



# Greenhouse gas (GHG) accounting report

**Edita Prima oy**  
**2022**

**Stockholm, 30 May 2023**



# Details

## Prepared for:

Mika Ruuskanen  
**Edita Prima Oy**  
Verkkosaarenkatu 5 · Helsinki · Finland

## Prepared by:

**South Pole Carbon Asset Management Ltd. (South Pole)**  
KG10 · Kungsgatan 8 · 111 43 Stockholm · Sverige  
[southpole.com/sv](https://southpole.com/sv)

## Project Manager:

Viktoria Rodopoulou, Consultant  
+46 (0) 730600251 ·  
[v.rodopolou@southpole.com](mailto:v.rodopolou@southpole.com)

## Project Leader:

Marco Suter, Managing Consultant  
+46 (0) 73 209 24 33 ·  
[m.suter@southpole.com](mailto:m.suter@southpole.com)

### Contact person:

Roosa Purmonen, Senior Business Development Associate  
r.purmonen@southpole.com ·

### Disclaimer:

No warranties: all of the information in this statement is provided "as-is" with no express or implied warranties or representations of any type as to its accuracy, completeness or any intended use of such information.

Disclaimer of liability: South Pole specifically disclaims liability for incidental or consequential damages and assumes or undertakes no responsibility or liability for any loss or damage suffered by any person as a result of the use, misuse or reliance of any of the information or content in this statement.

# Table of contents

<b>1. Executive summary</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>1 Introduction</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>1.1 Methodology</b>	<b>9</b>
1.1.1 Global warming potential (GWP)	9
<b>1.2 System boundaries</b>	<b>10</b>
1.2.1 Organizational boundaries	10
1.2.2 Operational boundaries	10
<b>1.3 Data inventory and assumptions</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>2 Results</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>3 Conclusions</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>2. Annex I</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>1. Emission factors</b>	<b>24</b>

### List of tables

Table 1: Summary of key performance indicators (KPIs)	5
Table 2: Table 2: GHG emissions by emission source	5
Table 3: Company information	7
Table 4: Applied global warming potentials (GWPs)	8
Table 5: Overview of scope 1 emission sources for 2022	8
Table 6: Overview of scope 2 emission sources for 2022	10
Table 7: Overview of scope 3 emission sources for 2022	11
Table 8: Key figures according to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)	13
Table 9: GHG emissions by scope and activity for 2022	13
Table 10: Comparison of emissions sources 2021 and 2022	17
Table 11: Emission factors	20

### List of figures

Figure 1: Sources of GHG emissions in 2022 (market-based)	6
Figure 2: GHG emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) by scope in 2022 (market-based)	6

## Acronyms and abbreviations

AC	air conditioning
BEIS	United Kingdom Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
CH <sub>4</sub>	methane
CO <sub>2</sub>	carbon dioxide
CO <sub>2</sub> e	carbon dioxide equivalent
EAC	Energy Attribute Certificate
GHG	greenhouse gas
GJ	gigajoule
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
GWP	Global Warming Potential
HFC	hydrofluorocarbon
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IT	information technology
kg	kilogram
KPI	key performance indicator
kWh	kilowatt-hour
M	million
m <sup>2</sup>	square metre
m <sup>3</sup>	cubic metre
MWh	megawatt hour
N <sub>2</sub> O	nitrous oxide
PFC	perfluorocarbon
pkm	passenger-kilometre
SBT	science-based target
SDA	Sectoral Decarbonization Approach
SF <sub>6</sub>	sulphur hexafluoride
RF	radiative forcing
t	tonne
tkm	tonne-kilometre
T&D	transmission and distribution
WTT	well-to-tank
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

1

**Executive summary**

This report provides a summary of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from Edita Prima Oy's operations from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022.

Table 1 shows the key performance indicator (KPI) for Edita Prima Oy and table 2 gives an overview of the GHG emissions per scope.

Figure 1 shows the emissions per scope and figure 2 shows the total emissions from Edita Prima Oy's operations for each year from 2017 to 2022.

**Table 1: Summary of key performance indicators (KPIs)**

<b>Number of employees</b>	83	<b>tCO<sub>2</sub>e/employee</b>	51.32
----------------------------	----	----------------------------------	-------

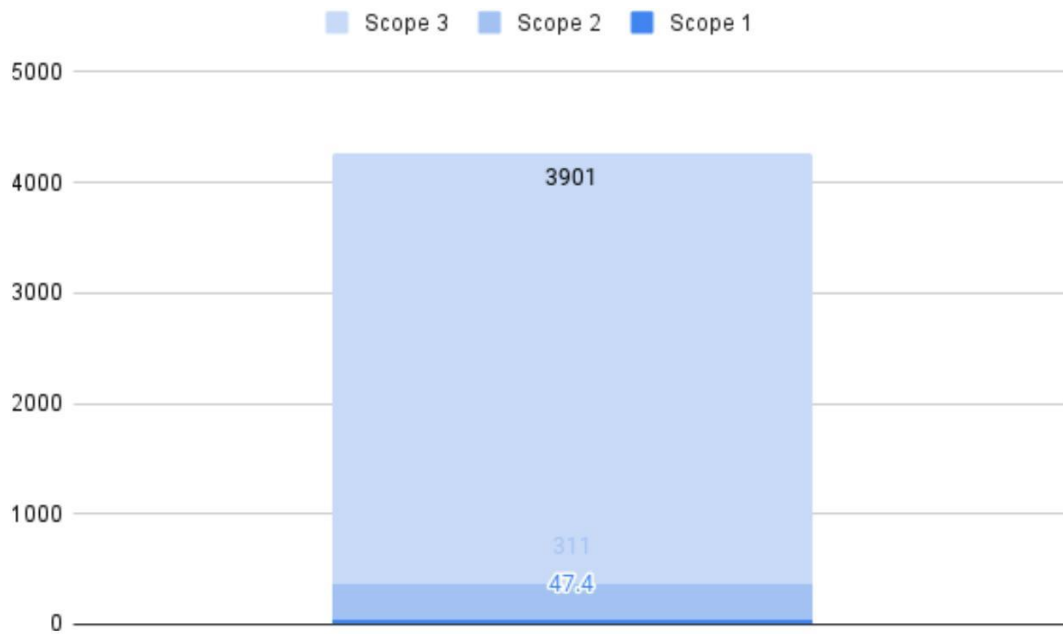
(Source: South Pole, based on Edita Prima, 2023)

**Table 2: Table 2: GHG emissions by emission source**

Scope	Total (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	%
Scope 1: direct GHG emissions	47.4	1.1%
Scope 2: indirect GHG emissions from purchased electricity, heating and cooling	310.9	7.3%
Electricity (location-based <sup>1</sup> )	101.9	
Scope 3: other indirect GHG emissions	3,901.3	91.6%
<b>Total GHG emissions (market-based)</b>	<b>4,259.6</b>	<b>100%</b>

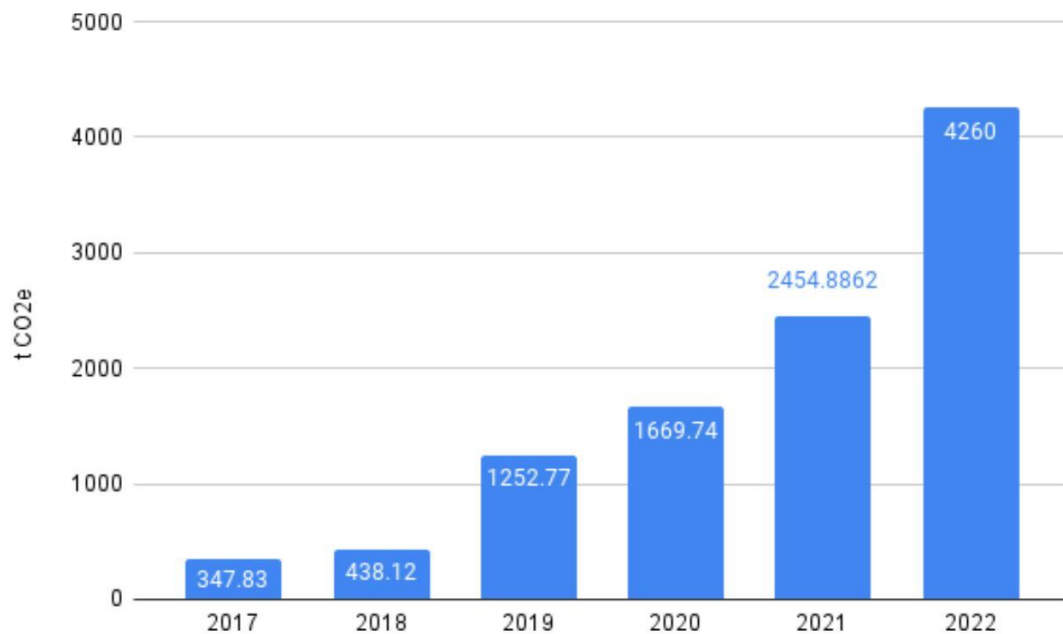
(Source: South Pole, based on Edita Prima, 2023)

<sup>1</sup> Location-based method reflects the average emissions intensity of grids on which electricity consumption occurs.



**Figure 1: Sources of GHG emissions in 2022 (market-based)**

(Source: Edita Prima, 2023)



**Figure 2: GHG emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e) per year (market-based)**

(Source: Edita Prima, 2023)



## 1 Introduction

This report provides a summary of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from Edita Prima Oy's operations from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022.

Edita Prima Oy is a provider of versatile graphic production services, specialising in print automation solutions and transactional printing. Edita Prima Oy is a Nordic ecolabeled printing company meeting both ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 standards. Edita Prima Oy also has the right to use the PEFC-label. The company's production plant is located at Kuninkaantammenkierto 3, Helsinki, and the sales office in Verkkosaarenkatu 5, Helsinki. Edita Prima Oy is part of Edita Group (until 31.1.2022 known as Nordic Morning Group).

Company information and the reporting period are presented in Table 3.

**Table 3: Company information**

Company information	
Website	www.editaprima.fi
Business area	Graphic production
Reporting period	2022.01.01 – 2022.12.31

(Source: South Pole, based on Edita Prima, 2023)

### 1.1 Methodology

The GHG accounting and reporting procedure is based on the 'The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard – Revised Edition' (GHG Protocol) and the complementary 'Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard' – the most widely used international accounting tools for government and business leaders to understand, quantify, and manage GHG emissions. The standards were developed in partnership between the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development.

The accounting was based on the principles of the 'GHG Protocol':

- **Relevance:** establishing an appropriate inventory boundary that reflects the GHG emissions of the company and serves the decision-making needs of users;
- **Completeness:** including all emission sources within the chosen inventory boundary. Any specific exclusion is disclosed and specified;
- **Consistency:** ensuring meaningful comparison of information over time and transparently documented changes to the data;
- **Transparency:** guaranteeing data inventory sufficiency and clarity, where relevant issues are addressed in a coherent manner; and
- **Accuracy:** minimising uncertainty and avoiding systematic over- or under-quantification of GHG emissions.

#### 1.1.1 Global warming potential (GWP)

Global warming potential (GWP) is a measure of the climate impact of a GHG compared to carbon dioxide over a time horizon. GHG emissions have different GWP values depending on their efficiency in absorbing longwave radiation, and the atmospheric lifetime of the gas. The GWP values used in GHG accounting include the six GHGs covered by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Kyoto Protocol and combinations of these, as presented in Table 4. These are the GWP used by the United Kingdom Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and are based on the 'Intergovernmental Panel on Climate

Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report (AR5)', unless otherwise stated. Although the 'AR6' is more recent, it has not been accepted internationally by all stakeholders.

**Table 4: Applied global warming potentials (GWPs)**

GHG	GWP (100 years)
Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )	1
Methane (CH <sub>4</sub> )	28
Nitrous oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O)	265
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)	See IPCC AR5
Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)	See IPCC AR5
Refrigerants	See Table 14

(Source: IPCC AR5, 2014 and IPCC AR4, 2007)

## 1.2 System boundaries

### 1.2.1 Organisational boundaries

The GHG calculations covers the emissions from Edita Prima's production plant, located at Kuninkaantammenkierto 3, Helsinki, and the sales office in Verkkosaarencatu 5, Helsinki. Edita Prima Oy is part of Edita Group, until 31.1.2022 known as Nordic Morning Group.

### 1.2.2 Operational boundaries

Under the 'GHG Protocol', emissions are divided into direct and indirect emissions. Direct emissions are those originating from sources owned or controlled by the reporting entity. Indirect emissions are generated as a result of the reporting entity's activities but occur at sources owned or controlled by another entity.

The direct and indirect emissions are divided into three scopes as found below.

### Scope 1

Scope 1 includes all carbon emissions that can be directly managed by the organisation (direct GHG emissions). This includes the emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels in mobile and stationary sources (e.g. owned or controlled boilers, power generators and vehicles) and carbon emissions generated by chemical and physical processes, as well as fugitive emissions from the use of cooling and air-conditioning (AC) equipment. Table 6 (below) gives an overview of the emission sources considered in scope 1, based on the information provided by Edita Prima.

**Table 5: Overview of scope 1 emission sources for 2022**

Category	Emission sources	Boundary and justification for exclusion
Stationary combustion	Generation of electricity and heat	Not applicable

Category	Emission sources	Boundary and justification for exclusion
Mobile combustion	Company-owned or leased vehicles	Included
Physical or chemical processing	Manufacture or processing of chemicals and materials	Not applicable
Fugitive emissions	Emissions from the use of cooling systems and AC equipment, leakage from CO <sub>2</sub> tanks or methane tubes	Included

## Scope 2

Scope 2 includes indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heat or cooling purchased by the organisation from external energy providers. Scope 2 emissions are reported using both the location-based method and the market-based method. This dual reporting allows corporates to compare their individual purchasing decisions to the overall GHG-intensity of the grids on which they operate.

The **market-based method** reflects emissions that result from electricity purchases that the company has purposefully chosen. When a contract is set up for the sale of electricity and the origin of energy generation can be guaranteed, then those specific and relevant emissions factors can be applied. South Pole's GHG emissions calculation methodology uses the market-based approach as the default method for a reporting corporate's total footprint, unless otherwise requested by the company.

The **location-based method** applies average emission factors that correspond to the grid where consumption occurs. Table 7 below gives an overview of the emission sources considered in scope 2.

**Table 6: Overview of scope 2 emission sources for 2022**

Category	Emission sources	Boundary
Electricity	Purchased electricity	Included
Steam	Purchased steam	Not applicable
District heating	Purchased district heating	Included
District cooling	Purchased district cooling	Included

### Scope 3

Scope 3 includes other indirect emissions, such as emissions from the extraction and production of purchased materials and services, vehicles not owned or controlled by the reporting entity, outsourced activities, or waste disposal.

According to the 'GHG Protocol', companies shall separately account for and report on emissions from scope 1 and 2. Scope 3 is an optional reporting category according to the 'GHG Protocol', but as it is the most important scope for many organisations, companies are expected to assess at least the most relevant categories. In addition, it is best practice to include scope 3 emissions and it is a requirement for setting SBTs.

Table 8 below gives an overview of the emission sources considered in scope 3.

South Pole's calculations of flight emissions include:

- **Well-to-tank (WTT)** emissions, which are those associated with the upstream production and distribution of the aviation fuel
- A **radiative forcing index (RFI)** multiplier of 1.9, which accounts for the effects of non-CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (e.g. contrails, water vapour, nitrogen oxides and soot). This is in line with BEIS recommendations, which are informed by wider industry research.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Find more information at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/government-conversion-factors-for-company-reporting>

**Table 7: Overview of scope 3 emission sources for 2022**

Category	Emission sources	Boundary
Purchased goods and services	Purchased goods (raw materials) and services	Included
Capital goods	Production of capital goods (information technology [IT] equipment, machinery, buildings etc.)	Included
Fuel- and energy-related activities	Emissions from fuel and electricity generation, including transmission and distribution (T&D) losses	Included
Upstream transportation and distribution	Transportation and distribution of goods and services purchased by the reporting company	Included
Waste generated in operations	Waste management of operational waste (landfilling, recycling, etc.)	Included
Business travel	Travel and accommodation of employees/contractors	Included
Employee commuting and teleworking	Employee travel between home and work and incremental emissions related to working from home	Included
Upstream leased assets	Operation of assets leased by the organisation (lessee) in the reporting year and not included in scope 1 or 2	Not applicable
Downstream transportation and distribution	Transportation and distribution of products not purchased by the reporting company	Not applicable
Processing of sold products	Processing of intermediate products sold by the organisation	Not applicable
Use of sold products	Emissions from the use of sold products (e.g. energy consumption during use)	Not applicable
End-of-life treatment of sold products	Waste disposal and treatment of sold products	Not applicable

Category	Emission sources	Boundary
Downstream leased assets	Operation of assets owned by the company (lessor) and leased to other entities, not included in scope 1 or 2	Not applicable
Franchises	Operation of franchises not included in scope 1 or 2	Not applicable
Investments	Operation of investments not included in scope 1 or 2	Not applicable

### 13 Data inventory and assumptions

Overall, the data inventory, emission factors, and assumptions are based on the 'GHG Protocol'. The choice of assumptions and emission factors followed a conservative approach. Unless otherwise specified, all emission values in this report are given in metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO<sub>2</sub>e).

Where activity data of the inventory was lacking, extrapolations and estimations were made. While South Pole makes every effort to calculate emissions as accurately as possible, GHG emissions calculations carry an inherent level of limitation and uncertainty.

**Employee commuting:** Edita Prima provided South Pole with data for all categories listed as "included" in table 6, 7, and 8. No extrapolation was performed by South Pole. However, for the category Employee commuting, Edita Prima performed their own extrapolation to account for the full headcount.

**District heating:** In previous years, the emissions factor used for district heating was an average factor for the Helsinki-Nyland area. This year, a supplier-specific factor based on Helen Oy's reported district heating fuel mis has been used instead, this change was made to get a more accurate calculation of the emissions.

**Capital goods:** The IT equipment category has been recategorized as capital goods, instead of purchased goods, and the emission factor is now calculated in the unit kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/unit instead of kg CO<sub>2</sub>e /unit/year. This change was made to reflect the purchases made by Edita Prima in the reporting year, rather than its full inventory of ICT equipment.

**Leased equipment:** Leased IT equipment, including computers leased from a third party, has been included in Edita Prima's GHG inventory to properly reflect the impact of the company's activities. While the GHG protocol considers it optional to include leased equipment, it has been included to accurately capture Edita Prima's emissions.

Annex I provide an overview of the sources of the emissions factors used in this report.

## 2 Results

Based on the data provided by Edita Prima, the total GHG reported emissions for the year 2022 are estimated at 4,259.6 tCO<sub>2e</sub>. Table 9 below illustrates the key figures in terms of GHG emissions (in tCO<sub>2e</sub>) and energy intensity (in gigajoules [GJ]) relevant to corporate sustainability reporting, in accordance with the 'GHG Protocol'. The results for 2022 are much higher than in 2021 due to the much higher volume of paper purchases, see Table 8 and 9.

"Total reported GHG emissions" in this report refers to the emission sources covered, as described in Section 1.2. Please note that, due to rounding of numbers, the figures may not add up exactly to the total provided.

**Table 8: Key figures according to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)**

GRI Standard	Topic	Quantity	Unit
302-1	e	Energy consumption within the organisation	15,321.5 GJ
	a	Total fuel consumption from non-renewable sources	187.1 GJ
		Diesel	78.4 GJ
		Petrol	108.8 GJ
	c	Total electricity consumption	10,821.60 GJ
		Total heating consumption	4,284.00 GJ
		Total cooling consumption	28.80 GJ
302-3		Energy intensity	184.6 GJ/FTE
305-1	a	Direct GHG emissions (scope 1)	47.4 tCO <sub>2e</sub>
305-2	a	Location-based energy indirect GHG emissions (scope 2)	412.8 tCO <sub>2e</sub>
	b	Market-based energy indirect GHG emissions (scope 2)	310.9 tCO <sub>2e</sub>
305-3	a	Other indirect GHG emissions (scope 3)	3,901.3 tCO <sub>2e</sub>
302-4		GHG emissions intensity	51.32 tCO <sub>2e</sub> /FTE

(Source: South Pole, based on Edita Prima, 2023)

**Table 9: GHG emissions by scope and activity for 2022**

Activity	Consumption	Unit	Emissions (tCO <sub>2e</sub> )	Percentage of total (%)
Scope 1: direct GHG emissions			47.4	1.1%
Mobile combustion			13.7	0.3%
Petrol	2.3	m <sub>3</sub>	5.5	0.1%
Diesel	3.2	m <sub>3</sub>	8.3	0.2%
Fugitive emissions			33.7	0.8%

## Greenhouse gas (GHG) accounting report

Activity	Consumption	Unit	Emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Percentage of total (%)
Refrigerant leakage	19.0	kg	33.7	0.8%
Scope 2: indirect GHG emissions from purchased electricity, heating and cooling (market-based)			310.9	7.3%
Electricity			0.0	0.0%
Renewable	3,006.0	MWh	0.0	0.0%
Heating and cooling			310.9	7.3%
District heating	1,190.0	MWh	310.8	7.3%
District cooling	8.0	MWh	0.1	<0.1%
Scope 3: other indirect GHG emissions			3,901.3	91.6%
Business travel			3.0	0.1%
Flights	8,074.7	pkm	1.7	<0.1%
< 463 km	3,591	pkm	1.0	<0.1%
463 - 3,700 km	4,484	pkm	0.8	<0.1%
> 3,700 km	0	pkm	0.0	<0.1%
Staff car, petrol	3,088.0	km	0.7	<0.1%
Staff car, diesel	1,323.0	km	0.3	<0.1%
Taxi	447	km	<0.1	<0.1%
Bus	50	pkm	<0.1	<0.1%
Train/metro	170	pkm	<0.1	<0.1%
Accommodation	15	guest-nights	0.2	<0.1%
Purchased goods and services			2,231.6	54.5%
Water	2,447	m <sub>3</sub>	1.0	<0.1%
Supply	2,447	m <sub>3</sub>	0.4	<0.1%
Treatment	2,447	m <sub>3</sub>	0.7	<0.1%
Paper (Printing)	1,598.063	kg	1,470.2	34.5%
Paper (Envelopes)	812.95	kg	764.2	17.9%



## Greenhouse gas (GHG) accounting report

Activity	Consumption	Unit	Emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Percentage of total (%)
Printing ink	8969	kg	36.3	0.9%
Printing plates	1913	kg	28.6	0.7%
Cardboard packages	26045	kg	21.4	0.5%
Capital goods			24.1	0.5%
IT equipment			24.1	0.5%
Desktop computers	10.0	No. of devices	2.9	0.1%
Monitors	60.0	No. of devices	15.1	0.4%
Mobile phones	35.0	No. of devices	1.9	0.0%
Leased laptops	65.0	No. of devices	4.1	0.1%
Employee commuting and teleworking			97.3	2.3%
Employee commuting		pkm	95.9	2.3%
Walk	5,062	pkm	0.0	0.0%
Bicycle	11,097	pkm	0.0	0.0%
Moped	-	pkm	0.0	<0.1%
Motorcycle	7,066	pkm	0.9	<0.1%
Car petrol	209,661	pkm	49.8	1.2%
Car diesel	143,421	pkm	29.8	0.7%
Car electric	1,427	pkm	0.1	<0.0%
Car hybrid	44,145	pkm	6.7	0.2%
Bus	67,883	pkm	8.2	0.2%
Metro	849	pkm	0.0	<0.0%
Train	7,519	pkm	0.3	<0.0%
Teleworking	4,006	days WFH	1.5	<0.0%

## Greenhouse gas (GHG) accounting report

Activity	Consumption	Unit	Emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Percentage of total (%)
Upstream transportation and distribution			1,340.1	31.5%
Freight			1,340.1	31.5%
Posti	-	-	1,113.2	26.1%
Jakeluyhtiö Suomi Oy	-	-	226.3	5.3%
PostNord	-	-	0.6	<0.1%
Waste generated in operations			11.6	0.3%
General waste - incineration	31	tonnes	4.5	0.1%
General waste - recycling	324	tonnes	7.0	0.2%
Hazardous waste	3	tonnes	0.1	<0.0%
Food waste	0	tonnes	0.0	0.0%
Fuel- and energy-related activities			103.6	2.4%
Petrol	2	m <sup>3</sup>	0.5	<0.0%
Diesel	3	m <sup>3</sup>	0.8	<0.0%
Electricity	3,006	MWh	74.4	1.7%
Heating	1,190	MWh	28.0	0.7%
Cooling	8	MWh	<0.1	<0.0%
Total GHG emissions (location-based)			4,259.6	100%
Total GHG emissions (market-based)			4,361.5	

(Source: South Pole, based on Edita Prima, 2023)

**Table 10: Comparison of emissions sources 2021 and 2022**

Activity	Emissions 2021 (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Emissions 2022 (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Change 2021 to 2022
<b>Scope 1: direct GHG emissions</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>313.3%</b>
Mobile combustion	11.5	13.7	19.3%
Refrigerants	-	33.7	-

## Greenhouse gas (GHG) accounting report

Activity	Emissions 2021 (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Emissions 2022 (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Change 2021 to 2022
<b>Scope 2: indirect GHG emissions from purchased electricity, heating and cooling</b>	<b>140.6</b>	<b>310.9</b>	<b>121.1%</b>
Electricity	0.0	0.0	0%
Heating and cooling	140.6	310.9	121.1%
<b>Scope 3: other indirect GHG emissions</b>	<b>2,302.8</b>	<b>3,901.3</b>	<b>69.41%</b>
<b>Business travel</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>195.1%</b>
Flights		1.7	-
City bus		<0.1	-
Staff car reimbursement, petrol	0.6	0.7	12.9%
Staff car reimbursement, diesel	0.2	0.3	40.0%
Taxi	0.1	0.1	-17.3%
Train (rail)		<0.1	-
Accommodation		0.2	-
<b>Purchased goods and services</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2,321.6</b>	<b>178485.80%</b>
Water	1.1	1.0	10.0%
Paper	0.2	-	-
Paper (Printing)	0.2	1,470.2	735010.00%
Paper (Envelopes)		764.2	-
Printing ink		36.3	-
Printing plates		28.6	-
Cardboard packages		21.4	-
<b>Capital goods</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>209.0%</b>
IT equipment	3.9	20.0	412.8%
Leased computers	3.8	4.1	7.9%
<b>Employee commuting and teleworking</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>65.6%</b>
Employee commuting	48.7	95.9	96.9%
Teleworking	10.1	1.5	-85.6%
<b>Upstream transportation and distribution</b>	<b>2,072.0</b>	<b>1,340.1</b>	<b>-35.3%</b>
<b>Waste generated in operations</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>-57.4%</b>
<b>Fuel- and energy-related activities</b>	<b>134.9</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>-23.2%</b>

## Greenhouse gas (GHG) accounting report

Activity	Emissions 2021 (tCO <sub>2e</sub> )	Emissions 2022 (tCO <sub>2e</sub> )	Change 2021 to 2022
Fuels	1.3	1.3	-2.8%
Electricity (WTT and T&D)	100.7	74.4	-26.2%
Heating	32.9	28.0	-15.0%
Cooling	0.0	0.0	-
<b>Total GHG emissions</b>	<b>2,454.9</b>	<b>4,259.6</b>	<b>73.51%</b>

(Source: South Pole, based on Edita Prima, 2023)

## 3 Conclusions

### CURRENT STATE

Edita Prima Oy is a provider of versatile graphic production services, which specializes in print automation solutions and transactional printing. Edita Prima Oy is a Nordic ecolabeled printing company meeting both ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 standards. Edita Prima Oy has also right to use PEFC-label. The company's production plant is in Kuninkaantammenkierto 3, Helsinki, and the sales office in Verkkosaarenkatu 5, Helsinki. Edita Prima Oy is part of Edita Group (until 31.1.2022 Nordic Morning Group).

Environmental issues are close to our hearts therefore we are committed to improving our environmental responsibility. In our environmental policy our focus areas are (1) ecologically sustainable procurements, (2) minimisation of waste, (3) climate neutrality and (4) energy efficiency. Edita Prima Oy has been climate neutral since June 2010. 2022 was the 15th year in a row, when we have calculated our carbon footprint.

In 2019 there was a very big change in Edita Prima Oy's service portfolio when postal distribution was added to our services. Previously customers were paying postal costs directly to distribution company, but the changes in postal distribution market in Finland made this change possible to use. This meant several new customer contracts and a big increase in revenue during the next years. This trend continued in 2022. Due to this change in our service portfolio, we have been able to increase our revenue by 141 % since 2018.

### DOMINANT EMISSION SOURCES

2022 was the first year that raw material consumption was included in the climate calculation. Therefore, the results are not fully comparable with previous years. Raw materials (mainly paper and envelopes) represent 54% of Edita Prima's emissions. Transport accounts for 31%, so the two together represent 86% of total emissions.

### CHANGES IN CARBON EMISSIONS DURING THE PERIOD

Edita Prima's total emissions in 2022 were 4,260 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>. For the first time, the calculation also includes the contribution of raw materials. Comparable emissions were 1,939 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> (excluding raw materials) in 2022, a reduction of around 21%, mainly due to lower emissions from transport. This is due to a revised emissions calculation by another major transport sector supplier (Jakeluyhtiö Suomi Oy).

District heat emissions increased significantly (+121%), even though district heat consumption decreased. This is due to a change in the emission factor.

Emissions from commuting and commuter transport also increased due to the return from remote work to combined office and remote work after COVID-pandemic.

### LIMITATIONS

Transportation emissions of purchased materials to printing plants are not included in the calculations. We are buying all our materials so that the suppliers pay the freight to our plants. Emissions of certain purchased services (for example health care, legal consultancy, ICT-services) are also excluded, but they represent a very small share (under 1 %) of the total footprint.

### BUSINESS BENEFITS

Environmental issues are strategic to us. We want to be the leader in environmental responsibility in the graphic industry in Finland. Knowing our impact on climate change is a very important part of that

vision. And we believe that it is in the future even more important. By decreasing our own climate impact, we will be a more attractive supplier to our customers.

### GOOD EXAMPLES

During the years we have made for example following actions to decrease the carbon footprint:

- We have used green electricity since 2009. This has reduced our carbon footprint enormously.
- We have also sold out the most carbon intensive parts of our production (for example Vilppula's production in December 2010).
- We have made internal arrangements so that there are tenants in our production premises. This has meant more efficient use of premises, and more companies sharing the district heating consumption.
- We have used transportation companies that have better environmental performance.
- We have used climate compensated transportation services (for example Posti's "Green Mail").
- We have invested in a new lightning system in our production plant, which have led into decreased electricity consumption.
- We have invested in a motion detector lightning system in the production hall. This investment means decreased electricity consumption.
- Our sales office is located near the metro station of Kalasatama (Helsinki), which means that there is a very good chance of using public transportation when commuting.
- We have invested in video conference equipment and softwares which makes video meetings possible.
- We have offered a one-month public transport ticket as a benefit for all our employees.
- We have increased remote work possibilities from 2020 so that all white-collar employees can work from home.
- We have invested at the end of 2021 in a new wastepaper management system in our production plants, which will have a positive impact on both electricity consumption and district heating consumption in 2022.

We have made following actions to decrease our carbon footprint during 2023 and in the future:

- We have offered a one-month public transport ticket as a benefit for all our employees.
- We have increased the possibilities to work remotely from home, and we have published a remote work policy.
- We have offered our biggest customers service where we combine recipients' data from different sources into one mail. This is part of our print automation service. With this service customers can save both money and the environment because there will be less distributed envelopes.
- We have introduced several new digital services into our service portfolio. One of them is Kivra (digital mailbox), which aims to decrease the volume of printed letters.

### PLANNING AHEAD

Our biggest emission sources are raw materials and postal distribution (total over 85 % in 2022). These emissions depend mainly on the actions of suppliers and Edita Prima's contract portfolio. It is very difficult for Edita Prima's own measures to influence this share.

Our possibilities to impact on the emission factor (g CO<sub>2</sub> per letter) are limited, but we can carry on following activities:

We offer a service where we combine recipients' data from different sources to one mail. This means fewer envelopes and less transportation used.

We offer a service where we add the possible mailing inserts into the data flow and print them at the same time as the letter itself is printed. This means on average less paper usage and thus decreased weight of the mailings.

We continue our work to decrease the grammage of the paper used in transactional printing (from 90 gms to 70 gms), which means decreased volume (in kgs) in transportation.

We offer digital alternatives (for example Kivra digital mailbox) to replace printed mail.

We have arranged our premises and rental agreements so that we are able to rent out the empty parts of the building. We will continue this process if our production volumes are going to decrease. This will mean smaller district heating consumption.

We will continue to work remotely also after the COVID epidemic. Experience in remote work have been mainly positive, and it is quite probable that employees will use this benefit also in the future.

### LONG-TERM GOALS AND ACTIONS

We had already succeeded in decreasing our carbon footprint by 88 % from 2008 to 2018. Now because of the new service structure and changes in calculation scope in scope 3 emissions (raw materials included) there is a discontinuity, and we have to set new targets.

Edita Prima's targets in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are:

Decrease Scope 1 emissions -5 % annually to the year 2031. This means that targets for Scope 1 emissions are under 8,9-ton CO<sub>2</sub> by 2026, and under 6,9-ton CO<sub>2</sub> by 2031. The baseline is the 2021 level.

Decrease Scope 2 emissions -5 % annually to the year 2031. This means that targets for Scope 2 emissions are under 248-ton CO<sub>2</sub> by 2026 and under 171-ton CO<sub>2</sub> by 2031. The baseline is the 2022 level due to changes in emission factor in district heating.

Scope 1 emissions normally come exclusively from fuels of company cars. Emission reduction will be done by defining and implementing a more ambitious company car policy. These impacts will be gradually when company cars are replaced to newer ones.

Main emission source (about 98 % of the emissions) in Scope 2 emissions is district heating in our production plant. Emission reduction is expected to happen both by decreasing district heating consumption and by activities of our district heating supplier (Helen Oy). We have already made investment in the end of 2021, which decreased district heating consumption clearly. We have also used real estate consultants to analyze and find new possibilities to decrease district heating consumption in the future. Unfortunately, the changes in the emission factor were so large that they cancelled the benefit of the reduction in consumption. Our district heating supplier Helen Oy has published their goals regarding carbon-neutral production. Helen's goal is to achieve fully carbon-neutral energy production by 2030. They have also set goals for 2025, which include both reducing coal use and increasing the share of renewable energy.

### OTHER

Edita Prima Oy has chosen to compensate its Scope 1, 2, business travel and transportation emissions (1939 tCO<sub>2</sub>e) by funding the Rio Anapu-Pacaja REDD project.

## 2 Annex I

### 1. Emission factors

**Table 11: Emission factors**

Activity	Emission factor reference <sup>3</sup>
Business travel	BEIS 2022, Ecoinvent v.3.9.1
Capital goods	South Pole calculated average
Employee commuting	BEIS 2022, Ecoinvent v.3.9.1, EI 2022, Swedish Transport Administration 2019
Fuel and energy related activities	BEIS 2022, Finnish Energy Statistics 202, Swedish EPA 2022, Värmeforsk 2011
Fugitive emissions	BEIS 2022
Hotels	CHSB 2021
Mobile combustion	Swedish EPA 2022, Värmeforsk 2011
Purchased cooling	Helen 2018, Helen 2020, Helen 2021, Turku Energia 2017
Electricity (market-based)	IPCC 2014
Electricity (location-based)	EI 2022, Ecoinvent v.3.9.1.
Purchased goods and services	BEIS 2022
Purchased heat	Finnish Energy Statistics 2021; Deducted from fuel mix using emission factors from the Swedish EPA 2022 and BEIS 2022.
Teleworking	Anthesis 2020, BEIS 2022, IEA energy indicators 2022, South Pole Electricity and Heating EFs 2022
Waste generated in operations	BEIS 2022, Ecoinvent v.3.9.1, World Bank waste statistics 2019

<sup>3</sup> South Pole derives its emission factors from reliable and credible sources. South Pole is not responsible for inaccuracies in emission factors provided by third parties.



