

Greenhouse gas emissions

Scope	Unit				Excluding Editis (a)		
		2022	2021	% change	2022	2021	
Scope 1 (b)	Offices (fuel oil, natural gas, etc.)	tCO ₂ eq	1,392	2,931	-53%	1,091	2,598
	Generators (fuel, diesel) (c)	tCO ₂ eq	1,425	na	na	1,425	na
	Mobile sources (fuel, diesel, LPG)	tCO ₂ eq	11,783	10,000	+18%	9,522	7,908
	Refrigerants	tCO ₂ eq	1,358	1,833	-26%	1,358	1,833
	Total Scope 1	tCO₂eq	15,958	14,764	+8%	13,396	12,339
Scope 2 (e)	Standard electricity and electricity from renewable sources (d)	tCO ₂ eq	17,421	21,849	-20%	17,036	21,387
	Heating network	tCO ₂ eq	1,155	1,455	-21%	913	1,234
	Cooling network	tCO ₂ eq	55	66	-17%	55	33
	Total Scope 2	tCO₂eq	18,631	23,370	-20%	18,004	22,654
Total Scopes 1 and 2		tCO₂eq	34,589	38,134	-9%	31,400	34,993
Partial Scope 3 (h)	Purchases of raw materials (f)	tCO ₂ eq	63,195	42,727	+48%	26,192	1,838
	Property (g)	tCO ₂ eq	12,443	8,570	+45%	12,443	8,570
	Freight (i)	tCO ₂ eq	5,258	4,298	+22%	(k)	(k)
	Waste (j)	tCO ₂ eq	3,448	2,024	+70%	1,959	454
	Business travel	tCO ₂ eq	22,824	11,277	x 2	21,506	10,722
	Total Partial Scope 3	tCO₂eq	107,168	68,896	+56%	62,100	21,584
Total Scopes 1 and 2 and partial Scope 3		tCO₂eq	141,757	107,030	+32%	93,500	56,577

na: not applicable.

- (a) In accordance with IFRS 5, since the fourth quarter of 2022, Editis has been presented as a discontinued operation in Vivendi's Consolidated Financial Statements. For illustrative purposes and to ensure comparability, this table also presents 2021 and 2022 environmental data restated to exclude the contribution of Editis (see Note on non-financial reporting methodology, Section 7.1.).
- (b) Scope 1 corresponds to direct emissions from energy consumption (excluding electricity), such as hydrocarbon combustion for the group's vehicle fleet, generators and buildings as well as fugitive emissions (e.g., from leaks of refrigerants). Upstream emissions are included for all Scope 1 items and have been estimated at 20% for 2022.
- (c) As part of a process of continuous improvement and in order to monitor emissions related to energy consumption more closely, emissions related to the consumption of domestic fuel oil and the consumption of fuel and diesel used for generators are presented separately in 2022, whereas in 2021 they were presented together within property-related emissions. The total change is a negative 4% thanks to a decrease in use of generators in 2022.
- (d) The method of calculating emissions related to electricity consumption was changed in 2022 to align it with the GHG protocol's market-based methodology. To ensure comparability of data, this table also presents the emissions related to electricity consumption in 2021 recalculated using the new method (see Note on non-financial reporting methodology, Section 7.1.).
- (e) Scope 2 corresponds to indirect emissions related to energy consumption, including the consumption of electricity, steam or cooling via distribution networks (including associated upstream emissions, excluding standard electricity).
- (f) The sharp increase in emissions related to purchases of raw materials is due to the entry of Prisma Media in the reporting scope since January 1, 2022. At constant perimeter, emissions related to purchases of raw materials decreased by 9% in 2022.
- (g) Year-on-year comparisons of this indicator are difficult because the GHG protocol measurement rules require only emissions associated with new leases or construction in the current year to be taken into account. Additionally, if reporting entities are unable to provide the date on which a building was built or leased, its surface area in square meters is not included when calculating GHG emissions (see Note on non-financial reporting methodology, Section 7.1.).
- (h) Scope 3 corresponds to other indirect emissions produced by the group's activities that are not included in Scopes 1 and 2, but are linked to the entire value chain. "Partial" Scope 3 corresponds to emissions related to the group's operations, including purchases of raw materials, property, freight, waste and business travel. The greenhouse gas emissions relating to purchases of services and content, and the emissions generated by the use of products and services sold, are not included in the data mentioned above due to the high degree of uncertainty in the calculation of these emissions.
- (i) The entities with the most significant use of freight are Editis and Prisma Media. Information related to Prisma Media's emissions will be included in the next reporting period.
- (j) The sharp increase in waste-related emissions is due in particular to the entry of Prisma Media in the reporting scope since January 1, 2022.
- (k) Data not available.