

## 2. Environment

### 2.1 General environmental policy

VINCI's policy is to address the environmental aspects of its operations at all levels. In addition to complying with regulations and anticipating regulatory changes, the Group's companies consider the environmental challenge to be a real and expanding opportunity for business development. R&D efforts focus heavily on improving the environmental performance of everyday life, infrastructure and mobility.

VINCI's environmental strategy has two major thrusts:

- preserving natural resources by understanding and limiting environmental impacts, preventing pollution and preserving biodiversity and nature for future generations. Environmental criteria are addressed during pre-project risk analyses;
- fighting climate change by systematically adopting an eco-design approach that takes into account the full life cycle of products and services to better limit their environmental impact throughout the value chain, and by designing and proposing a green offer. This approach, which had its origins in the construction industry, is making inroads into civil engineering, transport infrastructure, mobility, and the development of eco-neighbourhoods and more extensive eco-areas.

VINCI companies work closely with local environmental protection organisations to involve them at the earliest possible stage of new projects. These organisations sometimes assist in raising environmental awareness, training employees at worksites and providing environmental support and monitoring.

VINCI's environmental effort was marked in 2010 by:

- the integration of new subsidiaries, Cegelec and Faceo in particular;
- the deployment of the first tools to guarantee a project's environmental performance. One example is Oxygen, which VINCI Construction France uses to ensure that eco-responsible actions are taken from the initial phase of the building's design up to and including its occupancy;
- the ramping up of 13 research projects of the Chair in eco-design of building complexes and infrastructure, a five-year partnership between VINCI and the ParisTech group of engineering schools ([www.chaire-eco-conception.com](http://www.chaire-eco-conception.com)).

#### 2.1.1 Environmental organisation

VINCI's environmental policy is driven by management's commitment, the empowerment of operational managers and its constant dialogue with stakeholders. To manage environmental risks, operational departments rely on a network of over 500 correspondents who ensure that environmental policy guidelines are observed on the ground. These correspondents work in environment, sustainable development and technical departments, ensuring the application of VINCI's environmental policy in all aspects of daily work. The Group's delegation for sustainable development oversees this network, organises technical working groups comprising experts from each business line and coordinates the Group's environmental action.

#### 2.1.2 Environmental reporting scope

VINCI's environmental reporting system covers most of its companies. It uses the Group's common financial and social reporting application and is based on guidelines that were inspired by those of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and Article 116 of the French New Economic Regulations Act, and have been adapted to the Group's activities. The reporting system uses some 60 quantitative indicators for measuring performance against such key environmental parameters as the consumption of resources and energy, greenhouse gas emissions, waste and recycling, certification, training, environmental incidents and environmental risk provisions. Environmental reports are prepared using updated methodological guidebooks and procedures that are available on the Group's intranet. The methodological note on pages 147-149 presents a list of these guidebooks and procedures.

In 2010, the college of Statutory Auditors examined the environmental data of Eurovia, VINCI Autoroutes, VINCI Construction France (fixed sites), VINCI Energies, VINCI Park in France and VINCI plc, i.e. at least one entity from each VINCI business line. More companies were audited than in 2009. Environmental data is presented in compliance with Article 116-b of France's New Economic Regulations Act of 2001 and the future requirements of the decree drafted to implement the Grenelle Environment Act of July 2010.

#### Environmental reporting coverage

<i>(As a percentage)</i>	2010 worldwide revenue covered	2009 worldwide revenue covered	2008 worldwide revenue covered
Concessions	93	93	93
Contracting			
VINCI Energies	100	100	100
Eurovia	97	95	90
VINCI Construction	85	85	76
VINCI Immobilier	100	100	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>85</b>

The scope selected excludes entities acquired in 2010, such as Faceo and Cegelec, which will be included in 2011 in accordance with the scope update procedure described in the methodological note on pages 147-149. Environmental reporting coverage increased slightly in 2010 to 92% of total revenue generated by companies in the reporting scope, mainly due to the integration of international subsidiaries of Eurovia and ETF-Eurovia Travaux Ferroviaires. Coverage of VINCI Construction's and VINCI Concessions' international operations is less consistent.