

## CDP 2009 Information Request

Respondent: Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A

## General introduction

Intesa Sanpaolo is a banking Group resulting from the merger between Banca Intesa and Sanpaolo IMI. It has clear leadership in the Italian market and a strong international presence focused on Central-Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean basin. Its environmental policy was approved on February 2007 by the new Management Board. This policy defines the approach for preventing, handling and, where possible, reducing environmental impact generated, directly or indirectly, by the activities of the Group, thereby confirming the importance of integrating economic factors with social and environmental factors to protect future generations. Its implementation is thoroughly and progressively carried out step by step, either fulfilling the challenges posed by the international standards the bank has adopted, or listening to the stakeholders to whom it relates, including potential criticisms towards its behaviour. Climate change is one of the issues in which the Group wants to engage. For this reason it guarantees its participation into the CCWG and AMWG of the UNEP FI. At end 2008 the Group counts more than 106,000 employees, more than 8,200 branches and around 20 billion clients

## Risk and Opportunities

## 1. Regulatory Risks: (CDP6 1(a)(i))

1.1 Is your company exposed to regulatory risks related to climate change?

We consider our company to be exposed to regulatory risks.

Potential regulatory risks to our business are mainly related to the lack of clarity and confidence about the market framework and to potential strict regulation on emissions. Without a firm indication of what will happen with regard to carbon markets linked to the Kyoto Protocol rules, costs for financial companies may increase because the perversity of markets may affect negatively the role of demand and supply. This can affect the bank in its financing activity.

## Further information

## 2. Physical Risks: (CDP6 1(a)(ii))

2.1 Is your company exposed to physical risks from climate change?

We consider our company to be exposed to physical risks.

Intesa Sanpaolo, as a financial institution, is not directly affected by weather patterns. Regarding extreme weather events, Intesa Sanpaolo, according to Italian Central Bank guidelines, developed a Business Continuity Plan (BCP) that is not focused on specific events that could happen but on their consequences. The BCP provides specific solutions that allow the Bank facing the following scenarios: a) Unavailability of buildings that host Bank's personnel dedicated to Bank's relevant business processes (i.e. events that cause the unreachability of the ordinary work sites); b) Unavailability of personnel dedicated to Bank's relevant business processes (i.e. events that directly affect personnel); c) Unavailability of ICT systems (i.e. total / partial loss of ICT systems); d) Unavailability of Infrastructural services (i.e. Telecommunication and Power Supply services).

Potential physical risks to our business are also related to an inadequate integration of climate issues into business processes, such as credit screening, project finance (where the vulnerable part is surprisingly enormous according to the World Bank), and due diligence.

## Further information

## 3. Other Risks: (CDP6 1(a)(iii))

3.1 Is your company exposed to other risks as a result of climate change?

We consider our company to be exposed to other risks.

Reputational risks are important as well.

Reputational risks can vary greatly: mainly they relate to our role in the financial intermediation with customers, not taking into due consideration climate change issues in the financing screening. They can also be linked to the supply chain: i.e. choice of suppliers (i.e. energy supply) presents a potential general risk. NGO's are particularly active in this respect, monitoring the activity.

## Further information

## 4. Regulatory Opportunities: (CDP6 1(b)(i))

4.1 Do regulatory requirements on climate change present opportunities for your company?

Regulatory requirements present opportunities for my company.

We consider that current or anticipated regulatory requirements offer opportunities because they can create a market for financing products in favour of renewable energies, such as loans or mutual funds.

Other market opportunities identified are the following:- brokerage and clearing services (emission trading for third parties, especially SME, in Italy and abroad);- commodity trading (risk management services through commodity derivatives);- carbon finance (legal and operational advisory for the start up of investments in clean technology, assistance in equity, debt and risk management); - direct investment in funds dedicated to CDM and JI projects;- fiduciary services; - finance instruments for enterprises and private individuals (for example products to support investments for the rationalization of consumption, the diversification of sources and the production of renewable and alternative energies).

The Emission Trading System is an interesting opportunity of business for Intesa Sanpaolo, Equiter is active in this field (is a partner of GICA).

Further information

## 5. Physical Opportunities: (CDP6 1(b)(ii))

5.1 Do physical changes resulting from climate change present opportunities for your company?

Physical changes present opportunities for my company.

By putting in place dedicated management systems we can prevent and manage in a better way our performances in terms of resources usage (energy, water, paper, etc.), reducing costs and spreading environmental culture amongst our people.

Further information

## 6. Other Opportunities: (CDP6 1(b)(iii))

6.1 Does climate change present other opportunities for your company?

Climate change presents other opportunities for my company.

As a financial institution we face other opportunities related to climate change in several areas.

- We decided to support the Sustenergy Campaign. In line with that project we provide concrete solutions to the issue of access to energy sector financing, on the one hand by supplying specific assistance to businesses interested in applying for European financing for renewable energy and on the other, by launching various product lines for businesses, small businesses and individuals to respond adequately to the customer demand for investment opportunities in energy saving and renewable energy resources (89 million loans as of end 2008).

- The Bank has also stipulated an agreement with the Italian provider of electrical services to ensure that the incentives for the production of solar energy can be used as a guarantee for the financing application and, at a later stage, for the direct payment of the reimbursement instalment.

- The bank already has mutual funds managed according to SRI criteria (432 million euro as of end 2008), on the other hand the demand for 'green' funds is increasing and may constitute an interesting opportunity;

With regard to large companies we extend the project finance to renewable energy projects.

In this particular area Intesa Sanpaolo is a financial partner in socially sustainable projects (energy efficiency) examined by the international community and NGOs both in Italy and abroad such as that in Slovakia, promoted by our subsidiary VUB.

- The need of public/private partnership has increased and we can be one of the players.

- If we give an accurate and positive response to the need created by climate change, we can enjoy a good reputation in the competitors' arena.

- Through Equiter and its Utilities and Environmental Desk, Intesa Sanpaolo carries out a scrupulous and continuous monitoring of investment risks and opportunities in the renewable energy sector, ranging from windfields and mini-hydroelectric plants to solar energy, biomass and biogas, to make an efficacious contribution to combating climate change.

Further information

## Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Accounting, Emissions Intensity, Energy and Trading

### 7. Reporting Year (CDP6 Q2(a)(ii))

Information about how to respond to this section may be found in "The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)" developed by the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development ("the GHG Protocol"), see <http://www.ghgprotocol.org/>. ISO 14064-1 is compatible with the GHG Protocol as are a number of regional/national programme protocols. For more information see <http://www.ghgprotocol.org/> and use the guidance button above.

Please provide CDP with responses to questions 7, 8, 9, 10.1, 10.2, 11.1 and 11.2 for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not done so before or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. Please work backwards from the current reporting year, so that you enter data for your oldest reporting period last.

Questions 10.1, 10.2, 11.1, and 11.2 are on subsequent webpages and the dates that you give in answer to question 7 will be carried forwards to automatically populate those webpages.

7.1. Please state the start date and end date of the year for which you are reporting GHG emissions.

Start date: 01 January 2008

End date: 31 December 2008

Financial accounting year: 01 January 2008

### 8. Reporting Boundary: (CDP6 Q2(a)(i))

8.1. Please indicate the category that describes the company, entities, or group for which Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions are reported.

8.2. Please state whether any parts of your business or sources of GHG emissions are excluded from your reporting boundary.

9. Methodology: (CDP6 Q2(a)(iii))

9.1. Please describe the process used by your company to calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions including the name of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions.

Please provide your answer in the text box. In addition to this description, if relevant, select a methodology from the list of published methodologies. This will aid automated analysis of the data.

We gather consumption data (such as energy, gas, oil, etc.) in a structured way and we calculate the GHG emissions by means of conversion factors which relate to the transformation process of primary energy into useful energy (combustion, etc). The same factors are up-to-date and provided by ABI (Italian Banking Association) and FIRE (Italian Association of Energy Managers).  
Please refer to Social Report 2008 page 145

Select methodologies:

Please also provide:

9.2 Details of any assumptions made.

Where data are not available we use single average parameters taken from comparable situations and boundaries  
Please refer to Social Report 2008 page 145

9.3 The names of and links to any calculation tools used.

Select calculation tools:

9.4 The global warming potentials you have applied and their origin.

Provided that Intesa Sanpaolo purchases for the most part hydroelectric power, emissions we produce could be considered like CO2. Conservatively we consider a correct GWP to be 1,25

9.5 The emission factors you have applied and their origin.

Please refer to Social Report 2008 page 145

Further information

[http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53388/11745/Intesa\\_Sanpaolo\\_Social\\_Report\\_2008.pdf](http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53388/11745/Intesa_Sanpaolo_Social_Report_2008.pdf)

10. Scope 1 Direct GHG Emissions: (CDP6 Q2(b)(i))

Instructions for question 10 and question 11 (following page)

When providing answers to questions 10 and 11, please do not deduct offset credits, Renewable Energy Certificates etc, or net off any estimated avoided emissions from the export of renewable energy, carbon sequestration (including enhanced oil recovery) or from the use of goods and services. Opportunities to provide details of activities that reduce or avoid emissions are provided elsewhere in the information request.

Carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon e.g. carbon dioxide from burning biomass/biofuels should be reported separately from emissions Scopes 1, 2 and 3. If relevant, please report these emissions in question 15. However, please do include any nitrous oxide or methane emissions from biomass/biofuel combustion in your emissions under the three scopes.

Please answer the following questions using Table 1.

Please provide:

10.1. Total gross global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>-e

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by:  
10.2. Country or region

Please provide CDP with responses to questions 10.1 and 10.2 for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not done so before or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. Please work backwards from the current reporting year, so that you enter data for your oldest reporting period last. Table 1 (below) and table 5 (Q11.1 and 11.2) will be automatically populated with the dates that you give in answer to 7.1.

Electric utilities should report emissions by country/region using the table in question EU3.

Table 1 - Please use whole numbers only. Use the "Other" option in the drop down menu to enter the name of a region.

Reporting year Q7.1 Start date	01/01/2008
Reporting year Q7.1 End date	31/12/2008
10.1 Total gross global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> -e	78703
10.2 Gross Scope 1 emissions in metric tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> -e by country or region	

Your answer to question 10.1 will be automatically carried forward to tables 2 and 3 below if you add a country or region in answer to 10.2 or press "Save" at the end of the page.

Please tick the box if your total gross global Scope 1 figure (Q10.1) includes emissions that you have transferred outside your reporting boundary (as given in answer to 8.1). Please report these transfers under 13.5.

Where it will facilitate a better understanding of your business, please also break down your total global Scope 1 emissions by:

10.3. Business division  
and/or  
10.4. Facility

10.3. Business division (only data for the current reporting year requested)

Table 2 - Please use whole numbers only.

Business Divisions - Enter names below	Scope 1 Metric tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> -e
Total gross global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> -e - answer to question Q10.1	78703

10.4. Facility (only data for the current reporting year requested)

Table 3 - Please use whole numbers only.

Facilities - Enter names below	Scope 1 Metric tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> -e
Total gross global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> -e - answer to question Q10.1	78703

10.5. Please break down your total global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes of the gas and metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>-e by GHG type. (Only data for the current reporting year requested.)

Table 4 - Please use whole numbers only.

Scope 1 GHG Type	Unit	Quantity
CO <sub>2</sub>	Metric tonnes	
CH <sub>4</sub>	Metric tonnes	
CH <sub>4</sub>	Metric tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> -e	
N <sub>2</sub> O	Metric tonnes	
N <sub>2</sub> O	Metric tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> -e	
HFCs	Metric tonnes	
HFCs	Metric tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> -e	
PFCs	Metric tonnes	
PFCs	Metric tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> -e	
SF <sub>6</sub>	Metric tonnes	
SF <sub>6</sub>	Metric tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> -e	

10.6. If you have not provided any information about Scope 1 emissions in response to the questions above, please explain your reasons and describe any plans you have for collecting Scope 1 GHG emissions information in future.

Further information

11. Scope 2 Indirect GHG Emissions: (CDP6 Q2(b)(i))

Important note about emission factors where zero or low carbon electricity is purchased:

The emissions factor you should use for calculating Scope 2 emissions depends upon whether the electricity you purchase is counted in calculating the grid average emissions factor or not – see below. You can find this out from your supplier.

Electricity that IS counted in calculating the grid average emissions factor:  
Where electricity is sourced from the grid and that electricity has been counted in calculating the grid average emissions factor, Scope 2 emissions must be calculated using the grid average emissions factor, even if your company purchases electricity under a zero or low carbon electricity tariff.

Electricity that is NOT counted in calculating the grid average emissions factor:  
Where zero or low carbon electricity is sourced from the grid or otherwise transmitted to the company and that electricity is not counted in calculating the grid average, the emissions factor specific to that method of generation can be used, provided that any certificates quantifying GHG-related environmental benefits claimed for the electricity are not sold or passed on separately from the electricity purchased.

[Click here](#) to see the instructions from the previous page on answering question 11.

Please answer the following questions using Table 5.

Please provide:

11.1. Total gross global Scope 2 GHG emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>-e.

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by:

11.2. Country or region

Please provide CDP with responses to questions 11.1 and 11.2 for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not done so before or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. Please work backwards from the current reporting year, so that you enter data for your oldest reporting period last. Table 5 will be automatically populated with the dates that you give in answer to 7.1.

Table 5 - Please use whole numbers only. Use the "Other" option in the drop down menu to enter the name of a region.

Reporting year Q7.1 Start date	01/01/2008
Reporting year Q7.1 End date	31/12/2008
11.1 Total gross global Scope 2 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> -e	104745
11.2 Gross Scope 2 emissions in metric tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> -e by country or region	

Your answer to 11.1 will be automatically carried forward to tables 6 and 7 below if you add a country or region in answer to 11.2 or press "Save" at the end of the page.

Where it will facilitate a better understanding of your business, please also break down your total global Scope 2 emissions by:

11.3. Business division

and/or

11.4. Facility

11.3. Business division (only data for the current reporting year requested)

Table 6 - Please use whole numbers only.

Business Divisions - Enter names below	Scope 2 Metric tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> -e
Total gross global Scope 2 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> -e - answer to question Q11.1	104745

11.4. Facility (only data for the current reporting year requested)

Table 7 - Please use whole numbers only.

Facilities - Enter names below	Scope 2 Metric tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> -e
Total gross global Scope 2 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> -e - answer to question Q11.1	104745

11.5. If you have not provided any information about Scope 2 emissions in response to the questions above, please explain your reasons and describe any plans you have for collecting Scope 2 GHG emissions information in future.

Further information

## 12. Contractual Arrangements Supporting Particular Types of Electricity Generation: (CDP6 Q2(b)(i)- Guidance)

12.1. If you consider that the grid average factor used to report Scope 2 emissions in question 11 does not reflect the contractual arrangements you have with electricity suppliers, (for example, because you purchase electricity using a zero or low carbon electricity tariff), you may calculate and report a contractual Scope 2 figure in response to this question, showing the origin of the alternative emission factor and information about the tariff.

The source of the hydroelectric power we purchase is certified by the Gestore dei Servizi Elettrici - GSE

12.2. If you retire any certificates (eg: Renewable Energy Certificates) associated with zero or low carbon electricity, please provide details.

Further information

## 13. Scope 3 Other Indirect GHG Emissions: (CDP6 Q2(c))

For each of the following categories, please:

- Describe the main sources of emissions,
- Report emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>-e,
- state the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

Notes about question 13

When providing answers to question 13, please do not deduct offset credits, Renewable Energy Certificates etc, or net off any estimated avoided emissions from the export of renewable energy, carbon sequestration (including enhanced oil recovery) or from the use of goods and services. Opportunities to provide details of activities that reduce or avoid emissions are provided elsewhere in the information request.

Carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon e.g. carbon dioxide from burning biomass/biofuels should be reported separately from emissions Scopes 1, 2 and 3. If relevant, please report these emissions in question 15. However, please do include any nitrous oxide or methane emissions from biomass/biofuel combustion in your emissions under the three scopes.

13.1 Employee business travel  
Describe the main sources of emissions

As of employees business travel, the main three sources of emissions are:

employees own cars: 7,677 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>

trains: 1,562 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>

flights: 8,735 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>

Emissions in metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-e.

Total employee business travel emissions: 17974 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>

State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

The business travel emission calculation is currently a working progress.

The methodology used involved the following steps:

-collection of information on single courses by type and occurrences

-set up of conversion factors through analysis of specialized publications and direct information from the service suppliers

13.2. External distribution/logistics  
Describe the main sources of emissions

Emissions in metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-e.

State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

### 13.3 Use/disposal of company's products and services

For auto manufacture and auto component companies – please refer to the additional questions for these sectors before completing question 13.3.  
Describe the main sources of emissions

Emissions in metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-e.

State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

### 13.4 Company supply chain

Describe the main sources of emissions

Emissions in metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-e.

State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

### 13.5 Other

If you are reporting emissions that do not fall into the categories above, please categorise them into transferred emissions and non-transferred emissions (please see guidance for an explanation of these terms).

Please report transfers in the first three input fields and non-transfers in the last three input fields.

#### Transfers

Describe the main sources of emissions

#### Transfers

Report emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>-e.

#### Transfers

State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

#### Non-transfers

Describe the main sources of emissions

#### Non-transfers

Report emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>-e.

#### Non-transfers

State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

13.6 If you have not provided information about one or more of the categories of Scope 3 GHG emissions in response to the questions above, please explain your reasons and describe any plans you have for collecting Scope 3 indirect emissions information in future.

Further information

#### 14. Emissions Avoided Through Use Of Goods And Services (New for CDP 2009)

14.1. If your goods and/or services enable GHG emissions to be avoided by a third party, please provide details including the estimated avoided emissions, the anticipated timescale over which the emissions are avoided and the methodology, assumptions, emission factors (including sources), and global warming potentials (including sources) used for your estimations.

Further information

#### 15. Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Biologically Sequestered Carbon: (New for CDP 2009)

An example would be carbon dioxide from burning biomass/biofuels.

15.1. Please provide the total global carbon dioxide emissions in metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> from biologically sequestered carbon.

Emissions in metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> - Please use whole numbers only

Further information

#### 16. Emissions Intensity: (CDP6 Q3(b))

16.1. Please supply a financial emissions intensity measurement for the reporting year for your combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Please describe the measurement.

[No such measurements are made](#)

16.1.1. Give the units. For example, the units could be metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>-e per million Yen of turnover, metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>-e per US\$ of profit, metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>-e per thousand Euros of turnover.

16.1.2. The resulting figure.

Use a decimal point if necessary. Please use a "." rather than a ",", i.e. please write 15.6 rather than 15,6

16.2. Please supply an activity related intensity measurement for the reporting year for your combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Please describe the measurement.

16.2.1. Give the units e.g. metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>-e per metric tonne of output or for service sector businesses per unit of service provided.

16.2.2. The resulting figure.

Use a decimal point if necessary. Please use a "." rather than a ",", i.e. please write 15.6 rather than 15,6

Further information



17. Emissions History: (CDP6 Q2(f))

17.1. Do emissions for the reporting year vary significantly compared to previous years?

Yes

In general we can say that despite a slight increase in the reporting boundary during 2008, the quantity of emissions produced has decreased significantly, largely due to a greater use of hydroelectric power in Italy and reduced energy consumption linked to the gradual upgrading of systems and office equipment.

If the answer to 17.1 is Yes:

17.1.1. Estimate the percentage by which emissions vary compared with the previous reporting year.

This box will accept numerical answers containing a decimal point. Please use "." not "," i.e. write 10.6, not 10,6.

11.9 %

Have the emissions increased or decreased?

Decreased

Further information

18. External Verification/Assurance: (CDP6 Q2(d))

18.1. Has any of the information reported in response to questions 10 – 15 been externally verified/assured in whole or in part?

Yes, it has been externally verified/assured in whole or in part. (Please continue with questions 18.2 to 18.5)

It would aid automated analysis of responses if you could select responses from the tick boxes below. However, please use the text box provided if the tick boxes menu options are not appropriate.

18.2. State the scope/boundary of emissions included within the verification/assurance exercise.

Scope 1 Q10.1

Scope 2 Q11.1

Scope 3 employee business travel Q13.1

Please use the text box below to describe the scope/boundary of emissions included within the verification/assurance exercise if the tick box menu options above are not applicable.

18.3. State what level of assurance (eg: reasonable or limited) has been given.

The level of assurance is "reasonable". Please refer to Social Report 2008

18.4. Provide a copy of the verification/assurance statement.

Please attach a copy/copies.

[http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53388/11758/Intesa\\_Sanpaolo\\_Social\\_Report\\_2008.pdf](http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53388/11758/Intesa_Sanpaolo_Social_Report_2008.pdf)

18.5. Specify the standard against which the information has been verified/assured.

The auditors report is based on the following procedures:

the research document nr.1 issued by The Work Group for the Social Report (GBS)

the criteria stated by the Audit Standard "International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000" (ISAE 3000) issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standard Board

Please refer to the Social Report 2008 page 183

18.6. If none of the information provided in response to questions 10-15 has been verified in whole or in part, please state whether you have plans for GHG emissions accounting information to be externally verified/assured in future.

Further information

[http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53388/11759/Intesa\\_Sanpaolo\\_Social\\_Report\\_2008.pdf](http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53388/11759/Intesa_Sanpaolo_Social_Report_2008.pdf)

## 19. Data Accuracy: (CDP6 Q2(e) – New wording for CDP 2009)

19.1. What are the main sources of uncertainty in your data gathering, handling and calculations e.g.: data gaps, assumptions, extrapolation, metering/measurement inaccuracies etc?

If you do not gather emissions data, please select emissions data is NOT gathered and proceed to question 20.

Emission data is gathered.

There are principally two of them:

- there is a lack of uniformity in the price of the thermal power in the Italian market, and the calculation is based on an average unit price
- the emissions calculation is based on national average parameters

19.2. How do these uncertainties affect the accuracy of the reported data in percentage terms or an estimated standard deviation?

19.3. Does your company report GHG emissions under any mandatory or voluntary scheme (other than CDP) that requires an accuracy assessment?

No (Please go to question 20.)

19.3.1 Please provide the name of the scheme.

19.3.2. Please provide the accuracy assessment for GHG emissions reported under that scheme for the last report delivered.

Further information

## 20. Energy and Fuel Requirements and Costs: (New for CDP 2009)

Please provide the following information for the reporting year:

Cost of purchased energy

20.1. The total cost of electricity, heat, steam and cooling purchased by your company.

134000000

Select currency

European euro

20.1.1. Please break down the costs by individual energy type.

Table 8 - The "Cost" column will not accept text. Please use whole numbers only.

Energy type	Cost	Currency
Electricity	107000000	European euro
Heat	27000000	European euro
Steam		European euro
Cooling		European euro

Cost of purchased fuel

20.2. The total cost of fuel purchased by your company for mobile and stationary combustion.

3451000

Select currency

20.2.1. Please breakdown the costs by individual fuel type.

Table 9 - The cost column will not accept text. Please use whole numbers only.

Mobile combustion fuels	Cost	Currency
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Stationary combustion fuels	Cost	Currency
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Energy and fuel inputs

The following questions are designed to establish your company's requirements for energy and fuel (inputs). Please note that MWh is our preferred unit for answers as this helps with comparability and analysis. Although it is usually associated with electricity, it can equally be used to represent the energy content of fuels (see CDP 2009 Reporting Guidance for further information on conversions to MWh).

Purchased energy input

20.3 Your company's total consumption of purchased energy in MWh.

Please use whole numbers only.

963665 MWh

Purchased and self produced fuel input

20.4. Your company's total consumption in MWh of fuels for stationary combustion only. This includes purchased fuels, as well as biomass and self-produced fuels where relevant.

Please use whole numbers only.

29608 MWh

In answering this question and the one below, you will have used either Higher Heating Values (also known as Gross Calorific Values) or Lower Heating Values (also known as Net Calorific Values).

Please state which you have used in calculating your answers.

[The figure above refers to self-produced methane gas](#)

20.4.1. Please break down the total consumption of fuels reported in answer to question 20.4 by individual fuel type in MWh.

Table 10 - Please use whole numbers only

Stationary combustion fuels	MWh
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Energy output

In this question we ask for information about the energy in MWh generated by your company from the fuel that it uses. Comparing the energy contained in the fuel before combustion (question 20.4) with the energy available for use after combustion will give an indication of the efficiency of your combustion processes, taking your industry sector into account.

20.5. What is the total amount of energy generated in MWh from the fuels reported in question 20.4?

Please use whole numbers only.

20.6. What is the total amount in MWh of renewable energy, excluding biomass, that is self-generated by your company?

Please use whole numbers only.

25285 MWh

Energy exports

This question is for companies that export energy that is surplus to their requirements. For example, a company may use electricity from a combined heat and power plant but export the heat to another organisation.

20.7. What percentage of the energy reported in response to question 20.5 is exported/sold by your company to the grid or to third parties?

Please use whole numbers only.

20.8. What percentage of the renewable energy reported in response to question 20.6 is exported/sold by your company to the grid or to third parties?

Please use whole numbers only.

Further information

## 21. EU Emissions Trading Scheme: (CDP6 Q2(g)(i) – New wording for CDP 2009)

Electric utilities should report allowances and emissions using the table in question EU5.

21.1. Does your company operate or have ownership of facilities covered by the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS)?

[No \(Please go to question 22.\)](#)

Please give details of:

21.2. The allowances allocated for free for each year of Phase II for facilities which you operate or own. (Even if you do not wholly own facilities, please give the full number of allowances).

Table 11 - Please use whole numbers only.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Free allowances metric tonnes CO2</b>					

21.3. The total allowances purchased through national auctioning processes for the period 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008 for facilities that you operate or own. (Even if you do not wholly own facilities, please give the total allowances purchased through auctions by the facilities for this period).

Total allowances purchased through auction

21.4. The total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008 for facilities which you operate or own. (Even if you do not wholly own facilities, please give the total emissions for this period.)

Total emissions in metric tonnes

Further information

## 22. Emissions Trading: (CDP6 Q2(g)(ii) - New wording for CDP 2009)

Electric utilities should read EU6 before answering these questions.

22.1. Please provide details of any emissions trading schemes, other than the EU ETS, in which your company already participates or is likely to participate within the next two years.

[We only participate in the EU ETS. \(Please go to question 22.2\)](#)

22.2. What is your overall strategy for complying with any schemes in which you are required or have elected to participate, including the EU ETS?

[Please refer to question nr. 22.7](#)

Further information

## 22. Carbon credits

22.3. Have you purchased any project-based carbon credits?

Yes. (Please answer the following questions)

Please indicate whether the credits are to meet one or more of the following commitments:

Primarily for voluntary offsetting of your own emissions

Please also:

22.4 Provide details including the type of unit, volume and vintage purchased and the standard/scheme against which the credits have been verified, issued and retired (where applicable).

At the 2008 Public Administration Forum, Intesa Sanpaolo purchased CO2 credits for an amount of 10,200 kg of CO2, which helped to build a wind energy plant in Vani Vilas Sagar, a village in the Chitradurga region of India, state of Karnataka.

In a similar manner, the event dedicated to the presentation of economic results as at 30 June 2008 to executives, held in Turin, was attended by 1,400 employees and was organised with a specific focus on sustainability. In fact, the Bank decided to compensate the impact of participants and personnel mobility, energy consumption (lighting, air-conditioning and the use of electrical and electronic equipment), the catering service and the production of distributed material against a project to produce biomass energy for district heating from virgin wood in Valtellina.

22.5. Have you been involved in the origination of project-based carbon credits?

No. (Please go to question 22.7)

22.6. Please provide details including:

- Your role in the project(s),
- The locations and technologies involved,
- The standard/scheme under which the projects are being/have been developed,
- Whether emissions reductions have been validated or verified,
- The annual volumes of generated/projected carbon credits,
- Retirement method if used for own compliance or offsetting.

22.7. Are you involved in the trading of allowances under the EU ETS and/or project-based carbon credits as a separate business activity, or in direct support of a business activity such as investment fund management or the provision of offsetting services?

Yes. (Please answer the following question)

22.8. Please provide details of the role performed.

EQUITER, a company controlled by Intesa Sanpaolo, participates in a carbon fund, GICA - Green Initiative Carbon Assets S.A., which is a joint-venture with three powerful Italian compliance investors (Sorgenia, Lucchini, Iride Mercato).

The fund's aim is to originate and trade carbon assets, based on the flexible mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol.

In particular, GICA negotiates ERPA's and purchases the CO2 Credits (CER) to be delivered during the project's lifetime.

As of December 2008, GICA has a portfolio of contracts with a delivery nominal amount of 1,8 million tons CO2.

The acquired CER from CDM project should be delivered in the period 2009-2013.

EQUITER acts as equity investor in GICA, with a commitment of 15 million euro, 25% of the total fund commitment (60 million euro).

Further information

Performance

23. Reduction plans & goals: (CDP6 Q3(a))

23.1. Does your company have a GHG emissions and/or energy reduction plan in place?

Yes. (Please go to question 23.3)

23.2. Please explain why.

It would aid automated analysis of responses if you could select a response from the options below as well as using the text box. However, please just use the text box provided if the options are not appropriate.

If the menu options above are not appropriate, please answer the question using the text box below:

#### Goal setting

23.3. Do you have an emissions and/or energy reduction target(s)?

Yes. (Please answer the following questions)

23.4 What is the baseline year for the target(s)?

Year 2008

23.5. What is the emissions and/or energy reduction target(s)?

Estimates of reduction, including mobility, are:

74,000 tonnes of CO2/year

34,000 toe/year relative to primary energy

23.6. What are the sources or activities to which the target(s) applies?

Electricity, fuel for heating and transport

23.7. Over what period/timescale does the target(s) extend?

2009/2011

#### Further information

#### 23. GHG emissions and energy reduction activities

23.8. What activities are you undertaking or planning to undertake to reduce your emissions/energy use?

They consist of:

- initiatives aimed to consumptions reduction through increasing efficiency on plants and machineries and on their management.
- completion of the transition to hydroelectric energy in all our premises and sites

#### Further information

#### 23. Goal evaluation

23.9. What benchmarks or key performance indicators do you use to assess progress against the emissions/energy reduction goals you have set?

Due to a scarcity of market benchmark for the banking sector, we use internal targets based on continuous improvement.

#### Further information

#### 23. Goal achievement

23.10. What emissions reductions, energy savings and associated cost savings have been achieved to date as a result of the plan and/or the activities described above? Please state the methodology and data sources you have used for calculating these reductions and savings.

In Italy, the use of hydroelectric power in 2008 allowed us to avoid approximately 240,000 tonnes per year of CO2 emissions, an overall cut of almost 27% on the previous year, despite the increase in emissions due to the use of heating fuels. Furthermore, it is also important to take into account the emissions avoided due to energy efficiency initiatives, which contribute to an additional 6,100-tonnes cut in CO2 per annum, taking also into account the cumulated savings achieved through similar action taken in previous years.

Intesa Sanpaolo's commitment to reducing its ecological footprint has in general led to an electricity energy saving at national level of 3%, despite a 3% increase in the

reporting boundary.

In 2008 approximately 53 million euro were spent on environment protection. This figure includes costs for special waste management, systems maintenance, (current only, excluding extraordinary maintenance), Environmental Management Systems and costs relating to energy saving certification and to raising employee awareness with regard to energy saving.

23.11. What investment has been required to achieve the emissions reductions and energy savings targets or to carry out the activities listed in response to question 23.8 and over what period was that investment made?

Table 13 - The "Investment number" column will not accept text. Please use whole numbers only.

Emission reduction target/energy saving target or activity	Investment number	Investment currency	Timescale
------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-----------

Further information

### 23. Goal planning & investment

Electric utilities should read the table in question EU3 for giving details of forecasted emissions.

23.12. What investment will be required to achieve the future targets set out in your reduction plan or to carry out the activities listed in response to question 23.8 above and over what period do you expect payback of that investment?

Table 14 - The "Number" column will not accept text. Please use whole numbers only.

Plan or action	Investment number	Investment currency	Payback
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23.13. Please estimate your company's future Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for the next five years for each of the main territories or regions in which you operate or provide a qualitative explanation for expected changes that could impact future GHG emissions.

If possible, please use table 15 below to structure your answer to the question or alternatively use the text box below.

[No such estimates are made](#)

Scope 1 forecasted emissions in Table 15 below are in the following units.

Scope 2 forecasted emissions in Table 15 below are in the following units.

Table 15 - The "Scope" columns will not accept text. Please use whole numbers only.

Type in the name of the territory or region for which you are giving data and then press "Add Territory/Region". If giving a global figure instead of separate figures for regions or territories, please write "global" in the box labelled "Enter name of territory or region".

[Click here to see a sample table.](#)

Future reporting years:										
End date for year end DD/MM/YYYY										
Emission forecasts	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 1	Scope 2

23.14. Please estimate your company's future energy use for the next five years for each of the main territories or regions in which you operate or provide a qualitative explanation for expected changes that could impact future GHG emissions.

If possible, please use table 16 below to structure your answer to the question or alternatively use the text box below.

We expect a significant reduction in CO2 emission thanks to the following measures:

- a progressive transition towards renewable energy for our premises and sites
- initiatives of efficiency and energy savings
- an increase in the offer of products and services in the sector of clean and renewable energy

Table 16 - Please use whole numbers only.

Type in the name of the territory or region for which you are giving data and a description of the data you are giving e.g. electricity consumption. Then press "Add Row". If giving a global figure instead of separate figures for regions or territories, please use the word "global". This table will also accept different types of units e.g. units of volume or mass.

[Click here to see a sample table.](#)

<b>Future reporting years:</b>										
<b>End date for year end DD/MM/YYYY</b>										
<b>Energy use estimates for territory/region</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Units</b>

23.15. Please explain the methodology used for your estimations and any assumptions made.

Further information

24. Planning: (CDP6 Q3(c))

24.1. How do you factor the cost of future emissions into capital expenditures and what impact have those estimated costs had on your investment decisions?

[No such estimates are made](#)

Further information

Governance

25. Responsibility: (CDP6 Q4(a))

25.1. Does a Board Committee or other executive body have overall responsibility for climate change?

[No. \(Please answer 25.2 and then go to question 26\)](#)

25.2 Please state how overall responsibility for climate change is managed and indicate the highest level within your company with responsibility for climate change.

[The CSR Unit is mostly in charge of the issue. CSR Unit is allocated by the Staff of the CEO](#)

25.3. Which Board Committee or executive body has overall responsibility for climate change?

[No Board Committee has overall responsibility for Climate Change](#)

25.4. What is the mechanism by which the Board or other executive body reviews the company's progress and status regarding climate change?

[The review of the company's progress and initiatives related to climate change occurs during the consultation and approval process of Intesa Sanpaolo's Social Report by the Board.](#)

Further information

26. Individual Performance: (CDP6 Q4(b))

26.1. Do you provide incentives for individual management of climate change issues including attainment of GHG targets?

[No. \(Please go to question 27.1\)](#)

26.2. Are those incentives linked to monetary rewards?

26.3. Who is entitled to benefit from those incentives?

Further information

27. Communications: (CDP6 Q4(c))



27.1. Do you publish information about the risks and opportunities presented to your company by climate change, details of your emissions and plans to reduce emissions?

Through publication of the annual Social Report we inform all our stakeholders of our commitments and the initiatives implemented to reduce the environmental impact of our operations, including details of our emissions and engagements against their reduction. Environmental Policy Guidelines are available to the public via the "Sustainability" section of the Group website.

If so, please indicate which of the following apply and provide details and/or a link to the documents or a copy of the relevant excerpt:

27.2. The company's Annual Report or other mainstream filings.

Yes

Please refer to Intesa Sanpaolo's Social Report 2008, as attached

[http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53388/11948/Intesa\\_Sanpaolo\\_Social\\_Report\\_2008.pdf](http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53388/11948/Intesa_Sanpaolo_Social_Report_2008.pdf)

27.3. Voluntary communications (other than to CDP) such as Corporate Social Responsibility reporting.

No

Further information

28. Public Policy: (CDP6 Q4(d))

28.1. Do you engage with policymakers on possible responses to climate change including taxation, regulation and carbon trading?

Yes

Intesa Sanpaolo engages with the responsible for the Environmental Market Operations of the Italian Electricity Market (GME-Gestore del Mercato Elettrico), and with representatives of the Ministries of Economy and Finance and of Environment, Land and Sea.

Further information