

2.7.1.5.2 Environmental Indicators

For readability purposes, and because 2022 saw the expansion of the scope of reporting and the update of several methodologies, the indicators relatives referring to 2020 are

not restated, thus not disclosed in this document. However, they remain available in the 2021 Universal Registration Document, which is publicly available on Dassault Systèmes' website. The indicators presented in the document follow the former methodology.

	2022		2021		2019	2025-2027 Objective	
	Workforce in-scope ⁽¹⁾	Values	New method ⁽²⁾	Old method	New method ⁽²⁾	Old method	(New method) ⁽²⁾
ENVIRONMENT (SUSTAINABILITY ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD)							
2.5.2 Driving Action: Climate Strategy							
Carbon intensity – in tCO₂eq⁽³⁾	98%	3.9	3	2.8	7.2	6.7	5⁽⁴⁾
Scope 1 – in tCO₂eq	94%	4,476	3,949	3,859	5,403	5,403	
Natural Gas	94%	821	748	657	825	825	
Fuel	94%	384	197	197	-	-	
Refrigerant	94%	522	1,032	1,032	315	315	
Company cars	94%	2,749	1,972	1,972	4,263	4,263	
Scope 2 – in tCO₂eq	94%	3,324	12,500	10,305	19,695	17,576	
Electricity (“Market based”)	94%	2,870	12,029	9,834	19,153	17,034	
Electricity (“Location based”)	94%	22,929	21,056	18,362	22,338	18,215	
% of low-carbon electricity ⁽⁶⁾	94%	90%	67%	75%	40%	44%	
Urban steam and cold	94%	455	472	472	542	542	-35% ⁽⁵⁾
Scope 3 – in tCO₂eq	98%	168,709	123,269	128,353	206,044	150,951	-
Business travels	96%	21,464	7,367	5,983	50,982	34,410	
Employees' commute	100%	15,792	4,624	6,857	26,613	27,199	-20% ⁽⁵⁾
Capital goods	98%	35,821	27,183	28,076	27,491	21,639	-
Goods and services	98%	91,399	79,615	87,435	97,084	67,703	
Electric and electronic waste ⁽⁷⁾	86%	95 ⁽⁸⁾	27 ⁽⁸⁾	0.5	77 ⁽⁸⁾	-	-
Ordinary waste ⁽⁹⁾	100%	1,620	1,473	-	1,441	-	
Upstream emissions ⁽¹⁰⁾	94%	2,519	2,980	-	2,356	-	
% of suppliers in emissions w/science-based targets set ⁽¹¹⁾	-	26%	-	23%	-	-	50% ⁽¹²⁾
Total – in tCO₂-eq	98%	176,510	139,719	142,517	231,142	173,930	-
Scope 3 – Use of goods sold (customers “on premise”) – in tCO ₂ -eq	-	465,870 ⁽¹³⁾	463,487 ⁽¹³⁾	530,771	-	551,656	-
% of certified workplaces ⁽⁷⁾	86%	73%	69%	69%	53%	53%	-%
% of workplaces with sorting facilities for ordinary waste ⁽⁷⁾	86%	89%	88%	88%	84%	84%	-%
Weight of collected electric and electronic waste (WEEE) in tons ⁽⁷⁾	86%	47.5	24.3	24.3	38.9	38.9	-
% of electric and electronic waste recycled (WEEE) ⁽⁷⁾	86%	99%	98%	98%	99%	99%	-

(1) The scope of reporting refers to the total workforce excluding companies or countries as described in paragraph 2.8 “Reporting Methodology”.

(2) The figures for carbon emissions mentioned under “New method” have been restated to take into account changes in the scope of consolidation related to acquisitions, in particular Medidata in 2019, and several methodological changes to improve the reliability of the data. This estimate and the associated targets are pending validation by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

(3) Carbon intensity takes into account greenhouse gas emissions from Scopes 1, 2 and 3, excluding emissions linked to the use of solutions by clients and emissions linked to the purchase of goods and services, in relation to the average workforce covered.

(4) Carbon intensity is an indicator for a 2025 horizon corresponding to a 38% reduction in the Company's carbon intensity compared to 2018. Although they are part of the same trajectory, the SBTi objectives cover a more comprehensive scope.

(5) In line with the Science-Based Targets initiative, this target has been set with a horizon of 2027, using 2019 as the reference year.

(6) The share of low-carbon electricity is estimated on the basis of the respective shares of electricity acquired as low-carbon and of purchases of additional certificates.

(7) The data reported and related to e-waste, share of certified workplaces and sorting equipment for ordinary waste, only covers sites with more than 50 employees, hence the reduced coverage rate. In 2023, Dassault Systèmes will study the possibility of expanding the monitoring of these indicators to provide a more comprehensive view.

(8) The estimate of emissions relating to the processing of electrical and electronic waste uses a more robust emission factor that is significantly higher than that used in the past. This partly explains the significant increase between the old and new estimation methods.

(9) Emissions relating to ordinary waste are estimated using an average emission factor per employee.

(10) Upstream emissions refer to fuel and energy activities.

(11) In accordance with the Science-Based Targets initiative, this is the percentage of suppliers, by weight of emissions, including products, services and capital goods purchased, that are themselves committed to a science-based emissions reduction pathway.

(12) In line with the Science-Based Targets initiative, this target has been set with a 2025 horizon.

(13) Where available, these estimates are made on the basis of updated emissions factors for the year in question.