

Dichiarazione ai sensi dell'art. 15, comma 1, lettera c) D. Lgs. n. 33/2013

DA PUBBLICARE NEL RISPETTO DELLA PRIVACY

Il/la sottoscritto/a BARTOLONNETI SABRINA con riferimento all'incarico di DIDATTICA 18/19 - 19/20, ai sensi dell'art. 15, comma 1, lettera c), del decreto legislativo n. 33/2013, consapevole delle responsabilità penali in caso di dichiarazioni mendaci,

DICHIARA

l'insussistenza di situazioni, anche potenziali, di conflitto di interessi

di non svolgere incarichi e né di avere titolarità di cariche in enti di diritto privato regolati o finanziati dalla pubblica amministrazione o lo svolgimento di attività professionali;

di svolgere incarichi e/o avere titolarità di cariche in enti di diritto privato regolati o finanziati dalla pubblica amministrazione e/o lo svolgimento di attività professionali. In tal caso specificare nell'apposita tabella di seguito riportata:

ENTE/SOCIETA'	Cariche/incarichi/attività professionali	Periodo di riferimento

Il/La sottoscritto/a si impegna, altresì, a comunicare tempestivamente eventuali variazioni del contenuto della presente dichiarazione.

Siena, - 7 AGO. 2019

THE RELEVANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of environmental information for investors. It argues that environmental factors can have a significant impact on a company's financial performance and risk profile. This is particularly true for companies in industries that are highly sensitive to environmental issues, such as energy, chemicals, and manufacturing. Environmental risks can include physical risks (e.g., natural disasters, climate change) and transition risks (e.g., changes in government policy, technology). These risks can affect a company's operations, reputation, and ultimately its profitability. Therefore, investors should pay attention to environmental information when making investment decisions.

Environmental Factor	Impact on Financial Performance
Climate Change	Increased operational costs, physical damage to assets, and reputational risk.
Water Pollution	Regulatory fines, increased costs of raw materials, and reputational damage.
Waste Management	Increased costs of disposal, regulatory penalties, and reputational harm.
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Increased costs of carbon trading, reputational damage, and potential asset stranding.

The second part of the paper examines the role of institutional investors in promoting environmental disclosure. Institutional investors, such as pension funds and asset managers, have a significant influence on the behavior of companies. By using their voting power and engaging with company management, they can encourage companies to disclose more comprehensive and accurate environmental information. This can help investors make more informed decisions and reduce the risk of environmental-related financial losses.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, environmental information is increasingly becoming a key factor in investment decisions. Institutional investors have a crucial role to play in promoting transparency and accountability in environmental reporting. By doing so, they can help to reduce the environmental risks faced by companies and contribute to a more sustainable and resilient global economy. Investors should continue to demand high-quality environmental information from the companies they invest in, and institutional investors should continue to lead by example in this regard.