

Mitigating climate change

As a responsible corporate citizen, Bell aims to do its fair share to help fight climate change. To do so, we have set science-based greenhouse gas (GHG) absolute emissions reduction targets that align with the goals of the Paris Agreement¹ and have been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).²

Our effort to achieve these ambitious carbon reduction targets starts with advancing our energy efficiency and renewable energy strategy. Another key element of Bell's objective to reduce our GHG footprint is the regular monitoring and reporting of our energy performance and GHG emissions.

To learn more about how we address climate change, watch our [Bell for Better video](#).

These initiatives are building on Bell's climate change journey that started in 2003, as shown below³. Bell has been taking action to help mitigate climate change for 20 years and we will continue to strengthen our climate leadership going forward.

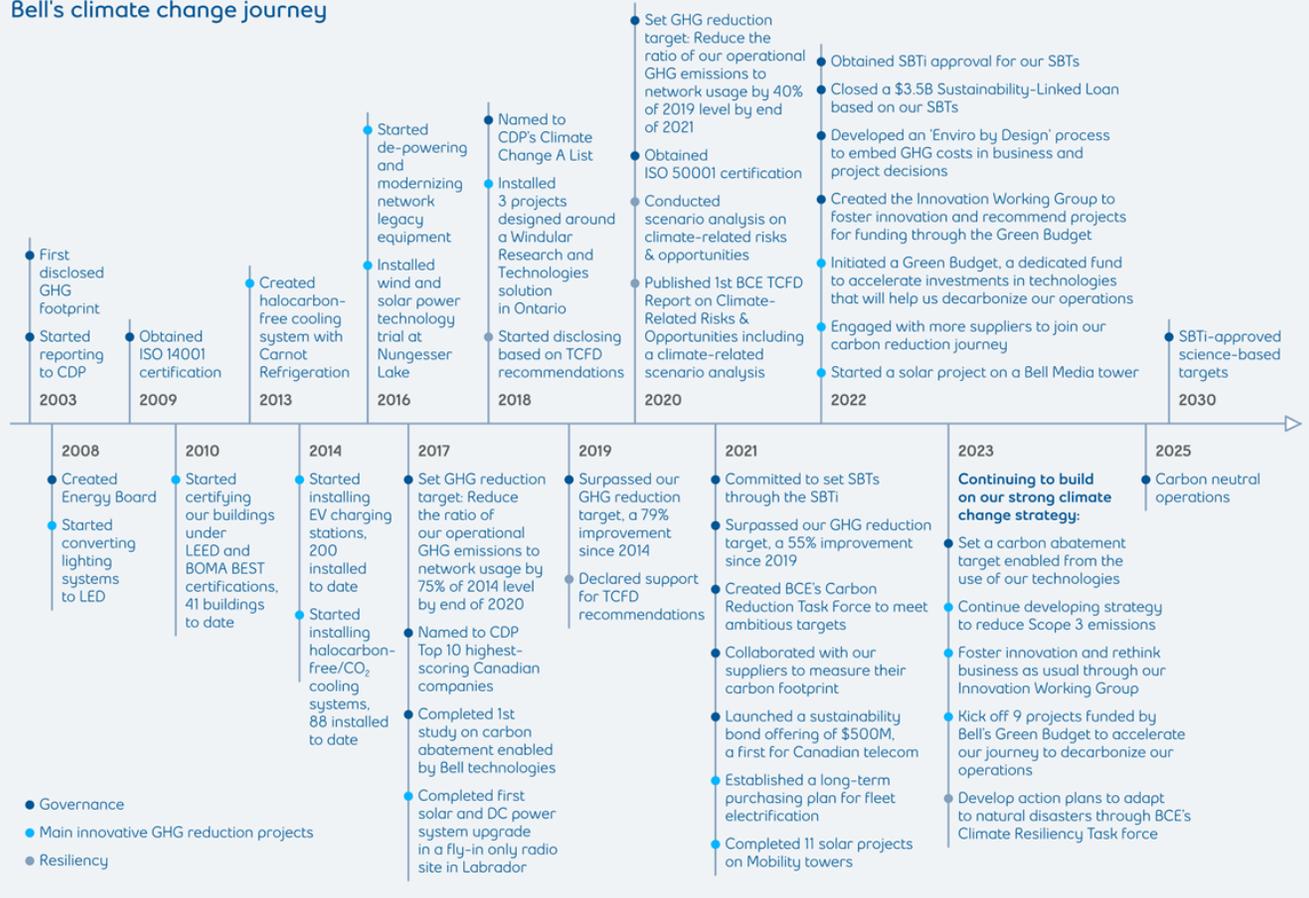
GRI 302-1

¹ Science-based targets are GHG emission reduction targets that are in line with what the latest climate science says is necessary to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement – to limit global warming to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C.

² The Science Based Targets initiative is a partnership between CDP, the United Nations Global Compact, World Resources Institute and the World Wide Fund for Nature driving ambitious climate action in the private sector by enabling organizations to set science-based emissions reduction targets.

³ For more information on these initiatives, please refer to the Strategic Overview of our 2022 Integrated Annual Report.

Bell's climate change journey



GRI 302-1

Advancing energy efficiency and renewable energy

Advancing our energy efficiency and renewable energy strategy allows Bell to reduce its GHG emissions whilst lowering energy costs.

By saving electricity and reducing fossil fuel use in our buildings, network and vehicle fleet, and by powering our street furniture with renewable energy, we have prevented the release of 1,883 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e) emissions in 2022.⁴

GRI 302-4

⁴ Unless otherwise specified, figures in the [Advancing energy efficiency and renewable energy](#) section are based on data from October 1 of the previous year to September 30 of the reporting year.

	2022 INITIATIVES	TYPE OF ENERGY SAVED	COST SAVINGS (\$ 000)	ENERGY SAVINGS			GHG EMISSIONS REDUCTION (TONNES OF CO ₂ E) ⁵
				(GJ equivalent)	(GWh equivalent)	(L equivalent)	
Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Converted lighting systems to LED and introduced occupancy-based lighting controls Re-commissioned HVAC temperature setpoints and the building automation systems' (BAS) sequence of operations 	Natural gas	19	3,348	0.93	n/a	173
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidated radio and television studios and transmitter sites for television. 	Electricity	887	29,952	8.32	n/a	846
Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> De-powered DMS equipment (280 cabinets) Upgraded power plants and modernized rectifiers at 129 sites Consolidated, optimized and virtualized servers (the equivalent of 284 physical servers). 	Electricity	412	13,104	3.64	n/a	445
	Deployed software power saving features on call-processing equipment.	Electricity	153	5,004	1.39	n/a	21
	Decommissioned 2 microwave towers.	Diesel	159	3,068	0.85	79,316	213
Vehicle fleet	Replaced 274 older vehicles with new, more fuel-efficient models.	Diesel	3	81	0.02	2,106	6
		Gasoline	78	2,088	0.58	60,247	140
	Introduced 22 electric vehicles and 1 hybrid vehicle to our fleet.	Gasoline	9	251	0.07	7,240	17
Street furniture	Powered signs, ads and transit shelter lighting with solar energy.	Electricity	27	956	0.27	n/a	22
Total			1,747	57,852	16.07	148,909	1,883

Members of the Energy Board, a senior management-level committee that represents business units responsible for over 90% of Bell's operational GHG emissions, continue to seek ways to advance energy efficiency to help reduce GHG emissions.

⁵ Natural gas, diesel and gasoline savings generate Scope 1 GHG emissions reductions, while electricity savings generate Scope 2 emissions reductions.

Saving energy since 2008

Since the creation of our Energy Board in 2008, we have made substantial progress on advancing energy efficiency. By saving electricity and reducing fossil fuel use in our buildings, network and vehicle fleet, and using audio, video and web conferencing tools to curtail business travel, we have prevented the release of more than 74 kilotonnes of CO₂ equivalent emissions, saving almost \$102 million.

Energy and GHG savings since 2008⁶

	Electricity	Fuel	Travel
Energy	430.74 GWh	10.01 million litres	N/A
CO ₂ equivalent	45.94 kilotonnes	23.55 kilotonnes	4.66 kilotonnes

This is the same as...			
	Electricity for 42,738 homes for a year	Oil for 53,084 barrels	Fuel for 7,247 airplane trips across Canada

Transitioning to cleaner vehicles

In Canada, building a cleaner transportation system is key to reducing GHG emissions. Bell is well positioned to be part of the solution, considering that we own a fleet of over 11,000 vehicles ranging from cars to heavy trucks that support our network and services. Our strategy is to replace gasoline/diesel vehicles with zero emission vehicles whenever technically and economically viable, and to select vehicles with the best fuel efficiency as an alternative to those that cannot be electrified.

In 2022, we used telematics data to gain valuable insights into vehicle utilization patterns, and as result, we can now report energy consumption more accurately in order to optimize our strategy.

⁶ Based on data from January 1, 2008 to September 30, 2022

The table below provides more details about our recent performance in terms of transitioning toward a cleaner fleet.

Initiative	Metric	Performance		Comments
		2021	2022	
Replace older vehicles with new, more fuel-efficient models.	Number of replacements	818	274	The replacement program was delayed due to industry supply chain issues. Approximately 500 vehicles that were expected in 2022 should be delivered in 2023.
Replace on-board generators with lithium-ion batteries.	Number of vehicles with lithium-ion batteries added to the fleet	7	8	The replacement program progressed as planned.
Replace gasoline or diesel powered vehicles with electric vehicles (EVs).	Number of EVs added to the fleet	0	22	The electrification program was delayed due to industry supply chain issues. 155 EVs that were expected in 2022 should be delivered in 2023.

By 2027, our [plan](#) is to have thousands of electric vehicles in our fleet.

Advancing renewable energy

Procuring renewable energy

Over 56%⁷ of the 1,784,215 MWh of electricity we consumed in 2022⁸ was from renewable sources such as hydro, wind, tidal and solar. 87% of this was from hydro sources.

Generating renewable energy

Over the years, our solar and wind modernization program has improved network coverage in remote areas, reduced generator run-time and the resultant GHG emissions. In 2022, the Bell network generated approximately 243,237 kWh of renewable power from solar and wind sources.

[One of our most recent solar cell site initiatives](#) was recognized by [Clean50](#) – a national sustainability organization.⁹

The table below provides more details about our renewable assets in 2022.

Province	Number of sites	Renewable power generated (kWh) ¹⁰
Manitoba	7	7,800
New Brunswick	1	0
Newfoundland	5	45,651
Northwest Territories	5	76,800
Ontario	12	14,496
Québec	1	0
Yukon	5	98,490
Total	36	243,237

⁷ Calculation based on data for 2019 from Electricity in Canada: Summary and Intensity Tables of the [Canadian National Inventory Report 1990–2020](#), published April 14, 2022.

⁸ Figures are based on data from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

⁹ Bell's solar-powered remote communication towers initiative was named one of the Clean50 Top Projects for 2023. The Clean50 Top Projects awards are primarily managed by Delta Management Group, a Canadian sustainability, ESG and clean tech focused search firm. The awards annually recognize projects completed in the prior two years based on their innovation, and their ability to inform and inspire Canadians.

¹⁰ Renewable power generated (kWh) not available for 2 sites in Manitoba, 1 in New Brunswick, 1 in Newfoundland and 1 in Québec.

Innovation is key to decarbonizing our operations, therefore, we continue to look for new opportunities to do so across our network. In 2023, new solar powered initiatives will kick off at 7 remote-cell sites in British Columbia and 1 television transmitter site in Alberta.

Reducing our GHG footprint

To ensure the rigorous governance of our GHG footprint reduction efforts, we closely measure and keep track of our energy consumption and GHG emissions.¹¹

Measuring energy consumption

Tracking our carbon footprint starts with measuring our energy consumption, as it is a key component of calculating Bell's GHG emissions.

Energy consumption

MWh and GJ equivalents, 2021, 2022

	2022			2021			% CHANGE
	MWH EQUIVALENT	GJ EQUIVALENT	% OF TOTAL	MWH EQUIVALENT	GJ EQUIVALENT	% OF TOTAL	
Fuel (Scope 1)	553,921	1,993,956	23%	556,133	2,001,919	24%	-0.4%
Electricity, heating/cooling and steam (Scope 2)	1,832,866	6,597,791	77%	1,757,486	6,326,445	76%	4.3%
Total	2,386,787	8,591,747	100%	2,313,619	8,328,364	100%	3.2%

¹¹ Figures in the [Reducing our GHG footprint](#) section are based on data from July 1 of the previous year to June 30 of the reporting year. 2021 energy consumption data and scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions have been restated (for details, see the About this report section of our 2022 [Integrated Annual Report](#)).

Calculating energy intensity GRI 305-4

Calculating energy intensity ratios allows our stakeholders to assess Bell's energy consumption relative to specific metrics that are relevant to the communications industry. This contextualization helps us gain perspective on our energy efficiency and improve comparability with other telecommunication companies.¹²

Energy intensity based on revenues

Energy intensity ratio, 2021, 2022

	2022	2021	% CHANGE
Total energy consumption (MWh equivalent)	2,386,787	2,313,619	+3.2%
Total operating revenues (\$ millions)	23,756	23,293	+2.0%
Energy intensity ratio (total energy consumption divided by total operating revenues)	100	99	+1.2%

GRI 302-3

Energy intensity based on network usage

Energy intensity ratio, 2021, 2022

	2022	2021	% CHANGE
Energy intensity ratio (total energy consumption in MWh equivalent divided by total network usage in petabytes) ¹³	103	111	-7.9%

¹² As a company's business model directly impacts the sources of energy consumption that fall within the scope of its reporting (as noted in the Impact of the business model section of [Our corporate responsibility approach](#) information sheet), the energy intensity ratios themselves cannot be used to directly compare carrier performance.

¹³ Network usage includes residential and wholesale Internet, business Internet dedicated (BID), VPN, IPTV, Inter-Network Exchange (INX), prepaid and postpaid wireless services, Wireless Home Internet, Voice-over-LTE traffic, IoT and enterprise usage, both in Canada and on international roaming partners' networks. The methodology for gathering network usage differs from one carrier to the next.

Tracking GHG emissions

GRI 305-1, 305-2, 305-3

Tracking our annual GHG emissions across our whole value chain (Scope 1, 2 and 3) is instrumental to understanding our overarching impact on the planet's carbon footprint and to measuring our progress toward our SBTi-approved science-based targets.

The table below illustrates the year-over-year evolution of Bell's total carbon footprint (GHG emissions) across our whole value chain.

GHG emissions

Tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e), 2021, 2022¹⁴

SCOPE ¹⁵	GHG EMISSIONS TYPE	SCOPE DESCRIPTION	2022	2021	% CHANGE	GRI
1	Operational emissions	 Direct GHG emissions from sources that are controlled by Bell: consumption of fuel (by our vehicle fleet, facilities and equipment) and the accidental release of ozone depleting substances (from cooling equipment).	134,288	138,722	-3.2%	GRI 305-1
2		 Indirect GHG emissions associated with the consumption of purchased electricity, heating/cooling and steam required by Bell's activities in our buildings and other facilities.	122,037	126,288	-3.4%	GRI 305-2

¹⁴ PwC provided limited assurance over the 2021 and 2022 GHG emissions of scope 1, scope 2 and part of scope 3 (indirect emissions categorized as business travel activities). See [PwC's assurance statement](#).

¹⁵ Bell's vertical integration affects the way that the GHGs emitted by our business activities are allocated among our operational GHG emissions (scope 1 and scope 2) and our upstream and downstream indirect GHG emissions (scope 3). For more details, see the Impact of the business model section of [Our corporate responsibility approach](#) information sheet.

SCOPE ¹⁵	GHG EMISSIONS TYPE	SCOPE DESCRIPTION	2022	2021	% CHANGE	GRI
3	Indirect emissions:	Other indirect GHG emissions associated with activities up and down Bell's value chain, which are categorized as follows: ¹⁶	1,925,951	1,958,415	-1.7%	GRI 305-3
	Upstream	 Purchased goods and services: extraction, production and transportation of goods and services purchased or acquired by Bell.	1,582,065	1,614,327	-2.0%	
		 Capital goods: extraction, production and transportation of capital goods purchased or acquired by Bell.	12,831	26,261	-51.1%	
		 Fuel and energy-related activities: extraction, production and transportation of fuels and energy purchased or acquired by Bell (not already accounted for in scope 1 or 2), including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • upstream emissions of fuels consumed by Bell • upstream emissions related to fuels consumed by the generation of electricity, heating/cooling and steam purchased by Bell • generation of electricity, heating/cooling and steam that is lost in transmission and distribution systems. 	150,583	145,491	+3.5%	
		 Upstream transportation and distribution (T&D) in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by Bell, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T&D of products purchased by Bell between our tier 1 suppliers and our own operations • T&D services purchased by Bell, including inbound and outbound logistics, and T&D between our own facilities. 	50,701	52,301	-3.1%	

¹⁶ Our Scope 3 excludes GHG emissions associated with activities categorized as upstream and downstream leased assets (which are already accounted for in our scope 1 and 2) and processing of sold products (as this category is not applicable to Bell).

SCOPE ¹⁵	GHG EMISSIONS TYPE	SCOPE DESCRIPTION	2022	2021	% CHANGE	GRI
3	Upstream	 Waste generated by our operations: disposal and treatment of waste generated by our operations.	1,013	1,353	-25.1%	GRI 305-3
		 Business travel: transportation of Bell employees for business-related activities (including travel by air, rail, rented vehicles and personal vehicles).	4,106	1,332	+208.2%	
		 Employee commuting: transportation of Bell employees between their homes and their worksites (including commuting by public transit and personal vehicles).	5,664	5,663	+0.02%	
	Downstream	 Downstream T&D in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by Bell: T&D of products sold by Bell between our operations and the end consumer, including retail and storage.	9,074	11,642	-22.1%	
		 Use of sold products: end use of goods and services sold by Bell.	36,985	38,018	-2.7%	
		 End-of-life treatment of sold products: waste disposal and treatment of products sold by Bell at the end of their life.	4	4	+11.3%	
		 Franchises: operation of Bell's franchises (not already accounted for in scope 1 or 2).	3,185	5,701	-44.1%	
		 Investments: operation of investments (not already accounted for in scope 1 or 2), including equity investments (such as associates and joint ventures), debt investments and project finance.	69,740	56,322	+23.8%	
	Total			2,182,276	2,223,425	

Analyzing GHG variations from 2021 to 2022

Analyzing year-over-year variations in GHG emissions helps us monitor and oversee progress against our science-based targets.

Compared to 2021, Bell's total carbon footprint (GHG emissions) decreased by 41,149 tonnes of CO₂e (-1.9%). Most of this decrease is attributable to Scope 3 emissions, which were down by 32,464 tonnes of CO₂e (-1.7%). This decrease is largely attributable to the GHG emissions related to our purchased goods and services, which were down by 32,262 tonnes of CO₂e (-2.0%).

Our GHG emissions from Scope 2 sources decreased by 4,251 tonnes of CO₂e (-3.4%) compared to 2021. This decrease is mainly due to the drop in electricity emission factors in some provinces as a result of grid mix decarbonization.

Our GHG emissions from Scope 1 sources decreased by 4,434 tonnes of CO₂e (-3.2%) compared to 2021. This decrease is largely attributable to the drop in the total distance driven by fleet vehicles and the decrease in the accidental release of ozone depleting substances from cooling equipment.



This information sheet contains forward-looking statements including, without limitation, statements relating to our objectives concerning energy savings, our transition toward a cleaner fleet, reductions in the level of our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions including, without limitation, our plans to be carbon neutral for our operational GHG emissions starting in 2025 and to achieve science-based targets by 2026 or 2030, as applicable, BCE's objectives, plans and strategic priorities, and other statements that do not refer to historical facts. A statement we make is forward-looking when it uses what we know and expect today to make a statement about the future. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by the words assumption, goal, guidance, objective, outlook, project, strategy, target and other similar expressions or future or conditional verbs such as aim, anticipate, believe, could, expect, intend, may, plan, seek, should, strive and will. All such forward-looking statements are made pursuant to the safe harbour provisions of applicable Canadian securities laws and of the United States (U.S.) Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

Unless otherwise indicated by us, forward-looking statements in this information sheet describe our expectations as at March 2, 2023 and, accordingly, are subject to change after that date. Except as may be required by applicable securities laws, we do not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Forward-looking statements, by their very nature, are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties and are based on several assumptions, both general and specific, which give rise to the possibility that actual results or events could differ materially from our expectations expressed in, or implied by, such forward-looking statements and that our business outlook, objectives, plans and strategic priorities may not be achieved. These statements are not guarantees of future performance or events, and we caution against relying on any of these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are presented in this information sheet for the purpose of assisting readers in understanding our objectives and strategic priorities including, in particular, certain key elements of our GHG emissions reduction objectives. Readers are cautioned, however, that such information may not be appropriate for other purposes.

We have made certain economic, market, operational and other assumptions in preparing the forward-looking statements contained in this information sheet, which include, without limitation, the assumptions described in the various sub-sections of the BCE 2022 Annual MD&A entitled Assumptions, which sub-sections are incorporated by reference in this cautionary statement. Subject to various factors, we believe that our assumptions were reasonable at March 2, 2023. If our assumptions turn out to be inaccurate, actual results or events could be materially different from what we expect.

Important risk factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, the previously-mentioned forward-looking statements and other forward-looking statements contained in this information sheet include, but are not limited to, the risks described in section 9, Business risks of the BCE 2022 Annual MD&A, which section is incorporated by reference in this cautionary statement.



Forward-looking statements contained in this information sheet for periods beyond 2023 involve longer-term assumptions and estimates than forward-looking statements for 2023 and are consequently subject to greater uncertainty. They assume, unless otherwise indicated, that the relevant assumptions and risks described in the BCE 2022 Annual MD&A will remain substantially unchanged during such periods, except for an assumed improvement in the risks related to the COVID-19 pandemic in future years.

We caution readers that the risk factors described in the previously mentioned section and in other sections of the BCE 2022 Annual MD&A are not the only ones that could affect us. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial may also have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, liquidity, financial results or reputation. We regularly consider potential acquisitions, dispositions, mergers, business combinations, investments, monetizations, joint ventures and other transactions, some of which may be significant. Except as otherwise indicated by us, forward-looking statements do not reflect the potential impact of any such transactions or of special items that may be announced or that may occur after March 2, 2023. The financial impact of these transactions and special items can be complex and depends on facts particular to each of them. We therefore cannot describe the expected impact in a meaningful way, or in the same way we present known risks affecting our business.