2020
SASB Report

Content

SUEZ at a glance

Presentation of business activities

SUEZ is one of the main players in the global environmental market, and the only one for which all business activities are dedicated to water and waste management. The Group is supporting the environmental transition of towns, cities and industrial operators which have fully taken on board the scarcity of resources and the need to combat climate change, while simultaneously adapting to the consequences this change has already brought about. SUEZ, which focuses on a circular-economy model, is present throughout the water management and waste-recovery value chain: from the construction and operation of water networks and infrastructure to collection, sorting and recycling, and even the production of renewable energy, new materials and the provision of digital services.
SUEZ is thus able to offer a complete range of services in terms of types of services and contracts, adapted to all categories of customer, including public authorities and private industrial players.
In 2020, SUEZ operated 1,401 drinking water production sites and produced approximately 7 billion m^3 of drinking water; 2,605 wastewater treatment sites, and biologically treated nearly 5.3 billion m^3 of wastewater. In 2020, the Group treated nearly 47 million metric tons of waste. Through its waste collection activities, it served around 35.5 million people and 313,923 customers working in services and industry. It operated 106 composting platforms, 65 thermal treatment sites (including 59 with the possibility of energy recovery), 802 sorting, material recovery and transfer stations, and 96 landfills.

Finally, innovation and digital services constitute powerful levers of transformation and are at the heart of the latest solutions offered by SUEZ. These topics, which are at the heart of the SUEZ 2030 strategic plan, are directly involved in creating added value for the Group's customers and distributing value to the benefit of all its stakeholders.

Purpose of SUEZ

In 2020 SUEZ reinforced its social and environmental responsibility commitment by formalizing its Purpose and by mobilizing all of its stakeholders for its preparation. Introduced during the Shareholders' Meeting of May 12, 2020, SUEZ's Purpose recalls its essential missions and commitments and its investment in favor of combating climate change and preserving the elements essential to our environment: water, soil and air.

SUEZ draws on the expertise it has been developing since the late 19th century to help people constantly improve their quality of life by protecting their health and supporting economic growth.

We work to provide access to essential environmental services for everyone. We supply high-quality water, suited to every type of use, and ensure the protection of this common good. We recover wastewater and waste to convert them into new resources.

Faced with demographic growth, climate change, and social and geographical inequalities, people are increasingly exposed to the consequences of the environmental emergency that is affecting our planet. **Every single day, SUEZ commits to preserving the fundamental elements of our environment - water, soil, and air - that ensure our future.** At SUEZ, we invest in preserving and restoring natural capital, and in the future of biodiversity, both on land and at sea.

As a committed partner to local communities, industry players and citizens, SUEZ mobilises stakeholders to succeed in the environmental transition, developing circular business models and innovating to plan for tomorrow's challenges.

Proud of their work and strengthened by their values, SUEZ's teams based in regions throughout the world are shaping a sustainable environment, now.

The SUEZ 2030 strategic plan

Launched in October 2019, the SUEZ 2030 strategic plan aims to position the Group in relation to the opportunities and the challenges of the coming decade, and to ramp up its contribution.
In a constantly changing world, there is a need to take concrete actions to jointly shape a sustainable environment, right now. In particular, the Group needs to boost the development of the circular economy, the emergence of new models, increased regulations and a rising awareness amongst citizens of the climate crisis and damage to the environment.

This strategic plan builds on the confidence already expressed by SUEZ's financial partners in terms of its leadership position in sustainable growth, reflected in the Group's presence in the most prestigious non-financial rating indices.

It also enhances the scope of its commitments as part of the Sustainable Development Roadmap: in October 2019, the Group decided to strengthen its climate commitments to comply with the +1.5°C trajectory:

Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from its business activities by 45% (compared to 30% previously), in line with the +1.5°C trajectory and contribution to carbon-neutrality 2050 target;

—

20 million metric tons of CO2 emissions avoided each year for its customers;

—

100%
sustainable solutions portfolio.

The SUEZ 2030 plan also includes SUEZ's unique and differentiating value proposition, focused on health and quality of life, and on a circular and sustainable economy that reduces the carbon footprint of customers, while simultaneously conserving and restoring the natural assets of the planet. This proposition includes: helping industrial customers to comply with their commitments in terms of sustainable development, namely climate, and to control their environmental risks, with performance-focused integrated offers, while sustainably securing their industrial processes;
helping cities and local authorities achieve their environmental transition, thanks to smart and digital solutions; providing easier access to sustainable consumption for citizens, by offering affordable solutions.

Finally, SUEZ has committed to increasing by 50% its investments in R&D, innovation and digital technology by 2023. It also plans to increasingly shift its investments towards low-carbon solutions for the benefit of its customers, including by creating in emerging countries engineered landfills equipped with solutions to capture and recycle methane, transform purification stations into carbon-neutral and energy-positive resource-plants, and to ultimately capture and reuse CO2 from waste incinerators.

A sustainable development policy at the heart of the value chain

Being present in the entire resource value chain, from designing, building and operating facilities for water or collection, sorting and recovery of waste to supplying integrated solutions for the circular economy and environmental services, SUEZ wants to become the preferred partner of companies, municipal customers, citizens and all stakeholders to face major challenges of the planet: the increasing scarcity of water and of resources, the acceleration of climate change and biodiversity loss, pollution, health and quality of life. SUEZ's position as leader in environmental activities, its ambition for growth and for transforming its business activities against a backdrop of both growing needs for new environmental services and a macroeconomic environment made even more uncertain by the COVID crisis, make it a key player in the just transition.

The value created by the Group for its stakeholders provides significant benefits that, due to its business activities, predominately favor local economic players: more than 90% of economic flows generated by the Group's activity are redistributed to its employees, subcontractors and suppliers, as well as to the states and regional municipal customers, NGOs and local communities.
Since 2008, SUEZ has been steering its sustainable development by means of a roadmap establishing specific date and number objectives, addressing major sustainable development challenges faced by the Group. The 2017-2021 Roadmap was drawn up in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and following a materiality study in which more than 5,000 people took part.

The Sustainable Development Roadmap of the Group, as well as the associated environmental, social and governance performance indicators it contains are available in the Integrated Report of SUEZ on its website[1].

A trailblazing and committed extra-financial performance strategy

SUEZ, convinced that the non-financial performance of companies is a powerful lever for the allocation of capital in favor of environmental transition, strives to provide reliable non-financial information reflecting its environmental and societal contribution. Since 2008, the Group associates its sustainable development policy with an ESG approach, based on its participation in the most demanding extra-financial assessments and on an open and transparent dialog with its stakeholders. Eager to include its contribution in the most pertinent international reference frameworks, SUEZ has integrated the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into its latest Sustainable Development Roadmap, while the environmental and social indicators are disclosed each year in its integrated report alongside the corresponding milestones of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). This integrated approach has been reinforced in 2020 through the Group's presentation of its Purpose at the Shareholders' Meeting of May 12, 2020.

This is why the Group supports the European Commission's work to define a set of technical criteria to help private and public operators orient their investments towards projects that support the transition to a sustainable and low-carbon economy[2]. The publication of this report illustrates SUEZ's commitment to transparency and allows it to engage in dialog with its stakeholders on the meaning behind the purpose.

Non-financial performance

[1] https://www.suez.com/fr/notre-groupe/un-groupe-engage/rapport-integre-2020
[2] https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/banking-and-finance/sustainable-finance/eu-taxonomy-sustainable-activities_en

The increasing importance of sustainable development in its strategy leads SUEZ to reaffirm each year its excellent performance in relation to the expectations of non-financial rating agencies and its presence in the main international ESG indices.

	2017	2018	2019	2020
RobecoSAM	82	79	76	***78***
CDP Climate	A	A	A	***A-***
CDP Water	-	-	B	***A-***
CDP Supplier engagement rating	-	-	A-	***A***
Sustainalytics - ESG Performance	83/100	83/100	84/100	***79/100***
Sustainalytics – ESG risks	-	-	22.8 *Medium risk*	***19.2*** ***Low risk***
Ecovadis	Gold	Gold	Gold	***Platinum***
Vigeo EIRIS	67	-	71	***-***
FTSE Russell	4.0	4.1	4.4	***4.4***
MSCI	-	A	A	***A***

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Water utilities and services standard

Code	Indicator	DPEF	Category	Unit	2020	2019
Activity metrics						
IF-WU-000.B	Total water withdrawals	5.9.2.2	Metrics	Mm3	7,145	6,782
IF-WU-000.B	% of water withdrawn by sourced type	5.9.2.2	Metrics			
IF-WU-000.B	*Surface water*	5.9.2.2	*Metrics*	*%*	*61*	*66*
IF-WU-000.B	*Underground water*	5.9.2.2	*Metrics*	*%*	*11*	*12*
IF-WU-000.B	*Seawater*	5.9.2.2	*Metrics*	*%*	*14*	*7*
IF-WU-000.B	*Water purchased from a third party*	5.9.2.2	*Metrics*	*%*	*14*	*14*
Energy management						
IF-WU-130a.1	Total amount of energy consumed as an aggregate figure by water activities		Metrics	GWh[3]	7,967	7,934
IF-WU-130a.1	% of energy consumed that was supplied from grid electricity[4]		Metrics	%	82	79
IF-WU-130a.1	% of energy consumed that is renewable energy[4]		Metrics	%	28	-
Distribution network efficiency						
IF-WU-140a.2	Amount of non-revenue real water losses from the distribution system		Metrics	Mm3	1,018	-
IF-WU-140a.2	Unlike utility companies owning both the assets and the associated network they operate to deliver drinking water (such as Anglo-Saxon water utilities), SUEZ mostly relies on O&M and Design-Build-Operate (DBO) business models for water operations. The Group usually operates a water distribution infrastructure belonging to municipalities. Renewal and replacement of this network is generally excluded from the contracts and is managed by the municipality. When the renewal is included, the share of renewal is decided by the municipality. As a result, SUEZ has no or very little capacity to go beyond maintenance of existing infrastructure and to act on the age of pipes, for instance. Nevertheless, SUEZ always implements the best solutions to improve the efficiency of the networks it operates, and the Group monitors the efficiency of the networks with relevant indicators such as the volume of water losses per km or per 1,000 connections, or the drinking water network yield. The technical performance rate was 78.3% in 2020, down from 79.8% in 2019 as a result of the reduced availability of staff under Covid to fix leaks as well as the dilution linked to perimeter changes resulting from new contracts with lower network efficiency.					
Effluent quality management						

[3] To ensure consistency with its extra financial reporting and internal information systems, SUEZ published this data in GWh instead of GJ.

[4] As a % of total energy consumed for water activities, as required by SASB standards

Code	Indicator	DPEF	Category	Unit	2020	2019
IF-WU-140b.2	The Group has a responsibility to ensure its discharges comply with regulatory requirements and relies the most stringent standards whenever possible. Water discharges quality is measured on a continuous basis, based on standard effluent parameters (COD, BOD, Suspended Solids, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Coliforms, …) at wastewater treatment sites, using water sensors and by collecting regular samples. Tested parameters and testing frequency are defined by SUEZ monitoring guidelines whose satisfaction thresholds are generally more stringent than those fixed by national regulations and are published annually in SUEZ Integrated Report and in its publicly available ESG dataset.					
Water affordability & access						
IF-WU-240a.3 IF-WU-240a.4	The Group's water business is subject to environmental protection, public health and safety rules that are increasingly restrictive and differ from country to country. Water disconnections can result from: • Service interruption due to an incident; SUEZ implements consistent risks management policies and processes to prevent such events and reduce its exposure. Details regarding risks related to business continuity and risks management are available in SUEZ 2020 URD (3.2.2.4, 5.9.2); • Unpaid invoices or clients' default; these specific situations depend mostly on local regulations and on the contractual terms between SUEZ and the municipality. Disconnection from water services if residential customers are behind on payments are forbidden in France but may be allowed in other markets. In any case, a disconnection decision does not belong to SUEZ as an operator. To prevent these events and provided that local regulation and its client agree to it, the Group can provide vulnerable residential customers with support solutions such as payment facilities, debt staggering and even debt waiver under specific circumstances. • Water stress; in extreme situations such as lower water availability or drought likely to jeopardize service continuity. the Group may have to limit access to water The main drivers of water affordability and prices paid by residential customers are (by descending importance): • Water quality standard requirements; • The type of water and its source; • Topography; • Costs related to water treatment (energy, labor) and water transportation; • Tariff structure decided by local water authority. In order to estimate potential impacts on business, water regulations and tariff adjustments are an integral part of the corporate risk management policy and scrutinized at the local level by Risk Officers. Going forward, potentially impactful regulations derive from recent debate in France on water and wastewater challenges ("Assises de l'Eau") and the Water Reuse Action Plan by the US government, which may result in future tariff adjustments. Details on SUEZ approach to water affordability and access to water are available in the 2020 Universal Registration Document (URD), section 5.9.2.5.					
Drinking Water Quality						
IF-WU-250a.3	Customer risks related to water have a high impact potential on operations and earnings: identified risks include exposure to changes in water consumption trends but also water safety risks linked to the quality of the drinking water produced: The quality of drinking water produced and/or distributed is assessed according to 21 bacteriological and physicochemical parameters from European Directive 98/83/EC of November 3, 1998 regarding water intended for human consumption. In general, quality requirements set by the Group are more stringent than regulatory requirements. The Group's compliance rate for water produced and distributed was 99.82% in 2019 slightly up from 99.67% in 2018. Wastewater reuse for drinking purposes, while a potential opportunity and effective climate risk mitigation measure, is not yet a possibility as it remains constrained by prohibitive regulations and, above all, by the popular belief that recycled water is unfit for human consumption, despite technological readiness.					
End-use efficiency						

Code	Indicator	DPEF	Category	Unit	2020	2019
IF-WU-420a.2	Existing water resources are optimized via close status monitoring, ongoing precautionary sampling over the long term or by encouraging users to optimize their water consumption by targeting user behaviour via tariff structures to encourage water saving and awareness campaigns to combat waste. SUEZ has also developed several innovative smart solutions helping its customers adapt and mitigate climate change by improving their eco-efficiency. At the end of 2020, more than 5 million of smart meters had already been installed at the premises of SUEZ's customers, vs 4.5 million in 2019. SUEZ encourages its customers to reduce their water consumption, for instance through the French customer information platform "Tout sur Mon Eau" or through the ON' Connect® Coach solution, which compares the consumption of the client household to others & provides consumption reduction advice. The Group has also implemented adaptive tariffs that increase with water consumption in water scarce areas, such as Spain or Morocco. The Group also works closely with its industrial clients to help them improve their environmental performance with the help of solutions, such as the Waterlily® water footprint diagnostic tool that allows for the identification of both improvement areas and possible solutions. The Group innovates constantly to optimize water use to protect and preserve natural resources, particularly in regions of high water-stress, by building and/or operating desalination infrastructure, offering wastewater reuse solutions or geo-filtration techniques that consist of injecting purified surface water into underwater reservoirs and accelerating the rollout of "smart" solutions. As of December 31, 2020, SUEZ wastewater reuse rate amounted to 23.5% (objective: 30% in 2025). SUEZ is at the forefront of innovation and promotion of solutions to combat climate change around the world. It engages with other value chain partners by participating in integrated watershed management initiatives & high-level water alliances: along with CDP, WBCSD and the UN Global Compact. It is also involved in the Steering Committee of the UNGC CEO Water Mandate, as well as a Gold Sponsor of the IWA. Finally, the Group is a Steering Committee member in the OECD Water Governance Initiative, an international network of 100+ actors that allows SUEZ to engage with a large variety of public, private and non-profit actors.					
Water supply resilience						
IF-WU-440a.1	Volume of fresh water sourced in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress[5]		Metrics	Mm3	1,734	1,427
IF-WU-440a.1	% of fresh water purchased from a third party in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress[6]		Metrics	%	1.1	1.4
IF-WU-440a.2	Volume of water recycled and delivered to customers	5.9.2.5	Metrics	Mm3	1,237	1,270
IF-WU-440a.3	Water is a very unevenly distributed resource that must be protected. Some countries have already experienced water stress situations, which are harder to manage when the country is at a low level of economic development. By 2025, two thirds of the world's population could be living in regions affected by strains in the water supply, particularly the Middle East and certain regions of Africa, Asia and Latin America. These are included in SUEZ key markets (India, Brazil, Chile, Morocco etc). As global warming progresses, an increase in drought frequency and intensity could lead to a localized decrease in the availability of groundwater and surface water resources. This, combined with demographic and urbanization pressures, could result in reductions or interruptions of SUEZ' drinking water production capacity, hence a loss of revenues and negative consequences for the Group's reputation. Impacts of droughts and floods have already been observed in Chile, in South Eastern Spain and Southern France. While substantive at a local level, these events only affected a restricted number of sites at Group level. To prevent such physical risks, monitoring of production site vulnerability in the medium- and long – term (up to 5 years) is carried out periodically using climate risk mapping tools, such as the WRI's Aqueduct, Water Risk Filter. SUEZ is constantly updating its methodology to comprehensively and dynamically assess its					

[5] Freshwater withdrawals in areas exposed to water stress reported here are made exclusively for drinking water production purposes to the benefit of the Group's municipal or industrial customers. A representative selection of drinking water production sites that are highly exposed to both water stress and drought episodes has been made based on the results provided by the Aqueduct Water Risk Filter tool using a withdrawal volume threshold : it notably includes water production sites located in India, China, the Middle East and Chile.
[6] % of freshwater purchased from a third party in regions under water stress as a share of total freshwater withdrawals in such regions

Code	Indicator	DPEF	Category	Unit	2020	2019
	exposure to water supply risks. Details are available in the Groupe extra-financial performance declaration (section 5.9 of the URD) and in its answer to CDP Water questionnaire (SUEZ ranked A- in 2020). These risks are being mitigated by on-going product and process innovation, investments, and engagement with clients. It should, however, be noted that investments to increase resilience to extreme weather events generally falls under the responsibility of the asset owner, which in most cases is the city or the industrial client. Only in the cases where the assets are owned by the Group or in concession, would SUEZ bear part of these additional costs. In line with its 2015 commitments for the climate and its 2017 - 2021 Sustainable Development Roadmap, the Group is committed to: (1) save the equivalent of the water consumption of a city of 2 million inhabitants and (2) systematically suggest to its customers to implement resilience plans for addressing the impact of climate change. These considerations are directly embedded in SUEZ solutions portfolio; indeed, SUEZ has developed predictive tools for preventing flood risk for municipal customers such On'Connect Coach or Water Lily for industrial customers, and implemented contractual schemes incentivizing efficient water management in countries such as India, Brazil and Colombia. SUEZ also tackles water supply resilience by deploying solutions which include UCDS (i.e. compact, modular drinking water production units), desalination plants, smart water technologies enabling more precise network monitoring, wastewater reuse and performance-based contracts.					
Network resiliency and impacts of climate change						
IF-WU-450a.3 IF-WU-450a.4	The Group constantly monitors its risks and vulnerabilities to its water distribution and wastewater infrastructure by monitoring of each production site vulnerability to droughts and flooding. In line with international frameworks (COSO 2 and ISO 31000) and regulatory requirements, medium-term water risks (up to 5 years) are assessed at the local level. Assessments include operational risks but also human rights dimensions, such as conflicts of resource use or access to essential services, as part of the SUEZ vigilance plan. Monitoring is done using physical risks tracking for a precise evaluation of future changes in water stress and scarcity at basin level as well as through cross-cutting working groups dedicated to controversies, climate change trajectory and regulatory watch. Mitigating the impacts of climate change on Drinking Water (DW) and Waste Water Treatment (WWT) infrastructures require (1) improvement of resource management and (2) upgrading of existing infrastructures. By exploiting the energy production potential of its wastewater infrastructures, the Group has developed opportunities to gradually increase its energy self-consumption, reduce energy costs and water GHG emissions (Water accounts for 30 % of the Group's total GHG emissions with 2,765,118 tons of CO2 equivalent). As specified above, SUEZ usually operates a water distribution infrastructure owned by municipalities. Renewal and replacement of the network is therefore generally excluded from the contracts and is the responsibility of the municipality. When the renewal is included, the percentage of renewal is set contractually. As a result, SUEZ has no obligation to invest beyond planned maintenance of existing infrastructure, such as to act on the aging of pipes, for instance. However, in particularly vulnerable regions such as Chile for example, the Group is addressing the various risks through significant investment upgrades (500 million USD over 10 years in at Aguas Andinas)					

Waste management standard

Code	Indicator	DPEF	Category	Unit	2020	2019
Activity metrics						
IF-WM-000.A	# of customers by category (commercial & industrial)[7]	5.9.1		Nb	313,923	321,727
IF-WM-000.A	# of customers by category (municipal)[8]	5.9.1		Nb	35,508,782	32,224,442
IF-WM-000.B	Fleet size (waste collection, cleaning and wastewater treatment trucks)	5.9.1		Nb	11,358	11,354
IF-WM-000.C	# open landfill waste facilities (K1+K2+K3)	5.9.1		Nb	96	118
IF-WM-000.C	# of transfer stations[8]			Nb	404	345
IF-WM-000.C	# of sorting/recycling centers[8]			Nb	432	361
IF-WM-000.C	# of composting centers	5.9.1		Nb	106	104
IF-WM-000.C	# of waste incineration plants	5.9.1		Nb	65	57
Green House Gas Emissions						
IF-WM-110a.1	Gross global Scope 1 emissions[9]	5.9.2.4.2		tCO2eq	6,202,401	6,449,556
IF-WM-110a.2	Total amount of landfill gas generated from its owned or operated facilities			Nm3[10]	516,848,658	-
IF-WM-110a.2	% of landfill gas that was flared			%	12	-
IF-WM-110a.2	% of landfill gas that was used for energy			%	64[11]	-

[7] The number of municipal and commercial & industrial clients reported here is restricted to the number of clients benefiting from collection services
[8] Including sites operating as both transfer stations and sorting/recycling centers
[9] As part of an internal methodological choice, SUEZ emissions from waste activities include subcontractors' fuel emissions, as they are in charge of the collection of part of the waste volumes that enter the Group's treatment and recovery processes
[10] To ensure consistency with its extra financial reporting and internal information systems, SUEZ published this data in Nm3 instead of MMBTu.
[11] This ratio includes both volumes of methane valorized as energy on site, directly injected into the grid and valorized externally compared to the total volume of methane generated by non hazardous waste landfills

Code	Indicator	DPEF	Category	Unit	2020	2019
IF-WM-110a.3	Each year SUEZ discloses its GHG emissions in the annual report (2020 GHG report on section 5.9.2.4.2 of SUEZ 2020 URD) along with its climate actions and strategy. In direct continuity with its climate commitments outlined in its Roadmap 2017-2021, in October 2019, SUEZ made its climate commitments even more ambitious in its SUEZ 2030 strategic plan in order to bring them within the 1.5°C target recommended by the IPCC in its special report on global warming in October 2018. As part of the 2050 carbon neutrality outlook, the Group is now committed to: • increasing its greenhouse gas emissions target from -30% to -45% over the whole of its business Scope by 2030 (Scopes 1 and 2, 2019 baseline, SBTi); • make its customers avoid the emission of 20 million metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions per year by 2030, compared to 10 million currently. As part of the submission of its commitments to the Science Based Targets Initiative mid-2021, the Group is relying on the 1.5°C scenario to steer the transition toward a low-carbon economy by motivating its various entities. SUEZ is in the process of identifying initiatives to implement starting in 2021 to reduce its emissions and reach its objective of -45% by 2030 via an investment plan (for instance improvement in covering landfills to reduce diffuse methane emissions and increase the production of biogas, including for self-consumption, purchasing green energy and vehicle fleet, and launching innovation projects to find solutions for capturing, storing and using carbon). SUEZ thus initiated actions such as: - Energy efficiency measures, low carbon transportation and green energy purchasing - Production and consumption of renewable energy - Capture and recovery of biogas - Digitizing waste activities <u>Carbon profile</u> In 2020, Waste Management accounted for 69% of the group's total GHG emissions (scope 1 &2) and 97% are direct (scope 1 emissions) The Group also commits to support its client in reducing their GHG emissions: in 2020, SUEZ waste activities contributed to the avoidance of 9.2 million tons of CO2 equivalent to its customers. down 7% due to the impact of the pandemic on recycling activities vs 2019. Please refer to SUEZ 2020 carbon footprint on chapter 5.9 in 2020 URD. A series of mandatory environmental and industrial operational rules, in line with international guidelines (COSO 2 and ISO 31000) as well as France-specific obligations (LSF Law 2003 and NRE Law 2001) allow for effective control of these risks and on-going assessment of the risks and opportunities deriving from GHG emission reduction objectives. In addition to its own actions, SUEZ supports collective projects to accelerate the involvement of non-state actors in climate action, be it in terms of contributing to the circular economy, reducing greenhouse gas emissions or implementing solutions aimed at protecting natural resources when faced with the consequences of climate change.					
Fleet fuel management						
IF-WM-110b.1	Total amount of fuel consumed by its fleet vehicles as an aggregate figure			GWheq [12]	2,481	-
IF-WM-110b.1	% of fuel consumed that was renewable fuel			%	2.43	
IF-WM-110b.2	% of fleet vehicles that are alternative fuel vehicles			%	3.47%	3.33%
Air quality						
IF-WM-120a.1	Emissions of NOx (excluding N2O)	5.9.2.2		t	nd[13]	5,690

[12] To ensure consistency with its extra financial reporting and internal information systems, SUEZ published this data in GWh instead of GJ.
[13] The internal reporting campaign on air emissions closes later in the year, hence only 2019 data is available at the time of publication

Code	Indicator	DPEF	Category	Unit	2020	2019
IF-WM-120a.1	Emissions of SOx	5.9.2.2		t	nd[14]	477
IF-WM-120a.1	Emissions of TOCs (Total Organic Compound)[14]			t	nd[14]	27
Labor practice[15]						
IF-WM-320a.1	Percentage of active workforce covered under collective bargain agreements[16]	15.2.4		%	86.6	85.5
Workforce Health & Safety						
IF-WM-320a.1	Total recordable incident rate[17]	5.9.3.2		rate	9.19	10.27
Recycling and resource recovery						
IF-WM-420a.1	Volume of waste incinerated at owned or operated facilities			t	8,596,785	8,757,975
IF-WM-420a.1	% of hazardous waste that was incinerated during the reporting year			%	7	6
IF-WM-420a.1	% of waste that was incinerated and used for energy recovery			%	99	99
IF-WM-420a.3	Volume of material that is composted			t	1,504,650	1,730,174
IF-WM-420a.4	Volume of electronic waste collected[18]			t	3,781	-
IF-WM-420a.4	% of materials recovered from electronic waste through recycling[18] [19]			%	90%	-

[14] The internal reporting campaign on air emissions includes Total Organic Compounds, which are continuously monitored throughout the year in accordance with the French law ; since only the gaseous compounds emitted at incineration plants are measured, TOCs reported by SUEZ can be considered as VOCs (Volatile Organic Compounds).
[15] Consolidated group data covering waste & water activities.
[16] This is understood as the percentage of active workforce covered under a social dialogue system in SUEZ annual reporting
[17] SUEZ consolidates its health & safety indicators according to the definitions applicable in France for French companies. The definition of the accident frequency rate corresponds to that of the International Work Organisation and is equal to the number of accidents with days away from work x 1 000 000/number of hours worked. This indicator is the equivalent of the TRIR (Total Recordable Incident Rate).
[18] The perimeter of this indicator is restricted to electronic waste treatment activities in France
[19] This ratio has been calculated based on the volume of recycled materials recovered from electronic waste divided by the volume of incoming electronic waste on relevant waste treatment sites, instead of the volume of collected electronic waste. Indeed, SUEZ does not necessarily treat all its collected volumes and all treated volumes are not necessarily collected by the Group.

Code	Indicator	DPEF	Category	Unit	2020	2019
IF-WM-420a.1	SUEZ is supporting the environmental transition of municipal and industrial operators faced with the scarcity of resources and the need to combat climate change, while simultaneously adapting to the consequences of these changes. SUEZ contributes to avoiding GHG emissions and circular economy loops throughout the waste recovery value chain from waste collection waste to recovery, composting, energy recovery, and elimination in landfill and through energy recovery programs by means of: – thermal treatment of municipal or industrial waste, – burning of biogas recovered from landfills, – energy recovery from biogas produced from wastewater. In 2020, the Group operated 106 composting platforms, 65 incineration sites (with energy recovery capacity), 432 sorting and material recovery sites, 404 transfer stations and 96 landfills. Six types of waste may be recovered for energy production: (i) household waste, (ii) industrial waste similar to household waste, (iii) waste from sorting sites, (iv) medical waste, (v) sludge from wastewater treatment plants and (vi) hazardous waste. In the Group - operated incineration plants, waste is burnt at high temperatures in accordance with regulatory requirements. Heat released by the combustion is recovered in steam boilers to generate electricity and/or supply heat networks. The gases produced by waste combustion are purified using dedicated treatment systems before being released into the atmosphere. Solid waste essentially consists of bottom ash, which is reused for roadbeds after undergoing suitable treatment, or disposed of at landfills, as well as purification residue from smoke, which is landfilled after stabilization. Organic waste may also be recovered for energy recovery through methanization. Another method used for recovering energy is the production of Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF) from non - hazardous industrial waste and, to a lesser extent, household waste. As a result of the implementation of these various processes, energy recovery from landfills and wastewater treatment plants has increased continuously in recent years to reach 7.2 TWh in 2020, allowing the Group to exceeds its commitment to 10% renewable energy production increase from 2015 to 2021.					