

6

Environmental Indicators

6.1.	General Environmental Policy	58
6.2.	Pollution and Waste Management	60
6.3.	Sustainable Use of Resources	61
6.4.	Climate Change	63
6.5.	Information Categories Deemed Irrelevant with Regard to the Group's Businesses	64

Environmental information relates to the following respective scopes, as specified in the Note on Methodology (see Section 7.1 of this Handbook):

- ◆ Universal Music Group: limited to a group of nine countries (Australia, Brazil, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, South Africa, United Kingdom and the United States) representing 81% of total revenues of the group;
- ◆ Canal+ Group: companies located in France, Africa (a focus group of seven countries: Canal+ Burkina Faso, Canal+ Cameroon, Canal+ Congo, Canal+ Gabon, Canal+ Ivory Coast, Canal+ Madagascar and Canal+ Senegal), Poland, and Vietnam;
- ◆ Vivendi Village: Vivendi Ticketing, MyBestPro, Watchever, L'Olympia. These entities are included in the extra-financial reporting scope

in 2015 and have returned only a limited number of environmental indicators, considering their activities (indicators with data not collected are identified by "na"); and

- ◆ Corporate (Paris headquarters).

The abbreviations or acronyms used in the tables showing the indicators are provided in detail on p. 3.

In 2015, the process of improving the collection of environmental data continued. This was reflected in the increased reliability of data and the extension of the scope of reporting with the inclusion of the Vivendi Village entities in particular.

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, training and information sessions for employees.

ENERGY ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS CARRIED OUT (NUMBER OF ASSESSMENTS)			2015	2014
GRI	UNGC	OECD		
G4-DMA Environment, G4-EN31	7, 8	VI.1.a		
			2015	2014
UMG			10	6
C+G			3	0
Of which SECP			1	0
Vivendi Village			0	-
Corporate			0	1
Total			14	7



In 2015, Canal+ Group performed an energy audit at several sites in France with two objectives: to improve its energy efficiency and to meet its obligations under French regulations (Law of December 2, 2015 imposing several measures to comply with the law of the European Union on risk prevention).

UMG expanded measurement of its environmental impacts and, more specifically, the energy impacts of its buildings. The sites in the United Kingdom, for example, received a one star award issued by the NGO Julie's Bicycle and received ESOS certification (Energy Saving Opportunity Scheme), primarily because of their efforts to improve management of their energy consumption. The audits conducted highlighted measures for the replacement of the printers with equipment which consumes less energy and for the reduction of cooling in the server rooms.

UMG Germany performed an energy audit, in accordance with the new German regulations, which resulted in a significant collection of data, the identification of areas for improvement, and allowed the company to define a corrective action plan for 2016. In California, the UMG headquarters in Santa Monica and the Woodland Hills sites also continued their initiatives to control their energy consumption, and did so within the framework of the environmental certifications they received.

ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS (NUMBER OF SITES)			√ 2015	
GRI	UNGC	OECD	2015	2014
G4-DMA Environment	7, 8	-		
UMG		5	5	2
C+G		1	1	1
Of which SECP		0	0	-
Vivendi Village		0	0	-
Corporate		0	0	1
Total		6	6	4

The site where all of Canal+ Group's free-to-air channels are located has BREEAM (BRE Environmental Assessment Method) certification.

In the United States and England, UMG is focusing on managing its environmental impacts. The UMG headquarters in Santa Monica renewed its "Energy Star" label and was again awarded "Green Business" certification by the City of Santa Monica. The Woodland Hills sites received the LEED Gold certification (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) awarded by the US Green Building Council to buildings that meet high environmental quality standards.

In 2015, UMG US also opened a new site in California that has already been awarded LEED certification in the "Gold" category, a demonstration that UMG intends to continue its strict commitment to the environment.

In 2015, Universal Music UK (five sites) and Abbey Road Studios joined the Creative Industry Green Community after being awarded a "one star award". UMG UK is the first record company and Abbey Road is the first music recording studio to receive this award. Beginning in 2015, these two entities made a commitment to implementing a policy to reduce their carbon footprint, and they have continued their efforts to win the "two star award".

Vivendi's headquarters renewed its EMAS (Eco-Management and Audit Scheme) registration with the Ministry of the Environment, the Energy and the Sea, and defined a new action plan. For the 2015-2017 period, these goals focus, among other things, on reduction of the CO₂ emissions related to business travel (-20% compared to the 2009 level) and on control of energy consumption (10% reduction in electricity consumption and 5% drop in steam consumption compared to 2014).

EMPLOYEE TRAINING AND INFORMATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION			√ 2015	
GRI	UNGC	OECD	2015	2014
G4-DMA LA Training and Education aspect	8	VI.7		

The business units hold information and awareness sessions on environmental protection. These sessions may be educational in nature, or may be held in connection with certifications or may be held to assist the representatives of the subsidiaries in charge of reporting environmental data.

For example, UMG UK in London has formed the Team Green, composed of representatives from the different functions, dedicated to the development of an environmental policy common to all the sites. The Team Green and the communications department regularly inform the employees at the sites of measures taken to reduce environmental impacts.

At Vivendi's headquarters, the Green Team members raised employee awareness in 2015 through initiatives taken in relation to renewal of the EMAS certification. A "special EMAS week" was organized to raise the awareness of employees at headquarters about good practices and initiatives taken by the group's headquarters that reflect their commitment to the environment. Stories from members of the Green Team were broadcast on *Vivoice*, Vivendi's CSR web radio.

6.2. Pollution and Waste Management

In addition to improving efficiency in the supply and consumption of raw materials, the group's subsidiaries are working to increase the percentage of waste recovered and to clarify with employees which waste-to-energy process is best suited to each type of waste. In some units, waste is recycled in partnership with job placement associations.

PROFESSIONAL ELECTRONIC AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT WASTE (WEEE) (KG)			√ 2015
GRI	UNGC	OECD	
G4-EN23	-	VI.1.a	
		2015	2014
UMG		30,186	30,726
C+G		20,622	4,194
Of which SECP		537	160
Vivendi Village		985	-
Corporate		310	787
Total		52,103	35,707

Electronic and electrical equipment waste rose by more than 45% between 2014 and 2015. This significant increase is primarily due to a substantial campaign to replace the professional electronic and electrical equipment (e.g., PCs, bulbs and printers) within Canal+ Group. It should be noted that initiatives to collect and recycle WEEE are not an annual occurrence, and that these collections can be initiated after several years, depending on the need to replace the various equipment. As a result, the WEEE data is not linear from year to year.

At group level the percentage of professional WEEE collected for recycling represents 84% of the total amount of waste produced.

HOUSEHOLD ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WASTE (WEEE) (KG)			√ 2015
GRI	UNGC	OECD	
G4-EN23	-	VI.1.a	
		2015	2014
UMG		0	0
C+G		258,501	89,397
Of which SECP		0	0
Vivendi Village		na	-
Corporate		0	0
Total		258,501	89,397

Household WEEE includes set-top boxes and Internet terminals leased to the end customers of Canal+. In African countries, most of the set-top boxes are sold to households, and therefore Canal+ bears no responsibility with respect to collection of this equipment, which explains why collection is not recorded in this indicator.

The portion of household WEEE collected for recycling represents 87% of total collection. The WEEE recorded by the overseas entities and the African subsidiaries represents 52% of the household WEEE of Canal+ Group.

For nc+ in Poland, the increase in household WEEE generated between 2014 and 2015 is a result of destocking of parts that had been kept for use as exchange parts and which were collected for recycling. For subsidiaries in Africa and overseas, the increase in household WEEE can be explained by better tracking.

In certain African countries, part of the set-top boxes are reconditioned. They are then placed back on the market, and contribute in this way to the circular economy. This is the case in Madagascar, for example, where Canal+ reconditions used set-top boxes and reintroduces them into the market.

6.3. Sustainable Use of Resources

6.3.1. CONSUMPTION OF RAW MATERIALS AND MEASURES TO IMPROVE EFFICIENCY OF USE

PURCHASE OF PAPER FOR EXTERNAL USE (KG)		
GRI	UNGC	OECD
G4-EN1, G4-EN27	-	VI.1.a

	2015	2014
UMG	131,811	161,102
C+G	718,669	554,155
Of which SECP	0*	0
Vivendi Village	na	-
Corporate	9,808	9,830
Total	860,288	725,087

* The data is not identified as such; it is returned consolidated with the "Purchase of paper for internal use" indicator.

Despite the efforts to reduce consumption of materials by the group's subsidiaries, the purchase of paper for external use (e.g., publications and marketing) rose 17% between 2014 and 2015. This change is related to better monitoring of this indicator by Canal+ Group, particularly by the African subsidiaries, and the launching of new communication campaigns conducted by certain entities of Canal+ Group. As an example, nc+ launched a major communication campaign in Poland to celebrate the Group's 20th anniversary with its customers.

At UMG, the awareness initiatives carried out with employees in 2014 were repeated in 2015, so that electronic mail is systematically given priority over postal mail (with a few exceptions), which explains the reduction observed for this indicator.

PURCHASE OF PAPER FOR INTERNAL USE (OFFICE USE, KG)		
GRI	UNGC	OECD
G4-EN1	-	VI.1.a

	2015	2014
UMG	182,425	198,281
C+G	103,065	99,570
Of which SECP	8,088	17,338
Vivendi Village	2,820	-
Corporate	14,650	15,128
Total	302,960	312,979

This indicator is used to assess paper consumption specifically intended for office use.

Awareness campaigns have been conducted with employees and steps taken to reduce consumption of paper for internal use have been introduced at many Vivendi group sites. In Poland, for example, nc+ has implemented a number of measures to reduce paper consumption, by introducing electronic validation (e.g., forms and contracts) and pull printing, which enables a reduction in printing costs. The consumption of paper is measured during site audits of companies that have committed to environmental certification.

PURCHASE OF PLASTICS AND ACRYLICS USED IN THE MANUFACTURING OF PRODUCTS PUT ON THE MARKET (KG)		
GRI	UNGC	OECD
G4-EN1	-	VI.1.a

	2015	2014
UMG	16,298,634	32,954,770
C+G	843,802	117,756
Of which SECP	0	0
Vivendi Village	na	-
Corporate	na	na
Total	17,142,436	33,072,526

Data on the consumption of plastics relates to UMG's products (CDs and DVDs) and those of Canal+ Overseas (set-top boxes sold to customers). The new models of set-top boxes placed on the market were designed on the basis of environmental criteria, which has made it possible to reduce the amount of plastic used.

Set-top boxes and other products rented to customers are not recognized in this indicator because this equipment is recycled by the subsidiaries concerned.

Digital development is making it possible to significantly limit the use of raw materials in the manufacturing of media content, which explains the year-to-year drop in the purchases of plastics and acrylics at UMG.

As regards Canal+ Group, the significant increase in plastic purchases for nc+ in Poland (64% increase), which represents more than half of the variation between 2014 and 2015, should be emphasized. Better tracking of this data by the entities of Canal+ Overseas has also had an impact on the variation observed.

It should be noted that the Vivendi Village entities do not report this indicator. The indicator is not relevant to these entities given that their activities are primarily marketed online.

6.3.2. 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
G4-EN6	8, 9	VI.6.b and d

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (MWH) ⁽¹⁾		
GRI	UNGC	OECD
G4-EN3	-	VI.1.a

	2015	2014
UMG	428,118	278,809*
C+G	58,565	59,498
Of which SECP	4,494	8,088
Vivendi Village	2,072	-
Corporate	3,587	4,129
Total	492,342	342,436

* Updated 2014 data.

This indicator takes into account consumption of the following:

- ◆ electricity;
- ◆ natural gas;
- ◆ fuel oil; and
- ◆ steam.

The increase in total energy consumption recorded between 2014 and 2015 is primarily due to a change in the conversion factors used for fuel oil.

For UMG, the significant change in the data reflects an increase in steam consumption, which alone represents 92% of UMG's total energy use.

ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION (MWH)		
GRI	UNGC	OECD
G4-EN3	-	VI.1.a

	2015	2014
UMG	27,236	45,171
C+G	55,201	49,594
Of which SECP	4,259	7,106
Vivendi Village	2,072	-
Corporate	2,648	2,760
Total	87,157	97,525

UMG's electricity consumption declined 40% between 2014 and 2015, primarily following the closing of nine sites in Europe, the United States and Asia. Moreover, certain UMG sites made a significant contribution to this change through measures to control consumption which were implemented in the context of deployment of the environmental management systems that resulted in certifications.

The drop in electricity consumption for Canal+ Group reflects the reduction in the headcount at certain sites in France and the initiatives that were implemented by the group's international entities to control consumption.

NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION (MWH GCV – GROSS CALORIFIC VALUE)		
GRI	UNGC	OECD
G4-EN3	-	VI.1.a

	2015	2014
UMG	8,525	9,611
C+G	179	235
Of which SECP	0	0
Vivendi Village	na	-
Corporate	0	0
Total	8,704	9,846

The reduction in natural gas consumption is due primarily to the closing of certain UMG sites in 2015, which represented 9% of consumption in 2014.

FUEL OIL CONSUMPTION (LITERS)		
GRI	UNGC	OECD
G4-EN3	-	VI.1.a

	2015	2014
UMG	31,802	88,238
C+G	14,505	13,863
Of which SECP	424	760
Vivendi Village	na	-
Corporate	0	0
Total	46,307	102,101

Within Canal+ Group, consumption of fuel oil, used to supply the generators acting as standby generators if electricity from the grid is cut, has remained largely unchanged.

At UMG, fuel oil is used primarily to heat buildings. The marked drop recorded between 2014 and 2015 is due to a drop in consumption of fuel oil at one of UMG's two sites in New York. This site is the main contributing entity representing 90% of UMG's total fuel oil consumption.

(1) To calculate total energy consumption, fuel quantities are converted from liters into MWh.

STEAM USED FOR SPACE HEATING (MWH)			✓2015	
GRI	UNGC	OECD		
G4-EN3	-	VI.1.a		
			2015	2014
UMG			392,041	217,031*
C+G			3,041	2,907
Of which SECP			235	974
Vivendi Village			na	-
Corporate			939	1,039
Total			396,021	220,977*

* Data updated from 2014.

UMG sites use an energy mix that combines steam with other energy sources used for heating. Steam is the sole energy source used for heating at one of the two UMG sites in New York, making this site the leading contributor to the group's steam data for this indicator (99%). It should be noted that, between 2014 and 2015, the total volume of steam used by this site rose sharply as a result of the reconfiguration of the measurement instruments in the steam plants.

6.4. Climate Change

CO ₂ EMISSIONS DUE TO USAGE OF MOBILE SOURCES (TCO ₂ EQ)			✓2015	
GRI	UNGC	OECD		
G4-EN3, EN15, EN16, EN30	-	VI.1.a		
			2015	2014
UMG			1,598	1,685
C+G			2,120	1,871
Of which SECP			120	129
Vivendi Village			52	-
Corporate			32	96
Total			3,802	3,652

The amount of CO₂ emissions attributable to vehicles rose slightly due to greater use of vehicles in 2015.

In France, Canal+ Group is continuing its efforts to progressively replace its vehicles with less polluting ones, which has enabled it to reduce its CO₂ emissions by 50g/km per vehicle over the last few years.

UMG's site in the Netherlands has voluntarily started to build up a fleet of vehicles powered by liquefied natural gas (LNG), which emit less CO₂ per liter consumed. UMG in Sweden has invested in electric vehicles, which are made available to its employees for business travel.

CO ₂ EMISSIONS DUE TO USAGE OF FIXED SOURCES (TCO ₂ EQ)			✓2015	
GRI	UNGC	OECD		
G4-EN3, EN15, EN16, EN30	-	VI.1.a		
			2015	2014*
Electricity			27,048	33,632
Refrigerants			1,972	2,643
Domestic fuel			121	267
Other sources (steam, gas)			81,948	46,618
Total			111,089	83,160

* The 2014 figures have been restated following GVT's departure from the group.

	2015		2014	
	Electricity	Other sources	Electricity	Other sources
UMG	12,615	81,864	22,069	46,719
C+G	13,826	1,987	11,347	2,598
Of which SECP	332	49	1,906	692
Vivendi Village	401	na	-	-
Corporate	207	191	215	211
Total	27,049	84,042	33,631	49,528

Environmental Indicators

Information Categories Deemed Irrelevant with Regard to the Group's Businesses

In 2015, total CO₂ emissions represented 114,891 tCO₂eq of which:

◆ Scope 1

Mobile sources	3,802
Fixed sources	3,649
of which refrigerants	1,972
of which domestic fuel	121
of which gas	1,556
Total	7,451

◆ Scope 2

Fixed sources	107,440
of which electricity	27,048
of which steam	80,392
Total	107,440

CO₂ emissions relating to consumption from fixed sources are 75% attributable to steam consumption.

The facility comprising all Canal+ Group's free channels renewed its BREEAM (BRE Environmental Assessment Method) certification in 2015

and is continuing with its plan to control consumption. This facility is also equipped with free cooling generators which use outdoor air to cool film sets and equipment.

Efforts have also been made in relation to the air conditioning systems used by Canal+ Group subsidiaries in Africa and Vietnam, thus assisting in reducing CO₂ emissions. Canal+ Senegal reinforced the insulation of offices and warehouses. Canal+ Congo installed an automatic cutoff system for its air conditioning and electricity at night, during the weekends and during holidays. K+ in Vietnam introduced a new air conditioning system that uses a less polluting refrigerant. Efforts made in relation to air conditioning have also been directed at improving the regulation of temperature in offices and at maintenance to optimize broadcasting equipment, which uses cooled air.

At some UMG facilities, such as those located in Germany, more than 74% of the electricity consumed comes from renewable sources. UMG Sweden uses biofuel to heat its site. As part of this effort to offset energy consumption, Universal Music France is diversifying its energy supply sources with the purchase of EDF "Équilibre+" contracts. Lastly, in Japan, UMG has also implemented measures aimed at reducing electricity consumption and better regulation of air conditioning systems during the summer period.

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.).

Consideration shown for Noise Pollution and any Other Form of Pollution Specific to an Activity

This information category was deemed irrelevant with regard to the group's activities, which do not present any risk of noise pollution or of any other form of specific pollution.

Land Use

Information in that category was deemed irrelevant as the group's activities do not present any risk in terms of soil pollution.

Adaptation to Climate Change

Information in that category was deemed irrelevant with regard to the group's activities. The group's activities are subject to few constraints related to climate change.

Measures Taken to Preserve or Develop Biodiversity

Given the group's operations, biodiversity is not considered a major issue for which Vivendi must make specific investments.