

# Carbon footprint 2024

07/03/2025

UP $\pm$ ERGY



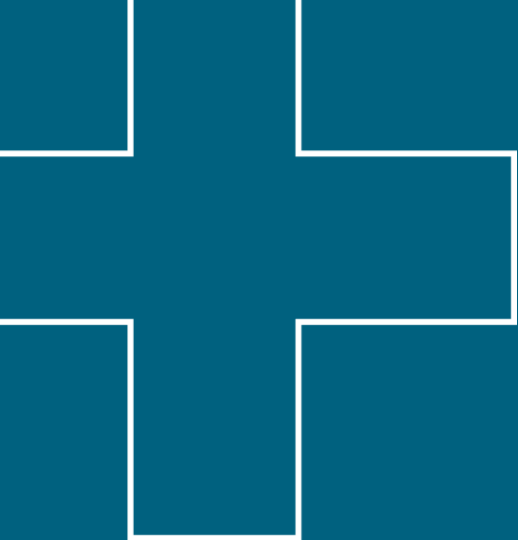
# Agenda

**01** Scope of the analysis

**02** Team project

**03** Internal working methodology

**04** Presentation of results



# 01 Scope of the analysis

01

# Scope of the analysis

---

- The different scopes
- Time frame: From 01/01/2024 to 31/12/2024
- Geographical: All UPERGY sites (offices, shops, warehouses, workshops)
- Data collection: Full carbon footprint: Scope 1, 2 and 3

## DIRECT EMISSIONS

- Purchases of goods and services
- Inbound transport
- Subcontracting
- Commuting
- Business travel
- Depreciation

## INDIRECT EMISSIONS

- Building consumption (energy and cooling)
- Freight between sites
- Land use change
- Process gases

# 02 Team project



# Project participants

---

## Direct actors

### Senior Management

- Strategic vision: Reduction targets set by the SBTi

### CSR Team

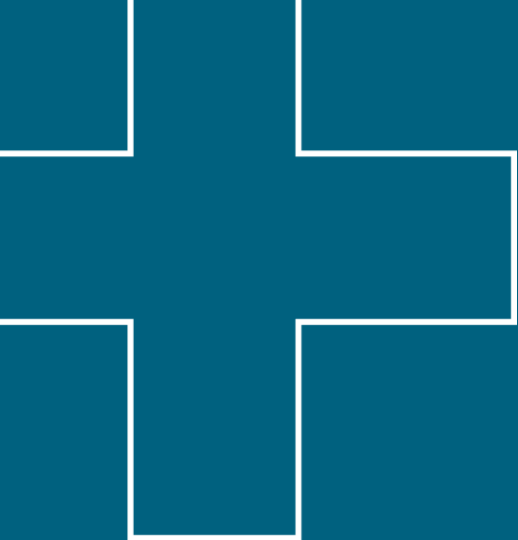
- Project Manager: CSR Manager
- Support: Marketing, CSR and External Relations Director

### Support Services

- General Services
- Transport
- Accounting
- **Purchasing**
- Human Resources

## Indirect actors

- External Stakeholders:
  - Transport
  - Eco-organisations
  - Collection organisations
  - External suppliers and service providers



# 03 Internal working methodology



# Project organisation planning

- GANTT Planning

Actions	July-24	Aug-24	Sept-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25
CARBON FOOTPRINT										
Work	█	█	█	█	█	█	█			
Launch						08-Nov				
Data collection										
Internal communication										
Action plan										



# Calculation methodology 2024

---



- **Official database:** ADEME's "Empreinte" database for the definition of emission factors (French database)
- **Calculation methodology:** GHG emissions = Activity data x Emission factor
- Results available in the required format
- Consideration of a broader data scope (downstream freight, waste, energy)
- Respond to SBTi trajectory **challenges** with a reduction target of 7.6%/year

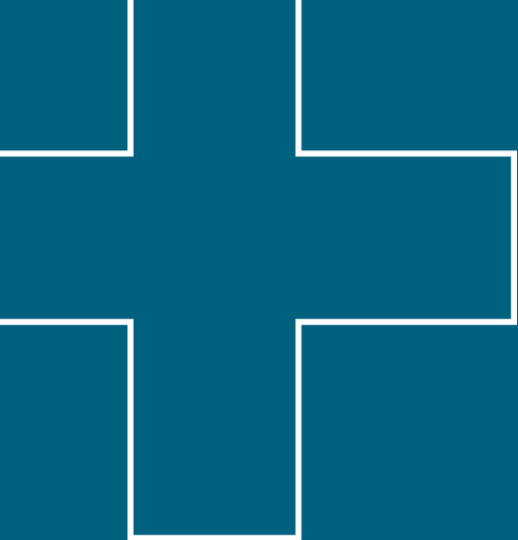
# Data granularity

---

- The three categories relating to the granularity of information in relation to the emission factor used:
  - **Physical:** this is direct, quantifiable data that is more accurate, representative and realistic because it is based on concrete emission factors.
    - **Examples:** kWh of electricity consumed, litres of fuel consumed by company vehicles, kilometres travelled.
  - **Physical and financial:** this is physical data that is partially available and must be supplemented with financial data.
    - **Example:** If part of the kilometres travelled (physical data) by employees on business trips is known, but some journeys are only available as fuel expenditure (financial data).
  - **Financial:** this is data based on the monetary expenditure related to the activity generating emissions. Used when physical data is not available, financial data is uncertain because it is mainly based on financial estimates.
    - **Examples:** Amount spent on a taxi journey excluding VAT, electricity bill excluding VAT to estimate energy consumption.
- **The more physical the emission factor, the more reliable and accurate the data used.**

# Data taken into account 2024

Emissions	UPERGY data	Emission factor used
ENERGY	- Electricity and gas consumption (kWh)	Physical
FUGITIVE EMISSIONS	- Kg of refrigerant charge in air conditioning systems	Physical
COMMUTING	- Distance in kilometres between home and work + number of days worked + number of carpool trips	Physical
BUSINESS TRAVEL	- Kilometres travelled and/or amounts paid in £ excluding VAT by type of journey	Physical
BUSINESS TRAVEL BY TAXI	- Amounts paid per journey in £ excluding VAT	Financial
UPSTREAM AND DOWNSTREAM FREIGHT	- Mode of transport + tonnage transported + km travelled per trip and per service provider	Physical
PURCHASES OF PRODUCTS INTENDED FOR SALE	- Quantity and weight in kg per product purchased	Physical and financial
GENERAL EXPENSES	- Amount spent excluding VAT by purchase category	Financial
FIXED ASSETS	- Amount in £ excluding VAT per fixed asset/service	Financial
RENT	- Buildings: Rent excluding VAT + surface area in square metres - Other: Rent excluding VAT	Physical and financial
WASTE	Tonnage by type of waste + type of waste treatment	Physical



# 04 Presentation of results



## Results

# 2024

## The 2024 result is...

**11,350 T CO2 eq**

- *The 2023 result was 13.224 T CO2 eq.*
- **Reduction of -14% between the result in kg CO2 eq in 2023 and the result in kg CO2 eq in 2024.**

## ...equivalent to...

260 g CO2 eq / € of turnover in 2024

297 g CO2 eq / € of turnover in 2023

*Change in carbon footprint relative to annual turnover in £:*

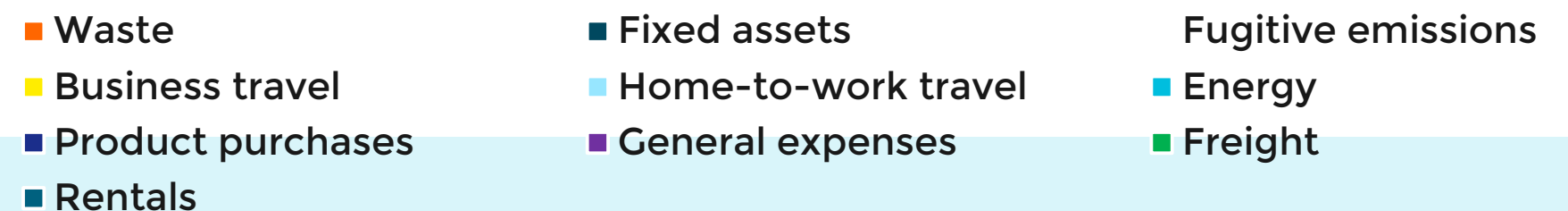
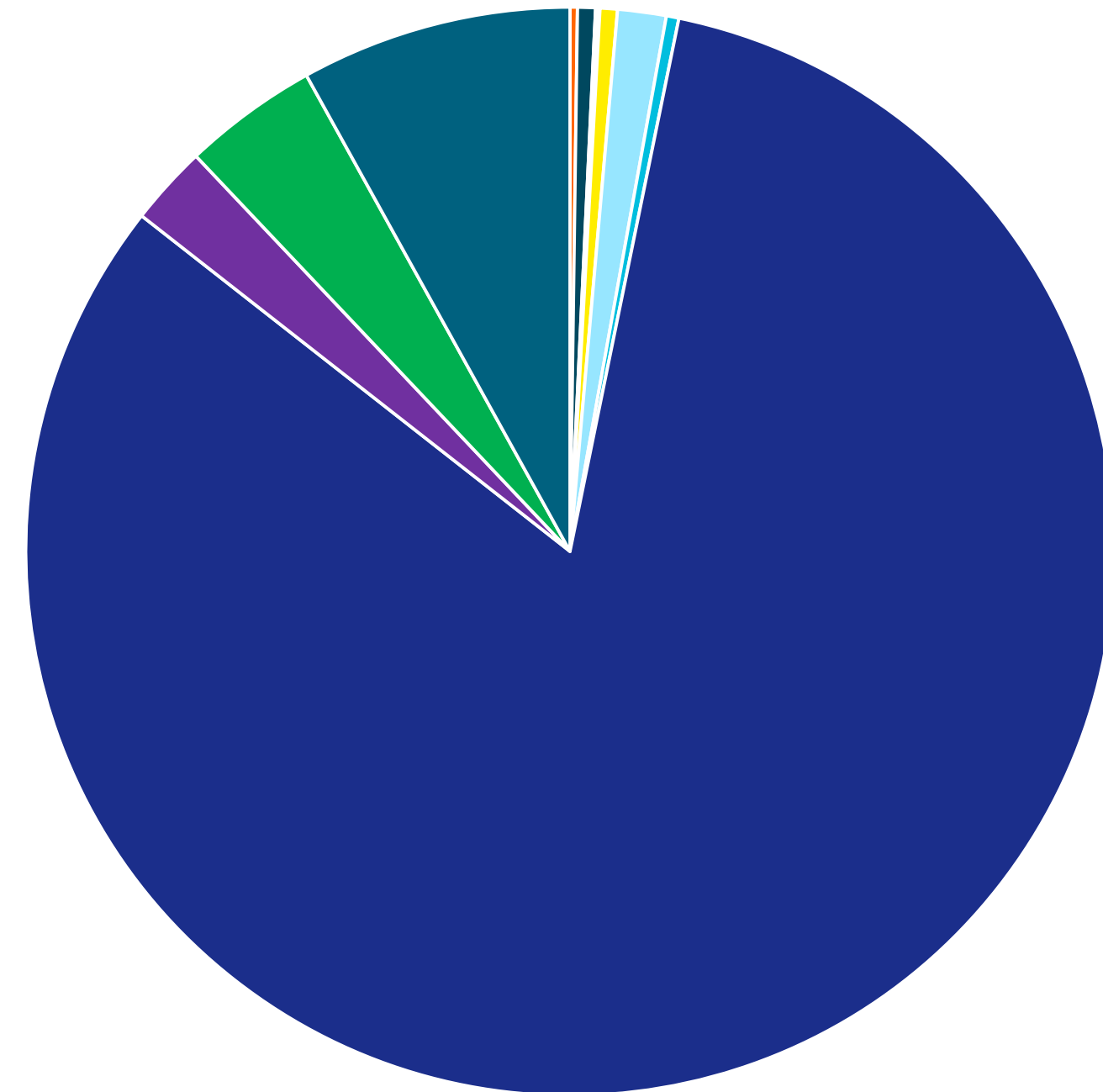
- **11% reduction between 2023 and 2024.**
- **Reduction greater than the target set by UPERGY and the SBTI of -7.6% per year.**

# Overall results

- Analysis by issue

Name - Emission source	Data 2024 kg CO2 eq	Proportion of total BC
Waste	24,867.7	0.2
Fixed assets	60,324	0.531
Fugitive emissions	14,632	0.129
Business travel	58,607	0.51
Commuting	163,435	1.440
Energy	42,375	0.373
Purchases of products	9,349,000	82.367
Purchases of general expenses	268,156	2
Freight	455,384	4.012
Rent	913,621	8.049
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,350,401.7</b>	<b>100</b>

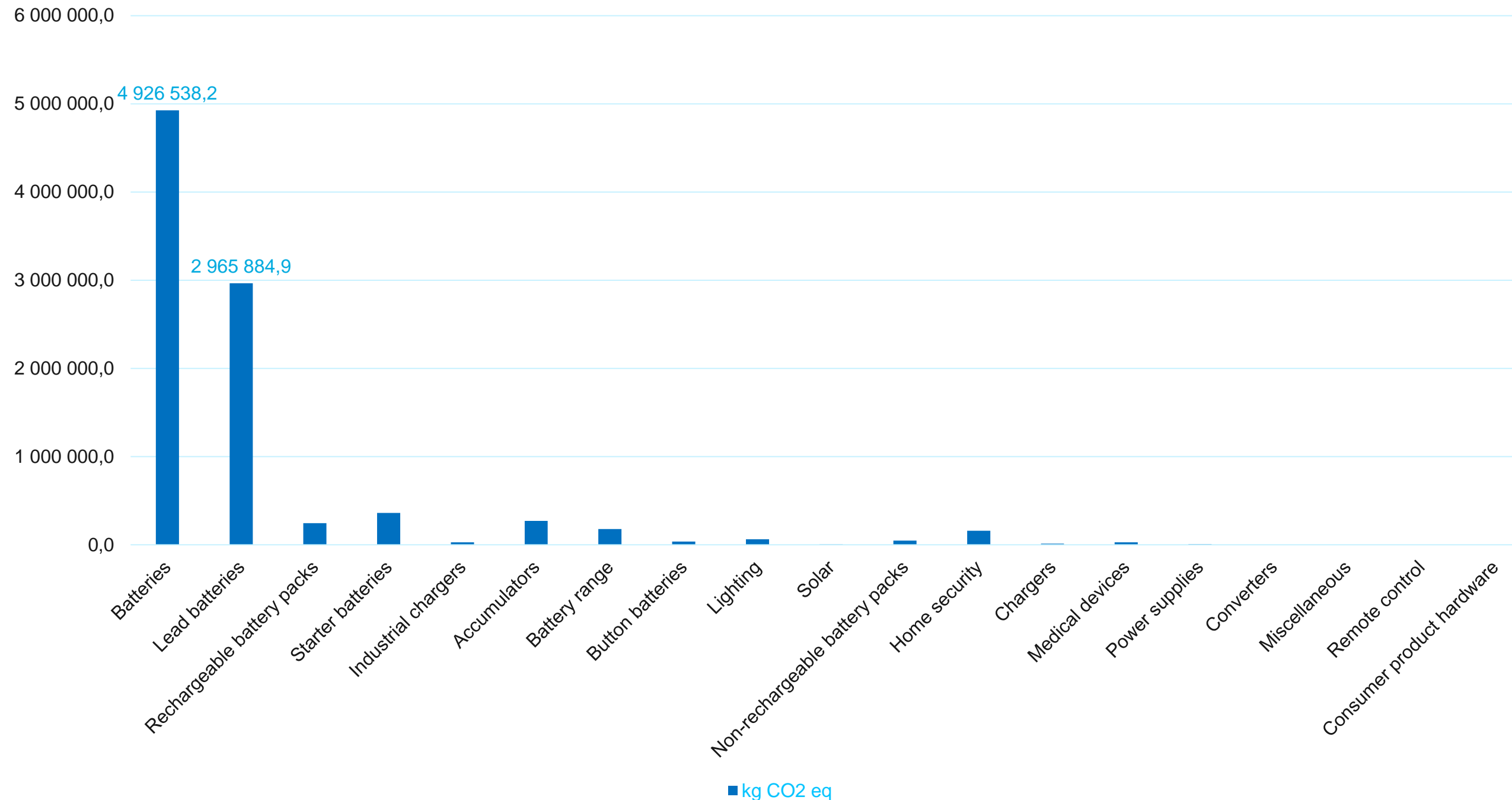
Proportion of different emission sources relative to total BC 2024



# Analysis by emission source

- Purchases of products for sale

**9,349,000.3 kg CO2 eq / 83%**

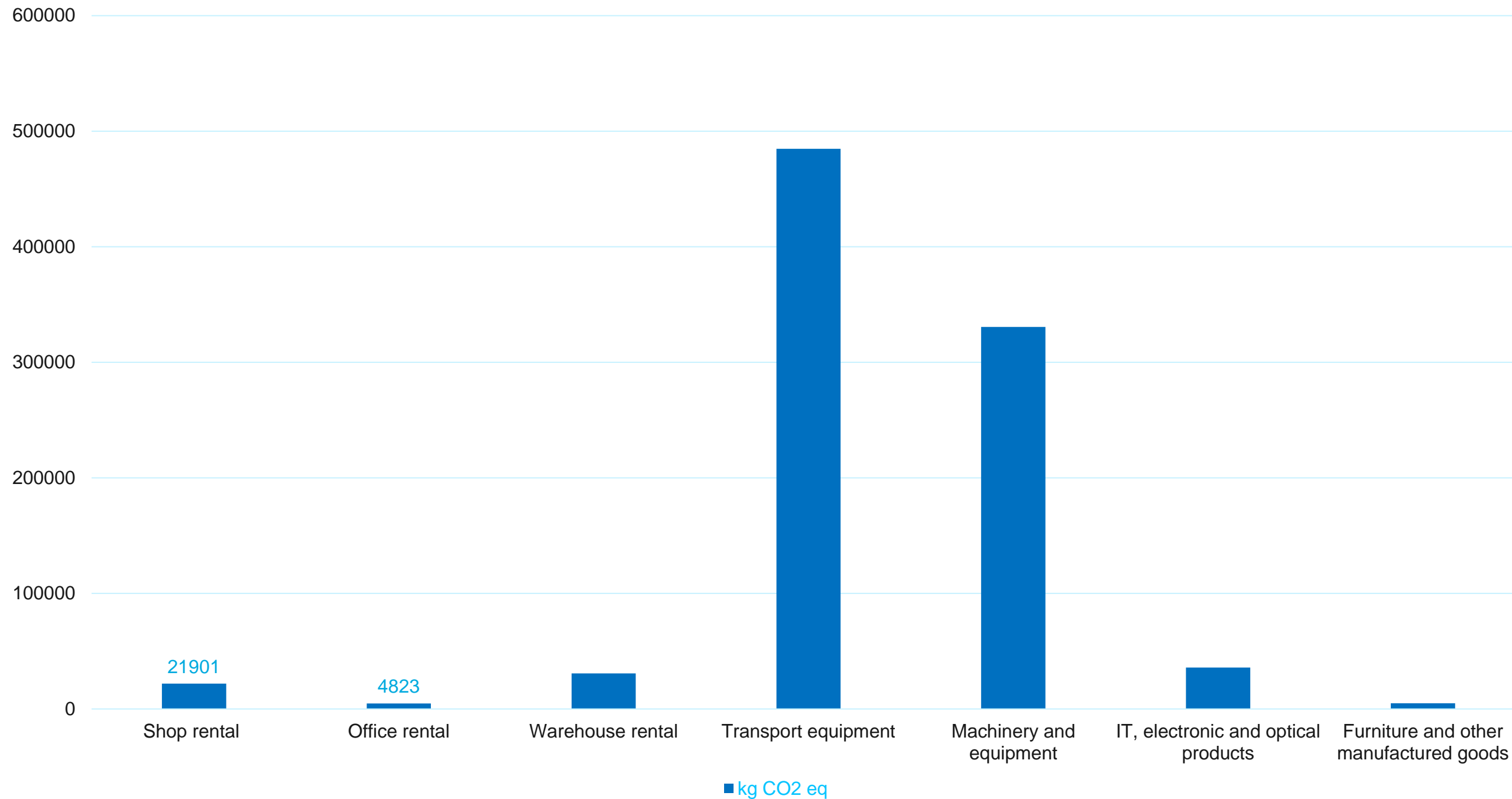


- As in 2023, batteries and lead batteries are the product purchases with the largest carbon footprint.
- These two products account for 85% of the GHG emissions in this category.
- In 2024, 24% of the unit weights of the references were reviewed. This weight review implies a 54% reduction in CO2 emissions between 2023 and 2024.

# Analysis by emission source

- Rentals

913,621 kg CO2 eq / 8%



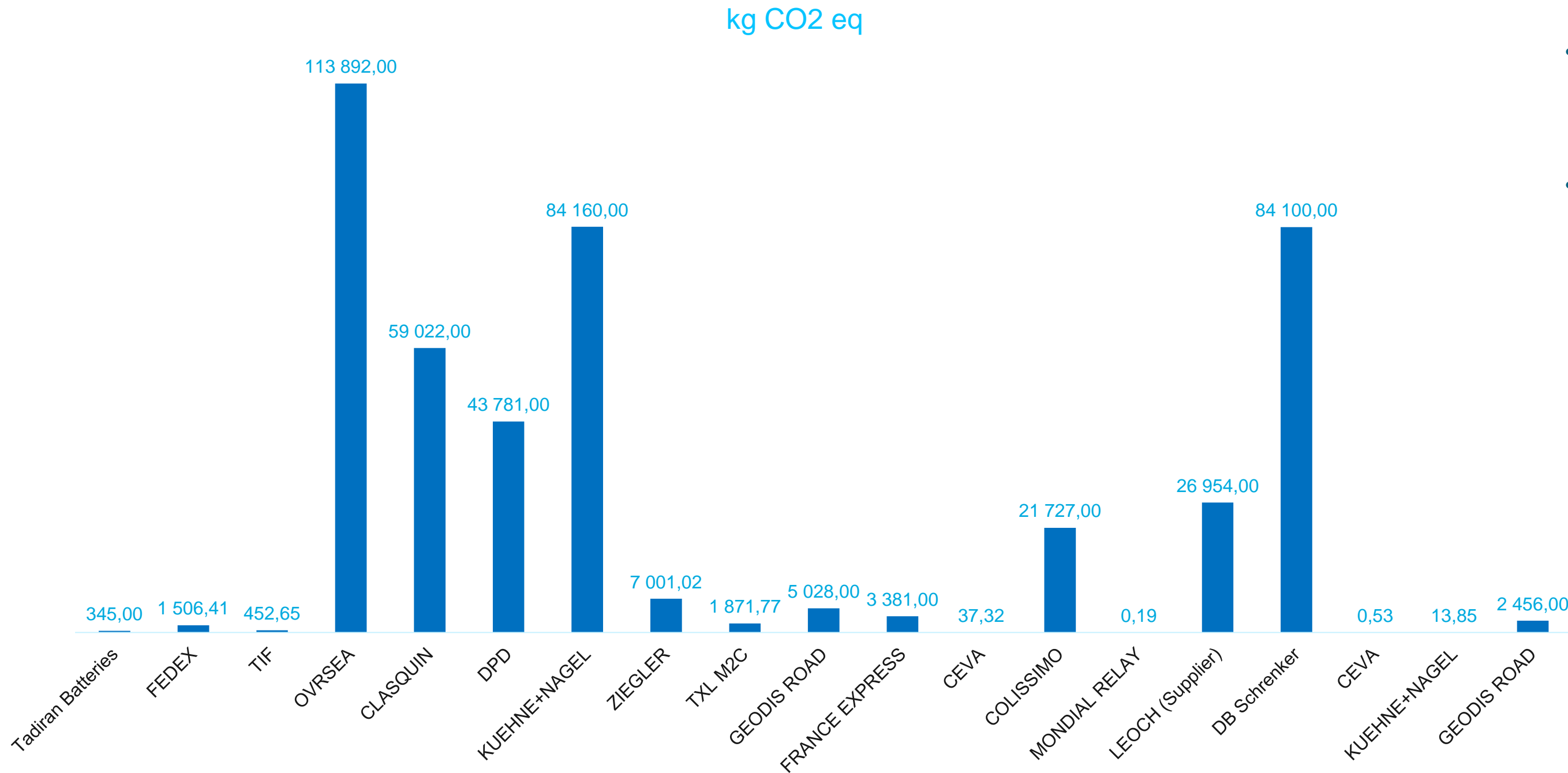
- The rental of company vehicles, various vehicles and vehicle leases account for 53% of GHG emissions in this emissions category.
- Machinery and equipment are the second largest source of CO2 emissions (36%).



# Analysis by emission source

- Freight

**455,729.74 kg CO2 eq / 4%**

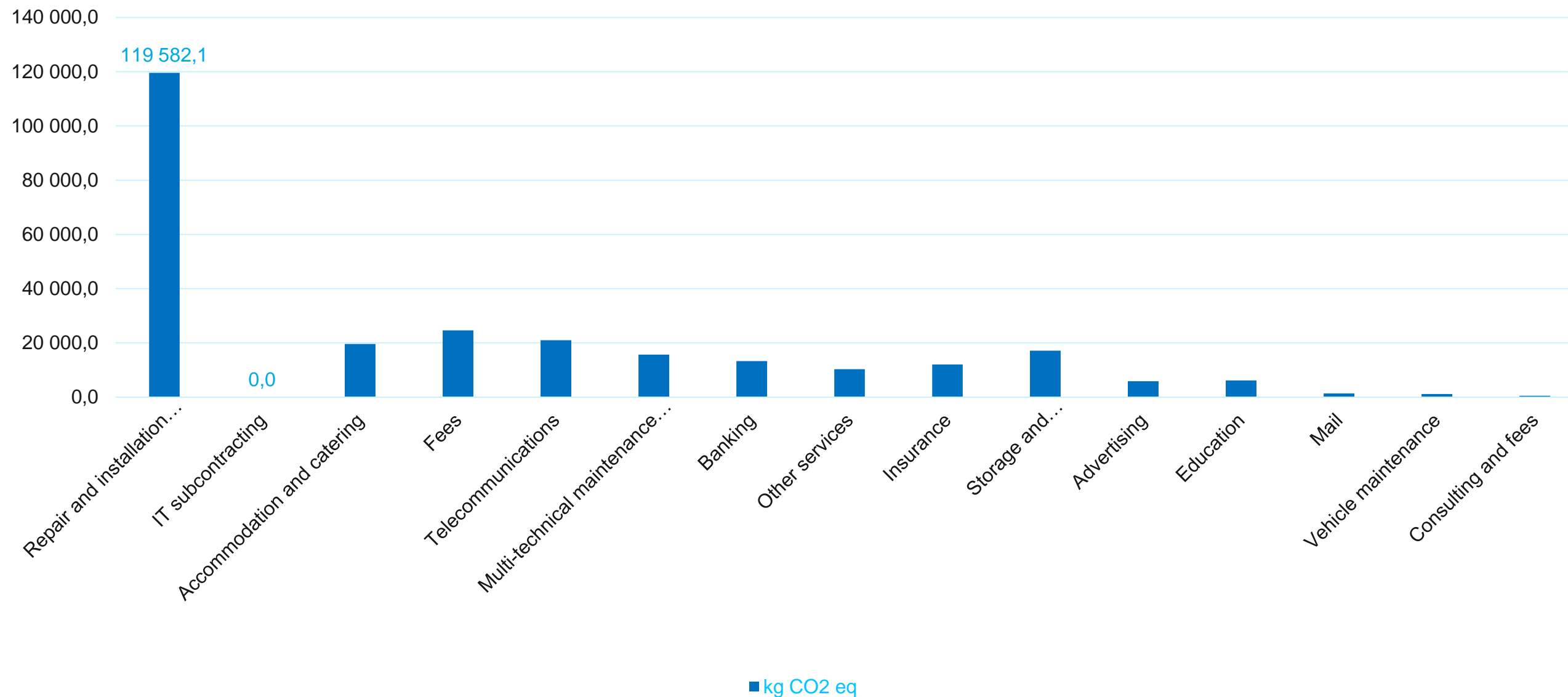


- Freight increased by 4.77% between 2023 and 2024 because we were able to obtain data on downstream freight.
- In 2024, upstream freight accounted for 93.5% of CO2 emissions.
- 44% of emissions were generated solely by truck transport, while 18.5% were generated solely by ship. 38% of CO2 emissions were generated by "multimodal" transport (aircraft, barge, ship, truck, train).

# Analysis by emission source

- Purchases of services

268,156 kg CO2 eq / 2.7%

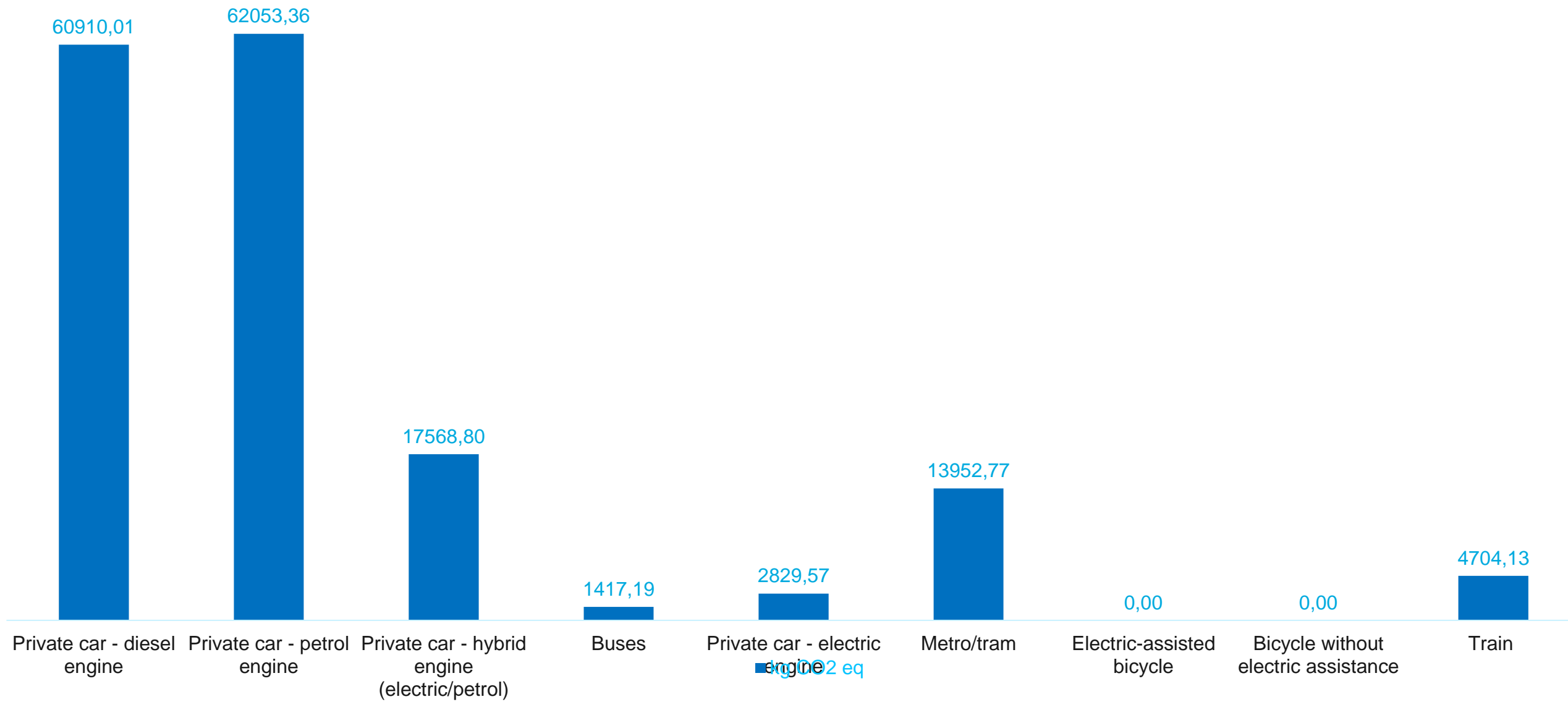


- 45% of GHG emissions are related to the repair and installation of machinery and equipment.

# Analysis by emission source

- Commuting

163,435 kg CO2 eq / 1.45%

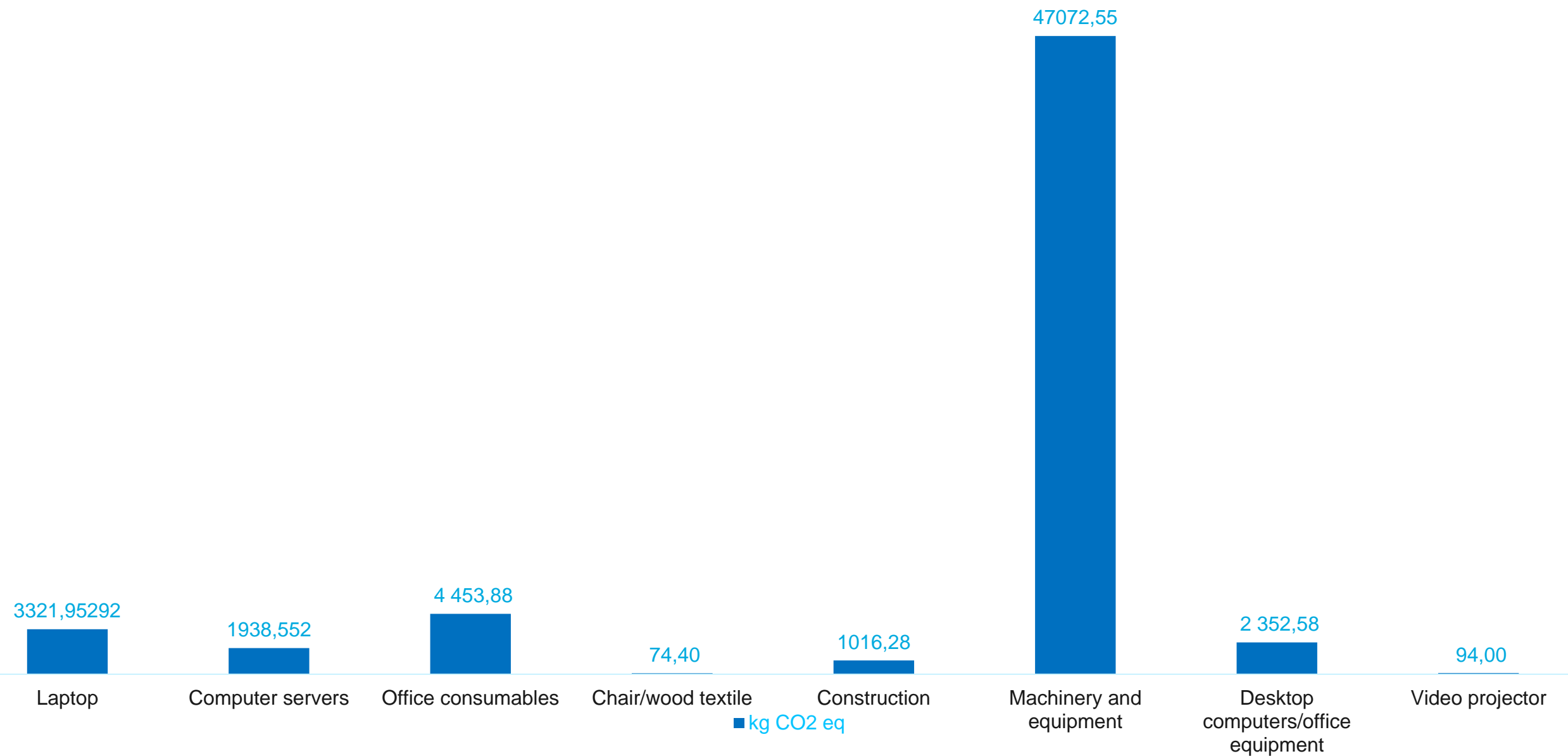


- Private cars, regardless of fuel type, remain the primary means of transport used by employees for commuting. They account for 86% of GHG emissions in this category. Compared to 2023, there has been a 51% decrease in the use of diesel cars.
- The use of the metro/tram accounts for 9% of GHG emissions.
- 714,650 km travelled during the year.

# Analysis by emission source

- Fixed assets

60,324 kg CO2 eq / 0.53%

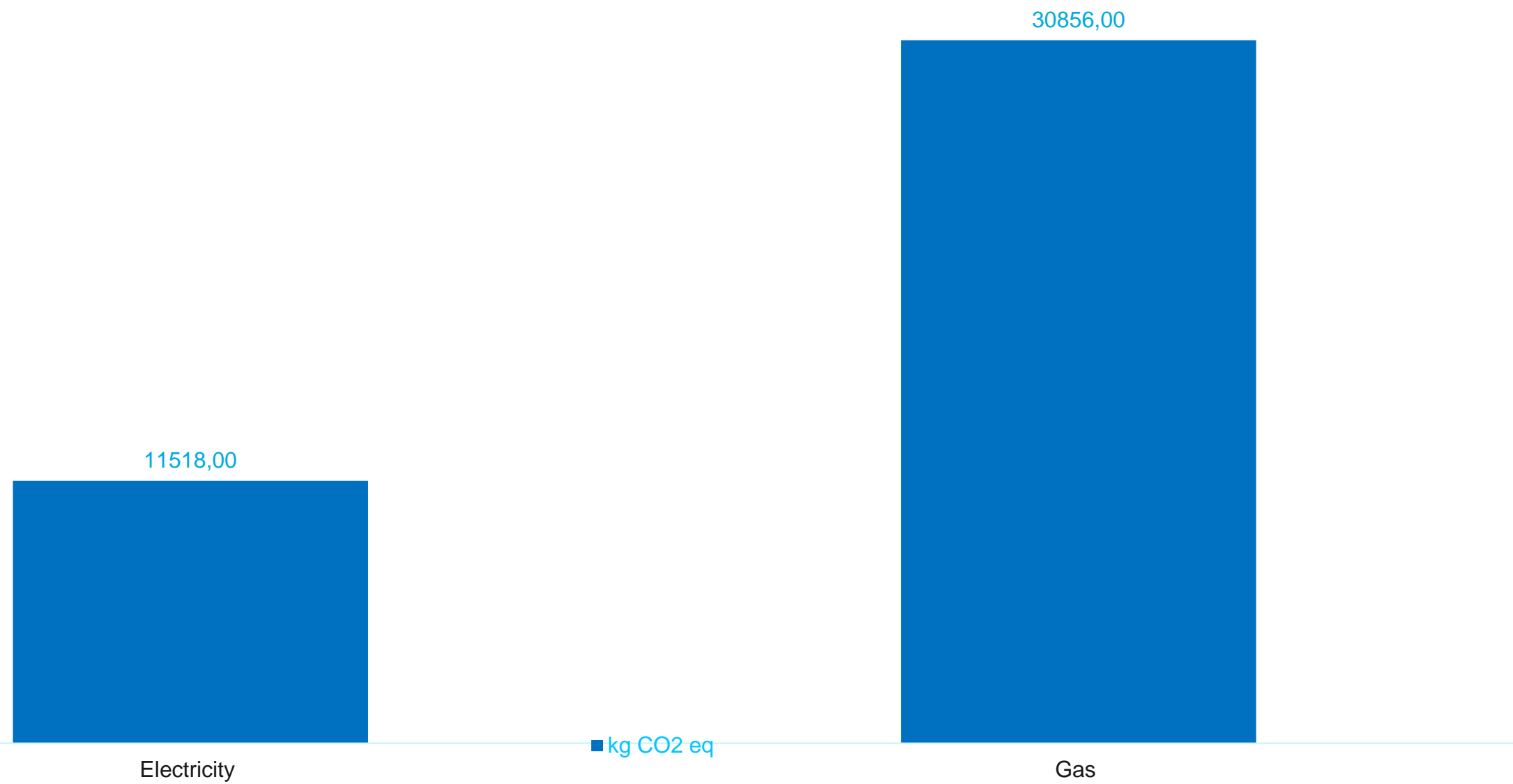


- Compared to 2023, there has been a sharp drop in CO2 emissions in this category because no investments were made in web development in 2024.
- In 2024, 78% of CO2 emissions relate to investments made in machinery and equipment. (Compared to 20% in 2023).

# Analysis by emission source

- Energy (French scope)

**42,375 kg CO2 eq / 0.37%**

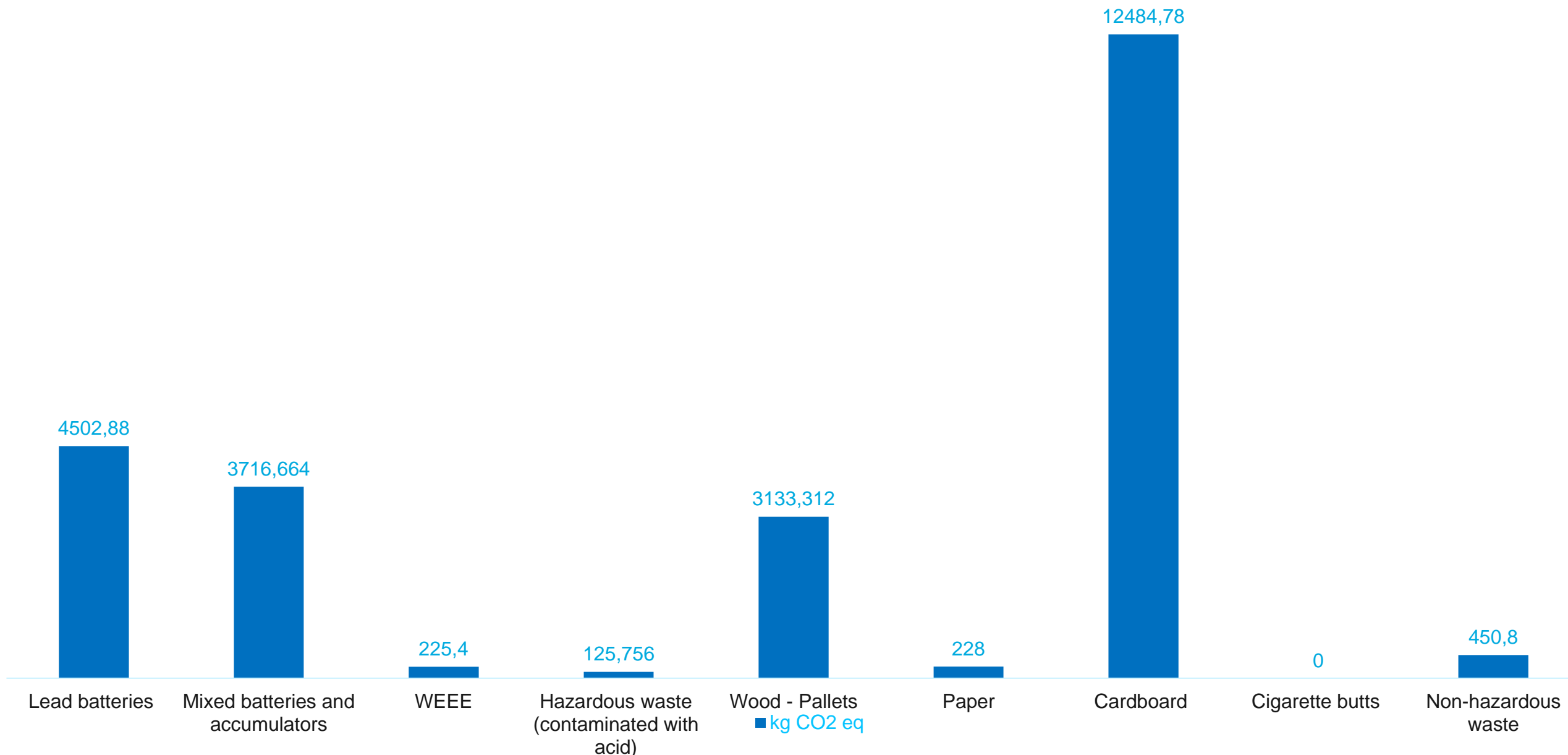


- In 2024, in France, we consumed 221,504 KWh of electricity and 129,106 KWh of gas.
- Energy consumption accounts for 27% of CO2 emissions, and 73% of CO2 emissions correspond to gas consumption.

# Analysis by emission source

- Waste

**24,867 kg CO2 eq / 0.20%**

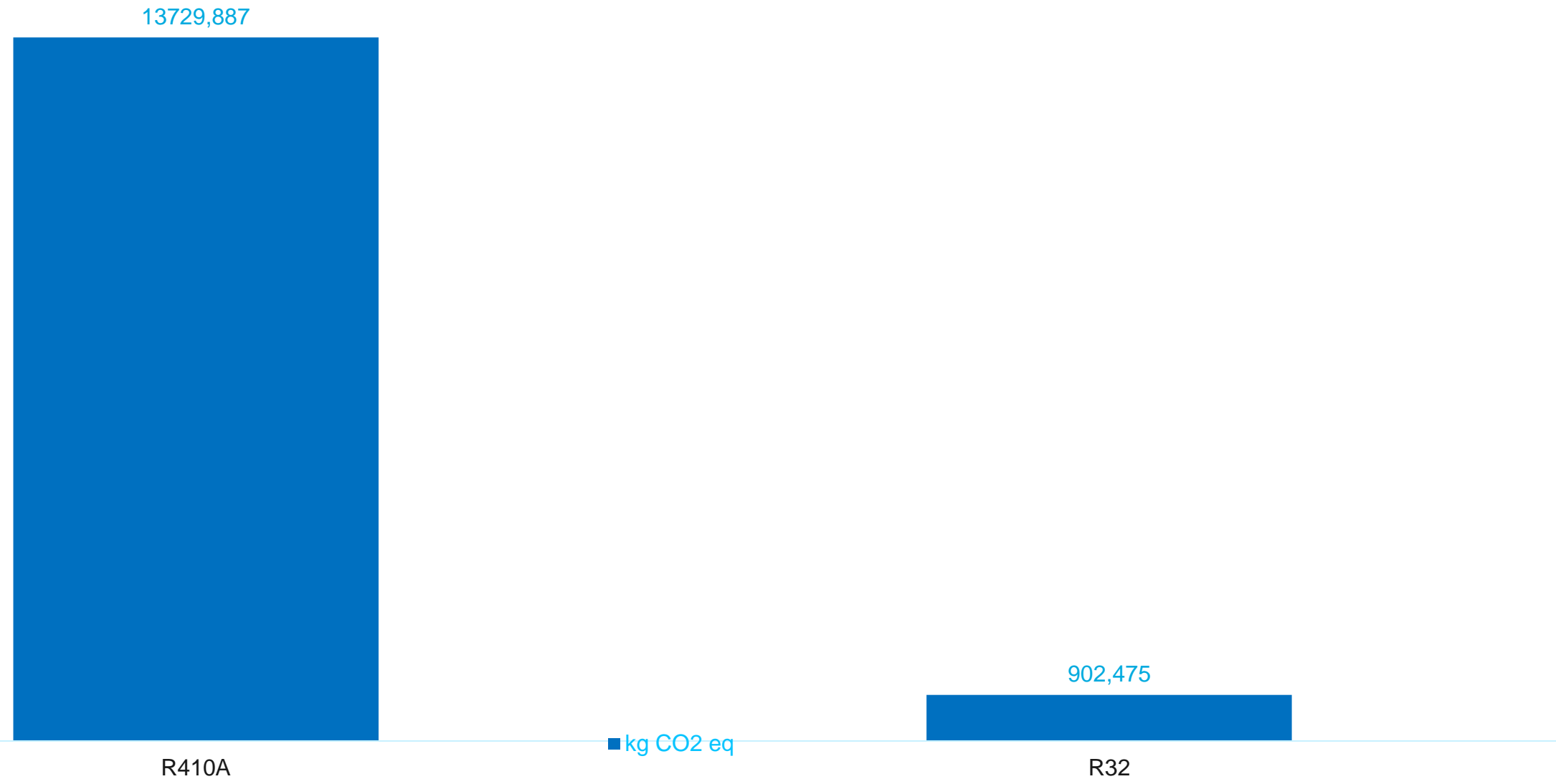


- UPERGY FR generated 55 tonnes of waste (all categories combined) in 2024.
- In 2024, 33% of waste consisted of batteries (SCRELEC and Campine – mixed and lead).
- 50% of CO2 emissions from this item correspond to cardboard waste.
- Non-hazardous industrial waste collected in Corbas is collected by PAPREC RECYCLAGE. In Saint-Egrève and Lyon, the metropolitan authority is responsible for collecting non-hazardous industrial waste and municipal waste (no information available).

# Analysis by emission source

- Fugitive emissions

14,632 kg CO2 eq / 0.13%



# UP $\pm$ ERGY

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION