



Logistika Pluss Carbon Footprint Report 2024

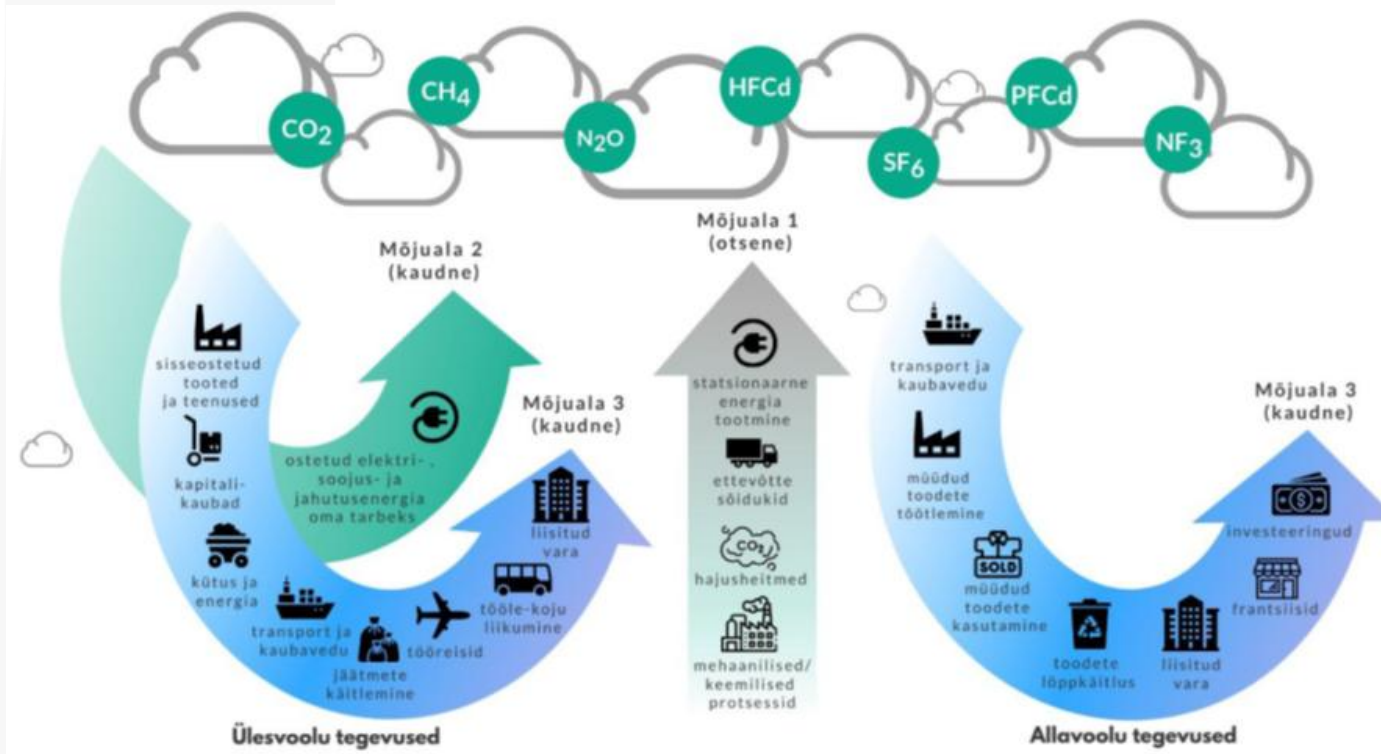
Methodology

- To **minimize negative environmental impact**, Logistika Pluss has consistently worked on making processes more efficient, developing technologies, and finding environmentally friendly solutions. Reducing environmental impact has long been part of our overall strategy.
- To find the most optimal actions, in terms of investment and operational complexity, that have the greatest impact on reducing our carbon footprint, we have decided to measure it **regularly**.
- We evaluate the footprint across the entire company on an annual calendar basis.
- In our assessment, we follow the guidelines and calculation model provided by the Estonian Ministry of Climate. This model is based on the most commonly used international **GHG (Greenhouse Gas Protocol)** calculation guidelines and standards.

The areas of influence (activities and emission sources causing greenhouse gases) considered are:

- Scope 1:** Direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by the organization.
- Scope 2:** Indirect emissions resulting from the production of energy (e.g., electricity, heat, and cooling) purchased and consumed by the organization, produced by another organization. In this case, the organization assessing its GHG footprint does not own or control the energy production itself.
- Scope 3:** Other indirect emissions caused by the organization's activities, products, and services (excluding the consumption of purchased electricity, heat, and cooling energy, which belongs to Scope 2), but where the GHG emission sources are not owned or controlled by the organization assessing its GHG footprint.

Source: <https://envir.ee/kliima/toetavad-materjalid/organisatsioonide-khg-jalajalg#mudel>



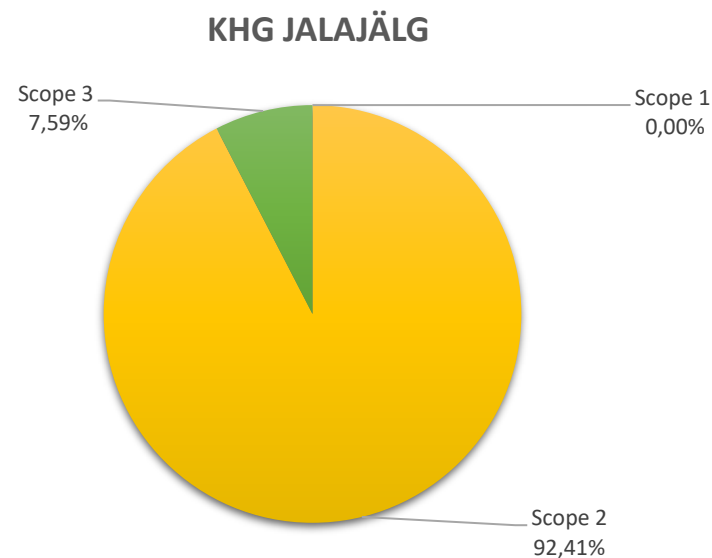
GHG Emissions in Logistika Pluss in 2024

In 2024, our CO2 footprint was **1066.43 tons of CO2 equivalent** (vs. **1086.39 tons of CO2** in 2023).

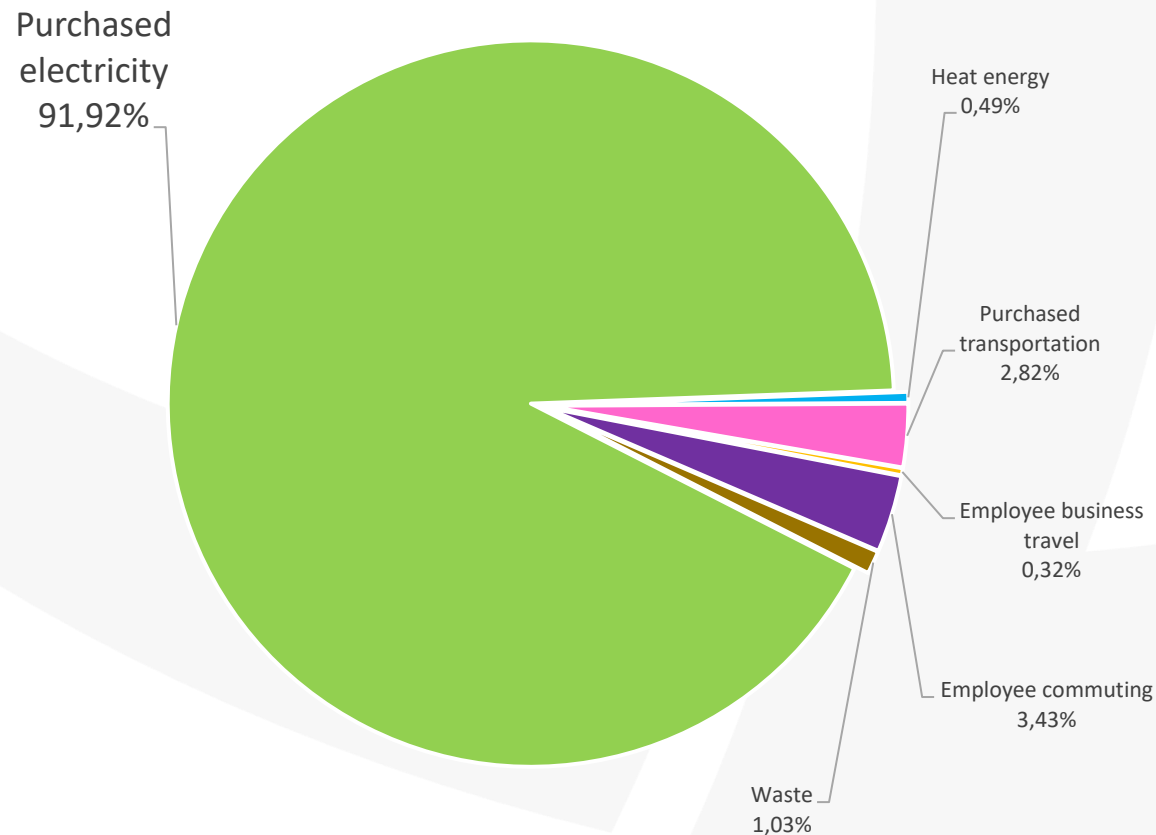
Operational Boundaries:

- Scope 1:** No GHG emissions identified related to own energy production.
- Scope 2:** Purchased electricity and heat energy.
- Scope 3:** Generated waste, employee commuting, and business travel.

The reporting period for emissions is **January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024.**

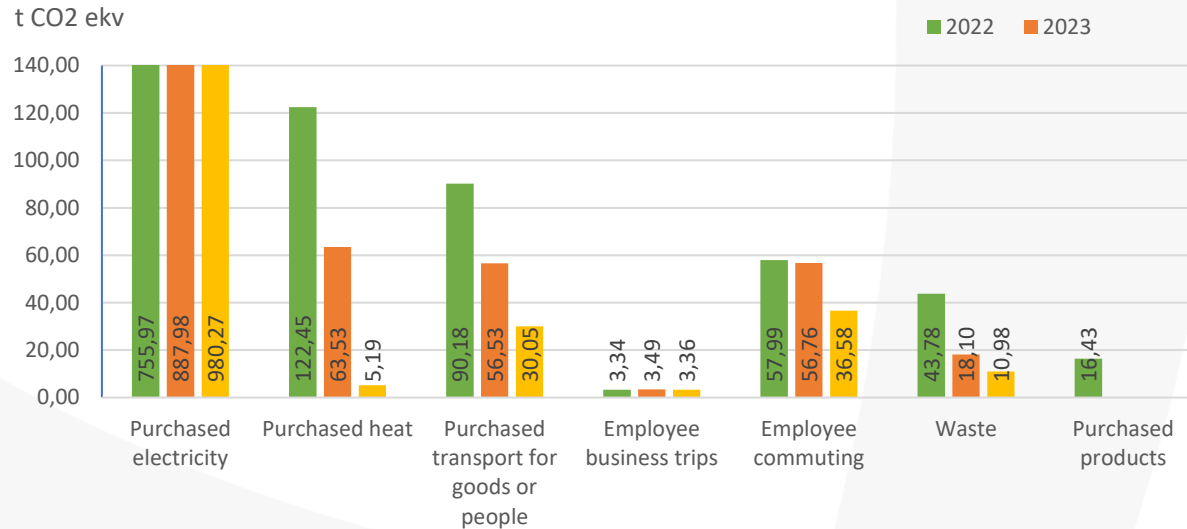


GHG Emissions for 2024

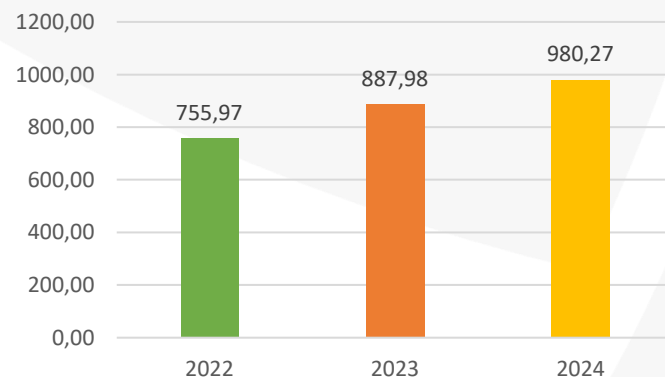


- The largest impact (91.92%) comes from **purchased electricity**. Both logistics centers use standard electricity.
- **Heat energy (0.49%)**: Compared to 2022, the amount of purchased natural gas has decreased by 91.8% thanks to the construction of a geothermal heating system. For the Punase street location, environmentally friendly biomass-based district heating is used.
- **Purchased transportation (2.82%)**: The impact consists of road transport services resold to clients. There is no established solution for compiling the volumes of courier companies.
- **Employee commuting (3.43%)**: Data from 2022 was used, as the employee profile has not significantly changed. Since the number of employees has decreased, the commuting volumes were proportionally reduced to 132 people.
- **Employee business travel (0.32%)**: Data was collected through a survey where employees were asked to estimate their 2024 mileage. The volumes were the same as in 2023.
- **Waste (1.03%)**: Waste is collected separately at Logistika Pluss. Data has been collected from waste management waybills.

Comparison of GHG Emissions with previous years



Purchased electricity (t CO2 ekv)



- The amount of purchased electricity has increased. A major client project significantly affects the volume of purchased electricity (+107 tons of CO2 equivalent).
 - The geothermal heating system has been in use for the entire year.
 - The amount of purchased heat energy has decreased since the Välja tee 1 facility has adopted the geothermal system, reducing the need for natural gas purchases.
- Waste processing has decreased due to a reduction in collected waste volumes (96 tons in 2023 vs. 57 tons in 2024), which is related to decreased volumes.
- In 2023 and 2024, purchased products (such as office supplies) were not included due to disproportionately complex data collection methodology and insufficient information regarding specific emission factors. The estimated overall climate impact of these products is minimal.

