Generali Group

INVENTORY OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS OF THE GENERALI GROUP

Group Social Responsibility

generali.com

Drawn up by Corporate Social Responsibility
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Checked by Group EMS Representative
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Introduction

We cannot think about improving people's lives without taking care of the environment in which they live. This is increasingly threatened by careless or thoughtless behaviour that risks endangering the availability of essential resources and life on planet Earth itself for future generations.

In particular, the actions of human beings are among the proven causes of climate change, which is one of the toughest challenges to be faced in the coming years. Increased temperatures, melting ice caps, more frequent episodes of drought and flooding are all symptoms of environmental problems that are already underway. The risks for the planet and for future generations are enormous and compel governments, businesses and single citizens to examine their consciences and act urgently, with everyone taking their own part of responsibility.

On the one hand, more information is needed to understand the part played by climate change in this unfolding scenario while, on the other, it is certain that the growth of human activity in the areas at risk, with industrial and productive occupation, has been revealed as a key factor. In the coming years, extreme weather events are expected to increase both in terms of intensity and of frequency.

In order to contain the effects of the process that is unfolding, experts at the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) are demanding a reduction in GHG of 25-40% by 2020 and at least 80% by 2050, with radical modifications to our way of living.

Because of extreme weather events in recent years we, as insurers, have noted an increase in costs associated with damages caused by these events, as well as a growing demand for insurance cover, bringing opportunities for promoting the sale of existing products and developing new ones. The concentration of risks insured in the more critical areas could, however, over time lead to an increase in premiums that would be unsustainable for potential clients, or even to uninsurability of risks, should total exposure exceed the Group's underwriting capacity.

As a leading international company we are committed to safeguarding the environment and fighting climate change. We want our environmental approach to be as transparent as possible and we are endeavouring to be promoters of change. To do so, since 2010 we have participated in the Climate Change Programme of CDP, a prestigious British organisation representing 822 investors worldwide for a total of 95,000 billion dollars of assets managed. The programme's aim is to disseminate and evaluate actions undertaken by organisations towards improving efficiency, reducing costs and exploiting the business opportunities arising from managing energy, GHG emissions and climate change. The Generali Group gained important

recognition in 2013 when we were included in the CDP Global 500 Climate Performance Leadership Index, created by CDP for companies that excel in reporting their emissions and results achieved in reducing them.

For years we have been collaborating with national and international professional associations on the question of insurance in connection with climate change, in particular with ANIA and Insurance Europe, to study the phenomena and participate in defining future regulation and market decisions. We also take part in numerous initiatives and work groups on environmental themes, connected with climate change.

We feel that education is a fundamental element in disseminating eco-sustainable behaviour. So we promote numerous activities to train, raise awareness and dialogue on environmental themes, both for our staff, through various kinds of programmes and initiatives, and for our clients and the public at large, through conferences, guides and information leaflets containing useful advice and suggestions.

We also organise events and encounters with the community, with the aim of communicating and gathering opinions on problems related to GHG emissions and climate change.

In 2011 we decided to adhere to the ISO 14064-1 standard, which includes requirements for designing, developing, managing, reporting and checking the GHG inventory of organisations, to show that Generali addresses environmental issues in general, and in particular those relating to climate change, in a professional and transparent manner.

We chose again in 2014 to have Certification Body RINA Services S.p.A. check and validate our inventory of GHG emissions from energy consumption, for direct emissions (Scope1) and indirect emissions (Scope2), with a reasonable guarantee level.

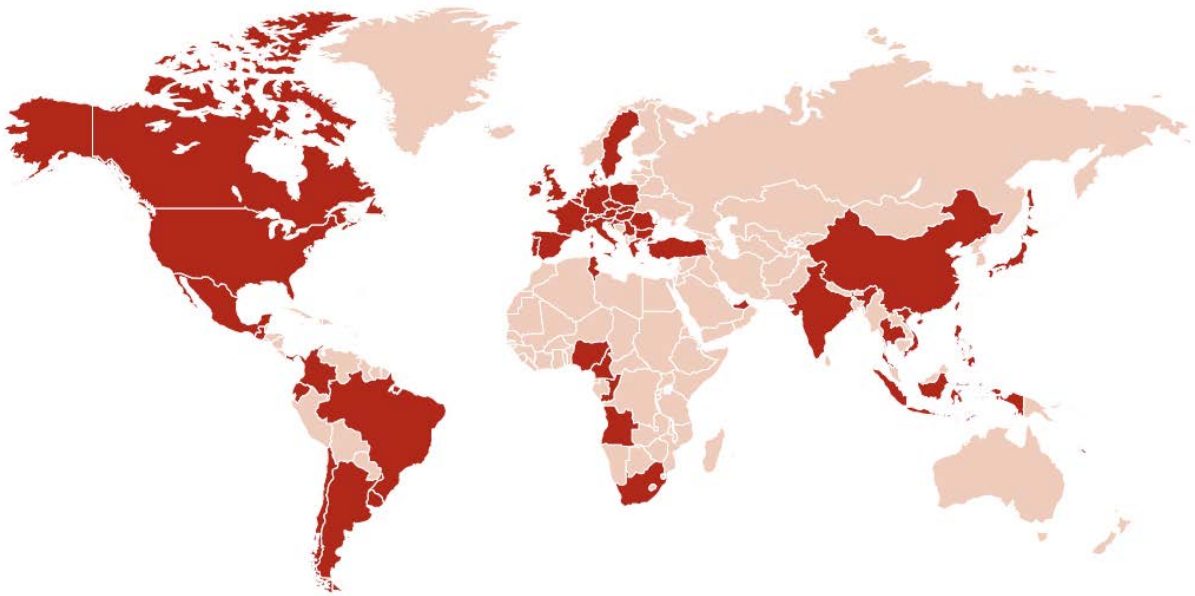
2 Generali Group

2.1 THE GROUP

Euro 70 billion
in premiums

Over 60
countries worldwide

Euro 480 billion
in Invested assets



72 million clients

One of the 50 largest companies in the world

The Generali Group is one of the most significant players in the global insurance and financial products market. Assicurazioni Generali, founded in 1831 in Trieste, is the Group's parent Company. Characterised from the very outset by a strong international outlook it is now present in more than 60 countries. Generali is market leader in Italy and one of the largest operators in Germany, France, Austria, Spain, and Switzerland, with solid market positions in Central and Eastern Europe and in other fast developing countries.

Generali Group is aware that its size makes it a focus for the interests and expectations of a number of stakeholders. This has led it to pursue an aim of economic development that, in addition to ensuring good long-term financial performance, contributes towards changing its context of operation for the better. For

this reason, it aims to fulfil its role with responsibility within its spheres of influence, in order to stimulate a broader process of change oriented towards social and environmental sustainability.

In its core insurance business, the Generali Group is a consolidated leader in the life sector. Its offer in this sector comprises savings and family protection policies, which constitute the greater part of the portfolio, with the addition of sickness and private pension cover.

In the non-life sector the Group is currently focussed primarily on the retail market.

For some time, the Group has broadened its field of action from the insurance business to the complete range of savings management, real estate and financial services. Here, the Banca Generali group is a key player in the Italian personal financial services market.

With particular reference to distribution channels, the Group has succeeded in developing new distribution solutions in addition to traditional channels and financial advisors and brokers. Its attention to changes in society and in the markets, together with its consolidated diversification policy, have enabled the Group to promote innovative initiatives connected with insurance services, as the experience in Italy of Genertel, specialist in direct telephone sales, has shown. This policy has allowed the Group to become a leader for policies sold through alternative channels, such as Internet and telephone, in France and Germany too.

The Generali Group is also involved in the real estate sector via Generali Real Estate, whose mission is to protect and grow the value of the real estate it manages, which is of maximum excellence in terms of dimension, diversification of use and location. The Group portfolio comprises 670 properties (238 entire buildings) for around 2,5 million m^2, with a market value of over 7,7 billion Euro, while the third party portfolio of over 390 buildings and 2,5 million m^2 has a market value of over 4,4 billion Euro.

2.2 POLICY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE OF THE GENERALI GROUP

Safeguarding the environment is one of the leading values of the Generali Group. To this end, the Group is committed to directing its decisions in such a way as to ensure compatibility between economic initiatives and environmental needs.

To fulfil this commitment, on 30 July 2014 the Parent Company's Board of Directors approved the Group Policy for the Environment and Climate document. It was revised to bring it up to date with changes that had occurred in the Group and externally, over the five years since it was first drawn up, as well as to improve the Group's Environmental Management System – EMS – in order to upgrade its environmental performance and perfect management of environmental aspects. One of these in particular, is a greater awareness within the Group of the risks and opportunities arising from climate change. The document, which covers 100% of employees, contains the guiding principles followed by the Group in managing all significant environmental aspects of business operations. In particular, the Environmental and Climate Policy sets out objectives and commitments guiding the Group's choices and actions in order to positively contribute to sustainable development. Aims identified refer both to direct environmental impacts, resulting from the Group's insurance and financial activities, and to indirect impacts, connected with provisioning, design and delivery of insurance and finance products and to institutional investment activity.

The document meets the following requirements:

- It refers to all the most important issues of environmental management.
- Top management is held responsible.
- It undertakes to use specific environmental targets.
- It undertakes to monitor environmental performance and carry out internal audits and periodic reviews of the efficiency and effectiveness of the System.
- It undertakes to publicly report on the Group's environmental performance.

In order to communicate and disseminate the Environmental and Climate Policy to all stakeholders, a specific procedure has been defined at Group level.

2.3 THE GROUP'S ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

To manage key environmental issues, implementing the Environmental and Climate Policy, Generali is committed to implementing a **Group Environmental Management System (EMS),** compliant with the ISO14001 standard.

There are about 70 locations involved in this implementation, offices of companies belonging to the Group, across six countries (Italy, Austria, France, Germany, Spain and Switzerland), plus over 350 territorial offices in Austria and Spain. The size of the System has increased over time - initially it included 35,6% of the Group in terms of staff and 79,3% in terms of gross direct premiums, whereas nowadays it covers 40,5% of our employees and 83,5% of premiums.

In order to achieve and keep the goals laid down in the Group's Environmental and Climate Policy active, the Group has identified specific targets, which the countries involved in the EMS commit to reaching. New group goals and targets were defined for the 2013-2020 period, which meet the need for a longer term vision than those for the previous targets. Like other social responsibility objectives, these were included in the Charter of Sustainability Commitments and approved by the Parent Company's Board of Directors on 1st April 2015.

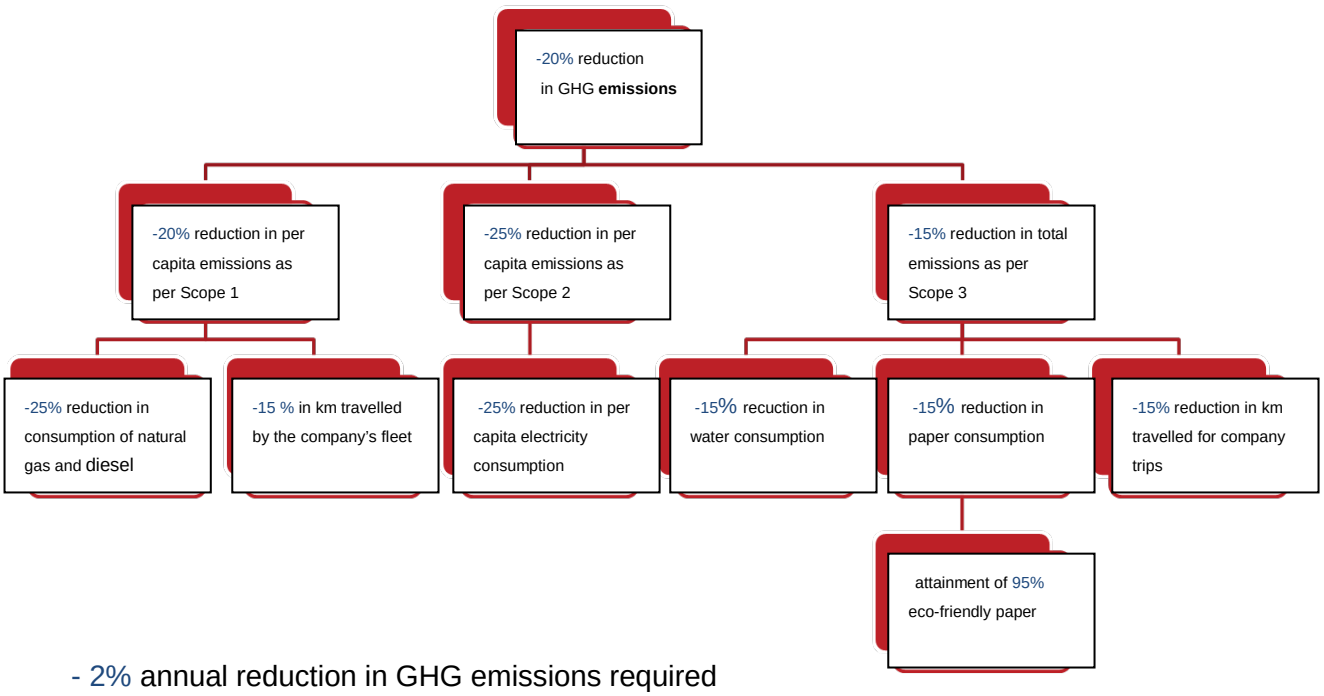
To achieve these 2013-2020 goals and targets, a **Group Environmental Programme** has been drawn up, embracing all initiatives that countries included in the System commit to carrying out over the period, in order to contribute towards reaching the Group's goals and targets.

The System is supported by a special **organisational structure,** made up of the Environmental Management System (EMS) Review Committee and the EMS Committee.

The EMS Review Committee is the implementing body made up of Top Management members that reviews the System annually and may then suggest changes to the Environmental and Climate Policy, to Group objectives and targets and to other elements of the EMS, in accordance with the commitment to continuous improvement. The EMS Committee, on the other hand, is the operational body with responsibility for reaching Group environmental goals. It is made up of the Group EMS Representative and EMS Representatives from the various countries involved in implementing the System. Coordination of these Committees and preparation of the System's documents at Group level is carried out by the Corporate Social Responsibility function. This Group organisational structure for the environment is completed by the national support units existing in some countries, with special competency for the environment.

As per the ISO14001 standard, correct implementation of the EMS and specific achievement of objectives are guaranteed by **periodic internal audits, constant monitoring** and an **information system** with six-monthly reports.

Group Goals and Targets for Environmental Improvement 2013-2020



- 2% annual reduction in GHG emissions required

Indirect environmental aspects	Goal/target 2013-2020	Indicator
PROCUREMENT ECOLOGY	Dissemination, acceptance and respect of Environmental Policy by all suppliers	N°. suppliers out of total, who accept and respect the Environmental Policy
	Carrying out of sensitisation initiatives among suppliers on environmental themes	N° of initiatives for suppliers
PRODUCT ECOLOGY	Carrying out initiatives to encourage eco-sustainable choices by clients	N° of initiatives for clients
	Development and enhancement of the range of “green” insurance and financial products/services	N° and value of products with particular environmental value
INVESTMENT ECOLOGY	Exclusion of non eco-sustainable investments in compliance with Group ethical guidelines	Amount of non eco-sustainable investments
COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITISATION	Carrying out initiatives to raise local community awareness of environmental themes	N° of environmental initiatives for the community Amounts destined to environmental initiatives for the community

2.4 GROUP ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The Environmental Management System considers both direct impacts, that is, those deriving from the activities of companies in the Group, and indirect impacts, that is, those associated with the procurement process, with creation and delivery of insurance and financial products and with institutional investment.

Direct environmental impacts

Areas identified for intervention are:

- Management of buildings and company structures: this is always carried out with a view to combining constant improvement of operating comfort for staff with efficient use of natural resources. In order to minimise negative impact on the environment, the Group aims to:
  - Reduce consumption of electricity, water and paper.
  - Manage waste more efficiently, with an increase in separate waste collection.
- Management of corporate mobility aims to:
  - Limit journeys, by means of more use of video and teleconferencing, e-learning training courses etc.
  - Use as preference public transport or collective means of transport (company shuttles, car pooling etc.).

Indirect environmental impacts

By adopting suitable measures, the Group can encourage eco-sustainable behaviour by its stakeholders, involving them in safeguarding the environment. The main areas of intervention where such influence might be brought to bear regard relations with suppliers (procurement ecology), with clients (product ecology) and with companies invested in (investment ecology).

Procurement ecology: to ensure the integrity of procurement chains, operating mechanisms exist (e.g. sanction clauses which, if violated, can even lead to contract cancellation). Their aim is to guarantee respect of regulations applicable concerning health and safety in the workplace and safeguarding the environment, as well as respect of the Group's ethical principles, on the part of its suppliers and their procurement chains.

Product ecology: to encourage the adoption of eco-compatible behaviour by clients and consumers in general, the range of insurance products and services on offer will be broadened and exploited, using suitable information and sensitisation actions.

Investment ecology: The Group has defined an investment policy and laid down ethical guidelines, to avoid the risk of supporting companies, through investment, that do not respect fundamental principles concerning, among other things, safeguarding the environment.

2.5 CLIMATE CHANGE – RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Since Generali began to address environmental issues in a more systematic manner, the attention given to climate changes has grown constantly. Integration of preventive measures for climate protection into Group strategies is, in fact, among the declared commitments of our Environmental and Climate Policy. The Group is particularly committed to facilitating the introduction of environmental criteria into its risk assessment methods, in order to offer insurance and finance products that incentivise eco-sustainable conduct on the part of clients, involve contractual partners in environmental questions, and facilitate a process of cultural innovation that addresses environmental sustainability in the community. This also serves to prevent extreme events and natural catastrophes.

For the insurance sector, aspects connected with climate changes are, on the one hand, a source of risk and, on the other, an opportunity. For this reason, the Group endeavours to monitor them constantly and analyse them over the short, medium and long term, with the dual aim of identifying all risks against which we must provide ourselves with mitigation measures and/or suitable adaptation, on the one hand, and to exploit opportunities to grow the business and improve efficiency, on the other.

Research shows us that the main, most immediate area of increased risk can already be observed – a **greater frequency and size of catastrophic events,** including storms and flooding. For insurers, who historically offer protection against this type of risk, this means an increase in costs of claims and relative reinsurance, both in the life and non-life branches, which inevitably means adaptation of premium rates.

The above-mentioned increase in risk is matched by a growth in demand for insurance, fuelled by a more pressing need for protection, which translates into an opportunity to grow and broaden insurance activities. However, it is important to remember that insurance companies need to respond to the growing demand for cover, adjusting their offer so as to safeguard a balance with the technical side, avoiding adverse selection, or the concentration of risks in more exposed areas, to avoid non-insurability. To be able to exploit business growth covering damages provoked by natural catastrophes, insurers must also introduce suitable mitigation and prevention measures, to reduce costs of these events and strengthen the resilience of the economy and society in the face of catastrophes, thereby ensuring insurability of the risk.

Given this, mechanisms must be put in place that reward positive behaviour in terms of risk protection and greater resilience, penalising situations where regulations or minimum standards are not respected. These mechanisms will spur the market into action, to bring up to standard or reinforce more vulnerable assets and discourage building in too high-risk areas.

Generali's approach

For Generali it is important to study catastrophic events that might hit the territory using state-of-the-art technology, such as catastrophe modelling to assess claims, or by producing realistic scenarios enabling us to quantify the economic and insurance effect of single events.
On this point, in Austria Generali uses a sophisticated instrument for evaluating risk of flooding, storms, hail, earthquakes and other climatic events, created in collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment and the Association of Austrian Insurance Companies. In France, a model has been implemented to evaluate wind damage to the insurance portfolio, in order to schedule reinsurance plans and level of capital cover.
As well as monitoring the evolution of risks and adapting its own product offer as a consequence, Generali has decided to concentrate its efforts on offering innovative, timely services to its own clients, to help them as much as possible in the case of damage from catastrophic events.
The Group is also committed to investing in research and studies on problems connected with climate change. For years, Generali France has been funding a university chair for the study of climate change, with the aim of understanding its implications for the insurance industry and improving current models of risks linked to natural phenomena.

Since 2007 Generali Deutschland has been taking part in a project on climate change, which has been strongly supported by the German insurance association Gesamtverband der Deutschen Versicherungswirtschaft (GDV). The study, entitled Auswirkungen des Klimawandels auf die Schadensituation in der deutschen Versicherungswirtschaft (Impact of climate change on damages in the German insurance industry), has been carried out by Potsdam-Institut für Klimafolgenforschung (PIK), the German institute studying the impact of climate change. It has analysed possible damages that might derive from storms and flooding over the next ten years and up to the second half of the century. From initial evaluation, we might conclude that dangers linked to natural phenomena will remain under control if effective measures of climate protection are taken. To do this, an attempt has been made to involve the German government as much as possible, in order to define new objectives for climate protection.

Another objective of this project was the prevention and limitation of damages through dissemination of information to the public, to make people more aware of the risks connected with natural phenomena and of the consequences of climate change.
In 2014, in Italy the Group chose to finance the project for Economic Assessment of natural disasters in Italy. This inter-disciplinary project was run in partnership with three National Research Council Institutes, the Milan section of the National Geophysics Institute, and an Inter-University Research Centre for the resource and environmental economy. This project aims to initially focus on earthquakes and landslides, and breaks its assessments down into four sections: (ex post) quantification of the private and social "cost" of natural disasters that occurred in Italy; (ex ante) risk assessment of the economic/social cost; an economic assessment of prevention / mitigation policies; and the possible role of insurance schemes, in connection with investments in prevention / mitigation, as part of a national strategy for natural disasters.

Lastly, Generali collaborates with national and international insurance associations (ANIA, GDV, Insurance Europe etc.) on the insurance issues related to climate change, to study the phenomena and participate in defining future regulation and market decisions. It also takes part in numerous initiatives and work groups on environmental themes, connected with climate change, in various countries under the aegis of organisations such as Perils AG, of whom Generali is a founder, Econsense, VfU, Global Compact etc.

3 Aims, scope and contents of the inventory

3.1 AIM AND CONTENTS OF THE INVENTORY

The scope of this document is to quantify, analyse and report on emissions and removals of GHG by Generali Group, in a clear, detailed and transparent way.
Correct, systematic quantification and reporting on GHG emissions enables the Group to manage the associated environmental impacts deriving from activities carried out and to establish appropriate objectives and environmental targets. It also makes it possible to monitor performance over time, in relation to GHG emissions, and to communicate this accurately outside the company (principle of transparency).
Through these processes, the Group can identify any anomalies connected with the identification, quantification and removal of GHG emissions and consequently plan actions for improvement.
This Inventory of GHG emissions of the Generali Group is made public on the website www.generali.com in order to divulge all information on GHG emissions in a transparent manner to its own stakeholders, whether internal (staff, shareholders, sales force, etc.) or external (clients, institutions, investors, etc.)

3.2 SCOPE

The document refers specifically to emissions and removals of GHG produced by companies included in the Group Environmental Management System (EMS), over whom the Group has full financial and operational control.

Emissions of GHG and their removal identified, classified, quantified, reported and verified by a third party, associated with Group activities are shown in the table below:

GHG emissions	Identified	Quantified	Reported	Verified
Direct GHG emissions from natural gas consumption for heating systems	YES	YES	YES	YES
Direct GHG emissions from diesel oil fuel consumption for heating systems	YES	YES	YES	YES
Direct GHG emissions from use of vehicles for corporate fleet	YES	YES	YES	YES
Direct emissions from air conditioning systems	YES	NO	NO	NO
Direct GHG emissions from trigeneration system	YES	YES	YES	YES
Indirect GHG emissions from purchase and consumption of electricity	YES	YES	YES	YES
Indirect GHG emissions from purchase and consumption of district heating used to heat and cool work environments	YES	YES	YES	YES
Other indirect GHG emissions from staff use of cars, aeroplanes and trains not directly controlled by Group companies	YES	YES	YES	NO
Other indirect GHG emissions from use of paper	YES	YES	YES	NO
Other indirect GHG emissions from use of water	YES	YES	YES	NO
Other indirect GHG emissions from waste disposal	YES	YES	YES	NO

GHG removals	Identified	Quantified	Reported	Verified
GHG absorbers such as trees in green spaces	YES	NO	NO	NO

3.3 REFERENCE PERIOD

The Group has decided to change the year of reference for calculating and verifying direct and indirect GHG emissions from energy consumption from 2011 to 2013, since, now that the 2009-2012 three-year period is over, Generali has re-launched new environmental objectives with 2013 as the year of reference.
The direct and indirect GHG emissions from energy consumption 2011, 2012 and 2013 have been certified in compliance with ISO 14064-3 by the Certification Body RINA Services S.p.A. and reported in the documents that contain the Inventory of GHG emissions by Generali Group 2011, 2012 and 2013, available online at www.generali.com/sustainability.
To ensure maximum transparency of information on GHG emissions, Generali has decided to update the Inventory of GHG Emissions annually.
Data and information published in this document refer to 2014.

3.4 ORGANISATIONAL LIMITS

Based on results from a preliminary environmental analysis carried out into the main sites involved in the EMS, the Group has decided to use a **control approach** to quantify and report GHG emissions and removals. This approach means that the Group will calculate GHG emissions produced by sources and removed by any absorbers on sites of the companies included in the EMS over which it has complete financial and operational control.
Following this approach, the Group has identified and involved in the EMS only buildings used as offices for insurance, banking, real estate and services (IT, administrative, settlement and financial) companies.
In 2014 the Generali Group decided to extend the GHG emissions reporting area to include two further sites in Italy (n° 6 Corso Italia, Milan) and Spain (n° 129 Gran Via C.C., Barcelona) within the Scope of the EMS.
As required by the ISO 14064-1 standard and for increased transparency of information given, Generali has decided to publish in the Annexes at the end of this inventory, the 2014 data for **each single installation,** where installation is taken as meaning individual properties or property complexes, within the countries considered in the EMS.
Data given for each installation regards emissions of natural gas, diesel oil, district heating and the trigeneration system. It was not possible to give data per single installation for emissions from corporate fleet mileage, because this data was gathered by country.
The complete list of properties and companies included in the EMS and in reporting of emissions can be found in Annex 1 – Scope of EMS.

3.5 OPERATING LIMITS

Based on the principle of relevance, the Group has only selected GHG **sources and absorbers** associated with activities of companies in the Group.

In accordance with the principle of completeness, requiring the inclusion of all emissions and removals relevant for the Group's buildings and activities, the following categories have been identified:

(i) Direct GHG emissions from sources owned or controlled by the Group. This category includes emissions from combustion of natural gas and diesel oil in boilers in sites included in the EMS and from mileage of vehicles in the corporate fleet.

(ii) Indirect GHG emissions from energy consumption. This category includes emissions from use of electricity and district heating purchased and consumed by companies included in the EMS. It is important to document separately suppliers of electricity, heat and steam imported and consumed within offices included in the EMS.

(iii) Other indirect GHG emissions, from sources not owned or controlled. This category includes emissions from corporate travel, i.e. car mileage (excluding that of the corporate fleet, included in category (i)), aeroplane and train of employees on duty, emissions from paper and water consumption and waste disposal.

(iv) Regarding GHG removals, trees in the green areas of some sites included in the EMS were identified as absorbers.

The sources of emission and absorbers are updated every three years, when the environmental analysis is updated. Significant variations in an individual site must be reported, for timely updating motivated by the sources.

4 Methodologies

4.1 STANDARDS AND APPROACHES

In quantifying, reporting and verifying GHG emissions, the Group has followed the ISO 14064-1 standard. ISO 14064-1 - Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals – is a voluntary standard issued by the International Standardisation Organisation (ISO) that fixes principles and requirements for measuring, monitoring, reporting, verifying and reducing GHG emissions based on the same principles of the GHG Protocol.
The Group has also adopted the terminology and classification of the international standard Greenhouse Gas Protocol - A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, published by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and the World Resource Institute. The GHG Protocol derived from the idea of helping organisations create and manage emissions accounting so as to increase transparency. It holds as fundamental emissions reporting based on principles of relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy.
Both approaches divide emissions into three categories or Scopes:

a) Scope1 (GHG Protocol)/direct emissions (ISO 14064)

Emissions from direct combustion of fossil fuels, purchased for heating, production of electric and thermal energy, for fuelling transport vehicles. Sources of Scope1 emissions are generally owned or controlled directly by the organisation.

b) **Scope2 (GHG Protocol)/indirect emissions from energy consumption (ISO 14064)**

Emissions from generation of electricity imported and consumed by the organisation for electrical equipment, heating and lighting of buildings. The importer is indirectly responsible for emissions generated by the supplier in producing the requested electricity.

c) Scope3 (GHG Protocol)/other indirect emissions (ISO 14064)

Emissions other than indirect GHG emissions from energy consumption, which are the consequence of an organisation's activities, but which derive from sources of GHG owned or controlled by other organisations; such as emissions connected with business travel, goods used, staff mobility etc. The limit of the Scope is agreed by the organisation and generally it is necessary to include only whatever the organisation can quantify and influence in Scope3.

Unlike Scope1 and Scope2, which must obligatorily be accounted for, Scope3 is optional. Consequently, organisations can decide whether to include it or not in the analysis and which sources of emission to

consider. For the moment the Group has decided to have a third party verify only with respect to direct and indirect GHG emissions from energy consumption. Consequently Scope3 emissions are not reported in the Inventory of GHG Emissions of the Generali Group.

4.2 TREATMENT OF ACTIVITY DATA RELATING TO GHG AND MONITORING

In order to create compete, accurate and coherent accounting of GHG emissions and removals, the Group has identified the environmental indicators most suited to reporting the same. As from 2015, in relation to 2014, the Group has set up specific software, known as SoFi for gathering data on activities, which it bought from and external supplier (PE International). The software is available to those tasked with gathering data on activities, related to the environmental indicators for all sites covered by the EMS. They load the data directly into the software at the gathering intervals indicated. Using this software has made it possible to reduce the probability of error and the related uncertainty associated with a given activity, due to having to deal with a significant amount of data, previously using electronic spreadsheets.
GHG emissions are monitored by checking data relative to activity data twice a year - at the beginning of the year, when year-end data is collected for the Group's Sustainability Report and for the Report for the EMS Review, then again, with data on 30th June for the Report for the EMS Data Monitoring.
Constant monitoring of indicators shows whether results achieved are in line with targets for reducing GHG emissions and, if necessary, allows timely intervention with corrective actions. It also allows definition of new targets and planning of activities to reach them, with a view to continuous improvement in the Group's environmental performance.
Monitoring data is checked and verified at both Country and Head Office levels, to reduce systematic errors and degree of uncertainty in collection and treatment of environmental data (principle of accuracy).

On both occasions of data gathering, new sites and/or companies can be included in the Scope of the EMS. To do this, data must be supplied both for the reference period and for the preceding period, in order to ensure homogenous comparison between both periods. The scope of the previous data collection will be redefined and GHG emissions recalculated to take the new scope into account and ensure comparison on equal terms.

To ensure correct management and reporting of GHG emissions, Generali has prepared a Group Procedure for Quantification and Reporting on Greenhouse Gas Emissions, containing clear and detailed information on creation and development of the GHG Inventory, GHG reporting, the role of the organisation in verification, as well as roles and responsibilities in this matter.

This procedure will undergo internal audit by Group Audit, as already happens for all EMS procedures, to ensure proper management of all processes.

4.3 METHOD OF QUANTIFICATION OF GHG EMISSIONS

The calculation method used by the Group to estimate GHG emissions is based on multiplication of activity data relative to GHG sources by suitable selected GHG emission factors.

GHG emission = Activity data * EF

where

Activity data: is the quantity, generated or used, that describes the activity relative to GHG, expressed in terms of energy (MJ or kWh), mass (g, Kg, q), surface (m^2), volume (m^3 o l) or kilometres (km).

EF: is the factor that correlates activity data to GHG emissions or removals

This methodology has been chosen to minimise as much as possible uncertainty, in order to give accurate, coherent and repeatable results. It is held to be the most suitable for calculating emissions of Group companies, since it allows choice of different emission factors for each country. It also enables quantification of emissions even if activity data measuring is discontinuous or intermittent.

Calculation of GHG emissions was done in an automated manner by the environmental data management software (SoFi, made by PE Intrernational), based on activity data entered by those responsible for each site, checked and validated at both a Country and a Group level. Emission factors are used that were suitably selected and applied with the approval the Generali's Group Social Responsibility Unit.

The reliability of the calculation of GHG emissions by the software was checked beforehand, as described in the Group Procedure for quantifying and reporting on GHG emissions.

Using the software made it possible to reduce the probability of error and the related uncertainty associated with the emission factor, due to handling a significant amount of data, previously done using computerised spreadsheets, especially in relation to transforming activity data into the corresponding units of measurement for the emissions factors associated with it, and vice-versa.

Data is rounded to the first decimal point, unless otherwise indicated, so that the sum of rounded data may not tally perfectly with the rounded total.

After careful evaluation of available data, the Group has decided to limit reporting to emissions of carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4) and nitrous oxide (N_2O), since emissions of fluorocarbons (HFC, PFC, SF_6) found in air conditioning systems cannot currently be measured technically and economically. To obtain these values it would be necessary to modify the contracts with building maintenance so that data was gathered in all sites using the same criteria.

4.4 EMISSION FACTORS

To choose the **emission factors,** the main sources of issuing of these factors were analysed, selecting for each activity the most recognised at international level able to give appropriate factors at the source, updated, coherent with their use and able to produce accurate, repeatable results.
As to the factors used in the 2013 Inventory of GHG Emissions for the Generali Group, all emission factors related to natural gas, diesel, electricity, and the company's fleet were updated to be adapted to the values for 2014, issued by the major international environmental organisations and agencies.

Emission factors for calculating district heating emissions in France and Germany have also been modified, because factors were updated by individual suppliers, and so average factors were recalculated.
In terms of the factors for calculating natural gas, diesel and electricity emissions in Germany and electricity in France, factors were selected that better represented the local situation (issued respectively by the VfU in Germany and Aderne-Base Carbone in France). This resulted in a greater degree of precision. Since these factors do not have emission coefficients for individual gases (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O), but only an overall emission coefficient expressed in equivalent CO_2, it was not possible to report on emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O) for the activity data for those Countries.
The table below contains all emission factors used and relative sources.

Aspect	Scope	Emission factors	Units	Source
Natural gas Italy	Scope1	0,064635008	kg CO2e/MJ	GaBi(PE International) IT: Thermal energy from natural gas (direct) GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32) Service pack number 27
		0,058466856	kg CO2/MJ	
		0,006103891	CH4 in kg CO2e/MJ	
		6,42262E-05	N2O in kg CO2e/MJ	
Natural gas	Scope1	0,063244698	kg CO2e/MJ	GaBi (PE International)

Austria		0,05650652	kg CO2/MJ	AT: Thermal energy from natural gas (direct) GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32) Service pack number 27
		0,006566666	CH4 in kg CO2e/MJ	
		0,000171506	N2O in kg CO2e/MJ	
Natural gas Germany	Scope1	0,056388889	kg CO2e/MJ	VfU (2011) Natural gas (Internal GHG Emissions) VfU Indicators Calculation File.xls, Version 2011-04-07, D2 - EF GHG Natural gas, burned in modulating condensating burner <100 kW, incl. gas supply and installations., Ecoinvent 2.1 (2009), Report 06_V, Faist/Heck/Jungbluth/Tuchschmid: Erdgas, emissions from the combustion of gas
Natural gas Switzerland	Scope1	0,0614631	kg CO2e/MJ	GaBi (PE International) CH: Thermal energy from natural gas (direct) GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32) Service pack number 27
		0,054335365	kg CO2/MJ	
		0,007071889	CH4 in kg CO2e/MJ	
		5,5834E-05	N2O in kg CO2e/MJ	
Diesel Italy, Switzerland	Scope1	0,082358194	kg CO2e/MJ	GaBi (PE International) EU-27: Diesel fuel supplied and combusted in diesel generator (direct) PE GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32) Service pack number 27
		0,082126124	kg CO2/MJ	
		0,000102353	CH4 in kg CO2e/MJ	
		0,000129718	N2O in kg CO2e/MJ	
Heating oil Germany	Scope1	0,074722222	kg CO2e/MJ	VfU (2011) Heating oil (Internal GHG Emissions) VfU Indicators Calculation File.xls, Version 2011-04-07, D2 - EF GHG Extra light oil, 100kW burner, not modulated, incl. gas supply and installations. , Ecoinvent 2.1 (2009), Report 06_IV, Jungbluth: Erdoel, emissions from the combustion of oil
Electricity Italy	Scope2	0,112075	kg CO2e/MJ	GaBi (PE International) IT: Electricity grid mix (direct) PE GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32) Service pack number 27
		0,111051	kg CO2/MJ	
		0,000686	CH4 in kg CO2e/MJ	
		0,000337	N2O in kg CO2e/MJ	
Electricity Austria	Scope2	0,093715911	kg CO2e/MJ	GaBi (PE International) AT: Electricity grid mix (direct) PE GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32) Service pack number 27
		0,091008303	kg CO2/MJ	
		0,002089441	CH4 in kg CO2e/MJ	
		0,0006152	N2O in kg CO2e/MJ	

Electricity France	Scope2	0,015555556	kg CO2e/MJ	Base Carbone - Données v11.1, ID15551 (anno 2014) Electricité, mix moyen, consommation, Combustion à la centrale (France continentale) Données de l'article 75 loi Grenelle II -1
Electricity Germany	Scope2	0,157222222	kg CO2e/MJ	VfU (2013) Germany - Consumption Mix including T&D losses (UBA) VfU Indicators Calculation File.xls, Version2013-04-12
Electricity Spain	Scope2	0,090045346 0,089248214 0,00026343 0,00053366	kg CO2e/MJ kg CO2/MJ CH4 in kg CO2e/MJ N2O in kg CO2e/MJ	GaBi (PE International) ES: Electricity grid mix (direct) PE GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32) Service pack number 27
Electricity Switzerland	Scope2	0,042462558 0,040419907 0,001640905 0,000400105	kg CO2e/MJ kg CO2/MJ CH4 in kg CO2e/MJ N2O in kg CO2e/MJ	GaBi (PE International) CH: Electricity grid mix (direct) PE GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32) Service pack number 27
District heating Austria	Scope2	0,005555556	kg CO2e/MJ	See mean emission factors declared by Generali Austria suppliers (2014)
District Heating France	Scope2	0,027885758	kg CO2e/MJ	See mean emission factors declared by Generali France suppliers (2014)
District heating Germany	Scope2	0,035343164	kg CO2e/MJ	See mean emission factors declared by Generali Germany suppliers (2014)
Car (fuel not specified)	Scope1 & Scope3	0,00018943 0,00018826 0,0000001 0,00000107	kg CO2e/m kg CO2/m CH4 in kg CO2e/m N2O in kg CO2e/m	DEFRA (2014) Average car (unknown fuel) (direct) Data was extracted from 'FlatFileFormat_2014.xls', Version 1.1, Updated 14.07.2014. For further Information please refer to the document 'DCFCarbonFactors_16_10_2014_132411.xls'

4.5 METHODOLOGY FOR EVALUATING AND CALCULATING UNCERTAINTY

Selection of sources of emission requiring evaluation of uncertainty

To evaluate the uncertainty associated with the inventory of GHG emissions, the Group decided to follow the methodology of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which calls for identifying the most important sources of emission on which to focus, without evaluating the uncertainty of each individual source.

This methodology attributes a level of importance to each single source of emission (natural gas, diesel oil, electricity, district heating energy consumed, mileage) with respect to the entire emissive category (Scope), calculated as follows:

$$\textbf{level of importance} = \frac{\text{source of emission}}{\text{total emissions of that category of emissions}}$$

For each category, the following sources are identified:

- Minor sources of emission: from 0% to 15% of emissions for the whole category considered.
- Major sources of emission: over 15% of emissions for the whole category considered.

For minor sources of emission the level of uncertainty need not be defined and the data can be accepted without any additional information.

For major sources of emission an applicable level of uncertainty must be defined.

Evaluating uncertainty

The calculation method used by the Group to estimate GHG emissions is based on multiplication of activity data relative to GHG sources by suitably selected GHG emission factors (GHG emission = Activity data * Emission Factor) and then over the sum of all emission sources.

Uncertainty associated with every source of emission must therefore principally take into account the following uncertainties:

- Uncertainty associated with emission factor.
- Uncertainty associated with activity data.

Classification of uncertainty associated with emission factor

For each emission factor the Group has analysed the source of issuing, its reliability and degree of cover for all six countries, creating a scale from 1 to 3 to give each emission factor an uncertainty score.
The uncertainty associated with the emission factor (I_F) is classified as follows:

Classification	I_F	Description
LOW	1	factors reported by international organisations
MEDIUM	2	factors given out by international organisations but which do not attribute specific factors for all six Countries or per single gas
HIGH	3	factors transmitted by several suppliers or national research institutes, because their technological and temporal representation is not guaranteed

Classification of uncertainty associated with activity data

Considering the ample scope and various sources from which activity data is obtained, the Group has decided to evaluate their reliability based on the collection method adopted by each Country, for each office and/or company.
It has therefore decided to create a scale from 1 to 3 to give each activity data an uncertainty score.

The uncertainty associated with activity data (I_A) is classified as follows:

Classification	I_A	Description
LOW	1	- data for energy consumption is gathered by reading the meter and/or through utility bills or other document received from the supplier - these are commercial standard or commercially traded fuels or materials (ref. Decision 2007/589/EC) for whose trading national and international regulations guarantee respect of uncertainty defined as limited. The activity data can be extrapolated directly from supplier invoices without considering uncertainty. - the energy is normally delivered through a distribution network to which national and international regulations apply, guaranteeing respect of uncertainty defined as limited. The activity data can be extrapolated directly from supplier invoices without considering

		uncertainty. - for corporate fleet mileage, data is gathered by reading the odometer* - situation under control – measure of preventive systemic approach
MEDIUM	2	- data is available from internal electronic sources or accurate, reliable estimates - situation under control – measure of preventive systemic approach
HIGH	**3**	- data scarcely available or approximate estimate

*For corporate fleet mileage, low uncertainty is assumed, given that maximum uncertainty for odometers is ± 4% (EEC Regulation no. 3821/85: maximum tolerance for odometers in use = ± 4%).

Calculating uncertainty

The Group used the methodology described by the IPCC 3.1 (Vol.1) for calculating combined uncertainty (I) of emissions of a category:

$I = \sqrt{(I_F^2 + I_A^2)}$

where:

$\mathbf{I_F}$**:** is the uncertainty associated with emission factor

$\mathbf{I_A}$: is the uncertainty associated with activity data.

To calculate uncertainty associated with the entire inventory (I_{total}) the methodology of IPCC 3.2 was used.

$I_{total} = \sqrt{((I_1 * x_1)^2+(I_2 * x_2)^2+\ldots+(I_n * x_n)^2)} \;/\; (x_1+ x_2+\ldots.+ x_{nl})$

where:

(I_{total}) is the uncertainty associated with the entire inventory.

$\mathbf{x_i}$ and $\mathbf{I_i}$ are respectively the quantity of emissions of a category and the uncertainty associated with each category

For every single source of emission, the value of uncertainty is defined thus:

If $1,41 \leq I \leq 2,24$	uncertainty is Low (< 5%)
If $2,25 \leq I \leq 3,16$	uncertainty is Medium (between 5 and 20 %).
If $I \geq 3,17$	uncertainty is High (over 20%)

4.6 UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

GHG emissions were calculated in **tons of CO_2equivalents (CO_2e)**, by multiplying the activity data by the respective coefficients expressed in terms of CO_2e. Anyway, this calculation is also done by adding the CO_2 emissions to the CO_2e emissions, obtained using suitable coefficients (GWP – Global Warming Potential) for the quantity of CH_4 and N_2O emitted.
The GWP used are those in the table below (Source: IPCC Second Assessment Report, 2007) as per the ISO14064 standard.

Gas	Chemical formula	GWP - Global Warming Potential
carbon dioxide	CO_2	1
methane	CH_4	25
nitrous oxide	N_2O	298

5 Calculating GHG emissions

5.1 IDENTIFYING AND CLASSIFYING GHG EMISSIONS

The GHG emissions identified, classified, calculated and verified by a third party are shown in the table below:

Scope1 – Direct Emissions	Scope2 - Indirect emissions due to energy consumption.
GHG emissions from natural gas consumption for heating systems	GHG emissions connected with purchase and consumption of electricity used for lighting, machinery functioning, air conditioning and, in some Countries, also for heating.
GHG emissions from diesel oil consumption for heating systems	GHG emissions from purchase and consumption of district heating used to heat work environments
GHG emissions from trigeneration system	
GHG emissions from use of vehicles of corporate fleet	

5.2 GATHERING ACTIVITY DATA

The following table shows the main sources used in gathering activity data to calculate GHG emissions from Scope1 to Scope2, which are certified by a third party. Collection is done in the same way in all Countries in the EMS.

Activity data	Unit of measurement
DIRECT ENERGY	
Consumption of bioethanol	cubic metres
Consumption of biogas	cubic metres
Consumption of biodiesel	cubic metres
Consumption of wood and derivatives	cubic metres
Other consumption (specify)	cubic metres
Consumption of natural gas (methane)	cubic metres
Consumption of diesel oil	cubic metres
Consumption of kerosene	cubic metres
Consumption of LPG	cubic metres
Other consumption (specify)	cubic metres
Total kilometres covered on the road by vehicles directly controlled by the Company	kilometres
INDIRECT ENERGY	
Total consumption of electrical energy	kWh
Total consumption of electrical energy from renewable sources	kWh
of which solar energy	kWh
of which hydroelectric energy	kWh
of which wind energy	kWh
of which geothermal energy	kWh
of which biomass energy	kWh
of which other (specify)	kWh

Total consumption of electrical energy from non-renewable sources	kWh
of which coal	kWh
of which natural gas (methane)	kWh
of which nuclear	kWh
of which diesel oil	kWh
of which kerosene	kWh
of which LPG	kWh
of which other (specify)	kWh
Total consumption of energy from district heating	kWh

5.3 SCOPE1 AND SCOPE2 EMISSIONS

In 2014 total GHG emissions from Scope1 and Scope2, comprising carbon dioxide (CO_2), nitrous oxide (N_2O) and methane (CH_4), were equal to **71,042.6** tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e). Of the above emissions 29,4% were from Scope1 and 70,6% from Scope 2.

Below are the emissions per single GHG grouped by Country. Details of single gases and single installations are available in Annex 2.

We wish to point out that data in all graphs and tables is rounded off to the first decimal point, unless otherwise indicated, so that the sum of rounded data may not tally perfectly with the rounded total.

Scope1 and Scope2 emissions per single GHG (tons CO_2e)

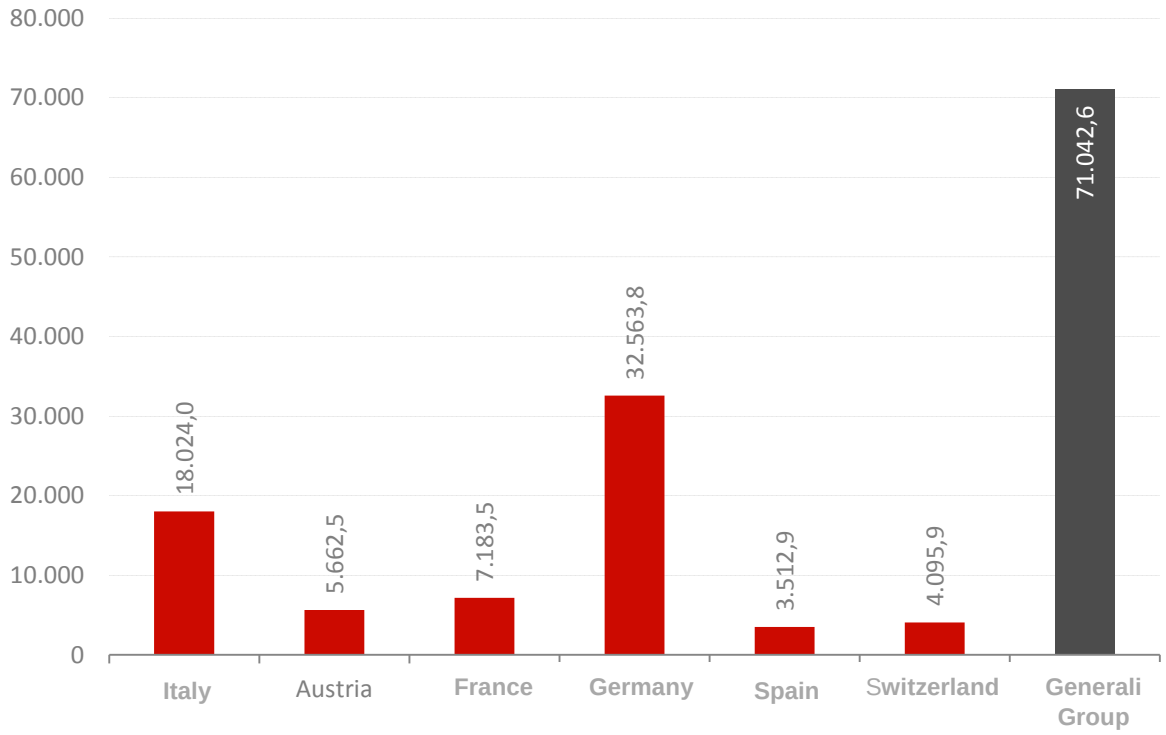
Country	Scope1			
	CH_4	**CO_2**	**N_2O**	**Total CO_2e**
	2014	**2014**	**2014**	**2014**
Italy*	222,4	3017,6	5,2	7724,2
Austria	18,0	2017,3	11,1	2046,3
France	2,5	4622,4	26,3	4651,1
Germany**	1,9	3501,8	19,9	4915,9
Spain	0,0	90,9	0,5	91,5
Switzerland	117,4	1349,6	2,4	1469,4
Total	**362,2**	**14599,6**	**65,4**	**20898,5**

*For Scope1 the sum of emissions per single GHG in Italy is lower than the total expressed in CO_2e since the total contains total emissions produced by the trigeneration system. Emission factors per single gas are not currently available.
** For Scope 1 the sum of emissions per single GHG for Germany are lower than the total expressed in CO_2e as the coefficients used to calculate the natural gas and diesel oil emissions do not include emission factors for single gases.

Country	Scope2			
	CH_4	**CO_2**	**N_2O**	**Total CO_2e**
	2014	**2014**	**2014**	**2014**
Italy	63,1	10205,7	31,0	10299,8
Austria	77,4	3370,0	22,8	3616,2
France*	0,0	0,0	0,0	2532,4
Germany*	0,0	0,0	0,0	27647,9
Spain	10,0	3391,1	20,3	3421,4
Switzerland	101,5	2500,2	24,7	2626,5
Total	**251,9**	**19466,9**	**98,8**	**50144,1**

*For Scope2 the sum of emissions per single GHG in Austria, France and Germany is lower than the total expressed in CO_2e since the total contains total emissions for district heating. District heating suppliers are not currently able to supply emission factor per single gas. Also, the coefficients used in France and Germany to calculate electricity emissions do not include emission factors for single gases.

Total emissions from Scope1 and Scope2 (tons CO_2e)



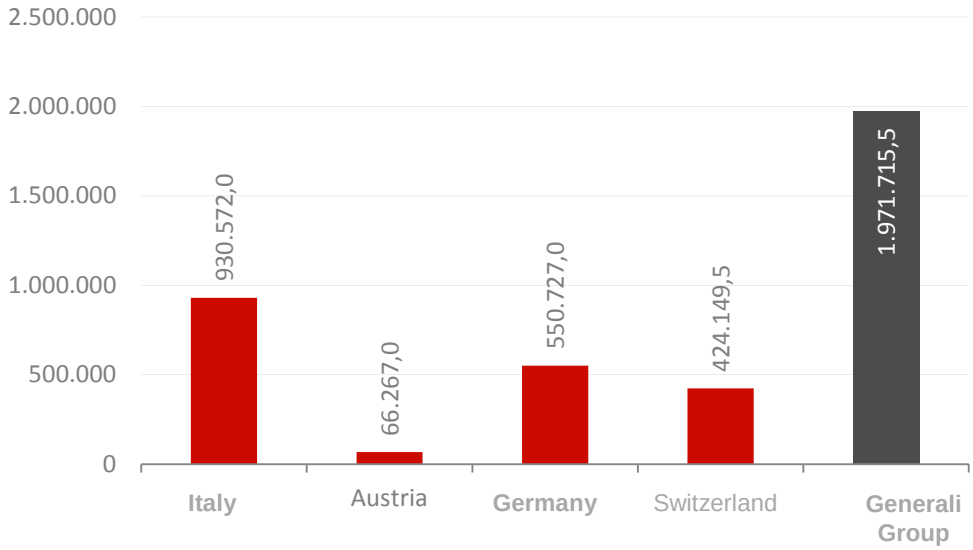
Below are details of emission for each single activity data, divided by Scope1 and Scope2.

5.4 CALCULATION OF GHG EMISSIONS: SCOPE1

Scope1 emissions were estimated at 20898,5 tons of CO_2e, of which 4738,3 tons of CO_2e from natural gas consumption, 991,7 tons of CO_2e from diesel oil, 4479,0 tons of CO_2e from the trigeneration system, 10689,5 tons of CO_2e from corporate fleet mileage.

Fossil fuels emissions

Natural gas consumption (m^3)



In 2014 Countries involved in the EMS consumed a total of 1,971,715.5 m^3 of natural gas, used to heat workplaces. It should be noted that neither in France nor in Spain are fossil fuels used for heating.
In the various Countries, data regarding natural gas consumption was obtained as follows:

Country	Source
Italy	For all offices, consumption is derived from bills received from natural gas suppliers. For over 60% of offices using natural gas, consumption is read directly at the meter.
Austria	For the two offices that use natural gas, consumption is derived from bills received from suppliers.
France	Not used.
Germany	For nearly all offices using natural gas, consumption is read directly at the meter. Only for one office, consumption is derived from the bill received from supplier. And in one office, in addition to the meter-reading, consumption was also verified in the bill.
Spain	Not used.
Switzerland	For all offices that use natural gas, consumption is derived from bills received from suppliers.

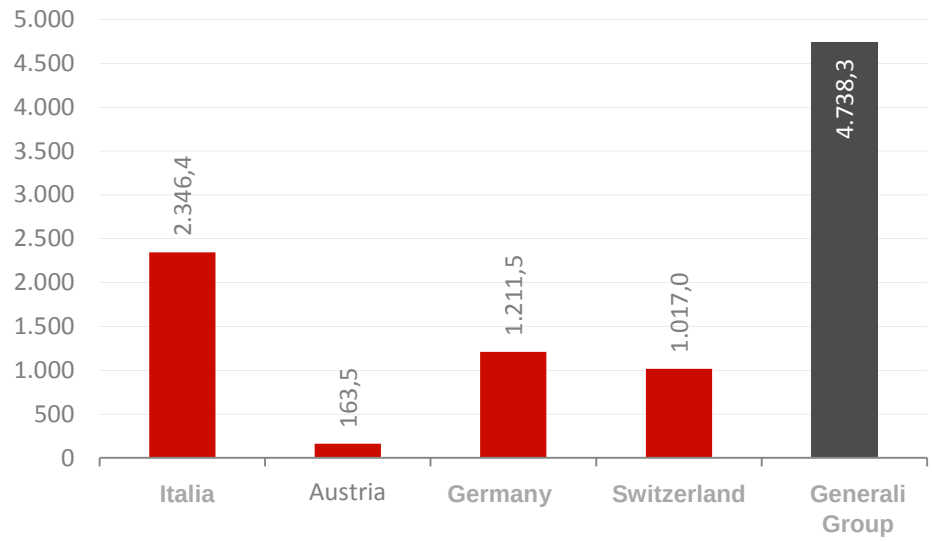
Below are the emissions per single gas grouped by Country. Details of natural gas consumption and emissions per single GHG and single installations are available in Annex 3.

Emissions of natural gas per single GHG (tons CO_2e)

Country	CH_4	CO_2	N_2O	Total CO2e
	2014	**2014**	**2014**	**2014**
Italy	221,6	2.122,4	2,3	2.346,4
Austria	17,0	146,1	0,4	163,5
France	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Germany*	0,0	0,0	0,0	1.211,5
Spain	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Switzerland	117,0	899,0	0,9	1.017,0
Total	**355,6**	**3.167,6**	**3,7**	**4.738,3**

*The coefficient used to calculate natural gas emissions in Germany, does not have emission factors for each individual gas.

Total emissions of CO_2e from natural gas (tons)



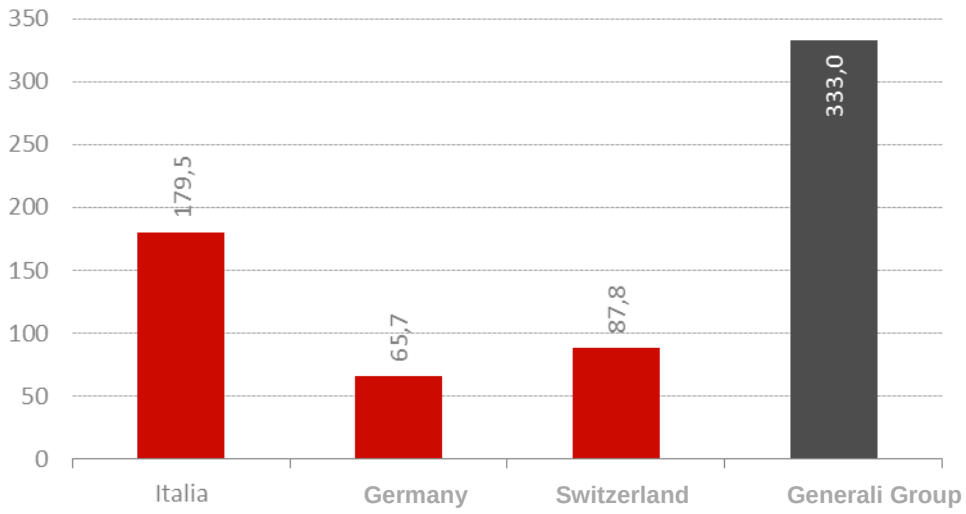
Emissions of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O and CO_{2e} from natural gas were calculated multiplying natural gas consumption by emission factors.

Emission factors used for natural gas were:

Natural gas Italy	Scope1	0,064635008	kg CO2e/MJ	GaBi (PE International) IT: Thermal energy from natural gas (direct)
		0,058466856	kg CO2/MJ	GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32) Service pack number 27
		0,006103891	CH4 in kg CO2e/MJ	
		6,42262E-05	N2O in kg CO2e/MJ	
Natural gas Austria	Scope1	0,063244698	kg CO2e/MJ	GaBi (PE International) AT: Thermal energy from natural gas (direct)
		0,05650652	kg CO2/MJ	GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32) Service pack number 27
		0,006566666	CH4 in kg CO2e/MJ	
		0,000171506	N2O in kg CO2e/MJ	
Natural gas Germany	Scope1	0,056388889	kg CO2e/MJ	VfU (2011) Natural gas (Internal GHG Emissions) VfU Indicators Calculation File.xls, Version 2011-04-07, D2 - EF GHG Natural gas, burned in modulating condensating burner <100 kW, incl. gas supply and installations., Ecoinvent 2.1 (2009), Report 06_V, Faist/Heck/Jungbluth/Tuchschmid: Erdgas, emissions from the combustion of gas

Natural gas Switzerland	Scope1	0,0614631	kg CO2e/MJ	GaBi (PE International)
		0,054335365	kg CO2/MJ	CH: Thermal energy from natural gas (direct)
		0,007071889	CH4 in kg CO2e/MJ	GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32) Service pack number 27
		5,5834E-05	N2O in kg CO2e/MJ	

Consumption of diesel oil (m^3)



In 2014 Countries involved in the EMS consumed a total of 333 m^3 of diesel oil, used to heat workplaces. In recent years oil-fired boilers have been replaced by less polluting, natural gas units.

In the various Countries, data regarding diesel oil consumption was obtained as follows:

Country	Source
Italy	For all offices that use diesel oil, consumption is derived from bills received from suppliers.
Austria	Not used.
France	Not used.
Germany	For over half of offices that use diesel oil, consumption is derived from bills received from suppliers. For the remainder consumption is read directly at the meter.
Spain	Not used.
Switzerland	For half of offices that use diesel oil, consumption is derived from bills received from suppliers. For the remainder consumption is read directly at the meter.

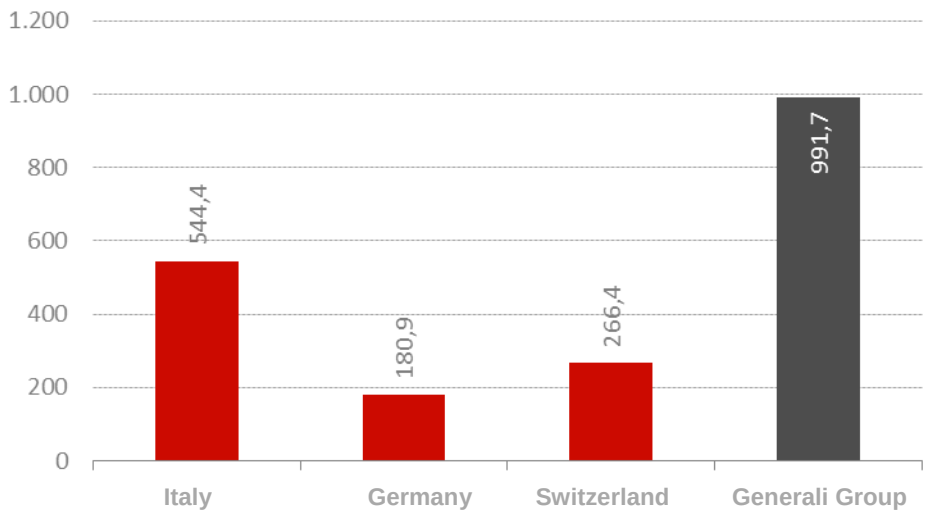
Below are the emissions per single gas grouped by Country. Details of diesel oil consumption and emissions per single GHG and single installations are available in Annex 4.

Emissions of diesel oil per single GHG (tons CO_2e)

Country	CH_4	CO_2	N_2O	Total CO2e
	2014	**2014**	**2014**	**2014**
Italy	0,7	542,9	0,9	544,4
Austria	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
France	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Germany*	0,0	0,0	0,0	180,9
Spain	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Switzerland	0,3	265,7	0,4	266,4
Total	**1,0**	**808,6**	**1,3**	**991,7**

*The coefficient used to calculate diesel oil emissions in Germany does not have emission factors for individual gases.

Total emissions of CO_2e from diesel oil (tons)



Emissions of CO_2, CH_4 N_2O and CO_{2e} from diesel oil were calculated multiplying diesel oil consumption by emission factors.

Emission factors used for diesel oil were:

Diesel Oil Italy, Switzerland	Scope1	0,082358194	kg CO2e/MJ	GaBi (PE International) EU-27: Diesel fuel supplied and combusted in diesel generator (direct) PE GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32) Service pack number 27
		0,082126124	kg CO2/MJ	
		0,000102353	CH4 in kg CO2e/MJ	
		0,000129718	N2O in kg CO2e/MJ	
Diesel oil Germany	Scope1	0,074722222	kg CO2e/MJ	VfU (2011) Heating oil (Internal GHG Emissions) VfU Indicators Calculation File.xls, Version 2011-04-07, D2 - EF GHG Extra light oil, 100kW burner, not modulated, incl. gas supply and installations. , Ecoinvent 2.1 (2009), Report 06_IV, Jungbluth: Erdoel, emissions from the combustion of oil

Emissions from trigeneration system

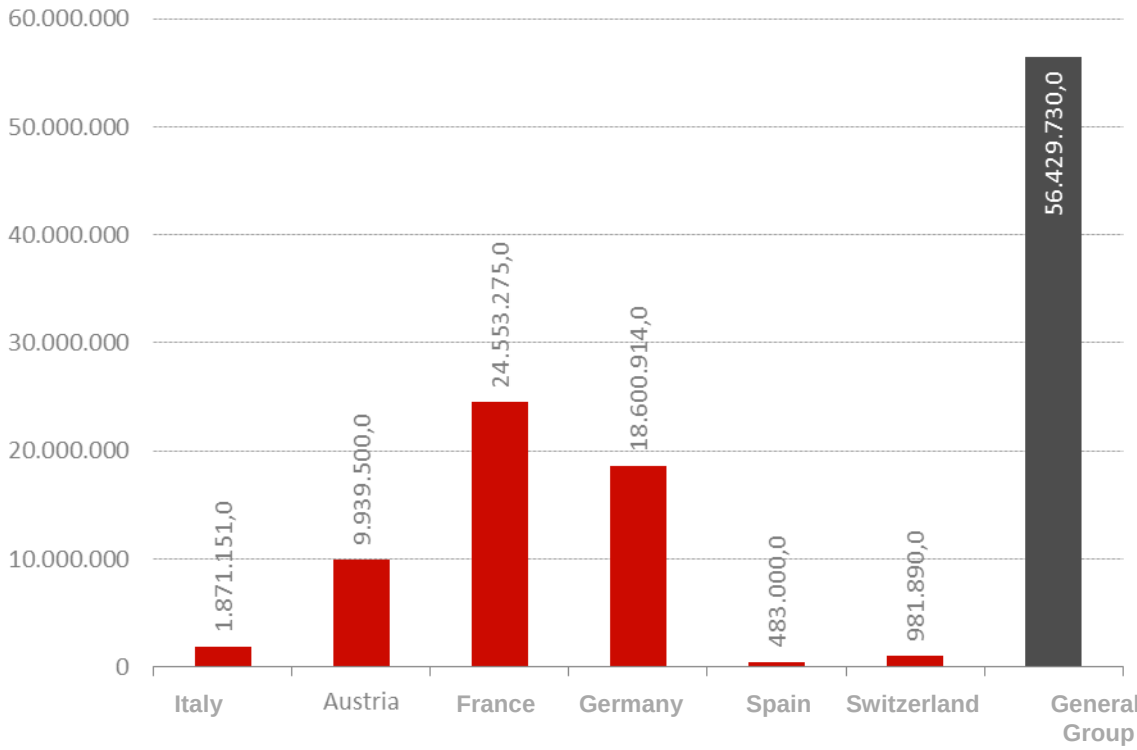
To cope with electricity consumption at the Data Processing Centre in Mogliano Veneto, a natural gas-fired trigeneration system has been built to enable joint production of electricity, heating and cooling, with considerable savings on consumption. The system has been fully functioning since December 2013 and in 2014 it consumed 22,197,761 m^3 of natural gas, producing 8,953,880 kWh of electricity and.8,201.802.8 kWh of heating. Total emissions from the system were 4,479 tons of CO_2e.

GHG emissions were calculated by transforming natural gas burned by the trigeneration motor in primary energy (based on lower calorific value) then into tons of CO_2e, based on the emission coefficient given by ISPRA (Italy's Institute for Environmental Protection and Research).

Trigeneration system Italy	Scope1	Total energy consumption from district heating (kWh)	201,8	g CO_2e/ kWh gas	Dept. Technology and Control, Generali Real Estate S.p.A.

Emissions from corporate mobility

Corporate fleet mileage (km)



In 2014 corporate fleet vehicles in Countries included in the EMS covered a total of 56,429,730.0 kilometres. The corporate fleet includes vehicles directly managed by the Group, which can be owned, leased or hired long-term.

In the various Countries data regarding kilometres covered by corporate fleet vehicles were obtained as follows:

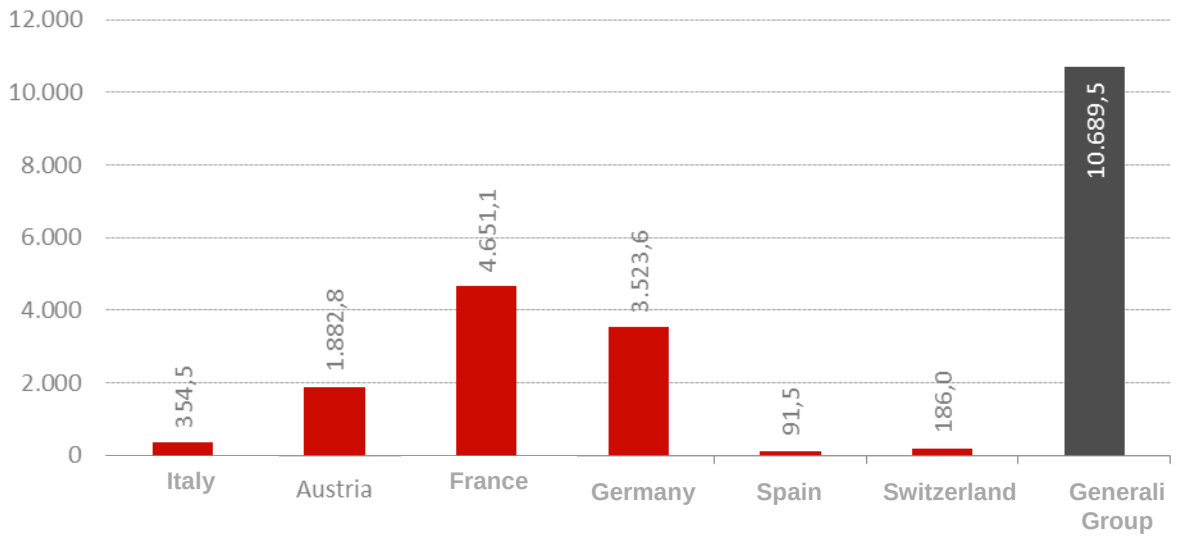
Country	Source
Italy	For long-term hire vehicles, kilometres were obtained from the IT system, which contains travel for expenses, while kilometres covered by company-owned vehicles were obtained by reading the odometer on the car.
Austria	Distances were given directly by the supplier, based on credit card expenses returned by the driver for fuel purchases.
France	Distances for leased vehicles were given directly by suppliers each month. Kilometres covered by company-owned vehicles were obtained by reading the odometer on the car.

Germany	Distances were estimated based on fuel consumption (diesel and petrol).
Spain	For company-owned vehicles distances were obtained from the IT system, since a tax on distances must be paid. For non-company-owned vehicles an estimate was made.
Switzerland	The bank BSI obtains distances directly from odometers, while insurance companies make estimates.

Corporate fleet emissions per single GHG (tons CO_2e)

Country	CH_4	CO_2	N_2O	Total CO_2e
	2014	**2014**	**2014**	**2014**
Italy	0,2	352,3	2,0	354,5
Austria	1,0	1.871,2	10,6	1.882,8
France	2,5	4.622,4	26,3	4.651,1
Germany	1,9	3.501,8	19,9	3.523,6
Spain	0,0	90,9	0,5	91,5
Switzerland	0,1	184,9	1,1	186,0
Total	**5,6**	**10.623,5**	**60,4**	**10.689,5**

Total CO_2e emissions from corporate fleet (tons)



The method used to calculate GHG emissions from use of vehicles managed directly by the Group was based on distances covered by the vehicles.

The method used is described in detail in Guidelines to Defra /DECC's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting: Methodology Paper for Emissions Factors.

We chose to adopt an average factor, since currently it is not possible to distinguish km covered based on fuel type for all Group vehicles.

Emissions of CO_2, CH_4 N_2O and CO_2e produced by corporate fleet mileage were calculated by multiplying kilometres covered by average emission factor.

Emission factors used for corporate fleet travel were:

Car (Fuel not specified)	Scope1 & Scope3	0,00018943 0,00018826 0,0000001 0,00000107	kg CO2e/m kg CO2/m CH4 in kg CO2e/m N2O in kg CO2e/m	DEFRA (2014) Average car (unknown fuel) (direct) Data was extracted from 'FlatFileFormat_2014.xls', Version 1.1, Updated 14.07.2014. For further Information please refer to the document 'DCFCarbonFactors_16_10_2014_132411.xls'

Since the distances travelled by corporate vehicles are managed centrally in each Country and there is no clear breakdown of the corporate fleet by site, it is not possible to allocate a number of kilometres travelled to any individual site.

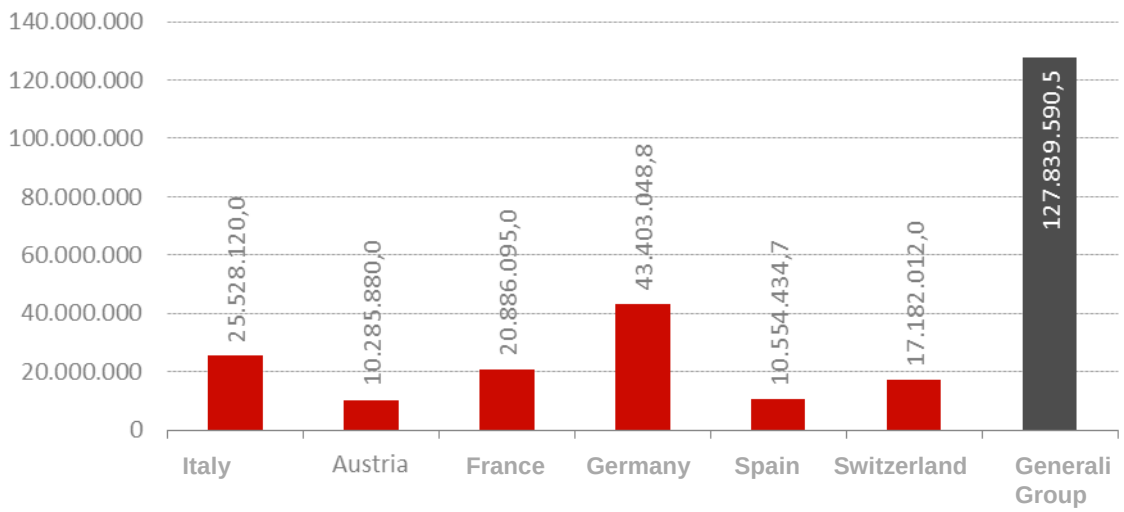
Based on these comments, reporting on emissions in terms of individual site figures, is not technically possible.

5.5 CALCULATION OF GHG EMISSIONS: SCOPE2

Scope2 emissions were estimated at **50,144.1** tons of CO_2e, of which **45,553.7** tons of CO_2e from electricity consumption and **4,590.5** tons of CO_2e from district heating consumption.

Emissions from electricity purchased

Electricity consumption (kWh)



Companies included in the EMS use electricity mainly for lighting, operating machinery, air conditioning and, in some Countries, also for heating.

Total consumption of electricity includes consumption by data processing centres (DPC), in 2014 equals 24,3 GWh.

To reduce environmental impact, the Group is committed to introducing increasing quotas of electricity from renewable sources. In 2014, all Countries involved in the System had a quota of electricity from renewable sources (71,8% for the Group as a whole).

In Germany, certification body TÜV SUD certifies that all electricity used comes from hydroelectricity, while in Italy the electricity purchased for all office has CO-FER certificates. CO-FER is a certification of renewable origin for sources used by plants to produce electricity.

In the various Countries, data regarding electricity consumption was obtained as follows:

Country	Source
Italy	For all offices, consumption was derived from bills received from suppliers. In half of the offices, consumption was read directly at the meter.
Austria	For all offices, consumption was derived from bills received from suppliers. With the exception of one office, consumption was also read directly at the meter.
France	For all offices, consumption was derived from bills received from suppliers.
Germany	For nearly all buildings, consumption was also read directly at the meter. For other offices, consumption was derived from bills received from suppliers.
Spain:	For all buildings, consumption was derived from bills received from suppliers.
Switzerland	For all buildings, consumption was derived from bills received from suppliers.

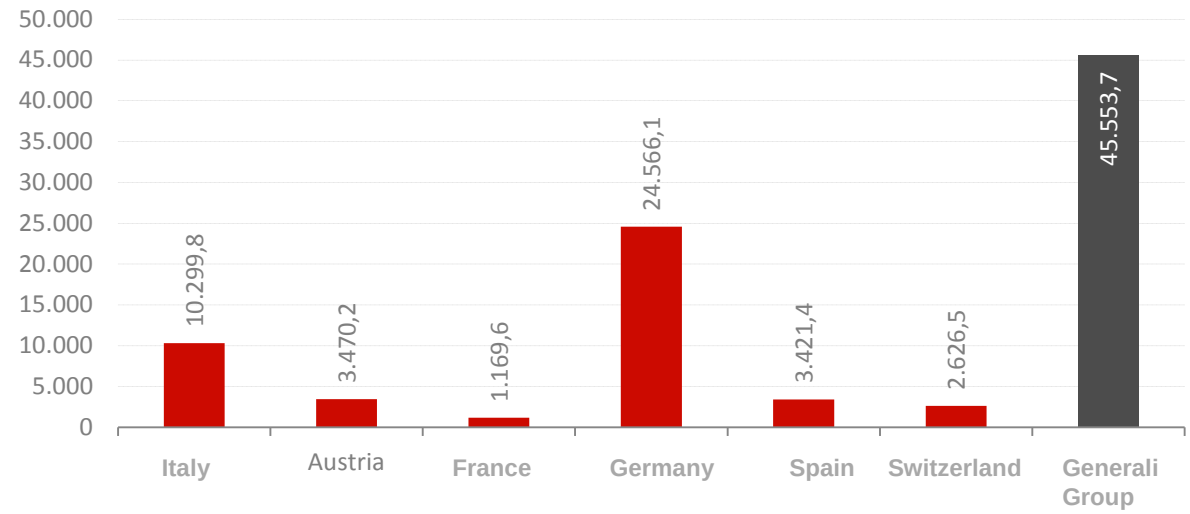
Below are the emissions per single gas grouped by Country. Details of electricity consumption and emissions per single GHG and single installations are available in Annex 5.

Emissions of electricity per single GHG (tons CO_2e)

Country	CH_4	CO_2	N_2O	Total CO_2e
	2014	**2014**	**2014**	**2014**
Italy	63,1	10.205,7	31,0	10.299,8
Austria	77,4	3.370,0	22,8	3.470,2
France*	0,0	0,0	0,0	1.169,6
Germany*	0,0	0,0	0,0	24.566,1
Spain	10,0	3.391,1	20,3	3.421,4
Switzerland	101,5	2.500,2	24,7	2.626,5
Total	**251,9**	**19.466,9**	**98,8**	**45.553,7**

* The coefficients used in France and Germany to calculate electricity emissions do not have emission factors for individual gases.

Total emissions of CO_2e from electricity (tons)



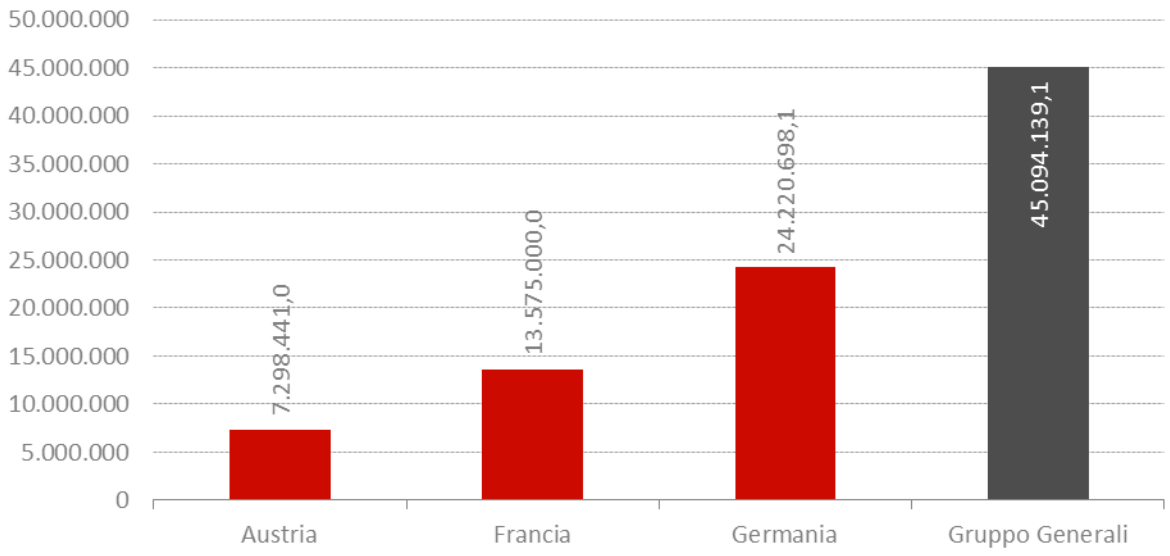
Emissions of CO_2, CH_4e N_2O and CO_2e produced by purchasing and consuming electricity were calculated by multiplying electricity consumption by the emission factor. The factors used were as follows:

Electricity Italy	Scope2	0,112075	kg CO2e/MJ	GaBi (PE International) IT: Electricity grid mix (direct) PE GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32) Service pack number 27
		0,111051	kg CO2/MJ	
		0,000686	CH4 in kg CO2e/MJ	
		0,000337	N2O in kg CO2e/MJ	
Electricity Austria	Scope2	0,093715911	kg CO2e/MJ	GaBi(PE International) AT: Electricity grid mix (direct) PE GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32) Service pack number 27
		0,091008303	kg CO2/MJ	
		0,002089441	CH4 in kg CO2e/MJ	
		0,0006152	N2O in kg CO2e/MJ	
Electricity France	Scope2	0,015555556	kg CO2e/MJ	Base Carbone - Données v11.1, ID15551 Electricité, mix moyen, consommation, Combustion à la centrale (France continentale) Données de l'article 75 loi Grenelle II -1 L'amont comprend ici : l'amont des combustibles, les pertes du réseau, l'amortissement de la centrale et les émissions annexes de fonctionnement

Electricity Germany	Scope2	0,157222222	kg CO2e/MJ	VfU (2013) Germany - Consumption Mix including T&D losses (UBA) VfU Indicators Calculation File.xls, Version2013-04-12, B - Calculation GHG-footprint of country selected plus losses for transport and conversion as selected
Electricity Spain	Scope2	0,090045346 0,089248214 0,00026343 0,00053366	kg CO2e/MJ kg CO2/MJ CH4 in kg CO2e/MJ N2O in kg CO2e/MJ	GaBi(PE International) ES: Electricity grid mix (direct) PE GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32) Service pack number 27
Electricity Switzerland	Scope2	0,042462558 0,040419907 0,001640905 0,000400105	kg CO2e/MJ kg CO2/MJ CH4 in kg CO2e/MJ N2O in kg CO2e/MJ	GaBi(PE International) CH: Electricity grid mix (direct) PE GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32) Service pack number 27

District heating emissions

Energy consumption from district heating (kWh)



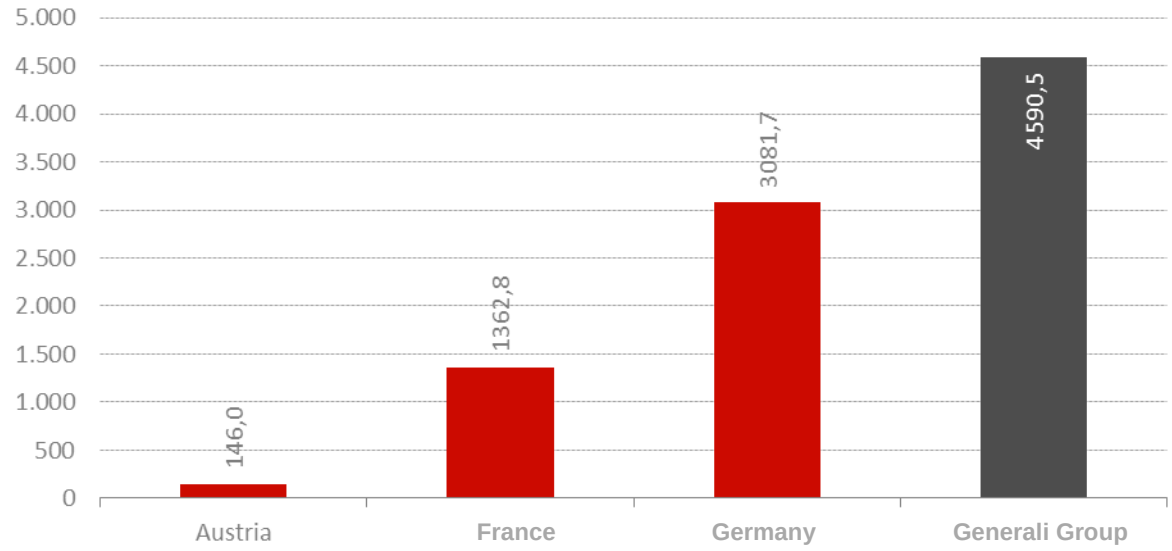
In Austria, France and Germany energy from district heating systems is also used. These three Countries overall used 45,1 GWh of district heating energy, of which 24,2 GWh in Germany, 13,6 GWh in France and 7,3 GWh in Austria.

In the various Countries, data regarding district heating consumption was obtained as follows:

Country	Source
Italy	Not used.
Austria	In all offices using district heating consumption was derived from bills received from suppliers. For over half of them, consumption was also read directly at the meter.
France	For all offices, consumption was derived from bills received from suppliers.
Germany	In the majority of offices using district heating consumption was read directly at the meter, while for the others consumption was derived from bills received from suppliers.
Spain	Not used.
Switzerland	Not used.

The CO_2e emissions, grouped by Country, are indicated below. Details of district heating consumption and emissions for each installation are available in Annex 6.

Total CO_2e emissions from district heating (tons)



CO_2e emissions from purchase and consumption of district heating were obtained directly from the supplier, who also provided the emission coefficient. District heating suppliers are not currently able to supply emission factors per single gas. It should also be noted that the low CO_2e emissions are due to the fact that in Austria they are already compensated for by the supplier.

Emission factors used for district heating are:

District Heating Austria	Scope2	Total district heating energy consumption (kWh)	0,005555556	kg CO2e/MJ	Mean emission factors declared by Generali France suppliers.
District Heating France	Scope2	Total district heating energy consumption (kWh)	0,027885758	kg CO2e/MJ	Mean emission factors declared by Generali France suppliers
District Heating Germany	Scope2	Total district heating energy consumption (kWh)	0,035343164	kg CO2e/MJ	Mean emission factors declared by Generali Germany suppliers

6 Evaluation and calculation of uncertainty

The following tables show the individual levels of importance of emission sources for Scope1 and Scope2, as per methodology described in paragraph 4.5 “Methodology of evaluation and calculation of uncertainty”.

Level of importance of Scope1 emission sources

Source of emission	CO_2e	Percentage of contribution over total CO_2e	Contribution	Evaluation of uncertainty
Corporate fleet mileage in km	10,689.5	51.1%	greater	yes
Natural gas	4,738.3	22.7%	greater	yes
Diesel oil	991.7	4.7%	lesser	no
Trigeneration system	4,479.0	21.4%	greater	Yes
Total	**20,898.5**	**100%**	**-**	**-**

Level of importance of Scope2 emission sources

Source of emission	CO_2 e	Percentage of contribution over total CO_2e	Contribution	Evaluation of uncertainty
Electricity	45,553.7	90.8%	greater	yes
District heating	4,590.5	9.2%	lesser	no
Total	**50,144.1**	**100%**	**-**	**-**

The table below shows the level of uncertainty of the emission factor and activity data for each emission source as per methodology described in paragraph 4.5 “Methodology of evaluation and calculation of uncertainty”.

Source of emission	**CO_2 e**	**Emission factor uncertainty**		**Activity data uncertainty**		**Uncertainty**	
		Description	**I_F**	**Description**	**I_A**	**I**	**Description**
Corporate fleet mileage in km	10,689.5	factors reported by international organisations	1	Data obtained from odometer reading	1	1.41	Low
Natural gas	4,738.3	factors reported by international organisations	1	Natural gas is not a standard commercial fuel but is normally supplied through a distribution network whose Network Code is approved by an authority for Electrical and Gas Energy (in Italy, AEEG). In this case, the national or international reference standard is the Gas Network Code Uncertainty requested applicable to measures is guaranteed by national legislation or proven application of national or international regulations.	1	1.41	Low
Trigeneration plant	4,479.0	factors provided by various suppliers or national research institutes, as technological and temporal representativeness is not guaranteed	3	Data obtained is declared in an official document, submitted to the competent departments of the Customs Agency in Italy.	1	3,16	Average
Electricity consumption	45,553,7	factors given out by international organisations but which do not attribute specific factors for all six Countries or per single gas	2	Uncertainty requested applicable to measures is guaranteed by national legislation or proven application of national or international regulations. Total electricity consumption (and emission factor) can be taken directly from supplier invoices. No further consideration of uncertainty regarding measuring instruments is needed.	1	2.24	Low
Total uncertainty						**1.59**	**Low**

7 Actions undertaken to reduce Scope1 and Scope2 GHG

In recent years the Generali Group has invested heavily in various actions to reduce GHG emissions. The Group is currently working to report all the initiatives carried out or underway regarding the most significant environmental aspects, with the aim of being able to calculate and report reductions of GHG emissions achieved in the near future.

Group objectives in the real estate sector are the same as those pursued in other sectors of operation: growth, exploitation of the product and improved economic parameters.

For this reason, construction of new buildings and renovation of existing property are carried out with a view to raising quality standards in order to minimise environmental impact and constantly improve operating comfort of operators.

Where possible, eco-compatible criteria are applied, with special attention to energy saving, to limiting GHG emissions and to materials used.

Especially as part of the European Green Building Workshop project, Generali Real Estate has produced Green Building Guidelines (GBG). The aim of these is to improve environmental performance of the Group's real estate assets, taking them to a high standard, with a view to creating eco-sustainable value. This initiative aims to achieve a dual goal: to get ahead of regulatory requirements, in order to limit future obsolescence of buildings; and to make it possible for all in the real estate value chain (builders, administrators and tenants) to know and respect effective sustainability rules.

Progress achieved in implementing the guidelines is monitored periodically, in relation to a series of specific indicators. Development of the project resulted in certification according to the HQE, DGNB, LEED and/or BREEAM standards, for an ever growing number of buildings.

In all Group companies, management of buildings, corporate structures and real estate used by third parties is entirely compliant with current national regulations in the Country. Management of building structures and systems is normally carried out by representatives of the main technical corporate functions involved in managing health and safety in the workplace and procurement.

As far as possible, eco-efficient technology for heating/cooling systems are used, such as for example ceiling or underfloor systems, or direct expansion systems like heat pumps. In recent years there has been increasing use of building cladding and other energy-saving solutions, such as insulation and thermal doors and windows, outside temperature sensors, thermostatic valves and thermostats. In many buildings, people-counters have been installed or clock/timers to control switching on and off of lights and heating/cooling systems. When possible, used light bulbs are replaced with low energy absorption LEDs.

As part of the Efficiency and Sustainability Project for its real estate, Generali Real Estate has installed (or is installing) LED (light emitting diodes) lighting in offices. This technology, which is the future for lighting in buildings, is becoming increasingly efficient (lumen/Watt) and brings considerable energy savings. It reduces electric power per hour of system usage by about 50%, in addition to lower costs associated with a longer lifespan (more than double) of LED lights compared with traditional fluorescent technology. Generali was one of the first in Italy to use LED technology not only in the public areas of buildings, but also in the offices where staff and collaborators work.

In Italy, implementation of the *Progetto Misura* is ongoing, a project to install measuring devices for electricity, natural gas and water in various buildings used by the Group or as investments, to constantly monitor performance and be able to intervene swiftly in the case of anomalies. Similar systems have also been installed in some sites in France and Germany.

We believe that energy certification and sustainability diagnosis are very important in measuring system efficiency and identifying possible improvements. For this reason in Austria the majority of buildings possess an Energieausweis energy certification, showing energy performance, while in France the majority of sites have the HQE certification of high environmental quality. In Italy, all System sites have obtained energy certification and undergone sustainability diagnosis.

In recent years the Group has been giving increasing importance to mobility management, developing and implementing strategies to ensure that people and materials are transported in an efficient, sustainable manner. The Group's main objective in this field is to limit staff travel as much as possible, in particular reducing the use of private cars and increasing use of public transport, for less atmospheric pollution. In all Countries mobility management is entrusted to a special mobility or travel manager, who creates sustainability initiatives, improves home-office commuting journeys, maintains relations on these issues with local authorities and sometimes also manages the corporate fleet of defines contractual conditions with suppliers of transport services. In all Countries there are travel policies encouraging use of means of public transport and, of these, of the least polluting. There are also car policies for corporate cars, with maximum limits for carbon dioxide emissions (CO_2).

Also, in 2014 the Group travel policy was issued, which has two main goals: to standardise conditions applied to employees on missions on all Countries in which the Group operates, and discourage further journeys and trips, thanks to new investments in remote communication tools. In order to facilitate attainment of this goal a No Travel Week has been introduced. This initiative means that, as from February 2015 there is one week a month during which all employees work in their own workplace, without doing any trips. This measure will allow an annual reduction in distance travelled of an amazing 50 million kilometres, with a reduction of about 8,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions.

To reduce journeys, where possible shuttle services have been introduced between offices and railway stations or airports. In Italy, the Human Resources department has created an app, where employees can offer/use lifts to/from colleagues who take the same route.
In all Countries, video and teleconferencing systems are encouraged, to reduce staff travel while, at the same time, creating visual contact. In France, Germany and for the last few months also in Italy, videoconferences can also be held from individual workstations.

8 Glossary

Agence de l'Environnement et de la Maîtrise de l'Energie (ADEME) – French agency for the environment and energy management.

Environment – Territory in which an organisation operates, including air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna, human beings and their interrelations.

Carbon dioxide (CO_2) – Carbon dioxide is a colourless, odourless gas, denser than air, which forms naturally in the earth's atmosphere. It is slightly soluble in water, giving origin to carbonic acid. It has many uses – as a refrigerant, gas extinguisher and preservative. Carbon dioxide is produced when fossil fuels are burned, when the carbon content reacts with oxygen. For this reason it is considered the major factor in global warming.

Environmental aspect – Element of an activity, product or service of an organisation that can interact with the environment.

GHG absorber – Physical unit or process that removes GHG from the atmosphere.

Audit – Process of systematic, documented verification, in order to know and evaluate, with objective evidence. conformity of an organisation's environmental management system to requirements and criteria defined.

Conformity – Implementing or satisfying the requirements of a regulation, agreement or guidelines.

CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e) – Unit of measurement comparing the emissions of various GHGs with those of CO_2, based on their Global Warming Potential (GWP).

Activity data – Quantitative measurements of activities resulting from GHG emissions or removals.

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) - British government department for the environment, food and rural affairs.

Greenhouse gases (GHG) – Gases present in the atmosphere, of both natural and anthropic origin, which absorb and emit infrared rays, causing the greenhouse effect. The Kyoto Protocol cites six GHGs: carbon dioxide (CO_2) methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), perfluorocarbons (PFC) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6).

International Energy Association (IEA) - Association principally involved in safety, development and energy awareness.

Environmental impact – Any modification of the environment, negative or beneficial, total or partial, as a consequence of an organisation's activities, products or services.

Installation – Single installation, group of installations or production processes (fixed or mobile), that can be defined within a single geographic border, organisational unit or production process.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) - The main international body that evaluates the effects of climate change. Founded by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change delivers a clear scientific vision, at world level, of current knowledge on climate change and its consequences on the environment, economy and society. The IPCC is a scientific body which examines and evaluates the latest scientific, technical and socio-economic information from all over the world, of significance in understanding the phenomenon of climate change. It does not carry out research, nor monitor data or parameters relating to climate. Thousands of scientists from all over the world collaborate with the Panel on a voluntary basis. A considerable part of IPCC's process consists of analysis, to ensure complete, objective evaluation of currently available information. An aim of IPCC is to reflect a broad spectrum of opinions and competencies. As an intergovernmental body, IPCC is open to all UN member countries and WMO members.

Italy's Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA) – Public research body with following activities: research and experimentation; knowledge, control, monitoring and evaluation; strategic consulting, technical and scientific assistance; information, dissemination, education and training, including post-graduate, on the subject of the environment, with reference to safeguarding water and protecting the environments of the atmosphere, the soil, the subsoil, marine and terrestrial biodiversity and respective cultivation.

International Organization for Standardization (ISO) - International standards agency, formed from a network of national standards agencies from 162 countries.

Environmental policy –Declaration of intents and principles regarding the environment underwritten by the organisation as a basis for its management system. Has an impact on actions promoted.

Global warming potential – GWP is the measurement of the contribution of a particular gas to the greenhouse effect. This index is based on a relative scale that compares the gas in question with an equal mass of carbon dioxide CO_2, whose GWP is by definition equal to 1. The GWP is calculated for a specific interval of time, which must be declared every time that GWP is cited, otherwise its value has no more sense. Restricted substances in the Kyoto Protocol are either rapidly increasing their concentration in the Earth's atmosphere or have a high GWP.

Kyoto Protocol – The Kyoto Protocol is a legally binding document that came into force on 16th February 2005. Negotiations for the Protocol took place in the homonymous Japanese city in December 1997. On that occasion, the nations that had adhered to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) agreed that developed countries should reduce their emissions of anthropic origin of six greenhouse gases, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride and perfluorocarbons – by 5.2% over 1990 levels, during the period 2008-2012. To achieve this result, specific objectives were established that varied according to country.

Review – Time of periodic evaluation when the organisation analyses its policy, objectives and aims defined and achieved and defines strong and weak points, on the basis of which it reprograms its management.

Source of greenhouse gas – Physical unit or process that releases GHG into the atmosphere.

World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) - International association of around 200 companies, dealing exclusively with the relation between business and sustainable development.

World Resources Institute (WRI) - Organisation operating at international level to disseminate and act upon ideas for sustainable environmental development.

9 Annex

ANNEX 1 – ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SCOPE

Company	Address	City	Country
Generali Itali S.p.A., Generali Business Solutions S.c.p.A., Banca Generali S.p.A., Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A., Generali Real Estate S.p.A., Alleanza Assicurazioni S.p.A., BG Fiduciaria S.i.m., Generali Investments Europe S.G.R. S.p.A.,Generfid S.p.A., Generali Thalia Inv. S.G.R. S.p.A.	Bassi Business Park (Via Bassi 2-6-8-8a-8b, Via Pepe 44, P.za Fidia 1)	MILANO	ITALY
Generali Real Estate S.p.A., Generali Immobiliare Italia S.G.R. S.p.A., Generali Business Solutions S.c.p.A., CityLife S.r.l., Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A., Generali Italia S.p.A.	Via Meravigli, 2	MILANO	ITALY
Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A., Generali Italia S.p.A., Banca Generali S.p.A., Generali Business Solutions S.c.p.A., Genertellife S.p.A.	P.za Cordusio, 2	MILANO	ITALY
Generali Real Estate S.p.A., Generali Immobiliare Italia S.G.R. S.p.A., Generali Investments Europe S.G.R. S.p.A., Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A.	Corso Italia, 6	MILANO	ITALY
Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A., Generali Italia S.p.A., Generali Business Solutions S.c.p.A., Generali Real Estate S.p.A., Generali International Business Solutions S.c.a.r.l., Banca Generali S.p.A., Alleanza Assicurazioni S.p.A., Simgenia S.p.A.	Via Marocchesa, 14	MOGLIANO V.TO	ITALY
Generali Italia S.p.A,, Generali Business Solutions S.c.p.A.	Via Porzio, 4	NAPOLI	ITALY
Generali Italia S.p.A., Generali Business Solutions S.c.p.A, Generali Real Estate S.p.A, Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A., Banca Generali S.p.A., Generali International Business Solutions S.c.a.r.l.	Via Bissolati, 23	ROMA	ITALY
Generali Italia S.p.A., Generali Real Estate S.p.A., Generali Investments Europe S.G.R. S.p.A., Generali Business Solutions S.c.p.A.	Via D'Amico, 40	ROMA	ITALY
Alleanza Assicurazioni S.p.A., Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A., Generali Italia S.p.A., Generali Business Solutions S.c.p.A., Generali Real Estate S.p.A., Simgenia S.p.A.	Via Mazzini, 53	TORINO	ITALY
Generali Business Solutions S.c.p.A., Generali Real Estate S.p.A.	Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, 192/6	TORINO	ITALY
Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A., Generali Italia S.p.A., Generali Real Estate S.p.A.	P.za Duca degli Abruzzi, 1	TRIESTE	ITALY
Generali Real Estate S.p.A., Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A., Banca Generali S.p.A., Genertel S.p.A.	P.za Duca degli Abruzzi, 2	TRIESTE	ITALY
Generali Business Solutions S.c.p.A., Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A.	Via Machiavelli, 3	TRIESTE	ITALY
Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A., Generali Italia S.p.A., Generali Investments Europe S.G.R. S.p.A., Generali Business Solutions S.c.p.A.	Via Trento, 8	TRIESTE	ITALY
Genertel S.p.A., Generali Real Estate S.p.A., Generali Business Solutions S.c.p.A.	Via Stock, 2-4	TRIESTE	ITALY
Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A., Banca Generali S.p.A.	C.so Cavour, 3-5	TRIESTE	ITALY

Genertel S.p.A.	Via Filzi, 23	TRIESTE	ITALY
Generali Holding Vienna AG, Generali Versicherung AG, Generali Bank AG, Generali IT-Solutions GmbH, Generali VIS Informatik GmbH, Europäische Reiseversicherung AG, BAWAG P.S.K. Versicherung AG	Kratochwjlestraße 4 (K4)	WIEN	AUSTRIA
Generali Versicherung AG	Geschäftsstelle		AUSTRIA
Generali Versicherung AG	Thomas Klestil Platz 2 (TT)	WIEN	AUSTRIA
Generali Real Estate S.p.A. – Zweigniederlassung Österreich, Generali Immobilien GmbH, Generali Versicherung AG	Bauernmarkt 12	WIEN	AUSTRIA
Generali Versicherung AG, Generali Capital Management GmbH, Generali FinanzService GmbH	Hoher Markt 3	WIEN	AUSTRIA
Generali Versicherung AG, Generali IT-Solutions GmbH	Kelsenstraße 2	WIEN	AUSTRIA
Risk-Aktiv Versicherungsservice GmbH, Generali Sales Promotion GmbH, Generali Versicherung AG	Reumannplatz 7	WIEN	AUSTRIA
Generali Versicherung AG	Adalbert Stifter Platz 2	LINZ	AUSTRIA
Generali Versicherung AG	Quellenstrasse 1-7	BREGENZ	AUSTRIA
Generali Versicherung AG	Conrad v. Hötzendorfstrasse 8	GRAZ	AUSTRIA
Generali Versicherung AG	Burggasse 9	KLAGENFURT	AUSTRIA
Generali Versicherung AG	Dr. Karl Renner Promenade 37-41	ST. PÖLTEN	AUSTRIA
Generali Versicherung AG	Maria Theresienstrasse 51-53	INNSBRUCK	AUSTRIA
Generali Versicherung AG	Markus-Sittikus-Strasse 12-14	SALZBURG	AUSTRIA
Generali Holding Vienna AG, Generali Versicherung AG, Risk-Aktiv Versicherungsservice GmbH	Landskrongasse 1-3	WIEN	AUSTRIA
Generali Vie S.A.	18, avenue des Fruitiers	SAINT DENIS	FRANCE
Generali IARD S.A., Generali Vie S.A., L'Equite S.A. cie d'assurances et réassurance contra les risques de toute nature	11-17 Av. Francois Mitterrand	SAINT DENIS	FRANCE

Generali France S.A., Generali IARD S.A., Generali Vie S.A.	2 à 8, rue Luigi Cherubini	SAINT DENIS	FRANCE
Generali France S.A., Generali IARD S.A., Generali France Immobilier S.A., Generali Investments France S.A., Generali Vie S.A. L'Equite S.A. cie d'assurances et réassurance contra les risques de toute nature	7 Boulevard Haussmann	PARIS	FRANCE
ATLAS Dienstleistungen für Vermögensberatung GmbH	Aachener und Münchener Allee 1	AACHEN	GERMANY
Generali Deutschland Services GmbH	Aachener und Münchener Allee 9	AACHEN	GERMANY
Generali Deutschland Informatik Services GmbH, Generali Deutschland Services GmbH	Anton-Kurze-Allee 16 (IVZ1+IVZ2)	AACHEN	GERMANY
Generali Deutschland Holding AG, Generali Deutschland Informatik Services GmbH, Generali Deutschland Services GmbH	Maria-Theresia Alle 38	AACHEN	GERMANY
AachenMünchener Lebensversicherung AG, AachenMünchener Versicherung AG, Generali Deutschland Schadenmanagement GmbH, AM Gesellschaft für betriebliche Altersversorgung mbH, Generali Deutschland Services GmbH	AachenMünchener Platz 1	AACHEN	GERMANY
AachenMünchener Lebensversicherung AG, Generali Deutschland Services GmbH	Bahnhofplatz 12	KARLSRUHE	GERMANY
Deutsche Bausparkasse Badenia AG, Generali Deutschland Services GmbH	Badeniaplatz 1	KARLSRUHE	GERMANY
AachenMünchener Versicherung AG	Nagelsweg 47	HAMBURG	GERMANY
Generali Versicherung AG, Generali Deutschland Services GmbH, Generali Deutschland Schadenmanagement GmbH,Generali Deutschland Informatik Services GmbH, AdvoCard Rechtsschutzversicherung AG, Generali Deutschland Holding AG, Volksfürsorge AG Vertriebsgesellschaft für Vorsorge- und Finanzprodukte	Norderstraße 101/Besenbinderhof 43	HAMBURG	GERMANY
AachenMünchener Versicherung AG	Äußere Sulzbacher Straße 116	NÜRNBERG	GERMANY
AachenMünchener Versicherung AG, Generali Deutschland Services GmbH, AM Vertriebsservice-Gesellschaft Sachversicherungen mbH	Rotebühlstraße 91-93	STUTTGART	GERMANY
AachenMünchener Versicherung AG, AachenMünchener Lebensversicherung AG, Generali Deutschland Services GmbH	Sachsenring 91=Lothringer Straße	KÖLN	GERMANY
Central Krankenversicherung AG, ENVIVAS Krankenversicherung AG, Generali Deutschland Schadenmanagement GmbH, Generali Deutschland Services GmbH,	Hansaring 40-50	KÖLN	GERMANY
Generali Deutschland Holding AG, Generali Real Estate S.p.A. Germany, Generali Investments DE KAGmbh, Generali Investments Europe S.p.A. Germany, Generali Deutschland Services GmbH, Generali Deutschland SicherungsManagement GmbH	Unter Sachsenhausen 17-23/ Tunisstrasse 19-23	KÖLN	GERMANY
Generali Versicherung AG, Generali Deutschland Pensor Pensionsfonds AG, Generali Lebenversicherung AG, Generali Deutschland Services GmbH	Oeder Weg 151	FRANKFURT	GERMANY

Generali Deutschland Holding AG, Generali Versicherung AG, Generali Deutschland Services GmbH, Generali Deutschland Schadenmanagement GmbH, Generali Lebenversicherung AG	Adenauerring 7 - 9- 11	MÜNCHEN	GERMANY
Cosmos Lebensversicherungs AG, Cosmos Versicherungs AG, Generali Deutschland Services GmbH, Generali Deutschland Holding AG	Halbergstraße 50-60	SAARBRÜCKEN	GERMANY
Dialog Lebensversicherungs AG, Generali Deutschland Services GmbH	Halderstraße 29	AUGSBURG	GERMANY
Generali Seminarzentrum GmbH	Am Grundweiher 1	BERNRIED	GERMANY
Generali Fund Management S.A., Generali España S.A., Grupo Generali España Agrupacion de Interes Economico (A.I.E.), Cajamar Vida S.A., Cajamar Seguros Generales S.A., Generali España Holding Seg., Generali Real Estate S.p.A.	Calle Orense 2	MADRID	SPAIN
"Generali España SA de Seguros y Reaseguros	Gran Vía C.C. 129	BARCELONA	SPAIN
Grupo Generali España Agrupacion de Interes Economico (A.I.E.)"	Gran Via, 71	BARCELONA	SPAIN
Generali España S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros	Territorial divisions		SPAIN
Generali (Schweiz) Holding AG, Generali Personenversicherungen AG, Fortuna Rechtsschutz-Versicherungs-Gesellschaft AG, Fortuna Investment AG	Soodmattenstrasse 2-10	ADLISWIL (ZURICH)	SWITZERLAND
Generali Assurance Générales S.A.	Ave. Perdtemps 23	NYON (VAUD)	SWITZERLAND
BSI S.A.	Via Magatti 2/Via Canova 6	LUGANO	SWITZERLAND
BSI S.A.	Viale Franscini 8	LUGANO	SWITZERLAND
BSI S.A.	Via Peri 21-23	LUGANO	SWITZERLAND

ANNEX 2 – EMISSIONS FROM SCOPE1 AND SCOPE2 BY INDIVIDUAL GHG AND INSTALLATION

Country	Scope1 (tonnes CO_2e)			
	CH_4	CO_2	N_2O	Total CO_2e
Italy	**222,4**	**3.017,6**	**5,2**	**7.724,2**
Roma - Via Bissolati, 23	45,3	433,6	0,5	479,4
Roma - Via d'Amico, 40	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2
Torino - Via Mazzini, 53	0,5	364,1	0,6	365,1
Torino - Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, 192/6	13,3	127,4	0,1	140,9
Milano - Via Bassi, 2	7,5	71,5	0,1	79,1
Milano - Via Bassi, 6	10,9	104,5	0,1	115,6
Milano - Via Bassi, 8	1,0	9,6	0,0	10,6
Milano - Via Bassi, 8a	7,2	69,2	0,1	76,6
Milano - Via Bassi, 8b	7,2	69,2	0,1	76,6
Milano - Via Pepe, 44	4,1	39,2	0,0	43,3
Milano - P.za Fidia, 1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Milano - P.za Cordusio, 2	10,3	98,6	0,1	109,0
Milano - Corso Italia, 6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Milano - Via Meravigli, 2	0,2	148,2	0,2	148,6
Mogliano V.To - Via Marocchesa, 14	0,0	30,2	0,0	4.509,3
Napoli - Via Porzio	3,1	29,9	0,0	33,1
Trieste - P.za Duca degli Abruzzi, 1	10,2	97,6	0,1	107,9
Trieste - P.za Duca degli Abruzzi, 2	24,6	235,9	0,3	260,8
Trieste - Via Trento, 8	14,3	137,6	0,2	152,1
Trieste - Via Stock, 2	25,6	244,8	0,3	270,6
Trieste - C.so Cavour, 3-5	29,8	285,1	0,3	315,2
Trieste - Via Machiavelli, 3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Trieste - Via Filzi, 23	7,2	68,7	0,1	76,0
Company car fleet	0,2	352,3	2,0	354,5
Austria	**18,0**	**2.017,3**	**11,1**	**2.046,3**
Wien - Bauernmarkt 12	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Wien - Höher Markt 3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Wien - Kelsenstrasse 2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Wien - Kratochwjlestrasse 4 (K4)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Wien - Landskrongasse 1-3 (L1)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Wien - Reumannplatz 7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Wien - Thomas Klestil Platz 2 (TT)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Bregenz - Quellenstrasse 1-7	11,0	94,6	0,3	105,9
Graz - Conrad v.Hotzendorfstrasse 8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Innsbruck - Maria Theresienstrasse 51-53	6,0	51,4	0,2	57,6
Klagenfurt - Burggasse 9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Linz - Adalbert Stifter Platz 2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Salzburg - Markus Sittikus Strasse 12-14	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
St.Pölten - Dr.Karl Renner Promenade 37-41	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Geschäftsstelle	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

Company car fleet	1,0	1.871,2	10,6	1.882,8
France	2,5	4.622,4	26,3	4.651,1
Paris - 7, Boulevard Haussmann	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Saint Denis - 2-8, rue Luigi Cherubini (Innovatis)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Saint Denis - 18, avenue des Fruitiers (Jade)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Saint Denis - 11-17, Av. Francois Mitterrand (Wilo)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Company car fleet	2,5	4.622,4	26,3	4.651,1
Germany	**91,8**	**4.799,5**	**24,6**	**4.915,9**
Aachen - Aachener und Münchener Allee 1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Aachen - Aachener und Münchener Allee 9	2,3	28,2	0,1	30,6
Aachen - AachenMünchener Platz 1	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,6
Aachen - Anton Kurze Allee 16	36,2	450,1	1,8	488,1
Aachen - Maria Theresia Allee 38	7,5	92,9	0,4	100,8
Augsburg - Halderstrasse 29	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Bernried - Am Grundweiher 1	12,6	318,8	0,9	332,2
Frankfurt - Oeder Weg	9,1	113,3	0,4	122,8
Hamburg - Nagelsweg 47	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,4
Hamburg - Norderstrasse 101	0,0	12,1	0,0	12,1
Karlsruhe - Badeniaplatz 1	22,4	278,6	1,1	302,1
Karlsruhe - Bahnhofplatz 12	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Köln - Hansaring	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Köln - Sachsenring 91	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,6
Köln - Unter Sachsenhausen 17-23	0,0	2,1	0,0	2,1
München - Adenauerring 7-9-11	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Nürnberg - Aussere Sulzbacher Strasse 116	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Saarbrücken - Halbergstrasse 50-60	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Stuttgart - Rotebuhlstrasse 91-93	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Company car fleet	1,9	3.501,8	19,9	3.523,6
Spain	**0,0**	**90,9**	**0,5**	**91,5**
Barcelona - Gran Via 71	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Barcelona - Gran Vía C.C. 129	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Madrid - Calle Orense 2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Territorial Divisions	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Company car fleet	0,0	90,9	0,5	91,5
Switzerland	**117,4**	**1.349,6**	**2,4**	**1.469,4**
Adliswil - Soodmattenstrasse 2-10	24,7	194,5	0,2	219,4
Nyon - Avenue Perdtemps 23	27,4	220,1	0,2	247,7
Lugano - Via Magatti 2	21,3	164,0	0,2	185,5
Lugano - Via Peri 21-23	23,4	428,5	0,6	452,5
Lugano - Viale Franscini 8	20,5	157,6	0,2	178,2
Company car fleet	0,1	184,9	1,1	186,0
TOTAL	**362,2**	**14.599,6**	**65,4**	**20.898,5**

Country	Scope2 (tonnes CO_2e)			
	CH_4	CO_2	N_2O	Total CO_2e
Italy	**63,1**	**10.205,7**	**31,0**	**10.299,8**
Roma - Via Bissolati, 23	9,3	1.511,1	4,6	1.525,0
Roma - Via d'Amico, 40	3,0	478,4	1,5	482,9
Torino - Via Mazzini, 53	4,5	721,6	2,2	728,3
Torino - Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, 192/6	1,4	230,2	0,7	232,3
Milano - Via Bassi, 2	1,6	255,8	0,8	258,2
Milano - Via Bassi, 6	3,3	531,5	1,6	536,4
Milano - Via Bassi, 8	0,3	45,3	0,1	45,7
Milano - Via Bassi, 8a	1,0	167,1	0,5	168,7
Milano - Via Bassi, 8b	1,4	225,8	0,7	227,9
Milano - Via Pepe, 44	1,6	265,0	0,8	267,4
Milano - P.za Fidia, 1	1,7	269,2	0,8	271,7
Milano - P.za Cordusio, 2	2,2	351,4	1,1	354,7
Milano - Corso Italia, 6	1,3	206,4	0,6	208,3
Milano - Via Meravigli, 2	1,1	172,9	0,5	174,5
Mogliano V.To - Via Marocchesa, 14	15,2	2.458,7	7,5	2.481,3
Napoli - Via Porzio	2,7	429,2	1,3	433,2
Trieste - P.za Duca degli Abruzzi, 1	1,2	196,1	0,6	197,9
Trieste - P.za Duca degli Abruzzi, 2	4,3	689,4	2,1	695,8
Trieste - Via Trento, 8	2,1	341,9	1,0	345,0
Trieste - Via Stock, 2	2,3	372,9	1,1	376,4
Trieste - C.so Cavour, 3-5	1,3	211,9	0,6	213,8
Trieste - Via Machiavelli, 3	0,5	73,7	0,2	74,4
Trieste - Via Filzi, 23	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Austria	**77,4**	**3.370,0**	**22,8**	**3.616,2**
Wien - Bauernmarkt 12	0,6	27,9	0,2	32,6
Wien - Höher Markt 3	1,2	52,3	0,4	62,8
Wien - Kelsenstrasse 2	8,4	367,7	2,5	381,3
Wien - Kratochwjlestrasse 4 (K4)	12,7	553,5	3,7	601,2
Wien - Landskrongasse 1-3 (L1)	26,3	1.143,5	7,7	1.197,7
Wien - Reumannplatz 7	0,4	18,6	0,1	22,4
Wien - Thomas Klestil Platz 2 (TT)	2,7	119,0	0,8	128,7
Bregenz - Quellenstrasse 1-7	2,4	104,2	0,7	107,3
Graz - Conrad v.Hotzendorfstrasse 8	1,7	72,6	0,5	82,7
Innsbruck - Maria Theresienstrasse 51-53	0,8	33,6	0,2	34,6
Klagenfurt - Burggasse 9	0,4	16,8	0,1	18,6
Linz - Adalbert Stifter Platz 2	4,0	172,9	1,2	189,9
Salzburg - Markus Sittikus Strasse 12-14	3,0	132,0	0,9	146,7
St.Pölten - Dr.Karl Renner Promenade 37-41	2,4	105,5	0,7	112,6
Geschäftsstelle	10,3	449,9	3,0	496,9
France	8,5	1.147,3	13,8	2.532,4
Paris - 7, Boulevard Haussmann	1,2	164,5	2,0	296,0
Saint Denis - 2-8, rue Luigi Cherubini (Innovatis)	3,2	436,3	5,2	1.040,9

Saint Denis - 18, avenue des Fruitiers (Jade)	1,2	157,2	1,9	299,0
Saint Denis - 11-17, Av. Francois Mitterrand (Wilo)	2,9	389,3	4,7	896,5
Germany	**147,4**	**24.178,0**	**240,7**	**27.647,9**
Aachen - Aachener und Münchener Allee 1	0,1	24,2	0,2	38,8
Aachen - Aachener und Münchener Allee 9	0,2	34,6	0,3	35,1
Aachen - AachenMünchener Platz 1	9,7	1.589,7	15,8	1.972,9
Aachen - Anton Kurze Allee 16	49,1	8.051,5	80,2	8.180,8
Aachen - Maria Theresia Allee 38	1,1	183,0	1,8	185,9
Augsburg - Halderstrasse 29	1,1	174,8	1,7	217,4
Bernried - Am Grundweiher 1	1,2	203,4	2,0	206,7
Frankfurt - Oeder Weg	1,8	290,3	2,9	295,0
Hamburg - Nagelsweg 47	1,3	212,6	2,1	284,8
Hamburg - Norderstrasse 101	16,7	2.735,1	27,2	3.423,7
Karlsruhe - Badeniaplatz 1	5,6	918,1	9,1	932,8
Karlsruhe - Bahnhofplatz 12	3,8	621,1	6,2	733,4
Köln - Hansaring	7,0	1.145,2	11,4	1.416,6
Köln - Sachsenring 91	3,3	543,7	5,4	652,0
Köln - Unter Sachsenhausen 17-23	8,0	1.304,5	13,0	1.431,7
München - Adenauerring 7-9-11	24,4	4.008,6	39,9	5.075,0
Nürnberg - Aussere Sulzbacher Strasse 116	0,9	144,2	1,4	214,7
Saarbrücken - Halbergstrasse 50-60	11,1	1.813,2	18,1	2.126,1
Stuttgart - Rotebuhlstrasse 91-93	1,1	180,1	1,8	224,4
Spain	**10,0**	**3.391,1**	**20,3**	**3.421,4**
Barcelona - Gran Via 71	2,8	964,7	5,8	973,3
Barcelona - Gran Vía C.C. 129	0,1	47,1	0,3	47,5
Madrid - Calle Orense 2	2,4	818,5	4,9	825,8
Territorial Divisions	4,6	1.560,8	9,3	1.574,7
Switzerland	**101,5**	**2.500,2**	**24,7**	**2.626,5**
Adliswil - Soodmattenstrasse 2-10	39,8	981,5	9,7	1.031,1
Nyon - Avenue Perdtemps 23	12,4	306,6	3,0	322,1
Lugano - Via Magatti 2	7,1	175,8	1,7	184,7
Lugano - Via Peri 21-23	18,9	464,5	4,6	488,0
Lugano - Viale Franscini 8	23,2	571,8	5,7	600,7
TOTAL	**251,9**	**19.466,9**	**98,8**	**50.144,1**

Country	Scope 1+2 (tonnes CO_2e)			
	CH_4	CO_2	N_2O	Total CO_2e
Italy	**285,5**	**13.223,3**	**36,1**	**18.024,0**
Roma - Via Bissolati, 23	54,6	1.944,7	5,1	2.004,4
Roma - Via d'Amico, 40	3,0	478,6	1,5	483,0
Torino - Via Mazzini, 53	4,9	1.085,7	2,8	1.093,4
Torino - Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, 192/6	14,7	357,6	0,8	373,2
Milano - Via Bassi, 2	9,0	327,3	0,9	337,3
Milano - Via Bassi, 6	14,2	636,1	1,7	652,0
Milano - Via Bassi, 8	1,3	54,8	0,1	56,3
Milano - Via Bassi, 8a	8,3	236,4	0,6	245,2
Milano - Via Bassi, 8b	8,6	295,0	0,8	304,4
Milano - Via Pepe, 44	5,7	304,1	0,8	310,7
Milano - P.za Fidia, 1	1,7	269,2	0,8	271,7
Milano - P.za Cordusio, 2	12,5	450,0	1,2	463,7
Milano - Corso Italia, 6	1,3	206,4	0,6	208,3
Milano - Via Meravigli, 2	1,3	321,1	0,8	323,1
Mogliano V.To - Via Marocchesa, 14	15,2	2.488,9	7,5	6.990,7
Napoli - Via Porzio	5,8	459,2	1,3	466,3
Trieste - P.za Duca degli Abruzzi, 1	11,4	293,7	0,7	305,8
Trieste - P.za Duca degli Abruzzi, 2	28,9	925,3	2,4	956,6
Trieste - Via Trento, 8	16,4	479,5	1,2	497,2
Trieste - Via Stock, 2	27,9	617,8	1,4	647,0
Trieste - C.so Cavour, 3-5	31,1	497,0	1,0	529,0
Trieste - Via Machiavelli, 3	0,5	73,7	0,2	74,4
Trieste - Via Filzi, 23	7,2	68,7	0,1	76,0
Company car fleet	0,2	352,3	2,0	354,5
Austria	**95,3**	**5.387,2**	**33,9**	**5.662,5**
Wien - Bauernmarkt 12	0,6	27,9	0,2	32,6
Wien - Höher Markt 3	1,2	52,3	0,4	62,8
Wien - Kelsenstrasse 2	8,4	367,7	2,5	381,3
Wien - Kratochwjlestrasse 4 (K4)	12,7	553,5	3,7	601,2
Wien - Landskrongasse 1-3 (L1)	26,3	1.143,5	7,7	1.197,7
Wien - Reumannplatz 7	0,4	18,6	0,1	22,4
Wien - Thomas Klestil Platz 2 (TT)	2,7	119,0	0,8	128,7
Bregenz - Quellenstrasse 1-7	13,4	198,8	1,0	213,2
Graz - Conrad v.Hotzendorfstrasse 8	1,7	72,6	0,5	82,7
Innsbruck - Maria Theresienstrasse 51-53	6,7	85,1	0,4	92,2
Klagenfurt - Burggasse 9	0,4	16,8	0,1	18,6
Linz - Adalbert Stifter Platz 2	4,0	172,9	1,2	189,9
Salzburg - Markus Sittikus Strasse 12-14	3,0	132,0	0,9	146,7
St.Pölten - Dr.Karl Renner Promenade 37-41	2,4	105,5	0,7	112,6
Geschäftsstelle	10,3	449,9	3,0	496,9
Company car fleet	1,0	1.871,2	10,6	1.882,8
France	11,0	5.769,7	40,1	7.183,5

Paris-7, Boulevard Haussmann	1,2	164,5	2,0	296,0
Saint Denis-1-13,Av. François Mitterrand (JADE)	3,2	436,3	5,2	1.040,9
Saint Denis-11-17,Av. Francois Mitterrand (WILO)	1,2	157,2	1,9	299,0
Saint Denis-10-16,Av. Francois Mitterrand (INNOVATIS)	2,9	389,3	4,7	896,5
Company car fleet	2,5	4.622,4	26,3	4.651,1
Germany	**239,2**	**28.977,5**	**265,3**	**32.563,8**
Aachen-Aachener und Münchener,Allee 1	0,1	24,2	0,2	38,8
Aachen-Aachener und Münchener,Allee 9	2,5	62,8	0,5	65,7
Aachen-AachenMünchener-Platz 1	9,7	1.590,3	15,8	1.973,5
Aachen-Anton Kurze,Allee 16	85,3	8.501,7	81,9	8.668,9
Aachen-MariaTheresia,Allee 38	8,6	275,9	2,2	286,7
Augsburg-Halderstraße, 29	1,1	174,8	1,7	217,4
Bernried-Am Grundweiher,1	13,8	522,2	2,9	538,9
Frankfurt-Oder Weg,151	10,9	403,6	3,3	417,8
Hamburg-Nagelsweg,47	1,3	213,0	2,1	285,3
Hamburg-Norderstraße,101	16,7	2.747,2	27,3	3.435,8
Karlsruhe-Badeniaplatz,1	28,0	1.196,7	10,2	1.234,9
Karlsruhe-Bahnhofplatz,12	3,8	621,1	6,2	733,4
Köln-Hansaring, 40-50	7,0	1.145,2	11,4	1.416,6
Köln-Sachsenring,91	3,3	544,3	5,4	652,6
Köln-Tunisstraße,19-23	8,0	1.306,5	13,0	1.433,8
München-Adenauerring,7-11	24,4	4.008,6	39,9	5.075,0
Nürnberg-Äußere Sulzbacher Str. 116	0,9	144,2	1,4	214,7
Saarbrücken-Halbergstraße,50-60	11,1	1.813,2	18,1	2.126,1
Stuttgart-Rotebühlstraße,91-93	1,1	180,1	1,8	224,4
Company car fleet	1,9	3.501,8	19,9	3.523,6
Spain	**10,1**	**3.482,0**	**20,8**	**3.512,9**
Barcelona - Gran Via,71	2,8	964,7	5,8	973,3
Barcelona - Gran Vía C.C. 129	0,1	47,1	0,3	47,5
Madrid - Calle Orense,2	2,4	818,5	4,9	825,8
Territorial divisions	4,6	1.560,8	9,3	1.574,7
Flotta aziendale	0,0	90,9	0,5	91,5
Switzerland	**218,9**	**3.849,8**	**27,1**	**4.095,9**
Adliswil - Soodmattenstrasse 2-10	64,6	1.176,0	9,9	1.250,5
Nyon - Avenue Perdtemps 23	39,8	526,7	3,3	569,8
Lugano - Via Magatti 2	28,5	339,8	1,9	370,2
Lugano - Via Peri 21-23	42,3	893,0	5,2	940,5
Lugano - Viale Franscini 8	43,7	729,4	5,8	778,9
Company car fleet	0,1	184,9	1,1	186,0
TOTAL	**614,4**	**34.265,3**	**164,4**	**71.042,6**

ANNEX 3 – EMISSIONS FROM NATURAL GAS BY INDIVIDUAL GHG AND INSTALLATION

Country	Natural gas consumption (m^3)	CH_4 (ton. CO_2e)	CO_2 (ton.)	N_2O (ton. CO_2e)	Total CO_2e (ton.)
Italy	**930.572,0**	**221,6**	**2.122,4**	**2,3**	**2.346,4**
Roma - Via Bissolati, 23	190.119,0	45,3	433,6	0,5	479,4
Roma - Via d'Amico, 40	63,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2
Torino - Via Mazzini, 53	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Torino - Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, 192/6	55.866,0	13,3	127,4	0,1	140,9
Milano - Via Bassi, 2	31.354,0	7,5	71,5	0,1	79,1
Milano - Via Bassi, 6	45.828,0	10,9	104,5	0,1	115,6
Milano - Via Bassi, 8	4.200,0	1,0	9,6	0,0	10,6
Milano - Via Bassi, 8a	30.361,0	7,2	69,2	0,1	76,6
Milano - Via Bassi, 8b	30.361,0	7,2	69,2	0,1	76,6
Milano - Via Pepe, 44	17.178,0	4,1	39,2	0,0	43,3
Milano - P.za Fidia, 1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Milano - P.za Cordusio, 2	43.236,0	10,3	98,6	0,1	109,0
Milano - Corso Italia, 6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Milano - Via Meravigli, 2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Mogliano V.To - Via Marocchesa, 14	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Napoli - Via Porzio	13.126,0	3,1	29,9	0,0	33,1
Trieste - P.za Duca degli Abruzzi, 1	42.802,0	10,2	97,6	0,1	107,9
Trieste - P.za Duca degli Abruzzi, 2	103.422,0	24,6	235,9	0,3	260,8
Trieste - Via Trento, 8	60.182,0	14,3	137,3	0,2	151,7
Trieste - Via Stock, 2	107.340,0	25,6	244,8	0,3	270,6
Trieste - C.so Cavour, 3-5	125.000,0	29,8	285,1	0,3	315,2
Trieste - Via Machiavelli, 3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Trieste - Via Filzi, 23	30.134,0	7,2	68,7	0,1	76,0
Austria	**66.267,0**	**17,0**	**146,1**	**0,4**	**163,5**
Wien - Bauernmarkt 12	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Wien - Höher Markt 3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Wien - Kelsenstrasse 2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Wien - Kratochwjlestrasse 4 (K4)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Wien - Landskrongasse 1-3 (L1)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Wien - Reumannplatz 7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Wien - Thomas Klestil Platz 2 (TT)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Bregenz - Quellenstrasse 1-7	42.932,0	11,0	94,6	0,3	105,9
Graz - Conrad v.Hotzendorfstrasse 8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Innsbruck - Maria Theresienstrasse 51-53	23.335,0	6,0	51,4	0,2	57,6
Klagenfurt - Burggasse 9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Linz - Adalbert Stifter Platz 2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Salzburg - Markus Sittikus Strasse 12-14	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
St.Pölten - Dr.Karl Renner Promenade 37-41	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Geschäftsstelle	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

	0,0	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**
France					
Paris - 7, Boulevard Haussmann	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Saint Denis - 2-8, rue Luigi Cherubini (Innovatis)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Saint Denis - 18, avenue des Fruitiers (Jade)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Saint Denis - 11-17, Av. Francois Mitterrand (Wilo)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Germany	**550.727,0**	**89,8**	**1.117,3**	**4,4**	**1.211,5**
Aachen - Aachener und Münchener Allee 1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Aachen - Aachener und Münchener Allee 9	13.898,0	2,3	28,2	0,1	30,6
Aachen - AachenMünchener Platz 1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Aachen - Anton Kurze Allee 16	221.877,0	36,2	450,1	1,8	488,1
Aachen - Maria Theresia Allee 38	45.810,0	7,5	92,9	0,4	100,8
Augsburg - Halderstrasse 29	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Bernried - Am Grundweiher 1	75.970,0	12,4	154,1	0,6	167,1
Frankfurt - Oeder Weg	55.842,0	9,1	113,3	0,4	122,8
Hamburg - Nagelsweg 47	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Hamburg - Norderstrasse 101	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Karlsruhe - Badeniaplatz 1	137.330,0	22,4	278,6	1,1	302,1
Karlsruhe - Bahnhofplatz 12	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Köln - Hansaring	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Köln - Sachsenring 91	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Köln - Unter Sachsenhausen 17-23	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
München - Adenauerring 7-9-11	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Nürnberg - Aussere Sulzbacher Strasse 116	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Saarbrücken - Halbergstrasse 50-60	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Stuttgart - Rotebuhlstrasse 91-93	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Spain	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**
Barcelona - Gran Via 71	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Barcelona - Gran Vía C.C. 129	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Madrid - Calle Orense 2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Territorial Divisions	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Switzerland	**424.149,5**	**117,0**	**899,0**	**0,9**	**1.017,0**
Adliswil - Soodmattenstrasse 2-10	89.573,0	24,7	189,9	0,2	214,8
Nyon - Avenue Perdtemps 23	99.145,0	27,4	210,1	0,2	237,7
Lugano - Via Magatti 2	77.364,2	21,3	164,0	0,2	185,5
Lugano - Via Peri 21-23	83.727,5	23,1	177,5	0,2	200,8
Lugano - Viale Franscini 8	74.339,7	20,5	157,6	0,2	178,2
TOTAL	**1.971.715,5**	**355,6**	**3.167,6**	**3,7**	**4.738,3**

ANNEX 4 – EMISSIONS FROM DIESEL OIL BY INDIVIDUAL GHG AND INSTALLATION

Country	Diesel oil consumption (m^3)	CH_4 (ton. CO_2e)	CO_2 (ton.)	N_2O (ton. CO_2e)	Total CO_2e (ton.)
Italy	**179,5**	**0,7**	**542,9**	**0,9**	**544,4**
Roma - Via Bissolati, 23	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Roma - Via d'Amico, 40	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Torino - Via Mazzini, 53	120,4	0,5	364,1	0,6	365,1
Torino - Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, 192/6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Milano - Via Bassi, 2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Milano - Via Bassi, 6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Milano - Via Bassi, 8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Milano - Via Bassi, 8a	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Milano - Via Bassi, 8b	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Milano - Via Pepe, 44	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Milano - P.za Fidia, 1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Milano - P.za Cordusio, 2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Milano - Corso Italia, 6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Milano - Via Meravigli, 2	49,0	0,2	148,2	0,2	148,6
Mogliano V.To - Via Marocchesa, 14	10,0	0,0	30,2	0,0	30,3
Napoli - Via Porzio	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Trieste - P.za Duca degli Abruzzi, 1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Trieste - P.za Duca degli Abruzzi, 2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Trieste - Via Trento, 8	0,1	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,4
Trieste - Via Stock, 2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Trieste - C.so Cavour, 3-5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Trieste - Via Machiavelli, 3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Trieste - Via Filzi, 23	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Austria	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**
Wien - Bauernmarkt 12	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Wien - Höher Markt 3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Wien - Kelsenstrasse 2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Wien - Kratochwjlestrasse 4 (K4)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Wien - Landskrongasse 1-3 (L1)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Wien - Reumannplatz 7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Wien - Thomas Klestil Platz 2 (TT)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Bregenz - Quellenstrasse 1-7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Graz - Conrad v.Hotzendorfstrasse 8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Innsbruck - Maria Theresienstrasse 51-53	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Klagenfurt - Burggasse 9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Linz - Adalbert Stifter Platz 2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Salzburg - Markus Sittikus Strasse 12-14	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
St.Pölten - Dr.Karl Renner Promenade 37-41	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Geschäftsstelle	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

	0,0	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**
France					
Paris - 7, Boulevard Haussmann	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Saint Denis - 2-8, rue Luigi Cherubini (Innovatis)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Saint Denis - 18, avenue des Fruitiers (Jade)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Saint Denis - 11-17, Av. Francois Mitterrand (Wilo)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Germany	**65,7**	**0,2**	**180,4**	**0,3**	**180,9**
Aachen - Aachener und Münchener Allee 1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Aachen - Aachener und Münchener Allee 9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Aachen - AachenMünchener Platz 1	0,2	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,6
Aachen - Anton Kurze Allee 16	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Aachen - Maria Theresia Allee 38	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Augsburg - Halderstrasse 29	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Bernried - Am Grundweiher 1	60,0	0,2	164,7	0,3	165,1
Frankfurt - Oeder Weg	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Hamburg - Nagelsweg 47	0,2	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,4
Hamburg - Norderstrasse 101	4,4	0,0	12,1	0,0	12,1
Karlsruhe - Badeniaplatz 1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Karlsruhe - Bahnhofplatz 12	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Köln - Hansaring	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Köln - Sachsenring 91	0,2	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,6
Köln - Unter Sachsenhausen 17-23	0,7	0,0	2,1	0,0	2,1
München - Adenauerring 7-9-11	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Nürnberg - Aussere Sulzbacher Strasse 116	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Saarbrücken - Halbergstrasse 50-60	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Stuttgart - Rotebuhlstrasse 91-93	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Spain	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**
Barcelona - Gran Via 71	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Barcelona - Gran Vía C.C. 129	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Madrid - Calle Orense 2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Territorial Divisions	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Switzerland	**87,8**	**0,3**	**265,7**	**0,4**	**266,4**
Adliswil - Soodmattenstrasse 2-10	1,5	0,0	4,7	0,0	4,7
Nyon - Avenue Perdtemps 23	3,3	0,0	10,0	0,0	10,0
Lugano - Via Magatti 2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Lugano - Via Peri 21-23	83,0	0,3	251,1	0,4	251,8
Lugano - Viale Franscini 8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
TOTAL	**333,0**	**1,0**	**808,6**	**1,3**	**991,7**

ANNEX 5 – EMISSIONS FROM ELECTRICITY BY INDIVIDUAL GHG AND INSTALLATION

Country	Electricity consumption (kWh)	CH_4 (ton. CO_2e)	CO_2 (ton.)	N_2O (ton. CO_2e)	Total CO_2e (ton.)
Italy	**25.528.120,0**	**63,1**	**10.205,7**	**31,0**	**10.299,8**
Roma - Via Bissolati, 23	3.779.818,0	9,3	1.511,1	4,6	1.525,0
Roma - Via d'Amico, 40	1.196.755,0	3,0	478,4	1,5	482,9
Torino - Via Mazzini, 53	1.805.074,0	4,5	721,6	2,2	728,3
Torino - Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, 192/6	575.740,0	1,4	230,2	0,7	232,3
Milano - Via Bassi, 2	639.940,0	1,6	255,8	0,8	258,2
Milano - Via Bassi, 6	1.329.543,0	3,3	531,5	1,6	536,4
Milano - Via Bassi, 8	113.226,0	0,3	45,3	0,1	45,7
Milano - Via Bassi, 8a	418.010,0	1,0	167,1	0,5	168,7
Milano - Via Bassi, 8b	564.747,0	1,4	225,8	0,7	227,9
Milano - Via Pepe, 44	662.745,0	1,6	265,0	0,8	267,4
Milano - P.za Fidia, 1	673.480,0	1,7	269,2	0,8	271,7
Milano - P.za Cordusio, 2	879.005,0	2,2	351,4	1,1	354,7
Milano - Corso Italia, 6	516.316,0	1,3	206,4	0,6	208,3
Milano - Via Meravigli, 2	432.498,0	1,1	172,9	0,5	174,5
Mogliano V.To - Via Marocchesa, 14	6.150.000,0	15,2	2.458,7	7,5	2.481,3
Napoli - Via Porzio	1.073.663,0	2,7	429,2	1,3	433,2
Trieste - P.za Duca degli Abruzzi, 1	490.478,0	1,2	196,1	0,6	197,9
Trieste - P.za Duca degli Abruzzi, 2	1.724.537,0	4,3	689,4	2,1	695,8
Trieste - Via Trento, 8	855.198,0	2,1	341,9	1,0	345,0
Trieste - Via Stock, 2	932.876,0	2,3	372,9	1,1	376,4
Trieste - C.so Cavour, 3-5	530.000,0	1,3	211,9	0,6	213,8
Trieste - Via Machiavelli, 3	184.471,0	0,5	73,7	0,2	74,4
Trieste - Via Filzi, 23	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Austria	**10.285.880,0**	**77,4**	**3.370,0**	**22,8**	**3.470,2**
Wien - Bauernmarkt 12	85.284,0	0,6	27,9	0,2	28,8
Wien - Höher Markt 3	159.621,0	1,2	52,3	0,4	53,9
Wien - Kelsenstrasse 2	1.122.180,0	8,4	367,7	2,5	378,6
Wien - Kratochwjlestrasse 4 (K4)	1.689.493,0	12,7	553,5	3,7	570,0
Wien - Landskrongasse 1-3 (L1)	3.490.260,0	26,3	1.143,5	7,7	1.177,5
Wien - Reumannplatz 7	56.665,0	0,4	18,6	0,1	19,1
Wien - Thomas Klestil Platz 2 (TT)	363.248,0	2,7	119,0	0,8	122,6
Bregenz - Quellenstrasse 1-7	317.935,0	2,4	104,2	0,7	107,3
Graz - Conrad v.Hotzendorfstrasse 8	221.480,0	1,7	72,6	0,5	74,7
Innsbruck - Maria Theresienstrasse 51-53	102.640,0	0,8	33,6	0,2	34,6
Klagenfurt - Burggasse 9	51.285,0	0,4	16,8	0,1	17,3
Linz - Adalbert Stifter Platz 2	527.781,0	4,0	172,9	1,2	178,1
Salzburg - Markus Sittikus Strasse 12-14	402.820,0	3,0	132,0	0,9	135,9
St.Pölten - Dr.Karl Renner Promenade 37-41	322.111,0	2,4	105,5	0,7	108,7
Geschäftsstelle	1.373.077,0	10,3	449,9	3,0	463,2

	20.886.095,0	**8,5**	**1.147,3**	**13,8**	**1.169,6**
France					
Paris - 7, Boulevard Haussmann	2.994.388,0	1,2	164,5	2,0	167,7
Saint Denis - 2-8, rue Luigi Cherubini (Innovatis)	7.942.310,0	3,2	436,3	5,2	444,8
Saint Denis - 18, avenue des Fruitiers (Jade)	2.862.615,0	1,2	157,2	1,9	160,3
Saint Denis - 11-17, Av. Francois Mitterrand (Wilo)	7.086.782,0	2,9	389,3	4,7	396,9
Germany	**43.403.048,8**	**147,4**	**24.178,0**	**240,7**	**24.566,1**
Aachen - Aachener und Münchener Allee 1	43.378,0	0,1	24,2	0,2	24,6
Aachen - Aachener und Münchener Allee 9	62.034,0	0,2	34,6	0,3	35,1
Aachen - AachenMünchener Platz 1	2.853.699,5	9,7	1589,7	15,8	1.615,2
Aachen - Anton Kurze Allee 16	14.453.722,0	49,1	8051,5	80,2	8.180,8
Aachen - Maria Theresia Allee 38	328.448,0	1,1	183,0	1,8	185,9
Augsburg - Halderstrasse 29	313.846,0	1,1	174,8	1,7	177,6
Bernried - Am Grundweiher 1	365.177,0	1,2	203,4	2,0	206,7
Frankfurt - Oeder Weg	521.189,0	1,8	290,3	2,9	295,0
Hamburg - Nagelsweg 47	381.668,0	1,3	212,6	2,1	216,0
Hamburg - Norderstrasse 101	4.909.979,0	16,7	2735,1	27,2	2.779,0
Karlsruhe - Badeniaplatz 1	1.648.144,0	5,6	918,1	9,1	932,8
Karlsruhe - Bahnhofplatz 12	1.114.994,4	3,8	621,1	6,2	631,1
Köln - Hansaring	2.055.813,0	7,0	1145,2	11,4	1.163,6
Köln - Sachsenring 91	976.092,0	3,3	543,7	5,4	552,5
Köln - Unter Sachsenhausen 17-23	2.341.705,0	8,0	1304,5	13,0	1.325,4
München - Adenauerring 7-9-11	7.195.998,0	24,4	4008,6	39,9	4.072,9
Nürnberg - Aussere Sulzbacher Strasse 116	258.903,4	0,9	144,2	1,4	146,5
Saarbrücken - Halbergstrasse 50-60	3.255.021,5	11,1	1813,2	18,1	1.842,3
Stuttgart - Rotebuhlstrasse 91-93	323.237,0	1,1	180,1	1,8	183,0
Spain	**10.554.434,7**	**10,0**	**3.391,1**	**20,3**	**3.421,4**
Barcelona - Gran Via 71	3.002.510,0	2,8	964,7	5,8	973,3
Barcelona - Gran Vía C.C. 129	146.548,0	0,1	47,1	0,3	47,5
Madrid - Calle Orense 2	2.547.485,5	2,4	818,5	4,9	825,8
Territorial Divisions	4.857.891,2	4,6	1.560,8	9,3	1.574,7
Switzerland	**17.182.012,0**	**101,5**	**2.500,2**	**24,7**	**2.626,5**
Adliswil - Soodmattenstrasse 2-10	6.745.137,0	39,8	981,5	9,7	1.031,1
Nyon - Avenue Perdtemps 23	2.106.803,0	12,4	306,6	3,0	322,1
Lugano - Via Magatti 2	1.208.322,0	7,1	175,8	1,7	184,7
Lugano - Via Peri 21-23	3.192.296,0	18,9	464,5	4,6	488,0
Lugano - Viale Franscini 8	3.929.454,0	23,2	571,8	5,7	600,7
TOTAL	**127.839.590,5**	**251,9**	**19.466,9**	**98,8**	**45.553,7**

ANNEX 6 – EMISSIONS FROM DISTRICT HEATING BY INDIVIDUAL INSTALLATION

Country	District heating consumption (kWh)	Total CO_2e (ton.)
Italy	**0,0**	**0,0**
Milano-Via Bassi,8a	0,0	0,0
Milano-Via Bassi,8b	0,0	0,0
Milano-Via Bassi,8	0,0	0,0
Milano-Via Bassi,2	0,0	0,0
Milano-Via Bassi,6	0,0	0,0
Milano-Via Pepe,44	0,0	0,0
Milano-Piazza Fidia,1	0,0	0,0
Milano-P.za Cordusio,2	0,0	0,0
Milano-Via Meravigli,2	0,0	0,0
Mogliano-Via Marocchesa,14	0,0	0,0
Napoli-Via Porzio,4	0,0	0,0
Roma-Via Bissolati,23	0,0	0,0
Roma-Via D'amico,40	0,0	0,0
Roma-Via Tiburtina,1072	0,0	0,0
Torino-Via Mazzini,53	0,0	0,0
Torino-Corso Vittorio Emanuele II,192/6	0,0	0,0
Trieste-Corso Cavour,3-5	0,0	0,0
Trieste-P.za Duca degli Abruzzi,1	0,0	0,0
Trieste-P.za Duca degli Abruzzi,2	0,0	0,0
Trieste-Via Machiavelli,3	0,0	0,0
Trieste-Via Stock,2-4	0,0	0,0
Trieste-Via Trento,8	0,0	0,0
Trieste - Via Filzi, 23	0,0	0,0
Austria	**7.298.441,0**	**146,0**
Wien - Bauernmarkt 12	193.118,0	3,9
Wien - Höher Markt 3	445.578,0	8,9
Wien - Kelsenstrasse 2	137.124,0	2,7
Wien - Kratochwjlestrasse 4 (K4)	1.558.073,0	31,2
Wien - Landskrongasse 1-3 (L1)	1.006.754,0	20,1
Wien - Reumannplatz 7	165.826,0	3,3
Wien - Thomas Klestil Platz 2 (TT)	307.040,0	6,1
Bregenz - Quellenstrasse 1-7	0,0	0,0
Graz - Conrad v.Hotzendorfstrasse 8	401.160,0	8,0
Innsbruck - Maria Theresienstrasse 51-53	0,0	0,0
Klagenfurt - Burggasse 9	66.172,0	1,3
Linz - Adalbert Stifter Platz 2	593.960,0	11,9
Salzburg - Markus Sittikus Strasse 12-14	541.195,0	10,8
St.Pölten - Dr.Karl Renner Promenade 37-41	198.185,0	4,0
Geschäftsstelle	1.684.256,0	33,7

France	13.575.000,0	1.362,8
Paris - 7, Boulevard Haussmann	1.278.000,0	128,3
Saint Denis - 2-8, rue Luigi Cherubini (Innovatis)	5.938.000,0	596,1
Saint Denis - 18, avenue des Fruitiers (Jade)	1.382.000,0	138,7
Saint Denis - 11-17, Av. Francois Mitterrand (Wilo)	4.977.000,0	499,6
Germany	**24.220.698,1**	**3.081,7**
Aachen - Aachener und Münchener Allee 1	112.000,0	14,3
Aachen - Aachener und Münchener Allee 9	0,0	0,0
Aachen - AachenMünchener Platz 1	2.811.451,0	357,7
Aachen - Anton Kurze Allee 16	0,0	0,0
Aachen - Maria Theresia Allee 38	0,0	0,0
Augsburg - Halderstrasse 29	312.500,0	39,8
Bernried - Am Grundweiher 1	0,0	0,0
Frankfurt - Oeder Weg	0,0	0,0
Hamburg - Nagelsweg 47	540.840,0	68,8
Hamburg - Norderstrasse 101	5.066.460,0	644,6
Karlsruhe - Badeniaplatz 1	0,0	0,0
Karlsruhe - Bahnhofplatz 12	804.251,0	102,3
Köln - Hansaring	1.988.669,4	253,0
Köln - Sachsenring 91	782.292,0	99,5
Köln - Unter Sachsenhausen 17-23	835.713,1	106,3
München - Adenauerring 7-9-11	7.875.800,0	1.002,1
Nürnberg - Aussere Sulzbacher Strasse 116	535.321,0	68,1
Saarbrücken - Halbergstrasse 50-60	2.230.000,5	283,7
Stuttgart - Rotebuhlstrasse 91-93	325.400,0	41,4
Spain	**0,0**	**0,0**
Barcelona - Gran Via 71	0,0	0,0
Barcelona - Gran Vía C.C. 129	0,0	0,0
Madrid - Calle Orense 2	0,0	0,0
Territorial Divisions	0,0	0,0
Switzerland	**0,0**	**0,0**
Adliswil - Soodmattenstrasse 2-10	0,0	0,0
Nyon - Avenue Perdtemps 23	0,0	0,0
Lugano - Via Magatti 2	0,0	0,0
Lugano - Via Peri 21-23	0,0	0,0
Lugano - Viale Franscini 8	0,0	0,0
TOTAL	**45.094.139,1**	**4.590,5**