



# Carbon accounting report

# 2025

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## Introduction

This Carbon accounting report provides a thorough analysis intended to quantify and categorize emissions from the operations and retail activities of the Ignitis Group ("the Group") from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

The report includes sections on the applied methodology, boundary setting, and consolidation approach. An inventory of data assumptions, and emission factors are provided. The greenhouse gas (GHG) calculation results are presented, followed by sections on methodology and data updates implemented during reporting year. This structure ensures a transparent understanding of the Group's carbon footprint, and by systematically measuring and reporting emissions, the Group enhances the data presented in the [Group's Integrated Annual report 2025](#).





## About the Group

As a renewables-focused integrated utility, Ignitis Group is committed to a greener future. The Group invests to deliver 4–5 GW of installed Green Capacities by 2030 and reach net zero emissions by 2040–2050, thus strengthening the contribution to Europe's decarbonisation and energy security in the region. The Group is utilising its integrated business model to enable a Green Capacities build-out by expanding green generation technologies with a focus on onshore and offshore wind. The Group is also developing green flexibility technologies: battery storage, hydro pumped-storage and power-to-x technologies.



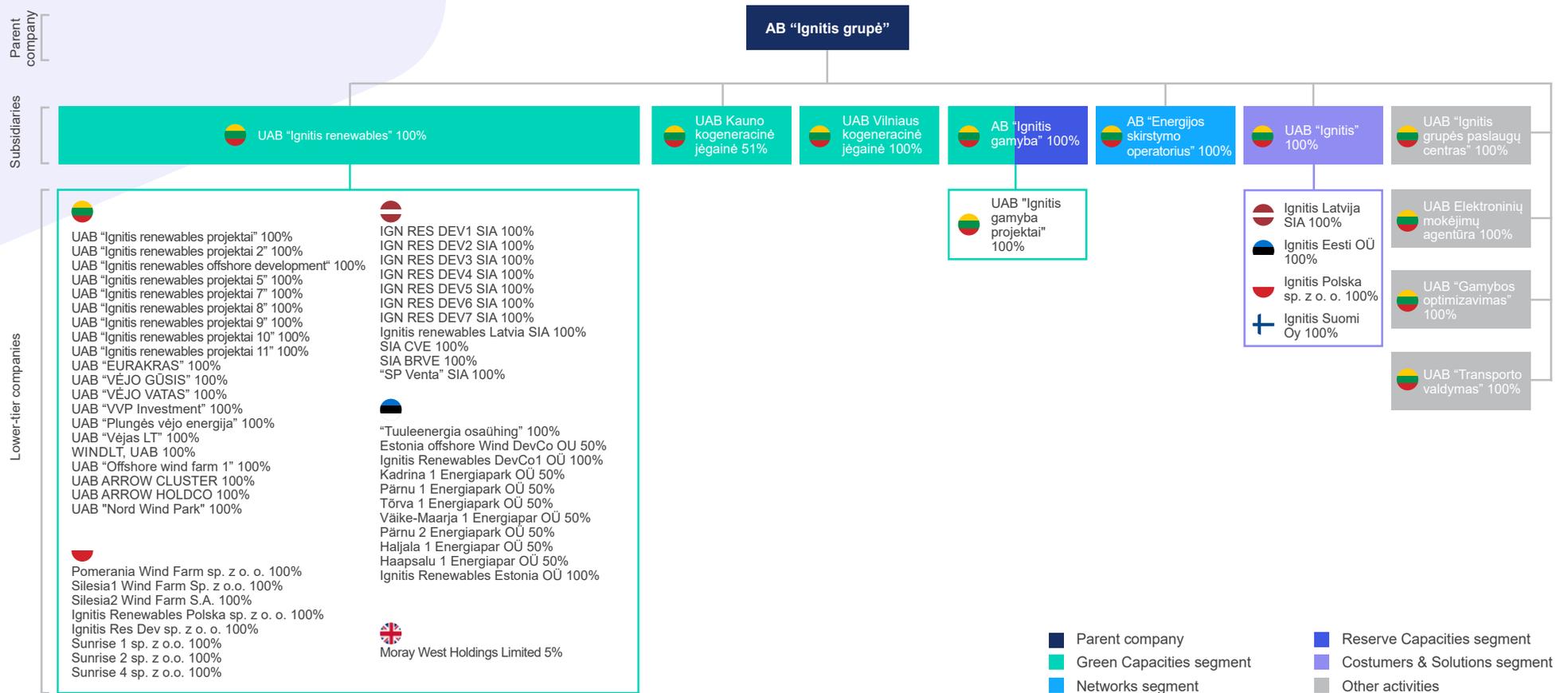
We innovate, grow and act with a purpose to create a 100% green and secure energy ecosystem for current and future generations.

This commitment is driven by the urgent need to address the climate change and the EU's response to it through proposed targets. Energy transition trends showcase a shift towards renewable energy, while grids play a crucial role as the key enabler of the green transition. Each of the Group's four business segments (Green Capacities, Networks, Customers & Solutions and Reserve Capacities) is an important part of integrated model and positioned to significantly contribute.

AB "Ignitis grupė" is a parent company of the Group, responsible for the coordination and transparent management of its activities. Information on the Group companies, including the financials of the parent company and its subsidiaries, is available in the [Group's Integrated Annual Report 2025](#) and on our [website](#).



# Group's structure





## Methodology

The Group's carbon footprint calculations are based on The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (the GHG Protocol) requirements. Specifically, the calculations follow [The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard](#) (Corporate Standard) and [Corporate Value Chain \(Scope 3\) Standard](#). When developing the Group's GHG accounting methodology, other requirements (such as [Standards and guidance of Science Based Targets initiative](#) (SBTi)) and best market practices were also taken into account. Emissions are calculated throughout the value chain as per the standards.

### Boundary setting and consolidation approach

The Group applies the operational control approach for setting organizational boundary. This approach ensures that 100% of GHG emissions from activities under the Group's operational

Table 1. GHG emission reporting boundaries according to GHG Protocol

Scope	Source category	Boundary
<b>Scope 1</b>	Stationary combustion	Included
	Mobile combustion	Included
	Fugitive emissions	Included
<b>Scope 2</b>	Purchased electricity	Included
	Purchased heating	Included
	Emissions from electricity losses in distribution activities	Included
<b>Scope 3 cat. 1</b>	Purchased goods and services	Included
<b>Scope 3 cat. 2</b>	Capital goods	Included
<b>Scope 3 cat. 3</b>	- Fuel- and energy-related activities - Indirect electricity consumption – Energy storage	Included
	- Fuel- and energy-related activities - Natural gas losses – Commercial losses <sup>1</sup>	Included
	- Fuel- and energy-related activities - Whole life cycle accounting for electricity	Included
	- Fuel- and energy-related activities - Lifecycle emissions of fuel and energy	Included
	- Fuel- and energy-related activities - Lifecycle emissions of fuel and energy	Included
<b>Scope 3 cat. 4</b>	Upstream transportation and distribution	Included
<b>Scope 3 cat. 5</b>	Waste generated in operations	Included
<b>Scope 3 cat. 6</b>	Business travel	Included
<b>Scope 3 cat. 7</b>	Employee commuting	Included
<b>Scope 3 cat. 8</b>	Upstream leased assets	Included <sup>2</sup>
<b>Scope 3 cat. 9</b>	Downstream transportation and distribution	Not relevant
<b>Scope 3 cat. 10</b>	Processing of sold products	Not relevant
<b>Scope 3 cat. 11</b>	Use of sold products	Included
<b>Scope 3 cat. 12</b>	End-of-life treatment of sold products	Not relevant
<b>Scope 3 cat. 13</b>	Downstream leased assets	Included
<b>Scope 3 cat. 14</b>	Franchises	Not relevant
<b>Scope 3 cat. 15</b>	Investments	Not relevant
<b>Out of scope</b>	Biogenic emissions	Included

<sup>1</sup> Commercial natural gas losses refer to natural gas theft and represent the difference between gas intake and outflow.

<sup>2</sup> Included in Scope 1 and Scope 2.

control are accounted for. Exclusions within this boundary are kept to a materiality threshold of 1%.

The Group's GHG inventory encompasses Scope 1, Scope 2, all relevant Scope 3 categories, and Out of scope emissions:

**Scope 1** emissions are direct emissions that occur from sources that are controlled or owned by an organisation.

**Scope 2** are indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy consumed by the reporting company that is electricity, imported steam, imported or district heat and cooling systems.

**Scope 3** emissions are all indirect emissions (not included in Scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream emissions.

**Out of scope** emissions are **biogenic** CO<sub>2</sub> associated with fuels determined to be net zero since the fuel source itself absorbs an equivalent amount of CO<sub>2</sub> during the growth phase as the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> released through combustion.

In accordance with the GHG Protocol, all categories were evaluated, but some Scope 3 categories were deemed not relevant because the Group has no operational activities in those categories, or the exclusion is based on a 1% materiality threshold. (see Table 1).

## Calculation methods

The Group's GHG accounting and reporting practices are grounded in principles from financial accounting and reporting standards, such as relevance, accuracy, completeness, consistency, and transparency.

Operational data is collected periodically and represents data from the calendar year of 2025, except for the energy and water consumption of leased offices. These practices align with the GHG Protocol principles, guiding decision-making in emissions reporting. This alignment ensures reliable and comprehensive measurement and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions. As GHG accounting principles evolve, the Group remains committed to incorporating best practices to effectively manage and reduce its carbon footprint.

The methodology addresses key greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>), converting them into CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents (CO<sub>2</sub> eq) based on their

global warming potential. The calculation methods for GHG emissions are detailed separately for each of the Scopes to ensure clarity and precision.

The Group use 2023 as a baseline year in data calculations.

## Emission sources

### Scope 1

The Group has three categories of Scope 1 emission sources: stationary combustion, mobile combustion, and fugitive.

- Stationary combustion emissions within the Group are generated from the combustion of natural gas, waste and biofuel used for energy production. These emissions are calculated based on activity data from the Group facilities.
- Mobile combustion emissions stem from the operation of owned or leased cars and are calculated using activity data obtained from fuel card invoices.
- Fugitive emissions at the Group result from natural gas losses during distribution and refrigerant leakage in cooling units, and data is collected from activity data, where difference from gas intake and outflow is considered natural gas losses. Refrigerant leakage is measured during periodical technical checkups.

### Scope 2

The Group's Scope 2 emissions arise from the consumption of purchased electricity, electricity losses during distribution, and heating. The Group calculates both location-based and market-based Scope 2 emissions to provide comprehensive data and align to dual reporting requirement of GHG protocol. In market-based calculations, the Group accounts voluntary renewable energy purchases. These include Guarantees of Origins (GOs) obtained from power purchase agreements, unbundled Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), and zero-carbon electricity (primarily sourced from hydro).

- Emissions from electricity purchased and consumed – Energy storage are calculated from utility invoices.
- Emissions from electricity losses in distribution activities are calculated from activity data.
- Emissions from heating are calculated using data from collected utility invoices.

### Scope 3

The Group calculates its Scope 3 emissions following the guidelines outlined in the GHG Protocol, which outlines fifteen specific categories of Scope 3 emissions, offering a structured framework to analyse, comprehend, and report on Scope 3 activities within the company's value chain.

Emissions are being calculated using a combination of calculation approaches, depending on data availability, maturity, and the size of emission categories:

- the spend-based method (based on spend on a specific activity or category);
- the average-based activity method (based on activity data such as average energy use in offices, fuel used for waste transportation for incineration, or other relevant metrics);
- the supplier-specific method (based on actual emissions measured or GO certificates).

The Group is focusing its reporting efforts on the 10 out of 15 Scope 3 categories that have a material impact on their operations.

- Category 1: Emissions from purchased goods and services are calculated based on spend-based method.
- Category 2: Emissions from capital goods are calculated based on spend-based method.
- Category 3: Emissions from fuel and energy related activities are calculated using the average-based activity method, and the supplier-specific method depending on Scope subcategory. Energy-related emissions were calculated by location-based approach.
- Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions are calculated by using both the average-based method and a supplier-specific method.
- Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions calculated based on supplier-specific activity data.
- Category 6: Business travel emissions are calculated based on supplier-based activity data.
- Category 7: Employee commuting emissions are based on survey data. Extrapolating results from representative sample data and using proxy techniques have been necessary for some categories.

- Category 11: Emissions from the use of sold products calculated using supplier-specific activity data.
- Category 13: Emissions from downstream leased assets are calculated using supplier specific activity data and are determined by location-based approach.

**Out of scope (biogenic)** emissions are calculated based on supplier specific activity data.

### Data inventory and assumptions

The data inventory, emission factors, and assumptions are in line with GHG Protocol. The choice of assumptions and emission factors followed a conservative approach, meaning they were selected to avoid underestimating emissions.

Unless otherwise specified, all emission values in this report are given in thousand tCO<sub>2</sub> eq.

Extrapolations and estimations were used to supplement the inventory's activity data where limitations existed, ensuring a comprehensive overview.

### Emission factors

Several well-established databases are utilized for emission factors, including Ecoinvent v3.12, the UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), International Energy Agency (IEA) database, the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) Environmentally Extended Input-Output (EEIO) database.

All emissions factors are updated with newest version for yearly calculations. More detailed emission factor list is provided in Annex 1.





## Methodology updates

Each year the Group works to improve its GHG accounting. Identification of new activities, data improvements and methodology clarification is ongoing process.

### Data and methodology improvements

As a major methodology update has been implemented in 2024, no methodology changes and only few data improvements were performed in 2025:

#### Scope 1

No changes in data and methodology.

#### Scope 2

Electricity losses from small electricity producers were analysed identifying energy sources. Thus, achieving better understanding of energy losses from renewable sources.

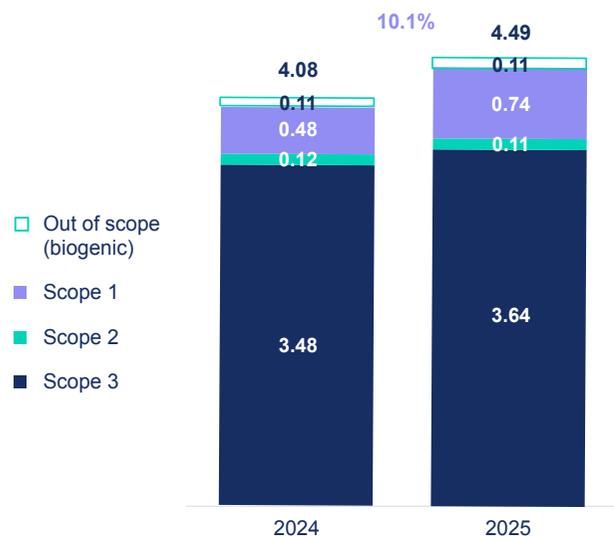
#### Scope 3

Waste data collection improved including more precise waste categorisation and disposal type. Emissions data for business travel is received from supplier.



## The Group's GHG emissions

Figure 1. The Group's GHG emissions<sup>1</sup>, million t CO<sub>2</sub>-eq



<sup>1</sup> The totals shown do not include Out of scope (biogenic) emissions.

The findings of GHG emissions' comprehensive analysis are stated below. It provides a detailed overview of the Group's GHG emissions data and highlighting key trends. Committed to best practices in combating climate change, the Group mapped out emissions across the entire value chain in accordance with the GHG Protocol.

In 2025, the Group's total GHG emissions increased by 10% compared to the same period in 2024.

Scope 1 emissions increased by 55% due to additional services at the Elektrénei Complex, which raised natural gas consumption.

Scope 2 emissions decreased by 4%, driven mainly by lower electricity-loss emissions.

Scope 3 emissions increased by 4% due to higher natural gas use at the Elektrénei Complex and a higher share of natural gas attributed to Networks for distribution-related emissions.

Table 3. The Group's GHG emissions, thousand t CO<sub>2</sub>-eq

	2025	2024	Δ, %	Share of 2025 total, %
<b>Scope 1</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>16.4</b>
Stationary combustion	670	399	67.7	14.9
Natural gas losses	61	71	(13.8)	1.4
Other	5	5	(2.3)	0.1
<b>Scope 2 (location-based)</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>(37.1)</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Electricity consumption	15	26	(44.8)	0.3
Grid losses	35	53	(33.4)	0.8
Other	0	0	(24.6)	0.0
<b>Scope 2 (market-based)</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>(4.0)</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Electricity consumption	17	16	5.4	0.4
Grid losses	96	101	(5.5)	2.1
Other	0	0	(24.6)	0.0
<b>Scope 3</b>	<b>3,638</b>	<b>3,484</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>81.1</b>
1. Purchased goods and services	294	305	(3.5)	6.5
2. Capital goods	327	311 <sup>1</sup>	5.4	7.3
3. Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)	1,250	1,192	4.9	27.8
4. Upstream transportation and distribution	2	2	19.9	0.0
5. Waste generated in operations	59	53 <sup>2</sup>	10.9	1.3
6. Business travel	1	1	(7.1)	0.0
7. Employee commuting	3	2	30.0	0.1
11. Use of sold products	1,703	1,619	5.2	37.9
13. Downstream leased assets	0	0	(38.3)	0.0
<b>Total (market-based)</b>	<b>4,487</b>	<b>4,077</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Out of scope (biogenic)</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>N/A</b>

<sup>1</sup> This figure has been restated compared to the Integrated Annual Report 2024 (number previously reported: 258 thousand t CO<sub>2</sub> eq). Changes GHG intensity and emissions in Scope 3, category 2 (Capital goods) figures for the year 2024 were made as an accounting error was identified. The metrics for the year 2024, reported, have been recalculated retrospectively.

<sup>2</sup> This figure has been restated compared to the Integrated Annual Report 2024 (number previously reported: 76 thousand t CO<sub>2</sub> eq). Due to the changes in waste data collection and management, the Scope 3, category 5 (Waste generated in operations). It differs from the previous years due to the adjustments in key waste streams, waste treatment methods, and expanded data coverage.



## Annex I. Sources of emission factors

Scope	Description	Emission factor source
<b>Scope 1</b>	Stationary combustion – Natural gas	DEFRA 2025
	Stationary combustion – Waste (non-biogenic)	Ecoinvent 3.12; IPCC 2021
	Stationary combustion – Waste (biogenic, only CH <sub>4</sub> & N <sub>2</sub> O)	Ecoinvent 3.12; IPCC 2021
	Stationary combustion – Wood chips (CH <sub>4</sub> & N <sub>2</sub> O)	DEFRA 2025
	Mobile combustion	DEFRA 2025
	Fugitive emissions – Natural gas losses	DEFRA 2025
	Fugitive emissions – Refrigerants	DEFRA 2025
<b>Scope 2</b>	Emissions from electricity purchased and consumed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Emission factors for the location-based approach are purchased from the IEA, 2025</li> <li>– The emission factors used for the market-based approach come from the AIB, 2025</li> </ul>
	Emissions from electricity purchased and consumed – Energy storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Emission factors for the location-based approach are purchased from the IEA, 2025</li> <li>– The emission factors used for the market-based approach come from the AIB, 2025</li> </ul>
	Emissions from electricity losses in distribution activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Emission factors for the location-based approach are purchased from the IEA, 2025</li> <li>– The emission factors used for the market-based approach come from the AIB, 2025</li> </ul>
	Emissions from heating	The emission factors are taken from the Lithuanian national Building Regulation STR 2.01.02:2016 “Design and certification of energy performance of buildings”
<b>Scope 3, cat. 1</b>	Emissions from purchased goods and services	EEIO database, 2017. Inflation adjusted for 2025
	Emissions from purchased goods and services – Water	DEFRA 2025
	Emissions from purchased goods and services – Fuels	DEFRA 2025
<b>Scope 3, cat. 2</b>	Capital goods	EEIO database, 2017. Inflation adjusted for 2024

Scope	Description	Emission factor source
<b>Scope 3, cat. 3</b>	Indirect electricity consumption – Energy storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Emission factors for the location-based approach are purchased from the IEA, 2025</li> <li>– Emission factors for T&amp;D losses are purchased from the IEA, 2025</li> </ul>
	Natural gas losses – Commercial losses	DEFRA 2025
	Whole life cycle accounting for electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Emission factors for the location-based approach are purchased from the IEA, 2025</li> <li>– Emission factors for T&amp;D losses are purchased from the IEA, 2022</li> </ul>
	Lifecycle emissions of fuel and energy	DEFRA 2025
<b>Scope 3, cat. 4</b>	Upstream transportation and distribution	DEFRA 2025
<b>Scope 3, cat. 5</b>	Waste generated in operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– DEFRA 2024</li> <li>– Ecoinvent 3.12; IPCC 2021</li> </ul>
<b>Scope 3, cat. 6</b>	Business travel	Supplier data
<b>Scope 3, cat. 7</b>	Employee commuting	DEFRA 2025
<b>Scope 3, cat. 8</b>	Upstream leased assets	See Scope 1 and Scope 2
<b>Scope 3, cat. 9</b>	Downstream transportation and distribution	N/A
<b>Scope 3, cat. 10</b>	Processing of sold products	N/A
<b>Scope 3, cat. 11</b>	Emissions from the use of sold products	DEFRA 2025
<b>Scope 3, cat. 12</b>	End-of-life treatment of sold products	N/A
<b>Scope 3, cat. 13</b>	Downstream leased assets	Emission factors for the location-based approach are purchased from the IEA, 2025
<b>Scope 3, cat. 14</b>	Franchises	N/A
<b>Scope 3, cat. 15</b>	Investments	N/A
<b>Out of scope</b>	Biogenic emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Waste – Ecoinvent 3.12; IPCC 2021</li> <li>– Wood chips – DEFRA; 2025</li> </ul>



## Glossary

<b>AIB</b>	Association of Issuing Bodies
<b>CH<sub>4</sub></b>	Methane
<b>Corporate Standard</b>	The Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> eq</b>	Carbon dioxide equivalent
<b>DEFRA</b>	UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs
<b>EEIO</b>	Environmentally Extended Input-Output
<b>EF</b>	Emission factor
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse gases
<b>GHG Protocol</b>	Greenhouse Gas Protocol
<b>GO</b>	Guarantees of Origins
<b>The Group or Ignitis Group</b>	AB "Ignitis grupė" and its controlled companies
<b>IEA</b>	International Energy Agency
<b>IPCC</b>	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
<b>N/A</b>	Not applicable
<b>N<sub>2</sub>O</b>	Nitrous oxide
<b>RECs</b>	Renewable Energy Certificates
<b>SBTi</b>	Science Based Targets initiative
<b>SF<sub>6</sub></b>	Sulfur hexafluoride

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