TABLE 1: CARBON EMISSIONS BY SCOPE

	Metric	Unit	2015	2019	2020	2021	% change vs 2015	% change vs 2019
Scope 1	Data Centre Energy (natural gas, diesel)	tCO_2e	213	90	67	64	-70%	-29%
	Office Energy (natural gas, diesel)	tCO_2e	6,624	6,859	4,009	3,421	-48%	-50%
	F-Gas	tCO_2e	2,784	5,476	4,403	7,137	156%	30%
	Total Scope 1	**tCO_2e**	**9,621**	**12,425**	**8,479**	**10,622 √**	**10%**	**-15%**
"Scope 2 (Market based)"	Data Centre Energy (electricity, heating, cooling)	tCO_2e	15,693	3,399	3,419	2,392	-85%	-30%
	Office Energy (electricity, heating, cooling)	tCO_2e	171,374	139,842	68,701	51,425	-70%	-63%
	Total Scope 2	**tCO_2e**	**187,067**	**143,242**	**72,120**	**53,818 √**	**-71%**	**-62%**
"Scope 2 (Location based)"	*Data Centre Energy (electricity, heating, cooling)*	*tCO_2e*	*47,487*	*19,941*	*17,278*	*14,074*	*-70%*	*-29%*
	Office Energy (electricity, heating, cooling)	*tCO_2e*	*183,041*	*168,259*	*98,951*	*75,861*	*-59%*	*-55%*
	Total Scope 2	***tCO_2e***	***230,527***	***188,200***	***116,229***	***89,935***	***-61%***	***-52%***
Scope 3	Business Travel	tCO_2e	347,149	338,731	99,543	57,682	-83%	-83%
	Office Energy (T&D losses)	tCO_2e	34,444	23,322	13,845	9,995	-71%	-57%
	Data Centre Energy (T&D losses)	tCO_2e	3,521	1,312	1,022	859	-76%	-35%
	Waste	tCO_2e	451	492	880	762	69%	55%
	Water	tCO_2e	1,999	1,970	929	262	-87%	-87%
	Total Scope 3	**tCO_2e**	**387,564**	**365,828**	**116,219**	**69,560 √**	**-82%**	**-81%**
	Total emissions	**tCO_2e**	**584,252**	**521,494**	**196,819**	**134,000**	**-77%**	**-74%**
	Emissions per employee	**tCO_2e/head**	**2.68**	**1.96**	**0.74**	**0.45 √**	**-83%**	**-77%**

Scope 3 extension	Employee Commute	tCO_2e	n/a	301,594	70,613	18,801	n/a	-94%
	Working from home	tCO_2e	n/a	22,022	96,110	122,408	n/a	456%
	Purchased Goods & Services	tCO_2e	n/a	319,604	308,263	346,073	n/a	8%
	Total emissions	**tCO_2e**		**1,164,714**	**671,804**	**621,281**	**n/a**	

Notes:

- Data identified with a √ has been reviewed by Mazars with a reasonable level of assurance.
- Going forward we will include employee commuting, working from home and purchased goods and services. They have been presented above in a separate table for reference only as these numbers have not yet been validated by the external auditors.
- Data differs from that reported in the Universal Registration Document (URD) 2021 for the following key reasons: a) Part of 2020 Q4 estimated data replaced by actuals. b) there has been a methodology change in the scope 2 emissions; for countries like US, Canada and China we have moved from IEA emission factors to more accurate and country specific local-grid emission factors. This significantly impacted the emissions as per market-based approach. c) For US, CA, India, and China the location-based scope 2 emissions have changed due to changes to local-grid emission factors. These changes have been applied to all previous years up to baseline year 2015.
- A s recommended by the GHG Protocol, emissions of Fluorinated Gas (F-gas) not covered by the Kyoto Protocol such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are not reported as Scope 1 emissions and are therefore not included above. These F-gas emissions are, however, captured with a value of 1,128 tons of CO_2e for 2021.
- The majority of the increase in reported F-gas in 2021 relate to deferred servicing of air-conditioning systems in India due to the lockdown of premises during 2020 due to COVID lockdown. Our total carbon footprint takes into account the market based methods to reflect the effect of the green power purchase agreements that we are putting in place.
- In line with the GHG Protocol, our scope 2 emissions have been calculated using both the "market based" method, applying the supplier specific emissions factors as well as the 'location based" method, using the regional electricity emission factors.
- Our business travel emissions have been calculated including the impact of radiative forcing for air travel, as well as the impact of hotel night stays. Whilst this is recommended best practice, many companies in our sector do not yet include these two emission sources and therefore caution should be applied when comparing Capgemini's business travel emissions to those of other companies in our sector.
- The decrease in reported water emissions in 2021 is mainly due to reduce water consumption due to COVID lockdowns
- The increase in waste emissions in 2020 was due to an update to the BEIS emissions factors. The total volume of waste decreased.

The carbon emissions during 2021 remain notably lower than those in 2019 as a result of the COVID-19 related lockdowns.

As in 2020, working from home remained the default for most employees in 2021 and consequently, business travel was heavily restricted.

As the world started to open up after the COVID-19 lockdowns, we have been taking measures to ensure travel emissions remain well below pre-COVID levels; remote delivery, greater virtual collaboration and a hybrid way of working have become the norm.

Being conscious that working from home is not without emissions, we have developed a methodology to assess these emissions. We will periodically survey our employees to calculate the working from home emissions and monitor the trend in conjunction to emissions from employee commuting.