Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2021

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

SES is the world's leading satellite-enabled solutions provider. Our network reaches 99% of the world's population and we drive innovation to build a scalable and future-proof architecture for connectivity. SES's global network is built on a foundation of over 50 satellites in Geostationary Earth Orbit (GEO), 20 satellites in Medium Earth Orbit (MEO) and an expansive ground infrastructure. It is the first satellite provider in the world to deliver a differentiated and entirely scalable GEO-MEO offer with powerful technical capabilities fueling an unparalleled service delivery. High-performing and powerful solutions appeal to many different customers for their scalability, reliability, customisation, and cost-effectiveness. We provide a diverse range of customers with global video distribution and data connectivity services through two business units: SES Video and SES Networks. The SES Video portfolio includes MX1, a leading media service provider offering a full suite of innovative services for both linear and digital distribution, and the ASTRA satellite system, which has the largest DTH television reach in Europe. SES Networks provides global managed data services, connecting people in a variety of sectors including telecommunications, maritime, aeronautical, and energy, as well as governments and institutions across the world. The SES Networks portfolio includes GovSat, a 50/50 public-private partnership between SES and the Luxembourg government, and O3b, the only non-geostationary system delivering fibre-like broadband services today. SES has experts and offices in over 20 countries, from where it serves broadcasters, businesses, institutions and governments in over 130 countries. SES does itself however not manufacture or launch the spacecraft; SES contracts these services from third party providers. More information on SES can be found at www.ses.com.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
Reporting year	January 1, 2020	December 31, 2020	No

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas for which you will be supplying data.

Argentina
Australia
Belgium
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Canada
Chile
China
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
Colombia
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Egypt
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Germany

Ghana
Gibraltar
Greece
Guam
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Latvia
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malaysia
Maldives
Mexico
Mongolia
Nepal
Netherlands
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay

Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Republic of Korea
Romania
Russian Federation
Senegal
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Turkey
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Uzbekistan
Viet Nam

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

EUR

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

No

C1.1c

(C1.1c) Why is there no board-level oversight of climate-related issues and what are your plans to change this in the future?

	Primary reason	Board-level oversight of climate-related issues will be introduced within the next two years	Please explain
Row 1	Having analysed the risks of potential environmental impacts, SES concluded that there is no need to make financial provisions or guarantees in respect of environmental risks. Furthermore, there is no ongoing litigation concerning environmental issues within the Group.	Yes, we plan to do so within the next two years	SES does not operate any manufacturing sites. Although our business activities have a low environmental impact, we understand our responsibility as corporate citizen to support the urgent action to prevent climate change and to limit the increase in global temperatures.

			SES environmental policy is structured around two main impact zones: space and earth. 1. Responsible satellite fleet management: SES applies a responsible fleet management approach together with its satellite manufacturer to mitigate the environmental impact and to minimise space debris. 2. Minimising the environmental impact of SES sites and ground stations: SES does not operate any manufacturing sites; it has 32 offices and ground stations worldwide. SES applies best practices in minimising the environmental impact of these facilities. Further, SES also ensures that the amount of radiation emitted from earth stations complies with local standards in each country of operation. This is checked through annual audits by third party accredited organisations that specialise in the field of industrial safety (like the WHO). SES increasingly recognizes the impact of climate issues related to its business. We are currently undergoing an emissions gap analysis and target setting process along with full review of our risks related to the environment with an outside consulting firm. SES expects that these findings will be reported to the board and ongoing efforts will be tracked and monitored.

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues

Environment/ Sustainability manager [1]	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Not reported to the board
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify Chief Legal Officer [2]	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	As important matters arise

[1] reporting line other - Chief Legal officer

[2] reporting to the CEO

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

SES has recently appointed a Social and Environmental impact senior manager that works in coordination with Vice Presidents across the organization including representatives from facilities, supply chain, customer/product and services, human capital, compliance and risk and investor relations through a working group.

The Social and Environmental impact senior manager reports to the Chief Legal Officer. The responsibilities of the Social and Environmental impact senior manager include assessing our environmental footprint and developing targets for improvement. The working group is responsible for driving and managing the changes needed into the organization in order to reach the targets necessary. The targets and gap analysis of the environmental footprint are being assessed with outside 3rd- party assistance in 2021 with targets and implementation beginning in 2022.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	No, not currently but we plan to introduce them in the next two years	SES does not operate any manufacturing sites; it has 32 offices and ground stations. SES applies best practices in minimising the environmental impact of these facilities. We encourage each of our employees to do their part to limit and eventually reduce the waste produced and energy used on our sites. We systematically collect data on waste management in compliance with the Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development and ISO14024. Contractors, sub contractors and suppliers are required to support SES waste reduction by implementing policies and procedures regarding waste management. As we develop environmental targets in 2021 and implement changes in 2022 we plan to introduce incentives for the management of these issues where it makes sense.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	
Medium-term	1	4	
Long-term	4	15	

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

To minimise risks across the business and to achieve our objectives to create sustainable value for stakeholders, SES has identified potential risk areas relating to the Societal, Environmental, Social and Governance business activities.
This is part of SES' Risk and Internal Control system. SES defines risk as the possibility that a potential event, condition, action or inaction will occur and adversely affect SES' ability to achieve its business objectives. Balancing risks and optimising value creation for stakeholders goes hand in hand with the right policies and business principles in place. Therefore, SES is implementing governance and policy structures tackling the four areas of SES' Corporate Responsibility approach (Societal, Environmental, Social and Governance).

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

None of the above/ Not defined

Description of process

SES adopted a risk management framework based on principles proposed by COSO and ISO31000. A Risk Management Team has been formed, including a Risk Management Coordinator, in order to ensure the adequate reporting of the risks facing SES and an overall implementation of the risk management policy and procedures by the SES Risk Management Group. The coordination of the implementation of the policy and regular preparation of risk management reports is the responsibility of the Risk Management Group that reports to the Senior Leadership Team.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	
Technology	Relevant, always included	
Legal	Relevant, always included	
Market	Relevant, always included	
Reputation		
Acute physical		
Chronic physical		

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

No

C2.3b

(C2.3b) Why do you not consider your organization to be exposed to climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business	SES's activities are focused on telecommunications and broadcasting and are currently not subject to carbon trading rules. While this might not change in the near future, changes in the regulatory environment cannot be excluded, especially if the effects of climate change were to increase dramatically. We monitor the development of the regulatory environment. The risk that different, or more stringent, or more costly standards for energy efficiency might be prescribed by regulators cannot be excluded. This risk however also constitutes an opportunity, as it pushes the company to achieve highest energy efficiency which is a de facto competitive asset.

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

No

C2.4b

(C2.4b) Why do you not consider your organization to have climate-related opportunities?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Opportunities exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business	Assuming that climate change might lead to an increase in the frequency and severity of extreme weather conditions, such as flooding, storms and drought, it might lead to an increase in the frequency of natural disasters. As part of the emergency response to such events, increased demand for satellite emergency services in disaster-stricken areas is considered possible.

		Changing weather conditions might also lead to increased demand for remote sensing and remote data monitoring that can be performed by satellite over extended territories. Satellite contribution to smart grid management and intelligent energy networks is also possible. Pairing Solar Energy and satellite connection has allowed the business to grow in remote areas and at the same time to expand this renewal source of energy into other applications.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your organization's strategy and/or financial planning?

No

C3.5

(C3.5) Why have climate-related risks and opportunities not influenced your strategy and/or financial planning?

SES defines risk as the possibility that a potential event, condition, action or inaction will occur and adversely affect SES' ability to achieve its business objectives.
Having analysed the risks of potential environmental impacts, SES concluded that there is no need to make financial provisions or guarantees in respect of environmental risks. Furthermore, there is no ongoing litigation concerning environmental issues within the Group. Climate change risks are not considered as principal risk to SES business activities.

SES increasingly recognises the impact of climate issues related to its business and is currently conducting a review of risks and opportunities and developing a sustainability plan that will have board oversight.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Intensity target

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Year target was set

2017

Target coverage

Country/region

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1+2 (location-based)

Intensity metric

Other, please specify

Metric tons CO2e/MWh and per megabit

Base year

2014

Intensity figure in base year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

% of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category) covered by this intensity figure

Target year

2020

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

7

Intensity figure in target year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

7

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

Intensity figure in reporting year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but it has not been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Other, please specify

Voluntary framework agreement Accord volontaire 2017-2020. Improvement of the participants' energy efficiency by 2020 against the base year (2014+2015 scope 1+2 emissions). The target is 7% improvement of the energy efficiency

Please explain (including target coverage)

SES participates in a voluntary framework agreement that is promoted by Luxembourg's Industry Federation (Accord volontaire 2017-2020). The agreement calls for an improvement of the participants' energy efficiency by 2020 against the base year (which is the mean of 2014 and 2015 scope 1+2 emissions). This is a collective undertaking: the target is a 7% improvement of the energy efficiency of all scheme participants considered collectively. The scheme applies only to the Luxembourg operations of SES. As it measures efficiency rather than emissions volume, it takes campus extension and activity increase into account.

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

No other climate-related targets

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation		

To be implemented*	2	
Implementation commenced*	1	25.79
Implemented*	1	16.59
Not to be implemented		

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

16.59

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

7,945

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

36,401

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Replacement of fans in SCF2 office AHU

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Partnering with governments on technology development	working with Luxembourg institution ENOPRIMES on implementing ISO50001
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	
Employee engagement	At SES, we are committed to operating our business in a socially responsible way. We take this responsibility seriously and define ambitious objectives for how we approach the environmental and ecological profile of the business.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions.

Level of aggregation

Company-wide

Description of product/Group of products

satellite-based communication

Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?

Low-carbon product

Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify

Using satellite-based communication for broadcasting, the same amount of data can be distributed or broadcast to a comparable number of recipient households using less energy (and generating less emissions) than by using terrestrial networks.

% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year

Comment

It can be argued that by using satellite-based communication especially for broadcasting, the same amount of data can be distributed or broadcast to a comparable number of recipient households using less energy (and generating less emissions) than by using terrestrial networks. This is relevant for the distribution segment of the value chain.

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2009

Base year end

December 31, 2009

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17,317

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2009

Base year end

December 31, 2009

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35,280

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2009

Base year end

December 31, 2009

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35,280

Comment

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019
IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
Other, please specify
see C5.2a

C5.2a

(C5.2a) Provide details of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The methodology used follows as closely as possible the guidelines outlined in the **Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG): A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)** and **Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2021**, the **International Energy Agency's (IEA) CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion** and **The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2**

Guidance. The Scope 2 market-based emissions factors were chosen in line with the GHG Protocol recommendations. For low occupancy sites, assumptions were made based on average electricity, gas and travel data at main offices sites. A data collection questionnaire was circulated to all 36 main SES global sites in order to collect activity data. 110 low occupancy and 163 third party teleports and data centers ('co-locations') were included in the data collection exercise. These sites generally consist of electronic equipment in a data centre or teleport. In order to calculate GHG emissions, when electrical power consumption was not known, it was estimated.

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,510.03

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

25,847.84

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

30,802.02

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source

energy consumption

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)

Emissions are not relevant

Explain why this source is excluded

Source

energy consumption

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions excluded due to recent acquisition

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions excluded due to recent acquisition

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)

Emissions excluded due to recent acquisition

Explain why this source is excluded

Source

energy consumption

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not evaluated

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not evaluated

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)

Emissions are not evaluated

Explain why this source is excluded

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

17.54

Emissions calculation methodology

Green Gas Conversion Factor Repository used

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

SES has not yet requested emissions data from suppliers or value chain partners but we are looking into it.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Please explain

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

1,388.22

Emissions calculation methodology

IAE factors used

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

SES has not yet requested emissions data from suppliers or value chain partners but we are looking into it.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

12.59

Emissions calculation methodology

Green Gas Conversion Factor Repository used

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

SES has not yet requested emissions data from suppliers or value chain partners but we are looking into it.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

84.87

Emissions calculation methodology

Green Gas Conversion Factor Repository used

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

SES has not yet requested emissions data from suppliers or value chain partners but we are looking into it.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

921.19

Emissions calculation methodology

Activity date were collected from sites relating distances traveled on company business by road, air and rail in 2020. Distances traveled on company by air are given by FCM Travel solutions report.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

SES has not yet requested emissions data from suppliers or value chain partners but we are looking into it.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

1,823.06

Emissions calculation methodology

Because of Covid, teleworking has been favored from March 2020. A quarter of the results from the 2019 data were considered.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

SES has not yet requested emissions data from suppliers or value chain partners but we are looking into it.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Please explain

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Please explain

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Please explain

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Please explain

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Please explain

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Please explain

Franchises

Evaluation status

Please explain

Investments

Evaluation status

Please explain

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Please explain

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

15.12

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

28,357.87

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

1,876

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

5.64

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Decrease of the gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions

Decrease of unit total revenue

Intensity figure

13.54

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

28,357.87

Metric denominator

full time equivalent (FTE) employee

Metric denominator: Unit total

2,095

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

8.04

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Decrease of the gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions
Decrease of FTE

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
HFCs	996.96	Other, please specify DEFRA GHG Reporting Guidelines

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Australia	2.17
Belgium	247.94
Canada	1.1
France	1.18
Ghana	6.13
Germany	56.2
Finland	0.55
Israel	32.5
China	0.29
Latvia	44.49
Luxembourg	951.3
Netherlands	163.48
Romania	4.9
Russian Federation	0.55
Republic of Korea	0.29
Pakistan	0.22
Spain	0.26
Switzerland	0.29
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10.41
Ukraine	3.24
United States of America	982.46
Turkey	0.06

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

By facility

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
SES Core	2,001.31
SES Government Solutions	44.84
SES Networks	39.65
SES Video	418.71
Global Services	5.52

C7.3b

(C7.3b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
Offices	354.45		
Teleports	1,075.72		
Teleport/Office	1,056.59		
SOHO	23.27		

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in Scope 2 market-based approach (MWh)
Argentina	12.05	12.05	40.04	
Australia	1,023.3	1,023.3	1,492.77	
Belgium	649.45	791.63	3,865.75	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	3.08	3.08	8.76	
Brazil	136.44	136.44	1,386.58	
Canada	22.23	22.23	167.68	
Colombia	62.98	62.98	315.36	
Djibouti	101.34	101.34	175.2	
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	235.53	235.53	320.36	
Bulgaria	6.24	5.87	15.77	
France	5.48	5.27	90.08	
Germany	2,960.25	5,166.6	9,021.75	
Ghana	79.34	79.34	319.65	
Gibraltar	52.92	52.92	71.4	
Greece	179.9	191.17	389.82	
India	54.16	54.16	75.08	

Indonesia	220.38	220.38	285.32	
Israel	4,009.99	4,009.99	8,105.9	
Italy	10.71	18.36	40.04	
Kazakhstan	17.87	17.87	35.04	
Kenya	6.47	6.47	40.04	
Latvia	20.55	70.64	167.59	
Luxembourg	2,272.96	4,566.5	23,898.57	20,569.81
Malaysia	49.49	49.49	75.08	
Mexico	87.75	87.75	192.72	
Nigeria	43.58	43.58	105.12	
Pakistan	84.31	84.31	215.24	
Papua New Guinea	2.56	2.56	5	
Peru	103.91	103.91	525.6	
Philippines	118.64	118.64	162.68	
Netherlands	166.84	211.4	468	
Portugal	85.23	135.29	360.4	
Romania	96.08	79.07	298.2	
Russian Federation	26.67	26.67	75.08	
Singapore	42.26	42.26	110.41	
South Africa	73.71	73.71	83.84	
Spain	22.22	31.55	110.12	
Sweden	131.85	70.14	7,602.3	7,591.46

Switzerland	1.27	1.49	49.04	
Republic of Korea	53.15	53.15	110.12	
United Republic of Tanzania	5.07	5.07	8.76	
Ukraine	187.37	187.37	500.68	
United Arab Emirates	27.32	27.32	52.56	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	373.3	563.08	1,781.89	
United States of America	11,596.21	11,596.21	30,349.65	
Burkina Faso	2.89	2.89	5	
Chile	14.5	14.5	35.04	
China	2.89	2.89	5	
Côte d'Ivoire	1.63	1.63	5	
Costa Rica	0.2	0.2	35.04	
Finland	0.64	1.34	5	
Iceland	0	14.08	35.04	
Jamaica	20.26	20.26	35.04	
Japan	17.05	17.05	35.04	
Madagascar	20.27	20.27	35.04	
Maldives	22.7	22.7	35.04	
Mongolia	22.52	22.52	35.04	
Nepal	17.95	17.95	35.04	
Norway	0.3	14.08	35.04	

Oman	15.67	15.67	35.04	
Palau	22.7	22.7	35.04	
Paraguay	6.43	6.43	35.04	
Puerto Rico	12.54	12.54	35.04	
Thailand	34.99	34.99	75.08	
Turkey	0.53	0.53	1.25	
Uzbekistan	16.4	16.4	35.04	
Viet Nam	18.13	18.13	40.04	
Guam	17.95	17.95	35.04	
Senegal	28.1	28.1	35.04	
Egypt	4.25	4.25	8.76	

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

By facility

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
SES Core	7,150.46	9,634.57
SES Government Solutions	1,418.62	1,426.49
SES Networks	545.76	548.44

SES Video	11,649.98	13,769.64
Global Services	43.46	50.07
Other for Teleport/Colocation	5,039.56	5,372.81

C7.6b

(C7.6b) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Offices	4,136.3	4,185.69
Teleport	15,310.63	15,586.42
Teleport/Offices	5,214.13	9,692.74
SOHO	196.83	217.69
Colocations	499.39	621.04
Government facilities	490.56	498.44

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption				
Other emissions reduction activities				
Divestment				
Acquisitions				
Mergers				
Change in output				
Change in methodology				
Change in boundary				
Change in physical operating conditions				
Unidentified				
Other	4,873.06	Decreased	24.3	change in non-renewable electricity consumption due to working from the home office due to Covid

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)		5,607.96	5,607.96

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		28,161.27	62,453.45	90,614.72
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat			3,705.88	3,705.88
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy				
Total energy consumption		28,161.27	71,767.29	99,928.56

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Diesel

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1,815.02

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

16

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

Emission factor

2.68787

Unit

kg CO2e per liter

Emissions factor source

Defra GHG Reporting Guidelines published in 2021

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Natural Gas

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3,198.03

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

Emission factor

0.18387

Unit

metric tons CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

Defra GHG Reporting Guidelines published in 2021

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Propane Gas

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

447.02

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

Emission factor

0.18486

Unit

metric tons CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

Defra GHG Reporting Guidelines published in 2021

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

147.89

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

Emission factor

1.55537

Unit

kg CO2e per liter

Emissions factor source

Defra GHG Reporting Guidelines published in 2021

Comment

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	9.2	9.2		
Heat				
Steam				
Cooling				

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 3	No third-party verification or assurance

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

No, we do not verify any other climate-related information reported in our CDP disclosure

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

At SES, we are committed to operating our business in a socially responsible way. We take this responsibility seriously and define ambitious objectives for how we approach the environmental and ecological profile of the business, our educational contributions, charitable activities, human resource management and corporate strategy.

In 2017, SES participated in a Space Sustainability Index workshop held by the World Economic Forum's Network of Global Future Councils in Luxembourg. Representatives from SES, the United Nation Office for Outer Space Affairs, jointly led the project and the discussions on trends and existing options for the index, concept models, challenges and next steps. The Space Sustainability Index is a concept introduced by the United Nation Space Office, which includes guidelines for the long-term sustainability of outer space activities. More workshops followed since 2017 and in May 2019, the World Economic Forum (WEF) announced that SES had been selected in a consortium of companies, universities and agencies to develop a system to rate the sustainability of space systems, one that its backers hope will encourage good behavior in space. Furthermore, SES has been represented at the WEF Space Council for the last few years and influenced the design of the Space Sustainability Index. We are committed to support the Space Sustainability Index in its final form and work with other private companies so that our industry as a whole provides additional transparency on the environmental impact of our space activities.

Protecting the environment on Earth is important and, as a satellite operator, we understand that protecting the environment beyond our planet is equally important. International space agencies are trying to reduce or remove space debris (all man made objects including fragments and elements thereof, in Earth orbit or re-entering the atmosphere, that are non-functional) completely and several states are developing space debris protocols. As the world-leading satellite service operator, we are involved in such activities at the institutional and industry levels in trying to minimise this issue. We are among the founders of the Space Data Association (SDA), a formal nonprofit association of civil, commercial, and military spacecraft operators that support the controlled, reliable and efficient sharing of data that is critical to the safety and integrity of satellite operations. In addition, SES follows the most stringent international standards for re-orbiting and passivating our space assets and we have one of the best records in the industry terms of achieving a safe disposal of our satellites.

For over 60 years, the design of rockets has associated spaceflight with high costs. Rockets cost tens to hundreds of millions to be built and launched, and traditionally were only flown once and would fall into the ocean, never to be used again. At 6:27 PM EST on 22 March 2017, SES turned the page on the history of the space industry with the successful launch of our SES-10 satellite from a flight-proven SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket. This made SES-10 the first geostationary commercial satellite to ever launch on a flight-proven first stage rocket booster. Our partnership with SpaceX on this journey of innovation brought the space industry one step closer to faster, easier access to space and more sustainable business models.

SES is in the process of conducting a materiality assessment complete with external stakeholder outreach including our customers, suppliers, civil society, investors and partners. This materiality assessment will serve as the foundation for our ESG strategy which will further define our climate-related strategic elements and how to further engage with our stakeholder community to reduce our negative impacts on the planet. Currently, we engage with our customers to share environmental data where necessary and with certain suppliers to align our environmental expectations. We anticipate more specific alignment across the supply chain will occur in the next 2 years.

C12.3

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?

Other

C12.3e

(C12.3e) Provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake.

The power of satellite enables monitoring capabilities on the ground, at sea and in the air. Reliable connectivity is critical for timely decision-making during maritime missions, especially for search and rescue operations. Stable, high-performance connectivity not only enables quick situational assessment, but it also boosts the costefficiency of resource deployment by the national authorities using SES's services. This matters even more when critical data is being delivered to and from a moving platform in harsh meteorological conditions where there is no terrestrial infrastructure. A great example of this application is the connectivity we provide for Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) services of the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA) provided to EU Member States and Agencies. These maritime surveillance activities supported by SES Networks are aimed at improving maritime security and safety operations, as well as response to pollution caused by ships, oil and gas installations. In June 2019, SES announced that the Icelandic maritime authorities are utilising the EMSA's RPAS portfolio, enabled by our managed connectivity services, to support the country's requirements for environmental protection and fisheries control. Our managed connectivity services empower multiple Icelandic authorities – such as the Icelandic coast guard, the fisheries directorate, the environment agency, the customs directorate, and the search and rescue association – to remotely follow the missions via a dedicated data centre and to ensure timely decision-making.

Furthermore, in a multi-year plan, SES donates bandwidth to the International Polar Foundation and thus enables the foundation's Princess Elisabeth research station in Antarctica to communicate via satellite. SES provides satellite capacity, and also designed and implemented the satellite communications infrastructure, as well as a counter hub station in the UK. Princess Elisabeth Antarctica was designed as a "zero emission" facility,

requiring the use of sustainable technologies and services, yet functional in the challenging natural habitat of Antarctica. The Antarctic operator for the station, the International Polar Foundation (IPF) uses satellite technology for its communications infrastructure. The success of Princess Elisabeth Antarctica demonstrates how climate challenges can be tackled through goodwill and collaboration between civil society, business and governments.

In May 2018, SES expanded its commitment to support the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster's (ETC) global disaster relief efforts. Along with other members of the satellite community, SES signed a contribution agreement with the World Food Programme (WFP), in its role as the global lead agency of the ETC. The contribution agreements are an important step in operationalising the Crisis Connectivity Charter signed in 2015 between the EMEA Satellite Operators Association (ESOA), the Global VSAT Forum (GVF), the UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Aid (OCHA) and the ETC. The Crisis Connectivity Charter will help the humanitarian response community by improving their access to vital satellite-based communications when local networks are affected, destroyed or overloaded after a disaster. Under the contribution agreements, the Charter signatories are committing satellite equipment and capacity that will be dedicated for humanitarian purposes during emergency responses. The ETC, under the global leadership of WFP, will be able to activate the Charter when disaster strikes and identify which capacity and operator is available and best suited to a given region and need. The contributions will enable network connectivity during emergencies to support humanitarian operations, including logistics, urgent medical care, food delivery and the coordination of relief efforts.

In 2018, our partnership with the Luxembourg Institute of Science and Technology (LIST) continued to progress towards developing a European Centre of Excellence to address societal challenges such as climate change, environment, green mobility, security and healthcare in addition to other satellite-related application areas, such as connected cars. SES and LIST continue to work on developing commercial applications in the areas of Internet of Things (IoT, e-platform solutions and optical communications).

C12.3f

(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

Our strategy takes climate change into account. We consider the environmental impact of our business and we have targets to reduce it. We publish such measures in the Annual Report published every year. Our engagement activities are listed in SES's Environmental, Social and Governance Report.

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

SES_AR_2020.pdf

Page/Section reference

SES ANNUAL REPORT 2020 p. 31 - 44

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures

Comment

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

SES_ESG_AR_2020.pdf

Page/Section reference

SES ESG REPORT 2020 p. 5 - 14

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures

Comment

C15. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C15.1

(C15.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Vice President, Global Facility Management & Corporate Real Estate	Facilities manager

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	1,876,000,000

SC0.2

(SC0.2) Do you have an ISIN for your company that you would be willing to share with CDP?

No

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member

Sky Ltd

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

29.24

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 - CO2 generated by gas and fuel consumption, refrigerant leakage and company car fleet

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Number of satellite transponders used by requesting member in relation to total number of transponders operated in 2020

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Number of satellite transponders used by requesting member in relation to total number of transponders operated in 2020.
Customer base is very large and diverse to accurately track emissions on customer level.
Managing the different emission factors of diverse and numerous geographies makes calculating total footprint difficult.

Requesting member

Sky Ltd

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

301.12

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope2 - CO2 generated by heat, steam and electricity consumption

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Number of satellite transponders used by requesting member in relation to total number of transponders operated in 2020

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Number of satellite transponders used by requesting member in relation to total number of transponders operated in 2020.
Customer base is very large and diverse to accurately track emissions on customer level.
Managing the different emission factors of diverse and numerous geographies makes calculating total footprint difficult.

Requesting member

Sky Ltd

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

49.48

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 - CO2 consumption generated through business travel (flights, train, bus, car hire), commuting, paper purchased, waste produced, water consumption

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Number of satellite transponders used by requesting member in relation to total number of transponders operated in 2020

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Number of satellite transponders used by requesting member in relation to total number of transponders operated in 2020.
Customer base is very large and diverse to accurately track emissions on customer level.
Managing the different emission factors of diverse and numerous geographies makes calculating total footprint difficult.

Requesting member

U.S. General Services Administration - OMB ICR #3090-0319

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

82.99

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 - CO2 generated by gas and fuel consumption, refrigerant leakage and company car fleet

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Number of satellite transponders used by requesting member in relation to total number of transponders operated in 2020

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Number of satellite transponders used by requesting member in relation to total number of transponders operated in 2020.
Customer base is very large and diverse to accurately track emissions on customer level.
Managing the different emission factors of diverse and numerous geographies makes calculating total footprint difficult.

Requesting member

U.S. General Services Administration - OMB ICR #3090-0319

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

854.58

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope2 - CO2 generated by heat, steam and electricity consumption

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Allocation based on number of satellite transponders used by requesting member in relation to total number of transponders operated in 2020

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Number of satellite transponders used by requesting member in relation to total number of transponders operated in 2020.
Customer base is very large and diverse to accurately track emissions on customer level.
Managing the different emission factors of diverse and numerous geographies makes calculating total footprint difficult.

Requesting member

U.S. General Services Administration - OMB ICR #3090-0319

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

140.44

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 - CO2 consumption generated through business travel (flights, train, bus, car hire), commuting, paper purchased, waste produced, water consumption

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Allocation based on number of satellite transponders used by requesting member in relation to total number of transponders operated in 2020

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Number of satellite transponders used by requesting member in relation to total number of transponders operated in 2020.
Customer base is very large and diverse to accurately track emissions on customer level.
Managing the different emission factors of diverse and numerous geographies makes calculating total footprint difficult.

Requesting member

Telefónica

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

17.54

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 - CO2 generated by gas and fuel consumption, refrigerant leakage and company car fleet

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Allocation based on number of satellite transponders used by requesting member in relation to total number of transponders operated in 2020

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Number of satellite transponders used by requesting member in relation to total number of transponders operated in 2020.
Customer base is very large and diverse to accurately track emissions on customer level.
Managing the different emission factors of diverse and numerous geographies makes calculating total footprint difficult.

Requesting member

Telefónica

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

180.67

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope2 - CO2 generated by heat, steam and electricity consumption

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Allocation based on number of satellite transponders used by requesting member in relation to total number of transponders operated in 2020

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Number of satellite transponders used by requesting member in relation to total number of transponders operated in 2020.
Customer base is very large and diverse to accurately track emissions on customer level.
Managing the different emission factors of diverse and numerous geographies makes calculating total footprint difficult.

Requesting member

Telefónica

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

29.69

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 - CO2 consumption generated through business travel (flights, train, bus, car hire), commuting, paper purchased, waste produced, water consumption

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify

Allocation based on number of satellite transponders used by requesting member in relation to total number of transponders operated in 2020

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Number of satellite transponders used by requesting member in relation to total number of transponders operated in 2020.
Customer base is very large and diverse to accurately track emissions on customer level.
Managing the different emission factors of diverse and numerous geographies makes calculating total footprint difficult.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level	
Managing the different emission factors of diverse and numerous geographies makes calculating total footprint difficult	

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

No

SC1.4b

(SC1.4b) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers.

Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions on customer level.
Managing the different emission factors of diverse and numerous geographies makes calculating total footprint difficult.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I am submitting to	Public or Non-Public Submission	Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain questions?

I am submitting my response	Investors Customers	Public	Yes, I will submit the Supply Chain questions now

Please confirm below