

Greenhouse Gas Report 2025

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2025 Climate report SproutWorld

At SproutWorld, we are committed to understanding and mitigating our environmental impact. Our GHG report serves as a comprehensive overview of the company's contribution to climate change and establishes the foundation for reducing our GHG emissions.



The key purposes of our GHG report

Our GHG reports delve into SproutWorld's GHG inventory, and this one is representative for 2025. It outlines our methodology for estimating and reducing emissions, with detailed calculations available upon request. We adhere to the international accounting and reporting standard, GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. The Purpose of the GHG Report is to:

- Report GHG emissions and reduction targets transparently.
- Provide an informed foundation for ongoing reduction efforts across SproutWorld's operations and value chain.
- Monitor changes in GHG emissions over time.
- Engage stakeholders and partners in our emission reduction initiatives.
- Enhance the quality of data and calculation methods in our GHG inventory.

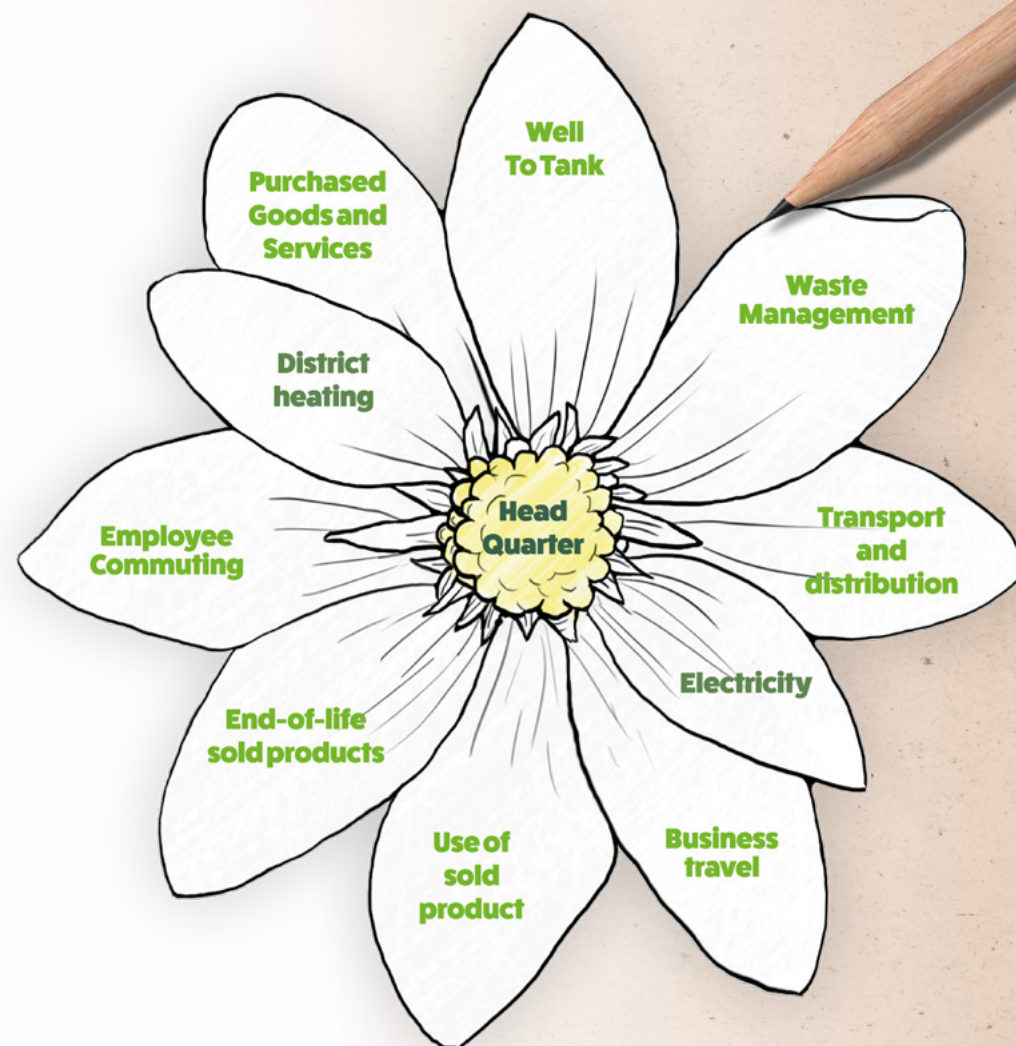
GHG emissions sources and boundaries

According to the GHG Protocol, GHG emission sources within Scope 1 and 2 may not be counted in the GHG inventory of several companies.

However, the same source of emissions can count in one company's Scope 1 or 2 and in another company's Scope 3. This could be SproutWorld's suppliers' Scope 1 and 2 emissions, counted in SproutWorld's Scope 3 emissions, or SproutWorld's customers, who count SproutWorld's Scope 1 and 2 emissions in their Scope 3.

To avoid double counting the same emissions in several companies' Scope 1 and 2, a company must choose an organizational boundary for its GHG inventory. SproutWorld has chosen to quantify and report its GHG emissions according to the principle of operational control. Therefore, the sources of GHG emissions over which SproutWorld has operational control are counted in our Scope 1 and 2. The remaining emissions are accounted for in Scope 3.

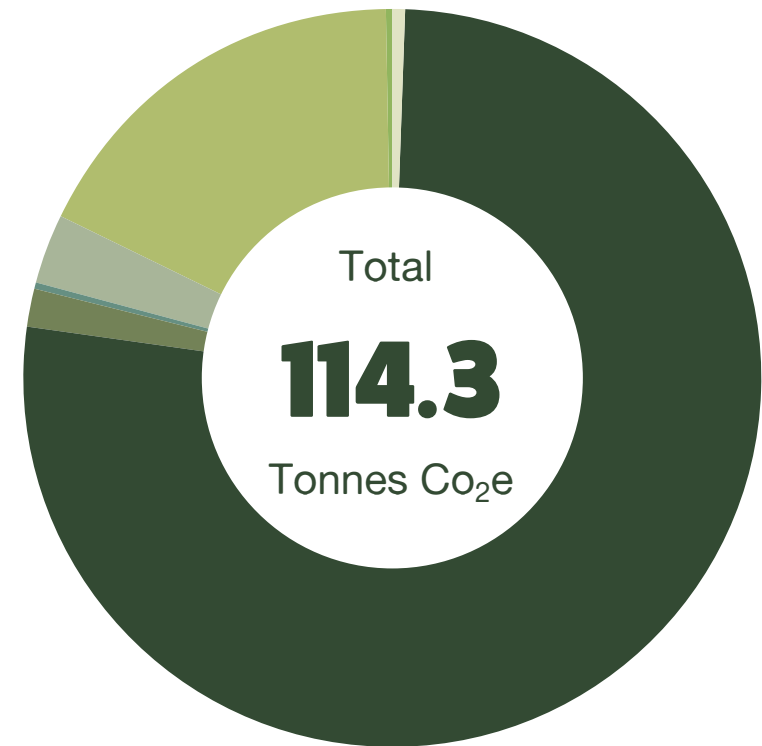
Scope 1 Scope 2 Scope 3



Total CO₂e emission

For the year of 2025 SproutWorld's total GHG emissions were 114,3 tonnes of CO₂e, and were distributed amongst scopes and categories as follows.

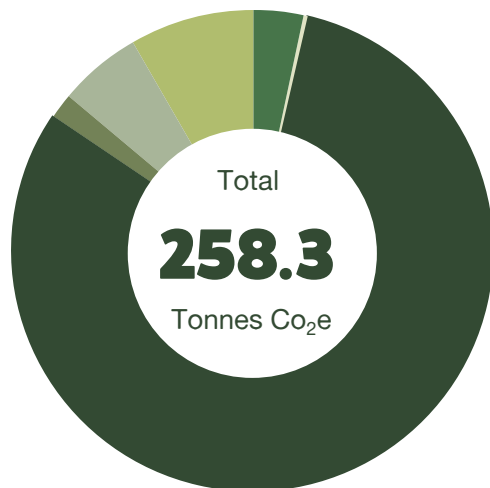
The GHG inventories for 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 can be seen for comparison on the following page.



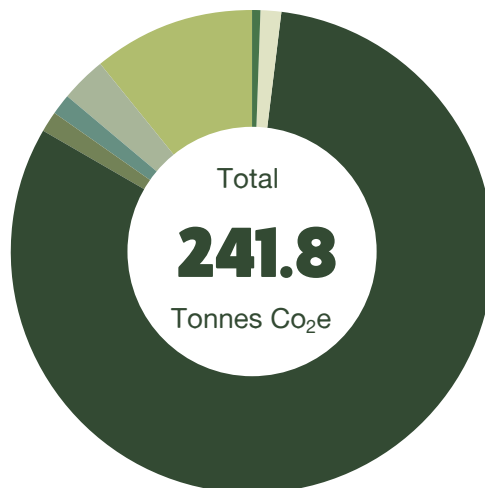
Category	Emission (ton CO ₂ e)
S1. Direct emissions	0.0
S2. Purchased Energy	0.9
S3.1 Purchased Goods & Services	87,7
S3.3 Well-To-Tank	1.9
S3.6 Business Travel	0.4
S3.7 Employee Commuting	3.5
S3.9 Downstream transport	20.2
S3.11 Use of Sold Products	-0.26
S3.12 End-of-Life Sold Products	0.016
Total	114.3

Direct emissions are 0.0 t CO₂e and are therefore not visible in the chart. Use of sold products has a negative contribution of -0.26 t CO₂e and is shown in the table only

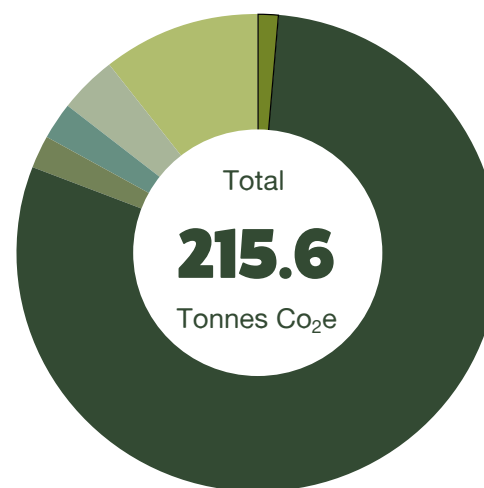
2021



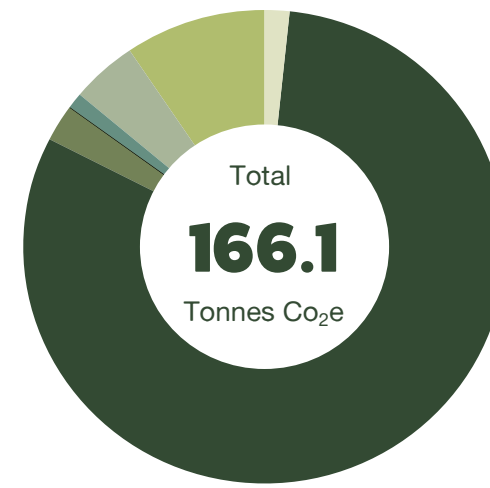
2022



2023



2024



Category	Emission (ton CO ₂ e)
S1. Direct emissions	9.3
S2. Purchased Energy	0.6
S3.1 Purchased Goods & Services	209.1
S3.3 Well-To-Tank	4.4
S3.5 Waste	0.0
S3.6 Business Travel	0.0
S3.7 Employee Commuting	14.4
S3.9 Downstream transport	21.0
S3.11 Use of Sold Products	0.0
S3.12 End-of-Life Sold Products	0.0
Total	258.3

Category	Emission (ton CO ₂ e)
S1. Direct emissions	1.5
S2. Purchased Energy	3.4
S3.1 Purchased Goods & Services	197.1
S3.3 Well-To-Tank	3.7
S3.5 Waste	0.0
S3.6 Business Travel	3.3
S3.7 Employee Commuting	7.2
S3.9 Downstream transport	26.2
S3.11 Use of Sold Products	-0.6
S3.12 End-of-Life Sold Products	0.0
Total	241.8

Category	Emission (ton CO ₂ e)
S1. Direct emissions	0.1
S2. Purchased Energy	3.0
S3.1 Purchased Goods & Services	172.0
S3.3 Well-To-Tank	4.9
S3.5 Waste	0.0
S3.6 Business Travel	5.1
S3.7 Employee Commuting	8.3
S3.9 Downstream transport	22.7
S3.11 Use of Sold Products	-0.5
S3.12 End-of-Life Sold Products	0.0
Total	215.6

Category	Emission (ton CO ₂ e)
S1. Direct emissions	0.0
S2. Purchased Energy	2.8
S3.1 Purchased Goods & Services	134.8
S3.3 Well-To-Tank	4.3
S3.5 Waste	0.02
S3.6 Business Travel	1.9
S3.7 Employee Commuting	7.4
S3.9 Downstream transport	15.3
S3.11 Use of Sold Products	-0.4
S3.12 End-of-Life Sold Products	-0.05
Total	166.1

Direct Emissions

In the GHG accounting, the Scope 1, i.e.. the direct emissions within SproutWorld were completely reduced in the year of 2024, by outphasing the company car, and no longer relying on natural gas for heating the office. Compared to our base year of 2021, SproutWorld has achieved a decrease of 100% in Scope 1.

Scope 1

0.0% of total

0.0t.CO2e



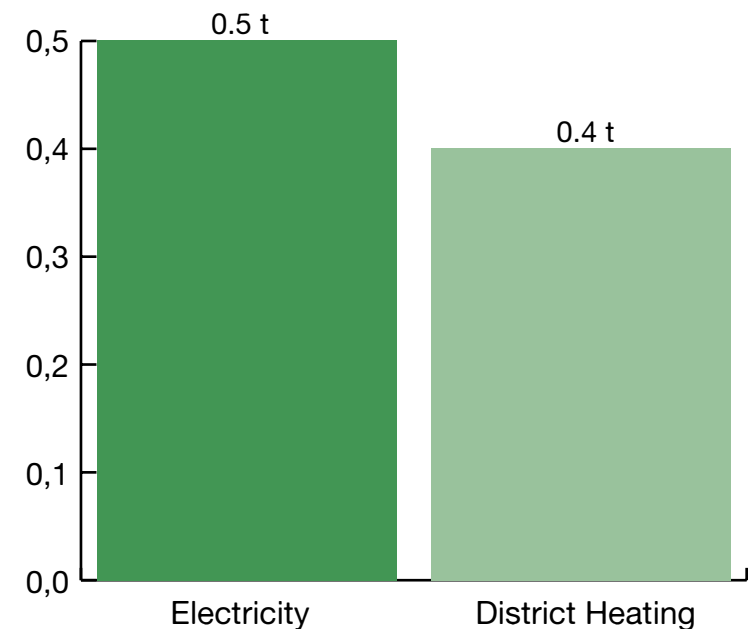
Scope 2

0.8% of total

0.9 t. CO2e

Purchased Energy

In Scope 2, i.e.. the purchased energy, the GHG emissions contribution is 0,8% compared to the total. The emission sources for Scope 2 in our 2025 GHG accounting are electricity and district heating. Scope 2 emissions decreased by approximately 68% from 2024 to 2025 while emissions remain above the 2021 base-year level. The decrease compared with 2024 is partly linked to operational changes, including a move to a smaller office and a lower number of employees. Comparability across years is also affected by changes in data availability and by an updated methodology in HOFOR's 2025 district heating environmental declaration. The year-on-year reduction should therefore be interpreted as a combination of operational changes and methodological factors.



Scope 3.1

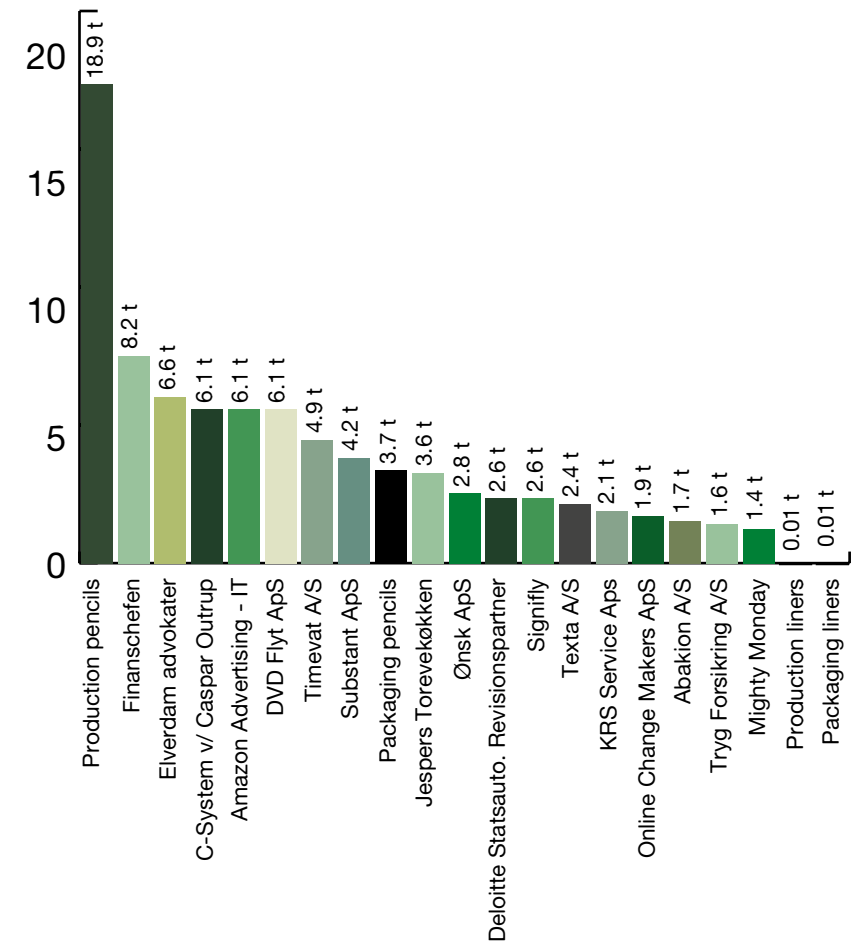
76.7% of total

Purchased Goods and Services

In the GHG accounting of Scope 3.1, the largest contribution was the production of SproutWorld products, followed by marketing-, IT-, and consultancy-related services. Emission factors for the production of Sprout pencils and makeup liners are based on product-specific Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs), while the majority of purchased services are calculated using spend-based data and emission factors mainly sourced from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA).

Scope 3.1 emissions amounted to 87.7 tonnes CO₂e in 2025, corresponding to 76.7% of total reported emissions. This represents a reduction of approximately 58% compared with the 2021 base year. The reduction reflects changes in purchasing volumes, purchasing patterns and the emissions intensity of purchased goods and services. Emissions within the category are expected to decrease further through continued supplier engagement and ongoing improvements in data quality and calculation methods.

87.7 t. CO₂e



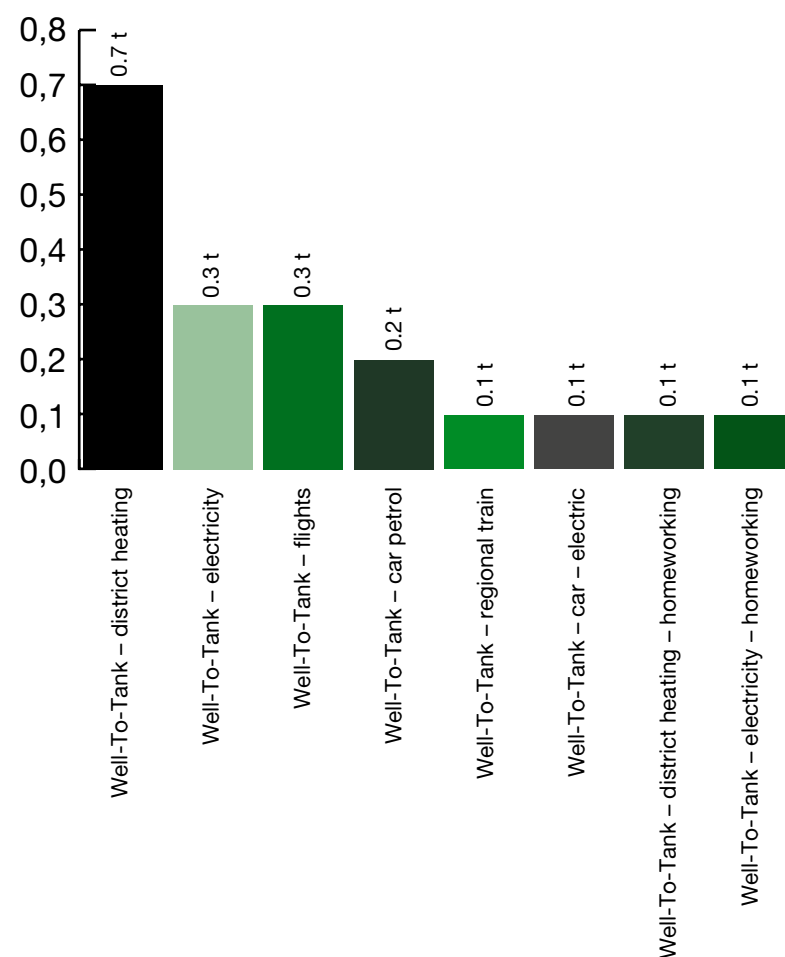
Well-To-Tank - Oil and energy related services

In the GHG accounting of Scope 3, the largest contribution by far is the WTT emissions from provision of district heating to the SproutWorld office. Following this is WTT emissions from electricity. The contribution from this category is 1,7%. The emissions within the category have decreased by 55% compared with 2024 and 56% compared with the 2021 base year. The reduction reflects changes across several underlying energy and transport activities, including lower emissions related to electricity and employee transportation.

Scope 3.3

1.7% of total

1.9 t. CO₂e



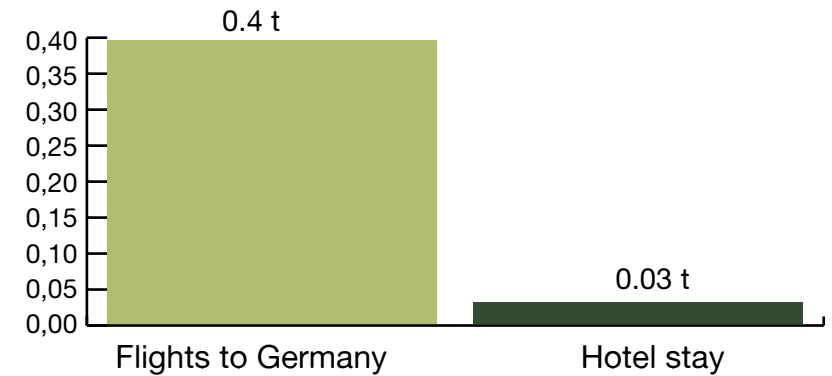
Scope 3.6

0.4% of total

0.4 t. CO2e

Business Travel

In the GHG accounting, Scope 3.6, has a contribution of 0,4% to the overall results. This entails a decrease of 77% since 2024. Business travel has not been included in the 2021 GHG accounts, as there was none in the year.

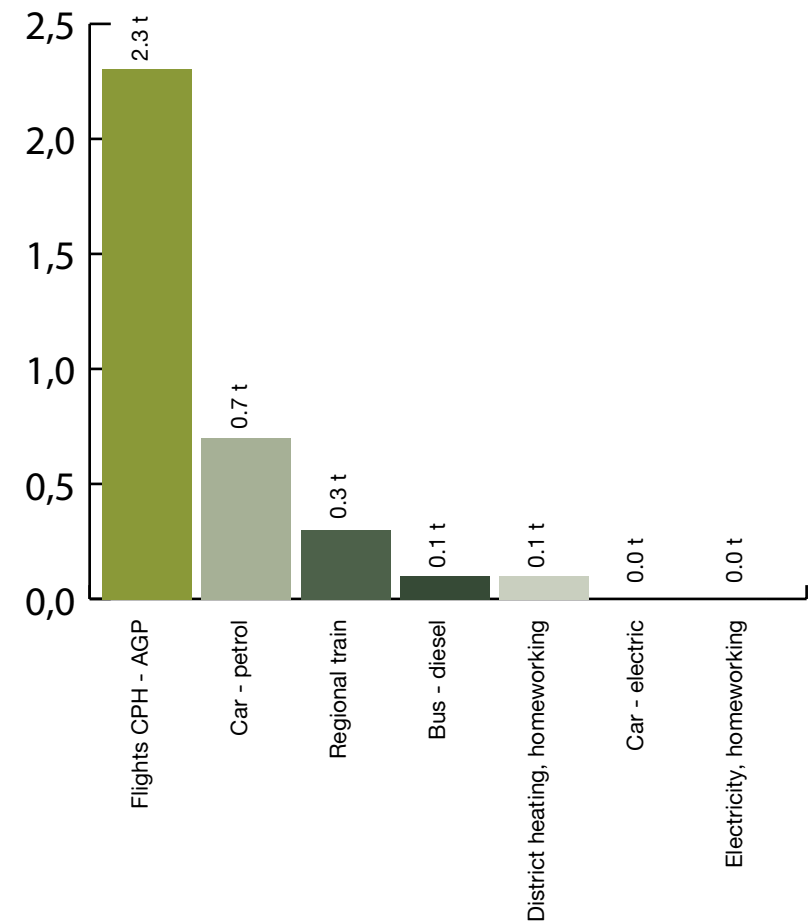


3.5 t. CO₂e

Employee Commuting

Employee commuting was found to constitute only 3,1% of the total, which is a decrease of 53% from 2024 and approximately 76% compared with the 2021 base year. The reduction is closely linked to changes in commuting patterns following SproutWorld's office relocation. No employees currently commute by car, and the majority commute by bicycle. In addition, regular work-from-home days reduce the total number of commuting journeys.

Employee commuting remains an area of focus, but the current commuting profile is already characterized by a high share of low-emission transport.



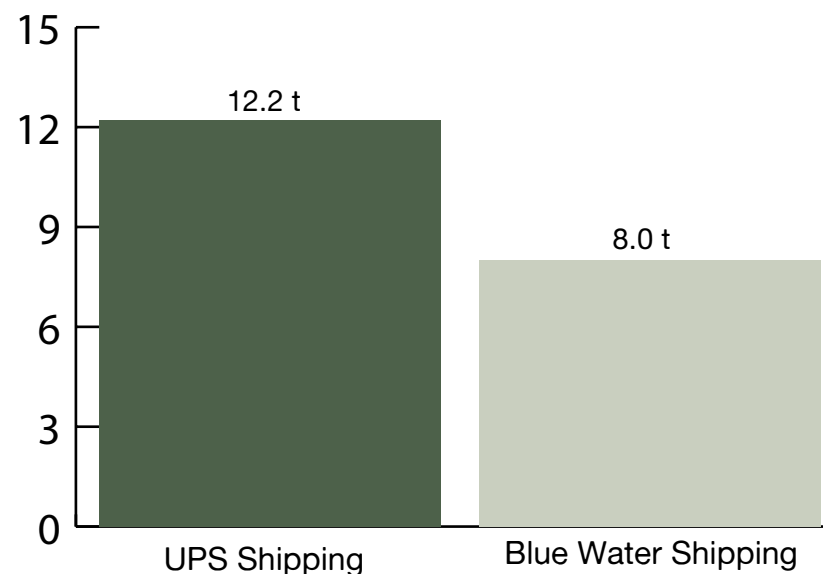
Downstream transport and distribution

In 2025, the accounting of downstream transportation and distribution is based on data received from both of SproutWorld's transport partners, improving data quality compared with 2024 where emissions were estimated. The category constitutes approximately 17.7% of total emissions and has increased by approximately 32% compared with 2024, mainly due to increased use of air freight following the end of production in the US. Emissions remain around 4% below the 2021 base year. SproutWorld continues to focus on reducing air freight and choosing less CO₂e-intensive shipping solutions where feasible.

Scope 3.9

17.7% of total

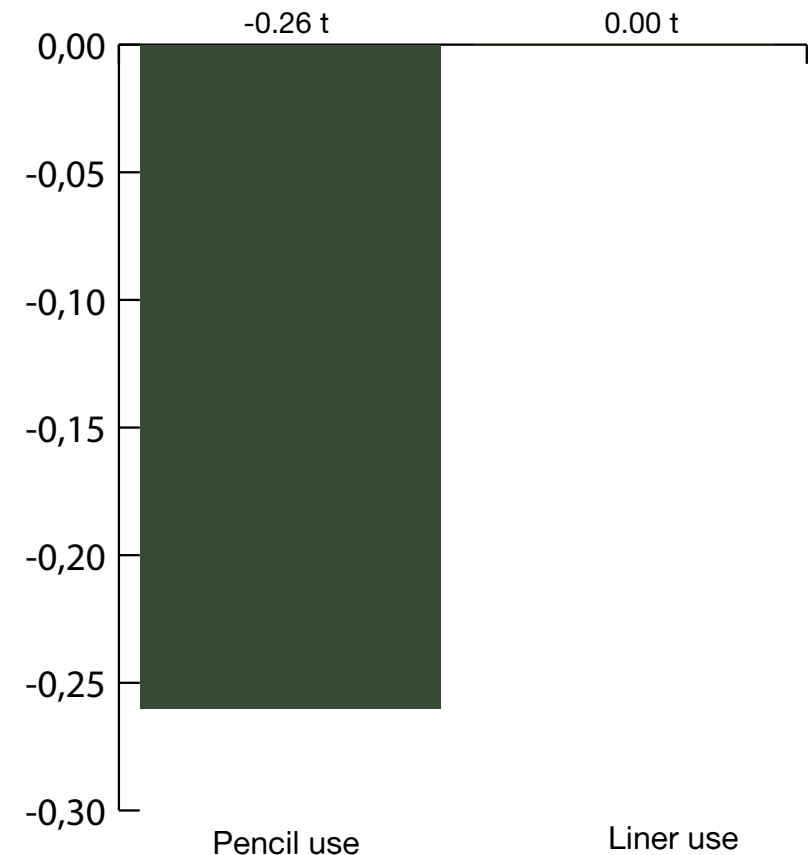
20.2 t. CO₂e



-0.26 t. CO₂e

Use of sold products

Scope 3.11 includes the use of sold SproutWorld products. In more detail, the contributions to this category includes disposal of packaging, and pencil/liner shavings. Since both contributions are from biogenic sources, the emissions are not counted in the end results. The negative contributions are from recycling of materials. The emissions factors are from our Pencil and Liner LCAs, hence further details are contained in these. Ultimately the Use of sold products constitutes -0,2% of the total. The result is directly influenced by annual sales volumes, as the product-specific emission factors are multiplied by the number of units sold.



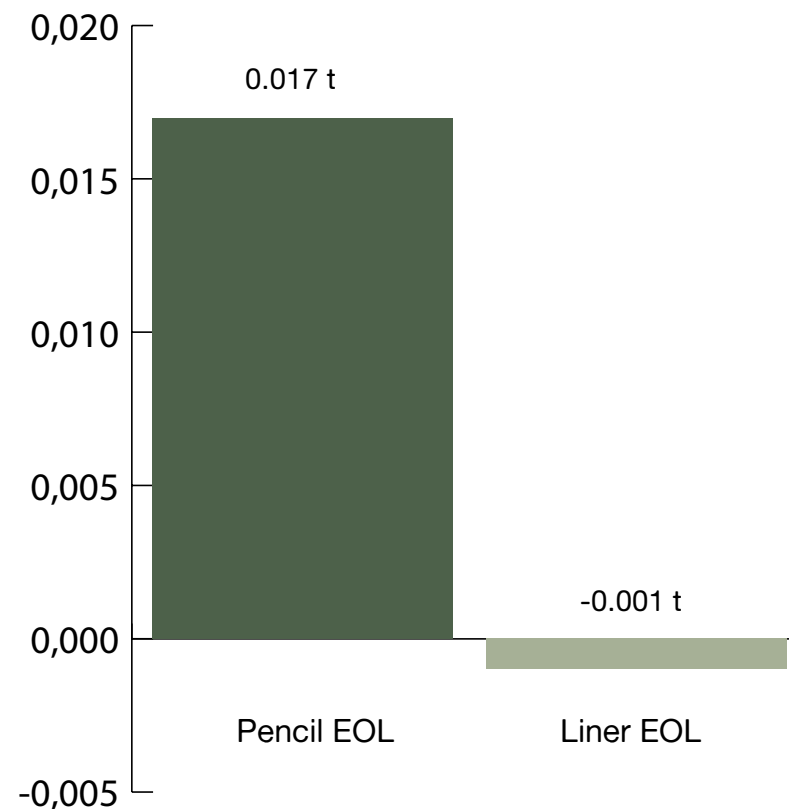
End-Of-Life Sold Products

Scope 3.12 includes the EoL of sold SproutWorld products. The contributions here is the disposal or planting of the used SproutWorld pencil/liner. Here a part of the contribution is from biogenic sources as well, which will also not be counted in the final results. The negative contributions are from recycling of materials. The emissions factors are from our Pencil and Liner LCAs, hence further details are contained in these. Ultimately the EoL of sold products constitutes 0,014% of the total.

Scope 3.12

0.01% of total

0.016 t. CO2e



Next Steps

Given that 76% of our emissions are in Scope 3.1, a part of our reduction strategy is actively engaging with our suppliers. Our Supplier Engagement Targets strategy, inspired by the SBTi playbook, guides us in prioritizing collaboration with key suppliers. We've mapped our entire supply chain, identified high-impact suppliers, and plan to intensify collaboration with them.

A further priority is downstream transportation, where emissions increased in 2025, mainly due to increased use of air freight following the end of production in the US. We will therefore continue to focus on reducing air freight, evaluating less CO2e-intensive transport routes and engaging with transport partners to identify lower-emission solutions.



Science-based targets

SproutWorld wants to contribute to achieving the goals set in the Paris Agreement; limiting the global temperature increase to 1.5°C compared to pre-industrial levels. Therefore, SproutWorld has set the following Science-based targets:

Base year 2021	2030	2040
Scope 1	42% reduction from base year	95 % reduction from base year and removal of remaining GHG emissions
Scope 2	42% reduction from base year	
Scope 3	Measure and reduce GHG emissions	

Result and Conclusion

The most important results for our 2025 GHG inventory are:

We have reduced Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 91% since our base year 2021 – that's 49 percentage points beyond our SBTi-validated near-term target of a 42% reduction by 2030. We are continuing our supplier engagement and collaborating with industry peers to actively address and reduce our GHG emissions.

By adhering to recognized global standards and engaging with stakeholders, we continue to monitor and work towards our GHG emission reduction targets. Conclusively, SproutWorld has reduced corporate-wide GHG emissions by 55% from a 2021 baseline year and continues to work towards further reducing its GHG emissions.

Thank you for following our progress in reducing GHG emissions.



Expectations, Requirements, and Best Practices

In line with SBTi and GHG protocol, we follow a comprehensive reporting approach, focusing on relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency, and accuracy. We are committed to transparent disclosure of GHG emissions and target progress. At SproutWorld, we are dedicated to meeting the reporting requirements of SBTi, ensuring our emissions are systematically accounted for, and contributing to meaningful environmental decisions



Accounting practices

The results in this report are based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, an internationally recognized method and the most widely used standard for CO₂ calculations. The GHG Protocol categorizes emissions into Scope 1 (direct emissions), Scope 2 (indirect emissions from energy), and Scope 3 (indirect emissions from the supply chain), further divided into 15 subcategories.

In the calculations, methodological choices have been made: Emissions from electricity are calculated using the location-based method, representing the actual emissions associated with electricity consumption. The Radiative Forcing Index is included in the calculations.

Organisationally, the report is delimited in accordance with the principles of “Operative Control.” Most of scope 3.1 is calculated based on cost-based data. This involves assumptions in the calculations but also ensures that the data foundation is extensive and comprehensive within the included scopes. The data quality is generally considered satisfactory for achieving an accurate result. In the preparation of the report, efforts are made to adhere to the five accounting principles of the GHG Protocol: Relevance, Completeness, Consistency, Transparency, and Accuracy, ensuring a credible carbon footprint.