



Independent practitioner's Limited Assurance Report on the Key ESG Performance Indicators Appendix and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report Appendix prepared in the context of the BCE Inc. 2021 Corporate Responsibility Report

Prepared in accordance with:

International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (revised), *Assurance Engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information* ('ISAE 3000 revised') and International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3410, *Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements* ('ISAE 3410')

This report is intended solely for use by BCE Inc. and is not intended and should not be used for any other purpose.

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SECTION I: Independent practitioner’s limited assurance report on the Key ESG Performance Indicators Appendix and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report Appendix prepared in the context of the BCE Inc. 2021 Corporate Responsibility Report

To the Board of Directors and Management of BCE Inc.

We have undertaken a limited assurance engagement of the “Key ESG Performance Indicators Appendix” and of the “Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report Appendix” (together the “subject matter” or “the appendices”) prepared in the context of the BCE Inc. 2021 Corporate Responsibility Report (the “Report”).

Subject Matter

With reference to the “Key ESG Performance Indicators Appendix”, our limited assurance engagement was performed on the following indicators:

- Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions intensity
- E-waste
- Hazardous waste
- Waste sent to landfill
- Team member engagement
- Time lost accident frequency rate
- Community investment
- National 5G network coverage
- Gender diversity on Board of Directors
- Gender diversity in executive positions
- Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) representation in senior management
- Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) representation in new graduate and intern hires

With reference to the “Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report Appendix” (the “Greenhouse Gas statement”), our limited assurance engagement was performed on the following types of emissions:

- Scope 1 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions
- Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions
- Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions (business travel only)
- Total Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions

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- Mathematical accuracy of the 2021 vs 2020 increase/(decrease) for:
 - Scope 1 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions
 - Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions
 - Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions (business travel only)
 - Total Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions

The organizational boundaries and the applicable criteria for the determination of these indicators have been disclosed in the appendices.

Management’s responsibility

Management is responsible for preparation of the subject matter in accordance with the following criteria as disclosed in the appendices (the “applicable criteria”):

- Management’s internally developed criteria; and
- ISO 14064-1 and following the methodology outlined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard Revised Edition.

Management is also responsible for such internal control as management determines necessary to enable the preparation of the subject matter that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Inherent uncertainty

Non-financial data is subject to more inherent limitations than financial data, given both the nature and the methods used for the determining, calculating, sampling or estimating of such data. Qualitative interpretations of relevance, materiality and the accuracy of data are subject to individual assumptions and judgments.

GHG quantification is subject to inherent uncertainty because of incomplete scientific knowledge used to determine emissions factors and the values needed to combine emissions of different gases.

We have neither carried out any work on data reported or Key ESG Performance Indicators for prior reporting periods nor in respect of future projections and targets. We have not conducted any work outside of the agreed scope and therefore restrict our conclusion to the above-mentioned subject matter.



Our responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a limited assurance conclusion on the subject matter based on the evidence we have obtained. We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with the revised International Standard on Assurance Engagement (ISAE) 3000, Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, and International Standards on Assurance Engagements 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. These standards require that we plan and perform this engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the subject matter is free from material misstatement.

A limited assurance engagement involves performing procedures (primarily consisting of making inquiries of management and others within the entity, as appropriate, and applying analytical procedures) and evaluating the evidence obtained. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of users of our report. The procedures are selected based on our professional judgment, which includes identifying areas where the risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, in preparing the subject matter in accordance with the criteria are likely to arise.

The extent of our procedures included but was not limited to inquiries, observation of processes performed, inspection of documents, analytical procedures, evaluating the appropriateness of quantification methods and reporting policies, and agreeing or reconciling with underlying records. Given the circumstances of the engagement, in performing the procedures listed above we:

- obtained, through inquiries, an understanding of BCE Inc.'s control environment and information systems relevant to key ESG performance indicators and GHG emissions quantification and reporting;
- performed analytical reviews and a trend analysis of reported data for selected key ESG performance indicators;
- evaluated whether BCE Inc.'s methods for developing estimates are appropriate and consistently applied;
- reconciled the data back to underlying records for a limited sample of items for the subject matter;
- checked the mathematical accuracy of the calculation related to the GHG emission variations on the comparative period July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020 reported in the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report Appendix; and
- reviewed the subject matter disclosure in the appendices to ensure consistency with the evidence obtained.



The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than, for a reasonable assurance engagement and, consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

Our independence and quality control

We have complied with the relevant rules of professional conduct/code of ethics applicable to the practice of public accounting and related to assurance engagements, issued by various professional accounting bodies, which are founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behavior.

The firm applies Canadian Standard on Quality Control 1, Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Statements, and Other Assurance Engagements, and, accordingly, maintains a comprehensive system of quality control, including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Conclusion

Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that BCE Inc.'s "Key ESG Performance Indicators Appendix" and "Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report Appendix" prepared in accordance with the criteria in the context of the BCE Inc. 2021 Corporate Responsibility Report are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable criteria.

Purpose of statement and restriction of use

The subject matter has been prepared to assist BCE Inc. with reporting on the Key ESG Performance Indicators and GHG emissions in accordance with the criteria. As a result, the subject matter may not be suitable for another purpose.

Our report is intended solely for the use of BCE Inc. We neither assume nor accept any responsibility or liability to any third party in respect of this report.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP¹

Montréal, Quebec
March 3, 2022

¹ CPA auditor, CA, public accountancy permit No. T146079

**SECTION II: 2021 Bell Canada “Key ESG Performance Indicators Appendix”
and “Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report Appendix”**



2021 Bell Key ESG Performance Indicators Appendix

Introduction

This document describes the methodology and assumptions related to the Key Performance Indicators (“KPIs”) presented on pages 10-11-12 of the BCE, Inc. 2021 Corporate Responsibility Report and the BCE Inc. 2021 Annual Report, which covers the period from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021.

The scope of the KPIs is specified in the table below. This report contains data about the BCE group of companies which is referred to collectively in this report as “BCE”, “Bell”, “Bell Canada”, “we”, “us”, “our” or “company”.


KPI	DESCRIPTION	ASSERTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021	REPORTING PERIOD	BUSINESS UNITS INCLUDED IN THE ORGANIZATIONAL BOUNDARIES	METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS
Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity	The ratio of our Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions (tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent) to our network usage (petabytes)	13	July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021	All of BCE (excluding MTS, which is not yet fully integrated into Bell Canada, and for which we do not yet have all relevant data for this KPM)	<p>This KPM is calculated as the ratio of our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions to our network usage. 2021 performance is based on GHG emissions and network usage in the reporting period. For details on the methodology and quantification related to Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, please refer to the 2021 <i>Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report of BCE Inc. Appendix</i> attached hereto.</p> <p>The wireline network usage in petabytes (PB) is obtained by taking the annual internet usage (PB) and dividing it by the internet traffic expressed as a percentage of the total IP peak traffic. The wireless network usage provided corresponds to the mobility data traffic in PB. Both network usage are summed up to get the total network usage for the organization.</p>
Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	Scope 1, 2 and 3 (business travel only) GHG emissions in tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent		See 2021 <i>Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report of BCE Inc. Appendix</i> attached hereto		

KPI	DESCRIPTION	ASSERTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021	REPORTING PERIOD	BUSINESS UNITS INCLUDED IN THE ORGANIZATIONAL BOUNDARIES	METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS
e-waste	The number of recovered used TV receivers, modems, and mobile phones	2,462,400	October 1, 2020 to September 30, 2021	All of BCE (excluding MTS)	This KPM is calculated as the total number of TV receivers, modems, WiFi pods and mobile phones Bell recovered in the reporting period.
Hazardous waste	Percentage of hazardous waste recovered and diverted to certified recyclers	99%	October 1, 2020 to September 30, 2021	All of BCE	This KPM represents the proportion of hazardous materials recovered and diverted from landfill in relation to the total quantity of hazardous materials generated. The hazardous materials that we recover include network batteries, residual material from our fleet services and material such as aerosols, oily containers, paint and fluorescent tubes.
Waste sent to landfill	The percentage of waste sent to landfill reduction	5% reduction	October 1, 2020 to September 30, 2021	All of BCE	This KPM represents the variance percentage of waste sent to landfill between reporting period and base year 2019.

KPI	DESCRIPTION	ASSERTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021	REPORTING PERIOD	BUSINESS UNITS INCLUDED IN THE ORGANIZATIONAL BOUNDARIES	METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS
Team member engagement	How positive team members feel about their job, their department, and the company as a whole	76%	Survey done during a limited point in time in 2021	All of BCE	This KPM is calculated as the average score obtained in the team member satisfaction survey of 2021. The Team Member Engagement score is based on 5 specific questions and the percentage of employees who responded favorably (Strongly agree or Agree) to these questions out of the total number of employees who responded to the survey. The questionnaire process is managed by a third party vendor with experience in employee satisfaction surveys. The third party designs the questionnaire and identifies the questions that are the most pertinent for the calculation of the employee engagement score. In 2021, 85% of team members completed the survey.
Time lost accident frequency rate	The number of lost time injuries occurring in our workplace per 200,000 hours worked	1.12	January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021	Bell Canada, Bell Media, BTS, and Expertech (excluding MTS)	This KPM is calculated as the total number of lost time injuries cases every 200,000 hours worked. A lost work case is a case or injury which results in an employee being unfit for work on the next regularly scheduled day after the day of occurrence of the event. The cases and hours related to contractors are not included.

KPI	DESCRIPTION	ASSERTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021	REPORTING PERIOD	BUSINESS UNITS INCLUDED IN THE ORGANIZATIONAL BOUNDARIES	METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS
Community investment	Contributions to local communities including cash contributions, management costs, and public service announcements (Bell Let's Talk, Children & Youth, Culture, Giving)	\$ 21.7 M	January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021	All of BCE	<p>The KPM is calculated in alignment with the LGB Model (formerly 'London Benchmarking Group') and includes the following elements: cash donations, in-kind donations and program management costs. The KPM includes initiatives related to the four key action pillars: anti-stigma, care and access, research, and workplace leadership. Cash donations are compiled from tax receipts received from not for profit organizations and third party invoices for the purchase of goods and services. In-kind donations are non-cash contributions and represent the value of public service announcements through Bell Media. The value of these announcements is estimated as 75% of the retail price. Program management costs are related to the personnel and expenses dedicated to the execution of the initiatives.</p>

KPI	DESCRIPTION	ASSERTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021	REPORTING PERIOD	BUSINESS UNITS INCLUDED IN THE ORGANIZATIONAL BOUNDARIES	METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS
National 5G network coverage	Percentage of Canadian population covered by Bell's 5G-Advanced wireless network	70.4%	As at December 31, 2021	All of BCE	This KPM represents the point in time coverage of Canadian population with access to the 5G wireless network. This is calculated dividing the number of people with access to the 5G network by the total Canadian population reported by Statistics Canada (Census data, published in 2016). The number of people with access to the 5G network was estimated using an industry benchmark model and Bell's network data.
Gender Diversity on Board of Directors	Percentage of women on the Board of Directors	36%	As at December 31, 2021	All of BCE	This KPM is calculated by the number of directors who self identify as women through a questionnaire over the total number of directors.
Gender diversity in executive positions	Percentage of women in executive positions	33%	As at December 31, 2021	All of BCE	This KPM represents the number of executive positions, vice president or higher, held by women based on a self-identification questionnaire over the total number of executive positions.



KPI	DESCRIPTION	ASSERTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021	REPORTING PERIOD	BUSINESS UNITS INCLUDED IN THE ORGANIZATIONAL BOUNDARIES	METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS
Black, Indigenous, and People of Colour (BIPOC) representation in senior management	Percentage of BIPOC representation in Bell senior management (director level and above and including executive officers)	20%	As at December 31, 2021	All of BCE	This KPM represents the number of senior management positions, being director or higher, held by BIPOC representation based on a self-identification questionnaire over the total number of senior management positions.
Black, Indigenous, and People of Colour (BIPOC) representation in new graduate and intern hires	Percentage of BIPOC representation of new graduate and intern hires	41%	From January 1 to September 30, 2021	All of BCE	This KPM represents the number of new graduates and interns held by BIPOC representation based on a self-identification questionnaire as a percentage of the total number of new graduates or interns which started their first day of employment within the indicated period.



2021 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report of BCE Inc.

INTRODUCTION

This Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions report was prepared in accordance with the principles and requirements of ISO 14064-1 and following the methodology outlined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard Revised Edition and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Bell's GHG emissions from scope 1, 2 and 3 (business travel only) sum up to 277,054 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) for the period from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021.

ORGANIZATIONAL BOUNDARIES

Bell applies the operational control approach to determine the organizational boundaries of reporting for its subsidiaries and divisions. The following list identifies the businesses included in the organizational boundaries:

- BCE Nexxia
- Bell Aliant
- Bell Canada
- Bell Media
- Bell Mobility
- Bell Mobility Channels
- Bell MTS
- Bell Smart Home
- Bell Technical Solutions
- Expertech
- Northwestel
- The Source

The table below reports Bell's GHG emissions from scope 1, 2 and 3 (business travel only) for the 12-month periods from July 1 of the previous year to June 30 of the reporting year (in tonnes of CO₂e).

KPM	Operational Boundary	2021	2020 ¹	Change
Scope 1	Direct GHG emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by Bell, including accidental release of ozone depleting substances from cooling equipment, burning of fuel oil and natural gas in buildings, combustion of diesel for its telecommunication towers, transmission equipment and generators, combustion of propane for its maintenance equipment, and combustion of diesel, gasoline, biodiesel and ethanol for its vehicle fleet	139,187	142,996	-2.7%
Scope 2	Indirect GHG emissions associated with the consumption of purchased electricity, heating/cooling and steam required by Bell's activities in its buildings and other facilities	136,535	160,548	-15.0%
Scope 3	Other indirect GHG emissions associated with business travel for Bell employees, including travel by air, rail, rented vehicles and employee personal vehicles	1,332	8,834	-84.9%
Total		277,054	312,378	-11.3%

¹ 2020 GHG emissions from scope 2 are restated to exclude indirect emissions from upstream electricity-related activities, in line with the methodology outlined in the standards of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

Compared with 2020, Bell's GHG emissions from scope 1, 2 and 3 (business travel only) decreased by 35,324 tonnes of CO₂e (-11.3%). Most of this decrease is attributable to scope 2 emissions, which were down 24,013 tonnes of CO₂e (-15.0%). This decrease is essentially due to the sale of most of our data centres to Equinix in the fourth quarter of 2020.

Scope 3 emissions decreased by 7,502 tonnes of CO₂e (-84.9%) and scope 1 emissions decreased by 3,809 tonnes of CO₂e (-2.7%) compared with 2020. These decreases are mainly due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic (fewer employees in the buildings and less fuel consumed by our vehicle fleet for scope 1, and less business travel for scope 3).

METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS

Scope 1

Fuel:

Scope 1 emissions from fuel include consumption of fossil fuels (fuel oil, natural gas, propane, diesel and gasoline) and biofuels (biodiesel and ethanol).

Fossil fuels:

Information sources with data on volume of fuel consumed:

Information provided by the company's energy data aggregator systems and energy providers' reports includes the volumes of fuel oil, natural gas, propane, diesel and gasoline consumed per province for the period from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021.

Information sources with no data on volume of fuel consumed:

The volumes of fuel oil, natural gas, propane, diesel and gasoline consumed are estimated by compiling the Canadian dollars spent (\$) identified in the company's energy finance reports and converting them into volumes using best estimates of average unit costs (\$/unit) per substance per province for the period from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021.

Biofuels:

Scope 1 emissions from biofuel consumption are calculated to account for the biofuel content (i.e. biodiesel and ethanol) of vehicle fleet fuels consumed (i.e. diesel and gasoline). The volumes of biofuels are estimated by applying the following assumptions to the volume of diesel and gasoline consumed by Bell's vehicle fleet:

- 2% biodiesel content in diesel
- 5% ethanol content in gasoline

The above assumptions correspond to the average percentages of renewable content in diesel and gasoline (respectively) required by the Canadian Renewable Fuels Regulations.

Emissions (tonnes of CO₂e) are calculated by multiplying the volumes of fuel consumed per province by the relevant CO₂e emission factors.

The CO₂e emission factors are calculated by multiplying the emission factors of each gas (CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O) by its global warming potential (GWP) and adding the totals. The emission factors of each gas are sourced from the *National Inventory Report 1990-2019: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada* (Part 2), and the GWPs are sourced from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report, 2014 (GWP of CO₂ = 1, GWP of CH₄ = 28 and GWP of N₂O = 265).

Ozone depleting substances (ODS):

The volumes of ODS accidentally released are acquired by compiling volumes reported in Bell's web-based incident response management system. Emissions (tonnes of CO₂e) are calculated by multiplying the volumes of ODS released by the relevant GWPs, which are sourced from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, 2014.

Scope 2

Facilities with electricity consumption information:

Information provided by the company's energy data aggregator systems and energy providers' reports includes kilowatt-hours (kWh) of electricity consumed per province for the period from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021.

Facilities with no electricity consumption information:

Facilities with electricity financial information:

Kilowatt-hours (kWh) of electricity consumed are estimated by compiling the Canadian dollars spent (\$) identified in the company's energy finance reports and converting them into kWh using best estimates of average unit costs (\$/kWh) per province for the period from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021.

Facilities with no electricity financial information:

Kilowatt-hours (kWh) of electricity consumed are estimated by using best estimates of average kilowatt-hour consumed per square foot (kWh/square foot). This average is calculated from direct energy consumption information that was extrapolated from a representative sample of buildings.

Emissions (tonnes of CO₂e) are calculated by multiplying the kilowatt-hours (kWh) of electricity consumed per province by the relevant CO₂e emission factors. The CO₂e emission factors are based on electricity generation intensity factors sourced from the *National Inventory Report 1990-2019: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada* (Part 3, Annex 13).

Scope 3

Air and rail travel:

Information provided in travel agency reports includes flight segments and mileage (km) for air and rail travels that took place from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021. Flight segments are broken down per flight distance categories (domestic, short haul and long haul) as per the *GHG Emissions from Transport or Mobile Sources* Excel file (sheet *Activity Data*) published on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol website in May 2015.

Emissions (tonnes of CO₂e) are calculated by multiplying the mileage (km) travelled (per flight distance categories for air travel) by the relevant CO₂e emission factors. The CO₂e emission factors are sourced from the *Emission Factors from Cross-Sector Tools* Excel file (sheet *Reference - EF Public*) published on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol website in March 2017.

Rented vehicles:

The volumes of fuel consumed (L) are estimated by compiling the Canadian dollars spent (\$) for fuel with the car rental companies and converting them into volumes using best estimates of average unit costs (\$/L) for gasoline for the period from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021.

Emissions (tonnes of CO₂e) are calculated following the same methodology as that used for scope 1 emissions from fossil fuel consumption (described above). For this calculation, Bell assumed that all rented vehicles run on gasoline.

Employee personal vehicles:

Mileage (km) is calculated by converting employee mileage expenses (\$) using applicable reimbursement rates (\$/km) stated in business units' discretionary expense policies. The volumes of fuel consumed (L) are estimated by converting mileage (km) using best estimates of cars average gasoline consumption (L/km) for the period from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021.

Emissions (tonnes of CO₂e) are calculated following the same methodology as that used for scope 1 emissions from fossil fuel consumption (described above). For this calculation, Bell assumed that all employee personal vehicles run on gasoline.