

Climate action report



MARCH 2025

BCE

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About this report

BCE welcomes the increased demand from our stakeholders for transparency regarding our climate actions. We also believe it is important to detail how climate-related risks and opportunities can affect our business.

As climate-related reporting evolves, we continue to monitor reporting against leading climate-related frameworks, including the standards of the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) since the Task Force on Climate-related Finance Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations have now been integrated into the ISSB standards. In this report, we voluntarily report information, without limiting our disclosure to what is material to BCE, in order to provide a more comprehensive picture to stakeholders of the topics discussed herein.

In this report, “we”, “us”, “our”, “BCE” and “the company” mean, as the context may require, either BCE Inc. or, collectively, BCE Inc., Bell Canada, their subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates. “Bell” means, as the context may require, either Bell Canada or, collectively, Bell Canada, its subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates. Data contained in this report aligns to the same reporting entities as this report’s financial statements, covering the BCE group of companies. However, we have completed a number of transactions in 2024, including acquisitions, dispositions, partnerships and investments, such as the acquisition of OUTFRONT Media Inc.’s Canadian out-of-home (OOH) media business, OUTEDGE Media Canada (OUTEDGE), as well as the acquisition of HGC Technologies Inc. (HGC Technologies), Stratejm Inc. (Stratejm) and CloudKettle Inc. (CloudKettle). The disclosures presented herein exclude, due to data availability, the impacts associated with acquisitions that took place during the reporting period. This report covers the period from January 1 to December 31, 2024, as at December 31, 2024, except for energy consumption, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and supplier engagement performance, which are based on data from July 1 of the previous year to June 30 of the reporting year. This report is dated March 6, 2025. It is our 5th report focused on climate-related disclosures.

Explanation of certain climate-related terms, metrics and targets

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) defines GHG as gases in the atmosphere that absorb and emit radiation at specific wavelengths. This causes an increase in temperature also known as the greenhouse effect. The main GHGs are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O), but there are other GHGs, such as sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆), hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), and perfluorocarbons (PFCs). The commonly used unit to measure GHG emissions is tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e). To calculate GHG emissions in tCO₂e, the individual Global Warming Potential (GWP) of the GHG must be considered. Each GHG has different characteristics that give it a specific lifetime in the atmosphere and radiation absorption properties. The GWP accounts for these characteristics in the emission of a unit of each gas, and compares them to the emission of a unit of CO₂. The larger the GWP, the more a given gas warms the Earth compared to CO₂ within the same timeframe. The IPCC provides GWP values that are used across countries and industries in order to have a unified factor for GHG emissions accounting and comparison.

The following definitions, as well as our methodologies and assumptions used to evaluate our GHG emissions, are aligned with the [GHG protocol](#).

Scope 1 GHG emissions

Scope 1 emissions are direct GHG emissions from sources that are controlled by Bell and are associated with fuel consumed by fleet vehicles, buildings, telecommunication towers and generators. To calculate our scope 1 emissions, we used the CO₂e emission factors from the Government of Canada's Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada, part of the National Inventory Report (NIR).

Scope 2 GHG emissions

Scope 2 emissions are indirect GHG emissions, and are associated with the consumption of purchased electricity, heating/cooling and steam required by Bell's activities. They can be calculated according to the following two accounting methodologies:

Scope 2 - location-based

The location-based GHG method relies on the average energy-generation emission factors for specific geographical regions, such as provinces or countries. This method uses emission factors that represent the average emissions intensity of the power grids supplying the energy consumed by Bell. The CO₂e emission factors are sourced from the Government of Canada's Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada, part of the National Inventory Report (NIR).

Scope 2 - market-based

The market-based GHG method is used when Bell acquires electricity bundled with contractual instruments, or purchases contractual instruments independently. The emission factors used in this method are specified within the contractual agreements with the applicable supplier. This approach is relevant for operations in markets that offer consumers the ability to select differentiated electricity products.

We use market-based GHG accounting to evaluate our GHG targets.

Operational emissions

The sum of scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions are sometimes collectively referred to in this report as "operational emissions."

Scope 3 GHG emissions

Scope 3 emissions cover all indirect emissions (not included in scope 2) that occur in our value chain, including both upstream and downstream emissions. GHG emissions from scope 3 occur from sources owned or controlled by other entities in Bell's value chain (such as our suppliers, employees and customers). As a result, measuring scope 3 emissions is more complex than measuring scope 1 and scope 2 emissions, for which we are able to obtain primary data (such as litres of fuel consumed within our vehicle fleet and kilowatt-hours of electricity consumed within our buildings). For scope 3 categories for which primary data is not available, we have to rely on secondary data (such as financial data and industry-average data from published databases). For the purchased goods and services category, among others, the CO₂e emission factors are sourced from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - U.S. Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (USEEIO) database 2018 and are converted to CAD and adjusted for inflation, and for the business travel category, the CO₂e emission factors are sourced from US Environmental Protection Agency Center for Corporate Climate Leadership. The complexity of this data collection contributes to uncertainty in scope 3 emissions measurement. Scope 3 emissions represent the majority of BCE's GHG emissions and are excluded from our target of carbon neutral operations in 2025.

We have restated 2020 and 2023 results for categories 7 - Employee commuting, 9 - Downstream transportation and distribution, 11 - Use of sold products and 12 - End-of-life treatment of sold products to account for more accurate data that has been obtained to calculate those categories. In addition, 2023 results for categories 1 - Purchased goods and services and 3 - Fuel and energy-related activities, have been recalculated to correct minor miscalculations. The impact of these restatements is an increase in our scope 3 emissions of 4% in 2020 and 9% in 2023.

Accordingly, we have also restated our 2020 base year and 2023 emissions for our science-based targets to reduce our scope 3 GHG emissions from all categories other than purchased goods and services. The impact of these restatements is an increase of 20% in 2020 base year and our updated result for 2023 progress is 42% instead of 26%. As part of the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi) guidelines, we will submit the new base year and any subsequent target change to the SBTi for approval in 2025.

GHG emissions absolute variation from base year 2020

We present our GHG emissions absolute variation of the scope 1 and scope 2 (market-based) GHG emissions from a 2020 base year. This is calculated as the mathematical accuracy of the variation of the 2024 scope 1 and scope 2 (market-based) GHG emissions compared to the 2020 base year Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions.

Carbon abatement ratio

Bell provides a number of technological solutions that enable our customers to reduce their GHG emissions by optimizing transport, energy use and asset operations. Audio, video and web conferencing, teleworking, cloud services, e-billing, energy management, fleet management and tank monitoring are some examples of such technological solutions. Since there is no official or standardized way to calculate the carbon abatement enabled by technology services, a combination of public studies has been leveraged to calculate the carbon abatement of our products and services. We have worked with Groupe AGECO, a third-party consultant with expertise in GHG emissions quantification, to reference existing Information and Communications Technology (ICT) industry methodologies from [Global Enabling Sustainability Initiative \(GeSI\)](#), [BT Group/Carbon Trust](#) and [AT&T](#) to estimate the carbon reduction capacity of our products and services used by our customers. The calculation is based on assumptions that are dependent on customers' behaviour over which Bell has no control. These estimated benefits are calculated using the carbon abatement ratio, which represents the GHG emissions estimated to have been avoided by our customers through the use of our technological solutions in comparison to our own operational (scope 1 and 2) GHG emissions. To do so, GHG emissions are estimated in a business-as-usual case where carbon reduction technology is not used, compared to the case where Bell's technological solutions are used. The avoided GHG emissions correspond to the difference between the emissions estimated to have been generated in a business-as-usual case compared to the case where Bell's technological solutions are used. The emissions generated by Bell in providing solutions to customers are not deducted from the total carbon abatement provided by the solutions, but are included in our operational emissions. Only the benefits resulting from technologies deployed to our customers are considered—environmental benefits associated with solutions implemented within Bell's own operations are not included. An example of how the calculations were made is provided in the following table:

Business-as-usual scenario	A physical meeting in one room between two or more participants, including the transportation to the meeting location.
Bell's solution	A virtual meeting through a cloud-hosted platform with integrated video and audio conferencing, online presentations, shared applications and group document editing. Users can share their entire or part of their desktop, or a specific application with a small group
Carbon abatement	GHG emissions avoided from business travel for a meeting due to the use of Bell's web conferencing solution.

The calculation method of the carbon abatement ratio is based on existing methodologies developed in the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) sector. The calculation, as shown below, is based on assumptions that are dependent on customers' behaviour over which Bell has no control.

$$\text{Carbon abatement ratio} = \frac{\text{GHG emissions (business-as-usual case)} - \text{GHG emissions (using Bell's solutions case)}}{\text{Bell's total operational GHG emissions (scope 1 \& 2)}}$$

Our 2020 carbon abatement ratio has been restated in order to account for improved data which became available in 2023 for two of our products, Cloud Services and Dematerialization Services. The Cloud Services adjustment reflects a more accurate virtual machine to physical server ratio, which is data that was previously more conservatively estimated. With respect to Dematerialization Services, in 2023 we incorporated a more accurate understanding of user profiles and their distribution within our Dematerialization Services (the Internet). Previous allocation of users in Dematerialization Services with different GHG avoidance potentials led to an overestimation of avoided emissions from these services. As a result of the foregoing adjustments, our 2020 carbon abatement ratio has decreased from 5.2 to 4.0.

Carbon neutrality

We will measure our carbon neutrality performance based on our operational GHG emissions (scope 1 and 2 emissions in tonnes of CO₂e) minus GHG emissions offset by carbon credits purchased (in tonnes of CO₂e). To be carbon neutral, the total must be equal to zero or lower.

To achieve our target to have carbon neutral operations in 2025, we will need to purchase a significant amount of carbon credits to offset our scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions that will not have been avoided by internal initiatives. In 2024, our scope 1 and 2 emissions represented 9% of our total carbon footprint. Our target for carbon neutral operations excludes our scope 3 emissions, which represented 91% of our carbon footprint in 2024.

Science-based targets

Science-based targets provide a clearly-defined pathway to reduce GHG emissions, for companies aiming to prevent the worst impacts of climate change. Targets are considered 'science-based' if they are in line with what the latest climate science deems necessary to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement, limiting global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. The SBTi brings together a team of experts to provide companies with independent assessment and validation of targets.

The SBTi approved our science-based targets in 2022, which are:

- Reduce our absolute operational GHG emissions (scope 1 and 2) by 58% by 2030, from a 2020 base year – in line with a 1.5°C trajectory (SBT1).
- Reach 64% of our suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services with science-based targets by 2026 (SBT2).
- Reduce our absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from all categories other than purchased goods and services by 42% by 2030, from a 2020 base year (SBT3).⁽¹⁾

Our science-based targets may be adjusted in the future because the SBTi requires that targets be recalculated (following the most recent applicable SBTi criteria and recommendations) at a minimum every five years, or more often if significant organizational changes occur (i.e., business acquisitions/divestitures) or upon the restatement of GHG emissions.

⁽¹⁾ Scope 3 categories covered by this target exclude indirect scope 3 GHG emissions from our purchased goods and services which represented 59% of our carbon footprint in 2024. It includes GHG emissions from capital goods, fuel and energy-related activities, upstream transportation and distribution, waste generated in operations, business travel, employee commuting, downstream transportation and distribution, use of sold products, end-of-life treatment of sold products, franchises and investments.

Net-zero target

BCE's carbon neutrality is different than, and independent of, the SBTi's net-zero target. Net-zero refers to the state in which an organization reduces GHG emissions in its entire value chain (i.e., scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions) to as close to zero as possible (with a minimum reduction of at least 90%) and neutralizes⁽¹⁾ any remaining emissions such that its net global GHG emissions balance to zero. As of March 2025, BCE does not have a net-zero target.

Verification and assurance

GRI 2-5

The content of this report been reviewed and approved by BCE employees at the vice president and director level who are responsible for the accuracy and completeness of the non-financial information disclosed, in accordance with our Certification Procedures related to ESG Disclosures.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC) has conducted a limited assurance engagement to verify our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions data. This verification covered our Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions, as well as Scope 3 emissions for Categories 1 and 6. Additionally, PwC verified the year-on-year changes in our Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 Category 6 emissions, along with the absolute variation of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from a 2020 base year. This verification supports our progress towards meeting our Science-Based Targets (SBT1 and SBT2). The results are documented in a [Limited Assurance Report](#) available in the Responsibility section of our BCE.ca website.

⁽¹⁾ According to SBTi, neutralize means that carbon is removed from the atmosphere and permanently stored in geological, terrestrial, or ocean reservoirs, or in products.

Caution concerning forward-looking statements

This report contains forward-looking statements including, without limitation, statements relating to our business outlook, objectives, plans and strategic priorities, including, in particular, our objectives concerning energy savings and reductions in the level of our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions including, without limitation, our carbon neutrality (scope 1 and 2 only) target and our science-based targets, our carbon abatement objectives, business opportunities that could result from climate change and the potential positive impact thereof on our company, expected savings, the expected financial and operational impacts on our company of various climate-related events, and other statements that are not or do not refer to historical facts. A statement we make is forward-looking when it uses what we know and expect today to make a statement about the future. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by the words *assumption, goal, guidance, objective, outlook, project, strategy, target, commitment* and other similar expressions or future or conditional verbs such as *aim, anticipate, believe, could, expect, intend, may, plan, seek, should, strive* and *will*. All such forward-looking statements are made pursuant to the 'safe harbour' provisions of applicable Canadian securities laws and of the *United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995*.

Unless otherwise indicated by us, forward-looking statements in this Report describe our expectations as at March 6, 2025 and, accordingly, are subject to change after such date. Except as may be required by applicable securities laws, we do not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Forward-looking statements, by their very nature, are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties and are based on several assumptions, both general and specific, which give rise to the possibility that actual results or events could differ materially from our expectations expressed in, or implied by, such forward-looking statements and that our business outlook, objectives, plans and strategic priorities may not be achieved. These statements are not guarantees of future performance or events, and we caution you against relying on any of these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are presented in this report for the purpose of assisting readers in understanding, in particular, certain key elements of our climate-related risks and opportunities and environmental, social and governance (ESG) objectives, and in obtaining a better understanding of our anticipated operating environment. Readers are cautioned, however, that such information may not be appropriate for other purposes.

We have made certain economic, market, operational and other assumptions in preparing the forward-looking statements contained in this report, which include, without limitation, the assumptions described in this cautionary statement as well as in the subsections of BCE's 2024 annual Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) for the year ended December 31, 2024 (BCE 2024 Annual MD&A) entitled Assumptions, which subsections are incorporated by reference in this cautionary statement. The BCE 2024 Annual MD&A has been filed by BCE with the Canadian provincial securities regulatory authorities (available at Sedarplus.ca) and with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (available at SEC.gov), and is also available at BCE.ca. Subject to various factors, we believe that our assumptions were reasonable at March 6, 2025. If our assumptions turn out to be inaccurate, actual results or events could be materially different from what we expect.

Important risk factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, the previously-mentioned forward-looking statements and other forward-looking statements contained in this report include, but are not limited to the risks described in this report as well as in section 9, *Business risks* of the BCE 2024 Annual MD&A, which section is incorporated by reference in this cautionary statement. In particular, please refer to the sections entitled "Climate-related risks and opportunities" and "Climate scenario analysis" of this report, for a description of certain climate-related risks that could adversely affect our business operations, revenues or expenditures.

Forward-looking statements contained in this report for periods beyond 2025 involve longer term assumptions and estimates than forward-looking statements for 2025 and are consequently subject to greater uncertainty. They assume, unless otherwise indicated, that the relevant assumptions and risks described in the BCE 2024 Annual MD&A will remain substantially unchanged during such periods.

We caution readers that the risk factors described in the previously-mentioned sections and other sections of this report and the BCE 2024 Annual MD&A are not the only ones that could affect us. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial may also have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, liquidity, financial results or reputation. We regularly consider potential acquisitions, dispositions, mergers, business combinations, investments, monetizations, joint ventures and other transactions, some of which may be significant. Except as otherwise indicated by us, forward-looking statements do not reflect the potential impact of any such transactions or of special items that may be announced or that may occur after March 6, 2025. The financial impact of these transactions and special items can be complex and depends on the facts particular to each of them. We therefore cannot describe the expected impact in a meaningful way or in the same way we present known risks affecting our business.

Assumptions and risk factors relating to GHG emissions reduction and supplier engagement targets

Our GHG emissions reduction and supplier engagement targets are based on a number of assumptions including, without limitation, the following principal assumptions:

- Our ability to purchase a significant amount of high-quality credible carbon credits and/or renewable energy certificates (RECs) to offset or reduce, as applicable, our GHG emissions
- The carbon offset will be permanent and will not be reversed, in whole or in part, prior to the date of our targets
- No significant increase in electricity grid emissions intensity over which we have no control
- Sufficient supplier engagement and collaboration in setting their own science-based targets
- The successful and timely implementation of various corporate and business initiatives to reduce our electricity and fuel consumption, as well as reduce other direct and indirect GHG emissions enablers
- Availability of sufficient funds to be allocated to the implementation of initiatives to reduce our electricity and fuel consumption
- No significant cost increase in solutions and initiatives identified to be implemented to achieve our targets
- No new corporate initiatives, business acquisitions, business divestitures or technologies that would materially change our anticipated levels of GHG emissions. In particular, our GHG emissions reduction targets assume that the previously announced pending acquisition of Zply Fiber and pending dispositions of Northwestel Inc. (Northwestel) and our ownership stake in Maple Leaf Sports and Entertainment Ltd. (MLSE) will not materially change our anticipated levels of GHG emissions
- No negative impact on the calculation of our GHG emissions from refinements in or modifications to international standards or the methodology we use for the calculation of such GHG emissions
- No required changes to our science-based targets pursuant to the SBTi methodology that would make the achievement of our science-based targets, as updated from time to time, more onerous or unachievable in light of business requirements
- No significant change in the allocation of our spend by supplier and sufficient engagement and collaboration from the other participants across our whole value chain in reducing their own GHG emissions

The achievement of our science-based target related to our scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions will require that we purchase a significant quantity of RECs. To achieve this science-based target, only RECs will be considered given that the SBTi standards do not enable carbon credits to be used for this target. Should a sufficient quantity of acceptable (according to the SBTi guidelines) RECs be unavailable, should their cost of acquisition be considered too onerous, should sufficient funds be unavailable, or should laws, regulations, applicable standards, public perception or other factors limit the number of RECs that we can purchase, in whole or in part, the achievement of our science-based target related to our scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions could be negatively impacted.

Additionally, the achievement of our carbon neutrality target (which includes only our operational GHG emissions (scope 1 and 2) and excludes scope 3 GHG emissions) will require that we purchase a significant quantity of carbon credits. Should a sufficient quantity of high-quality credible carbon credits be unavailable, should their cost of acquisition be considered too onerous, should sufficient funds be unavailable, should laws, regulations, applicable standards, public perception or other factors limit the number of carbon credits that we can purchase, should any purchased carbon credits be subject to reversal, in whole or in part, or should the carbon offsets not materialize, the achievement of our carbon neutrality target could be negatively impacted.

Our scope 2 and 3 GHG emissions reduction targets depend on the emissions intensity originating from the electricity grid in the jurisdictions where we operate and over which we have no control. Should a significant increase in such emissions intensity be recorded in one or more jurisdictions where we conduct our operations, the achievement of our science-based targets related to our scope 2 and 3 GHG emissions could be negatively impacted.

A portion of our GHG emissions reduction targets also depend on our ability to implement sufficient corporate and business initiatives in order to reduce GHG emissions to the desired levels. Failure to implement such initiatives according to planned schedules due to changes in business plans, our inability to implement requisite operational or technological changes, unavailability of capital, technologies, equipment or employees, cost allocations, actual costs exceeding anticipated costs, or other factors, or the failure of such initiatives, including of new technologies, to generate anticipated GHG emissions reductions, could negatively affect our ability to achieve our GHG emissions reduction targets. In addition, future corporate initiatives, such as business acquisitions and business dispositions including the previously announced pending acquisition of Zply Fiber and pending dispositions of Northwestel and our ownership stake in MLSE, and organic growth, could negatively affect our ability to achieve our targets, as would the adoption of new technologies that are carbon enablers or do not generate the anticipated energy savings.

A refinement in or modifications to international standards or to the methodology we use for the calculation of GHG emissions that would result in an increase in our GHG emissions could further impact our ability to achieve our targets. In addition, as it relates to our science-based targets specifically, the SBTi requires the recalculation of our targets upon the occurrence of certain events, such as business acquisitions or divestitures, or to conform to evolving SBTi methodology or standards. A recalculation resulting in the introduction of more ambitious targets could challenge our ability to achieve such updated targets.

The achievement of our science-based target relating to the level of our suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services that have adopted science-based targets could be negatively impacted should we fail to achieve the required level of engagement and collaboration from our suppliers over which we have no control, despite the engagement measures that we may implement, or should we change significantly the allocation of our spend by supplier.

In addition, we have much less influence over the reduction of our scope 3 GHG emissions than over our scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions given that we must rely on the engagement and collaboration of our suppliers and other participants in our value chain in reducing their own GHG emissions. Accordingly, failure to obtain our suppliers' and other participants' engagement and collaboration could adversely affect our ability to meet our scope 3 GHG emissions reduction target.

Message from the Chair of the Board and the President and CEO

GRI 2-22

As one of Canada's largest companies, Bell recognizes that our impact extends beyond our core businesses. To that end, we have an approach to corporate responsibility that prioritizes making a positive impact on the communities where we live and work.

We are committed to ensuring that our strategy, policies and actions contribute to building a better future. This is the right thing to do, and it makes good business sense.

Through our Bell for Better initiatives, BCE is creating a more sustainable future driven by a range of targeted, innovative programs. Bell has a robust climate change strategy that includes ambitious science-based greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets supported by measurable annual objectives.

Our team is adding electric vehicles to our fleet, and in 2024, more than half of the electricity we consumed was from renewable sources such as hydro, wind and solar.

Our energy efficiency initiatives also include asset optimization projects such as reducing our real estate footprint, as well as working to consolidate and optimize equipment to conserve space, power and cooling resources.

This is our fifth report prepared in accordance with recognized climate-related disclosure recommendations, maintaining our focus on our preparedness and response to the effects of climate change.

We're proud to provide this report detailing our approach and performance on governance, strategy, risk management, metrics and targets.

Mirko Bibic, President & CEO, BCE Inc. and Bell Canada

Gordon M. Nixon, Chair of the Board, BCE Inc. and Bell Canada



Mirko Bibic
President and Chief Executive Officer
BCE Inc. and Bell Canada

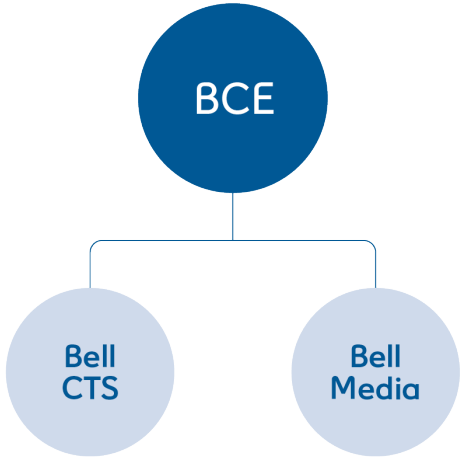


Gordon M. Nixon
Chair of the Board
BCE Inc.

BCE overview

BCE is Canada's largest communications company,⁽¹⁾ providing advanced Bell broadband Internet, wireless, TV, media and business communications services to residential, business and wholesale customers for all their communications needs. BCE's shares are publicly traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange and on the New York Stock Exchange (TSX, NYSE: BCE). We are headquartered in Montréal, Québec, Canada.

Our results are reported in two segments: Bell Communication and Technology Services (CTS) and Bell Media.



To learn more about CTS and Bell Media products and services, see our [2024 Integrated annual report](#).

Corporate responsibility supports our purpose to advance how Canadians connect with each other and the world

Since our founding in 1880, Bell has been enabling Canadians to connect with each other and the world. Our approach to corporate responsibility is to manage the company in ways that nurture the social and economic prosperity of our communities while safeguarding the environment.

Our corporate responsibility approach is informed by a set of guiding principles that support our corporate strategy and policies throughout the organization. Through our own internal processes along with stakeholder feedback, we have prioritized and set clear objectives to address sustainability issues and opportunities, seeking to enhance sustainability across BCE. We continue to measure and report on our progress. Through these actions, we strive to demonstrate our environmental performance, achieve an inclusive workplace, lead data governance, and protect and build stronger, healthier communities.







We insist on this approach because we believe it is the right thing to do. We also strongly believe that Bell's corporate responsibility actions seek to target some of the world's most challenging issues and provide significant social and environmental benefits to our customers, employees and the communities we serve. These benefits in turn help enable Bell to improve operational performance, attract and retain talent, increase access to capital and proactively manage risks. Our corporate responsibility strategy generates positive returns for our shareholders and other stakeholders.

To learn more about our strategy, see our [2024 Integrated annual report](#).

⁽¹⁾ Based on total revenue and total combined customer connections

Climate change has the potential to impact businesses across all sectors. By striving to address risks and opportunities in our business strategy, we seek to create value for BCE and our stakeholders.

Climate-related risks and opportunities across our 6 strategic imperatives

	1 Build the best networks	→ Take proactive actions that aim to mitigate the impact extreme climate events can have on our buildings and network infrastructure.
	2 Drive growth with innovative services	→ Develop innovative services and invest in new technologies that seek to reduce our customers' greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
	3 Deliver the most compelling content	→ Raise awareness on climate change and its impacts through our media channels.
	4 Champion customer experience	→ Strive to adapt to extreme climate events that may affect our ability to offer a positive and reliable customer experience and support our customers in becoming more resilient.
	5 Operate with agility and cost efficiency	→ Monitor the increased financial impacts of climate change on our cost efficiency.
	6 Engage and invest in our people and create a sustainable future	→ Focus on climate change to help attract top talent, increase employee engagement and exemplify a responsible corporate citizen by aiming to do our part to fight climate change.

Metrics and targets

GRI 302-1, 302-2, 302-3, 302-4, 302-5, 305-1, 305-2, 305-3, 305-4, 305-5

Our journey

In an effort to be a responsible corporate citizen, Bell aims to do its part to help fight climate change. We have an important role to play as a changing climate greatly impacts the communities we serve and increases the financial, operational and reputational risks of our business. The likelihood and impact of climate-related risks continues to evolve, as emphasized in the Global Risk Report of the World Economic Forum (WEF). In the WEF's [Global Risks Report 2025](#), extreme weather events is ranked as the number one long-term threat to the world, and ranks second in short term risk.

For the past 20 years, we've been on a journey to help fight climate change by becoming more efficient with the way we do business. We've achieved significant milestones along the way and continue to set goals to capture and report our progress. Here's a look at our climate action journey and our current targets:



⁽¹⁾ For more information regarding our carbon neutrality and SBTi targets, refer to the section "About this report" at the beginning of this report.

⁽²⁾ Performance is based on operational GHG emissions (scope 1 and 2 emissions in tonnes of CO₂e) minus GHG emissions offset by carbon credits purchased (in tonnes of CO₂e).

⁽³⁾ In line with a 1.5°C trajectory.

⁽⁴⁾ Scope 3 categories covered by this target exclude indirect scope 3 GHG emissions from our purchased goods and services, and include GHG emissions from capital goods, fuel and energy-related activities, upstream transportation and distribution, waste generated in operations, business travel, employee commuting, downstream transportation and distribution, use of sold products, end-of-life treatment of sold products, franchises and investments. More information regarding our carbon neutrality and SBTi targets, please refer to the section "About our report" at the beginning of this report.

Our carbon footprint

Bell's total GHG emissions - Tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e)

GHG emissions type	Scope	Scope description	2020	2023	2024
Operational emissions ⁽¹⁾	Scope 1	Direct GHG emissions from sources that are controlled by Bell	141,270	138,759	125,729
	Scope 2 (market-based) ⁽²⁾	Indirect GHG emissions associated with the consumption of purchased electricity, heating/cooling and steam required by Bell's operations.	121,681	117,607	66,816
Upstream & downstream indirect emissions	Scope 3 ⁽³⁾	Other indirect GHG emissions associated with activities up and down Bell's value chain	1,992,104	2,095,740	1,794,803
TOTAL			2,255,055	2,352,106	1,987,348

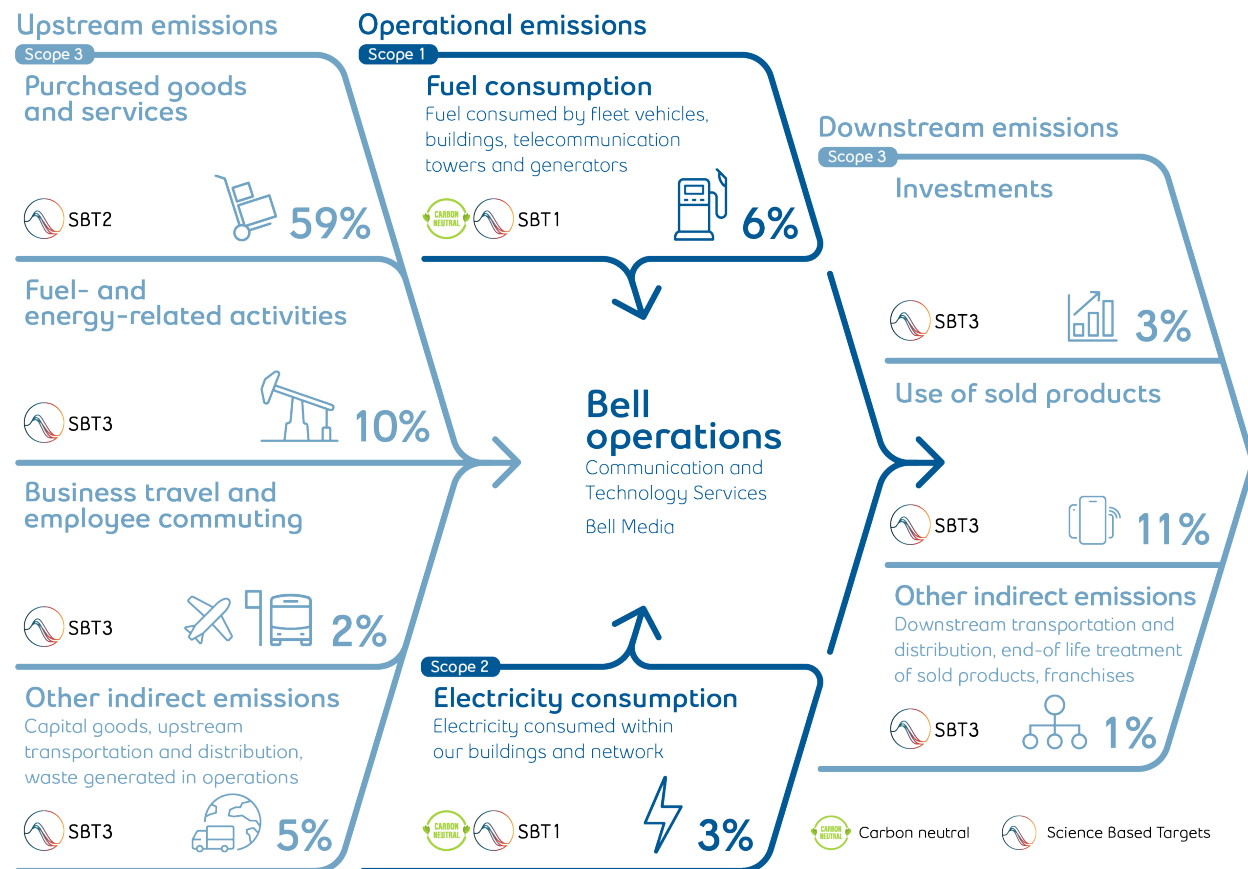
⁽¹⁾ PwC provided limited assurance over these indicators. See PwC's [limited assurance report](#).

⁽²⁾ To learn more about climate-related terms, metrics and targets, see ["Explanation of certain climate-related terms, metrics and targets"](#). Scope 2 location-based data is available in our [ESG data summary](#).

⁽³⁾ 2020 and 2023 data have been restated. See ["About this report"](#) section for details.

When comparing our 2024 results to 2023, our Scope 1 emissions have decreased due to fleet optimization, the implementation of fossil fuel phase-out projects and a decrease in accidental releases of ozone-depleting substances from cooling equipment. Scope 2 emissions have decreased primarily due to retiring RECs we had procured for this purpose. Scope 3 emissions have decreased mainly due to a reduction in purchased goods and services, which is our largest category and accounts for 59% of our emissions.

Below is our proportion of emissions among all GHG emissions categories across our whole value chain:






Our targets and performance

Bell continues to build pathways towards reducing GHG emissions to help enable us to operate more efficiently and demonstrate that we are focussed on taking action to help fight climate change while contributing to a low-carbon economy.

Mitigating climate change

To help us track and report progress as we advance on our journey to mitigate the impacts of climate change, we have set near-term science-based targets. We believe everyone has a role to play to help curb global temperature rise well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and pursue efforts to help limit warming to 1.5°C, which is why we have the following science-based targets, which are approved by SBTi:

- Reduce our absolute operational GHG emissions (scope 1 and 2) by 58% by 2030, from a 2020 base year - in line with a 1.5°C trajectory (SBT1)
- Reach 64% of our suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services with science-based targets by 2026 (SBT2)
- Reduce our absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from all categories (other than from purchased goods and services) by 42% by 2030, from a 2020 base year (SBT3)

Target	Performance		Trend	Third party verification
	2023	2024		
 SBT1	-2.5%	-27%	↗	PwC
 SBT2	28%	34%	↗	PwC
 SBT3	42% ⁽¹⁾	34%	↗	-

⁽¹⁾ 2023 data has been restated, see "About this report" for more details.

We have progressed towards all of our science-based targets. Our strategy continues to evolve as we execute initiatives in our decarbonization plan. These targets are intended to help us transition to net-zero. We have yet to set our net-zero target, but we will continue to innovate, refine our technologies and pursue internal initiatives with this objective in mind.

In addition to our science-based targets, in 2025, we have set a target to be carbon neutral for our operational emissions (scope 1 and 2 only).

Our plan

Our action plan to reduce our operational emissions (scope 1 & 2)

Our action plan includes initiatives such as:

- fleet rightsizing and electrification. In 2024, we replaced 713 older vehicles with new, more fuel-efficient models. We now have a total of 470 electric and 370 hybrid vehicles in our fleet;
- improving energy efficiency by optimizing facility equipment (i.e., heating and cooling), modernizing our network equipment, having some buildings certified LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) and maintaining BOMA BEST (Building Owners and Managers Associations' Building Environmental Standards) certifications;
- asset optimization, which includes reducing our real estate footprint, as well as working to consolidate and optimize equipment, including virtualizing servers;
- increasing on-site renewables (solar and wind generation); and
- procuring renewable energy certificates (RECs).

In order to achieve our target of carbon neutral operations in 2025, we will need to purchase a significant amount of carbon credits to offset emissions that will not have been avoided by internal initiatives.

Our ability to achieve our operational (scope 1 and 2) GHG emissions reduction targets is subject to certain risks described in the 'Caution regarding forward-looking statements' section of this report and depends on various assumptions including and without limitation:

- our ability to purchase a significant amount of high-quality credible carbon credits and/or RECs to offset or reduce, as applicable, our GHG emissions;
- no significant increase in electricity grid emissions intensity over which we have no control; and
- the successful and timely implementation of various corporate and business initiatives to reduce our electricity and fuel consumption.

Advancing energy efficiency and renewable energy

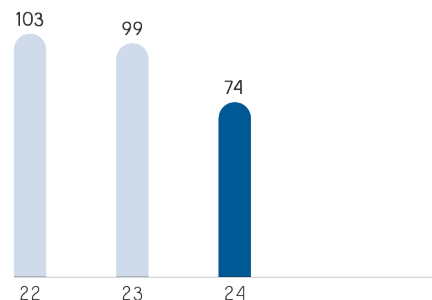
Advancing our energy efficiency and renewable energy strategy is an integral part of Bell's objective to reduce its GHG emissions while lowering energy costs. We have prevented the release of 5,459 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e) emissions in 2024 by saving electricity, reducing the use of fossil fuels in our buildings, network and vehicle fleet, and by powering our street furniture with renewable energy. This adds to the progress we've made since the creation of our Energy Board in 2008, which has cumulatively prevented the release of more than 82 kilotonnes of CO₂ equivalent emissions through various initiatives implemented, saving almost \$110 million.

In 2024, 56% of the 1,810,452 MWh of electricity we consumed was from renewable sources such as hydro, wind and solar. Of such renewable sources, 86% was from hydro sources. In 2024, Bell's own network generated approximately 318,307 kWh of renewable power from solar and wind sources.

Bell's energy intensity ratio, described below, is a metric we use to track our progress to improve our energy efficiency. This metric illustrates the energy footprint of our operations in a meaningful way, comparing our energy consumption (from electricity and fuel consumption) to our network usage.⁽¹⁾ The decrease in Bell's energy intensity ratio over the years reflects the carbon reduction-enabling capabilities of our products and services.

Bell's energy intensity

Energy consumption (MWh equivalent)
divided by network usage (petabytes)



Our action plan to reduce our indirect emissions (scope 3)

Initiatives to reduce our upstream and downstream indirect GHG emissions include collaboration with industry peers, supplier education and improved contractual agreements. We seek to reduce other indirect emissions by reducing our real estate footprint, dematerializing products distributed, and by collaborating with our dealer stores and companies in which we hold non-controlling interests to reduce their emissions.

In 2023, we joined forces with Cogeco and Rogers to create a coalition with aid from the [Canadian Business for Social Responsibility \(CBSR\)](#) named the Canadian Telecommunications Decarbonization Alliance (CTDA). The coalition's objective is to take a unified telecommunications industry approach to engage suppliers to help reduce scope 3 emissions. In 2024, we hosted two webinars with our vendors to educate them on each of our science-based targets, and engagement needed on their part to set GHG emissions reduction targets to reduce their own carbon footprint. Vendor engagement continues as we further develop our strategy to address scope 3 emissions.

Our ability to achieve our indirect scope 3 GHG emissions reduction targets is subject to more uncertainty than our ability to achieve our scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduction targets. For scope 3 GHG emissions reductions, we must rely on external actions and factors, and we are subject to certain risks described in the 'Caution regarding forward-looking statements' section of this Strategic overview. It also depends on certain assumptions including, but not limited to:

- sufficient supplier engagement and collaboration in setting their own science-based targets;
- the successful and timely implementation of various corporate and business initiatives to reduce our electricity and fuel consumption, as well as reduce other direct and indirect GHG emissions enablers;
- no significant change in the allocation of our spend by supplier;
- sufficient engagement and collaboration from the other participants across our whole value chain in reducing their own GHG emissions.

⁽¹⁾ Network usage is the amount of data moving across the network; it is measured in petabytes. One petabyte is equal to 1,048,576 gigabytes (GB).

Our climate-related opportunities, metrics and performance

Solutions contributing to a transition to a low carbon economy

GRI 201-2

Bell technological solutions can help our customers reduce energy needs, minimize carbon footprints⁽¹⁾ and enhance productivity.

Our solutions include the following:



Virtualization and cloud computing encourage optimal use of space, power and cooling resources by consolidating servers and storage. They improve business continuity through redundancies in our network.



IoT solutions can help optimize asset and fleet management and are effective for smart buildings, smart cities, smart operations and smart fieldwork applications. Electronic controls coupled with our communications networks can help communities adapt to rising mean temperatures and/or events such as extended heat waves.



Hybrid workforce solutions and teleworking can help maintain business continuity by giving workers access to their cloud-based collaboration tools from anywhere, anytime, and on any device. In times of crisis, immediate access to reliable communications is critical to disaster recovery.



Dematerialization (the reduction of the quantities of materials needed to serve an economic function) encourages the substitution of technology (e.g., online banking apps) for travel (e.g., commuting to the bank).

To learn more about our collaboration solutions, visit [Bell Business Solutions](#).

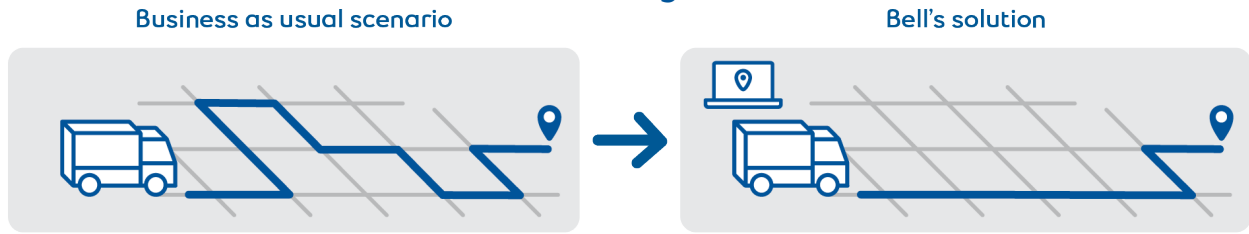
Quantifying how our solutions enable carbon abatement

Since there is no official or standardized way to calculate the carbon abatement enabled by technology services, a combination of public studies has been leveraged to calculate the carbon abatement of our products and services. We have worked with Groupe AGECO, a third-party consultant with expertise in GHG emissions quantification, to reference existing ICT industry methodologies from [GeSI](#), [BT Group/Carbon Trust](#) and [AT&T](#) to estimate the carbon reduction capacity of our products and services used by our customers. The calculation is based on assumptions that are dependent on customers' behaviour over which Bell has no control.

Bell provides a number of technological solutions that help enable our customers to reduce their GHG emissions by optimizing transport, energy use and asset operations. For example, using Bell's fleet management solution helps reduce travel distances and fuel consumption. These estimated benefits are calculated using the carbon abatement ratio, which represents the GHG emissions estimated to have been avoided by our customers through the use of our technological solutions in comparison to our own operational (scope 1 and 2) GHG emissions. To do so, GHG emissions are estimated in a business-as-usual case where carbon reduction technology is not used, compared to the case where Bell's technological solutions are used. The avoided GHG emissions correspond to the difference between the emissions estimated to have been generated in a business-as-usual case compared to the case where Bell's technological solutions are used.

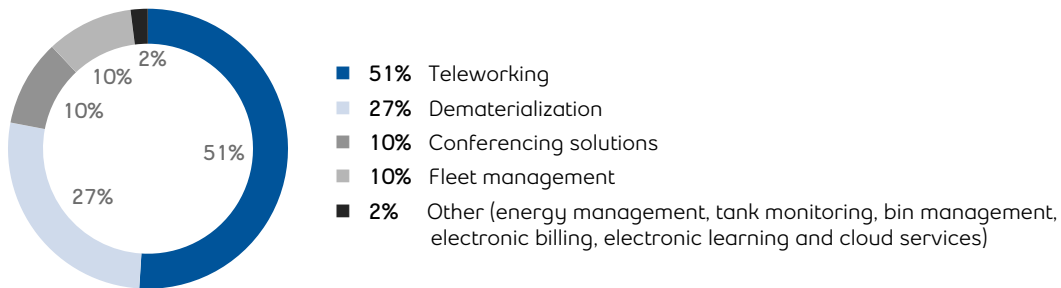
⁽¹⁾ As demonstrated by the [Global Enabling Sustainability Initiative \(GeSI\)](#). Their research demonstrated that ICT solutions can decouple economic growth from emissions growth. ICT solutions such as analytics, advanced robotics, Smart Grids, advanced energy management solutions, Smart building, Smart agriculture and Smart logistics solutions help enable a reduction of global CO₂e emissions.

Fleet management



Groupe AGECO's and Bell's analysis estimated that our technological solutions have enabled carbon abatement for our customers of nearly 1,193 kilotonnes of CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e) in 2023. This is equal to 4.7 times Bell's operational GHG times our 2023 operational (scope 1 and 2) GHG emissions.⁽¹⁾

Bell technologies enabling carbon abatement



This analysis undertaken by Bell and Groupe AGECO is the fourth⁽²⁾ of its kind. Our objective is to continually increase Bell technological solutions' carbon abatement ratio by developing and providing more products and services that aim to enable carbon reduction for our customers.

Governance

GRI 2-9, 2-12, 2-13

In order to achieve our targets and address climate change risks and opportunities, we need collaboration from our employees, suppliers and other supply chain partners. This is why we are focussed on implementing a strong governance structure starting from the top.

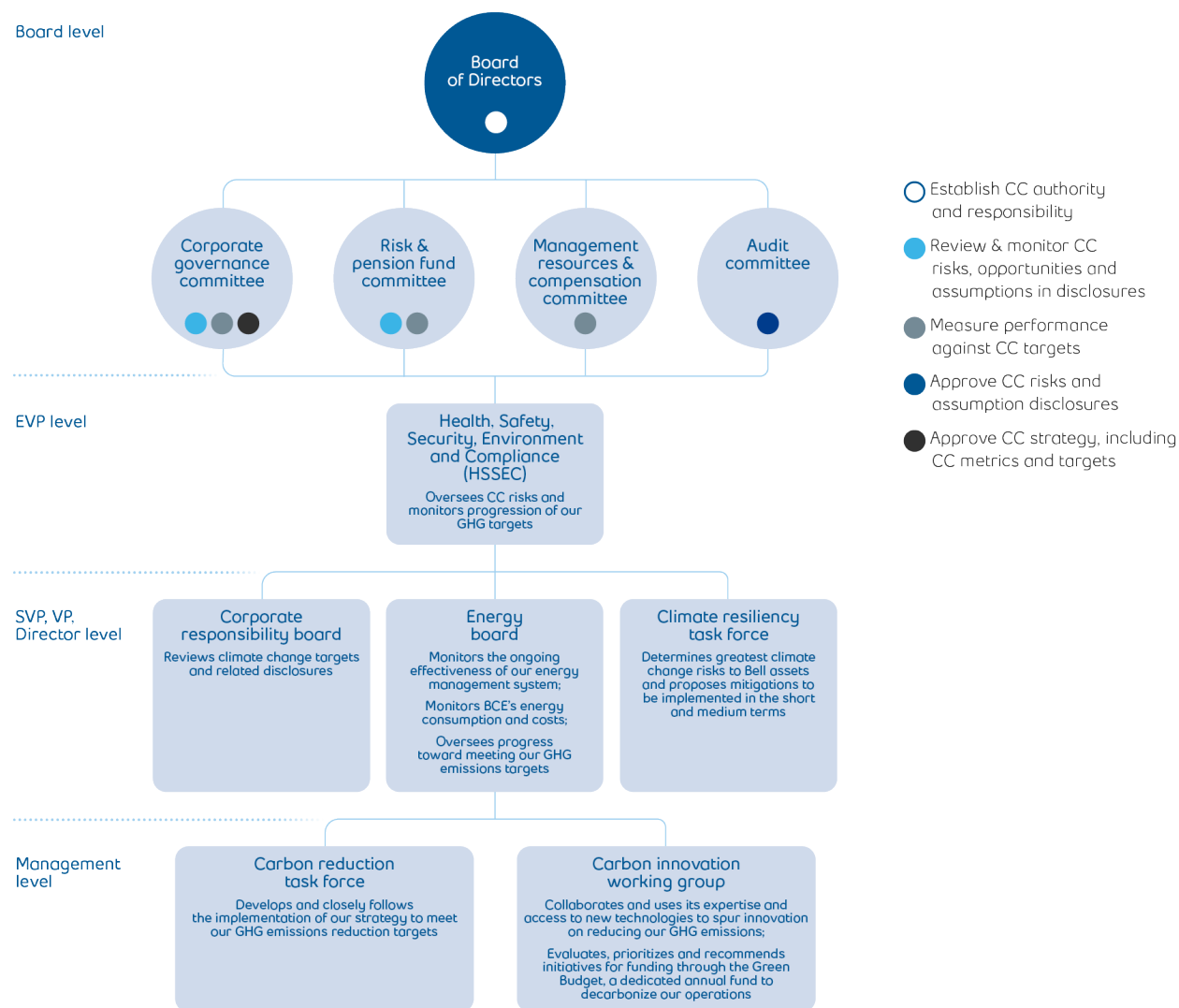
The BCE Board of Directors (the Board) has established clear lines of authority and oversight regarding the assessment and management of climate-related risks and opportunities, with primary accountability at the Board committee level. The management and oversight of climate-related matters have been integrated into the roles and responsibilities of executives, management and other team members. Remuneration is linked to the successful delivery of our corporate-wide climate change strategy through the evaluation of progress against climate-related objectives and targets. The chart on the next page provides an overview of our governance structure related to climate change (CC).

⁽¹⁾ Taking into account the products and services for which Bell has developed the technology and plays a fundamental role in its delivery to clients, as well as the products and services for which Bell has not developed the technology but enables it by providing the network. For more information about the carbon abatement ratio, including the restatement of such ratio, please refer to ["About this report"](#).

⁽²⁾ The first three studies (2015, 2017 and 2020 data) focused on quantifying Bell's carbon abatement ratio. In our fourth analysis, we updated the quantification of Bell's carbon abatement ratio based on 2023 data.

Climate change responsibility

Board level



We set and track our performance through sustainability-related metrics across our value creation model. One of the metrics includes progress towards our GHG reduction targets, which are embedded throughout our strategic imperatives score which represents, in aggregate, at least 30% of the total strategic imperatives score. Progress on our strategic imperatives represents 40% weighting of the corporate performance index within the Annual Incentive Plan.

For more information on the governance of our corporate responsibility programs, see BCE's latest [Management Proxy Circular](#).

Risk management

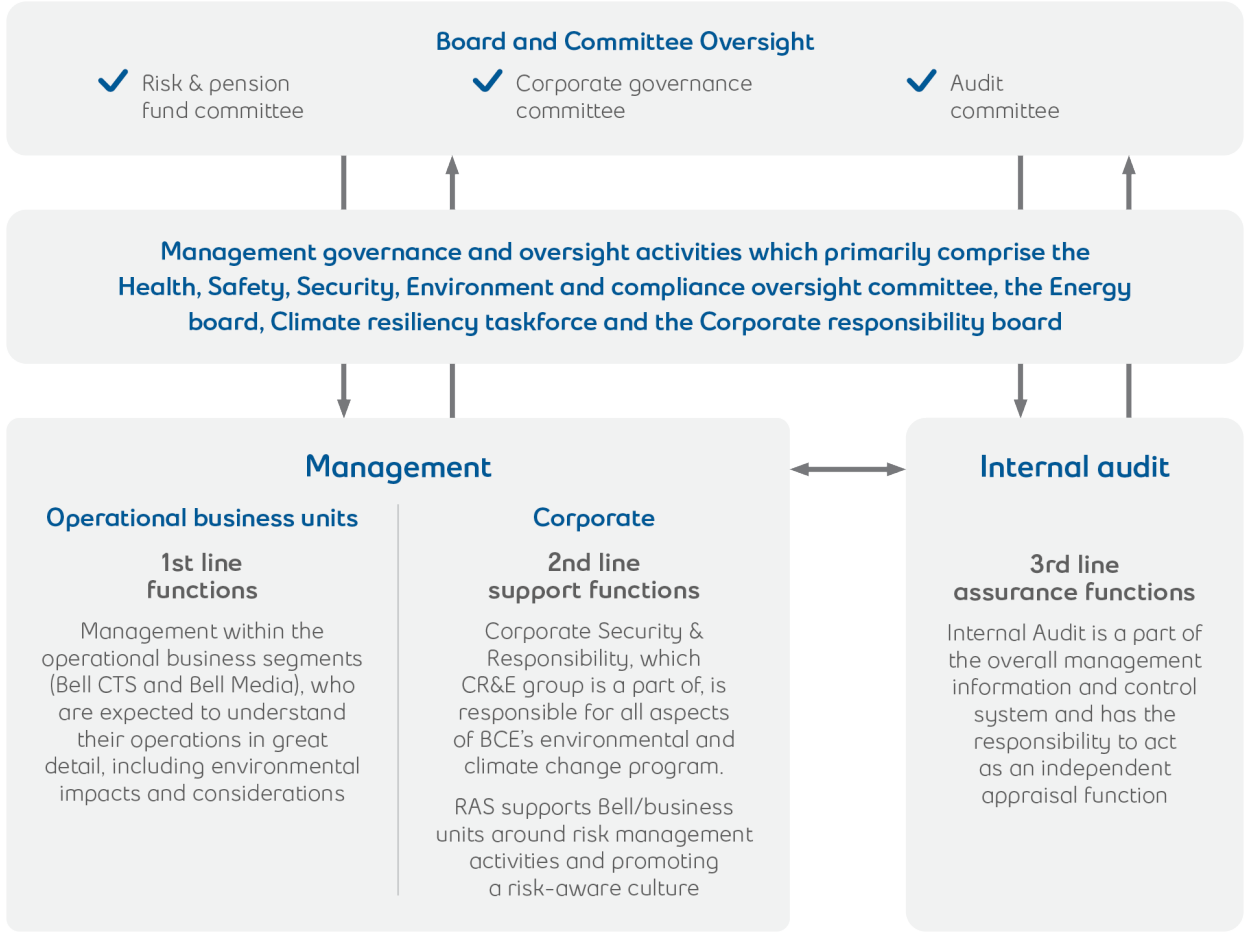
BCE's processes for identifying, assessing and managing climate-related risks are integrated into our multidisciplinary, company-wide risk identification, assessment and management processes.

Processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks

Approach and oversight

While the Board is responsible for BCE's risk oversight program, operational business units are essential to the proactive identification and management of risk. They are supported by a range of corporate support functions that provide independent expertise to reinforce the implementation of risk management approaches. The Internal Audit function provides a further element of expertise and assurance, working to provide insight and support to the operational business units and corporate support functions, while also providing the Audit Committee, and other Board committees as required, with an independent perspective on the state of risk and control within the organization. Collectively, these elements can be thought of as a "three lines" approach to risk management. Although the risk management framework is aligned with industry practices, there can be no assurance that it will be sufficient to prevent the occurrence of events that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, liquidity, financial results or reputation. For more information on our three lines approach to risk management refer to the Corporate governance and risk management section of our 2024 annual MD&A.

The following graphic illustrates our risk and control environment specific to climate-related risks.



Identification, assessment and monitoring of climate-related risks

The Corporate Responsibility & Environment (CR&E) team works collaboratively with the Climate resiliency taskforce and Bell's Risk advisory services (RAS) team to seek to ensure that risks are appropriately documented and profiled within the organization. We monitor industry trends and publications on an ongoing basis. We also consult with subject matter experts to understand potential risks and to monitor current and future climate-related risks that may impact our operations.

Identified risks and regulatory requirements related to climate change are assessed annually. This assessment is based on the potential nature, scale and scope of impact if the risk(s) were to occur, and any additional measures required to address regulatory changes. This assessment also considers the likelihood of occurrence, considering a combination of the level of threat posed to the organization by the risk, and the organization's vulnerability to a related risk event. Risk exposure reflects a combination of impact and likelihood, where increased exposure is associated with risk scenarios that have a higher potential impact and higher likelihood of occurrence. Assessments are conducted at different levels within the organization. Risks are profiled using a risk map based on the magnitude of their potential impact and likelihood of occurrence. Senior management is involved in both assessment and mitigation commensurate with the organization's potential risk exposure.

Risk exposures for climate-related risks are communicated by the CR&E team internally as part of standard risk management practices, with oversight review by the Risk and Pension Fund Committee (RPFC) and Health, Safety, Security, Environment and Compliance (HSSEC) Oversight Committee. A risk analysis report covering Bell's most prominent risks, including any applicable climate-related risks, is generated and provided annually to the Board.

Our risk management approach encompasses processes for prioritizing, addressing, and monitoring key business risks, including those related to climate change. For an overview of our risk management response to climate-related risks and strategic planning regarding climate-related opportunities, refer to the section on "Climate-related Risks and Opportunities."

Strategy

At BCE, we believe companies across all sectors must take action and seek to reduce and neutralize their carbon footprint. This collective effort is needed to hold global warming to well below 2°C, and preferably limit it to 1.5°C above pre-industrial (1850–1900) levels.

Beyond reducing GHG emissions, Bell continues to focus on increasing our climate resiliency in the face of the impacts of climate change by maintaining and enhancing our adaptation plans and measures. That's why we assess our climate-related risks and opportunities and their impacts on our businesses, strategy, financial planning and overall resilience.

Climate risk assessment

GRI 201-2

In 2024, we conducted a comprehensive refresh of our climate risk assessment to address evolving environmental issues and incorporate up-to-date climate data and scenarios. This initiative aimed to provide an updated evaluation of our climate-related risks and opportunities, enhancing our strategic decision-making and resilience to climate impacts. The updated assessment employed a scenario-based approach to qualitatively identify and assess climate-related risks and opportunities. By exploring a range of possible climate futures, we aim to better position ourselves against potential climate impacts.

Approach

Our climate-related risks are categorized into two primary types: transition risks and physical risks. Transition risks arise from the shift to a low-carbon economy, involving significant regulatory, technological, and market changes to meet both mitigation and adaptation demands. Physical risks stem from the direct effects of climate change, either through acute events or chronic long-term shifts in climate patterns.

We engaged an external consultant who specializes in climate change and sustainability disclosures to facilitate a series of workshops with internal stakeholders as a first step to update our climate-related scenarios. Workshops were conducted to review and align on the relevance of previously identified climate-related risks and opportunities and to identify new ones.

The cross-functional group of internal stakeholders first examined transition risks and opportunities under both the low-carbon and high-carbon futures over a short (five-year), medium (10-year) and long-term (20-year) time horizon. Facilitated discussions explored how varying levels of decarbonization and climate policy might impact Bell's operations and strategy under different climate futures.

The team then focused on physical risks under the high-carbon scenario only. This approach is based on the limited divergence in projected physical risk between high-carbon and low-carbon scenarios through 2045. The session aimed to understand how escalating physical climate impacts might affect Bell's critical infrastructure and operations in a future with insufficient climate action, on the short, medium and long-term. These workshops provided valuable insights that informed an updated list of current and anticipated climate-related risks and opportunities for Bell.

Climate-related risks and opportunities

GRI 201-2, 305-5

The following tables provide an overview of the climate-related risks and opportunities that Bell has identified across different time horizons. It includes their potential impacts on the company's operations, strategy and financial planning, and Bell's risk management responses or strategic plannings. It is important to note that the materiality of these impacts has not yet been fully assessed.

Although we believe the measures taken to manage such climate-related risks are reasonable, there are inherent limitations to such measures. There can be no expectation or assurance that they will effectively address or mitigate such risks. Our business is subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, and the risks described below are not the only ones that could affect us. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial may also materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, liquidity, financial results or reputation. The actual effect of any event could be materially different from what we currently anticipate. Readers should refer to section 9, **Business risks** of the BCE 2024 Annual MD&A for a more detailed discussion of these risks. Readers should also refer to the section entitled "Caution regarding forward-looking statements" on page 8 of this report.



Climate-related physical risks

Type	Acute
Description	Increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events (e.g., floods, wildfires, heatwaves)
Time horizon	Medium to long
Impacts	<p>Extreme weather events can cause extensive service disruptions, leaving customers without communication for extended periods and damaging critical infrastructure such as cell towers, data centres, and fibre networks.</p> <p>These disruptions could lead to revenue loss, increased insurance premiums, and capital expenditures for rebuilding and reinforcing infrastructure.</p>
Risk management response	<p>Bell is focused on implementing adaptation measures to help ensure the resiliency of our operations and the physical security of our team members in case of extreme weather events.</p> <p>Bell's Climate Resiliency Task Force is a collaborative effort involving teams from Network, IT, Real Estate, Field Services, Risk Advisory Services, Finance, Environment, and Business Continuity. The taskforce is focussed on managing acute physical climate-related risks for our buildings and networks. Sites and systems are prioritized based on their importance, and Business Impact Analysis (BIA) is used to evaluate the potential impacts of disruptions and to help develop recovery strategies.</p> <p>The Business Continuity team classifies sites' criticality by considering network importance, employee presence, and asset value, ensuring that protection efforts are prioritized accordingly. Risk mitigation plans and emergency response procedures are regularly updated in an effort to try and ensure readiness for potential disruptions.</p> <p>The Finance team oversees insurance, promotes risk awareness and oversees improvements in network redundancy. Additionally, natural hazard data is utilized by the Climate Resiliency Taskforce to help protect critical sites through targeted recommendations. This approach helps ensure that Bell's essential assets remain resilient to acute physical risks, allowing for the more reliable delivery of products and services.</p> <p>Bell's National Incident Centre (NIC) operates 24/7 to respond to company wide incidents and emergencies, to help ensure centralized and coordinated actions during emergencies such as extreme weather events that may impact operations. The NIC receives real-time information from operations to help assess emergencies more accurately and better execute contingency plans. Additionally, our Corporate Security and Resiliency team leverages systems linked to Environment and Climate Change Canada and other civil protection organizations, providing early warnings and alerts about weather-related national events like flooding and storms.</p>

Type	Chronic
Description	Gradual and long-term changes in climate patterns such as, rising temperatures, changing precipitation patterns and rising sea levels.
Time horizon	Medium to long
Impacts	Rising global temperatures can accelerate equipment degradation, leading to frequent maintenance and replacements. This results in higher capital and operational expenses for upgrading and maintaining infrastructure.
Risk management response	To address the risk of rising energy costs due to increasing rising global temperatures, it is important for appropriate infrastructure to be in place. Our Building Operation Centre and Network Operations Centres use systems that remotely monitor temperature and energy consumption in our facilities, providing early warnings of critical temperature variations and to help enable preemptive actions to protect infrastructure. Additionally, we recognize that rising global temperatures impact not only our facilities and equipment, but also our field technicians and engineers. Our Finance (insurance) team and the Climate Resiliency Taskforce have initiated discussions to better evaluate how temperature changes may affect workforce productivity and our capacity to build and maintain networks, with a goal of managing these chronic physical risks to our operations more proactively.



Climate related transition risks

Type	Policy & legal
Description	Evolving regulations on energy efficiency, carbon pricing, grid intensity, climate resilience and policies for companies to set carbon reduction targets to support Canada's Net-Zero 2050 commitment.
Time horizon	Short to medium
Impacts	Compliance with new energy efficiency standards and climate resilience regulations may require equipment upgrades, leading to increased capital expenditures. Higher carbon pricing could elevate operational costs for energy-intensive facilities and operations. An increase in grid emissions intensity, resulting from greater reliance on natural gas power plants from the electrical grid in the jurisdictions where we conduct our operations, could affect Bell's ability to meet its GHG targets.
Risk management response	Bell seeks to minimize its exposure to carbon pricing regulations through a diversified approach that includes the deployment of onsite renewable energy, investments in energy efficiency initiatives, asset optimization, fleet rightsizing and electrification, and engagement with suppliers on their carbon reduction efforts to address direct and indirect emissions. Bell seeks to mitigate the risks from potential climate regulations and efficiency standards by conducting resiliency assessments of critical infrastructure to help enhance climate adaptation capabilities and by implementing monitoring capabilities to track and report energy performance to help ensure alignment with our climate strategy. We participate in the Canadian Energy Efficiency Voluntary Agreement (CEEVA), whose program for TV set-top boxes (STBs) aims to complement the ENERGY STAR program in Canada. CEEVA's Small Network Equipment (SNE) program aims to improve the energy efficiency of these devices without compromising rapidly evolving technological advancements or customer usability. Through this voluntary agreement, Bell aims to improve the energy efficiency of STBs and SNE in accordance with the agreement's standards.

Type	Technology
Description	The costs associated with adopting new technologies to improve efficiency, decarbonize operations and develop new products and services. An increase in e-waste and associated operational costs due to customers upgrading their devices more frequently.
Time horizon	Short to long
Impacts	Outdated and failure to adopt new technologies may lead to competitive disadvantages and revenue loss. E-waste pose environmental concerns and could result in increased operational costs to recover, refurbish and dispose of e-waste.
Risk management response	Bell is focussed on strategically investing in developing technologies, products, and services that actively seek to mitigate the impacts of climate change and/or enhance our resiliency to it. This includes, among other things, supporting the development of new technologies for efficient cooling alternatives for our network infrastructure and data centres. New mobile phone take-back programs were introduced within our customers mobile device plans to increase the recovery of old cell phones and reduce e-waste in landfills.

Type	Market
Description	Shifting market dynamics, including rising energy and material costs and evolving consumer preferences.
Time horizon	Short to long
Impacts	<p>Market volatility may drive up material and energy costs, impacting operational expenses.</p> <p>Potential shortages or price increases for materials essential to low-carbon technologies could affect service offerings and product development.</p> <p>Climate-related events could also impact pricing with our suppliers and outsourcers, which in turn could impact our business. Given that some of our third-party suppliers and outsourcers are located in foreign countries that are more at risk of experiencing weather-related events. Localized natural disasters in such countries could further negatively impact our business.</p>
Risk management response	<p>Bell seeks to address market risks from volatile energy prices through a comprehensive energy efficiency strategy across our operations. In facilities and network infrastructure, we implement energy efficiency cost-saving initiatives such as optimizing facility heating and cooling equipment, modernizing our network equipment, generating on-site renewable energy and optimizing assets, which includes reducing our real estate footprint as well as working to consolidate and optimize equipment and virtualize servers. Our fleet management strategy focuses on introducing more fuel efficient vehicles including electric and hybrid vehicles, operational controls such as anti-idling policies and fuel consumption monitoring. These systematic efficiency improvements are intended to insulate our operations from energy market volatility while advancing our emissions reduction goals.</p> <p>Bell is focussed on strategically investing in developing new products and services that help enable our customers reduce their GHG emissions. Our focus includes investments in IoT technologies such as smart cities and connected cars. Additionally, we regularly assess the benefits of our existing products and services in an effort to ensure they align with our climate and sustainability goals.</p> <p>We identify high-risk suppliers and the procurement of high-risk products and explore ways to mitigate such risks.</p>
Type	Reputational
Description	Stakeholder perceptions and expectations regarding the company's climate actions and resilience.
Time horizon	Short to medium
Impacts	Climate-related service disruptions and failure to meet climate action expectations can erode trust, resulting in customer attrition, revenue loss, reputational damage and increased capital costs due to a higher risk profile.
Risk management response	<p>We strive to proactively maintain a state of readiness to respond efficiently to climate-related events that may disrupt our business. Our business continuity plans and 24/7 emergency management team work alongside network, real estate and field services teams in an effort to ensure seamless responses to climate events.</p> <p>Additionally, we regularly disclose our energy and GHG emission performance and progress toward our climate targets in our Integrated annual report and CDP submission, as well as this report. These annual disclosures reflect our focus on transparency and demonstrate to stakeholders that we are actively engaged in seeking to mitigate the impacts of climate change and managing associated risks.</p>



Climate-related opportunities

Type	Resource efficiency
Description	Enhancing energy efficiency and modernizing operations to reduce energy consumption.
Time horizon	Short to long
Impacts	<p>Implementing advanced cooling and efficient network equipment can reduce energy use, lowering operational costs and carbon pricing liabilities.</p> <p>Fleet rightsizing and electrification can increase operational efficiency, leading to long-term fuel savings and lower maintenance costs.</p> <p>Energy-efficient technologies in buildings will reduce energy consumption, decreasing associated costs.</p>
Strategic planning	Our resource efficiency initiatives focus on advancing operational efficiency while reducing energy consumption and costs. In 2024, we replaced 713 older vehicles with new, more fuel-efficient models. We now have a total of 470 electric and 370 hybrid vehicles in our fleet. We are also focussed on implementing energy efficiency initiatives such as optimizing facility heating and cooling equipment, modernizing our network equipment, generating on-site renewables and optimizing assets, which includes reducing our real estate footprint as well as working to consolidate and optimize equipment and virtualize servers.
Type	Energy sources
Description	Procurement of low-carbon energy sources and use of on-site renewable generation.
Time horizon	Short to medium
Impacts	<p>Renewable energy sources and strategically investing in decarbonization projects in provinces with high grid intensity could mitigate exposure to energy price volatility, potentially decreasing long-term energy costs.</p> <p>On-site renewable generation for critical infrastructure enhances power supply reliability, improves network resilience, minimizes the risk of service disruptions and can mitigate exposure to increased energy costs.</p>
Strategic planning	Advancing our renewable energy strategy is integral to Bell's objective of reducing GHG emissions and managing energy costs. We are focussed on steadily increasing our renewable energy use by implementing on-site renewable energy systems. In 2024, approximately 56% of the 1,810,452 MWh of electricity we consumed came from renewable sources—including hydro and solar. Our network infrastructure generated approximately 318,307 kWh of renewable power from solar, supporting our ongoing transition to more sustainable energy.
Type	Products & services
Description	Developing and offering innovative solutions that address climate challenges and meet evolving sustainability demands.
Time horizon	Short to medium
Impacts	<p>Higher demand for digital solutions that help customers reduce emissions and cost, such as energy management, teleconferencing, IoT-based systems for energy optimization like smart buildings and fleet management, could increase revenue.</p> <p>Increased opportunities for climate resiliency services, such as emergency communication systems and data backup solutions, could drive revenue growth.</p>
Strategic planning	Bell's technological solutions help support customers in reducing energy needs, minimizing carbon footprints, enhancing productivity and helping ensure business continuity. Our offerings, such as virtualization and cloud computing, promote more efficient use of space, power and cooling resources while improving business continuity through network redundancies. IoT applications help enable optimized asset and fleet management for smart buildings, cities and operations, helping communities adapt to rising temperatures and climate-related events such as heatwaves. Additionally, hybrid workforce solutions and teleworking help reduce travel-related emissions and material use, helping to foster a lower-carbon future.

Type	Resilience
Description	Investment in network infrastructure and supply chain resilience to mitigate climate-related disruptions.
Time horizon	Short to long
Impacts	Investing in our infrastructure to increase its resiliency strengthens operational continuity during climate-related disruptions, potentially reducing costs from downtime, emergency repairs and service interruptions. Enhancing supply chain resilience through diversifying suppliers and implementing advanced risk management strategies could significantly reduce the risk of operational disruptions.
Strategic planning	The mandate of the Climate Resiliency Taskforce is to determine the greatest climate change risks to Bell's assets and propose mitigation strategies to implement to help make our network and infrastructure more resilient to the impacts of climate change. An additional aspect of our risk assessment focuses on supply chain resilience, specifically evaluating our suppliers' exposure to climate-related risks. We aim to identify high-risk suppliers and critical products and work collaboratively to develop mitigation strategies that enhance resilience throughout our supply chain.
Type	Reputation
Description	Investors increasingly use climate-related disclosures to inform their investment decisions. Growing demand from customers to partner with suppliers that are engaged to fight climate change.
Time horizon	Short to medium
Impacts	Transparent disclosure and strong climate-related performance can attract and/or retain investors. Performance on ESG ratings, which include climate-related performance, could reinforce investors perception and decrease our cost of capital. Our efforts to reduce our footprint can also positively influence our brand value and reputation and lead to customer attraction and retention.
Strategic planning	Since 1993 we have been publishing a Corporate responsibility report that included climate disclosures. In 2022, for the first time, we presented both our financial and non-financial performance in an Integrated annual report following the principles of the International Reporting Framework (the <IR> Framework), now part of the International Reporting Standards (IFRS) Foundation. In addition, since 2003 we have reported on our climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts through the CDP. We started disclosing based on Task Force on Climate-related Disclosures (TCFD) framework in 2018 and as TCFD recommendations are now integrated into the ISSB standards, we continue to monitor our reporting against the latest standards and best practices. We are recognized by external agencies for our environmental performance and transparency of our disclosures, such as the CDP. ⁽¹⁾ We have set science-based targets, approved by the SBTi, and strive to provide transparent disclosures on our plan and progress.

⁽¹⁾ [Bell is recognized by the CDP](#) for addressing the environmental impacts of our business and ensuring good environmental management. CDP is a non-profit organization that gathers information on climate-related risks and opportunities from organizations worldwide.

Climate scenario analysis

GRI 201-2, 302-5, 305-5

In 2024, in an effort to enhance our resiliency to climate-related risks and to inform our strategic planning, we completed a climate scenario analysis exercise that analyzed two distinct climate futures. The purpose of the exercise was to explore potential impacts across a spectrum of physical and transition risks, as well as climate-related opportunities.





The two climate futures used for the climate scenario analysis were as follows:

Low-Carbon Future (1.5°C)

In this scenario, the world successfully aligns with a 1.5°C pathway, driven by robust global climate action and massive investments in decarbonization. All sectors of the economy undergo rapid transformation, with more sustainable behaviours becoming the norm. Physical climate impacts continue to worsen until mid-century, but by achieving net-zero emissions, global warming stabilizes at 1.5°C, avoiding the most catastrophic outcomes.

High-Carbon Future (3°C+)

This scenario envisions a future where global climate action remains limited and current policies are insufficient to meet international climate goals. While there is continued growth in renewable and low-carbon energy, the pace of decarbonization is too slow to bridge the gap between current trajectories and climate targets. As a result, global warming exceeds 3°C by the end of the century, leading to significant increases in physical climate impacts.

	 Policy ambition	 Policy reaction	 Technology	 Regional policy variation
Low carbon future	1.5°C	Immediate and smooth	Fast change	Medium variation
High carbon future	3°C	No reaction - current policies	Slow change	Low variation

During the process to update our climate-related scenarios, it became evident that when compared to our physical risks, Bell is better positioned to manage transition risks and capitalize on climate-related opportunities due to existing climate policies and internal initiatives. Through our discussions, physical risks were flagged as a growing concern for the communications sector due to the increase in weather events and their impact on our critical services. As part of this reassessment, it was determined that Bell should prioritize the evaluation of its entire portfolio to identify climate hazards most likely to impact its infrastructure and operations.

Physical risk exposure assessment

GRI 201-2, 305-5

As part of the 2024 climate risk assessment, we conducted a physical risk exposure assessment to identify "hotspots", areas where critical assets and infrastructure are highly exposed to climate hazards under the high-carbon future scenario. This exercise involved:





- Identifying geographic locations particularly exposed to key climate hazards, including extreme heat, extreme precipitation, fluvial flooding and wildfires. These hazards were selected based on their historical impacts in Canada and their projected increases in frequency and/or intensity within regions where Bell operates.
- Focusing on mapping Bell's critical infrastructure, including cell towers and operational facilities. This analysis highlighted regions and assets expected to experience the greatest increases in exposure to these hazards.

By proactively identifying these hotspots, we can attempt to better develop and implement adaptation measures that protect infrastructure and ensure operational continuity in the face of future climate impacts. This portfolio-level risk exposure assessment will also provide insights that will help inform the ongoing work of the Climate Resiliency Taskforce, which is responsible for a more detailed site-level assessment.

Scenario analysis insights

The table below illustrates the results of our most recent climate-related scenario analysis as of 2024 regarding the exposure of our telecommunication infrastructure and buildings to climate-related physical risks. Note that the impact levels detailed below aim to compare climate-related risks against one another. No inference should be made as to the relative materiality of any of these risks for the company as a whole.

●● indicates more significant, and ● less significant in terms of relativity from one to another.

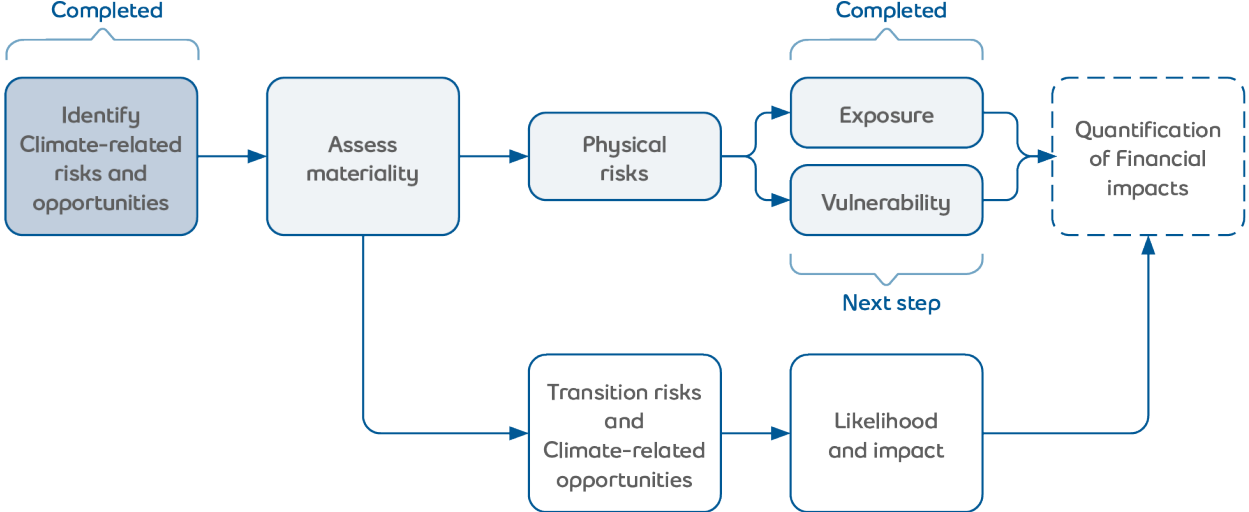
Climate-related risks	Hypothesis	High warming scenario	
		Medium-term	Long-term
Physical			
 Fluvial flooding	What proportion of assets are projected to be exposed to a notable increase in flood depth during 100-year flood events?		●
 Wildfires	What proportion of assets are projected to be exposed to a notable increase in high fire danger days?	●●	●●
 Extreme precipitation	What proportion of assets are projected to be exposed to a notable increase in the frequency or intensity of 100-year precipitation events?	●	●●
 Extreme heat	What proportion of assets are projected to be exposed to a notable increase in extremely hot days?	●	●●

Next steps

Vulnerability assessment and quantification of key risks and opportunities

GRI 201-2, 302-5, 305-5

The below diagram illustrates the journey we are on to refresh our climate risk assessment to reflect evolving issues and operating context, and to incorporate up-to-date climate data and scenarios.



Vulnerability assessment: Building on the insights from the physical risk exposure assessment, the next step is to conduct a high-level vulnerability assessment of Bell's key assets and infrastructure. This assessment will consider factors such as asset adaptive capacity and sensitivity to climate-related impacts to determine its overall susceptibility. By combining this vulnerability data with physical risk exposure data Bell will better understand which assets and regions are most at risk allowing more targeted adaptation measures. Similar to the risk exposure assessment, this portfolio-level vulnerability assessment will be conducted in conjunction with the ongoing efforts of the Climate Resiliency Taskforce to help ensure that the assessment aligns with and directly supports the taskforce's goals of enhancing resilience.

Evaluating anticipated financial impacts: Bell's updated climate risk assessment provided a comprehensive qualitative overview of climate-related risks and opportunities, identifying key areas of concern and potential benefits. However, a more detailed quantitative analysis is required to fully understand the extent of these impacts. In the next phase, Bell plans to update the quantification of key climate-related risks and opportunities. This effort will involve estimating potential financial costs and opportunities associated with climate change that will help Bell prioritize strategic actions and allocate resources effectively.

By combining the qualitative insights from the recent scenario analysis with the planned quantitative assessment, Bell aims to develop a holistic understanding of its climate-related risks and opportunities. This integrated approach will support strategic decision-making and will help enable the company to better adapt its business model, reinforce its infrastructure, and better align its operations with evolving climate realities. Ultimately, these efforts are intended to position Bell to enhance its long-term resilience, safeguard its assets and leverage emerging opportunities in a rapidly changing climate landscape.

The refined analysis results will be analyzed by BCE's Climate Resiliency Taskforce. It will also be shared with our business units and executives to build a resiliency action plan that is intended to focus on the most significant potential climate impacts. Our analysis and action plan will also be shared with the Board.

Impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on our strategy and financial planning

GRI 201-2, 302-5, 305-5

Our climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into Bell's business strategy and objectives through incentives, organizational structures, policies, products and services. We assess the risks to understand how we can better manage them throughout all aspects of our business and within our risk management processes, which includes the enterprise risk management framework.⁽¹⁾

Our science-based GHG emission reduction targets help drive our climate change strategy. Our climate change strategy has been integrated in our Environmental Management System (ISO 14001 certified).

The Energy Board collects energy-related information from teams responsible for value creation, communications, fleet, network and building management, and analyzes such information to seek to ensure alignment with our climate-related strategy and operational objectives. In addition, the Climate Resiliency Taskforce has started analyzing the vulnerability of our critical buildings and developing mitigation plans to help make them more resilient to the impacts of climate change. Pertinent trend analysis and recommendations are subsequently reported to the HSSEC Committee, the final arbiter of climate-related strategy at the operational level. The HSSEC also oversees the implementation of recommendations across all of Bell and reports progress to the RPFCC.

We are investing in the development of technologies, products and services that strive to help mitigate the impacts of climate change and/or enhance our resiliency to it. An example is how we supported the development of new technologies for more efficient cooling alternatives for our network infrastructure and data centres. Through this investment, we are better positioned to face chronic physical risks such as rising mean temperatures or extended heatwaves. We are also focussed on the development of new products and services that can help our customers reduce their own GHG emissions, and continue to identify new business opportunities for our IoT technologies such as smart cities and connected cars.

We will continue exploring how to introduce our own internal carbon price system (i.e., financial monitoring system) to account for the cost of carbon in our business operations. The objective would be to embed this internal carbon price into certain areas of our business decisions, and for future investment considerations, to include a process to consider energy and GHG emissions impacts at the beginning of any new business project at both the design and procurement stages.

Closing remarks

We recognize that climate change presents a fundamental global challenge and poses potential risks to our business, customers and the communities we serve. We have an important role to play which is why we plan to continue to prioritize efforts towards our GHG emission reduction targets, implement initiatives to help mitigate climate change and continue to work on developing new ways to become more resilient while partnering with others who share the same values.

⁽¹⁾ See section 1.5 Corporate governance and risk management of the MD&A for further details