

# **Orange Group towards Net Zero**

## **ITU Green Standards Week, Valencia**

**Philippe Tuzzolino, Orange Group Environmental Director**

**October 4 th, 2019**



# Reducing the Orange Group's environmental impact despite growing digital usage

## The Orange Group's commitments

### From COP 21 to COP 26:

- 50% CO2 emissions per customer use by 2020 (based on 2006 figures)
- Deploying the circular economy in our processes by 2020
- Stéphane Richard has signed the **"French Business Pledge" for a carbon-free world**
- **GSMA Chairman: Global mobile operators (which connect over 5 billion people) recognise the ongoing threat of climate change and the role that we can play to transition to a net zero emissions economy, directly and through the provision of services which help customers and other industries to reduce their carbon emissions**
- As part of our 2025 objectives, we aim to be **Net Zero Carbon with GSMA by 2050**
- **Launch of the Net Zero initiative with Carbone 4**
- **Orange is a member of the Ellen MacArthur Foundation's CE100 programme**

# Reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

At the end of 2018, Orange reached its 2020 objective by reducing its CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per customer use by **56.59%** compared to 2006

The Orange Group's overall carbon footprint fell by 3.5% compared to 2016, despite a growing number of customers

*(1.37 million T of CO<sub>2</sub> at the end of 2018 vs. 1.42 million T of CO<sub>2</sub> at the end of 2016)*

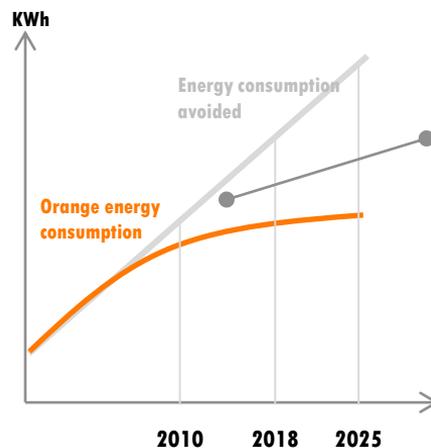
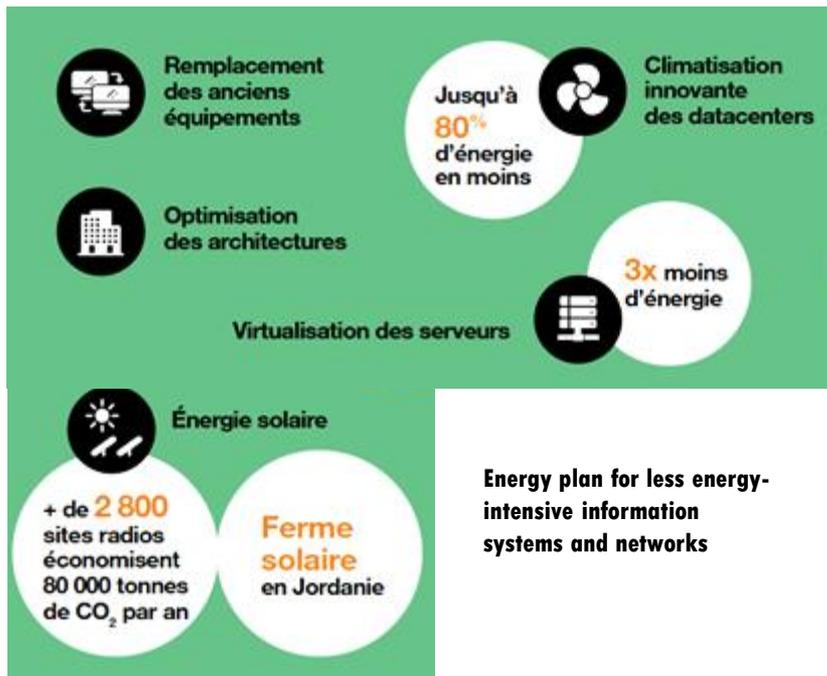


# Reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

Continued improvement of our energy efficiency

Progressive use of renewable energies

## Green ITN Programme



### Green ITN 2010-2018

- 2.7 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> avoided → 1.4 million return air trips between Paris and NY
- 260 million litres of fuel saved
- 5 TWh saved → €1 billion saved

# Reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

Orange is already firmly committed to controlling its CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and energy consumption



In 2018, Orange's energy bill was **€500 million**. Orange estimates that it avoided €1 billion in energy expenditure in the 2010-2018 period thanks to the Green ITN programme



In 2018, Orange emitted **1.37 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>** vs. **1.42 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>** in 2016 (-3.5%)



## Our networks and IT systems

**82% of energy consumption**  
**80% of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions**  
Green ITN 2020 Programme

## Our tertiary buildings

**12% of our energy consumption**  
**13% of our CO<sub>2</sub> emissions**  
Implementation of monitoring  
-35% CO<sub>2</sub> in 2018 vs. 2006

## Travel and transport

**6% of our energy consumption**  
**7% of our CO<sub>2</sub> emissions**  
Fleet optimisation -4.5% in 2018 vs. 2017  
First European car-sharing fleet  
-34% CO<sub>2</sub> in 2018 vs. 2006

# Net Zero Carbon by 2050

As part of our **2025 objectives**, we commit to being **Net Zero Carbon** with GSMA by 2050 and to reach a usage rate of **at least 50% renewable energies**.



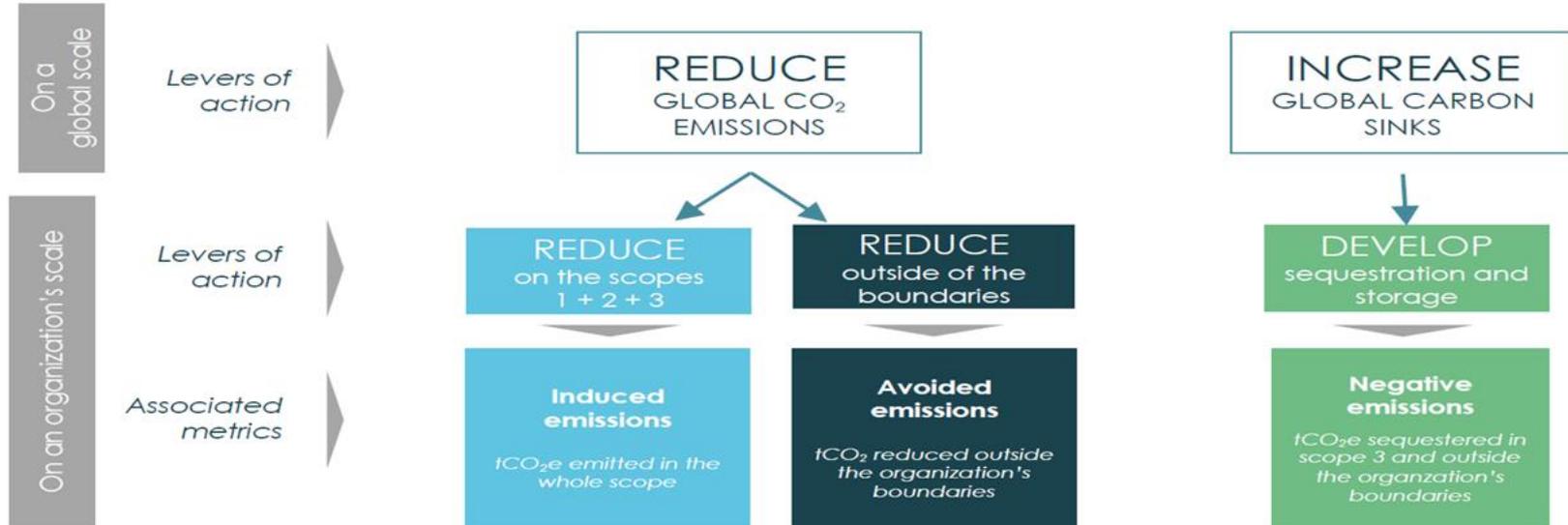
We are helping to create an industry methodology to position the contribution of ICT in accordance with the **1.5 degree objective** recommended by IPCC as a member of the ITU, in relation with the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTI).

# Net Zero Carbon by 2050



## ARTICULATING CORPORATE AND GLOBAL CARBON NEUTRALITY

From the global net zero to corporate action



# ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

Orange implements a large range of solutions

## PPA

In France, Spain and Poland



## ESCO (Energy Services company)

Objective of 15 000 sites, 13 countries

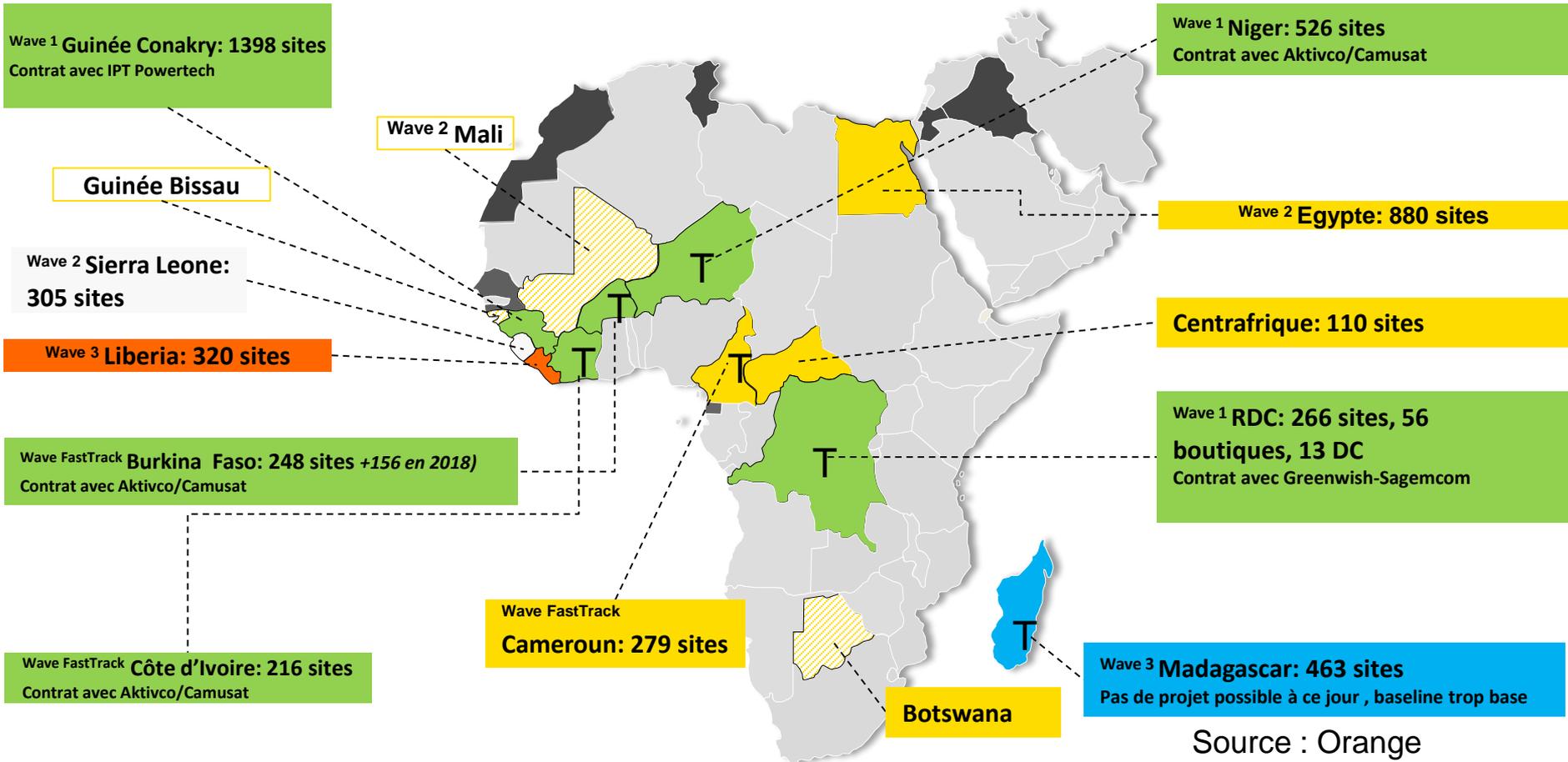


## Solar Farms

Jordan

Deployment in other MEA countries





Source : Orange

# Avoiding carbon offsetting

## Why is it important to not offset?



- Offsetting is often equated to a **right to pollute** bought by companies who fail to actually reduce their emissions
- It is the **main source of criticism** made by NGOs, demonstrating that companies are failing to make a genuine effort
- It is not accepted by Science Based Targets, a UN Global Compact initiative, CDP, WRI and WWF

CDP: Carbon Disclosure Project, WRI: World Resources Institute, WWF: World Wild Fund

## The Group does not offset carbon



- Orange currently prioritises “actual” CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction
- The **group actually reduces its carbon footprint** and has its measurement methodology approved externally by recognised organisations (Carbone 4) and third-party firms (KPMG)
- This **method is recognised at an international level**: International Telecoms Union, Global Compact (UN), AFEP-MEDEF
- Exceptions made for Spain and Belgium for historic reasons, but actually taken into consideration in our CO<sub>2</sub> audits

## What is carbon offsetting?

**Offsetting CO<sub>2</sub> emissions involves paying a given fee to fund projects to theoretically deduct, in the future, a quantity of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent to the CO<sub>2</sub> already in the atmosphere.**

- Products to reduce emissions in developing countries and compensation as certified emission reduction credits (CER: Certified Emission Reduction)

## There are also the following schemes:

- **Green certificates**: certified renewable energy purchases by the distributor, but without increasing renewable energy production
- **Carbon sinks**: purchasing forests or capturing and sequestering actual CO<sub>2</sub> via adapted financial instruments (between 20 and 50 euros per tonne of CO<sub>2</sub>)

# Thank you

