those associated with climate change. Climate related risks and opportunities identification, assessment and response are applied on direct operations, upstream e downstream. Each year, Prysmian engages its main business/function managers in identifying and evaluating significant dependencies and impacts related to sustainability and climate

change. A unified methodology is employed to measure and evaluate specific risk events based on impact, probability, and the effectiveness of current controls. The assessment process varies across operational locations: physical risks are evaluated site-specifically, while transition risks are analyzed broadly across the organization and its value chain. Prysmian's internal control and risk management system utilize tools and information flows that enable informed decision-making by the Board of Directors and establishment of strategic guidelines aligned with the Group's Risk Appetite. The ERM model adheres to international standards such as COSO and ISO 31000, supplemented by external tools like WRI Aqueduct for comprehensive risk scenario evaluations. Integration of climate-related considerations into Prysmian's overall risk management is crucial, enhancing the company's ability to identify advantageous circumstances and mitigate potential threats. To assess its resilience to climate change, Prysmian employs a robust methodology encompassing qualitative and quantitative factors, conducting scenario analyses under different climate scenarios (e.g., IPCC RCP for physical risks, IEA scenarios for transition risks). These analyses span short (2024), medium (2025-2027), and long-term horizons (2028-2035), incorporating external climate data and internal business operations to develop advanced measurement models. Prysmian considers a substantive impact, an impact assessed with a value equal or greater than "3" (i.e., 50 million) regardless the likelihood, or an impact assessed with a value equal or greater than "2" associated with a likelihood equal or greater than "3". However, the adoption of a specific strategy depends on the nature of the risk event identified which can be classified as an external risk outside the Group's control, a risk partially addressable by the Group or an internal risk addressable by the Group. Overall, Prysmian's systematic integration of climate-related risk management into its broader ERM framework underscores its proactive stance in anticipating, mitigating, and managing risks while leveraging opportunities associated with sustainability and climate change. In 2023, Prysmian enhanced its climate scenario analyses using quantitative models to inform strategic and financial decisions. Compared to last year, new transition risks related to decarbonization challenges and expanded opportunities in financing and sustainability were identified. Impact assessments now include average annual EBITDA changes across specified time horizons. [Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

In 2023, the double materiality analysis confirmed that climate-related issues are material and strategic for the company. Indeed, Prysmian considers the interconnections between impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities in an integrated manner within the ERM framework. The company adopts a dynamic, multidisciplinary and company-wide approach to ERM, encompassing all aspects of its operations to identify, assess, treat, and monitor risks and opportunities, including those associated with climate change. The identification, assessment, and response to climate-related risks and opportunities are applied to direct operations, upstream, and downstream. Each year, Prysmian engages its main business/function managers in identifying and evaluating significant dependencies and impacts related to sustainability and climate change. A unified methodology is employed to measure and evaluate specific risk events based on impact, probability, and the effectiveness of current controls. The ERM model adheres to international standards such as COSO and ISO 31000 for comprehensive risk scenario evaluations. The integration of climate-related considerations into Prysmian's overall risk management is crucial, enhancing the company's ability to identify advantageous circumstances and mitigate potential threats. For example, Prysmian evaluates as a significant risk the water stress. That risk, over the years, has led to an increasing focus on the efficient management of water resources. In addition, according to the ERM methodology, to periodically measuring, collecting, and

monitoring water withdrawal data, Prysmian has also implemented various efficiency initiatives such as the installation and optimization of water recirculation systems. These systems recirculate water once it has been used, minimizing water withdrawal and making operating sites less impactful on the environment. These initiatives translate into an opportunity for the group to reduce its operating costs through reduced water withdrawal and associated expenses. The implementation of recirculation systems at sites that do not yet have them, resulting in the opportunity for lower operating costs, is expected within 5 years.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

☑ Other location with substantive nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities, please specify

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Water is consumed at Prysmian factories mainly for industrial use, particularly for cooling purposes during certain processes. Each year, Prysmian conducts a water stress analysis considering the ratio of water demand to availability. This analysis uses the web-based "Aqueduct" platform developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI) to evaluate the geographical position of all Group plants exposed to the risk of reduced water availability over a time horizon extending to 2040, considering the entire life cycle of each asset. The analysis shows that about 25% of the plants are located in areas with an extremely high water stress risk in a conservative, high CO2 emissions scenario (IPCC, RCP 8.5). However, considering the mitigation actions adopted, the financial impact remains low. Similar conclusions are drawn for lower CO2 emissions scenarios (IPCC, RCP 2.6). The assessment of water availability risks has been extended to the entire supply chain, including upstream or downstream activities and customers, considering a selection of strategic suppliers and customers. In 2023, the Group's major suppliers were invited to complete the CDP Water Security questionnaire. Information and data reported through the CDP allowed Prysmian to perform an initial assessment of the significant impacts and/or risks associated with water resources in its supply chain, in terms of absolute consumption, efficiency of water resource use—particularly in areas with water stress—and potential pollution. Prysmian plans to extend this assessment to a more significant portion of the supply chain, reinforcing supplier engagement to ensure a higher response rate to the CDP Water Security questionnaire and integrating the completion of the survey and the corresponding score among assessment and selection criteria. In line with its HSEE Policy, updated in 2023, Prysmian is committed to identifying and assessing biodiversity-related risks, applying a hierarchical mitigation approach to all operations. Prysmian has established an inventory of protected areas, showing that most plants are not located in or near protected areas or habitats of endangered species. In 2023, to reinforce its commitments, Prysmian decided to quantify impacts on animals and plants near its operational areas and any dependencies on ecosystem services that its units rely on, seeking opportunities to reduce and mitigate these risks. For production sites, the Group screened with the "Biodiversity Risk Filter" tool provided by WWF, considering the location of Prysmian sites and applying various risk categories and indicators. The biodiversity footprint analysis shows that about 13% of Prysmian sites are potentially affected by significant biodiversity-related risks. However, a detailed analysis at each plant level confirmed that identified physical and reputational risks have already been assessed and/or mitigated, ensuring no significant dependencies or impacts on biodiversity for all production sites.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have a list/geospatial map of priority locations

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Prysmian, in advance of legal requirements, decided to set up an analytical system for quantifying risks and opportunities, in line with the Risk Assessment process and methodology already adopted by the Group. Prysmian's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) model defines a substantive financial impact as one equal to or greater than 50 million. The company assesses risk events using common methods based on three criteria: 1. Impact: Evaluated in terms of financial (EBITDA or cash flow at risk), reputational, operational or sustainability impacts, rated from MINOR to VERY HIGH (1 to 4 scale). 2. Likelihood: Rated from REMOTE to PROBABLE (1 to 4 scale). 3. Risk Management Capability: Assessed based on the maturity and effectiveness of risk management systems, rated from ADEQUATE to INEXISTENT (1 to 4 scale). Results are depicted on a 4x4 heat map, showing the combination of likelihood and highest impact, facilitating immediate understanding of significant risks. This visualization helps reflect on the Group's risk appetite, identify optimal strategies, prioritize mitigation actions, and monitor exposure over time. An impact is considered substantive if rated "3" or higher (50 million) regardless of likelihood, or "2" or higher with a likelihood of "3" or higher. These thresholds align with the Group Risk Appetite Framework, defining the risk level the Group can absorb (Risk Capacity) and the level it aims not to exceed (Risk Tolerance). Specific risk appetites, ranging from Zero to High, are set for key dimensions such as Health Safety & Environmental, Financial & Cash Management, Business Execution, Key Relevant Assets, and Data Integrity. Key Risk Indicators and related tolerances are established for monitoring and preventive action. Risk strategies vary by the nature of the risk: external (outside control), partially addressable, or internal (addressable). Risks are generally assessed over a low and medium-term horizon, with climate-related risks evaluated long-term.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Prysmian, in advance of legal requirements, decided to set up an analytical system for quantifying risks and opportunities, in line with the Risk Assessment process and methodology already adopted by the Group. Prysmian's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) model defines a substantive financial impact as one equal to or greater than 50 million. The company assesses risk/opportunity events using common methods based on three criteria: 1. Impact: Evaluated in terms of financial (EBITDA or cash flow at risk/opportunity), reputational, operational or sustainability impacts, rated from MINOR to VERY HIGH (1 to 4 scale). 2. Likelihood: Rated from REMOTE to PROBABLE (1 to 4 scale). 3. Risk Management Capability: Assessed based on the maturity and effectiveness of risk management systems,

rated from ADEQUATE to INEXISTENT (1 to 4 scale). Results are depicted on a 4x4 heat map, showing the combination of likelihood and highest impact, facilitating immediate understanding of significant risks/opportunities. This visualization helps reflect on the Group's risk appetite, identify optimal strategies, prioritize mitigation actions, and monitor exposure over time. An impact is considered substantive if rated "3" or higher (50 million) regardless of likelihood, or "2" or higher with a likelihood of "3" or higher. These thresholds align with the Group Risk Appetite Framework, defining the risk level the Group can absorb (Risk Capacity) and the level it aims not to exceed (Risk Tolerance). Specific risk/opportunity appetites, ranging from Zero to High, are set for key dimensions such as Health Safety & Environmental, Financial & Cash Management, Business Execution, Key Relevant Assets, and Data Integrity. Key Risk/Opportunity Indicators and related tolerances are established for monitoring and preventive action. Risk/Opportunity strategies vary by the nature of the risk: external (outside control), partially addressable, or internal (addressable). Risks/Opportunities are generally assessed over a medium-term horizon, with climate-related risks/opportunities evaluated long-term.
[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ No, we do not identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.3) Please explain

Currently, Prysmian has not yet defined potential water pollutants as the primary use of water at its production sites is limited to cooling. However, Prysmian complies with legal water quality standards. At Prysmian's production sites, water is primarily used for cooling; therefore, the industrial water quality requirements are focused on preventing any biological and/or corrosion risks within the cooling circulation systems. Prysmian regularly measures water withdrawal volumes at its production sites and conducts analyses and monitoring of the cooling process parameters to ensure efficient water use, along with proper maintenance of the water system to avoid significant leaks, always in compliance with legal standards.
[Fixed row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

The Group, within the scope of its climate commitment, also engages in projects aimed at reducing plastic usage. To date, Prysmian has implemented a partial mapping with reference to inbound flows of its Spanish plants, according to Plastic Tax requirements – Spanish Law 7/2022, published on 9 April 2022. However, the Group plans to extend the inventory at the Group level to ensure a progressively more structured mapping. It should be noted that, in the UK, a plastic mapping process was initiated in 2023 in line with local requirements.
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical
☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply
☑ Oman
☑ Chile
☑ Turkey
☑ Germany

☑ Brazil
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Colombia
☑ Netherlands
☑ Côte d'Ivoire

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Prysmian assessed the situation: Extreme weather poses acute risk to assets, causing damage. Historical losses in 23 years show no catastrophes (max loss: 1M), but increased severity & frequency. Italy's plants most affected (12 events, tot loss

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Inherent financial impact has been estimated, on a very conservative basis, considering the worst case scenario with a natural catastrophe event impacting one key plant or a selection of plants, depending on the nature of the event (e.g. flood). Theoretical impact includes damages to assets and loss of contribution margin. The potential financial impact, around 400 million (without considering insurance mitigation), has been calculated considering damages to assets and loss of contribution

margin on the basis of 2 years production stoppage (one year dedicated to machinery replacement and one year to the re-qualification process). In particular, the potential financial impact represents the expected losses in the case an extreme weather event occurs in a key plant or by affecting multiple sites located in the same area (n. 5 France plants located near to Senna river), assuming that the revenues associated with these plants remain unchanged.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

200000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

400000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The inherent financial impact has been estimated on a very conservative basis, considering the worst-case scenario with a natural catastrophe event impacting one key plant or a selection of plants, depending on the nature of the event (flood, windstorm, tornado, etc.). The approach used for the calculation involved identifying potential damages to assets and loss of contribution margin. The calculation method employed estimated the potential financial impact at around 400 million (without considering insurance mitigation), considering damages to assets and loss of contribution margin based on 2 years of production stoppage. This figure relates to the primary effect identified, representing the expected losses in the event an extreme weather event impacts a key plant or affects multiple sites located in the same area (5 plants in France located near the Seine River or some plants in the USA potentially affected by the same tornado event). The numerical values used in the calculation are based on estimated costs for asset replacement and re-qualification processes, as well as the expected loss of contribution margin during the production stoppage. For the long-term, the financial impact range considers a minimum value of 200 million for a minor damage and a maximum financial impact of 400 million due to the production stoppage and machinery replacement following significant damage. Additionally, the underlying assumption for the long-term influencing this figure is that the revenues associated with these plants remain unchanged.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Increase insurance coverage

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

6000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The figure reported (6 million) as cost of response to risk represents the annual insurance cost to prevent material losses and stoppages caused by meteorological events.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The Group implements an established loss prevention program at all production plants, which seeks to foresee and mitigate material losses and stoppages caused by meteorological events, not least by monitoring changes in the weather. Additionally, risk mitigation actions include a Group agreement with an international company specialised in “disaster recovery & restoration” services, as well as insurance cover for both direct losses and loss of profits due to production stoppages.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Italy

☑ Mexico

☑ Oman

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Bravo

☑ Other, please specify :Italy, West Coast; Arabian Peninsula

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Water is consumed at Prysmian plants for industrial use, particularly for machinery cooling. Water stress is a significant global challenge, potentially disrupting Prysmian's production and reducing sales and margins. Each year, Prysmian conducts a water stress analysis using the "Aqueduct" platform from the World Resources Institute (WRI), evaluating the ratio of water demand to availability for all Group plants up to 2040. The analysis shows about 25% of plants are in areas with extremely high-water stress risk under a high CO2 emissions scenario (RCP 8.5, according to the IPCC). However, most plants mitigate this risk with water recirculation processes, keeping the financial impact low. A case study of Prysmian's Arco Felice site, located in an area with extremely high water stress, shows that theoretical water withdrawal would exceed 5 million cubic meters. To mitigate this, a recirculation system with a 98.7% rate was installed, reducing actual withdrawal to 109,526 cubic meters per year. Sites at risk of substantial financial impact due to lack of recirculation systems include: 3 sites in Italy (Pignataro, Battipaglia, and Livorno, on the west coast), one site in Mexico (Piedras Negras, on the Bravo basin) and one in Omar (Sohar, on Arabian Peninsula). The potential water scarsity presents the risk of reduction or disruption in production capacity, resulting in a potential reduction in sales and contribution margin of each site.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased production costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The risk of water stress refers to the possibility of experiencing water scarcity or underutilization of water resources in a specific area: the potential water scarcity presents the risk of reduction or disruption in Prysmian's production capacity, resulting in a potential reduction in sales and contribution margin over the time horizon. For the majority of plants for which water availability or water stress risks have been evidenced, current production processes employ water recirculation in order to reduce consumption, thus the financial impact remains low. So, the sites with potentially substantial financial impact are the sites located in exposed areas without already implemented recirculation systems.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

6000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

51000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The sites with potentially substantial financial impact are the sites located in exposed areas without already implemented recirculation systems. These include: 3 sites in Italy (Pignataro, Battipaglia, and Livorno, on the west coast), and one site in Mexico (Piedras Negras, on the Bravo basin). The potential water scarsity presents the risk of reduction or disruption in production capacity, resulting in a potential reduction in the contribution margin of each site. Thus, the potential financial impact figure represents the maximum contribution margin reduction, equal to the sum of 2023 contribution margins of the sites considered: • Pignataro: 15 million • Livorno: 8 million • Piedras Negras: 6 million • Sohar: 22 million Total potential financial impact 51 million. For the long-term, the minimum value is based on the impact of a single site, while the maximum value is the cumulative impact of all sites. It should be noted that Battipaglia is not included in the estimate, as it was closed in 2023.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

600000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*The cost of response has been estimated taking into account the costs associated with the installation of recirculation systems, considering the experience gained from other sites within the Group that have already incurred investment costs for similar facilities. Specifically, the maximum estimated cost per site is around 150k. Considering 4 sites, the estimated risk response cost is calculated as follows: 150 * 4 600k. It should be noted that Battipaglia is not included in the estimate, as it was closed in 2023.*

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The action plan of mitigations already envisages further improvements in the installation of new recirculation systems to optimise water withdrawal, thus lowering exposure to the risk. As explained in the case of Arco Felice, the implementation of recirculation systems minimizes water withdrawal and, therefore, reduces dependence on water availability. The action plan of mitigations, to be implemented within 5 years, involves a feasibility evaluation and prioritization of the recirculation systems installation at the Mexico site under consideration, with the potential result to reduce dramatically the water withdrawal.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

767700000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

767700000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The Group has assessed the vulnerability of revenues to substantial effects associated with climate-related risks as part of the analyses conducted in the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM). Climate-related risks and opportunities are fully integrated into Prysmian's ERM framework, adopting a dynamic, multi-disciplinary approach that encompasses all aspects of its operations to identify, assess, treat, and monitor risks and opportunities, including those associated with climate change. The analysis conducted on climate-related risks has led to the attribution of a "medium-low" impact level, corresponding to a revenue loss of around 5%. This means that the at-risk revenues represent 5% of the total annual revenues, which amount to approximately 768 million. This vulnerability is due to the fact that the occurrence of a climate-related risk can lead to business disruptions, and transition risks can entail possible market, regulatory, technological, and reputational discontinuities. Prysmian engages its main business/function managers each year to identify and evaluate significant dependencies and impacts related to sustainability and climate change. The Group employs a unified methodology to measure and evaluate specific risk events based on impact, probability, and the effectiveness of current controls. Physical risks are evaluated site-specifically, while transition risks are analyzed broadly across the organization and its value chain. In terms of protection, the Group actively works to mitigate these risks through various strategies related to material environmental issues and their significant impacts. Overall, Prysmian's systematic integration of climate-related risk management into its broader ERM framework underscores its proactive stance in anticipating, mitigating, and managing risks while leveraging opportunities associated with sustainability and climate change.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

153540000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

153540000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The Group has assessed the vulnerability of revenues to substantial effects associated with water-related risks as part of the analyses conducted in the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM). Climate-related risks and opportunities are fully integrated into Prysmian's ERM framework, adopting a dynamic, multi-disciplinary approach that encompasses all aspects of its operations to identify, assess, treat, and monitor risks and opportunities, including those associated with climate change. The analysis conducted on water-related risks has led to the attribution of a "medium-low" impact level, corresponding to a revenue loss of around 1%. This means that the at-risk revenues represent 1% of the total annual revenues, which amount to approximately 153 million. This vulnerability is due to the fact that the occurrence of a water-related risk can lead to business disruptions, and transition risks can entail possible market, regulatory, technological, and reputational discontinuities. Prysmian engages its main business/function managers each year to identify and evaluate significant dependencies and impacts related to sustainability and climate change. The Group employs a unified methodology to measure and evaluate specific risk events based on impact, probability, and the

effectiveness of current controls. Physical risks are evaluated site-specifically, while transition risks are analyzed broadly across the organization and its value chain. In terms of protection, the Group actively works to mitigate these risks through various strategies related to material environmental issues and their significant impacts. Overall, Prysmian's systematic integration of climate-related risk management into its broader ERM framework underscores its proactive stance in anticipating, mitigating, and managing risks while leveraging opportunities associated with sustainability and climate change.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Italy
☑ Other, please specify **:**Italy, West Coast

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

3

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The ongoing global challenge of water stress underscores the potential for reduced water availability, which could impact Prysmian's production capacity and financial performance. Each year, Prysmian conducts a comprehensive water stress analysis using the "Aqueduct" platform developed by the World Resources Institute. This analysis evaluates the water demand-to-availability ratio across its global facilities, projecting risks up to 2040 and considering the entire life cycle of each asset. Approximately 25% of Prysmian's plants are situated in areas facing an extremely high-water stress risk under a conservative scenario (RCP 8.5, IPCC). To mitigate these risks, many plants have implemented water recirculation systems where feasible, minimizing potential financial impacts. However, plants like Battipaglia, Pignataro and Livorno, associated to the major basin Italy West Coast, remain vulnerable due to their lack of recirculation systems. This exposure could lead to production disruptions, potentially impacting sales and contribution margins. Prysmian continues to prioritize water management strategies to safeguard operations in vulnerable areas, ensuring sustainable business practices amid regional water challenges. It is important to note that the impact on revenue has been calculated around 1%, with the likelihood of the risk being classified as 'as likely as not.'

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Oman

☑ Other, please specify **:**Arabian Peninsula

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The ongoing global challenge of water stress underscores the potential for reduced water availability, which could impact Prysmian's production capacity and financial performance. Each year, Prysmian conducts a comprehensive water stress analysis using the "Aqueduct" platform developed by the World Resources Institute. This analysis evaluates the water demand-to-availability ratio across its global facilities, projecting risks up to 2040 and considering the entire life cycle of each asset. Approximately 25% of Prysmian's plants are situated in areas facing an extremely high-water stress risk under a conservative scenario (RCP 8.5, IPCC). To mitigate these risks, many plants have implemented water recirculation systems where feasible, minimizing potential financial impacts. However, plants like Sohar (Oman) in the Arabian Peninsula area remain vulnerable due to their lack of recirculation systems. This exposure could lead to production disruptions, potentially impacting sales and contribution margins. Prysmian continues to prioritize water management strategies to safeguard operations in vulnerable areas, ensuring sustainable business practices amid regional water challenges. It is important to note that the impact on revenue has been calculated as around 1%, with the likelihood of the risk being classified as 'as likely as not.'

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Bravo

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The ongoing global challenge of water stress underscores the potential for reduced water availability, which could impact Prysmian's production capacity and financial performance. Each year, Prysmian conducts a comprehensive water stress analysis using the "Aqueduct" platform developed by the World Resources Institute. This analysis evaluates the water demand-to-availability ratio across its global facilities, projecting risks up to 2040 and considering the entire life cycle of each asset. Approximately 25% of Prysmian's plants are situated in areas facing an extremely high-water stress risk under a conservative scenario (RCP 8.5, IPCC). To mitigate these risks, many plants have implemented water recirculation systems where feasible, minimizing potential financial impacts. However, plants like Piedras Negras (Mexico) in the Rio Grande - Bravo River area remain vulnerable due to their lack of recirculation systems. This exposure could lead to production disruptions, potentially impacting sales and contribution margins. Prysmian continues to prioritize water management strategies to safeguard operations in vulnerable areas, ensuring sustainable business practices amid regional water challenges. It is important to note that the impact on revenue has been calculated as less than 1%, with the likelihood of the risk being classified as 'as likely as not.'
[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☑ No

(3.3.3) Comment

In 2023, our group was not subject to any fines or non-financial penalties related to water resource management. This outcome reflects our organization's ongoing commitment to monitoring and complying with local water management regulations, demonstrating a clear awareness of the impact our operations have on the local environment and the potential financial implications of any regulatory violations.
[Fixed row]

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:
☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Expansion into new markets

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Italy
☑ Spain
☑ France
☑ Norway
☑ Sweden
☑ Hungary
☑ Romania
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Netherlands
☑ Turkey
☑ Czechia
☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Russian Federation
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The strong business impulse anticipated from decarbonisation policies is set to transform the market for the Group. Climate risk represents an opportunity to open new markets, encouraging the development and implementation of advanced solutions. Various IEA scenarios reveal new prospects for the Energy business, including: • Massive adoption of renewable sources for electricity production in Europe. • Increased use of electric vehicles in Europe. •Development and renewal of transmission/interconnection and distribution networks in North America. • Modernisation of buildings to enhance energy efficiency in Europe. The fibre market is set to expand across all sectors due to strong digitalisation demand. The Group's R&D is evaluating initiatives through detailed business cases to maximize benefits. Prysmian Group, a key player in the energy transition, has already leveraged climate-related opportunities with new products and advanced assets. Examples include: • 525 kV DC Extruded Submarine Cables: for meeting EU climate objectives through the installation of offshore wind farms. • HVDC Solutions for German Corridors: launching the industrial production of innovative cable systems for Germany's energy transition projects. • Expressways for Electric Vehicles: validated dynamic wireless charging, officially launched on a BreBeMi test track. • Barbarossa I: a new barge designed for shallow water operations, linking renewable energy from the North Sea to the German grid at Emden/Ost

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Four emerging technologies (wind energy, electric vehicles, EU buildings and US grid modernization) were evaluated on each of the four scenarios over the three defined time horizons. The maximum and minimum financial figures represent the potential revenues increase, calculated for each technology and averaged, again, on each scenario. In particular, impact has been evaluated considering a potential average of annual revenues increase of approximately: • 5.9 bn for the next 13 years period 2023-2035 according to the STEPS scenario, • 8.9 bn for the next 13 years period 2023-2035 according to the Net Zero scenario.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

5900000000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

8900000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

In particular, impact has been evaluated considering a potential average of annual revenues increase of approximately: • 5.9 bn for the next 13 years period 2023-2035 according to the STEPS scenario, • 8.9 bn for the next 14 years period 2023-2035 according to the Net Zero scenario.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

310000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize the opportunity represents the overall Capex spent in 2023 to increase and technologically upgrade production capacity and develop new products/markets, which amounted to 310 million, as reported in 2023 Annual Report.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Considering Projects segment, the largest investment was in commissioning a new cable-laying vessel, for a planned total outlay of about 200 million, plus an extra 40 million for cable-installation equipment. The project replicates the Leonardo da Vinci one, which was completed in 2021. To support the growth in volumes required by the Projects segment, linked to the increasing number of electrification projects prompted by the energy transition, an investment was approved in 2022 for the construction of a new submarine cable manufacturing plant at Brayton Point (US). The project envisages converting the area, into a new state-of-the-art inter-array and export submarine cable manufacturing complex, which will provide a significant competitive advantage in a market, like the US one, which is pursuing major electrification goals in the coming years, particularly in the offshore wind sector. Important investments were also made in increasing production capacity for HVDC submarine and underground cables at the Pikkala, Gron, and Arco Felice plants. In the case of Pikkala, the investment, of more than 100 million, entails enlarging the plant and building a 185m-high tower that will house a new vertical extrusion line. In addition, investments continued in relation to the three German Corridors (SuedOst Link, A-Nord, Sud Link). Considering Energy segment, it was decided to invest in certain specific sectors to support growing market demands. The investment projects include the expansion of production capacity for low-voltage aluminium cables for the industrial and residential construction markets and for photovoltaic systems. Other investments were geared towards increasing production capacity for overhead distribution high-voltage cables. All these investments provide a response to the trend in electrification and the progressive energy transition towards renewable sources. Considering Telecom segment, investments continued to boost optical cable production capacity. Those investments have been aimed at seizing the opportunities provided by cloudification and data booming.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Cost savings

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Italy

☑ Mexico

☑ Oman

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Bravo

☑ Other, please specify **:**Italy, West Coast; Arabian Peninsula

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Rising water scarcity poses a potential risk for Prysmian, as previously discussed. Over the years, this risk has heightened the company's focus on efficient water resource management. In response, Prysmian has not only been regularly measuring, collecting, and monitoring water withdrawal data but has also implemented various efficiency initiatives, such as installing and optimizing water recirculation systems. The possibility to install recirculation systems which allow the 100% water

recirculation rate is being considered for the 4 productive sites, located in areas with high or extremely high water stress risk, with no recirculation system currently present.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

These systems reuse water after its initial use, significantly reducing water withdrawal and lessening the environmental impact of operating sites. These efforts present an opportunity for the Group to lower operating costs by decreasing water withdrawal and associated expenses. The company plans to implement recirculation systems at sites that currently lack them within the next five years, further reducing operating costs.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

30000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

120000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The possibility to install recirculation systems which allow the 100% water recirculation rate is being considered for the 4 productive sites, located in areas with high or extremely high water stress risk, with no recirculation system currently present. As a consequence, the total operating costs could be reduced by 30 k (1 site) to 120 k (4 sites) yearly. The implementation of the recirculation system also for sites located in areas without high or extremely high risk is going to be evaluated as well.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

120000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

In order to evaluate the opportunity related to the operating cost decrease associated to the installation of water recirculation systems, the Group assumed an annual cost of about 30 k/site. The possibility to install recirculation systems which allow the 100% water recirculation rate is being considered for the 4 productive sites, located in areas with high or extremely high water stress risk, with no recirculation system currently present. As a consequence, the total operating costs could be reduced by 30 k (1 site) to 120 k (4 sites) yearly. The implementation of the recirculation system also for sites located in areas without high or extremely high risk is going to be evaluated as well.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Prysmian Group recognizes the increasing risk of water scarcity, prompting a strategic focus on efficient water resource management. Alongside regular measurement and monitoring of water withdrawal data, Prysmian has implemented significant efficiency initiatives. This includes the installation and optimization of water recirculation systems across its operations. These systems effectively recycle water post-use, minimizing withdrawal rates and reducing environmental impact at operational sites. The initiative to implement water recirculation systems aligns strategically with Prysmian's broader sustainability goals and risk management strategies. By reducing water consumption and associated costs, Prysmian aims to enhance operational efficiency and environmental stewardship. This initiative has been prioritized due to its dual benefits of mitigating water scarcity risks and optimizing operational costs. The phased implementation plan, targeting sites without existing recirculation systems over the next five years, underscores Prysmian's commitment to sustainable business practices and cost-effective resource management.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

767700000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue is calculated as a ratio between the value reported in the column "Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue" and the value of the revenues obtained by the Company in the reporting year. In particular, the financial metric, has been calculated as the 5% of the 2023 total revenue. Instead, the value of revenues is 15354 million.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

120000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue is calculated as a ratio between the value reported in the column "Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue" and the value of the OpEX related to R&D incurred by the company in 2023. In particular, the financial metric, has been calculated assuming that, by the installation of a water recirculation system, the total operating costs could be reduced by 30 k yearly. The value of 120k derives from the savings in operating costs due to the installation of recirculation systems in the 4 sites that were still lacking them. Instead, the value of OpEX is 34million.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The Prysmian Group's Diversity and Inclusion (D&I) Policy emphasizes the importance of promoting equal opportunities, valuing diversity, and encouraging individuality. Prysmian views diversity as a strategic asset that fosters an inclusive work environment, enhancing collaboration, creativity, and openness, where individuals can reach their potential and boost motivation. As a global group, Prysmian understands the value of cultivating a multicultural workplace that reflects the diversity of each country it operates in, while fostering a unified identity for growth. Inclusion means creating a culture where everyone feels involved, respected, and empowered to fully develop their skills in alignment with business goals. The D&I policy applies to all employees, job applicants, contractors, and agency workers

across all Prysmian Group entities worldwide; not only, but the Board's Policy also highlights the importance of its makeup, pages 12 and 13. Prysmian believes there is no one-size-fits-all approach to endorsing diversity and inclusion in every country and region where it operates. Each entity must develop its own diversity and inclusion action plans based on local history and culture, in compliance with local laws and regulations, and addressing the most significant issues at the national level.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Prysmian-Group_Policy-DiversityInclusion.pdf,2-Report-on-Corporate-Governance-2024-final_0.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board chair
☑ Other C-Suite Officer
☑ Board-level committee
☑ Chief Risk Officer (CRO)
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)
☑ Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Sustainability Committee meets periodically to track changes and rectify any measures within the year, systematically evaluating climate and sustainability-related issues. This includes promoting guidelines for the Board to integrate sustainability within various business processes. During these meetings, the Committee discusses climate and sustainability issues relevant to the business and its interactions with stakeholders. For instance, the Committee supported the Board of Directors in the following actions: 1. definition of an overall Net-Zero target 2. definition of a short-term emissions-reduction target 3. definition of a long-term emissions-reduction target and obtained in 2023 official validation by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) of its targets. Furthermore, the Committee and the Board of Directors decided in January 2024 to set a goal of achieving a percentage reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions of between -55% and -60% in 2030, as compared to -47% approved by SBTi. This target represents the Group's further commitment to the process of decarbonizing its operations by implementing internal solutions and processes that further limit its impact on the environment. In this sense, with reference to the "% reduction in GHG emissions" target, the Board of Directors, in its meeting of 27 July 2023, upon the proposal of the Remunerations and Nominations Committee and the favorable opinion of the Sustainability Committee, deemed it appropriate to update the targets of the 2023-2025 Long-Term Incentive Plan, raising the minimum/maximum range from -35% / -37% to -38% / -40%, in consideration of the upward revision of the 2019 baseline and wishing to confirm its commitment to reduce CO2 emissions (Scope 1 and 2). The Sustainability Committee, comprising top executives and chaired by the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), contributes to defining and evaluating projects and programs that improve the Group's sustainability agenda. It supervises ongoing initiatives impacting economic, social, and environmental sustainability: again in 2023, Prysmian continued with its 10-year Euro 100 million sustainability investment program. These investments, totaling Euro 7 million in 2023, involve several types of activities, including the installation of photovoltaic systems in some of the Group's facilities, various measures to reduce energy consumption, and a multi-year plan to reduce the use of SF6 gas. The Sustainability Committee also monitors the Company's ranking in major sustainability indexes and provides opinions on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) actions and programs, as instructed by the Board of Directors. The Committee is responsible for approving the annual sustainability report, prepared by the Company's relevant departments. It reviews the draft report to improve its quality and to assess the disclosed strategy, policies, objectives, and progress on climate-related activities.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Sustainability Committee meets periodically to track changes and rectify any measures within the year, systematically evaluating water and sustainability-related issues. This includes promoting guidelines for the Board to integrate sustainability within various business processes. During these meetings, the Committee discusses water and sustainability issues relevant to the business and its interactions with stakeholders. In line with the pledges of the HSEE Policy, in 2023 Prysmian signed the WASH PLEDGE, which is the first corporate-sponsored initiative on access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene at the workplace, launched in 2013 and re-proposed in 2021 by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). With this pledge, signed by the Chief Sustainability Officer of Prysmian in July 2023, Prysmian aims to ensure access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene in the workplace for all workers at the Group's production units, supporting partners throughout the supply chain and the communities where our units are located. Prysmian has already initiated activities relating to WASH issues, requiring all production units to complete the Self-Assessment questionnaire made available by the WBCSD https://www.wbcsd.org by the end of 2023, to conduct an initial screening aimed at supporting decision-making and the initiatives and actions to be taken. The Sustainability Committee contributes to defining and evaluating projects and programs that improve the Group's sustainability agenda. It supervises ongoing initiatives impacting economic, social, and environmental sustainability: in 2023, Group investments dedicated to HSE projects, including work on energy efficiency, the reduction of direct GHG emissions and the optimization of both the management of water-based cooling systems and the management of waste, involving circularity initiatives, amounted to about Euro 25 million.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

☑ Chief Compliance Officer (CCO)

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

In line with its HSEE Policy, updated in 2023, Prysmian is committed to identifying and assessing any biodiversity-related risks, applying a hierarchical mitigation approach (avoid, minimize, restore and compensate) to all operations. With reference to the Group's operating units, Prysmian has established an inventory of protected areas, which shows that most plants belonging to Prysmian are not located in or near protected areas or where endangered species are potentially present. In 2023, to meet and reinforce the commitments made, Prysmian has decided to quantify any impacts on animals and/or plants in the vicinity of the areas in which it operates, as well as any impacts/dependencies on ecosystem services that the Group's units rely on, in order to seek opportunities to reduce and mitigate these risks. For production sites, the Group screened with the "Biodiversity Risk Filter" tool provided by WWF, taking into consideration the location of Prysmian sites and applying different risk categories and indicators. The Group's biodiversity footprint shows that about 13% of Prysmian sites are potentially affected by significant

biodiversity-related risks. However, an analysis at the level of each plant made it possible to customize the tool result, confirming that the physical and reputational risks identified have already been assessed and/or mitigated, confirming the absence of potential dependencies or significant impacts on biodiversity for all of the Group's production sites. The construction of new plants or the performance of local activities/services involves careful planning that on the basis of biodiversity regulations, the presence and geographical proximity of protected areas or areas where potentially endangered species are present and specific feasibility studies, aims to reduce impacts on biodiversity, not only in relation to the preservation of existing conditions, but sometimes from the perspective of Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG). This goal is continuously monitored through the implementation of actions aimed at avoiding and preventing the occurrence of negative impacts on biodiversity.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic
☑ Undergraduate education (e.g., BSc/BA in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, environmental engineering, forestry, etc.), please specify **:**The Sustainability Committee Chair is graduated magna cum laude in Natural Sciences

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

☑ Undergraduate education (e.g., BSc/BA in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, environmental engineering, forestry, etc.), please specify :The Sustainability Committee Chair is graduated magna cum laude in Natural Sciences

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Prysmian, a member of the Board of Directors and directly reporting to the Board, oversees the company's climate change strategy. In 2023, the CEO signed the Health, Safety, Environment, and Energy (HSEE) Policy, emphasizing a commitment to addressing climate change. Under the CEO's supervision, Prysmian's commitment to climate change, already formalized in 2021 with the establishment of the Climate Change Ambition (validated by Science Based Targets initiative, SBTi), continued in 2023 through a significant update of its decarbonization goals. The Company aims to reduce its Scope 3 emissions by 28% by 2030 and achieve net zero throughout its value chain by 2050. With regard to short-term goals, Prysmian is committed to reducing its Scope 1 and 2 emissions - in absolute terms - by 55-60% (compared to the previously approved -47%) by 2030 and to achieving net zero by 2035 (compared to the 2019 baseline).

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Prysmian, a member of the Board of Directors and directly reporting to the Board, oversees the company's water strategy. In 2023, the CEO signed the Health, Safety, Environment, and Energy (HSEE) Policy, emphasizing a commitment to water management. In alignment with the commitments outlined in the HSEE Policy, Prysmian took a significant step in 2023 by signing the WASH Pledge. This initiative, originally launched in 2013 and renewed in 2021 by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), is the first corporate-sponsored effort to ensure access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene in the workplace. Under the leadership of the CSO, who signed the WASH Pledge in July 2023, Prysmian is dedicated to providing all workers at its production units with access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene. This commitment extends to supporting partners throughout the supply chain and the communities where Prysmian operates. To fulfill this pledge, Prysmian has commenced activities addressing WASH issues, mandating all production units to complete the Self-Assessment questionnaire provided by the WBCSD by the end of 2023. This initial screening will inform decision-making processes and guide the development of targeted initiatives and actions, ensuring comprehensive management of water-related challenges under the strategic oversight of the CSO.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Prysmian, a member of the Board of Directors and directly reporting to the Board, oversees the company's biodiversity strategy. In 2023, the CEO signed the Health, Safety, Environment, and Energy (HSEE) Policy, emphasizing a commitment to biodiversity: in line with its HSEE Policy, Prysmian is committed to identifying and assessing any biodiversity-related risks, applying a hierarchical mitigation approach (avoid, minimize, restore and compensate) to all operations. The CEO ensures cross-functional collaboration, integrating biodiversity management with other internal functions through an

Environmental Management System aligned with ISO 14001 standards and continuous employee training. This structure and process ensure that biodiversity initiatives are strategically managed and aligned with Prysmian's sustainability goals.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

20

(4.5.3) Please explain

The 2023-2025 LTI Plan incentivizes medium-term performance through a three-year framework, focusing on sustainable value creation and key resource retention. It includes two main components: • Performance Shares: Free shares awarded upon meeting specific performance conditions over a three-year vesting period (2023-2025). • Deferred and Matching Shares: Deferred Shares are granted on a delayed basis, representing 50% of the annual amount from the 2023, 2024, and 2025 MBO Plans. Matching Shares provide 0.5 free shares for each Deferred Share, with ESG performance conditions applying to the CEO and top managers. Incentives are linked to ESG KPIs, which account for 20% of the performance criteria. These include reducing GHG emissions (Scope 1 and 2), covering CO2 and other emissions (CH4, N2O, HFC, SF6, PFC) in CO2 equivalent. These incentives form a significant part of the total monetary incentives, driving Prysmian towards concrete and measurable environmental sustainability goals.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Currently, the Group has not yet adopted any incentive schemes linked to the management of water -related issues due to the low impact of these issues resulting from the impact and materiality analysis performed. However, in order to encourage its employees to address water-related issues, the Group ensures awareness of its commitment to these issues through the dissemination of the HSEE Policy, dedicated trainings, and education on water resource use. As with sustainability and climate issues, Prysmian plans in the coming years to formalize quantitative targets on water – related issues and, consequently, introduce incentives linked to the achievement of these goals.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The 2023-2025 Long-Term Incentive (LTI) Plan incentivizes medium-term performance based on three-year objectives, aligning interests towards sustainable value creation and enhancing retention of key resources. The LTI Plan comprises: • Performance Shares: Prysmian's free shares granted contingent upon achieving specific performance conditions. The vesting period spans three years (2023-2025). • Deferred Shares and Matching Shares: Deferred Shares are free shares granted on a deferred basis, amounting to 50% of the annual vested amount under the 2023, 2024, and 2025 MBO Plans. Matching Shares equate to 0.5 free shares for each Deferred Share granted. For the CEO and top managers, Matching Shares are subject to meeting ESG performance conditions. Performance against the incentives is measured over the three-year vesting period, aligning with the duration of the LTI Plan. The quantitative details of the incentives include the allocation of Performance Shares and the corresponding Deferred and Matching Shares based on achieved performance metrics. These metrics include ESG KPI scores, where the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and 2), including CO2 and other emissions (CH4, N2O, HFC, SF6, PFC), expressed in CO2 equivalent (CO2eq), constitutes a significant component. The regional, sectoral, and operational context frames the application of these incentives within Prysmian's global operations, ensuring alignment with strategic sustainability goals and objectives across diverse geographical and operational contexts.

(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The incentive system is designed to align with Prysmian’s commitment to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured against a 2019 baseline as per the Science Based Targets initiative. Prysmian achieved a significant reduction in Scope 1 and 2 Market-based emissions from 2022 to 2023, improving from -28% to -33% compared to the 2019 baseline. This success underscores the effectiveness of the incentive system in driving environmental performance. The performance metrics linked to climate KPIs within the incentive system directly support Prysmian’s climate transition plan. These metrics are pivotal in advancing the company towards its Net Zero emissions goals by 2050. They guide top management in prioritizing actions that mitigate climate impacts and promote sustainable practices across Prysmian’s global operations. The introduction of incentives tied to climate KPIs enhances the commitment of top management, ensuring strategic alignment and proactive measures to achieve and exceed environmental targets. This approach not only reinforces Prysmian’s environmental stewardship but also accelerates progress towards a sustainable future.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

This Health, Safety, Environment and Energy (HSEE) Policy, that applies to the whole Prysmian Group, has been made publicly available in the Group website. It is distributed to all Group Companies through the Intranet network and the HSEE Management Systems. The Policy is applicable to all the Company's operations and employees, as well as contractors, agency workers or individuals under the Company's supervision.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify **:**Optimizing the consumption of energy resources, including water and raw materials, and preventing pollution by identifying, monitoring and reducing the environmental impact of their processes/products

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

HSEE-POLICY-June-2024.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ UN Global Compact

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

In the area of corporate social responsibility and sustainability, Prysmian is a member of UN Global Compact. Prysmian is a participant of the Global Compact, whose principles and spirit are reflected in the Group's culture, values and practices. Consistent with the Global Compact's principles, Prysmian adopts policies and tools that safeguard the environment and human and workers' rights while supporting local communities and the most vulnerable.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Europacable-Industry-Charter_dw_2.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Prysmian Group aligns its environmental engagement activities across business divisions and geographies with a unified approach consistent with its strategic environmental goals. The Europacable Industry Charter serves as a cornerstone, reflecting collective commitment to ethical, sustainable, and high-quality cable development and manufacturing, principles strongly endorsed by Prysmian. The process in place ensures continuous alignment with environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities identified by the company. Regular assessments and audits monitor adherence to policies and strategies that support sustainable business practices, in line with relevant EU Directives. Should any inconsistency be discovered, immediate corrective actions are implemented to realign activities with the established environmental framework. External engagement activities, such as participation in European energy planning scenarios aligned with the Paris Agreement and advocacy for the inclusion of power and telecommunication cables in the European Taxonomy, demonstrate Prysmian's proactive role in shaping sustainable infrastructure development. These initiatives not only strengthen environmental stewardship across the supply chain but also contribute to advancing industry standards and regulatory frameworks conducive to environmental sustainability.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**Europacable

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Europacable represents the largest cable makers in the world, as well as highly specialized small- and medium-sized businesses from across Europe. Members sign an Industry Charter, expressing their collective commitment to support manufacturing and development objectives and principles founded on ethics, sustainability, and high-quality standards in the cables industry. The Europacable Industry Charter expresses collective commitment to the principles and objectives of ethical,

sustainable, and high-quality cable development and manufacturing. Prysmian Group strongly endorses this initiative. In particular, signatories are committed to continuous achievement in the environment and climate change areas through: • Fulfilling a key role as a knowledge partner in implementing sustainable electricity and future-proof telecommunication infrastructures in the EU; • Developing and maintaining policies and strategies that create a sustainable basis for business, in accordance with relevant EU Directives; • Demonstrating a proactive environmental approach to materials across the wider supply chain and throughout the product life cycle. The four Europacable Teams (Energy, Digital, Industry, Sustainability), supported by technical committees, focus on the importance of developing sustainable, low-carbon industrial processes and cable products to enable both the energy and digital transitions towards carbon neutrality. In this framework, Europacable has recently signed a request for European energy planning scenarios to comply with the Paris Agreement and called for the inclusion of power and telecommunication cables as enabling technologies in the Delegated Acts for European Taxonomy. Furthermore, as part of their decarbonization plans, Prysmian and other cable manufacturers, members of Europacable, are considering a common approach to assess emissions associated with the use of cables (generally included in Scope 3, category 11) and are evaluating the possibility and methods of engaging users to establish a common emissions reduction strategy. Europacable's position aligns with Prysmian Group's goals regarding sustainability and quality. Prysmian Group has actively contributed to influencing and supporting these initiatives through its commitment and corporate strategies.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

281646.43

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

In 2023, Prysmian's total contributions and other spending related to industrial and trade associations amounted to approximately 253000 euros. A significant portion of this engagement is through Europacable, an association committed to representing the cable industry in EU political and regulatory debates and pursuing ethical, sustainable, and high-quality development and production goals. Relevance to Environmental Commitments and Transition Plan: • Alignment with Strategy: Europacable's task forces focus on critical topics such as Circular Economy, Climate Change, and compliance with European regulations, directly aligning with Prysmian's environmental commitments and transition plan. • Informing Engagement: Through active participation and leadership in various working groups within Europacable, Prysmian influences and responds to European regulatory proposals, ensuring its practices are sustainable and compliant with evolving regulations. • Measuring Success: Prysmian measures the success of its engagement by tracking advancements in regulatory compliance, reductions in environmental impacts, and progress in industry standards for sustainable cable manufacturing. The company also evaluates the effectiveness of its initiatives through the achievements of Europacable's objectives and milestones. This strategic engagement helps Prysmian to stay at the forefront of sustainability in the cable industry, contributing to its broader environmental goals and ensuring a consistent and effective approach across all business divisions and geographies

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Biodiversity indicators
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Water accounting figures
☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Strategy: pag. 23 - 27 Governance: pag. 37 Emission targets: pag. 23 Emissions figures: pag. 93 - 95 Risks & Opportunities: pag. 91, 92, 100 Water accounting figures: pag. 100 – 102 Content of environmental policies: pag. 87 – 103 Value chain engagement, public policy engagement: pag. 139 – 176 Biodiversity indicators: pag. 102, 103

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

BilancioSost-2023-ENG-15-03-2024-FINAL.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

For further information please refer to the attached document.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA APS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify **:**Emerging technologies

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Prysmian conducted a quantitative analysis of three scenarios suggested by the International Energy Agency (IEA) to evaluate the resilience of its strategy against climate-related risks. The company chose the most recent IEA scenarios to reflect the latest energy demand and supply trends, which are crucial to its operations. The analysis also integrated external documentation from sources like Technavio and Mordor Intelligence, along with Prysmian's internal data, enabling well-informed strategic decisions based on both industry and internal insights. Key factors in the analysis included: Policies: The APS scenario was chosen to assess how recent targets, aiming for net-zero emissions by 2050, align with emission reduction goals, assuming supportive policies. Macroeconomic Trends: Global cable market trends in energy and telecom were considered, with steady macroeconomic growth positively impacting market dynamics. Growth estimates were derived from various IEA scenarios. Regional and National Variables: The analysis accounted for changes in weather patterns, demographic shifts, urbanization, infrastructure updates, and natural resource availability. Technological Developments: Rapid advancements in digital and green technologies were expected to influence demand and supply dynamics within the industry. Energy Usage and Mix: An increase in energy demand is anticipated, with a shift toward renewable energy sources aligning with global sustainability trends. Prysmian's evaluation model used stochastic methods to estimate both risks and opportunities based on market share hypotheses, which are tied to its production capabilities and strategic decisions. The analysis acknowledged uncertainties such as political shifts, economic changes, extreme weather events, and technological advancements, which could impact its success and accuracy. The scenario analysis was conducted across three time frames: short-term (2023-2024), medium-term (2025-2027), and long-term (2028-2035).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The APS scenario was selected by Prysmian to assess its relevance to the resilience of the organization's business strategy. It aims to evaluate how well announced ambitions and targets, particularly those aimed at achieving net zero emissions by 2050, can be met. APS assumes that all climate commitments made by governments around the world, including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and longer-term Net-Zero targets, will be met in full and on time. The Announced Pledges Scenario seeks to demonstrate to what extent these announced ambitions and targets, including the most recent ones, are on the path to deliver the reductions in emissions required to achieve Net-Zero emissions by 2050. This scenario is crucial for aligning with critical assumptions in Prysmian's strategy and financial planning, particularly regarding the transition to a low-carbon economy and sustainable practices. In the context of climate change, the APS scenario is essential for evaluating Prysmian's resilience to climate-related changes, developments, and uncertainties. It specifically addresses the company's preparedness to meet emissions reduction goals and adapt to evolving regulatory frameworks and market conditions influenced by climate policies. While the APS scenario itself is not explicitly aligned with a specific international climate agreement, it reflects the broader goal of achieving net zero emissions, which is consistent with international climate targets and agreements.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Prysmian has undertaken an extensive analysis focusing on several key assumptions to assess its resilience to climate-related risks, particularly concerning water availability. The organization's strategic planning assumes that policies across jurisdictions will increasingly support sustainable practices and mitigate climate impacts, aligning with global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Macro-economic trends are anticipated to influence market dynamics positively, although regional variables such as shifting weather patterns, demographic changes, and infrastructure developments may introduce uncertainties. Prysmian's assumptions regarding technological advancements foresee rapid progress in digital and green technologies, influencing energy usage patterns and the mix of renewable sources. The severity of driving forces identified in the scenario analysis, particularly under IPCC Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) like 8.5 and 2.6, underscores potential risks from extreme climate events and water stress. Prysmian's risk assessment, utilizing the "Aqueduct" platform developed by the World Resources Institute, identifies approximately 25% of its manufacturing sites exposed to high water stress risks by 2040 under a conservative CO2 emissions scenario (IPCC RCP 8.5). Despite mitigation efforts, which mitigate financial impacts, similar conclusions hold under lower emissions scenarios (IPCC RCP 2.6). Prysmian extends its analysis of water availability risks throughout its supply chain, encompassing strategic suppliers and customers, to ensure comprehensive risk management across its operational footprint.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The utilization of the WRI Aqueduct platform within both the RCP 8.5 and RCP 2.6 scenarios is pivotal to Prysmian's strategy for enhancing resilience in its global operations. The platform's capability to assess water risk across Prysmian's extensive global footprint aligns with critical assumptions in the organization's strategy and financial planning. In the RCP 8.5 scenario, characterized by high CO2 emissions and conservative projections, Aqueduct helps identify areas where Prysmian's plants face high water stress risks. Despite these challenges, the platform enables Prysmian to implement targeted mitigation measures, thereby minimizing potential financial impacts. Similarly, in the RCP 2.6 scenario, which assumes lower CO2 emissions and more aggressive climate action, Aqueduct supports Prysmian in identifying and managing water-related risks across its supply chain. By leveraging Aqueduct's insights in both scenarios, Prysmian strengthens its resilience against water scarcity and regulatory uncertainties, thereby safeguarding its operational continuity and sustainability objectives.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify **:**Emerging technologies

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Prysmian conducted a quantitative analysis of three scenarios from the International Energy Agency (IEA) to evaluate the resilience of its strategy against climate-related risks. It chose the most recent IEA scenarios to reflect the latest trends in energy demand and supply, essential to its operations. The analysis integrated external sources like Technavio and Mordor Intelligence with Prysmian's internal data, providing a comprehensive understanding of industry and business dynamics

for informed strategic decisions. Key factors in the analysis included: Policies: The NZE 2050 scenario was selected as it outlines a path for the global energy sector to reach net-zero CO2 emissions by 2050, assuming supportive policies. Macroeconomic Trends: Global cable market trends in energy and telecom were analyzed, with steady macroeconomic growth anticipated. Market growth estimates were based on various IEA scenarios. National and Regional Variables: Assumptions were made about changes in weather patterns, demographics, urbanization, infrastructure upgrades, and natural resource availability. Technological Developments: Rapid advancements in digital and green technologies are expected to influence industry demand and supply dynamics. Energy Usage and Mix: An increase in energy usage is expected, with a shift toward renewable sources in line with global sustainability trends. Prysmian's evaluation used stochastic methods to estimate risks and opportunities based on market share hypotheses, tied to production capabilities and strategic decisions. The analysis considered uncertainties such as political shifts, economic changes, extreme weather, and technological advancements, which could affect its accuracy and success. The scenario analysis covered three time frames: short-term (2023-2024), medium-term (2025-2027), and long-term (2028-2035).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Transition scenarios - IEA NZE 2050 Prysmian Group has chosen the NZE 2050 scenario to evaluate its relevance to the resilience of its business strategy. This scenario outlines a specific and achievable pathway for the global energy sector to achieve net zero CO2 emissions by 2050, with advanced economies reaching this target ahead of others. The scenario is essential for aligning Prysmian's strategic assumptions and financial planning, particularly concerning the transition towards sustainable and low-carbon practices. The NZE 2050 scenario not only meets Prysmian's need to assess its resilience to climate change and uncertainties related to such developments but also reflects the global goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The pathway outlined in NZE 2050 sets out a narrow but achievable framework for the global energy sector to reach net zero CO2 emissions by 2050, with advanced economies taking the lead. This scenario also contributes to meeting key energy-related United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly by achieving universal energy access by 2030 and significantly improving air quality. While the NZE 2050 scenario is not explicitly aligned with a specific international climate agreement, it is consistent with global aspirations to achieve net zero emissions, in line with agreements aimed at mitigating climate change impacts.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify **:**Emerging technologies

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Prysmian conducted a quantitative analysis of three scenarios from the International Energy Agency (IEA) to assess the resilience of its strategy in light of climate-related risks. The company chose the latest IEA scenarios as they reflect recent developments in energy demand and supply, crucial to its operations. Prysmian combined external documentation from sources like Technavio and Mordor Intelligence with internal data to support informed decision-making based on a thorough understanding of industry and internal business dynamics. Key factors in the analysis included: Policies: The STEPS scenario was selected for its conservative outlook, as it doesn't assume that governments will meet all their announced targets. It reflects evolving policies aimed at supporting energy transition and sustainability. Macroeconomic Trends: The analysis focused on the global cable market (energy and telecom), with growth estimates based on a blend of different outlooks aligned with IEA scenarios. The expectation is for steady macroeconomic growth positively influencing the market. National and Regional Variables: Assumptions considered include changes in local weather patterns, aging populations, urbanization, infrastructure upgrades, and evolving natural resource availability. Technological Developments: Rapid advances in digital and green technologies are expected to shape demand and supply dynamics within the industry. Energy Usage and Mix: Energy consumption is expected to increase, with a shift toward renewable sources in line with global trends toward sustainability. Prysmian's evaluation model uses stochastic approaches to estimate risks and opportunities based on market share hypotheses, which are linked to its production capabilities and strategic decisions. The analysis accounts for uncertainties such as political changes, economic shifts, extreme weather, and technological advancements, which could impact its accuracy and outcomes. The analysis spans three time frames: short-term (2023-2024), medium-term (2025-2027), and long-term (2028-2035).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Transition scenarios - IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS) The STEPS scenario provides a more conservative benchmark for the future because it does not assume that governments will meet all their announced goals. Instead, it reflects current policy settings based on a sector-by-sector assessment of the specific policies that are in place, as well as those announced by governments globally. STEPS explores where the energy system might go without major additional changes from policymakers. Prysmian selected the STEPS scenario precisely for its conservative nature, as it reflects the assumption that relevant policies will continue evolving to support energy transition and sustainable practices. This approach is crucial for assessing the resilience of Prysmian's business strategy, aligning with the critical assumptions in its strategic and financial planning. It enables Prysmian to anticipate and prepare for potential regulatory changes and market dynamics influenced by climate-related developments and uncertainties. Although none of the climate-related scenarios used are explicitly aligned with the latest international agreements on climate change, they are designed to cover a spectrum of possible outcomes relevant to Prysmian's operations and strategic planning.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify **:**Emerging technologies

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Prysmian operates in over 50 countries with 108 plants, increasing its exposure to physical risks from climate change, which could impact infrastructure, production, and the supply chain, leading to asset damage and business interruptions. Key factors in the analysis include: Policies: Prysmian anticipates that local and international policies will evolve to address climate-related risks, potentially introducing new regulations affecting operations. Macroeconomic Trends: Stable macroeconomic trends are assumed, though climate-related incidents could disrupt economic stability and market dynamics. National and Regional Variables: The company assessed local factors such as weather patterns, demographics, urbanization, infrastructure, and resource availability. Risks from sea level rise, water availability, and extreme weather were examined. Technological Developments: Continued advancements in climate risk assessment and mitigation technologies are expected to improve risk prediction and management. Energy Usage and Mix: A shift towards sustainable energy sources is assumed to help mitigate climate change impacts on production and supply chains. Prysmian identified three key risks—sea level rise, water availability, and extreme weather—using tools like CatNet and Aqueduct to analyze the geographic locations of its production sites. The scenario analysis considered uncertainties in climate models, policy shifts, and technological advancements, which could impact the outcomes and strategies implemented. The analysis considered two temperature scenarios, including the IPCC RCP 2.6 ("very stringent scenario"), to assess long-term risks based on the expected lifetime of assets. It was conducted across three time frames: short-term (2023-2024), medium-term (2025-2027), and long-term (2028-2035).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

PHYSICAL SCENARIO – RCP 2.6 Prysmian has also analyzed the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 2.6 scenario recommended by the International Energy Agency (IEA) as part of its comprehensive scenario analysis. This pathway is considered "very stringent" and is viewed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) as the best case for limiting anthropogenic climate change. It requires a major shift in climate policies and a concerted start of action in all countries in the coming years. The assumptions underpinning RCP 2.6 involve high population growth and global economic dynamics. Although oil use declines under this scenario, the use of other fossil fuels increases, which is offset by enhanced capture and storage of CO2. Renewable energy adoption increases, albeit modestly. The selection of RCP 2.6 underscores Prysmian's commitment to assessing its readiness and alignment with global efforts to limit temperature rise to well below 2C. Prysmian's analysis under RCP 2.6 focuses on evaluating opportunities and risks associated with transitioning towards a low-carbon economy, including

potential changes in energy demand, technological advancements, and regulatory frameworks. By incorporating RCP 2.6 into its scenario planning, Prysmian aims to proactively shape its business strategy, enhance sustainability practices, and capitalize on emerging opportunities in renewable energy and energy efficiency sectors.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify **:**Emerging technologies

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

PHYSICAL SCENARIO – RCP 8.5 Prysmian operates in over 50 countries worldwide, with 108 plants. The number of installations and the geographical coverage increases the exposure to the physical risks of climate change that could impact both infrastructure and production assets, including the whole supply chain, causing damage, loss to assets, and business interruption. • Policies in the jurisdictions covered by the scenario: Prysmian assumes that policies will continue to evolve towards stricter environmental regulations, affecting operational and strategic decisions. • Macroeconomic trends: The analysis assumes that macroeconomic trends will be influenced by climate change, impacting market dynamics and economic stability. • National- or regional-level variables: Prysmian has considered factors such as local weather patterns, demographic changes, land use modifications due to urbanization, infrastructure resilience, and the availability of natural resources. Specifically, the risks from sea water rise, water availability, and increased severity of extreme weather events were assessed. • Developments in technology: Technological advancements in climate modeling and risk mitigation tools are anticipated to improve, aiding in better predictions and management of climate impacts. • Energy usage and mix: The assumptions include a gradual shift towards renewable energy sources to mitigate climate-related risks. Prysmian has identified and assessed three key climate risks: sea water rise, water availability, and increased severity of extreme weather events. The severity of these risks was analyzed under two temperature scenarios, including IPCC RCP 8.5 ("business as usual"). The scenario analysis accounts for uncertainties such as the accuracy of climate models, potential policy shifts, and unforeseen technological developments. These factors could significantly influence the effectiveness of the strategies implemented. The scenario analysis was quantitative and performed using dedicated tools (CatNet and Aqueduct), considering the expected lifetime of the assets. The input to the model was the geographic location of each of the Group's productive sites. The analysis was conducted considering three different time frames: • A short term from 2023 to 2024, • A medium term from 2025 to 2027, • A long term from 2028 to 2035.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

PHYSICAL SCENARIO – RCP 8.5 Prysmian has conducted an in-depth quantitative analysis using the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 scenario recommended by the International Energy Agency (IEA) to assess the resilience of its business strategy. This scenario represents the highest emissions or "business as usual" pathway, characterized by high population growth, relatively slow income growth, modest rates of technological change, and limited improvements in energy intensity. As a result, it leads to high energy demand based on fossil resources and significant greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions over the long term. It reflects a situation where climate change policies are entirely ineffective. The selection of RCP 8.5 reflects Prysmian's strategic approach to evaluating potential risks associated with a high-emission future, assuming continued high levels of greenhouse gas emissions and a scenario where global policies may not sufficiently mitigate climate change impacts. Prysmian's analysis under RCP 8.5 focuses on understanding and preparing for severe climate-related risks, including heightened physical risks to infrastructure and production assets, increased frequency of extreme weather events, and potential disruptions across its global operations. By considering RCP 8.5, Prysmian aims to strengthen its adaptive capacity, enhance resilience measures, and align its strategy with potential future scenarios where stringent climate action may be limited.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

The climate scenario analysis conducted by Prysmian in 2023 utilized scenarios from both the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the International Energy Agency (IEA). For the assessment of physical risks, IPCC RCP 8.5 and RCP 2.6 scenarios were used. The RCP 8.5 scenario represents a high-emission scenario where society does not make concerted efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The RCP 2.6 scenario, on the other hand, represents a mitigation scenario where global warming is kept well below 2 degrees Celsius. For the assessment of transition risks and opportunities, IEA STEPS, APS, and NZE scenarios were used. The STEPS scenario assumes that current policies remain unchanged, while the APS scenario assumes that governments achieve their announced decarbonization targets. The NZE scenario describes a path to net-zero CO2 emissions by 2050. The analysis was conducted over three time horizons: short-term (2024), medium-term (2025-2027), and long-term (2028-2035). External datasets on climate factors and internal datasets on Prysmian’s business operations were used for impact modeling. Key insights from the scenario analysis revealed that Prysmian is exposed to various climate risks, including the increased severity of extreme weather events, rising sea levels, water availability, the impact of carbon pricing policies, and the volatility of greenhouse gas prices. The analysis also highlighted several climate-related opportunities, including the growth of the global cable market, the development and expansion of low-emission solutions, access to lower-cost financing, and the opportunity to strengthen its reputation as a leader in sustainability. The scenario analysis results influenced several of Prysmian's decisions and actions, including: •The appointment of a Chief Innovation Officer (CIO) and a Chief Digital Officer and the establishment of a Group Innovation Steering Committee, chaired by the CIO, further consolidate the Group’s commitment to innovation, research and development. The Group strategy is completed by roadmaps dedicated to innovation, cost reduction and projects in the Transmission and Digital Solutions sectors, innovation competitions among employees, also involving key customers, and a professional development plan dedicated to strengthening the innovation skills of employees. • The Group monitors changing market trends and future customer needs, participates in technology initiatives, international associations and committees, and evaluates potential

technology acquisitions and new strategic partnership agreements. •Prysmian is committed to constantly monitoring changes in laws and regulations governing greenhouse gas emissions internationally, especially in countries where production facilities are located. • The Group has implemented an information security strategy that defines the governance structure and guidelines for cyber risk management. The Group's Information and IT Security structure is managed by a Cyber Security Unit that reports directly to the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO), a member of the parent company's HR staff. The unit is designed to manage four main capabilities: Governance to ensure effective control structures, Prevention to reduce exposure to attacks, Detection for threat awareness, and Response & Recovery to defend and restore operational functionality in the event of an attack. • Prysmian's Intellectual Property department, supported as necessary and on specific issues, by external professionals, constantly analyzes the possible existence of third-party patents with respect to new products and markets, undertaking to comply with third-party intellectual property rights when aware of their existence. Prysmian's strong patent portfolio is an important deterrent against litigation. • The Group has defined a strategic plan, reflected in the Sustainability Scorecard, which includes, among others, quantitative targets to reduce Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Prysmian regularly measures the volume of water drawn at its production locations and analyzes cooling process parameters to ensure efficient water consumption. The company maintains water supply systems to prevent significant losses and employs water recycling in most plants where risks are evident, aiming to reduce overall water use. Additionally, Prysmian's mitigation plan includes improving water recycling percentages and installing new recycling systems where necessary to optimize consumption and reduce risk exposure. Prysmian analyzes water-related risks using two temperature scenarios, IPCC RCP 8.5 and IPCC RCP 2.6, over a time horizon extending to 2040. The RCP 8.5 scenario assumes that society does not make concerted efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, resulting in temperatures exceeding 3C. The RCP 2.6 scenario, on the other hand, represents a "very stringent" scenario aiming to keep the global average temperature rise below 2C. The analysis, conducted using the online platform "Aqueduct," developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI), reveals that about 25% of Prysmian's plants are located in areas at high risk of water stress under the RCP 8.5 scenario. Consequently, Prysmian has integrated water resource management into its sustainability strategy, particularly focusing on water recycling in production plants. Furthermore, Prysmian recognizes the importance of addressing water-related risks in its supply chain. The company has found that the most significant water-related impact is not directly associated with its operations but rather with the

production cycles of raw material suppliers, particularly metals. To mitigate this risk, Prysmian extended the assessment of water availability risks to the entire supply chain in 2021. To further enhance water management in its supply chain, Prysmian plans to intensify supplier engagement by encouraging them to respond to the CDP Water-Security questionnaire and integrating the scores obtained into the evaluation and selection criteria. One of the critical decisions informed by the scenario analysis results is the development and implementation of specific water recycling initiatives in high-risk plants. For instance, in 2023, Prysmian initiated a comprehensive water recycling program in its factory located in a high-risk area identified by the scenario analysis. This program, which includes advanced filtration and reuse systems, has significantly reduced the plant's reliance on external water sources and minimized its vulnerability to water stress. The decision to implement this program was directly influenced by the scenario analysis findings, demonstrating how the analysis has informed business processes such as operational risk management and environmental sustainability practices.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Prysmian does not explicitly commit to ceasing all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion. However, the company has a clear commitment to sustainability: • Prysmian is dedicated to being a leading technological player in the transition to low-carbon and working towards the

creation of greener and smarter power grids. • Climate change ambition and social ambition are pillars of Prysmian's ESG strategy. • The strategy aims to become a global supplier of wiring systems capable of driving the energy transition and digital transformation. • Prysmian invests in research and development to offer low-impact and high-efficiency products with a focus on transitioning to more sustainable wiring solutions. • The goal is to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from Scopes 1, 2, and 3 to zero, or at least to a residual level consistent with achieving global or sector-specific targets set in line with the Paris Agreement. • Prysmian has committed to reducing Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 47% by 2030 and Scope 3 emissions by 28% within the same timeframe. • The pledge is to achieve net-zero GHG emissions across its value chain by 2050. • In January 2024, Prysmian set a percentage reduction target for Scope 1 and 2 emissions between -55% and -60% by 2030. Despite these commitments, Prysmian does not directly address the issue of ceasing investments in fossil fuel-related activities. The company continues to recognize the urgency and importance of transitioning from fossil fuels to renewable energy and aims to be a key player in this transition.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

In line with the highest standards of fairness, clarity, and transparency in strategic and financial communication, Prysmian discloses the Plan and all relevant information in the documentation provided before the General Meeting and publicly on its website to allow for questions or comments. In addition to making this information available, Prysmian conducts specific engagement activities before the meeting to seek investors' and shareholders' views on the Group's Climate Plan and gather their feedback. This engagement complements the ongoing activities carried out by Prysmian's Investor Relations department, which in 2023 included over 500 conference calls and individual or group sessions with institutional investors and financial analysts. Below are some key points regarding Prysmian's commitment to communication and stakeholder engagement: • Prysmian is committed to ensuring that every investor, current or potential, has the right to receive the same information to make informed investment decisions. • In addition to publishing quarterly data, Prysmian organizes conference calls with institutional investors and financial analysts and promptly informs the market of any actions or decisions that could significantly impact the stock's valuation and performance. • Prysmian participates in numerous industry conferences organized by leading international brokers, as well as in roadshows and thematic events focused on topics such as energy transition, digitalization, innovation, and sustainability. • Ongoing engagement with ESG investors by the company and top management, through various organized activities including Sustainability Week and dedicated meetings, has further increased the presence of these investors within Prysmian's shareholder base.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Prysmian recognizes the impact of climate change on its business and actively manages related risks and opportunities as a core part of its strategy. The company considers global trends such as renewable energy growth and electrification in its planning. Key Assumptions: • Market Growth: Prysmian expects the global cable market to grow due to the transition to a low-carbon economy, with rising demand for cables in renewable energy, electrification, and digitalization. • Low-Carbon Transition: The company anticipates continued progress in the transition to a low-carbon economy, creating new market opportunities. • Innovation: Prysmian prioritizes innovation to meet sustainability goals, investing in research and development for low-impact, high-efficiency products. Dependencies: • Government Policies: Regulations on greenhouse gas emissions and incentives for renewable energy will affect product and service demand. • Stakeholder Cooperation: Success depends on collaboration with suppliers, customers, and financial institutions. • Resource Availability: Adequate raw materials, energy, and skilled personnel are crucial for executing climate-related plans. Resource Allocation: • Climate Integration: Climate risks and opportunities are embedded in the company's strategy, decision-making, and financial planning. • R&D Investments: Prysmian invests in developing new, low-carbon technologies and solutions, focusing on innovative products and digitalization. • Stakeholder Engagement: The company engages with stakeholders to promote sustainable practices throughout the value chain. • Risk Management: An Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process is used to handle climate-related risks and opportunities. • Transparent Reporting: Prysmian is dedicated to clear reporting on its climate performance to stakeholders.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

Prysmian's transition plan is integrated into its broader sustainability commitments, as outlined in its 2023-2027 strategic plan, "Connect to Lead." While quantitative progress against goals is reported elsewhere, this section highlights both qualitative and quantitative progress regarding the transition plan. To advance its transition plan, Prysmian has implemented several initiatives: • Sustainability Audits: Since 2017, Prysmian has conducted a sustainability audit program, achieving its goal of completing 30 ESG audits by the end of 2022. This program, extended beyond 2022, involves external consultants and selects suppliers for audits based on risk analysis scores. Audit results are shared with suppliers to help improve their ESG performance. • Performance Indicators: From 2021, operational functions have used greenhouse gas emission savings as a performance indicator for evaluating investments and industrial projects. Periodic energy audits in various countries provide insights into potential improvements and energy savings. In 2023, over 20 energy audits were conducted at the Group's production sites to assess energy management systems, goal achievement, and the effectiveness of energy efficiency measures. • SF6 Emission Reduction: In 2023, a project was approved to reduce sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) use, aiming to cut CO2-equivalent emissions by 90% over approximately five years. Efforts focused on sites in Livorno, Gron, and Montereau, where direct SF6 emissions were reduced by over 60% compared to the end of 2022. •Renewable Energy: In 2023, Prysmian installed photovoltaic systems at its Arco Felice, Vilanova (Spain), Neustadt (Germany), and Pignataro (Italy) sites, expected to generate a combined total of 8.7 GWh per year. A photovoltaic system is also being installed at the Slatina (Romania) site, set to operate in Q1 2024. Additionally, Prysmian is working on leasing more photovoltaic installations through long-term agreements and initiated a tender for an off-site energy purchase agreement to boost renewable energy production in Italy. These efforts reflect Prysmian's commitment to sustainability, driven by its "Climate Change Ambition" and "Social Ambition" established in 2021. The company acknowledges the urgency of addressing climate change and is taking steps to reduce its environmental impact and support the transition to a low-carbon economy.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

BilancioSost-2023-ENG-15-03-2024-FINAL.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

☑ Plastics

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Prysmian's climate transition plan and Group HSEE (Health, Safety, Environment, and Energy) policy encompass various environmental issues, including water, forests, biodiversity, and plastic. Water: • Risk Assessment: Prysmian conducts annual water stress assessments through 2040 using the "Aqueduct" platform, aligning with its HSEE policy to manage water resources. • Recycling: The company implements and plans to enhance water recycling systems at its facilities to minimize water withdrawal, supporting its climate goals. • Consumption Monitoring: Regular monitoring and maintenance of water use ensure efficiency and compliance with HSEE objectives. • WASH Commitment: Prysmian signed the WASH Pledge, committing to sustainable water management. It will address gaps and improve practices in line with its HSEE policy and regional needs. Forests: • Responsible Sourcing: Prysmian is focused on sustainable wood use for reels and packaging. It has initiated a program to map suppliers with certifications like PEFC and FSC to increase the share of responsibly sourced wood. Biodiversity: • Protected Areas Inventory: The company maintains an inventory of protected areas to assess and mitigate biodiversity risks, following HSEE policy guidelines. • Impact Assessment: Prysmian evaluates biodiversity impacts and conducts feasibility studies for new projects to minimize effects or achieve a net biodiversity gain (BNG). • Mitigation Measures: Environmental impact assessments and mitigation strategies are integrated into project planning, with prior authorization obtained for work in protected areas. Plastic: • Circularity Efforts: Although specific plans for plastic are not detailed, Prysmian's general focus on circularity includes reducing consumption, minimizing waste, and increasing recycling. This approach supports its broader sustainability objectives. Overall, Prysmian's actions are integrated into its climate transition plan and HSEE policy, addressing environmental challenges and supporting its sustainability goals. [Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations
[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Prysmian has recognized the risks and opportunities posed by climate change and water management for its products and services, particularly regarding the transition to a low-carbon economy. The company acknowledges multiple risks that could affect its products and services in the short, medium, and long term (2024-2035), with an emphasis on increasing decarbonization demands. Key risks include the emergence of substitute technologies such as hydrogen, large-scale battery storage, and 5G wireless fixed resources, which could reduce demand for Prysmian's products and services. Another significant risk is the entry of new competitors attracted by the energy transition business, including large asset management companies, potentially reducing the Group's market share. Additionally, Prysmian has identified the impact of carbon pricing schemes like the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), carbon tax, and emissions trading systems, as well as greenhouse gas (GHG) price volatility. To address these risks, Prysmian has adopted a multifaceted approach. To remain competitive in a changing market, the company has prioritized developing and expanding low-emission solutions across all business segments. This strategic decision aligns with Prysmian's goal to seize opportunities presented by the growing demand for environmentally friendly products and services. The company also utilizes its Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process to identify and manage climate-related risks and opportunities, ensuring its strategy remains resilient amid changing market conditions. This proactive approach underscores Prysmian's commitment to maintaining its leadership in the energy transition by adapting its products and services to meet the rising demand for sustainable solutions. To capitalize on the growing demand for low-emission solutions, Prysmian has launched new products, such as ECOSLIM cables made with up to 90% recycled plastic. This product meets the increasing demand for sustainable products and contributes to Prysmian's goal of becoming a leader in the circular economy. These examples illustrate how Prysmian has made concrete decisions in response to the risks and opportunities presented by climate change and

the increasing focus on sustainability. The company continues to monitor external developments and adapt its strategy accordingly, demonstrating a tangible commitment to creating sustainable value for all stakeholders.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply Climate change Water Rich text input [must be under 3000 characters] Environmental risks and opportunities related to water and climate change have significantly impacted Prysmian's value chain strategy. The company recognizes that water scarcity and extreme weather events pose substantial risks to its operations and those of its suppliers. To mitigate these risks, Prysmian has undertaken several actions: • Supply Chain Risk Assessment: Since 2021, Prysmian has extended the assessment of water and climate change risks across its entire supply chain, including key customers and suppliers. This assessment aims to identify potential supply chain disruptions due to water scarcity, extreme weather events, or other climate risks. • Supplier Engagement: Prysmian actively engages its suppliers to address water-related risks and opportunities. Since 2022, the most relevant suppliers are asked to participate in the CDP Water Security questionnaire, providing Prysmian with valuable insights into their water management practices. • Sustainable Supply Chain Strategy: Prysmian has developed a comprehensive supply chain strategy that includes sustainability criteria in supplier selection and evaluation. The company prioritizes suppliers demonstrating strong environmental practices, including water management and climate resilience. • Continuous Monitoring and Improvement: Prysmian continuously monitors water and climate change-related risks and opportunities in its value chain and adjusts its strategy as needed. The company acknowledges the importance of remaining agile and adaptable in an evolving business environment. These decisions are driven by various motivations, including avoiding revenue losses, exploiting new markets, and enhancing the company's reputation among stakeholders. For instance, by prioritizing suppliers with sustainable water management practices, Prysmian aims to reduce the risk of supply chain disruptions and ensure operational continuity. Additionally, by investing in innovative technologies and solutions, Prysmian aims to position itself as a leader in the transition to a low-carbon economy, opening up new markets and growth opportunities. The time horizons for these decisions are both short and long-term. In the short term, Prysmian focuses on mitigating immediate risks and ensuring operational continuity. In the long term, the company aims to position itself for growth and success in an evolving business context. Prysmian adopts a structured approach to developing and implementing strategic decisions, as evidenced by its Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) model. This model, aligned with internationally recognized standards, enables the board

of directors and management to evaluate risks and opportunities, including those related to sustainability, and make informed decisions. Proactive stakeholder engagement, including with suppliers, is fundamental to this process.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Prysmian's strategy for research and development is profoundly shaped by environmental risks, particularly water scarcity and climate change. Recognizing these as significant threats to its manufacturing operations—especially in terms of water availability for cooling—the company plans for these risks with long-term horizons extending to 2035 and beyond, using various climate scenarios like IPCC's RCP 8.5 and RCP 2.6. To address these challenges, Prysmian's R&D investments focus on two main areas: • Optimization of Production Processes: The company is developing methods to reduce water consumption and enhance water recirculation in its plants, aiming to lessen dependence on water resources and bolster resilience against water scarcity. • Development of Innovative Solutions: Prysmian invests in creating advanced and sustainable cables and solutions for energy and data transmission. This supports global decarbonization efforts, promotes eco-friendly growth, and enhances energy efficiency across various sectors. These investments are driven by the company's recognition that failing to manage environmental risks could lead to increased operational costs, reduced competitiveness, and reputational damage. Prysmian's strategic decision-making is guided by: • Risk and Opportunity Assessment: Regular scenario analyses using quantitative models evaluate the robustness of its strategies against different climate scenarios. These analyses support financial planning and technology development. • Setting Objectives and Metrics: Prysmian has established science-based targets in line with the Paris Agreement, including net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across Scope 1, 2, and 3. The company tracks progress using metrics such as energy consumption, GHG emissions, use of recycled materials, and workforce diversity. •Implementation and Monitoring: Most of Prysmian's manufacturing sites adhere to ISO 14001 standards for environmental management. The company monitors its environmental and social performance through KPIs and adjusts its practices as needed. In summary, Prysmian's R&D strategy is deeply intertwined with its response to environmental risks and opportunities. By focusing on innovative solutions and sustainable practices, Prysmian aims to lead in the transition to a sustainable future, ensuring long-term profitability and stakeholder value.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Environmental risks and opportunities, particularly those related to water and climate change, have profoundly influenced Prysmian's operational strategies. The company acknowledges the threat posed by water scarcity and has taken measures to optimize water use in its production processes. These measures include analyzing and controlling cooling process parameters and maintaining water supply systems. Additionally, recognizing the impact of climate change on its activities, Prysmian is committed to identifying, monitoring, and managing related risks and opportunities. This includes assessing the impact of physical risks such as rising sea levels and increased severity of extreme weather events. To mitigate these risks, Prysmian implements early warning systems for extreme weather events, adopts flood prevention measures, and evaluates water stress risks at its sites. Prysmian also recognizes the opportunities presented by the transition to a low-carbon economy. The company focuses on developing and expanding low-emission solutions across all business segments. This includes increasing investments in renewable energy and implementing circular business models to enhance energy efficiency, reduce operational costs, and strengthen business resilience. These efforts align with Prysmian's goal of being a key player in the energy transition by providing crucial wiring solutions for renewable energy and smart grid networks. Strategic decisions are influenced by the evaluation of short-term (2024), medium-term (2025-2027), and long-term (2028-2035) risks and opportunities. For example, the risk of emerging and substitute technologies (such as hydrogen, large-scale energy storage in batteries, and wireless 5G networks) has driven Prysmian to prioritize innovation and R&D to maintain its competitive position. Similarly, the opportunity for increased demand for low-emission products and services has motivated Prysmian to expand its range of sustainable products. Prysmian's strategic decisions are made through a dynamic enterprise risk management (ERM) process at the corporate level. This process involves identifying, assessing, treating, and monitoring all events, risks, and opportunities, including those related to climate change. The ERM process is integrated with the company's materiality analysis, which evaluates the relative importance of sustainability issues, including environmental risks and opportunities. This integrated approach ensures that strategic decisions align with both business objectives and sustainability commitments. Prysmian also uses climate scenarios, such as those developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the International Energy Agency (IEA), to assess the resilience of its strategies under various future conditions. This allows the company to anticipate and adapt to potential climate change impacts on its operations.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues

☑ Direct costs

☑ Indirect costs

☑ Capital expenditures

☑ Access to capital

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Prysmian recognizes that climate change impacts its operations and actively manages related risks and opportunities. This is integral to the company's strategy and influences financial planning in several areas: • Access to Capital: Prysmian's commitment to low-emission solutions improves access to financing, such as Green Bonds, which attract socially responsible investors and can lead to better funding conditions and growth opportunities. • Revenue: Growing demand for renewable energy and digitalization offers significant revenue opportunities. Prysmian's low-emission solutions, like offshore wind cables, meet high demand, boosting revenue and strengthening its role in the energy transition. • Direct Costs: Carbon pricing mechanisms, including Carbon Tax and Emission Trading Schemes (ETS), can increase operational costs related to GHG emissions. Prysmian invests in energy efficiency, renewable energy, and low-emission technologies to manage these costs and mitigate financial impacts. • Indirect Costs: Climate change poses risks such as extreme weather and reduced water availability, which could disrupt operations and supply chains. Prysmian addresses these by enhancing plant resilience and diversifying its supply chain, minimizing indirect costs

and ensuring continuity. Case Study: Carbon Pricing Impact Carbon pricing systems like CBAM, Carbon Tax, and ETS increase operational costs due to GHG emissions. Prysmian conducts detailed risk assessments and monitors regulatory changes to understand and manage these financial impacts. Mitigation Strategies: • Energy Efficiency: Enhancing energy efficiency and adopting low-energy technologies. • Renewable Energy: Installing renewable energy systems and buying certified renewable energy. • Circular Economy: Using recycled materials and reducing production waste. These strategies help reduce GHG emissions, lower the financial impact of carbon pricing, and improve climate resilience. Time Horizons: • Short-Term (2024): Focus on energy efficiency and low-impact solutions. • Medium-Term (2025-2027): Develop low-emission products, enter growth markets, and form sustainability partnerships. • Long-Term (2028-2035): Achieve carbon neutrality (Net Zero) through innovative technologies and sustainable business models. Prysmian integrates climate-related risks into financial planning to adapt strategies and allocate resources effectively, ensuring long-term sustainability. The company commits to transparent
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy	*Select from:* ☑ At both the organization and activity level

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:
☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

4415000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

28.8

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

0

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

64.9

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

35.1

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

Revenue/Turnover Prysmian uses the EU taxonomy as a methodology to assess the alignment of its revenues with climate transition objectives. The taxonomy defines eligible economic activities as those that substantially contribute to at least one of the six environmental goals while not causing significant harm to the other five. In 2023, Prysmian's revenue alignment with the EU taxonomy increased significantly, rising from 11.4% in 2022 to 28.8%. This growth is primarily due to the inclusion of new activity 3.20, which covers the production, installation, and maintenance of high, medium, and low voltage electrical equipment. Additionally, investments in the energy transmission sector have positively contributed to the rise in aligned revenues. Prysmian adopts a transparent and conservative approach to interpreting taxonomy requirements, continuously monitoring European Commission publications and participating in working groups with other industry stakeholders.

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

400000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

64.1

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

0

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

84.1

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

15.9

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

CAPEX Prysmian uses the EU taxonomy as a framework to assess the alignment of its capital expenditures (CAPEX) with climate transition objectives. According to the taxonomy, an economic activity is considered aligned if it substantially contributes to at least one of the six environmental goals, does not significantly harm

(DNSH) the other five, and meets minimum safeguard requirements. In 2023, Prysmian's CAPEX aligned with the taxonomy increased from 41.9% in 2022 to 64.1%, reflecting the company's heightened focus on the strategic energy transmission sector. This increase is largely due to the inclusion of the new activity 3.20, which covers the production, installation, and maintenance of high, medium, and low voltage electrical equipment, and aligned investments made in the previous year in energy transmission. Prysmian adopts a transparent and conservative approach to interpreting taxonomy requirements, continuously monitoring European Commission publications, participating in industry working groups, particularly within Europacable, and interpreting regulatory requirements as rigorously as possible.

Row 3

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

137000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

29.5

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

0

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

65.5

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

34.5

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

OPEX Prysmian uses the EU taxonomy as a framework to evaluate the alignment of its operational expenditures (OPEX) with climate transition objectives. An economic activity is considered aligned if it substantially contributes to at least one of the six environmental goals, does not significantly harm (DNSH) the other five, and adheres to minimum safeguard requirements. In 2023, Prysmian’s OPEX aligned with the taxonomy increased from 72.6% in 2022 to 84.1%. This significant rise is primarily due to the inclusion of the new activity 3.20, which involves the production, installation, and maintenance of high, medium, and low voltage electrical equipment. Additionally, Prysmian adopts a transparent and conservative approach to interpreting taxonomy requirements, continuously monitoring European Commission publications, participating in industry working groups, particularly within Europacable, and interpreting regulatory requirements with the utmost rigor. [Add row]

(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of renewable energy technologies

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

☑ Activity enabling adaptation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

493000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

3.2

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

3.2

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

5000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

15000000

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

3.2

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

3.2

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The introduction in the EU Taxonomy of the new activity 3.20 (Manufacture, installation and servicing of high-, mediumand low-voltage electrical equipment for the transmission and distribution of electric power), which is particularly representative of Prysmian's business, and 3.18 (Production of automotive and mobility components) has made it possible to consider power distribution cables and automotive cables, respectively, entirely within the scope. The percentage of Taxonomy-aligned Turnover increased significantly, from 11.4% in 2022 to 28.8% in 2023. This increase mainly reflects the effect of the introduction of new activity 3.20, as well as the positive contribution of aligned investments made in the previous year in the power transmission business. The share of Taxonomy-aligned CapEx increased from 41.9% in 2022 to 64.1% in 2023, confirming Prysmian's increasing focus on the strategic power transmission business. Prysmian has chosen to adopt a transparent and conservative approach, interpreting the requirements of the Regulation as strictly as possible. The company has continuously monitored European Commission publications and the interpretations and guidance provided by the Platform on Sustainable Finance, and has also participated in working tables and discussions with other industry players, particularly within Europacable. To date, the EU Taxonomy remains a recent and evolving regulation; therefore, further updates and more guidance on the interpretation and applicability of technical screening criteria can be expected for future reporting years, which could also significantly impact the eligibility and alignment results of the Group's activities.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The analysis of "substantial contribution" was conducted for various economic activities, assessing how each activity contributes to the taxonomy's environmental goals. For example, for Activity 3.1 (Production of cables and accessories for renewable energies), Prysmian verified that its products met the criteria for significantly contributing to climate change mitigation. For Activity 3.6 (Technologies for smart energy transmission), the criterion required a demonstrable reduction in greenhouse gas emissions over the product lifecycle, verified by an independent third party. None of the cable families analyzed by Prysmian met this criterion, although the company notes that there is flexibility in applying the criterion depending on the sector. The analysis also covered Activity 3.18 (Components for zero-emission road vehicles), where the "substantial contribution" was verified only for cables exclusively intended for vehicles with zero CO2 emissions, and Activity 3.20 (Production of cables for energy transmission and distribution), which requires products to contribute to increasing the share of renewable energies or improving energy efficiency. Lastly, for Activity 4.9 (Transmission and distribution of electricity), the "substantial contribution" was verified only for projects involving the installation of infrastructure in the interconnected European system or, outside Europe, meeting specific compliance criteria. In summary, the detailed analysis of "substantial contribution" criteria is crucial for determining Prysmian's alignment with the EU taxonomy, highlighting activities that significantly contribute to environmental goals and those requiring further efforts to achieve full alignment.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

To ensure compliance with DNSH criteria, Prysmian has adopted a top-down approach, starting with a Group-level analysis, followed by more detailed analyses at the business line, geographic segment, and manufacturing plant levels. Where necessary, specific requests were made at the activity level to identify and address potential non-compliance areas in a consistent and uniform manner. The DNSH analysis was conducted for each of the six environmental objectives of the taxonomy: • Climate Change Mitigation: Prysmian verified that its activities did not significantly contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, aligning with the goals of the Paris Agreement. • Climate Change Adaptation: Prysmian assessed physical risks from climate change, such as increased temperatures and extreme weather events, and ensured that its activities did not increase vulnerability to these risks. • Sustainable Use and Protection of Water and Marine Resources: Prysmian confirmed that its activities did not contribute to pollution or excessive exploitation of water resources, considering both direct and indirect impacts across the supply chain. • Transition to a Circular Economy: Prysmian evaluated the impact of its activities on resource use, promoting reuse, recycling, and waste reduction. • Pollution Prevention and Control: Prysmian ensured compliance with European pollution regulations, verifying that its activities did not involve hazardous chemicals. • Protection and Restoration of Biodiversity and Ecosystems: Prysmian assessed the impact of its activities on biodiversity, taking into account plant locations and the environmental impact of its products. The DNSH analysis highlighted that most of Prysmian's activities meet the required criteria. However, some cases could not be verified, such as certain cables containing chemicals listed by the European Commission. For these cases, Prysmian has implemented mitigation measures to minimize negative impacts and is committed to finding alternative solutions in the future. Overall, DNSH analysis is an ongoing process requiring constant monitoring and adaptation to new regulations and technological developments. Prysmian is committed to continuously improving its environmental performance and ensuring that its activities contribute to a sustainable future.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Integrated-Annual-Report-2023.pdf

Row 2

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of automotive and mobility components

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

20999998

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1000000

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The introduction in the EU Taxonomy of the new activity 3.20 (Manufacture, installation and servicing of high-, mediumand low-voltage electrical equipment for the transmission and distribution of electric power), which is particularly representative of Prysmian's business, and 3.18 (Production of automotive and mobility components) has made it possible to consider power distribution cables and automotive cables, respectively, entirely within the scope. The percentage of Taxonomy-aligned Turnover increased significantly, from 11.4% in 2022 to 28.8% in 2023. This increase mainly reflects the effect of the introduction of new activity 3.20, as well as the positive contribution of aligned investments made in the previous year in the power transmission business. The share of Taxonomy-aligned CapEx increased from 41.9% in 2022 to 64.1% in 2023, confirming Prysmian's increasing focus on the strategic power transmission business. Prysmian has chosen to adopt a transparent and conservative approach, interpreting the requirements of the Regulation as strictly as possible. The company has continuously monitored European Commission publications and the interpretations and guidance provided by the Platform on Sustainable Finance, and has also participated in working tables and discussions with other industry players, particularly within Europacable. To date, the EU Taxonomy remains a recent and evolving regulation; therefore, further updates and more guidance on the interpretation and applicability of technical screening criteria can be expected for future reporting years, which could also significantly impact the eligibility and alignment results of the Group's activities.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The analysis of "substantial contribution" was conducted for various economic activities, assessing how each activity contributes to the taxonomy's environmental goals. For example, for Activity 3.1 (Production of cables and accessories for renewable energies), Prysmian verified that its products met the criteria for significantly contributing to climate change mitigation. For Activity 3.6 (Technologies for smart energy transmission), the criterion required a demonstrable reduction in greenhouse gas emissions over the product lifecycle, verified by an independent third party. None of the cable families analyzed by Prysmian met this criterion, although the company notes that there is flexibility in applying the criterion depending on the sector. The analysis also covered Activity 3.18 (Components for zero-emission road vehicles), where the "substantial contribution" was verified only for cables exclusively intended for vehicles with zero CO2 emissions, and Activity 3.20 (Production of cables for energy transmission and distribution), which requires products to contribute to increasing the share of renewable energies or improving energy efficiency. Lastly, for Activity 4.9 (Transmission and distribution of electricity), the "substantial contribution" was verified only for projects involving the installation of infrastructure in the interconnected European system or, outside Europe, meeting specific compliance criteria. In summary, the detailed analysis of "substantial contribution" criteria is crucial for determining Prysmian's alignment with the EU taxonomy, highlighting activities that significantly contribute to environmental goals and those requiring further efforts to achieve full alignment.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

To ensure compliance with DNSH criteria, Prysmian has adopted a top-down approach, starting with a Group-level analysis, followed by more detailed analyses at the business line, geographic segment, and manufacturing plant levels. Where necessary, specific requests were made at the activity level to identify and address potential non-compliance areas in a consistent and uniform manner. The DNSH analysis was conducted for each of the six environmental objectives of the taxonomy: • Climate Change Mitigation: Prysmian verified that its activities did not significantly contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, aligning with the goals of the Paris Agreement. • Climate Change Adaptation: Prysmian assessed physical risks from climate change, such as increased temperatures and extreme weather events, and ensured that its activities did not increase vulnerability to these risks. • Sustainable Use and Protection of Water and Marine Resources: Prysmian confirmed that its activities did not contribute to pollution or excessive exploitation of water resources, considering both direct and indirect impacts across the supply chain. • Transition to a Circular Economy: Prysmian evaluated the impact of its activities on resource use, promoting reuse, recycling, and waste reduction. • Pollution Prevention and Control: Prysmian ensured compliance with European pollution regulations, verifying that its activities did not involve hazardous chemicals. • Protection and Restoration of Biodiversity and Ecosystems: Prysmian assessed the impact of its activities on biodiversity, taking into account plant locations and the environmental impact of its products. The DNSH analysis highlighted that most of Prysmian's activities meet the required criteria. However, some cases could not be verified, such as certain cables containing chemicals listed by the European Commission. For these cases, Prysmian has implemented mitigation measures to minimize negative impacts and is committed to finding alternative solutions in the future. Overall, DNSH analysis is an ongoing process requiring constant monitoring and adaptation to new regulations and technological developments. Prysmian is committed to continuously improving its environmental performance and ensuring that its activities contribute to a sustainable future.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Integrated-Annual-Report-2023.pdf

Row 3

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture, installation, and servicing of high, medium and low voltage electrical equipment for electrical transmission and distribution that result in or enable a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

2254000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

14.7

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

14.7

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

35000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

5.6

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

5.6

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

63000000

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

13.6

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

13.6

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The introduction in the EU Taxonomy of the new activity 3.20 (Manufacture, installation and servicing of high-, mediumand low-voltage electrical equipment for the transmission and distribution of electric power), which is particularly representative of Prysmian's business, and 3.18 (Production of automotive and mobility components) has made it possible to consider power distribution cables and automotive cables, respectively, entirely within the scope. The percentage of Taxonomy-aligned Turnover increased significantly, from 11.4% in 2022 to 28.8% in 2023. This increase mainly reflects the effect of the introduction of new activity 3.20, as well as the positive contribution of aligned investments made in the previous year in the power transmission business. The share of Taxonomy-aligned CapEx increased from 41.9% in 2022 to 64.1% in 2023, confirming Prysmian's increasing focus on the strategic power transmission business. Prysmian has chosen to adopt a transparent and conservative approach, interpreting the requirements of the Regulation as strictly as possible. The company has continuously monitored European Commission publications and the interpretations and guidance provided by the Platform on Sustainable Finance, and has also participated in working tables and discussions with other industry players, particularly within Europacable. To date, the EU Taxonomy remains a recent and evolving regulation; therefore, further updates and more guidance on the interpretation and applicability of technical screening criteria can be expected for future reporting years, which could also significantly impact the eligibility and alignment results of the Group's activities.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The analysis of "substantial contribution" was conducted for various economic activities, assessing how each activity contributes to the taxonomy's environmental goals. For example, for Activity 3.1 (Production of cables and accessories for renewable energies), Prysmian verified that its products met the criteria for significantly contributing to climate change mitigation. For Activity 3.6 (Technologies for smart energy transmission), the criterion required a demonstrable reduction in greenhouse gas emissions over the product lifecycle, verified by an independent third party. None of the cable families analyzed by Prysmian met this criterion, although the company notes that there is flexibility in applying the criterion depending on the sector. The analysis also covered Activity 3.18 (Components for zero-emission road vehicles), where the "substantial contribution" was verified only for cables exclusively intended for vehicles with zero CO2 emissions, and Activity 3.20 (Production of cables for energy transmission and distribution), which requires products to contribute to increasing the share of renewable energies or improving energy efficiency. Lastly, for Activity 4.9 (Transmission and distribution of electricity), the "substantial contribution" was verified only for projects involving the installation of infrastructure in the interconnected European system or, outside Europe, meeting specific compliance criteria. In summary, the detailed analysis of "substantial contribution" criteria is crucial for determining Prysmian's alignment with the EU taxonomy, highlighting activities that significantly contribute to environmental goals and those requiring further efforts to achieve full alignment.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

To ensure compliance with DNSH criteria, Prysmian has adopted a top-down approach, starting with a Group-level analysis, followed by more detailed analyses at the business line, geographic segment, and manufacturing plant levels. Where necessary, specific requests were made at the activity level to identify and address potential non-compliance areas in a consistent and uniform manner. The DNSH analysis was conducted for each of the six environmental objectives of the taxonomy: • Climate Change Mitigation: Prysmian verified that its activities did not significantly contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, aligning with the goals of the Paris Agreement. • Climate Change Adaptation: Prysmian assessed physical risks from climate change, such as increased temperatures and extreme weather events, and ensured that its activities did not increase vulnerability to these risks. • Sustainable Use and Protection of Water and Marine Resources: Prysmian confirmed that its activities did not contribute to pollution or excessive exploitation of water resources, considering both direct and indirect impacts across the supply chain. • Transition to a Circular Economy: Prysmian evaluated the impact of its activities on resource use, promoting reuse, recycling, and waste reduction. • Pollution Prevention and Control: Prysmian ensured compliance with European pollution regulations, verifying that its activities did not involve hazardous chemicals. • Protection and Restoration of Biodiversity and Ecosystems: Prysmian assessed the impact of its activities on biodiversity, taking into account plant locations and the environmental impact of its products. The DNSH analysis highlighted that most of Prysmian's activities meet the required criteria. However, some cases could not be verified, such as certain cables containing chemicals listed by the European Commission. For these cases, Prysmian has implemented mitigation measures to minimize negative impacts and is committed to finding alternative solutions in the future. Overall, DNSH analysis is an ongoing process requiring constant monitoring and adaptation to new regulations and technological developments. Prysmian is committed to continuously improving its environmental performance and ensuring that its activities contribute to a sustainable future.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Integrated-Annual-Report-2023.pdf

Row 4

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Transmission and distribution of electricity

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

☑ Activity enabling adaptation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1647000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

10.7

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

10.7

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

359000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

57.6

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

57.6

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

58000000

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

12.6

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

12.6

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The introduction in the EU Taxonomy of the new activity 3.20 (Manufacture, installation and servicing of high-, mediumand low-voltage electrical equipment for the transmission and distribution of electric power), which is particularly representative of Prysmian's business, and 3.18 (Production of automotive and mobility components) has made it possible to consider power distribution cables and automotive cables, respectively, entirely within the scope. The percentage of Taxonomy-aligned Turnover increased significantly, from 11.4% in 2022 to 28.8% in 2023. This increase mainly reflects the effect of the introduction of new activity 3.20, as well as the positive contribution of aligned investments made in the previous year in the power transmission business. The share of Taxonomy-aligned CapEx increased from 41.9% in 2022 to 64.1% in 2023, confirming Prysmian's increasing focus on the strategic power transmission business. Prysmian has chosen to adopt a transparent and conservative approach, interpreting the requirements of the Regulation as strictly as possible. The company has continuously monitored European Commission publications and the interpretations and guidance provided by the Platform on Sustainable Finance, and has also participated in working tables and discussions with other industry players, particularly within Europacable. To date, the EU Taxonomy remains a recent and evolving regulation; therefore, further updates and more guidance on the interpretation and applicability of technical screening criteria can be expected for future reporting years, which could also significantly impact the eligibility and alignment results of the Group's activities.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The analysis of "substantial contribution" was conducted for various economic activities, assessing how each activity contributes to the taxonomy's environmental goals. For example, for Activity 3.1 (Production of cables and accessories for renewable energies), Prysmian verified that its products met the criteria for significantly contributing to climate change mitigation. For Activity 3.6 (Technologies for smart energy transmission), the criterion required a demonstrable reduction in greenhouse gas emissions over the product lifecycle, verified by an independent third party. None of the cable families analyzed by Prysmian met this criterion, although the company notes that there is flexibility in applying the criterion depending on the sector. The analysis also covered Activity 3.18 (Components for zero-emission road vehicles), where the "substantial contribution" was verified only for cables exclusively intended for vehicles with zero CO2 emissions, and Activity 3.20 (Production of cables for energy transmission and distribution), which requires products to contribute to increasing the share of renewable energies or improving energy efficiency. Lastly, for Activity 4.9 (Transmission and distribution of electricity), the "substantial contribution" was verified only for projects involving the installation of infrastructure in the interconnected European system or, outside Europe, meeting specific compliance criteria. In summary, the detailed analysis of "substantial contribution" criteria is crucial for determining Prysmian's alignment with the EU taxonomy, highlighting activities that significantly contribute to environmental goals and those requiring further efforts to achieve full alignment.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

To ensure compliance with DNSH criteria, Prysmian has adopted a top-down approach, starting with a Group-level analysis, followed by more detailed analyses at the business line, geographic segment, and manufacturing plant levels. Where necessary, specific requests were made at the activity level to identify and address potential non-compliance areas in a consistent and uniform manner. The DNSH analysis was conducted for each of the six environmental objectives of the taxonomy: • Climate Change Mitigation: Prysmian verified that its activities did not significantly contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, aligning with the goals of the Paris Agreement. • Climate Change Adaptation: Prysmian assessed physical risks from climate change, such as increased temperatures and extreme weather events, and ensured that its activities did not increase vulnerability to these risks. • Sustainable Use and Protection of Water and Marine Resources: Prysmian confirmed that its activities did not contribute to pollution or excessive exploitation of water resources, considering both direct and indirect impacts across the supply chain. • Transition to a Circular Economy: Prysmian evaluated the impact of its activities on resource use, promoting reuse, recycling, and waste reduction. • Pollution Prevention and Control: Prysmian ensured compliance with European pollution regulations, verifying that its activities did not involve hazardous chemicals. • Protection and Restoration of Biodiversity and Ecosystems: Prysmian assessed the impact of its activities on biodiversity, taking into account plant locations and the environmental impact of its products. The DNSH analysis highlighted that most of Prysmian's activities meet the required criteria. However, some cases could not be verified, such as certain cables containing chemicals listed by the European Commission. For these cases, Prysmian has implemented mitigation measures to minimize negative impacts and is committed to finding alternative solutions in the future. Overall, DNSH analysis is an ongoing process requiring constant monitoring and adaptation to new regulations and technological developments. Prysmian is committed to continuously improving its environmental performance and ensuring that its activities contribute to a sustainable future.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Integrated-Annual-Report-2023.pdf
[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization’s taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

Regarding compliance with art. 3.c) of Regulation 2020/852, the Group analyzed conformity with the minimum safeguard standards relating to human rights and workers' rights, corruption, taxation and fair competition. The assessment considered the design of the Group's processes and their adequacy in identifying and preventing possible negative impacts, as well as their compliance with the principles and the effectiveness with which any events were managed by recourse to corrective actions. In the absence of further clarification from the European Commission regarding compliance with minimum safeguards, the Group has taken into consideration the guidelines presented in the "Final Report on Minimum Safeguards" published by the Platform on Sustainable Finance in October 2022. Furthermore, in the FAQs published in June 202371, the European Commission identified a connection between the minimum safeguards of the Taxonomy and the «do no significant harm» principle of the SFDR (Sustainable Financial Disclosure Regulation). Accordingly, this connection involves compliance with PAI (Principal Adverse Impact) indicators with respect to social and personnel issues, respect for human rights and issues related to anti-corruption and anti-bribery. This introduces the possibility of adding some indicators to the minimum safeguards. They include: • the unadjusted gender pay gap; • gender diversity in the BoD; • exposure to controversial weapons (landmines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons). Regarding the first indicator, please refer to the "Diversity and Equal Opportunity" section, and for the second indicator to the "Corporate Bodies" paragraph in the "Governance and Management of Risks and Opportunities" section. Finally, Prysmian is not known to be involved in the manufacture or sale of controversial weapons.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

Please refer to pag. 222 - 238 of the 2023 Integrated Annual Report for more details about the Group's taxonomy accounting.

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

Prysmian invests in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products related to its sector activities. The company focuses on transitioning to more sustainable cable solutions that contribute to the decarbonization of the economy. Prysmian aims to enhance electrical performance while moving towards more sustainable cable solutions. The company believes that innovation is crucial in helping clients decarbonize their operations and achieve their sustainability goals. In 2023, Prysmian invested 128 million in R&D. The company launched 258 product families in 2023 and holds approximately 5,500 patents covering major innovations. Prysmian also collaborates with 50 research centers and universities. Sustainability has become increasingly central to the Group's R&D activities since the launch of the "Design for Sustainability (D4S)" program in 2022. The development of new products now considers their sustainability value, applying the Eco Cable criteria that form the basis of the D4S program. Additionally, with the adoption of the "Accolade" management software, sustainability will be a key criterion in evaluating the project portfolio across different countries/business units.
[Fixed row]

(5.5.2) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for capital goods products and services over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.2.1) Technology area

Select from:
☑ Unable to disaggregate by technology area

(5.5.2.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

18

(5.5.2.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

128000000

(5.5.2.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

17

(5.5.2.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Prysmian integrates its R&D investments into its sustainability strategy to reduce environmental impacts. Since 2021, GHG reduction has been a key performance indicator for evaluating investments. The company aims to lower its carbon footprint and contribute to global decarbonization, with targets approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi): a 47% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 and Net Zero by 2035. Key initiatives include: • Design for Sustainability (D4S): Launched in 2022, this program embeds sustainability into the entire product development process, with the "Eco Cable" criteria central to reducing environmental impact. • Eco Cable Products: Prysmian has developed eco-certified products that enhance the revenue share from sustainable solutions. In 2023, it launched its first eco-certified fiber optic cables. • Innovative Technologies: The company invests in technologies like buried EHV electrical systems, longer and more efficient submarine cables, and sustainability-focused fiber optics. Notably, it is developing 525 kV DC submarine cables for offshore wind farms. • Circular Economy: Prysmian is adopting a circular model, increasing the use of recycled materials and making products more recyclable. • Collaboration and Partnerships: The company works with universities, research centers, suppliers, and customers to develop and implement sustainable solutions. Additional measures to reduce environmental impact include: • Energy Efficiency: Improvements in facilities with LED lighting, updated equipment, and optimized systems. • Renewable Energy: Increased use of renewable electricity through in-house installations and power purchase agreements (PPAs). • SF6 Emission Reduction: A plan to cut SF6 emissions by 90% by 2026. • Waste Management: Enhanced recycling efforts with ISO 14001-certified systems at 98% of sites. Prysmian views the transition to a low-carbon economy as a challenge and an opportunity, believing that sustainability investments will strengthen competitiveness and create stakeholder value.
[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

-32

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

As part of its water strategy, Prysmian has developed a concrete mitigation plan that includes improvements in the percentage of recycled water and/or the installation of new recycling systems to optimize water use. In 2023, the Group's investments in all HSE projects amounted to approximately 25 million, with over 1.5 million specifically allocated to optimizing the management of water cooling systems and waste management. Most Prysmian facilities use water primarily for industrial purposes, particularly for cooling during certain processes. Cooling water is recycled, either fully or partially, in most facilities to reduce the volume of water withdrawn. The mitigation plan includes further improvements in the percentage of recycled water and/or the installation of new recycling systems to optimize water consumption, where necessary or economically beneficial.
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:
☑ Implicit price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive energy efficiency

☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Price with substantive impact on business decisions

☑ Price/cost of renewable energy procurement

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

The internal price on carbon has been calculated by dividing the total Guarantee of Origins expenditure (about 1139168 in 2023) by total tons of CO2 abated (223229) tonCO2e.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Given the variability and volatility of the market, the cost of GOs has increased in recent years, and it is expected to continue rising in the future. This will strategically lead to a greater dynamism in the selection of countries for GO purchases and, at the same time, prioritize more concrete and long-term optimization initiatives that will become increasingly cost-effective.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

1.89

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

1.89

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Procurement

☑ Risk management

☑ Opportunity management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify **:**(selection of energy efficiency projects and purchase of GO are prioritized for some countries: priority is defined also on the basis of the internal carbon price - calculated in €/tCO2. Countries with smaller values of €/tCO2 are given priority)

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

75

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Since 2018, Prysmian has calculated its internal carbon price through an internal consultation in order to assess the Group's exposure to risks and opportunities that might arise from the switch to a low-carbon economy and affect investment decisions. In 2023, the carbon price has been calculated by dividing total Guarantee of Origins investment (around 1139168) by total tons of CO2 abated related to such consumption (223229 tonCO2e). In this regard, it should be noted that the selection of energy efficiency projects to be implemented and the purchase of Guarantees of Origin are defined with priority for some countries: priority is defined also on the basis of the internal carbon price (calculated in /tCO2 as defined above). Countries with smaller values in /tCO2 are given priority. The purchase of GO (Guarantees of Origin) and the
[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

☑ Water

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Prysmian, a publicly traded company with over 80% institutional investors, places high importance on investor engagement, particularly on ESG (environmental, social, and governance) issues. Recognizing the growing investor interest in ESG, Prysmian actively engages with them through numerous meetings and conference calls. In 2023 alone, the company held over 500 virtual and in-person meetings to discuss financial results and sustainability initiatives. Prysmian also participates in roadshows, industry conferences, and thematic events to update investors on company performance and future strategies. While this level of engagement is not yet a standard procedure, Prysmian specifically targets ESG investors, organizing dedicated events and meetings to discuss ESG performance and gather insights. This proactive approach has significantly increased Prysmian's ESG investor base from 13% in 2019 to over 49% in 2023, surpassing industry and Italian market averages. This growth demonstrates Prysmian's commitment to sustainable value creation and alignment with ESG-focused investors' priorities. Prysmian's multi-faceted investor engagement ensures clarity on its business strategies, financial performance, and sustainability commitment, strengthening investor trust and contributing to positive stock performance..

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change
[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:
☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply
☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Prysmian improved and structured the core part of the entire process related to ESG monitoring: the Assessment for the identification of impacts and risks, including: • Supplier Desk Analysis with the purpose of carrying out an assessment on climate-related aspects related to suppliers • Risk Analysis based on data evaluation and examination from the desk analysis in terms of sustainability scoring matched with the list of parameters that for the company are critical in terms of risk assessment

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

97

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Impact on water availability

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

To identify the impact, the Group performs different activities: assessment of water availability risks to its supply chain, use of specific rating systems, including CDP Water Security Questionnaire, and key environmental parameters monitoring. Suppliers with substantial impact are selected based on various commodity type, spend and impact, sourcing, and geographical location.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

169
[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Following the increasing development of activities related to sustainability and climate change within the supply chain, Prysmian Group has launched a supplier engagement and assessment campaign aimed at further integrating ESG factors within its supply chain strategy and emphasizing their importance as a fundamental part of it. In this sense, Prysmian Group in the last few years improved and structured the core part of the entire process related to ESG monitoring: the Assessment of the current supply base, including: • Supplier Desk Analysis, developed with the main purpose of carrying out an assessment on sustainability and climate - related aspects regarding the main Group's suppliers • Risk Analysis, based on data evaluation and examination coming from the desk analysis in terms of sustainability scoring matched with the list of parameters that for the company are critical in terms of risk assessment • Sustainability Audits, performed with

reference to the scores assigned following the risk analysis. Sustainability and climate change always play a primary role in supplier assessments and the results of these audits are shared with suppliers, in order to induce positive change among under-performers. In 2023, the analysis evaluating suppliers with potential social and environmental impacts involved 500 suppliers, 71% of the total spending. In particular, the coverage rationale aimed at selecting high impactful suppliers was: •

Base metals suppliers: 100% were assessed, du

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

The highest impact on water resource is due to supply chain and production cycles. To address this, the Group performs different activities: assessment of water availability risks to its supply chain, use of specific rating systems, including CDP Water Security Questionnaire, and key environmental parameters monitoring. Suppliers with substantial impact are selected based on various commodity type, spend and impact, sourcing, and geographical location. In 2023, 169 suppliers, all from raw materials and metals categories, submitted the CDP, representing half of the Group's expenses.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

The non-compliance policy of Prysmian outlines the procedures for addressing violations once identified. It includes evaluating the severity of the non-compliance, investigating the issue, and implementing corrective actions. Suppliers are required to undertake corrective measures to resolve non-compliance issues, and potential sanctions for serious or repeated violations may include contract suspension or termination of the business relationship

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

The client currently has a policy in place for suppliers, but it does not specifically address water-related issues, as water usage is not considered a primary concern at this stage. However, as environmental regulations evolve and sustainability becomes more critical, water-related topics will likely be incorporated into the supplier policy in the future to ensure a more comprehensive approach to environmental management.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1, 2 and 3)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ No response

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Detailed quantification of Scope 3 emissions has shown that roughly 96% of total emissions generated throughout the value chain are mainly attributable to use of the products sold. The procurement of raw materials represents more than 3% of the Group total, while the remainder is split between logistics, investment and other minor categories. In 2023 Prysmian identified the suppliers deemed significant according to the sustainability criteria defined by the Group (169 suppliers of metals and raw materials, representing approximately 50% of Prysmian's total expenditure) and invited them, in collaboration with CDP, to report their emissions by responding to the CDP Climate Change questionnaire. The response rate has increased to 53% since 2022, including some suppliers that answered the questionnaire for the first time. The companies declared their emissions (Scope 1, 2 and in some cases Scope 3) and allocated them to Prysmian based on revenue. In addition, many suppliers stated their goals, the initiatives established to reduce emissions and the performance indicators used (total GHG emissions and/or emissions intensity relative to turnover). These data, along with other types of analyses and calculations made by the Group to quantify indirect emissions, are essential for supplier assessment and selection and the identification of criteria to engage the entire supply chain on climate issues.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Reporting against a sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP etc.)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ No response

(5.11.6.12) Comment

The Group has introduced specific rating systems, including ISO14001 certification and completion of the CDP Water Security Questionnaire, as indicators of the proper management of all environmental aspects/impacts by its suppliers. Also in 2023, the Group's major suppliers (169 suppliers of metals and raw materials, representing about 50% of the Group's total expenditure) were invited to complete the CDP Water Security questionnaire. The response rate was 39%, slightly higher than last year. Information and data reported through the CDP allowed Prysmian to perform an initial assessment of the significant impacts and/or risks associated with the Water resource in its Supply Chain, in terms of absolute consumption, efficiency of water resource use – particularly in areas with "water stress" – and potential pollution of water resources. Prysmian plans to extend this assessment to a more significant portion of the Supply Chain, and to this end will reinforce supplier engagement, with the aim of ensuring a higher response rate to the CDP Water-Security questionnaire and integrating the completion of the survey and the corresponding score obtained amongst assessment and selection criteria.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization’s supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Indirect GHG emissions (Scope 3) account for over 99% of the Group's total carbon footprint. Detailed quantification of Scope 3 emissions has shown that roughly 96% of total emissions generated throughout the value chain are mainly attributable to the use of the products sold. The procurement of raw materials represents more than 3% of the Group total, while the remainder is split between logistics, investment, and other minor categories. In 2023, Prysmian identified the suppliers deemed significant according to the sustainability criteria defined by the Group (169 suppliers of metals and raw materials, representing approximately 50% of Prysmian's total expenditure) and invited them, in collaboration with CDP, to report their emissions by responding to the CDP Climate Change questionnaire. The response rate has increased to 53% since 2023, including some suppliers that answered the questionnaire for the first time. The companies declared their emissions (Scope 1, 2, and in some cases Scope 3) and allocated them to Prysmian based on revenue. Additionally, many suppliers stated their goals, the initiatives established to reduce emissions, and the performance indicators used (total GHG emissions and/or emissions intensity relative to turnover). This quantitative threshold of a 53% response rate in 2023 represents a measure of success. These data, along with other types of analyses and calculations made by the Group to quantify indirect emissions, are essential for supplier assessment and selection and the identification of criteria to engage the entire supply chain on climate issues. The increased response rate and the detailed emission declarations have significantly enhanced Prysmian's ability to assess and manage the environmental impact of its supply chain, thereby driving targeted actions to reduce overall carbon footprint and fostering a collaborative approach to sustainability across the industry.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all employees

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect WASH information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)

☑ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

The Group has introduced specific rating systems, including ISO 14001 certification and completion of the CDP Water Security Questionnaire, as indicators of the proper management of all environmental aspects/impacts by its suppliers. Also in 2023, the Group's major suppliers (169 suppliers of metals and raw materials, representing about 50% of the Group's total expenditure) were invited to complete the CDP Water Security questionnaire. The response rate was 39%, slightly higher than last year. This quantitative threshold of a 39% response rate in 2023 represents a measure of success. Information and data reported through the CDP allowed Prysmian to perform an initial assessment of the significant impacts and/or risks associated with water resources in its supply chain, in terms of absolute consumption, efficiency of water resource use – particularly in areas with "water stress" – and potential pollution of water resources. Prysmian plans to extend this assessment to a more significant portion of the supply chain, and to this end will reinforce supplier engagement, with the aim of ensuring a higher response rate to the CDP Water Security questionnaire and integrating the completion of the survey and the corresponding score obtained among assessment and selection criteria. The increased response rate and the detailed water management declarations have significantly enhanced Prysmian's ability to assess and manage the environmental

impact of its supply chain, thereby driving targeted actions to improve water efficiency and reduce potential water-related risks, fostering a collaborative approach to sustainability across the industry.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Unknown

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

In addition to workshops, interviews with major investors and specific stakeholder surveys to understand the most material topics for each potential client, the Group organized a multi-stakeholder event, the Prysmian Sustainability Week, a seven-day digital event which took place in 2023 for the first time, aimed at engaging a broad audience including customers, with the goal of proactively consider their perspective in defining the Group's sustainability strategy. The event was streamed live to around 6500 people connected from all over the world and was later seen by many more, and it represented an opportunity to present the commitments and sustainable practices implemented by the Group in the various geographical areas. Indeed, it was extended to all Regions in which the Group operates to foster dialogue with local stakeholders and align, as far as possible, Group guidelines with local specific needs. Each Region and country of the Group has identified its clients based on their relevance, for example some customers were chosen considering their market share, sales volume and the actual/potential reputational advantage deriving from the relationship with the customer itself.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The purpose of this initiative is to spread the culture of sustainability and climate change, as a strategic driver of competitiveness and business development. Prysmian seeks to promote and support inclusion and open up Group's work environment to new horizons, raising awareness first and foremost in those regions where many steps still need to be taken. Speakers included representatives of the Group, directors, and managers, as well as external guests, leaders of international organisations and partners in the value chain. They contributed important points of view on specific sustainability matters, like climate change and energy transition, the circular economy, recycling, impact on local communities, sustainable innovation, digitalisation and electrification. In this context, the measure of success is quantified as the percentage of clients engaged with respect to the total number: in 2023 the percentage was 35%, aiming at reaching 100% in the next years. The goal of Prysmian is to improve in terms of the percentage of customers involved year over year.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

All the representatives of the main key categories of Prysmian's stakeholders take part at the multi-stakeholder event to represent and raise each category issues. Multi-Stakeholder Engagement initiatives have become an integral part of the Group's growth strategy, as well as an effective communications channel. With regard to ESG issues, including water – related ones, Prysmian has organised several events over the year, in which stakeholders were invited to actively participate and discuss the following aspects: · identification of the main impacts of the Group's activities throughout the value chain, including additional new actions that the Group may implement to contribute to sustainable development · assessment and prioritization of sustainability issues through a structured survey aimed at bringing the contribution of external stakeholders into the materiality analysis · assessment, via an interactive workshop, of their perception of the Group's initiatives and activities regarding the targets of the Sustainability Development Goals. In addition, the Group has recently organized a multi-stakeholder event, the Prysmian Sustainability Week, a seven-day digital event which took place in 2023, aimed at engaging a broad audience including customers, with the goal of proactively consider their perspective in defining the Group's sustainability strategy.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Thanks to stakeholder events, Prysmian is able to: ·better define the environmental priorities, including water–related issues, and extend the risk management process to environmental risks and opportunities; ·engage stakeholders in environmental issues and water–related impacts. Prysmian, at Corporate level, is actively engaging with its clients on environmental issues by requests of filling in specific environmental questionnaires, in which the issue of water is also addressed. In this context, the measure of success is quantified as the percentage of clients engaged with respect to the total number: in 2023 the percentage was 35%, aiming at reaching 100% in the next years. The goal of Prysmian is to improve in terms of the percentage of customers involved year over year.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify **:**Employee

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Prysmian Group has launched the Global Sustainability Academy, engaging all employees across the more than 50 countries where the Group operates. Formalized in 2022, this initiative aims to promote a culture of sustainability among employees worldwide and further advance the Group's commitment to enhancing employee engagement and upskilling as part of its Climate & Social Ambition. Leading international business schools will participate in the learning program of the Sustainability Academy. The Global Sustainability Academy was inaugurated in Muscat, Oman, the headquarters of Oman Cables and Prysmian's MEAT Region, in January 2023. The 2023 program consists of five modules: Awareness, Knowledge, Impact, Leadership, and KPIs, with content tailored to different target participants. All modules will be delivered using a hybrid approach: some will require physical attendance (such as those in Oman), while others will be available online or via podcasts to reach the entire employee population.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The Sustainability Academy trainings aim to engage all white-collar employees across the Group's operations in over 50 countries. The initiative seeks to promote a culture of sustainability within the company and reinforce the Group's commitment to achieving its Climate & Social Ambitions. Positive outcomes include increased awareness and understanding of sustainability issues among employees, fostering a shared responsibility for meeting the Group's sustainability goals. Success is measured through participation rates, feedback surveys, and the implementation of sustainable practices in daily operations. These metrics were selected to assess both the reach of the training and its impact on employees' behaviors, ensuring alignment with the Group's broader sustainability objectives.
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

Our organization has not yet implemented any environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement because, at this stage, it is not an immediate strategic priority for us. There are several reasons for this. First, our current focus is on other critical areas that are essential for the growth and stability of our business, such as operational efficiency and market expansion. Additionally, while we recognize the importance of environmental sustainability, we are currently in the process of developing a comprehensive strategy that aligns with our long-term goals. This strategy will ensure that any initiatives we undertake are well-planned and effectively integrated into our overall business model. Furthermore, our resources and efforts are currently allocated towards pressing business challenges that require immediate attention. As we progress, we anticipate that environmental initiatives will become a more prominent part of our strategic objectives, and we are committed to reassessing our priorities to include sustainability in the near future.
[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Prysmian has selected the operational control approach for consolidating its environmental data to maintain direct oversight of daily operations. This enables the company to implement environmental policies effectively, monitor performance, and make swift decisions to reduce impacts, in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. By influencing operational policies, the Group ensures that activities align with sustainability goals, including adopting green technologies and efficient resource management. Operational control better reflects Prysmian's organizational structure, facilitating consistent data collection across entities. This consistency is crucial for comparing environmental performance over time and assessing policy effectiveness. Additionally, it enables prompt responses to environmental issues, allowing for immediate interventions without lengthy approval processes. Through this approach, the Group takes full responsibility for its environmental performance, enhancing transparency in communications with stakeholders.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Prysmian has selected the operational control approach for consolidating its environmental data to maintain direct oversight of daily operations. This enables the company to implement environmental policies effectively, monitor performance, and make swift decisions to reduce impacts, in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. By influencing operational policies, the Group ensures that activities align with sustainability goals, including adopting green technologies and efficient resource management. Operational control better reflects Prysmian's organizational structure, facilitating consistent data collection across entities. This consistency is

crucial for comparing environmental performance over time and assessing policy effectiveness. Additionally, it enables prompt responses to environmental issues, allowing for immediate interventions without lengthy approval processes. Through this approach, the Group takes full responsibility for its environmental performance, enhancing transparency in communications with stakeholders.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :not assessed

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

At present, Prysmian has not yet undertaken a detailed analysis of plastic usage along its value chain. However, it firmly believes that using biodegradable, recyclable, or reusable materials in business activities would help reduce the consumption of plastic and other less sustainable materials, thus pursuing one of the environmental objectives defined by the Company, which aims to reduce environmental impacts.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Prysmian has selected the operational control approach for consolidating its environmental data to maintain direct oversight of daily operations. This enables the company to implement environmental policies effectively, monitor performance, and make swift decisions to reduce impacts, in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. By influencing operational policies, the Group ensures that activities align with sustainability goals, including adopting green technologies and efficient resource management. Operational control better reflects Prysmian's organizational structure, facilitating consistent data collection across entities. This consistency is crucial for comparing environmental performance over time and assessing policy effectiveness. Additionally, it enables prompt responses to environmental issues, allowing for immediate interventions without lengthy approval processes. Through this approach, the Group takes full responsibility for its environmental performance, enhancing transparency in communications with stakeholders
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

During the long-term targets' approval process, Prysmian – at SBTi's request – recalculated some Scope 3 categories. The main changes involved updating the emission factors for metals (excluding the emission factor reduction related to material recyclability) and the method of calculating transport-related emissions (including Well-To-Tank emissions). Moreover, the contribution of emissions due to the commuting of Prysmian employees was estimated by fine tuning the calculation on the number of actual Prysmian employees. Therefore, the value of Scope 3 for 2022 has been revised from what was published in the 2022 Report.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization’s base year emissions and past years’ emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

As part of our recalculation policy, we decided not to recalculate Scope 3 emissions for the base year, as the recalculated values did not exceed the 5% materiality threshold. This approach ensures the accuracy and comparability of the results. The 5% materiality threshold, in line with the GHG Protocol, is based on the impact of changes in calculation methodologies or significant adjustments to emission factors that could influence the comparability of the reported data.

(7.1.3.4) Past years’ recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.3) Describe your organization’s approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Also in 2023, Prysmian Group purchased Guarantees of Origin, with the aim of reducing the corresponding CO2 emissions according to the Market-based calculation method. In 2023 Prysmian Group bought GOs covering about 20% of total Group energy consumption (46% of electricity consumption).
[Fixed row]

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Prysmian presents the following exclusions related to the calculation of Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3: • Emissions for N2O, CH4 related to Scope 2 • No data have been collected for offices, unless disclosed together with the factory data related to Scope 1&2 • Data from certain locations and plants have been excluded in category 4 (upstream transportation and distribution) and 9 (downstream transportation and distribution)

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:
☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.8) Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

1

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

1

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

For Scope 1, the disclosure includes all GHG emissions released, while, for Scope 2, other GHG emissions are considered not relevant (N2O and CH4). In particular, materiality of other sources of GHG emissions within the reported boundary, which are not included in the disclosure, is being investigated, and expected to be not material (

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

For the emissions of N2O and CH4 excluded, a materiality of sources of these GHG emissions within our reported boundary, is being investigated, and expected to be not material (
[Add row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

387321.56

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year value includes all Prysmian Group's plants, including General Cable. 2019 was chosen as the base year because it is the first full year for which data for the new perimeter are available (acquisition of General Cable occurred in 2018). Please be aware that the 2019 baseline was updated during 2022, and approved by the Science Based Target initiative in June 2023. Scope 1 GHG emissions come from sources owned or controlled by the Group, including: • Natural gas • LPG • Gasoline • Diesel • Fuel Oil • Marine Gas Oil • Refrigerant gas leaks • SF6 gas leaks The Scope 1 emission factors are provided by DEFRA 2023 "UK Government – GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting" related to fuels and fugitive emissions.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

580691.54

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year value includes all Prysmian Group's plants, including General Cable. 2019 was chosen as the base year because it is the first full year for which data for the new perimeter are available (acquisition of General Cable occurred in 2018). 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 Guarantee of Origin

certificates (GOs) • Electric energy produced by nuclear energy and covered by the purchase of European Energy Certificate System (EECSs) • Electric energy produced by fossil fuels • District heating • Steam Location-Based method: values are provided by IEA "Emission factors" 2023.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

533187.54

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year value includes all Prysmian Group's plants, including General Cable. 2019 was chosen as the base year because it is the first full year for which data for the new perimeter are available (acquisition of General Cable occurred in 2018). 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 Guarantee of Origin certificates (GOs) • Electric energy produced by nuclear energy and covered by the purchase of European Energy Certificate System (EECSs) • Electric energy produced by fossil fuels • District heating • Steam Market-Based: values are provided by: • AIB, European "Residual Mixes 2022" for European based sites. • AIB-2019-EECSFS-05 EECS Rules Fact Sheet 05 - Types of Energy Inputs and Technologies - Release 7.7 v5 12 February 2020 • Center for Resource Solutions, "2023 Green-e Energy Residual Mix Emissions Rates", for sites based in the US and Canada. • IEA "Emission factors" 2023

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11142610.47

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year value includes all Prysmian Group's plants, including General Cable. 2019 was chosen as the base year because it is the first full year for which data for the new perimeter are available (acquisition of General Cable occurred in 2018). The emissions from purchases are divided by: • Category 1.a – product related,

including all purchased goods and services that are directly associated with the manufacturing of the product. • Category 1.b – non-product related, including all other purchased goods and services, which do not directly feed into the manufacturing process but are required for the operation of the organization. Installation is included in this category. Calculation: • Category 1.a - 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 and recycled content of each metal. 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. Category 1.b - for each spending category, a specific emission factor is extracted from the EEIO database, either raw or calculated as an average of other relevant emission factors.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

124779.21

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year value includes all Prysmian Group's plants, including General Cable. 2019 was chosen as the base year because it is the first full year for which data for the new perimeter are available (acquisition of General Cable occurred in 2018). Calculation: the calculation is based on Prysmian's investment expenditures, associated with an estimate of the share that goes to each of eight categories: building, utilities, purchased machinery, custom machinery, refurbished machinery, control system, engineering, and boat. Emission factors are calculated for each of the eight spending categories by averaging relevant EEIO emission factors. Assumptions are then made for which portions of each spending line are related to procuring a material or a service. Finally, emissions are calculated by multiplying the spending for each category by a blended average of the emission factor of the material and the emission factor of the service.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

169225.49

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year value includes all Prysmian Group's plants, including General Cable. 2019 was chosen as the base year because it is the first full year for which data for the new perimeter are available (acquisition of General Cable occurred in 2018). Calculation: emissions are calculated by multiplying fuel, electricity, and thermal energy quantities by relevant upstream emission factors. IEA and DEFRA conversion factors are used to calculate upstream emissions of purchased fuels, electricity, and thermal energy, including transport and distribution (T&D) losses

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

432364.46

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year value includes all Prysmian Group's plants, including General Cable. 2019 was chosen as the base year because it is the first full year for which data for the new perimeter are available (acquisition of General Cable occurred in 2018). Calculation: for this category two different calculations were used for inbound and outbound logistics. For inbound transportation the calculation of the emissions is based on quantity-based information for product-related purchased goods and services (category 1a) and EEIO emission factors. For outbound logistics, the calculation is based on the distance travelled, the weight transported, and transport mode. As Prysmian's data include thousands of unique trips, making it difficult to extract distances for any given trip, distance is estimated by grouping the trips by country and assuming that all trips are from capital city to capital city

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58551.78

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year value includes all Prysmian Group's plants, including General Cable. 2019 was chosen as the base year because it is the first full year for which data for the new perimeter are available (acquisition of General Cable occurred in 2018). Calculation: waste data are provided for manufacturing sites, while waste data from offices are estimated based on industry averages. Waste data include a breakdown of location for final treatment. These data are in kg form and subsequently matched to DEFRA emission factors corresponding to waste treatment.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4934.46

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year value includes all Prysmian Group's plants, including General Cable. 2019 was chosen as the base year because it is the first full year for which data for the new perimeter are available (acquisition of General Cable occurred in 2018). Calculation: business travel spending was collected for the reporting year and categorized by air and rail trips, car rental. Emissions were instead calculated by multiplying the spending by the respective relevant EEIO emission factors for each category of travel.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48324.2

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year value includes all Prysmian Group's plants, including General Cable. 2019 was chosen as the base year because it is the first full year for which data for the new perimeter are available (acquisition of General Cable occurred in 2018). Calculation: emissions were calculated multiplying the total amount of Group employees for an emission factor equal to 1700 kg CO2 eq/year for each employee commuting. This average emission factor is derived from the Greenhouse Gas Protocol tool "Quantis- Scope 3 Evaluator."

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

389.1

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year value includes all Prysmian Group's plants, including General Cable. 2019 was chosen as the base year because it is the first full year for which data for the new perimeter are available (acquisition of General Cable occurred in 2018). Calculation: the calculation is based on available electricity consumption and floor area data provided by Prysmian. IEA emission factors for each country are then applied to the corresponding kWh. Where kWh data are missing or not provided, an average kWh per m2 is used

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28527.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year value includes all Prysmian Group's plants, including General Cable. 2019 was chosen as the base year because it is the first full year for which data for the new perimeter are available (acquisition of General Cable occurred in 2018). Please be aware that the 2019 baseline was updated during 2022, and approved by the Science Based Target initiative in June 2023.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In 2019, this category was not applicable to Prysmian's business model and operations

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

285066490.85

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year value includes all Prysmian Group's plants, including General Cable. 2019 was chosen as the base year because it is the first full year for which data for the new perimeter are available (acquisition of General Cable occurred in 2018). Calculation: the model extracts yearly cable losses per cable type and per country from 2023 to the year of cable life-end (between 2046 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 the 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 the grids' carbon intensities. Grid 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.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48589.34

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year value includes all Prysmian Group's plants, including General Cable. 2019 was chosen as the base year because it is the first full year for which data for the new perimeter are available (acquisition of General Cable occurred in 2018). The quantity of cables produced is equivalent to the quantity of cables sold to customers. • "Energy cables" and "rod" are produced in the "Energy" and "Projects" divisions, thus accounting for 90% of sales, while "telecom" and "optical fiber" are part of the "Telecom" division and thus account for the remaining 10%. • 90% of cables are recycled at end of life, and the remaining 10% goes to landfill. • The composition of "energy cables" is 90% metals and 10% plastic, and the composition of "rod" is 100% metals. Emissions are calculated for "energy cables" and "rod" because they are the only categories for which metric data expressed in tons of product are available rather than km, as the DEFRA emission factors are expressed in kg CO2eq/ton. The calculation is done by multiplying the weight of metals and plastics by the respective DEFRA emission factors for both recycling and landfill. The figure is then scaled up by 10% to account for "telecom" and "optical fiber.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In 2019, this category was not applicable to Prysmian's business model and operations

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In 2019, this category was not applicable to Prysmian's business model and operations

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

67599.06

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year value includes all Prysmian Group's plants, including General Cable. 2019 was chosen as the base year because it is the first full year for which data for the new perimeter are available (acquisition of General Cable occurred in 2018). Calculation: emissions are calculated using the following equation: CO2 eq SUM (USD invested per industry x Industry Emission Factor (kgCO2 eq/million USD)). 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

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not Applicabile

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not Applicabile
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

226131

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The disclosed value includes all Prysmian Group’s plants. 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), the consumption of fuels, the release of overflow refrigerant gases and the release of SF6. The CO2 emissions for 2023 of the Chiplun plant were obtained by means of estimations, calculated by proportioning the consumption of the business line “Energy Cable” according to the

incidence of Chiplun production. Scope 1 GHG emissions come from sources owned or controlled by the Group, including: • Natural gas • LPG • Gasoline • Diesel • Fuel Oil • Marine Gas Oil • Refrigerant gas leaks • SF6 gas leaks The Scope 1 emission factors are provided by DEFRA 2023 "UK Government – GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting" related to fuels and fugitive emissions.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

474715

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

389928

(7.7.4) Methodological details

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 Guarantee of Origin certificates (GOs) • Electric energy produced by nuclear energy and covered by the purchase of European Energy Certificate System (EECSs) • Electric energy produced by fossil fuels • District heating • Steam The Scope 2 emission factors related to electricity consumption follow different metrics: A. Location-Based method: values are provided by IEA "Emission factors" 2023. B. Market-Based: values are provided by: • AIB, European "Residual Mixes 2022" for European based sites. • AIB-2019-EECSFS-05 EECS Rules Fact Sheet 05 - Types of Energy Inputs and Technologies - Release 7.7 v5 12 February 2020 • Center for Resource Solutions, "2023 Green-e Energy Residual Mix Emissions Rates", for sites based in the US and Canada. • IEA "Emission factors" 2023. The Scope 2 emission factor related to thermal energy purchased as steam and offsite district heating is provided by DEFRA 2023 "UK Government – GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting" both for Location-Based and Market-Based purposes. The Scope 2 emissions for electric energy produced by nuclear energy (fuels codes:: F03010100, F03010101, F03010102, F03010103) and covered by the purchase of European Energy Certificates (EECSs) have zero emission factors according to EECS Rules. Emissions of Scope 2 are expressed in tons of CO2. However, the percentage of methane and nitrous oxide has a negligible effect on total greenhouse gas emissions (CO2 equivalent) as can be inferred from the technical literature of reference. Also in 2023, Prysmian Group purchased Guarantees of Origin, with the aim of reducing the corresponding CO2 emissions according to the Market-based calculation method. In 2023 Prysmian Group bought GOs covering about 20% of total Group energy consumption (46% of electricity consumption).
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

10822444

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

2023 emissions of the entire Prysmian Group value chain have been quantified in detail for all significant categories, as defined in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard. The detailed calculation allowed to note the irrelevance of this category (about 4.1% of total Scope 3 emissions). The emissions from purchases are divided by: • Category 1.a – product related, including all purchased goods and services that are directly associated with the manufacturing of the product. • Category 1.b – non-product related, including all other purchased goods and services, which do not directly feed into the manufacturing process but are required for the operation of the organization. Installation is included in this category. Calculation: • Category 1.a - 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 and recycled content of each metal. 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. Category 1.b - for each spending category, a specific emission factor is extracted from the EEIO database(1), either raw or calculated as an average of other relevant emission factors. Exclusions: • With regard to category 1.a – 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 legacy perimeter. • With regard to category 1.a – compounds and other materials and category 1.b, non-product related only the data related to Chiplun (India), OAPIL (Oman), EHC (Canada and China) are excluded.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

245617

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

2023 emissions of the entire Prysmian Group value chain have been quantified in detail for all significant categories, as defined in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard. The detailed calculation allowed to note the irrelevance of this category (about 0.1% of total Scope 3 emissions). Calculation: the calculation is based on Prysmian's investment expenditures, associated with an estimate of the share that goes to each of eight categories: building, utilities, purchased machinery, custom machinery, refurbished machinery, control system, engineering, and boat. Emission factors are calculated for each of the eight spending categories by averaging relevant EEIO emission factors. Assumptions are then made for which portions of each spending line are related to procuring a material or a service. Finally, emissions are calculated by multiplying the spending for each category by a blended average of the emission factor of the material and the emission factor of the service.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

189358

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

2023 emissions of the entire Prysmian Group value chain have been quantified in detail for all significant categories, as defined in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard. The detailed calculation allowed to note the irrelevance of this category (about 0.1% of total Scope 3 emissions). Emissions are calculated by multiplying fuel, electricity, and thermal energy quantities by relevant upstream emission factors. IEA and DEFRA conversion factors are used to calculate upstream emissions of purchased fuels, electricity, and thermal energy, including transport and distribution (T&D) losses. Regarding the European Energy Certificates (EECSs) for the electric energy produced by nuclear energy, upstream emissions are calculated using the aforementioned methodology. In contrast, upstream emissions from GOO derived from renewable energy are evaluated only considering the transportation and distribution contribution

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

405264

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

2023 emissions of the entire Prysmian Group value chain have been quantified in detail for all significant categories, as defined in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard. The detailed calculation allowed to note the irrelevance of this category (about 0.2% of total Scope 3 emissions). Calculation: for this category two different calculations were used for inbound and outbound logistics. For inbound transportation the calculation of the emissions is based on quantity-based information for product-related purchased goods and services (category 1a) and EEIO emission factors. For outbound logistics, the calculation is based on the distance travelled, the weight transported, and transport mode. As Prysmian's data include thousands of unique trips, making it difficult to extract distances for any given trip, distance is estimated by grouping the trips by country and assuming that all trips are from capital city to capital city. When trips are to and from the same country, they are assumed to be from the capital city to the second- largest city. Additionally, as mode of transport data were not provided, it is estimated that all trips under 3,000 km were made by road, and all trips over 3,000 km were done 10% by road and 90% by ocean (air travel constitutes a minimal part of logistics). Emissions are then calculated for each trip by first calculating "tonnes.km" travelled (by multiplying total distance travelled by weight transported) and multiplying this by the relevant DEFRA emission factor. With regard to the Group's non-operated or paid outbound logistics, the corresponding emissions are included in category 9. Emission factors used for the calculation of category 4 include Well-To-Tank (WTT) emissions. Exclusions: with regard to category 4, data related to the following business or locations are excluded: Chiplun (India), OAPIL (Oman), Automotive B.U. (limited to Tunisia, North America and Mexico), Côte d'Ivoire, Russia, EHC (North America Elevator), Projects (Powerlink, NSW and Arco Felice) and other minor streams among China logistic centers and European semifinished products.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

123822

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

2023 emissions of the entire Prysmian Group value chain have been quantified in detail for all significant categories, as defined in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard. The detailed calculation allowed to note the irrelevance of this category (about 0.0% of total Scope 3 emissions). Calculation: waste data are provided for manufacturing sites, while waste data from offices are estimated based on industry averages. Waste data include a breakdown of location for final treatment. These data are in kg form and subsequently matched to DEFRA emission factors corresponding to waste treatment. As waste data from offices were not available, an industry average is used for calculations. An average value of waste (in kg of waste per employee), and an average value of density (in m2 per employee) have been applied to determine the total quantity of waste per Prysmian's office floor area (kg of waste per m2). This is further supported with averages of waste disposed vs recycled from an office environment.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

19216

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

2023 emissions of the entire Prysmian Group value chain have been quantified in detail for all significant categories, as defined in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard. The detailed calculation allowed to note the irrelevance of this category (about 0.0% of total Scope 3 emissions). Calculation: business travel spending was collected for the reporting year and categorized by air and rail trips, car rental. Emissions were instead calculated by multiplying the spending by the respective relevant EEIO emission factors for each category of travel.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

51146

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

2023 emissions of the entire Prysmian Group value chain have been quantified in detail for all significant categories, as defined in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard. The detailed calculation allowed to note the irrelevance of this category (about 0.0% of total Scope 3 emissions). Calculation: emissions were calculated multiplying the total amount of Group employees for an emission factor equal to 1700 kg CO2 eq/year for each employee commuting. This average emission factor is derived from the Greenhouse Gas Protocol tool "Quantis- Scope 3 Evaluator."

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

390

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

2023 emissions of the entire Prysmian Group value chain have been quantified in detail for all significant categories, as defined in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard. The detailed calculation allowed to note the irrelevance of this category (about 0.0% of total Scope 3 emissions). Calculation: the calculation is based on available electricity consumption and floor area data provided by Prysmian. IEA emission factors for each country are then applied to the corresponding kWh. Where kWh data are missing or not provided, an average kWh per m2 is used

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

32838

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category refers to the transportation and distribution of products sold by Prysmian in the reporting year between Prysmian's operations and the end consumer (if not paid by Prysmian), including retail and storage (in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by Prysmian). 2023 emissions of the entire Prysmian Group value chain have been quantified in detail for all significant categories, as defined in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard. The detailed calculation allowed to note the irrelevance of this category (about 0.0% of total Scope 3 emissions). Calculation: this category includes emissions that occur from the transportation and distribution of sold products but not controlled or paid for by the reporting company. Specifically, the category 9 perimeter includes EXW deliveries and other incoterms. The calculation is based on distance travelled, weight transported, and transport method. As means of transport data were not provided, it is estimated that all trips under 3,000 km were made by road, and all trips over 3,000 km were 10% by road and 90% by ocean (air travel constitutes a minimal part of logistics). Emissions were then calculated for each trip by first calculating "tonnes.km" travelled (by multiplying total distance travelled by weight transported) and multiplying it by the relevant DEFRA emission factor. Emission factors used for the calculation of category 9 include Well-To-Tank (WTT) emissions. Exclusions: with regard to category 9, data related to the following business or locations are excluded: Chiplun (India), OAPIL (Oman), Automotive B.U. (limited to Tunisia, North America and Mexico), Côte d'Ivoire, Russia, EHC (North America Elevator), Projects (Powerlink, NSW and Arco Felice) and other minor streams among China logistic centers and European semifinished products

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category refers to the processing of intermediate products sold in the reporting year by downstream companies (e.g. manufacturers) subsequent to sale by Prysmian. 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 Use of sold products

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

255435436

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :quantity-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

2023 emissions of the entire Prysmian Group value chain have been quantified in detail for all significant categories, as defined in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard. The detailed calculation was useful to develop science-based objectives for the reduction of Scope 3 emissions. The use of sold products strictly depends on customers use and choice of products, as the amount of related emissions. However, Prysmian is committed to increase its effort in developing cables with a constant attention to efficiency in energy transmission and related CO2 emissions reduction. Several projects involving renewable energy distribution are developed, with positive climate change implications thanks to efficiency in energy transmission and the efficient integration of renewable energy into internal energy markets. Calculation: the model extracts yearly cable losses per cable type and per country from 2023 to the year of cable life-end (between 2046 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 the 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 the grids' carbon intensities. Grid 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.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

46395

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

2023 emissions of the entire Prysmian Group value chain have been quantified in detail for all significant categories, as defined in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard. The detailed calculation allowed to note the irrelevance of this category (about 0.0% of total Scope 3 emissions). Calculation: the following assumptions were considered: • The quantity of cables produced is equivalent to the quantity of cables sold to customers. • "Energy cables" and "rod" are produced in the "Energy" and "Projects" divisions, thus accounting for 90% of sales, while "telecom" and "optical fiber" are part of the "Telecom" division and thus account for the remaining 10%. • 90% of cables are recycled at end of life, and the remaining 10% goes to landfill. • The composition of "energy cables" is 90% metals and 10% plastic, and the composition of "rod" is 100% metals. Emissions are calculated for "energy cables" and "rod" because they are the only categories for which metric data expressed in tons of product are available rather than km, as the DEFRA emission factors are expressed in kg CO2eq/ton. The calculation is done by multiplying the weight of metals and plastics by the respective DEFRA emission factors for both recycling and landfill. The figure is then scaled up by 10% to account for "telecom" and "optical fiber."

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from the operation of assets that are owned by Prysmian and leased to other entities in the reporting year that are not already included in Prysmian's scope 1 and 2 inventories. Prysmian does not lease assets to third parties, and therefore this category is excluded.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from the operation of franchises not included in scope 1 or 2. This category is applicable to franchisors, who should account for the scope 1 and 2 emissions of Franchisees. Prysmian does not have franchises, therefore this category is excluded from the scope 3 inventory.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

61799

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

2023 emissions of the entire Prysmian Group value chain have been quantified in detail for all significant categories, as defined in the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard. The detailed calculation allowed to note the irrelevance of this category (about 0.0% of total Scope 3 emissions). Calculation: emissions are calculated using the following equation: CO2 eq SUM (USD invested per industry x Industry Emission Factor (kgCO2 eq/million USD)). 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

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category was not applicable to Prysmian's business model and operations

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category was not applicable to Prysmian's business model and operations
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

11787039

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

187011

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

226657

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

447529

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

115294

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

14750

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

51893

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

499

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

29528

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

261933323

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

48770

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

101390

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

During the long-term targets' approval process, Prysmian – at SBTi's request – recalculated some Scope 3 categories. The main changes involved updating the emission factors for metals (excluding the emission factor reduction related to material recyclability) and the method of calculating transport-related emissions (including Well-To-Tank emissions). Moreover, the contribution of emissions due to the commuting of Prysmian employees was estimated by fine tuning the calculation on the number of actual Prysmian employees. Therefore, the value of Scope 3 for 2022 has been revised from what was published in the 2022 Report. [Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

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(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Pag 18- 20

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

GHG-STATEMENT-2023-FINAL.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

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(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

GHG-STATEMENT-2023-FINAL.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

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(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Franchises
☑ Scope 3: Investments
☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Processing of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

GHG-STATEMENT-2023-FINAL.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Pag 18-20

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The Group annually purchases a high amount of renewable energy, certified by Guarantees of Origins / i- RECs in several countries. However, in the current question, Prysmian reports the changes in terms of location - based, as considered more representative. Please be aware that the Group is currently implementing the installation of PV systems so in the future it is expected that more self-generated renewable energy will be consumed by many plants.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

133247

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

17

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

As reported in question 7.55.1 and 7.55.2, many emissions reduction initiatives have been implemented impacting both Scope 1 and 2. The projects implemented in 2023 allowed a reduction (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) of 133247 tCO2e compared to 2022 gross global emissions (799470 tCO2e): the decreasing trend is due to the implementation of different projects, in particular the following ones: relamping with LED, implementation of photovoltaic systems, upgrade of the heating

and cooling devices, installation of charging stations, process improvement projects,SF6 substitution, as detailed in question 7.55.2. Therefore, all the above mentioned actions allowed the Group to reduce its emissions by 17% compared to 2022 calculated using the location-based approach as (133247 / 799470)x10017%

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No divestments occurred in 2023

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No acquisition occurred in 2023

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No merges occurred in 2023

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not significant changed in output occurred in 2023

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in methodology occurred in 2023 with respect to 2022

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in boundary occurred in 2023 with respect to 2022

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in physical operating condition occurred in 2023

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable
[Fixed row]

(7.11.1) For each Scope 3 category calculated in 7.8, specify how your emissions compare to the previous year and identify the reason for any change.

Purchased goods and services

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in output

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

964595

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

8

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Emissions from "Purchased goods and services" category report a slight decrease (-8%) as a result of a slight decrease in the purchased goods quantity and a different geographical allocation of the purchased volumes.

Capital goods

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Greater purchase of capital goods

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

58606

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

31

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Please note the discontinuous trend of this category over the years, given the nature of the expenditures: the purchase of capital goods / fixed assets does not follow linear trends from year to year, experiencing increases and decreases

Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in output

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

37299

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

16

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Emissions from this category report a decrease (-16%) as a result of the reduction of Scope 1 and 2 of the Group

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**(outsourcing)

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

42265

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

9

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

A portion of the transportation and distribution of products sold is no longer handled by Prysmian but paid for and controlled by a third party. This portion therefore falls within category 9.

Waste generated in operations

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in output

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

8528

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

7

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Emissions from “Waste generated in operations” category report a slight increase (2%) as a result of the growth of the business, also impacting on the waste production: the most significant contribution on the global increase is related to commercial and industrial waste. However, the increase in waste production has also resulted in an increase in the recycling rate.

Business travel

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in output

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

4466

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

30

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

This category is calculated using the spend-based method. The reduction is explained by lower expenses incurred for business travel, accommodations, etc.

Employee commuting

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :number of employee

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

747

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

1

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

The number of Prysmian employees has increased compared to the previous year, and consequently, the emissions related to employee commuting have also risen.

Upstream leased assets

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in methodology

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

109

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

22

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Emissions from "Upstream leased assets" category report a decrease (-22%) as a result of a higher availability of actual data, for leased offices, for which last year the calculation was based on emission intensity per m2.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :outsourcing

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

3310

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

11

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

A portion of the transportation and distribution of products sold is no longer handled by Prysmian but paid for and controlled by a third party. This portion, previously accounted for in category 4, therefore falls within category 9

Use of sold products

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in renewable energy generation

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

6497887

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

10

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Emissions from "Upstream leased assets" category report a decrease (-10%) due to the decarbonization of the electrical grids worldwide. Being the power losses in the cables projected for their whole lifetime, each year the company moves forward it benefits from the progressive decarbonization of the grids. A minor effect is also due to the mix of the products sold, which includes more renewable products and other with low carbon emissions.

End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in output

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

2375

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

5

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Emissions from "End-of-life treatment of sold products" category report a decrease (-5%) as a result of the reduction of the revenue, and consequently to a lower sale of cables in the reporting year.

Investments

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**decreased financial investment activities

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

39591

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

39

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Emissions from “Investments” category report an decrease (-39%) as a result of the decrease of the investments in equity-accounted companies.
[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

205762

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

5177

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ SF6

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

15192

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Angola

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

186

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

297

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

297

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

821

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3803

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3803

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1242

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

20239

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

20239

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13136

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12826

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11332

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6567

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10635

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

178

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4662

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3590

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

33601

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

33601

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

291

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1307

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

316

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6

Côte d'Ivoire

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

691

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

691

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

572

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8450

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13927

Estonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

167

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5881

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

211

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

589

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6060

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2295

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26887

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11933

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

28741

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9208

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

30224

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

57991

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1796

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8249

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13850

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

125

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

854

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

854

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

66

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6120

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6120

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

78570

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

42220

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

41222

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

188

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3050

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3050

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6652

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

18724

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4389

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

16674

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7448

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

58

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

58

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

287

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

59

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Oman

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5614

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

21725

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

21725

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1356

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7446

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7446

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

245

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1738

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

845

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9213

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

126

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4827

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4827

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1634

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2249

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2812

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10872

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

71

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

631

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

492

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1782

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1782

Tunisia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

738

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

738

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2920

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13639

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13639

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3828

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9176

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

16409

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47512

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

148740

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

75583
[Fixed row]

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Accessories*	*7374*
Row 3	*Optical fiber*	*9245*
Row 4	*Shipping fleet*	*57942*
Row 5	*Energy cables*	*134892*
Row 6	*Telecom cables*	*5499*
Row 7	*Wire Rod*	*11179*

[Add row]

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Telecom Cables*	*46357*	*36721*
Row 3	*Wire Rod*	*1612*	*1889*
Row 4	*Energy Cables*	*345142*	*259797*
Row 5	*Optical Fiber*	*70483*	*81923*
Row 6	*Accessories*	*11121*	*9598*

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

226131

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

474715

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

389928

(7.22.4) Please explain

A worldwide perimeter has been assumed for the calculation, thus including all the GHG emissions under the Group's operational control. In general, for all data analyzed by geographical area, North America, Latin America, EMEA, and APAC regions were considered. Furthermore, due to the materiality threshold, the offices were excluded except for those located within production sites.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Prysmian Group does not have any other entities or subsidiaries.
[Fixed row]

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2500000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

36.82

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of 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), the consumption of fuels, the release of overflow refrigerant gases and the release of SF6.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH4 released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH4 releases are constantly monitored in order to identify any changes in terms of relevance.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2500000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

77.3

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location-based method for the calculation of Scope 2 GHG emissions. This is a method based on average emission factors for energy generation by well-defined geographical boundaries, including local, sub-national or national boundaries. In alignment with the 2024 CDP Questionnaire, Scope 2 emissions included in the allocation refer only to the electric energy consumption, which gives the highest contribution to the overall Scope 2 emissions of the Group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1800000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

26.51

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of 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), the consumption of fuels, the release of overflow refrigerant gases and the release of SF6.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH4 released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH4 releases are constantly monitored in order to identify any changes in terms of relevance.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1800000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

55.65

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location-based method for the calculation of Scope 2 GHG emissions. This is a method based on average emission factors for energy generation by well-defined geographical boundaries, including local, sub-national or national boundaries. In alignment with the 2024 CDP Questionnaire, Scope 2 emissions included in the allocation refer only to the electric energy consumption, which gives the highest contribution to the overall Scope 2 emissions of the Group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

9500000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

139.91

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of 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), the consumption of fuels, the release of overflow refrigerant gases and the release of SF6.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH4 released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH4 releases are constantly monitored in order to identify any changes in terms of relevance.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

9500000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

293.72

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location-based method for the calculation of Scope 2 GHG emissions. This is a method based on average emission factors for energy generation by well-defined geographical boundaries, including local, sub-national or national boundaries. In alignment with the 2024 CDP Questionnaire, Scope 2 emissions included in the allocation refer only to the electric energy consumption, which gives the highest contribution to the overall Scope 2 emissions of the Group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

29100000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

428.58

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of 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), the consumption of fuels, the release of overflow refrigerant gases and the release of SF6.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH4 released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH4 releases are constantly monitored in order to identify any changes in terms of relevance.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

29100000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

899.71

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location-based method for the calculation of Scope 2 GHG emissions. This is a method based on average emission factors for energy generation by well-defined geographical boundaries, including local, sub-national or national boundaries. In alignment with the 2024 CDP Questionnaire, Scope 2 emissions included in the allocation refer only to the electric energy consumption, which gives the highest contribution to the overall Scope 2 emissions of the Group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

100000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.74

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of 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), the consumption of fuels, the release of overflow refrigerant gases and the release of SF6

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH4 released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH4 releases are constantly monitored in order to identify any changes in terms of relevance.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

100000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.55

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location-based method for the calculation of Scope 2 GHG emissions. This is a method based on average emission factors for energy generation by well-defined geographical boundaries, including local, sub-national or national boundaries. In alignment with the 2024 CDP Questionnaire, Scope 2 emissions included in the allocation refer only to the electric energy consumption, which gives the highest contribution to the overall Scope 2 emissions of the Group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

12600000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

185.57

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of 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), the consumption of fuels, the release of overflow refrigerant gases and the release of SF6

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH4 released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH4 releases are constantly monitored in order to identify any changes in terms of relevance.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

12600000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

389.57

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location-based method for the calculation of Scope 2 GHG emissions. This is a method based on average emission factors for energy generation by well-defined geographical boundaries, including local, sub-national or national boundaries. In alignment with the 2024 CDP Questionnaire, Scope 2 emissions included in the allocation refer only to the electric energy consumption, which gives the highest contribution to the overall Scope 2 emissions of the Group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

27599987

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

406.49

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of 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), the consumption of fuels, the release of overflow refrigerant gases and the release of SF6

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH4 released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH4 releases are constantly monitored in order to identify any changes in terms of relevance.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

27600000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

853.34

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location-based method for the calculation of Scope 2 GHG emissions. This is a method based on average emission factors for energy generation by well-defined geographical boundaries, including local, sub-national or national boundaries. In alignment with the 2024 CDP Questionnaire, Scope 2 emissions included in the allocation refer only to the electric energy consumption, which gives the highest contribution to the overall Scope 2 emissions of the Group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2300000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

33.87

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of 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), the consumption of fuels, the release of overflow refrigerant gases and the release of SF6

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH4 released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH4 releases are constantly monitored in order to identify any changes in terms of relevance.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 16

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2300000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

71.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location-based method for the calculation of Scope 2 GHG emissions. This is a method based on average emission factors for energy generation by well-defined geographical boundaries, including local, sub-national or national boundaries. In alignment with the 2024 CDP Questionnaire, Scope 2 emissions included in the allocation refer only to the electric energy consumption, which gives the highest contribution to the overall Scope 2 emissions of the Group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

23000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

338.74

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of 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), the consumption of fuels, the release of overflow refrigerant gases and the release of SF6

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH4 released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH4 releases are constantly monitored in order to identify any changes in terms of relevance.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 18

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

23000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

711.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location-based method for the calculation of Scope 2 GHG emissions. This is a method based on average emission factors for energy generation by well-defined geographical boundaries, including local, sub-national or national boundaries. In alignment with the 2024 CDP Questionnaire, Scope 2 emissions included in the allocation refer only to the electric energy consumption, which gives the highest contribution to the overall Scope 2 emissions of the Group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 19

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

22600000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

332.85

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of 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), the consumption of fuels, the release of overflow refrigerant gases and the release of SF6

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH4 released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH4 releases are constantly monitored in order to identify any changes in terms of relevance

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 20

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

22600000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

698.75

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location-based method for the calculation of Scope 2 GHG emissions. This is a method based on average emission factors for energy generation by well-defined geographical boundaries, including local, sub-national or national boundaries. In alignment with the 2024 CDP Questionnaire, Scope 2 emissions included in the allocation refer only to the electric energy consumption, which gives the highest contribution to the overall Scope 2 emissions of the Group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 21

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4100000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

60.38

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of 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), the consumption of fuels, the release of overflow refrigerant gases and the release of SF6

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH4 released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH4 releases are constantly monitored in order to identify any changes in terms of relevance

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 22

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4100000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

126.76

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location-based method for the calculation of Scope 2 GHG emissions. This is a method based on average emission factors for energy generation by well-defined geographical boundaries, including local, sub-national or national boundaries. In alignment with the 2024 CDP Questionnaire, Scope 2 emissions included in the allocation refer only to the electric energy consumption, which gives the highest contribution to the overall Scope 2 emissions of the Group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 23

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1600000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

23.56

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of 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), the consumption of fuels, the release of overflow refrigerant gases and the release of SF6

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH4 released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH4 releases are constantly monitored in order to identify any changes in terms of relevance

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 24

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1600000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

49.47

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location-based method for the calculation of Scope 2 GHG emissions. This is a method based on average emission factors for energy generation by well-defined geographical boundaries, including local, sub-national or national boundaries. In alignment with the 2024 CDP Questionnaire, Scope 2 emissions included in the allocation refer only to the electric energy consumption, which gives the highest contribution to the overall Scope 2 emissions of the Group..

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 25

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

13000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

191.46

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of 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), the consumption of fuels, the release of overflow refrigerant gases and the release of SF6

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH4 released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH4 releases are constantly monitored in order to identify any changes in terms of relevance

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 26

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

13000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

401.93

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location-based method for the calculation of Scope 2 GHG emissions. This is a method based on average emission factors for energy generation by well-defined geographical boundaries, including local, sub-national or national boundaries. In alignment with the 2024 CDP Questionnaire, Scope 2 emissions included in the allocation refer only to the electric energy consumption, which gives the highest contribution to the overall Scope 2 emissions of the Group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 27

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1300000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

19.15

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of 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), the consumption of fuels, the release of overflow refrigerant gases and the release of SF6

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH4 released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH4 releases are constantly monitored in order to identify any changes in terms of relevance

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 28

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1300000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

40.19

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location-based method for the calculation of Scope 2 GHG emissions. This is a method based on average emission factors for energy generation by well-defined geographical boundaries, including local, sub-national or national boundaries. In alignment with the 2024 CDP Questionnaire, Scope 2 emissions included in the allocation refer only to the electric energy consumption, which gives the highest contribution to the overall Scope 2 emissions of the Group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 29

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

49800000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

733.45

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of 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), the consumption of fuels, the release of overflow refrigerant gases and the release of SF6

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH4 released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH4 releases are constantly monitored in order to identify any changes in terms of relevance

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 30

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

49800000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1539.72

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location-based method for the calculation of Scope 2 GHG emissions. This is a method based on average emission factors for energy generation by well-defined geographical boundaries, including local, sub-national or national boundaries. In alignment with the 2024 CDP Questionnaire, Scope 2 emissions included in the allocation refer only to the electric energy consumption, which gives the highest contribution to the overall Scope 2 emissions of the Group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 31

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3400000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

50.07

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of 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), the consumption of fuels, the release of overflow refrigerant gases and the release of SF6

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH4 released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH4 releases are constantly monitored in order to identify any changes in terms of relevance

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 32

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3400000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

105.12

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location-based method for the calculation of Scope 2 GHG emissions. This is a method based on average emission factors for energy generation by well-defined geographical boundaries, including local, sub-national or national boundaries. In alignment with the 2024 CDP Questionnaire, Scope 2 emissions included in the allocation refer only to the electric energy consumption, which gives the highest contribution to the overall Scope 2 emissions of the Group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 33

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of 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), the consumption of fuels, the release of overflow refrigerant gases and the release of SF6. Please be aware that this client's emissions and market value of supplied goods are equal to zero since, presumably, there were no revenues from this client in year 2023 or Prysmian's products/services were purchased by another legal entity belonging to this customer group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH4 released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH4 releases are constantly monitored in order to identify any changes in terms of relevance. Please be aware that this client's emissions and market value of supplied goods are equal to zero since, presumably, there were no revenues from this client in year 2023 or Prysmian's products/services were purchased by another legal entity belonging to this customer group.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 34

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location-based method for the calculation of Scope 2 GHG emissions. This is a method based on average emission factors for energy generation by well-defined geographical boundaries, including local, sub-national or national boundaries. In alignment with the 2024 CDP Questionnaire, Scope 2 emissions included in the allocation refer only to the electric energy consumption, which gives the highest contribution to the overall Scope 2 emissions of the Group. Please be aware that this client's emissions and market value of supplied goods are equal to zero since, presumably, there were no revenues from this client in year 2023 or Prysmian's products/services were purchased by another legal entity belonging to this customer group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH4 released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH4 releases are constantly monitored in order to identify any changes in terms of relevance. Please be aware that this client's emissions and market value of supplied goods are equal to zero since, presumably, there were no revenues from this client in year 2023 or Prysmian's products/services were purchased by another legal entity belonging to this customer group.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 35

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of 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), the consumption of fuels, the release of overflow refrigerant gases and the release of SF6. Please be aware that this client's emissions and market value of supplied goods are equal to zero since, presumably, there were no revenues from this client in year 2023 or Prysmian's products/services were purchased by another legal entity belonging to this customer group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH4 released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH4 releases are constantly monitored in order to identify any changes in terms of relevance. Please be aware that this client's emissions and market value of supplied goods are equal to zero since, presumably, there were no revenues from this client in year 2023 or Prysmian's products/services were purchased by another legal entity belonging to this customer group.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 36

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location-based method for the calculation of Scope 2 GHG emissions. This is a method based on average emission factors for energy generation by well-defined geographical boundaries, including local, sub-national or national boundaries. In alignment with the 2024 CDP Questionnaire, Scope 2 emissions included in the allocation refer only to the electric energy consumption, which gives the highest contribution to the overall Scope 2 emissions of the Group. Please be aware that this client's emissions and market value of supplied goods are equal to zero since, presumably, there were no revenues from this client in year 2023 or Prysmian's products/services were purchased by another legal entity belonging to this customer group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH4 released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH4 releases are constantly monitored in order to identify any changes in terms of relevance. Please be aware that this client's emissions and market value of supplied goods are equal to zero since, presumably, there were no revenues from this client in year 2023 or Prysmian's products/services were purchased by another legal entity belonging to this customer group.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 37

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of 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), the consumption of fuels, the release of overflow refrigerant gases and the release of SF6. Please be aware that this client's emissions and market value of supplied goods are equal to zero since, presumably, there were no revenues from this client in year 2023 or Prysmian's products/services were purchased by another legal entity belonging to this customer group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH4 released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH4 releases are constantly monitored in order to identify any changes in terms of relevance. Please be aware that this client's emissions and market value of supplied goods are equal to zero since, presumably, there were no revenues from this client in year 2023 or Prysmian's products/services were purchased by another legal entity belonging to this customer group.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 38

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location-based method for the calculation of Scope 2 GHG emissions. This is a method based on average emission factors for energy generation by well-defined geographical boundaries, including local, sub-national or national boundaries. In alignment with the 2024 CDP Questionnaire, Scope 2 emissions included in the allocation refer only to the electric energy consumption, which gives the highest contribution to the overall Scope 2 emissions of the Group. Please be aware that this client's emissions and market value of supplied goods are equal to zero since, presumably, there were no revenues from this client in year 2023 or Prysmian's products/services were purchased by another legal entity belonging to this customer group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH4 released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH4 releases are constantly monitored in order to identify any changes in terms of relevance. Please be aware that this client's emissions and market value of supplied goods are equal to zero since, presumably, there were no revenues from this client in year 2023 or Prysmian's products/services were purchased by another legal entity belonging to this customer group.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 39

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

120.7

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1778.21

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of 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), the consumption of fuels, the release of overflow refrigerant gases and the release of SF6

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH4 released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH4 releases are constantly monitored in order to identify any changes in terms of relevance

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 40

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

120.7

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3730.88

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location-based method for the calculation of Scope 2 GHG emissions. This is a method based on average emission factors for energy generation by well-defined geographical boundaries, including local, sub-national or national boundaries. In alignment with the 2024 CDP Questionnaire, Scope 2 emissions included in the allocation refer only to the electric energy consumption, which gives the highest contribution to the overall Scope 2 emissions of the Group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 41

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of 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), the consumption of fuels, the release of overflow refrigerant gases and the release of SF6. Please be aware that this client's emissions and market value of supplied goods are equal to zero since, presumably, there were no revenues from this client in year 2023 or Prysmian's products/services were purchased by another legal entity belonging to this customer group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH4 released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH4 releases are constantly monitored in order to identify any changes in terms of relevance. Please be aware that this client's emissions and market value of supplied goods are equal to zero since, presumably, there were no revenues from this client in year 2023 or Prysmian's products/services were purchased by another legal entity belonging to this customer group.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 42

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location-based method for the calculation of Scope 2 GHG emissions. This is a method based on average emission factors for energy generation by well-defined geographical boundaries, including local, sub-national or national boundaries. In alignment with the 2024 CDP Questionnaire, Scope 2 emissions included in the allocation refer only to the electric energy consumption, which gives the highest contribution to the overall Scope 2 emissions of the Group. Please be aware that this client's emissions and market value of supplied goods are equal to zero since, presumably, there were no revenues from this client in year 2023 or Prysmian's products/services were purchased by another legal entity belonging to this customer group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 43

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of 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), the consumption of fuels, the release of overflow refrigerant gases and the release of SF6. Please be aware that this client's emissions and market value of supplied goods are equal to zero since, presumably, there were no revenues from this client in year 2023 or Prysmian's products/services were purchased by another legal entity belonging to this customer group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH4 released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH4 releases are constantly monitored in order to identify any changes in terms of relevance. Please be aware that this client's emissions and market value

of supplied goods are equal to zero since, presumably, there were no revenues from this client in year 2023 or Prysmian’s products/services were purchased by another legal entity belonging to this customer group.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 44

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location-based method for the calculation of Scope 2 GHG emissions. This is a method based on average emission factors for energy generation by well-defined geographical boundaries, including local, sub-national or national boundaries. In alignment with the 2024 CDP Questionnaire, Scope 2 emissions included in the allocation refer only to the electric energy consumption, which gives the highest contribution to the overall Scope 2 emissions of the Group. Please be aware that this client's emissions and market value of supplied goods are equal to zero since, presumably, there were no revenues from this client in year 2023 or Prysmian's products/services were purchased by another legal entity belonging to this customer group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 45

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of 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), the consumption of fuels, the release of overflow refrigerant gases and the release of SF6. Please be aware that this client's emissions and market value of supplied goods are equal to zero since, presumably, there were no revenues from this client in year 2023 or Prysmian's products/services were purchased by another legal entity belonging to this customer group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH4 released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH4 releases are constantly monitored in order to identify any changes in terms of relevance. Please be aware that this client's emissions and market value of supplied goods are equal to zero since, presumably, there were no revenues from this client in year 2023 or Prysmian's products/services were purchased by another legal entity belonging to this customer group.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 46

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location-based method for the calculation of Scope 2 GHG emissions. This is a method based on average emission factors for energy generation by well-defined geographical boundaries, including local, sub-national or national boundaries. In alignment with the 2024 CDP Questionnaire, Scope 2 emissions included in the allocation refer only to the electric energy consumption, which gives the highest contribution to the overall Scope 2 emissions of the Group. Please be aware that this client's emissions and market value of supplied goods are equal to zero since, presumably, there were no revenues from this client in year 2023 or Prysmian's products/services were purchased by another legal entity belonging to this customer group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 47

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of 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), the consumption of fuels, the release of overflow refrigerant gases and the release of SF6. Please be aware that this client's emissions and market value of supplied goods are equal to zero since, presumably, there were no revenues from this client in year 2023 or Prysmian's products/services were purchased by another legal entity belonging to this customer group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH4 released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH4 releases are constantly monitored in order to identify any changes in terms of relevance. Please be aware that this client's emissions and market value of supplied goods are equal to zero since, presumably, there were no revenues from this client in year 2023 or Prysmian's products/services were purchased by another legal entity belonging to this customer group.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 48

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location-based method for the calculation of Scope 2 GHG emissions. This is a method based on average emission factors for energy generation by well-defined geographical boundaries, including local, sub-national or national boundaries. In alignment with the 2024 CDP Questionnaire, Scope 2 emissions included in the allocation refer only to the electric energy consumption, which gives the highest contribution to the overall Scope 2 emissions of the Group. Please be aware that this client's emissions and market value of supplied goods are equal to zero since, presumably, there were no revenues from this client in year 2023 or Prysmian's products/services were purchased by another legal entity belonging to this customer group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 49

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of 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), the consumption of fuels, the release of overflow refrigerant gases and the release of SF6. Please be aware that this client's emissions and market value of supplied goods are equal to zero since, presumably, there were no revenues from this client in year 2023 or Prysmian's products/services were purchased by another legal entity belonging to this customer group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH4 released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH4 releases are constantly monitored in order to identify any changes in terms of relevance. Please be aware that this client's emissions and market value of supplied goods are equal to zero since, presumably, there were no revenues from this client in year 2023 or Prysmian's products/services were purchased by another legal entity belonging to this customer group.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 50

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location-based method for the calculation of Scope 2 GHG emissions. This is a method based on average emission factors for energy generation by well-defined geographical boundaries, including local, sub-national or national boundaries. In alignment with the 2024 CDP Questionnaire, Scope 2 emissions included in the allocation refer only to the electric energy consumption, which gives the highest contribution to the overall Scope 2 emissions of the Group. Please be aware that this

client's emissions and market value of supplied goods are equal to zero since, presumably, there were no revenues from this client in year 2023 or Prysmian's products/services were purchased by another legal entity belonging to this customer group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 51

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2300000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

33.87

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of 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), the consumption of fuels, the release of overflow refrigerant gases and the release of SF6

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH4 released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH4 releases are constantly monitored in order to identify any changes in terms of relevance. Please be aware that this client's emissions and market value of supplied goods are equal to zero since, presumably, there were no revenues from this client in year 2023 or Prysmian's products/services were purchased by another legal entity belonging to this customer group.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 52

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2300000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

71.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location-based method for the calculation of Scope 2 GHG emissions. This is a method based on average emission factors for energy generation by well-defined geographical boundaries, including local, sub-national or national boundaries. In alignment with the 2024 CDP Questionnaire, Scope 2 emissions included in the allocation refer only to the electric energy consumption, which gives the highest contribution to the overall Scope 2 emissions of the Group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 53

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

900000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

12.67

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of 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), the consumption of fuels, the release of overflow refrigerant gases and the release of SF6

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH4 released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH4 releases are constantly monitored in order to identify any changes in terms of relevance. Please be aware that this client's emissions and market value of supplied goods are equal to zero since, presumably, there were no revenues from this client in year 2023 or Prysmian's products/services were purchased by another legal entity belonging to this customer group.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.

Row 54

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

900000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

26.59

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location-based method for the calculation of Scope 2 GHG emissions. This is a method based on average emission factors for energy generation by well-defined geographical boundaries, including local, sub-national or national boundaries. In alignment with the 2024 CDP Questionnaire, Scope 2 emissions included in the allocation refer only to the electric energy consumption, which gives the highest contribution to the overall Scope 2 emissions of the Group.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Relevance of disclosure: The starting point to allocate emissions to customers is the total (Scope 1 Scope 2 location-based) as disclosed in the CDP Climate Change 2024. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our primary data used to allocate emissions to the customer include the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as published in the DNF, along with the Group's overall revenue. The sales data specific to that customer were provided by the procurement department.
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:
☑ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

For some specific customers, Life cycle analyses have been conducted and so it was possible to provide information on the environmental impact (including carbon emissions) of such products, and/or to compare alternative solutions from an environmental footprint point of view.

Row 2

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Customers can be divided by sector and Prysmian's use phase emissions can be supported by LCA studies specific for the customers' sectors (E.G. telecommunication, energy utility companies, etc.).

Row 3

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Managing the different emission factors of diverse and numerous geographies makes calculating total footprint difficult

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Allocation of emissions has been done according to the economic allocation criteria, considering the market value of products purchased by the customers. However, such products do not necessarily originate in the same unit or country, so contributions are not homogeneous.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

Prysmian plans to develop its capabilities to allocate emissions to its customers in the future. The group recognizes the importance of providing transparency and insights into the emissions associated with the goods and services it provides. To achieve this, Prysmian is exploring the implementation of more advanced data tracking systems and methodologies that will allow it to accurately attribute emissions across its supply chain and operations. This will enable the group to provide detailed emission data to its customers, helping them better understand their own environmental impact and work towards shared sustainability goals.

[Fixed row]

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

244

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

927273

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

927517

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

541354

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1164916

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1706270

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

5644

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

34316

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

39960

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1560

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1560

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

547242

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2128065

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

2675307
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Prysmian did not consume sustainable biomass in 2023

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Prysmian did not consume other biomass in 2023

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

244

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Biogas and biofuel are used in the organization mainly for heat generation

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Prysmian did not consume coal in 2023

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4828

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Fuel oil is employed for heat generation within the organization

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

632604

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Natural gas is used in the organization mainly for heat generation

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

289841

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This category includes LPG, petrol and diesel, mainly used in the organisation for heat generation. In addition, diesel fuel used by the shipping fleet is also considered

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

927517

(7.30.7.8) Comment

927517 MWh Prysmian consumed in 2023
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

61801

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Slovakia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1992

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This cancellation statement refers to the renewable energy quota purchased by Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi Italia and Prysmian Spa.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Finland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Nuclear

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

50012

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1985

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This cancellation statement refers to the renewable energy quota purchased by Prysmian Group Finland Oy.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Norway

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Nuclear

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9400

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1985

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This cancellation statement refers to the renewable energy quota purchased by Prysmian Group Norge AS.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

37000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This cancellation statement refers to the renewable energy quota purchased by Prysmian Netherlands B.V.

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Nuclear

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12987

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1985

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This cancellation statement refers to the renewable energy quota purchased by Prysmian Group Sverige AB

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Nuclear

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9500

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1985

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This cancellation statement refers to the renewable energy quota purchased by Prysmian Group Baltics AS.

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Mexico

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

46026

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This cancellation statement refers to the renewable energy quota purchased by GENERAL CABLE DE MÉXICO, S.A. DE C.V and PRYSMIAN CABLES Y SISTEMAS DE MÉXICO, S. DE R.L. DE C.V.

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Other biomass

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

156229

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This cancellation statement refers to the renewable energy quota purchased by Prysmian Cables and Systems USA.

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This cancellation statement refers to the renewable energy quota purchased by Colada Continua Chilena S.A

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

72576

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This cancellation statement refers to the renewable energy quota purchased by Prysmian Spain

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

97043

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1978

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This cancellation statement refers to the renewable energy quota purchased by PRYSMIAN CABOS E SISTEMAS DO BRASIL S A.

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11932

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1973

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This cancellation statement refers to the renewable energy quota purchased by PRYSMIAN GENERAL CABLE CELCAT ENERGIA E TELCO SA

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Romania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

34176

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Romania

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This cancellation statement refers to the renewable energy quota purchased by PRYSMIAN CABLURI A SISTEME SA

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3818.2

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

From 2022, the plant in Kistelek, a Prysmian site in Hungary, decided to sign an on-site PPA contract that guarantees the supply of renewable energy from solar panels.

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Costa Rica

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier) from a grid that is 95% or more low-carbon and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating low-carbon electricity

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**Hydropower: Wind power: Geothermal: Biomass: Solar: Other:

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13689

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Costa Rica

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The plant of Costa Rica supplied by 100% renewable electricity from grid. The national grid is declared to be 95% powered by renewable sources. The main sources are wind, geothermal, and hydroelectric.
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Angola

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1235.69

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1235.69

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12340

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12340.00

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31204.06

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

31204.06

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

95787.02

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

95787.02

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

55790.27

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

55790.27

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12509.82

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12509.82

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

56038.55

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

56038.55

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8606.75

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8606.75

Costa Rica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13689

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13689.00

Côte d'Ivoire

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2053.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2053.50

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19981.17

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

19981.17

Estonia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9740.91

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1173.22

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10914.13

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

47602.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

18413.89

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

66016.49

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

229923.57

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

229923.57

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

82858.86

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

8901

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

91759.86

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

47098

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

47098.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1252.24

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

41

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1293.24

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7862.79

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7862.79

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

149931.41

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

149931.41

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4935.78

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4935.78

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

46026.26

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

46026.26

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

52613.78

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1711.94

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

54325.72

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

430.85

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

430.85

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9480.52

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9480.52

Oman

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

55124.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

55124.90

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10525.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10525.70

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11560.92

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

11560.92

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

33958

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

33958.00

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9072.35

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

8548.7

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

17621.05

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12026.08

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12026.08

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

75464.22

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

75464.22

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12301.82

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2737.06

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15038.88

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3826.32

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3826.32

Tunisia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1750.97

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1750.97

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32365.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

32365.90

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

44956.93

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

44956.93

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

404403.81

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

404403.81
[Fixed row]

(7.34) Does your organization measure the efficiency of any of its products or services?

(7.34.1) Measurement of product/service efficiency

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.34.2) Comment

Prysmian defines and assesses the efficiency of its products, by designing and monitoring several indicators, such as electric resistance, dielectric losses, thermal conductivity of materials and many other parameters having an impact on the products efficiency. This is done by the Group to ensure compliance to all applicable standards including the most updated technological practices, and to provide efficient products and services, within the limits of its activities of design and manufacture of various categories of products. At site level, Prysmian monitors the efficiency of its products, collecting consumption data (both energy and water), and efficiency of the production cycle (waste produced, % of scrap), and monitoring the related performance indicators.
[Fixed row]

(7.34.1) Provide details of the metrics used to measure the efficiency of your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(7.34.1.1) Category of product or service

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Telecom Cables

(7.34.1.2) Product or service (optional)

(7.34.1.3) % of revenue from this product or service in the reporting year

10

(7.34.1.4) Efficiency figure in the reporting year

0.02

(7.34.1.5) Metric numerator

Select from:

☑ GJ

(7.34.1.6) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**km of cables

(7.34.1.7) Comment

The Group uses the Tableau de Bord, which enables data to be collected at site level on a monthly basis in order to monitor production efficiency frequently and punctually. The data reported (0,02 GJ/ton) is related to the Business Area "Telecom". However, please be aware that Prysmian monthly monitors the efficiency of production of energy cables at site level.

Row 2

(7.34.1.1) Category of product or service

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Energy Cables

(7.34.1.2) Product or service (optional)

(7.34.1.3) % of revenue from this product or service in the reporting year

90

(7.34.1.4) Efficiency figure in the reporting year

3.65

(7.34.1.5) Metric numerator

Select from:

☑ GJ

(7.34.1.6) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ metric ton of product

(7.34.1.7) Comment

The Group uses the Tableau de Bord, which enables data to be collected at site level on a monthly basis in order to monitor production efficiency frequently and punctually. The data reported (3.65 GJ/ton) is related to the Business Area "Energy Cables". However, please be aware that Prysmian monthly monitors the efficiency of production of energy cables at site level.
[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00005

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

700846

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

15354000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

8

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2023, the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions have significantly decreased with respect to 2022, thanks the implementation of many emission reduction initiatives as reported in the previous questions. This,has caused a decrease in the Group's emission intensity. This result can be considered as proof of the positive impact deriving from the implementation of Prysmian's climate strategy
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

235164

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

tons

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

0.03

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The increase registered in the overall waste production in 2023, with respect to 2022, can be traced down to a 11% decrease in the hazardous waste production and to a 1.1% increase in the non-hazardous waste production
[Add row]

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Prysmian Group Net Zero Approval Letter.docx.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/30/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

387321.56

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

533187.54

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

920509.100

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

99

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

99

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

98

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2035

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

92050.910

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

226131

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

389928

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

616059.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

36.75

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target was defined considering a company - wide perimeter. For Scope 1, the disclosure includes all GHG emissions released, while, for Scope 2, other GHG emissions are considered not relevant. In particular, materiality of other sources of GHG emissions within the reported boundary, which are not included in the disclosure, is being investigated, and expected to be not material (

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

In 2021, Prysmian formalized its Climate Change Ambition, with the objective of achieving net zero carbon emissions across its entire value chain by 2050. This goal is aligned with the climate targets of the Paris Agreement. To reach this objective, Prysmian has set short-term and long-term emission reduction targets. Prysmian's targets have been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), an organization that sets the standards for effective Net Zero strategies

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Prysmian plans to achieve its carbon reduction target by reducing absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions of 90% by 2035 from a 2019 base year, and to maintain at least 90% absolute reduction through 2050. To do so, the Group is working towards achieving the phase out of its SF6 emissions and a complete coverage of its electricity consumption with renewable energy, certified by Guarantees of Origin. Furthermore, Prysmian Group has planned a 100 M capex investment over the next ten years, across its global operations of over 130 operating units, to organically reduce its footprint by carrying out a series of emission-reduction initiatives. The initiatives implemented up until this moment, which are detailed in question previous questions, allowed in the reporting year a saving of 357 ktons of CO2e emissions.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Prysmian Group Net Zero Approval Letter.docx.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/31/2019

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

387321.56

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

533187.54

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

920509.100

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

99.0

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

99.0

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

98.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

47.2

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

486028.805

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

226131

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

389928

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

616059.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

70.07

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target was defined considering a company - wide perimeter. For Scope 1, the disclosure includes all GHG emissions released, while, for Scope 2, other GHG emissions are considered not relevant. In particular, materiality of other sources of GHG emissions within the reported boundary, which are not included in the disclosure, is being investigated, and expected to be not material (

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

In 2021, Prysmian formalized its Climate Change Ambition, with the objective of achieving net zero carbon emissions across its entire value chain by 2050. This goal is aligned with the climate targets of the Paris Agreement. To reach this objective, Prysmian has set short-term and long-term emission reduction targets. Prysmian's targets have been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), an organization that sets the standards for effective Net Zero strategies

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Prysmian plans to achieve an early delivery on its carbon reduction target by decarbonising 80% of its Scope 12 carbon footprint. To do so, the Group is working towards achieving the phase out of its SF6 emissions and a complete coverage of its electricity consumption with renewable energy, certified by Guarantees of Origin. Furthermore, Prysmian Group has planned a 100 M capex investment over the next ten years, across its global operations of over 130 operating units, to organically reduce its footprint by carrying out a series of emission-reduction initiatives. The initiatives implemented up until this moment, allowed in the reporting year a saving of 357 ktons of CO2e emissions.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Prysmian Group Net Zero Approval Letter.docx.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/31/2019

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/11/2019

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11142610.47

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

285066490.85

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

296209101.320

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

296209101.320

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

99.0

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

99.0

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

99.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

27.5

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

214751598.457

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10822444

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

255425436

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

266247880.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

266247880.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

36.78

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

For Scope 3, some products have been excluded from cat.11 due to immateriality, in particular those coming from integrated BUs and some Industrial Specialities (defence, marine OEM, Railway, Rolling Stock, Specialties…) because: a) The total km of those businesses were minimal contributors (

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

In 2021, Prysmian formalized its Climate Change Ambition, with the objective of achieving net zero carbon emissions across its entire value chain by 2050. This goal is aligned with the climate targets of the Paris Agreement. To reach this objective, Prysmian has set short-term and long-term emission reduction targets. Prysmian's targets have been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), an organization that sets the standards for effective Net Zero strategies

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Prysmian Group's Scope 3 absolute reduction target covers the highest two impactive categories, Category 1: emissions from purchased goods and services, and Category 11: emissions from use of sold products, accounting for almost 100% of the company's total Scope 3 emissions To achieve the set target, Prysmian Group recognises the importance of grid decarbonization and the Group's unique position in enabling the global transition towards Net Zero, as a supplier of technologies and solutions that facilitate the decarbonisation of the energy grids. In order to decarbonize its Cat.11 the company put efforts on: • customer engagement initiatives, to support them and collaborate in finding methods and solutions to reduce transmission and distribution losses and improve efficiency of the use-phase of Prysmian's products; • R&D efforts to provide new technological solutions designed for having reduced emissions. • expanding the company market share of renewable solutions. • Engagement of customers and indirectly power utilities to deal with the matter urgently and submit SBTi targets. The SBTi pathway for power sector will significantly help decarbonizing our Scope 3 emissions. • Lobbing actions thanks to Europacable association (representing the largest cable makers in the world, as well as highly specialized small- and medium sized businesses from across Europe) to: o develop sustainable, low-carbon industrial processes and cable products, to enable both the energy and digital transitions towards carbon neutrality o considering a common approach to consider emissions associated with the use of cables and are evaluating the possibility and methods of engaging users in order to establish a common emissions reduction strategy. Prysmian Group also recognises its responsibility in decarbonising its own supply chain, and therefore have included product-related Purchased Goods and Services within Scope 3 target boundary. Accordingly, Prysmian Group aims to: • invite its most significant Suppliers to participate to the CDP, and consider possible collaboration initiatives to reduce scope 3 category emissions. • Engage its suppliers in order to evaluate their environmental impacts on Prysmian's products, and push them to have emission reduction plan • Introduce a significant amount of secondary and bio material content in the company's products • Develop joint circular solution among the value chain and end users

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 5

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Prysmian Group Net Zero Approval Letter.docx.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11142610.47

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

285066490.85

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

296209101.320

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

296209101.320

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

99.0

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

99.7

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

99.7

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

29620910.132

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10822444

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

255435436

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

266257880.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

266257880.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

11.24

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

For Scope 3, some products have been excluded from cat.11 due to immateriality, in particular those coming from integrated BUs and some Industrial Specialities (defence, marine OEM, Railway, Rolling Stock, Specialties…) because: a) The total km of those businesses were minimal contributors (

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

In 2021, Prysmian formalized its Climate Change Ambition, with the objective of achieving net zero carbon emissions across its entire value chain by 2050. This goal is aligned with the climate targets of the Paris Agreement. To reach this objective, Prysmian has set short-term and long-term emission reduction targets. Prysmian's targets have been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), an organization that sets the standards for effective Net Zero strategies.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Prysmian Group's Scope 3 absolute reduction target covers the highest two impactive categories, Category 1: emissions from purchased goods and services, and Category 11: emissions from use of sold products, accounting for almost 100% of the company's total Scope 3 emissions To achieve the set target, Prysmian Group recognises the importance of grid decarbonization and the Group's unique position in enabling the global transition towards Net Zero, as a supplier of technologies and solutions that facilitate the decarbonisation of the energy grids. In order to decarbonize its Cat.11 the company put efforts on: • customer engagement initiatives, to support them and collaborate in finding methods and solutions to reduce transmission and distribution losses and improve efficiency of the use-phase of Prysmian's products; • R&D efforts to provide new technological solutions designed for having reduced emissions. • expanding the company market share of renewable solutions. • Engagement of customers and indirectly power utilities to deal with the matter urgently and submit SBTi targets. The SBTi pathway for power sector will significantly help decarbonizing our Scope 3 emissions. • Lobbing actions thanks to Europacable association (representing the largest cable makers in the world, as well as highly specialized small- and medium sized businesses from across Europe) to: o develop sustainable, low-carbon industrial processes and cable products, to enable both the energy and digital transitions towards carbon neutrality o considering a common approach to consider emissions associated with the use of cables and are evaluating the possibility and methods of engaging users in order to establish a common emissions reduction strategy. Prysmian Group also recognises its responsibility in decarbonising its own supply chain, and therefore have included product-related Purchased Goods and Services within Scope 3 target boundary. Accordingly, Prysmian Group aims to: • invite its most significant Suppliers to participate to the CDP, and consider possible collaboration initiatives to reduce scope 3 category emissions. • Engage its suppliers in order to evaluate their environmental impacts on Prysmian's products, and push them to have emission

reduction plan • Introduce a significant amount of secondary and bio material content in the company's products • Develop joint circular solution among the value chain and end users

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

05/31/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Abs3

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2035

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Prysmian Group Net Zero Approval Letter.docx.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target was defined considering a company - wide perimeter. For Scope 1, the disclosure includes all GHG emissions released, while, for Scope 2, other GHG emissions are considered not relevant. In particular, materiality of other sources of GHG emissions within the reported boundary, which are not included in the disclosure, is being investigated, and expected to be not material (

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

In 2021, Prysmian formalized its Climate Change Ambition, with the objective of achieving net zero carbon emissions across its entire value chain by 2050. This goal is aligned with the climate targets of the Paris Agreement. To reach this objective, Prysmian has set short-term and long-term emission reduction targets. Prysmian's targets have been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), an organization that sets the standards for effective Net Zero strategies.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Prysmian plans to achieve its carbon reduction target by reducing absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions of 90% by 2035 from a 2019 base year, and to maintain at least 90% absolute reduction through 2050. To do so, the Group is working towards achieving the phase out of its SF6 emissions and a complete coverage of its electricity consumption with renewable energy, certified by Guarantees of Origin. Furthermore, Prysmian Group has planned a 100 M capex investment over the next ten years, across its global operations of over 130 operating units, to organically reduce its footprint by carrying out a series of emission-reduction initiatives. The initiatives implemented up until this moment, which are detailed in question previous questions, allowed in the reporting year a saving of XXX ktons of CO2e emissions.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Prysmian regularly monitors its progress toward the target, tracking emissions reductions, offsets, and any climate-related actions taken. Regular reporting of emissions data, typically annually, is essential to demonstrate alignment with the target. As new climate science, technology, or regulations emerge, the company may need to recalibrate its target. This could involve updating baselines, revisiting reduction strategies, or adjusting timelines based on new industry standards or more accurate data. At key intervals (every 5 years), Prysmian should review its target in light of progress and any external factors such as changes in regulatory frameworks or new technology developments. This review may result in adjustments to the strategy to ensure continued alignment with the net-zero goal.

Row 3

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ3

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

05/31/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Abs2

☑ Abs3

☑ Abs4

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Prysmian Group Net Zero Approval Letter.docx.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target was defined considering a company - wide perimeter. For Scope 1, the disclosure includes all GHG emissions released, while, for Scope 2, other GHG emissions are considered not relevant. In particular, materiality of other sources of GHG emissions within the reported boundary, which are not included in the disclosure, is being investigated, and expected to be not material (

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

In 2021, Prysmian formalized its Climate Change Ambition, with the objective of achieving net zero carbon emissions across its entire value chain by 2050. This goal is aligned with the climate targets of the Paris Agreement. To reach this objective, Prysmian has set short-term and long-term emission reduction targets. Prysmian's targets have been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), an organization that sets the standards for effective Net Zero strategies.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Prysmian plans to achieve its carbon reduction target by reducing absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions of 90% by 2035 from a 2019 base year, and to maintain at least 90% absolute reduction through 2050. To do so, the Group is working towards achieving the phase out of its SF6 emissions and a complete coverage of its electricity consumption with renewable energy, certified by Guarantees of Origin. Furthermore, Prysmian Group has planned a 100 M capex investment over the next ten years, across its global operations of over 130 operating units, to organically reduce its footprint by carrying out a series of emission-reduction initiatives. Prysmian Group's Scope 3 absolute reduction target covers the highest two impactive categories, Category 1: emissions from purchased goods and services, and Category 11: emissions from use of sold products, accounting for almost 100% of the company's total Scope 3 emissions To achieve the set target, Prysmian Group recognises the importance of grid decarbonization and the Group's unique position in enabling the global transition towards Net Zero, as a supplier of technologies and solutions that facilitate the decarbonisation of the energy grids. In order to decarbonize its Cat.11 the company put efforts on: • customer engagement initiatives, to support them and collaborate in finding methods and solutions to reduce transmission and distribution losses and improve efficiency of the use-phase of Prysmian's products; • R&D efforts to provide new technological solutions designed for having reduced emissions. • expanding the company market share of renewable solutions. • Engagement of customers and indirectly power utilities to deal with the matter urgently and submit SBTi targets. The SBTi pathway for power sector will significantly help decarbonizing our Scope 3 emissions. • Lobbing actions thanks to Europacable association (representing the largest cable makers in the world, as well as highly specialized small- and medium sized businesses from across Europe) to: o develop sustainable, low-carbon industrial processes and cable products, to enable both the energy and digital transitions towards carbon neutrality o considering a common approach to consider emissions associated with the use of cables and are evaluating the possibility and methods of engaging users in order to establish a common emissions reduction strategy.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

Prysmian Group also recognises its responsibility in decarbonising its own supply chain, and therefore have included product-related Purchased Goods and Services within Scope 3 target boundary. Accordingly, Prysmian Group aims to: • invite its most significant Suppliers to participate to the CDP, and consider possible collaboration initiatives to reduce scope 3 category emissions. • Engage its suppliers in order to evaluate their environmental impacts on Prysmian's products, and push them to have emission reduction plan • Introduce a significant amount of secondary and bio material content in the company's products • Develop joint circular solution among the value chain and end users

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Prysmian regularly monitors its progress toward the target, tracking emissions reductions, offsets, and any climate-related actions taken. Regular reporting of emissions data, typically annually, is essential to demonstrate alignment with the target. As new climate science, technology, or regulations emerge, the company may need to recalibrate its target. This could involve updating baselines, revisiting reduction strategies, or adjusting timelines based on new industry standards or more accurate data. At key intervals (every 5 years), Prysmian should review its target in light of progress and any external factors such as changes in regulatory frameworks or new technology developments. This review may result in adjustments to the strategy to ensure continued alignment with the net-zero goal.
[Add row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*116*	*356476*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Low-carbon electricity mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

223229

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1139168

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The initiative consists in the consumption of low carbon energy mix in 13 countries, as certified by the purchased Guarantees of Origin / i-REC certificates.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

16111

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

3217000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

591000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

During 2023, the relamping with LED project was implemented in 50 plants in Germany, Netherlands, Spain, USA, Nordics, Latam and Canada.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2784

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1309000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2411000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

During 2023, the installation of photovoltaic systems commenced in 5 plants in Italy, Spain, Germany and Romania..

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

12231

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

3561000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1841000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

This macro-category of initiatives includes: process improvement projects, motor / compressor replacements, heat recovery projects.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Other, please specify :SF6 substitution

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

102121

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1400000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ >30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

This macro-category of initiatives includes SF6 substitution.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Prysmian improves employee engagement through the development of a sense of belonging, via a structured approach to measuring the corporate climate, in order to align management and initiatives with the priorities perceived by employees and, in particular, via a broad share ownership program designed to make most of them shareholders. In particular, the Group spreads awareness to its employees communicating its mission on climate change and the Group HSEE policy, through the letter of the CEO, and its financial results in the renewable and smart cable markets. Costs reduction targets and operational excellence tools have been used to reduce operational costs including energy costs in production and logistics. Moreover, Employees' engagement and training on the reasons and expected benefits of energy efficiency programs are periodically carried out. Engagement of an energy team and training of all employees for energy saving measures are also carried out.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The HSE function ensures the ongoing implementation of energy efficiency initiatives in compliance with regulations, the specific campaigns promoted nationally and, more generally, the commitments undertaken at the Paris COP 21 Conference on Climate Change. The Group promotes the integrated use of Management Systems (ISO 9001-45001-14001-50001), IT system support, the definition of specific targets and performance indicators (KPIs) for individual Regions or Business Units, as essential elements in the sustainability path of all affiliates, in line with the commitments undertaken at Group level. For example, the Directive (EU) 2018/2022, amending Directive 2012/27/UE, on Energy Efficiency requires that sites implement a certain number of energy efficiency projects identified during the Energy Audits. Furthermore, a number of Group plants have ISO 50001 energy management certification (12% of Prysmian plants). In addition, certification of the ISO 50001 energy management system was renewed at the Milan HQ. To guarantee compliance with the certification requests, the plants have to implement annually new initiatives, as part of the continuous improvement of energy management and consumption

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Prysmian has defined the budget at Group level for the implementation of the most significant energy efficiency projects. Lots of different pilot projects have started in the last years and measurement campaigns are planned in order to appreciate energy savings and to extend the same projects in other countries using the centrally managed budget. Work on decarbonizing Prysmian Group's activities has begun with great determination, achieving a reduction in emissions of about 33% compared with 2019 (SBTs' baseline). Three main drivers were responsible for this achievement: energy efficiency, the elimination of SF6 gas and the procurement of green energy. Prysmian first implemented a series of energy-saving initiatives (e.g. LED lighting, machinery upgrades, recovery of thermal energy), the effects of which began to be felt from 2021. As of 2023, Prysmian had already invested in energy saving and had allocated a specific budget of Euro 100 million for use by 2030. Row 2
[Add row]

(7.71) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of any of its products or services?

(7.71.1) Assessment of life cycle emissions

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.71.2) Comment

In 2023, the market requirements for product environmental assessment were met, mostly through certified Environmental Product Declarations (EPD) or, in some cases, certifications or maintenance of previous "Carbon Footprint" (CFP) certifications, as requested by certain clients in tender requirements and internally for various types of initiatives.
[Fixed row]

(7.71.1) Provide details of how your organization assesses the life cycle emissions of its products or services.

(7.71.1.1) Products/services assessed

Select from:
☑ Representative selection of products/services

(7.71.1.2) Life cycle stage(s) most commonly covered

Select from:
☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.71.1.3) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply
☑ ISO 14040 & 14044
☑ ISO 14067

(7.71.1.4) Comment

The environmental aspects are assessed using the LCA (Life Cycle Assessment) principles and Methodology, from "cradle to gate" and in accordance with international standards ISO 14040 and 14044, and the Prysmian HSE and R&D functions have contributed to the development of such criteria and methodology as: • Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) covering the environmental performance of certain products using sector-specific indicators (Product Category Rules - PCRs). • Product environmental assessments in response to requests from certain major customers, applying criteria defined in collaboration with experts for the

types of product considered. • Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) in accordance with standard ISO 14067:2018. During 2023 Prysmian continued to collaborate with a number of customers and specialist external companies, and the HSE and R&D functions carried out studies to quantify the environmental aspects and impacts of its products. These studies were based on the principles and methodology of the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA), in accordance with ISO 14040 and 14044, and used sector specific performance criteria, methodologies and indicators (Product Category Rules - PCRs). In 2023, the following notable recognitions were obtained in cooperation with major customers: • the certified EPDs, in accordance with ISO 14025 & EN 15804, amount to approximately one hundred, covering about 120 cables and conductors, mostly low and medium voltage, produced by Prysmian in Brazil, France, Italy, Romania, and Spain. The results of another 200 cables are assumed on an extrapolative basis. Additionally, LCA environmental impact studies for EPD certification purposes on high voltage cables produced in China are currently underway.
[Fixed row]

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:
☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:
☑ Climate Bonds Taxonomy

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power
☑ Other, please specify **:**Electric and telecom cables

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Low carbon products are products that help to address the transition to a low carbon economy operating within the limits set out by leading climate scientists to ensure that global average temperatures increase above preindustrial level is limited below 2C (Climate Bond Taxonomy definition). For Prysmian, this definition applies to the manufacture of cables and accessories for the telecom sector (optical fiber and copper).These contribute actively to the transition to a carbon-neutral

future, supporting the digitalization process and providing infrastructure with environmental impacts that are potentially lower than the alternative technologies available on the market. The definition also includes the manufactured cables used in the railway sector, given the contribution made by the technology to the reduction of emissions in the sector. Although the volumes are not particularly significant in terms of turnover, manufacture of the Pry-cam technology has been included as it aims to monitor and enhance the efficiency of energy consumption. Moreover, the definition includes also the Power Distribution line, cables for renewable energy production systems, network components and all the automotive products for New Energy Vehicles.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

37

[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Specific groups, businesses, or organizations

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Prysmian Group currently is focusing on the most material environmental and water impacts that come from the Operating Units, so no data have been collected for the offices, unless disclosed together with the factory data, and proprietary naval fleet, which are considered to have a reduced water impact, as compared to the production activities of the Group. Water consumption data for the proprietary naval fleet, and for the offices (not already disclosed together with the factory data) represent a very low % of Prysmian total Water consumption (related to the Group production activities).

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Water used for internal WASH services

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☑ 1-5%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

Prysmian Group has conducted a high-level risk assessment to identify the most significant environmental and water impacts within its operations. As a result of this assessment, the Group has decided to focus on the impacts from the Operating Units, which are considered the most material. Consequently, data collection for the offices has not been prioritized, unless it is included together with factory data. Similarly, the proprietary naval fleet has been excluded from separate data collection due to its relatively lower water impact compared to the Group's production activities. Water consumption data for the proprietary naval fleet, and for the offices (not

already disclosed together with the factory data) represent a very low % of Prysmian total Water consumption (related to the Group production activities). In particular, the percentage was estimated by considering the water consumption of the fleet, which amounts to approximately 23,560.62 cubic meters, and the water consumption of the main offices (Milan, UK, France, USA, Brazil), amounting to around 50,000 cubic meters. Therefore, compared to the group's total consumption of approximately 7 million cubic meters, these exclusions represent about 1-5%.
[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Group measures water withdrawal volumes at facilities using dedicated meters or water flow balance. Data are analyzed and monitored with dedicated tools, locally and corporately, and they are assessed and recorded in the EMS and aggregated at Corporate level. Data are monthly monitored, analysed and shared with the Board. As reported in the question 9.1.1, no data have been collected for WASH services in offices and proprietary naval fleet, since they have nonmaterial water impact.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All sites are included in the monitoring process, except for one plant Chiplun (India) subjected to estimates: Chiplun is estimated to have an impact of about 0.1% on the total withdrawal (7040079 m3). For this reason, 100% has been selected.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Group measures water withdrawal at facilities using dedicated meters or water flow balance. Data are analyzed and monitored with tools locally and corporately, and they are assessed and recorded in the EMS and aggregated at Corporate level. Data are monthly monitored, analysed and shared with the Board. No data are collected for WASH services in offices and naval fleet (9.1.1), since they have nonmaterial water impact, while Group focuses on the material environmental impacts of Operating Units.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All sites are included in the monitoring process, except for one plant Chiplun (India) subjected to estimates: Chiplun is estimated to have an impact of about 0.1% on the total withdrawal (7040079 m3). For this reason, 100% has been selected.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Cooling water needs softening or biological treatments, based on source and water characteristics, which are locally performed, as well as the quality tests. Specific Environmental License or Authorization, where applicable, indicates the frequency and methods of monitoring (annual frequency is most common). Regional

authorities approve quality control characterization plan. For example, one of Italian plants located in Lombardy must enter the results on a database managed by Regional authority.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All sites are included in the monitoring process, except for one plant Chiplun (India) subjected to estimates: Chiplun is estimated to have an impact of about 0.1% on the total withdrawal (7040079 m3). For this reason, 100% has been selected.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Group measures water discharge using dedicated meters or water flow balance. Data are analyzed and monitored with tools locally and corporately. Industrial water discharges: absent in closed systems, limited for open systems. Volumes are not material but locally tracked to meet legal requirements and Management Systems. No data are collected for WASH services in offices and naval fleet (9.1.1) since they have nonmaterial water impact, while Group focuses on Operating Unit environmental impacts.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All sites are included in the monitoring process, except for one plant Chiplun (India) subjected to estimates: Chiplun is estimated to have an impact of about 0.1% on the total withdrawal (7040079 m3). For this reason, 100% has been selected.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Group measures water discharge by destination using dedicated meters or water flow balance. Data are analyzed and monitored with tools locally and corporately, assessed and recorded in the Environmental Management System annually. No data are collected for WASH services in offices and naval fleet (9.1.1) since they have nonmaterial water impact, while Group focuses on Operating Unit environmental impacts.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All sites are included in the monitoring process, except for one plant Chiplun (India) subjected to estimates: Chiplun is estimated to have an impact of about 0.1% on the total withdrawal (7040079 m3). For this reason, 100% has been selected.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Prysmian does not measure and monitor at Group level the volume of water discharges by treatment method, given the low significance of this indicator. Indeed, industrial water discharges originating only from cooling systems are practically absent in case of close systems or, in case of open or partially open cooling systems, water does not need heavy treatments before discharge. Moreover, treatment units are installed upstream of discharges, if necessary, in order to ensure regulatory compliance, minimise the potential impact on the receiving body of water and avoid incidents of any kind.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Industrial water discharges originating only from cooling systems are practically absent in case of close systems or, in case of open or partially open cooling systems, water does not need heavy treatments before discharge. However, the quality of discharged water is monitored periodically and checked by external bodies, which carry out regular inspections or audits. Systematic monitoring is carried out in some plants, in particular according to the specific Environmental License or Authorization, where applicable.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Industrial water discharges originating only from cooling systems are practically absent in case of close systems or, in case of open or partially open cooling systems, water does not need heavy treatments before discharge. However, the quality of discharged water is monitored periodically and checked by external bodies, which carry out regular inspections or audits. Systematic monitoring is carried out in some plants, in particular according to the specific Environmental License or Authorization, where applicable.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Since during the phase of water discharge issues related to water temperature may arise, Prysmian measures and monitors in its plant this parameter at local level. Furthermore, the quality of discharged water is monitored periodically and checked by external bodies, which carry out regular inspections or audits. Systematic monitoring is carried out in some plants, in particular the specific Environmental License or Authorization, where applicable, indicates the frequency of monitoring.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Group prudently estimates water consumption assuming it equal to water withdrawal. In addition to collection and recording already reported in previous answers, data are locally collected and monthly reported in tool Tableau de Bord, to aggregate water data at Group level and periodically evaluate at Board level. Data are monitored, analysed and shared with the Board monthly. No data has been collected for WASH service in offices and proprietary naval fleet (9.1.1) as their impact is negligible.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All sites are included in the monitoring process, except for one plant Chiplun (India) subjected to estimates: Chiplun is estimated to have an impact of about 0.1% on the total withdrawal (7040079 m3). For this reason, 100% has been selected.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Cooling water is recirculated at numerous factories to avoid excessive consumption. To assess water use efficiency, the methodology developed in collaboration with the Merlino (IT) factory has been expanded to include the percentage of water recirculated relative to total water consumption. Analysis of 93% of operating units reveals that most factories have recirculation systems, with 45% achieving 99%-100% recirculation and 27% achieving 95%-99%.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Concerning the Group, in 2023 it was possible to acquire information regarding water recirculation percentage on 93% of plants.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

At all its facilities, Prysmian provide clean water for drinking, cooking and cleaning purposes, adequate facilities for excreta purposes, and hygiene information and education. This use type is not relevant with respect to the Group's business, however these data are monitored at local level in the Environmental Management System, according to the specific situations.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

7040

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Water data are collected on a monthly basis through a dedicated tool (Tableau de Bord) directly by each plant. The total water withdrawal has decreased by 9% with respect to the 2022 value (7761 megaliters), thanks to a better water management and to the implementation of withdrawal reduction initiatives, as reported in the 2023 Integrated Report. Consequently, the water withdrawal intensity (m3/unit production) has decreased as well. It is expected that water – related initiatives, together with an increasingly specific monitoring of water – related parameters, could lead to a higher decrease in the water withdrawal intensity, in the future.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

There are essentially no water discharges from closed systems. The water used in open, or partially open, cooling systems is discharged into the drainage system or as surface water. The Group began to collect data in 2019 about the quantity of water returned to surface reservoirs. As a precaution, Prysmian assumes that water consumption is equal to the volume of water drawn. It is expected that the increasingly effort of the Group for the specific monitoring of water – related parameters could lead to a complete disclosure of total discharges in the future, guaranteeing a better analysis of the trends.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

7040

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

As a precaution, Prysmian assumes that water consumption is equal to the volume of water withdrawn, so the same considerations also apply for this case. The total water consumption has decreased by 9% with respect to the 2022 value (7761 megaliters), thanks to a better water management and to the implementation of withdrawal reduction initiatives, as reported in the 2023 Integrated Report. Consequently, the water withdrawal intensity (m3/unit production) has decreased as well. It is expected that water – related initiatives, together with an increasingly specific monitoring of water – related parameters, could lead to a higher decrease in the water withdrawal intensity, in the future.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

1955

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

27.77

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Prysmian carries out a water stress analysis, considering the ratio of water demand to available water up to the year 2050. This analysis uses the web-based "Aqueduct" platform, developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI), as also recommended by "GRI Standard 303 Water" and the Task force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), to evaluate the geographical position of the Group's plants exposed to the risk of reduced water availability. In 2023, the water drawn from water stress areas represented about 28% of the total volume drawn by the Group: in particular, 1955 megaliters were withdrawn in water stress areas in 2023,

lower than in 2022 (2180 megaliters). Moreover, for the majority of plants for which water availability or water stress risks have been evidenced, current production processes employ water recirculation in order to reduce consumption. Lastly, the risk mitigation plan already envisages further improvements in the percentage of water recirculated and/or the installation of new recirculation systems to optimise water consumption, where necessary or cost effective, thus lowering exposure to the risk.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

520

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Fresh surface water is relevant for Prysmian since is covers 7% of total annual withdrawal. Data are measured through dedicated meters and collected on a monthly basis by each plant, in order to be constantly monitored also at Corporate level. Fresh surface water consumption in 2023 decreased of about 28% with respect to 2022. The Group plans to keep installing and optimizing recirculating systems at world-wide level, in order to continuously decrease its water consumption. Fresh

surface water comes from both rivers and lakes: major and minor basins are monitored for all operating sites, with particular attention related to plants located in high water stress risk areas.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The Group does not withdraw water from this source.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The Group does not withdraw water from this source.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

3928

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water from wells is relevant for the Group since it covers 56% of total withdrawal. Data are measured through dedicated meters and collected on a monthly basis by each plant, in order to be constantly monitored also at Corporate level. Groundwater withdrawal decreased by around 6% in 2023 with respect to 2022, thanks to optimization initiatives. The Group plans to keep installing and optimizing recirculating systems at world-wide level, in order to continuously decrease its water consumption.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The Group does not withdraw water from this source.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2592

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Third party source is relevant for the Group since it covers 37% of total annual withdrawal. Data are measured through dedicated meters (and through monthly invoices) and collected on a monthly basis by each plant, in order to be constantly monitored also at Corporate level. Water from public water main decreased by around 9% in 2023 with respect to 2022. The Group plans to keep installing and optimizing recirculating systems at world-wide level, in order to continuously decrease its water consumption
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

There are essentially no water discharges from closed systems. The water used in open, or partially open, cooling systems is discharged into the drainage system or as surface water. The Group collects data on the quantity of water returned to surface waters in a specific section of the common database (HSEDM), where each

plant can input the volumes recorded. The type of measurements performed and their frequency with respect to the volume of water discharged are established locally, partly because industrial discharges are virtually zero in many cases thanks to recirculation systems. As a precaution, Prysmian assumes that water consumption is equal to the volume of water drawn.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The Group does not discharge water to this destination.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

There are essentially no water discharges from closed systems. The water used in open, or partially open, cooling systems is discharged into the drainage system or as surface water. The Group collects data on the quantity of water returned to surface waters in a specific section of the common database (HSEDM), where each plant can input the volumes recorded. The type of measurements performed and their frequency with respect to the volume of water discharged are established locally, partly because industrial discharges are virtually zero in many cases thanks to recirculation systems. As a precaution, Prysmian assumes that water consumption is equal to the volume of water drawn.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

There are essentially no water discharges from closed systems. The water used in open, or partially open, cooling systems is discharged into the drainage system or as surface water. The Group collects data on the quantity of water returned to surface waters in a specific section of the common database (HSEDM), where each plant can input the volumes recorded. The type of measurements performed and their frequency with respect to the volume of water discharged are established locally, partly because industrial discharges are virtually zero in many cases thanks to recirculation systems. As a precaution, Prysmian assumes that water consumption is equal to the volume of water drawn.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

5

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

In Prysmian manufacturing plants, water consumption is mainly for industrial use and in particular for cooling purposes. In the majority of Prysmian plants, cooling water is recirculated, totally or in part, in order to optimize water withdrawal. Risk assessment considering the water stress, defined as the ratio between water demand and available water up to the year 2050, using the "Aqueduct" tool provided by the World Resources Institute (WRI). The analysis shows that about 27% of the plants are located in areas where the risk of water stress is extremely high (52% including also high), estimated by 2050 under a high CO2 emission scenario (RCP8.5) considering the entire expected life time of each asset. However, only 5 plants, located in Extremely high or high water stress areas are not provided with

recirculation systems, representing 9% of Group contribution margin (i.e. 51 million), thus exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive financial impact. It should be noted that Battipaglia is not included in the estimate, as production was closed in 2023.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

In Prysmian manufacturing plants, water consumption is mainly for industrial use and in particular for cooling purposes. In the majority of Prysmian plants, cooling water is recirculated, totally or in part, in order to optimize water withdrawal. Risk assessment considering the water stress, defined as the ratio between water demand and available water up to the year 2050, using the "Aqueduct" tool provided by the World Resources Institute (WRI). The assessment of water availability risk was extended to the entire supply chain in 2021 (upstream or downstream activities and clients) considering a selection of strategic suppliers and customers.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Piedras Negras

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Bravo

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

28.691618

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-100.540862

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

2

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The site is located in an area with high water stress risk, according to the assessment conducted through the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool. Water withdrawal trend was analysed and compared with 2022: in 2023 water withdrawal was in line with the 2022 figure, calculated as ((water withdrawal 2023/water withdrawal 2022)–1)x100%. As detailed in the previous questions, discharges are quite small and, so, considered not relevant. As a precaution, Prysmian assumes that water consumption is equal to the volume of water drawn. Withdrawal data are measured and collected at least monthly at local level and monitored at Corporate level through a dedicated tool (Tableau de Bord). The water withdrawn from third party sources comes from public water main.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Pignataro

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

☑ Other, please specify **:**Italy, West Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.190945

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

14.173575

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

734

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

734

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

734

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The site is located in an area with extremely high water stress risk, according to the assessment conducted through the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool. Water withdrawal trend was analysed and compared with 2022: in 2023 water withdrawal has decreased by 15% compared with 2022, calculated as ((water withdrawal 2023/water withdrawal 2022)– 1)x100%. As detailed in the previous questions, discharges are quite small and, so, considered not relevant. As a precaution, Prysmian assumes that water consumption is equal to the volume of water drawn. Withdrawal data are measured and collected at least monthly at local level and monitored at Corporate level through a dedicated tool (Tableau de Bord). The water withdrawn from third party sources comes from public water main.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Sohar

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan
☑ Other, please specify **:**Arabian Peninsula

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

24.430437

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

56.558453

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

78

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

78

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

78

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The site is located in an area with extremely high water stress risk, according to the assessment conducted through the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool. Water withdrawal trend was analysed and compared with 2022: In 2023, water withdrawal decreased by 16% compared to 2022, calculated as ((water withdrawal 2023/water withdrawal 2022)– 1)x100%. As a precaution, Prysmian assumes that water consumption is equal to the volume of water drawn. Withdrawal data are measured and collected at least monthly at local level and monitored at Corporate level through a dedicated tool (Tableau de Bord). The water withdrawn from third party sources comes from public water main.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

FOS Battipaglia

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

☑ Other, please specify **:**Italy, West Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.589025

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

14.93657

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

731

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

727

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

4

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

731

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The site is located in an area with extremely high water stress risk, according to the assessment conducted through the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool. Water withdrawal trend was analysed and compared with 2022: in 2023 water withdrawal has decreased by 10% compared with 2022, calculated as ((water withdrawal 2023/water withdrawal 2022)– 1)x100%. As detailed in the previous questions, discharges are quite small and, so, considered not relevant. As a precaution, Prysmian assumes that water consumption is equal to the volume of water drawn. Withdrawal data are measured and collected at least monthly at local level and monitored at Corporate level through a dedicated tool (Tableau de Bord). The water withdrawn from third party sources comes from public water main.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Livorno Mare

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

☑ Other, please specify :Italy, West Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

43.548473

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

10.310567

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

9

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

9

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

9

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The site is located in an area with extremely high water stress risk, according to the assessment conducted through the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool. Water withdrawal trend was analysed and compared with 2022: in 2023 water withdrawal was in line with the 2022 figure, calculated as ((water withdrawal 2023/water withdrawal 2022)– 1)x100%. As detailed in the previous questions, discharges are quite small and, so, considered not relevant. As a precaution, Prysmian assumes that water consumption is equal to the volume of water drawn. Withdrawal data are measured and collected at least monthly at local level and monitored at Corporate level through a dedicated tool (Tableau de Bord). The water withdrawn from third party sources comes from public water main.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE 3000

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE 3000

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

These indicators are not verified since they are not material for the Group, thus not reported on the Sustainability Report.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE 3000

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE 3000

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

As detailed in the previous questions and in the Sustainability Report (whose contents are verified by an Independent Third Party), discharges are quite small and, so, considered not relevant. As a precaution, Prysmian assumes that water consumption is equal to the volume of water drawn.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

As detailed in the previous questions and in the Sustainability Report (whose contents are verified by an Independent Third Party), discharges are quite small and, so, considered not relevant. As a precaution, Prysmian assumes that water consumption is equal to the volume of water drawn.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE 3000
[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

15354000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

2180965.91

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

The water withdrawal efficiency is expected to be increasing in the upcoming years due to the implementation of water withdrawal reduction initiatives.
[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Eindhoven (Netherlands)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.026

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

km of optical fiber

(9.12.5) Comment

Water intensity is expressed in m3/km of optical fiber. In 2023, optical fiber sold to Corning were produced in the Eindhoven plant (Netherlands). The water intensity is referred specifically to Eindhoven plant (please be aware that Eindhoven site produces optical fiber also for other Clients).

Row 3

(9.12.1) Product name

Nogales (Mexico)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.003

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

tons of accessories

(9.12.5) Comment

Water intensity is expressed in m3/tons of accessories. In 2023, accessories sold to General Motors were produced in the Nogales plant (Mexico). The water intensity is referred specifically to Nogales plant (please be aware that Nogales site produces accessories also for other Clients).

Row 4

(9.12.1) Product name

Telecom - Slatina plant (Romania)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.002

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

km of telecom cables

(9.12.5) Comment

Water intensity is expressed in m3/km of telecom cables. In 2023, telecom cables sold to Nokia were produced in Slatina plant (Romania). The water intensity is referred specifically to Slatina plant (please be aware that Slatina site produces telecom cables also for other Clients).
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*None of our products contain substances classified as hazardous by any regulatory authority.*

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.14.4) Please explain

To date, despite the commitment of the Group in minimizing its total water withdrawal, as reported in detail throughout this questionnaire, classification of current products and services as low water impact, is not considered an immediate priority for the business.
[Fixed row]

(9.15.3) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?

(9.15.3.1) Primary reason

Select from:

☑ We are planning to introduce a target within the next two years

(9.15.3.2) Please explain

During 2022, Prysmian Group has defined a new three-year Scorecard (2023-2025, baseline 2022), further consolidated in 2023, which is focused on measuring the impacts generated by its activities via the use of specific "impact KPIs": the Scorecard doesn't currently include water-related targets due to their lower significance, according to the materiality matrix of the Group and its stakeholders. Water is mainly used for cooling, and 78% of sites already have recirculation systems with over 90% efficiency. However, the Group is committed to define quantitative target within the next two years, after the identification of the most adequate indicator, to show the Group performance in terms of water management (i.e. water withdrawal/recirculation). Indeed, at local level, the water aspects are managed in the Environmental Management System and many initiatives are implemented to reduce water consumption. It has also initiated WASH-related activities, asking all production units to complete the WBCSD Self-Assessment questionnaire by the end of 2023 for an initial screening aimed at supporting the decision-making process and the initiatives and actions to be undertaken. Additionally, it updated the HSEE Policy: •ensuring access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene for all employees in all the Group premises,•supporting partners across the value chains and communities that surround our workplaces.
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water management

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Not Applicable

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Not Applicable

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Not Applicable

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Not Applicable

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Not Applicable

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The Group conducts a risk assessment of: (1) manufacturing plants, evaluating their impact and dependency on biodiversity using the "Biodiversity Risk Filter" tool provided by WWF, and (2) installation activities, considering all environmental impacts, including biodiversity, at each project level. These assessments confirm that there are no potential significant dependencies or impacts on biodiversity.
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Áreas de Preservação Permanente no município de Sorocaba

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

10

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Prysmian in Brazil operates five manufacturing facilities primarily involved in the production of cables and systems for various industrial sectors. These sectors include low and medium voltage cables, power cables, including specialty cables for specific applications, telecommunication cables, including fiber optic cables for high-speed communication networks, as well as medium and high voltage power cables, including submarine cables for the offshore industry.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Prysmian's activities could potentially impact biodiversity, such as affecting animal and plant species near operational areas or through the effects of its products and dependence on ecosystems. As part of its environmental impact considerations, Prysmian recognizes the importance of protecting biodiversity and has implemented a range of measures to mitigate potential risks. In line with its updated 2023 HSEE Policy, Prysmian is committed to identifying and assessing biodiversity-related risks, using a hierarchical mitigation approach (avoid, minimize, restore, and compensate) across all operations. A comprehensive inventory of protected areas was established, revealing that the majority of Prysmian's facilities are not located within or near protected areas or regions with endangered species. To strengthen this commitment, Prysmian conducted an assessment in 2023 to quantify potential impacts on nearby animal and plant species, as well as the ecosystem services the company relies on, in order to explore opportunities for reducing and mitigating these risks. For its production sites, Prysmian conducted a biodiversity risk screening using WWF's "Biodiversity Risk Filter," evaluating the location of its sites against various risk categories and indicators. This analysis showed that approximately 13% of Prysmian sites may face significant biodiversity risks. However, site-specific assessments allowed for customization of the findings, confirming that identified physical and reputational risks have already been addressed or mitigated, with no significant dependencies or impacts on biodiversity identified across Prysmian's production sites. When planning new facilities or operations, Prysmian undertakes detailed planning based on biodiversity regulations, proximity to protected areas or those with endangered species, and feasibility studies. These efforts aim not only to preserve existing conditions but, in some cases, to achieve a net biodiversity gain (BNG). The company continuously monitors progress towards this goal by implementing measures to avoid and prevent negative impacts on biodiversity.
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Introduction

☑ Other data point in module 1, please specify :Overall disclosure

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Based on the ISAE 3000 (Revised) standard, the third-party assurance provider conducted interviews and gathered evidence to perform analytical procedures and limited assurance testing. These procedures, conducted on a sample basis, ensure the correct aggregation of data. Verification is performed annually, and the countries/areas disclosed in the questionnaire are included in the 2023 Integrated Report. All data in the Integrated Report are verified annually in compliance with the ISAE 3000 standard. For further details, refer to the Auditors' Report in the 2023 Integrated Report (pages 239-241).

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Identification, assessment, and management processes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Based on the ISAE 3000 (Revised) standard, the third-party assurance provider conducted interviews and gathered evidence to perform analytical procedures and limited assurance testing. These procedures, conducted on a sample basis, ensure the correct aggregation of data. Verification is performed annually, and the countries/areas disclosed in the questionnaire are included in the 2023 Integrated Report. All data in the Integrated Report are verified annually in compliance with the ISAE 3000 standard. For further details, refer to the Auditors' Report in the 2023 Integrated Report (pages 239-241).

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Governance

☑ Other data point in module 4, please specify **:**Board-level oversight on climate - related issues

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Based on the ISAE 3000 (Revised) standard, the third-party assurance provider conducted interviews and gathered evidence to perform analytical procedures and limited assurance testing. These procedures, conducted on a sample basis, ensure the correct aggregation of data. Verification is performed annually, and the countries/areas disclosed in the questionnaire are included in the 2023 Integrated Report. All data in the Integrated Report are verified annually in compliance with the ISAE 3000 standard. For further details, refer to the Auditors' Report in the 2023 Integrated Report (pages 239-241).

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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Row 4

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Business strategy

☑ Scenario analysis

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Based on the ISAE 3000 (Revised) standard, the third-party assurance provider conducted interviews and gathered evidence to perform analytical procedures and limited assurance testing. These procedures, conducted on a sample basis, ensure the correct aggregation of data. Verification is performed annually, and the countries/areas disclosed in the questionnaire are included in the 2023 Integrated Report. All data in the Integrated Report are verified annually in compliance with the ISAE 3000 standard. For further details, refer to the Auditors' Report in the 2023 Integrated Report (pages 239-241).

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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Row 5

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

- ☑ Waste data
- ☑ Fuel consumption
- ☑ Progress against targets
- ☑ Emissions breakdown by country/area
- ☑ Energy attribute certificates (EACs)
- ☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
- ☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)
- ☑ Emissions breakdown by business division
- ☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
- ☑ Emissions reduction initiatives/activities
- ☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)
- ☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Based on the ISAE 3000 (Revised) standard, the third-party assurance provider conducted interviews and gathered evidence to perform analytical procedures and limited assurance testing. These procedures, conducted on a sample basis, ensure the correct aggregation of data. Verification is performed annually, and the countries/areas disclosed in the questionnaire are included in the 2023 Integrated Report. All data in the Integrated Report are verified annually in compliance with the ISAE 3000 standard. For further details, refer to the Auditors' Report in the 2023 Integrated Report (pages 239-241).

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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Row 6

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Water consumption– total volume
☑ Water discharges– total volumes
☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes
☑ Water withdrawals – volumes by source
☑ Water intensities of products and services
☑ Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Based on the ISAE 3000 (Revised) standard, the third-party assurance provider conducted interviews and gathered evidence to perform analytical procedures and limited assurance testing. These procedures, conducted on a sample basis, ensure the correct aggregation of data. Verification is performed annually, and the countries/areas disclosed in the questionnaire are included in the 2023 Integrated Report. All data in the Integrated Report are verified annually in compliance with the ISAE 3000 standard. For further details, refer to the Auditors' Report in the 2023 Integrated Report (pages 239-241).

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]