

CLIMATE CHANGE / Presentation of the Group's carbon footprint and reduction targets

The Group is aware of the challenges facing its sector in terms of energy transition. The oil and gas industry plays a key role in energy access, and energy is essential to meet people's basic needs (transportation, heating, keeping cool, lighting, cooking) and support their development. Nevertheless, even today, a large proportion of the population in many of the regions in which Rubis operates (Africa in particular) is deprived of access to energy. The Group accordingly has a key role to play.

That said, the changing expectations of society and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions worldwide are prompting the Group to strike a balance between the expectations of customers who want access to affordable energy and the need to contribute to the fight against climate change by reducing CO₂ emissions related to its activities.

Today, Rubis has undertaken to further integrate energy transition challenges into its strategy.

In 2020, to make concrete progress towards growth that is less dependent on fossil fuels, the Group set up a governance system involving all levels of management.

In this context, Rubis has identified as the main pillars of its Climate strategy:

- reducing the carbon impact of its activities by optimizing its energy consumption; to this end, Rubis Énergie has set a target of reducing its CO₂ emissions (scopes 1 and 2) by 20% in 2030 (*versus* 2019); and
- contributing to the development of a less carbon-intensive society by continuing to develop energy transition solutions and promoting the use of low-carbon energies (biofuels, HVO, etc.) by its customers.

Although there are many avenues to be explored, significant technological, societal and economic challenges remain in relation to reducing the proportion of fossil fuels in the energy mix and making less carbon-intensive energies available to all.

In order for these solutions to be successful and drive progress, they must be adapted to the specific characteristics of each of our regions. Lastly, to be sustainable, growth must also be inclusive. It is therefore essential that the policies implemented to promote the transition to a low-emission and climate-change-resilient economy have a positive social impact.

Rubis is already directly involved in the innovation and rollout of low-carbon solutions (synthetic diesel, green hydrogen, CO₂ capture by algae, biological carbon sink), while developing training and employment and improving the local and global environmental footprint.

RISKS

Climate challenges are included in the Group's risk analysis processes, particularly its risk mapping.

The climate risks to which Rubis, and more specifically Rubis Énergie, is exposed, are grouped into two main categories: physical risk and transition risk.

To address these risks and define its transition trajectory, Rubis follows the “measure, reduce, offset” approach. To better assess its carbon footprint, the Group has commissioned comprehensive Bilan Carbone® assessments of its activities since 2019. The scope covered all the activities, as well as products sold, so as to identify the most effective means of reducing it. The assessment was carried out in accordance with the methodology designed by Ademe (Agence de l'Environnement et de la Maîtrise de l'Énergie), based on the recommendations of ISO 14064-1 and the GHG Protocol and was carried out in the first year with the support of an Ademe-certified firm that trained Rubis' teams in carbon accounting.

This carbon accounting method records carbon emissions across three scopes:

- scope 1: direct emissions from the fixed or movable facilities located within the Company's organizational scope;
- scope 2: indirect emissions related to the production of electricity, heat and cold used;
- scope 3: other indirect emissions generated by third-party activities upstream or downstream from the Company's activities.

PRESENTATION OF THE *BILAN CARBONE*®

<i>(in kt CO₂ eq.)</i>	2020	2019
Scope 1⁽¹⁾ Direct greenhouse gas emissions		
Retail & marketing	31	28 ⁽²⁾
Support & services (refining/shipping)	179	206 ⁽³⁾
Total scope 1 Retail & marketing/support & services	210	234
Scope 2⁽¹⁾ Indirect emissions related to the sites' energy consumption		
Retail & marketing	6	4.4
Support & services	1.8	1.4 ⁽⁴⁾
Total scope 2 Retail & marketing/Support & services	7.8	5.8
TOTAL SCOPES 1 AND 2	217.8	239.8
Scope 3⁽¹⁾ Other indirect emissions		
Retail & marketing/support & services	12,319	13,719
• <i>of which customers' end use of products sold</i>	12,165	13,537
TOTAL SCOPE 3	12,319	13,719

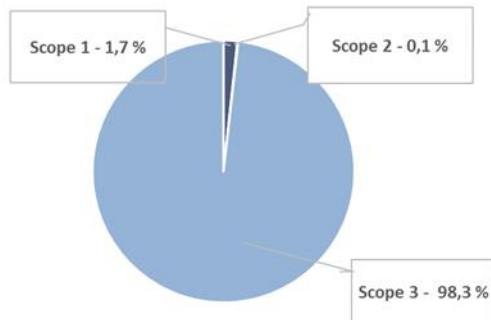
(1) See breakdown of items calculated for each of scopes 1, 2 and 3.

(2) Change in the breakdown of emissions between the support & services division and the retail & marketing division, with no change in the total for 2019.

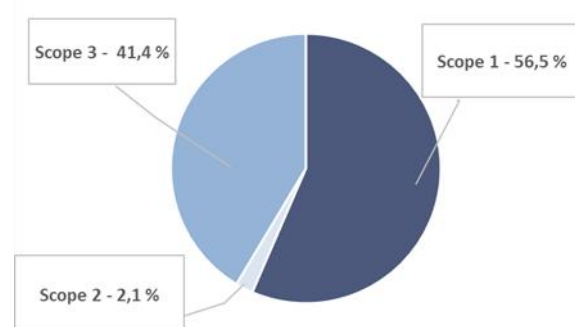
(3) Restatement due to a change in methodology: certain emissions relating to shipping are smoothed out over four years, 25% each year, due to management methods.

(4) Restatement due to a material error (overestimation of electricity consumption in 2019).

OVERALL BREAKDOWN OF SCOPES 1, 2 AND 3



BREAKDOWN OF SCOPES 1, 2 AND 3 EXCLUDING EMISSIONS RELATED TO THE USE OF PRODUCTS SOLD



Reduction target

Rubis Energie has developed an action plan to reduce its CO₂ emissions. Its design is based on a broad consultation of subsidiaries and functional departments, with the support of consultants specialised in each of its key businesses (land transport, shipping, refining, storage site management). On the basis of this consolidated action plan, defined for the period 2019-2030, the Group has designed a reduction target for emissions directly linked to its operational activities (scopes 1 and 2).

The levers identified to achieve this objective are based on initiatives by Rubis Energie and its subsidiaries, as well as on technological and regulatory advances by partners and suppliers of the resources used directly by the Group to operate.

The objective thus defined is a 20% reduction by 2030, with the ambition of reaching -32% in favourable technological and regulatory conditions.

Ultimately, the aim is to reduce the carbon footprint of all its scopes.