DestinE Platform

GHG FOOTPRINT BASICS

DIGITAL RESPONSIBILITY

Session 1 – May 22nd, 2026



Destination Earth

Funded by the European Union

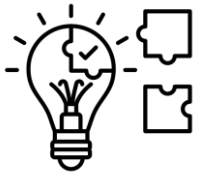
Implemented by ECMWF esa EUMETSAT

Objective & expectations



GENERAL OBJECTIVE

Understand the GHG footprint methodology and approach for application to DestinE Platform's GHG footprint assessment.



THE SKILLS YOU WILL ACQUIRE DURING THIS TRAINING

- Know the key concepts to assess GHG footprints
- Understand the methodology followed for the DestinE Platform current assessment
- Be aware of the KPI used and existing tools to collect and visualise data



YOUR EXPECTATIONS

- *What do you expect from this training? Are you comfortable with the objectives stated above?*

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Training session 1 (22.05.2026)

- **Ice breaker & definition and key concepts (30min)**
- Overview of the existing methodologies (30min)
- Coffee break (10min)
- Synthesis of the GHG assessment method followed for the DestinE Platform: steps, scopes, data sources, emission factors (120min)

Training session 2 (28.05.2026)

- Reminder of the 1st session (20min)
- Status for DestinE and perspectives (60min)
- Existing tools to support or valorise GHG assessment (45min)
- Conclusion (15min)

QUIZ TIME

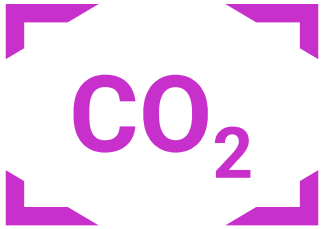
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Definition of key concepts



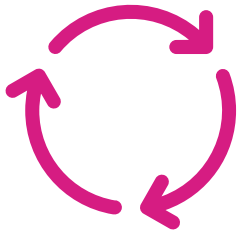
CARBON FOOTPRINT

The carbon footprint represents the **total amount of greenhouse gases** (GHGs) emitted directly and indirectly by an individual, organisation, event, or product. **Measured in CO_2 equivalent** (CO_2e), it includes all GHGs like methane, nitrous oxide, and fluorinated gases, **converted to carbon dioxide equivalents** based on their global warming potential



EMISSIONS SCOPES

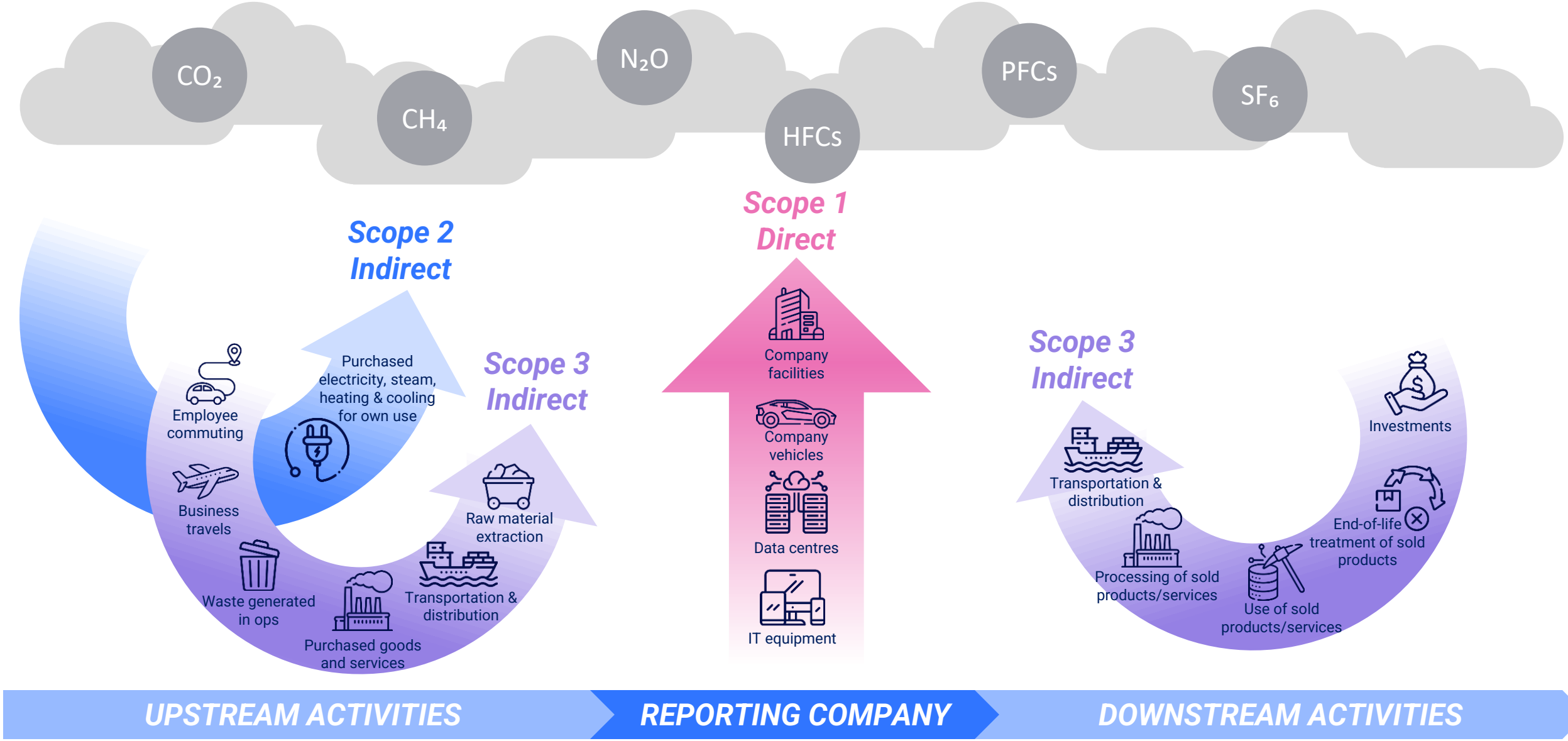
- **Scope 1 – Direct emissions:** GHG emissions from sources owned or controlled by the organisation
- **Scope 2 – Indirect energy emissions:** Emissions from purchased energy consumed by the organisation
- **Scope 3 – Other indirect emissions:** All the other indirect emissions in the value chain



LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT (LCA)

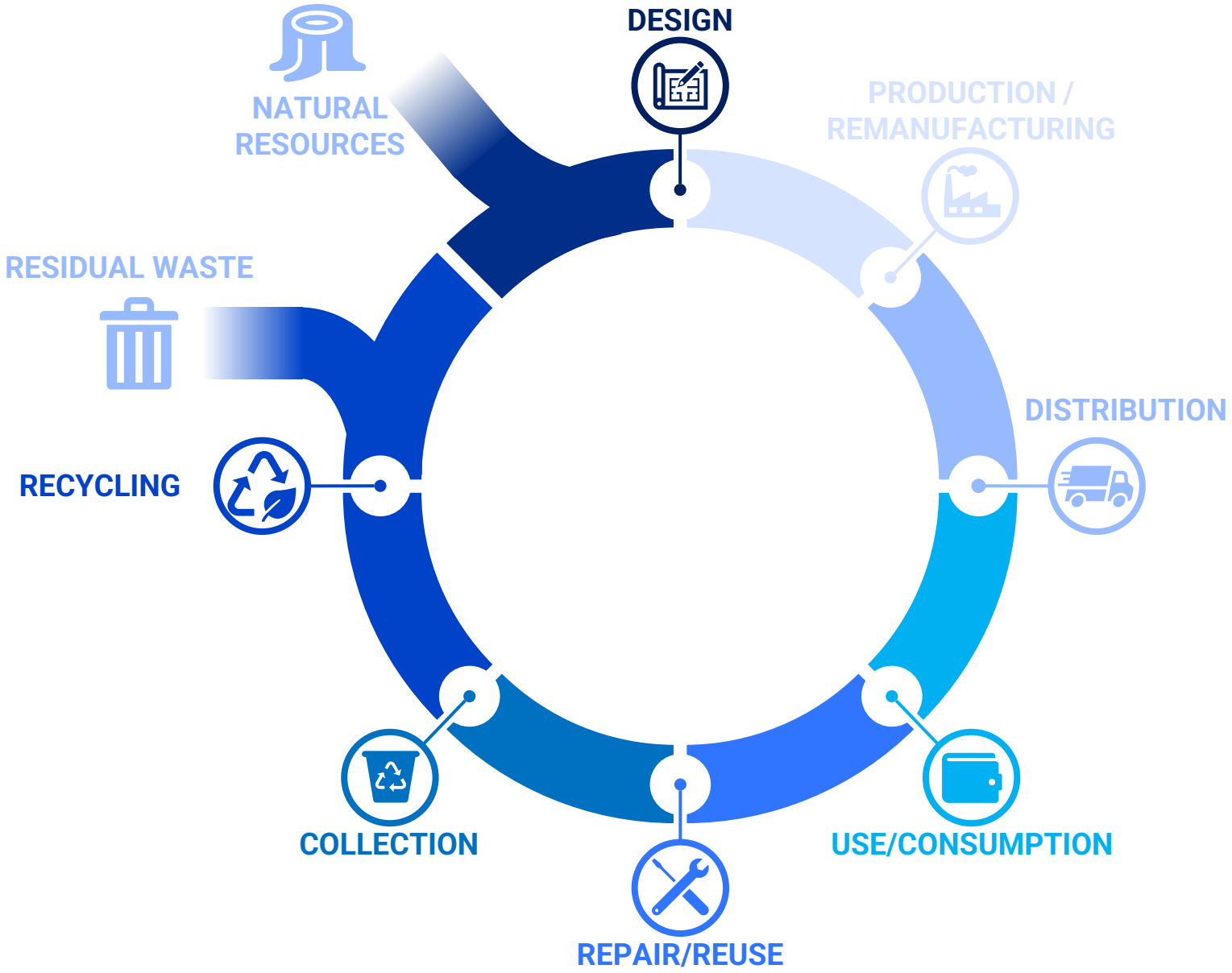
A comprehensive methodology to **evaluate the environmental impacts** of a product, service, or process throughout its **entire life cycle** – from raw material extraction to end-of-life disposal

Details of the different emission scopes



Focus on Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

- The LCA is **multi-criteria**, **multi-stage** analysis on environmental impact. It can be simplified, e.g. in the case of the **GHG assessment** where the focus is put on **one dimension**: the greenhouse gases (**GHG**)
- It enables robust analysis and reporting, as it analyses impacts across the **full-life cycle** of products/services
- However, ~80% of companies **do not quantify** their environmental impacts via LCA, and of the ~20% that do, nearly all quantify **only a part** of the value chain[1]
- Partial or missing LCA usage raises the risk of **greenwashing**, because claims of responsible activity become **unsubstantiated** without full-value-chain impact data



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Challenges for the ICT sector GHG assessments

ICT ITEM CATEGORIES

User devices
Smartphones, laptops, wearables, IoT, etc.

Network & Infrastructure
Data centres, servers, cooling systems, etc.

Digital services
Cloud, SaaS, streaming, mobile apps, APIs, etc.

KEY ASSESSMENT CHALLENGES

- **Complex global supply chains** and emission factors provided for semiconductors and rare earth materials
- **Energy consumption** varies by usage patterns, device efficiency and grid carbon intensity
- **Rapid obsolescence** with short product lifespans (2-5 years) amplify manufacturing impacts
- Allocation methods for **shared resources** and **PUE** (Power Usage Efficiency) considerations for data centres & cloud
- Defining **system boundaries** and allocating **shared infrastructure** emissions for network and software

TYPICAL SCOPE DISTRIBUTION FOR ICT COMPANIES



Scope 1 **Limited** – Company vehicles, on-site generators, cooling refrigerants

Scope 2 **Significant** – Electricity for servers, storage and network equipment

Scope 3 **Dominant (>80%)** – Hardware manufacturing and cloud infrastructure

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GHG Protocol – The global standard for GHG emissions accounting

Overview: Developed by the **WRI** and **WBCSD**, the GHG Protocol is the most widely used international standard for **measuring and managing greenhouse gas emissions**

Three core standards

	Corporate standard	Product standard	Scope 3 standard
Purpose:	Measure a company's full GHG inventory	Quantify emissions across a product's life cycle	Account for value chain emissions
Key features:	Scope 1, 2 & 3 categorisation and organisational boundaries	Cradle-to-grave assessment and supply chain mapping	15 upstream & downstream categories and screening methodologies

ICT sector guidance

Guidance for the calculation of life-cycle GHG emissions for ICT products and services

Why it matters

- **Aligned with CDP, SBTi, ISO14064 and national reporting programs**
- **Globally recognised and credible**
- **Free, publicly available, and regularly updated**

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ISO 14064 series – the international standard for GHG quantification

Overview: Published by the **ISO**, this standard complement the GHG Protocol by adding a **certifiable, third-party verifiable framework** for GHG emissions reporting

Three standards in one series

ISO 14064-1	ISO 14064-2	ISO 14064-3
Organisation-level quantification	**Project-level** quantification	**Verification & validation**
Design, manage and report organisational GHG inventories (direct & indirect emissions, base year, data quality)	Quantify and monitor GHG reductions from specific projects (baseline, additionality, carbon credits)	Third-party verification of GHG assertions and reports (assurance levels, competence requirements)

How it relates to the GHG Protocol

ISO 14064 **builds upon** the GHG Protocol by adding:

- Formal **certification** requirements
- **Third-party verification** standards
- Integration with **ISO 14001** (Environmental Management System)
- Recognition in **regulatory and carbon market** contexts

Key benefits

- Enables **third-party certification** of GHG inventories
- Accepted by national **regulatory schemes**
- Enhances **stakeholder credibility and trust**
- Required for many **carbon offset projects**

Bilan Carbone – the French comprehensive carbon assessment methodology

Overview: Developed by **ADEME**, the French Environment and Energy Management Agency, Bilan Carbone goes beyond a simple GHG accounting to include **mandatory action planning,** making it a good **starting point** to define a **decarbonisation strategy**

What makes it unique

Action-oriented	Comprehensive scope	Supported by a free database
Mandatory action plan development for emission reduction	Forcing companies to assess upstream and downstream scope 3 emissions	3000+ emission factors in Base Carbone made available by ADEME

Emission categories

Internal sources	Upstream sources	Downstream sources	Extensive database
Energy, fixed assets, internal processes, company transports, waste	Purchased goods, subcontracting, capital goods, commuting, logistics	Product transport, use phase, end-of-life, leased assets, franchises	Business travel, customer travel, digital infrastructure, marketing

Regular context & key advantages

- **Mandatory in France** since 2010 for companies with 500+ employees and public entities, updated every 4 years; non-compliance: up to **€50 000 fine**
- Excel-based **calculator** available
- **Scope 3** upstream and downstream emissions are always included

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Which methodology is the most widely used international standard for corporate GHG accounting?

A. ISO 14064

B. GHG Protocol

C. Bilan Carbone

D. GHG Protocol ICT



Which methodology is the most widely used international standard for corporate GHG accounting?

A ISO 14064

B GHG Protocol

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D GHG Protocol ICT

As an example, 93% of Fortune 500 companies rely on the suite of GHG Protocol corporate standards (November 2024)



Which standard provides third-party certification and verification requirements?

A. GHG Protocol

B. Bilan Carbone

C. ISO 14064

D. All of the answers



Which standard provides third-party certification and verification requirements?

A. GHG Protocol

B. Bilan Carbone

C. **ISO 14064**

D. All of the answers

ISO 14064 provides third-party verification requirements through ISO 14064-3, which is the dedicated part of the standard specifically designed for independent verification and validation of GHG statements



The GHG Protocol and ISO 14064 are completely incompatible standards.

TRUE

FALSE

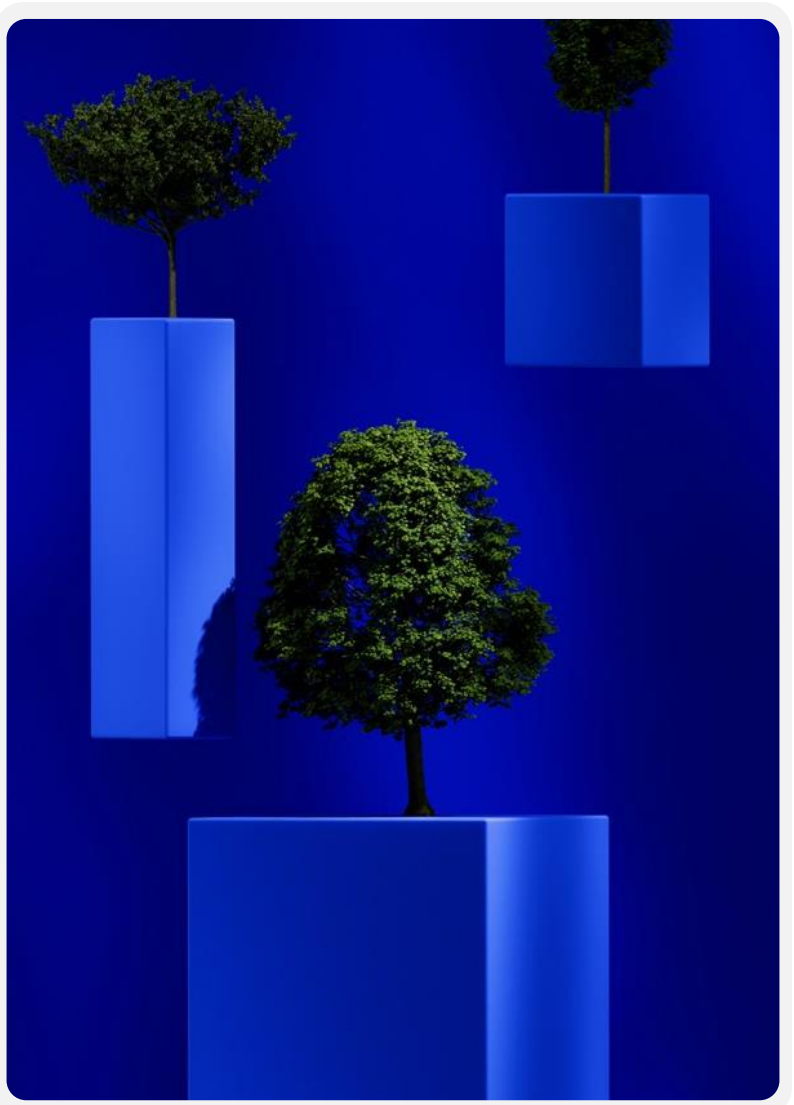


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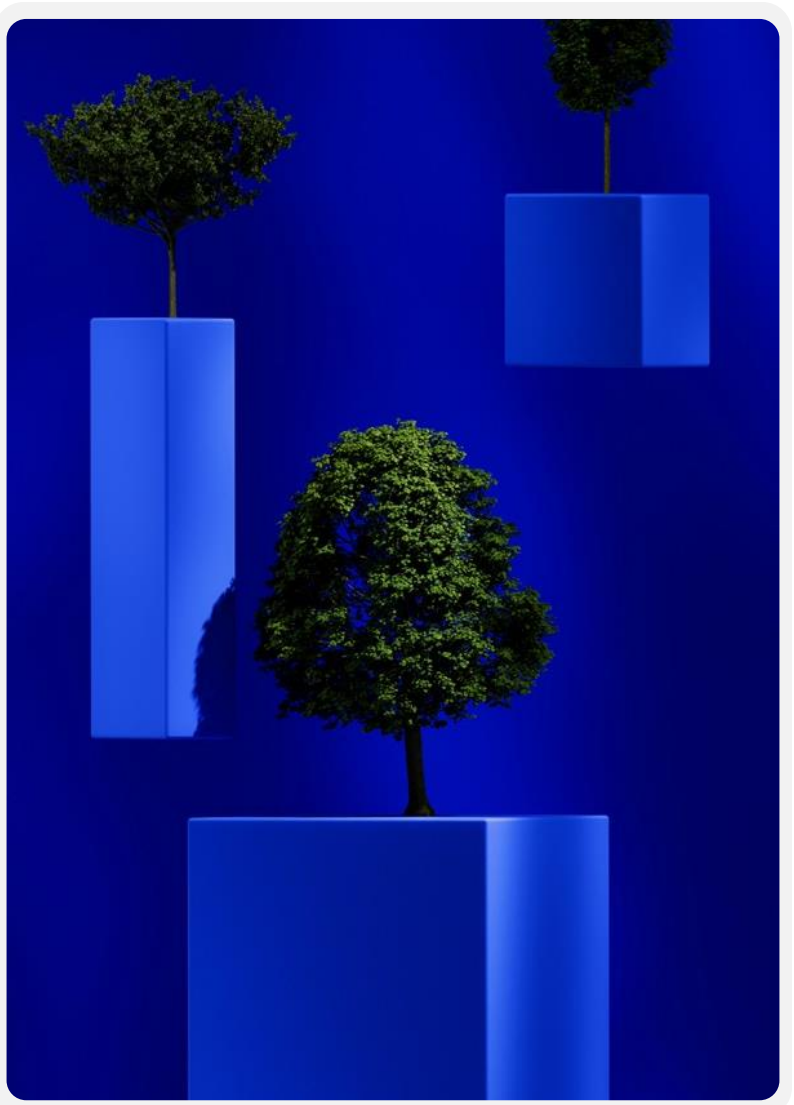
The GHG Protocol and ISO 14064 are compatible because they were designed to be complementary rather than competing standards, sharing the same scientific foundation while serving different but overlapping purposes.



Bilan Carbone requires organisations to develop an action plan for emission reductions.

TRUE

FALSE



Bilan Carbone requires organisations to develop an action plan for emission reductions.

TRUE

FALSE

The action plan requirement is central to the Bilan Carbone philosophy. The methodology is explicitly designed not just as a measurement tool, but as a management tool for the low-carbon transition.



The GHG Protocol ICT sector only covers hardware devices like laptops and smartphones.

TRUE

FALSE



The GHG Protocol ICT sector only covers hardware devices like laptops and smartphones.

TRUE

FALSE

The GHG Protocol ICT sector guidance was specifically designed to address the complexity and interconnectedness of the digital technology ecosystem. It recognizes that measuring only hardware would miss the majority of emissions from the ICT sector, particularly as we move toward cloud-based, service-oriented computing models.

Coffee break – see you in 10min

BREAK TIME



10min



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- **Synthesis of the GHG assessment method followed for the DestinE Platform: steps, scopes, data sources, emission factors (120min)**

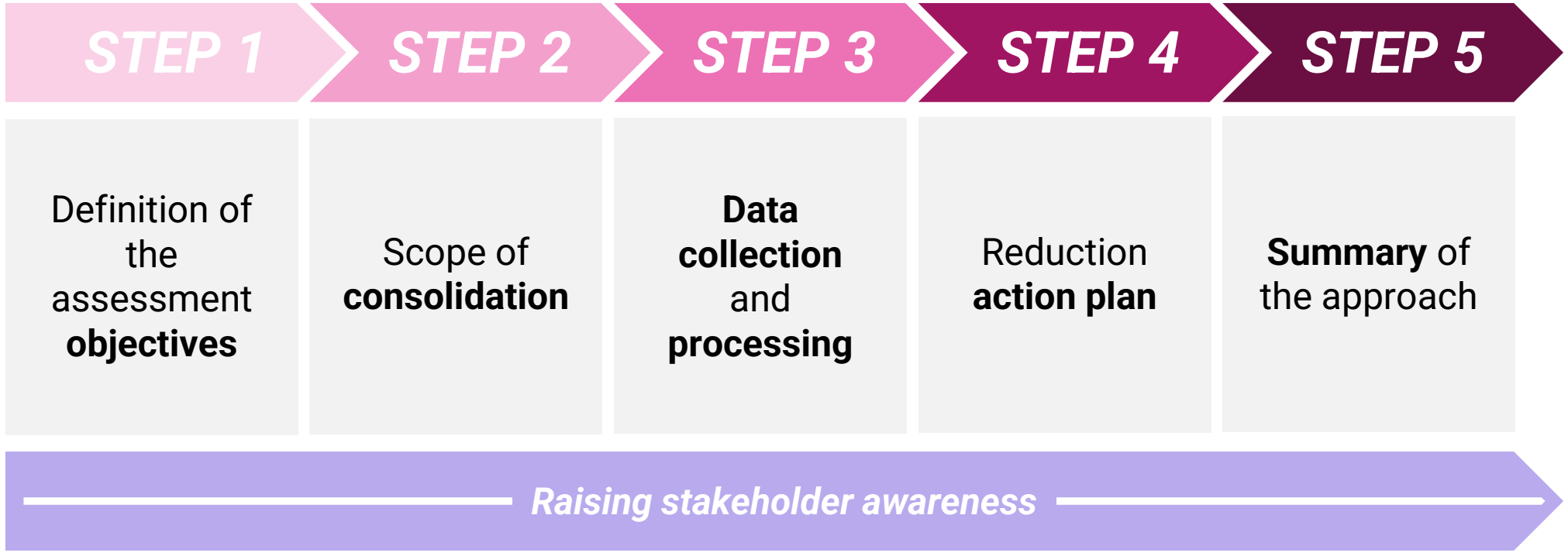
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- **Conclusion (15min)**

Synthesis of the DestinE Platform's GHG assessment approach

The approach used to perform the first GHG assessment of the DestinE Platform's followed the **Bilan Carbone approach**.

This **GHG assessment methodology** is a structured **process** that takes an organisation from setting the assessment objectives all the way through to publishing its results and **committing to a reduction plan**, with **stakeholder awareness** running as a continuous thread throughout.



Step 1– Overview

STEP 1

DEFINITION OF THE ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

Ensure the key actors , the technical teams and the management, understand the purpose, stakes, and methodology of the GHG assessment before it begins

WHAT IS DONE

- Present the **legal and regulatory context** (e.g. EU CSRD, Green Deal Obligations)
- Explain the GHG Protocol / Bilan Carbone **methodology** and **scope definitions** (Scopes 1, 2, 3)
- Introduce the continuous **improvement logic** that it is not a one-off exercise, but a **recurring commitment**
- **Secure the buy-in** from the management and technical teams early on

KEY DELIVERABLES

- **Awareness materials** (presentations, workshops, internal communications)



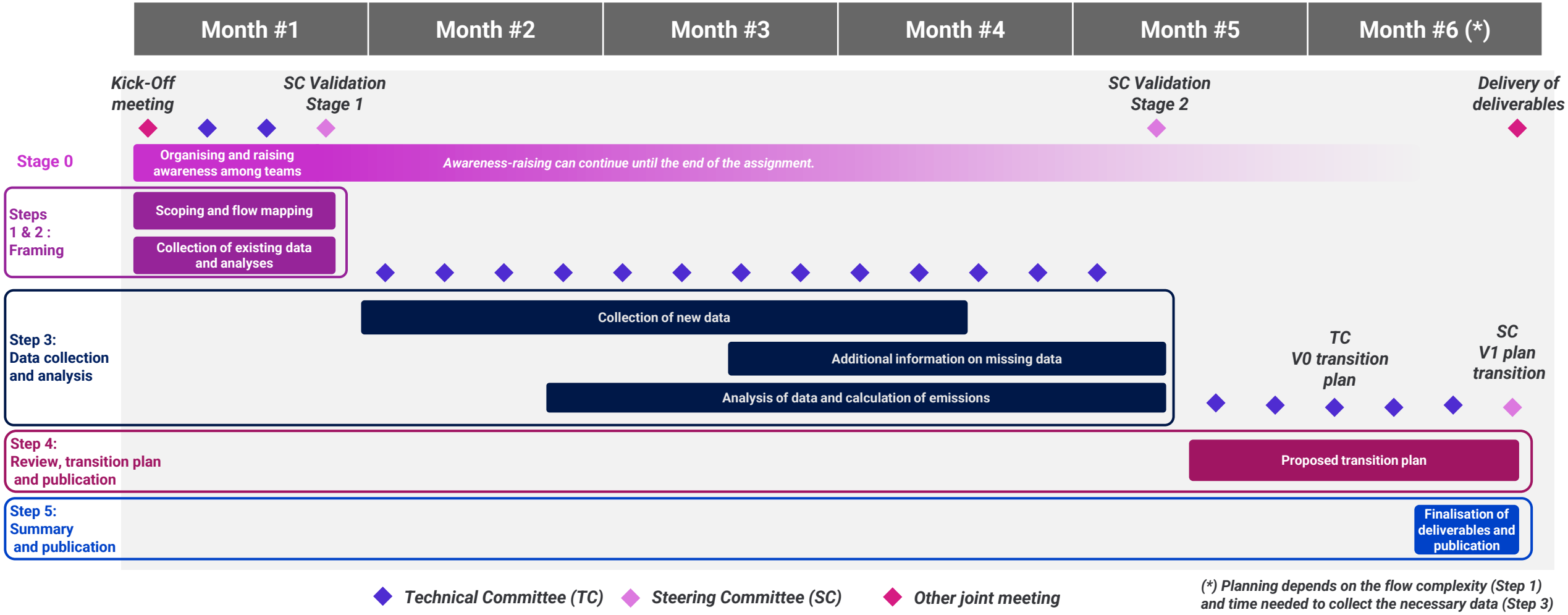
Workshop in January 2025 to engage with the management and technical teams



Common roadmap shared for the Digital Responsibility activity

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Step 1 - Example of a typical GHG assessment planning



This example of a **typical planning** shows the **long-term involvement** needed for a good GHG assessment. Shortening one of the steps may result in lacks in the final assessment, which could lead to the entire assessment to be compromised.

Step 1 – Milestones & deliverables

	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3	STEP 4	STEP 5
	Definition of the assessment **objectives**	Scope of **consolidation**	**Data collection** and **processing**	Reduction **action plan**	**Summary** of the approach
Milestones & Deliverables	• Raising awareness among technical teams and management				

Raising stakeholder awareness

STEP 2

SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

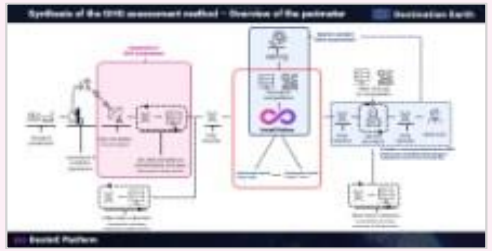
Define the scope and map all emission-generating activities before collecting the data

WHAT IS DONE

- Define the **scope and its extent** that needs to be taken into account
- Identify **all emission categories**: direct (Scope 1), indirect energy (Scope 2), and value chain (Scope 3)
- Run workshops with operational teams to **map all activity flows** (energy, travel, IT, etc.)
- Produce an **unquantified flow map** for the categories and responsible parties and **identify data owners** for each flow

KEY DELIVERABLES

- **Consolidation scope document, unquantified activity flow map**



DestinE cartography created based on gathered insights

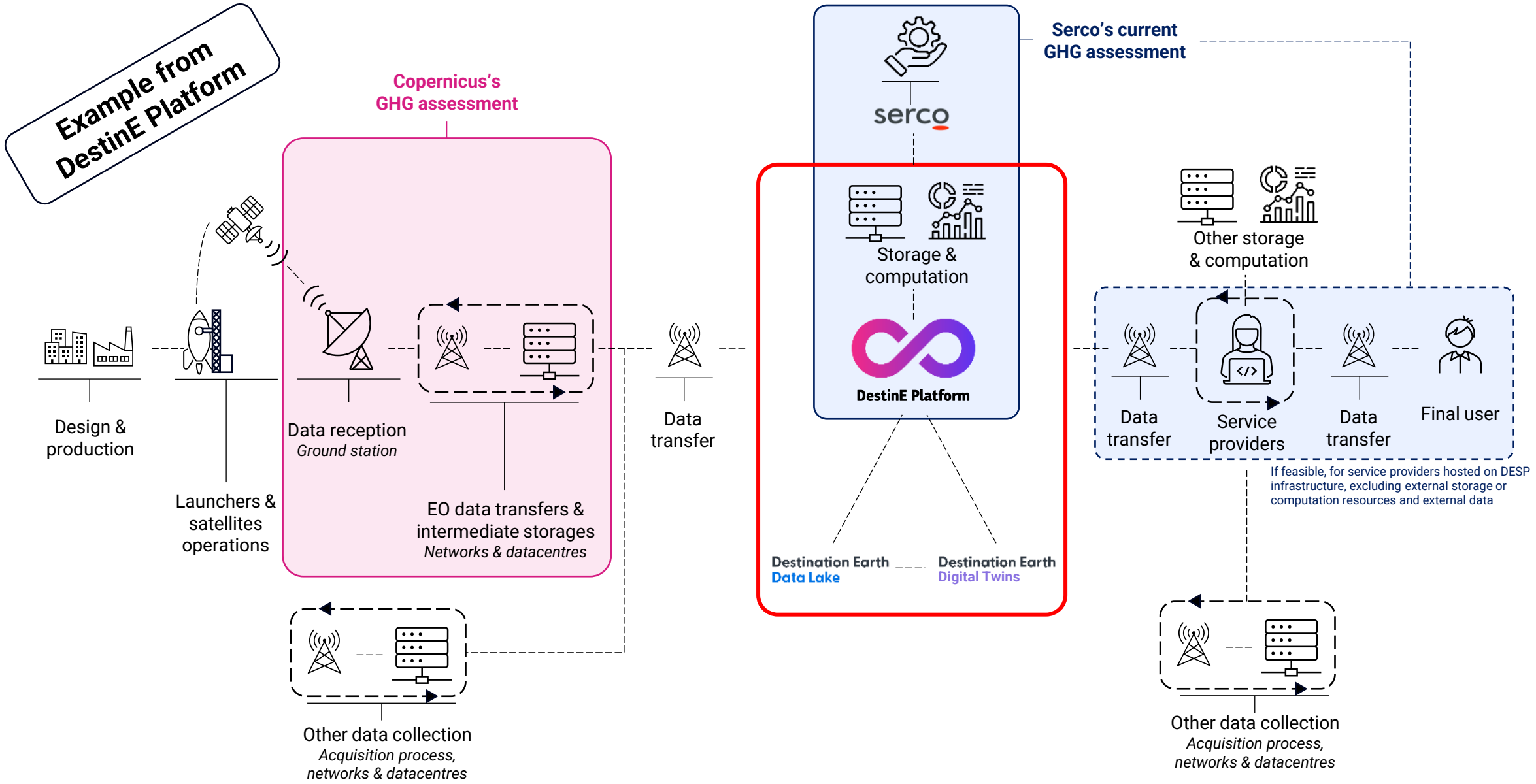


Interviews with technical teams and OVH Cloud to map the activity flows

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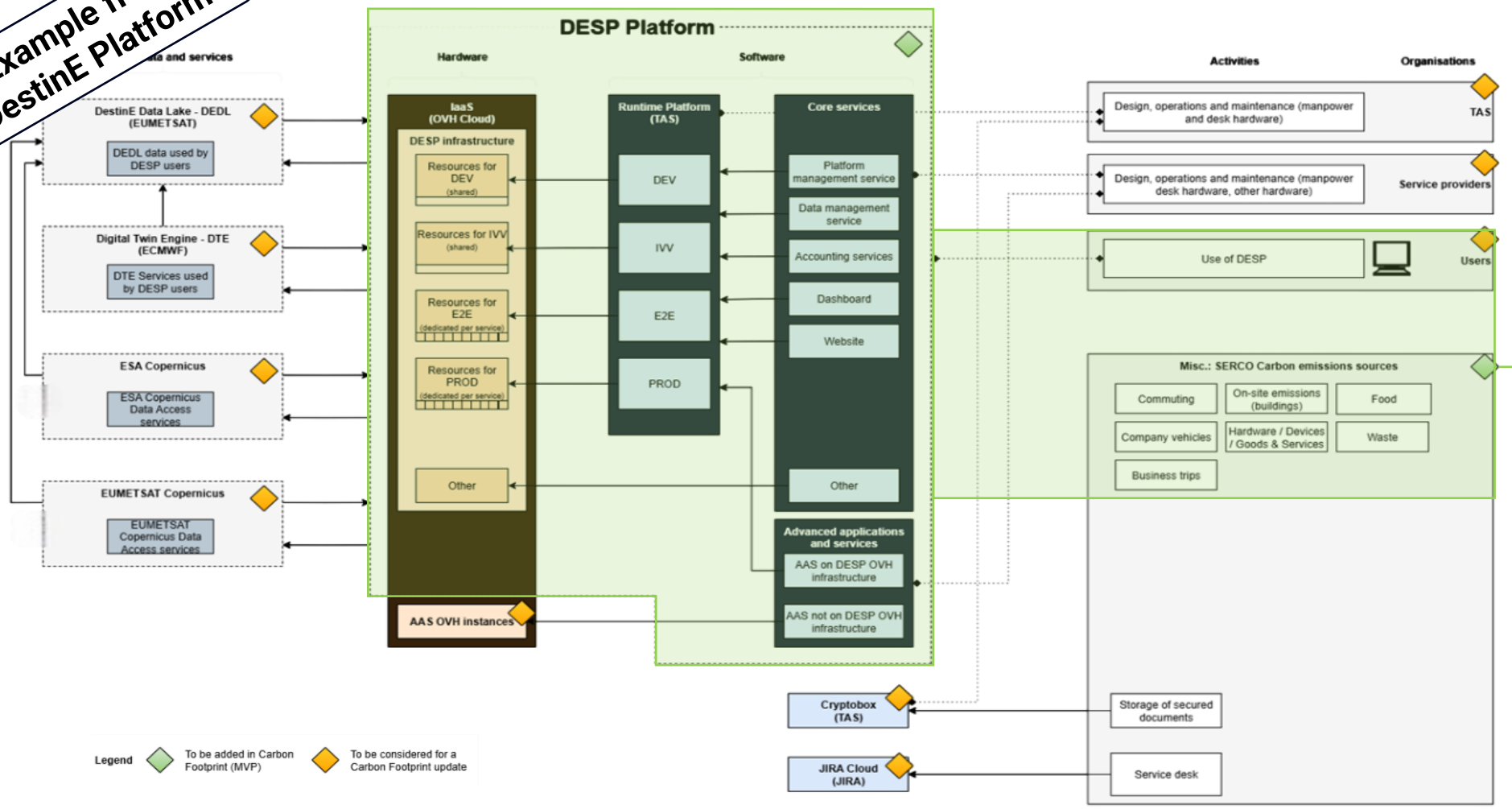
Step 2 – Example of a high-level cartography

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Step 2 – Example of a detailed cartography

Example from DestinE Platform



PERIMETER CONSIDERED FOR THE INITIAL CARBON FOOTPRINT ASSESSMENT

Step 2 – Milestones & deliverables

	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3	STEP 4	STEP 5
	Definition of the assessment **objectives**	Scope of **consolidation**	**Data collection** and **processing**	Reduction **action plan**	**Summary** of the approach
Milestones & Deliverables	• Raising awareness among technical teams and management	• Unquantified flow mapping			

Raising stakeholder awareness

STEP 3

DATA COLLECTION AND PROCESSING

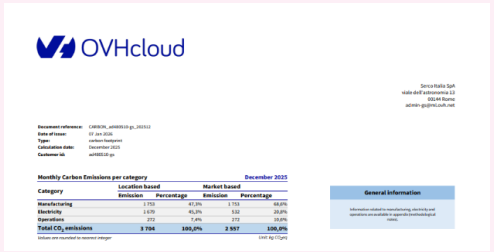
Gather, clean, and calculate all emission figures to produce the quantified carbon inventory

WHAT IS DONE

- Launch **data collection campaigns** with responsible parties across all identified flows
- Provide **guidance templates** and support data owners in retrieving accurate activity data
- Find up-to-date **emission factors** (e.g. ADEME, Ecoinvent)
- Process **raw data into CO2e emissions** using calculation tools (Bilan Carbone tool, GHG Protocol spreadsheets, etc.)
- Produce a quantified flow map
- *Optional: assess **transition risks and opportunities** (e.g. energy cost sensitivity)*

KEY DELIVERABLES

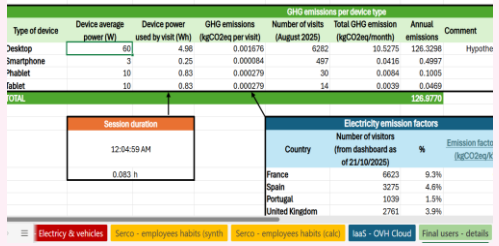
- Quantified flow map, data collection log, preliminary results dashboard, (transition risk analysis)



OVH Cloud monthly emission report



Internal questionnaire to quantify employee habits



Aggregation of the quantified data retrieved

Step 3 - Example of data sources used for the DestinE GHG assessment



OVH Cloud - IaaS
Monthly PDF report from OVH Cloud with location-based & market-based emission assumptions per product (flavor) for the manufacturing, the electricity consumption, and the operations



SERCO – Electricity & vehicles
Internal assessment of company vehicles and energy consumption, as well as assumptions to complete the assessment



SERCO – Employee habits
Internal questionnaire on habits on topics around food consumption, commute, business trips, and IT



Final users
Assumption based on Serco data on user activity on the DestinE Platform



In order to have a complete GHG assessment, it is key to have **reliable data sources**.

In case the data is incomplete, **assumptions** can be taken based on **similar cases** in the sector or on the market. If assumption are taken for the GHG assessment, it is important to **communicate** on these and to **clearly explain** and **share the methodology** used for the calculations.

Step 2 – Examples of details of the data sources and hypotheses

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Example from DestinE Platform

OVHcloud

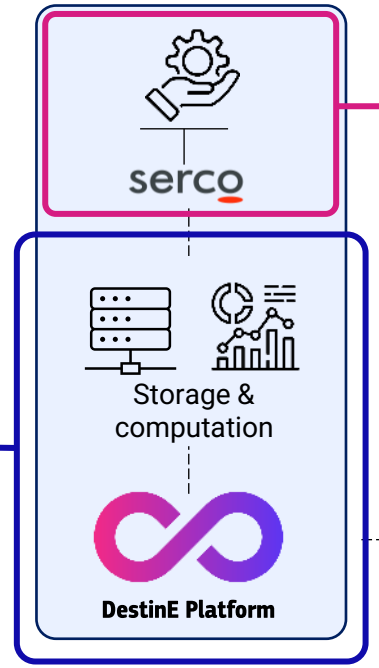
Computation:
August 2025
- **1,958** kgCO2eq (location-based)
- **1,294** kgCO2eq (market-based)

January-August 2025
- **10,412** kgCO2eq (location-based)
- **9,042** kgCO2eq (market-based)

> Figures to be updated in January 2026 for 2025

Storage:
Current hypothesis: 60% Computation – 40% Storage
January-August 2025
- **6,941** kgCO2eq (location-based)
- **6,028** kgCO2eq (market-based)

> Figures to be provided in January 2026

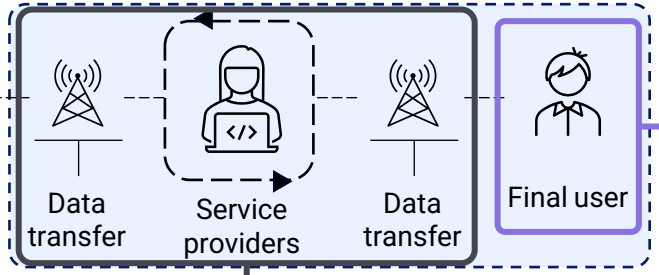


On-site emissions
- Energy consumption > c.f. Annex 6 environmental declaration (§7.1): 163,262 kWh (2024) → 49,795 kgCO2eq (§7.2 – EF=0.305kgCO2eq.kWh), **to be updated for 2025, with details of calculations (split between electricity and company)**
- Immobilisation > **Hypothesis to be taken** based on the office sqm (1670 sqm) & the age of the building
- Coolant > To be asked

Company vehicles (leasing) > Annex 6 environmental declaration (§7.2): 44,045 kgCO2eq, **to be updated for 2025**
Waste
- Special waste > Annex 6 environmental declaration (§7.3): to be updated for 2025, or to be taken from 2023?
- Other > TBC

Business trips > Questionnaire
Food habits > Questionnaire
Commuting > Questionnaire
IT hardware and devices > To be asked, /!\ double-counting with special waste
Other goods and services > To be asked (office furnitures and consumables, service providers, events, etc.)

All figures should be multiplied by a factor of (nb of employees working on DestinE) / (nb of employees in total) = 20 / 175 = 11.4%



Current hypothesis: all service providers are using exclusively the DESP infrastructure. Implementation activities are out of perimeter.
0 kgCO2eq added (already in DESP infrastructure)
> Figures could be improved with a dedicated questionnaire to service providers – not planned

Average power per device types (92% Desktop, 7,3% Smartphones, 0,6% Phablet/Tablet – total 6,825 visits in August 2025)
x average visit duration (4 min 58s)
x countries energy mix (using Serco dashboard ratio)

Hypothesis: considering the average time visit, only the usage phase of the devices are considered. Production phase and end-of-life are excluded

Can computers be split between laptops and desktops?

Step 3 – Milestones & deliverables

	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3	STEP 4	STEP 5
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Milestones & Deliverables	• Raising awareness among technical teams and management	• Unquantified flow mapping	• Quantified flow mapping • Periodic data collection process • Option: Transition risks and opportunities • Feedback to referrers and management		

Raising stakeholder awareness



Your turn !

In teams, complete a GHG assessment

STEP 1 - SET UP (5')

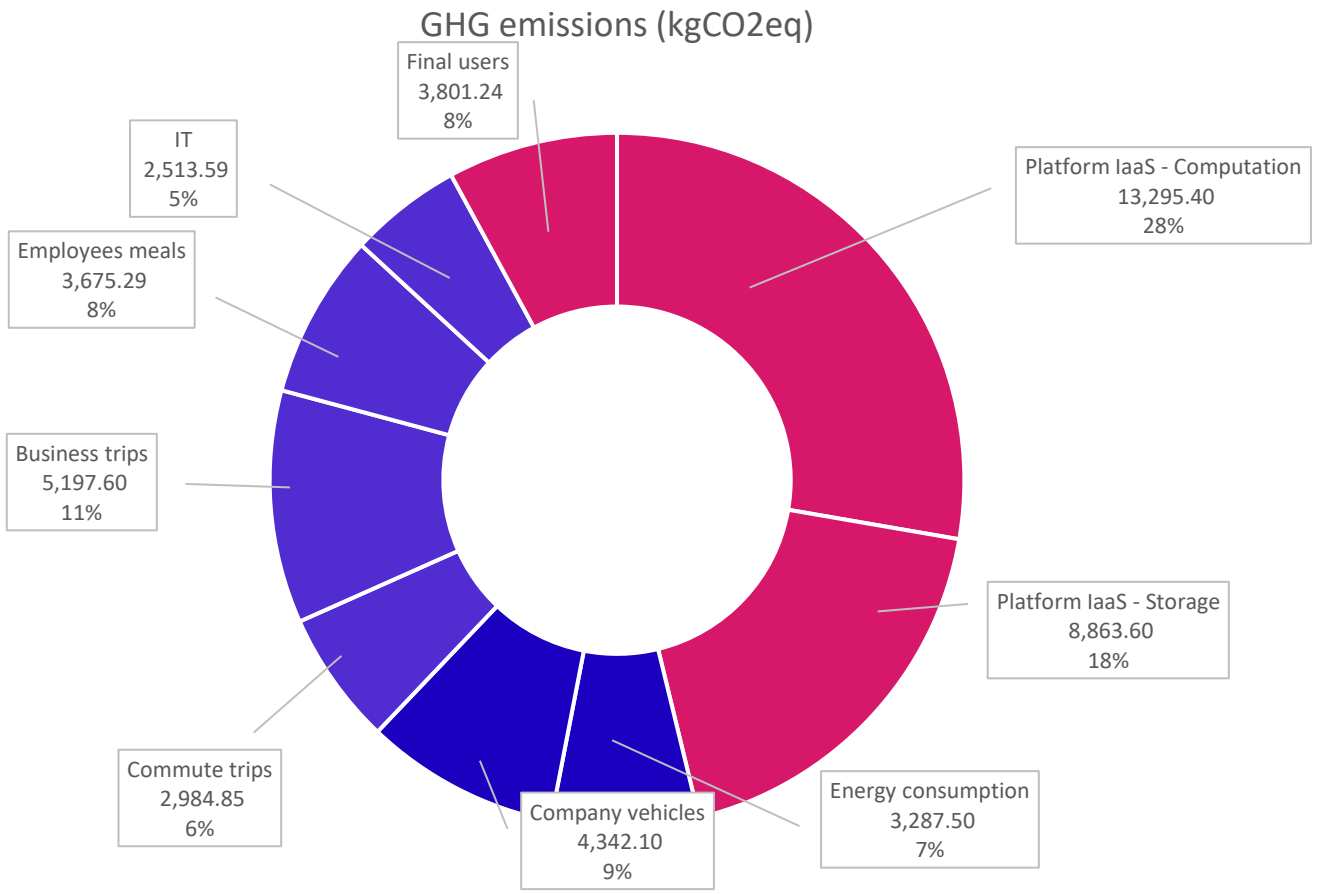
- You will work in **3 groups**, each assigned a specific perimeter
- All teams work in the same **Excel file**, in designated tables
- Start by reading your table carefully and identifying the **sources and emission factors** you need

STEP 2 – ANALYSE (30')

- Calculate the GHG emissions for your perimeter
- If you finish early, explore the **ADEME Base Carbone** or peek at what the other groups are doing
- Note your **key findings** and your **process** to share with the room

STEP 3 – SHARE (15')

- Each group presents their result to the others, highlighting their **process**, **key challenges**, **findings**, etc.
- Together, you will build the **complete assessment** and get the full picture of an organisation's carbon footprint

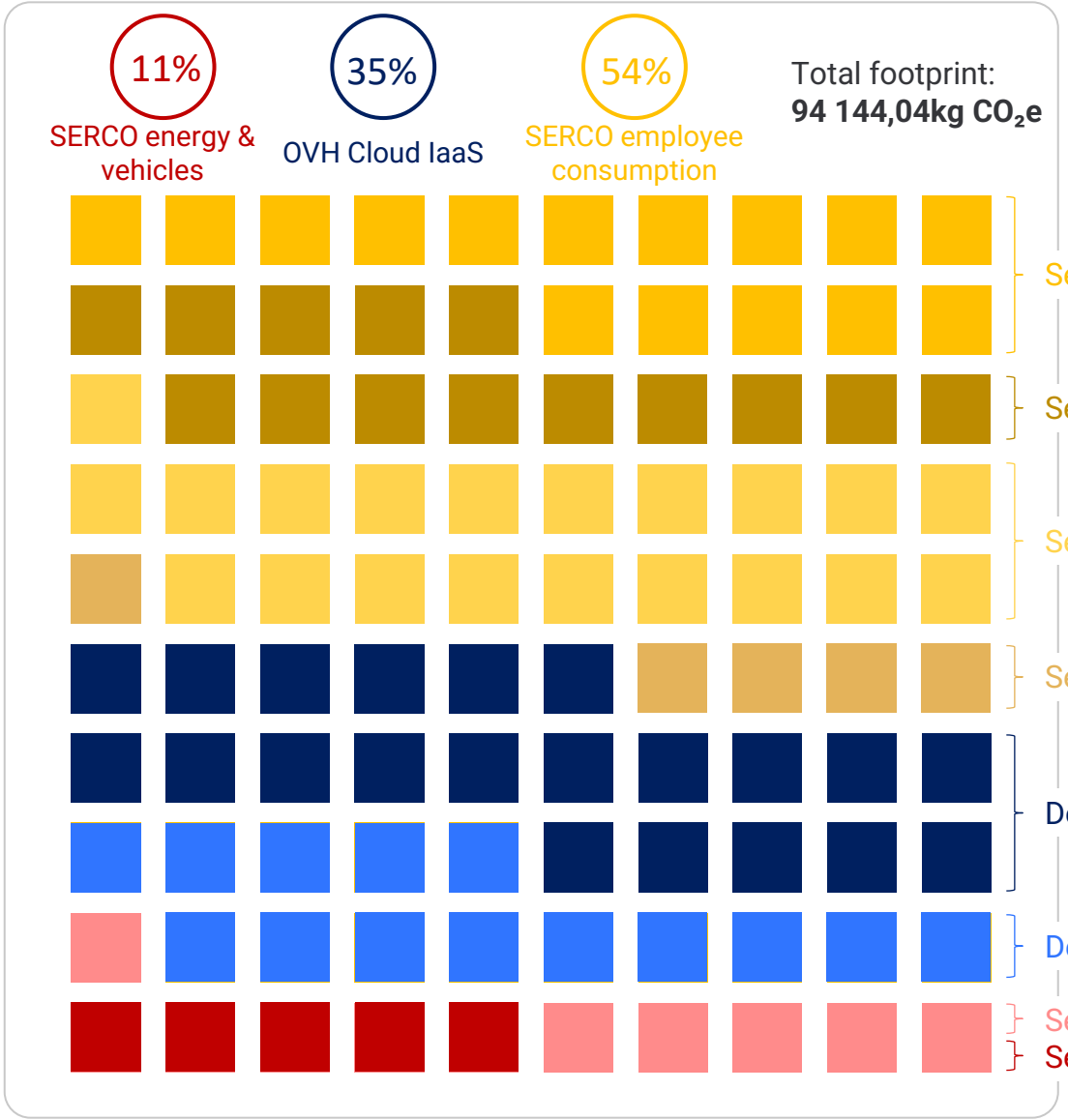


Well done!

What marked you the most during this exercise?

Step 3 - DestinE Platform GHG footprint (2025)

DESTINE 2025 GHG FOOTPRINT



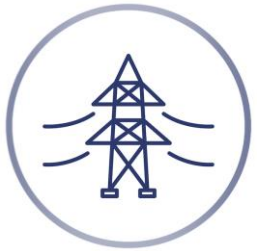
Hypotheses

(non exhaustive)

1. For parts of the Serco employee footprint assessment, ADEME emission factors for France were used
2. For the final user GHG emissions per device type assessment, the average power between average laptop power (60W) and average desktop power (250) was used (155W)
3. According to OVH Cloud, storage should represent 40% of the DESP GHG emissions, and computation 60%
4. Only location-based figures were used for the computation and storage footprint
5. For the electricity emission factor, the mean factor between the number of visitor countries was used

Step 3 – Focus on location-based vs market-based emissions (1/2)





LOCATION-BASED

The **location-based method** is grounded in the reality of what is physically consumed

- Electricity comes from the **local grid**, supplied by several renewable and non-renewable energy sources (regardless of the energy contract)
- The emission factor is then an **average** of the emissions of the means used to produce energy (nuclear plants, coal power plants, solar panels, etc.)



MARKET-BASED

The **market-based method** rewards low-carbon energy purchases by taking into account the carbon intensity of different sources of energy

- **Doesn't represent** the **actual emissions** caused by the electricity consumption
- The emission factor is a **specific figure** linked to the contracted means of electricity production



Location-based figures are usually displayed.
Market-based figures may be provided **in addition**.

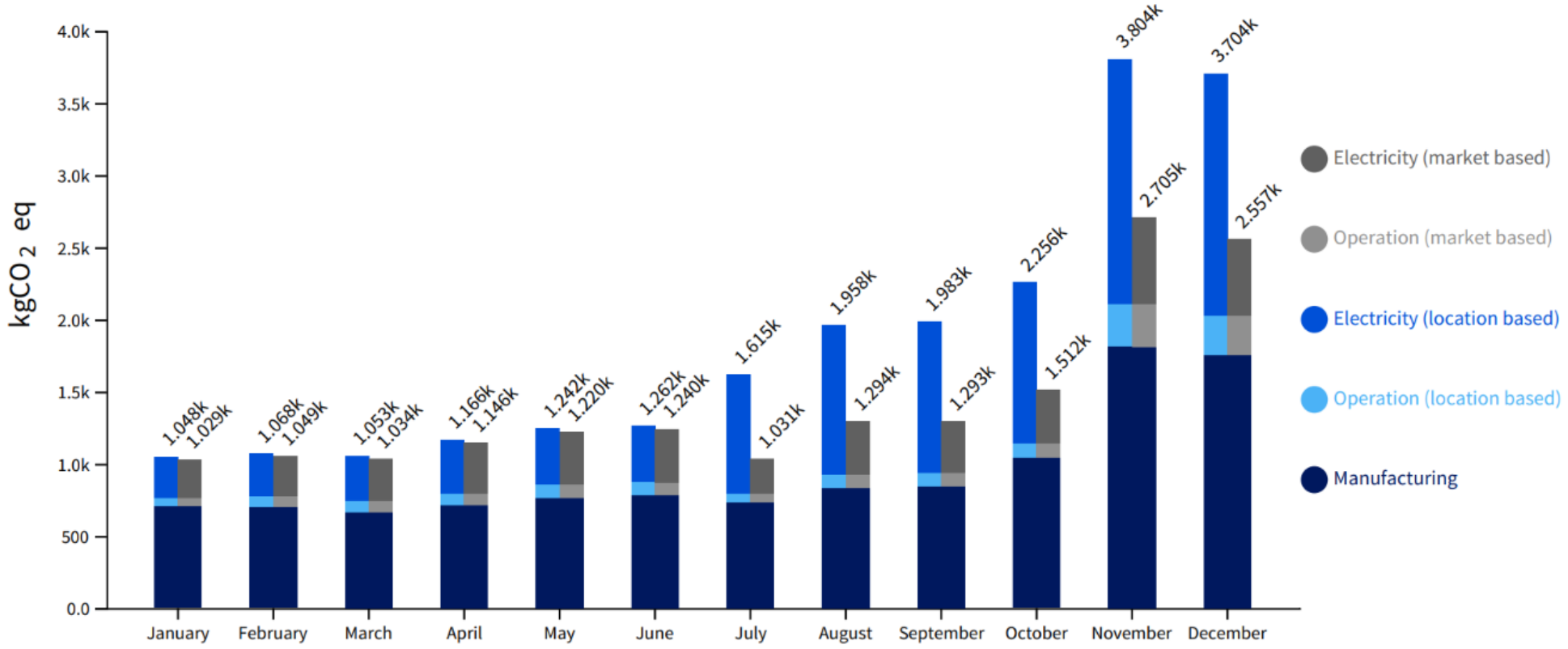
GREENHOUSE GAS PROTOCOL

Source: GHG Protocol Scope 2 guidance, p.26

Step 3 – Focus on location-based vs market-based emissions (1/2)

OVHcloud

Gross Monthly Carbon Emissions per category



OVH reports for the DestinE Platform, with location-based and market-based figures

STEP 4

REDUCTION ACTION PLAN

Translate the carbon inventory into concrete actions and build the governance for ongoing monitoring

WHAT IS DONE

- Identify the **top emission levers** (hotspots from Step 3)
- Co-construct **a reduction action plan** with operational and management teams: for each action, **define objectives**, estimated **GHG savings**, **cost**, **responsible** party, and **timeline**
- Develop **upstream actions** targeting Scope 3 suppliers and partners
- Establish a vision for **low-carbon transition** aligned with science-based targets
- Set up annual **data monitoring processes** and dashboards for trajectory tracking

KEY DELIVERABLES

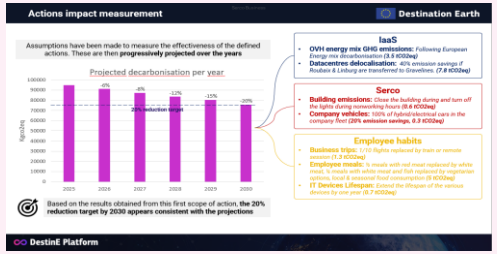
- **Reduction action plan** (with action sheets)**, annual monitoring process, upstream supplier engagement roadmap, low-carbon transition vision**



Reduction actions proposed



Workshop to gather and prioritise the actions



Decarbonisation trajectory proposed

Step 4 – Example of an action card

Action ID: **A050803**

EXTEND SERVER LIFESPAN AND SCALE HARDWARE REUSE PROGRAMME

Objective: Reduce embodied carbon from hardware manufacturing, which is the largest single driver of Microsoft's scope 3 emissions

Description:

- Extend average lifespan from 4 to 6+ years through predictive maintenance
- Refurbish and resell or donate end-of-life servers instead of recycling
- Prioritise suppliers with low-carbon manufacturing commitments under Microsoft Supplier Sustainability programme

Timeline:

2022 (launch) → 2025 (50% supplier coverage) → 2030 (full target)

KPIs:

- Average server lifespan (years)
- % end-of-life servers refurbished vs scrapped
- tCO_2e avoided
- Number of suppliers with validated SBTs

Risks & challenges:

- Rapid AI infrastructure growth requires more new hardware, offsetting efficiency gains
- Supplier data quality remains inconsistent

Scope 3

Owners:

- Chief Sustainability Officer
- Global procurement team

Stakeholders involved:

- Data centre operation teams
- Hardware suppliers
- Microsoft cloud supply chain

Target:

- Reduce scope 3 emissions by 30% vs 2020 baseline by 2030
- Engage suppliers representing 50% of scope 3 spend in emissions reduction programmes

Estimated cost:

- Internal CAPEX for refurbishment infrastructure (partially offset by resale revenue from reused hardware)

Status: ***IN PROGRESS***

- Scope 3 emissions remain the largest gap
- Total scope 3 up +29% vs 2020 baseline due to AI infrastructure buildout

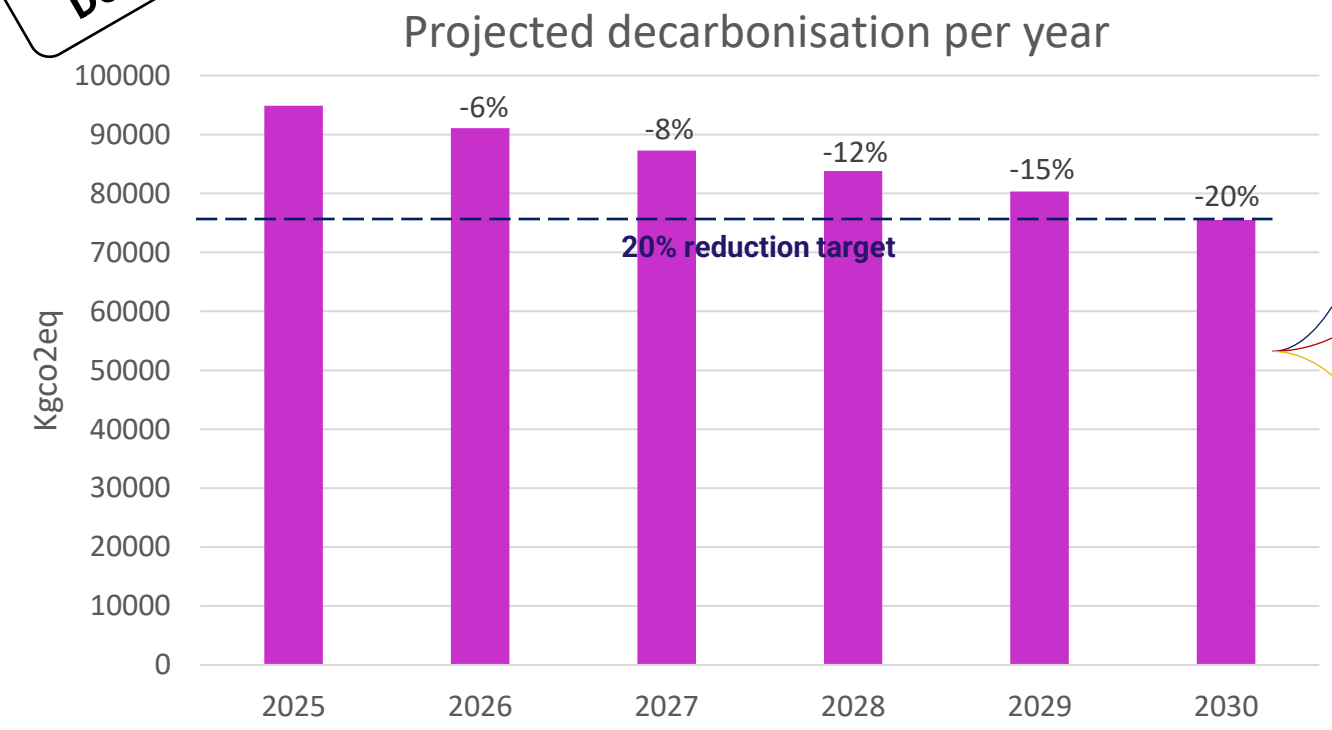
What should be included

- **Action ID**: Unique reference number
- **Action title**: Short, clear name of the action
- **Category**: Scope 1, 2, 3 emission
- **Objective**: What this action aims to achieve
- **Description**: How the action will be implemented
- **Owners**: Departments or persons responsible
- **Stakeholders**: Teams or suppliers involved
- **Target**: Quantified reduction goal
- **Timeline**: Start date, milestones, completion date
- **Estimated cost**: CAPEX and/or OPEX
- **KPIs**: Indicators to track the progress
- **Status**: Not started, In Progress, Completed
- **Risks**: Key barriers to implementation

Step 4 – Example of an action plan overview

Example from DestinE Platform

Ass… been made to measure the effectiveness of the defined … These are then **progressively projected over the years**



Based on the results obtained from this first scope of action, **the 20% reduction target by 2030 appears consistent with the projections**

IaaS

- **OVH energy mix GHG emissions:** *Following European Energy mix decarbonisation* ***(3.5 tCO2eq)***
- **Datacentres delocalisation:** *40% emission savings if Roubaix & Linburg are transferred to Gravelines.* ***(7.8 tCO2eq)***

Serco

- **Building emissions:** *Close the building during and turn off the lights during nonworking hours* ***(0.6 tCO2eq)***
- **Company vehicles:** *100% of hybrid/electrical cars in the company fleet* ***(20% emission savings, 0.3 tCO2eq)***

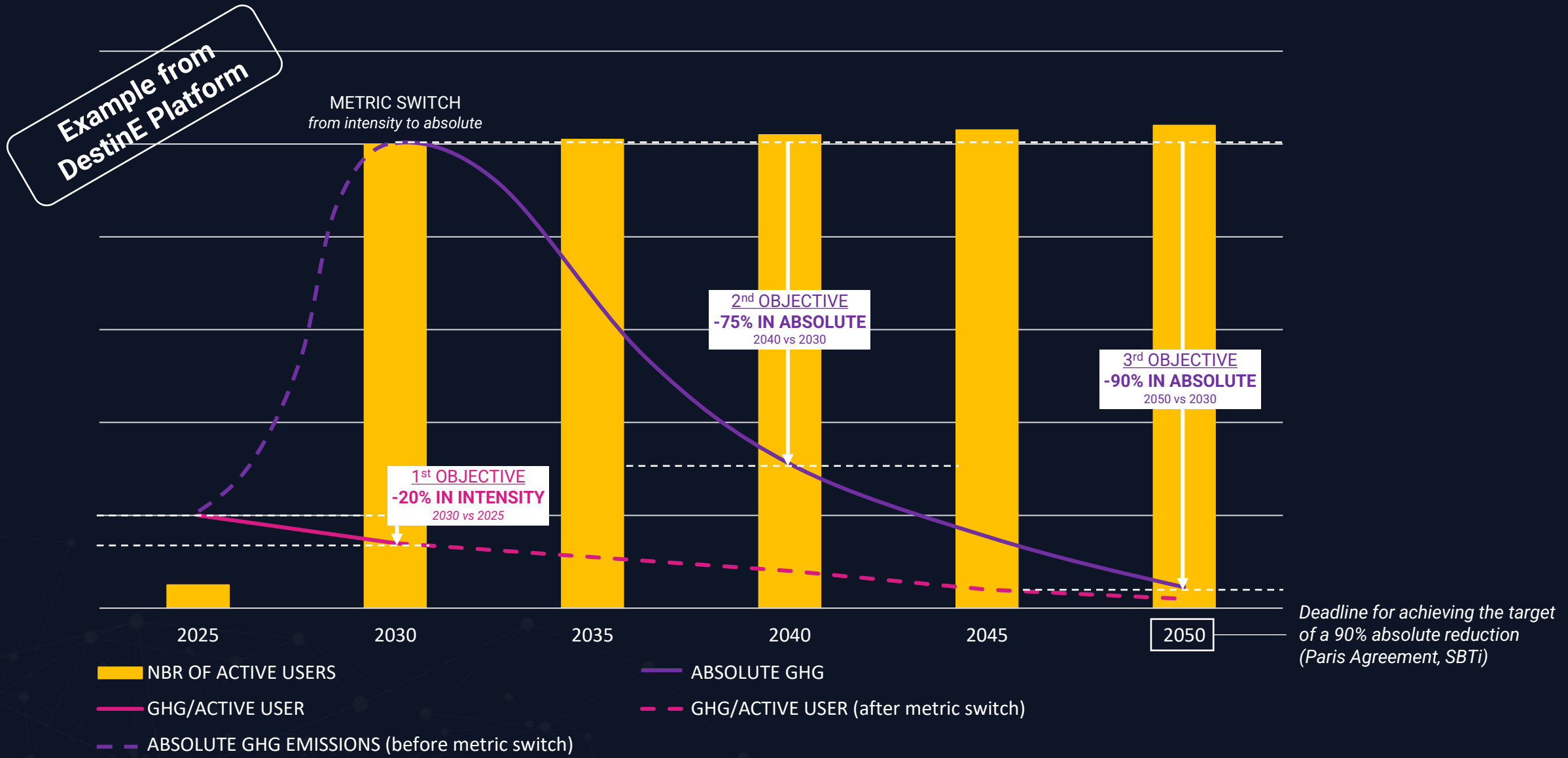
Employee habits

- **Business trips:** *1/10 flights replaced by train or remote session* ***(1.3 tCO2eq)***
- **Employee meals:** *½ meals with red meat replaced by white meat, ¼ meals with white meat and fish replaced by vegetarian options, local & seasonal food consumption* ***(5 tCO2eq)***
- **IT Devices Lifespan:** *Extend the lifespan of the various devices by one year (****0.7 tCO2eq****)*

Serco Business

Step 4 – Example of a decarbonation trajectory proposal

Destination Earth



Note: Exact figures cannot be anticipated so far; this graph only shows the expected trend

DestinE Platform

Step 4 – Milestones & deliverables

	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3	STEP 4	STEP 5
	Definition of the assessment **objectives**	Scope of **consolidation**	**Data collection** and **processing**	Reduction **action plan**	**Summary** of the approach
Milestones & Deliverables	• Raising awareness among technical teams and management	• Unquantified flow mapping	• Quantified flow mapping • Periodic data collection process • Transition risks and opportunities • Feedback to referrers and management	• Annual monitoring of activity data • Upstream development of the action plan • Vision of a low-carbon transition	

Raising stakeholder awareness

STEP 5

SUMMARY OF THE APPROACH

Produce the final report, communicate results, and embed the approach for future iterations

WHAT IS DONE

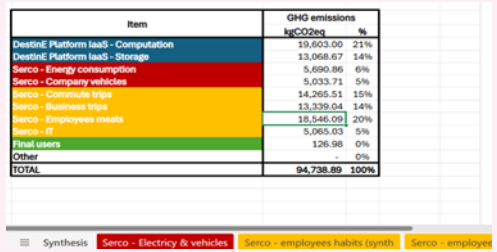
- Draft a comprehensive summary report presenting the methodology, perimeter, results by scope and emission category, action plan, and improvement recommendations
- Present findings to management and referrers
- Publish or share the report with relevant stakeholders
- Write an improvement report identifying methodological gaps and recommendations for the next cycle
- *(May be optional)* Produce and publish a formal GHG report (compliant with e.g. GHG Protocol)

KEY DELIVERABLES

- **Summary report, GHG report, improvement report, final management presentation**



2025 GHG report for the platform



Item	GHG emissions kgCO2eq	%
DestinE Platform IaaS - Computation	19,603.00	21%
DestinE Platform IaaS - Storage	13,068.67	14%
Serco - Energy consumption	5,690.86	6%
Serco - Company vehicles	5,033.71	5%
Serco - Commute trips	14,265.51	15%
Serco - Business trips	13,339.04	14%
Serco - Employees meals	18,546.09	20%
Serco - IT	5,065.03	5%
Final users	126.98	0%
Other	-	0%
TOTAL	94,738.89	100%

2025 GHG report calculation methodology

Step 5 – Example of a GHG report



Reminder of the issues

Reminder of the scope and results of the review and analysis

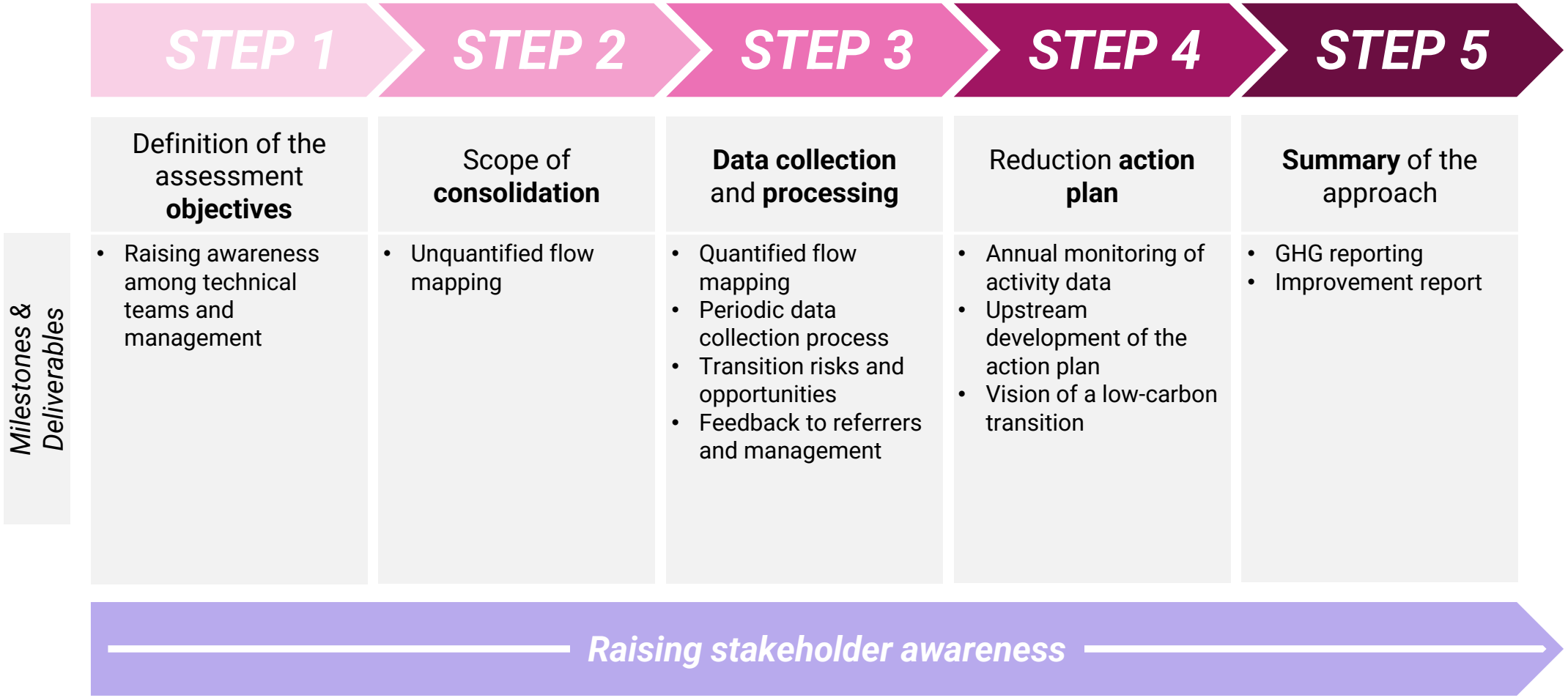
General recommendations and details of actions

Appendices: lists of emission factors

Depending on the requirements, this type of document can be supplemented by (non-exhaustive) :

- Reduction targets and trajectory
- Primary data from data collection
- Other awareness-raising tools

Step 5 – Milestones & deliverables



Raising stakeholder awareness

WHAT IS DONE

- **During the 1st stage**: raise awareness of the GHG reporting approach among the pilot and technical teams
- **During the 3rd stage**: raise awareness of the referents in the various departments, then of management
- **Raise employee awareness of environmental issues**
  - Session to explain the challenges of the energy-climate transition to encourage people to take action
  - Organisation of one or more Climate Frescoes
- **Share internal initiatives with employees, suppliers, partners, etc.**
  - Presentation of the organisation's commitments and CSR roadmap
  - Presentation of the GHG reporting project and the resulting action plans

KEY DELIVERABLES

- **Awareness support (if needed)**



GHG footprint training



Climate Fresk in January 2026



Training program shared with the cluster leaders

LESSONS LEARNT & KEY ASPECTS

Session 1 – What to remember

Key concepts:

- GHG emissions are measured on **CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e)**, covering all greenhouse gases weighted by their global warming potential
- All the three scopes matter: **Scope 1** (direct), **Scope 2** (purchased energy), **Scope 3** (value chain)
- **LCA thinking** is essential: a product's biggest impact is often in manufacturing or end-of-life, not in use

Standard	*What it does*	*Relevance for DestinE*
GHG Protocol	Global reference framework for Scope 1, 2 & 3	Baseline methodology used
GHG Protocol ICT	Digital-specific supplement (data centres, devices, cloud)	Directly applicable
ISO 14064	Adds third-party verifiability to GHG inventories	Next step for DestinE's reporting
Bilan Carbone	French comprehensive methodology with mandatory action plan	Regulatory context for Serco

Keep in mind

- **Measure before you act** – a well scoped assessment avoids misdirected efforts
- **Hypotheses must be documented** – every figure rests on assumptions that need to be tracked and updated
- **Action cards make intentions concrete** – without owners, KPIs and timelines, recommendations remain wishes
- **GHG reporting is a cycle, not a one-off** – it must be updated annually to remain credible

END OF SESSION 1



What's coming for session 2:

Reminder & quiz on session 1	20'
Status for DestinE and perspectives	45'
Existing tools to support or valorise GHG assessment	60'
Conclusion	15'



See you in 6 days for session 2!

DestinE Platform

GHG FOOTPRINT BASICS

DIGITAL RESPONSIBILITY

Session 2 – May 27th, 2026



Destination Earth

Funded by the European Union

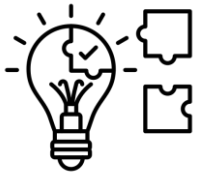
Implemented by ECMWF esa EUMETSAT

Objective & expectations



GENERAL OBJECTIVE

Understand the GHG footprint methodology and approach for application to DestinE's GHG footprint assessment.



THE SKILLS YOU WILL ACQUIRE DURING THIS TRAINING

- Know the key concepts to assess GHG footprints
- Understand the methodology followed for the DestinE Platform current assessment
- Be aware of the KPI used and existing tools to collect and visualise data



YOUR EXPECTATIONS

- *What do you expect from this training? Are you comfortable with the objectives stated above?*



Training session 1 (22.05.2026)

- Ice breaker & definition and key concepts (30min)
- Overview of the existing methodologies (30min)
- Coffee break (10min)
- Synthesis of the GHG assessment method followed for the DestinE Platform: steps, scopes, data sources, emission factors (120min)

Training session 2 (27.05.2026)

- Reminder of the 1st session (20min)
- Status for DestinE and perspectives (60min)
- Existing tools to support or valorise GHG assessment (45min)
- Conclusion (15min)

Reminder of the 1st session – Quiz



How many steps are there in the GHG reporting process?

A 3 steps

B 5 steps

C 7 steps

D 4 steps

Reminder of the 1st session – Quiz



How many steps are there in the GHG reporting process?

A. 3 steps

B. 5 steps

C. 7 steps

D. 4 steps

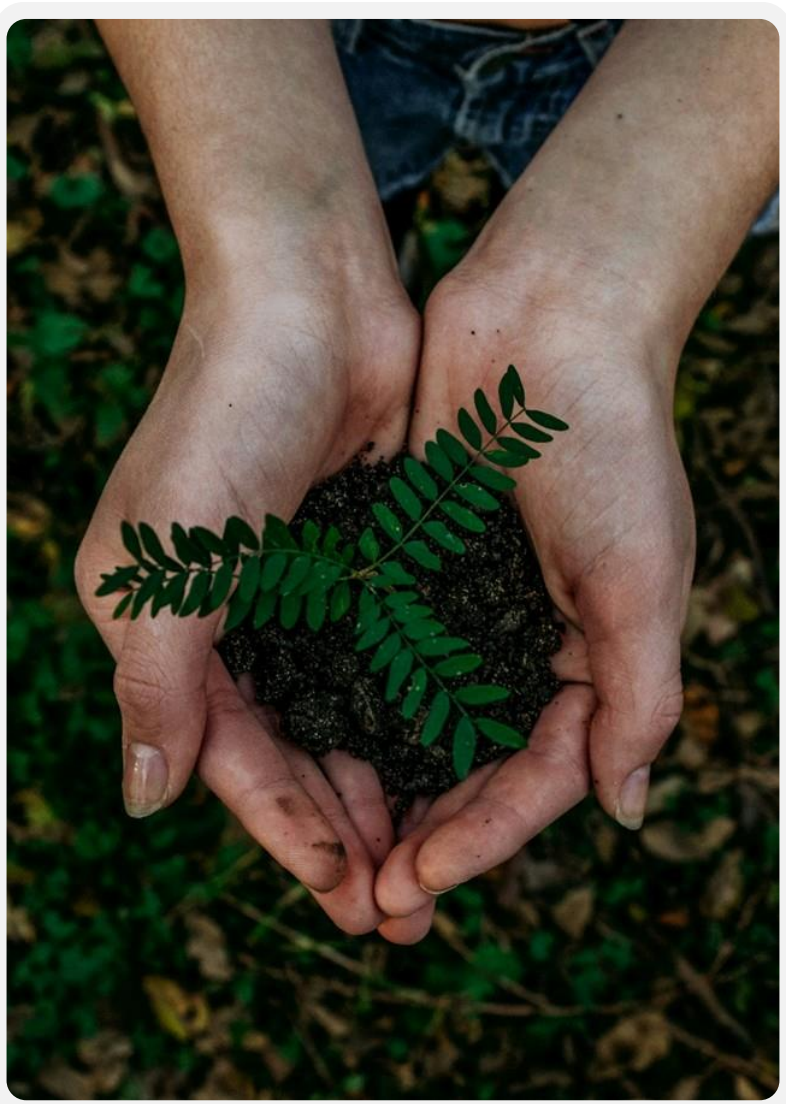
There are 5 steps in the GHG reporting process with different milestones and deliverable for each of them

Reminder of the 1st session – Quiz (answer to question 1)

	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3	STEP 4	STEP 5
	Definition of the assessment **objectives**	Scope of **consolidation**	**Data collection** and **processing**	Reduction **action plan**	**Summary** of the approach
Milestones & Deliverables	• Raising awareness among technical teams and management	• Unquantified flow mapping	• Quantified flow mapping • Periodic data collection process • Transition risks and opportunities • Feedback to referrers and management	• Annual monitoring of activity data • Upstream development of the action plan • Vision of a low-carbon transition	• GHG reporting • Improvement report

Raising stakeholder awareness

Reminder of the 1st session – Quiz



What is the difference between location-based and market-based emissions?

A Location-based uses supplier contracts; market-based uses grid averages

B They are the same thing expressed in different units

C Location-based uses the local grid average; market-based uses the contracted energy source

D Location-based only applies to scope 1; market based only to scope 3



What is the difference between location-based and market-based emissions?

A. Location-based uses supplier contracts; market-based uses grid averages

B. They are the same thing expressed in different units

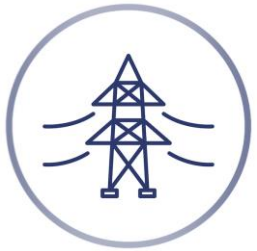
C. Location-based uses the local grid average; market-based uses the contracted energy source

D. Location-based only applies to scope 1; market based only to scope 3

The location-based represents the actual physical reality of electricity consumed, while the market-based emissions represent the reward for low-carbon procurement choices

Step 3 – Focus on location-based vs market-based emissions





LOCATION-BASED

The **location-based method** is grounded in the reality of what is physically consumed

- Electricity comes from the **local grid**, supplied by several renewable and non-renewable energy sources (regardless of the energy contract)
- The emission factor is then an **average** of the emissions of the means used to produce energy (nuclear plants, coal power plants, solar panels, etc.)



MARKET-BASED

The **market-based method** rewards low-carbon energy purchases by taking into account the carbon intensity of different sources of energy

- **Doesn't represent** the **actual emissions** caused by the electricity consumption
- The emission factor is a **specific figure** linked to the contracted means of electricity production

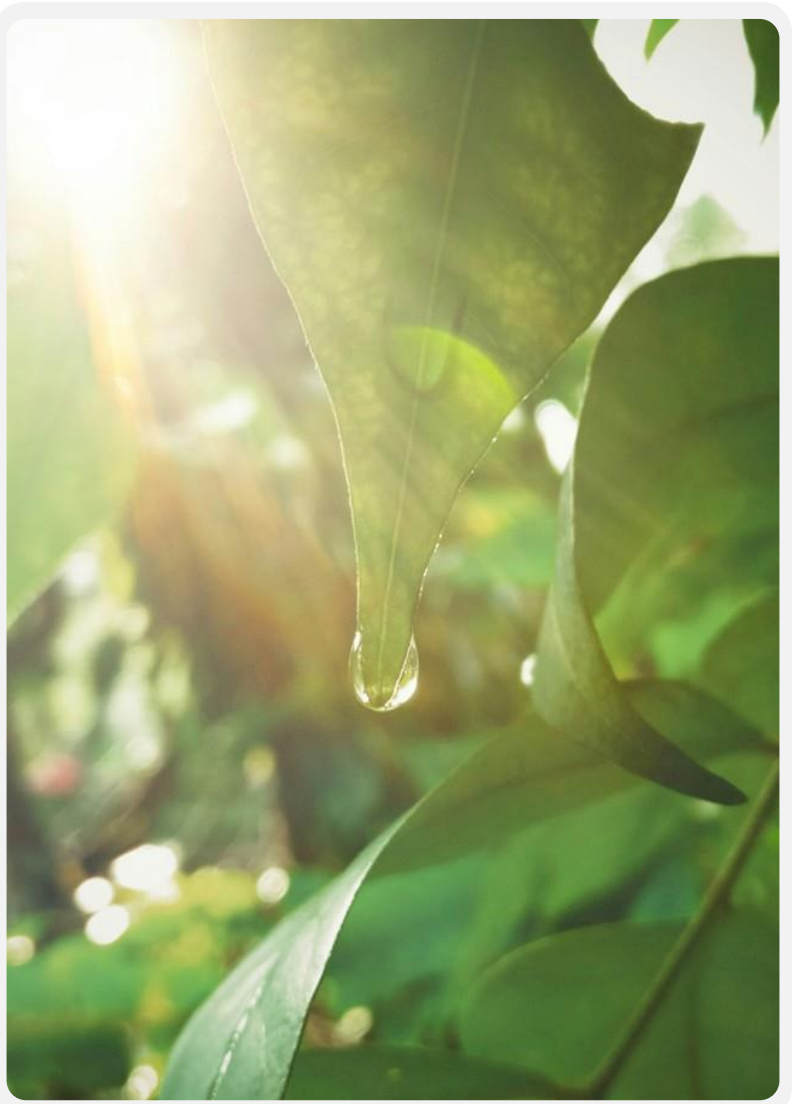


Location-based figures are usually displayed.
Market-based figures may be provided **in addition**.

GREENHOUSE GAS PROTOCOL

Source: GHG Protocol Scope 2 guidance, p.26

Reminder of the 1st session – Quiz



What is the DestinE's biggest source of GHG emissions in 2025?

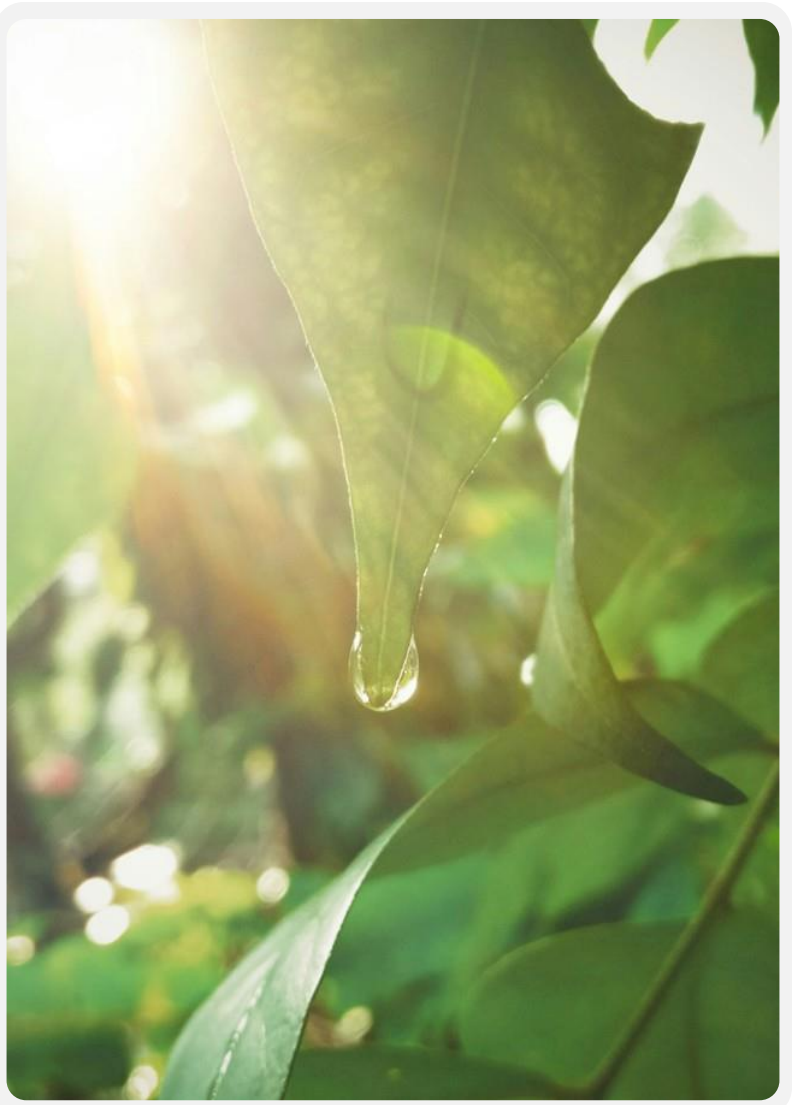
A. IaaS (Computation & storage)

B. Employee habits

C. Serco energy & vehicles

D. Final users

Reminder of the 1st session – Quiz



What is the DestinE's biggest source of GHG emissions in 2025?

A. IaaS (Computation & storage)

B. Employee habits

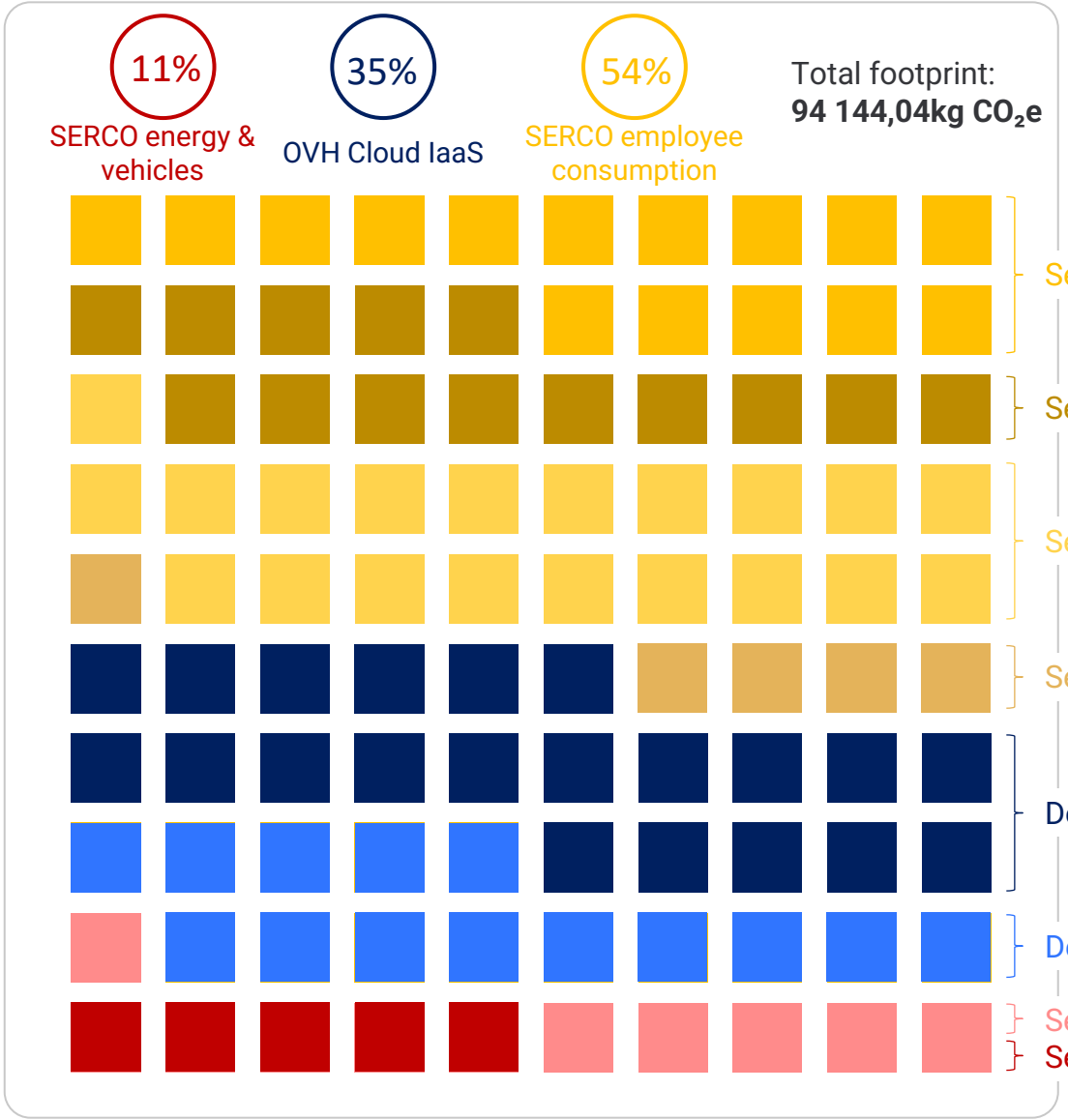
C. Serco energy & vehicles

D. Final users

In 2025, based on the GHG assessment done, the employee habits represented 54% of the total emissions (51t CO_2e)

Reminder of the 1st session – Quiz (answer to question 3)

DESTINE 2025 GHG FOOTPRINT



Hypotheses

(non exhaustive)

1. For parts of the Serco employee footprint assessment, ADEME emission factors for France were used
2. For the final user GHG emissions per device type assessment, the average power between average laptop power (60W) and average desktop power (250) was used (155W)
3. According to OVH Cloud, storage should represent 40% of the DESP GHG emissions, and computation 60%
4. Only location-based figures were used for the computation and storage footprint
5. For the electricity emission factor, the mean factor between the number of visitor countries was used

Reminder of the 1st session – Key takeaways

GHG concepts

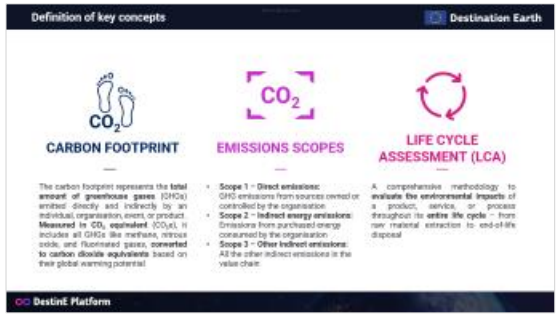
- All GHG emissions are expressed in **CO_2e**, a common unit that weights each gas by its global warming potential
- **Scope 3 are usually the largest** for ICT organisation (80-95%), and the hardest to measure and reduce
- **LCA**: most of a device's carbon footprint is produced at manufacturing, not during use

Methodologies

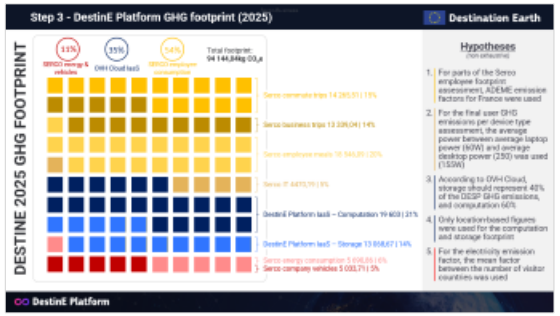
- **GHG Protocol**: the global baseline, used by 93% of Fortune 500 companies
- **ISO 14064**: adds verifiability and certification (needed before any public reporting)
- **Bilan Carbone**: the French legal framework, which add a mandatory action plan to the GHG assessment

DestinE assessment

- Total footprint: approx. **94t CO_2e** for 2025
- Biggest levers: **employee diet and travel habits**, followed by **server location**







Destination Earth



Training session 1 (22.05.2026)

- Ice breaker & definition and key concepts (30min)
- Overview of the existing methodologies (30min)
- Coffee break (10min)
- Synthesis of the GHG assessment method followed for the DestinE Platform: steps, scopes, data sources, emission factors (120min)

Training session 2 (27.05.2026)

- Reminder of the 1st session (20min)
- **Status for DestinE and perspectives (60min)**
- **Existing tools to support or valorise GHG assessment (45min)**
- **Conclusion (15min)**

Overview of the approach

SCOPE

Mapping the activities involved in developing and operating the DestinE Platform has enabled us to identify an initial scope to be considered in the carbon assessment.

MEASURE

Data collection has been initiated, and assumptions have been made in order to produce an initial estimate of GHG emissions with reasonable effort.

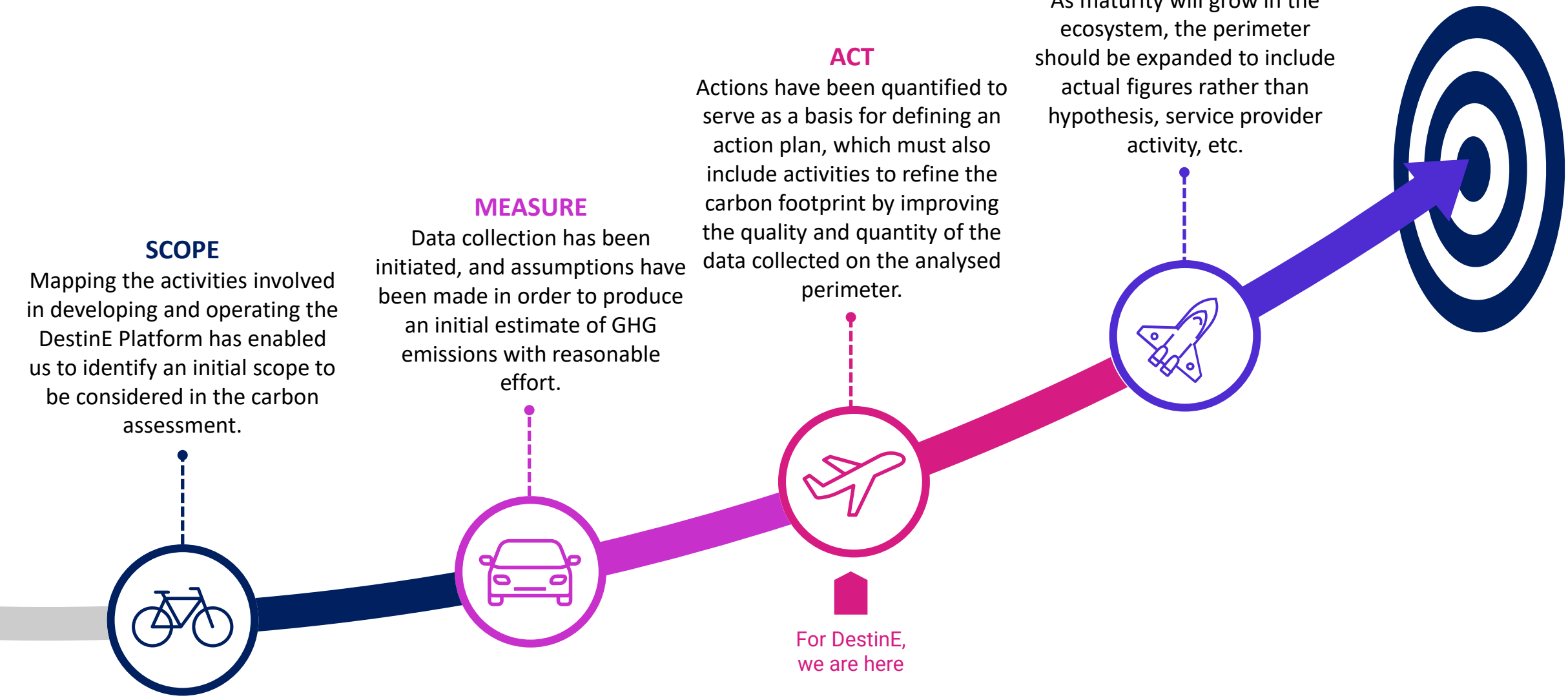
ACT

Actions have been quantified to serve as a basis for defining an action plan, which must also include activities to refine the carbon footprint by improving the quality and quantity of the data collected on the analysed perimeter.

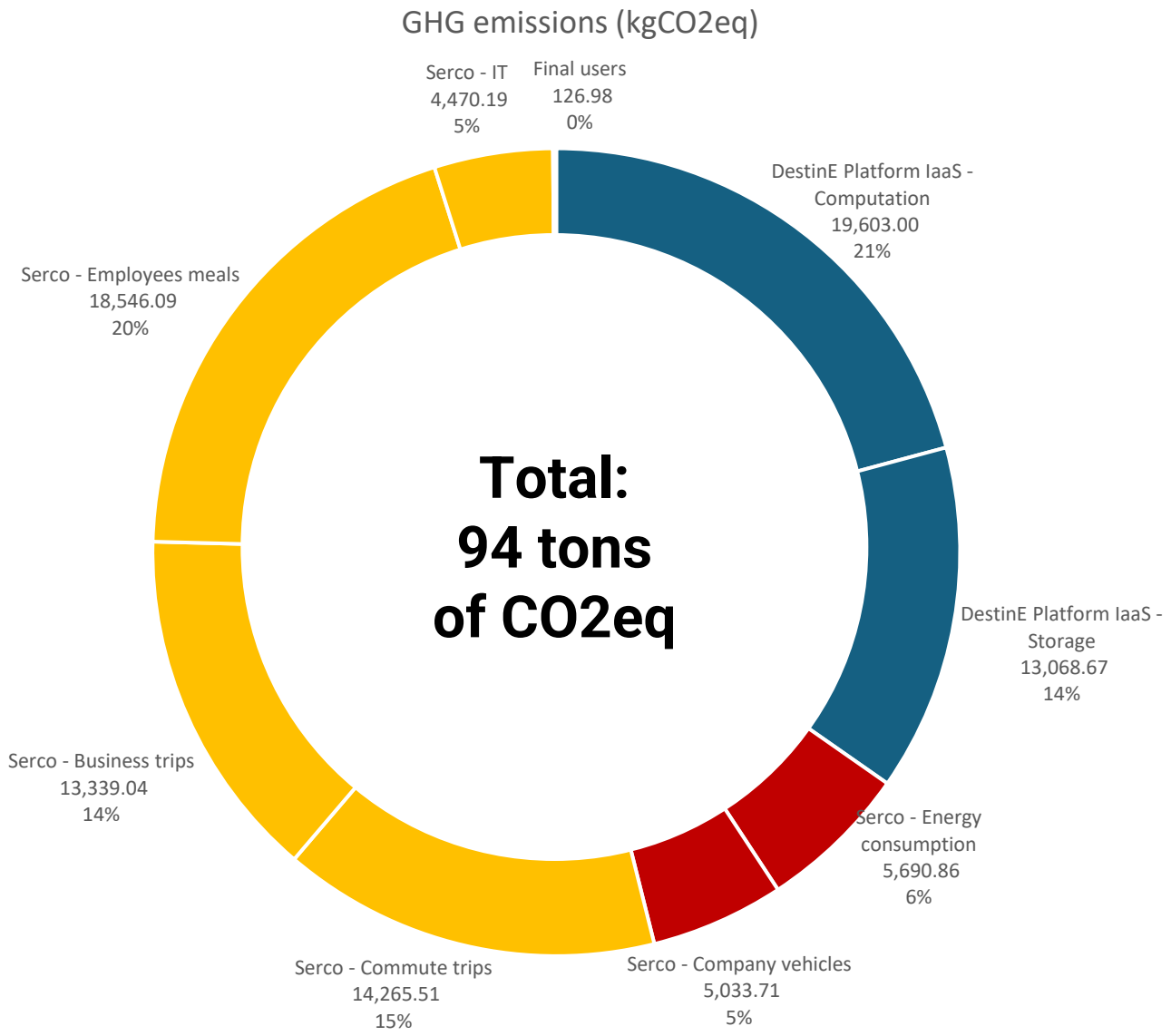
For DestinE, we are here

EXPAND

As maturity will grow in the ecosystem, the perimeter should be expanded to include actual figures rather than hypothesis, service provider activity, etc.



Status for DestinE – Current assessment



- Serco's activity on DestinE represents about **two-thirds** of the assessed footprint
- Emissions linked to **employees' meals** are equivalent to **IaaS computation's** footprint
- Emissions due to the **usage of the platform by final users** are **not substantial yet**

Status for DestinE – Table view and sources

OVH Cloud (PDF report)

Hypothesis based on OVH Cloud feedback

Serco's assessment of 2024

Employees survey conducted end of 2025

Serco's data on user activity of August 2025

Item	GHG emissions	
	kgCO2eq	%
DestinE Platform IaaS - Computation	19 603,00	21%
DestinE Platform IaaS - Storage	13 068,67	14%
Serco - Energy consumption	5 690,86	6%
Serco - Company vehicles	5 033,71	5%
Serco - Commute trips	14 265,51	15%
Serco - Business trips	13 339,04	14%
Serco - Employees meals	18 546,09	20%
Serco - IT	4 470,19	5%
Final users	126,98	0%
Other	-	0%
TOTAL	**94 144,04**	**100%**

Status for DestinE – IaaS (Computation & Storage)

EXAMPLES OF ACTIONS

QUANTIFIED EXAMPLES

Relocate DestinE server on lower emission datacentres
If Limburg's and Roubaix's activities were transferred to Gravelines, about 40% of the GHG emissions linked to computation could be saved.
See details on next slide

OTHER OPPORTUNITIES

Encourage OVH Cloud to improve its own GHG carbon emissions
At least in the locations used by DestinE

Organise a workshop with OVH Cloud to find **collaborative opportunities to reduce DestinE footprint**

Support service providers with guidelines for a better use of the storage and computation resources

Optimise the resources used by Serco's processes (e.g. onboarding)

KEY FIGURES

32t of CO_2e



34% of DESP's emissions

DATA IMPROVEMENT REQUIRED

- Have "**Storage**" precise figures with the same granularity as for computation
  Current hypothesis: 40% for storage, 60% for computation
- Estimate **uncertainty levels**



Status for DestinE – Scope: IaaS (Computation & Storage)

- **Analysis of OVH Cloud datacentres' emissions:**
  - LIM = GRA x 3.4 (max 6.6) (market-based = x0.8)
    - How to read? *In average, for a same flavor, the LIM datacentre emits 3.4 times more than the GRA datacentre, based on location-based figures. As a maximum, one flavor has been found with an emission factor 6.6 times higher in LIM than in GRA. This ratio is 0.8 if using market-based figure.*
  - ERI = GRA x 2.3 (max 3.6) (MB = x0.8)
  - RBX = GRA x 1.2 (max 1.5) (MB = x1.2)
  - SBG = GRA x 0.99 (max 1.04) (MB = x0.99)
  - WAW = GRA x 7.5 (max 13.8) (MB = x0.8)
  - This analysis is based on the figures of the emission factor provided by OVH Cloud per flavor, per datacentre. **It is purely mathematical and do not assume any technical aspects**.

Location	Emissions (kgCO2e, for computation, for November)	Potential emission savings (kgCO2e, for November)
Roubaix	58.67	58.67
Gravelines	1066.88	-374.7
Limburg	1273.98	1273.98
Strasbourg	1.65	0
TOTAL	**2401.18**	**957.95 (40%)**

Status for DestinE – Scope: Energy consumption and company vehicles

EXAMPLES OF ACTIONS

QUANTIFIED EXAMPLES

From 54% to 100% of hybrid/electrical cars in the company fleet
Objective: -10% of GHG emissions in 2027 compared to 2024.
Objective stated by Serco

Raise awareness on electricity consumption and improve consumptions tracking with real-time measurement
Objective: -5% of GHG emissions in 2027 compared to 2024.
Objective stated by Serco

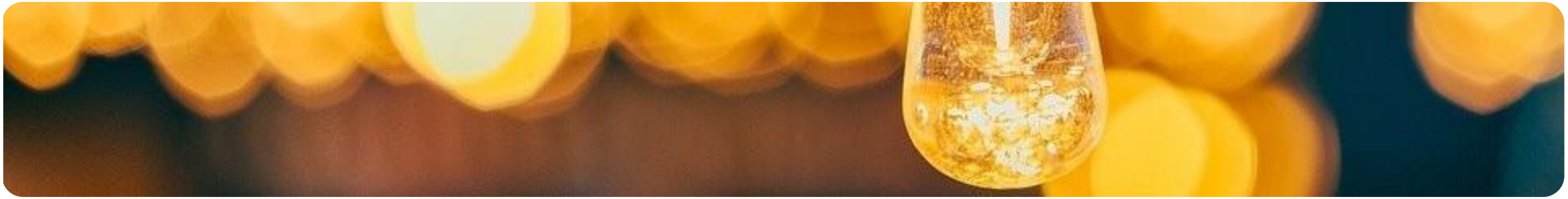
KEY FIGURES

11t of CO_2e

11% of DESP's emissions

DATA IMPROVEMENT REQUIRED

- Regular update of figures and hypothesis
  Current hypothesis: 20 employees working on DestinE in 2024, figures from 2024 report
- Real-time measurement of electricity consumptions
- Estimate **uncertainty levels**



Status for DestinE – Scope: Employees habits

EXAMPLES OF ACTIONS

QUANTIFIED EXAMPLES

Encourage carpool
Reach 25% of car trips done with carpooling (currently ~7%) = - 0,9t (-6%)

Promote cycling
10% of thermal car trips replaced by bike = - 0.8t (-5%)

Reduce business trips by plane
10% of plane trips replaced by train or webconference = - 1.3t

Replace current meals by lower-emission ones
Replace white meat (23%) by vegetarian in 1 out of 2 meals = - 0.9t (-25% on meals)
Replace red meat (19%) by white meat in 1 out of 2 meals = - 4t (-6% on meals)

Extend the lifespan of IT devices
Replace smartphones and laptops one year later = - 0.6t (-13%)

Reduce videoconferences
Reduce by 10% the time spent on online meetings with camera ON = -65kg (-1%)

OTHER OPPORTUNITIES

Recycle IT devices, or use recycled ones

KEY FIGURES

51t of CO_2e

54% of DESP's emissions

DATA IMPROVEMENT REQUIRED

- Review hypothesis taken on IT lifespan with current figures
  Current hypothesis: 2.5 years for smartphones, 5 years for laptops
- Update answer on a yearly basis
- Estimate **uncertainty levels**



Status for DestinE – Scope: Final users

EXAMPLES OF ACTIONS

Inform users about Digital impacts, with reinforced communication means and channels

During Phase 3, this scope may expand drastically

KEY FIGURES

0.1t of CO_2e

<1% of DESP's emissions

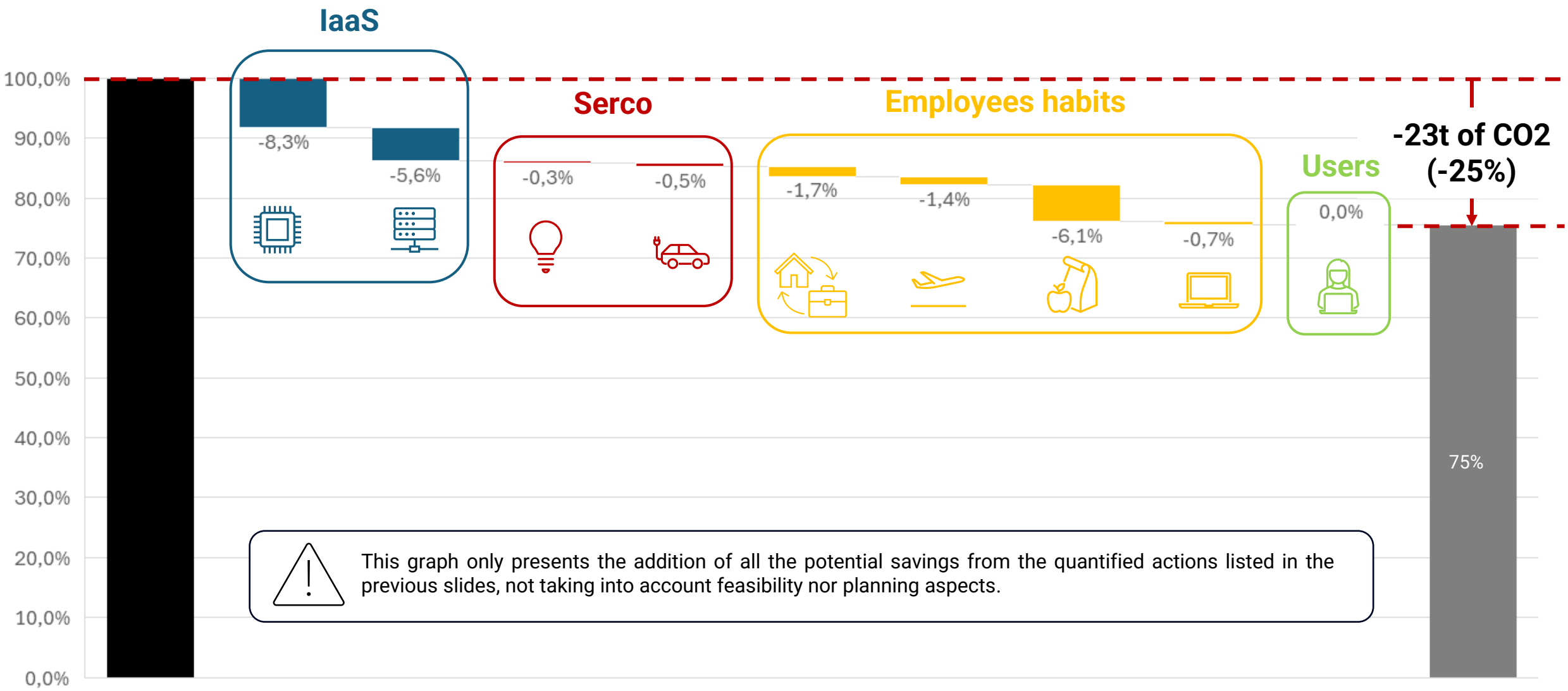
DATA IMPROVEMENT REQUIRED

- Update figures and refine calculation hypothesis and emission factors
- Automatise figure calculation
- Estimate **uncertainty levels**



Status for DestinE – Potential savings from proposed actions – Overall view

Destination Earth



This graph only presents the addition of all the potential savings from the quantified actions listed in the previous slides, not taking into account feasibility nor planning aspects.

Serco Business

Potential improvements for the next assessment

This first assessment gives a **solid first baseline**, but it has to be **continuously improved** on three major aspects



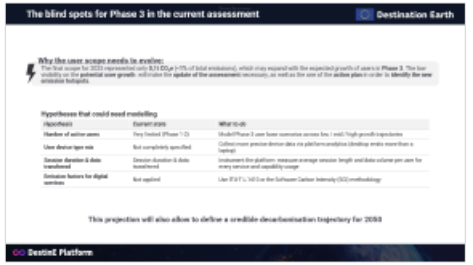
Methodological improvements

Add missing emission sources, quantify uncertainty ranges and establish a governance process



Hypotheses refinement

Validate and update the key assumptions scope by scope to improve the reliability of the figures



Phase 3 projections

Model user growth scenarios to anticipate the evolution of the platform’s footprint

Emissions to capture and methodological improvements

EMISSIONS NOT YET CAPTURED

Missing source	Why it matters
Other DestinE' Platform stakeholder activity	Partners', service providers', etc. (e.g. ESA, Atos) activity is not considered for the moment
Software development	Developer devices, CI/CD pipelines and environments outside of the DestinE OVH Cloud IaaS generate emissions not yet counted
Data production	The full production of data is not assessed yet (e.g. missing the one from ECMWF and EUMETSAT)
Network & data transmission	Bandwidth between servers, providers and users are not accounted for (could grow significantly in Phase 3)

METHODOLOGICAL IMPROVEMENTS

- **Uncertainty ranges** could be added to all categories, as indicated by ISO 14064. Without **quantified uncertainty**, figures cannot be audited, verified or published with credibility
- No **third-party verification** process (ISO 14064-3) is in place for now (As long as results are self-reported, they should not be used for regulatory filings, client commitments or public sustainability disclosures)
- No **long-term governance process** is clearly in place (the assessment risks becoming a one-off exercise)
- The current assessment lacks **visibility for Phase 3** (no grow scenario has been validated)

Hypotheses of the assessment that could be refined

IaaS – Computation & storage (34% of emissions)

Hypothesis	*Current assumptions*	*Risk*	*How to refine*
Storage/computation split	40% storage / 60% computations	Storage figures are not metered at the same granularity as computation (the split is an approximation that may significantly distort totals)	Request itemised, metered consumption data from OVH Cloud per service type (compute vs storage) per datacentre (validate against actual invoicing)

Employee habits (54% of emissions)

Hypothesis	*Current assumptions*	*Risk*	*How to refine*
IT device lifespan	Smartphone: 2,5y / laptops: 5y	Drives manufacturing carbon amortisation	Collect actual replacement data from Serco IT asset management
Commuting modal split	~7% carpooling rate (estimated)	Inaccurate baseline undermines reduction estimates	Annual employee mobility survey
Diet composition	Average % of red/white/vegetarian meals	Largest single lever (-4t for red meat substitution)	Accurate dietary survey (incl. seasonal, local criteria)
Business travel	General assumptions of the distance and mean of transport	Unprecise data corrupts the assessment	Cross-reference Serco's travel expense system

Energy & vehicles (11% of emissions)

Hypothesis	*Current assumptions*	*Risk*	*How to refine*
Number of DestinE employees	~20 employees (2024)	Entire scope scales linearly with headcount	Confirm with Serco HR (update annually)
Serco building consumption	Based on an average consumption of an employee	The lack of reliable measurement could underestimate the real consumption and be a hurdle for action actions	Set up a clear monitoring of the electricity usage for Serco in their building

Can you think of other hypotheses to refine? What are other refinement options you can think of?

The blind spots for Phase 3 in the current assessment

Why the user scope needs to evolve:

The final scope for 2025 represented only **0,1t CO_2e** (<**1%** of total emissions), which may expand with the expected growth of users in **Phase 3**. The low visibility on the **potential user growth** will make the **update of the assessment** necessary, as well as the one of the **action plan** in order to **identify the new emission hotspots**.

Hypotheses that could need modelling

Hypothesis	*Current state*	*What to do*
Number of active users	Very limited (Phase 1-2)	Model Phase 3 user base scenarios across low / mid / high growth trajectories
User device type mix	Not completely specified	Collect more precise device data via platform analytics (desktop emits more than a laptop)
Session duration & data transferred	Session duration & data transferred	Instrument the platform: measure average session length and data volume per user for every service and capability usage
Emission factors for digital services	Not applied	Use ITU-T L.1410 or the Software Carbon Intensity (SCI) methodology

This projection will also allow to define a credible decarbonisation trajectory for 2050

Actions to deploy and recommended next steps

These three attention points imply that **different actions need to be deployed**, as proposed here



Methodological improvements



Hypotheses refinement



Phase 3 projections

Recommended next steps

- **Automate carbon data collection**:
  - real-time metering from OVH is technically feasible and removes the largest source of uncertainty
  - **Run an annual employee survey**: mobility, IT usage and dietary habits can all depend on self-reported data (one structured survey covers three scopes at once)
- **Model Phase 3 user scenarios**: define low/mid/high user growth assumptions before Phase 3 launches
- **Define governance**: assign a data owner per scope, et annual update calendar and plan for ISO 14064-3 verification before any public reporting

Coffee break – see you in 10min

BREAK TIME



10min



DestinE Platform

Serco Business

DECARBONISATION TRAJECTORY FOR THE DESTINE PLATFORM

Destination Earth

Overview of the benchmark trajectories for the ICT sector & internal hypothesis taken

EXTERNAL INPUTS

SCIENCE BASED TARGETS
DRIVING AMBITIOUS CORPORATE CLIMATE ACTION

An international recommendation setting out a sector-specific roadmap to reduce the ICT sector's carbon footprint.

2020	2030	2040	2050
	-50%	-70-80%	NET ZERO

ITU

Recognised methodological guidance from the UN for setting emission reduction targets for companies in the ICT sector.

2020	2030	2040	2050
	-45%	-70-80%	NET ZERO

THE SHIFT PROJECT

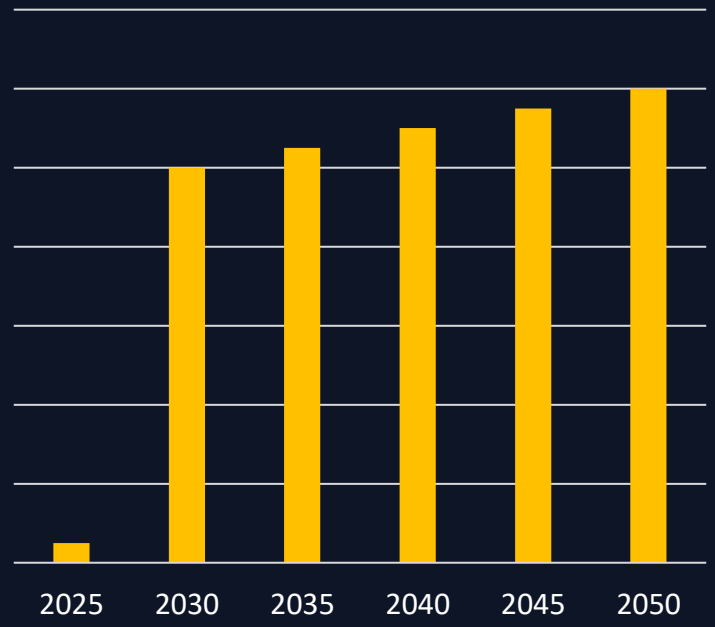
French think tank advising on sustainable practices to reduce the economy's dependence on fossil fuels and mitigate climate change.

2020	2030	2040	2050
	-30%	*Not defined*	NET ZERO

INTERNAL HYPOTHESIS

USER GROWTH

Assumption: Platform user base **scales drastically in 2030** compared to 2025, then **increase lightly and steadily.**



DestinE Platform

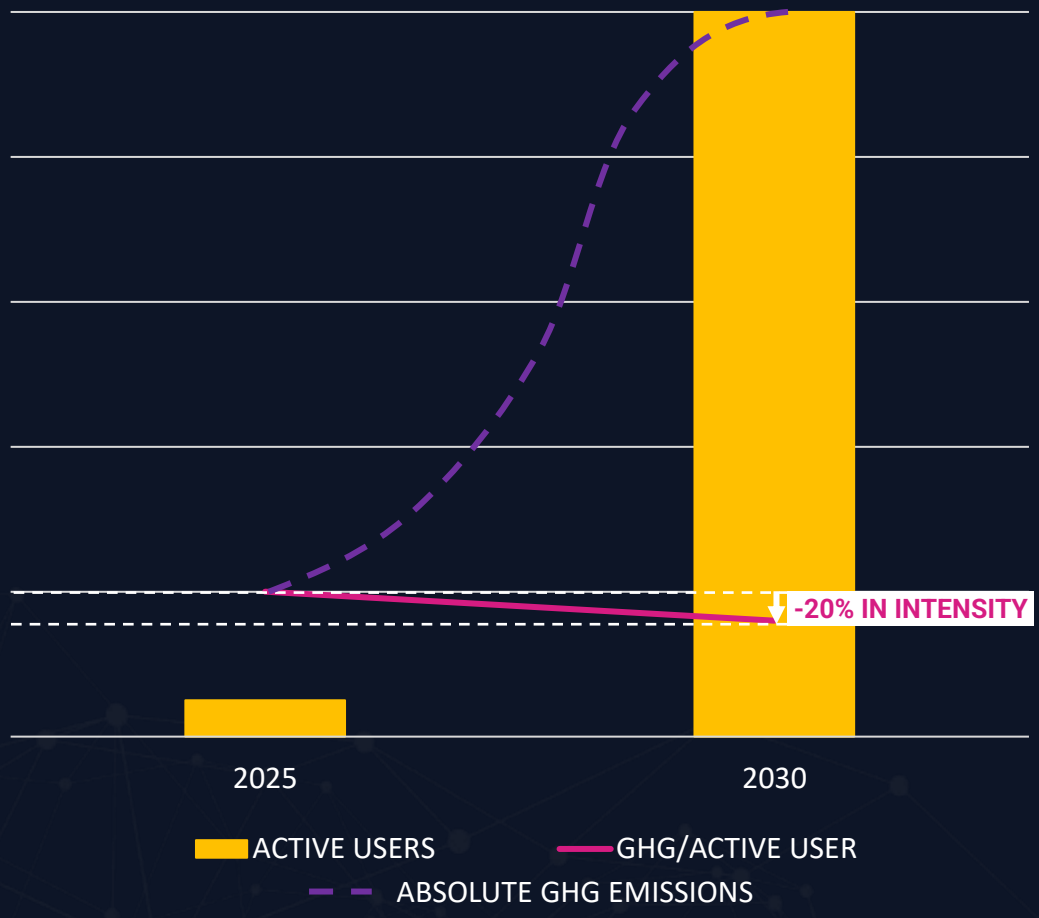
Serco Business

DECARBONISATION TRAJECTORY FOR THE DESTINE PLATFORM

Destination Earth

2030 proposed objective

2030 TARGET → **-20%** of GHG emissions per active user



Note: Exact figures cannot be anticipated so far; this graph only shows the expected trend

Due to rapid user growth, **absolute emissions should substantially rise** over the period. The SBTi & ITU-T L.1470 allow in this case to use **intensity targets** rather than absolute ones.

*"The ICT sectoral target-setting approach takes an **absolute approach**. [...] This does not restrict those ICT organisations who may wish to present their targets **as intensities**, so long as the absolute reduction is in line with the trajectories defined in this sectoral target-setting approach. In this case, companies need to monitor at regular intervals that their intensity metric does not deviate from the absolute trajectory." ITU*

The proposed 2030 target is therefore **intensity-based (GHG/active user)**, with a **–20% reduction objective by 2030 compared to 2025**, in line with **The Shift Project** sectoral guidance.

MAIN LEVERS OF DECARBONATION

DESTINE-SPECIFIC

- Service ecodesign (architecture optimisation, efficient data processing)
- Direct collaboration with OVH Cloud to reduce platform-level emissions

STRUCTURAL (EXTERNAL)

- Gradual decarbonisation of national energy mixes
- Continued technical efficiency improvements by OVH Cloud and cloud infrastructure providers

DestinE Platform

Serco Business

DECARBONISATION TRAJECTORY FOR THE DESTINE PLATFORM

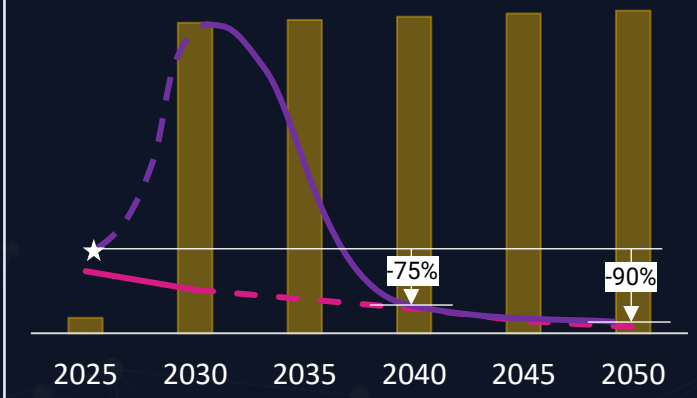
Destination Earth

2040-2050 possible alternatives for objective definition

A

FOLLOW SBTi / ITU RECOMMENDATIONS AND SET ABSOLUTE REDUCTION TARGET **BASED ON 2025 FIGURES**

Alignment with current SBTi recommendation 👍 *Feasibility* 🔧🔧🔧

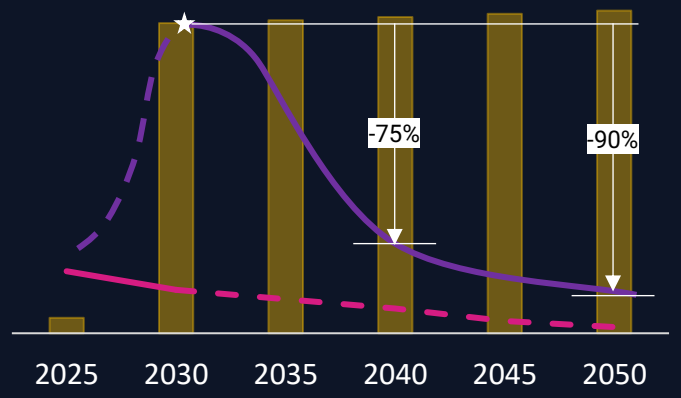


⚠ As the current GHG assessment does not cover all scopes, and as the user base may expand substantially in the near future, such reduction objectives may be inappropriate: a -75% of reduction by 2040 vs 2025 may represent -99% of reduction by 2040 vs 2030 if the platform scales-up x10.

B

SET THE **BASE YEAR IN 2030**, WHEN THE USER NUMBER WILL STABILISE

Alignment with current SBTi recommendation 👎 *Feasibility* 🔧🔧🔧



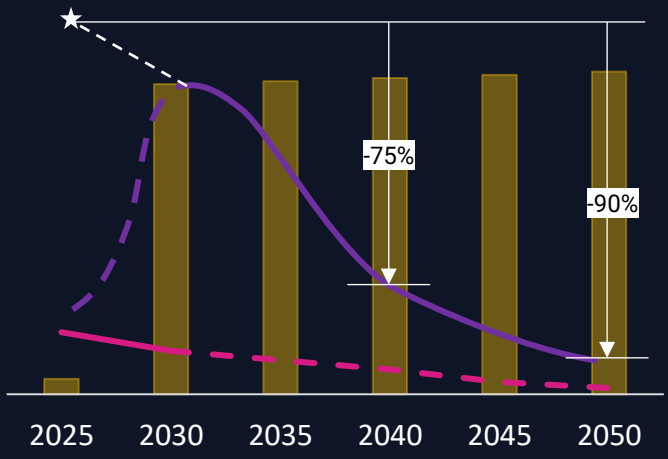
Easiest way to set quantified objectives, but this may lead to a **tendency to delay taking action**, as progress made between 2025 and 2030 will not be considered in the achievement of long-term objectives.

Alternative used for the next slides

C

KEEP THE BASE YEAR IN 2025 BUT SET THE REDUCTION OBJECTIVES ON A **FICTITIOUS 2025 ASSESSMENT** BASED ON 2030 FIGURES

Alignment with current SBTi recommendation 👎 *Feasibility* 🔧🔧🔧



Such fictious assessment may be extrapolated based on:

- The **actual number of active users** in 2030, or its **trend** over the past years
- The **quantified reduction** of GHG emissions per active user between 2025 and 2030

DestinE Platform

Serco Business

DECARBONISATION TRAJECTORY FOR THE DESTINE PLATFORM

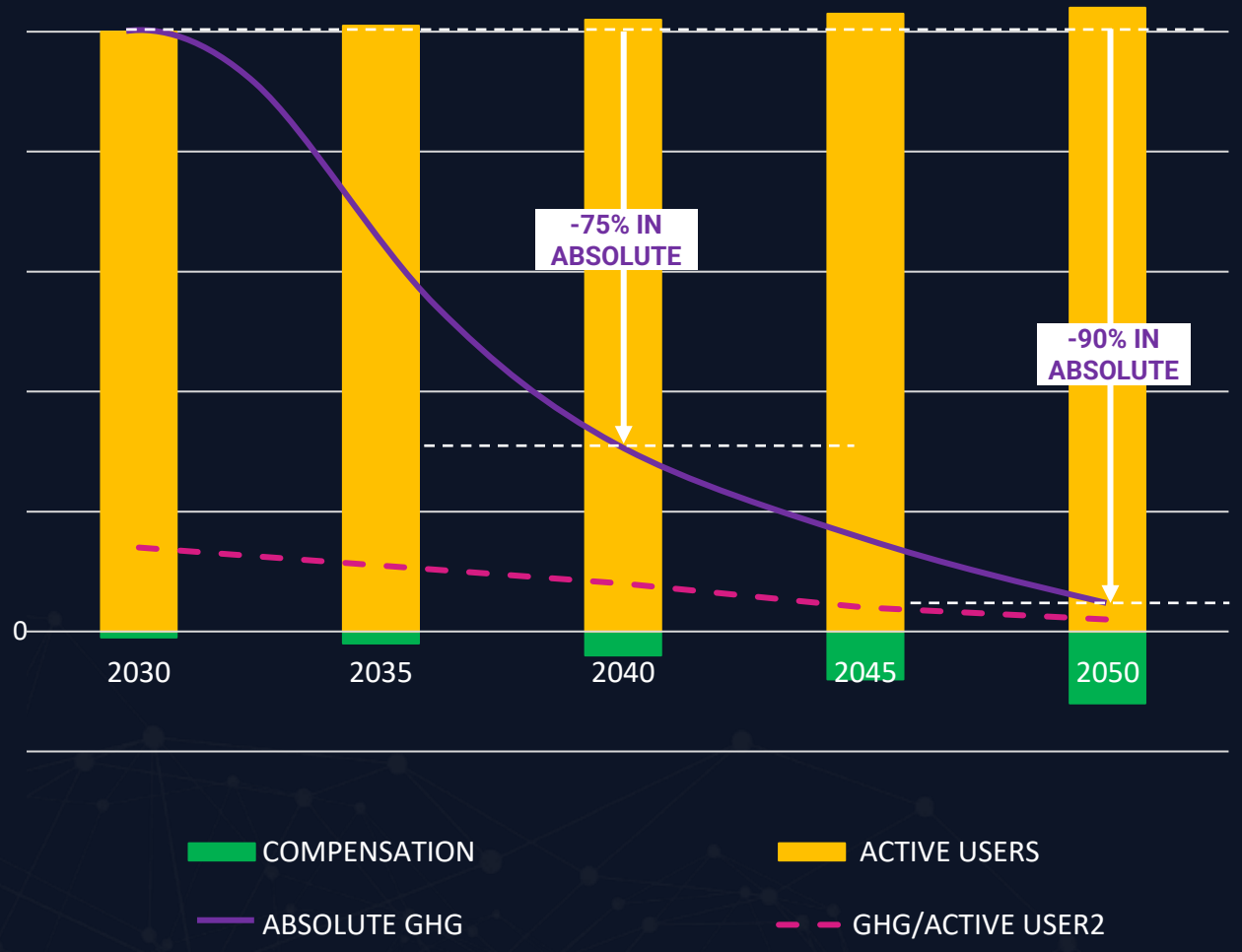
Destination Earth

2040-2050 proposed objectives

-75% of GHG emissions in **2040** vs 2030

-90% of GHG emissions in **2050** vs 2030

2040 and 2050 TARGETS



Note: Exact figures cannot be anticipated so far; this graph only shows the expected trend

SBTi and ITU set an objective **of -90% of reduction in 2050** compared to base year, with an **intermediate target of -70 to -80% in 2040**.

MAIN LEVERS OF DECARBONATION

DestinE-specific

- **Continuous improvement on service ecodesign and infrastructure optimization**
- **Support to user good practices**
- **Compensation to neutralise the residual emissions**

Structural (external)

Contractual commitments from cloud operators
- Climate Neutral Data Centre Pact
- OVHcloud SBTi approved (Nov. 2024)

EU grid decarbonisation
- EU Fit-for-55

Hardware efficiency (upstream Scope 3)
- Improvements in chip energy efficiency
- EU Ecodesign Regulation for servers

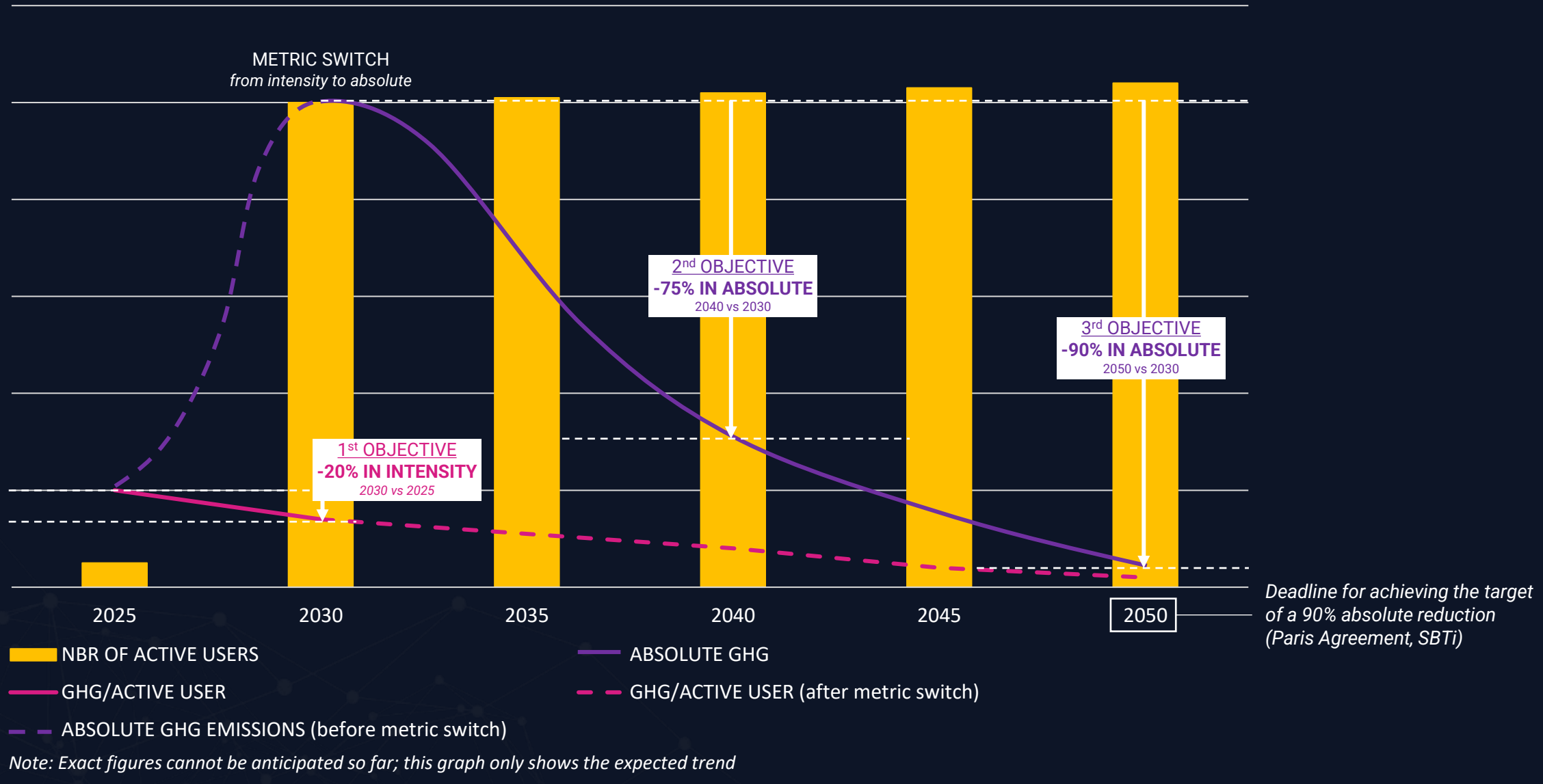
DestinE Platform

Serco Business

DECARBONISATION TRAJECTORY FOR THE DESTINE PLATFORM

Destination Earth

Overview of the proposed trajectory



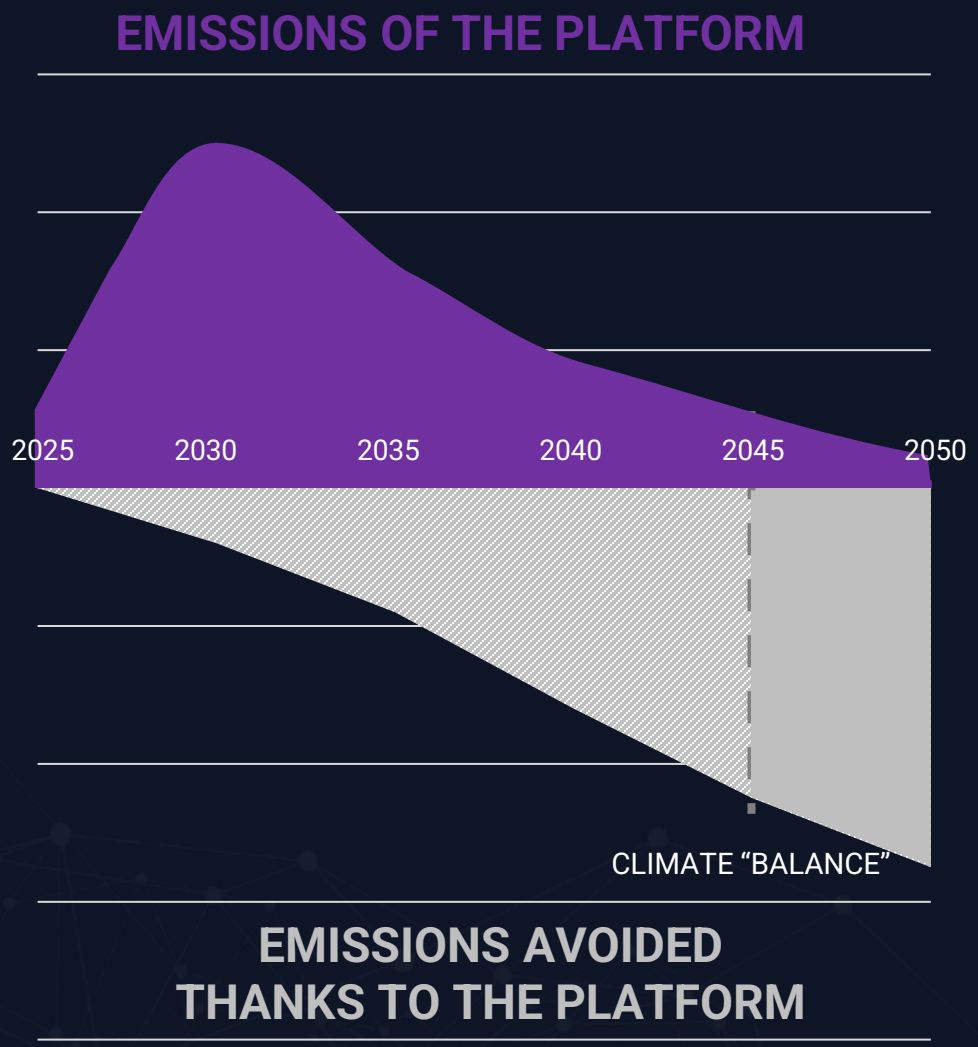
Note: Exact figures cannot be anticipated so far; this graph only shows the expected trend

Serco Business

DECARBONISATION TRAJECTORY FOR THE DESTINE PLATFORM

Destination Earth

BEYOND THE FOOTPRINT: AVOIDED EMISSIONS AS A MEASURE OF POSITIVE IMPACT



KEY MESSAGE

DestinE's climate services may enable far greater emission reductions than the platform itself produces. Quantifying these avoided emissions could demonstrate *that **DestinE's climate benefit exceeds its climate cost** well before 2050.*

TODAY: AVOIDED EMISSIONS ARE NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR REDUCTION

"Avoided emissions fall under a separate accounting system and do not play a role in emission reduction target-setting or achievement."
SBTi

SBTI V2 : WHAT IS CHANGING

2nd consultation draft published in **November 2025**, introduces a **Beyond Value Chain Mitigation (BVCM)** framework and formally define its avoided emissions.

Final standard expected **late 2026.**

Destination Earth



Training session 1 (22.05.2026)

- Ice breaker & definition and key concepts (30min)
- Overview of the existing methodologies (30min)
- Coffee break (10min)
- Synthesis of the GHG assessment method followed for the DestinE Platform: steps, scopes, data sources, emission factors (120min)

Training session 2 (27.05.2026)

- Reminder of the 1st session (20min)
- Status for DestinE and perspectives (60min)
- **Existing tools to support or valorise GHG assessment (45min)**
- **Conclusion (15min)**



Existing tools to valorise the GHG assessment

Three levels of ambition

Beyond measuring emissions, DestinE has an opportunity to **embed carbon data directly into its operations and services**.
The following tools are structured around three complementary objectives



Track & communicate the Platform footprint

- Monthly **GHG dashboard**
- SP individual **report**
- Pre-sales **carbon simulator**



Automate the full carbon footprint calculation

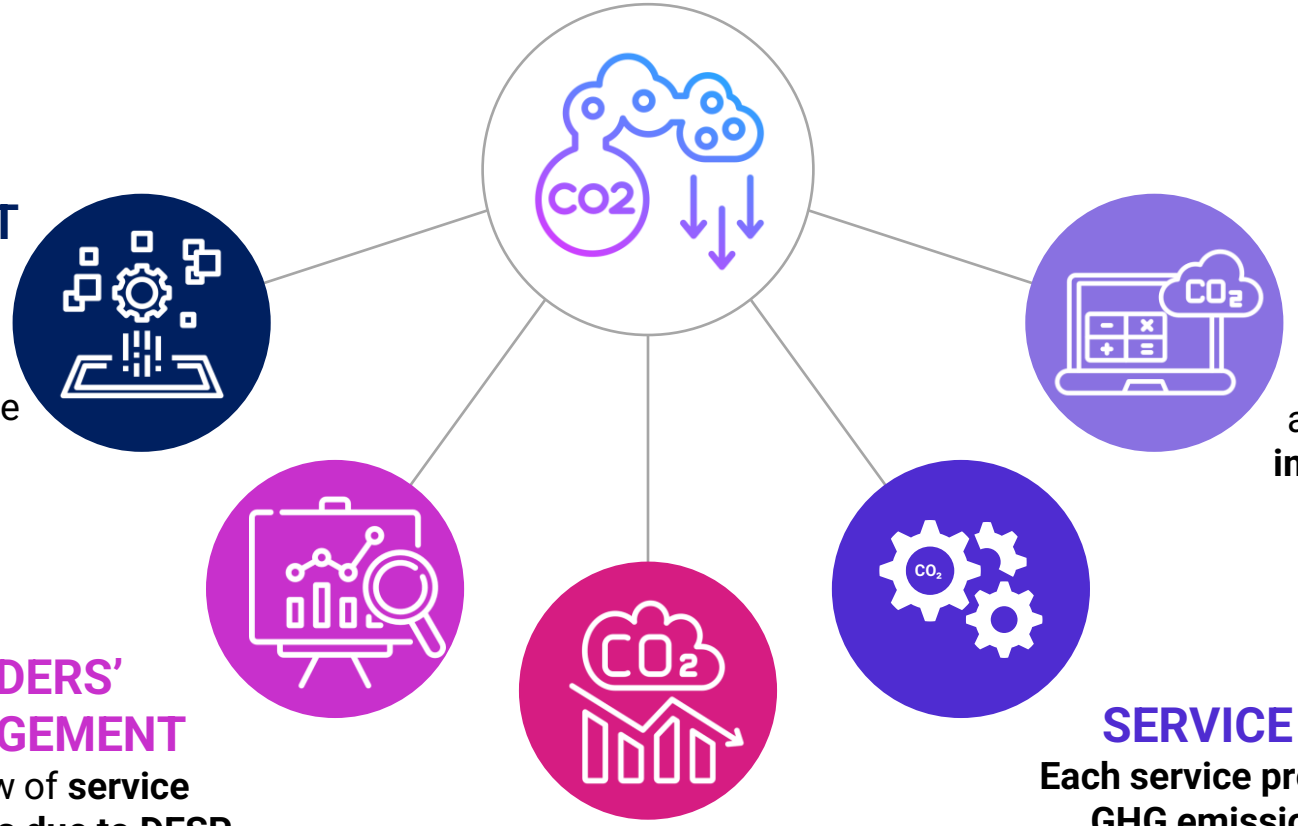
- Employee habits **surveys**
- **CodeCarbon** real-time tracking
- Connected **data pipeline**



Address specific use cases

- **Greenspector** eco-labelling
- Service **sobriety score**
- Environmental **certification**

Existing tools to support the GHG assessment – Carbon calculator



1 - PLATFORM FOOTPRINT

Serco to evaluate the **GHG emissions for DESP IaaS** (Public Cloud Compute & Storage) and publish results on DestinE's website on a **monthly basis**

2 - SERVICE PROVIDERS' FOOTPRINT MANAGEMENT

Serco to have an overview of **service providers' GHG emissions due to DESP IaaS** (Public Cloud Compute & Storage) and publish results on DestinE's website on a **monthly basis**

3 - SERVICE PROVIDER INDIVIDUAL FOOTPRINT

Each service provider to assess its GHG emissions on a **monthly basis**

4 - REAL-TIME SERVICE USAGE IMPACT

Each service providers to assess the **GHG emissions per request** on its service, **in real time**

Covered by Code Carbon

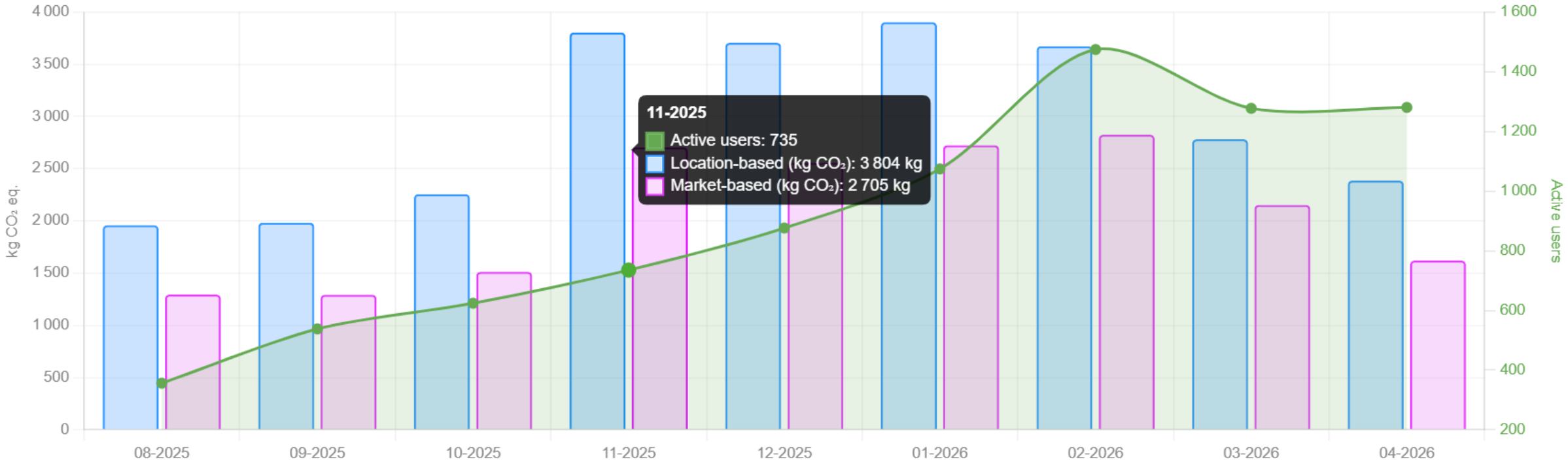
5 - PRE-SALES SIMULATION

Each service provider to have an assessment of the **environmental impact of the resources it will use**, before getting access to them

Existing tools to support the GHG assessment – Platforms' footprint

1 – PLATFORM FOOTPRINT

A dashboard that displays the **emissions reported by OVH Cloud**, covering **server**, **hardware manufacturing**, **electricity consumption** and **datacentres operations**. For now, the data only covers **computation** related emissions.



Existing tools to support the GHG assessment – Service providers' footprint

Destination Earth

INPUTS

Emission factors from OVH Cloud (per type of resource used)

Resources used per service

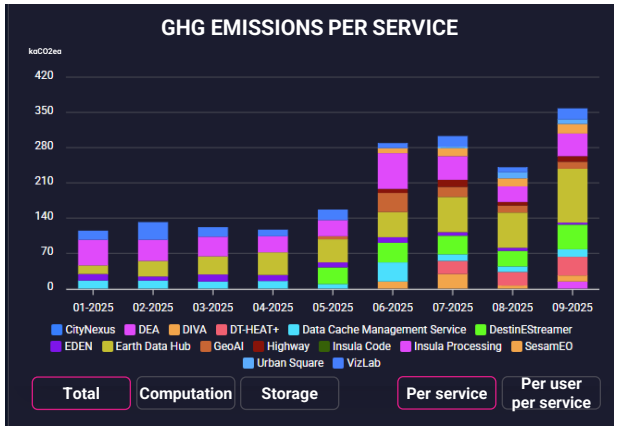
OVHcloud

2 - SERVICE PROVIDERS' FOOTPRINT MANAGEMENT

Add a specific graph on DestinE Platform Dashboard with Service providers' GHG emissions for end-users' awareness



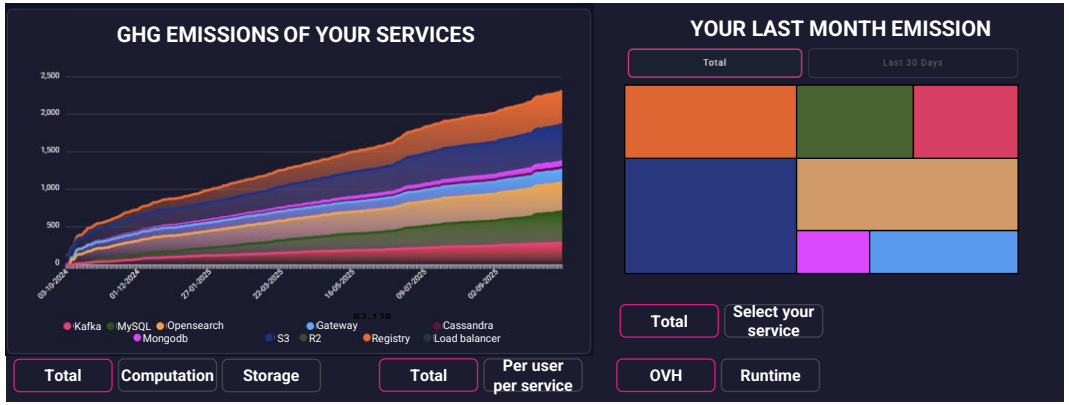
Existing DestinE Platform Dashboard



Additional graph:

- *Detailing monthly GHG emissions per service*
- *With additional filtering capability:*
  - *Total/Computation-related/Storage-related emissions*
- *With additional display capability:*
  - *Per service/per user per service*

(?) Check if Total IaaS-related emissions (from OVH Cloud monthly report) = Sum of SPs emissions. If no, indicate in the same graph the total IaaS-related emissions



New service:

- *Detailing monthly GHG emissions for a dedicated service providers*
- *With filtering capabilities, e.g.:*
  - *Total/Computation-related/Storage-related emissions*
  - *Per service used (if the service provider provides several services)*
  - *Per OVH service used*
  - *Per OVH flavor used (TBC)*
  - *Per environment (OVH/Runtime) (TBC)*
- *With additional display capability:*
  - *Total/per user per service*

3 - SERVICE PROVIDER INDIVIDUAL FOOTPRINT

Provide to each service provider a detailed report with GHG emissions per service deployed or product/flavor used

Existing tools to support the GHG assessment – Cost calculator extension

Destination Earth

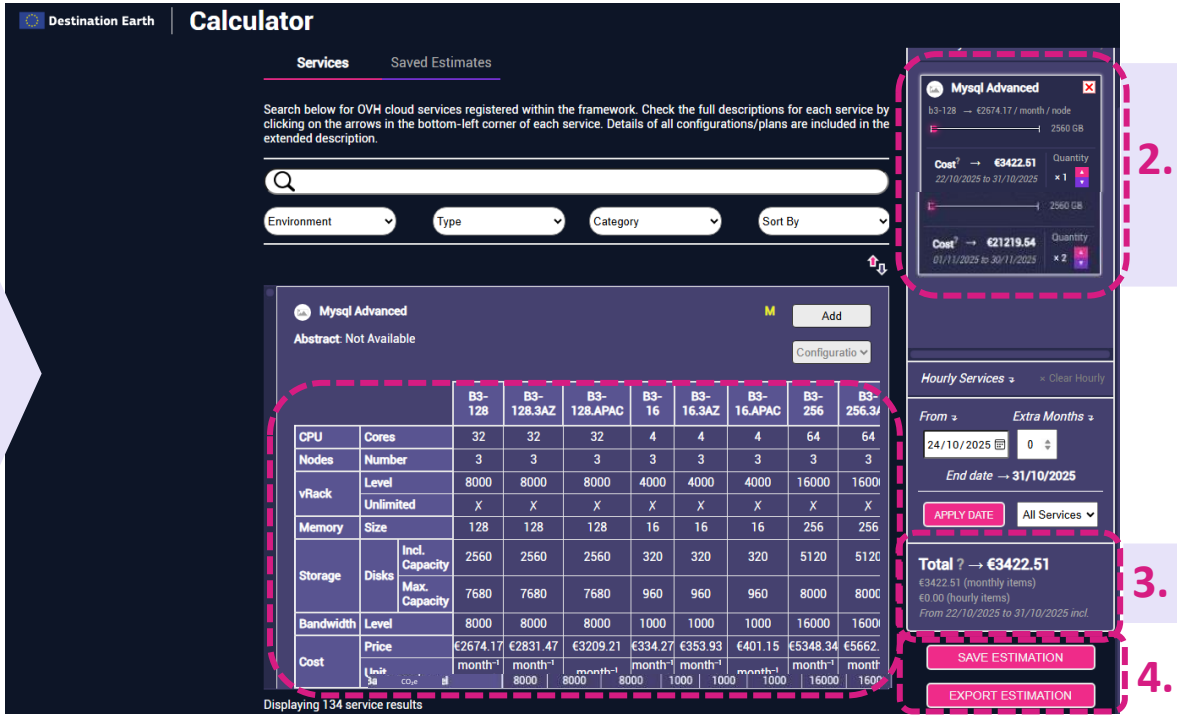
5 - PRE-SALES SIMULATION

The objective is to include a GHG emissions calculator in the existing cost calculator of the DestinE platform. The idea is for the users to be able to project their environmental impact in the same way as they could do it in terms of financial resources.

To do so, it is suggested to enrich the existing tables with new GHG data, imported from an Excel file shared by OVH on an annual basis, and to expand the calculating rules of the calculator with these environmental impacts.



Existing calculator on the DestinE platform







Objective cost & CO_2 equivalent impact calculator

EXISTING TOOLS TO SUPPORT THE GHG ASSESSMENT

4 categories of tools for environmental measurement and reporting

1



The leaders

Main providers of dedicated tools: **turnkey** and not very customisable
- Sweep, Greenly, Traace

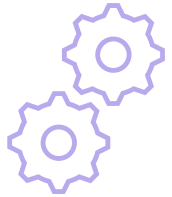
2



The challengers

More agile structures, with significant **customisation potential** for their customers
- DCO2, TakeAi, Sami, Greenscope

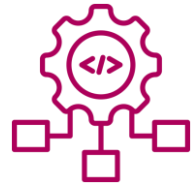
3



Ad hoc tools

Systems like PowerBI etc., which can be based on Excel
- BEGES

4



Existing suite modules

Integrate seamlessly with the company's IT system
- Microsoft or SAP sustainability

EXISTING TOOLS TO SUPPORT THE GHG ASSESSMENT

Comparison of the different tool categories

	The leaders	The challengers	Ad hoc tools	Suite modules
Examples	Sweep, Greenly, Traace	DCO2, TakeAir, Sami, Greenscope	Excel, PowerBI, BEGES	Microsoft-, SAP Sustainability
Offer	Turnkey, full-cycle GHG platform	Flexible, client adapted tools	Custome-built on existing tools	ESG modules in ERP/cloud systems
Best for	Fast deployment + regulatory coverage	Complex or niche perimeters	First assessments, full transparency	Large orgs with mature programmes
Watch out	Limited ICT/IaaS granularity	Less proven at scale	Manual, hard to audit, doesn't scale	6-18 month implementation
In a nutshell	*Speed and compliance flexibility*	*Tailored outcome, more involvement*	*Best entry point, low cost*	*Most powerful, most demanding*

Where does DestinE stand today?

The current assessment is built on ad hoc tools (Excel), which is a good starting point. As the perimeter grows and reporting obligations increase, moving towards a challenger tool would be the natural next step.

Existing tools to support the GHG assessment

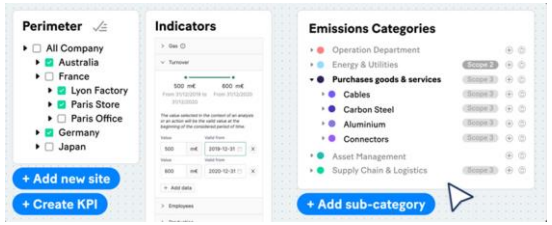
The leaders	The challengers	Ad hoc tools	Suite modules
Sweep, Greenly, Traace	DCO2, TakeAir, Sami, Greenscope	Excel, PowerBI, BEGES	Microsoft-, SAP Sustainability mgr.



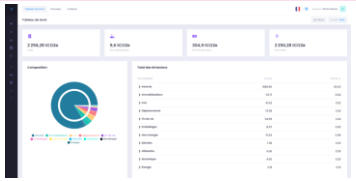
Sweep



Greenly



Traace



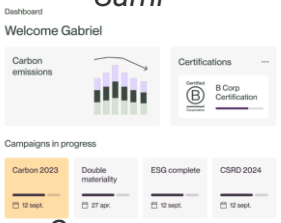
DCO2



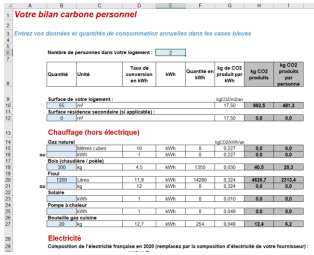
TakeAir



Sami



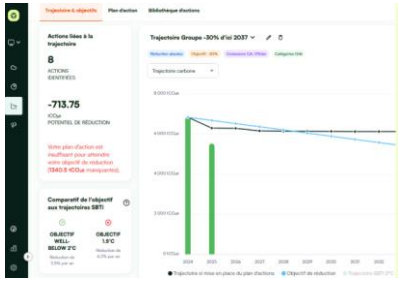
Greenscope



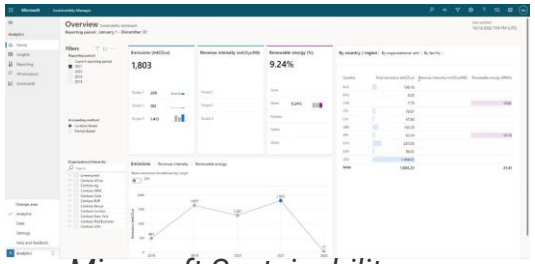
Excel (Bilan Carbone)



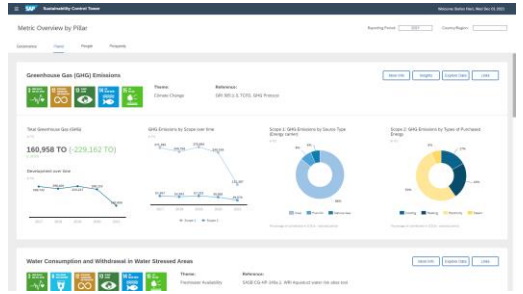
PowerBI



BEGES



Microsoft Sustainability mgr.



SAP Sustainability mgr.

to support the GHG assessment – Greenly

greenly

Founded in 2019, **Greenly** provides a **SaaS carbon management platform** helping businesses of all sizes measure, reduce and report their GHG emissions.

Ranked **top 3 carbon management platform globally** in 2025 (Sustainability Magazine), it monitors **280 million tCO_2e** across 3500+ organisations.

Greenly methodology

1 Connect your data sources

Automated integrations with accounting tools, ERPs, travel platforms, energy invoices and procurement systems. **AI-powered data collection** reduces manual input

2 Automated GHG calculation

Carbon assessment based on **GHG Protocol**, **ADEME** Base Carbone and **IPCC** factors across scope 1, 2 and 3**. Experts review** included to validate figures and methodology.

3 Action plan & regulatory reporting

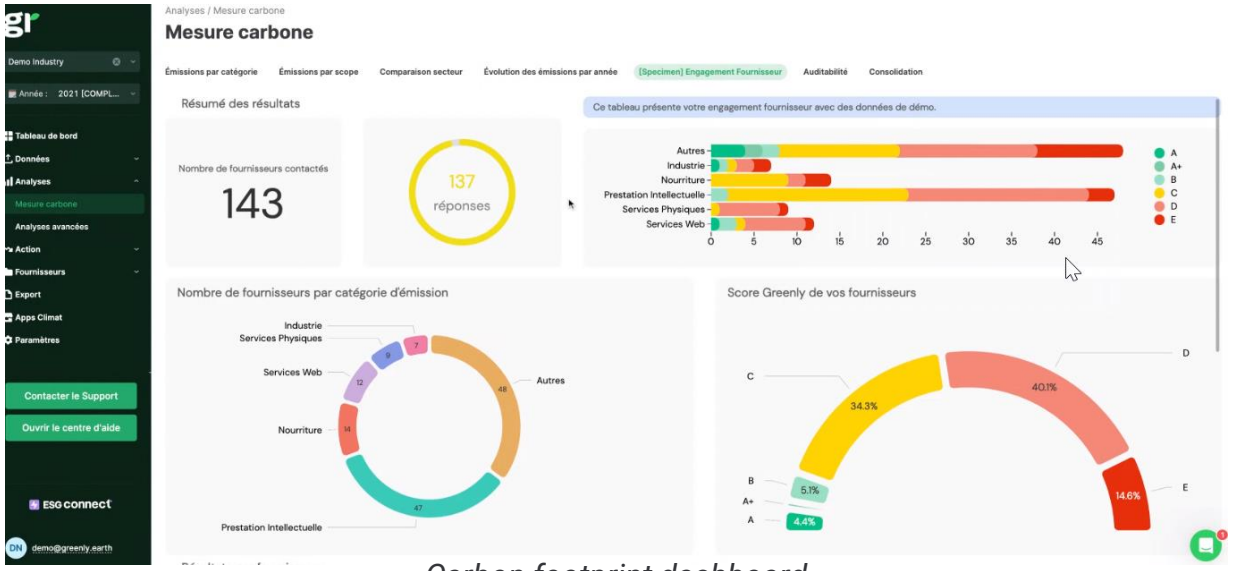
Personalised reduction roadmap, KPI tracking and pre-built templates for CSRD, CDP, Bilan Carbone and TCFD

⚠ *Greenly covers organisational-level GHG assessment well, but may require customisation to handle IaaS/cloud emission factors at the granularity needed for DestinE's specific perimeter*

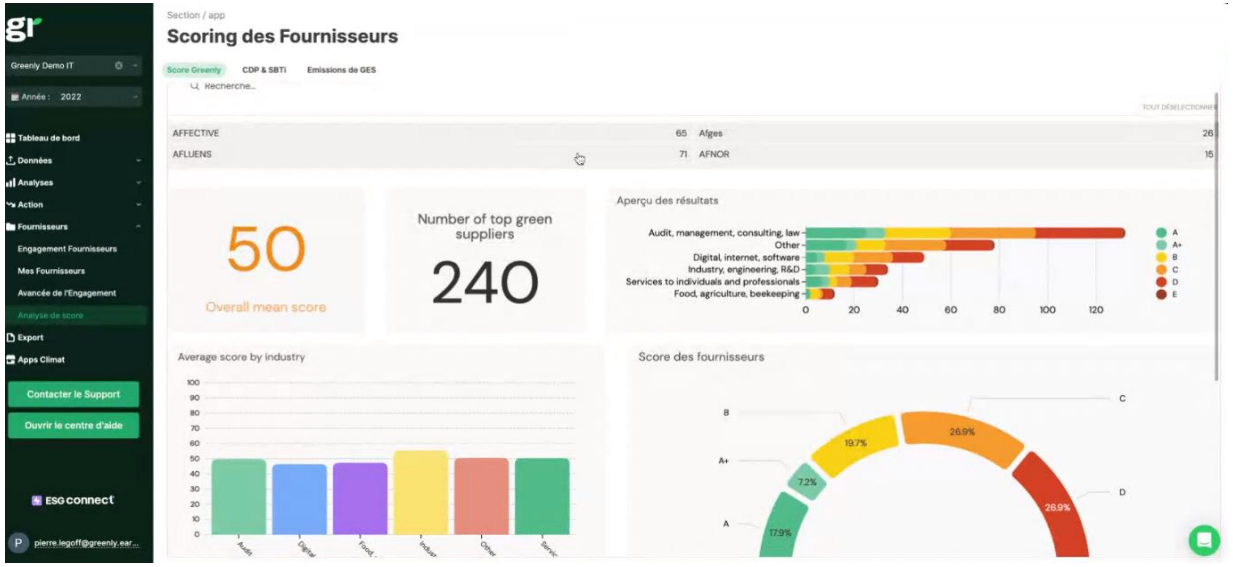
Greenly users

ARKEMA · AXA · BNP PARIBAS · Cerba HealthCare · Crédit Mutuel ARKEA · GLORY · HAYS · mc2i · DELTAPLUS · DURACELL · FAREVA · FORVIA faurecia · FRANCE PARE-BRISE · GENERALI · Schneider Electric · tessi · VEOLIA · Villeroy & Boch

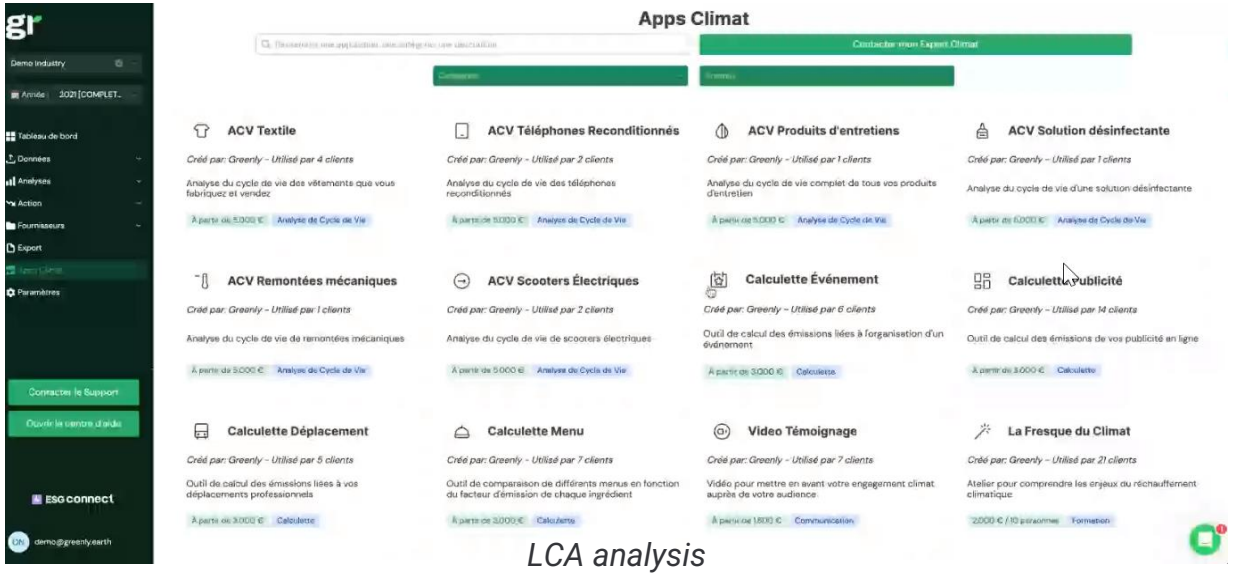
to support the GHG assessment – Greenly



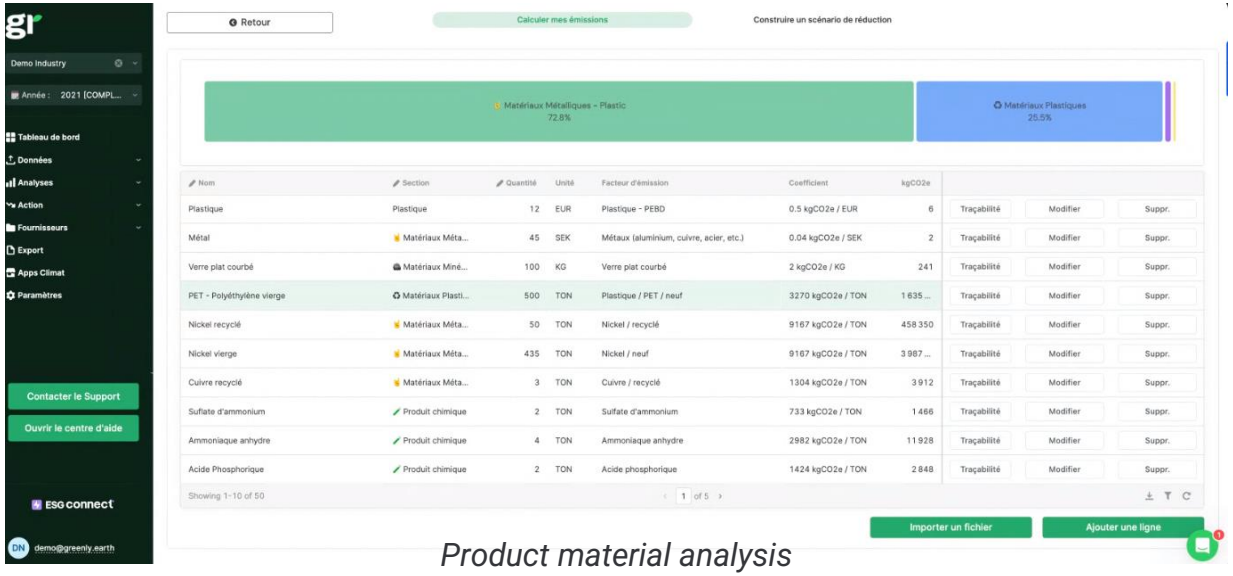
Carbon footprint dashboard



Supplier analysis



LCA analysis



Product material analysis

to support the GHG assessment – CodeCarbon

Open-source and free, CodeCarbon is a python package created in 2020 by AI researchers to estimate and **track carbon emissions** produced by computing workloads.

It measures **energy consumption** from CPU, GPU and RAM in real time and **converts it to CO_2e** using the local electricity grid's carbon intensity.

CodeCarbon methodology

1 Install & integrate

Add **2 lines of Python** to any existing script or pipeline. Compatible with all major ML frameworks (TensorFlow, PyTorch, Scikit-learn) and CI/CD tools. **No infrastructure change** required.

2 Measure in real time

Periodically samples CPU, GPU, and RAM power draw. Multiplies hardware energy consumption (kWh) by the carbon intensity of the local electricity grid (updated per region and cloud zone)

3 Report & optimise

Outputs an **emissions log** (kg CO_2e per run, per function, per experiment). Integrates with dashboards (Weights & Biases, CometML) for **tracking and comparison across runs** or developers.

⚠ *CodeCarbon only measures Python compute workloads. It does not cover storage, networking or non-python services. For DestinE, it is complementary to the OVH calculator, not a replacement: CodeCarbon fills the real-time, develop-facing gap*

CodeCarbon supporters

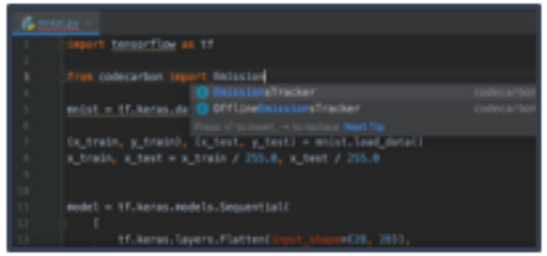
clever cloud · DATA FOR GOOD · GitHub · moz://a

CodeCarbon is made freely available to the community as an opensource tool

Existing tools to support the GHG assessment – UC3 & code carbon

The two initiatives are **consistent**, as they **do not answer to the same need**, and each one **covers the potential gaps** of the other

CODE CARBON PACKAGE



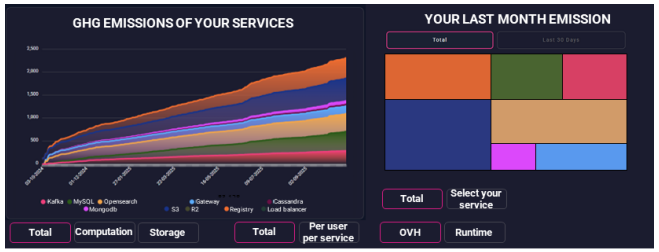
\+

- Can be used for real-time estimation, to raise user's awareness on their impact
- Enable parametrization at service provider's level
- Already available

\–

- Only for Python
- Requires an effort to be integrated by Service Providers
- Not based on OVH figures

USE CASE 3 - SERVICE PROVIDER INDIVIDUAL FOOTPRINT



\+

- Enabling pragmatic and accurate analysis of hotspots view an aggregated monthly view
- Ensures homogeneous so comparable figures between service providers, whatever their code language
- Provide accurate figures from OVH (e.g. market-based), with a detailed granularity (flavor)
- No effort of integration from Service Providers

\–

- Do not cover real-time estimations, not focused on users
- Same tool for all services (but with filtering capabilities)
- To be implemented (specifications to be co-built with pilot SPs)

Existing tools to support the GHG assessment – Greenspector eco-label (1/2) Destination Earth

Greenspector

Founded in 2010, **Greenspector** provides SaaS solutions for managing **environmental impact** and performance of web, IoT, or mobile services.

The company is labelled by Solar Impulse, and has **contributed to ISO**, Afnor, and W3C working groups, as well as to multiple scientific publications

Greenspector footprint methodology

1 Describe the user journey

2 Launch the measuring on the test bench

3 Pilot sobriety and performance



⚠ *Only the frontend is being assessed → need for DestinE to cross with computation/storage data*

Greenspector users

ACCOR, LVMH, KERING, PARIS 2024, CA Technologies & Services, BPCE Solutions Informatiques, BNP PARIBAS, SOCIETE GENERALE, orange, bouygues, Ministère de l'Intérieur, Ministère des Solidarités et de la Santé, Ministère de la Transition écologique et de la Cohésion des territoires, ENEDIS, SNCF Connect & Tech, AIRFRANCE, Leclerc, DECATHLON, fortuneo Banque, Belfius, ING, AVIVA, SNCF, AIRBUS, bruxelles environnement, Bordeaux Métropole, Nantes Métropole, france.tv

Serco Business

Existing tools to support the GHG assessment – Greenspector eco-label (2/2)

EXAMPLES OF DELIVERABLES



KPI and associated dashboard



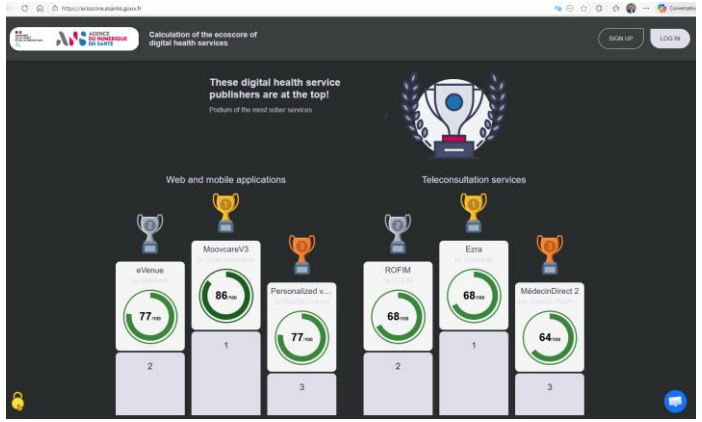
Certificate

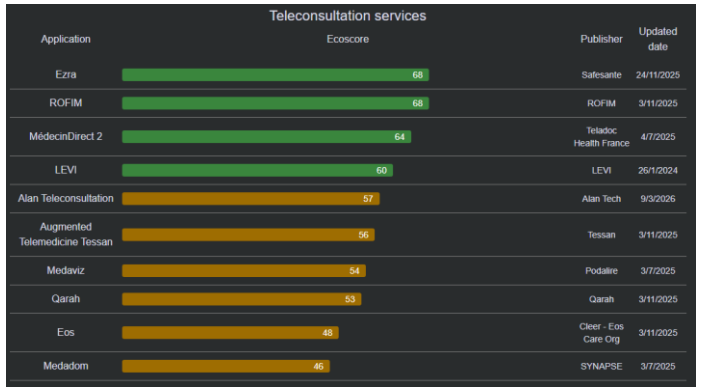


Badge for website

USE CASE: ECOSCORE OF FRENCH HEALTHCARE APPS

To be published on the official health web portal of the French government, third-party apps should obtain their ecoscore using Greenspector.
Results are publicly displayed on the website.





Destination Earth



Training session 1 (22.05.2026)

- Ice breaker & definition and key concepts (30min)
- Overview of the existing methodologies (30min)
- Coffee break (10min)
- Synthesis of the GHG assessment method followed for the DestinE Platform: steps, scopes, data sources, emission factors (120min)

Training session 2 (27.05.2026)

- Reminder of the 1st session (20min)
- Status for DestinE and perspectives (60min)
- Existing tools to support or valorise GHG assessment (45min)
- **Conclusion (15min)**

Session 2: lessons learnt & key takeaways

Key concepts:

- **A GHG assessment is a cycle** – annual updates and governance matter as much as the first measurement
- **Small actions matter at scale** – a dietary shift or one year extra on a device has a quantified, real impact
- **DestinE's mission and footprint are connected** – a platform built to model climate change should lead by example

DestinE's current position

- Total footprint: **94t CO_2e** for 2025
- Top two sources: **employee habits** (54%) and **IaaS computation & storage** (35%)
- Three possible improvements: precise **storage data**, IT device **lifespan validation**, **uncertainty quantification**

Reduction potential & trajectory

- **-23t CO_2e (-25%)** achievable from quantified actions
- Priority actions: server relocation (-8% to -14%), dietary shift (-5t), plane travel reduction (-1,3t)
- Long-term decarbonisation targets aligned with SBTi and ITU-T L.1470:
  - **-20% per active user** vs 2030 vs 2025
  - **-75% in absolute** by 2040 vs 2030
  - **-90% in absolute** by 2050 vs 2030

Tools landscape

External tools	*Purpose*
Leaders (Greenly, Sweep)	Turnkey CCF platforms (fast but not ICT granular)
Challengers (DCO2, Sami)	Flexible (ideal for specific and complex measurement needs)
Ad hoc (Excel, Power BI)	Perfect for first assessments (Current approach for DestinE)
Suite models (Microsoft, SAP)	For mature ESG programmes at scale

***Internal tools in development**: OVH Carbon Calculator (platform + SP dashboards), CodeCarbon (real-time compute tracking), Greenspector (service eco-labelling), Pre-sales carbon simulator*

END OF SESSION 2

THANK YOU !

You cannot manage what you don't measure.
But measuring is only the beginning



3'

This anonymous questionnaire is to gather feedback on the session in order to improve future trainings

Don't forget to give us feedback ☺

DestinE Platform

PLATFORM.DESTINE.EU

GHG FOOTPRINT BASICS

DIGITAL RESPONSIBILITY

