

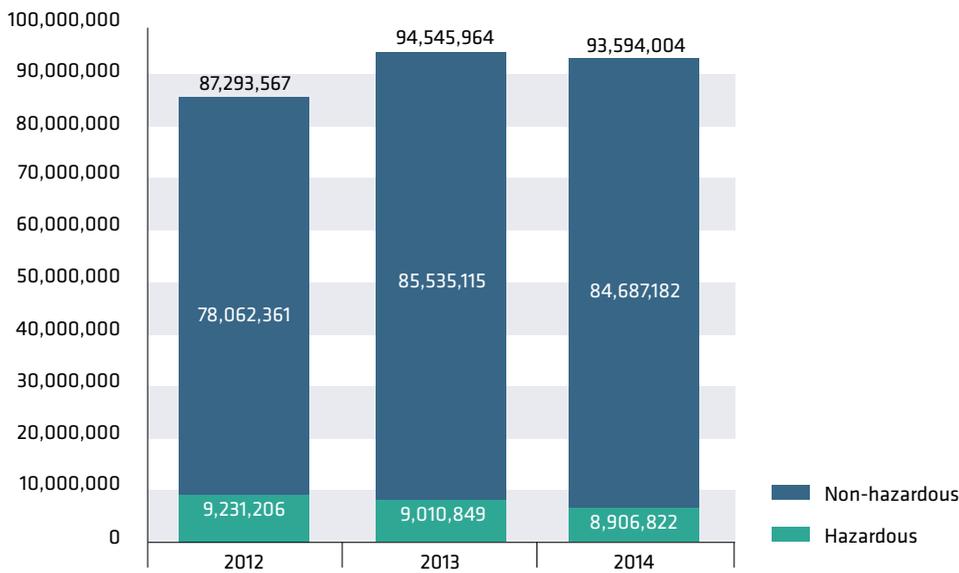
WASTE

WASTE DISPOSED, BROKEN DOWN BY HAZARDOUS AND NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE (KG)

The main types of waste generated by productive activities have been split into specific categories, classifying their level of danger (hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste) according to the related European classification system, regardless of the waste's country of origin and disposal. An exception is

made for certain types of waste, such as laboratory chemicals. In such cases, waste is classified in one category or the other depending on local laws and regulations.

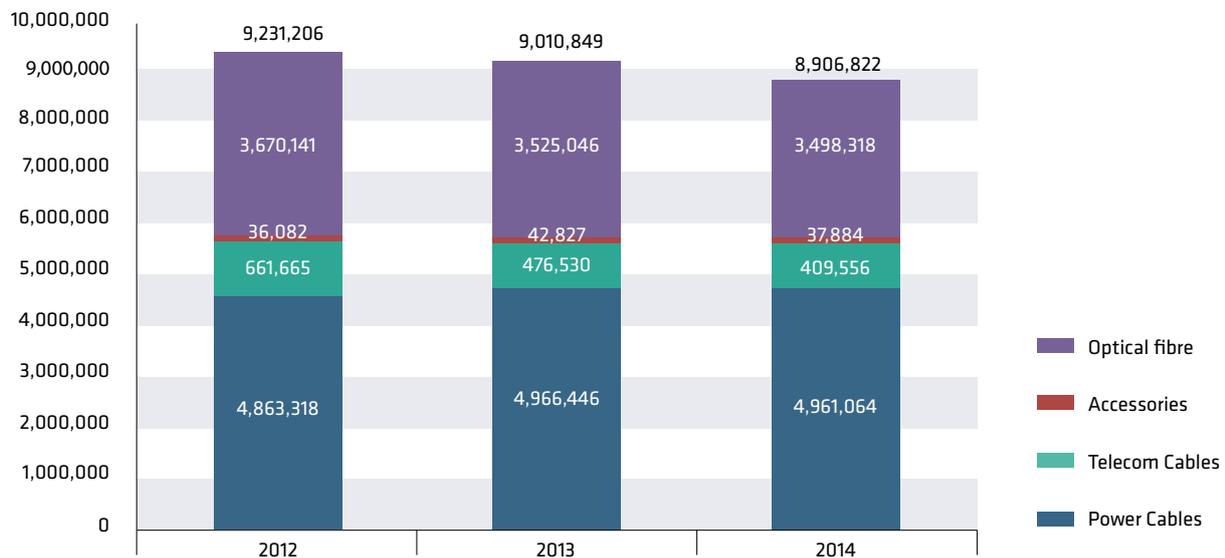
Total waste disposed in 2014 amounted to 93,594,004 Kg, which was less than in the prior year.



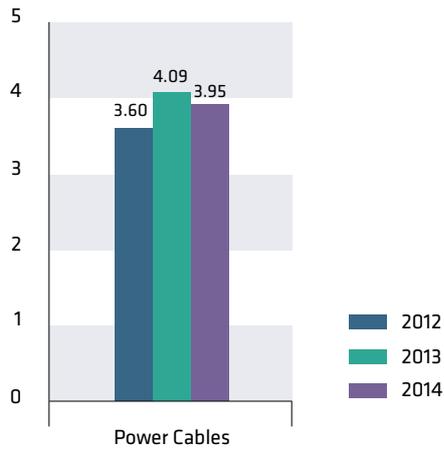
HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSED (KG)

Total hazardous waste disposed by the Group in 2014 amounted to 8,906,822 Kg, which was about 1% less than in the prior year and 3.5% lower than in 2012. The reduction

in 2014 was main due to a decline in the hazardous waste generated by the telecom cables and accessories categories, where the waste disposed fell by 14% and 11.5% respectively.



HAZARDOUS WASTE PER TONNE OF PRODUCT (KG/T)

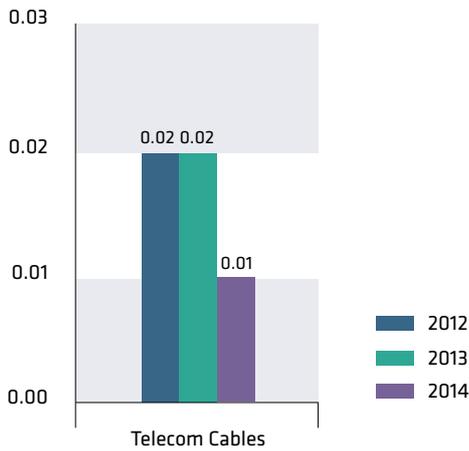


In 2014 the reduction in the hazardous waste disposed per tonne of production by the power cables category (3.4%) was greater than the reduction recorded in absolute value terms (0.11%). With regard to the telecom category on the other hand, the reduction in waste disposed per tonne of production was more significant, being 24.3% less than in the prior year. Lastly, waste per km of production by the optical fibre category has continued to increase over the years: this trend is only partially linked to the volume of production, as evidenced by the opposite direction taken by the trend in the absolute value of waste compared with the trend in waste per tonne of production.

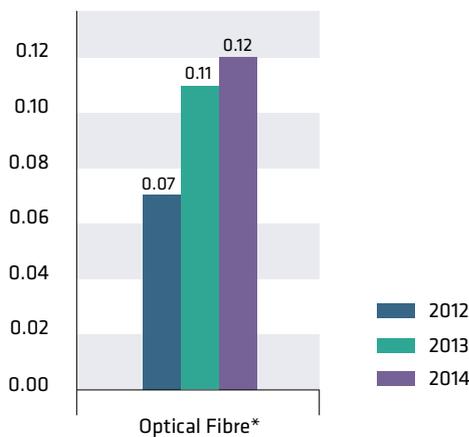
Additionally, the trends in power cables and telecom cables are influenced by the cleaning of machines that generate waste emulsions and sludge, which in many cases takes place at intervals of more than one year. This activity causes a certain discontinuity in the flow of waste disposed. In addition, it is necessary to consider:

- the different type of production resulting, in some cases, in the use of a greater quantity of solvents and, in others, in the need to clean the drawing lines in preparation for processing a different material;
- the “one-off” elimination and cleaning of materials and miscellaneous equipment;
- the retirement of a drawing line at a Chinese factory, which significantly reduced the volume of waste emulsions.

HAZARDOUS WASTE PER KM OF PRODUCT (KG/KM)



HAZARDOUS WASTE PER KM OF PRODUCT (KG/KM)



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

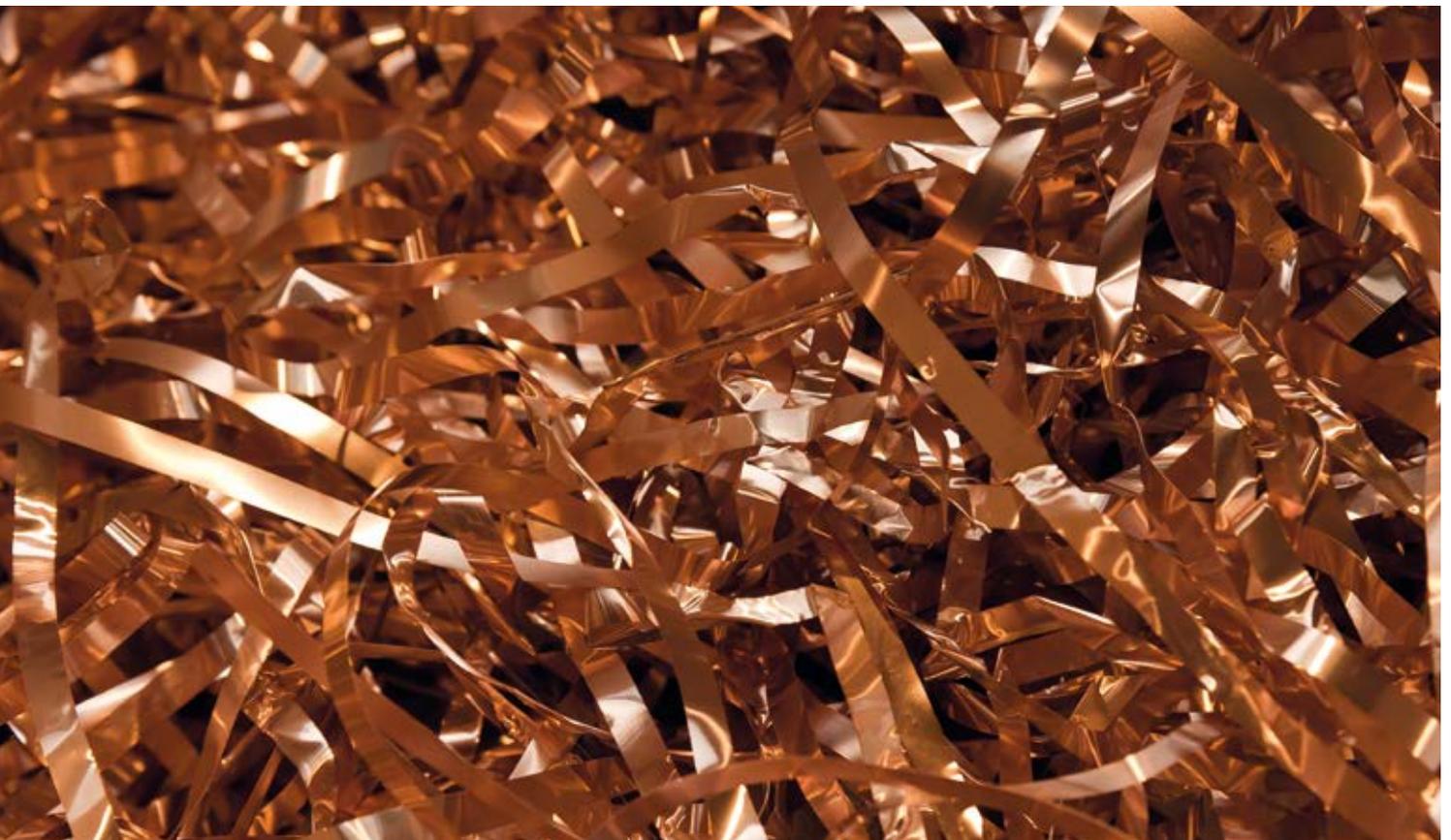
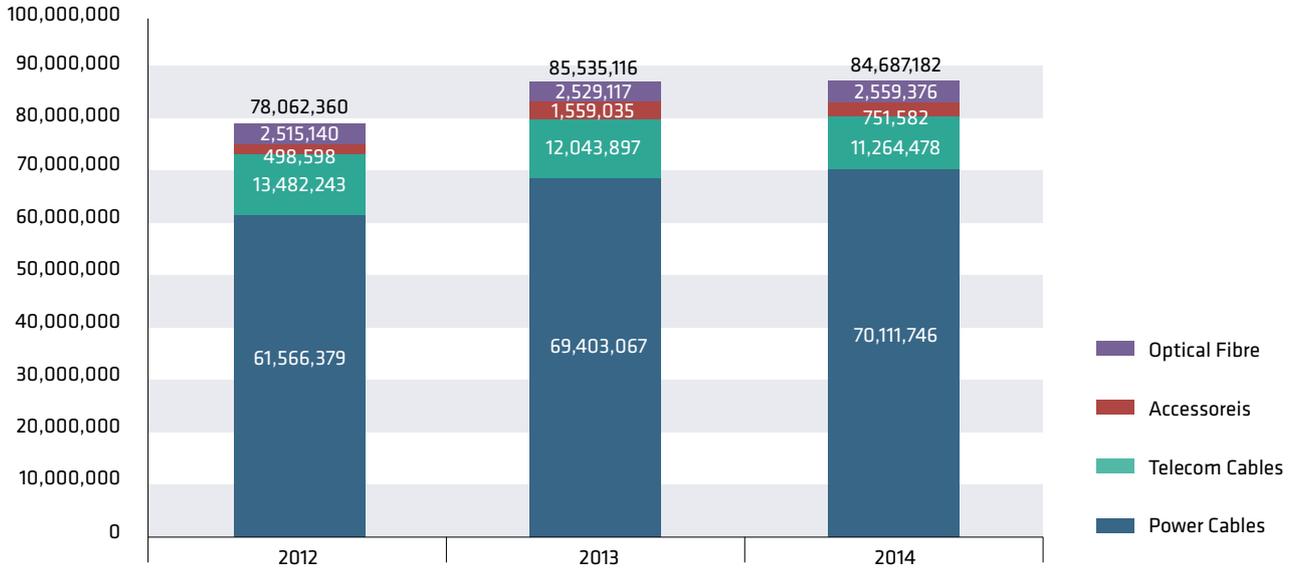
ENVIRONMENT

NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSED (KG)

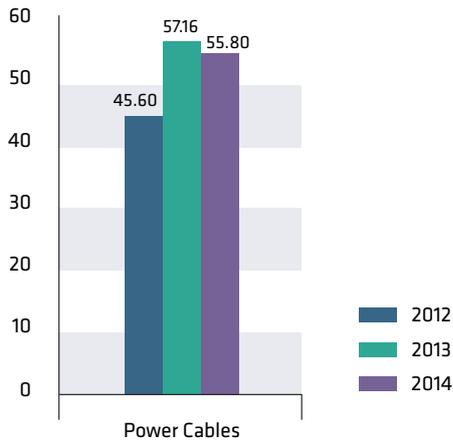
Total non-hazardous waste disposed by the Group in 2014 amounted to 84,687,182 Kg, which was 1% less than in the prior year and 8.5% lower than in 2012.

The reduction in 2014 was main due to a decline in the non-hazardous waste generated by the accessories category,

where the waste disposed was considerably lower (51.8%) than in 2013. This reduction was due to a jump, at one factory, in the volume of certain types of waste that are eliminated at intervals of more than one year.



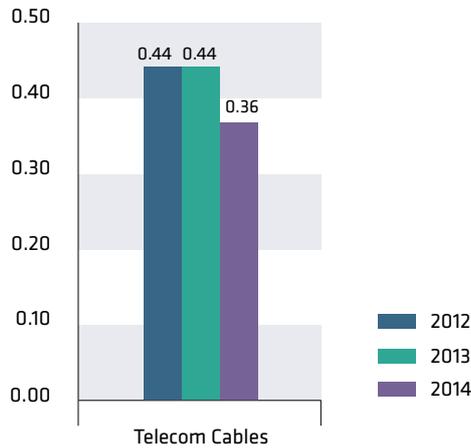
NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE PER TONNE OF PRODUCT (KG/T)



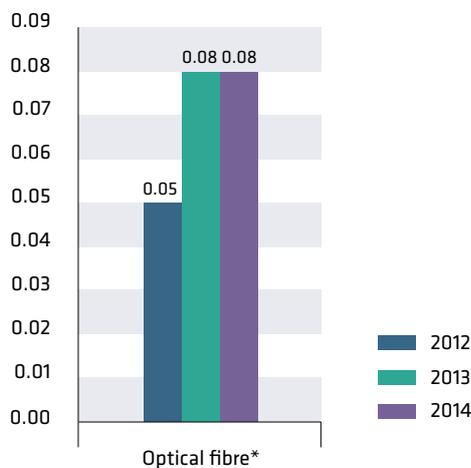
Consistent with the trend in the disposal of hazardous waste, during 2014 there was also a reduction in the non-hazardous waste disposed per unit of production by the power cables (-2.4%) and telecom cables (-17.8%) categories, as offset by an increase (10.1%) in the optical fibre category. In addition to production dynamics, the trend in the disposal of waste by the optical fibre category was also due to works carried out at a Brazilian factory, which generated exceptional quantities of non-hazardous waste. In absolute terms, power cables and telecom cables were the only categories to report reductions in quantitative terms.

With regard to these two categories, only part of their waste is generated in proportion to the volume of production, since the disposal of another part is erratic, depending for example on the elimination of accumulated materials and equipment or on the status of site and installation works. At some sites, this factor has given rise to sharp increases followed - in the next year - by equally sharp decreases. Additionally, improvement actions tend to reduce the quantity of waste disposed, while changes in the type of production - depending each year on the contracts obtained - may result in large fluctuations in scrap levels at certain factories.

NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE PER KM OF PRODUCT (KG/KM)



NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE PER KM OF PRODUCT (KG/KM)



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