CDP

CDP 2016 Climate Change 2016 Information Request
UniCredit

Module: Introduction

Page: Introduction

CC0.1

Introduction
Please give a general description and introduction to your organization.

UniCredit is a leading European commercial bank with an international network spanning 50 markets, over 7,800 branches and more than 143,000 employees. The Group operates in 17 countries.

UniCredit benefits from an international profile, with a strong European identity and a broad customer base. Our strategic position in Western and Eastern Europe affords the group one of the highest market shares in the region.

The Group operates in the following countries: Austria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey, Ukraine and Hungary.

Data for 2015 has been collected involving 61 legal entities (a full-time equivalent of more than 120,000) operating in Italy, Germany, Austria, Poland and in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) countries. The CEE countries included are: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine.

CC0.2

Reporting Year
Please state the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.
The current reporting year is the latest/most recent 12-month period for which data is reported. Enter the dates of this year first.

We request data for more than one reporting period for some emission accounting questions. Please provide data for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not provided this information before, or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. (This does not apply if you have been offered and selected the option of answering the shorter questionnaire). If you are going to provide additional years of data, please give the dates of those reporting periods here. Work backwards from the most recent reporting year.
Please enter dates in following format: day(DD)/month(MM)/year(YYYY) (i.e. 31/01/2001).

Enter Periods that will be disclosed
Thu 01 Jan 2015 - Thu 31 Dec 2015

CC0.3

Country list configuration

Please select the countries for which you will be supplying data. If you are responding to the Electric Utilities module, this selection will be carried forward to assist you in completing your response.

Select country

CC0.4

Currency selection

Please select the currency in which you would like to submit your response. All financial information contained in the response should be in this currency.

EUR(€)

CC0.6

Modules

As part of the request for information on behalf of investors, electric utilities, companies with electric utility activities or assets, companies in the automobile or auto component manufacture sub-industries, companies in the oil and gas sub-industries, companies in the information technology and telecommunications sectors and companies in the food, beverage and tobacco industry group should complete supplementary questions in addition to the main questionnaire.

If you are in these sector groupings (according to the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS)), the corresponding sector modules will not appear below but will automatically appear in the navigation bar when you save this page. If you want to query your classification, please email respond@cdp.net.

If you have not been presented with a sector module that you consider would be appropriate for your company to answer, please select the module below. If you wish to view the questions first, please see https://www.cdp.net/en-US/Programmes/Pages/More-questionnaires.aspx.

Further Information

Module: Management

Page: CC1. Governance

CC1.1

Where is the highest level of direct responsibility for climate change within your organization?

Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or other committee appointed by the Board

CC1.1a

Please identify the position of the individual or name of the committee with this responsibility

The Executive Management Committee (EMC), chaired by the CEO, is a managerial committee appointed by the Board which comprises representatives from key business functions and divisions such as the CEO, COO, CRO, and CIB. It ensures the effective steering, coordination and control of Group business, as well as the successful alignment of the parent company with the different businesses and geographies regarding strategic topics, which include environmental issues concerning the Group. The EMC thereby presides over, and is directly responsible for, climate change.

In 2014, UniCredit reinforced its internal governance by establishing the Group Environmental and Social Council (GESC) which is functional to the work of the EMC to which it reports, in addition to strengthening its Environmental Commitment. The GESC oversees the effective implementation of UniCredit’s environment related initiatives and commitments which derive from the Group's strategy to reduce its environmental direct and indirect impacts, with a specific focus on climate change. It also proposes annual objectives, targets and related activities, which are then submitted to the EMC for final approval. The GESC is chaired by the Head of Group Identity & Communication and includes executives from all major business divisions (e.g., CIB and CEE), competence lines (e.g., CRO and COO) and country representatives. Depending on the specific agenda, additional functions may be invited to participate. The Group Sustainability unit acts as GESC secretariat.

The activities of the GESC are consistent with our Environmental and Human Rights Commitments and the UniCredit Environmental Policy, which support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges by undertaking initiatives that promote greater environmental responsibility and encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technology, while avoiding adverse social impacts and fostering positive ones.

CC1.2

Do you provide incentives for the management of climate change issues, including the attainment of targets?

Yes

CC1.2a

Please provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate change issues

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivized performance indicator	Comment
Chief Operating Officer (COO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target Energy reduction project Energy reduction target Efficiency project Efficiency target Behaviour change	Top managers are rewarded for sustainability goals achievement; the management of climate change related issues is a specific KPI within this context.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivized performance indicator	Comment
		related indicator	
Energy managers	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target Energy reduction project Energy reduction target Efficiency project Efficiency target	Top managers are rewarded for sustainability goals achievement; the management of climate change related issues is a specific KPI within this context.
Environment/Sustainability managers	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Behaviour change related indicator	Top managers are rewarded for sustainability goals achievement; the management of climate change related issues is a specific KPI within this context.
Facility managers	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target Energy reduction project Energy reduction target Efficiency project Efficiency target	Top managers are rewarded for sustainability goals achievement; the management of climate change related issues is a specific KPI within this context.

Further Information

Page: CC2. Strategy

CC2.1

Please select the option that best describes your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company wide risk management processes

CC2.1a

Please provide further details on your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities

Frequency of monitoring	To whom are results reported?	Geographical areas considered	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
Six-monthly or more frequently	Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or committee appointed by the Board	Risk management procedures apply to all the countries where our Group operates. Furthermore, opportunities management (outside of risk area) are also implemented Group-wide, by considering the specifics of local countries and the various organizational areas. Representatives of all geographic areas are asked to provide specific information on risk and opportunities.	> 6 years	Company level risks are overseen by the Group Risk Management (GRM) department. Our Environmental Commitment document, which is disclosed on our institutional website, describes UniCredit 's approach with respect to identifying and managing environmental risks and takeing advantage of environmental opportunities.

CC2.1b

Please describe how your risk and opportunity identification processes are applied at both company and asset level

At Group level, environmental impacts are managed at operational level and within UniCredit's financing procedures according to strategic pillars: i) operations management; ii) a multifaceted risk management approach addressing E&S risks associated with products and services; iii) opportunity management, including developing environment-friendly products; iv) coordinated monitoring and transparency of our environmental performance through our EMS (over 3,800 EMAS registered sites; ISO 14001 certifications held in Austria, Czech and Slovakia, and in Germany). Accordingly, climate change risks and opportunities are identified and managed via specific governance rules and structures that assign guidance, support and control roles, which involve strategic and operating committees at Group level. The EMC steers the strategy concerning the key areas, while the Group Environmental and Social Council (GESC) oversees its implementation. At asset level, specific procedures and policies are put in place in order to leverage opportunities and mitigate risks based on the particular features of each single asset class. For example, for project finance transactions and advisory, along with certain project-related corporate loans (incl. export structured finance loans), the standards established by the Equator Principles for determining, assessing and managing environmental (including climate change) and social risks apply. For Export Credit Agencies (ECA) supporting Corporate Loans, the OECD Common Approaches environmental and social due diligence process applies. Within this framework we have developed detailed policies for sectors relevant to UniCredit that are susceptible to environmental and social risks. These apply to lending and other forms of financial assistance in sectors such as mining, coal power, nuclear sector and hydro. Finally, our asset management company (Pioneer Investments) has dedicated funds which aim at exploiting demand for ecologically driven investments.

CC2.1c

How do you prioritize the risks and opportunities identified?

In order to prioritize the risks and opportunities identified we use a materiality matrix. In 2015 we surveyed over 100 opinion leaders (academics, journalists, regulators, sustainability experts and strategic consultants) to select, from a list of 20, the top trends with the biggest potential to impact the banking industry in the next 10 years. Within this list, global warming and energy transformation resulted amongst the top priorities. More in detail, the prioritising of climate change risks and opportunities in UniCredit is embedded in the definition and review of our Environmental strategy. In particular, following the 2014 project to establish our Group Environmental and Social Council (GESC), involving a synergic team of more than 15 functions across our divisions and countries with different stakes in terms of environmental risks and opportunities (e.g. CIB, CRO, Procurement, Cost Management, Organization, Planning, etc), the GESC selected the areas of activity considered more sensitive to climate change among the ones identified: i) Efficient operations: company carbon footprint management; ii) Climate related business opportunities; iii) Environmental risk assessment; iv) Environmental Governance. The current positioning/strategy was approved by the project Steering Committee and consequently in March 2015 by the EMC. The Commitment/strategy aims to define a reliable approach for UniCredit, leveraging on the identification and management of environmental risks and by taking advantage of environmental opportunities.

CC2.1d

Please explain why you do not have a process in place for assessing and managing risks and opportunities from climate change, and whether you plan to introduce such a process in future

Main reason for not having a process	Do you plan to introduce a process?	Comment

CC2.2

Is climate change integrated into your business strategy?

Yes

CC2.2a

Please describe the process of how climate change is integrated into your business strategy and any outcomes of this process

At UniCredit environmental impacts, including climate change, are managed via specific governance rules and structures. The EMC (Executive Management Committee) appointed by the Board approves the strategy, receives regular updates about Group positions and performance on environmental topics; the Group Environmental and Social Council (GESC) oversees the implementation of UniCredit's environment-related initiatives and commitments. It also proposes the Group environmental strategy, annual objectives and targets, as well as the related activities submitted to the EMC for approval. Notably:
I) The GESC regularly collects information on our carbon exposure in order to adapt the strategy to a changing environment, for instance investors' appetite for carbon intensive assets;
II) The strategy has been influenced firstly by opportunities to develop green business arising in the market. Since 2011 we have run our energy service business through Officinae Verdi. Officinae Verdi Energy Efficiency Group was originally created by UniCredit in JV with Fondazione WWF; in two years of activity it has arranged green energy operations in Italy with investments of about €93.4mn, consolidating a high level of know-how and an integrated approach in energy efficiency for key sectors of the real economy (real estate, infrastructure, large-scale trade, manufacturing), becoming a strategic key to manage investments in energy efficiency. It has also invested in renewable energy sources. Lately, as an outcome of the Paris Agreement, a much stronger focus has been put on potential regulation changes across the countries in which we operate;
III) The most important component of the short term strategy is seizing green business opportunities, it is mostly based on a short term perspective, quick to seize and easy to revert;
IV) The most important component of our long term strategy is the understanding of how climate change may affect the long term stability and credit worthiness of our customers;
V) As we have already achieved our -30% emissions by 2020 vs 2008 reduction target, we have just set new ambitious targets, -60% by 2020 vs 2008 and -80% by 2030 vs 2008. We believe this will eventually result in competitive advantages versus competitors in terms of cost management, given the reduction of electricity bills; furthermore, our abatement strategy implies reducing commuting time for employees (via the careful selection of the locations of our large office buildings, and the provision of flexible working solutions) which offers better work balance solutions and talent attraction; alongside the operational efficiency side, the opportunities for revenues also bring competitive advantages. For example, UniCredit is a significant participant in the green bond market and is a signatory to the Green Bond Principles. UniCredit has brought a number of green bonds to market: the first green bond ever issued (European Investment Bank, 2007), three of the five European utility company benchmark green bonds issued in 2014, the first green covered bond (Berlin Hyp, 2015), and was lead manager of the first green bond issued in 2016 for the European Investment Bank. The active role in the green bond market is earning UniCredit a competitive advantage, notably based on the awards received over time: in 2014 UniCredit led managed Verbund which received the Green Bond of the year award by EMEA Finance; in 2015 it brought Berlin Hyp to the market which was awarded The Cover Awards 2015 Best Debut Deal.
VI) Location, space optimization and long term analysis of climate consequences are the most relevant decisions taken in recent years. These are ongoing activities

and, as a consequence, no major action has been taken in 2015, while we are progressing on decisions made in preceding years.

CC2.2b

Please explain why climate change is not integrated into your business strategy

CC2.2c

Does your company use an internal price of carbon?

No, but we anticipate doing so in the next 2 years

CC2.2d

Please provide details and examples of how your company uses an internal price of carbon

CC2.3

Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate change through any of the following? (tick all that apply)

Direct engagement with policy makers
Trade associations
Funding research organizations
Other

CC2.3a

On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

Focus of legislation	Corporate Position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Mandatory carbon reporting	Support with minor exceptions	We have contributed a case study to the G20 Green Finance Study Group, in addition to responding to a consultation process for the application of the EU Non Financial Reporting Directive (2014/95/EU) in all EU countries where UniCredit operates.	While we believe mandatory reporting on carbon emissions must be applied for carbon intensive businesses, UniCredit promotes the deployment of a public - private joint effort to develop the best set of indicators to report on climate related financial risks. Currently, consensus on how to properly assess risks is not enough to move to mandatory reporting for financial institutions in the short term. Nonetheless, we believe that carbon reporting must be made mandatory also for financial institutions as soon as exceptions are cleared.
Climate finance	Support	Direct relationship with Government officials. UniCredit joined The Italian Ministry of Environment's project to deliver a recommendation for the Italian Stability Law to be approved later this year. By contributing its experience and best practice, UniCredit provides the Ministry with a full set of information on green finance perspectives and shortcomings.	UniCredit supports any regime potentially apt to improve economic performance of green investments in the short term.

CC2.3b

Are you on the Board of any trade associations or provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

CC2.3c

Please enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation

Trade association	Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?	Please explain the trade association's position	How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
Associazione Bancaria Italiana (ABI)	Consistent	ABI represents and promotes the interests of its associates. In this regard, ABI is very concerned about climate change and financial stability. ABI has engaged with associate banks in developing quantitative analysis of environmental and climate risk in order to improve knowledge of the links between climate risk, financial stability and the economic performance of banks.	Through a continuous engagement and open dialogue with ABI experts on sustainable finance.
Association for Environmental Management and Sustainability in Financial Institutions (VfU)	Consistent	The VfU is a financial sector association focusing on sustainability issues of which climate change is a core component. The association works to develop and implement innovative and sustainable solutions for financial service providers with the aim of promoting the contribution of finance to sustainable development. As stakeholders of sustainability issues in the German financial sector, the VfU is involved in political dialogue aimed at favouring a sustainable economy. As a think tank, the VfU brings focus to the incorporation of sustainability issues in business and management processes, and the growth of sustainable financial services.	UniCredit is a member of VfU and is present on the Board. It also takes an active role in the VfU's climate change working group. As a voting member, we apply our experience and expertise in steering annual strategy and special issues. Our involvement in the association has been particularly focused on the issue of climate change, a core topic at VfU's annual Round Table over the last 10 years. UniCredit is also co-founder and active member of the special VFU-Working Group "Finanzforum Klimawandel".
European Financial Services Roundtable EFR	Consistent	The European Financial Services Round Table (EFR) brings together Chairmen and Chief Executives of leading European banks and insurance companies. The purpose of the EFR is to contribute to the European public policy debate on issues relating to financial services and to the financial stability with the completion of the single market in financial services. In public statements EFR advocates for Governments' action to provide long-term regulatory stability for low carbon investments, implement national adaptation and mitigation strategies, pricing carbon, and end inefficient fossil fuels subsidies.	UniCredit's Chairman of the Board is a member of the association and signs in EFR public position.
B.A.U.M (German Association for	Consistent	B.A.U.M is Europe's largest environmental initiative in the business sector. Its objective is to raise awareness and	UniCredit is part of B.A.U.M's supervisory Board and applies its expertise to engage in the transfer of knowhow

Trade association	Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?	Please explain the trade association's position	How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
Environmental Management)		assist businesses, communities, and organisations with regards to sustainable business practices and preventative environmental protection, with regards to which climate change constitutes a significant component.	amongst members and support the association’s activities. Additionally, we are an active member of the Sustainability Leadership Forum (SLF), which is organised and headed by B.A.U.M. in cooperation with Leuphana University .

CC2.3d

Do you publicly disclose a list of all the research organizations that you fund?

Yes

CC2.3e

Please provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake

UniCredit also supports the activities of the Stati Generali della Green Economy (SGGE), a strategic-planning multi stakeholder open process. The SGGE aims at promoting an economic shift of the Italian system towards the green economy to give way to sustainable and durable economic opportunities in Italy. UniCredit, as a member of the Global Compact Network Italia Environment working group, is contributing to the promotion of the use of the Natural capital concept. By lending its expertise in the calculation of externalities and its role within the Natural Capital Declaration, UniCredit is helping the SGGE to promote a general framework to ultimately be used to advocate for mandatory accounting and legal recognition of the Natural Capital.
Within its engagement activity, UniCredit has contributed to the implementation of Italian legislation in accordance with the EU energy efficiency directive. Indeed, as member of the Italian bankers’ association ABI, UniCredit joined a dedicated working group on energy efficiency, bringing its expertise and experience in conducting energy audits under its Environmental Management System, with the aim of valorising voluntary instruments of environmental management in complying with the legislation.
UniCredit is an active member of UNEP FI, the largest sustainability association in the financial domain, where it covers a position in the Climate Change Advisory Group, contributing to the development of industry position vis à vis regulators and public authorities at large.

CC2.3f

What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

Our public positioning is the outcome of a structured internal process and does not need to be aligned. Our position on climate change is to advocate for climate action while protecting the profitability of our business to in turn protect our customers' investments. More broadly, our activities with policy makers on climate change is a joint effort of our Group Institutional and Regulatory Affairs, directly reporting to the CEO and the owners of the formal institutional positioning vis à vis regulators and public institutions, and Group Sustainability, the knowledge point on climate change. Besides this, Group Sustainability, including and not limited to climate change, acts as secretariat of our Group Environmental and Social Council where climate change related topics are discussed for formal approval by the Executive Management Committee.

CC2.3g

Please explain why you do not engage with policy makers

Further Information

Page: CC3. Targets and Initiatives

CC3.1

Did you have an emissions reduction or renewable energy consumption or production target that was active (ongoing or reached completion) in the reporting year?

Absolute target

CC3.1a

Please provide details of your absolute target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Base year	Base year emissions covered by target (metric tonnes CO2e)	Target year	Is this a science-based target?	Comment
Abs1	Scope 1+2 (location-based)	100%	30%	2008	491448	2020	No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next 2 years	In 2015 we recorded a -33% reduction in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions, thereby surpassing exceeding our -30% by 2020 vs 2008 location based target (Abs 1), which we originally set in 2009. In early 2016, we therefore set a new target of -60% by 2020 vs 2008 (Abs 2) and a further target of -80% by 2030 vs 2008 (Abs 3).
Abs2	Scope 1+2 (location-based)	100%	60%	2008	491448	2020	No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next 2 years	In 2015 we recorded a -33% reduction in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions, thereby surpassing exceeding our -30% by 2020 vs 2008 location based target (Abs 1), which we originally set in 2009. In early 2016, we therefore set a new target of -60% by 2020 vs 2008 (Abs 2) and a further target of -80% by 2030 vs 2008 (Abs 3).
Abs3	Scope 1+2 (location-based)	100%	80%	2008	491448	2030	No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next 2 years	In 2015 we recorded a -33% reduction in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions, thereby surpassing exceeding our -30% by 2020 location based target (Abs 1), which we originally set in 2009. In early 2016, we therefore set a new target of -60% by 2020 vs 2008 (Abs 2) and a further target of -80% by 2030 vs 2008 (Abs 3).

CC3.1b

Please provide details of your intensity target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Metric	Base year	Normalized base year emissions covered by target	Target year	Is this a science-based target?	Comment

CC3.1c

Please also indicate what change in absolute emissions this intensity target reflects

ID	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions	Comment

CC3.1d

Please provide details of your renewable energy consumption and/or production target

ID	Energy types covered by target	Base year	Base year energy for energy type covered (MWh)	% renewable energy in base year	Target year	% renewable energy in target year	Comment

CC3.1e

For all of your targets, please provide details on the progress made in the reporting year

ID	% complete (time)	% complete (emissions or renewable energy)	Comment
Abs1	58.3%	100%	In 2015 we recorded a -33% reduction in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions, thereby exceeding our -30% by 2020 vs 2008 location based target (Abs 1), which we originally set in 2009. Indeed, in 2015 our emissions reduction result was equal to 109.3% completion of our original -30% target. In early 2016, we therefore set a new target of -60% by 2020 vs 2008 (Abs 2) and a further target of -80% by 2030 vs 2008 (Abs 3).
Abs2	58.3%	54.6%	In 2015 we recorded a -33% reduction in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions, thereby exceeding our -30% by 2020 vs 2008 location based target (Abs 1), which we originally set in 2009. In early 2016, we therefore set a new target of -60% by 2020 vs 2008 (Abs 2) and a further target of -80% by 2030 vs 2008 (Abs 3).
Abs3	31.8%	41.0%	In 2015 we recorded a -33% reduction in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions, thereby exceeding our -30% by 2020 vs 2008 location based target (Abs 1), which we originally set in 2009. In early 2016, we therefore set a new target of -60% by 2020 vs 2008 (Abs 2) and a further target of -80% by 2030 vs 2008 (Abs 3).

CC3.1f

Please explain (i) why you do not have a target; and (ii) forecast how your emissions will change over the next five years

CC3.2

Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

Yes

CC3.2a

Please provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions

Level of aggregation	Description of product/Group of products	Are you reporting low carbon product/s or avoided emissions?	Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product/s as low carbon or to calculate avoided emissions	% revenue from low carbon product/s in the reporting year	% R&D in low carbon product/s in the reporting year	Comment
Company-wide	Financing of renewable energy sources	Low carbon product	Low Carbon Investment (LCI) Registry Taxonomy	1.00%	Less than or equal to 10%	UniCredit's renewable energy portfolio has been growing in recent years, with its exposure reaching a record €9.3 billion by the end of 2015. Our portfolio in renewable energy financing provides funding for photovoltaic installations, small wind turbines and biogas generators. UniCredit is also the current owner of Bard Offshore 1 (Ocean Breeze Energy), a 400-megawatt offshore wind park situated in the German North Sea.
Group of products	Distributed generation and energy efficiency	Low carbon product	Low Carbon Investment (LCI) Registry Taxonomy	0.01%	Less than or equal to 10%	Officinae Verdi (OV) is a JV we established in collaboration with WWF. This is an ESCO operating in Italy which promotes distributed generation and energy efficiency by offering green technology solutions that meet the energy needs of both households and businesses alike, helping them to reduce their CO2 emissions. i) Avoided emissions from renewable energy sources would normally represent third party scope 2 emissions. ii) Emissions reductions are

Level of aggregation	Description of product/Group of products	Are you reporting low carbon product/s or avoided emissions?	Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product/s as low carbon or to calculate avoided emissions	% revenue from low carbon product/s in the reporting year	% R&D in low carbon product/s in the reporting year	Comment
						afforded by the generation of electricity deriving from renewable sources in substitution of electricity consumption from the national grid. Emission factors for renewable sources, excluding potential leakages or life cycle emissions, are generally accounted for with no emissions which would generate an automatic emission reduction considering that UniCredit Group operates in Italy where the national emission factor is above 0. iii) Estimated amount of emissions avoided: approximately 223,500 metric tCO2 emissions were avoided in 2015 in relation to OVs managed renewable energy plant portfolio. iv) Estimation methodology: conversion factors El. En 0,5546 tCO2/MWh Source ISPRA 2015, and from energy efficiency measure for Conad del tirreno, about 100tCO2 per point of sale.
Product	Green bonds	Low carbon product	Low Carbon Investment (LCI) Registry Taxonomy	0.01%	Less than or equal to 10%	UniCredit was the first financial institution to bring to the market EIB Climate Awareness Bond in 2007. We have a dedicated team and analysts and are active players in the green bond market as signatories to the Green Bond Principles.

CC3.3

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

Yes

CC3.3a

Please identify the total number of projects at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings

Stage of development	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	3	
To be implemented*	2	4579
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	96	1051
Not to be implemented	0	

CC3.3b

For those initiatives implemented in the reporting year, please provide details in the table below

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
Energy efficiency: Processes	At one of our Italian data centers, we increased the average IT load, which allowed for an optimization of the operating point of the UPS (uninterruptible power supply), leading to an efficiency improvement of about 5%	447	Scope 2 (location-based) Scope 2 (market-based)	Voluntary	206344	0	<1 year	<1 year	
Energy efficiency: Building fabric	We have carried out a specific retrofit of 3 of our premises with the purpose of improving localized energy efficiency.	35	Scope 1 Scope 2 (location-based) Scope 2 (market-based)	Voluntary	91185	280469	4-10 years	6-10 years	The investment reported is net of tax relief.
Energy efficiency: Building fabric	We have invested in curbing energy dispersion at one of our sites by improving insulation thereby affording greater thermal stability	86	Scope 1	Voluntary	47557	107557	1-3 years	6-10 years	The investment reported is net of tax relief.
Energy efficiency: Building fabric	We have invested in curbing energy dispersion at 6 of our sites by fitting new windows which afford greater thermal stability.	18	Scope 1	Voluntary	57324	169075	4-10 years	6-10 years	The investment reported is net of tax relief.
Energy efficiency: Building services	We have carried out the replacement of thermal units in 85 sites as part of our energy efficiency effort.	465	Scope 1	Voluntary	1440428	2931858	4-10 years	6-10 years	The investment reported is net of tax

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
									relief.

CC3.3c

What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	UniCredit abides by all relevant legislation. Since 2014, at UniCredit SpA, the holding company, the Environmental Management System, registered according the EMAS regulation and spanning more than 3,800 sites, serves as supervisory body on behalf of Group Compliance in order to meet the following requirements: a) defining and updating an inventory detailing all applicable environmental legislation and regulation b) carrying out an assessment of UniCredit S.p.A's environmental risk exposure in relation to applicable environmental legislation and regulation requirements, c) regularly monitoring and auditing its sites in conformity with relevant regulation, and subsequently ensuring any necessary mitigating actions are carried out by the relevant reference departments/persons.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Enhancing energy efficiency in operations, facility management and processes is UniCredit's favorite approach. It allows cost savings and performance improvement. Organization and facility management are allocated a dedicated budget for energy efficiency, including for energy audits.
Dedicated budget for low carbon product R&D	A substantial budget has been allocated for the implementation, monitoring and maintenance of the process innovation project Firma Mia, a graphometric signature system in Italy. The initiative is part of the Group's drive towards the full digitalization of processes.
Employee engagement	UniCredit operates several Environmental Management Systems across its legal entities. All the Italian sites of UniCredit S.p.A are registered under the EMAS regulation, while in Austria (UniCredit Bank Austria AG) and in Czech Republic and Slovakia

Method	Comment
	(UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia a.s.) all the sites are certified ISO14001. A number of sites in Germany (UniCredit Bank AG) are also ISO14001 certified. Within this framework employee awareness is a key priority, achieved through dedicated sections within internal communication tools, including the promotion of energy saving tips, and given broad dissemination through environmental news commentaries.
Financial optimization calculations	Energy efficiency measures undertaken are assessed from both an environmental and financial point of view, in order to validate the investments at source (calculation of ROI and payback time are provided to support the decision making process). A remote control system is implemented, where multi-meters have been located in a sample of branches to measure and monitor electricity consumptions.

CC3.3d

If you do not have any emissions reduction initiatives, please explain why not

Further Information

Page: CC4. Communication

CC4.1

Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s)

Publication	Status	Page/Section reference	Attach the document	Comment
In mainstream reports (including	Complete	Please see pp. 80-86 of the UniCredit 2015 Integrated	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/94/19794/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/UniCredit	In accordance with the requirements of the EU Non-

Publication	Status	Page/Section reference	Attach the document	Comment
an integrated report) but have not used the CDSB Framework		Report, including pp. 66-67 of the 2015 Integrated Report Supplement. Please note that for ease of reference, a single pdf has been supplied. However, the Report and Supplement have their own individual page references. Please refer to the aforementioned page numbers visible on the document, not the screen page number which appears when viewing the document on screen.	Integrated_Report and Supplement_2015_eng.pdf	Financial Reporting Directive (2014/95/EU) which is to be transposed into national legislation within 2 years thereof, since 2014 UniCredit has published an Integrated Report which reports non financial information, including that regarding its response to climate change and GHG emissions performance, in addition to financial data. The Integrated Report forms part of the Group's annual reporting package alongside the Consolidated Report. Prior to the UniCredit Integrated Report ,UniCredit published a Sustainability Report since 2000. The guidelines adopted for the preparation of the sustainability information included in the Integrated Report 2015, including the Supplement, are the Sustainability Reporting Guidelines (version G4) and the Sector Disclosures - Financial Services, both published in May 2013 by the GRI (Global Reporting Initiative).
In voluntary communications	Complete	All pages are applicable (Italian version of UniCredit S.p.A's EMAS certified EMS 2016 Updated Environmental	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/94/19794/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/UniCredit_UniCredit Spa updated EMAS ES16.pdf	

Publication	Status	Page/Section reference	Attach the document	Comment
		Statement – data refers to 2015.		

Further Information

Module: Risks and Opportunities

Page: CC5. Climate Change Risks

CC5.1

Have you identified any inherent climate change risks that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

Risks driven by changes in regulation
Risks driven by changes in physical climate parameters
Risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments

CC5.1a

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in regulation

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
International agreements	In the aftermath of COP 21 in Paris the expectation for regulatory developments that can have deep implications on risk assessment, notably for carbon intensive industries has increased. UniCredit is currently undertaking an effort to understand how the Paris Agreement and the specific NDCs will translate into national binding regulations.	Reduction/disruption in production capacity	1 to 3 years	Indirect (Client)	Very likely	Medium-high	We have not made a quantitative assessment of financial impacts. That would imply a complex exercise on the portfolio, based on metrics whose reliability is questionable. We rely on available macro scenario provided by research center to gage the potential impact of stranded assets in oil and gas sector and other climate sensitive industries.	In order to be aware of risks and opportunities in climate change, our Group Sustainability department keeps the Group abreast of all the major sustainability issues that could have an impact on society, including climate change. With this objective Group Sustainability UniCredit is collaborating with the GHG Protocol and UNEP FI and other financial institutions in the development process of a guidance to help financial intermediaries quantify the emissions from	Costs for supporting UniCredit Group Sustainability and other business functions involved in bringing forward all initiatives is already embedded in the team's budget as part of the core business management costs. These costs, in addition to the expenses for additional activities (such as the analysis of the development of technologies and the evaluation of new regulatory markets) accounts,

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								their lending and investments portfolios. Within this project, a dedicated workstream has been launched to assess carbon asset risk in lending and investment portfolios. This guidance will serve as a supplement to the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard.	annually, for approximately €880,000.
Cap and trade schemes	The EU Emission Trading Scheme will undergo a further revision in order to allow compliance sector to achieve their 43% reduction	Other: Market Risk	1 to 3 years	Direct	Likely	Low-medium	The new EU ETS could have a great effect on our clients as permit caps are being reduced and new business sectors will be included. The	We have a risk management tool which is related to other commodity prices, and relative spreads. Besides this, we also maintain tis an ongoing involvement with	Costs are embedded in Group Sustainability and Risk Management annual budgets.

http://www.cdp.net/

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	vs 2005 by 2030 to keep them aligned with the overall EU 2030 target as pledged in the Paris Agreement NDC. This will imply a decline in emissions of 2.2% annually compared to the previous 1.74%. The implication for involved sectors will be further investments needed to comply and possibly an increase in the carbon price.						potential impact and related risk is price volatility, net position and changes on a daily basis.	UNEP FI in order to monitor the evolution of the international agreement on carbon constraint related to financed emissions. Carbon credit prices are studied and future scenarios are analyzed and shared with our stakeholders. In particular, we are analyzing the development of regulations and national and international legislation that will govern this market with the support of different business functions including Group Sustainability, Public Affairs,	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								Research and Development and Strategic Planning, while our Carbon Solutions team follows market dynamics and provides liquidity to the markets, while serving customers' needs.	
Carbon taxes	UniCredit is exposed to carbon risks through the financing of carbon intensive sectors like coal mining, cement companies, utilities, oil and gas and other carbon intensive industries. A carbon tax will increase the likelihood of a switch towards renewables,	Other: Market risk	>6 years	Indirect (Client)	More likely than not	Medium-high	A tighter regulation on energy efficiency and carbon taxes will have an indirect impact, in terms of a limited financial capacity of our customers to respond to increased costs of fuel and other commodities subject to these regulations. The financial implications of	In order to mitigate indirect risks deriving from our business operations in this area, country-level lending activities and policies relating to all of our business lines are also included in the scope of the holding company's EMS. A coal policy that aims to provide	Management costs in this area include the registration, management and maintenance costs for the Group's holding EMS The budget allocated to these activities accounts for approximately €400,000.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	which would leave some of our customers behind. These risks lie mainly with the ability of the sectors affected, and of the bank, to cope with new operational costs and taxes in order to guarantee a sufficient level of compliance but also the possibility to remain competitive in the market. Our clients' difficulties in these terms could cascade on us, financially, whether they won't be able to abide by their contractual agreements, or from a reputational						these impacts have not been quantified yet. Should the affected company not be able to pass through tax costs, the P&L will be directly affected. In case of total or partial pass through, there still remains the risk of decrease in demand, affecting the revenue side of the P&L.	standards and guidelines that address the risks associated with financing coal fired power industry has been passed. This policy is the result of an extensive, in-depth analysis across 10 key countries within our network: in 2013 we in fact engaged internal and external stakeholders on issues including local energy strategies, the impact of emissions, and country-specific technological and regulatory developments. Among the management methods to address this risk we also include our engagement	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	point of view, if bad publicity results which is explicitly related to us.							with UNEP FI and the development of a carbon model aimed at calculating the externalities of our coal and utilities portfolio in relation to climate change, ecosystems, biodiversity and human health.	
Uncertainty surrounding new regulation	Given the wide range of sectors within our financed portfolio, there is a risk that some of our activities could be restricted due to evolving governmental laws and regulations, including laws on climate change. This could result in lower revenues from the firm's	Inability to do business	1 to 3 years	Indirect (Client)	More likely than not	Medium	There are two potential financial implications for many of our clients: from a financing perspective, the credit default risk if the bank finances a corporate client non complaint with environmental regulation; from an investing perspective,	In order to mitigate this risk: We are currently trying to understand and anticipate the evolving general environmental regulations applicable to our clients and also the clients' capability to comply, adapt and take advantage of them, underweighting the countries	The costs associated with our activities to manage this risk are integrated into UniCredit's operating expenditures within the involved business functions .

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	commodities activities and require the firm to face additional operational costs to comply with the new regulation. For instance, the hydrocarbon extractive sector and those with carbon-based power generating infrastructure assets could be severely affected by international regulation that prevents exploitation of carbon reserves. Also, if the supply chain of some of our customers, and our supply chain, fail to meet new						the devaluation of the asset under management of companies in our portfolio because of environmental penalties.	where we see high risk of uncertainty. We also adopted the Equator Principles for our Project Finance activity in 2008. The policies set mandatory requirements and evaluation criteria for the Group's financing and investment in these sectors. The introduction of these criteria helps to highlight all the risks related to certain transactions, ensuring that only responsible projects are selected.	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	regulatory requirements, this could result in lower cash flows than expected and reducing growth prospects, having an impact on our business operations and ultimately on our customers. Finally the feed in tariff regime has been highly volatile in recent years in some countries making a fuzzy picture of customers' projected revenues over time.								
Fuel/energy taxes and regulations	If the EU introduces a fuel and energy tax as some have predicted, the taxation on fuels like coal	Increased capital cost	>6 years	Indirect (Client)	More likely than not	Medium-high	A tighter regulation on energy efficiency and carbon taxes will have an indirect impact,	In order to mitigate indirect risks deriving from our business operations in this area,	Management costs in this area include the registration, management and maintenance

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	with a heavier impact in terms of CO2 emissions, will have a direct impact also on UniCredit's Real Estate costs and will require additional measures in terms of energy efficiency in order to optimize consumptions. The financial risk is directly related to the increase of energy prices due to the introduction of carbon taxes and regulations globally. Furthermore, fuel and energy taxes will be a source of increased credit risks, whether the affected						in terms of a limited financial capacity of our customers to respond to increased costs of fuel and other commodities subject to these regulations. The financial implications of these impacts have not been quantified yet. Should the affected company not be able to pass through tax costs, the P&L will be directly affected. In case of total or partial pass through, there still remains the risk of decrease in demand, affecting the revenue side of the P&L.	country-level lending activities and policies relating to all of our business lines are also included in the scope of the holding company's EMS. A coal policy that aims to provide standards and guidelines that address the risks associated with financing coal fired power industry has been passed. This policy is the result of an extensive, in-depth analysis across 10 key countries within our network: in 2013 we in fact engaged internal and external stakeholders on issues including local energy	costs for the Group's holding EMS. The approximate budget allocated to these activities accounts for approximately €400,000

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	companies are able to pass this on to final users or not.							strategies, the impact of emissions, and country-specific technological and regulatory developments. Among the management methods to address this risk we also include our engagement with UNEP FI and the development of a carbon model aimed at calculating the externalities of our coal and utilities portfolio in relation to climate change, ecosystems, biodiversity and human health.	
Renewable energy regulation	The decrease of incentives on renewable energies can trigger financial risks mainly	Other: Market risk	Up to 1 year	Indirect (Client)	More likely than not	Medium-high	The financial implications could arise from the decrease in the investors´	Current sectorial perspectives are studied by our Strategic Risk Department which provides	The costs associated with our activities to manage this risk are integrated into

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	related to market-significant changes that would result in reduced profits arising from the funding allocated to this area, and the increased risk associated, and a decrease in business opportunities.						interest in this kind of investment projects. The decrease of the incentives to renewable energies has already had a direct impact on our business and will have a direct impact as well on the future finance strategy of the Bank. Nevertheless, at least in some of the regions in which we operate, the grid parity should prevent interest to be reduced. Our portfolio of renewable energy exposed to this risk was €9.3 billion at the end of 2015.	credit risk officers with preferred allocation based on global trends. The firm is managing this risk also by ensuring that our financing activities are diversified across a range of sectors and industries in order to dissolve the potential impact on the firm's overall business performance. In addition, through our ESCO Officinae Verdi we provide environmental energy services to retail and corporate clients. Furthermore, UniCredit's risk assessment process benefits	UniCredit's operational costs within the various lines of business involved.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								from the contribution of several sector analysts.	

CC5.1b

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in physical climate parameters

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Change in precipitation extremes and droughts	Extreme weather events can result in physical risks that refer to both direct and indirect impacts. Direct risks are related to extreme adverse weather events due to	Reduction/disruption in production capacity	1 to 3 years	Direct	More likely than not	High	High extreme weather events could lead to an interruption of our operations and substantial direct losses. This risk is material for our facilities (data centers, owned buildings and subsidiaries buildings), data and employees.	In order to mitigate the risks related to the direct impacts of physical change related to Climate Change, UniCredit has implemented a Business Continuity Plan (BCP) which entails risk	The costs associated with our activities to manage this risk are integrated into UniCredit's operational costs within the various lines of business, especially those related to the BCP's implementation activities and

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	climate change. Floods and storms have become increasingly common in all regions, including Europe. In this case our main exposure is related to: IT services, facilities, staff health and productivity. In relation to IT services, considering worse case scenarios, extreme events could lead to disruptions of our business operations. In case of damages to facilities and staff, damages could have an impact in terms of non-						Damages could require specific interventions and result in increased operational costs (e.g. relocation of employees, renovation and reconstruction of facilities) and insurance costs (insurance premiums).	management procedures to guarantee the security of our IT system in case of severe damage to the Group Facilities or data loss. Through this plan the bank has multiple locations where it houses its servers having selected the areas based on an assessment of the vulnerability of the sites. This plan largely covers most operational risks, including those related to extreme weather events.	maintenance.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	productive periods and potentially also to employees' health (e.g. severe heat waves). Indirect impacts of this type of changes are linked to superior credit risks that are likely to occur for clients exposed to these threats, such as the agricultural or tourism sector.								

CC5.1c

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Reputation	This risk can be related to both direct and indirect impacts. Direct risks refer to the risks of not being able to meet the company's commitments in relation to climate change or other environmental disclosed targets, or other comparison with its peers. Indirect risks are instead related to our lending, project and investment activities. As climate-related issues will have a growing impact on our stakeholders, we believe that we have to reduce our exposure to reputational risk. In this context, a distinction is made between operational risks, i.e. risks resulting directly from	Reduced demand for goods/services	1 to 3 years	Direct	Likely	High	Financial implications could derive from direct risks (e.g. loss of credibility) and indirect risks (i.e. actions undertaken by our customers, e.g. from climate sensitive sectors, coal fired power generation sector, mining sector, nuclear and others such as oil sands, hydraulic fracturing and deforestation. Financial implications could derive from: 1. costs for the development of a recovery plan. 2. loss of business opportunities with clients affected by climate reputational	Our Group Operational & Reputational Risk Committee met 10 times in 2015 to discuss and approve new policies (including environmental sensitive sectors policies), methodologies and practices for monitoring and controlling our reputational risk across divisions, business units and legal entities. In order to support and coordinate the maintenance and improvement of our environmental and social strategy, a new Council called "Group Environmental and Social Council" has been established and in 2015 met	In this context we include costs related to the budget assigned to Group Sustainability for carrying out all activities that will eventually result in maintaining a high reputation with all key stakeholders and monitoring international standards, including those undertaken by GORRIC. The approximate budget allocated to these initiatives accounts for approximately €230,000.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	business activities, and reputational risks with potential effects on brand value (for example, the financing of environmentally critical activities).						constraints.	twice to discuss and propose improvements to our environmental and social strategies, objectives and targets. In addition to various efforts to anticipate and prevent reputational risk, in 2015, we continued our Industry Reputational Risk Analysis projects. In particular, in 2015 UniCredit instituted a new process to monitor external events that may trigger reputational risks for the banking sector. The process outlines the potential impacts for UniCredit by involving key subject matter	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								specialists (e.g., Investor Relations, Compliance) that address the perspectives of different stakeholders. Trend analysis and potential impacts are regularly considered and discussed by the Group Operational and Reputational Risk Committee (GORRIC). This process will raise the level of reputational risk awareness within our Group and help us to achieve our objective to be the premier bank for risk culture in every country in which we operate.	
Uncertainty in market	Due to the physical and regulatory	Reduced stock price (market	1 to 3 years	Indirect (Client)	Very likely	Medium-high	In the long term climate change	UniCredit has been allocating	Costs for pursuing and

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
signals	risks related to climate change, financial markets could also be affected should some of its key actors suffer from any of these events. UniCredit is aware of the risk associated with an unexpected decline of the market (market risk) due to carbon-related decisions. This might occur because of inaccurate asset allocation, increased volatility and consequently the risk, thus causing a deterioration in our lending portfolio. We consider also the interest rate level to be subject to changes in the global macroeconomic conditions due to climate change	valuation)					could have a radical impact on economic growth and the operating environment of businesses globally. Even if financial risk and market instability is an endemic risk to the investment sector, this type of risk could result in a continuous loss of business for UniCredit as the potential damage to some sectors would have a direct impact on their financial availability, due to damages on productivity, lack of compliance with new regulations or disrupted reputation.	resources to the R & D department for analyzing sector trends and specific market perspectives. These analyses will enable the Group to identify the sectors at greater risk considering the most relevant market priorities. The outcomes of these scoping studies are generally shared with Group Risk Management (GRM) in order to integrate its results in a more strategic approach that seeks to prevent, or at least foresee, radical market changes. With this view Group Sustainability has conducted an internal analysis	identifying these opportunities are mostly covered by the allocated budgets of the business lines involved. New funds shall be devoted to retrieve additional information on new technologies. In this context we include the costs incurred for participating in UNEP FI activities .

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	consequences, more in relation to adaptation interventions than mitigation as these lead to increase the GDP portion dedicated to investments. In this case the affected sectors are expected to increase investments in assets and capital equipment rather than consumer goods.							of the financial implications for oil and gas stranded assets as a consequence of the hidden costs of potential future carbon taxes. (Ref. Carbon Tracker Unburnable Carbon (2012)).	

CC5.1d

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent risks driven by changes in regulation that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

CC5.1e

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent risks driven by physical climate parameters that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

CC5.1f

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

Further Information

Page: CC6. Climate Change Opportunities

CC6.1

Have you identified any inherent climate change opportunities that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

Opportunities driven by changes in regulation
Opportunities driven by changes in physical climate parameters
Opportunities driven by changes in other climate-related developments

CC6.1a

Please describe your inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in regulation

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
International agreements	The Paris Agreement is expected to lead to new regulatory constraints for many sectors but also to new business opportunities. Facing more demanding targets the need to develop innovative financial products and services will arise. A strong financial support is likely needed for both those carbon constrained sectors and for the more promising sectors that shall be incentivized for pursuing the new emission	New products/business services	1 to 3 years	Indirect (Client)	More likely than not	High	Whether changes in the international regulation will occur there will be a business case for developing new products and services in order to support the market, especially the most vulnerable or constrained sectors that will be required to meet the newly agreed targets. We shall be able to identify and support those sectors, especially those that could on the other hand benefit from sector specific incentives,	UniCredit has been able to track some of these opportunities through our project finance department, our Investment banking division, and through our Research and Development department. Officinae Verdi is our ESCO, joint ventured with Fondazione WWF Italia, which provides environmental energy services to retail and corporate clients. Our Group has also developed environmental and climate friendly financial instruments in	Costs for pursuing and identifying these opportunities are mostly covered by the allocated budgets of the business lines involved. New funds shall be devoted to retrieve additional information on new technologies. In these context we include the costs incurred for participating to UNEP FI activities .

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	reduction targets, especially in developing country. We expect energy efficiency measures to be increasingly implemented notably in CEE where UniCredit holds a significant market share.						such as those related to EU climate action.	its pioneering role bringing Green Bonds to market. These bonds enable companies to raise capital and solicit investments in projects with environmental benefits, such as greenhouse gas emission reduction or climate change adaptation projects. They are a viable alternative to conventional loans and project finance. In 2014, we reinforced our commitment to this important new market segment by joining the Green Bond Principles and becoming a partner in the	

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								Climate Bonds Initiative. Our team of Green Bonds specialists provides insight into these investments, covering the needs of our clients. In 2014, UniCredit acted as lead manager and book runner in support of three out of the five utility companies that entered the green bond market with benchmark-sized transactions.	
Carbon taxes	If carbon taxes were to be passed across the countries where we lead business, this change will	Investment opportunities	1 to 3 years	Indirect (Client)	Likely	High	Cap and trade schemes and carbon taxes offer UniCredit the opportunity to create new	Our project finance and Research and Development team has allocated resources for	In this context we consider the costs for pursuing R&D sector analysis to evaluate future

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	probably trigger the need for low carbon products and this will inevitably have an impact on the market and on UniCredit potential to both provide low carbon products and to support its clients, through new products and advisory services, in order to meet these needs and targets and also to provide new investment opportunities.						products and services for providing its clients with specific financial investments or customized advisory services for capitalizing on low carbon products, clean tech or carbon projects at the national and international level. Also we expect our €9.3 bn RES lending portfolio plus our RES equity to improve performance over time if carbon taxes are applied.	identifying new markets and innovative products. We are currently addressing the impacts on our portfolio of potential changes, meanwhile investing in technology compliant with a decarbonized scenario.	scenarios and startup of pilot projects, costs of project finance investigations, which are already embedded in the budget allocated to these functions for bringing forward business as usual activities.
Cap and trade schemes	UniCredit's dedicated desk on carbon trading	Increased demand for existing products/services	1 to 3 years	Direct	Very likely	Medium	Cap and trade schemes and carbon taxes offer	Our Research and Development team has	In this context we consider the costs for pursuing R&D

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	will inevitably be affected by the future evolution of the EU ETS: following the carbon prices new investment and trading scenarios will need to be set. The current revision of next phase of EU ETS, it may finally trigger a rally in prices and increase in liquidity which will generate benefits for financial institutions involved in the scheme						UniCredit the opportunity to create new products and services for providing its clients with specific financial investments or customized advisory services for capitalizing on low carbon products, clean tech or carbon projects at the national and international level. Also we expect our €9.3 bn RES lending portfolio plus our RES equity to improve performance over time if carbon taxes are applied.	allocated resources for identifying new markets and innovative products. We are currently addressing the impacts on our portfolio of potential changes, meanwhile investing in technology compliant with a decarbonized scenario.	sector analysis to evaluate future scenarios and startup of pilot projects, costs of project finance investigations, which are already embedded in the budget allocated to these functions for bringing forward business as usual activities.
Renewable	Following	Increased	1 to 3	Direct	More likely	Medium	Our EUR 9.3	Our project	In this context

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
energy regulation	changes to the RES regulation, new market opportunities could arise, especially if the EU regulation related to our regional objectives in terms of emission reductions and intensity of RES within the energy mix will set a new and more structured scenario in order to meet these goals. In any case the market has shown how the sector in slowly increasing its share in the utilities market, both in Europe and in developing	demand for existing products/services	years		than not		bn lending portfolio plus our RES equity are sensitive to regulatory framework. Notably both the increase in demand for renewable energy financing and the sudden decrease in some countries of new installed power over the last five years has been mainly driven by feed in tariff regime.	finance and Research and Development team has allocated resources for identifying new markets and innovative products. We are currently addressing the impacts on our portfolio of potential changes, meanwhile investing in technology compliant with a decarbonized scenario. In addition UniCredit opportunities identification process benefits of the contribution of several sector analysts.	we consider the costs for pursuing R&D sector analysis to evaluate future scenarios and startup of pilot projects, costs of project finance investigations, which are already embedded in the budget allocated to these functions for bringing forward business as usual activities.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	countries where many renewable sources still need to be exploited.								

CC6.1b

Please describe the inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in physical climate parameters

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Other physical climate opportunities	Climate related event could create demand for specific financial products or services by UniCredit's clients in order to support them in facing extreme weather events consequences, preventing the occurrence of	Increased demand for existing products/services	3 to 6 years	Direct	Likely	Medium	Financial implications are quantified considering: - investments in adaptation projects at the national and international level, especially the Group or its customers will be eligible to dedicated climate funds	Most key opportunities are identified in conjunctions with the R&D department, marketing and corporate investment banking but also independently by Group Sustainability, thanks to the continuous	FoR cost of management, In this scenario we consider : the costs embedded in the management of the R & D and other departments involved; costs for participating in events and international

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	asset disruption and advise them on how to mitigate and manage these risks.						such as the Green Climate Fund; - adaptation programs for supporting private and public sector in preventing or repairing to the effects of climate change; - investing in new insurance products or upgrading existing one could present also a new business opportunity for the bank.	efforts to engage all relevant stakeholders within the overall sustainability strategy. Specific initiatives in relation to climate change have been undertaken with regard, even if not directly related, to the bank's direct impacts or core business (forestation and park reconstruction project of UniCredit Bulbank).	working groups during the reference year.

CC6.1c

Please describe the inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Reputation	The climate change momentum is rising and there is an increasing interest from the sides of many stakeholders from the private, public and non-governmental sector. In particular the investors community has shown strong interest in climate related investments and a stronger pressure is also raised by our clients, especially when confronting with the services provided by other financial organizations in relation to climate change. Also the community and clients awareness on the possibilities related to climate	Investment opportunities	1 to 3 years	Direct	Very likely	Medium-high	Showing consistent commitment towards our own emission reduction targets and engaging with our customers on climate sensitive issues and in external partnerships and conferences has proved to pay back on our brand and reputation, which today is worth $5,405 million (Brand finance 2015).	We have seized opportunities for brand enhancement through: communicating to all our stakeholders our commitment on Climate Change; specific training to employees on policies pertaining to the mining and coal-fired power generation sectors (roughly 180 employees trained in 2015); offering credible and attractive climate-related banking products and services; taking market opportunities such as investing in renewable energy products/projects or in energy efficiency projects;	In this context we can consider: the costs are embedded in the management of all initiatives undertaken by Group Sustainability to manage stakeholder relations on these topics and preserve stakeholders engagement in the long term; the costs for implementing and maintaining our EMS and all related initiatives; the costs embedded in the business lines devoted to energy efficiency/renewable projects and carbon projects.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	change has increased together with their expectation for an active role of the private sector leaders.							investing in products for financing local CO2 emissions reduction projects and supporting sustainable development in less developed countries.	
Changing consumer behaviour	Following the market dynamism in relation to the induced demand for renewable energies and the cost savings opportunities also in terms of energy efficiency, also the demand for dedicated loans has increased in the recent years. Moreover, clients attention towards the environmental behavior of companies has increased, including for the banking industry.	Increased demand for existing products/services	1 to 3 years	Direct	Virtually certain	Medium-high	Showing consistent commitment towards our own emission reduction targets and engaging with our customers on climate sensitive issues and in external partnerships and conferences has proved to pay back on our brand and reputation,	We have seized opportunities for brand enhancement through: communicating to all our stakeholders our commitment on Climate Change; offering credible and attractive climate-related banking products and services; taking market opportunities such as investing in renewable energy products/projects or in energy	In this context we can consider: the costs are embedded in the management of all initiatives undertaken by Group Sustainability to manage stakeholder relations on these topics and preserve stakeholders engagement in the long term; the costs for implementing and maintaining our EMS and all related initiatives; the costs embedded in the business lines devoted to energy efficiency/renewable projects and carbon

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	Thanks to internet many of our clients are interested in verifying the conformity between the information we provide and the actual operational processes. Also when accessing the financial markets there is a growing interest,especially from the side of the investors in sustainable products which have undergone ESG selection criteria. Finally, the media attention following the Paris Agreement is likely to trigger debates and interest in the public at large.						which today is worth $5,405 million (Brand finance 2015).	efficiency projects; investing in products for financing local CO2 emissions reduction projects and supporting sustainable development in less developed countries. UniCredit holds the largest EMAS certification with over 3,800 sites under the environmental management system which makes it a powerful communication media, notably in case public attention on environmental topics should increase drammatically	projects.

CC6.1d

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent opportunities driven by changes in regulation that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

CC6.1e

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent opportunities driven by physical climate parameters that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

CC6.1f

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent opportunities driven by changes in other climate-related developments that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

Further Information

Module: GHG Emissions Accounting, Energy and Fuel Use, and Trading

Page: CC7. Emissions Methodology

CC7.1

Please provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2)

Scope	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Scope 1	Tue 01 Jan 2008 - Wed 31 Dec 2008	99479
Scope 2 (location-based)	Tue 01 Jan 2008 - Wed 31 Dec 2008	391969
Scope 2 (market-based)	Tue 01 Jan 2008 - Wed 31 Dec 2008	391969

CC7.2

Please give the name of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

Please select the published methodologies that you use
ISO 14064-1
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

CC7.2a

If you have selected "Other" in CC7.2 please provide details of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

CC7.3

Please give the source for the global warming potentials you have used

Gas	Reference
CO2	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year)

CC7.4

Please give the emissions factors you have applied and their origin; alternatively, please attach an Excel spreadsheet with this data at the bottom of this page

Fuel/Material/Energy	Emission Factor	Unit	Reference
			Please see the 2 page Excel document attached.

Further Information

Please note that with regards to question CC7.1, the Scope 2 location-based base year figure has been used as a proxy for the Scope 2 market-based base year figure.

Attachments

https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/94/19794/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC7.EmissionsMethodology/UniCredit_2015_GHG Inventory EFs and Market based EFs.xls

Page: CC8. Emissions Data - (1 Jan 2015 - 31 Dec 2015)

CC8.1

Please select the boundary you are using for your Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas inventory

Operational control

CC8.2

Please provide your gross global Scope 1 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e

70096

CC8.3

Does your company have any operations in markets providing product or supplier specific data in the form of contractual instruments?

Yes

CC8.3a

Please provide your gross global Scope 2 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e

Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)	Comment
260231	85109	The market based figure has not been subject to third party verification

CC8.4

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

Yes

CC8.4a

Please provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure

Source	Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source	Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source	Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)	Explain why the source is excluded

Source	Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source	Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source	Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)	Explain why the source is excluded
Geographies: Ukraine and Azerbaijan	Emissions are not relevant	Emissions are not relevant	Emissions are not relevant	Due to the relevant uncertainty of data and data collection processes, we do not include Azerbaijan or Ukraine in our reporting perimeter. These countries in any case represent a negligible portion of Group emissions.
Geographies: Poland	Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated	Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated	Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated	Due to the availability of certain data sources, we do not include Poland in our GHG emissions reporting perimeter. We are working towards improving the local data collection process in order to permit more comprehensive emissions reporting in the future.
Greenhouse gases other than C02	Emissions are not relevant	Emissions are not relevant	Emissions are not relevant	We do not include greenhouse gases other than CO2 due to the fact that for all of our activities we consider CO2e which captures the equivalent of greenhouse gases generated by all of our emission sources.
Refrigerents	Emissions are not relevant	Emissions are not relevant	Emissions are not relevant	We do not include greenhouse gases other than CO2 due to the fact that for all of our activities we consider CO2e which captures the equivalent of greenhouse gases generated by all of our emission sources.

CC8.5

Please estimate the level of uncertainty of the total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions figures that you have supplied and specify the sources of uncertainty in your data gathering, handling and calculations

Scope	Uncertainty range	Main sources of uncertainty	Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
Scope 1	More than 5% but less than or equal	Data Gaps Assumptions	Some data has been estimated because of delays in billing. Other data is sometimes not available and we need to apply internal simulation models, for example based on average temperatures. The

Scope	Uncertainty range	Main sources of uncertainty	Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
	to 10%	Metering/ Measurement Constraints	banking industry has a huge network of branches in different countries and very often landlords cannot comply with our internal management requirements. While large buildings under direct control provide the maximum degree of accuracy in data collection, some inferences are needed with reference to the whole network. Furthermore, UniCredit does not always have access to meters as data is provided directly by landlords and consequently have to be considered with a minor degree of uncertainty.
Scope 2 (location-based)	More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%	Data Gaps Assumptions Metering/ Measurement Constraints	Some data has been estimated because of delays in billing. Other data is sometimes not available and we need to apply internal simulation models, for example based on average temperatures. The banking industry has a huge network of branches in different countries and very often landlords cannot comply with our internal management requirements. While large buildings under direct control provide the maximum degree of accuracy in data collection, some inferences are needed with reference to the whole network. Furthermore, UniCredit does not always have access to meters as data is provided directly by landlords and consequently have to be considered with a minor degree of uncertainty.
Scope 2 (market-based)	More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%	Data Gaps Assumptions Metering/ Measurement Constraints	Some data has been estimated because of delays in billing. Other data is sometimes not available and we need to apply internal simulation models, for example based on average temperatures. The banking industry has a huge network of branches in different countries and very often landlords cannot comply with our internal management requirements. While large buildings under direct control provide the maximum degree of accuracy in data collection, some inferences are needed with reference to the whole network. Furthermore, UniCredit does not always have access to meters as data is provided directly by landlords and consequently have to be considered with a minor degree of uncertainty.

CC8.6

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 1 emissions

Third party verification or assurance process in place

CC8.6a

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements

Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 1 emissions verified (%)
Annual process	Complete	Limited assurance	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/94/19794/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.6a/UniCredit Integrated_Report and Supplement_2015_eng.pdf	See Deloitte's Independent Auditor's statement at p. 96 and 97 of the UniCredit 2015 Integrated Report attached (the page number of the Auditor statement is not written, but the relevant pages appear immediately after p. 95). Also, see p. 2 ('Report Structure') of the UniCredit 2015 Integrated Report which contains details regarding GHG reporting to which Deloitte's statement is directly linked. Please refer to document, not screen, page numbers if viewing the document on screen.	ISAE3000	100

CC8.6b

Please provide further details of the regulatory regime to which you are complying that specifies the use of Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems (CEMS)

Regulation	% of emissions covered by the system	Compliance period	Evidence of submission

CC8.7

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to at least one of your reported Scope 2 emissions figures

Third party verification or assurance process in place

CC8.7a

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your location-based and/or market-based Scope 2 emissions, and attach the relevant statements

Location-based or market-based figure?	Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 2 emissions verified (%)
Location-based	Annual process	Complete	Limited assurance	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/94/19794/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.7a/UniCredit Integrated_Report and Supplement_2015_eng.pdf	See Deloitte's Independent Auditor's statement at p. 96 and 97 of the UniCredit 2015 Integrated Report attached (the page number of the Auditor statement is not written, but the relevant pages appear immediately after p. 95). Also, see p. 2 ('Report Structure') of the	ISAE3000	100

Location-based or market-based figure?	Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 2 emissions verified (%)
					UniCredit 2015 Integrated Report which contains details regarding GHG reporting to which Deloitte's statement is directly linked. Please refer to document, not screen, page numbers if viewing the document on screen.		

CC8.8

Please identify if any data points have been verified as part of the third party verification work undertaken, other than the verification of emissions figures reported in CC8.6, CC8.7 and CC14.2

Additional data points verified	Comment
Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	UniCredit's emission figures, including change in Scope 1, 2 and 3 against the base year of our GHG reporting and the related progress against our emission reduction target (Scopes 1 and 2), have been verified by Deloitte as the accredited external third party, as reported in the UniCredit 2015 Integrated Report assurance statement, which includes GHG emission figures.
Year on year change in emissions (Scope 3)	UniCredit's emission figures, including change in Scope 1, 2 and 3 against the base year of our GHG reporting and the related progress against our emission reduction target (Scopes 1 and 2), have been verified by Deloitte as the accredited external third party, as reported in the UniCredit 2015 Integrated Report assurance statement, which includes GHG emission figures.
Progress against	UniCredit's emission figures, including change in Scope 1, 2 and 3 against the base year of our GHG reporting and the related

Additional data points verified	Comment
emission reduction target	progress against our emission reduction target (Scopes 1 and 2), have been verified by Deloitte as the accredited external third party, as reported in the UniCredit 2015 Integrated Report assurance statement, which includes GHG emission figures.

CC8.9

Are carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization?

No

CC8.9a

Please provide the emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization in metric tonnes CO2

Further Information

Page: CC9. Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2015 - 31 Dec 2015)

CC9.1

Do you have Scope 1 emissions sources in more than one country?

Yes

CC9.1a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region

Country/Region	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Austria	2887
Bosnia and Herzegovina	382
Bulgaria	1168
Croatia	3008
Czech Republic	587
Germany	16450
Hungary	1231
Italy	40488
Romania	1888
Russia	703
Serbia	34
Slovakia	1244
Slovenia	25

CC9.2

Please indicate which other Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By activity

CC9.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

CC9.2b

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by facility

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude

CC9.2c

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by GHG type

GHG type	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

CC9.2d

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by activity

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Direct energy consumption, such as heating of premises	43120
Road travels	26976

Further Information

Page: CC10. Scope 2 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2015 - 31 Dec 2015)

CC10.1

Do you have Scope 2 emissions sources in more than one country?

Yes

CC10.1a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions and energy consumption by country/region

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted in market-based approach (MWh)
Austria	20803	9553	100275	64400
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7072	7072	7261	0
Bulgaria	8258	9882	21750	0
Croatia	4655	8747	19358	0
Czech Republic	4124	4756	9873	0
Germany	77163	18312	179887	111885
Hungary	2929	3950	9772	0
Italy	114969	1078	314332	310330
Romania	5511	6912	17598	0
Russia	10536	10536	34416	0
Serbia	2999	2999	4308	0
Slovakia	813	818	4663	0
Slovenia	397	494	1336	0

CC10.2

Please indicate which other Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By activity

CC10.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division

Business division	Scope 2 emissions, location based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2 emissions, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)

CC10.2b

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

Facility	Scope 2 emissions, location based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2 emissions, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)

CC10.2c

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

Activity	Scope 2 emissions, location based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2 emissions, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)
Business operations, such as lighting and running of electrical office equipment	219292	79819
Data centers	40939	5291

Further Information

Page: CC11. Energy

CC11.1

What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

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

CC11.2

Please state how much heat, steam, and cooling in MWh your organization has purchased and consumed during the reporting year

Energy type	Energy purchased and consumed (MWh)
Heat	134554
Steam	0
Cooling	0

CC11.3

Please state how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (for energy purposes) during the reporting year

198547

CC11.3a

Please complete the table by breaking down the total "Fuel" figure entered above by fuel type

Fuels	MWh
Natural gas	186868
Crude oil	4665
Diesel/Gas oil	7014

CC11.4

Please provide details of the electricity, heat, steam or cooling amounts that were accounted at a low carbon emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in CC8.3a

Basis for applying a low carbon emission factor	MWh consumed associated with low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling	Comment
Energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin	486616	Within our accounting perimeter some legal entities in Austria, Germany and Italy purchase low carbon electricity and in some of our facilities renewable energy is self produced, however this latter item is not considered within our inventory.

CC11.5

Please report how much electricity you produce in MWh, and how much electricity you consume in MWh

Total electricity consumed (MWh)	Consumed electricity that is purchased (MWh)	Total electricity produced (MWh)	Total renewable electricity produced (MWh)	Consumed renewable electricity that is produced by company (MWh)	Comment
589904	589904	6920	6920	0	Please note that our self produced energy, which is entirely from renewable sources, is not considered in our GHG inventory.

Further Information

Page: CC12. Emissions Performance

CC12.1

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

Decreased

CC12.1a

Please identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Please explain and include calculation
Emissions reduction activities	1.44	Decrease	In 2015 we reduced our scope 1 and 2 emissions by 4,781 tons of CO2e from 294,169 to 289,388 as a consequence of our emission reduction activities, mainly space optimization, a shift in fuels, travel

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Please explain and include calculation
			policy and energy efficiency measures. This figure represents 1.44% of our 2014 scope 1 and 2 revised emissions of 333,142 tons CO2e.
Divestment			
Acquisitions			
Mergers			
Change in output	0.59	Increase	In 2015 we increased our scope 1 and 2 emissions by 1,966 from 38,972 tons to 40,939 tons of CO2e as a consequence of change in output as our data center IT charge increased. This figure represents the 0.59% of our 2014 revised scope 1 and 2 emissions of 333,142 tons CO2e.
Change in methodology			
Change in boundary			
Change in physical operating conditions			
Unidentified			
Other			

CC12.1b

Is your emissions performance calculations in CC12.1 and CC12.1a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

CC12.2

Please describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tonnes CO2e per unit currency total revenue

Intensity figure =	Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)	Metric denominator: Unit total revenue	Scope 2 figure used	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
0.019002478	metric tonnes CO2e	17383356000	Location-based	0.18	Increase	The calculation carried out has considered our revised 2014 Scope 1 and 2 emissions (333,142 tC02e, revised in 2016) as the basis for comparison, thereby leading to a recalculation of our 2014 intensity figure which results as 0,018968453. Our 2015 intensity figure shows a marginal increase vs the revised 2014 figure, which we attribute to the fact that while our emissions have decreased by 0.84% yoy, a more significant decrease yoy in revenues of 1.00% has caused the ratio to increase. Our emissions reductions are represented by scope 1 sources related to our Space Optimization drive (including network reduction) which accounted for -99.29% of reductions; travel policy contributed for a minor -23.26%; and non-data center related indirect energy consumption which accounted for a -47.31%; IT load in our data centers showed a substantial increase accounting for an increase in emissions by 69.86%.

CC12.3

Please provide any additional intensity (normalized) metrics that are appropriate to your business operations

Intensity figure =	Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)	Metric denominator	Metric denominator: Unit total	Scope 2 figure used	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
3.358	metric tonnes CO2e	full time equivalent (FTE) employee	98365	Location-based	0.01	Increase	Whilst our 2015 Scope 1 and 2 emissions (330,327 tCO2e) mark a decrease versus our 2014 revised Scope 1 and 2 emissions (333,142 tCO2e, revised in 2016 in conjunction with the finalization of our 2015 GHG Inventory), the minor increase in intensity is due to a lower number of FTEs within the perimeter in 2015 vs 2014 (99,518 FTE).

Further Information

Page: CC13. Emissions Trading

CC13.1

Do you participate in any emissions trading schemes?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next 2 years

CC13.1a

Please complete the following table for each of the emission trading schemes in which you participate

Scheme name	Period for which data is supplied	Allowances allocated	Allowances purchased	Verified emissions in metric tonnes CO2e	Details of ownership

CC13.1b

What is your strategy for complying with the schemes in which you participate or anticipate participating?

CC13.2

Has your organization originated any project-based carbon credits or purchased any within the reporting period?

Yes

CC13.2a

Please provide details on the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period

Credit origination or credit purchase	Project type	Project identification	Verified to which standard	Number of credits (metric tonnes of CO2e)	Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume	Credits cancelled	Purpose, e.g. compliance
Credit purchase	Wind	Düzova 30 MW Wind Power Project, Turkey	Gold Standard	160	160	Yes	Voluntary Offsetting
Credit purchase	Wind	Kayaduzu 40 MW Wind Power Project, Turkey	Gold Standard	19114	19114	Yes	Voluntary Offsetting
Credit purchase	Wind	Catalca 60 MW Wind Power Project, Turkey	Gold Standard	25	25	Yes	Voluntary Offsetting
Credit purchase	Wind	Sayan 14896 MW Small Hydro Project, Turkey	Gold Standard	38020	38020	Yes	Voluntary Offsetting

Further Information

Page: CC14. Scope 3 Emissions

CC14.1

Please account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
Purchased goods and services	Relevant, calculated	1902	As a financial institution, paper consumption is the main resource used within our operational activities. We therefore choose to monitor our annual consumption and related emissions. The emission factor applied is sourced on the basis of CEPI (Confederation of European Paper Industries) emission factor data.	0.00%	
Capital goods	Not relevant, explanation provided				We have evaluated that such goods do not constitute a relevant source of emissions for inclusion in our GHG inventory considering
Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in	Not relevant, explanation provided				These sources are not applicable to the financial sector in which UniCredit operates. All of our relevant fuel and

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
Scope 1 or 2)					energy activities are included in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions.
Upstream transportation and distribution	Not relevant, explanation provided				This source is not applicable to the financial sector in which UniCredit operates. It is therefore not included in our GHG Inventory.
Waste generated in operations	Relevant, calculated	711	Emissions arising from waste management, categorized by type. Only paper, plastic and glass are considered within the scope of our GHG inventory. The emission factors applied to our calculations are from Bilan Carbone.	0.00%	Emissions from waste management are constantly monitored and reported annually within our GHG Inventory.
Business travel	Relevant, calculated	9195	Our Scope 3 emissions include rail and air travel. Air travel data has been categorized in long (>1600 km), medium (>500 km - <1600 km) and short (<500 km) distance. We apply DEFRA emission factors to our calculations.	0.00%	Road travel is excluded as emissions arising from our road vehicles are included in our Scope 1 emissions.
Employee commuting	Relevant, not yet calculated				While relevant, this source has not yet been included in our GHG Inventory due to the insufficient reliability of data currently collectable. We are currently analyzing potential improvements to make to our data collection process.
Upstream leased assets	Relevant, not yet calculated				UniCredit makes use of leased cars. However, due to the limits of the current data collection process which does not allow us to distinguish between data for owned and leased cars, we currently include emissions arising from our leased

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
					cars in our Scope 1 data.
Downstream transportation and distribution	Not relevant, explanation provided				This source is not applicable to the financial sector in which UniCredit operates. It is therefore not included in our GHG Inventory.
Processing of sold products	Not relevant, explanation provided				This source is not applicable to UniCredit as financial products and services do not undergo processing. It is therefore not included in our GHG Inventory.
Use of sold products	Not relevant, explanation provided				We have assessed this source of emissions as not relevant for the financial sector in which UniCredit operates. In fact, in 2012, UniCredit S.p,A, the holding of the Group, signed an agreement with the Italian Ministry for the Environment concerning the Italian Environmental Footprint Program, which involves a number of companies in different sectors. As part of the joint activities outlined in this agreement, an ad-hoc carbon management team, made up of UniCredit staff and specialists from the Ministry was created in order to develop a methodology to determine the carbon footprint of a financial product such as a bank account. The result of the analysis undertaken shows that emissions arising from this source (product) is insignificant.

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
End of life treatment of sold products	Not relevant, explanation provided				We consider this source as not relevant considering that financial products rarely derive from resources requiring particular waste management processes or other kinds of end of life treatment. It is therefore not included in our GHG Inventory.
Downstream leased assets	Not relevant, explanation provided				This does not represent a relevant source of emissions for our GHG Inventory and is thus not included.
Franchises	Not relevant, explanation provided				UniCredit does not operate through franchises. As such they do not represent a relevant source of emissions for our GHG Inventory and are thus not included.
Investments	Relevant, calculated	30200000	A combination of life cycle assessment (LCA) data, Scope 3 GHG reporting data, and company financials. To avoid multiple counting, we apply phase emissions at point of potential regulation: Oil: Refining Gas: Distribution Automotive/Aerospace: Final assembler1. The analysis applies to a subset of UniCredit's portfolio: general financing, leasing, factoring, bonds and equity for at risk sectors in Italy: pulp and paper, oil and gas, iron and steel, energy, building, automotive, aluminium, aerospace. The approach used is the GHG Protocol Scope 3 GHG (for Category 15).	50.00%	Emissions associated with our investment portfolio are considered a proxy of the organization responsibility on emission generated by investees. It is not clear how this will transform into financial risk. These emissions are however not included in our inventory for scope 3 as they are not third party verified.
Other (upstream)					
Other					

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
(downstream)					

CC14.2

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 3 emissions

Third party verification or assurance process in place

CC14.2a

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken, and attach the relevant statements

Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 3 emissions verified (%)
Annual	Complete	Limited	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/94/19794/Climate	See Deloitte's Independent	ISAE3000	100

Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 3 emissions verified (%)
process		assurance	Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC14.2a/UniCredit Integrated_Report and Supplement_2015_eng.pdf	Auditor's statement at p. 96 and 97 of the UniCredit 2015 Integrated Report attached (the page number of the Auditor statement is not written, but the relevant pages appear immediately after p. 95). Also, see p. 2 ('Report Structure') of the UniCredit 2015 Integrated Report which contains details regarding GHG reporting to which Deloitte's statement is directly linked. Please refer to document, not screen, page numbers if viewing the document on screen.		

CC14.3

Are you able to compare your Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year with those for the previous year for any sources?

Yes

CC14.3a

Please identify the reasons for any change in your Scope 3 emissions and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Reason for change	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
Purchased goods & services	Emissions reduction activities	7.38	Decrease	Paper consumption decreased within our reporting perimeter, mainly due to specific local initiatives aligned with the Group's push on full digitalization of processes. An example is the extention of FirmaMia in Italy, an innovative project to reduce paper in drafting contracts through the use of an advanced graphometric signature system. In 2015, over 1.6 million contracts were signed under FirmaMia, leading to a saving of some 200 tons of paper. A further example are our operations in Russia where we have begun to implement a bank-wide electronic internal and external document flow system which includes a move to electronic bank statements for customers. When complete the system is expected to save 12 million sheets of paper per annum.
Business travel	Emissions reduction activities	2.91	Decrease	Our Scope 3 business travel emissions are related to train and air travel. We recorded a generalized decline in both travel modes, a trend which correlates with the Group's travel policy and progressive investment in recent years to provide employees with remote technology, such as web conferencing, which serve as a viable alternative to all but essential non-customer related business travel.
Waste generated in operations	Emissions reduction activities	2.93	Decrease	While we have recorded a generalized decrease in emissions arising from this source, we note that there has been a particular reduction in paper waste in relation to decreased paper consumption levels following the Group's progressive move towards the full digitalization of processes. Employee awareness raising campaigns continue to contribute to our waste reduction efforts.

CC14.4

Do you engage with any of the elements of your value chain on GHG emissions and climate change strategies? (Tick all that apply)

Yes, other partners in the value chain

CC14.4a

Please give details of methods of engagement, your strategy for prioritizing engagement and measures of success

Strategy for prioritization: Engaged colleagues are fundamental to our viability. They make our enterprise more successful and improve overall and individual wellbeing across the Group. We constantly monitor the sentiment of our employees (e.g. our People Survey) and dialogue with them, holding thematic workshops and recurrently communicate our responses to their expectations thus maintaining strong ties. In this regard we regularly communicate on climate change on our company intranet: 3 intranet communications were released in December 2015 during the COP21 period, plus a video and other types of communication were made in May 2015 following the approval of our environmental results by the Board.

We regard employees as part of our value chain on GHG emissions and climate change strategies in terms of their commuting choices, not least considering the potential impact we represent as a large, multinational company. As part of our space optimization initiative, City Plans, which has the objective of reducing the space we occupy by some 700,000 square meters by 2018 and which is integrated into our strategy alongside other efforts to reduce direct impacts arising from our operations, we have chosen to maximise the potential deriving from rethinking the workspace. City Plans in fact incorporates complementary measures, namely ‘Smart Working’, which connects more efficient use of space, our emissions abatement efforts, and fostering the possibility for our employees to become active players in reducing their individual carbon footprint through their commuting choices.

The innovative solutions foreseen by Smart Working, a workspace model addressing different activities and needs of employees, supported by technology, includes the possibility for employees to work one day a week ‘remotely’, either directly from home or from one of our ‘City Hubs’, thereby allowing them to cut transport time and distance, partially or all together, versus travelling to their regular workplace. Furthermore, working from a City Hub often also permits for a change in commuting means to more environmentally sound solutions, such as from a single occupancy car journey to a public transport tram journey. This voluntary option encourages employees to make more conscientious choices about individual commuting needs in terms of resource consumption and related environmental impact.

Method of engagement: Employees falling within the remit of the Smart Working initiative receive a number of introductory information sets prior to attending a dynamic in-person presentation conveying the conceptual, technical and logistical aspects and benefits of the initiative, as too the sustainability potential employees stand to represent through their choices within the context of the initiative. The introduction of a a software app is currently under review, with the aim of providing employees not only with a means to book workspaces, but also with a tool to track their carbon footprint arising from their workplace and commuting choices.

Measure of success: The initiative is currently in expansion, with monitoring underway covering the number of participants, days worked in ‘remote mode’, and the savings on average commuting distances and means. Feedback is also being collected from participants. According to our calculations, once fully operational in 2018, in the city of Milan alone, the initiative could bring a reduction in commuter travel of 2.5 million km a year and some 500 fewer cars in circulation. Considering the reach of our operating perimeter, we believe the potential evolution of the initiative stands to yield significant results in engaging employees on their contribution to the issue of climate change.

CC14.4b

To give a sense of scale of this engagement, please give the number of suppliers with whom you are engaging and the proportion of your total spend that they represent

Number of suppliers	% of total spend (direct and indirect)	Comment

CC14.4c

If you have data on your suppliers' GHG emissions and climate change strategies, please explain how you make use of that data

How you make use of the data	Please give details

CC14.4d

Please explain why you do not engage with any elements of your value chain on GHG emissions and climate change strategies, and any plans you have to develop an engagement strategy in the future

Further Information

Module: Sign Off

Page: CC15. Sign Off

CC15.1

Please provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response

Name	Job title	Corresponding job category

Name	Job title	Corresponding job category
Giuseppe Vita	Chairman	Board chairman

Further Information

CDP 2016 Climate Change 2016 Information Request