

2025

Internet of Planet AB

Greenhouse gas emissions report

EXPONENTIAL
ROADMAP INITIATIVE

Internet of Planet



1. Introduction

This report constitutes the third annual greenhouse gas emissions report for Internet of Planet AB (IoP). IoP is a climate and nature impact company, managing the secretariat for the [Exponential Roadmap Initiative](#) with the mission to unite innovators, transformers and disruptors to halve all emissions close to 2030 through exponential climate action and solutions. This report is dedicated to reporting on the greenhouse gas emissions generated by Internet of Planet (January–December 2025) and is complemented by the 2025 annual report and the ERI Impact Report 2025.

The turnover in 2025 was 19.0 MSEK and the company had on average 11.7 full-time employees. The purpose of the reporting is to increase the understanding of what is driving the company's greenhouse gas emissions, so that reduction actions can be prioritised, to comply with requirements from the [SME Climate Hub](#) and also to develop best practises which can be applied by other SMEs. The year 2022 has been selected as the base year for the company's climate reporting. Climate reporting for IoP is also done through the SME Climate Hub.

For 2025, total reported greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3) were 36.7 tCO₂e. In the [Exponential Roadmap 5-pillar climate strategy framework](#) (Figure 1), these are the emissions from pillar 1 (operations) and pillar 2 (value chain). We also report additionally on emissions from the company's cash holdings in the bank. These emissions are not currently required to be reported but Internet of Planet AB chooses to report them to highlight their significance, to set an example for others and to engage with the bank to reduce them.



Figure 1. The five-pillar climate strategy from the Exponential Business Playbook (2025)

2. Management and strategy

The responsibility for climate strategy and action is clearly allocated at the executive level of IoP. The company's business is built entirely around climate action. The mission statement to halve emissions by 2030 is integrated into the shareholder agreement as well as reflected in the work by the board.

3. Accounting standard and boundaries

The greenhouse gas accounting and reporting for IoP follows the principles of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate and Value Chain Standards (ghgprotocol.org). Total greenhouse gas emissions are quantified in carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e), which take into consideration the global warming factors of the different greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, methane etc).

IoP has adopted the following policy for disclosing methodological changes, and for baseline recalculation:

- Any significant increases or decreases in the annual reported emissions that arise from methodology changes, improved data accuracy or up-dates of emissions factors, rather than changes in the company's actions, will be commented on in these annual reports, to provide transparency on the results and progress.
- If changes in the company or quantification methodologies occur, which will have a significant impact on GHG emissions in coming years, historic data will be recalculated applying the new company structure and/or methodology. A "significant impact" is defined as a change that's likely to impact the baseline by more than 10%.

To set the organisational boundary, the "operational control" principle has been used. For investments, the equity share approach has been applied. As a first step, an analysis was performed in which the company's emissions in each category were estimated. Emissions categories with zero or negligible impact were excluded. An emissions source in scope 3 was included if it was estimated to represent at least 1% of the company's total emissions.

The table below lists the GHG emission categories included in this report for Internet of Planet AB.

Scope	Category	Activity	Relevant	Data quality
Scope 1 - Direct emissions	1.1	Combustion	No	-
	1.2	Processes	No	-
	1.3	Emissions from own vehicles	No	-
	1.4	Machines	No	-
	1.5	Refrigerant leakage	No	-
	1.6	Other direct emissions	No	-
Scope 2 - Energy	2.1	Electricity	Yes	Low
	2.2	Heating	Yes	Low
	2.3	Cooling	No	-
	2.4	Steam	No	-
	2.5	Water	No	-
	2.6	Other indirect energy	No	-
Scope 3 - Upstream	3.1	Purchased goods and services	Yes	Low
	3.2	Capital goods	No	-
	3.3	Fuel- and energy related activities	Yes	Low
	3.4	Upstream transport	No	-
	3.5	Waste generated in operations	No	-
	3.6	Business travel	Yes	Medium
	3.7	Employee commuting	Yes	High
	3.8	Leased assets	No	-
Scope 3 - Downstream	3.9	Downstream transports	No	-
	3.10	Processing of sold products	No	-
	3.11	Use of sold products	No	-
	3.12	End-of-life treatment of sold products	No	-
	3.13	Leased assets	No	-
	3.14	Franchise	No	-
	3.15	Investments and cash deposits	Yes	Low

The company's emissions from electricity have been quantified using both market-based and location-based accounting approaches. For each part of the quantification, relevant emissions data and emission factors have been used. Specific activity data has been used where available; otherwise a spend-based approach or conservative estimate has been applied.

Scope 3 emissions are based on activity data where possible, for example number of computers bought or amount of consulting hours purchased. A quantification has been made of emissions arising from money deposited in bank accounts with Handelsbanken.

Overall, the company's reported emissions can be considered comprehensive, expected to cover at least 95% of the company's value chain emissions, and sources excluded each represent less than 1% of total emissions.

Where data is of low quality care has been taken to avoid under-estimation eg when using spend-based quantification for purchased consulting. The company will work to improve data quality in these areas during 2026.

4. GHG emissions 2025

The company's greenhouse gas emissions for the year 2025 have been calculated to total 36.7 tCO₂e of Scope 1, 2 and 3, which corresponds to 3.1 tCO₂e per employee and 1.9 tCO₂e per million SEK turnover. The table also includes the additional reporting on the emissions of cash deposits at 36.6 tCO₂e.

It is noted that over 95% of the company's emissions relate to scope 3, as is common for professional service companies.

GHG emissions ¹ (tCO ₂ e)	2025	% of total 2025	2024	2023	2022 (Base year)	Comment
Scope 1 - Direct emissions	0	0%	0	0	0	The company had no Scope 1 emissions during the reporting period
Scope 2 - Energy¹	1.6	4.4%	1.1	0.7	0.5	Market-based figure for electricity
Electricity (market-based)	0	0%	0	0	0.1	Renewable electricity purchased by landlord
Electricity (location-based)	0.7	-	0.6	0.4	0.2	
Heating	1.6	4.4%	1.1	0.7	0.4	Heating provided by landlord and remote working
Scope 3	35.2	95.6%	21.5	24.8	14.3	
Purchased goods and services	14.9	40.7%	11.4	11.4	8.2	Purchased ICT equipment, ICT and accounting services and consultancy, spend-based quantification
Fuel- and energy related activities	0.3	0.8%	0.2	0.1	0.1	
Business travel	19.4	52.8%	9.5	12.9	5.5	Including air travel to COP29 and to CWNKYC, including RF
Employee commuting	0.04	0.1%	0.1	0.04	0.04	
Investments	0.4	1.0%	0.3	0.3	0.4	Banking services and investments in Climate View
Total emissions	36.7	100%	22.6	25.4	14.8	
Additional reporting						
Cash deposits	54.6 ²	-	29.4		20.9	Cash holdings in bank

¹ The Scope 2 total used to calculate the organisation's total emissions for 2025 is according to the market-based accounting approach. The quantification for emissions from consumed electricity according to the location-based approach is shown in the table for comparison. In 2025, IoP's estimated energy consumption included 10,407 kWh of electricity and 27,878 kWh of heating.

² The emission factor for IoP's bank deposits was updated from 3 to 2 tCO₂e per year per MSEK, based on revised estimates from the authors of the report "The Real Carbon Footprint of Swedish Banks" by Fair Finance Guide Sweden.

GHG intensity indicators	2025	2024	2023	2022	Unit
Number of employees (FTE)	11.7	10.0	8.0	5.0	
GHG emissions / employee	3.1	2.3	3.2	3.0	tCO ₂ e / employee
Turnover (MSEK)	19.0	16.1	11.8	8.5	
GHG emissions / million SEK	1.9	1.4	2.2	1.7	tCO ₂ e / million SEK

5. Commitment and targets

In 2025, IoP identified a calculation error affecting the 2022 baseline used for our climate targets. In line with our policy on baseline recalculation, the baseline figures have been updated to improve data accuracy. Since this correction has a significant impact on reported emissions, historic data has been recalculated to ensure consistency in tracking progress over time. This adjustment reflects improved quantification rather than a change in IoP's actions or operational emissions.

As a climate services company, IoP has set intensity-based targets measured per full-time employee, reflecting our mission-driven business model. IoP's climate targets were originally set in 2023. In 2026 the progress and targets have been reviewed.

Net zero target (2023 version):

IoP is committed to do our absolute best to achieve a net zero value chain by 2030, while maximising our efforts to implement our mission. In line with emerging net zero standards. This includes:

- Reducing GHG emissions per employee by at least 80% by 2030, from 3.0 to 0.6 tCO₂e/employee and
- Neutralising any remaining emissions through durable carbon removals.

Near-term target (2023 version):

50% reduction in GHG emissions intensity (per FTE employee, scopes 1, 2 & 3) by 2025, compared to baseline in 2022.

Progress to date:

IoP did not meet its near-term target due to continuing emissions from air travel and consulting services.

New targets from 2026:

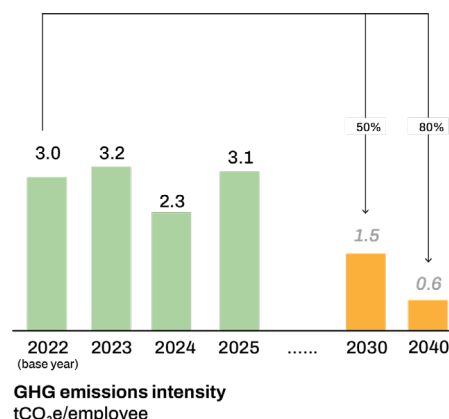
Despite having implemented a wide range of actions across the value chain, reducing emissions has proven challenging. This is due in part to our dependency on suppliers where data availability is limited and influence over their emissions reduction is not straightforward to exert. To maximise our influence going forward, direct engagement with suppliers will be prioritised. In light of the organisation's broader plans for the coming years, the target periods for the GHG reduction targets are being extended. The scale of the emissions reduction targets and the base year are being retained.

Net zero target (from 2026):

- Reducing GHG emissions per employee by at least 80% between 2022 and 2040, from 3.0 to 0.6 tCO₂e/employee
- Neutralising any remaining emissions through durable carbon removals

Near-term target from 2026:

50% reduction in GHG emissions intensity (per FTE employee, scopes 1, 2 & 3) by 2030, compared to baseline in 2022.



Cash-in-Bank emissions target:

- 50% reduction in emissions per SEK of cash-in-bank between 2022 and 2032
- The emissions per SEK of cash-in-bank decreased by approximately 33%, from 3 to 2 tCO₂e per year per MSEK, based on revised estimates from the authors of the report “The Real Carbon Footprint of Swedish Banks” by Fair Finance Guide Sweden. This figure remains an estimate and will be further refined as more accurate data becomes available.

6. Actions and progress to reduce emissions (pillars 1 & 2)

To achieve our near-term target the following actions are planned:

Scope	Category	Action
2	Purchased electricity	IoP relocated to a new office space in 2026. The previous co-working office used 100% renewable electricity. IoP is currently assessing the electricity mix and renewable energy sourcing of the new office.
3	Purchased goods and services	The majority of the IoP's scope 3 emissions come from purchased consulting services and flights (see below). IoP has requested all suppliers to disclose emissions, to commit to halving by 2030, to report emissions per product/services on invoices or in open databases e.g. through the SME Climate Hub. As a next step, IoP will engage with the company's consultants and professional services to improve GHG data reporting. In addition IoP is minimising emissions from data & IT services and equipment by buying secondhand/refurbished equipment, and IoP has implemented a policy of only buying vegetarian food.
3	Business travelling	Internet of Planet's travel policy follows the principles of virtual first, train second and minimising emissions from any essential flights. Some sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) certificates will be purchased for 2025.
3	Investments and cash	IoP has continued its dialogue with its bank to encourage reductions in financed emissions linked to its cash deposits.

7. Scaling solutions & Shaping policy and narrative (pillar 3 & 5)

IoP's mission is to align innovators, disruptors and transformers to halve emissions by 2030 through exponential climate action and solutions. We provide expert services with the sole purpose of halving emissions before 2030 through exponential climate action and scaling of solutions.

We allocate 100% of our research and development budget towards solutions which scale solutions in order to shift out fossil fuels - toward an earth aligned economy. In 2025, 100% of our revenue came from sales of expert climate services and all our work is aimed at transforming business to align with the 1.5°C ambition. To achieve this, we work with multiple stakeholders on standards, target-setting, tools, events, policy and societal action. See IoP impact report for more information on our projects and impacts.

8. Beyond value chain investments (pillar 4)

Looking beyond our own operations, IoP actively invests in initiatives fostering a more sustainable future. For 2025, we invested 30,838 SEK in high quality carbon credits and we retained our investments in clean energy and regenerative agriculture. These impactful investments are estimated to contribute to a combined emissions reduction of 74 tCO₂e (100% of IoP's emissions in 2025 including emissions of cash deposits).

8.1 Forest conservation through carbon credits

In 2025, Internet of Planet invested in forest conservation projects certified under the Plan Vivo standard via [ZeroMission](#). These verified projects contribute to measurable carbon sequestration and biodiversity preservation:

Project 1. Khasi Hills Community, India (34 tonnes CO₂)

IoP's investment contributes to REDD+ (Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation) efforts in the Khasi Hills, spanning 27,000 hectares across 62 villages. Protecting this UNESCO-listed geological heritage area also safeguards local watercourses, supports soil health, and promotes biodiversity.

Serial Numbers: PV-PVC-IN-103000000004095-01012023-31122023-17917247-17917280-MER-0-P

Project 2. CommuniTree, Nicaragua (34 tonnes CO₂)

This project empowers over 1,000 smallholder farmers across Nicaragua to plant trees that sequester carbon. CommuniTree delivers multiple social and ecological benefits, including increased economic security for farmers, a thriving habitat for biodiversity, and improved land stability through water retention and landslide prevention.

Serial Number: PV-PVC-NI-100000000000609-01012023-31122023-14523888-14523921-MER-0-A

8.2 Investment in Biochar through carbon credits

In 2025, IoP invested in the removal of 6 tCO₂ through the Biochar.se project in Sweden, purchased via ZeroMission. The biochar is produced by converting agricultural waste, in this case, certified forest residues into high-quality biochar. The carbon credits in this biochar project are certified by the Rainbow standard and are issued after the biochar has been placed in the ground and the climate benefit has occurred.

Serial Numbers: RIV-SE-104-RMV-2025-eb362/5:10

8.3 Investments in renewable energy generation in emerging markets

In 2023, IoP invested a total of 28,251 SEK in [Trine](#), an organisation that invests in solar energy projects in emerging markets. The invested project, Talf Solar, is financing solar installations for several parties, including hospitals, colleges, and public schools. Trine estimates that this investment will contribute to avoidance of around 4 tCO₂e per year.

Appendix: Methodology and emissions factors

Scope 2: Methodology

- Energy used in co-working location (indirect purchase) and homeworking are both included.
- For homeworking 10 m² per person is counted as office space, energy use is calculated for the proportion of time spent at home vs. office time.
- For the co-working space the usage is estimated based on the contracting terms (10 FTEs per year on average) and the approximated area per person, including some overhead for the common area.
- For heating, a supplier specific emissions factor for district heating is used.
- Energy intensity per square meter (for electricity and heating) is calculated as per average values.
- Upstream emissions for heating and electricity are covered in scope 3 as per GHG standard.

Scope 2: Emissions factors

- https://www.stockholmexergi.se/content/uploads/2022/03/Stockholm-Exergi-Ars-och-hallbarhetsredovisning-2021_uppslag.pdf
- https://www.aib-net.org/sites/default/files/assets/facts/residual-mix/2021/AIB_2021_Residual_Mix_Results_1_1.pdf Energimyndigheten ER 2007:19

Scope 3: Methodology

- **Purchased goods and services**
 - Video-conferencing is estimated and included in this category. This is calculated based-on activity (hours) rather than spend due to services free of charge.
 - IT equipment is calculated as part of this category rather than category 2 (capital goods). Second hand IT is calculated with a factor 15kg / computer (based on estimations from 3 step IT on emissions associated with refurbish).
 - Purchased goods and services do - all in all - cover all costs which are not accounted for in other categories
- **Investments**
Emissions related to IoP's money in the bank forms the larger part of this category of emissions. The emissions factor for cash in Handelsbanken is derived from calculation of the emissions associated with the bank's loans. The calculation underlying this report was done with the author of Fair Finance Guide, Sweden, based on publicly available figures from Handelsbanken and estimated to be 2 tCO₂e per mSEK in lending.

Scope 3: Emissions factors

- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2025>
- <https://www.airmilescalculator.com/distance/arn-to-gyd/>
- <https://www.hotelfootprints.org>
- <https://fairfinanceguide.se/sverige/nyheter/2024/sanningen-om-bankernas-klimatavtryck/>

