

Environmental Indicators

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In 2013, the process of improving environmental data gathering continued. For some data, the striving for thoroughness has led to a significant change in the result compared with the previous year.

6.1. General Environmental Policy

The Group's business units with little exposure to environmental risks prepare their own action plans to measure and control their impacts. The methods used include energy assessments, certifications, and training and information sessions for employees.

Conducted energy assessment and evaluation of environmental impacts (number of assessments)

GRI	UNGC	OECD
DMA Environment, EN30	7, 8	VI.1.a
	2013	2012
Consolidated data	13	106
C+G	0	
UMG	2	
GVT	0	
SFR	9	
MT	1	
Corporate	1	

In 2012, the Group's business units located in France conducted an assessment of their greenhouse gas emissions. This resulted in energy assessments and impact evaluations at numerous sites. French law stipulates that these evaluations must be renewed every three years.

The measures taken during the Energy Star certification of the UMG headquarters in Santa Monica, issued by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), revealed that the buildings were 48% more energy-efficient than standard buildings in the United States.

In 2013, at SFR, environmental impact measurements concerned predominantly light sites⁽¹⁾ (including the analysis of energy consumption, production of electric and electronic waste, treatment of used batteries and the treatment of refrigerants during maintenance operations). There were fewer of these measurements than in 2012.

For Maroc Telecom, the energy efficiency assessment involved, among other things, an analysis of uses related to renewable energy. A new project using hybrid renewable energy (solar/wind) is being launched at two pilot sites.

Environmental certification (number of sites)

GRI	UNGC	OECD
DMA Environment	7, 8	-
	2013	2012
Consolidated data	6	3
C+G	1	
UMG	2	
GVT	0	
SFR	2	
MT	0	
Corporate	1	

NB: For SFR, the certification concerns two activities, please refer to commentary below.

(1) SFR distinguishes between three categories of sites: "light" sites are generally relay antennae and "points of presence" (POP) which are traffic collection points; "strategic" sites are net centers and mobile switch centers (MSC); and "tertiary" sites include the corporate headquarters, retail sales outlets, and miscellaneous office premises.

(2) Société réunionnaise du radiotéléphone.

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Pollution and Waste Management

The number of certifications remained unchanged compared with the previous year. They mainly relate to Vivendi's corporate headquarters, which, since 2009, has been certified by the European Management Audit Scheme (EMAS), UMG's headquarters in Santa Monica, which was yet again awarded the Energy Star label, and UMG's Woodland Hills site in California, which received Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification. SFR obtained the ISO 14001 certification of its Environmental Management System for the two following activities: activity linked to maintenance and hosting of data centers and the SRR⁽²⁾ activity (fixed and mobile telecommunication, tertiary and commercial, repair centers, deployment and maintenance of relay antennae).

Employee training and information on environmental protection

GRI	UNGC	OECD
DMA LA Training and education aspect	8	VI.7.

The business units hold information and awareness sessions in relation to protection of the environment. These sessions may be educational in nature (as in UMG Australia), or they may be held in connection with certifications, or may serve to assist the correspondents at the subsidiaries in charge of reporting environmental data.

6.2. Pollution and Waste Management

6.2.1. Reducing Waste Production, Recycling and Elimination of Waste

Professional electronic and electrical equipment waste (WEEE) (kg)

GRI	UNGC	OECD
EN22	-	VI.1.a

	2013	2012
Consolidated data	771,954	915,474

C+G	43,357
UMG	18,128
GVT	35,610
SFR	631,509
MT	42,850
Corporate	500

The volumes of waste from electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) register a decrease. Only SFR recorded an increase in this waste category, which is partly related to its clearance of WEEE associated with moving its sites to the Saint Denis "SFR Campus", in Paris region, and partly to an equipment collection drive with its corporate customers.

At the Group level, the percentage of professional WEEE collected for recycling accounted for 38% of the total collected.

Household electrical and electronic equipment waste (WEEE) (kg)

GRI	UNGC	OECD
EN22	-	VI.1.a

	2013	2012
Consolidated data	3,389,566	2,650,399

C+G	304,963
UMG	48
GVT	586,510
SFR	2,498,037
MT	0
Corporate	8

Collecting household WEEE from employees and customers rose compared to the previous year. Canal+ Overseas in the West Indies held a set-top box exchange campaign, UMG in the Netherlands upgraded a substantial quantity of computers and SFR collected nearly 360,000 cellphones.

At the Group level, the percentage of household WEEE collected for recycling accounted for 69% of the total collected.

Total production of hazardous or special waste (kg)



GRI	UNGC	OECD
EN22	7, 8, 9	VI.1.a
	2013	2012
Consolidated data	392,016	813,098
C+G	5,658	
UMG	0	
GVT	28,020	
SFR	198,540	
MT	159,798	
Corporate	0	

The significant decline in the amount of hazardous or special waste can be predominantly explained by a reduction in the amount of waste collected by the mobile telephone operators. Thus, SFR's postponement until 2014 of its network's battery renewal program, and the decline in auction sales held to recycle this kind of waste at Maroc Telecom, contributed significantly to the decreased figure in the Group data in 2013.

6.2.2. Management of Noise and Other Types of Pollution

Measures taken to reduce the visual impact of relay antennae



GRI	UNGC	OECD
TSS I07	-	-

For several years the mobile telephone operators in the Group have attempted to limit the visual impact related to the deployment of their infrastructures.

SFR has set an annual goal to integrate 96% of its new sites into the surrounding environment. The annual SCOPE program (sites requiring aesthetic improvement) aims at improving the integration of existing sites into the surrounding environment.

Preferred methods of Maroc Telecom include the installation of pylons in the form of trees and deploying telephone antennae in the form of palm trees in order to preserve the integrity of the sites near its installations.

6.3. Sustainable Use of Resources

6.3.1. Water Consumption and Supply



Water consumption from the public supply network and measures taken to adapt water consumption to local constraints – telecom companies (m³)

GRI	UNGC	OECD
DMA Environment Water aspect, EN8, EN9	7, 8, 9	VI, VI.1.a and 6.d
	2013	2012
Consolidated data	679,419	493,617
GVT	298,933	
SFR	145,214	
MT	235,272	

SFR and Maroc Telecom have continued their efforts to monitor water consumption and are reporting noticeable reductions compared to the previous year. GVT has improved its data collection process for this indicator, which has increased as a result compared with 2012.

6.3.2. Consumption of Raw Materials and Measures to Improve Efficient Use



Purchases of paper for external use (e.g., publications) and purchases of packaging and cardboard used for the sale of consumer products (kg)

GRI	UNGC	OECD
EN1, EN26	-	VI.1.a
	2013	2012
Consolidated data	12,557,646	10,173,523
C+G	1,028,070	
UMG	1,754,858	
GVT	2,452,058	
SFR	7,166,260	
MT	146,500	
Corporate	9,900	

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Sustainable Use of Resources

Purchases of paper for internal use (office use, kg) ✓

GRI	UNGC	OECD
-	-	VI.1.a

	2013	2012
Consolidated data	1,805,677	NC
C+G	725,276	
UMG	128,337	
GVT	83,930	
SFR	116,432	
MT	734,770	
Corporate	16,932	

This indicator was published for the first time in 2013. It is used to assess paper consumption specifically for office use.

Purchases of plastics and acrylics used in the manufacturing of consumer products (kg) ✓

GRI	UNGC	OECD
EN1	-	VI.1.a

	2013	2012
Consolidated data	32,984,156	NC
C+G	142,215	
UMG	32,841,941	
GVT	-	
SFR	-	
MT	-	
Corporate	-	

In 2013, data on the consumption of plastic used for products held for sale were collected for the first time. These are data on UMG's products (CDs and DVDs) and those of Canal+ Overseas (decoders sold to customers). Set-top boxes and other products leased out to customers are not counted in this indicator as this equipment is recycled by the business units concerned.

6.3.3. Energy Consumption and Measures Taken to Improve Energy Efficiency and the Use of Renewable Energy

Measures taken to improve energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy ✓

GRI	UNGC	OECD
EN4, EN5, EN7	8, 9	VI.6.b and d

The different entities in the Group have continued to strive for greater energy efficiency in their infrastructures and equipments. These initiatives are presented in the AR 2013 Section 4.1.2. p. 88.

Total energy consumption (MWh) ✓


GRI	UNGC	OECD
EN3, EN4	-	VI.1.a

	2013	2012
Consolidated data	1,513,880	Not provided*
C+G	60,036	
UMG	87,250	
GVT	275,447	
SFR	675,294	
MT	411,098	
Corporate	4,755	

** New indicator for 2013, no data for 2012.*

This indicator takes into account consumption of the following:

- » Electricity;
- » Natural gas;
- » Fuel oil;
- » Steam;
- » Gasoline and diesel for vehicles; and
- » Propane and ethanol for vehicles.

Electricity consumption (MWh) 

GRI	UNGC	OECD
EN3	-	VI.1.a

	2013	2012
Consolidated data	1,273,709	1,194,280
C+G	51,227	
UMG	63,816	
GVT	176,487	
SFR	653,273	
MT	325,840	
Corporate	3,066	


In 2013, electricity consumption increased by 7%. This increase is chiefly due to the integration of new sites into GVT's reporting scope (accounting for 45% of the increase) and integration in the Canal+ Group's reporting scope of new sites (in particular in Poland). The increase at UMG results from growth in activity.

Natural gas consumption (MWh GCV – Gross calorific value) 

GRI	UNGC	OECD
EN3	-	VI.1.a

	2013	2012
Consolidated data	18,360	20,599
C+G	298	
UMG	14,417	
GVT	0	
SFR	3,645	
MT	0	
Corporate	0	

The Canal+ Group expanded its reporting scope to Poland, which explains the increase in natural gas consumption in this business unit.

Fuel oil consumption (liters) 

GRI	UNGC	OECD
EN3	-	VI.1.a

	2013	2012
Consolidated data	6,320,244	6,259,787
C+G	12,947	
UMG	96,914	
GVT	109,415	
SFR	239,010	
MT	5,861,158	
Corporate	800	

Steam used for heating (kWh) 

GRI	UNGC	OECD
EN4	-	VI.1.a

	2013	2012
Consolidated data	8,656,857	4,704,028
C+G	1,454,321	
UMG	2,559,796	
GVT	0	
SFR	3,329,740	
MT	0	
Corporate	1,313,000	

The increase in consolidated data is due to an extension of scope following integration of the Canal+ Group's new sites in Poland, and improved reliability of data collected by owners of the buildings leased by SFR.

6.4. Climate Change

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

CO₂ emissions due to usage of mobile sources (tCO₂ eq)

GRI	UNGC	OECD	
EN3, EN16, EN17, EN29	-	VI.1.a	
	2013	2012	
Consolidated data	37,866	45,914	
Gasoline for vehicles	21,715 (57%)	27,414 (60%)	
Diesel for vehicles	14,085 (37%)	16,351 (35%)	
Other fuel	2,066 (6%)	2,149 (5%)	
	Gasoline	Diesel	Other
C+G	290	1,690	-
UMG	492	1,022	-
GVT	20,755	111	2,066
SFR	16	3,698	-
MT	158	7,461	-
Corporate	4	103	-

CO₂ emissions due to usage of fixed sources (tCO₂ eq)

GRI	UNGC	OECD
EN3, EN4, EN16, EN17, EN29	-	VI.1.a
	2013	2012
Consolidated data	375,939	368,130
Electricity	336,935 (90%)	324,308 (88%)
Refrigerants	17,411 (4%)	22,788 (6%)
Domestic fuel oil	16,554 (4%)	16,396 (4%)
Other sources (steam, gas)	5,039 (1%)	4,638 (2%)
	Electricity	Other sources
C+G	10,930	1,615
UMG	29,820	4,724
GVT	14,296	4,618
SFR	50,955	5,189
MT	230,695	22,589
Corporate	239	269

CO₂ emissions attributable to business travel (tCO₂ eq)

GRI	UNGC	OECD
EN17, EN29	-	VI.1.a
	2013	2012
Consolidated data	33,901	24,885
Air travel	33,569 (99%)	24,412 (98%)
Train travel	332 (1%)	473 (2%)
	Total air travel	Total train travel
C+G	3,062	31
UMG	25,867	157
GVT	2,055	-
SFR	1,953	49
MT	216	93
Corporate	416	2

This indicator measures CO₂ emissions caused by train and air travel undertaken solely for business purposes. The increase in the amount of CO₂ is chiefly due to an increase in business travel in connection with the Group strategic review.

Total CO₂ emissions were 447,706 tCO₂ eq, of which 73,047 tCO₂ eq in Scope 1 and 338,692 tCO₂ eq in Scope 2.

Furthermore, the greenhouse gas emissions report conducted in 2012 is available online in the CSR section of Vivendi's website.

6.5. Information Categories Deemed Irrelevant with regard to the Group's businesses

■ Measures to Prevent Environmental Risks and Pollution

This information category was deemed irrelevant in relation to the Group's activities, which do not present any risk in terms of pollution.

■ Financial provisions (and guarantees) for environmental risks

This information category was deemed irrelevant with regard to the Group's activities: the major risks associated with the Group's activities are not related to environmental issues.

■ Prevention, reduction or remedying of emissions into the air, water and soil

This information category was deemed irrelevant with regard to the Group's activities, which do not present any risk of air, water or soil pollution (aside from CO₂ emissions, which are discussed in Section 6.4 p. 50).

■ Land use

This information category was deemed irrelevant as the Group's activities do not present any risk in terms of soil pollution.

■ Adaptation to climate change

This information category was deemed irrelevant with regard to the Group's activities. The Group's activities are subject to few constraints related to climate change. The principal measures used to adapt the technical centers and the data centers, which suffer the effects of heat, focus on the theme of cooling by means of natural ventilation "free cooling", discussed in the AR 2013 Section 4.1.2. p. 88.

■ Measures taken to preserve or develop biodiversity

Given the Group's activities, biodiversity is not considered a major issue for which Vivendi must make specific investments. Notwithstanding this, the Group's companies strive to minimize any impact related to their work or maintenance activities carried out in protected flora or fauna environments.