Summary Carbon Report® 2024-2025 OMNES Education

08/01/2026

Carbon Report®

The OMNES Education group has been conducting its **Carbon Report®** assessment for several years now, as part of its **TIME TO ACT**[1] **strategy.** The goal is to assess the **carbon footprint of its activities in terms of the greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)** and develop a **transition plan** to reduce these emissions.

The assessment was conducted with support from **Lamy Environnement Consulting**, using the Carbon Report® methodology developped by ADEME and adopted by the Low Carbon Transition Association (ABC).

Scope

The assessment included all OMNES Education campuses in **France**[2]**, Switzerland, Monaco, London, Barcelona and Munich**.

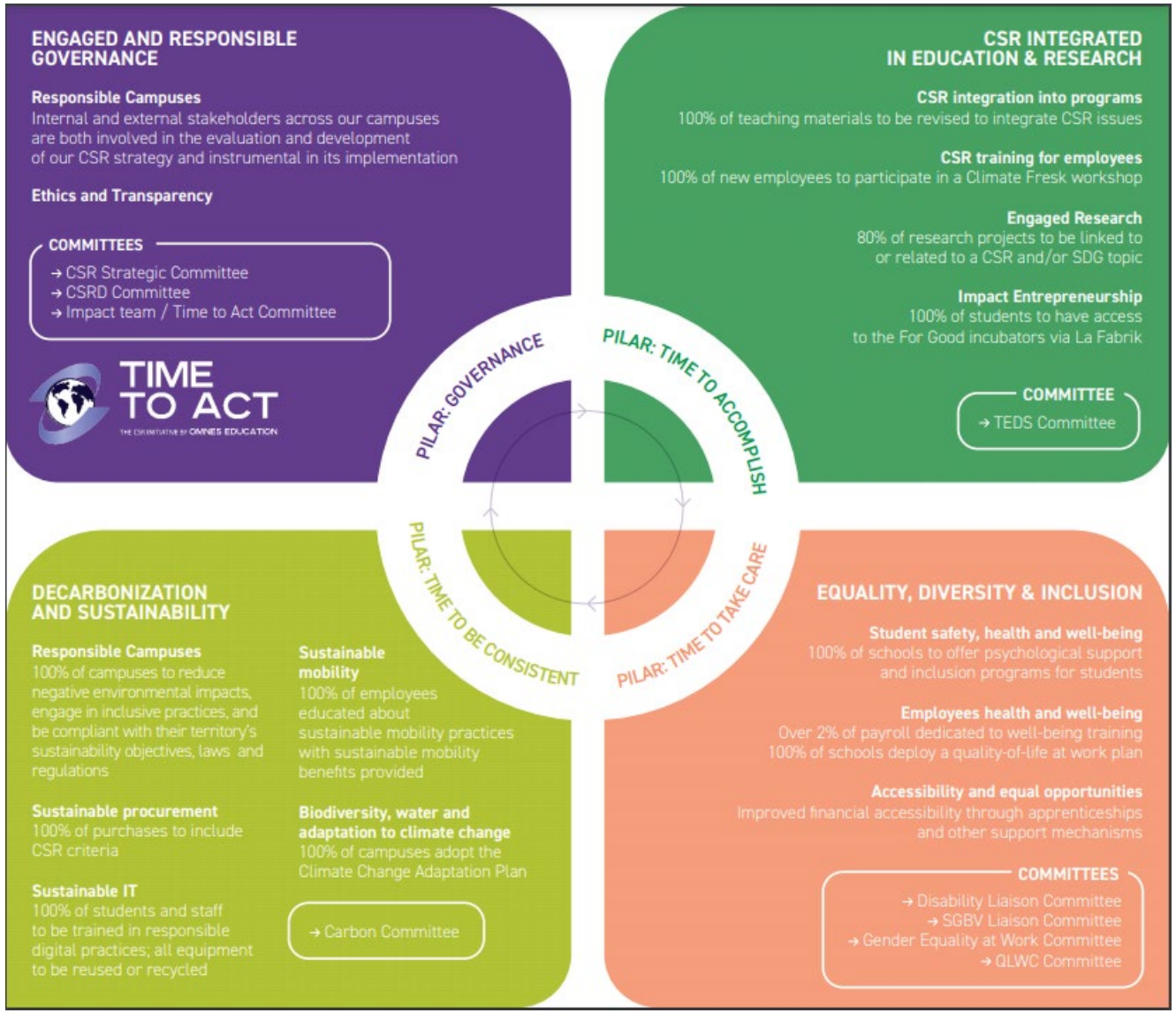
The latest assessment covered the **2024 – 2025 academic year** and was compared to the previous baseline assessment for **2023-2024** (an academic year covers the period from 1 July of any year to 30 June of the following year).

Note: Due to the evolution of the Carbon Report® methodology (revision of the Base Empreinte®) and improved reliability of input data, the 2023-2024 assessment was reviewed to ensure meaningful comparison. Figures in this report can therefore differ from those in the previous report and summary.

[1] TIME TO ACT is OMNES Education's CSR measure structured around four major commitments: learner achievement, operational coherence, wellbeing of students and staff, good governance in communication and transparency in particular.

[2] Toulouse and Marseille were excluded because they were not yet at their permanent campuses during the assessment perood.

Carbon Report®



Adaptation




If current GHG emission trajectories continue, global warming in **mainland France is expected to reach +2°C by 2030, +2,7°C by 2050 and +4°C by 2100** above pre-industrial levels.

This temperature rise will be accompanied by **major changes in the climate system**, namely longer and more frequent heatwaves, extreme heat peaks (45°C-50°C), extreme winds, heavier rainfall during longer periods, and longer and more requent periods without or almost without rain…

Therefore, beyond efforts to reduce GHG emissions (mitigation), it is also necessary to reduce vulnerabilities to climate change (adaptation).

This is why OMNES Education is working to identify and reduce climate risks on its campuses and has developed an action plan to **restore space for nature** structured around three commitments:

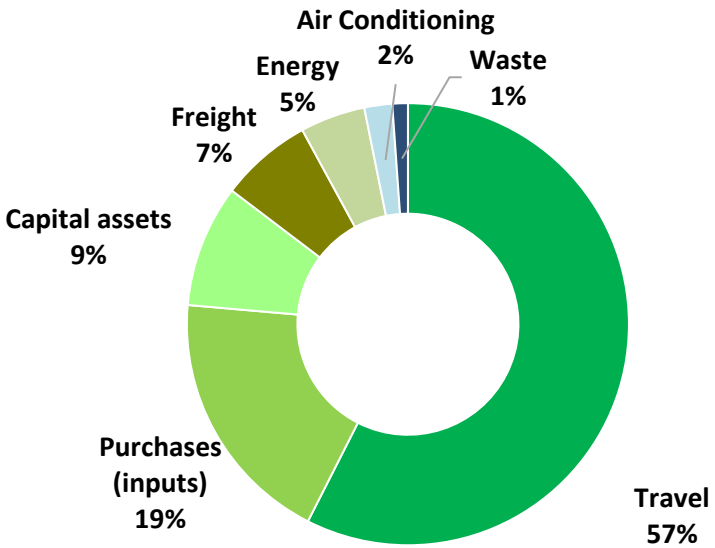
- **Preserve and protect existing biodiversity**
- **Raise awareness and educate to better protect**
- **Adapt its infrastructure to promote regegneration**

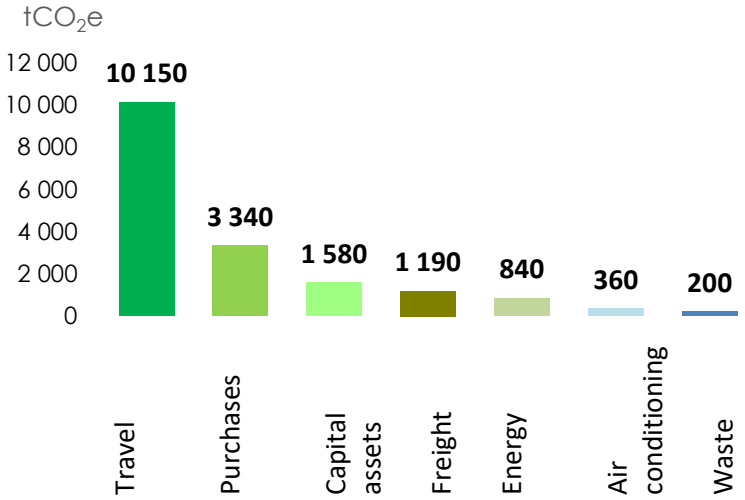
In addition, OMNES Education has made **water management a ‘national cause’ across all its campuses starting in 2025.**

Results by emission source

Scope: Paris, Bordeaux, Lyon, Chambéry (Savoy), Beaune (Burgundy), Rennes (Brittany), Monaco, Créa (Switzerland), EUBS, London

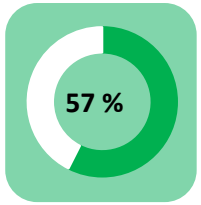
Breakdown by emission source



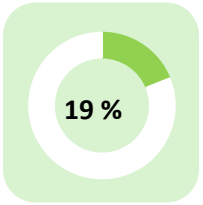


Main GHG emission sources

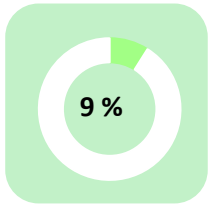
1st Travel
Students travelling to and from abroad, staff commutes, business trips



2nd Purchases
Emissions related to purchases of goods and services



3rd Capital assets
Emissions related to construction of buildings, IT equipment production…



Year on year evolution (compared to 2023-2024)

	2023-2024		2024-2025
Total emissions in tCO_2e	16,620	+ 6,3 %	17,660
Per-student ratio $kgCO_2e$/student	442	+ 5,7 %	467

Equivalent to 1,500 flights around the world

The increase in total emissions is mainly due to the rise in emissions related to international student mobility.

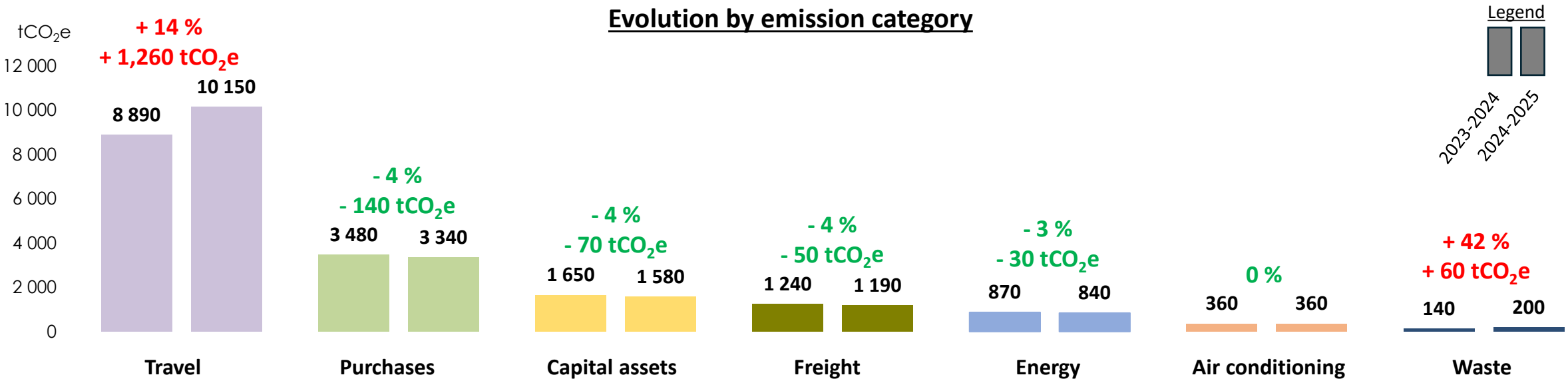
Excluding student travel

	2023-2024		2024-2025
Total emissions in tCO_2e	9,390	- 2,9 %	9,120
Per student ratio in $kgCO_2e$/student	250	- 3,4 %	241

Emissions from purchases, capital assets, freight, energy, and air conditioning decreased.

Results by emission category

Evolution by emission category



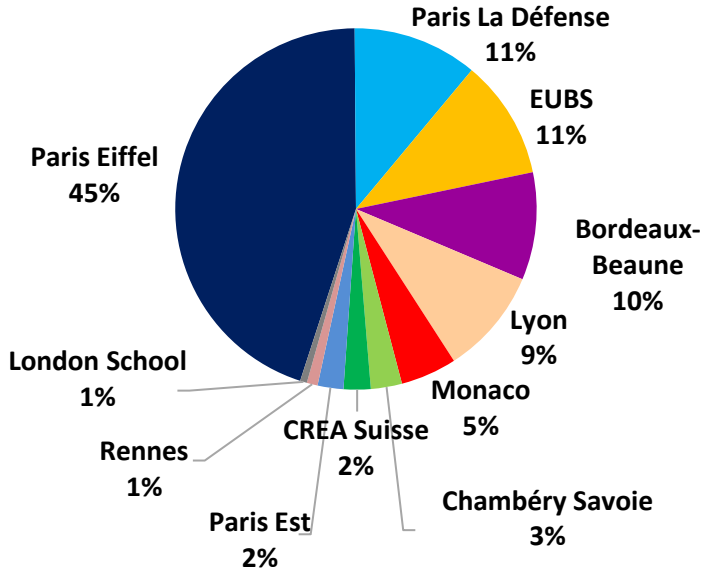
Main sources of change

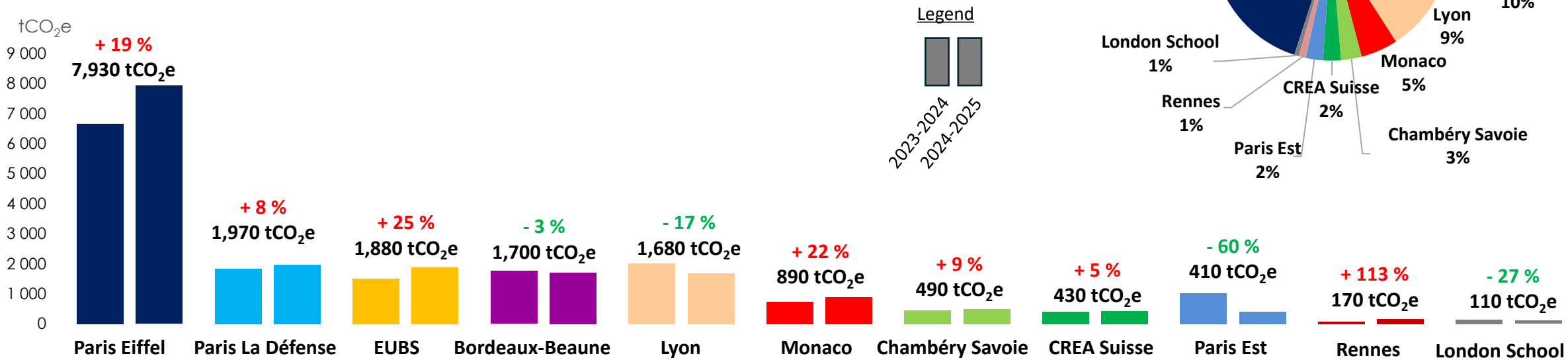
Travel	Purchases	Capital assets	Freight	Energy	Air conditioning	Waste
Growing emissions due to an increase in the number of international students (930 extra students + coming from more distant countries) Growing emissions due to international students arriving from more distant countries despite a decrease in the number of students	Reduction in maintenance, upkeep and cleaning costs	Decrease in the number of IT devices	Decrease in the number of deliveries: • Of office supplies • Of vending machines	Decrease in energy consumption		Increase in the volumes accounted for (this is likely the result of improved knowledge of input data). The increase is significant in percentage terms but remains limited in absolute values. It should be noted that a significant decrease had been observed in 2023–2024 compared with previous assessments (covering France).

Results by campus

PARIS EIFFEL accounts for 45% of OMNES Education's total emissions due to:

- High number of students (36% of the total)
- Large staff base with transversal functions (31% of the total)
- Certain group-wide costs allocated only to Paris Eiffel (e.g., communication/marketing)
- Large building surface area (27% of the total)



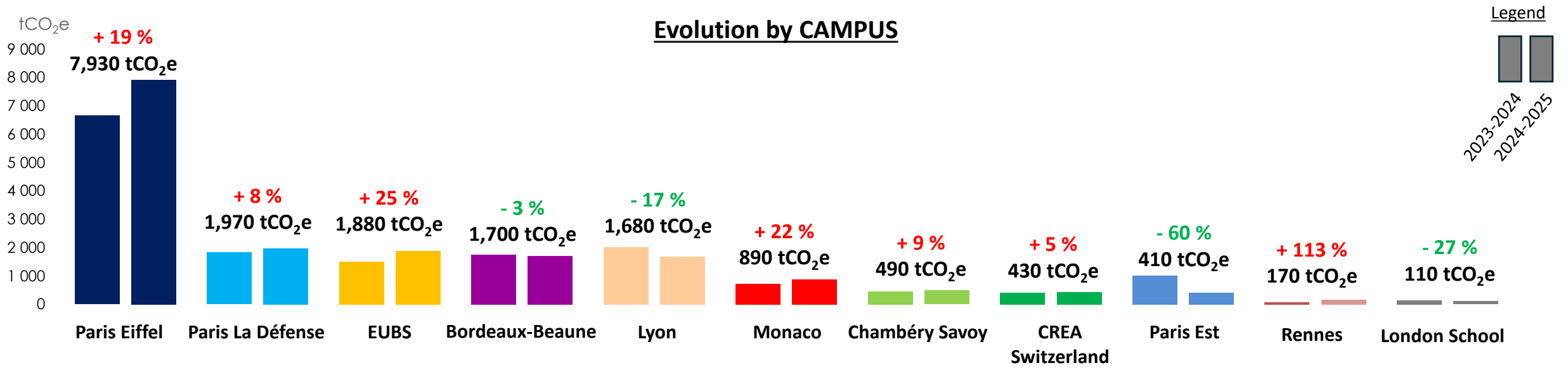


Per student ratio in kgCO2e/student in 2024-2025

Paris Eiffel	Paris La Défense	EUBS	Bordeaux-Beaune	Lyon	Monaco	Chambéry Savoie	CREA Suisse	Paris Est	Rennes	London School
579	461	549	322	268	862	446	730	341	302	308

Results by campus

Evolution by CAMPUS



Paris Eiffel	Paris La Défense	EUBS	Bordeaux-Beaune	Lyon	Monaco	Chambéry Savoy	CREA Switzerland	Paris Est	Rennes	London School
Increase: In the number of international students and in the total number of students In referral, communication, and marketing expenses for websites	Increase In the total number of students Slight increase in the number of international students	New students coming from more distant regions Increase in the total number of students	Decrease in the total number of students	Decrease : in the number of international students and in the total number of students In maintenance, upkeep and cleaning costs	Increase in the number of international students	Increase in the number of international students	Increase in gas consumption	Significant decrease in the number of students Decrease in staff numbers and occupied area	Significant increase in the number of students	Decrease in the number of international students

Results by category/scope

The ISO 14064-1 standard includes **six categories of emissions :**

Category 1 – Direct emissions

E.g., combustion of fuel in a heater

563 tCO_2e
3 %

-2 %

Category 2 – Indirect energy emissions

E.g., use of electricity, heating or cooling

523 tCO_2e
3 %

-6 %

Category 3 – Indirect emissions from transportation

E.g., commuting, international travels, business travels, transport of goods

11,221 tCO_2e
64 %

+12%

Category 4 – Indirect emissions from from goods used by the organisation

e.g., emissions from fabrication of goods, services, emissions from capital goods, disposal of waste

5,351 tCO_2e
30 %

-3 %

Category 5 – Indirect emissions from sold goods

E.g., energy and materials necessary to use the sold goods

0 tCO_2e
0 %

Category 6 – Other indirect emissions

Other indirect emisions associated with the organisation

0 tCO_2e
0 %

The breakdown of emissions by scope is as follows:

Scope 1 – Direct emissions

563 tCO_2e
3 % *(- 2 %)*

-2 %

Scope 2 – Indirect emissions from energy

523 tCO_2e
3 % *(- 6 %)*

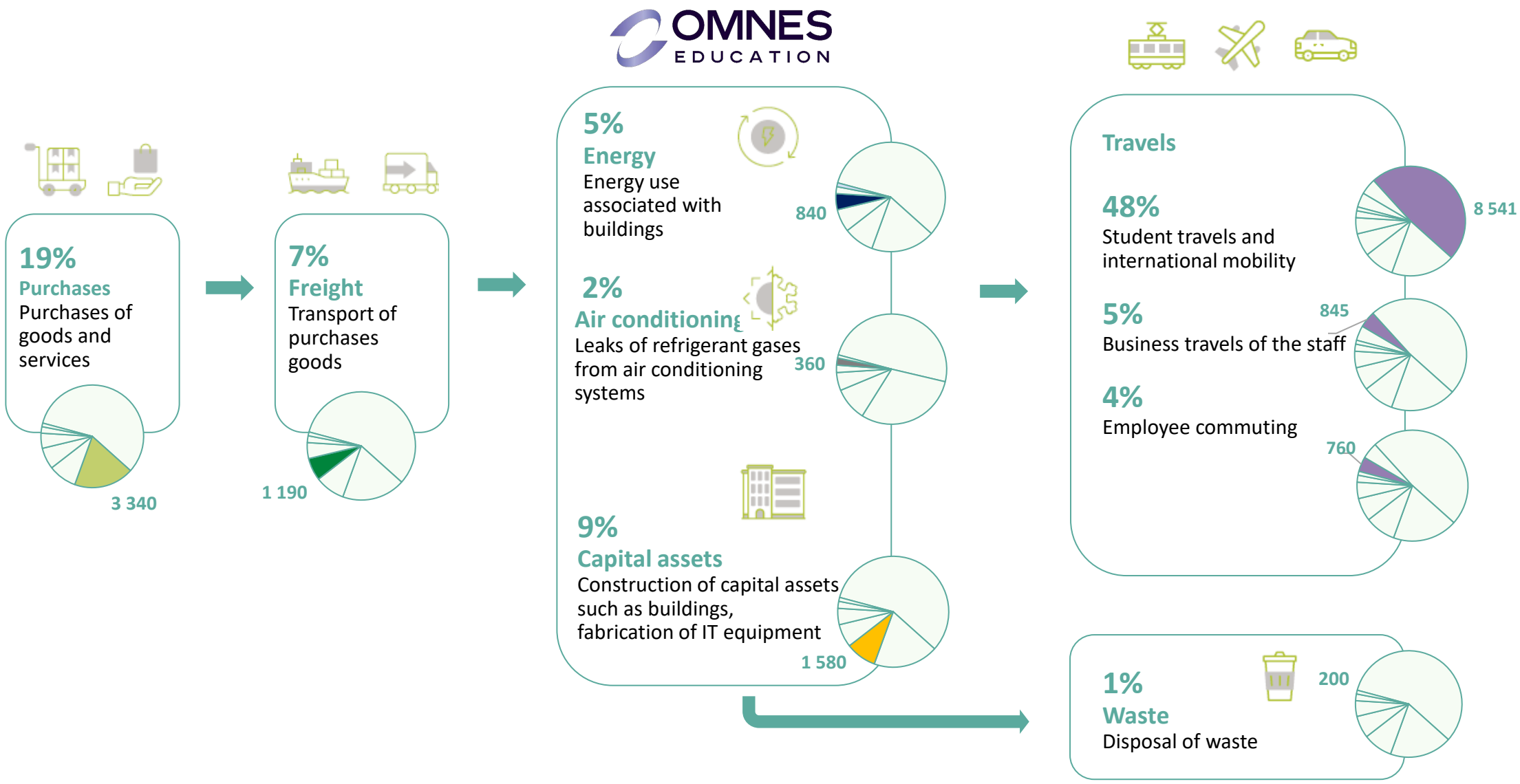
-6 %

Scope 3 – Other indirect emissions

16,572 tCO_2e
94 % *(+7 %)*

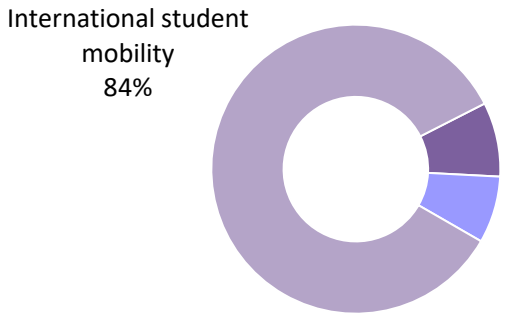
+7%

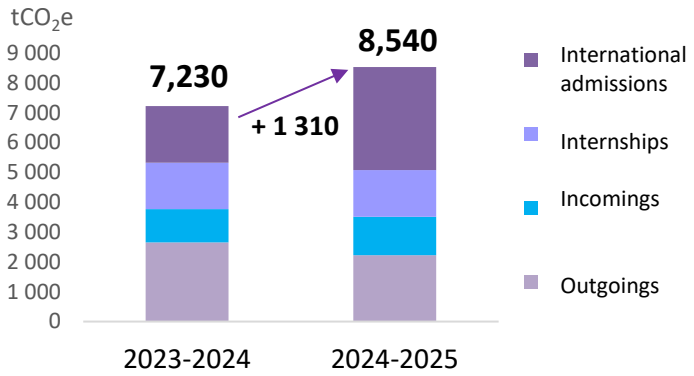
Results by mapped flows



Travel

International student mobility accounts for the largest share of travel-related emissions[4] (84%), and nearly half of OMNES Education's total emissions, largely due to air travel.





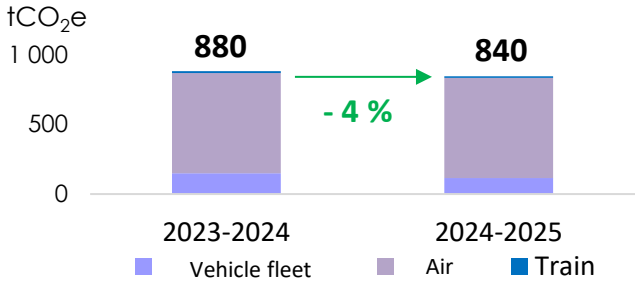
International student mobility emissions have increased by 18% (+**1,310 tCO_2e**)[4]

- ✓ More international admissions + more distant countries of origin
- ✓ Longer travel distances for incoming students

Emissions associated with outgoing students have decreased due to a decrease in the number of students and closer destinations.

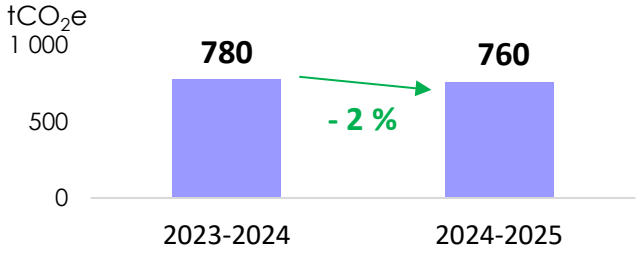
Business travel emissions **decreased by 4%**[5]

- ✓ Fewer kilometres driven
- ✓ Elictrification of the vehicle fleet (only 5 combustion vehicles out of *41* left*)*
- ✓ Fewer train and air journeys



Emissions from **commuting decreased by 2%**[5]

- ✓ Fewer kilometres driven



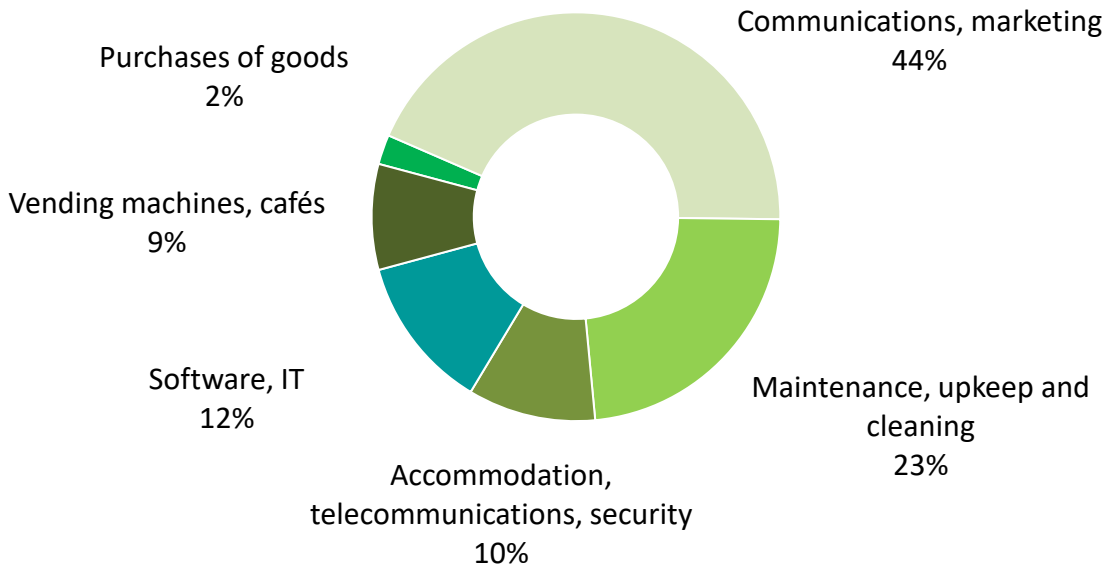
[4] Home-to-campus commuting and student travel to their family homes on weekends or during school holidays were not taken into account due to the high level of uncertainty in the input data and because a large share of home-to-campus trips are assumed to be made using active modes of transport (walking, cycling, etc.).

[5] Compared to 2023-2024

Inputs (purchases of goods and services)

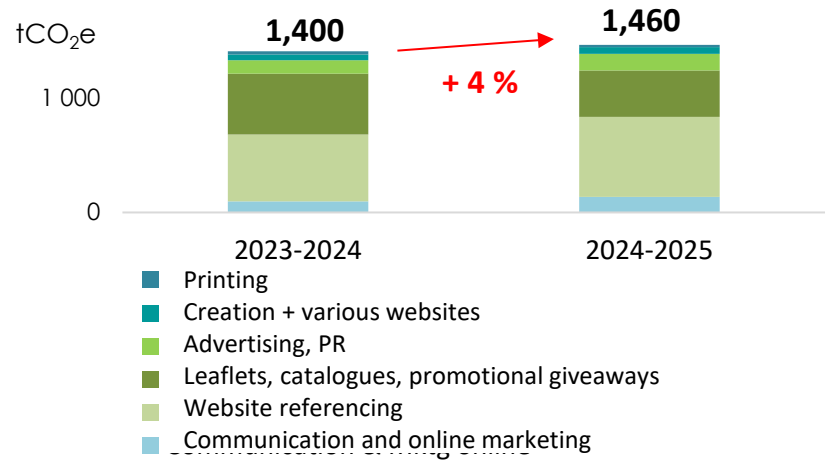
Communications and marketing related services account for the largest share of inputs emissions (44%) and 8% of OMNES Education's total emissions.

Maintenance, upkeep and cleaning are the second largest source of inputs emissions.



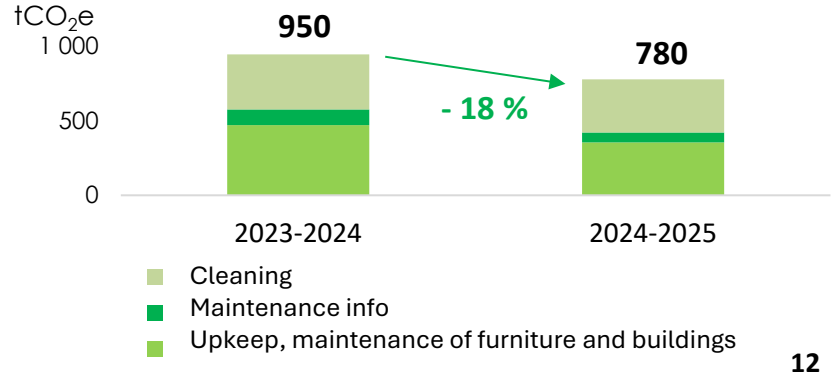
Communications and marketing emissions **increased by 4%**[5]

✓ Higher purchasing costs



Maintenance, upkeep and cleaning emissions have **decreased by 18%**[5]

✓ Higher purchasing costs



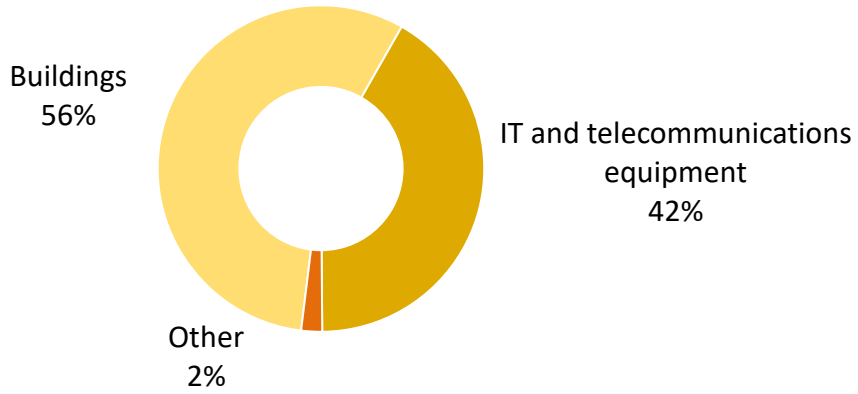
[5] Compared to 2023-2024

Capital assets

Buildings account for 56% of emissions associated with capital assets.

IT and telecommunications equipment account for around 40%.

This category includes GHG emissions associated with construction, prodution and acquisition of long-term assets (IT equipment, furniture etc.…) (*).

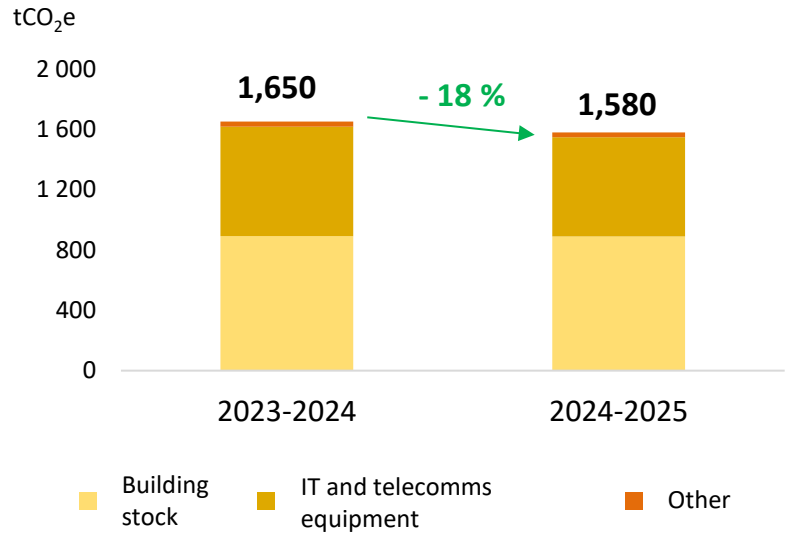


(*) *Emissions associated with buildings are calculated based on a depreciation period.* It corresponds to the period during which we consider that the construction 'emits' greenhouse gases (GHG).

Notes: Emissions related to the manufacture of fleet vehicles are accounted for under the travel category to avoid double counting, since the emission factors used (in kgCO2e/km) include vehicle manufacturing.

The emissions **decreased by 4%**[5]

✓ Fewer IT devices



Some figures on 2024-2025 :

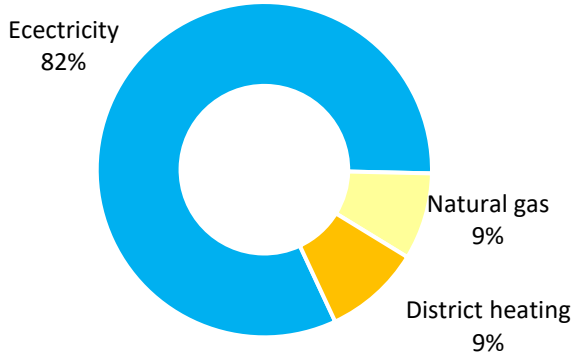
- 101,122 m² of building surfaces.
- 3,359 computers (desktop + laptop)
- 2,217 screens
- 383 video projectors
- 609 mobile phones

[5] Par rapport à 2023-2024

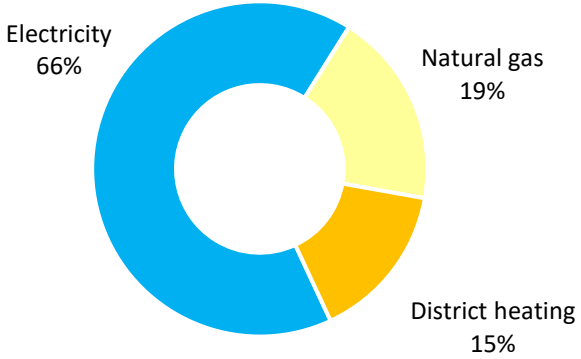
Energy

- Electricity: 82% of energy consumption, 66% of GHG emissions
- Natural gas: 9% of energy consumption, 19% of GHG emissions
- District heating: 9% of energy consumption, 15% of GHG emissions.

Breakdown by share in energy consumption

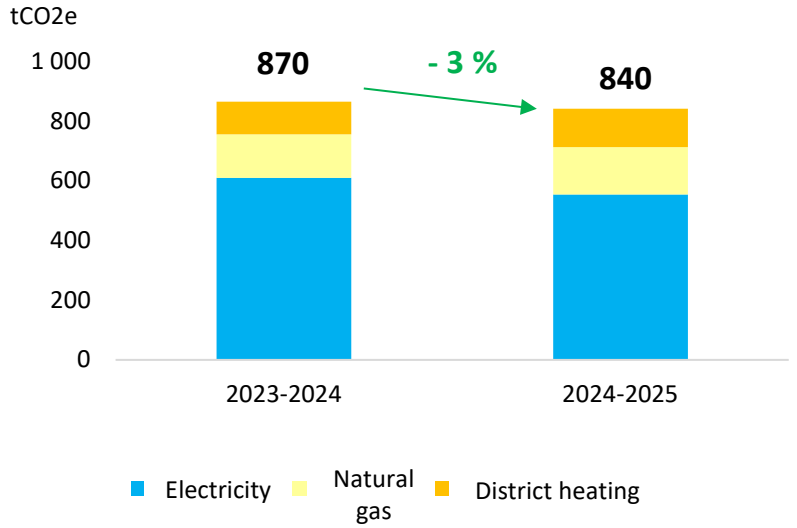


Breakdown by GHG emissions



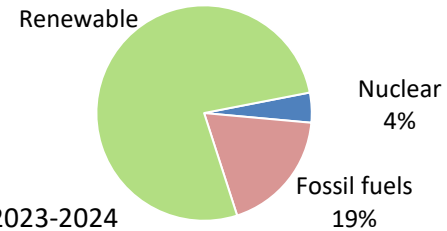
The emissions **decreased by 3%**[5]

✓ Lower electricity consumption



Energy consumption declined in 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 for many sites.

Energy mix (OMNES Education France + International)



100% of electricity purchased by OMNES Education in France is from renewable sources (with guarantees of origin).

Owing to this initiative, 77% of all energy consumed at OMNES Education is from renewable sources (95% for MNES Education France).

[5] Compared to 2023-2024

Transition Plan

To reduce GHG emissions and anticipate climate change impacts, OMNES has developed a transition plan with two complimentary pillars.

MITIGATION

TRAVEL

DA

1. Replace **30%** of student mobility outside Europe with mobility within Europe (incoming and outgoing)
2. **100%** of students use trains when travel is feasible within one day (bonus on grades upon proof)

- **- 1,570 tCO_2e**

DRH

3. Reduce staff air travel by **30%** (1,740 flights vs. 6,900 train journeys in 23/24)

- **- 220 tCO_2e**

SG

4. Reduce the number of kilometres driven by fleet vehicles by **30%** (48 vehicles, 800,000 km in 23/24, or 17,000 km per year/vehicle)

- **- 40 tCO_2e**

PURCHASES OF GOODS AND SERVICES

IT /Growth

5. Eco-design of **17** websites (Eco-index A or B)
6. Reduce software purchases by **10%**
7. Reduce data storage by **30%**

- **- 50 tCO_2e**

SG

8. Reduce maintenance, upkeep and cleaning costs by **15%** (1.4M€ IT and 4.7M€ SG)

- **- 140 tCO_2e**

Growth

9. Reduce website referencing costs by **30%** (7.7M€)
10. Reduce promotional giveaways by **50%**. Fewer and more responible products (373k€ in 23/24)
11. Reduce publications by **20%** (20t of paper in 23/24 costing 47k€ + catalogues, printing and copying worth 933k€)

- **- 280 tCO_2e**

ADAPTATION & BIODIVERSITY

- Robust adaptation plan based on a +4°C scenario with precise actions (investment cost lower than cost of inaction).
  - Flood risk: Paris, Bordeaux, Lyon
  - Water stress: Marseille and Barcelona.
- Biodiversity prioritized on campuses.
- Water management plan declared a ‘national cause’ across all campuses.

The plan includes 11 major activities: potential reduction is estimated around 2,300 tCO_2e, or 14% of total emissions in 2023-2024 by 2030

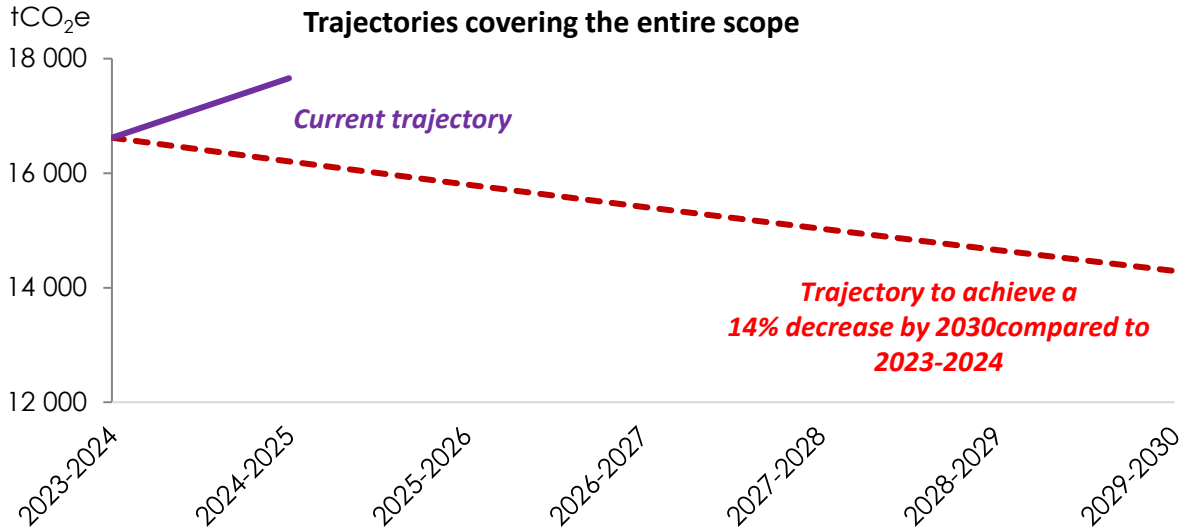
Monitoring

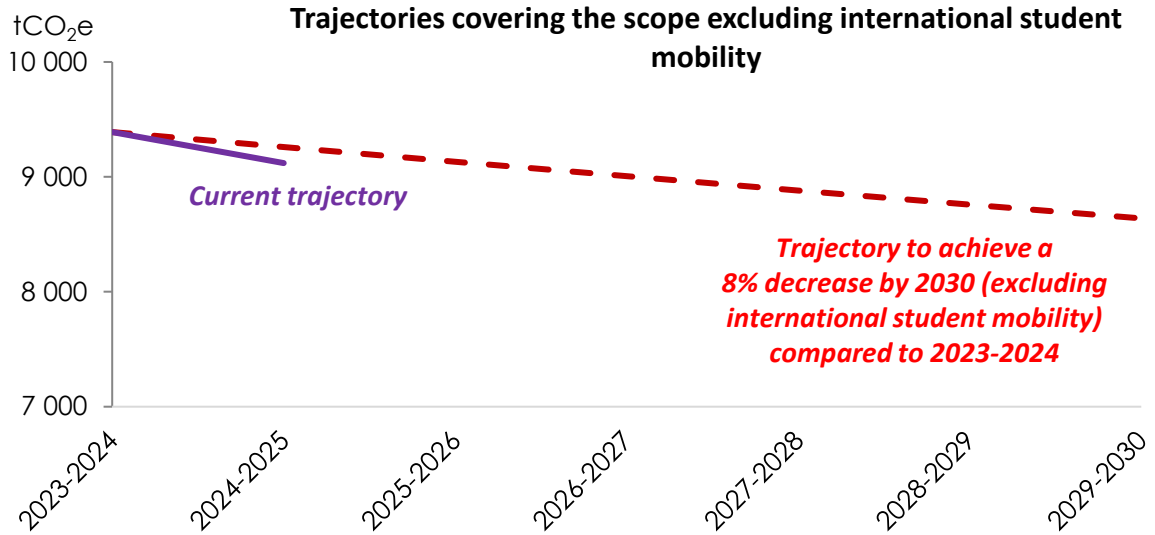
OMNES Education climate commitments (mitigation and adaptation) for 2030 and 2050 are as follows:

- **-14% of GHG emissions by 2030 compared with 2023-2024**
- **Contribution to European carbon neutrality by 2050.**

Considering the significant impact of international student mobility on the results of the Carbon Report® assessment, two trajectories are analysed:

- Entire scope: a 14% decrease of emissions by 2030
- Excluding student international mobility: a 8% decrease of emissions by 2030.





The overall reduction trajectory is **not being met**, due to rising international student mobility emissions.

The trajectory excluding international student mobility, on the other hand, is below the target.

TIME TO ACT

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