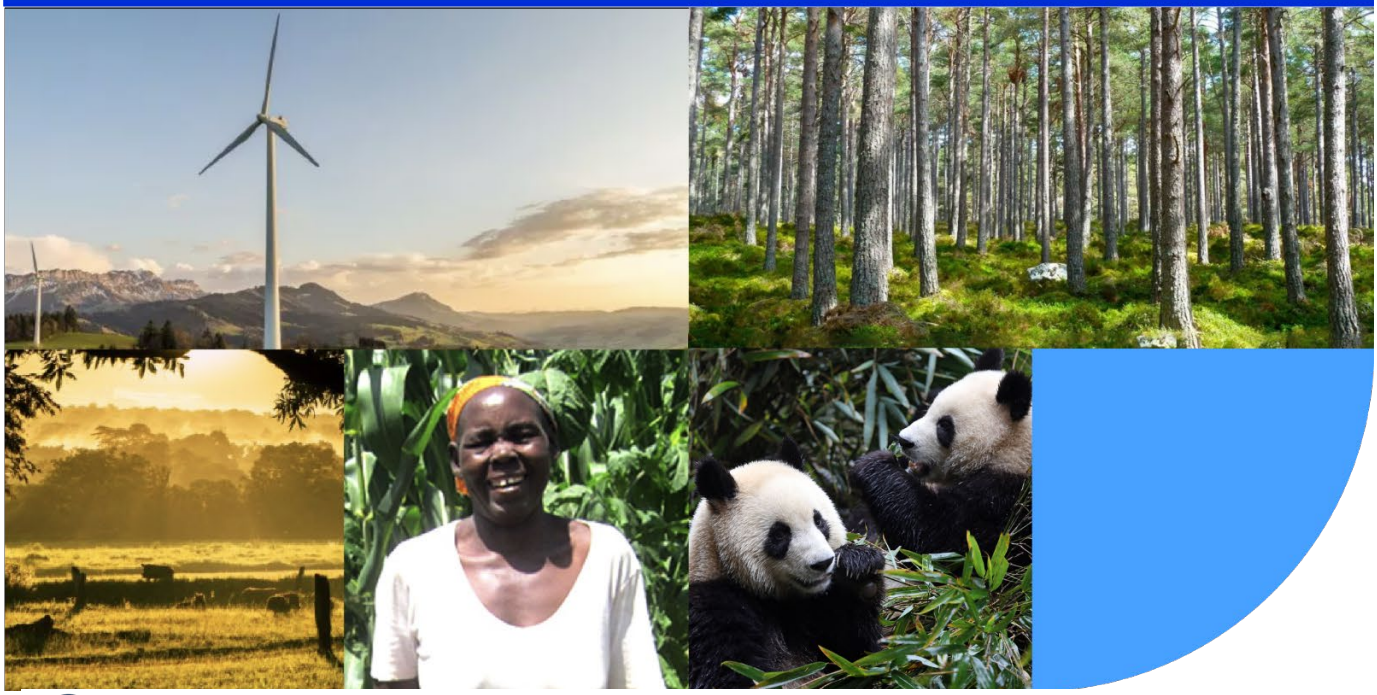
South Pole **Climate Solutions**

7Final report

2025 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Accounting Report

Edita Prima Oy

Helsinki, 7 May 2026



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The Climate Company

EDITA PRIMA

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Acronyms and abbreviations

CEDA	Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive
CH_4	Methane
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CO_2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
DESNZ	UK Department of Energy Security and Net Zero
EF	Emission factor
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
kWh	Kilowatt-hour
m^2	Square metre
MWh	Megawatt hour
N_2O	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

The present summary provides an overview of Edita Prima Oy's (hereafter referred to as Edita Prima) operational greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for the calendar year 2025, based on its reported data. Edita Prima is a provider of versatile graphic production services, which is specialised in print automation solutions and transactional printing. Edita Prima is a Nordic eco-labelled printing company meeting ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and ISO 27001 standards.

The GHG calculations cover the emissions from Edita Prima's production plant, located at Kuninkaantammenkierto 3, Helsinki, and the sales office in Pasilanraitio 5, Helsinki. Edita Prima's main owner is a fund managed by investment company CapMan.

Based on the data provided by Edita Prima, the total GHG reported emissions for the year 2025 are calculated to be 2390.97 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e).

In 2025, Edita Prima's overall emissions decreased by 16.91%. Scope 1 and scope 3 emissions decreased, while scope 2 emissions increased. The decrease of the overall footprint is predominantly due to a decrease in emissions in the purchased goods and services category and upstream transportation and distribution. Consumption decreased in the amount of purchased services and in upstream transportation and distribution.

Key performance indicators (KPIs) are found in Table 1 and an overview of GHG emissions by source is given in Table 2.

Table 1: Summary of key performance indicators (KPIs)

Number of employees	61	**tCO_2e/employee**	39.20
Annual turnover (MEUR)	53.32	**tCO_2e/MEUR**	44.84

(Source: South Pole, based on Edita Prima, 2026)

Table 2: GHG emissions by scope and greenhouse gas

Scope	Total emission (tCO2e)	Percentage (%)
Scope 1: direct GHG emissions	3.3	0.1%
Scope 2: indirect GHG emissions from purchased electricity, heating and cooling (market-based[1])	167.7	7.0%
Scope 3: other indirect GHG emissions	2219.9	92.9%
Total GHG emissions (market-based)	2391.0	100%

(Source: South Pole, based on Edita Prima, 2026)

[1] A market-based method reflects emissions from electricity that companies have purposefully chosen (or their lack of choice): it derives emission factors from contractual instruments, which include any type of contract between two parties for the sale and purchase of energy bundled with attributes about the energy generation or for unbundled attribute claims (e.g. RECs, GOs, etc.).

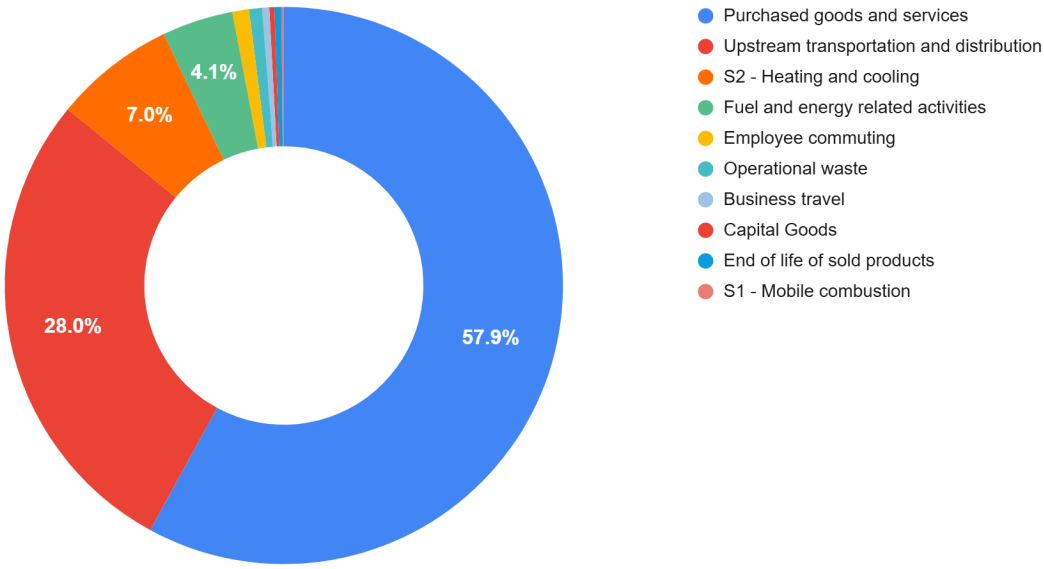

Figure 1: Sources of GHG emissions in 2025
(Source: South Pole, based on Edita Prima, 2026)

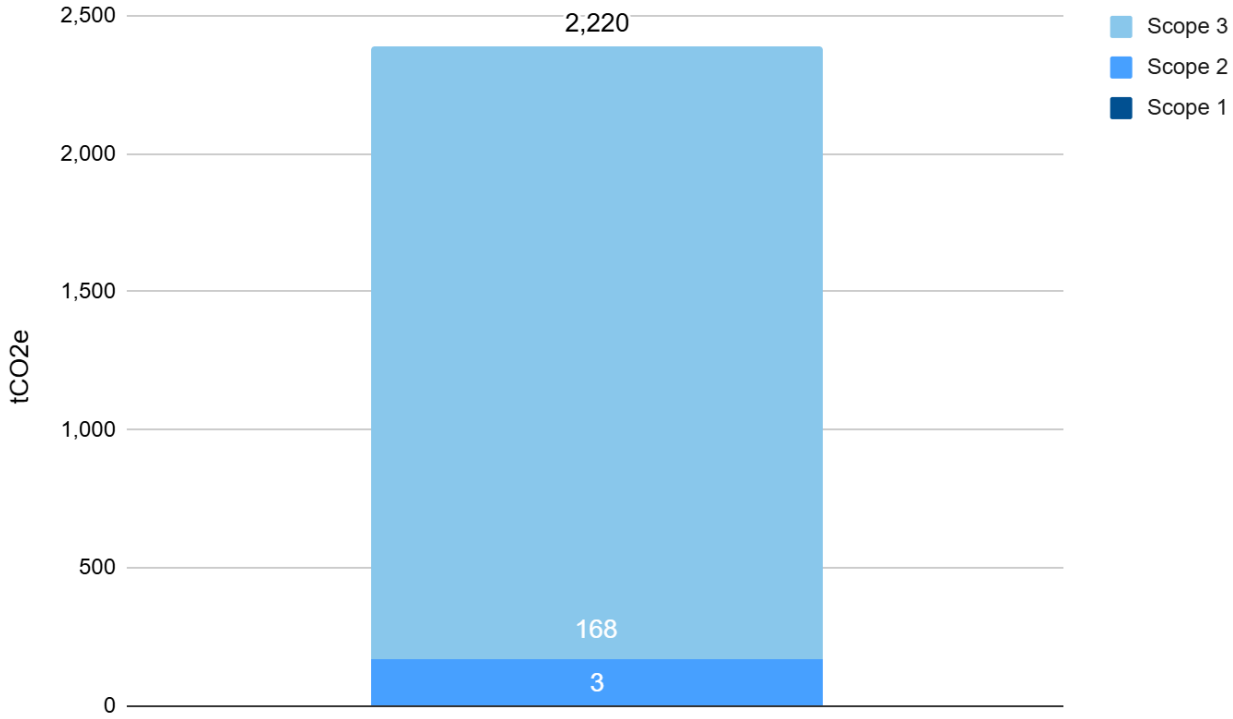

Figure 2: GHG emissions (tCO2e) by scope in 2025
(Source: South Pole, based on Edita Prima, 2026)

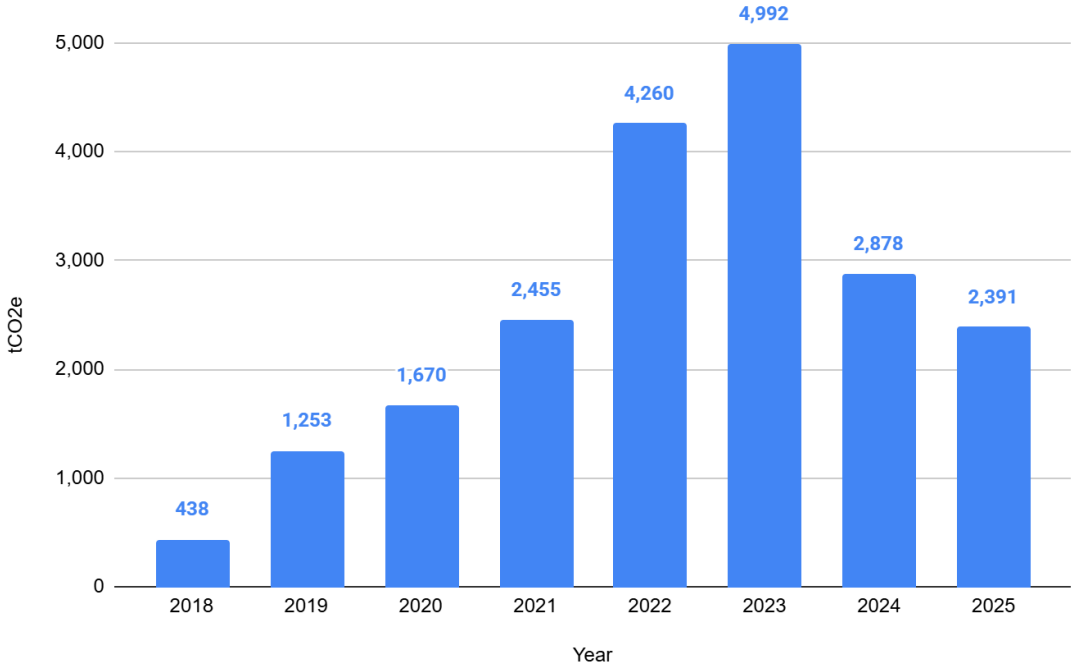

Figure 3: GHG emissions (tCO2e) per year
(Source: South Pole, based on Edita Prima, 2025)

Table 3: Emissions outside of scopes

Outside of scopes	tCO_2e
Direct biogenic CO_2 emissions from combustion (scope 1)	1.4
Biogenic CO_2 emissions (scope 2)	180.3
Biogenic CO_2 emissions (scope 3)	n/a

(Source: South Pole, based on Edita Prima, 2026)

Introduction

This report provides a summary of the GHG emissions from Edita Prima Oy's (hereafter referred to as Edita Prima) operations from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, based on reported data by the client.

Edita Prima is a provider of versatile graphic production services, specialising in print automation solutions and transactional printing. Edita Prima is a Nordic eco-labelled printing company meeting ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and ISO 27001 standards.

The company's production plant is located at Kuninkaantammenkierto 3, Helsinki, and the sales office in Pasilanraitio 5, Helsinki. Edita Prima's main owner is a fund managed by investment company CapMan.

Company information and the reporting period are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Company information

Company information	
Website	www.editaprima.fi
Business sector	Graphic Production
Reporting period	2025.01.01 - 2025.12.31

(Source: South Pole, based on Edita Prima, 2026)

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 5. These are the GWP based on the 100-Year time period 'Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (AR6)', unless otherwise stated.

Table 5: Applied global warming potentials (GWPs)

GHG	GWP (100 years)
Carbon dioxide (CO_2)	1
Methane (CH_4)	27
Nitrous oxide (N_2O)	273

(Source: IPCC AR6, 2021)

System Boundaries

Organisational boundaries

The GHG calculations cover the emissions from Edita Prima's production plant, located at Kuninkaantammenkierto 3, Helsinki, and the sales and service design office in Pasilanraitio 5, Helsinki.

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 6: Overview of scope 1 emission sources for 2025

Category	Emission sources	Boundary and justification for exclusion
Stationary combustion	Generation of electricity and heat	Not applicable
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	**No emissions in 2025**

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 (in Table 9). This dual reporting allows corporations 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 7: Overview of scope 2 emission sources for 2025

Category	Emission sources	Boundary
Electricity	Purchased electricity	**Included**
Steam	Purchased steam	Not applicable
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 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; and
- a radiative forcing index multiplier of 1.9, which accounts for the effects of non-CO_2 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 8: Overview of scope 3 emission sources for 2024

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

Category	Emission sources	Boundary
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

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_2e).

In 2026, the digital tool Luumo was used as an interface for Edita Prima's data. The primary data collection and main assumptions was done by Edita Prima, whereas South Pole reviewed the data and assigned appropriate emission factors to the categories. While South Pole makes every effort to calculate emissions as accurately as possible, GHG emissions calculations carry an inherent level of limitation and uncertainty.

The following data assumptions were provided by Edita Prima. Edita Prima has two different systems for data collection:

- SAP ByD is an ERP system, where all the invoices can be found.
- M2 is a system for travelling expenses, when employees have used the company's credit cards or have paid the travels by themselves. Invoices and costs can be found according to accounts used. Edita Prima has adjusted the accounts in a manner that makes data collection easier.

Fuels (own cars and rental cars)

Edita Prima has one company car where fuel is paid by Edita Prima (CEO) through the company's credit card. Fuel consumption was calculated from the credit card receipts. This information can be found from the file "Polttoaineet 2025.xlsx".

There were no rental cars used by Edita Prima in 2025.

Refrigerant agents

The consumption of refrigerant agents is taken from suppliers' invoices, which details the amounts added to the cooling systems. In 2025 there were no refrigerant agents added to equipment.

Energy, water and waste

Edita Prima had in 2025 premises in two different locations: a production site in Kuninkaantammenkierto 3, Helsinki, and the office in Pasilanraitio 5, Helsinki.

Production premises, Kuninkaantammenkierto 3

Electricity, district heating and water consumption in Edita Prima Oy was obtained from the landlord. Electricity consumption from electricity invoices and district heating and water consumption from the landlord's reporting system. Edita Prima's share of the acreage of the whole building was 30,4 % in 2025.

Waste reports were provided by Edita Prima's largest waste management supplier (Stena Recycling Oy), which has its own reporting portal. The other waste volumes were obtained from the invoices from its other suppliers.

Office, Pasilanraitio (Downtown Diamonds, Pasilanraitio 5)

Edita Prima's sales office is located in central-Helsinki. The energy and water consumption are derived from landlord reports. Edita Prima's share of building's consumption was 1,9 % in 2025 (based on the acreage of the office).

Business Travel

In book-keeping Edita Prima has its own accounts for different ways of travel. These are:

- 500301 Flight tickets
- 500302 Taxi
- 500303 Train tickets
- 500304 Accommodation
- 500300 Other travelling tickets

The business travel information is in two separate files called

- "Travel Expenses SAP 2025.xlsx" - including all travel invoices from SAP ByD-system
- "Travel Expenses M2 2025.xlsx" - including all travel receipts from the M2-system.

Some invoices have information about travelled kilometers or departure and destination points of the trip. Invoices also included the information about the number of employees travelling. Google Maps was used to determine travelled kilometers if only the departure and destination points were reported.

When determining the flight distances, www.travelmath.com portal was used.

Some of the taxi travels were estimated on the basis of the amounts paid and the price list of the largest taxi company in Finland.

Kilometer allowances

Kilometer allowances have their own account (account number 500320) in bookkeeping. In 2025 Edita Prima paid 1.515 € kilometre allowances. Basic allowance in Finland was 0,59 €/km in 2025.[2] Calculated the total kilometres are 2.568 km. To divide these kilometres into petrol and diesel cars, official statistics were used. The source for this is the motor vehicle stock in Finland (Statistics Finland, the vehicle traffic register of the Finnish Transport Safety Agency). According to statistics

[2] Source: https://www.vero.fi/en/detailed-guidance/decisions/47405/tax-exempt-allowances-in-2024-for-business-travel/

on the Finnish vehicle fleet, 65% use petrol, 24% use diesel and 11% use biogas or electricity. In calculations it was assumed that 70% of the vehicles consume petrol and 30% diesel.

Commuting

The information about commuting was gathered by giving a form to everyone to fill in. The purpose of this form was to get the information about how employees do their commuting. It was impossible to get the information about every employee therefore the rest was scaled. An employee, who had a company car, has been removed from that list. The query was done in February 2026. 92% of employees answered the questionnaire.

Goods Transports

To calculate goods transport, invoices from logistic costs accounts are used, and the amounts per supplier are calculated. Two suppliers (Posti Oy and Jakeluyhtiö Suomi Oy) covered over 99,9 % of our logistic costs. The remaining < 0.1% was scaled based on these emissions.

- Posti delivered CO2-calculations concerning Edita Prima transportations (“Edita Prima – Posti CO2 emissions 2025.xlsx”).
- Jakeluyhtiö Suomi delivered CO2-calculations concerning Edita Prima transportations (“Jakeluyhtiö Suomi Oy hiilijalanjälki 2025.docx”)

Raw materials

Consumption of raw materials was obtained either from the production planning system (papers), invoices (printing plates) or from suppliers (printing inks, packages and envelopes). These volumes are reported annually also for Nordic Swan -ecolabel.

Purchased services

Purchased services can be found in bookkeeping where there is a cost account for different kinds of services. In 2025 these were:

- occupational healthcare services
- training services
- ICT services and licenses
- cleaning services
- marketing services
- legal services
- consultancy services
- financial and HR-services

ICT devices

The amount of ICT devices (laptops, desktops, monitors, smartphones and servers) was obtained from the company's IT manager.

End of life – sold products

All physical products Edita Prima produces are printer products printed on paper. They are recyclable. Annual production volume is calculated by subtracting the amount of wastepaper from paper consumption. There is also a small volume of products discarded from customers' product stock. These products are included in the calculation.

Results

Based on the data provided by Edita Prima, the total GHG reported emissions for the year 2025 are estimated at 2,391.0 tCO_2e. Table 9 below illustrates the key figures in terms of GHG emissions (in tCO_2e) and energy intensity (in gigajoules [GJ]) relevant to corporate sustainability reporting, in accordance with the 'GHG Protocol'.

"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 9: Key figures according to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)

GRI Standard		Topic	Quantity	Unit
302-1	e	Energy consumption within the organisation	16,057.5	GJ
	a	Total fuel consumption from non-renewable sources	47.4	GJ
		Diesel	47.4	GJ
		Petrol	0	GJ
	b	Total fuel consumption from renewable sources	19.1	GJ
		Renewable parts of diesel blend	19.1	GJ
		Renewable parts of petrol blend	0	GJ
	c	Total electricity consumption	12,110.4	GJ
		Total heating consumption	3,880.8	GJ
		Total cooling consumption	0	GJ
302-3		Energy intensity	263.2	GJ/FTE
305-1	a	Direct GHG emissions (scope 1)	3.3	tCO_2e
	b	Direct biogenic CO_2 emissions	1.4	tCO_2e
305-2	a	Location-based energy indirect GHG emissions (scope 2)	284.8	tCO_2e
	b	Market-based energy indirect GHG emissions (scope 2)	167.7	tCO_2e
305-3	a	Other indirect GHG emissions (scope 3)	2,219.9	tCO_2e
	b	Indirect biogenic CO_2 emissions	180.3	tCO_2e
302-4		GHG emissions intensity	39.2	tCO_2e/FTE

(Source: South Pole, based on Edita Prima, 2026)

Table 10: GHG emissions by scope and activity for 2025

Activity	Consumption	Unit	Emissions (tCO_2e)	Share of total (%)
Scope 1: direct GHG emissions			**3.3**	**0.1%**
Mobile combustion	**1983.0**	**l**	**3.3**	**0.1%**
Petrol	0.0	l		0%
Diesel	1983.0	l	3.3	0.1%
Average diesel	1983.0	l	3.3	0.1%
Biodiesel	0	l		0%
Scope 2: indirect GHG emissions from purchased electricity, heating and cooling (market-based)			**167.7**	**7.0%**
Electricity	**3,364**	**MWh**	**0**	**0%**
Renewable	3,364	MWh	0	0%
Heating and cooling	**1,078**	**MWh**	**167.7**	**7.0%**
District heating	1078	MWh	167.7	7.0%
District cooling	-	MWh	0	0%
Scope 2: indirect GHG emissions from purchased electricity, heating and cooling (location-based)			**284.8**	**11.9%**
Electricity	**3,506**	**MWh**	**117.1**	**4.9%**
Renewable	3,506	MWh	117.1	4.9%
Heating and cooling	**1,369**	**MWh**	**167.7**	**7.0%**
District heating	845	MWh	167.7	7.0%
District cooling	12	MWh	0	0%
Scope 3: other indirect GHG emissions			**2219.9**	**92.8%**
Business travel			**9.8**	**0.4%**
Flights	40,384	pkm	9.1	0.4%
Short haul <463	0	pkm		0%
Medium haul 463-3700	2,508	pkm	0.6	<0.1%
Long haul >3700	37,876	pkm	8.5	0.4%
Staff car reimbursement	5,857	km	0.7	<0.1%
Diesel	770	km	0.1	<0.1%
Petrol	1,798	km	0.3	<0.1%
Taxi	819	km	0.1	<0.1%
Bus	0	pkm	0.0	0%
Train/metro	2,290	pkm	<0.1	<0.1%
Ferry	180	pkm	0.1	<0.1%

Activity	Consumption	Unit	Emissions (tCO_2e)	Share of total (%)
Accommodation	9	Number of guest nights	0.1	<0.1%
Capital goods	**18**	**Number of devices**	**6.8**	**0.3%**
IT products	18	Number of devices	6.8	0.3%
Desktop	1	Number of devices	0.4	<0.1%
Monitor	12	Number of devices	4.5	0.2%
Servers	1	Number of devices	0.2	<0.1%
Smartphone	4	Number of devices	1.8	<0.1%
Purchased goods and services			**1,385.4**	**57.9%**
Water supply	1,173	m3	0.2	<0.1%
Raw materials	1,623	tonnes	1037.1	43.4%
Printing papers – WFU	981,924	kg	209.4	8.8%
Printing papers – Thermal paper	45,165	kg	60.6	2.5%
Printing papers – Other paper	10,515	kg	7.7	0.3%
Printing papers – WFC	10,216	kg	2.9	0.1%
Paper (envelopes)	568,207	kg	732.1	30.6%
Printing inks	7,091	kg	22.0	0.9%
Printing plates (aluminium)	117	kg	2.3	0.1%
Purchased packaging	6,198	kg	6.8	0.3%
Cardboard packages	6,198	kg	6.8	0.3%
Purchased services			337.9	14.1%
Training services			2.0	0.1%
ICT services and licenses			252.6	10.6%
Cleaning services			9.6	0.4%
Marketing services			12.6	0.5%
Occupational healthcare services			3.8	0.2%
Legal services			11.1	0.5%
Financial and HR-services (intra Group)			32.3	1.4%
Consultancy services			14.0	0.6%
IT equipment	55	Number of devices	3.3	0.1%

Activity	Consumption	Unit	Emissions (tCO_2e)	Share of total (%)
Laptops in lease	55	Number of devices	3.3	0.1%
Desktop computers	-	Number of devices	-	-
Monitors	-	Number of devices	-	-
Servers	-	Number of devices	-	-
Smartphones	-	Number of devices	-	-
Employee commuting and teleworking			**23.3**	**1.0%**
Employee commuting	215,342	km	20.2	0.8%
Walk	392	km	0.0	0%
Bicycle	5,378	km	0.0	0%
Motorcycle	6,463	km	1.7	0.1%
Car petrol	50,857	km	8.8	0.4%
Car diesel	27,538	km	4.2	0.2%
Car hybrid	38,409	km	3.6	0.2%
Car electric	46,781	km	0.6	<0.1%
Bus	21,865	pkm	1.2	<0.1%
Metro	777	pkm	<0.1	<0.1%
Train	16,882	pkm	0.1	<0.1%
Teleworking	3787	days WFH	3.0	0.1%
Upstream transportation and distribution			**668.40**	**28.0%**
Posti Oy			505.9	21.2%
Jakeluyhtiö Suomi Oy			162.2	6.8%
Other freight companies			0.3	<0.1%
Waste generated in operations	**182.0**	**tonnes**	**18.0**	**0.8%**
Construction waste treatment	2.1	tonnes	1.1	<0.1%
Hazardous waste treatment	2.9	tonnes	5.7	0.2%
Incineration	22.0	tonnes	10.5	0.4%
Wood	12.4	tonnes	5.9	0.2%
General waste	9.6	tonnes	4.6	0.2%
Recycling	155	tonnes	0.8	<0.1%
Aluminium	0.2	tonnes	<0.1	<0.1%
Cardboard	50.7	tonnes	0.2	<0.1%

Activity	Consumption	Unit	Emissions (tCO_2e)	Share of total (%)
Metal	3.2	tonnes	<0.1	<0.1%
Paper	97.4	tonnes	0.5	<0.1%
Plastic	1.6	tonnes	<0.1	<0.1%
Electronics	1.8	tonnes	<0.1	<0.1%
Fuel and energy related activities			**98.5**	**4.1%**
Petrol	0.0	m3	0.0	0%
Diesel	1983.0	l	0.6	<0.1%
Average diesel	1983.0	l	0.6	<0.1%
Biodiesel	0.0	m3	0.0	0%
Electricity	3.4	MWh	81.4	3.4%
Heating	1.1	MWh	16.5	0.7%
Cooling	0.0	MWh	0.0	0%
End-of-life of sold products	1,519	tonnes	**9.7**	**0.4%**
Printed paper products - recycling	1,519	tonnes	9.7	0.4%
TOTAL			**2,391.0**	**100.00%**

(Source: South Pole, based on Edita Prima, 2026)

Overall results

As shown in Table 10, 92.9% of the Edita Prima's emissions originate from scope 3, 7.0% from scope 2 (market-based), and 0.1% from scope 1.

The two largest emission sources, purchased goods and services and upstream transportation and distribution make up more than 86% of the total footprint. The two main sub-categories are raw materials and transportation emissions from Posti Oy and Jakeluyhtiö Suomi Oy.

Purchased goods and services

Purchased goods and services led to 1,385.4 tCO_2e (57.9%) emitted. Last year these emissions were 1,454.8 tCO_2e (50.55%). Meaning, emissions in this category decreased by 4.8% from 2024 to 2025.

The reduction of emissions in this category is due to two main factors:

- **Reduction in spend of purchased services** of about 8.6% and the CEDA cost based emission factors (EFs) used to account the purchased services emissions were also about 13.5% lower than last year's version of CEDA. Adjustments in spend-based EFs are frequently driven by inflation. As the cost of goods and services increases, the 'emissions per unit of currency' decreases; essentially, a set expenditure in 2025 procures a smaller physical volume of product than the same spend in 2024, leading to a lower calculated carbon intensity per currency. Edita Prima's emissions in this sub-category decreased since less service was purchased.
- **Reduction in the consumption of purchased packaging** led to a 7.2% decrease in emissions in that category.

Edita Prima's consumption of purchased materials decreased. Purchased materials led to 1,040.4 tCO_2e (43.5%) emitted. Last year these emissions were 1,046.4 tCO_2e (36.4%). The greatest source of emissions are still **paper envelopes** (732.1 tCO_2e, 30.6%) and **printing papers WFU** (209.4 tCO_2e, 8.8%) however the emissions factors of both of these materials increased in comparison to last year. The EF from DESNZ used for paper envelopes increased significantly (+41.5%) and the carbon footprint for WFU paper Maxi Offset was used instead of the paper profile that had been used last year. The carbon footprint includes emissions of packaging and transportation of the paper which is more appropriate for this emission source of Edita Prima. The carbon footprint used this year is about +163% higher than the paper profile that was used last year. While Edita Prima's physical consumption decreased, reported emissions remained stable due to the adoption of more accurate, higher EFs. This data refinement offsets the visible impact of reduced usage in the GHG accounting, despite a certain decrease in actual climate impact compared to 2024.

IT products as capital goods, changed approach

Under the GHG Protocol, emissions from leased IT equipment should be reported as year-on-year emissions over each year of their lifespan, under Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services. Conversely, for owned assets, the full cradle-to-gate emissions should be accounted for in the year of purchase, under Category 2: Capital Goods. While Edita Prima previously reported all IT emissions as year-on-year emissions, the 2025 methodology was updated to better align with this standard. Consequently, the total cradle-to-gate emissions for all IT products owned and purchased in 2025 are now reported under Capital Goods. However, the approach used in 2024 for Edita Prima laptops is in line with the GHG Protocol, reporting the year-on-year emissions for each year of their lifespan, since the laptops are leased. This transition resulted in a negligible impact on Edita Prima's total carbon footprint.

Upstream transportation and distribution

This category led to 668.4 tCO_2e (28.0%) emitted. The second largest emission category for Edita Prima originates primarily from postal distribution services provided by Posti Oy and Jakeluyhtiö Suomi Oy. These companies have supplied the GHG emission calculations for Edita Prima's transportation activities.

Both of the companies are achieving yearly emission reduction by electrifying their fleet. Posti Oy has set a near-term science-based target, by which it should have net zero emissions by 2040. This means that the emission intensity of shipments is expected to decrease year-on-year.

In 2025 this decrease is already becoming apparent. In 2024 Edita Prima's emissions in this category were 1008.2 tCO_2e (35.0%), meaning these emissions have already reduced by 9.4% compared to 2024.

Historical data

Table 11: GHG emissions comparison between 2023 and 2025

Activity	Emissions 2023 (tCO_2e)	Emissions 2024 (tCO_2e)	Emissions 2025 (tCO_2e)	Change 2024 to 2025
Scope 1: direct GHG emissions	**5.6**	**4.1**	**3.3**	**-19.4%**

Activity	Emissions 2023 (tCO_2e)	Emissions 2024 (tCO_2e)	Emissions 2025 (tCO_2e)	Change 2024 to 2025
Mobile combustion	**5.6**	**4.1**	**3.3**	**-19.4%**
Petrol	1.1	0	0	-
Diesel	4.5	4.1	3.3	-19.4%
Average diesel	4.4	4.1	3.3	-19.4%
Biodiesel	0.02	0	0	-
Scope 2: indirect GHG emissions from purchased electricity, heating and cooling (market-based)	**298.1**	**131.7**	**167.7**	**27.4%**
Electricity	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-**
Renewable	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**-**
Heating and cooling	**298.1**	**131.7**	**167.7**	**27.4%**
District heating	298.1	131.7	167.7	27.4%
District cooling	0	0	0	-
Scope 3: other indirect GHG emissions	**4687.9**	**2,742,1**	**2,219.9**	**-19.0%**
Business travel	**6.9**	**14.0**	**9.8**	**-29.7%**
Flights	4.6	13.2	9.1	-31.3%
Short haul <463	-	-	-	-
Medium haul 463-3700	4.6	0.8	0.6	-31.2%
Long haul >3700	-	12.4	8.5	-31.4%
Staff car reimbursement	0.8	0.4	0.7	-63.1%
Petrol	0.6	0.3	0.3	4.1%
Diesel	0.2	0.1	0.1	16.9%
Taxi	0.1	0.1	0.1	12.0%
Bus	<0.1	<0.1	0.0	-
Train/metro	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	-41.9%
Ferry	-	-	0.1	new
Accommodation	1.3	0.2	0.1	-53.1%
Capital goods	**-**	**35.3***	**6.8**	**-80.7%***
IT products	38.2*	35.3*	6.8	-80.7%*
Desktops	1.4*	1.4*	0.4	-74.2%*
Monitors	7.2*	6.3*	4.5	-28.5%*
Servers	28.5*	28.3*	1.8	-93.3%*
Smartphones	1.1	1.3*	0.3	-83.2%*
Purchased goods and services	**3,077.8**	**1,490.1**	**1,385.4**	**-7.0%**
Water supply	0.4	0.2	0.2	12.2%
Raw materials	2,617.2	1,046.4	1,043.9	-0.2%

Activity	Emissions 2023 (tCO_2e)	Emissions 2024 (tCO_2e)	Emissions 2025 (tCO_2e)	Change 2024 to 2025
Printing papers WFU	1,199.5	285.1	209.4	-26.5%
Printing papers Thermal paper	179.0	70.7	60.9	-14.3%
Printing papers Other paper	10.6	12.9	7.7	-40.5%
Printing papers WFC	140.1	6.5	2.9	-54.9%
Paper (envelopes)	1,009.7	650.5	732.1	12.5%
Printing inks	28.9	27.3	22.0	-19.3%
Printing plates (aluminium)	33.0	6.0	2.3	-62.3%
Cardboard packages	16.5	7.3	6.8	-6.8%
Purchased services	422.0	408.4	337.9	-17.3%
Training services	3.5	3.3	2.0	-40.9%
ICT services and licences	303.4	280.7	252.6	-10.0%
Cleaning services	22.3	12.3	9.6	-22.3%
Marketing services	15.0	12.7	12.6	-0.5%
Occupational healthcare services	13.7	9.6	3.8	-60.8%
Legal services	7.5	11.3	11.1	-1.7%
Financial and HR-services (intra Group)	56.7	78.4	32.3	58.8%
Consultancy services	-	-	14.0	-
IT products	38.2	35.3	3.3	-90.6%
Laptops (leased)	4.3	4.6	3.3	-27.6%
Desktop	1.4	1.4	0.0	see cat.2*
Monitors	7.2	6.3	0.0	see cat.2*
Servers	28.5	26.3	0.0	see cat.2*
Smartphones	1.1	1.3	0.0	see cat.2*
Employee commuting and teleworking	**88.6**	**70.0**	**23.3**	**-66.7%**
Employee commuting	83.0	64.0	20.3	-68.3%
Walk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Bicycle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Motorcycle	0.8	0.8	1.7	118.1%
Car petrol	40.2	31.6	8.8	-72.0%
Car diesel	27.7	20.6	4.2	-79.7%
Car hybrid	6.3	3.6	3.6	1.0%
Car electric	-	-	0.6	new
Bus	7.9	7.3	1.2	-84.1%
Metro	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	4.8%
Train	0.1	0.1	0.1	23.9%
Teleworking	5.6	6.0	3.0	-49.7%
Upstream transportation and distribution	**1,383.1**	**1,008.2**	**668.4**	**-33.7%**
Posti Oy	1,177.7	835.1	505.9	-39.4%

Activity	Emissions 2023 (tCO_2e)	Emissions 2024 (tCO_2e)	Emissions 2025 (tCO_2e)	Change 2024 to 2025
Jakeluyhtiö Suomi Oy	205.2	172	162.2	-5.7%
Other freight companies	0.2	1.0	0.3	-70.0%
Waste generated in operations	**19.3**	**43.3**	**18.0**	**-58.5%**
Construction waste treatment	-	0.9	1.1	20.0
Hazardous waste treatment	<0.1	19.4	5.7	-70.8%
Incineration	12.6	21.2	10.5	-50.7%
Wood	-	-	5.9	new split
General waste	-	-	4.6	new split
Recycling	6.2	1.6	0.8	-50.7%
Aluminium	-	-	<0.1	new
Cardboard	-	-	0.2	new
Metal	-	-	<0.1	new
Paper	-	-	0.5	new
Plastic	-	-	<0.1	new
Electronics	-	-	<0.1	new
Fuel and energy related activities	**108.0**	**100.9**	**98.5**	**-2.3%**
Petrol	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Diesel	1.4	0.8	0.6	-20.4%
Average diesel	0.9	0.8	0.6	-20.4%
Biodiesel	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Electricity	72.7	87.0	81.4	-6.4%
Heating	23.2	12.9	16.5	27.6%
Cooling	10.6	0.2	0.0	-100%
End-of-life of sold products	**-**	**11.1**	**9.7**	**-12.3**
Printed paper products - recycling	-	11.1	9.7	-12.3
TOTAL	**4991.6**	**2,877.7**	**2391.0**	**-16.9%**

(Source: South Pole, based on Edita Prima, 2026)

*The approach of emissions of owned IT products was changed in 2025, to better align with the GHG Protocol: CAPEX products purchased in 2025 were reported under capital goods, and not in purchased goods and services as was reported in 2024. This is better aligned with the GHG Protocol. In order to compare the emissions in this table, what was added under purchased goods and materials in 2023 and 2024 is added in capital goods.

Conclusions

Edita Prima's GHG accounting reporting period for this report was 2025 (January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025). The chosen consolidation approach was the operational control method, which included Edita Prima's production plant, located at Kuninkaantammenkierto 3, Helsinki, and the sales office in Pasilanraitio 5, Helsinki.

The data quality improved from 2024 to 2025: more specific and accurate EFs for purchased paper were used and the approach used for IT products was improved to align better with the GHG Protocol.

To improve the accuracy of the inventory, two further steps are recommended:

- **Obtaining more supplier-specific information from its raw material suppliers.** Being its largest emission source, understanding differences between suppliers has the potential to enhance Edita Prima's decision-making, especially for envelopes. Edita Prima had a significant reduction in consumption of envelopes but the impact was offset because the EF used by DESNZ increased significantly from 2024. A more accurate supplier specific EF is less likely to change as much between years than an average based EF like the one from DESNZ. Edita Prima can request product carbon footprints from its largest suppliers to track their emissions intensity year-on-year. Furthermore, requesting this data encourages suppliers to prioritize decarbonization and improves the transparency of their production processes.
- **Collect more granular data for employee commuting and business travel.** The data collected for employee commuting and business travel remain relatively high level, and it could be improved by accounting for specific vehicle fuel consumption or flight-specific data (e.g. flight class, route lengths). Given that these categories represent only 3.5% of the total footprint, the effort required for more granular data may not be worth it.

Current state

With Edita Prima's own words: "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. Since 2010 Edita Prima Oy has actively engaged in emission reductions and mitigation of its climate impact beyond its value chain. It purchases climate action credits on an annual basis on a ton-to-ton basis for its whole value chain. 2025 was the 18th year in a row, when we 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 the distribution company, but the changes in the postal distribution market in Finland made this change possible. This meant several new customer contracts and a big increase in revenue during the years that followed. This trend continued also in 2025. Due to this change in our service portfolio we have been able to increase our revenue by 190 % since 2018. From the emissions side, this has also meant that since 2019, transportation has become one of Edita Prima's most significant sources of emissions."

Dominant emission sources

In 2025 Edita Prima's dominant emission sources are:

- Raw materials 44% (papers and envelopes alone 42%)
- Transportation and distribution 28%
- Purchased services 14%
- District heating 7%

Raw materials and transportation and distribution represent 71% of the total emissions, and the four most dominant sources 92%.

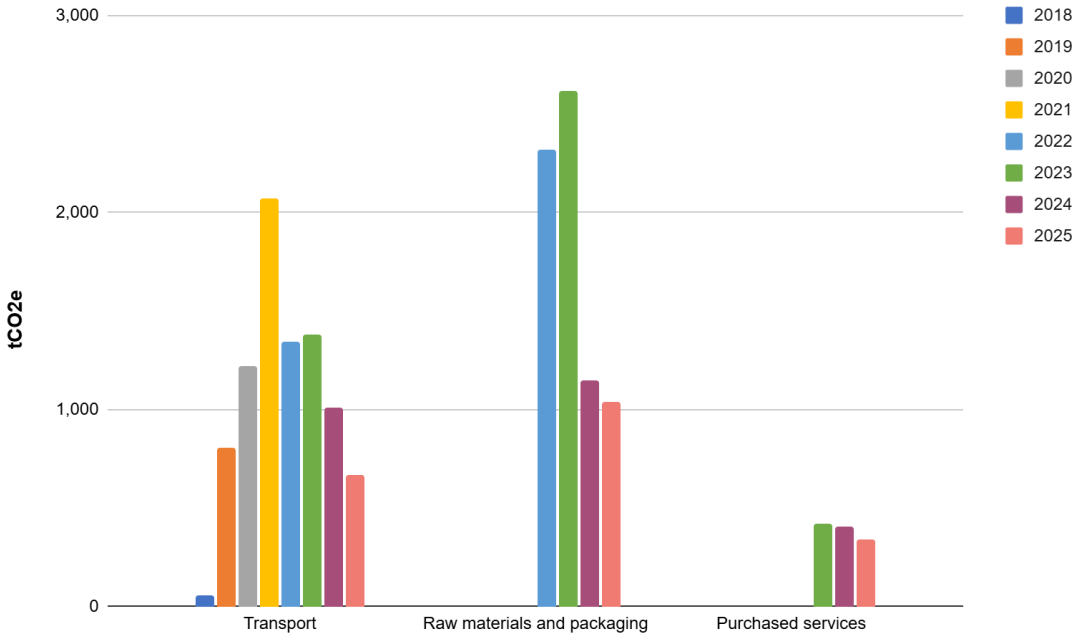

Figure 4: Evolution of the three largest emission sources, transport, raw materials and services, 2018-2025 (tCO_2e)
(Source: South Pole, based on Edita Prima, 2026)

Changes in carbon emissions during the period

Edita Prima's total emissions in 2025 were 2,391.0 tonnes of CO_2e. There was a decrease of 17% in overall emissions and emissions per FTE also decreased by about 14%, from 45.6 tCO_2e per FTE to 39.2. Emissions per MEUR decreased by 17%, from 53.8 tCO_2e to 44.84 tCO_2e. Figure 5 illustrates a decreasing trend for emissions over time.

The emissions intensity per FTE and MEUR decreased in 2025 mainly because decreased consumption and improved performance.

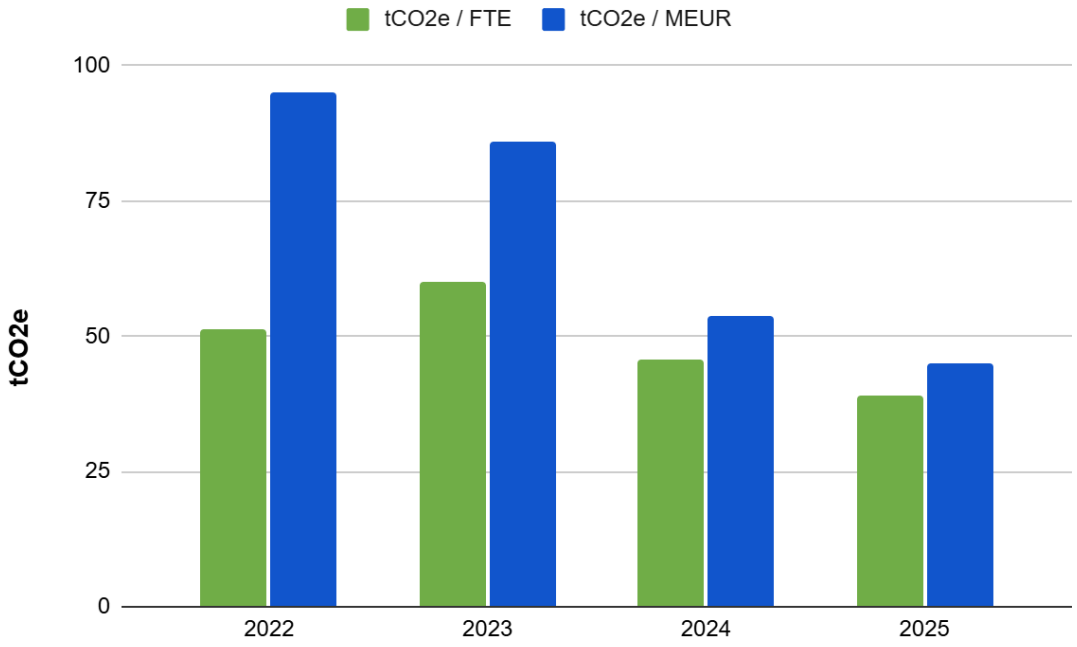

Figure 5: Evolution of emissions intensity, 2022-2025 (tCO_2e)
(Source: South Pole, based on Edita Prima, 2026)

Emissions decreased in scope 1 and 3 but increased for scope 2 in 2025 (see Figures 6, 7, and 8). In 2024 emissions decreased in all scopes. The reason for an increase in scope 2 emissions in 2025 is due to an increase in consumption of district heating. The main reason for a decrease in scope 3 emissions in 2025 is due to a reduction in emissions from transportation and distribution and a reduction in purchased services. Reduction in employee commuting and teleworking, reduction in capital goods emissions (due to the changed approach of reporting cradle-to-gate emissions of only products purchased in 2025), and reduction of operational waste also contributed to lower reported emissions in 2025 in comparison to 2024.

The overall footprint decreased in 2024 and emissions in every scope 3 category showed a decrease in emissions. Most of the noticeable decrease in emissions can be explained by reduced activities causing emissions and lower consumption but not due to changes in data choices (with the exception of the change in approach for capital goods), which was a big reason for reduction in 2024.

As mentioned previously the consumptions of raw materials decreased significantly but more comprehensive EFs were used for some paper types and the EF from DESNZ for envelopes increased significantly which caused the reduced consumption to not have a material impact on Edita Prima's measured carbon footprint.

The main measured emission reduction that is not necessarily explained by an actual reduction is the change in approach for capital goods where emissions are now reported using cradle-to-gate EFs and only for products purchased in the reporting year. Emissions from capital goods were likely overestimated in 2024 as, even though an yearly EF was applied, it was considering all owned IT products. In 2025 the change in IT product emissions caused about 7% of the reduced emissions between 2024 and 2025.

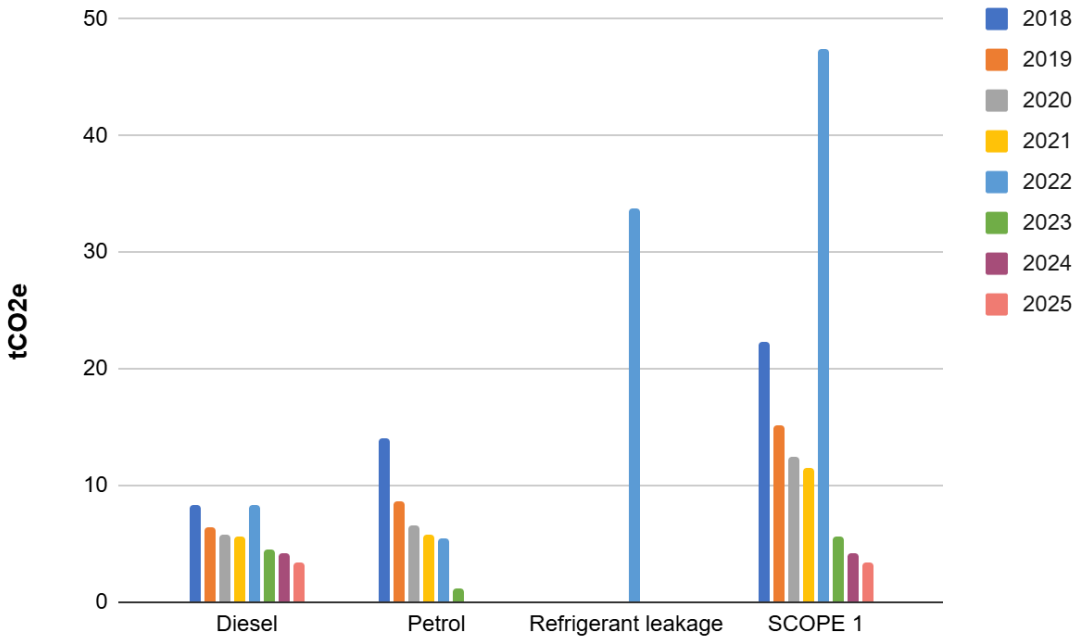

Figure 6: Evolution of scope 1 emissions, 2018-2025 (tCO_2e)
(Source: South Pole, based on Edita Prima, 2026)

As can be seen in Figure 6, the emissions from scope 1 have steadily decreased for Edita Prima since 2018, with the exception of the year 2022 when a refrigerant leakage was included.

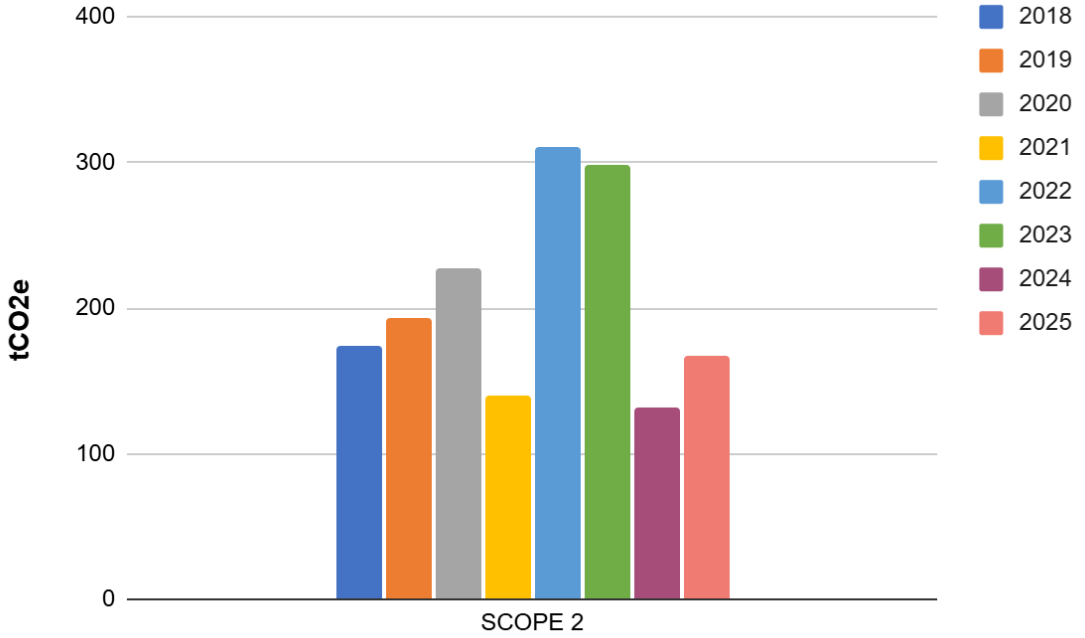

Figure 7: Evolution of market-based scope 2 emissions, 2018-2025 (tCO_2e)
(Source: South Pole, based on Edita Prima, 2026)

As can be seen in Figure 7, the market-based emissions from scope 2 (electricity, district heating and cooling) had an upward trend in the years 2018 to 2022 with the exception of the year 2021. In 2023, the emissions curbed, as for the first time some district heating was reported as being of partial biomass origin. In 2024 the market-based scope 2 emissions decreased quite significantly, which is due to a lower emission factor reported by Helen Oy, Edita Prima's district heating supplier. However, in 2025 the market-based emissions increased due to an increase in consumption of district heating, as the same EF was used. This was the only scope category with an increase in emissions in 2024 with the exception of some scope 3 subcategories.

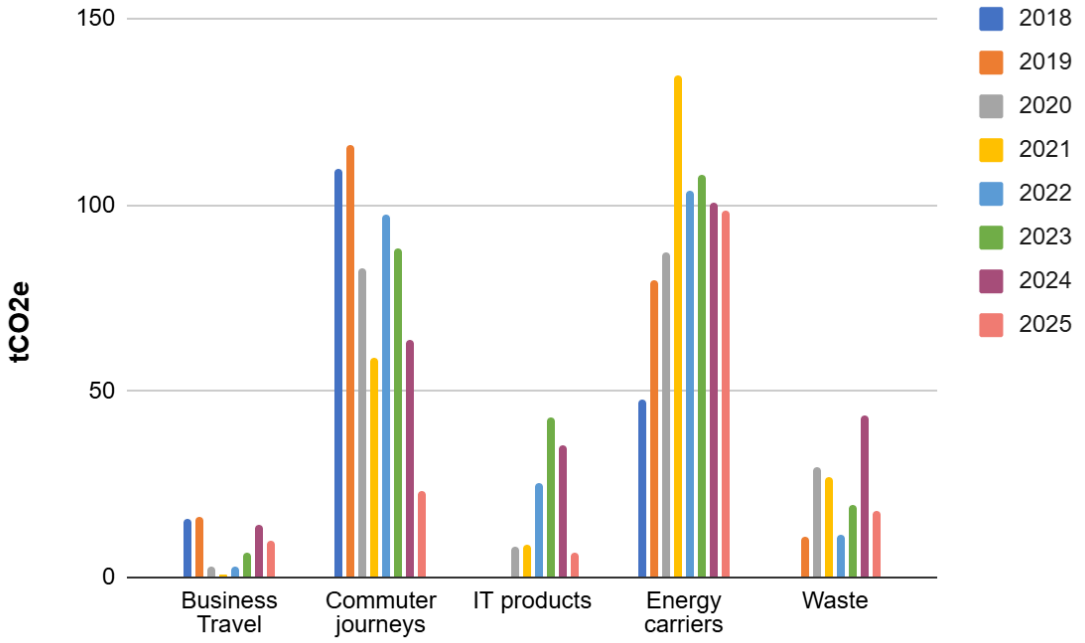

Figure 8: Evolution of other scope 3 emissions, 2018-2025 (tCO_2e)
(Source: South Pole, based on Edita Prima, 2026)

As can be seen in the illustration of scope 3 categories in Figure 8 (excluding purchased goods and services and transportation and distribution), business travel saw an increase after covid years, but still remained lower than during pre-covid years. 2025 is the first time since 2021 where a decrease in business travel emissions can be noticed. In 2021 the reduced emissions of business travel due to travel restrictions due to the coronavirus. The increase from 2023 to 2024 was mostly due to a new data source used for flight emissions and due to the long distance flights reported. Emissions of business travel in 2025 mainly decreased because of reduced air travel.

The 2025 commuter journeys and teleworking continued to decrease, and decreased significantly from 2024, which can be explained by a reduced amount of travel in vehicles using fossil fuel (car petrol, car diesel, and bus) and a reduction in teleworking days from 2022 to 2024. This year emissions from IT products reduced significantly due to the previously discussed changed approach. Emissions from waste generated in operations decreased significantly from 2024 which is mainly because there was a renovation of facilities in 2024 which generated hazardous waste and construction waste. Emissions from operational waste in 2025 are more in line with those emissions in 2018-2023. However, a small decrease can be seen compared to 2023, showing there is a trend of reduction in operational waste.

Limitations

- Transportation emissions of purchased materials to printing plants are currently not included in the calculations. The cost of this freight is paid for by the suppliers and is, therefore, excluded from the calculations.

Edita Prima's vision of environmental responsibility

This section is provided by Edita Prima.

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 become 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 renewable 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 to share the district heating consumption.
- We have selected transportation companies that have better environmental performance.
- We have invested in the new lightning system in our production plant, which has led to 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 train station of Pasila (Helsinki), which means that there is a very good chance to use public transportation when commuting.
- We have invested in video conference equipment and softwares which make 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 since 2020 so that all white collar employees can work from home.
- We have invested at the end of 2021 in a new waste paper 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 2025 and in the future:

- We have moved into a new office (Pasilanraitio 5, Helsinki), which is clearly smaller than the previous one. This means more efficient use of premises. The office is located near the

train station of Pasila (Helsinki), which means that there is a very good chance to use public transportation when commuting.
- 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 a service where we combine recipients data from different sources to 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 increased several new digital services into our service portfolio. One of them is Kivra (digital mailbox), which aims to decrease the volume of printed letters.
- We have switched to using narrower paper web in printing, which means both less paper purchased and less waste paper.
- We have decreased the grammage of the paper used in transactional printing (from 90 gms to 70 gms), which means decreased volume (in kgs) in transportation.

Planning ahead

Our major emission sources are raw materials and postal distribution (total about 71% in 2025). These emissions depend mainly on the actions of suppliers and Edita Prima's contract portfolio. It is difficult for Edita Prima's own measures to influence this share. However, through supplier engagement, we could collaborate with partners to put pressure for lower-emission materials and transport.

Our possibilities to impact on the emission factor (g CO_2 per letter) are limited, but we can carry on following activities:

- We offer a service where we combine recipients' data from different sources into one mail. This means fewer envelopes and less transportations 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 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 are continuing this process if our production volumes are going to decrease. This will mean smaller district heating consumption.
- We will also start negotiations with our landlord regarding transition to fossil-free district heating.
- We will continue to work remotely also after the COVID-pandemic. Experiences in remote working have been mainly positive, and it is quite probable that employees will use this benefit also in the future.

Long-term goals and actions

Due to the new service structure and changes in calculation scope in scope 3 emissions (raw materials included) there is a discontinuity, which means that we should set new targets. The carbon footprint has steadily decreased from 2023 to 2025 from 4,992 tCO_2e in 2023 to 2,391 tCO_2e (a 52%reduction) due to reduction in consumption and other emission causing activities and due to more accurate data usage and methodologies.

Edita Prima's targets in scope 1 and scope 2 are:

1. Decrease scope 1 emissions -5 % annually to the year 2031. This means that targets for scope 1 emissions are under 8.9 tCO_2 by 2026, and under 6.9 tCO_2 by 2031. The baseline is the 2021 level. Performance in relations to targets is displayed in figure 9.

2. Decrease scope 2 emissions -5 % annually to the year 2031. This means that targets for scope 2 emissions are under 248 tCO_2 by 2026 and under 171 tCO_2 by 2031. The baseline is the 2022 level due to changes in EF in district heating. Performance in relation to targets is displayed in figure 10.

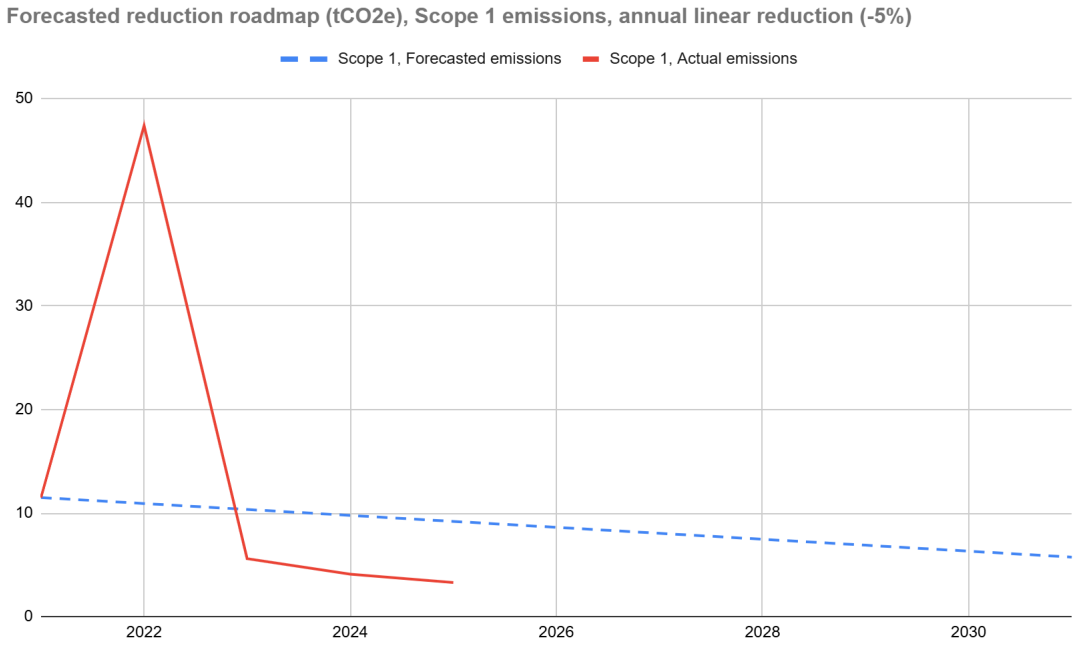

Figure 9: Evolution of performance in scope 1 reduction measures compared to targets, 2021-2025 (tCO_2e)
(Source: South Pole, based on Edita Prima, 2026)

Scope 1 emissions are normally caused exclusively from fuels of company cars. Emission reduction will be achieved by defining and implementing more ambitious company car policy and phasing out vehicles using fossil fuels. These impacts will be gradual when company cars are replaced with newer ones. In 2023 our scope 1 emissions were 5.6 tCO_2, which means that we were already under our target then. The scope 1 emissions further decreased to 4.1 in 2024, and again in 2025 to 3.3 which displays continuous improvements despite already hitting our targets.

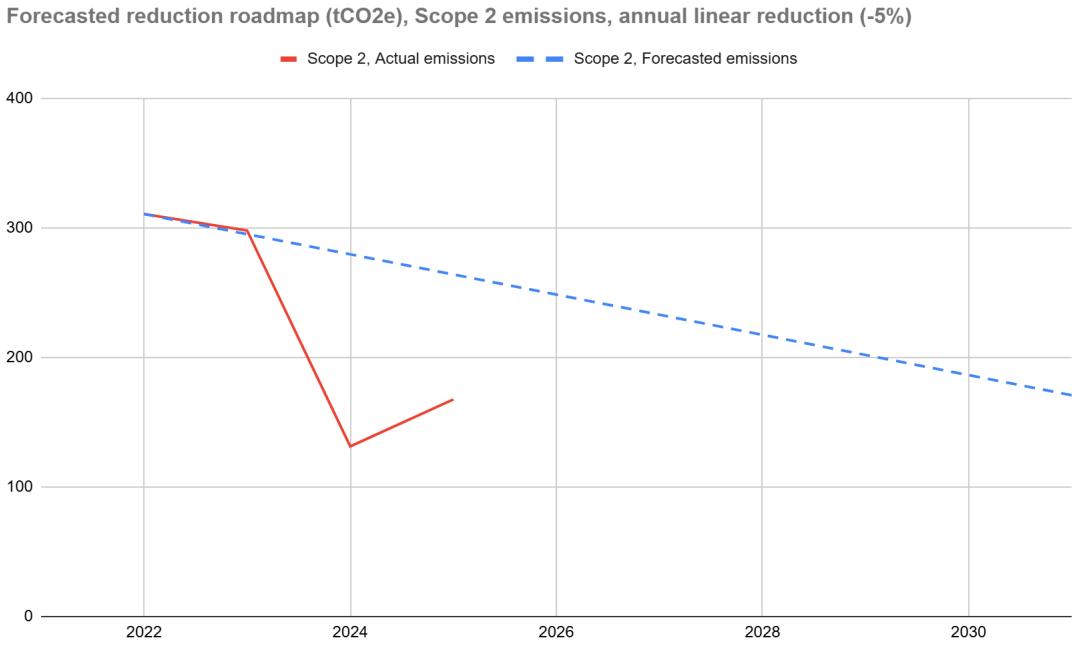

Figure 10: Evolution of performance in scope 2 reduction measures compared to targets, 2021-2025 (tCO_2e)
(Source: South Pole, based on Edita Prima, 2026)

The main emission source in scope 2 is district heating in our production plant. In 2023 emission reduction is expected to happen both by decreasing district heating consumption and by activities of our district heating supplier (Helen Oy). An investment was already made at the end of 2021, which clearly decreased the district heating consumption. We have also used real estate consultants to analyse and find new possibilities to decrease district heating consumption in the future.

Emissions from district heating showed progress in the 2024 reporting and were already well below our target, as seen in Figure 10. Even though the scope 2 emissions increased by 28% in 2025 compared to 2024 they are still well below our targets. The increase in emissions is exclusively due to an increase in consumption. The noticed increase is a reminder of the need for continued efforts. If the trend noticed in 2025 continues we risk the emissions going over our targets around 2027. However, our district heating supplier Helen Oy's has an approved science-based target to reduce scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 77% per MWh electricity and heat generated by 2030, which will lower the EF of district heating in the coming years.

Other

Edita Prima Oy has chosen to compensate for its CO_2 emissions*) by funding the Katingan Peatlands-project in Indonesia and Reforestation of degraded land in India.

* excluding the category Purchased Goods and Services

Annex I

Emission factors sources

Table 12: Emission factors and sources

Activity	Emission factor reference[3]
Fuel	South Pole derived EF based on average car fuel statistics in Sweden 2024 (Swedish EPA).
Refrigerants	N/A
Electricity	Location-based: IEA Emission Factor, 2025 Market-based: South Pole calculated based on Ecoinvent electricity EFs v3.12 and Grexel Systems Ltd. 2025 CO2bio: South Pole calculated based on Ecoinvent electricity EFs v3.12 and IEA Energy Statistics Data Browser 2025 (LB) or IEA Renewable Energy Progress Tracker 2025
Purchased heat	HELEN (Eco-energy), Finnish Energy Statistics 2024; Deducted from fuel mix using EFs from the Swedish EPA 2024 and Energimyndigheten 2024
Business travel	South Pole calculated based on Naturvårdsverket 2024, SBB/SJ 2024, Vygruppen 2024, and Traffikverket 2023, South Pole calculated based on IEA Emission Factors 2025 and DESNZ methodology document 2024 (previously BEIS),
Commuter travel	South Pole calculated based on Naturvårdsverket 2024, SBB/SJ 2024, Vygruppen 2024, and Traffikverket 2023, IEA Emission Factors 2025 and DESNZ methodology document 2024 (previously BEIS).
Freight	Supplier specific emissions from Posti Oy and Jakeluyhtiö Oy.
Accommodation	Greenview (previously CHSB), 2025
Paper	DESNZ 2025 (previously BEIS), Ecoinvent 3.12, product specific Carbon Footprint and Paper Profiles
Purchased goods	DESNZ 2025 (previously BEIS), Ecoinvent v3.12, South Pole calculation based on Datavizta 2024
Purchased services	CEDA 2025
Waste	DESNZ 2025 (previously BEIS), Ecoinvent v3.12
IT equipment	South Pole calculation based on Datavizta 2024
Teleworking	South Pole derived 2024 based on Anthesis 2021, IEA EEEI 2025 data, DESNZ 2025 (previously BEIS), and South Pole electricity and heat EFs 2025
Well-to-tank (WTT)	South Pole derived EFs

[3] 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.


south pole