

Lindex

This report is an independent review of Lindex Carbon Footprint based on the total energy consumption related to corporate operations. The carbon footprint gives a general overview of the company's greenhouse gas emissions, converted into CO₂ - equivalents and it is based on reported data from internal and external systems. The Carbon Footprint includes administration (headquarter, country offices and productions offices), stores, distribution center and transportation of goods from the production countries to Lindex stores.

The analysis facilitates the identification of possible measures to reduce the energy consumption and thus also the overall carbon footprint. The purposes of the carbon indicators are to measure the carbon intensity per employee and per value creation in addition to showing environmental transparency towards external stakeholders.

The analysis is based on the international standard Greenhouse Gas Protocol Initiative (GHG protocol), which is the most important standard for measuring greenhouse gas emissions, developed by World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). The GHG protocol consists of two accounting standards explaining how to calculate and report GHG emissions and was the basis for the ISO standard 14064-1. The GHG protocol founds its carbon inventory and reporting on three main scopes of direct and indirect emissions. The reporting considers the following greenhouse gases, all converted into CO₂ equivalents: CO₂, CH₄ (methane), N₂O (laughing gas), SF₆, HFCs and PFCs.

The company's total amount for 2011 are **21 103,9** tonnes CO₂ e.

Oslo, 9 of March 2012



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Key figures emissions

Category	Consumption	Energy eq. (MWh) ¹	Emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)	Percentage
Petrol	81 218 l	741,5	187,8	1 %
E85	24 l	0,2	0,0	0 %
Diesel	40 596 l	404,3	102,9	0 %
CNG	8 821 m ³	0,7	0,3	0 %
Autogas vehicles	170 l	2,3	0,2	0 %
Fuel oil	56 989 l	557,9	144,9	1 %
Natural gas	67 985 kg	951,8	159,1	1 %
Sum scope 1		2 658,7 MWh	595,1 tonnes CO₂ e	3 %
<i>Electricity</i>				
Stores with contract	23 702 627 kWh	23 702,6	2 346,6	11 %
Offices and DC with contr:	2 131 131 kWh	2 131,1	211,0	1 %
Stores	17 154 298 kWh	17 154,3	2 763,2	13 %
Offices	305 642 kWh	305,6	220,1	1 %
<i>Heating</i>				
Stores	42 857 458 kWh	42 857,5	4 396,8	21 %
Offices	3 178 371 kWh	3 178,4	204,3	1 %
Sum scope 2		89 329,53 MWh	10 141,95 tonnes CO₂ e	48 %
Air travel	7 941 325 pkm		1 058,9	5 %
Train	845 724 km		20,9	0 %
Inbound freight	na tonne km		7 142,4	34 %
Distribution freight	na kg		2 144,6	10 %
Sum scope 3			10 366,8 tonnes CO₂ e	49 %
Total corporate CO₂ e emissions		91 988,2 MWh	21 103,9 tonnes CO₂ e	100 %

1) Energy equivalent is calculated for the corporate main operations (scope 1 and 2) to show the yearly energy intensity related to the corporate daily activities.

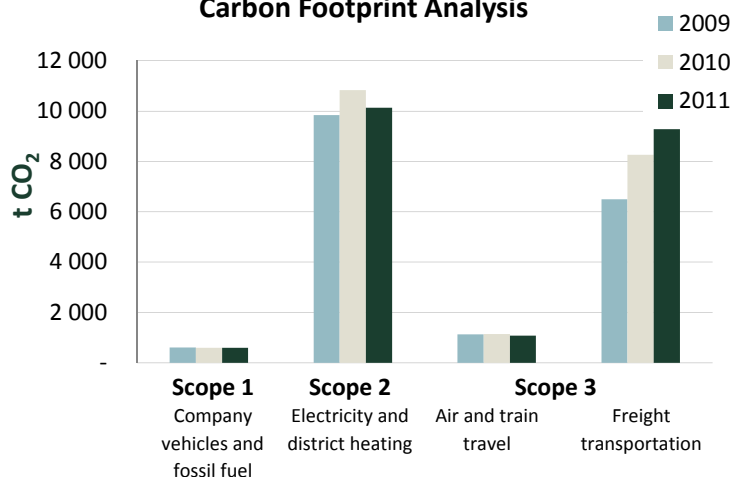
Energy and carbon indicators

	2009	2010	2011	10/11
Total corporate CO ₂ emissions:	18 076,2	20 845,7	21 103,9	1,2 %
Total energy consumption scope 1 and 2 (MWh):	98 354,6	99 717,7	91 988,2	-7,8 %
Energy consumption per square metre (kWh / m ²)*	127,5	120,3	116,4	-3,3 %
Energy consumption per square metre (kWh / m ²)**	129,3	122,8	112,2	-8,6 %
CO ₂ emissions per employee (tonnes CO ₂ e / employee)	4,0	4,4	4,3	-2,1 %
CO ₂ emissions per turnover (tonnes CO ₂ e / million EUR)	34,3	36,1	33,8	-6,2 %

* Refers to the number of stores included in the electricity contract which correspond to 57 % of Lindex's total store area in 2011.

** Refers to the number of stores not included in the electricity contract which correspond to 43 % of Lindex's total store area in 2011.

Carbon Footprint Analysis



Reporting according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol

Scope 1: Direct emissions

Comprises all direct emissions from company controlled sources, such as company vehicles, own power and heat generation, transportation of employees etc.

Scope 2: Indirect emissions

This level concerns all emissions from purchased energy, mainly electricity or district heating.

Scope 3: Indirect emissions

Comprises other indirect emissions from company activities originating from sources not controlled by the company, such as, emissions from sub-suppliers, service and waste management

Key figures emissions

Category	2009	2010	Notes	2011	10/11
Petrol	124	126	1	188	48 %
E85	-	-	1	0,0	-
Diesel	129,5	120,3	1	102,9	-14 %
CNG	-	-	1	0,3	-
Autogas vehicles	-	-	1	0,2	-
Fuel oil / kerosene	168,8	168,2	2	144,9	-14 %
Natural gas	181,5	181,2	2	159,1	-12 %
Sum scope 1	603,9	596,2		595,1	0 %
<i>Electricity</i>					
Stores with contract	2 770,5	2 697,1	3	2 346,6	-13 %
Offices and DC with contract	217,5	220,6	3	211,0	-4 %
Stores	2 218,8	2 652,1	3	2 763,2	4 %
Offices	177,8	181,4	3	220,1	21 %
<i>Heating</i>					
Stores	4 152,2	4 856,2	4	4 396,8	-9 %
Offices	307,8	227,0	4	204,3	-10 %
Sum scope 2	9 844,5	10 834,4		10 141,9	-6 %
Air travel	1 098,8	1 068,8	5	1 058,9	-1 %
Train travel	22,3	66,2	5	20,9	-68 %
Bus travel	12,7	12,1	5	-	
Inbound freight	5 678,9	6 803,7	6	7 142,4	-100 %
Distribution freight	815,1	1 464,4	6	2 144,6	-100 %
Sum scope 3	7 627,8	9 415,2		10 366,8	10 %
Total corporate CO₂ e emissions	18 076,2	20 845,7		21 103,9	1 %

Notes

1. Reported annual fuel consumption from company cars, car allowance and fossil fuel.
2. The energy carries and energy consumption in stores and offices in Sweden have been estimated according to a study made by the Swedish Energy Agency.
3. The factor used to calculate the emissions from electricity is based on a Nordic electricity production mix, (2004-2008) and gives a value of 99 gram CO₂/KWh in Sweden, Norway and Finland. Emission factors from the International Energy Agency (IEA) have been used to calculate the emissions from electricity for the other countries.
4. The energy carries and energy consumption in stores and offices in Sweden have been estimated according to a study made by the Swedish Energy Agency. Electricity is assumed to be the only source of energy for heating in other countries.
5. The emission factors from Defra (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) is used to calculate the emissions from air travel. An uplift- factor has been used to take into account non direct routes. Business travel made by train and bus is based on distance. Bus is not longer a part of the reporting from 2011.
6. Inbound freight includes transportation of goods of commercial products from production country to distribution central in Sweden. Distribution freight includes all transport of commercial products from distribution center to Lindex stores. The amount of tonneskm, transport and CO₂ emissions has been reported by the carrier company.

Reference

- Scope 1 - Carbon indicator for fuel; Defra
- Energy converting for fuel; Defra
- Scope 2 - Carbon indicator for electricity is calculated from a Nordic production mix. Reference: IEA and PointCarbon.
- Carbon indicator for district heating is calculated out of an energy mix, reported from the district heating supplier.
- Scope 3 - Carbon indicator for flights is calculated based on information Defra.