



Prysmian SpA

# 2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

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.

[Read full terms of disclosure](#)

•

# Contents

<b>C1. Introduction.....</b>	<b>8</b>
(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response? .....	8
(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response. ....	8
(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization. ....	8
(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.....	9
(1.4.1) What is your organization’s annual revenue for the reporting period? .....	9
(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary. ....	9
(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)? .....	10
(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate. ....	12
(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities? .....	13
(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities. ....	13
(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain? .....	15
(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? .....	16
<b>C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities .....</b>	<b>17</b>
(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? .....	17
(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts? .....	18
(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities? .....	19
(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization’s process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.....	19
(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed? .....	24
(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain? .....	25
(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization? .....	27
(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? .....	29
<b>C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities.....</b>	<b>31</b>
(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?.....	31

(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. ....	32
(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. ....	38
(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? .....	41
(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations? .....	44
(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)? .....	45
(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by? .....	45
(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? .....	45
(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. ....	46
(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. ....	52
<b>C4. Governance .....</b>	<b>54</b>
(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body? .....	54
(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization? .....	55
(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. ....	55
(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues? .....	60
(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization? .....	61
(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals). ....	62
(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets? .....	66
(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals). ....	67
(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues? .....	68
(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies. ....	69
(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives? .....	72
(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? .....	73
(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. ....	74

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response? .....	77
(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. ....	77

**C5. Business strategy ..... 79**

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes? .....	79
(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization’s scenario analysis. ....	79
(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization’s scenario analysis. ....	96
(5.2) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan? .....	98
(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?.....	101
(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy. ....	102
(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning. ....	106
(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition? .....	107
(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition. ....	108
(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. ....	113
(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization’s taxonomy alignment. ....	129
(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities? .....	130
(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. ....	131
(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?.....	132
(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities? .....	133
(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on carbon. ....	133
(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues? .....	136
(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment? .....	137
(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues? .....	140
(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process? .....	141
(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. ....	142
(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization’s supplier engagement on environmental issues. ....	145

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain. ....	149
(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement? .....	153
<b>C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach .....</b>	<b>155</b>
(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.....	155
<b>C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change.....</b>	<b>157</b>
(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP? .....	157
(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?.....	157
(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year? .....	157
(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?....	158
(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions. ....	159
(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions. ....	159
(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure? .....	160
(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. ....	160
(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions. ....	162
(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e? .....	172
(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e? .....	172
(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions. ....	173
(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions. ....	185
(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements. ....	185
(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements. ....	186
(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements. ....	189
(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year? .....	190
(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. ....	191
(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure? .....	197

(7.11) How do your total Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year? .....	197
(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. ....	197
(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization? .....	206
(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type? .....	206
(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). ....	206
(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area. ....	207
(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide. ....	221
(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division. ....	222
(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide. ....	222
(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division. ....	222
(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response. ....	223
(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?.....	224
(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period. ....	224
(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?.....	299
(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future? .....	300
(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy? .....	300
(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken. ....	300
(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh. ....	301
(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel. ....	304
(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type. ....	305
(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. ....	308
(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year. ....	326
(7.34) Does your organization measure the efficiency of any of its products or services?.....	348
(7.34.1) Provide details of the metrics used to measure the efficiency of your organization’s products or services. ....	348
(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. ....	350
(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business. ....	353
(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year? .....	354

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets. ....	354
(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year? .....	399
(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).....	399
(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases. ....	410
(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. ....	410
(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below. ....	410
(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities? .....	417
(7.71) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of any of its products or services? .....	418
(7.71.1) Provide details of how your organization assesses the life cycle emissions of its products or services.....	419
(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?.....	420
(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products? .....	420
(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products. ....	420
(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year? .....	421

**C9. Environmental performance - Water security..... 422**

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data? .....	422
(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions. ....	422
(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored? .....	423
(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? .....	429
(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. ....	432
(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source. ....	434
(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination. ....	437
(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? .....	439
(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.....	440
(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? .....	458
(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member? .....	460

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency. ....	460
(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services. ....	461
(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority? .....	463
(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact? .....	463
(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets? .....	464
(9.15.3) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?.....	464
<b>C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity .....</b>	<b>466</b>
(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments? .....	466
(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities? .....	466
(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year? .....	466
(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity. ....	469
<b>C13. Further information &amp; sign off .....</b>	<b>471</b>
(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? .....	471
(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used? .....	471
(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response. ....	476
(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.....	477

## C1. Introduction

### (1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

English

### (1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

EUR

### (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 is world leader in the supply of cables and systems for energy and telecommunications. With almost 150 years of experience, Prysmian 's story traces the history of the entire cable industry. With sales in excess of 17 billion euro and about 33,000 employees, its international presence is marked by 107 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, 27 R&D centers in EMEA, North and South America and APAC and more than 1000 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 Sustainability Policy and in Group's Health, Safety, Environment and Energy policy. In 2024, the commitment of Prysmian to the energy transition towards a low-carbon economy translated into 43.1% of total Group revenues attributable to sustainable products and solutions, that facilitate the energy transition, 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 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. With the aim of tracing a sound and transparent path towards sustainability for all stakeholders, Prysmian updated its Sustainability Impact Scorecard with specific three-year targets for 2023-2025. The scorecard is structured around the same four sustainability pillars of the company - Environment, People-Community, Governance, and Innovation. The progress made are monitored constantly, with support from the Board. 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 2025, with the anticipation of the net-zero target along the whole value chain to 2035. In 2024, Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions decreased by 37% compared to the baseline, while Scope 3 emissions decreased by 21%. The 2024 results confirm that Prysmian’s commitment to decarbonization, as well as social and environmental targets, stays aligned while including Encore Wire and Warren & Brown within the perimeter and it also reflects the Group’s continued commitment to achieving its goals

[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.**

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/30/2024	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

**(1.4.1) What is your organization’s annual revenue for the reporting period?**

17026000000

**(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.**

	<p>Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?</p>
	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>

[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]

### (1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

Oman

Chile

China

Italy

Spain

Norway

Sweden

Turkey

Czechia

Estonia

Colombia

Malaysia

Portugal

Slovakia

Thailand

New Zealand

Philippines

Côte d'Ivoire

Russian Federation

United States of America

Angola

Brazil

Canada

France

Mexico

Finland

Germany

Hungary

Romania

Tunisia

Argentina

Australia

Indonesia

Costa Rica

Netherlands

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

## (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 net-zero target of the entire supply chain by 2035. 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 Code of Business Conduct, drafted by the Supply Chain and Compliance functions and approved by the Group Board of Directors ([https://www.prysmian.com/sites/www.prysmian.com/files/2024-03/Prysmian\\_Code-of-Business-Conduct\\_Final.pdf](https://www.prysmian.com/sites/www.prysmian.com/files/2024-03/Prysmian_Code-of-Business-Conduct_Final.pdf)). 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 2024, the assessment analysis of suppliers with potential social and environmental impacts involved 500 suppliers compared to the initial phase with 150 suppliers in 2020, covering 67% of the Group's expenditure (compared to the initial 63% in 2020). The analysis has allowed for the identification of*

specific environmental, social, and governance risks in the supply base. Also in 2024, Prysmian initiated a renewal of the Vendor Management portal to improve supplier evaluation processes, aiming to increase focus on risk management across multiple dimensions, including ESG performance.

[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, but we 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. The group has planned to conduct a comprehensive mapping of plastics across the entire organization next year, in accordance with the draft EU regulation 2023/2055, commonly known as the “Microplastics Restriction.*

[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. It focuses mainly on daily operations and annual goals. During this time period, the planning focuses on optimizing existing business resources, on operational efficiency and cash flow management. The lifespan of the major short term assets is linked to the planning that includes also the capital allocations plans for the short term investments.*

### **Medium-term**

**(2.1.1) From (years)**

2

**(2.1.3) To (years)**

5

**(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. The medium term horizon reflects the company's strategic goals. During this period, company assets are planned to be optimally utilized during their life cycle, to contributing to the sustainable business growth etc.*

## **Long-term**

### **(2.1.1) From (years)**

6

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

Select from:

No

### **(2.1.3) To (years)**

26

### **(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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 international methodologies and standards, please specify :IEA STEPS, IEA APS, IEA NET ZERO

## Other

- External consultants
- Materiality assessment
- Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
- Scenario analysis

## (2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

### Acute physical

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

### Chronic physical

- Heat stress
- Water stress
- Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

- Sea level rise
- Precipitation or hydrological variability
- Increased severity of extreme weather events

- Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

#### Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms
- Changes to national legislation
- 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

- Indigenous peoples

Employees

Investors

**“Shareholder**

Suppliers

Local communities

Water utilities at a local level

Other, please specify :**Schools, Universities & Research Centers” +**

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

Select from:

No

### (2.2.2.16) Further details of process

*Prysmian has fully integrated climate-related risks and opportunities into its Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework. The company adopts a dynamic and multidisciplinary approach to ERM, encompassing all aspects of its operations to identify, assess, manage, and monitor risks and opportunities, including those associated with climate change. This process is applied across direct operations as well as upstream and downstream activities. Each year, key business and functional managers collaborate to identify and evaluate significant dependencies and impacts linked to sustainability and climate change. A standardized methodology is employed to measure and assess specific risk events based on their impact, likelihood, and the effectiveness of the Internal Control System. The assessment process varies by operational location: Physical risks are assessed at the site level, while transition risks are analyzed across the organization and its value chain. Prysmian’s internal control and risk management system provides tools and communication flows that enable the Board of Directors to make informed decisions and set strategic guidelines aligned with the Group’s Risk Appetite. The ERM framework follows international standards such as COSO and ISO 31000 and is supported by external tools like the WRI Aqueduct platform to ensure comprehensive risk scenario evaluations. Integrating climate factors into risk management strengthens Prysmian’s ability to seize opportunities and mitigate threats. To evaluate climate change resistance, Prysmian employs a combined qualitative and quantitative approach, conducting scenario analyses based on various climate projections (e.g., IPCC RCP for physical risks and IEA scenarios for transition risks). These analyses span short-term (2025), medium-term (2026-2028), and long-term horizons (2029-2035), incorporating external climate data with 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. Prysmian's comprehensive integration of climate-related risk management within its broader ERM framework highlights its proactive approach to anticipating, mitigating, and managing risks, while also capitalising on opportunities related to sustainability and climate change. Also in 2024, Prysmian enhanced its climate scenario analyses using quantitative models to inform strategic and financial decisions. Impact assessments include average annual EBITDA changes across specified time horizons. The Group maintained and refined its methodology for analyzing risks and opportunities in 2024, further embedding sustainability into strategic and financial decision-making*

[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 2024, the organization's double materiality analysis was updated to identify and manage the impacts, risks, and opportunities across the entire value chain. This materiality analysis, in line with the new European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) introduced by the CSRD (EU 2022/2464), confirmed that climate change-related issues are material and strategic for the Organization. Within the ERM framework and the double materiality analysis, Prysmian considers the interconnections between impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities in an integrated manner. The company adopts a dynamic, multidisciplinary, and organization-wide approach to Enterprise Risk Management (ERM), covering all operational areas to identify, assess, manage, and monitor risks and opportunities, including those related to climate change. The identification, assessment, and management of climate-related risks and opportunities apply to direct operations as well as upstream and downstream activities. Each year, Prysmian engages key business and function managers in identifying and analyzing the most significant dependencies and impacts related to sustainability and climate change. A unified methodology is used to measure and evaluate specific risk events based on impact, probability, and the effectiveness of existing controls. The ERM model is based on internationally recognized standards, such as COSO and ISO 31000, to ensure a comprehensive evaluation of risk scenarios. Integrating climate considerations into Prysmian's overall risk management is essential to enhance the company's ability to identify favorable opportunities and mitigate potential threats. For example, Prysmian recognizes water stress as a significant risk. Over time, this has led to an increased commitment to the efficient management of water resources. In addition to periodically measuring, collecting, and monitoring water withdrawal data according to the ERM methodology, the company has introduced several efficiency initiatives, including the installation and optimization of water recirculation systems. These systems allow water to be reused after use, reducing withdrawal and minimizing the environmental impact of operating sites. These initiatives also present an opportunity for the group to reduce operating costs through decreased water consumption and associated expenses. It is expected that within five years, recirculation systems will be implemented at sites that do not yet have them, thus creating an additional opportunity for operational cost savings.*

[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 :Increased severity of extreme weather events or sea level rise

### (2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

*Water consumption at Prysmian factories is primarily for industrial purposes, especially for cooling during specific processes. Annually, Prysmian performs a water stress analysis by assessing the ratio between water demand and availability. This evaluation utilizes the web-based “Aqueduct” platform, developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI), to analyze the geographic locations of all Group facilities at risk of water scarcity. The assessment considers a time horizon extending to 2040 and takes into account the entire life cycle of each asset. The analysis shows that about 27% 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 broadened to encompass the entire supply chain, including upstream and downstream activities as well as key customers and strategic suppliers. Also in 2024, the Group’s major suppliers were asked to complete the CDP questionnaire, that includes the Water Security section. 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. The Group has also introduced specific rating systems, including ISO 14001 and CDP, as indicators of the adequate management of all environmental aspects/impacts of its suppliers. In line with its HSEE Policy, updated in 2024, 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 2024, to reinforce its commitments, Prysmian has continued to quantify the impacts on flora and fauna near its operational areas and the dependencies on ecosystem services on which its units rely, with the aim of identifying ways 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 18% 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/Opportunities strategies vary by the nature of the risk: external (outside control), partially addressable, or internal (addressable). Risks/Opportunities are generally assessed over a low and 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

*Prysmian has not yet identified potential water pollutants, as the primary use of water at its production sites is limited to cooling. However, Prysmian always complies with legal water quality standards. At its production sites, water is mainly used for cooling purposes; therefore, the industrial water quality requirements focus on preventing biological and corrosion risks within the cooling circulation systems. Prysmian regularly monitors water withdrawal volumes and conducts analyses and checks on the cooling process parameters to ensure efficient water use. Additionally, it ensures proper maintenance of the water systems to prevent significant leaks, always fully complying with applicable regulations.*

*[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

*As part of its commitment to addressing climate change, the Group is actively engaged in initiatives to reduce plastic usage. So far, Prysmian has carried out a partial mapping of inbound flows at its Spanish facilities, in compliance with the Plastic Tax regulations established by Spanish Law 7/2022, published on April 9, 2022. Moving forward, the Group plans to extend this inventory at the Group level to develop a more comprehensive and structured mapping over time. It is worth noting that in the UK, a plastic mapping process was initiated in 2023 in compliance with local requirements. Moreover, Prysmian focuses on the research and development of a supply chain capable of providing recycled plastic materials, particularly for cable insulation and protection. A key objective is to increase the percentage of recycled content in polyethylene (PE) sheaths, with a target of 13.4%–15.7% by 2025. In 2024, Prysmian exceeded this target, reaching 16.2%.*

*[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
- Brazil
- France
- Mexico

- Turkey
- Germany
- Colombia
- Netherlands
- Côte d'Ivoire

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*Prysmian has assessed the risks posed by extreme weather events, which represent a significant threat to its assets and potential damages. Historical losses in 23 years show no catastrophes (max loss: €1M), but increased severity & frequency. Italy's plants most affected (12 events, tot loss < €3M). The Group's activities include monitoring the exposure of production plants to meteorological events using the CatNet profiling tool, which identifies facilities exposed to physical risks, mainly in the power cable manufacturing, analyzing the current and future scenarios across various locations. Exposure to the following has been identified: River floods: Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), Amfreville (France), Vila Velha (Brazil); Pluvial floods: Tetla (Mexico); Coastal floods: Calais (France), Delft (Netherlands), Mudanya (Turkey), Nordenham (Germany), Vila Velha (Brazil) The tool has assessed risk exposure through 2035, considering two CO2 emission scenarios: a high emission scenario (RCP 8.5) and a low emission scenario (RCP 2.6), identifying plants vulnerable to extreme weather events. Exposure to changes in precipitation has been highlighted for several locations, including Durango, Santiago, Piedras Negras, Bogotá, Tetla, Muscat, and Sohar. The Group has implemented a loss prevention program at production plants aimed at mitigating losses caused by extreme events and reviewed annually to ensure continuous improvement.*

### (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

*The inherent financial impact has been conservatively estimated based on a worst-case scenario involving a natural catastrophe affecting either a key plant or a group of plants, depending on the type of event (e.g., flood, windstorm, tornado). Theoretical impact includes damages to assets and loss of contribution margin. The potential financial impact—estimated at approximately €400 million, excluding the effect of insurance coverage—has been calculated based on asset damages and lost contribution margin, assuming a two-year production halt: one year for machinery replacement and another for the requalification 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 approximately 200 million for a minor damage and a maximum*

financial impact of around 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 reported figure (€ 6 million) corresponds to the annual insurance cost of response to risk to prevent material losses and stoppages caused by meteorological events.

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

The Group has implemented a comprehensive loss prevention program across all production facilities, aimed at anticipating and mitigating material losses and operational disruptions caused by meteorological events. This includes monitoring weather changes closely. Furthermore, risk mitigation measures encompass a Group agreement with an international company specialising in disaster recovery and restoration services, along with insurance coverage for both direct losses and loss of profits resulting from 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 used at Prysmian plants for industrial purposes, particularly for machinery cooling. Water stress is a significant global challenge that could disrupt Prysmian's production and reduce 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 27% 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, situated in a region experiencing severe water stress, revealed that the theoretical water withdrawal could have surpassed 5 million cubic meters. To mitigate this, a recirculation system with a 89.99% efficiency was implemented, lowering the actual water withdrawal to 221722 cubic meters per year. Sites vulnerable to substantial financial risks due to the absence 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). Potential water scarcity poses a risk of reduced or disrupted production capacity, which could lead to a decline in sales and contribution margin at 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

*Water stress risk refers to the potential for water scarcity or inefficient use of water resources in a given area: For Prysmian, such scarcity could lead to reduced or disrupted production capacity, potentially affecting sales and contribution margin over the time horizon. At the majority of sites where water availability or water stress risks have been identified, current production processes incorporate water recirculation systems to minimize consumption, thereby keeping the financial impact low. Therefore, the sites at greatest risk of significant financial impact are those situated in vulnerable areas that have not yet installed water 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)

5000000

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

58000000

### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Sites vulnerable to substantial financial risks due to the absence 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). Potential water scarcity poses a risk of reduced or disrupted production capacity, which could lead to a decline in sales and contribution margin at each site. Thus, the potential financial impact figure represents the maximum contribution margin reduction, equal to the sum of 2024 contribution margins of the sites considered: •Pignataro: 19 million •Livorno: 12 million •Piedras Negras: 5 million •Sohar: 22 million Total potential financial impact: 58 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

200000

### (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response has been estimated based on the costs related to the installation of recirculation systems, considering the experience gained from other sites within the Group that have already invested for similar facilities. Specifically, the maximum estimated cost per site is around 50k. Considering 4 sites, the estimated risk response cost is calculated as follows:  $50 * 4 = 200k$ . 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 mitigation action plan already includes additional improvements through the installation of new recirculation systems aimed at optimizing water withdrawal and thereby reducing exposure to 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 mitigation action plan, scheduled for implementation within 5 years, includes a feasibility evaluation and prioritization of the recirculation systems installation at the Mexico site under consideration, with the potential result to significantly reduce 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)

853100000

### (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)

853100000

### (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

*As part of its Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process, the Group has evaluated the vulnerability of its revenues to significant impacts stemming from climate-related risks. Climate-related risks and opportunities are fully embedded within Prysmian's ERM framework, which employs a dynamic, multidisciplinary approach covering all operational areas to identify, evaluate, manage, and monitor risks and opportunities, including those linked to climate change. The analysis conducted on climate-related risks has led to the attribution of a "medium" impact level, corresponding to a revenue loss of around 5%. This means that the at-risk revenues represent 5% of the total annual revenues (€17026 million), which amount to approximately € 851.3 million. This vulnerability arises because climate-related risks can lead to business disruptions, and transition risks can lead to potential market, regulations, technology, and reputation. Each year, Prysmian involves its key business*

and function managers to identify and assess significant dependencies and impacts concerning sustainability and climate change. The Group uses a standardized methodology to assess and quantify specific risk events by considering their impact, likelihood, and the effectiveness of existing controls. Physical risks are evaluated site-specifically, while transition risks are analyzed broadly across the organization and its value chain. To manage these risks, the Group proactively implements various strategies addressing key environmental issues and their potential significant impacts. Overall, Prysmian's comprehensive integration of climate-related risk management within its broader ERM framework highlights its proactive approach to anticipating, mitigating, and managing risks, while capitalizing on opportunities linked to 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

As part of its Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process, the Group has evaluated the vulnerability of its revenues to significant impacts stemming from water-related risks. Climate-related risks and opportunities are fully embedded within Prysmian's ERM framework, which employs a dynamic, multidisciplinary approach covering all operational areas to identify, evaluate, manage, and monitor risks and opportunities, including those linked to 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 (€17026 million), which amount to approximately €170.26 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 issue of water stress highlights the risk of reduced water availability, which may adversely affect Prysmian's production capacity and financial results. Prysmian annually performs an in-depth water stress assessment using the World Resources Institute's 'Aqueduct' platform. This analysis examines the ratio of water demand to availability at its global sites, projecting potential risks through 2040 and accounting for the full life cycle of each asset. Approximately 27% 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 Pignataro, Battipaglia and Livorno, associated to the major basin Italy West Coast, remain vulnerable due to their lack of recirculation systems. Such exposure may result in production interruptions, with possible repercussions on sales and contribution margins. Prysmian remains committed to implementing effective water management strategies to protect operations in high-risk areas, promoting sustainable practices in regions facing water-related challenges. The potential revenue impact has been estimated at approximately 1.1%, with the likelihood of occurrence assessed 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:

- Less than 1%

### (3.2.11) Please explain

*The ongoing global issue of water stress highlights the risk of reduced water availability, which may adversely affect Prysmian's production capacity and financial results. Prysmian annually performs an in-depth water stress assessment using the World Resources Institute's 'Aqueduct' platform. This analysis examines the ratio of water demand to availability at its global sites, projecting potential risks through 2040 and accounting for the full life cycle of each asset. Approximately 27% 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 Pignataro, Battipaglia and Livorno, associated to the major basin Italy West Coast, remain vulnerable due to their lack of recirculation systems. Such exposure may result in production interruptions, with possible repercussions on sales and contribution margins. Prysmian remains committed to implementing effective water management strategies to protect operations in high-risk areas, promoting sustainable practices in regions facing water-related challenges. The potential revenue impact has been estimated at approximately 0.9%, with the likelihood of occurrence assessed 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

### (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 issue of water stress highlights the risk of reduced water availability, which may adversely affect Prysmian's production capacity and financial results. Prysmian annually performs an in-depth water stress assessment using the World Resources Institute's 'Aqueduct' platform. This analysis examines the ratio of water demand to availability at its global sites, projecting potential risks through 2040 and accounting for the full life cycle of each asset. Approximately 27% 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 Pignataro and Livorno, associated to the major basin Italy West Coast, remain vulnerable due to their lack of recirculation systems. Such exposure may result in production interruptions, with possible repercussions on sales and contribution margins. Prysmian remains committed to implementing effective water management strategies to protect operations in high-risk areas, promoting sustainable practices in regions facing water-related challenges. The potential revenue impact has been estimated at approximately less than 1%, (0.8%) with the likelihood of occurrence assessed 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 2024, 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]*

### (3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

### (3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

*Starting in 2026, shipping companies operating in Europe will need to comply with the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). This means we'll need to pay for the carbon emissions produced by our vessels. Here's how we plan to manage this: 1. Track Emissions We'll make sure every vessel has the right tools to measure and report its CO<sub>2</sub> emissions accurately. 2. Buy Carbon Allowances We'll buy the necessary EU carbon allowances (EUAs) to cover our emissions. This will be done smartly to avoid price spikes and manage costs. 3. Reduce Emissions We'll improve how we operate our ships—like optimizing speed and routes—and invest in cleaner technologies and fuels to reduce emissions. 4. Manage Costs We'll monitor the financial impact of EU ETS and adjust our pricing and operations to stay competitive and sustainable. 5. Stay Compliant We'll work closely with regulators and industry partners to make sure we follow all rules and stay ahead of changes.*

### (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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

Turkey

Czechia

Estonia

Finland

Germany

Russian Federation

United States of America

- Portugal
- Slovakia
- Netherlands

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

*Decarbonisation policies are expected to significantly reshape the Group's market, turning climate risks into growth opportunities through advanced solutions. IEA scenarios highlight key drivers: large-scale adoption of renewable energy, electric vehicle growth, expansion of transmission and distribution networks, and building modernisation for efficiency. Digitalisation will further boost demand for fibre across sectors. The Group's R&D evaluates initiatives via detailed business cases to maximize benefits. Prysmian, as a leader in the energy transition, has already captured opportunities with advanced products and technologies, such as: (i) 525 kV DC extruded submarine cables supporting EU offshore wind projects; (ii) HVDC solutions for German Corridors enabling national transition goals; (iii) P-Laser technology, fully recyclable and reducing carbon footprint by 34% versus standard cables. Alongside opportunities, water scarcity represents a growing risk. Prysmian addresses this through systematic monitoring and efficiency actions, including water recirculation systems. Plans are under evaluation to install systems achieving 100% recirculation at four sites located in areas of high or extreme water stress where such solutions are not yet implemented.*

### (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: • 5.7 €bn for the next 12 years period 2024-2035 according to the STEPS scenario, • 8.8 €bn for the next 12 years period 2024-2035 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)

5692000000

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

8773000000

### (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: • 5.7 €bn for the next 12 years period 2024-2035 according to the STEPS scenario, • 8.8 €bn for the next 12 years period 2024-2035 according to the Net Zero scenario*

### (3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

641000000

### (3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*The cost to realize the opportunity represents the overall Capex spent in 2024 to increase and technologically upgrade production capacity and develop new products/markets, which amounted to €641 million, as reported in 2024 Annual Report.*

### (3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

*Transmission segment: Major investments include the construction of three cable-laying vessels (Marco Polo, Alessandro Volta, and Monna Lisa) with green features and a total budget of around €550 million. Additional projects involve expanding the Pikkala (Finland) plant for high-voltage submarine cables (€310 million total), installing a new silicone oil insulation line in Gron (France) (€60+ million), and increasing HVDC testing capacity in Quattordio (Italy) (€20+ million). Power Grid segment: Facility expansions in the U.S. (DuQuoin and Williamsport) aim to increase capacity for medium and high-voltage cables. A €36 million investment in Montereau (France) supports underground HVAC cables, and a new production line in Slatina (Romania) adds 12,000 tons/year in capacity (€23 million). Electrification segment: Ongoing investments in Sedalia (USA) and by Encore Wire (over €50 million) aim to enhance low-voltage aluminum cable production for various sectors. Additional projects in Europe and Latin America support growth in LV cable capacity and capabilities. Digital Solutions segment: Targeted investments include expanding high-performance MMS cable production in Lawrenceburg (USA) and increasing Optical Ground Wire output in Vilanova.*

## 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)**

50000

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

200000

### **(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 50 k (1 site) to 200 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**

200000

### **(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 50 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 50 k (1 site) to 200 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)**

8513000000

##### **(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 2024 total revenue. Instead, the value of revenues is 17026 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)

200000

### (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 2024. 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 50 k yearly. The value of 200k 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 32.8million.*

*[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 '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 entities worldwide; not only, but the Board's Policy also highlights the importance of its makeup. 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.*

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 Operating Officer (COO)
- Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)
- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

- Chief Risk Officer (CRO)
- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

#### **(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
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

#### **(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 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 -55% in 2030, target also 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 2024, the Health, Safety, Environment, and Energy (HSEE) Policy — which includes key objectives such as optimizing energy consumption and ensuring efficient energy sourcing — was approved and validated by the Sustainability Committee. This policy promotes a continuous improvement approach to environmental performance. Additionally, together with the Control and Risk Committee and the Board of Statutory Auditors, the Committee reviewed, discussed, and validated the list of the Group's material IROs in 2024. This process was essential to ensure that the company's strategy and operations are aligned with long-term goals, taking into account major environmental factors such as climate change, pollution, water and marine resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, and the circular economy. 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 2024, Prysmian continued with its 10-year Euro 100 million sustainability investment program. These investments, totalling 25.7 million€ 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 Committee also tracks the Group's positioning in sustainability ratings and provides feedback on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs. It is responsible for approving the annual Sustainability Report, working with the relevant departments to review the draft, assess climate-related disclosures, and ensure clarity on strategy, policies, objectives, and results.

## 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 2024, the Health, Safety, Environment, and Energy (HSEE) Policy — which includes key objectives such as optimizing water consumption and the prevention of water pollution— was approved and validated by the Sustainability Committee. This policy promotes a continuous improvement approach to environmental performance. In 2024, the double materiality assessment process identified Water and Marine Resources as a material issue. This process involved the Sustainability Committee, the Control and Risk Committee, and the Board of Statutory Auditors, who reviewed and validated the list of material IROs. The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), through the Sustainability function, is responsible for identifying and assessing these impacts. The material impacts identified include water consumption for base metal processing and the production process, both within the Group's own operations and across the upstream value chain. 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 2024, 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 25.7 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 2024, 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 2024, Prysmian updated its double materiality assessment, identifying biodiversity and ecosystems as a material topic. This analysis considered the specific characteristics of production sites and activities across the value chain (both upstream and downstream), as well as the involvement of external experts and stakeholders. When assessing biodiversity impacts in its own operations, Prysmian used WWF's Biodiversity Risk Filter tool to identify areas of highest biodiversity risk across its manufacturing 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. In 2024, the Group launched a process to map areas of environmental interest, with the aim of creating an up-to-date database of the main characteristics and critical issues of each area. This initiative aims to increase the relevance of biodiversity-related issues within the risk management system and the company's sustainability strategy.*

*[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
- Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- 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
- Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from:

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 2024, the CEO signed the Health, Safety, Environment and Energy (HSEE) Policy and is responsible for its implementation and monitoring, ensuring it is fully respected and effective within the company's operations. This policy directly addresses Environment and Climate by promoting, for example, the optimization of energy and raw material consumption, pollution prevention, and reduction of environmental impact through a life-cycle approach, as well as the reduction of polluting substances. It actively contributes to climate change mitigation. 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 achieve net zero throughout its value chain by 2035 (Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3). With regard to short-term goals, Prysmian is committed to reducing its Scope 1 and 2 emissions - in absolute terms - by 55% by 2030 (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 2024, the CEO signed the Health, Safety, Environment and Energy (HSEE) Policy and is responsible for its implementation and monitoring, ensuring it is fully respected and effective within the company's operations. This policy highlights the Group's priority in optimizing the consumption of energy, raw materials, and water resources, as well as in preventing pollution. It actively contributes to climate change mitigation and the reduction of environmental impact through a life-cycle approach. The policy also commits to ensuring access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) for all employees, while supporting partners and surrounding communities. Under the leadership of the CSO, who signed the WASH Pledge in July 2023 and renewed in 2025, 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 2024, the CEO signed the Health, Safety, Environment, and Energy (HSEE) Policy and is responsible for its implementation and monitoring, ensuring that it is fully respected and effective across the company's operations. This policy directly addresses biodiversity: the company is committed to identifying and assessing biodiversity-related risks, applying a hierarchical mitigation approach (avoid, minimize, restore, and offset) 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 promotes medium-term performance through a three-year framework, supporting sustainable value creation and talent retention. It includes: (i) Performance Shares, awarded free of charge upon meeting performance conditions over a 2023–2025 vesting period; (ii) Deferred Shares, equal to 50% of the annual amount vested under the 2023–2025 MBO Plans, and Matching Shares (0.5 per Deferred Share), subject for the CEO and top managers to ESG targets. Performance conditions include ESG KPIs, which account for 20% of total conditions. A key KPI is the reduction of Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions (CO<sub>2</sub> and other gases, expressed in CO<sub>2</sub>eq). Climate-related incentives form a significant part of the overall package, steering Prysmian toward measurable 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 2023 to 2024, improving from -33% to -37% 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?
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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, updated and approved in 2024, 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 (1).pdf*

**Row 2**

#### (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
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

#### (4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

*The Sustainability Policy, updated and approved in 2025 applies to all employees, officers, managers, directors, and interns of all Prysmian companies as well as to all actors in the value chain and it has been made publicly available in the Group website. The purpose of this Policy is to ensure that the Group's Employees and all actors in the value chain who work continuously with the company are aware and act accordingly to Prysmian's approach to Sustainability and how it is integrated into the business strategy*

#### (4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- 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 waste and protection of biodiversity and the efficient use of natural resources

#### (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 another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

#### (4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

#### (4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

*Prysmian\_Sustainability\_Policy\_ENG.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

- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member
- Science-Based Targets for Nature (SBTN)
- Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
- 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. In 2021 Prysmian formalized its strategic approach guiding the Group's climate change activities with the Climate Change Ambition. Prysmian's climate strategy adopted to achieve the Net-Zero goal has been validated by the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). In fact, Prysmian aims to achieve net zero throughout its value chain by 2035 (Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3). With regard to short-term goals, Prysmian is committed to reducing its Scope 1 and 2 emissions - in absolute terms - by 55% by 2030 (compared to the 2019 baseline). Moreover, Prysmian is a member of the GRI community, demonstrating the Group's commitment to understanding, managing and disclosing the Group's sustainability impacts, informing decision-making that improves environmental, social and financial outcomes.*

*[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**

#### (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 adopts a unified approach to its environmental initiatives, ensuring consistency across all business divisions and geographic areas in line with its strategic sustainability goals. The Europacable Industry Charter serves as a cornerstone, embodying the shared 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 evaluations and audits are conducted to monitor compliance with internal policies and broader sustainability strategies, all in accordance with relevant EU Directives. In the event of any deviations, prompt corrective measures are taken to ensure alignment with the defined 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 reinforce environmental stewardship along the supply chain and play a key role in driving the development of industry standards and regulations that foster 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 manufacturers in the world, as well as highly specialized small- and medium-sized enterprises from across Europe. Members adhere to 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 reflects this collective commitment to ethical, sustainable, and high-quality cable development and manufacturing. Prysmian 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, emphasize the critical role of developing sustainable, low-carbon industrial processes and cable products to facilitate the energy and digital transitions toward carbon neutrality. In this framework, Europacable has recently signed a request for European energy planning scenarios to comply with the Paris Agreement and advocated for the recognition of power and telecommunication cables as enabling technologies in the Delegated Acts of the European Taxonomy. Furthermore, as part of their decarbonization plans, Prysmian and other cable*

manufacturers, members of Europacable, are considering a unified approach to assess emissions associated with cable use – typically classified in Scope 3, category 11-, they are also evaluating the possibility and methods of engaging users in order to define a common emissions reduction strategy. Europacable's position aligns with Prysmian's commitment to sustainability and quality. Prysmian 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)**

265000

#### **(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 2024, Prysmian's total contributions and other spending related to industrial and trade associations amounted to approximately 1320 thousands euros. A significant portion of this engagement is through Europacable (265 k euro), 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) Have you published information about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?**

Select from:

- Yes

**(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

- ESRS
- 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
- Content of environmental policies
- Value chain engagement
- Dependencies & Impacts
- Biodiversity indicators
- Public policy engagement
- Water accounting figures

#### (4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Strategy: pag. 23- 30 Governance: pag 51-52 Emission targets: pag. 32, 100 Emissions figures: pag. 103-105 Risk & Opportunities, dependencies&impact: 87 – 90 Water accounting figures: pag. 126 Content of environmental policies: pag. 92-99 Value Chain engagement, public policy engagement: pag. 214-223 Biodiversity indicators: pag.130-140

#### (4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

*Integrated\_Annual\_Report\_2024\_Prysmian\_ENG\_3.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:

- Qualitative and 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:

- 2.0°C - 2.4°C

### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

### (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 performed an advanced quantitative analysis of three scenarios suggested by the International Energy Agency (IEA) to assess the resilience of its strategy in relation to climate-related risks. The company selected the latest IEA scenarios to reflect the most up-to-date energy demand and supply trends, which are crucial to its operations. This analysis also combined external reports from sources such as Technavio and Mordor Intelligence with Prysmian’s internal data, allowing for strategic decisions that are well-grounded in both industry-wide and internal insights. Key factors in the analysis included: - Policies: The APS scenario was selected to evaluate how recent targets for achieving net-zero emissions by 2035 align with emission reduction goals, assuming the implementation of supportive policies. - Macroeconomic Trends: Consideration was given to global market trends in the energy and telecom, with steady macroeconomic growth positively influences market conditions. Growth projections were based on various IEA scenarios. Regional and - National Variables: The analysis incorporated variables such as 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: A rise in energy demand is anticipated, accompanied by a transition towards renewable energy sources consistent with global sustainability objectives. Prysmian’s evaluation model employed stochastic methods to estimate risks and opportunities, relying on market share assumptions linked to its production capacity and strategic choices. The analysis took into account uncertainties including political changes, economic fluctuations, extreme weather events, and technological progress, all of which could affect the model’s outcomes and overall accuracy. The scenario analysis was conducted across three time frames: short-term (2024-2025), medium-term (2026-2028), and long-term (2029-2035).*

#### **(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario**

*Prysmian selected the APS scenario to evaluate the resilience of its business strategy, focusing on how effectively the company can meet announced ambitions and targets, especially the goal of reaching net-zero emissions by 2035. The APS scenario assumes that all climate commitments made by governments worldwide—including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and longer-term net-zero targets—will be fully achieved on schedule. The Announced Pledges Scenario illustrates the extent to which these announced ambitions and targets, including the most recent ones are on track to deliver the emissions reductions needed to reach net zero by 2050. This scenario plays a key role in aligning with Prysmian’s strategic assumptions and financial planning, particularly concerning the transition to a low-carbon economy and sustainable business practices. In the context of climate change, it is vital for assessing Prysmian’s ability to withstand climate-related changes, developments, and uncertainties. It specifically evaluates the company’s readiness to meet emissions reduction targets and to adapt to evolving regulations and market conditions shaped by climate policies. Although the APS scenario is not explicitly tied to a specific international climate agreement, it embodies the broader objective of achieving net-zero emissions, in line with global climate goals and commitments.*

## **Water**

#### **(5.1.1.1) Scenario used**

Water scenarios

WRI Aqueduct

#### **(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario**

Select from:

- Qualitative and 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

2024

#### (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 conducted a thorough analysis based on several key assumptions to evaluate its resilience to climate-related risks, with a particular focus on water availability. The company's strategic planning assumes that policies across different regions will increasingly promote sustainable practices and climate impact mitigation, in line with global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. While macroeconomic trends are expected to positively influence market dynamics, regional factors such as changing weather patterns, demographic shifts, and infrastructure developments may introduce uncertainties. The company anticipates swift progress in digital and green technologies, which will influence energy consumption and the mix renewable energy sources. The scenario analysis underscores significant risks from extreme climate events and water stress, particularly under the IPCC Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) 8.5 and 2.6. Using the World Resources Institute's "Aqueduct" platform, Prysmian's risk assessment reveals that approximately 27% of its manufacturing sites could experience high water stress by 2040 under the conservative emissions scenario (RCP 8.5). While mitigation efforts help reduce potential financial impacts, similar risks persist even under lower emissions pathways like RCP 2.6. Furthermore, Prysmian extends this water risk evaluation to its supply chain—including key suppliers and customers—to ensure thorough risk management across its entire operational footprint.*

### **(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario**

*The use of the WRI Aqueduct platform under both the RCP 8.5 and RCP 2.6 scenarios is central to Prysmian's strategy for boosting resilience across its global operations. This tool's ability to assess water-related risks throughout Prysmian's worldwide footprint aligns closely with key assumptions in the company's strategic and financial planning. Under the RCP 8.5 scenario, characterized by high CO2 emissions and conservative projections, Aqueduct identifies locations where Prysmian's facilities are exposed to high water stress risks. Despite these risks, the platform enables the company to apply targeted mitigation actions that help reduce potential financial impacts. Likewise, in the RCP 2.6 scenario, which assumes lower CO2 emissions and more aggressive and ambitious climate action, Aqueduct assists Prysmian in pinpointing and managing water risks throughout its supply chain. By integrating insights from Aqueduct across both scenarios, Prysmian enhances its ability to navigate water scarcity challenges and regulatory uncertainties, thus protecting its operational continuity and supporting its sustainability goals.*

## **Climate change**

### **(5.1.1.1) Scenario used**

Climate transition scenarios

- IEA NZE 2050

### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and 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

2024

### (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 performed an advanced quantitative analysis of three scenarios suggested by the International Energy Agency (IEA) to assess the resilience of its strategy in relation to climate-related risks. The company selected the latest IEA scenarios to reflect the latest the most up-to-date energy demand and supply trends, which are crucial to its operations. This analysis also combined external reports from sources such as Technavio and Mordor Intelligence with Prysmian's internal data,*

allowing for strategic decisions that are well-grounded in both industry-wide and internal insights. 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: Consideration was given to global market trends in the energy and telecom, with steady macroeconomic growth positively influences market conditions. Growth projections were based on various IEA scenarios. -Regional and - National Variables: The analysis incorporated variables such as 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: A rise in energy demand is anticipated, accompanied by a transition towards renewable energy sources consistent with global sustainability objectives. Prysmian's evaluation model employed stochastic methods to estimate risks and opportunities, relying on market share assumptions linked to its production capacity and strategic choices. The analysis took into account uncertainties including political changes, economic fluctuations, extreme weather events, and technological progress, all of which could affect the model's outcomes and overall accuracy. The scenario analysis was conducted across three time frames: short-term (2024-2025), medium-term (2026-2028), and long-term (2029-2035).

### **(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario**

*Transition scenarios - IEA NZE 2050: Prysmian Group has selected the NZE 2050 scenario to evaluate the robustness and relevance of its business strategy. This scenario presents a clear and feasible pathway for the global energy sector to achieve net zero CO2 emissions by 2050, with advanced economies leading the way by reaching this target ahead of others. It serves as a key reference for aligning Prysmian's strategic planning and financial decisions, especially in the context of transitioning towards sustainable and low-carbon operations. By using the NZE 2050 scenario, Prysmian can assess its ability to withstand climate-related risks and uncertainties while supporting the broader global commitment to reduce 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. Additionally, it contributes to achieving critical United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including universal energy access by 2030 and substantial improvements in air quality. While not explicitly linked to a specific international climate treaty, the NZE 2050 scenario aligns with global ambitions to reach net zero emissions and complements international efforts 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:

- Qualitative and 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:

- 2.5°C - 2.9°C

#### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

#### (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 performed an advanced quantitative analysis of three scenarios suggested by the International Energy Agency (IEA) to assess the resilience of its strategy in relation to climate-related risks. The company selected the latest IEA scenarios to reflect the latest the most up-to-date energy demand and supply trends, which are crucial to its operations. This analysis also combined external reports from sources such as Technavio and Mordor Intelligence with Prysmian's internal data, allowing for strategic decisions that are well-grounded in both industry-wide and internal insights. Key factors in the analysis included: -Policies: The STEPS scenario was chosen for its conservative outlook, as it does not presume that governments will fully achieve all their declared targets. It captures the evolving policy landscape aimed at facilitating the energy transition and promoting sustainability. -Macroeconomic Trends: The analysis centers on the global cable market (energy and telecom sectors), with growth projections derived from a combination of various outlooks aligned with IEA scenarios. A steady macroeconomic expansion is anticipated, which is expected to have a positive impact on the market. - Regional and - National Variables: The analysis incorporated variables such as 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: A rise in energy demand is anticipated, accompanied by a transition towards renewable energy sources consistent with global sustainability objectives. Prysmian's evaluation model employed stochastic*

methods to estimate risks and opportunities, relying on market share assumptions linked to its production capacity and strategic choices. The analysis took into account uncertainties including political changes, economic fluctuations, extreme weather events, and technological progress, all of which could affect the model's outcomes and overall accuracy. The scenario analysis was conducted across three time frames: short-term (2024-2025), medium-term (2026-2028), and long-term (2029-2035).

### (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

*Transition scenarios - IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS): The STEPS scenario offers a more conservative outlook for the future by not assuming that governments will fully achieve all their announced targets. Instead, it reflects the current policy landscape through a detailed sector-by-sector evaluation of existing and announced governmental measures worldwide. STEPS examines the potential trajectory of the energy system in the absence of significant new policy interventions. Prysmian chose the STEPS scenario precisely because of its cautious approach, which assumes that relevant policies will continue to evolve gradually to support the energy transition and sustainable practices. This perspective is essential for evaluating the resilience of Prysmian's business strategy and aligns with the key assumptions underpinning its strategic and financial planning. It allows Prysmian to better anticipate and prepare for possible regulatory shifts and market changes driven by climate-related factors and uncertainties. While none of the climate-related scenarios employed are explicitly aligned with the latest international climate agreements, they collectively encompass a broad range of potential outcomes that are pertinent to Prysmian's operations and long-term 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:

Qualitative and 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:

- 1.6°C - 1.9°C

#### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

#### (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 107 manufacturing facilities, increasing its exposure to physical risks posed by climate change. These risks could impact infrastructure, production, and supply chains, potentially causing asset damage and operational disruptions. Key factors in the analysis include: Policies: Prysmian anticipates that local and international regulations will evolve to address climate-related risks, possibly introducing new requirements affecting its operations. Macroeconomic Trends: While stable macroeconomic conditions are assumed, extreme climate events could disrupt economic stability and market dynamics. National and Regional Variables: Local factors such as weather patterns, demographics, urbanization, infrastructure, and resource availability were evaluated. Special attention was given to risks related to sea level rise, water stress, and extreme weather events. Technological Developments: Ongoing advancements in climate risk assessment and mitigation technologies are expected to improve risk prediction and management capabilities. Energy Usage and Mix: A transition towards sustainable energy sources is assumed to help mitigate climate impacts on production and supply chains. Using tools such as CatNet and Aqueduct, Prysmian identified three primary risks—sea level rise, water availability, and extreme weather—by analyzing the geographic locations of its production sites. The scenario analysis incorporated uncertainties related to climate models, policy changes, and technological progress, all of which may influence risk outcomes and strategic decisions. 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 (2024-2025), medium-term (2026-2028), and long-term (2029-2035).*

### **(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. Recognized by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) as a “very stringent” pathway, RCP 2.6 represents the most favorable outcome for limiting anthropogenic climate change. Achieving this scenario demands significant policy shifts and coordinated global action in the coming years. The scenario assumes substantial population growth alongside dynamic global economic changes. Although oil consumption decreases, the use of other fossil fuels rises but is counterbalanced by increased carbon capture and storage efforts. Renewable energy deployment expands, though moderately. By adopting the RCP 2.6 scenario, Prysmian affirms its dedication to assessing its readiness in line with global targets to restrict temperature increases to well below 2°C. The analysis under this pathway emphasizes understanding both the challenges and opportunities of transitioning to a low-carbon economy, including evolving energy demands, technological progress, and shifting regulatory frameworks. Integrating RCP 2.6 into its strategic planning allows Prysmian to proactively adapt its business approach, enhance sustainability practices, and capitalize on growth opportunities within 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:

Qualitative and 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:

- 4.0°C and above

### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

### (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 107 plants. The extensive number of facilities and broad geographic reach increase the company’s exposure to physical risks posed by climate change, which could affect infrastructure, production assets, and the entire supply chain, potentially causing damage, asset loss, and business interruptions. Key factors considered in the analysis include:*

- Policies: Prysmian assumes that environmental regulations will continue to tighten across jurisdictions, influencing both operational and strategic decisions.
- Macroeconomic trends: The assessment takes into account that climate change will affect macroeconomic conditions, thereby impacting market dynamics and economic stability.
- National- or regional-level variables: The company evaluated local factors such as weather patterns, demographic shifts, urbanization-related land use changes, infrastructure resilience, and natural resource availability. Particular attention was paid to risks stemming from sea level rise, water stress, and increasing severity of extreme weather events.
- Developments in technology: Ongoing improvements in climate modeling and risk mitigation technologies are expected to enhance the ability to predict and manage climate impacts.
- Energy usage and mix: The analysis assumes a gradual transition towards renewable energy sources to help mitigate climate-related risks.

*Prysmian identified three primary climate-related risks—sea level rise, water availability, and the increasing severity of extreme weather—and assessed their potential impact under two temperature scenarios, including the IPCC’s RCP 8.5 (“business as usual”) pathway. The scenario analysis incorporates uncertainties related to climate model precision, policy developments, and unexpected technological advances, all of which could significantly influence the effectiveness of the company’s response strategies implemented. The quantitative scenario analysis was conducted using specialized tools such as CatNet and Aqueduct, taking into account the geographic locations of each of Prysmian’s production sites and the expected lifespan of its assets. The analysis was conducted considering three different time frames: •A short term from 2024 to 2025, •A medium term from 2026 to 2028, •A long term from 2029 to 2035.*

### (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

*PHYSICAL SCENARIO – RCP 8.5 Prysmian has performed a comprehensive quantitative analysis using the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 scenario, as recommended by the International Energy Agency (IEA), to assess the robustness of its business strategy. This scenario represents the highest emissions trajectory, often described as “business as usual,” characterized by rapid population growth, slow income advancement, limited technological progress, and minimal gains in energy efficiency. Consequently, it results in elevated energy demand driven largely by fossil fuels and substantial greenhouse gas emissions over*

*the long term. This scenario assumes a world where climate policies fail to effectively address emissions. Selecting the RCP 8.5 scenario reflects Prysmian's strategic intent to evaluate risks linked to a future marked by high emissions and insufficient global climate action. Under this scenario, Prysmian's analysis centers on anticipating and preparing for severe climate-related threats, including increased physical vulnerabilities of infrastructure and production facilities, more frequent extreme weather events, and potential interruptions to its worldwide operations. By incorporating RCP 8.5 into its planning, Prysmian seeks to enhance its adaptive capacity, reinforce resilience strategies, and align its business approach with possible futures where ambitious climate mitigation efforts are 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
- Capacity building
- Target setting and transition planning

#### **(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**

*In 2024, Prysmian carried out a detailed climate scenario analysis using models from both the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the International Energy Agency (IEA). To evaluate physical risks, the company applied the IPCC's RCP 8.5 and RCP 2.6 scenarios. RCP 8.5 represents a high-emission future with limited climate action, while RCP 2.6 envisions strong mitigation efforts to keep global warming well below 2°C. For transition risks and opportunities, Prysmian considered the IEA's STEPS, APS, and NZE scenarios. STEPS assumes existing policies remain unchanged, APS reflects governments meeting announced decarbonization goals, and NZE outlines a path to net-zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2050. The analysis was conducted over three time horizons: short-term (2025), medium-term (2026-2028), and long-term (2029-2035), combining external climate data with Prysmian's internal business information to model impacts. Key insights identified several risks, including more severe extreme weather events, rising sea levels, water stress, carbon pricing effects, and greenhouse gas price volatility. On the opportunity side, the analysis highlighted market growth in cables, expansion of low-emission solutions, access to lower-cost financing, and potential*

to bolster Prysmian's leadership in sustainability. The scenario analysis results influenced several of Prysmian's decisions and actions, including:

- The appointment of a Chief Innovation Officer (CIO) and Chief Digital Officer, plus the creation of a Group Innovation Steering Committee led by the CIO, reinforcing Prysmian's dedication 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 contests involving employees and key customers, and professional development programs to enhance innovation skills of employees.
- Active monitoring of market trends and customer needs, participation in technology initiatives and international committees, and exploration of technology acquisitions and strategic partnerships.
- Prysmian is committed to constantly monitoring changes in laws and regulations governing greenhouse gas emissions internationally particularly in countries where Prysmian has production facilities.
- The Group has implemented a comprehensive cybersecurity 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 reporting 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.
- Continuous review by the Intellectual Property department, supported when necessary, by external experts, to identify third-party patents related to new products and markets, ensuring compliance with intellectual property rights. Prysmian's robust patent portfolio also acts as a strong deterrent against litigation.
- Development of a strategic plan, reflected in the Sustainability Scorecard, which includes quantitative targets such as reducing 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
- Capacity building
- Target setting and transition planning

### (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 consistently tracks water consumption across its production facilities and monitors cooling process parameters to promote efficient water use. The company maintains its water supply infrastructure to prevent significant losses and employs water recycling systems in most plants located in water-stressed areas, aiming to reduce overall consumption. Its mitigation strategy also involves increasing recycling rates and installing new systems where needed to further optimize water use

and reduce risk exposure. To evaluate water-related risks, Prysmian uses two climate scenarios from the IPCC—RCP 8.5 and RCP 2.6— over a time horizon extending to 2040. The RCP 8.5 scenario assumes limited climate action, resulting in temperature increases exceeding 3°C, while the RCP 2.6 scenario represents a "very stringent" scenario aiming to keep the global average temperature rise below 2°C. Using the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct platform, Prysmian identified that approximately 27% of its plants are situated in regions facing high water stress under the RCP 8.5 scenario. Consequently, water resource management is a core element of Prysmian's sustainability efforts, with particular emphasis on enhancing water recycling in its production sites. Furthermore, Prysmian recognizes the importance of addressing water-related risks in its supply chain. The company also recognizes that the most significant water-related impacts stem not from its direct operations but from the raw material supply chain, especially metal suppliers. To address this, since 2021 Prysmian has expanded its water risk assessments to include the entire supply chain. To strengthen water management further, Prysmian plans to engage suppliers more actively by encouraging their participation in the CDP Water Security questionnaire and integrating their scores into supplier evaluation and selection processes. In 2024, Prysmian also requested its main suppliers to complete the CDP questionnaire, which includes a dedicated section on water. The responses provided valuable insights into the supply chain's impact on water resources, including total water consumption, efficiency of use—especially in water-stressed regions—and potential risks related to water pollution. One practical outcome of this risk analysis was the launch, in 2023, of a comprehensive water recycling program at a factory located in a high-risk water stress area. This initiative, featuring advanced filtration and reuse technologies, has substantially decreased the facility's dependence on external water sources and reduced its vulnerability to water scarcity. This example illustrates how scenario-based risk assessments have directly shaped Prysmian's operational risk management and environmental sustainability strategies. Prysmian continued its water management activities in 2024 in line with its sustainability strategy, closely monitoring consumption and promoting water recycling. Prysmian. 76% of units have in place recirculation systems ensuring water recirculation percentages over 90%.

[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 ending all investments and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion. However, the company clearly demonstrates a strong commitment to sustainability: •Prysmian aims to be 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 core elements of Prysmian’s ESG strategy. •The company is focused on becoming a global supplier of wiring systems that drive both the energy transition and digital transformation. •Significant investments in research and development are dedicated to creating low-impact, high-efficiency products that support more sustainable wiring solutions. •Prysmian is committed to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across Scopes 1, 2, and 3 to net zero or to residual levels aligned with global and sector-specific targets under the Paris Agreement. •Prysmian has committed to reducing Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 55-60% by 2030 and Scope 3 emissions by 65% within the same timeframe. •The pledge is to achieve net-zero GHG emissions across its value chain by 2035. While Prysmian does not directly address halting investments in fossil fuel-related activities, it recognizes the critical importance of transitioning from fossil fuels to renewable energy and seeks to play a leading role in this shift.*

### **(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**

*Prysmian adheres to the highest principles of fairness, transparency, and clarity in its strategic and financial communications. The company makes its Plan and all relevant materials available ahead of the General Meeting, both through official documentation and on its website, inviting questions and feedback from stakeholders. In addition to sharing this information, Prysmian actively engages with investors and shareholders before the meeting to collect their insights and comments on the Group’s Climate Plan. This engagement complements the ongoing efforts of the Investor Relations team, which in 2024 conducted over 600 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: •Guaranteeing equal access to information for all investors, current and potential, enabling informed investment decisions. •In addition to publishing quarterly data, Prysmian hosts conference calls with institutional investors and analysts, and promptly communicates to the market any significant developments that may affect the company’s stock value and performance. •Prysmian participates in numerous industry conferences organized by top international brokers, along with roadshows and thematic events focused on energy transition, digitalization, innovation, and sustainability. •Engaging continuously with ESG investors through initiatives like Sustainability Week and dedicated meetings with senior management, which has strengthened the presence of these investors among Prysmian’s shareholders.*

### **(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 acknowledges the significant impact of climate change on its business and actively integrates the management of related risks and opportunities into its core strategy. The company factors in global trends such as the expansion of renewable energy and increasing electrification in its planning processes. Key Assumptions: •Market Growth: Prysmian anticipates growth in the global cable market driven by the shift toward a low-carbon economy, with increasing demand for cables in renewable energy, electrification, and digitalization sectors. •Low-Carbon Transition: The company expects ongoing advancements in the transition to a low-carbon economy, opening new market opportunities. •Innovation: Innovation is a strategic priority, with investments in research and development focused on creating low-impact, high-efficiency products. Dependencies: •Government Policies: Regulatory frameworks on greenhouse gas emissions and incentives for renewable energy will influence demand for Prysmian's products and services. •Stakeholder Cooperation: Achieving success relies on strong cooperation with suppliers, customers, and financial partners. •Resource Availability: Adequate raw materials, energy, and skilled personnel are crucial for executing climate-related plans. Resource Allocation: •Climate Integration: Climate-related risks and opportunities are fully embedded in Prysmian's strategic planning, 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: Prysmian actively involves stakeholders to foster sustainable practices across its entire value chain. •Risk Management: Climate risks and opportunities are addressed through a comprehensive Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework. •Transparent Reporting: The company commits to clear and transparent disclosure of its climate performance to all stakeholders.*

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

*Prysmian's transition plan is part of its wider sustainability commitments, detailed in the 2023-2027 strategic plan, "Connect to Lead." While detailed quantitative results are shared elsewhere, this section focuses on both qualitative and quantitative progress related to the plan. To advance its transition plan, Prysmian has implemented several initiatives: •Sustainability Audits: Since 2017, Prysmian has carried out a sustainability audit program, completing its target of 30 ESG audits by the end of 2022. The program has continued beyond 2022, involving external consultants and selecting suppliers for audits based on risk analysis scores. Audit findings are shared with suppliers to enhance their ESG performance. In 2024, the number of audits in the supply chain performed since the start of the initiative is 44. •Performance Indicators: Starting in 2021, operational teams have incorporated greenhouse gas emission savings as a key metric for evaluating investments and industrial projects. Regular energy audits across various countries identify opportunities for improvements and energy savings. In 2024, over 20 energy audits were conducted to assess energy management systems, goal achievement, and the effectiveness of energy efficiency measures. In 2024, following energy audit recommendations, Action Plans were established in the group's business units, and a number of interventions, such as boosting energy efficiency, increasing the percentage of renewable energy, and engineering and design solutions, were either initiated or completed. •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. By the end of 2023, Prysmian had achieved an 88% reduction in SF6 emissions. The results at the end of 2024 were fully consistent with the previous year. Less than 5% of the Group's sites still use this gas. •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. In 2024, three new photovoltaic systems became operational in the Slatina plant (Romania) in January and in the Pignataro plant (Italy) and Abrera plant (Spain) in February. 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 initiatives demonstrate Prysmian's dedication to sustainability, guided by its*

"Climate Change Ambition" and "Social Ambition" set in 2021. The company recognizes the urgent need to tackle climate change and is actively working to minimize its environmental footprint while supporting the shift to a low-carbon economy

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

*Integrated\_Annual\_Report\_2024\_Prysmian\_ENG\_3.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 address a range of environmental issues, including water management, forests, biodiversity, and plastics. Water: •Risk Assessment: The company performs annual water stress assessments through 2040 using the Aqueduct platform to manage water resources responsibly, aligned with its HSEE policy. •Recycling: Prysmian has implemented water recycling systems at its sites and plans to expand these to reduce water consumption and support its climate objectives. •Consumption Monitoring: Regular tracking and maintenance of water use ensure efficiency and adherence to HSEE standards. •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 keeps an updated inventory of protected areas to identify and mitigate biodiversity risks in line with its HSEE policy. •Impact Assessment: Prysmian assesses biodiversity impacts and conducts feasibility studies for new projects, aiming to minimize negative effects or achieve net biodiversity gain (BNG). In March 2025, Prysmian launched a new biodiversity strategy as part of its "Accelerating Growth" plan. The main goal is to achieve Net Gain by 2035, meaning a net positive impact on ecosystems that goes beyond simple environmental compensation. The strategy involves active efforts to enhance biodiversity, such as restoring natural habitats, protecting local species, and promoting regenerative production practices. •Mitigation Measures: Environmental impact assessments and mitigation strategies are embedded in project planning, with necessary permits obtained before work begins in protected zones. Plastic: •Circularity Efforts: Although specific plastic initiatives are not detailed, Prysmian emphasizes circularity by reducing plastic use, cutting waste, and enhancing recycling, supporting its broader sustainability agenda. Overall, Prysmian integrates these environmental efforts into its climate transition plan and HSEE policy, addressing critical ecological challenges while advancing 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

*Prismian recognizes the risks and opportunities posed by climate change and water management for its products and services, particularly in the context of the transition to a low-carbon economy. The company identifies multiple risks that could affect its products and services in the short, medium, and long term (2025-2035),*

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 entrance of new competitors—including major asset management firms drawn by the energy transition market—could potentially reduce Prysmian's market share. Additional risks stem from evolving carbon pricing frameworks like the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), carbon taxes, emissions trading schemes, and the volatility of greenhouse gas (GHG) prices. 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. These products not only meet increasing sustainability requirements but also advance Prysmian's objective of leading 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. Prysmian continuously monitors external developments and adapts its strategy to create sustainable value for all stakeholders, reinforcing its leadership role in the energy transition.

## 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

Environmental risks and opportunities related to water and climate change have become a central element in 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 expanded its evaluation of water and climate-related risks to cover its entire supply chain, including major customers and suppliers. This comprehensive assessment helps identify potential disruptions caused by water scarcity, extreme weather, or other climate impacts. •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 integrates sustainability criteria into its supplier selection and evaluation processes, prioritizing partners that demonstrate strong environmental stewardship, particularly in 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 measures are motivated by a range of factors, including minimizing revenue losses, tapping into new market opportunities, 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. Furthermore, investment in innovative technologies positions Prysmian as a leader in the low-carbon economy transition, opening doors to future growth. 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 research and development strategy is strongly influenced by environmental risks, particularly water scarcity and climate change. Acknowledging these as critical threats—especially concerning water availability for cooling in manufacturing operations—the company adopts long-term planning horizons extending to 2035 and beyond, utilizing climate scenarios such as the 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 innovative methods to reduce water consumption and improve water recirculation within its facilities, thereby decreasing reliance on water resources and enhancing resilience against 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 understanding that inadequate management of environmental risks could result in higher operational costs, diminished competitiveness, and reputational harm. 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: Committing to science-based targets aligned with the Paris Agreement, including achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across Scope 1, 2, and 3. Progress is measured through key indicators 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 closely integrated with its proactive response to environmental risks and opportunities. By prioritizing sustainable innovation and operational efficiency, the company aims to lead the transition toward a sustainable future while securing long-term profitability and value for its stakeholders.*

## 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—especially those linked to water scarcity and climate change—have deeply shaped Prysmian’s operational strategies. The company acknowledges water scarcity as a significant threat and has implemented 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 broader impacts of climate change, 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, the company employs early warning systems for extreme weather, adopts flood prevention measures, and assesses water stress risks at its production sites. Prysmian also embraces 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. Through these efforts, Prysmian positions itself as a key player in the energy transition, supplying essential wiring solutions for renewable energy infrastructure and smart grid networks. Strategic decisions are influenced by the evaluation of short-term (2025), medium-term (2026-2028), and long-term (2029-2035) risks and opportunities. For instance, emerging and substitute technologies—such as hydrogen, large-scale battery storage, and wireless 5G networks—pose risks that drive Prysmian to prioritize innovation and R&D to safeguard its competitive edge. Similarly, growing demand for low-emission products encourages the expansion of the company’s sustainable offerings. Prysmian’s strategic decisions are made through a dynamic enterprise risk management (ERM) process at the corporate level. This process*

identifies, assesses, addresses, and monitors all risks and opportunities, including those linked 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 leverages climate scenarios developed by organizations such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the International Energy Agency (IEA) to test the resilience of its strategies under various future conditions. This forward-looking approach enables the company to anticipate climate impacts and adapt its operations proactively.

[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 (2025): Focus on energy efficiency and low-impact solutions.*
- *Medium-Term (2026-2028): Develop low-emission products, enter growth markets, and form sustainability partnerships.*
- *Long-Term (2029-2035): 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A sustainable finance taxonomy	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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)**

3574000000

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

21

#### (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 (%)

64.1

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

35.9

#### (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 2024, Prysmian's revenue alignment with the EU taxonomy decreased, going from 28.8% in 2023 to 21%. This decrease is primarily due to acquisition of Encore Wire and the timely alignment to the updated list of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs) included in point (f) of the Appendix. Excluding these effects, the alignment percentage would have stood at 31%, highlighting the positive impact of Prysmian's investments aimed at supporting the energy transition. 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)

518000000

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

65.2

#### (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 (%)

81.2

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

18.8

#### (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 2024, Prysmian's CAPEX aligned with the taxonomy was also affected by the acquisition of Encore Wire and the timely alignment to the updated list of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs) included in point (f) of the Appendix. Despite these issues, the taxonomy aligned share of capital expenditure went from 64.1% in 2023 to 65.2% in 2024, confirming Prysmian's increasing focus on the strategic power transmission business. 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)

111000000

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

22.8

#### (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 (%)

66.4

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

33.6

#### (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 2024, Prysmian's OPEX aligned with the taxonomy was also affected by the acquisition of Encore Wire and the timely alignment to the updated list of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs) included in point (f) of the Appendix going t from 29.5% in 2023 to 22.8% in 2024. 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

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

334000000

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

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**

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)**

3000000

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

0.4

**(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**

0.4

#### **(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)**

9000000

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

1.9

#### **(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**

1.9

#### **(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-, medium and low-voltage electrical equipment for the transmission and distribution of electric power), which is particularly representative of Prysmian's business, and 3.18 (Manufacture 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 went from 28.8% in 2023 to 21% in 2024. This reduction is due mainly to the acquisition of Encore Wire and the timely alignment to the updated list of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs) included in point (f) of the Appendix. Despite these issues, the share of Taxonomy-aligned CapEx increased from 64.1% in 2023 to 65.2% in 2024, 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 (Manufacture of renewable energy technologies), Prysmian verified that its products met the criteria for significantly contributing to climate change mitigation. For Activity 3.6 (Manufacture of other low carbon technologies), 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 (Manufacture of automotive and mobility components), where the "substantial contribution" was verified only for cables exclusively intended for vehicles with zero CO2 emissions, and Activity 3.20 (Manufacture, installation and servicing of high, medium and low voltage electrical equipment for electrical 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. Including updates from the Delegated Regulation, most cables and accessories met the requirements. SVHC were found in few cases, and cables with metallic lead—due to lack of alternatives—are considered compliant.*
- 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\_2024\_Prysmian\_ENG\_3.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

CAPEX

#### **(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)**

16000000

#### **(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

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

40000

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

0.01

#### **(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**

0.01

#### **(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

#### **(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information**

*The introduction in the EU Taxonomy of the new activity 3.20 (Manufacture, installation and servicing of high-, medium and low-voltage electrical equipment for the transmission and distribution of electric power), which is particularly representative of Prysmian's business, and 3.18 (Manufacture 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 went from 28.8% in 2023 to 21% in 2024. This reduction is due mainly to the acquisition of Encore Wire and the timely alignment to the updated list of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs) included in point (f) of the Appendix. Despite these issues, the share of Taxonomy-aligned CapEx increased from 64.1% in 2023 to 65.2% in 2024, 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 (Manufacture of renewable energy technologies), Prysmian verified that its products met the criteria for significantly contributing to climate change mitigation. For Activity 3.6 (Manufacture of other low carbon technologies), 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 (Manufacture of automotive and mobility*

components), where the "substantial contribution" was verified only for cables exclusively intended for vehicles with zero CO2 emissions, and Activity 3.20 (Manufacture, installation and servicing of high, medium and low voltage electrical equipment for electrical 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. Including updates from the Delegated Regulation, most cables and accessories met the requirements. SVHC were found in few cases, and cables with metallic lead—due to lack of alternatives—are considered compliant.
- 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

### 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)

1146000000

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

6.7

**(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**

6.7

**(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)**

20000000

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

2.5

**(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**

2.5

**(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)**

31000000

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

6.3

#### (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

6.3

#### (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-, medium and low-voltage electrical equipment for the transmission and distribution of electric power), which is particularly representative of Prysmian's business, and 3.18 (Manufacture 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 went from 28.8% in 2023 to 21% in 2024. This reduction is due mainly to the acquisition of Encore Wire and the timely alignment to the updated list of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs) included in point (f) of the Appendix. Despite these issues, the share of Taxonomy-aligned CapEx increased from 64.1% in 2023 to 65.2% in 2024, 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 (Manufacture of renewable energy technologies), Prysmian verified that its products met the criteria for significantly contributing to climate change mitigation. For Activity 3.6 (Manufacture of other low carbon technologies), 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 (Manufacture of automotive and mobility components), where the "substantial contribution" was verified only for cables exclusively intended for vehicles with zero CO2 emissions, and Activity 3.20 (Manufacture, installation and servicing of high, medium and low voltage electrical equipment for electrical 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. Including updates from the Delegated Regulation, most cables and accessories met the requirements. SVHC were found in few cases, and cables with metallic lead—due to lack of alternatives—are considered compliant.
- 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\_2024\_Prysmian\_ENG\_3.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

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

2078000000

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

12.2

**(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**

12.2

**(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)**

495000000

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

62.3

**(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**

62.3

**(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)

71000000

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

14.5

#### (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

14.5

#### (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-, medium and 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 went from 28.8% in 2023 to 21% in 2024. This reduction is due mainly to the acquisition of Encore Wire and the timely alignment to the updated list of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs) included in point (f) of the Appendix. Despite these issues, the share of Taxonomy-aligned CapEx increased from 64.1% in 2023 to 65.2% in 2024, 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 (Manufacture of renewable energy technologies), Prysmian verified that its products met the criteria for significantly contributing to climate change mitigation. For Activity 3.6 (Manufacture of other low carbon technologies), 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 (Manufacture of automotive and mobility components), where the "substantial contribution" was verified only for cables exclusively intended for vehicles with zero CO2 emissions, and Activity 3.20 (Manufacture, installation and servicing of high, medium and low voltage electrical equipment for electrical 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. Including updates from the Delegated Regulation, most cables and accessories met the requirements. SVHC were found in few cases, and cables with metallic lead—due to lack of alternatives—are considered compliant.
- 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\_2024\_Prysmian\_ENG\_3.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 2023<sup>71</sup>, 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. During 2024, Prysmian acquired Encore Wire, which activities were considered within Prysmian's Taxonomy analysis, particularly for the eligibility assessment. Due to the acquisition during the year, the systems and procedures in place at Encore Wire did not allow for the proper analysis of alignment criteria and calculation of the related KPIs for 2024. However, Prysmian has been collecting and reporting eligibility data, with the goal of refining the analysis and completing the alignment assessment during 2025.*

### (5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

*Please refer to pag. 299 – 316 of the 2024 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 is committed to advancing research and development (R&D) in the realm of low-carbon products pertinent to its industry activities. The company is dedicated to facilitating the transition towards sustainable cable solutions that play a pivotal role in the decarbonisation of the economy. Prysmian's focus is on improving electrical performance while simultaneously progressing towards environmentally friendly cable alternatives. The company holds the conviction that innovation is essential in assisting clients to decarbonise their operations and fulfil their sustainability objectives. In 2024, Prysmian invested 149 million in R&D. The company launched 337 product families in 2024 and holds approximately 5,500 patents covering major innovations. At the end of 2024, the number of Prysmian's patents and patent applications and the number of patent families remained basically unchanged from the previous year. Prysmian filed 7 new trademarks families and abandoned 117 that were no longer used locally. As of 31 December 2024, Prysmian owned 4610 trademarks registrations related to 862 trademark families. 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. Following its Capital Markets Day in March 2025, Prysmian unveiled a bold new strategic target: to generate more than 55% of its revenues from low-carbon solutions by 2028. This milestone underscores the Group's deepening commitment to energy transition and decarbonization, focusing on innovative technologies and products that enable sustainable electrification, renewable energy integration, and energy efficiency. The initiative is part of the "Accelerating Growth" industrial plan and marks a decisive step in strengthening Prysmian's position as a global leader in delivering resilient, environmentally responsible infrastructure.*

[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

100

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

149000000

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

100

#### (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 aligns its R&D investments with its sustainability strategy to minimize environmental impact. Since 2021, reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions has been a key performance indicator for assessing investment effectiveness. The company aims to lower its carbon footprint and contribute to global decarbonization, with targets approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi): a 55-60% 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. In 2024, Prysmian launched E-Path, its new label for sustainable 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. In 2024, new innovative products were launched globally that respond to the trends of electrification and the transition to renewable energy sources: PrySolar cable for the solar panels and PryID solution for digitalizing electricity infrastructure.*
- 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 93% of sites. The percentage changed in 2024 following the acquisition of Encore Wire. Prysmian views the transition to a low-carbon economy both as challenge and an opportunity, believing that sustainability investments will enhance competitiveness and generate 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)**

-81

### **(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 2024, the Group's investments in all HSE projects amounted to approximately 7 million. 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

- Scenario analysis

#### (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 € 613000 in 2024) by total tons of CO2 abated (199000) tonCO2e). The 2024 internal price on carbon is  $613000 / 199000 = 3.08$  € / tCO2. The analysis of operating costs (OPEX) related to Scope 2 decarbonization through 2035 has been integrated into the scenario planning, providing an in-depth view of potential expenditure trends. In particular, the costs associated with unbundled EACs, long-term strips of EACs, PPAs, and green tariffs across Prysmian's various geographic regions have been evaluated, thereby supporting strategic decisions based on market scenarios and evolving energy regulations.*

#### (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)

3.08

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

**(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 €/tCO<sub>2</sub>. Countries with smaller values of €/tCO<sub>2</sub> are given priority.)

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

49.4

**(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 2024, the carbon price has been calculated by dividing total Guarantee of Origins investment (around € 613000) by total tons of CO<sub>2</sub> abated related to such consumption (199000 tonCO<sub>2</sub>e). 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 €/tCO<sub>2</sub> as defined above). Countries with smaller values in €/tCO<sub>2</sub> are given priority. The purchase of GO (Guarantees of Origin) and the implementation of projects based on the prioritization of the internal carbon price allow for an effective approach and a technical-economic optimization criterion towards the defined reduction targets, thus aligning with the climate transition plan.*

*[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 78% 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 2024 alone, the company held over 600 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 43% in 2024, 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 threshold 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

63

**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 threshold 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

157

[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

*To address the rising focus on sustainability and climate in supply chains, Prysmian launched a supplier engagement campaign to strengthen ESG integration in its strategy. Prysmian in the last few years structured the core part of the entire process related to ESG monitoring: the Assessment of the current supply base, including: •Supplier Desk Analysis, primarily to assess sustainability and climate-related aspects of the Group's key suppliers. •Risk Analysis, based on data evaluation and examination coming from the desk analysis in terms of sustainability scoring aligned with the company's critical risk assessment parameters •Sustainability Audits, performed with reference to the scores assigned following the risk analysis. Sustainability and climate are key in supplier assessments, with audit results shared to encourage improvement among low performers. In 2024, the analysis evaluating suppliers with potential social and environmental impacts involved 500 suppliers, 70% of the total spending. The coverage rationale aimed at selecting high impactful suppliers was: •Base metals suppliers: 100% were assessed, due to both the relevance in the Group's spending and to the high energy consumption required for production processes; •Raw materials: suppliers that exceed Euro 100 thousand were assessed, •Non-raw materials: selected suppliers in high-risk areas (LATAM, ASEAN, CHINA, TURKEY, MIDDLE EAST) or categories (transportation, utilities, mro, packaging, reels) were assessed.*

### 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 2024, 72 suppliers, all from raw materials and metals categories, submitted the CDP, representing approximately half of the Group's expenses (56%).*

[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. In case of non-compliance with Prysmian's ESG requirements, suppliers undergo a structured process within the supply chain strategy. Risks are first identified through a Desk & Risk Analysis by an external partner, assessing governance, environmental, and human rights aspects. High-risk and strategic suppliers are then subject to third-party sustainability audits. Based on audit results, corrective actions and tailored improvement plans may be required, with follow-up audits if needed. Failure to meet minimum ESG standards after repeated unsatisfactory audits can lead to contract termination. However, as of 2024, no suppliers have been excluded, reflecting Prysmian's preference for improvement and support over immediate termination. Prysmian continuously monitors the effectiveness of these actions. The goal is to promote continuous improvement and the adoption of sustainable practices.*

## 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:

- 51-75%

### (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 94.5% of total emissions generated throughout the value chain are mainly attributable to use of the products sold. The procurement of raw materials represents 4.9% of the Group total, while the remainder is split between logistics, investment and other minor categories. In 2024 Prysmian identified the suppliers deemed significant according to the sustainability criteria defined by the Group (157 suppliers of metals and raw materials, representing approximately 56% 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 is 46%. 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:

- 51-75%

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

Select from:

26-50%

**(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 2024, the Group's major suppliers (157 suppliers of metals and raw materials, representing about 56% of the Group's total expenditure) were invited to complete the CDP Water Security questionnaire. The response rate was 46%, slightly higher than last year. The information and data reported through the CDP enabled Prysmian to conduct an initial evaluation of the significant impacts and risks related to water resources within its supply chain. This assessment focused on absolute water consumption, the efficiency of water use—especially in regions experiencing water stress—and the potential for water pollution. 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

Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

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

Innovation and collaboration

- Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts on products and services

### (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:

- 51-75%

#### (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 94.5% of total emissions generated throughout the value chain are mainly attributable to the use of the products sold. The procurement of raw materials represents about 4.9% of the Group total, while the remainder is split between logistics, investment, and other minor categories. In 2024, Prysmian identified the suppliers deemed significant according to the sustainability criteria defined by the Group 157 suppliers of metals and raw materials, representing approximately 56% 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 is 46%. 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 46% response rate in 2024 represents a measure of success. These data, combined with additional analyses and calculations conducted by the Group to quantify indirect emissions, are crucial for evaluating and selecting suppliers, as well as for establishing criteria to involve the entire supply chain in climate-related initiatives. The higher response rate and more detailed emission disclosures have greatly improved Prysmian's capability to assess and manage the environmental impact of its supply chain. This, in turn, enables targeted actions to reduce the overall carbon footprint and promotes a collaborative approach to sustainability throughout 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**

#### Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

#### 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)

#### Innovation and collaboration

- Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts on products and services

### **(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:*

- 51-75%

### **(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 implemented specific rating systems, such as ISO 14001 certification and the completion of the CDP Water Security Questionnaire, to serve as indicators of its suppliers' effective management of environmental aspects and impacts. Also in 2024, the Group's major suppliers (157 suppliers of metals and raw materials, representing about 56% of the Group's total expenditure) were invited to complete the CDP Water Security questionnaire. The response rate was 46%. This quantitative threshold of a 46% response rate in 2024 represents a measure of success. The information and data provided through the CDP enabled Prysmian to conduct a preliminary assessment of the key impacts and risks related to water resources within its supply chain. This evaluation considered absolute water consumption, the efficiency of water use—especially in regions experiencing water stress—as well as the potential for water pollution. 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 higher response rate and more comprehensive water management disclosures have greatly improved Prysmian's capacity to evaluate and manage the environmental impact of its supply chain. This progress supports targeted initiatives to enhance water efficiency and mitigate water-related risks, promoting a collaborative sustainability effort throughout 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

[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 Sustainability and Innovation Days - Sustain to Lead, an event which took place during the last week of June 2024 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 and to discuss, share progress and explore initiatives that have been put in place to make a positive impact on the environment and the company, united by a spirit of innovation. The event was held in a hybrid mode: there was a physical participation of more than 600 stakeholders and it was streamed live to around 8500 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. Moreover, through company newsletters and the Insight magazine on the company website, the Group effectively communicates its goals and achievements to customers, making them part of the company's own role and commitment to facilitating the energy transition and providing sustainable solutions.*

### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*This initiative seeks to foster a culture of sustainability and address climate change, positioning them as key strategic elements for enhancing competitiveness and driving business growth. 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 organizations 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, digitalization and electrification. In this context, the measure of success is quantified as the percentage of clients engaged with respect to the total number: in 2024 the percentage was around 50%, 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 organized 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.*

### (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 2024 the percentage was around 50%, 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 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 2024 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. In 2024 Prysmian consolidated the activities of the Global Sustainability Academy, part of the Global Professional School, for all Group employees.

#### **(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**

At this stage, our organization has not yet implemented any environmental initiatives as part of our engagement due to CDP Supply Chain, as this is not currently an immediate strategic priority. There are several reasons for this. Firstly, our current focus is on other critical areas essential to the growth and stability of the business, such as operational efficiency and market expansion. While we acknowledge the importance of environmental sustainability, we are in the process of developing a comprehensive strategy aligned with our long-term objectives. This approach will ensure that any initiatives we undertake are carefully planned and fully integrated into our overall business model. Additionally, our resources and efforts are currently dedicated to addressing more urgent business challenges. As we move forward,

*we anticipate that environmental initiatives will play an increasingly significant role in our strategic priorities, and we are committed to reassessing our focus to incorporate 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 commitments defined by the Company, which aims to reduce environmental impacts. In recent years, Prysmian has focused effort on research into and the development of a supply chain capable of offering recycled materials, especially metals and plastics for the cable insulation and protection.*

## 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) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

No

### (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?

#### (7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

Yes, an acquisition

#### (7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

*Prismian has undergone the following structural changes impacting the baseline: - Acquisition of Encore Wire, in USA (July 2024) - Acquisition of Warren & Brown, in Australia (November 2024),*

#### (7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

*Prismian has undergone the acquisition of the Encore Wire and Warren & Brown in 2024 (respectively in July and November 2024). This integration causes a change in 2024 emissions of 9909 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> for Scope 1, 27002 tons and 28482 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> for Scope 2 (location-based and market-based, respectively), and 3705271 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> for Scope 3.*

*[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 boundary

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

*Prysman is now able to measure emissions coming from Encore Wire (USA) and Warren & Brown (Australia), two new acquisitions made in 2024. This integration causes a change in 2024 emissions of 9909 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> for Scope 1, 27002 tons and 28482 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> for Scope 2 (location-based and market-based, respectively), and 3705271 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> for Scope 3.*

*[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:

- Yes

#### (7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

- Scope 1  
 Scope 2, location-based  
 Scope 2, market-based  
 Scope 3

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

*As part of our recalculation policy, we decided to recalculate Scope 3 emissions for the base year, as the recalculated values exceed the 5% materiality threshold. This approach ensures the accuracy and comparability of the results throughout the years. 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. It should be noted that Prysmian has currently revised the 2019 baseline only with respect to the near-term and long-term SBT targets (validated in June 2025). However, the data reported in the 2024 Annual Integrated Report does not yet reflect these changes. These changes will be incorporated into the Annual Report for the year 2025.*

#### **(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation**

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

#### **(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.**

Select all that apply

Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

#### **(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 2024, Prysmian Group purchased Guarantees of Origin, with the aim of reducing the corresponding CO2 emissions according to the Market-based calculation method. In 2024 Prysmian Group bought GOs covering about 20% of total Group energy consumption (32% of electricity consumption).

[Fixed row]

### (7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

Yes

#### (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 and distribution centres, 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) • Data related to WTT (Well-to-tank) have been excluded in Category 7 (employee commuting) • Data related to stationary combustion of leased assets have been excluded in category 8 (upstream leased assets) • The following data related to category 11 (use of sold products) have been excluded: - some products have been excluded from cat.11, in particular those coming from integrated BUs and some Industrial Specialities (defence, marine OEM, Railway, Rolling Stock, Specialties) - exclusions of the emissions from cable installation activities*

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

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2 (market-based)

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 3: Employee commuting

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

Scope 3: Use of sold products

#### (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

2.1

#### (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 (<1% of Scope 1+Scope2). No data have been collected for offices (Scope 1&2), unless disclosed together with the factory data, due to the limited emissions contribution compared to the material emissions from production activities of the Group. However, please be aware that most of the offices are not owned by the*

Group and, therefore, their emissions are accounted for in the Scope 3 calculation. With reference to Scope 3, in specific to category 4 and 9, data related to the following business or locations are excluded due to their low significance: Belgium, Ivory Coast, Russia, Automotive B.U. (limited to Tunisia and North America), Projects (Powerlink, NSW and Arco Felice plant), OAPIL (Oman), Chiplun (India), EHC (North America Elevator), MMS business (US, Brazil) and other minor streams in among China logistic centers and European semifinished products. For category 7 (employee commuting) the wtt (well to tank) emissions are excluded due to their low materiality (0.000000059% of Scope 3) For category 8 (upstream leased assets, the stationary combustion emissions are excluded due to their low materiality (0.000000001% of Scope 3). For category 11 (use of sold products) the exclusions of the cable installations activities and the exclusions related to some products are excluded due to their low materiality (1.11% of Scope 3)

#### **(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 (<1% combined). For offices and the exclusion in category 4 and 9, a materiality of sources of these GHG emissions within our reported boundary, which are not included in our disclosure, is being investigated, and expected to be not material (<1% combined). For WTT emission in category 7, a materiality of sources of these GHG emissions within our reported boundary, which are not included in our disclosure, is being investigated, and expected to be not material (<1%). For WTT emission in category 8, a materiality of sources of these GHG emissions within our reported boundary, which are not included in our disclosure, is being investigated, and expected to be not material (<1%). For WTT emission in category 11, a materiality of sources of these GHG emissions within our reported boundary, which are not included in our disclosure, is being investigated, and expected to be not material (1.11% combined).*

[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. Please be aware that the 2019 baseline was updated during 2024 and approved by the Science Based Target initiative in June 2025.. 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, 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. Please be aware that the 2019 baseline was updated during 2024 and approved by the Science Based Target initiative in June 2025.*

## 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, 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*

## 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)

11142610.47

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*The base year value includes all Prysmian Group’s plants, 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. Please be aware that the 2019 baseline was updated during 2024 and approved by the Science Based Target initiative in June 2025.*

## Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

124779.21

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*The base year value includes all Prysmian Group's plants, 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. Please be aware that the 2019 baseline was updated during 2024 and approved by the Science Based Target initiative in June 2025.*

### **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, 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 Please be aware that the 2019 baseline was updated during 2024 and approved by the Science Based Target initiative in June 2025.*

### **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)**

460892

#### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*The base year value includes all Prysmian Group's plants, 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. Please be aware that the 2019 baseline was updated during 2024 and approved by the Science Based Target initiative in June 2025.*

### **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, 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. Please be aware that the 2019 baseline was updated during 2024 and approved by the Science Based Target initiative in June 2025.*

### **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, 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. Please be aware that the 2019 baseline was updated during 2024 and approved by the Science Based Target initiative in June 2025.*

## **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, 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." Please be aware that the 2019 baseline was updated during 2024 and approved by the Science Based Target initiative in June 2025.*

## **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, 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 Please be aware that the 2019 baseline was updated during 2024 and approved by the Science Based Target initiative in June 2025.*

## 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, Please be aware that the 2019 baseline was updated during 2024, and approved by the Science Based Target initiative in June 2025.*

## 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)

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*The base year value includes all Prysmian Group's plants, Calculation: the model extracts yearly cable losses per cable type and per country from 2019 to the year of cable life-end (between 2040 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. Please be aware that the 2019 baseline was updated during 2024, and approved by the Science Based Target initiative in June 2025.*

## 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, 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. Please be aware that the 2019 baseline was updated during 2024, and approved by the Science Based Target initiative in June 2025.*

## 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, 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. Please be aware that the 2019 baseline was updated during 2024, and approved by the Science Based Target initiative in June 2025.

### 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 Applicable

### 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 Applicable

[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)**

227215

#### **(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 2024 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 • Biogas/Biofuel/Biomass The Scope 1 emission factors are provided by DEFRA 2024 "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)**

474155

#### **(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

393573

#### **(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" 2024. B. Market-Based: values are provided by: • AIB, European "Residual Mixes 2023" 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, "2024 Green-e Energy Residual Mix Emissions Rates", for sites based in the US and Canada. • IEA "Emission factors" 2024. The Scope 2 emission factor related to thermal energy purchased as steam and offsite district heating is provided by DEFRA 2024 "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 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 2024, Prysmian Group purchased Guarantees of Origin, with the aim of reducing the corresponding CO2 emissions according to the Market-based calculation method. In 2024 Prysmian Group bought GOs covering about 20% of total Group energy consumption (31% 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)**

11747429

#### **(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

2024 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 5% 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.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)

324258

#### (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

2024 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 0.4% 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)

199625

### (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

2024 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)

443212

### (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

2024 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)

121523

### (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

*2024 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)

23124

## (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

*2024 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)

52669

## (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

2024 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)

660

#### (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

2024 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 m<sup>2</sup> 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)

24075

### (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). 2024 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

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

226207451

### (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

2024 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 2024 to the year of cable life-end (between 2048 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)

46847

### (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

2024 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 92% of sales, while “telecom” and “optical fiber” are part of the “Telecom” division and thus account for the remaining 8%. • 90% of cables are recycled at end of life, and the remaining 10% goes to landfill. • The composition of “energy cables” is 65% metals and 35% 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 CO<sub>2</sub>eq/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)

112960

### (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

2024 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:  $CO_2 \text{ eq} = \text{SUM} (\text{USD invested per industry} \times \text{Industry Emission Factor (kgCO}_2 \text{ eq/million USD)})$ . Different emission factors are used according to the industry in which investee companies operate, and therefore, each investment was matched to its industry (source: EEIO).

### Other (upstream)

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not evaluated

### (7.8.5) Please explain

Not Applicable

### Other (downstream)

## (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not evaluated

## (7.8.5) Please explain

Not Applicable

[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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:

Reasonable assurance

### (7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

*Integrated\_Annual\_Report\_2024\_Prysmian\_ENG\_3.pdf*

### (7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

319 - 324

### (7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

### (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:

Reasonable assurance

### (7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

*Integrated\_Annual\_Report\_2024\_Prysmian\_ENG\_3.pdf*

### (7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

319 - 324

### (7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

### (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:

Reasonable assurance

### (7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

*Integrated\_Annual\_Report\_2024\_Prysmian\_ENG\_3.pdf*

### (7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

319 - 324

### (7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- ISAE3000

### (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:

Reasonable assurance

### (7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

*Integrated\_Annual\_Report\_2024\_Prysmian\_ENG\_3.pdf*

### (7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

319 - 324

### (7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

### (7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

## (7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

Increased

**(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)**

32218

#### **(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions**

Select from:

Decreased

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5

### (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 2024 allowed a reduction (Scope 1 + Scope 2 location-based) of 32218 tCO<sub>2</sub>e compared to 2023 gross global emissions (700846 tCO<sub>2</sub>e): the decreasing trend is due to the implementation of different projects, in particular the following ones: (implementation of photovoltaic systems, plant rationalization, green energy, as detailed in question 7.55.2. Therefore, all the above mentioned actions allowed the Group to reduce its emissions by 5% compared to 2023 calculated using the location-based approach as  $(32218 / 700846) \times 100 = 5\%$*

## Divestment

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

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 2024*

## Acquisitions

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

36911

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*As specified in questions 7.1.1, 7.1.2, and 7.1.3, Prysmian completed the acquisition of Encore Wire and Warren&Brown in 2024. The emissions calculated for 2024 account for 36911 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> under Scope 1 & 2. (of 9909 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> for Scope 1, 27002 tons for Scope 2 – Location Based). When compared to the 2023 Scope 1 & 2 emissions of 700846 tons, this results in a 5% increase in emissions.*

## Mergers

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

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 2024*

## 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 2024*

**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 2024 with respect to 2023*

## 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 2024 with respect to 2023*

## 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 2024

## 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]*

**(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?**

*Select from:*

Location-based

**(7.11) How do your total Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?**

*Select from:*

Decreased

**(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:*

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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)

**(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category**

2.7

**(7.11.1.5) Please explain**

*Emissions from “Purchased goods and services” category report a slight increase (2.7%) as a result of a slight increase in the purchased goods quantity and a different geographical allocation of the purchased volumes. Furthermore, there is an increase in emissions due to the purchase of goods and services made in 2024 by the newly acquired company, Encore Wire, which was acquired in July 2024.*

**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)**

245617

**(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category**

32

**(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:

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)

189358

### (7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

5.4

### (7.11.1.5) Please explain

*Emissions from this category report an increase (5.4%) as a result of the acquisition of Encore Wire*

## Upstream 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)

405264

### (7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

9.4

### (7.11.1.5) Please explain

*A portion of the transportation and distribution of products sold is handled by Prysmian and paid for and controlled Prysmian. This portion therefore falls within category 4. Furthermore, there is an increase in emissions due to the purchase of goods and services made in 2024 by the newly acquired company, Encore Wire, which was acquired in July 2024.*

## Waste generated in operations

### (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)

123822

### (7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

1.9

### (7.11.1.5) Please explain

Emissions from “Waste generated in operations” category report a slight decrease (-2%) as a result of the reduction of the total waste produced in 2024 other than an increase in waste sent to recycling compared to that sent to landfill.

## Business travel

### (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)

19216

### (7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

20.3

### (7.11.1.5) Please explain

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

## Employee commuting

### (7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

### (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)

51146

### (7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

3

### (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:

Increased

### (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)

390

### (7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

69.2

### (7.11.1.5) Please explain

*Emissions from “Upstream leased assets” category report a increase (69%) 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:

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)

32838

### (7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

26.7

### (7.11.1.5) Please explain

*A portion of the transportation and distribution of products sold is handled by Prysmian and paid for and controlled by Prysmian. This portion, previously accounted for in category 9, therefore falls within category 4.*

## 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)

255435436

### (7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

11.4

### (7.11.1.5) Please explain

*Emissions from "Use of sold products" category report a decrease (-11.4%) 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:

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)

46395

#### (7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

1

#### (7.11.1.5) Please explain

*Emissions from “End-of-life treatment of sold products” category report a slight increase (1%) as a result of the increase of the revenue, and consequently to a higher sale of cables in the reporting year*

### Investments

#### (7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

#### (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)

61799

#### (7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

82.8

#### (7.11.1.5) Please explain

*Emissions from “Investments” category report an increase (82.8%) as a result of the increase of the investments in equity-accounted companies.  
[Fixed row]*

**(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?**

Select from:

No

**(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?**

Select from:

Yes

**(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)**

210033

**(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:

SF6

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

13173

### (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:

HFCs

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

4008

### (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)

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

263

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

263

**Argentina**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

696

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

3770

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

3770

**Australia**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

1247

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

19305

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

19305

## **Brazil**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

19238

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

7208

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

0

## **Canada**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

11039

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

6342

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

11835

## **Chile**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

219

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

4223

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

0

**China**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

3244

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

33849

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

33849

**Colombia**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

254

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

1297

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

0

## Costa Rica

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

241

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

4

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

4

## Côte d'Ivoire

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

118

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

752

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

752

## Czechia

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

529

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

8949

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

13422

**Estonia**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

133

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

7324

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

216

**Finland**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

46

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

3720

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

265

**France**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

23216

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

13861

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

8842

**Germany**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

7840

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

31537

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

39624

**Hungary**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

1941

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

8039

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

13992

**Indonesia**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

93

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

7453

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

7453

**Italy**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

77109

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

33381

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

9040

**Malaysia**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

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

3229

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

3229

**Mexico**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

5641

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

13571

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

13571

**Netherlands**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

4568

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

15224

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

309

## **New Zealand**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

42

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

35

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

35

## **Norway**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

263

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

62

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

0

## **Oman**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

6178

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

19487

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

19487

**Philippines**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

306

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

3631

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

3631

**Portugal**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

170

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

1811

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

0

## Romania

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1165

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

9602

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

7375

## Russian Federation

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

110

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

4280

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

4280

## Slovakia

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42

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

1736

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

5088

**Spain**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

1349

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

12678

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

0

**Sweden**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

76

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

621

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

480

**Thailand**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

26

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

2043

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

2043

**Tunisia**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

44

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

665

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

665

**Turkey**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

2290

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

12887

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

0

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

3516

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

8116

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

0

**United States of America**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

53926

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

173186

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

170735

*[Fixed row]*

**(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.**

Select all that apply

By business division

**(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	<i>Accessories</i>	<i>6682</i>
Row 2	<i>Optical fiber</i>	<i>6572</i>
Row 3	<i>Shipping fleet</i>	<i>58946</i>
Row 4	<i>Energy cables</i>	<i>136572</i>
Row 5	<i>Telecom cables</i>	<i>5336</i>
Row 6	<i>Wire Rod</i>	<i>13078</i>

[Add row]

**(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.**

Select all that apply

By business division

**(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	<i>Telecom Cables</i>	<i>42878</i>	<i>46109</i>
Row 2	<i>Wire Rod</i>	<i>1318</i>	<i>1893</i>
Row 3	<i>Energy Cables</i>	<i>362737</i>	<i>294381</i>
Row 4	<i>Optical Fiber</i>	<i>56310</i>	<i>41340</i>
Row 5	<i>Accessories</i>	<i>10910</i>	<i>9847</i>

[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)**

227215

**(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

474155

**(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

393573

**(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]*

## (7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

No

## (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**

1000

### **(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

0.01

### **(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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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

1000

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

0.03

### (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 2025 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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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

10073000

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

134.43

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty ( $\pm\%$ )

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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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

10073000

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

280.52

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

**(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 2025 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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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

34241000

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

456.95

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Greenhouse gas emissions, measured in tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> 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 SF<sub>6</sub>.*

### (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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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

34241000

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

953.57

#### (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 2025 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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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

3694000

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

49.3

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

### (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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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

3694000

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

102.87

#### (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 2025 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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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

8496000

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

113.38

#### (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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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

8496000

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

**(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 2025 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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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

43998000

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

587.16

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Greenhouse gas emissions, measured in tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> 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 SF<sub>6</sub>.*

### (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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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

43998000

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1225.29

### (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 2025 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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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

2072000

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

27.65

### (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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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**

2072000

## **(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

57.7

## **(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 2025 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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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

1300000

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

17.35

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Greenhouse gas emissions, measured in tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> 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 SF<sub>6</sub>.*

### (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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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

1300000

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

36.2

#### (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 2025 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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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**

167207

### **(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

2.23

### **(7.26.10) Uncertainty ( $\pm\%$ )**

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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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

167209

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

4.66

### (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 2025 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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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

6186327

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

82.56

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty ( $\pm\%$ )

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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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

6186327

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

172.28

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

### (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 2025 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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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

2134000

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

28.48

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Greenhouse gas emissions, measured in tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> 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 SF<sub>6</sub>.*

### (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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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

2134000

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

59.43

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty ( $\pm\%$ )

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 2025 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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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

1420087

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

18.95

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

### (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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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

1420087

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

39.55

#### (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 2025 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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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

5638865

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

75.25

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Greenhouse gas emissions, measured in tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> 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 SF<sub>6</sub>.*

#### (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 2025. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH<sub>4</sub> released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH<sub>4</sub> 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 Annual Report, 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

5638867

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

**(7.26.10) Uncertainty ( $\pm\%$ )**

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 2025 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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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

4234488

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

56.51

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Greenhouse gas emissions, measured in tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> 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 SF<sub>6</sub>.*

### (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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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

4234488

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

117.93

### (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 2025 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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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

6913

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.09

### (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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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**

6913

## **(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

0.19

## **(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 2025 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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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

0

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

0

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Greenhouse gas emissions, measured in tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> 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 SF<sub>6</sub>.*

#### (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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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

0

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty ( $\pm\%$ )

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 2025 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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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 volume 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e**

0

### **(7.26.10) Uncertainty ( $\pm\%$ )**

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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e

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 2025 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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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 ( $\pm\%$ )

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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e

0

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

**(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 2025 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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e

0

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Greenhouse gas emissions, measured in tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> 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 SF<sub>6</sub>.*

#### (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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e

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 2025 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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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

0

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

0

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

### (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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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

0

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

4

#### (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 2025 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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e

0

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Greenhouse gas emissions, measured in tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> 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 SF<sub>6</sub>.*

#### (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 2025. About 2-5% uncertainty due to assumptions/conversions. In addition, CH<sub>4</sub> released in the degasification of certain types of cables is not included since it is not material. CH<sub>4</sub> 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 Annual Report, 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e

0

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty ( $\pm\%$ )

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 2025 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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e

0

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Greenhouse gas emissions, measured in tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> 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 SF<sub>6</sub>.*

### (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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e

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 2025 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 2025. 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 Annual Report, 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]

### (7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

- More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

### (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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

1038

### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

896339

### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

897377.00

## Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

### (7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

### (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

542656

### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1114697

### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1657353.00

## 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

17787

### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

20327

### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

38114.00

## 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

1942

### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1942.00

## Total energy consumption

### (7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

### (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

561480

### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2033305

### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

2594785.00

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from:

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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**

*No sustainable biomass consumed*

**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

*No other biomass consumed*

### 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

1038

### (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

*No coal consumed*

## Oil

### (7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

### (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3983

### (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

621171

### (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

271185

### (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*

### Total fuel

### (7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

### (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

897377

### (7.30.7.8) Comment

*Total energy consumed in 2024  
[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)

92863

#### (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:

Italy

#### (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)**

2015

**(7.30.14.10) Comment**

*This cancellation statement refers to the renewable energy quota purchased by Prysmian Cavie Sistemi Italia, Prysmian Spa, and Prysmian Powerlink srl.*

**Row 2**

**(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)**

48949

**(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 Abrera, Cavigel, Cavinova, Manlleu, Santa Perpetua and Santader.*

### Row 3

#### (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:

Solar

#### (7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12124

#### (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:

No

#### (7.30.14.10) Comment

*This cancellation statement refers to the renewable energy quota purchased by GENERAL CABLE CELCAT ENERGIA E TELECO SA*

### 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:

Solar

### (7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

53300

### (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:

Finland

### (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 BV.*

## Row 5

### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Colombia

### (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)

8919

### (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:

Colombia

**(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)**

1967

**(7.30.14.10) Comment**

*This cancellation statement refers to the renewable energy quota purchased by CELSIA COLOMBIA S.A. E.S.P*

**Row 6**

**(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)**

25035

**(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)**

2001

**(7.30.14.10) Comment**

*This cancellation statement refers to the renewable energy quota purchased by Prysmian cabos e Sistemas*

**Row 7**

**(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)

13096

### (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 Prysmian Cobre Cerrillos S.A.*

## Row 8

### (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:

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

### (7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

52000

### (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)**

2018

**(7.30.14.10) Comment**

*This cancellation statement refers to the renewable energy quota purchased by Prysman Group Finland Oy*

**Row 9**

**(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)

9700

#### (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:

Finland

#### (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)

1977

#### (7.30.14.10) Comment

*This cancellation statement refers to the renewable energy quota purchased by Prysmian Group Norge AS*

### Row 10

#### (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:

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

### (7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9700

### (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:

Netherlands

### (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 Group baltics AS*

## Row 11

### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Germany

### (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)

42442

### (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:

Sweden

### (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 Kabel und Systeme GmbH*

## Row 12

### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Turkey

### (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)

27600

#### (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:

Turkey

#### (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)

1983

#### (7.30.14.10) Comment

*This cancellation statement refers to the renewable energy quota purchased by Turk Prysmian Kablo ve SISTEMLERI A.S.*

### Row 13

#### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

#### (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)

52288

### (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:

Norway

### (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)

2011

### (7.30.14.10) Comment

*This cancellation statement refers to the renewable energy quota purchased by Prysmian Cable&System Limited  
[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)**

1117

**(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)**

1117.00

**Argentina**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

12139

**(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)**

12139.00

**Australia**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

31763

**(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)**

31763.00

## Brazil

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

96881

### (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)

96881.00

## Canada

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

57872

### (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)**

57872.00

**Chile**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

13095

**(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)**

13095.00

**China**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

58325

**(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)**

58325.00

**Colombia**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

8780

**(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)**

8780.00

## Costa Rica

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13807

### (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)

13807.00

## Côte d'Ivoire

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2183

### (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)**

2183.00

## **Czechia**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

20399

**(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)**

20399.00

## **Estonia**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

10898

**(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)**

1203

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

12101.00

**Finland**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

49634

**(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)**

18990

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

68624.00

**France**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

217269

**(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)**

217269.00

**Germany**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

83290

**(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)**

8802

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

92092.00

**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

**Indonesia**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

9472

**(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)**

9472.00

**Italy**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

109274

**(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)

109274.00

## Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5137

(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)

5137.00

## Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36949

(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)**

36949.00

## **Netherlands**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

52507

**(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)**

1722

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

54229.00

## New Zealand

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

372

### (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)

372.00

## Norway

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8897

### (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)**

8897.00

**Oman**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

52596

**(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)**

52596.00

**Philippines**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

5224

**(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)**

5224.00

**Portugal**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

11594

**(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)**

11594.00

## Romania

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

35449

### (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)

35449.00

## Russian Federation

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8822

### (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)**

6663

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

15485.00

**Slovakia**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

14253

**(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)**

14253.00

**Spain**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

78810

**(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)**

78810.00

**Sweden**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

12628

**(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)**

2674

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

15302.00

**Thailand**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

4246

**(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)**

4246.00

**Tunisia**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

1662

**(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)**

1662.00

**Turkey**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

30628

**(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)**

30628.00

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

41663

**(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)**

41663.00

**United States of America**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

412600

**(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)**

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

412600.00  
 [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)

NA

### (7.34.1.3) % of revenue from this product or service in the reporting year

8

### (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/km) 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)

NA

#### (7.34.1.3) % of revenue from this product or service in the reporting year

92

#### (7.34.1.4) Efficiency figure in the reporting year

3.6

#### (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 (3.60 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

0.00004

### (7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

701370

### (7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

### (7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

17026000000

### (7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Location-based

### (7.45.6) % change from previous year

18

### (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 2024, the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions have decreased with respect to 2023, 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.*

## Row 2

### (7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.287

### (7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

701370

### (7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit of production

### (7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

2446024

### (7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Location-based

### (7.45.6) % change from previous year

0.24

### (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 2024, the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions have decreased with respect to 2023, 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. Prysmian unit of production are meant in tons.*

[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

241347065

#### (7.52.3) Metric numerator

kg

#### (7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

N/A

## (7.52.5) % change from previous year

2.6

## (7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

## (7.52.7) Please explain

*The increase registered in the overall waste production in 2024, with respect to 2023, can be traced down to a 14% increase in the hazardous waste production and to a 2% increase in the non-hazardous waste production.*

[Add row]

## (7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

Absolute target

### (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

*Prismian 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>)

### (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)**

237124

**(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

422054

**(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

659178.000

**(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**

31.54

**(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year**

Select from:

Revised

**(7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target**

The target was revised during 2025 to increase the Group's ambition in achieving its emission reduction goals. This revision is linked to the new targets set by the Group in 2025 (Abs 5 and 6 for Scope 1 & 2, and Abs 7 and 8 for Scope 3)

#### (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 (<1% of Scope 1+Scope2). Facilities excluded: No data have been collected for offices and distribution centres owned by the company (small number), unless in the same location of the factories. Their overall environmental impact compared to emissions that come from production activities of Operating Units is negligible (<1% of Scope 1+Scope 2)

#### (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 231 ktons of CO2e emissions.

#### (7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

#### Row 2

#### (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)**

237124

**(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

422054

**(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

659178.000

**(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**

60.15

**(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year**

Select from:

Revised

### **(7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target**

*The target was revised during 2025 to increase the Group's ambition in achieving its emission reduction goals. This revision is linked to the new targets set by the Group in 2025 (Abs 5 and 6 for Scope 1 & 2, and Abs 7 and 8 for Scope 3)*

### **(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 (<1% of Scope 1+Scope2). Facilities excluded: No data have been collected for offices and distribution centres owned by the company (small number), unless in the same location of the factories. Their overall environmental impact compared to emissions that come from production activities of Operating Units is negligible <1% of Scope 1+Scope 2)*

### **(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 231 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 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>)
- Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)
- Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O)

### **(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)**

99.0

**(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)**

12379475

**(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

101350921

#### (7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

113730396.000

#### (7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

113730396.000

#### (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

224.02

#### (7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Revised

#### (7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

*The target was revised during 2025 to increase the Group's ambition in achieving its emission reduction goals. This revision is linked to the new targets set by the Group in 2025 (Abs 5 and 6 for Scope 1 & 2, and Abs 7 and 8 for Scope 3)*

#### (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 (<1%) to the total km of the group b) Very low duty cycle (<30%) and very low losses/km The quantification of these losses would prove very difficult due to the diverse type of application and would result in a negligible contribution. As can be inferred from the points a) and b) their contribution is estimated to be less than 1%.*

#### (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 impactful categories, Category 1: emissions from purchased goods and services, and Category 11: emissions from use of sold products, accounting for almost 95% 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. • Lobbying 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 4

#### (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 (CO<sub>2</sub>)
- Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)
- Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O)

### (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)**

12379475

**(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

101350921

**(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

113730396.000

### (7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

113730396.000

### (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

68.45

### (7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Revised

### (7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

*The target was revised during 2025 to increase the Group's ambition in achieving its emission reduction goals. This revision is linked to the new targets set by the Group in 2025 (Abs 5 and 6 for Scope 1 & 2, and Abs 7 and 8 for Scope 3)*

### (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 (<1%) to the total km of the group b) Very low duty cycle (<30%) and very low losses/km The quantification of these losses would prove very difficult due to the diverse type of application and would result in a negligible contribution. As can be inferred from the points a) and b) their contribution is estimated to be less than 1%*

### (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 impactful categories, Category 1: emissions from purchased goods and services, and Category 11: emissions from use of sold products, accounting for almost 95% 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. • Lobbying 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 5

#### (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 - Net-Zero Approval Letter - Thursday\_ 22 May 2025.pdf*

### (7.53.1.4) Target ambition

*Select from:*

1.5°C aligned

### (7.53.1.5) Date target was set

*05/31/2025*

### (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 (CO<sub>2</sub>)

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>)

### (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)**

454232

**(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

588567

**(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)**

1042799.000

**(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**

12/30/2030

**(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

55

**(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

469259.550

**(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

237124

**(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

422054

**(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

659178.000

**(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**

66.89

**(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year**

Select from:

Revised

**(7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target**

The target was revised in 2025 to incorporate the acquisition of Encore Wire, completed in 2024, into the baseline. In addition, the reduction percentage was increased compared to the previously set targets, in order to enhance the Group's level of ambition regarding Prysmian's emission reduction efforts

#### **(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

Please note that the target being disclosed covers the entire Group, including the newly acquired Encore Wire (full-year 2024 emissions), and is fully aligned with the criteria established by the Science Based Targets initiative. It is also mentioned that the base year used for this target is not aligned with the one presented in previous responses. Prysmian is committed to fully aligning the 2019 data by restating its emissions during the course of 2025. 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 (<1% of Scope 1+Scope2). Facilities excluded: No data have been collected for offices and distribution centres owned by the company (small number), unless in the same location of the factories. Their overall environmental impact compared to emissions that come from production activities of Operating Units is negligible <1% of Scope 1+Scope 2)

#### **(7.53.1.83) Target objective**

Starting in 2025, Prysmian has decided to strengthen its climate ambition by achieving net zero carbon emissions across its entire value chain by 2035. 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 231 ktons of CO2e emissions.

#### **(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach**

Select from:

No

**Row 6**

#### **(7.53.1.1) Target reference number**

Select from:

Abs 6

### (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

*Prismian - Net-Zero Approval Letter - Thursday\_ 22 May 2025.pdf*

### (7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

### (7.53.1.5) Date target was set

*05/31/2025*

### (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 (CO<sub>2</sub>)

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>)

### (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)**

454232

### **(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

588567

### **(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)**

1042799.000

### **(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)**

104279.900

**(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

237124

**(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

422054

**(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

659178.000

**(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**

**(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year**

Select from:

 Revised**(7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target**

*The target was revised in 2025 to incorporate the acquisition of Encore Wire, completed in 2024, into the baseline. In addition, the reduction percentage was increased compared to the previously set targets, in order to enhance the Group's level of ambition regarding Prysmian's emission reduction efforts*

**(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

*Please note that the target being disclosed covers the entire Group, including the newly acquired Encore Wire (full-year 2024 emissions), and is fully aligned with the criteria established by the Science Based Targets initiative. It is also mentioned that the base year used for this target is not aligned with the one presented in previous responses. Prysmian is committed to fully aligning the 2019 data by restating its emissions during the course of 2025. 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 (<1% of Scope 1+Scope2). Facilities excluded: No data have been collected for offices and distribution centres owned by the company (small number), unless in the same location of the factories. Their overall environmental impact compared to emissions that come from production activities of Operating Units is negligible <1% of Scope 1+Scope 2)*

**(7.53.1.83) Target objective**

*Starting in 2025, Prysmian has decided to strengthen its climate ambition by achieving net zero carbon emissions across its entire value chain by 2035. 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 231 ktons of CO2e emissions.*

### (7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

### Row 7

### (7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 7

### (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 - Net-Zero Approval Letter - Thursday\_ 22 May 2025.pdf*

### (7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

### (7.53.1.5) Date target was set

05/31/2025

### (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 15 – Investments
- Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
- Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
- Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
- Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
- Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
- Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets
- Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

### (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)

12060733

### (7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

143915

**(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

169226

**(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

460892

**(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

58546

**(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

4934

**(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

48324

**(7.53.1.21) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

389

**(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

235954629.2

**(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

51482

**(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

67599

**(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

249020669.200

**(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

249020669.200

**(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

**(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**

99.5

**(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.42) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**

99.5

**(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)**

98.89

**(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(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)**

97.89

**(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes**

97.89

**(7.53.1.54) End date of target**

12/30/2030

**(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

65

**(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

87157234.220

**(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

12379475.22

**(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

332780.61

**(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

211456.03

**(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

461933.04

**(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

122954.03

**(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

23101.94

**(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

52507.9

**(7.53.1.66) Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

660.1

**(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

23703.3

**(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

101350921.4

**(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

78185.59

**(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

112959.62

**(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

115150638.780

**(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

115150638.780

**(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**

82.71

**(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year**

Select from:

Revised

### **(7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target**

*The target was revised in 2025 to incorporate the acquisition of Encore Wire, completed in 2024, into the baseline. In addition, the reduction percentage was increased compared to the previously set targets, in order to enhance the Group's level of ambition regarding Prysmian's emission reduction efforts*

### **(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

*Please note that the target being disclosed covers the entire Group, including the newly acquired Encore Wire (full-year 2024 emissions), and is fully aligned with the criteria established by the Science Based Targets initiative. It is also mentioned that the base year used for this target is not aligned with the one presented in previous responses. Prysmian is committed to fully aligning the 2019 data by restating its emissions during the course of 2025. With reference to Scope 3, in specific to category 4 and 9, data related to the following business or locations are excluded due to their low significance: Belgium, Ivory Coast, Russia, Automotive B.U. (limited to Tunisia and North America), Projects (Powerlink, NSW and Arco Felice plant), OAPIL (Oman), Chiplun (India), EHC (North America Elevator), MMS business (US, Brazil) and other minor streams in among China logistic centers and European semifinished products. For category 7 (employee commuting) the wtt (well to tank) emissions are excluded due to their low materiality (0.000000059% of Scope 3) For category 8 (upstream leased assets, the stationary combustion emissions are excluded due to their low materiality (0.000000001% of Scope 3). For category 11 (use of sold products) the exclusions of the cable installations activities and the exclusions related to some products are excluded due to their low materiality (1.11% of Scope 3)*

### **(7.53.1.83) Target objective**

*Starting in 2025, Prysmian has decided to strengthen its climate ambition by achieving net zero carbon emissions across its entire value chain by 2035. 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), and 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 impactful categories, Category 1: emissions from purchased goods and services, and Category 11: emissions from use of sold products, accounting for almost 95% 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. • Lobbying 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 8

### (7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 8

### (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 - Net-Zero Approval Letter - Thursday\_ 22 May 2025.pdf*

### (7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

### (7.53.1.5) Date target was set

*05/31/2025*

### (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 15 – Investments
- Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
- Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
- Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
- Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
- Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
- Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets
- Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

### (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)

12060733

**(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

143915

**(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

169226

**(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

460892

**(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

58546

**(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

4934

**(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

48324

**(7.53.1.21) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

389

**(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

235954629.2

**(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

51482

**(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

67599

**(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

249020669.200

**(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

249020669.200

**(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

**(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**

99.5

**(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.42) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**

99.5

**(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)**

98.89

**(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(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)**

97.89

**(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes**

97.89

**(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)**

24902066.920

**(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

12379475.22

**(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

332780.61

**(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

211456.03

**(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

461933.04

**(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

122954.03

**(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

23101.94

**(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

52507.9

**(7.53.1.66) Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

660.1

**(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

23703.3

**(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

101350921.4

**(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

78185.59

**(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

112959.62

**(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

115150638.780

**(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

115150638.780

**(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**

59.73

### **(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year**

Select from:

Revised

### **(7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target**

*The target was revised in 2025 to incorporate the acquisition of Encore Wire, completed in 2024, into the baseline. In addition, the reduction percentage was increased compared to the previously set targets, in order to enhance the Group's level of ambition regarding Prysmian's emission reduction efforts*

### **(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

*Please note that the target being disclosed covers the entire Group, including the newly acquired Encore Wire (full-year 2024 emissions), and is fully aligned with the criteria established by the Science Based Targets initiative. It is also mentioned that the base year used for this target is not aligned with the one presented in previous responses. Prysmian is committed to fully aligning the 2019 data by restating its emissions during the course of 2025. With reference to Scope 3, in specific to category 4 and 9, data related to the following business or locations are excluded due to their low significance: Belgium, Ivory Coast, Russia, Automotive B.U. (limited to Tunisia and North America), Projects (Powerlink, NSW and Arco Felice plant), OAPIL (Oman), Chiplun (India), EHC (North America Elevator), MMS business (US, Brazil) and other minor streams in among China logistic centers and European semifinished products. For category 7 (employee commuting) the wtt (well to tank) emissions are excluded due to their low materiality (0.000000059% of Scope 3) For category 8 (upstream leased assets, the stationary combustion emissions are excluded due to their low materiality (0.00000001% of Scope 3). For category 11 (use of sold products) the exclusions of the cable installations activities and the exclusions related to some products are excluded due to their low materiality (1.11% of Scope 3)*

### **(7.53.1.83) Target objective**

*Starting in 2025, Prysmian has decided to strengthen its climate ambition by achieving net zero carbon emissions across its entire value chain by 2035. 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), and 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 impactful categories, Category 1: emissions from purchased goods and services, and Category 11: emissions from use of sold products, accounting for almost 95% 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. • Lobbying 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) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

Net-zero targets

### (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

*Prismian Group Net Zero Approval Letter.docx (2).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 (<1% of Scope 1+Scope2). Facilities excluded: No data have been collected for offices and distribution centres owned by the company (small number), unless in the same location of the factories. Their overall environmental impact compared to emissions that come from production activities of Operating Units is negligible <1% of Scope 1+Scope 2)*

### **(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. The*

initiatives implemented up until this moment, which are detailed in question previous questions, allowed in the reporting year a saving of 231 ktons of CO2e emissions.

### (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:

Revised

### (7.54.3.18) Explain the reasons for the revision, retirement, or replacement of the target

*The target was revised during 2025 to increase the Group's ambition in achieving its emission reduction goals. This revision is linked to the new targets set by the Group in 2025 (NZE 4)*

### (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 2

### (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

*Prismian Group Net Zero Approval Letter.docx (2).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 (<1% of Scope 1+Scope2). Facilities excluded: No data have been collected for offices and distribution centres owned by the company (small number), unless in the same location of the factories. Their overall environmental impact compared to emissions that come from production activities of Operating Units is negligible <1% of Scope 1+Scope 2). For Scope 3, the target coverage is company-wide. However, only the emissions from category 1 and 11 were included in the reduction target, since they account for 99.7% of all Scope 3 emissions.

### (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 impactful 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. • Lobbying 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:

Revised

### (7.54.3.18) Explain the reasons for the revision, retirement, or replacement of the target

The target was revised during 2025 to increase the Group's ambition in achieving its emission reduction goals. This revision is linked to the new targets set by the Group in 2025 (NZE 4)

### (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:

NZ4

#### (7.54.3.2) Date target was set

06/29/2025

#### (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

Abs5

Abs6

Abs7

Abs8

### (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

*Prismian - Net-Zero Approval Letter - Thursday\_ 22 May 2025.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

*Please note that the target being disclosed covers the entire Group, including the newly acquired Encore Wire (full-year 2024 emissions), and is fully aligned with the criteria established by the Science Based Targets initiative. It is also mentioned that the base year used for this target is not aligned with the one presented in previous responses. Prismian is committed to fully aligning the 2019 data by restating its emissions during the course of 2025. 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 (<1% of Scope 1+Scope2). Facilities excluded: No data have been collected for offices and distribution centres owned by the company (small number), unless in the same location of the factories. Their overall environmental impact compared to emissions that come from production activities of Operating Units is negligible <1% of Scope 1+Scope With reference to Scope 3, in specific to category 4 and 9, data related to the following business or locations are excluded due to their low significance: Belgium, Ivory Coast, Russia, Automotive B.U. (limited to Tunisia and North America), Projects (Powerlink, NSW and Arco Felice plant), OAPIL (Oman), Chiplun (India), EHC (North America Elevator), MMS business (US, Brazil) and other minor streams in among China logistic centers and European semifinished products. For category 7 (employee commuting) the wtt (well to tank) emissions are excluded due to their low materiality (0.000000059% of Scope 3) For category 8 (upstream leased assets, the stationary combustion emissions are excluded due to their low materiality (0.000000001% of Scope 3). For category 11 (use of sold products) the exclusions of the cable installations activities and the exclusions related to some products are excluded due to their low materiality (1.11% of Scope 3)

### **(7.54.3.11) Target objective**

Starting in 2025, Prysmian has decided to strengthen its climate ambition by achieving net zero carbon emissions across its entire value chain by 2035. 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 aims to reduce absolute Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions by 90% by 2035 (vs. 2019) and maintain at least 90% reduction through 2050. To achieve this, it is working to phase out SF6 emissions and cover 100% of electricity needs with renewable energy, certified by Guarantees of Origin. The Group also plans €100M capex over 10 years across its 130+ sites to implement emission-reduction initiatives. Actions taken so far have led to a saving of 231 ktons CO<sub>2</sub>e in the reporting

year. Prysmian's Scope 3 reduction target focuses on the most impactful categories: • Category 1 – purchased goods and services • Category 11 – use of sold products These account for ~95% of total Scope 3 emissions. To reduce them, Prysmian recognizes the role of grid decarbonization and its contribution to Net Zero by providing technologies for energy transition. Key actions include: • Customer engagement to reduce transmission/distribution losses and improve product efficiency • R&D of low-emission technologies • Growth in renewable-related product share • Support for customers and utilities to adopt SBTi targets, aligned with the power sector pathway • Advocacy through Europacable to: – develop sustainable low-carbon products and processes – define a common approach to use-phase cable emissions and engage users in reduction strategies Prysmian also commits to reducing emissions in its supply chain by including purchased goods/services in its Scope 3 target. To this end, it will: • Invite key suppliers to join CDP and explore joint reduction initiatives • Assess suppliers' environmental impacts and encourage emission reduction plans • Increase use of secondary and bio-based materials • Develop circular solutions with the full value chain and end users

#### **(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:

Revised

#### **(7.54.3.18) Explain the reasons for the revision, retirement, or replacement of the target**

The target was revised in 2025 to incorporate the acquisition of Encore Wire, completed in 2024, into the baseline. In addition, the reduction percentage was increased compared to the previously set targets, in order to enhance the Group's level of ambition regarding Prysmian's emission reduction efforts

#### **(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) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.**

Select from:

Yes

**(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
Under investigation	0	<i>`Numeric input</i>
To be implemented	0	0
Implementation commenced	0	0
Implemented	48	231218
Not to be implemented	0	<i>`Numeric input</i>

[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)

199000

### (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 1.2)

0

### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

613000

### (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 12 countries, as certified by the purchased Guarantees of Origin / i-REC certificates.*

## Row 2

### (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)

1114

### (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 1.2)

545000

### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1675000

### (7.55.2.7) Payback period

*Select from:*

4-10 years

### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- 21-30 years

### (7.55.2.9) Comment

*During 2024, the installation of photovoltaic systems commenced in 3 plants in Slatina, Pignataro and Abrera*

### Row 3

### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

- Site consolidation/closure

### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

27447

### (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 1.2)

0

### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

3000000

### (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

*During 2024, production activities were streamlined across 7 plants due to the closure of certain sites*

## 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)

1657

### (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 1.2)

1515000

#### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

3497000

#### (7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

11-15 years

#### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

3-5 years

#### (7.55.2.9) Comment

*This macro-category of initiatives includes: process improvement projects, motor / compressor replacements, heat replacement projects, boiler substitutions*

### Row 5

#### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Other, please specify :Green District Heating

### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2000

### (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 1.2)

0

### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

### (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

*During 2024, Two sites acquired green district heating*

[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 (17% 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 effective from 2021. As of 2024, 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 2024, 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 2024 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 2024, 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, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Estonia Romania, China and Spain. The results of another 200 cables are assumed on an extrapolative basis. In 2024, 3 EPDs related to 7 cables produced by PCSI (Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi Italia) were reviewed and re-validated; 12 EPDs of cables produced in Spain and 2 EPDs of cables produced in China were validated*  
[Fixed row]

**(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?**

Select from:

- No, I am not providing data

**(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?**

Select from:

- Yes

**(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 2°C (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**

43.1

[Add row]

#### **(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?**

Select from:

No

## C9. Environmental performance - Water security

### (9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

Yes

#### (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:

Less than 1%

### (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 20674,50 cubic meters, and the water consumption of the main offices (Milan, UK, France, USA, Brazil), amounting to around 20000 cubic meters. Therefore, compared to the group's total consumption of approximately 6.7 million cubic meters, these exclusions represent less than 1%.*

[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 (6705486 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 (6705486 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 (6705486 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 (6705486 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 (6705486 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

*Prismian 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 (6705486 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 46% achieving 99%-100% recirculation and 26% achieving 95%-99%.*

## (9.2.4) Please explain

*Concerning the Group, in 2024 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)

6705.49

### (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:

About the same

### (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 5% with respect to the 2023 value (7040 megaliters), thanks to a better water management and to the implementation of withdrawal reduction initiatives, as reported in the 2024 Integrated Report. Consequently, the water withdrawal intensity (m<sup>3</sup>/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)

**(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 5% with respect to the 2023 value (7040 megaliters), thanks to a better water management and to the implementation of withdrawal reduction initiatives, as reported in the 2024 Integrated Report. Consequently, the water withdrawal intensity (m<sup>3</sup>/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)

1724

#### (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

25.71

#### (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 2024, the water drawn from water stress areas represented about 26% of the total volume drawn by the Group: in particular, 1724 megaliters were withdrawn in water stress areas in 2024, lower than in 2023 (1955 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)

359.22

##### (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 it covers 6% 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 2024 decreased of about 31% with respect to 2023. 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)

3498.36

### (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 52% 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 11% in 2024 with respect to 2023, 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)

2847.91

### (9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

### (9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

### (9.2.7.5) Please explain

*Third party source is relevant for the Group since it covers 42% 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 increased by around 10% in 2024 with respect to 2023. 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 (51% 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 around 4 % of Group contribution margin (approximately 73 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)**

3

**(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**

3

**(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)**

3

**(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 2023: in 2024 water withdrawal was in line with the 2023 figure, calculated as  $((\text{water withdrawal 2024}/\text{water withdrawal 2023}) - 1) \times 100\%$ . 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 2

### (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)

958

### (9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

### (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**

958

**(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:

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)

958

#### (9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

#### (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 2023: in 2024 water withdrawal has increase by 30% compared with 2023, calculated as  $((\text{water withdrawal 2024}/\text{water withdrawal 2023}) - 1) \times 100\%$ . 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 6

#### (9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

### (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)**

83

**(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year**

Select from:

Higher

**(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**

83

**(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)**

83

**(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year**

Select from:

Higher

**(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 2023: In 2024, water withdrawal increased by 6% compared to 2023, calculated as  $((\text{water withdrawal 2024}/\text{water withdrawal 2023}) - 1) \times 100\%$ . 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 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)

181

### (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**

180

**(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water**

0

**(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources**

1

**(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)

181

### (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 2023: in 2024 water withdrawal has decreased by 75% compared with 2023, calculated as  $((\text{water withdrawal 2024}/\text{water withdrawal 2023}) - 1) \times 100\%$ . 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 5

### (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)

8.7

**(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**

8.7

**(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)

8.7

### (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 2023: in 2024 water withdrawal has decreased by 3% compared with 2023, calculated as  $((\text{water withdrawal 2024}/\text{water withdrawal 2023}) - 1) \times 100\%$ . 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**

SSAE (Italy)

**Water withdrawals – volume by source**

**(9.3.2.1) % verified**

Select from:

76-100

**(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used**

SSAE (Italy)

**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 integrated Annual Report.*

## **Water discharges – total volumes**

### **(9.3.2.1) % verified**

*Select from:*

76-100

### **(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used**

*SSAE (Italy)*

## **Water discharges – volume by destination**

### **(9.3.2.1) % verified**

*Select from:*

76-100

### **(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used**

*SSAE (Italy)*

## **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 integrated annual 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 Integrated Annual 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

SSAE (Italy)  
[Fixed row]

## (9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

No facilities were reported in 9.3.1

## (9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

### (9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

17026000000

### (9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

2539113.47

### (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

*0.021*

#### (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 2024, 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 2

### (9.12.1) Product name

*Nogales (Mexico)*

### (9.12.2) Water intensity value

*0.002*

### (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 2024, 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 3

### (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 m<sup>3</sup>/km of telecom cables. In 2024, 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

### (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

*In 2022, Prysmian Group defined a new three-year Scorecard (2023–2025, baseline 2022), consolidated in 2024, focused on impact KPIs. Water-related targets are not currently included due to lower materiality, as per the Group's matrix. Water is mainly used for cooling, with 76% of sites having recirculation systems over 90% efficient. However, Prysmian is evaluating to set quantitative targets within the next years, following the identification of a suitable indicator (e.g., withdrawal/recirculation). Water aspects are managed locally via the Environmental Management System, with initiatives to reduce consumption. The Group launched WASH self-assessments across production units by 2023, identifying needs to improve monitoring and engagement with the supply chain and local communities. It is*

*developing regional plans to ensure WASH compliance and promotes the WASH Pledge commitment among key suppliers to support access to clean water and sanitation. The updated HSEE Policy reinforces these goals for employees, partners, and surrounding communities*  
*[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 2024 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. Reforestation activities were carried out in areas adjacent to two factories in Brazil. In Poços de Caldas, 3,575.78 m<sup>2</sup> were reforested with the planting of 220 trees, including native and fruit-bearing species. In Sorocaba, 15,669.53 m<sup>2</sup> were reforested, with 960 native trees planted, contributing to the restoration of local biodiversity. To strengthen this commitment, Prysmian conducted an assessment in 2024 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 18% 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 2024 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 2024 Integrated Report (pages 319-324).*

#### (13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

*Integrated\_Annual\_Report\_2024\_Prysmian\_ENG\_3.pdf*

### 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 2024 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 2024 Integrated Report (pages 319-324).

### (13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

*Integrated\_Annual\_Report\_2024\_Prysmian\_ENG\_3.pdf*

## 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 issue

### (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 2024 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 2024 Integrated Report (pages 319-324).

### (13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

## 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 2024 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 2024 Integrated Report (pages 319-324).*

### (13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Integrated\_Annual\_Report\_2024\_Prysmian\_ENG\_3.pdf

## 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 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)
- Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

### (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 2024 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 2024 Integrated Report (pages 319-324).*

### (13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

*Integrated\_Annual\_Report\_2024\_Prysmian\_ENG\_3.pdf*

## 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 2024 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 2024 Integrated Report (pages 319-324).*

### (13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

*Integrated\_Annual\_Report\_2024\_Prysmian\_ENG\_3.pdf*

[Add row]

**(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.**

### (13.3.1) Job title

CSO

### (13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]

**(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.**

Select from:

No

