

Final report

GHG accounting report

Scandbook AB & UAB 2024

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Details

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Acronyms and abbreviations

BEIS	United Kingdom Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy
CEDA	Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive
CH ₄	Methane
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CO ₂ e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GJ	Gigajoule
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
GWP	Global Warming Potential
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
kg	Kilogram
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KPI	Key performance indicator

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kWh	Kilowatt-hour
m ²	Square metre
MWh	Megawatt hour
N ₂ O	Nitrous oxide
t	tonne
T&D	Transmission and distribution
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WFH	Work-from-home
WTT	Well-to-tank

Executive summary

This report presents the accounting of direct and indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for Scandbook Holding AB's (Scandbook) operations for the calendar year 2024. Scandbook consists of two subsidiaries: Scandbook AB in Falun, Sweden and Scandbook UAB in Gargzdai, Lithuania. Both subsidiaries are included in this GHG accounting. This report combines the ClimateCalc emission calculations of Scandbook AB and Scandbook UAB as well as South Pole's GHG accounting for the missing data to report on the full scope of emissions according to the GHG Protocol.

The total carbon footprint for the reporting period 2024 was 19,607.8 metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e), with 17,321.4 tCO₂e from Scandbook UAB's operation and 2,286.4 tCO₂e from Scandbook AB's operation.

Figure 1 and Figure 2 below present the sources of GHG emissions and the GHG emissions per scope, where Scope 1 includes all direct fuel and refrigerants-related emissions, Scope 2 includes all indirect energy-related emissions, and Scope 3 includes all other indirect emissions.

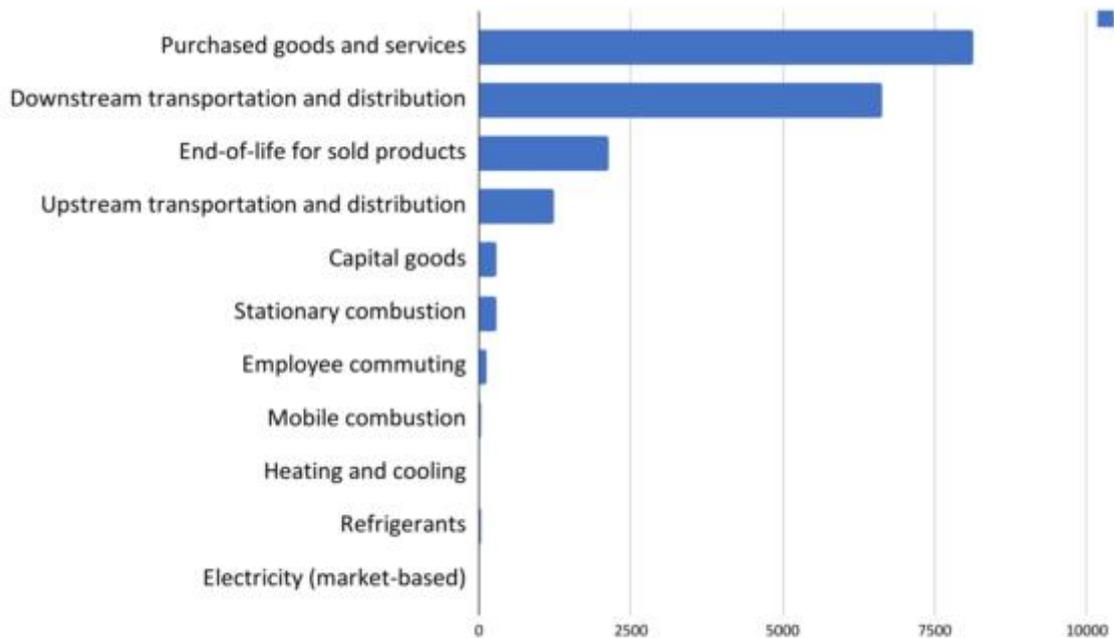


Figure 1: Sources and GHG emissions (tCO₂e) for Scandbook's inventory 2024
(Source: South Pole, based on Scandbook, 2025)

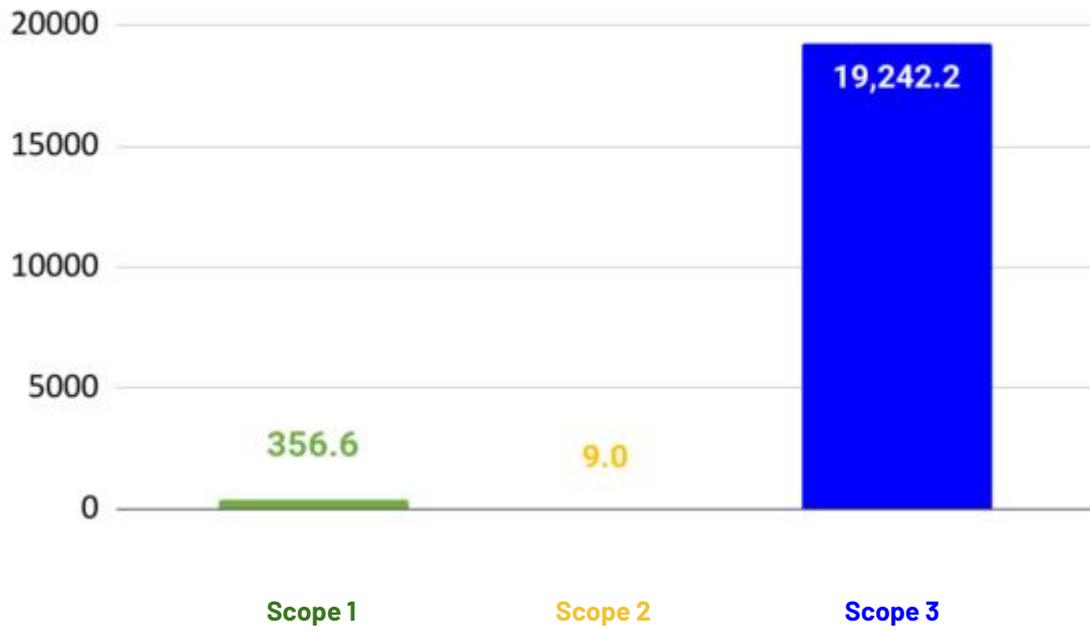


Figure 2:GHG emissions (tCO₂e) per scope of Scandbook's operations in 2024
(Source: South Pole, based on Scandbook, 2025)

Introduction

This report provides a summary of the GHG emissions from Scandbook Holding AB's (Scandbook) operations for the reporting year 2024, calculated partly with ClimateCalc and partly by South Pole. Scandbook Holding AB is the parent company of Scandbook AB and Scandbook UAB. Scandbook AB is Scandbook's Swedish subsidiary and is located in Falun while Scandbook UAB is the Lithuanian subsidiary and is located in Gargzdai.

Scandbook is Scandinavia's leading book printer. Environmental performance has always been an important part of Scandbook's business strategy. Scandbook calculates its main GHG emissions with the online tool ClimateCalc. South Pole verifies these calculations and conducts additional accounting in order to create a complete GHG inventory. Table 1 presents company information and the reporting period.

Table 1: Company information

Website	www.scandbook.com/
Business area	Printing services
Reporting period	01/01/2024–31/12/2024

(Source: South Pole, based on Scandbook, 2024)

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.

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 2. The GWP used in South Pole's accounting are based on the 'Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Assessment Reports (ARs)', and are updated according to the latest released AR (AR6) as soon as the emission factor databases used allow for it. If emission factors are not available with AR6 GWPs yet, this is documented in the GHG accounting report.

Table 2: Applied global warming potentials (GWPs)

GHG	GWP (100 years) AR6	GWP (100 years) AR5
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	1	1
Methane (CH ₄)	29.8 (fossil) 27.2 (non-fossil) ¹	34
Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	273	298
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)	See IPCC AR6	See IPCC AR5
Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)	See IPCC AR6	See IPCC AR5

(Source: IPCC AR6, 2021 and IPCC AR5, 2014)

System Boundaries

Organisational boundaries

System boundaries were defined by the control approach, which covers all GHG emissions from activities over which Scandbook has operational control, namely the two subsidiaries Scandbook AB in Sweden and Scandbook UAB in Lithuania.

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.

¹ The Methane - fossil GWP value should be used for methane emissions from fossil fuel fugitive emission sources (e.g., oil & gas systems, coal mining) and industrial processes where carbon in methane is of fossil origin (e.g., carbide production, ethylene production). This GWP value includes the added radiative forcing effect from CO₂ that is formed from the oxidation of methane, which occurs at the end of a methane molecule's atmospheric lifetime and then persists for the remainder of the 100-year time horizon.

All other sources of methane emissions, including from combustion of fossil fuels, should use the Methane - non-fossil GWP value, which does not include the oxidation to CO₂ effect as the carbon at issue is either deemed not to be a net addition to the carbon cycle (i.e., of biogenic origin) or already accounted for in CO₂ emissions from the same source.

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 3 (below) gives an overview of the emission sources considered in scope 1, based on the information provided by (client).

Table 3: Overview of scope 1 emission sources for 2023

Category	Emission sources	Boundary and justification for exclusion
Stationary combustion	Generation of electricity and heat	Included
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 ₂ tanks or methane tubes	Included (refrigerants leakage)

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 4 below gives an overview of the emission sources considered in scope 2.

Table 4: Overview of scope 2 emission sources for 2023

Category	Emission sources	Boundary
Electricity	Purchased electricity	Included
Steam	Purchased steam	Not applicable

Category	Emission sources	Boundary
District heating	Purchased district heating	Included
District cooling	Purchased district cooling	Not applicable

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 5 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; and
- a radiative forcing index multiplier of 1.9, which accounts for the effects of non-CO₂ emissions (e.g. contrails, water vapour, nitrogen oxides and soot). This is in line with BEIS recommendations, which are informed by wider industry research.

Table 5: Overview of scope 3 emission sources for 2023

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

Category	Emission sources	Boundary
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	Included
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	Included
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

Data inventory and assumptions

South Pole completed the data inventory for the Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 categories which were not included in the ClimateCalc calculator and checked the coherence of the ClimateCalc results. South Pole adjusted the emission factors for electricity to be more in line with South Pole’s approach: instead of a regional grid average, South Pole applied the market-based approach. The market-based approach is best practice and better reflects Scandbook’s efforts to reduce emissions from electricity by procuring renewable electricity. The market-based approach differentiates between renewable electricity procurement and residual mix procurement.

ClimateCalc had calculated emissions for the following categories and activities:

- Stationary combustion (Scope 1)
- Mobile combustion (Scope 1)
- District heating (Scope 2)
- Purchased goods and services: paper and other substrate, printing ink and varnish, cardboards and PE for packing, plates and cylinders, fountain solution and cleaning agents (Scope 3)
- Upstream transportation and distribution (Scope 3)
- Employee commuting (Scope 3)
- Downstream transportation and distribution (to first customer)(Scope 3)
- Fuel- and energy-related activities of mobile and stationary combustion (Scope 3).

Calculations conducted by South Pole:

- Refrigerants (Scope 1)
- Purchased electricity (Scope 2)
- Business travel (Scope 3)
- Parts of purchased goods and services (Scope 3)
- Capital goods (Scope 3)
- Downstream transportation and distribution (to final customer)(Scope 3)
- Waste generated in operations (Scope 3)
- End-of-life treatment of sold products (Scope 3)
- Fuel- and energy-related activities for electricity and heating (Scope 3).

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 (tCO₂e).

Where activity data of the inventory was lacking, extrapolations and estimations were made.

Results

This result section combines all emissions calculated by Scandbook through ClimateCalc and by South Pole, as mentioned above.

Table 6 presents the results in accordance with the GRI standard while Table 7 presents a detailed overview of the overall GHG emissions by scope and activity. Table 8 separates the emissions between the two calculated entities.

'Total emissions' in this report refers to the emissions sources covered. Please note that, due to the rounding of numbers, the figures may not add up exactly to the total provided.

Table 6: Key figures according to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)

GRI Standard	Topic	Quantity	Unit	
302-1	e	Energy consumption within the organisation	30,411.0 GJ	
	a	Total fuel consumption from non-renewable sources		GJ
		Diesel	254.2	GJ
		Petrol	84.2	GJ
		Natural gas	36.6	GJ
	b	Total fuel consumption from renewable sources	0	GJ
		Biogas	0	GJ
		Biomass	0	GJ
	c	Total electricity consumption	22,091.9	GJ
		Total heating consumption	2,764.5	GJ
		Total cooling consumption	0	GJ
Total steam consumption		0	GJ	
305-1	a	Direct GHG emissions (scope 1)	320.0 tCO ₂ e	

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305-2	a	Location-based energy indirect GHG emissions (scope 2)	443.0	tCO ₂ e
	b	Market-based energy indirect GHG emissions (scope 2)	9.0	tCO ₂ e
305-3	a	Other indirect GHG emissions (scope 3)	19,607.8	tCO ₂ e

(Source: South Pole, based on Scandbook, 2025)

Table 7: GHG emissions by scope and activity for 2024

Activity	Consumption	Unit	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Percentage of total (%)
Scope 1: direct GHG emissions			320.0	1.8%
Stationary combustion	1,459.6	MWh	296.0	1.5%
Stationary combustion	1,459.6	MWh	296.0	1.5%
Mobile combustion	9,133.8	litres	24.0	0.1%
Mobile combustion	9,133.8	litres	24.0	0.1%
Scope 2: indirect GHG emissions from purchased electricity, heating and cooling (market-based)			9.0	0.0%
Electricity	6,136,634.0	kWh	0.0	<0.1%
Renewable	6,136,634.0	kWh	0.0	<0.1%
Electricity (Location-based)	6,136,634.0	kWh	434	-
Heating and cooling		kWh	9.0	<0.1%
District heating	767,907.0	kWh	9.0	0.0%
Scope 3: other indirect GHG emissions			19,242.2	98.3%
Purchased goods and services			8,125.7	41.45%
Water supply	10672.0	m ³	1.6	<0.1%
General consumables	1,715,039.7	EUR	637.0	3.2%
Sanitation and cleaning of premises	67,238.4	EUR	16.3	0.1%
Repair and Maintenance of premises	114,741.9	EUR	48.9	0.2%
Other premisses costs, expenses of property	28,136.3	EUR	12.0	0.1%
Office supplies	34,182.4	EUR	12.4	0.1%
Printed matter/office	29,028.0	EUR	19.9	0.1%
Consumption equipment, tools	63,648.1	EUR	29.9	0.2%

Activity	Consumption	Unit	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Percentage of total (%)
Maintenance and repairs machines, service	484,061.0	EUR	95.8	0.5%
Maintenance and repairs machines, spareparts	792,120.4	EUR	372.6	1.9%
Production infrastructure: repairs and maintenance	31,090.3	EUR	6.2	<0.1%
Cleaning of equipment and production premises, etc.	83,035.8	EUR	20.1	0.1%
Cleaning services and cleaning products	0.0	EUR	0.0	<0.1%
Laundry services	19,222.0	EUR	3.0	<0.1%
Catering services	0.0	EUR	1.0	<0.1%
Catering services	7,921.0	EUR	1.0	<0.1%
IT services	654.0	users	1.1	<0.1%
IT services	654.0	users	1.1	<0.1%
Production goods			7,485.0	38.2%
Paper and other substrate			4,293.0	21.9%
Printing ink and varnish			347.0	1.8%
PE- and cardboard packing			143.0	0.7%
Fountain solution and cleaning agents			16.0	0.1%
Plates and cylinders			958.0	4.9%
Other production goods			1,728.0	8.8%
Capital goods			297.3	1.5%
IT equipment	148.0	No. of devices	1.0	<0.1%
Mobile devices	1	No. of devices	0.0	<0.1%
Printers	1	No. of devices	0.1	<0.1%
PCs	0	No. of devices	0.0	<0.1%

Activity	Consumption	Unit	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Percentage of total (%)
Laptops	0	No. of devices	0.0	<0.1%
Monitors	1	No. of devices	0.4	<0.1%
Other IT	145.0	No. of devices	0.6	<0.1%
Other capital goods	605,570.12	EUR	296.3	1.5%
Fuel- and energy-related activities			238.6	1.2%
Stationary combustion	144,719.3	MWh	238.6 48.7	0.2%
Mobile combustion	9,133.8	litres	7.0	<0.1%
Renewable electricity	6,136,634.0	kWh	173.9	0.9%
Heating	767,907.0	kWh	9.0	<0.1%
Upstream transportation and distribution			1,235.0	6.3%
Freight			1,235.0	6.3%
Waste generated in operations			421.7	2.2%
Incineration	94.7	tonnes	127.7	0.7%
Wastewater treatment	10,672.0	m ³	2.1	<0.1%
Recycling/material recovery	6,109.3	tonnes	291.8	1.5%
Landfill	0.0	tonnes	0.0	<0.1%
Business travel			30.3	0.2%
Flights	118,370.0	pkm	22.4	0.1%
< 463 km	3,168.0	pkm	0.4	<0.1%
463 – 3,700 km	115,202.0	pkm	22	<0.1%
> 3,700 km	1,628.0	pkm	0.0	0.1%
Train	709.0	pkm	0.0	<0.1%
Taxi	2,043.0	EUR	0.6	<0.1%
Leased vehicles (company car)	1,072.2	pkm	1.0	<0.1%
Leased vehicles	875.6		0.2	
Staff car reimbursement	41.9	km	0.3	<0.1%
Staff car reimbursement	539.6	litre	4.7	<0.1%

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Activity	Consumption	Unit	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Percentage of total (%)
Accommodation	110.0	guest nights	0.7	<0.1%
Employee commuting		pkm	130.0	0.7%
Employee commuting		pkm	130.0	0.7%
Downstream transportation and distribution			6,626.5	33.9%
To customer		tkm	1,617.0	8.3%
To end-customer		tkm	5,009.5	25.6%
End-of-life treatment of sold products			213,7.2	10.9%
End-of-life for sold products	11,080.3	tonnes	2,137.2	10.9%
Total GHG emissions (market-based)			19,571.2	100%

(Source: South Pole, based on Scandbook, 2024)

Table 8: GHG emissions for 2024 separated by entity

Activity	Scandbook AB		Scandbook UAB	
	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Percentage of total (%)	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Percentage of total (%)
Scope 1: direct GHG emissions	3.0	<0.1%	296.0	1.7%
Stationary combustion	-	-	296.0	1.7%
Stationary combustion	-	-	296.0	1.7%
Mobile combustion	3.0	0.1%	21.0	0.1%
Mobile combustion	3.0	0.1%	21.0	0.1%
Refrigerant leakage	-	-	36.6	0.2%
R-407C	-	-	36.6	0.2%
Scope 2: indirect GHG emissions from purchased electricity, heating and cooling (market-based)	9.0	0.4%	<0.1	<0.1%
Electricity	0.0	<0.1%	<0.1	<0.1%
Renewable	0.0	<0.1%	<0.1	<0.1%
Heating and cooling	9.0	0.4%	-	-
District heating	9.0	0.4%	-	-
Scope 3: other indirect GHG emissions	2,274.4	99.5%	16,967.8	98.0%
Purchased goods and services	1,443.2	63.1%	6,682.5	38.6%
Water supply	0.5	<0.1%	1.1	<0.1%
General consumables	5.9	0.3%	631.0	3.6%
Sanitation and cleaning of premises	3.0	0.1	13.3	0.1%
Repair and Maintenance of premises	-	-	48.9	0.3%
Other premises costs, expenses of property	-	-	12.0	0.1%
Office supplies	-	-	12.4	0.1%
Printed matter/office	-	-	19.9	0.1%
Consumption equipment, tools	-	-	29.9	0.2%
Maintenance and repairs machines, service	-	-	95.8	0.6%

Activity	Scandbook AB		Scandbook UAB	
	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Percentage of total (%)	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Percentage of total (%)
Maintenance and repairs machines, spareparts	-	-	372.6	2.2%
Production infrastructure: repairs and maintenance	-	-	6.2	<0.1%
Cleaning of equipment and production premises, etc.	-	-	20.1	0.1%
Laundry services	3.0	0.1%	-	-
Catering services	1.0	<0.1%	-	-
Catering services	1.0	<0.1%	-	-
IT services	1.1	<0.1%	-	-
IT services	1.1	<0.1%	-	-
Production goods	1434.7	62.8%	6,050.3	34.9%
Paper and other substrate	984.0	43.0%	3,309.0	19.1%
Printing ink and varnish	49.0	2.1%	298.0	1.7%
PE- and cardboard packing	9.0	0.4%	134.0	0.8%
Fountain solution and cleaning agents	1.0	<0.1%	15.0	0.1%
Plates and cylinders	66.0	2.9%	892.0	5.1%
Other production goods	325.7	14.2%	1,402.3	8.1%
Capital goods	1.0	<0.1%	296.3	1.7%
IT equipment	1.0	<0.1%	-	-
Printers	0.1	<0.1%	-	-
Monitors	0.4	<0.1%	-	-
Other IT	0.6	<0.1%	-	-
Other capital goods	-	-	296.3	1.7%
Fuel- and energy-related activities	32.5	1.4%	206.1	1.2%
Stationary combustion	-	-	48.7	0.3%
Mobile combustion	1.0	<0.1%	6.0	<0.1%
Renewable electricity	22.5	1.0%	151.4	0.9%

Activity	Scandbook AB		Scandbook UAB	
	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Percentage of total (%)	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Percentage of total (%)
Heating	9.0	0.4%	-	-
Upstream transportation and distribution	161.0	7.0%	1,074.0	6.2%
Freight	161.0	7.0%	1,074.0	6.2%
Waste generated in operations	46.3	2.0%	375.4	2.2%
Incineration	16.3	0.7%	111.4	0.6%
Waste water treatment	0.7	<0.1%	1.4	<0.1%
Recycling/material recovery	29.2	1.3%	262.6	1.5%
Business travel	1.9	0.1%	28.3	0.2%
Flights	0.4	<0.1%	22.0	0.1%
< 463 km	0.4	<0.1%	<0.1	<0.1%
463 – 3,700 km	-	-	22.0	0.1%
> 3,700 km	-	-	<0.1	<0.1%
Train	<0.1	<0.1%	-	-
Taxi	<0.1	<0.1%	0.6	<0.1%
Leased vehicles (company car)	1.0	<0.1%	-	-
Leased vehicles	0.1	<0.1%	0.1	<0.1%
Staff car reimbursement	<0.1	<0.1%	0.3	<0.1%
Staff car reimbursement	<0.1	<0.1%	4.9	<0.1%
Accommodation	<0.1	<0.1%	0.6	<0.1%
Employee commuting	35.0	1.5%	95.0	0.5%
Employee commuting	35.0	1.5%	95.0	0.5%
Downstream transportation and distribution	335.8	14.7%	6,290.7	36.3%
To customer	151.0	6.6%	1,466.0	8.5%
To end-customer	184.8	8.1%	4,824.7	27.9%
End-of-life treatment of sold products	217.6	9.5%	1,919.5	11.1%
End-of-life for sold products	217.6	8.8%	1,919.5	11.1%

			Scandbook AB		Scandbook UAB	
Activity			Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Percentage of total (%)	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Percentage of total (%)
Total	GHG	emissions (market-based)	2,286.4	100%	17,321.4	100%

(Source: South Pole, based on Scandbook, 2024)

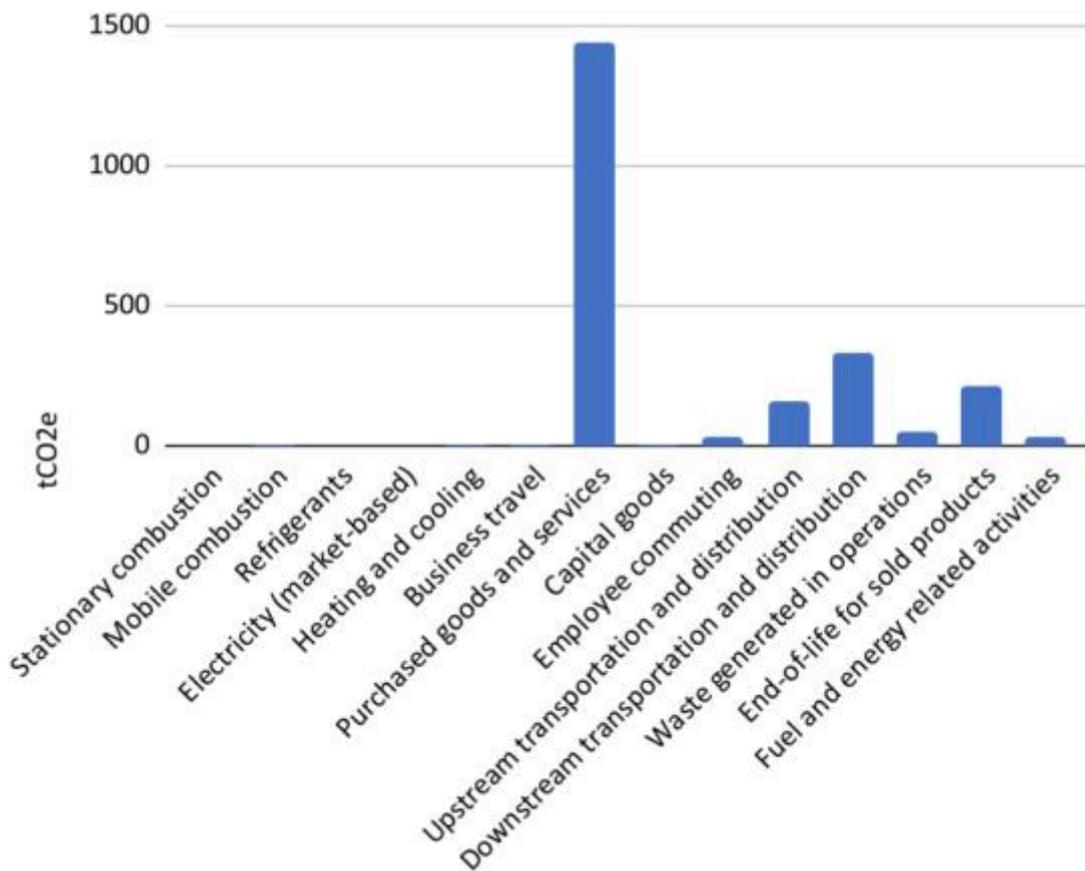


Figure 3: GHG emissions (tCO₂e) per emission source of Scandbook AB's operations in 2024

(Source: South Pole, based on Scandbook, 2025)

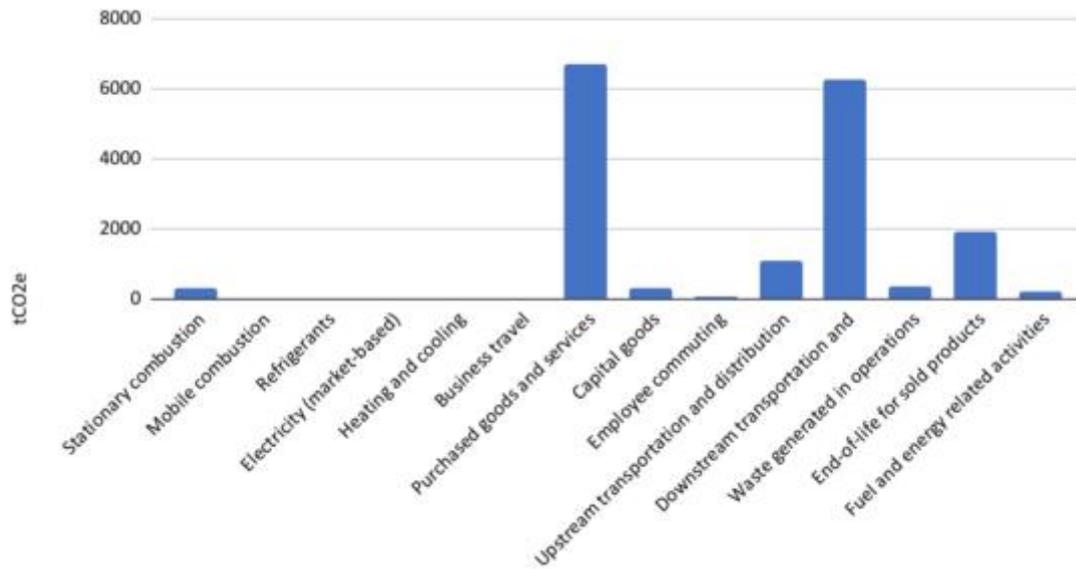


Figure 4: GHG emissions (tCO₂e) per emission source of Scandbook UAB's operations in 2024
 (Source: South Pole, based on Scandbook, 2025)

Historical data

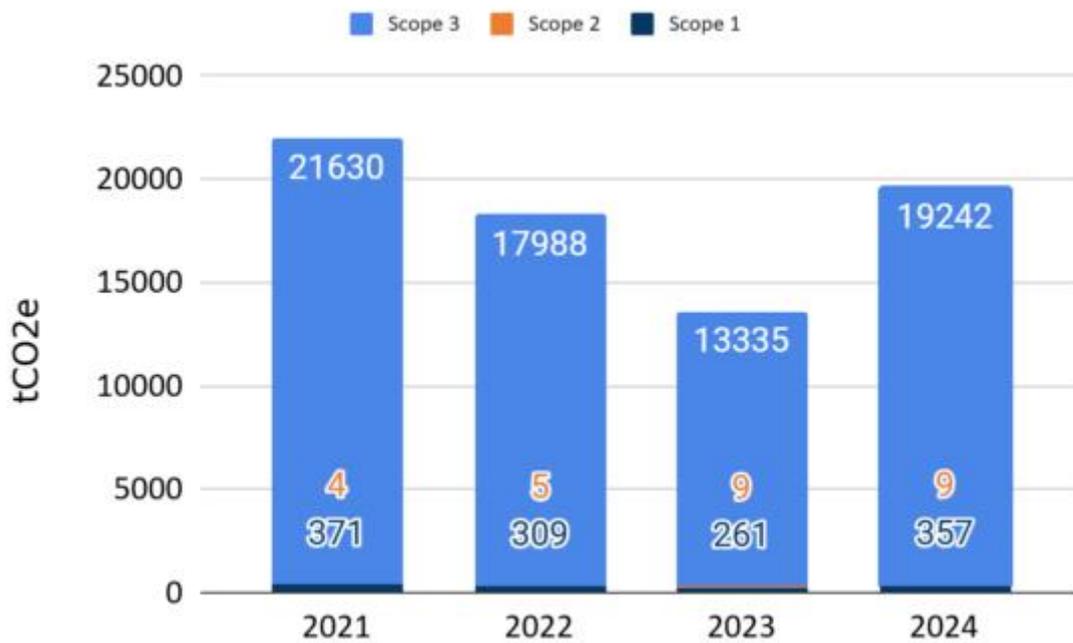


Figure 5: GHG emissions (tCO₂e) per scope of Scandbook AB & UAB's operations in 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024
 (Source: South Pole, based on Scandbook, 2025)

Annex I

Emission factors sources

Table 9: Emission factors

Activity	Emission factor reference ²
Fuel	BEIS, 2024; ADEME, 2024
Refrigerants	BEIS, 2024; IPCC AR5
Electricity (market-based)	IPCC, 2014
Electricity (location-based)	IEA, 2024; El.se, 2024
Business travel	BEIS, 2024; CHSB, 2024
Freight	BEIS, 2024; Mobitool, 2024; Green Deal NL, 2021
Waste	World Bank waste statistics, 2024; BEIS 2024; Ecoinvent EFs v3.10
Purchased goods	BEIS, 2024; Ecoinvent v 3.9.1; Higgs 2022; CEDA, 2024

² 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.

