Energy consumption and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

The tables below illustrate the evolution of Bell's energy consumption and corporate carbon footprint (GHG emissions) from 2017 to 2018.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

(MWh equivalent) 2017-2018

GRI 302-1

	2018[1]	2017	INCREASE (DECREASE)
Fuel (Scope 1)	**559,904**	546,027	2.5%
Electricity (Scope 2)	**1,891,041**	1,950,465	(3.0%)
Total	**2,450,945**	2,496,492	(1.8%)

GHG EMISSIONS

(Kilotonnes of CO2 equivalent), 2017-2018[2]

	SCOPE DESCRIPTION	2018[1]	2017	INCREASE (DECREASE)	
Scope 1	Direct GHG emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by Bell	137.03	134.76	1.7%	GRI 305-1
Scope 2	Indirect GHG emissions associated with the consumption of purchased electricity, heat, steam, and cooling	199.39	221.46	(10.0%)	GRI 305-2
Scope 3	Other indirect GHG emissions related to Bell business travel activities[3]	9.30	9.30	0.1%	GRI 305-3
Total		**345.72**	**365.52**	**(5.4%)**	
Total GHGs reduced in period				**19.80**	GRI 305-5

[1] Based on energy consumption data from October 1, 2017 to September 30, 2018

[2] PwC provided limited assurance for this indicator. Please see **PwC's assurance statement**

[3] Business travel activities include travel by air, rail, rented vehicles, and personal vehicles

Compared with 2017, Bell's corporate carbon footprint (GHG emissions) decreased 19.8 kilotonnes (-5.4%). The decrease is mainly attributable to Scope 2 emissions, which were down 22.1 kilotonnes (-10.0%). This decrease is the combination of a 3.0% decrease in Bell's electricity consumption (showing energy efficiency gains), a 2.7% decrease due to lower emission factors (thanks to cleaner energy sources), and a 4.5% decrease due to a shift in the consumption allocation per province.

Our GHG emissions from Scope 1 sources increased 2.3 kilotonnes (+1.7%) compared with 2017. Despite the 0.6 million litres of fuel saved in 2018 thanks to energy savings initiatives, the overall vehicle fuel consumption was up by 1.0% due to our business growth. We also experienced a colder winter on average as compared to 2017, which has significantly affected our fossil fuels consumption for buildings and generators due to higher heating needs.

In terms of Scope 3 emissions, we maintained our strong corporate policies and control mechanisms that limit business travel and encourage our team members to use our teleconferencing and video conferencing services. Compared with 2017, our Scope 3 carbon emissions related to business travel have remained very stable (+0.1%).