Generali Group

INVENTORY OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS OF THE GENERALI GROUP

Group Social Responsibility

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

1 Introduction

Modern globalisation has given society and the world's economies innumerable benefits, but it has also brought in the dawn of a heretofore unheard, dramatic phenomenon: global risks, dangerously interconnected, with far-reaching consequences that are sometimes irreversible. The most global risk is that associated with climate change, now recognised as one of the most demanding challenges for the coming years. The clearest signs of this change are increases in temperatures, melting of ice caps, more frequent flooding and episodes of drought.
The phenomena referred to above can create dramatic chain reactions, such as famines, migrations, military conflicts, and profound social inequality. The scientific community agrees that much of the responsibility for these lies with man's actions, and we believe that the question of reducing greenhouse gases should be one of the priorities on political agendas and when it comes to choices made by economic operators, thanks to a greater awareness on the part of public opinion.

This challenge is even greater for a worldwide insurance player. In recent years we have encountered a growing increase in costs related to damage caused by natural catastrophes. Such damage is not only material, but also relates to the ever greater number of deaths caused by natural disasters, infective diseases carried by insects, or pathologies associated with pollution.
While on the one hand aspects related to climate change are an important source of risk, on the other hand they pose a challenge for our industry, due to the increasing demand for insurance cover, and the need to keep ahead of customers' needs. We are tackling this challenge head on, acting socially and professionally at the same time.

In order to correctly identify and evaluate the risks in this regard, we are constantly involved in monitoring and analysis over the short, medium and long term, of the major dangers and territories in which we are exposed. We use catastrophic models to estimate damage, and process scenarios that make it possible to quantify the economic and insurance effects of individual events.

In this regard, the reinsurance department plays a vital role: we manage our protection centrally, taking advantage of economies of scale that we enjoy due to the size of our Group, and be means of leverage in relation to diversification of our business.

We are able to make a contribution in terms of education and information, helping people and governments to better understand the risks of climate change, increasing their awareness, and trying to provide them with support in their mitigation and adaptation actions. We believe in the importance of innovation in this regard, and are committed to investment in research. We take part in numerous initiatives and workgroups on environmental questions, associated with 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 2015 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

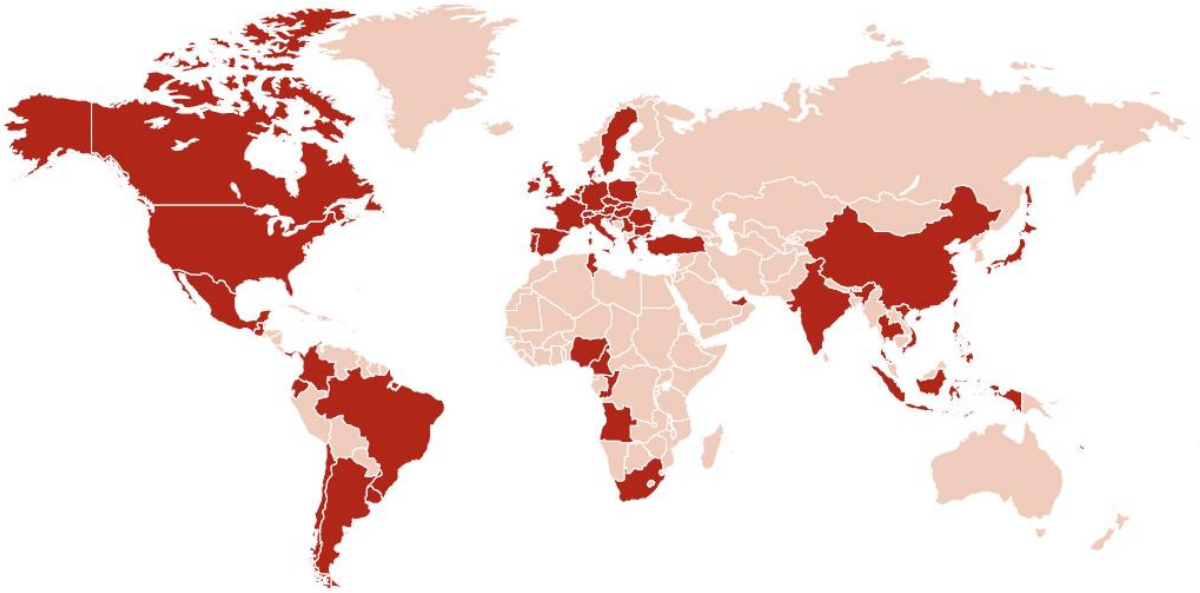
2.1 THE GROUP

Euro 74 billion
in premiums

Euro 500 billion
in Invested assets

over 76 thousand
employees

over 60 countries
worldwide



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 focused 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 SpA. Generali Real Estate is one of the leading real estate asset managers in the world, with a portfolio of more than Euro 26 billion, including both modern and historical buildings, located in Continental Europe, the United Kingdom, Asia and the United States. GRE is the best-in-class when it comes to technological innovation, sustainability, and urban redevelopment.

2.2 THE GROUP POLICY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE

The Generali Group wishes to play an active role in supporting the transition to a more sustainable economy and society. For this reason, we continue to monitor and reduce our own direct impacts, and to facilitate limiting global warming to below 2°C, by means of products, services, and investments, interacting and collaborating with governments and associations, in accordance with the declarations contained in our Group Policy for the Environment and Climate.

This documentation, implemented in relation to 100% of our employees, was approved by the Parent Company's Board of Directors, and contains the guiding principles the Group adheres to in managing all the company's significant environmental impacts, in order to ensure:

- Safeguarding of the environment.
- Prevention of pollution.
- Protection and conservation of biodiversity.
- An adequate response to the challenges posed by climate change.

In particular, the Policy defines the commitments that guide the Group's choices and actions, in order to make a positive contribution to sustainable development. The commitments made relate to both **direct environmental impacts**, associated with the Group's insurance and financial activities, and the **indirect impacts**, associated with procurement activities, planning and distributing insurance and financial products, as well as institutional investment activities.

In order to make the Policy operative, and to pursue continuous improvement in environmental performance, while contributing to the fight against climate change caused by greenhouse gas emissions, the Generali Group has identified the following areas of action, for which specific indicators have been selected, as well as the related targets to be attained:

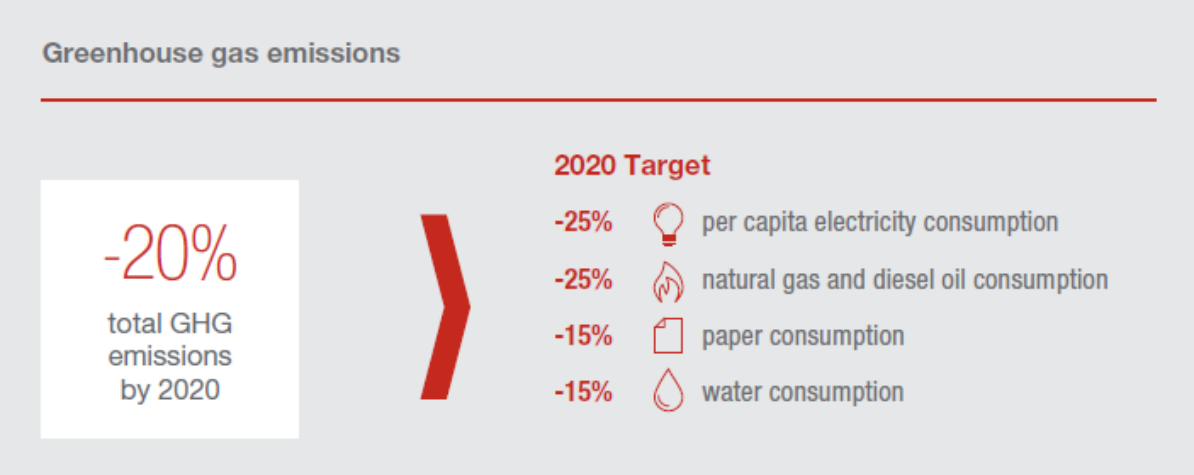
- Reduction of the environmental impacts of its business.
- Integration of environmental and climate aspects into investment strategies.
- Promoting and increasing awareness of environmental and climatic risks.
- Engagement in climate policy.
- Disclosure and transparency.

2.3 THE GROUP'S ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

To manage key environmental issues, implementing the Group Policy for the Environment and Climate, 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 seven countries (Italy, Austria, France, Germany, Spain, Switzerland and Czech Republic), 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 41,2% of our employees and 85,3% of premiums.

In order to achieve and keep the goals laid down in the Policy, 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.

Group Objectives and Targets for Environmental Improvement 2013-2020 – Direct impacts



Our goals in relation to indirect impacts are contained in our Charter of Sustainability Commitment, which will be available shortly via the website: www.generali.com.

In order to attain our goals and 2013-2020 target, a **Group Environmental Programme** is to be drawn up, that combines all the initiatives that the Countries included in the System undertake to implement over the period, to contribute to attaining the Group's objectives and target.

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

The EMS Review Committee is the decision-making body, made up of members of Top Management, and it meets annually to review the System. Following this it may propose changes to the Group Policy for the Environment and Climate, the Group's objectives and target, and other EMS elements, in line with the commitment to continuous improvement. The EMS Committee on the other hand, is the operational body tasked with attaining the Group's environmental objectives. It is made up of the Group's EMS representative, and EMS representatives of the individual countries involved in implementing the System. At a Group level, the Committees are coordinated and the System documentation is prepared by the Group Social Responsibility department. The Group's environmental organisational structure is completed by national support units, with strictly environmental powers, in place in some Countries.

As called for by the ISO 14001 standard, correct implementation of the EMS and specific attainment of the objectives are ensured by means of **periodic internal audits**, **constant monitoring,** and **a reporting system** that provides for half-yearly reports.

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. More specifically, the main areas of action in which this influence can be exerted are customer relations (product ecology), dealings with issuing companies (investment ecology), and interaction with suppliers (procurement ecology).

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 raising awareness actions.

Investment ecology: The Group has defined an investment policy and laid down the Responsible Investment Guideline, to avoid the risk of supporting companies, through investment, that do not respect fundamental principles concerning, among other things, safeguarding the environment. Generali is also committed to increasing investment in renewable energy and infrastructures to support the same.

Procurement ecology: in order to incentivise virtuous behaviour in the supply chain as well. Generali has introduced some environmental variables when it comes to evaluating suppliers, giving preference to those with environmental policies and certifications.

2.5 CLIMATE CHANGE – RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

For some years now we have used structured methods to constantly manage our environmental impacts, and we reiterated this commitment at the United Nations **Twenty-first Conference of Parties (COP21)** on climate change, held in Paris in December 2015.

Integration of preventive measures for climate protection into Group strategies is, in fact, among the declared commitments of the Group Policy for the Environment and Climate. 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. Since 2007 Generali Deutschland has been taking part in a project on climate changes, 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 2013, Generali's **Observatoire Atmosphérique** project was launched in France, in collaboration with AIRPARIF (Association for monitoring the quality of the air) and the CNRS (National Centre for Scientific Research). For the next 2 years a hot air balloon will still take to the skies over Paris, to promote the Generali brand, with a scientific and didactic purpose. Generali's Observatoire Atmosphérique is the first flying urban laboratory, and it makes it possible to carry out real-time precise monitoring, 24 hours a day, of the quality of the air 150 metres above the ground. The hot air balloon gathers data and sends it to the AIRPARIF processing centre, thereby providing its guests with coloured pictograms that provide a portrait of Paris that changes colour continuously, according to the level of air pollution. Generali's Observatoire Atmosphérique is open to the public every day from 9 a.m. to sunset and, besides visits by paying tourists, it provides students from Parisian schools (about 6,000 per year) the chance to observe the capital from above, promoting an awareness of the importance of the quality of the air via interactive panels and information pavilions.

In 2014, in Italy the Group chose to finance the project **La valutazione economica dei disastri naturali in Italia** (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.

The Group is also engaged in promoting an adequate regulatory context, aimed at reinforcing the soundness of the socio-economic system as a whole, and the Group has signed some of the major international initiatives:

- The **CDP's Climate Change Programme –** a prestigious British organisation, with 822 investors from around the world and $ 95,000 billion in managed assets. Its aim is to improve environmental risk management, using information transparency as a lever.
- **The Geneva Association's Climate Risk Statement**, taking on a series of common commitments in relation to the measures to be taken to deal with and mitigate climate change.
- **The European Financial Services (EFR) Statement**, to support the member's strong desire to increase attention to reducing risks related to CO_2 emissions, and to lead consumers to a future with lower emissions, while assessing how the financial sector can support the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.
- **The Paris Pledge for Action**, an initiative that provides the private sector with the opportunity to commit to implementation of the Paris COP21 Agreement.

Finally, Generali works with national and international sector associations (ANIA, GDV, Insurance Europe, etc.) on insurance matters associated with climate change, to study phenomena and take part in drawing up future regulations and decisions for the market. It is also involved in numerous initiatives and workgroups on environmental questions and matters related to climate change, in progress in various Countries, under the auspices of organisations such as Perils AG, of which Generali is one of the founders, Econsense, VfU, Global Compact, etc.

21st Conference of Parties (COP21) on climate change

Via Generali France, the Generali Group was one of the official sponsors of COP21, and undertook to facilitate a positive outcome of the Conference by means of continuous news and video clips on institutional websites, interviews, articles, conferences, and public discussions. In particular, Generali France was one of the founding partners of Solutions COP21, an initiative that aims to provide high visibility to innovative activities, products and services worldwide, to combat climate change and its consequences. In January 2015 Solutions COP21 launched the Climate Solutions Hub, the first multi-stakeholder platform dedicated to climate solutions.

Generali also used its web channels to provide visibility for matters dealt with at COP21, using its corporate website, generali.com, and local French website to publish info graphs and educational videos, as well as some interviews with experts: Massimiliano Pasqui, a climatologist from the CNR's Biometrology Institute, Renaud Prouveur, CEO of Spallian, and Vincent-Henry Peuch, manager of Copernicus Atmosphere. The latter two dealt with the increasing use of big data by insurance companies, to understand, study and analyse environmental risk factors.

After COP21 Generali, in collaboration with a team of experts, organised a series of conferences at the Grand Palais and La Bourget, including matters like the consequences of climate change for insurance, climate change and health impacts. The latter conference was attended by about 500 people and dealt with the harmful consequences on health and the increase in deaths caused by some diseases associated with pollution. It highlighted the impacts of the same on the entire insurance sector. The experts demonstrated the link between exposure to pollution of the atmosphere and the frequency of dementure and increase in cognitive difficulties. A conference was held at La Caisse Centrale de Réassurance on the insurance challenges in relation to natural catastrophes and climate. Generali France attended the conference that was chaired by a representative of the United Nations Secretary General for the reduction of disaster risks.

During the conference week, Generali's BeeoTop incubator hosted numerous meetings and conferences on the subject of climate change, free of charge.

Finally, in order to sensitise and inform employees on these matters, articles and news items were published on the companies' intranets, while posters were put up in French offices. In addition, extensive details were provided in "Il Bollettino", the Generali Group's in-house magazine that provided an overview of climate change and how it interconnects with other risk areas.

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 and for the running of diesel generators for emergency	YES	YES	YES	YES
Direct GHG emissions from use of vehicles for corporate fleet	YES	YES	YES	YES
Direct fugitive emissions from air conditioning systems	YES	NO	NO	NO
Direct GHG emissions from trigeneration systems	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/our-responsibilities.

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 2015.

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 2015 the Generali Group decided to extend the GHG emissions reporting area compared to 2014, to include in the EMS scope the Czech Republic and some further sites in France (52 rue Duquesne, Lyon e 13 rue de la Jalousie, Sainte-Luce Sur Loire) and in Germany (Schloßstraße 73, Stuttgart). Moreover, it should be noted that the Swiss company BSI with its premises has been removed, since it was sold to another financial group.

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 2015 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 trigeneration. 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, from the

running of diesel generators for emergency and from the trigeneration plants 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 Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

The Group has also adopted the terminology and classification of the international standard GHG 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, the energy losses in the electricity grid and in the plant life cycle, 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 (thinkstep). 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 established. 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 previous periods, in order to ensure homogenous comparison between various periods. The scope of the previous data collections 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), 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 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, 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 usual, all emission factors related to natural gas, diesel, electricity, and the company's fleet were checked and updated, where possible, to be adapted to the values 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 Ademe-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, the emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O) for the activity data for those Countries were estimated.

Moreover, starting from 2014, the emissions caused by energy losses in the electricity grid and in the plant life cycle, that are included in Scope3, were also calculated and reported in the Inventory.

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(Thinkstep) 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	0,055064731	kg CO2e/MJ	01/2015 VfU-Kennzahlen_2015_Erfassungs-_und_Berechnungdatei_International_Final_1-0_20151116.xlsx, 16.11.2015 - Version 1.0 des Updates 2015 D2 - EF GHG 2015 Source for internal GHG Emissions: Emissionen aus der Verbrennung von Gas German name: Erdgas (Interne THG-Emissionen)
Natural gas - Switzerland	Scope1	0,0614631	kg CO2e/MJ	GaBi (Thinkstep) CH: Thermal energy from natural gas (direct)
		0,054335365	kg CO2/MJ	GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32) Service pack number 27
		0,007071889	CH4 in kg CO2e/MJ	
		5,5834E-05	N2O in kg CO2e/MJ	
Diesel oil – Italy, Switzerland	Scope1	0,082358194	kg CO2e/MJ	GaBi (Thinkstep)
		0,082126124	kg CO2/MJ	EU-27: Diesel fuel supplied and combusted in

		0,000102353 0,000129718	CH4 in kg CO2e/MJ N2O in kg CO2e/MJ	diesel generator (direct) PE GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32) Service pack number 27
Diesel oil – Germany	Scope1	0,078926703	kg CO2e/MJ	01/2015 VfU-Kennzahlen_2015_Erfassungs-_und_Berechnungdatei_International_Final_1-0_20151116.xlsx, 16.11.2015 - Version 1.0 des Updates 2015 D2 - EF GHG 2015 Source for internal GHG Emissions: Emissionen aus der Verbrennung von Öl German name: Heizöl (Interne THG-Emissionen)
Trigeneration plant - Italy	Scope1	0,2037	Kg CO_2e/ kWh gas	Technology and Control department Generali Real Estate S.p.A.
Trigeneration plant - Germany	Scope1	0,2561	Kg CO_2e/ kWh	VfU-Kennzahlen2015:Blatt B-Berechnung der Unweltauswirkungen
Electricity - Italy	Scope2	0,112075 0,111051 0,000686 0,000337	kg CO2e/MJ kg CO2/MJ CH4 in kg CO2e/MJ N2O in kg CO2e/MJ	GaBi (Thinkstep) IT: Electricity grid mix (direct) PE GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32) Service pack number 27
Electricity - Austria	Scope2	0,093715911 0,091008303 0,002089441 0,0006152	kg CO2e/MJ kg CO2/MJ CH4 in kg CO2e/MJ N2O in kg CO2e/MJ	GaBi (Thinkstep) AT: Electricity grid mix (direct) PE GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32) Service pack number 27
Electricity – France	Scope2	0,015555556	kg CO2e/MJ	Electricité, mix moyen, consommation, Combustion à la centrale (France continentale) Base Carbone - Données v11.1, ID15551, 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	0,165277778	kg CO2e/MJ	01/2015 VfU-Kennzahlen_2015_Erfassungs-_und_Berechnungdatei_International_Final_1-0_20151116.xlsx, 16.11.2015 - Version 1.0 des Updates 2015 Pulldown Country Selection of Electrity Mix, German name: Deutschland Inland inkl. Verluste und Stromhandel (UBA - Schätzung für 2013) GHG-footprint of country selected plus losses for transport and conversion as selected
Electricity - Spain	Scope2	0,090045346 0,089248214	kg CO2e/MJ kg CO2/MJ	GaBi (Thinkstep) ES: Electricity grid mix (direct) PE GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32)

		0,00026343	CH4 in kg CO2e/MJ	Service pack number 27
		0,00053366	N2O in kg CO2e/MJ	
Electricity – Switzerland	Scope2	0,042462558	kg CO2e/MJ	GaBi (Thinkstep) CH: Electricity grid mix (direct) PE GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32) Service pack number 27
		0,040419907	kg CO2/MJ	
		0,001640905	CH4 in kg CO2e/MJ	
		0,000400105	N2O in kg CO2e/MJ	
Electricity – Czech Republic	Scope2	0,190515779	kg CO2e/MJ	CZ: Electricity grid mix (direct) PE GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32) Service pack number 27
		0,188380088	kg CO2/MJ	
		0,001304431	CH4 in kg CO2e/MJ	
		0,000831182	N2O in kg CO2e/MJ	
		0,190515779	kg CO2e/MJ	
District heating - Austria	Scope2	0,005555556	kg CO2e/MJ	See mean emission factors declared by Generali Austria suppliers (2015)
District Heating – France	Scope2	0,021512984	kg CO2e/MJ	See mean emission factors declared by Generali France suppliers (2015)
District heating – Germany	Scope2	0,035741887	kg CO2e/MJ	See mean emission factors declared by Generali Germany suppliers (2015)
District heating – Czech Republic	Scope2	0,048793208	kg CO2e/MJ	CZ: District heating and cooling PE GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32)
		0,048246234	kg CO2/MJ	
		0,000334079	CH4 in kg CO2e/MJ	
		0,000212875	N2O in kg CO2e/MJ	
Car (fuel not specified)	Scope1 & Scope3	0,00018943	kg CO2e/m	Average car (unknown fuel) (direct) Sheet-Table-Factor: Business travel- land - Cars (by size) - Average car - Unknown (distance) Scope 3 Land based conversion factors should be used for travel for business purposes in assets not owned / directly operated by a business. This includes mileage for business purposes in cars owned by employees, public transport, hire cars etc.Data was extracted from 'FlatFileFormat_2014.xls', Version 1.1, Updated 14.07.2014. For further Information please refer to the attached document 'DCFCarbonFactors_16_10_2014_132411.xls'
		0,00018826	kg CO2/m	
		0,0000001	CH4 in kg CO2e/m	
		0,00000107	N2O in kg CO2e/m	

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 seven 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:

I_F: is the uncertainty associated with emission factor

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.

x_i and **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 CLASSIFYNG 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 resulting from consumption of fuel oil for heating systems and to run emergency electricity generators.	GHG emissions related to procuring and consuming energy, for district heating used to heat working 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 **DIRECT ENERGY**	**Unit of measurement**
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	cubic metres

Consumption of natural gas for the trigeneration plant	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
Total consumption of energy self-produced by the trigeneration plant	kWh

5.3 SCOPE1 AND SCOPE2 EMISSIONS

In 2015 total GHG emissions from Scope1 and Scope2, comprising carbon dioxide (CO_2), nitrous oxide (N_2O) and methane (CH_4), were equal to **78,728.5** tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e). Of the above emissions 27,6% were from Scope1 and 72,4% 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)

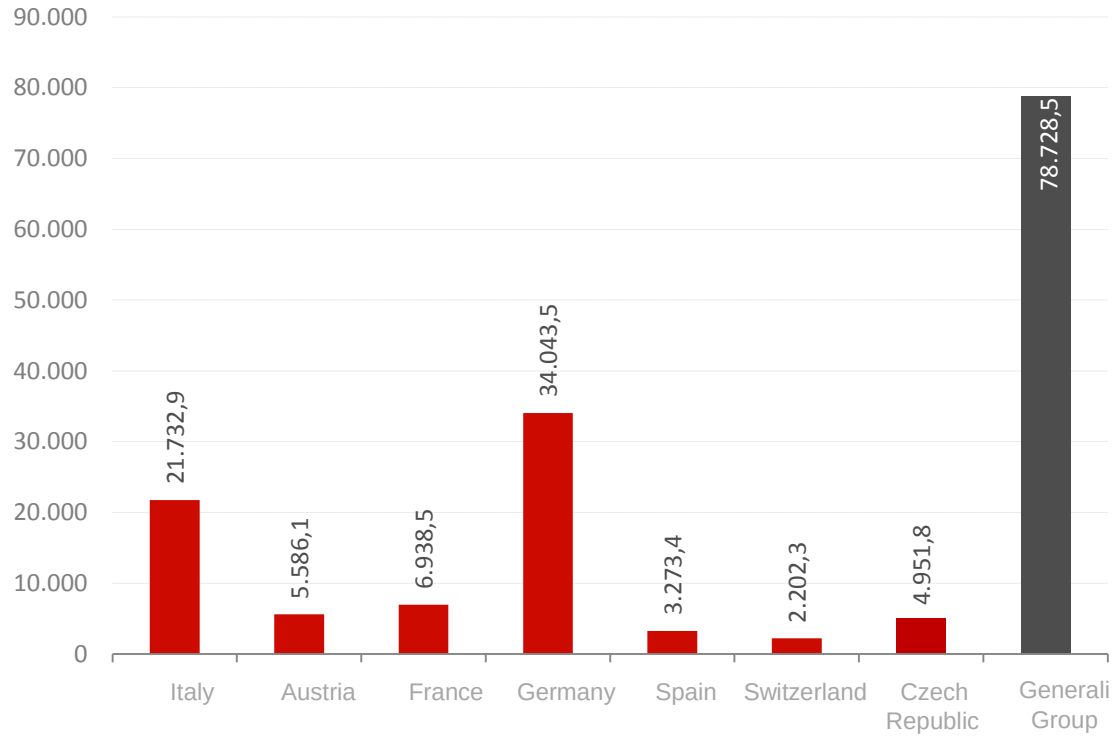
Country	Scope1			
	CH_4	CO_2	N_2O	Total CO_2e
	2015	**2015**	**2015**	**2015**
Italy*	305,5	3.873,0	6,1	9.017,6
Austria	17,2	2.021,3	11,1	2.049,6
France	2,5	4.725,3	26,9	4.754,7
Germany**	94,0	4.477,0	23,3	4.657,3
Spain	0,0	93,6	0,5	94,1
Switzerland	74,5	757,4	1,5	833,4
Czech Republic	0,2	294,9	1,7	296,7
Total	**493,9**	**16.242,5**	**71,1**	**21.703,4**

* For Scope1 the sum of emissions per single GHG in Italy and Germany 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.
** The source used to calculate natural gas and diesel oil emissions in Germany, does not provide emission factors for individual gases, and so emissions for individual gases are estimated.

Country	Scope2			
	CH_4	CO_2	N_2O	Totale CO_2e
	2015	**2015**	**2015**	**2015**
Italy	77,8	12.599,2	38,2	12.715,3
Austria*	78,8	3.434,3	23,2	3.536,5
France*	16,0	2.142,0	25,7	2.183,7
Germany*	176,2	28.922,8	287,1	29.386,2
Spain	9,3	3.151,2	18,8	3.179,3
Switzerland	52,9	1.303,1	12,9	1.368,9
Czech Republic	31,9	4.602,9	20,3	4.655,1
Total	**443,0**	**56.155,4**	**426,3**	**57.025,1**

*The sources used to calculate district heating emissions in Austria, France and Germany, and for electricity in France and Germany, do not provide emission factors for individual gases, and so emissions for individual gases are estimated.

Total emissions from Scope1 and Scope2 (tons CO_2e)



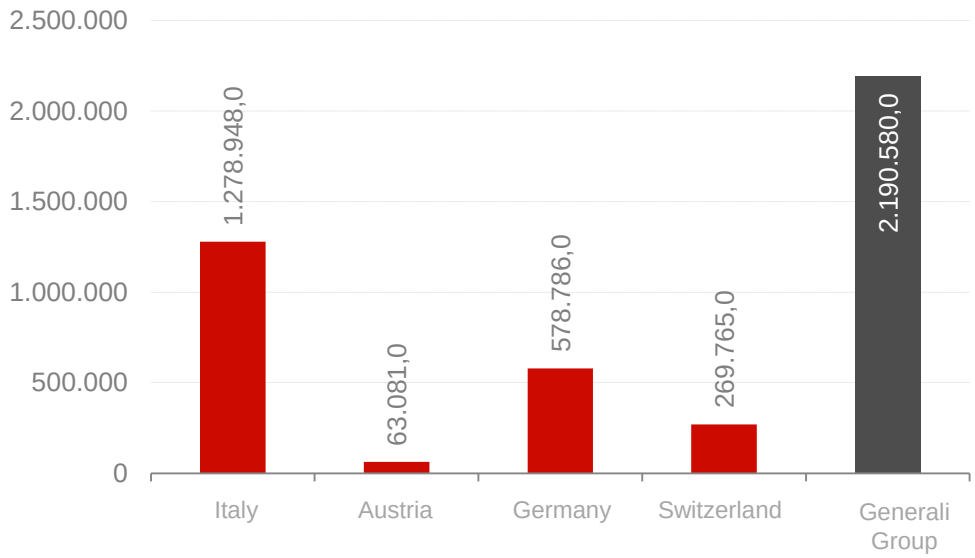
Below are details of emission for each single activity data, divided by Scope1 and Scope2.

5.4 CALCULATING OF GHG EMISSIONS: SCOPE1

Scope1 emissions were estimated at **21.703,4** tons of CO_2e, of which 5.270,5 tons of CO_2e from natural gas consumption, 673,8 tons of CO_2e from diesel oil, 4.896 tons of CO_2e from the trigeneration systems, 10.863,2 tons of CO_2e from corporate fleet mileage.

Fossil fuels emissions

Natural gas consumption (m^3)



In 2015 Countries involved in the EMS consumed a total of 2,190,580 m^3 of natural gas, used to heat workplaces. We wish to point out that in France, Spain and the Czech Republic, fuels are not used for heating.

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

Country	Source
Italy	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.
Spain	Not used.
Switzerland	For all offices that use natural gas, consumption is derived from bills received from suppliers.

Czech Republic	Not used.

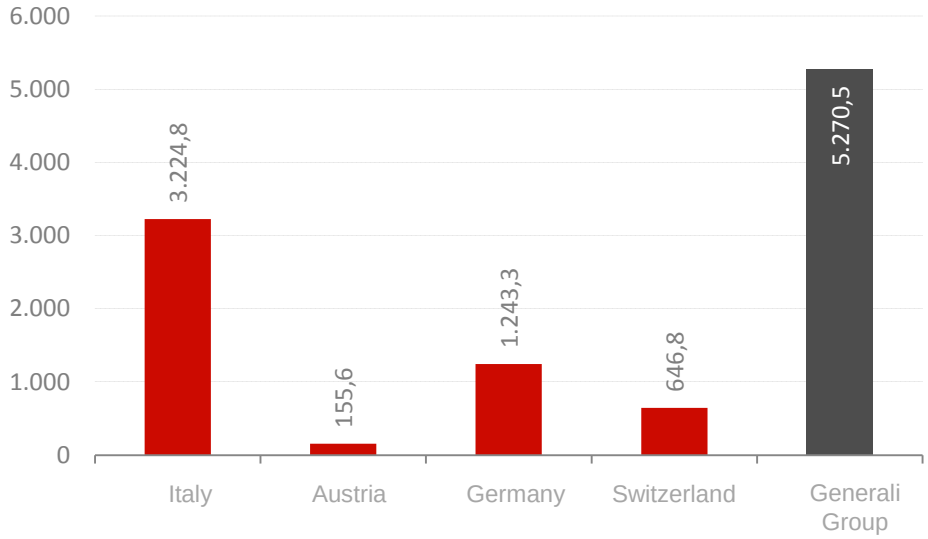
Below are the emissions per single gas grouped by Country. Details of natural gas consumption and emissions per single GHG and single installations are available in Annex 3.

Emissions of natural gas per single GHG (tons CO_2e)

Country	**CH_4**	**CO_2**	**N_2O**	**Total CO2e**
	2015	**2015**	**2015**	**2015**
Italy	304,5	2.917,0	3,2	3.224,8
Austria	16,2	139,1	0,4	155,6
France	0	0	0	0
Germany*	92,2	1.146,6	4,5	1.243,3
Spain	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	74,4	571,8	0,6	646,8
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0
Total	**487,3**	**4.774,5**	**8,7**	**5.270,5**

*The source used to calculate natural gas emissions in Germany does not provide emission factors for individual gases, and so the emissions for the individual gases are estimated.

Total emissions of CO_2e from natural gas (tons)



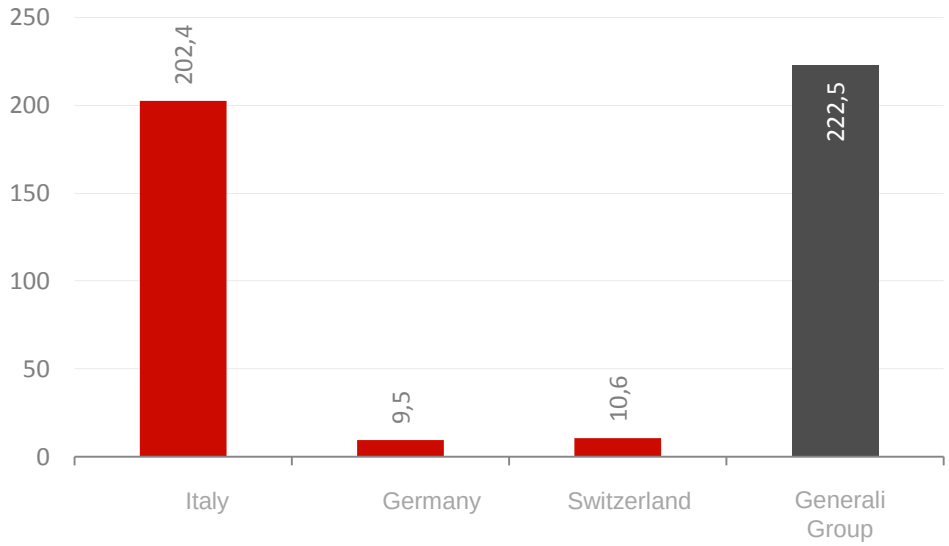
Emissions of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O and CO_{2e} from natural gas were calculated multiplying natural gas consumption by emission factors.

Emission factors used for natural gas were:

Natural gas – Italy	Scope1	0,064635008	kg CO_2e/MJ	GaBi (Thinkstep) IT: Thermal energy from natural gas (direct) GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32) Service pack number 27
		0,058466856	kg CO_2/MJ	
		0,006103891	CH4 in kg CO_2e/MJ	
		6,42262E-05	N2O in kg CO_2e/MJ	
Natural gas – Austria	Scope1	0,063244698	kg CO_2e/MJ	GaBi (Thinkstep) AT: Thermal energy from natural gas (direct) GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32) Service pack number 27
		0,05650652	kg CO_2/MJ	
		0,006566666	CH_4 in kg CO2e/MJ	
		0,000171506	N_2O in kg CO_2e/MJ	
Natural gas – Germany	Scope1	0,055064731	kg CO_2e/MJ	01/2015 VfU-Kennzahlen_2015_Erfassungs-_und_Berechnungdatei_International_Final_1-0_20151116.xlsx, 16.11.2015 - Version 1.0 des Updates 2015 D2 - EF GHG 2015 Source for internal GHG Emissions: Emissionen aus der Verbrennung von Gas German name: Erdgas (Interne THG-Emissionen)

Natural gas - Switzerland	Scope1	0,0614631	kg CO_2e/MJ	GaBi (Thinkstep) CH: Thermal energy from natural gas (direct) GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32) Service pack number 27
		0,054335365	kg CO_2/MJ	
		0,007071889	CH_4 in kg CO_2e/MJ	
		5,5834E-05	N_2O in kg CO_2e/MJ	

Consumption of diesel oil (m^3)



In 2015 the Countries covered by the EMS consumed a total of 222,5 m^3 of diesel oil for heating working environmental and to run emergency electricity generators. 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 all offices using diesel oil, consumption is read directly at the meter.
Czech Republic	Not used.

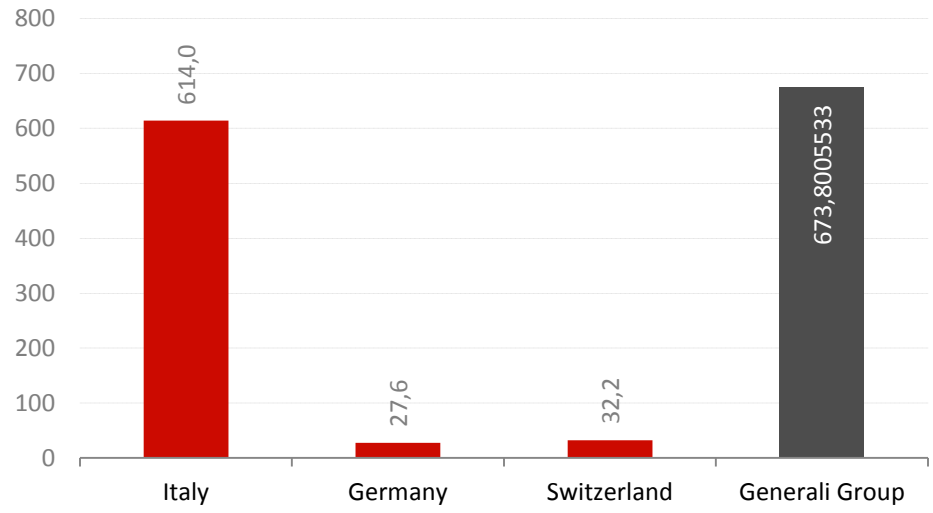
Below are the emissions per single gas grouped by Country. Details of natural gas consumption and emissions per single GHG and single installations are available in Annex 4.

Emissions of diesel oil per single GHG (tons CO_2e)

Country	CH_4	CO_2	N_2O	Total CO_2e
	2015	**2015**	**2015**	**2015**
Italy	0,8	612,3	1,0	614,0
Austria	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0
Germany*	0	27,6	0	27,6
Spain	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	32,1	0,1	32,2
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0
Total	**0,8**	**671,9**	**1,1**	**673,8**

* The source used to calculate fuel oil emissions in Germany does not provide emission factors for individual gases, and so the emissions for the individual gases are estimated.

Total emissions of CO_2e from diesel oil (tons)



Emissions of CO_2, CH_4 and 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 0,082126124 0,000102353 0,000129718	kg CO_2e/MJ kg CO_2/MJ CH_4 in kg CO_2e/MJ N_2O in kg CO_2e/MJ	GaBi (Thinkstep) EU-27: Diesel fuel supplied and combusted in diesel generator (direct) PE GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32) Service pack number 27
Diesel oil – Germany	Scope1	0,078926703	kg CO_2e/MJ	01/2015 VfU-Kennzahlen_2015_Erfassungs-_und_Berechnungdatei_International_Final_1-0_20151116.xlsx, 16.11.2015 - Version 1.0 des Updates 2015 D2 - EF GHG 2015 Source for internal GHG Emissions: Emissionen aus der Verbrennung von Öl German name: Heizöl (Interne THG-Emissionen)

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. In 2015 the plant consumed 2,474,634 m^3 of natural gas and produced 9,614,720 kWh of electricity.

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).

In 2015 a new trigeneration plant was set up in the Bernried office in Germany as well, and it consumed 23,900 m^3 of natural gas and produced 84,123 kWh of electricity.

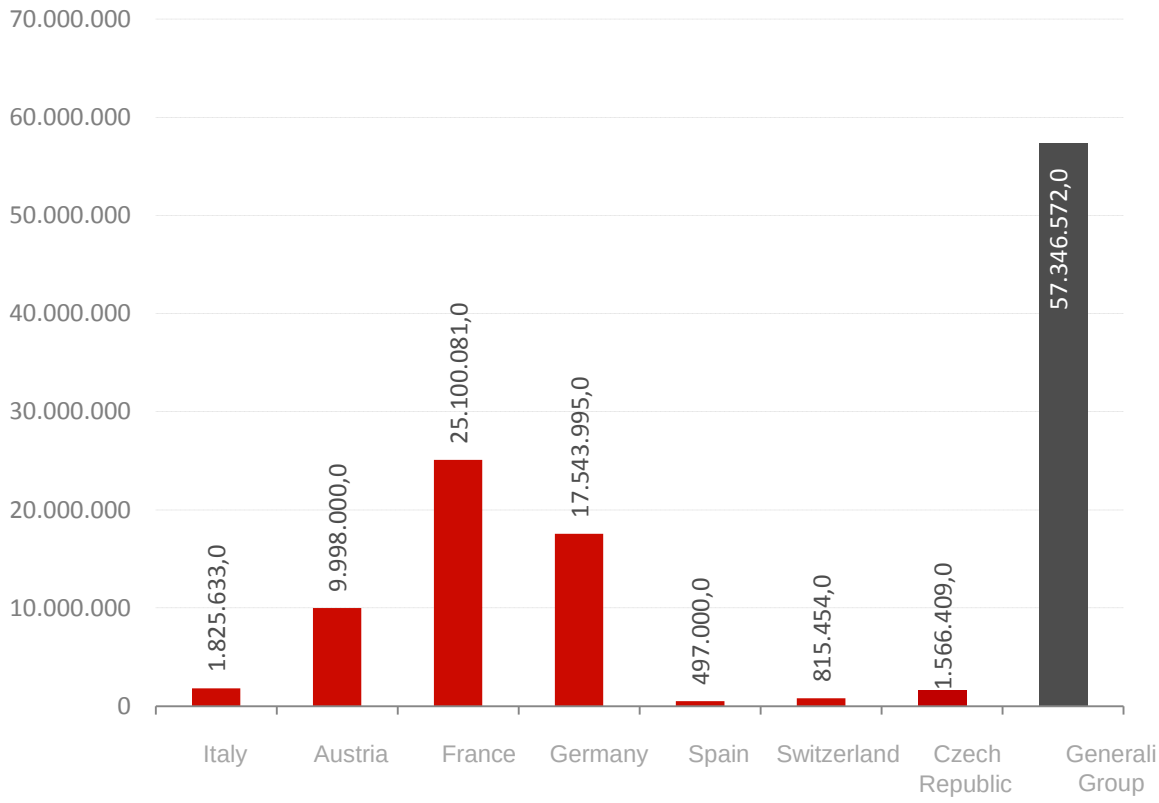
The plant's total emissions came to **4,896** tonnes of CO_2e of which 4,833 tonnes of CO_2e from the Mogliano Veneto plant and 63 tonnes of CO_2e from the Bernried plant.

Trigeneration plant – Italy	Scope1	Total consumption of electricity produced by the trigeneration plant (kWh)	0,2037	Kg CO_2e/ kWh gas	Generali Real Estate S.p.A. – Technology and Control Department
Trigeneration plant - Germany	Scope1	Total consumption of electricity	0,2561	Kg CO2e/ kWh	VfU-Kennzahlen2015:Blatt

	produced by the trigeneration plant (kWh)	B-Berechnung der Unweltauswirkungen

Emissions from corporate mobility

Corporate fleet mileage (km)



In 2015 corporate fleet vehicles in Countries included in the EMS covered a total of 57,346,572 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 was obtained as follows:

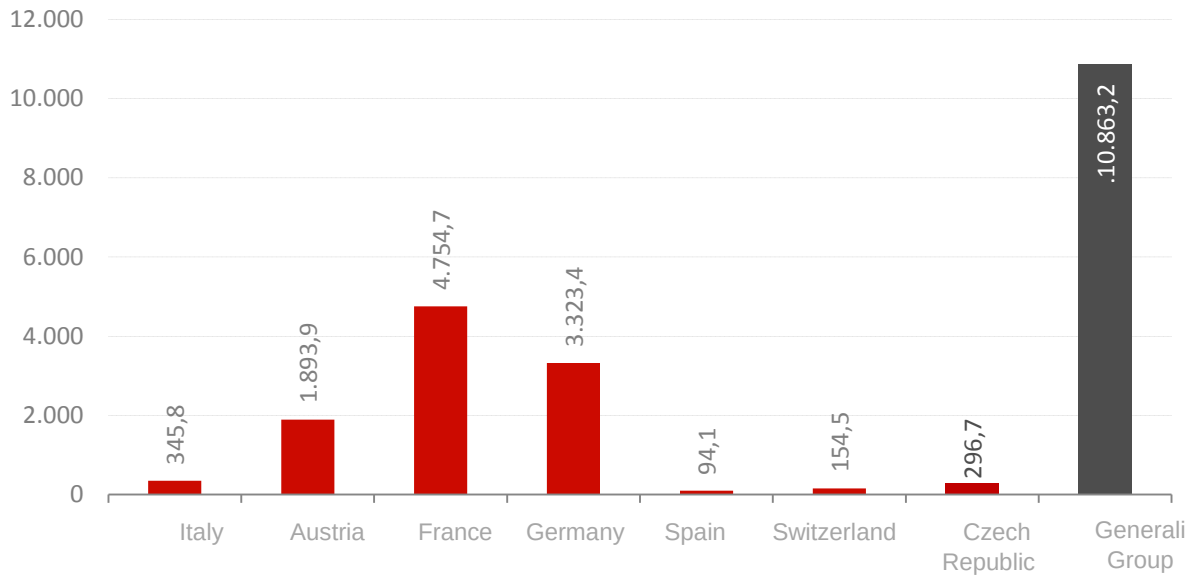
Country	Source
Italy	Cars are on long term hire – the kilometres are taken precisely from the computer system used to enter trips in order to request reimbursement of expenses.
Austria	Distances were given directly by the supplier, based on credit card expenses returned by the driver for fuel purchases.

France	Trips done by operating lease cars are estimated each month, based on a multi-year contract with the leasing company. The kilometres travelled using company cars are obtained by reading the vehicles' odometers.
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 distance travelled is estimated.
Czech Republic	Kilometres are taken once a month from the register used to precisely record the distances travelled.

Corporate fleet emissions per single GHG (tons CO_2e)

Country	CH_4	CO_2	N_2O	Total CO_2e
	2015	**2015**	**2015**	**2015**
Italy	0,2	343,7	2	345,8
Austria	1,0	1.882,2	10,7	1.893,9
France	2,5	4.725,3	26,9	4.754,7
Germany	1,8	3.302,8	18,8	3.323,4
Spain	0,0	93,6	0,5	94,1
Switzerland	0,1	153,5	0,9	154,5
Czech Republic	0,2	294,9	1,7	296,7
Total	**5,7**	**10.796,1**	**61,4**	**10.863,2**

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 the distances travelled by corporate vehicles are:

Car (Fuel not specified)	Scope1 & Scope3	0,00018943	kg CO_2e/m	Average car (unknown fuel) (direct) Sheet-Table-Factor: Business travel- land - Cars (by size) - Average car - Unknown (distance) Scope 3 Land based conversion factors should be used for travel for business purposes in assets not owned / directly operated by a business. This includes mileage for business purposes in cars owned by employees, public transport, hire cars etc.Data was extracted from 'FlatFileFormat_2014.xls', Version 1.1, Updated 14.07.2014. For further Information please refer to the attached document 'DCFCarbonFactors_16_10_2014_132411.xls'
		0,00018826	kg CO_2/m	
		0,0000001	CH_4 in kg CO_2e/m	
		0,00000107	N_2O in kg CO_2e/m	

Since the distances travelled by corporate vehicles are managed centrally in each Country and

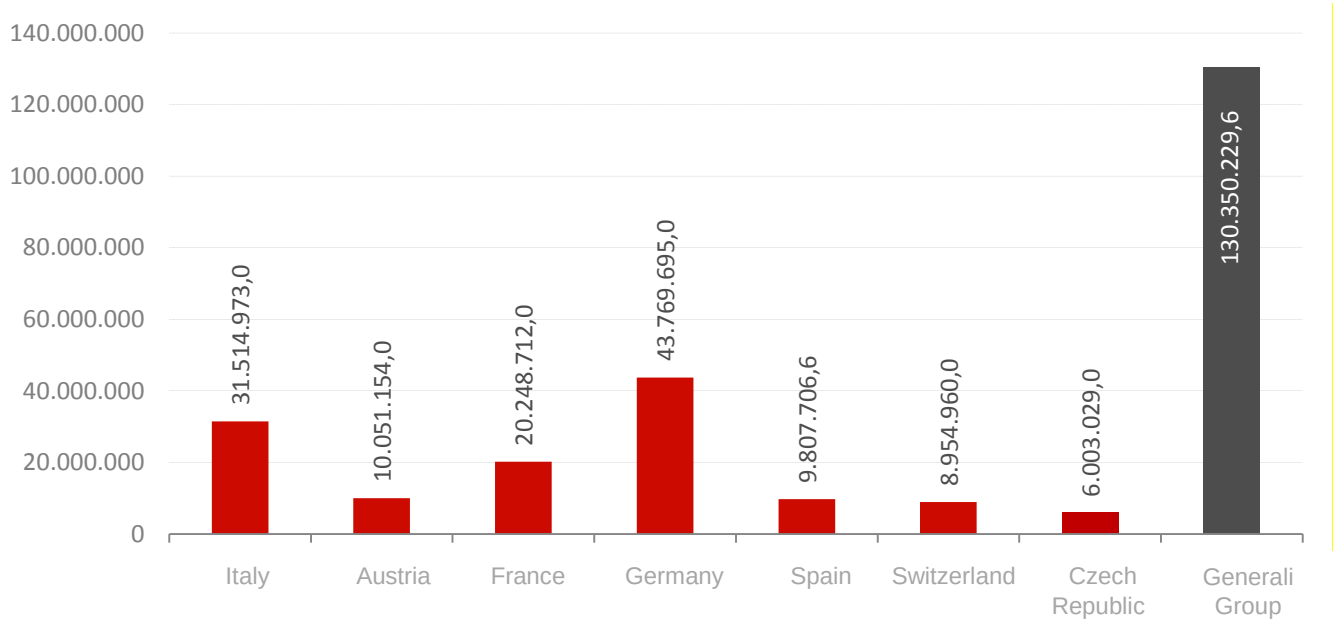
there is no clear breakdown of the corporate fleet by site, it is not possible to allocate a number of kilometres travelled to any individual site.
Based on these comments, reporting on emissions in terms of individual site figures, is not technically possible.

5.5 CALCULATION OF GHG EMISSIONS: SCOPE2

Scope2 emissions were estimated at **57,025.1** tons of CO_2e, of which **52,029.7** tons of CO_2e from electricity consumption and **4,995.4** 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 2015 equals 29,8 GWh.
To reduce environmental impact, the Group is committed to introducing increasing quotas of electricity from renewable sources. In 2015, all Countries involved in the System had a quota of electricity from renewable sources (73,9% for the Group as a whole).
In Germany, the TÜV SÜD certification body certifies that all the electricity used comes from a hydroelectric source, whereas in Italy the electricity bought for all offices is covered by certificates that guarantee the renewable origins of the sources used for the plants.

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

Country	Source
Italy	For all offices, consumption is taken from bills received from suppliers. In half of the offices, consumption is also taken from the meters.
Austria	For all buildings, consumption is taken from bills sent by the suppliers. In addition, consumption is also taken from the meters.
France	For all offices, consumption is taken from bills received from suppliers.
Germany	For all offices excepting one, consumption is taken by reading the meters. At just one office, consumption is taken from the bills sent by the suppliers.
Spain	For all buildings, consumption is taken from the bills sent by the suppliers.
Switzerland	For all buildings, consumption is taken from the bills sent by the suppliers.
Czech Republic	For all buildings, consumption is taken from the bills sent by the suppliers.

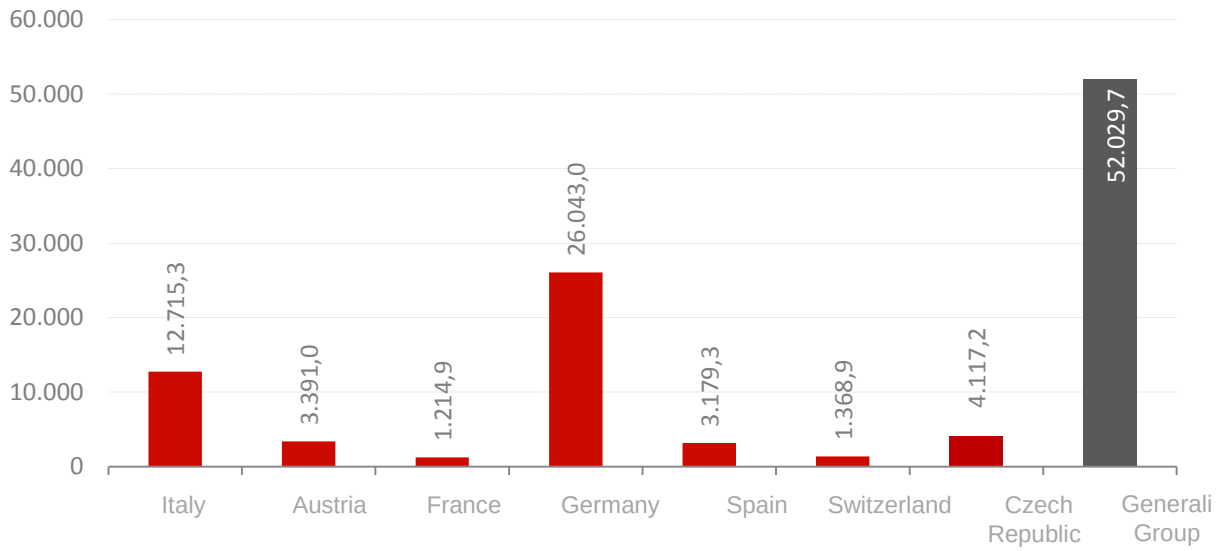
Below are the emissions per single gas grouped by Country. Details of electricity consumption and emissions per single GHG and single installations are available in Annex 5.

Emissions of electricity per single GHG (tons CO_2e)

Country	CH_4	CO_2	N_2O	Total CO_2e
	2015	**2015**	**2015**	**2015**
Italy	77,8	12.599,2	38,2	12.715,3
Austria	75,6	3.293,1	22,3	3.391,0
France*	8,9	1.191,7	14,3	1.214,9
Germany*	156,2	25.632,3	254,4	26.043,0
Spain	9,3	3.151,2	18,8	3.179,3
Switzerland	52,9	1.303,1	12,9	1.368,9
Czech Republic	28,2	4.071,1	18,0	4.117,2
Total	**409,0**	**51.241,5**	**378,9**	**52.029,7**

***** The source used to calculate natural gas emissions in France and Germany does not provide emission factors for individual gases, and so emissions for the individual gases are estimated.

Total emissions of CO_2e from electricity (tons)



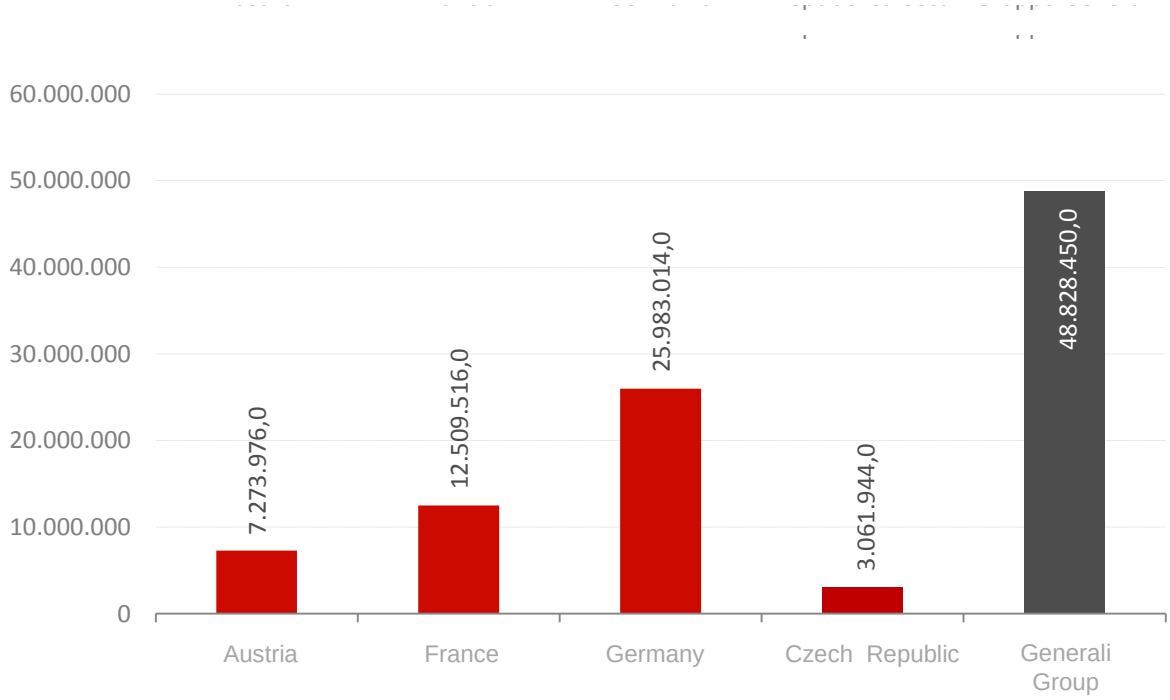
Emissions of CO_2, CH_4e N_2O and CO_2e produced by purchasing and consuming electricity were calculated by multiplying electricity consumption by the emission factor. The factors used were as follows:

Electricity – Italy	Scope2	0,112075	kg CO_2e/MJ	GaBi (Thinkstep) IT: Electricity grid mix (direct) PE GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32) Service pack number 27
		0,111051	kg CO_2/MJ	
		0,000686	CH_4 in kg CO_2e/MJ	
		0,000337	N_2O in kg CO_2e/MJ	
Electricity – Austria	Scope2	0,093715911	kg CO_2e/MJ	GaBi (Thinkstep) AT: Electricity grid mix (direct) PE GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32) Service pack number 27
		0,091008303	kg CO_2/MJ	
		0,002089441	CH_4 in kg CO_2e/MJ	
		0,0006152	N_2O in kg CO_2e/MJ	
Electricity – France	Scope2	0,015555556	kg CO_2e/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	0,055064731	kg CO_2e/MJ	01/2015 VfU-Kennzahlen_2015_Erfassungs-_und_Berechnungdatei_International_Final_1-0_20151116.xlsx, 16.11.2015 - Version 1.0 des Updates 2015 Pulldown Country Selection of Electrity Mix, German name: Deutschland Inland inkl. Verluste und Stromhandel (UBA - Schätzung für 2013) GHG-footprint of country selected plus losses for transport and conversion as selected
Electricity – Spain	Scope2	0,090045346	kg CO_2e/MJ	GaBi (Thinkstep) ES: Electricity grid mix (direct) PE GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32) Service pack number 27
		0,089248214	kg CO_2/MJ	
		0,00026343	CH_4 in kg CO_2e/MJ	
		0,00053366	N_2O in kg CO_2e/MJ	
Electricity - Switzerland	Scope2	0,042462558	kg CO_2e/MJ	GaBi (Thinkstep) CH: Electricity grid mix (direct) PE GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32) Service pack number 27
		0,040419907	kg CO_2/MJ	
		0,001640905	CH_4 in kg CO_2e/MJ	
		0,000400105	N_2O in kg CO_2e/MJ	

District heating emissions

Energy consumption from district heating (kWh)



In Austria, France, Germany and the Czech Republic energy is also used from district heating systems. Overall, the four Countries consumed 48,8 GWh of energy from district heating.
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 is taken from bills received from suppliers. For over half of them, consumption is also taken directly from the meter.
France	For all offices, consumption is taken from bills sent by the suppliers..
Germany	In the majority of offices using district heating consumption is taken directly from the meter, while for the others consumption is taken from the bills sent by the suppliers.
Spain	Not used.
Switzerland	Not used.
Czech Republic	For all buildings, consumption is taken from the bills sent by the suppliers.

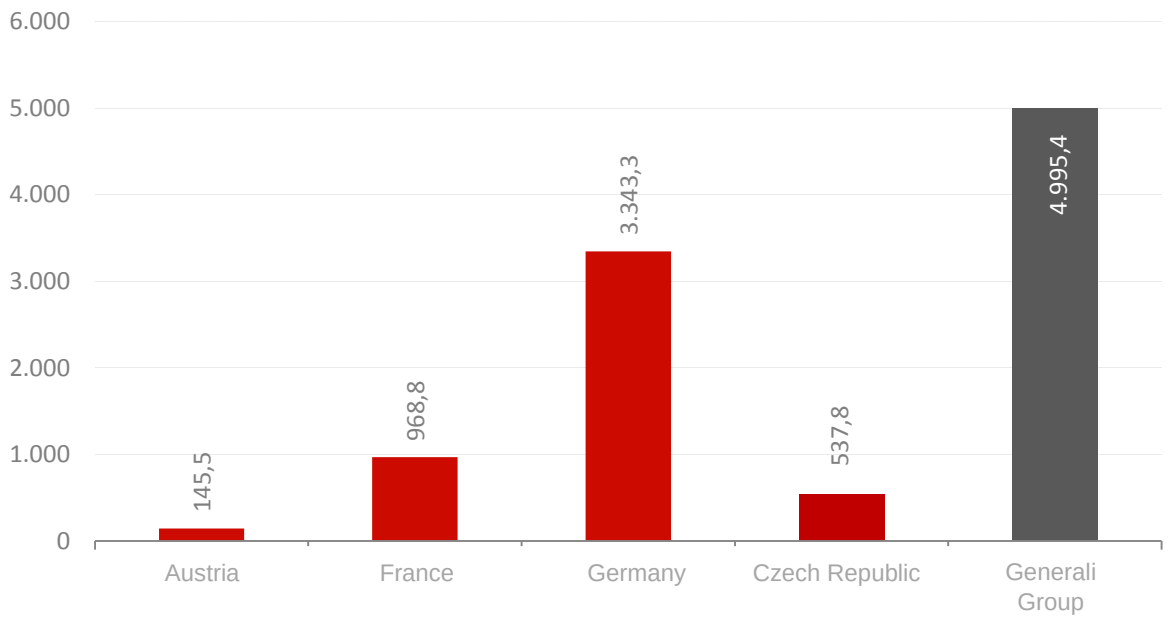
The emissions for individual gases are indicated below, grouped by Country. Details of district heating emissions and emissions for individual GHGs and installations, are available in Annex 6.

District heating emissions by individual GHG (tonnes of CO_2e)

Country	CH_4	CO_2	N_2O	Total CO_2e
	2015	**2015**	**2015**	**2015**
Italy	0	0	0	0
Austria*	3,2	141,3	1,0	145,5
France*	7,1	950,3	11,4	968,8
Germany*	20,1	3.290,5	32,7	3.343,3
Spain	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	3,7	531,8	2,3	537,8
Total	**34,1**	**4.913,9**	**47,4**	**4.995,4**

***** The source used to calculate district heating emissions in Austria, France and Germany does not provide emission factors for individual gases, and so emissions for the individual gases are estimated.

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 consumption of energy provided by district heating (kWh)	0,005555556	kg CO_2e/MJ	Mean value of emission factors declared by suppliers to Generali Austria
District Heating - France	Scope2	Total consumption of energy provided by district heating (kWh)	0,021512984	kg CO_2e/MJ	Mean value of emission factors declared by suppliers to Generali France
District Heating - Germany	Scope2	Total consumption of energy provided by district heating (kWh)	0,035741887	kg CO_2e/MJ	Mean value of emission factors declared by suppliers to Generali Germany

			0,048793208	**kg CO2e/MJ**	
District heating – Czech Republic	**Scope2**	**Total consumption of energy provided by district heating (kWh)**	0,048246234	kg CO2/MJ	**CZ: District heating and cooling PE GaBi version 6.4.1.20 (Win32)**
			0,000334079	CH4 in kg CO2e/MJ	
			0,000212875	N2O in kg CO2e/MJ	

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	10.863,2	50,0%	greater	yes
Natural gas	5.270,5	24,3%	greater	yes
Diesel oil	4.896,0	22,6%	lesser	no
Trigeneration system	673,8	3,1%	greater	yes
Total	**21.703,4**	**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	52.029,7	91,2%	greater	yes
District heating	4.995,4	8,8%	lesser	no
Total	**57.025,1**	**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	10.863,2	factors reported by international organisations	1	Data obtained from odometer reading	1	1,41	Low
Natural gas	5.270,5	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	4.896,0	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	52.029,7	factors given out by international organisations	1	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	1,41	Low
Total uncertainty						**1,05**	**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.

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.

Generali 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.

We believe that energy certification and sustainability diagnosis are very important in measuring system efficiency and identifying possible improvements. For this reason, in Austria most

buildings have energy certification that attests to their energy performance, whereas in France most offices have high quality environment (HQE) certification. 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.

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 is an initiative that means that, for one week a month, all employees work in their respective office, without any travelling.

The car policies lay down maximum limits for carbon dioxide emissions by company vehicles. In France, since July 2015 members of the company's top management may also choose hybrid or electric cars. In Austria, France and Italy remote appraisal systems are in place for claims, which makes it possible to reduce distances travelled by appraisers by car.

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.

VfU (Der Verein für Umweltmanagement und Nachhaltigkeit in Finanzinstituten e.V): The association for environmental and sustainability management for financial institutions (VfU) is a network of financial service providers in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Liechtenstein. Since 1995, the association and its members have been dealing with questions of sustainable management of the financial sector. In the DACH region there are no other networks of financial service providers with a comparable competence profile.

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 ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 – ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SCOPE

Società	Indirizzo	Città	Paese
Generali Italia S.p.A., Generali Business Solutions S.c.p.A., Banca Generali S.p.A., Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A., Alleanza Assicurazioni S.p.A., BG Fiduciaria S.i.m., Generfid S.p.A., Alfuturo Servizi Assicurativi S.r.l., Generali Infrastructure Services S.c.a.r.l., Generali Innovation Center for Automobile Repairs S.c.a.r.l.	Bassi Business Park (Via Bassi 2-6-8-8a-8b, Via Pepe 44, P.za Fidia 1)	MILANO	**ITALY**
Generali Business Solutions S.c.p.A., 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., Generali Business Solutions S.c.p.A., Genertellife S.p.A., CityLife S.p.A, Generali Infrastructure Services S.c.a.r.l., Generali Real Estate S.p.A., Generali Investments Europe S.p.A. S.G.R.	P.za Cordusio, 2	MILANO	**ITALY**
Generali Real Estate S.p.A. S.G.R., Generali Real Estate S.G.R., Generali Investments Europe S.G.R. S.p.A., Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A., CityLife S.p.A., Generali Business Solutions S.c.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 Infrastructure Services S.c.a.r.l., Banca Generali 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**
Alleanza Assicurazioni S.p.A., Generali Infrastructure Services S.c.a.r.l., 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.	Via Bissolati, 23	ROMA	**ITALY**
Generali Italia S.p.A., Generali Real Estate S.p.A., Generali Investments EuropeS.p.A. S.G.R., Generali Investments Holding S.p.A., Generali Business Solutions S.c.p.A., Banca Generali S.p.A., Generali Infrastructure Services S.c.a.r.l., Generali Properties S.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., Generali Infrastructure Services S.c.a.r.l.	Via Mazzini, 53	TORINO	**ITALY**
Generali Business Solutions S.c.p.A., Generali Real Estate S.p.A., Generali Infrastructure Services S.c.a.r.l.	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., Generali Infrastructure Services S.c.a.r.l., Generali Business Solutions S.c.p.A., Generali Investments Holding S.p.A.	P.za Duca degli Abruzzi, 2	TRIESTE	**ITALY**
Generali Business Solutions S.c.p.A., Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A., Generali Infrastructure Services S.c.a.r.l.	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., Genertellife S.p.A., Generali Business Solutions S.c.p.A.	Via Stock, 2-4	TRIESTE	**ITALY**
Banca Generali S.p.A., Generali Italia 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, GIS-Generali Infrastructure Services, Generali VIS Informatik GmbH, Europäische Reiseversicherung AG, BAWAG P.S.K. Versicherung AG, Risk-Aktiv Versicherungsservice GmbH, Generali Sales Promotion GmbH	Kratochwjlestraße 4	WIEN	**AUSTRIA**
Generali Holding Vienna AG, Generali Versicherung AG, Risk-Aktiv Versicherungsservice GmbH, GIS-Generali Infrastructure Services	Landskrongasse 1-3	WIEN	**AUSTRIA**
Generali Versicherung AG	Thomas Klestil Platz 2	WIEN	**AUSTRIA**
Generali Real Estate S.p.A. – Zweigniederlassung Österreich, Generali Immobilien GmbH, Generali Versicherung AG, Generali Rückversicherung AG	Bauernmarkt 12	WIEN	**AUSTRIA**
Generali Versicherung AG, Generali Capital Management GmbH, Generali FinanzService GmbH	Hoher Markt 3	WIEN	**AUSTRIA**
Generali Versicherung AG, GIS-Generali Infrastructure Services	Kelsenstraße 2	WIEN	**AUSTRIA**
Generali Versicherung AG	Reumannplatz 7	WIEN	**AUSTRIA**
Generali Versicherung AG	Geschäftsstelle		**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 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	2-4 rue Pillet Will	PARIS	**FRANCE**
Generali Vie S.A., Generali IARD S.A.	52 rue Duquesne 69455 LYON Cedex 6	LYON	**FRANCE**
Generali Vie S.A., Generali IARD S.A.	13 rue de la Jalousie 44980 SAINTE-LUCE SUR LOIRE	SAINTE-LUCE SUR LOIRE	**FRANCE**
ATLAS Dienstleistungen für Vermögensberatung GmbH	Aachener und Münchener Allee 1	AACHEN	**GERMANY**
Generali Deutschland Informatik Services GmbH, Generali Deutschland Services GmbH, Generali Infrastructure Services GmbH	Anton-Kurze-Allee 16 (IVZ1+IVZ2)	AACHEN	**GERMANY**
Generali Deutschland AG, Generali Deutschland Informatik Services GmbH, Generali Deutschland Services GmbH, Generali Infrastructure 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 AG, Generali Infrstructure Services	Norderstraße 101/Besenbinderhof 43	HAMBURG	**GERMANY**
AachenMünchener Versicherung AG	Äußere Sulzbacher Straße 116	NÜRNBERG	**GERMANY**
AachenMünchener Versicherung AG, Generali Deutschland Services GmbH	Rotebühlstraße 91-93	STUTTGART	**GERMANY**
Generali Versicherung AG	Schloßstraße, 73	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, Generali Deutschland Informatik	Hansaring 40-50	KÖLN	**GERMANY**

Services			
Generali Deutschland AG, Generali Real Estate S.p.A. Germany, Generali Investments DE KAGmbh, Generali Investments Europe S.p.A. Germany, Generali Deutschland Services 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, Generali Employee Benefits GmbH	Oeder Weg 151	FRANKFURT	**GERMANY**
Generali Deutschland AG, Generali Versicherung AG, Generali Deutschland Services GmbH, Generali Deutschland Schadenmanagement GmbH, Generali Lebenversicherung AG, Europ Assistance	Adenauerring 7 - 9- 11	MÜNCHEN	**GERMANY**
Cosmos Lebensversicherungs AG, Cosmos Versicherungs AG, Generali Deutschland Services GmbH, Generali Deutschland AG	Halbergstraße 50-60	SAARBRÜCKEN	**GERMANY**
Dialog Lebensversicherungs AG, Generali Deutschland Services GmbH	Halderstraße 29	AUGSBURG	**GERMANY**
Generali Akademie GmbH	Am Grundweiher 1	BERNRIED	**GERMANY**
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 Grupo Generali España Agrupacion de Interes Economico (A.I.E.)	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**
Česká Pojišťovna	Na Pankràci1658/121- CP1	PRAHA	**CZECH REPUBBLIC**
Česká Pojišťovna	Na Pankràci1720/123- CP2	PRAHA	**CZECH REPUBBLIC**

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	**305,5**	**3.873,0**	**6,1**	**9.017,6**
Roma - Via Bissolati, 23	50,2	480,6	0,5	531,3
Roma - Via d'Amico, 40	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Torino - Via Mazzini, 53	0,5	422,5	0,7	423,7
Torino - Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, 192/6	13,7	131,6	0,1	145,4
Milano - Via Bassi, 2	7,8	74,9	0,1	82,8
Milano - Via Bassi, 6	10,9	104,9	0,1	115,9
Milano - Via Bassi, 8	1,0	9,5	0,0	10,5
Milano - Via Bassi, 8a	7,4	70,6	0,1	78,0
Milano - Via Pepe, 44	4,2	40,6	0,0	44,9
Milano - P.za Fidia, 1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Milano - P.za Cordusio, 2	11,1	106,7	0,1	118,0
Milano - Corso Italia, 6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Milano - Via Meravigli, 2	0,2	165,0	0,3	165,5
Mogliano V.To - Via Marocchesa, 14	72,1	711,4	0,8	5.617,2
Napoli - Via Porzio	3,3	31,3	0,0	34,6
Trieste - P.za Duca degli Abruzzi, 1	12,4	119,1	0,1	131,6
Trieste - P.za Duca degli Abruzzi, 2	28,0	272,1	0,3	300,5
Trieste - Via Trento, 8	18,9	181,3	0,2	200,5
Trieste - Via Stock, 2	11,7	112,5	0,1	124,4
Trieste - C.so Cavour, 3-5	35,4	338,8	0,4	374,5
Trieste - Via Machiavelli, 3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Trieste - Via Filzi, 23	16,3	155,9	0,2	172,3
Flotta aziendale	0,2	343,7	2,0	345,8
Austria	**17,2**	**2.021,3**	**11,1**	**2.049,6**
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	10,8	93,3	0,3	104,4
Graz - Conrad v.Hotzendorfstrasse 8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Innsbruck - Maria Theresienstrasse 51-53	5,3	45,8	0,1	51,2
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
Flotta aziendale	1,0	1.882,2	10,7	1.893,9

France	**2,5**	**4.725,3**	**26,9**	**4.754,7**
Paris - 7, Boulevard Haussmann	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Paris - 2, rue Pillet Will	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
Lyon - 52, rue Duquesne	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sainte-Luce-sur-Loire - 13, rue de la Jalousie	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Flotta aziendale	2,5	4.725,3	26,9	4.754,7
Germany	**94,0**	**4.477,0**	**23,3**	**4.657,3**
Aachen - Aachener und Münchener Allee 1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Aachen - AachenMunchener Platz 1	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,4
Aachen - Anton Kurze Allee 16	35,0	434,9	1,7	471,6
Aachen - Maria Theresia Allee 38	8,0	99,6	0,4	108,0
Augsburg - Halderstrasse 29	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Bernried - Am Grundweiher 1	15,6	205,0	0,8	284,4
Frankfurt - Oeder Weg	8,7	107,8	0,4	116,9
Hamburg - Nagelsweg 47	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,6
Hamburg - Norderstrasse 101	0,0	12,2	0,0	12,2
Karlsruhe - Badeniaplatz 1	25,0	310,8	1,2	337,0
Karlsruhe - Bahnhofplatz 12	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Koln - Hansaring	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Koln - Sachsenring 91	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,5
Koln - Unter Sachsenhausen 17-23	0,0	2,3	0,0	2,3
Munchen - Adenauerring 7-9-11	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Nurnberg - Aussere Sulzbacher Strasse 116	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Saarbrucken - Halbergstrasse 50-60	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Stuttgart - Rotebuhlstrasse 91-93	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Stuttgart - Schloßstraße, 73	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Flotta aziendale	1,8	3.302,8	18,8	3.323,4
Spain	**0,0**	**93,6**	**0,5**	**94,1**
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
Flotta aziendale	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Switzerland	**74,5**	**757,4**	**1,5**	**833,4**
Adliswil - Soodmattenstrasse 2-10	49,5	395,3	0,4	445,2
Nyon - Avenue Perdtemps 23	25,0	208,6	0,2	233,8
Flotta aziendale	0,1	153,5	0,9	154,5
Czecj Republic	**0,2**	**294,9**	**1,7**	**296,7**
Praha - Na Pankráci (CP1+CP2)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Flotta aziendale	0,2	294,9	1,7	296,7
TOTAL	**493,9**	**16.242,5**	**71,1**	**21.703,4**

Country	Scope2 (tonnes CO_2e)			
	CH_4	CO_2	N_2O	Total CO_2e
Italy	**77,8**	**12.599,2**	**38,2**	**12.715,3**
Roma - Via Bissolati, 23	9,5	1.543,2	4,7	1.557,5
Roma - Via d'Amico, 40	2,4	388,9	1,2	392,5
Torino - Via Mazzini, 53	4,3	703,7	2,1	710,2
Torino - Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, 192/6	1,2	194,3	0,6	196,1
Milano - Via Bassi, 2	1,6	251,8	0,8	254,1
Milano - Via Bassi, 6	3,3	532,4	1,6	537,3
Milano - Via Bassi, 8	0,2	37,9	0,1	38,2
Milano - Via Bassi, 8a	1,0	167,7	0,5	169,2
Milano - Via Pepe, 44	1,6	266,0	0,8	268,5
Milano - P.za Fidia, 1	1,7	267,8	0,8	270,2
Milano - P.za Cordusio, 2	2,2	356,9	1,1	360,2
Milano - Corso Italia, 6	2,0	317,4	1,0	320,3
Milano - Via Meravigli, 2	1,1	182,6	0,6	184,3
Mogliano V.To - Via Marocchesa, 14	30,1	4.874,2	14,8	4.919,1
Napoli - Via Porzio	2,6	412,8	1,3	416,6
Trieste - P.za Duca degli Abruzzi, 1	0,8	124,3	0,4	125,5
Trieste - P.za Duca degli Abruzzi, 2	4,9	786,5	2,4	793,8
Trieste - Via Trento, 8	2,7	445,0	1,3	449,1
Trieste - Via Stock, 2	0,9	137,9	0,4	139,2
Trieste - C.so Cavour, 3-5	1,0	155,1	0,5	156,5
Trieste - Via Machiavelli, 3	0,5	81,2	0,2	81,9
Trieste - Via Filzi, 23	2,3	371,6	1,1	375,0
Austria	**78,8**	**3.434,3**	**23,2**	**3.536,5**
Wien - Bauernmarkt 12	0,6	27,2	0,2	28,0
Wien -Hoher Markt 3	1,4	59,0	0,4	60,8
Wien -Kelsenstrasse 2	7,5	327,1	2,2	336,9
Wien -Kratochwjlestrasse 4 (K4)	13,0	567,0	3,8	583,9
Wien -Landskrongasse 1-3 (L1)	26,9	1.173,7	7,9	1.208,7
Wien -Reumannplatz 7	0,5	22,2	0,1	22,8
Wien -Thomas Klestil Platz 2 (TT)	2,9	125,5	0,8	129,3
Bregenz - Quellenstrasse 1-7	2,4	103,5	0,7	106,6
Graz - Conrad v.Hotzendorfstrasse 8	1,8	77,1	0,5	79,4
Innsbruck - Maria Theresienstrasse 51-53	0,8	34,4	0,2	35,4
Klagenfurt - Burggasse 9	0,4	16,5	0,1	17,0
Linz - Adalbert Stifter Platz 2	4,0	174,5	1,2	179,7
Salzburg - Markus Sittikus Strasse 12-14	3,4	149,2	1,0	153,6
St.Polten - Dr.Karl Renner Promenade 37-41	2,4	105,2	0,7	108,3
Geschäftsstelle	10,8	472,2	3,2	486,2

France	**16,0**	**2.142,0**	**25,7**	**2.183,7**
Paris - 7, Boulevard Haussmann	1,0	133,6	1,6	136,2
Paris - 2, rue Pillet Will	0,5	69,2	0,8	70,6
Saint Denis - 2-8, rue Luigi Cherubini (Innovatis)	6,3	844,4	10,1	860,8
Saint Denis -18, avenue des Fruitiers (Jade)	2,1	278,0	3,3	283,4
Saint Denis -11-17, Av. Francois Mitterrand (Wilo)	5,7	765,0	9,2	779,9
Lyon - 52, rue Duquesne	0,3	38,1	0,5	38,8
Sainte-Luce-sur-Loire - 13, rue de la Jalousie	0,1	13,7	0,2	14,0
Germany	**176,2**	**28.922,8**	**287,1**	**29.386,2**
Aachen - Aachener und Münchener Allee 1	0,2	37,2	0,4	37,8
Aachen - AachenMunchener Platz 1	10,8	1.766,4	17,5	1.794,7
Aachen - Anton Kurze Allee 16	56,1	9.198,7	91,3	9.346,1
Aachen - Maria Theresia Allee 38	1,2	201,2	2,0	204,5
Augsburg - Halderstrasse 29	1,4	224,6	2,2	228,1
Bernried - Am Grundweiher 1	0,9	153,7	1,5	156,1
Frankfurt - Oeder Weg	1,9	305,9	3,0	310,8
Hamburg - Nagelsweg 47	1,7	279,0	2,8	283,5
Hamburg - Norderstrasse 101	20,5	3.360,1	33,3	3.413,9
Karlsruhe - Badeniaplatz 1	5,7	939,3	9,3	954,4
Karlsruhe - Bahnhofplatz 12	4,5	731,6	7,3	743,3
Koln - Hansaring	8,6	1.411,0	14,0	1.433,6
Koln - Sachsenring 91	4,4	715,6	7,1	727,0
Koln - Unter Sachsenhausen 17-23	9,3	1.527,2	15,2	1.551,7
Munchen - Adenauerring 7-9-11	32,0	5.251,4	52,1	5.335,5
Nurnberg - Aussere Sulzbacher Strasse 116	1,4	226,5	2,2	230,2
Saarbrucken - Halbergstrasse 50-60	13,7	2.247,6	22,3	2.283,6
Stuttgart - Rotebuhlstrasse 91-93	1,5	244,2	2,4	248,2
Stuttgart - Schloßstraße, 73	0,6	101,5	1,0	103,1
Spain	**9,3**	**3.151,2**	**18,8**	**3.179,3**
Barcelona - Gran Via 71	2,7	931,3	5,6	939,6
Barcelona - Gran Vía C.C. 129	0,1	46,1	0,3	46,5
Madrid - Calle Orense 2	2,4	802,4	4,8	809,6
Territorial Divisions	4,0	1.371,4	8,2	1.383,7
Switzerland	**52,9**	**1.303,1**	**12,9**	**1.368,9**
Adliswil - Soodmattenstrasse 2-10	40,3	993,3	9,8	1.043,5
Nyon - Avenue Perdtemps 23	12,6	309,8	3,1	325,4
Czech Republic	**31,9**	**4.602,9**	**20,3**	**4.655,1**
Praha - Na Pankráci (CP1+CP2)	31,9	4.602,9	20,3	4.655,1
TOTAL	**443,0**	**56.155,4**	**426,3**	**57.025,1**

Country	Scope 1+2 (tonnes CO_2e)			
	CH_4	CO_2	N_2O	Total CO_2e
Italy	**383,3**	**16.472,2**	**44,3**	**21.732,9**
Roma - Via Bissolati, 23	59,7	2.023,8	5,2	2.088,8
Roma - Via d'Amico, 40	2,4	388,9	1,2	392,5
Torino - Via Mazzini, 53	4,9	1.126,2	2,8	11.997,0
Torino - Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, 192/6	14,9	325,8	0,7	341,5
Milano - Via Bassi, 2	9,4	326,7	0,8	336,9
Milano - Via Bassi, 6	14,2	637,3	1,7	653,2
Milano - Via Bassi, 8	1,2	47,4	0,1	48,8
Milano - Via Bassi, 8a	8,4	238,2	0,6	247,2
Milano - Via Pepe, 44	5,9	306,7	0,9	313,4
Milano - P.za Fidia, 1	1,7	267,8	0,8	270,2
Milano - P.za Cordusio, 2	13,3	463,7	1,2	478,2
Milano - Corso Italia, 6	2,0	317,4	1,0	320,3
Milano - Via Meravigli, 2	1,3	347,7	0,8	349,8
Mogliano V.To - Via Marocchesa, 14	102,2	5.585,6	15,6	10.536,3
Napoli - Via Porzio	5,8	444,1	1,3	451,2
Trieste - P.za Duca degli Abruzzi, 1	13,2	243,4	0,5	257,1
Trieste - P.za Duca degli Abruzzi, 2	32,9	1.058,7	2,7	1.094,2
Trieste - Via Trento, 8	21,7	626,3	1,5	649,6
Trieste - Via Stock, 2	12,6	250,4	0,5	263,6
Trieste - C.so Cavour, 3-5	36,3	493,9	0,8	531,1
Trieste - Via Machiavelli, 3	0,5	81,2	0,2	81,9
Trieste - Via Filzi, 23	18,6	527,5	1,3	547,4
Company car fleet	0,2	343,7	2,0	345,8
Austria	**96,0**	**5.455,6**	**34,3**	**5.586,1**
Wien - Bauernmarkt 12	0,6	27,2	0,2	28,0
Wien -Hoher Markt 3	1,4	59,0	0,4	60,8
Wien -Kelsenstrasse 2	7,5	327,1	2,2	336,9
Wien -Kratochwjlestrasse 4 (K4)	13,0	567,0	3,8	583,9
Wien -Landskrongasse 1-3 (L1)	26,9	1.173,7	7,9	1.208,7
Wien -Reumannplatz 7	0,5	22,2	0,1	22,8
Wien -Thomas Klestil Platz 2 (TT)	2,9	125,5	0,8	129,3
Bregenz - Quellenstrasse 1-7	13,2	196,8	1,0	211,0
Graz - Conrad v.Hotzendorfstrasse 8	1,8	77,1	0,5	79,4
Innsbruck - Maria Theresienstrasse 51-53	6,1	80,1	0,4	86,6
Klagenfurt - Burggasse 9	0,4	16,5	0,1	17,0
Linz - Adalbert Stifter Platz 2	4,0	174,5	1,2	179,7
Salzburg - Markus Sittikus Strasse 12-14	3,4	149,2	1,0	153,6
St.Polten - Dr.Karl Renner Promenade 37-41	2,4	105,2	0,7	108,3
Geschäftsstelle	10,8	472,2	3,2	486,2
Company car fleet	1,0	1.882,2	10,7	1.893,9
France	**18,5**	**6.867,3**	**52,6**	**6.938,5**
Paris - 7, Boulevard Haussmann	1,0	133,6	1,6	136,2

Paris - 2, rue Pillet Will	0,5	69,2	0,8	70,6
Saint Denis - 2-8, rue Luigi Cherubini (Innovatis)	6,3	844,4	10,1	860,8
Saint Denis -18, avenue des Fruitiers (Jade)	2,1	278,0	3,3	283,4
Saint Denis -11-17, Av. Francois Mitterrand (Wilo)	5,7	765,0	9,2	779,9
Lyon - 52, rue Duquesne	0,3	38,1	0,5	38,8
Sainte-Luce-sur-Loire - 13, rue de la Jalousie	0,1	13,7	0,2	14,0
Company car fleet	2,5	4.725,3	26,9	4.754,7
Germany	**270,2**	**33.399,8**	**310,4**	**34.043,5**
Aachen - Aachener und Münchener Allee 1	0,2	37,2	0,4	37,8
Aachen - AachenMunchener Platz 1	10,8	1.766,8	17,5	1.795,1
Aachen - Anton Kurze Allee 16	91,0	9.633,7	93,0	9.817,7
Aachen - Maria Theresia Allee 38	9,2	300,9	2,4	312,5
Augsburg - Halderstrasse 29	1,4	224,6	2,2	228,1
Bernried - Am Grundweiher 1	16,5	358,7	2,3	440,5
Frankfurt - Oeder Weg	10,5	413,8	3,5	427,7
Hamburg - Nagelsweg 47	1,7	279,6	2,8	284,0
Hamburg - Norderstrasse 101	20,5	3.372,3	33,4	3.426,1
Karlsruhe - Badeniaplatz 1	30,7	1.250,1	10,5	1.291,4
Karlsruhe - Bahnhofplatz 12	4,5	731,6	7,3	743,3
Koln - Hansaring	8,6	1.411,0	14,0	1.433,6
Koln - Sachsenring 91	4,4	716,1	7,1	727,5
Koln - Unter Sachsenhausen 17-23	9,3	1.529,6	15,2	1.554,0
Munchen - Adenauerring 7-9-11	32,0	5.251,4	52,1	5.335,5
Nurnberg - Aussere Sulzbacher Strasse 116	1,4	226,5	2,2	230,2
Saarbrucken - Halbergstrasse 50-60	13,7	2.247,6	22,3	2.283,6
Stuttgart - Rotebuhlstrasse 91-93	1,5	244,2	2,4	248,2
Stuttgart - Schloßstraße, 73	0,6	101,5	1,0	103,1
Company car fleet	1,8	3.302,8	18,8	3.323,4
Spain	**9,4**	**3.244,7**	**19,4**	**3.273,4**
Barcelona - Gran Via,71	2,8	940,5	5,6	948,9
Barcelona - Gran Vía C.C. 129	0,1	48,7	0,3	49,1
Madrid - Calle Orense,2	2,4	860,4	5,1	867,9
Territorial divisions	4,1	1.395,1	8,3	1.407,5
Company car fleet	0,0	93,6	0,5	94,1
Switzerland	**127,4**	**2.060,4**	**14,4**	**2.202,3**
Adliswil - Soodmattenstrasse 2-10	89,8	1.388,6	10,2	1.488,7
Nyon - Avenue Perdtemps 23	37,5	518,3	3,3	559,2
Company car fleet	0,1	153,5	0,9	154,5
Czech Republic	**32,0**	**4.897,8**	**22,0**	**4.951,8**
Praha - Na Pankráci (CP1+CP2)	31,9	4.602,9	20,3	4.655,1
Company car fleet	0,2	294,9	1,7	296,7
TOTAL	**936,9**	**72.397,9**	**497,4**	**78.728,5**

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

Country	Natural gas consumption (m3)	CH_4 (ton. CO_2e)	CO_2 (ton.)	N_2O (ton. CO_2e)	Total CO_2e (ton.)
Italy	**1.278.948,0**	**304,5**	**2.917,0**	**3,2**	**3.224,8**
Roma - Via Bissolati, 23	210.711,0	50,2	480,6	0,5	531,3
Roma - Via d'Amico, 40	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Torino - Via Mazzini, 53	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Torino - Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, 192/6	57.685,0	13,7	131,6	0,1	145,4
Milano - Via Bassi, 2	32.834,0	7,8	74,9	0,1	82,8
Milano - Via Bassi, 6	45.981,0	10,9	104,9	0,1	115,9
Milano - Via Bassi, 8	4.180,0	1,0	9,5	0,0	10,5
Milano - Via Bassi, 8a	30.938,0	7,4	70,6	0,1	78,0
Milano - Via Pepe, 44	17.820,0	4,2	40,6	0,0	44,9
Milano - P.za Fidia, 1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Milano - P.za Cordusio, 2	46.790,0	11,1	106,7	0,1	118,0
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	302.621,0	72,1	690,2	0,8	763,0
Napoli - Via Porzio	13.737,0	3,3	31,3	0,0	34,6
Trieste - P.za Duca degli Abruzzi, 1	52.197,0	12,4	119,1	0,1	131,6
Trieste - P.za Duca degli Abruzzi, 2	117.728,0	28,0	268,5	0,3	296,8
Trieste - Via Trento, 8	79.502,0	18,9	181,3	0,2	200,5
Trieste - Via Stock, 2	49.325,0	11,7	112,5	0,1	124,4
Trieste - C.so Cavour, 3-5	148.547,0	35,4	338,8	0,4	374,5
Trieste - Via Machiavelli, 3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Trieste - Via Filzi, 23	68.352,0	16,3	155,9	0,2	172,3
Austria	**63.081,0**	**16,2**	**139,1**	**0,4**	**155,6**
Wien - Bauernmarkt 12	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Wien -Hoher 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	42.320,0	10,8	93,3	0,3	104,4
Graz - Conrad v.Hotzendorfstrasse 8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Innsbruck - Maria Theresienstrasse 51-53	20.761,0	5,3	45,8	0,1	51,2
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.Polten - 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

France	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**
Paris - 7, Boulevard Haussmann	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Paris - 2, rue Pillet Will	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
Lyon - 52, rue Duquesne	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sainte-Luce-sur-Loire - 13, rue de la Jalousie	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Germany	**578.786,0**	**92,2**	**1.146,6**	**4,5**	**1.243,3**
Aachen - Aachener und Münchener Allee 1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Aachen - AachenMunchener Platz 1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Aachen - Anton Kurze Allee 16	219.549,0	35,0	434,9	1,7	471,6
Aachen - Maria Theresia Allee 38	50.297,0	8,0	99,6	0,4	108,0
Augsburg - Halderstrasse 29	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Bernried - Am Grundweiher 1	97.638,0	15,5	193,4	0,8	209,7
Frankfurt - Oeder Weg	54.418,0	8,7	107,8	0,4	116,9
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	156.884,0	25,0	310,8	1,2	337,0
Karlsruhe - Bahnhofplatz 12	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Koln - Hansaring	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Koln - Sachsenring 91	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Koln - Unter Sachsenhausen 17-23	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Munchen - Adenauerring 7-9-11	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Nurnberg - Aussere Sulzbacher Strasse 116	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Saarbrucken - 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
Stuttgart - Schloßstraße, 73	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	**269.765,0**	**74,4**	**571,8**	**0,6**	**646,8**
Adliswil - Soodmattenstrasse 2-10	179.357,0	49,5	380,2	0,4	430,0
Nyon - Avenue Perdtemps 23	90.408,0	24,9	191,6	0,2	216,8
Czech Republic	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Praha - Na Pankráci (CP1+CP2)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
TOTAL	**2.190.580,0**	**487,3**	**4.774,5**	**8,7**	**5.270,5**

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

Country	Diesel oil consumption (m3)	CH_4 (ton. CO_2e)	CO_2 (ton.)	N_2O (ton. CO_2e)	Total CO_2e (ton.)
Italy	**202,4**	**0,8**	**612,3**	**1,0**	**614,0**
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	139,7	0,5	422,5	0,7	423,7
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 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	54,6	0,2	165,0	0,3	165,5
Mogliano V.To - Via Marocchesa, 14	7,0	0,0	21,2	0,0	21,2
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	1,2	0,0	3,6	0,0	3,6
Trieste - Via Trento, 8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
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 -Hoher 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.Polten - 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

France	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**
Paris - 7, Boulevard Haussmann	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Paris - 2, rue Pillet Will	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
Lyon - 52, rue Duquesne	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sainte-Luce-sur-Loire - 13, rue de la Jalousie	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Germany	**9,5**	**0,0**	**27,6**	**0,0**	**27,6**
Aachen - Aachener und Münchener Allee 1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Aachen - AachenMunchener Platz 1	0,1	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,4
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	4,0	0,0	11,6	0,0	11,6
Frankfurt - Oeder Weg	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Hamburg - Nagelsweg 47	0,2	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,6
Hamburg - Norderstrasse 101	4,2	0,0	12,2	0,0	12,2
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
Koln - Hansaring	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Koln - Sachsenring 91	0,2	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,5
Koln - Unter Sachsenhausen 17-23	0,8	0,0	2,3	0,0	2,3
Munchen - Adenauerring 7-9-11	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Nurnberg - Aussere Sulzbacher Strasse 116	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Saarbrucken - 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
Stuttgart - Schloßstraße, 73	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	**10,6**	**0,0**	**32,1**	**0,1**	**32,2**
Adliswil - Soodmattenstrasse 2-10	5,0	0,0	15,1	0,0	15,2
Nyon - Avenue Perdtemps 23	5,6	0,0	16,9	0,0	17,0
Czech Republic	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Praha - Na Pankráci (CP1+CP2)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
TOTAL	**222,5**	**0,8**	**671,9**	**1,1**	**673,8**

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)	Totale CO_2e (ton.)
Italy	**31.514.973,0**	**77,8**	**12.599,2**	**38,2**	**12.715,3**
Roma - Via Bissolati, 23	3.860.199,0	9,5	1.543,2	4,7	1.557,5
Roma - Via d'Amico, 40	972.796,0	2,4	388,9	1,2	392,5
Torino - Via Mazzini, 53	1.760.272,0	4,3	703,7	2,1	710,2
Torino - Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, 192/6	485.948,0	1,2	194,3	0,6	196,1
Milano - Via Bassi, 2	629.840,0	1,6	251,8	0,8	254,1
Milano - Via Bassi, 6	1.331.720,0	3,3	532,4	1,6	537,3
Milano - Via Bassi, 8	94.734,0	0,2	37,9	0,1	38,2
Milano - Via Bassi, 8a	419.400,0	1,0	167,7	0,5	169,2
Milano - Via Pepe, 44	665.382,0	1,6	266,0	0,8	268,5
Milano - P.za Fidia, 1	669.807,0	1,7	267,8	0,8	270,2
Milano - P.za Cordusio, 2	892.850,0	2,2	356,9	1,1	360,2
Milano - Corso Italia, 6	793.832,0	2,0	317,4	1,0	320,3
Milano - Via Meravigli, 2	456.828,0	1,1	182,6	0,6	184,3
Mogliano V.To - Via Marocchesa, 14	12.192.000,0	30,1	4.874,2	14,8	4.919,1
Napoli - Via Porzio	1.032.451,0	2,6	412,8	1,3	416,6
Trieste - P.za Duca degli Abruzzi, 1	311.030,0	0,8	124,3	0,4	125,5
Trieste - P.za Duca degli Abruzzi, 2	1.967.347,0	4,9	786,5	2,4	793,8
Trieste - Via Trento, 8	1.113.090,0	2,7	445,0	1,3	449,1
Trieste - Via Stock, 2	345.000,0	0,9	137,9	0,4	139,2
Trieste - C.so Cavour, 3-5	387.919,0	1,0	155,1	0,5	156,5
Trieste - Via Machiavelli, 3	203.001,0	0,5	81,2	0,2	81,9
Trieste - Via Filzi, 23	929.527,0	2,3	371,6	1,1	375,0
Austria	**10.051.154,0**	**75,6**	**3.293,1**	**22,3**	**3.391,0**
Wien - Bauernmarkt 12	70.976,0	0,5	23,3	0,2	23,9
Wien -Hoher Markt 3	152.734,0	1,1	50,0	0,3	51,5
Wien -Kelsenstrasse 2	988.670,0	7,4	323,9	2,2	333,6
Wien -Kratochwjlestrasse 4 (K4)	1.648.052,0	12,4	540,0	3,6	556,0
Wien -Landskrongasse 1-3 (L1)	3.519.095,0	26,5	1.153,0	7,8	1.187,3
Wien -Reumannplatz 7	59.699,0	0,4	19,6	0,1	20,1
Wien -Thomas Klestil Platz 2 (TT)	364.823,0	2,7	119,5	0,8	123,1
Bregenz - Quellenstrasse 1-7	315.918,0	2,4	103,5	0,7	106,6
Graz - Conrad v.Hotzendorfstrasse 8	205.131,0	1,5	67,2	0,5	69,2
Innsbruck - Maria Theresienstrasse 51-53	104.857,0	0,8	34,4	0,2	35,4
Klagenfurt - Burggasse 9	45.714,0	0,3	15,0	0,1	15,4
Linz - Adalbert Stifter Platz 2	496.300,0	3,7	162,6	1,1	167,4
Salzburg - Markus Sittikus Strasse 12-14	429.401,0	3,2	140,7	1,0	144,9
St.Polten - Dr.Karl Renner Promenade 37-41	308.045,0	2,3	100,9	0,7	103,9
Geschäftsstelle	1.341.739,0	10,1	439,6	3,0	452,7

France	**20.248.712,0**	**8,9**	**1.191,7**	**14,3**	**1.214,9**
Paris - 7, Boulevard Haussmann	1.524.838,0	0,7	89,7	1,1	91,5
Paris - 2, rue Pillet Will	507.264,0	0,2	29,9	0,4	30,4
Saint Denis - 2-8, rue Luigi Cherubini (Innovatis)	7.942.389,0	3,5	467,4	5,6	476,5
Saint Denis -18, avenue des Fruitiers (Jade)	2.794.064,0	1,2	164,4	2,0	167,6
Saint Denis -11-17, Av. Francois Mitterrand (Wilo)	6.600.416,0	2,9	388,4	4,7	396,0
Lyon - 52, rue Duquesne	647.031,0	0,3	38,1	0,5	38,8
Sainte-Luce-sur-Loire - 13, rue de la Jalousie	232.710,0	0,1	13,7	0,2	14,0
Germany	**43.769.695,0**	**156,2**	**25.632,3**	**254,4**	**26.043,0**
Aachen - Aachener und Münchener Allee 1	39.034,0	0,1	22,9	0,2	23,2
Aachen - AachenMunchener Platz 1	2.401.779,0	8,6	1.406,5	14,0	1.429,1
Aachen - Anton Kurze Allee 16	15.707.706,0	56,1	9.198,7	91,3	9.346,1
Aachen - Maria Theresia Allee 38	343.653,0	1,2	201,2	2,0	204,5
Augsburg - Halderstrasse 29	319.000,0	1,1	186,8	1,9	189,8
Bernried - Am Grundweiher 1	262.388,0	0,9	153,7	1,5	156,1
Frankfurt - Oeder Weg	522.432,0	1,9	305,9	3,0	310,8
Hamburg - Nagelsweg 47	375.001,0	1,3	219,6	2,2	223,1
Hamburg - Norderstrasse 101	4.484.862,0	16,0	2.626,4	26,1	2.668,5
Karlsruhe - Badeniaplatz 1	1.604.028,0	5,7	939,3	9,3	954,4
Karlsruhe - Bahnhofplatz 12	1.031.269,0	3,7	603,9	6,0	613,6
Koln - Hansaring	1.924.670,0	6,9	1.127,1	11,2	1.145,2
Koln - Sachsenring 91	990.888,0	3,5	580,3	5,8	589,6
Koln - Unter Sachsenhausen 17-23	2.379.049,0	8,5	1.393,2	13,8	1.415,5
Munchen - Adenauerring 7-9-11	7.320.300,0	26,1	4.286,9	42,5	4.355,6
Nurnberg - Aussere Sulzbacher Strasse 116	266.300,4	1,0	156,0	1,5	158,4
Saarbrucken - Halbergstrasse 50-60	3.343.420,0	11,9	1.958,0	19,4	1.989,3
Stuttgart - Rotebuhlstrasse 91-93	328.725,0	1,2	192,5	1,9	195,6
Stuttgart - Schloßstraße, 73	125.190,6	0,4	73,3	0,7	74,5
Spain	**9.807.706,6**	**9,3**	**3.151,2**	**18,8**	**3.179,3**
Barcelona - Gran Via 71	2.898.496,4	2,7	931,3	5,6	939,6
Barcelona - Gran Vía C.C. 129	143.427,3	0,1	46,1	0,3	46,5
Madrid - Calle Orense 2	2.497.371,4	2,4	802,4	4,8	809,6
Territorial Divisions	4.268.411,6	4,0	1.371,4	8,2	1.383,7
Switzerland	**8.954.960,0**	**52,9**	**1.303,1**	**12,9**	**1.368,9**
Adliswil - Soodmattenstrasse 2-10	6.826.105,0	40,3	993,3	9,8	1.043,5
Nyon - Avenue Perdtemps 23	2.128.855,0	12,6	309,8	3,1	325,4
Czech Republic	**6.003.029,0**	**28,2**	**4.071,1**	**18,0**	**4.117,2**
Praha - Na Pankráci (CP1+CP2)	6.003.029,0	28,2	4.071,1	18,0	4.117,2
TOTAL	**130.350.229,6**	**409,0**	**51.241,5**	**378,9**	**52.029,7**

ANNEX 6 – EMISSIONS FROM DISTRICT HEATING BY INDIVIDUAL INSTALLATION

Country	District heating consumption (kWh)	CH_4 (ton. CO_2e)	CO_2 (ton.)	N_2O (ton. CO_2e)	Total CO_2e (ton.)
Italy	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**
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	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
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 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	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	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	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
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	**7.273.976,0**	**3,2**	**141,3**	**1,0**	**145,5**
Wien - Bauernmarkt 12	201.147,0	0,1	3,9	0,0	4,0
Wien -Hoher Markt 3	463.384,0	0,2	9,0	0,1	9,3
Wien -Kelsenstrasse 2	164.771,0	0,1	3,2	0,0	3,3
Wien -Kratochwjlestrasse 4 (K4)	1.392.047,0	0,6	27,0	0,2	27,8
Wien -Landskrongasse 1-3 (L1)	1.069.443,0	0,5	20,8	0,1	21,4
Wien -Reumannplatz 7	134.003,0	0,1	2,6	0,0	2,7
Wien -Thomas Klestil Platz 2 (TT)	309.830,0	0,1	6,0	0,0	6,2
Bregenz - Quellenstrasse 1-7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Graz - Conrad v.Hotzendorfstrasse 8	509.191,0	0,2	9,9	0,1	10,2
Innsbruck - Maria Theresienstrasse 51-53	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Klagenfurt - Burggasse 9	79.784,0	0,0	1,5	0,0	1,6
Linz - Adalbert Stifter Platz 2	613.683,0	0,3	11,9	0,1	12,3
Salzburg - Markus Sittikus Strasse 12-14	438.460,0	0,2	8,5	0,1	8,8
St.Polten - Dr.Karl Renner Promenade 37-41	219.623,0	0,1	4,3	0,0	4,4
Geschäftsstelle	1.678.610,0	0,7	32,6	0,2	33,6

France	**12.509.516,0**	**7,1**	**950,3**	**11,4**	**968,8**
Paris - 7, Boulevard Haussmann	577.116,0	0,3	43,8	0,5	44,7
Paris - 2, rue Pillet Will	518.400,0	0,3	39,4	0,5	40,1
Saint Denis - 2-8, rue Luigi Cherubini (Innovatis)	4.962.000,0	2,8	376,9	4,5	384,3
Saint Denis -18, avenue des Fruitiers (Jade)	1.495.000,0	0,9	113,6	1,4	115,8
Saint Denis -11-17, Av. Francois Mitterrand (Wilo)	4.957.000,0	2,8	376,6	4,5	383,9
Lyon - 52, rue Duquesne	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0
Sainte-Luce-sur-Loire - 13, rue de la Jalousie	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0
Germany	**25.983.014,0**	**20,1**	**3.290,5**	**32,7**	**3.343,3**
Aachen - Aachener und Münchener Allee 1	113.400,0	0,1	14,4	0,1	14,6
Aachen - AachenMunchener Platz 1	2.842.031,0	2,2	359,9	3,6	365,7
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	298.000,0	0,2	37,7	0,4	38,3
Bernried - Am Grundweiher 1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Frankfurt - Oeder Weg	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Hamburg - Nagelsweg 47	468.836,0	0,4	59,4	0,6	60,3
Hamburg - Norderstrasse 101	5.793.230,0	4,5	733,7	7,3	745,4
Karlsruhe - Badeniaplatz 1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Karlsruhe - Bahnhofplatz 12	1.008.000,0	0,8	127,7	1,3	129,7
Koln - Hansaring	2.241.300,0	1,7	283,8	2,8	288,4
Koln - Sachsenring 91	1.068.200,0	0,8	135,3	1,3	137,4
Koln - Unter Sachsenhausen 17-23	1.058.333,0	0,8	134,0	1,3	136,2
Munchen - Adenauerring 7-9-11	7.615.860,0	5,9	964,5	9,6	979,9
Nurnberg - Aussere Sulzbacher Strasse 116	557.324,0	0,4	70,6	0,7	71,7
Saarbrucken - Halbergstrasse 50-60	2.287.280,0	1,8	289,7	2,9	294,3
Stuttgart - Rotebuhlstrasse 91-93	408.520,0	0,3	51,7	0,5	52,6
Stuttgart - Schloßstraße, 73	222.700,0	0,2	28,2	0,3	28,7
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	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**
Adliswil - Soodmattenstrasse 2-10	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Nyon - Avenue Perdtemps 23	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Czech Republic	**3.061.944,0**	**3,7**	**531,8**	**2,3**	**537,8**
Praha - Na Pankráci (CP1+CP2)	3.061.944,0	3,7	531,8	2,3	537,8
TOTAL	**48.828.450,0**	**34,1**	**4.913,9**	**47,4**	**4.995,4**