

EMISSIONS AUDIT REPORT 2025	Unit metric		Avr. CO2e pr. unit	Total CO2e (kg)
<u>SCOPE 1 - Directly Produced</u>				
Car Fleet	km	122.307	0,08	9.801
TOTAL SCOPE 1 - Consumption and emissions		122.307	0,08	9.801
<u>SCOPE 2 - Purchased energy</u>				
Purchased Electricity / Power				
Electricity Premises (office, warehouse, laundry)	KwH	49.998	0,0115	575
Electricity Consumption - Apartments Sweden	KwH	91.050	-	-
Electricity Consumption - Apartments Denmark	KwH	502.740	0,012	5.781,51
Subtotals, Electricity	KwH	643.788		6.356
Share from renewable energy sources	100%			
Purchased Heat				
Heat - Premises	KwH	34.079	0,295	10.053,37
Heat - Apartments Denmark	KwH	2.057.979	0,039	80.055,39
Heat - Apartments Sweden*		-	-	-
Subtotals, Heat		2.092.058		90.109
Purchased Water				
Water - Premises	m3	102	2,25	229
Water - Apartments Denmark	m3	19.347	2,25	43.530
Water - Apartments Sweden *	m3	-	-	-
Subtotals, Heat		19.448		43.759
TOTAL SCOPE 2 - Consumption and Emissions		2.755.295		140.224
<u>Scope 3 - Supply Chain</u>				
Laundry	kg	21.500,00	0,050	1.075
Cleaning	#	5.650,00	0,158	893
Travel	km	30852	0,111	3.437
Shipping	tonnes	0,495	0,012	118,80
Waste	kg	8.391,00	0,14	1.211,90
TOTAL SCOPE 3 - Supply Chain				6.735
TOTAL - SCOPE 1+2+3				156.759

*In Sweden landlords purchase and report heat and water consumption. We are not receiving data, invoices or consumption reports.

DATASET / Emissions pr. unit				Kg Co2 pr. unit		
Item	Type	Category	Unit	Low	High	Average
Electricity, renewable (wind turbine) - Denmark	Renewable	Utility	pr. kwh	0,011	0,012	0,012
Electricity, renewable (hydro, wind etc) - Sweden	Renewable	Utility	pr. kwh	0,000	0,000	0,000
Heat (district heating - Copenheagen)	District	Utility	pr. kwh	0,039	0,039	0,039
Heat (district heating - Aarhus)	District	Utility	pr. kwh	0,019	0,019	0,019
Heat (district heating - Odense)	District	Utility	pr. kwh	0,021	0,021	0,021
Heat (district heating)	District	Utility	pr. m3	1,362	1,362	1,362
Heating (oill furnace) - Warehouse & Laundry	Oil Furnace	Utility	pr. liter	2,900	3,000	2,950
Heating (oill furnace) - Warehouse & Laundry	Oil Furnace	Utility	Kwh hour pr. liter	9,800	10,200	10,000
Heating (oill furnace) - Warehouse & Laundry	Oil Furnace	Utility	CO2e pr. Kwh			0,295
Water (district)	District	Utility	pr. m3	1,500	3,000	2,250
Mercedes EQB (tailpipe)	Electric	Car	pr. km	0,000	0,000	0,000
Mercedes EQC (tailpipe)	Electric	Car	pr. km	0,000	0,000	0,000
VW ID BUZZ	Electric	Car	pr. km	0,000	0,000	0,000
VW ID3	Electric	Car	pr. km	0,000	0,000	0,000
VW Crafter	Diesel	Car	pr. kwh	0,187	0,251	0,219
VW Caddy	Diesel	Car	pr. km	0,126	0,145	0,136
VW Caddy	Diesel	Car	pr. km	0,126	0,145	0,136
VW Caddy	Diesel	Car	pr. km	0,126	0,145	0,136
VW Caddy	Diesel	Car	pr. km	0,126	0,145	0,136
Train (electric)	Electric	Travel	pr. pers pr. km	0,006	0,010	0,008
Flight	Fossil	Travel	pr. km pr. pers	0,100	0,250	0,175
Shipping	Sea Freight	Procurement	pr. kg. Pr. kvm			0,012
Linen	Inhouse	Operations	pr. kg.			0,050
Cleaning	Inhouse	Operations	pr. event			0,158
VW Polo	Diesel	Car	kg. Pr. km	0,104	0,121	0,113
Small flammable waste	Operations	Operations	pr. kg			0,710
Plastic waste	Operations	Operations	pr. kg			-0,180
Cardboard waste	Operations	Operations	pr. kg			0,710
Unsorted waste	Operations	Operations	pr. kg			-0,620
Metal waste	Operations	Operations	pr. kg			0,021
Textile waste	Operations	Operations	pr. kg			-0,470

BUSINESS TRAVEL DATA

Type	Trips	Distance (km)	Emssions pr. unit*	Emissions (kgCO2)	Share
Patrick Blok	9	4.070	0,064	262	13%
Jakob Thye	0	9.427	0,121	1.139	31%
Johanna Engstrømer	2	16.512	0,123	2.036	54%
Jeppe Sønderskov	2	843	-	-	3%
TOTAL	13	30.852	0,111	3.436,53	100%

*Weighted average

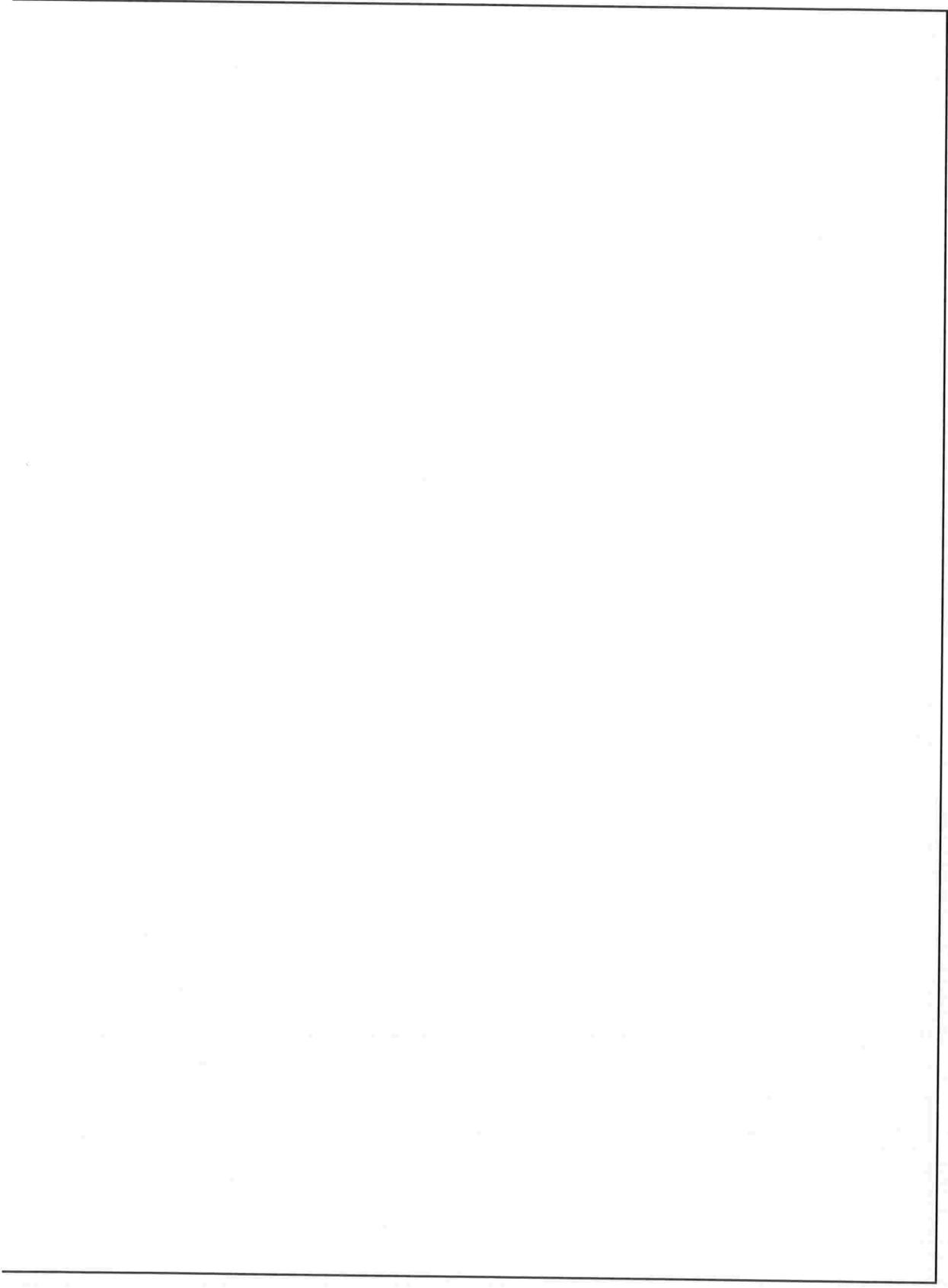
The above staff members has senior positions. Other team member might be carpooling or travelling with the manager.
 If other staff members have flights, that data will be explicitly and seperately shown.

BUSINESS TRAVEL DATA

Type	Trips	Distance	Emssions pr. unit*	Emissions (kgCO2)	Share
Electrical vehicle	2	843	0,00	-	100%
Train	-	-	0,016	-	-
Flight	-	-	0,20	-	0%
Other Car	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	843		-	100%

*KG Co2 pr. km (pr. passenger if applicable)

TRIPS					
Date	From	To	Distance km	Type	
25/Nov	Copenhagen	Odense	233	EV	
03/Dec	Copenhagen	Aarhus	610	EV	



BUSINESS TRAVEL DATA JOHANNA ENGSTRØMER

Type	Trips	Distance	Emissions pr. unit*	Emissions (kgCO2)	Share
Electrical vehicle			-	-	0%
Train		5.850	0,016	94	35%
Flight		7.488	0,20	1.498	45%
Other Car		3.174	0,14	444	19%
TOTAL	0	16.512	0,12	2.035,56	100%

*KG Co2 pr. km (pr. passenger if applicable)

TRIPS	Date	From	To	Distance km	Type
	29/Jan	Sthlm	Malmö	650	Train
	20/Feb	Malmö	Sthlm	650	Train
	04/Apr	Malmö	Sthlm	650	Train
	24/May	Malmö	Sthlm	650	Train
	4 juni	Malmö	Sthlm	650	Train
	3 juli	Sthlm	Malmö	650	Train
	19/Sep	Malmö	Sthlm	650	Train
	28/Nov	Sthlm	Malmö	650	Train
	02/Dec	Malmö	Sthlm	650	Train
	02/Feb	Malmö	Sthlm	548	Flight
	16/Feb	Sthlm	Malmö	548	Flight
	30 mars	Sthlm	Malmö	548	Flight

06/Apr	Sthlm	Malmö	548	Flight
05/May	Sthlm	Zagreb	1552	Flight
21/May	Sthlm	Malmö	548	Flight
01/Jun	Sthlm	Malmö	548	Flight
04/Nov	Sthlm	Malmö	548	Flight
06/Nov	Malmö	Sthlm	548	Flight
08/May	Zagreb	Sthlm	1552	Flight
Feb	Sollentuna	Västerås	175	Car
14/Mar	Sollentuna	Västerås	175	Car
20/Mar	Sollentuna	Västerås	175	Car
27-30 April	Sollentuna	Malmö	1350	Car
11 juni	Sollentuna	Västerås	180	Car
20/Aug	Sollentuna	Västerås	180	Car
21/Nov	Sollentuna	Västerås	180	Car
11/Dec	Sollentuna	Västerås	184	Car
21/Aug	Sollentuna	Västerås	199	Car
26/Jun	Sollentuna	Västerås	180	Car
27 Juni	Sollentuna	Västerås	196	Car

BUSINESS TRAVEL DATA

Type	Trips	Distance	Emissions pr. unit*	Emissions (kgCO2)	Share
Electrical vehicle	1	14	-	-	0,15%
Train	0	-	0,016	-	0%
Flight	2	-	0,20	-	0%
Other Car	82	9.413	0,12	1.139	99,85%
TOTAL	85	9.427	0,121	1.138,97	100%

*KG Co2 pr. km (pr. passenger if applicable)

TRIPS					
Date	From	To	Distance km	Type	
06/Jan	Copenhagen	Herlev	18	Other car	
07/Jan	Copenhagen	Herlev	19	Other car	
17/Jan	Copenhagen	Prinsessegade 63	8	Other car	
20/Jan	Copenhagen	Gl. Jerbanevej 29	11	Other car	
30/Jan	Copenhagen	Odense/Aarhus	577	Other car	
10/Feb	Copenhagen	Købmagergade 6	7	Other car	
12/Feb	Copenhagen	Købmagergade 6	8	Other car	
21/Feb	Copenhagen	Ålekistevej 150 / KMG	19	Other car	
25/Feb	Copenhagen	Køge	112	Other car	
26/Feb	Copenhagen	Odense	346	Other car	
28/Feb	Copenhagen	Parken	7	Other car	
05/Mar	Copenhagen	Herlev	21	Other car	

10/Mar	Copenhagen	Tegholmegade 36	13	Other car
17/Mar	Copenhagen	Haldor Laxnessvej	17	Other car
19/Mar	Copenhagen	Frb. Alle / Herlev	41	Other car
21/Mar	Copenhagen	Bornholmegade / Råc	36	Other car
27/Mar	Copenhagen	Aarhus	426	Other car
03/Apr	Copenhagen	Malmø	104	Other car
08/Apr	Copenhagen	Otto Brandenbrugsve	21	Other car
09/Apr	Copenhagen	Malmø	107	Other car
14/Apr	Copenhagen	Skovsletten	16	Other car
16/Apr	Copenhagen	FrederiksbergAlle	12	Other car
23/Apr	Copenhagen	Otto Brandenburgsve	17	Other car
25/Apr	Copenhagen	Herlev	18	Other car
28/Apr	Copenhagen	Tegholmegade 36	17	Other car
29/Apr	Copenhagen	Tallingade / Anders Hi	28	Other car
12/May	Copenhagen	Herlev	20	Other car
14/May	Copenhagen	Ørestaden	31	Other car
15/May	Copenhagen	Herlev	20	Other car
22/May	Copenhagen	Odense/Aarhus	581	Other car
26/May	Copenhagen	GammelJernbanevej	13	Other car
28/May	Copenhagen	Poppelholm	18	Other car
03/Jun	Copenhagen	Rådmandsgade	8	Other car
16/Jun	Copenhagen	Magtekildevej	13	Other car
16/Jun	Copenhagen	Odense	354	Other car
18/Jun	Copenhagen	Herlev	19	Other car
23/Jun	Copenhagen	Rådmandsgade	7	Other car

25/Jun	Copenhagen	Malmø / Lund	156	Other car
27/Jun	Copenhagen	Malmø	106	Other car
08/Jul	Copenhagen	Malmø / Lund	161	Other car
14/Jul	Copenhagen	Malmø	104	Other car
22/Jul	Copenhagen	Malmø	109	Other car
12/Aug	Copenhagen	Nørrebrogade	7	Other car
14/Aug	Copenhagen	Malmø	105	Other car
14/Aug	Copenhagen	Odense	362	Other car
19/Aug	Copenhagen	Ishøj / Herlev	56	Other car
26/Aug	Copenhagen	Gentofte / Herlev	31	Other car
27/Aug	Copenhagen	Ludvika / Västerås	1392	Other car
01/Sep	Copenhagen	Malmø	106	Other car
03/Sep	Copenhagen	Frederikssundsvej	13	Other car
05/Sep	Copenhagen	Malmø	105	Other car
10/Sep	Copenhagen	Frederikssundsvej	12	Other car
14/Sep	Copenhagen	Odense	364	Other car
16/Sep	Copenhagen	Herlev	18	Other car
17/Sep	Copenhagen	Herlev	20	Other car
18/Sep	Copenhagen	Malmø	105	Other car
23/Sep	Copenhagen	Herlev	21	Other car
24/Sep	Copenhagen	Malmø	108	Other car
29/Sep	Copenhagen	Nørrebrogade	11	Other car
01/Oct	Copenhagen	Malmø	105	Other car
02/Oct	Copenhagen	Nørre Alle / Herlev	21	Other car
07/Oct	Copenhagen	Bernhard Bangs Alle	16	Other car

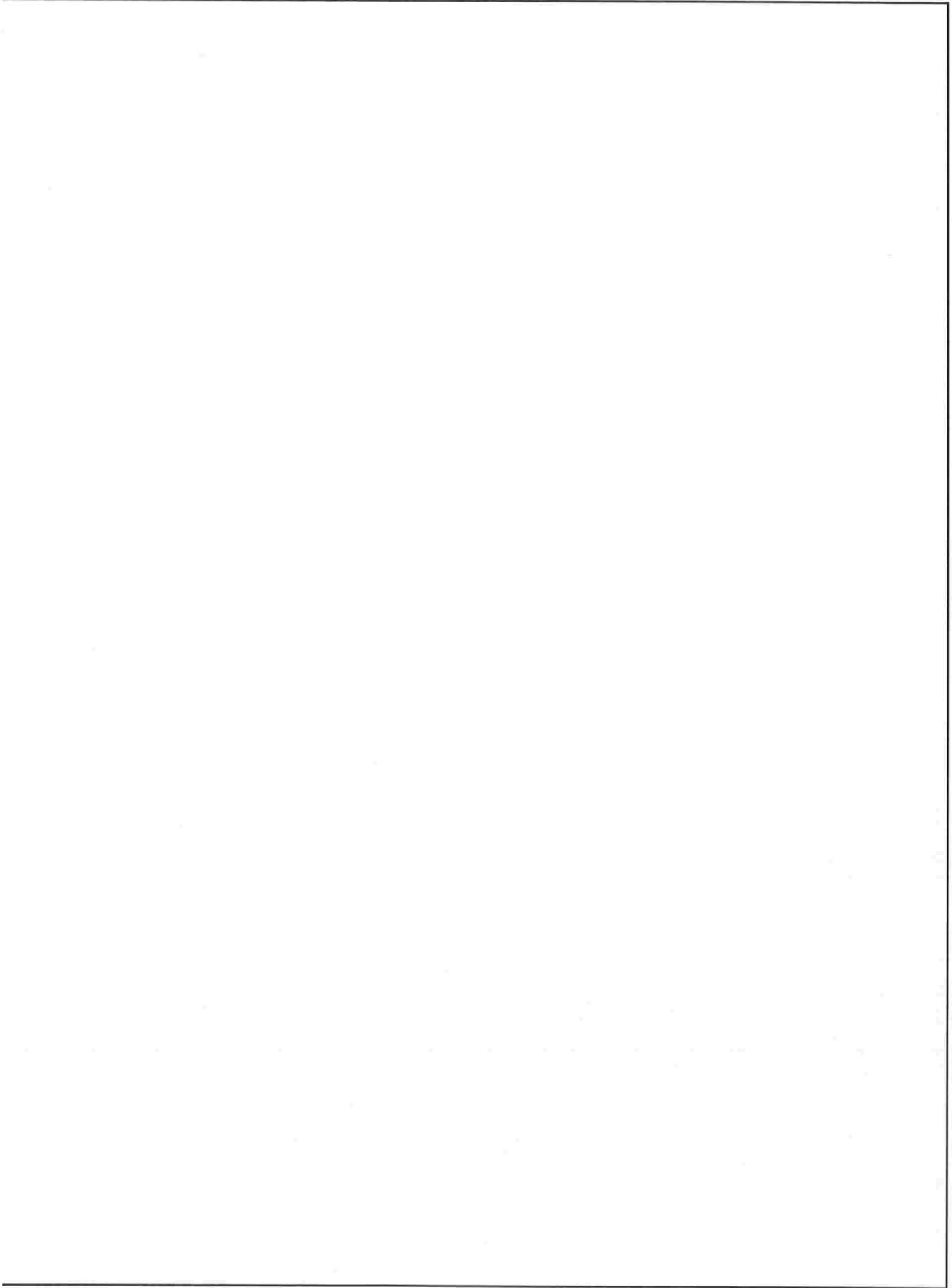
08/Oct	Copenhagen	Malmø	105	Other car
15/Oct	Copenhagen	Malmø / Lund	154	Other car
16/Oct	Copenhagen	Odense/Aarhus	585	Other car
21/Oct	Copenhagen	Herlev	20	Other car
24/Oct	Copenhagen	Herlev	23	Other car
28/Oct	Copenhagen	Malmø	106	Other car
29/Oct	Copenhagen	Otto Brandenburgsv	11	Other car
31/Oct	Copenhagen	Malmø	105	Other car
05/Nov	Copenhagen	Malmø	108	Other car
12/Nov	Copenhagen	Malmø	108	Other car
13/Nov	Copenhagen	Odense	371	Other car
18/Nov	Copenhagen	Herlev	18	Other car
20/Nov	Copenhagen	Herlev	20	Other car
01/Dec	Copenhagen	Rådmandsgade	11	Other car
04/Dec	Copenhagen	Malmø	108	Other car
08/Dec	Copenhagen	Køge	115	Other car
11/Dec	Copenhagen	Malmø	108	Other car
12/Dec	Copenhagen	Odense/Aarhus	592	Other car
18/Dec	Copenhagen	Herlev	21	Other car
22/Dec	Copenhagen	Carlsberg	14	EV

BUSINESS TRAVEL DATA

Type	Trips	Distance	Emissions pr. unit*	Emissions (kgCO2)	Share
Electrical vehicle	7	2.760	-	-	68%
Train	0	-	0,016	-	
Flight	2	1.310	0,200	262	32%
Other Car	0	-	-	-	
TOTAL	9	4.070	0,06	262,00	100%

*KG Co2 pr. km (pr. passenger if applicable). Tailpipe emissions

TRIPS					
Date	From	To	Distance km	Type	
19/Nov	Copenhagen	Stockholm	655	Flight	
20/Nov	Copenhagen	Stockholm	655	Flight	
23/okt	Copenhagen	Aarhus	610	EV	
18/Nov	Copenhagen	Aarhus	610	EV	
05/Dec	Copenhagen	Malmø	80	EV	
03/Dec	Copenhagen	Malmø	80	EV	
10/Oct	Copenhagen	Malmø	80	EV	
25/Jun	Copenhagen	Malmø	80	EV	
11/Mar	Copenhagen	Aarhus	610	EV	
06/Feb	Copenhagen	Aarhus	610	EV	



CAR FLEET MILEAGE DATA									
CAR	Type	Licence plate	Distance 2025 (km)	Emissions low, g/ km	Emissions High g/ km	Avr. Emissions pr. unit*	Total Emissions		
MB EQB 305	EV	DN67475	15.872	-	0	0,000	-		
MB EQC	EV		14	-	0	0,000	-		
VW ID BUZZ	EV	EF63734	32.417	-	0	0,000	-		
VW ID3	EV	EF63741	5.703	-	0	0,000	-		
VW Crafter	Diesel	CE47914	8.961	187	251	0,219	1.962,46		
VW Caddy	Diesel	EC25236	9.696	126	145	0,136	1.313,81		
VW Caddy	Diesel	DW86059	12.021	126	145	0,136	1.628,85		
VW Caddy	Diesel	EC25235	13.932	126	145	0,136	1.887,79		
VW Caddy	Diesel	DT42395	14.278	126	145	0,136	1.934,67		
VW Polo (no longer in fleet)	Diesel		9.413	104	124	0,114	1.073,08		
TOTAL			122.307			0,08	9.800,65		

*Tailpipe emissions

Shipping

#	Date	Items	From	To	Avr. Distance km (Suez)	Weight, tonnes	Emissions factor	Emissions, kg.	
1	05/Nov	FF&E	Xiamen, China	Aarhus, Denmark	20.000,00	0,495	0,012	118,80	
TOTAL							0,495		118,80

CLEANING

#	Category	# Events	Emissions pr. event	Total emssions, Kg CO2
1	Ongoing cleaning	3.487,00	0,158	550,95
2	End cleaning	2.163,00	0,158	341,75
TOTAL		5.650,00	0,158	892,70

LAUNDRY

#	Category	Kg washed *	Emissions pr. event	Total emssions, Kg CO2
1	Linen wash and dry	21.500,00	0,05	1.075,00
TOTAL				1.075,00

* Linen are weighed when delivered to the laundry

Laundry, Textile Recycling & Cleaning Framework

Movinn A/S is committed to reducing the environmental impact of its serviced apartment operations, including laundry processes and textile lifecycle management. Laundry services are essential to guest satisfaction, and Movinn ensures that washing, drying, and textile handling are performed in an energy-efficient and responsible manner.

This policy outlines Movinn's approach to:

- Energy-efficient laundry operations
- Use of renewable electricity
- Monitoring CO₂ emissions per kg of laundry
- Recycling worn-out textiles

2. Energy-Efficient Laundry Operations

Movinn A/S operates Nortec commercial washing machines and tumble dryers with the highest available energy efficiency ratings.

Machine capacities:

- 15 kg units in washing machines
- 30 kg units in dryers.

All machines operate on electricity supplied under green energy contracts (Orsted Renewable Sources Certificate), supporting Movinn's climate commitments.

Laundry is typically washed at 60°C, ensuring hygiene standards while optimizing energy use through efficient equipment and full load utilization.

3. Electricity Use and CO₂ Emissions per kg Laundry

Movinn calculates emissions per kilogram of laundry (wash + dry) to monitor environmental performance.

Estimated Energy Use per kg (60°C Wash + Dry)

Process	Typical Energy Use (kWh/kg)	Notes
Washing at 60°C	~0.24 kWh/kg	Energy primarily used for water heating
Tumble drying	~0.12–0.20 kWh/kg	Depends on load size and spin efficiency
Total	~0.36–0.44 kWh/kg	Combined wash and dry cycle

CO₂ Emissions per kg Laundry

Movinn reports emissions using both market-based and location-based methods.

Reporting Method	Emissions Factor	CO ₂ per kg Laundry
Market-based (Green electricity)	~0 kg CO ₂ e/kWh	~0 kg CO ₂ e/kg
Location-based (Danish residual mix)	~0.051 kg CO ₂ e/kWh	~18–22 g CO ₂ e/kg

By sourcing renewable electricity, Movinn significantly reduces operational emissions from laundry activities.

Movinn will continue improving data accuracy by collecting machine-specific energy consumption data where available.

4. Water Use and Detergents

Movinn recognizes that laundry sustainability also depends on responsible water use and chemical management.

Movinn aims to:

- Minimize water consumption through efficient machine use
- Avoid unnecessary rewashing
- Use detergents and cleaning products in correct dosages
- Prefer environmentally certified or low-impact products where feasible
- Ensure safe handling and storage of laundry chemicals

Movinn also acknowledges that wastewater treatment and detergent production contribute to indirect environmental impacts.

5. Textile Recycling and Waste Reduction

Movinn A/S is committed to minimizing textile waste and supporting circular economy principles.

Worn-out textiles such as:

- Bed linens
- Towels
- Cleaning cloths
- Textile-based guest materials

are separated from general waste streams.

Movinn ensures that:

- End-of-life textiles are sorted separately
- Textiles are sent to appropriate recycling or recovery channels where available
- Usable textiles are repurposed when possible
- Textile replacement cycles are monitored to avoid unnecessary disposal

All operational waste from warehouse and laundry facilities is sorted into designated categories and disposed of through municipal recycling systems.

6. Emissions Calculations from Laundry

Movinn A/S quantifies the environmental impact of laundry operations using a per-kilogram methodology. The calculation includes energy consumption, water use, and detergent lifecycle emissions associated with washing at 60°C and tumble drying.

The purpose of this approach is to ensure transparency, enable monitoring over time, and identify reduction opportunities.

6.1 Operational Assumptions

Laundry operations are conducted using:

- 15 kg commercial washing machines
- 60 kg commercial tumble dryers
- Electricity supplied under renewable contracts
- Standard 60°C wash programs

The calculation is based on typical high-efficiency commercial equipment performance and average operational conditions.

6.2 Energy Consumption per kg Linen (60°C + Dry)

Process	Estimated Consumption	Unit
Washing (60°C)	0.24	kWh/kg
Tumble Drying	0.20	kWh/kg
Total Electricity	0.44	kWh/kg

Electricity-related emissions are calculated using the Danish residual grid emission factor for conservative reporting.

6.3 CO₂ Emissions Calculation per kg Linen

Electricity Emissions

Parameter	Value
Total Electricity Use	0.44 kWh/kg
Emission Factor (DK residual mix)	0.051 kg CO ₂ e/kWh
Electricity Emissions	0.022 kg CO ₂ e/kg (22 g)

Water Consumption Impact

Typical commercial water consumption is approximately 10 liters per kg of laundry.

Parameter	Value
Water Use	10 liters/kg
Emission Factor (water supply + wastewater)	0.0004 kg CO ₂ e/liter
Water Emissions	0.004 kg CO ₂ e/kg (4 g)

Detergent (Soap) Lifecycle Impact

Average detergent use is approximately 12 grams per kg of laundry.

Parameter	Value
Detergent Use	0.012 kg/kg
Emission Factor (detergent lifecycle)	2.0 kg CO ₂ e/kg detergent
Detergent Emissions	0.024 kg CO ₂ e/kg (24 g)

6.4 Total Estimated Emissions per kg Linen

Source	CO ₂ per kg Linen
Electricity	22 g
Water	4 g
Detergent	24 g
Total Estimated Impact	~50 g CO₂e per kg linen
Transferred into kg. CO ₂	0.05 kg CO ₂ e/kg

6.5 Reporting Approach

Movinn A/S reports laundry emissions transparently and recognizes that even with renewable electricity sourcing, lifecycle impacts remain due to upstream infrastructure, water treatment, and detergent production.

Movinn will continue to:

- Improve data accuracy through machine-level kWh monitoring
- Optimize load efficiency
- Reduce water intensity
- Evaluate lower-impact detergents
- Explore additional circular textile solutions

This calculation is reviewed annually as part of Movinn's ESG reporting framework.

7. Apartment Cleaning Detergents – CO₂ Impact Calculation

Movinn uses eco-labelled cleaning products in apartment operations, including:

- Calcium remover
- Universal cleaner
- Floor soap
- Glass polish

Cleaning detergents contribute to indirect (Scope 3) emissions primarily through product manufacturing, packaging, and distribution. Eco-labelled products typically reduce environmental impacts, but they still have lifecycle emissions.

7.1 Assumptions (Typical Use per Apartment Cleaning)

Product Type	Typical Dose per Cleaning
Calcium remover	~20 ml
Universal cleaner	~30 ml
Floor soap	~40 ml
Glass polish	~15 ml
Total detergent volume	~105 ml

105 ml ≈ 0.105 liters
 Assuming density ~1 kg/L → 0.105 kg detergent per cleaning

7.2. Emission Factor (Eco-Labelled Products)

Typical lifecycle emissions for eco-labelled cleaning products are assumed at:

→ 1.5 kg CO_{2e} per kg product (conservative midpoint)

3. CO₂ per Apartment Cleaning (Detergents Only)

$0.105 \text{ kg} \times 1.5 \text{ kg CO}_2\text{e/kg} = 0.1575 \text{ kg CO}_2\text{e}$

→ ~0.158 kg CO_{2e} per apartment cleaning
(≈ 158 g CO_{2e})

Policy Table – Cleaning Detergent Emissions (Per Cleaning)

Product	Typical Use per Cleaning	CO ₂ Factor	CO ₂ Impact
Calcium remover	0.020 kg	1.5 kg CO _{2e} /kg	0.030 kg (30 g)
Universal cleaner	0.030 kg	1.5 kg CO _{2e} /kg	0.045 kg (45 g)
Floor soap	0.040 kg	1.5 kg CO _{2e} /kg	0.060 kg (60 g)
Glass polish	0.015 kg	1.5 kg CO _{2e} /kg	0.0225 kg (22.5 g)
Total	0.105 kg	—	0.1575 kg (≈158 g CO_{2e})

Movinn A/S monitors the environmental impact of apartment cleaning activities, including the use of cleaning detergents. These products contribute to indirect emissions through production, packaging, and transport.

Movinn uses eco-labelled products including calcium remover, universal cleaner, floor soap, and glass polish. Typical product use per apartment cleaning is approximately 105 ml in total.

Based on conservative lifecycle emission factors for eco-labelled products, Movinn estimates detergent-related emissions at:

~0.158 kg CO_{2e} per apartment cleaning (≈158 g)

Movinn seeks to reduce cleaning-related impacts through correct dosage, staff training, preference for eco-certified products, bulk purchasing where feasible, and continuous improvement of procurement standards.

8. Continuous Improvement

Movinn reviews laundry energy use and textile waste practices annually as part of its ESG framework. The company seeks to:

- Optimize load efficiency
- Maintain high-efficiency equipment
- Reduce textile waste volumes
- Strengthen recycling partnerships
- Continue to source eco-labelled products in cleaning events

This policy forms part of Movinn's broader environmental management approach and commitment to responsible operations.

Approved by,

Date:

Signature:

Patrick Blok
CEO Movinn A/S

WASTE FROM PREMISES

#	Category	Kg.	Emissions pr. event *	Total emssions, Kg CO2
1	Small flammable	1.861,00	0,71	1.321,31
2	Plastic	312,00	-0,18	56,16
3	Unsorted	490,00	0,71	347,90
4	Cardboard	635,00	-0,62	393,70
5	Textiles (recycled)	4.860,00	0,021	102,06
6	Metals	233,00	-0,47	109,51
TOTAL		8.391,00		1.211,90

*See waste policy for calculation methods

Electricity consumption 2025	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average, month	Pr. Year	Pr. kvm pr. year	Per unit pr. year	Per day
APARTMENTS - KWH	43.075	42.030	43.768	38.707	41.895	502.740	20	1.519	4,16
Emission, CO2 pr. Kwh	0,0115	0,0115	0,0115	0,0115	0,0115	0,0115		0,0115	0,0115
Emissions - Apartments in DK	495	483	503	445	482	5.782		17,47	0,05
Laundry, warehouse, office	3.974	3.862	4.364	4.466	4.167	49.998		49,998	137
Emission, CO2 pr. Kwh	0,0115	0,0115	0,0115	0,0115	0,0115	0,0115		0,0115	0,0115
EMISSIONS - Laundry, Warehouse, office	46	44	50	51	48	575	3	575	1,58
APARTMENTS - SWEDEN KWH					7.588	91.050			
Emission, CO2 pr. Kwh					-	-			
Emission - APARTMENTS SWEDEN					-	-			
TOTAL			Kwh		53.649	643.788		Kwh	
TOTAL			Emissions CO2 kg.		530	6.356		kg	1,62

RENEWABLE SHARE	
Renewable energy purchase	Denmark 100%
Renewable energy purchase	Sweden 100%

Factors:	High	low	Reel	Reel Pr. m ² (UDSNIT)
	60	100		
Heat avr.	4434,42	7390,71	6217,46	70,194
Water avr.			58,45 m ³ average	

2025

EMISSIONS FROM HEAT	#	Avr kwh	Total Kwh	Emissions factor	Emissions total	Emissions pr. apartment	Emissions pr. day pr. apartment
Apartments	331	6.217,46	2.057.979,26	0,0389	80.055,39	241,86	0,66
Warehouse / Laundry	1	34.079,22	34.079,22	0,295	10.053,37	30,37	0,08
TOTAL	332	2.092.058,48	2.092.058,48	0,33	90.108,76	272,23	0,75

2025

EMISSIONS FROM WATER	#	m3	Total m3	Emissions factor	Emissions total	Emissions pr. apartment	Emissions pr. day pr. apartment
Apartments	331	58,45	19.346,66	2,25	43.529,99	131,51	0,36
Warehouse / Laundry	1	101,58	101,58	2,25	228,56	0,69	0,00
TOTAL	332	19.448,25	19.448,25	2,25	43.758,55	132,20	0,36

TOTAL	kg pr. dag	1,11
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Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodology Appendix

1. Purpose

This appendix documents the methodology and emission factors used by Movinn A/S to estimate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from operational activities.

The objective of the methodology is to:

- Ensure transparency and consistency in emissions calculations
- Use publicly available and validated emission factor sources
- Align with widely recognized reporting standards

The methodology broadly follows principles from:

- GHG Protocol Corporate Standard
- IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- International Energy Agency (IEA) emissions datasets

2. Calculation Method

Movinn calculates emissions using the standard formula:

$$\text{Emissions(CO}_2\text{e)} = \text{ActivityData} \times \text{EmissionFactor}$$

Where:

- Activity Data = measured operational activity (e.g., kWh electricity, km travelled, kg linen washed)
- Emission Factor = greenhouse gas intensity per unit of activity

Emission factors are expressed in kg CO₂e per unit.

3. Electricity Emissions

Electricity – Denmark (renewable contracts)

Electricity emissions are calculated using renewable electricity factors reflecting wind-based power supply.

Energy Type	Unit	Emission Factor
Renewable electricity (Denmark)	kg CO ₂ e / kWh	~0.011–0.012

Sources

- Danish Energy Agency energy statistics
- Energinet electricity CO₂ intensity dataset
- International Energy Agency electricity emission factors

Energinet provides near-real-time carbon intensity data for electricity consumed in Denmark measured in grams CO₂ per kWh.

The Danish Energy Agency publishes national energy statistics and carbon intensity data for the energy system.

Electricity – Sweden (renewable mix)

Sweden's electricity system is dominated by hydro and nuclear energy, resulting in extremely low operational emissions.

Energy Type	Unit	Emission Factor
Renewable electricity (Sweden)	kg CO _{2e} / kWh	≈0.000–0.012

These values reflect the very low carbon intensity of Nordic renewable electricity systems.

Sources

- International Energy Agency electricity emissions dataset
- Swedish national electricity system statistics

4. District Heating

District heating emission factors depend on the generation mix of the local heat network.

Movinn applies location-specific factors.

Location	Unit	Emission Factor
Copenhagen	kg CO _{2e} / kWh	0.039
Aarhus	kg CO _{2e} / kWh	0.019
Odense	kg CO _{2e} / kWh	0.021

These values reflect Danish district heating systems with high shares of:

- biomass
- waste-to-energy
- combined heat and power plants.

Emission factors for electricity and district heating are calculated based on Danish energy system modelling and projections from the Danish Energy Agency.

District heating systems in Denmark are widely used and play a major role in energy efficiency and decarbonization of heat supply.

5. Heating Oil

Warehouse and laundry heating using oil furnaces is calculated using standard fuel emission factors.

Fuel	Unit	Emission Factor
Heating oil	kg CO _{2e} / liter	~2.9–3.0

The energy content of heating oil is approximately:

Parameter	Value
Energy content	~10 kWh per liter

Emission factors for fuels are widely published in government conversion factor datasets used for corporate reporting.

6. Water Supply

Water supply emissions arise from:

- water extraction
- treatment
- pumping
- distribution

Activity	Unit	Emission Factor
District water supply	kg CO _{2e} / m ³	~1.5–3.0

Values represent typical lifecycle emissions for water utilities in European infrastructure systems.

Sources include lifecycle inventory databases such as:

- Ecoinvent
- European water utility carbon studies

7. Vehicle Emissions

Vehicle emissions are calculated based on fuel type and distance travelled.

Diesel Vehicles

Vehicle	Unit	Emission Factor
VW Caddy	kg CO ₂ e / km	~0.136
VW Crafter	kg CO ₂ e / km	~0.219
VW Polo	kg CO ₂ e / km	~0.113

Government reporting datasets commonly provide emissions factors for passenger vehicles in the range of roughly 0.17 kg CO₂e per km for diesel cars.

Average CO₂ emissions from new passenger cars in Europe have declined significantly due to efficiency improvements and electric vehicle adoption.

Electric Vehicles

Vehicle	Unit	Emission Factor
Mercedes EQB	kg CO ₂ e / km	0.000 (tailpipe)
Mercedes EQC	kg CO ₂ e / km	0.000
VW ID Buzz	kg CO ₂ e / km	0.000
VW ID3	kg CO ₂ e / km	0.000

Electric vehicles have zero direct tailpipe emissions; lifecycle emissions depend on electricity generation mix.

8. Transport Emissions

Train Travel

Mode	Unit	Emission Factor
Electric rail	kg CO ₂ e / passenger km	~0.008

Rail travel generally produces significantly lower emissions than road or air travel due to higher efficiency and electrification.

Air Travel

Mode	Unit	Emission Factor
Commercial flight	kg CO _{2e} / passenger km	~0.175

Typical air travel emission factors fall in the range of 100–250 g CO₂ per passenger kilometre depending on aircraft and route characteristics.

9. Freight Shipping

Freight emissions depend on shipping mode and cargo weight.

Mode	Unit	Emission Factor
Sea freight	kg CO _{2e} / kg-km	~0.012

Maritime transport is generally the lowest-carbon freight transport mode for long-distance goods movement.

Sources include:

- International Maritime Organization emissions studies
- Ecoinvent transport lifecycle datasets

10. Operational Activities

Laundry

Activity	Unit	Emission Factor
Linen washing and drying	kg CO _{2e} / kg linen	~0.050

Laundry emissions include:

- electricity for washing and drying
- water heating
- detergents.

Cleaning Operations

Activity	Unit	Emission Factor
Apartment cleaning event	kg CO _{2e} / event	~0.158

These emissions include:

- cleaning product lifecycle emissions
- water consumption
- electricity use.

11. Waste Treatment

Waste emission factors are based on Danish municipal waste lifecycle assessments.

Waste Type	Unit	Emission Factor
Small flammable waste	kg CO _{2e} / kg	0.710
Plastic recycling	kg CO _{2e} / kg	-0.180
Cardboard recycling	kg CO _{2e} / kg	-0.620
Metal recycling	kg CO _{2e} / kg	-0.470
Textile recycling	kg CO _{2e} / kg	-0.470

Negative values reflect avoided emissions due to material recycling replacing virgin production.

These factors are derived from Danish waste sector climate calculations used by municipalities and industry organizations.

12. Data Quality and Limitations

Movinn prioritizes emission factors from:

- national energy statistics
- government conversion factors
- international datasets (IEA, IPCC)
- lifecycle databases (Ecoinvent).

Where supplier-specific emissions data is unavailable, representative industry averages are applied.

The methodology will be updated as improved supplier data becomes available.

13. Review

This methodology is reviewed periodically as part of Movinn's ESG governance framework to ensure continued alignment with recognized emissions accounting standards.

Carbon Inventory Methodology and Scope Boundary Definition

1. Purpose

Movinn A/S has established a greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory methodology to measure and monitor the company's operational carbon footprint. The objective of the inventory is to:

- Quantify greenhouse gas emissions associated with Movinn's operations
- Support emissions reduction initiatives
- Provide transparent and consistent reporting
- Align with recognized international accounting standards

Movinn's carbon inventory follows the methodological principles of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

2. Reporting Standard

Movinn's greenhouse gas accounting methodology is primarily based on the following frameworks:

- GHG Protocol Corporate Standard
- GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance
- IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- International Energy Agency (IEA) emissions datasets

The GHG Protocol is the most widely used international accounting standard for corporate greenhouse gas reporting.

3. Organizational Boundary

Movinn uses the operational control approach to define its organizational boundary.

Under this approach, Movinn accounts for emissions from activities where the company has operational control over processes, services, or decision-making.

This includes:

- Office operations
- Warehouse and laundry operations
- Corporate vehicles
- Operational services performed within serviced apartments

Movinn typically operates serviced apartments but does not own most properties, therefore emissions are included where Movinn controls operational activities (e.g., cleaning, linen services, maintenance activities).

4. Operational Boundary

Movinn categorizes emissions according to the three scopes defined by the GHG Protocol.

5. Scope 1 Emissions (Direct Emissions)

Scope 1 emissions are direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources owned or controlled by the company.

For Movinn, Scope 1 emissions include:

Fuel Combustion

- Heating oil used in warehouse and laundry facilities

Company Vehicles

- Diesel vehicles used for operational activities

Examples include:

- VW Crafter
- VW Caddy
- VW Polo

Electric vehicles operated by Movinn produce zero tailpipe emissions and therefore do not contribute to Scope 1 emissions.

6. Scope 2 Emissions (Indirect Energy Emissions)

Scope 2 emissions arise from the consumption of purchased electricity, heating, or cooling.

For Movinn this includes:

Electricity

Electricity consumed in:

- Offices
- Warehouse and laundry operations
- Apartments where electricity is under Movinn operational control

Movinn purchases renewable electricity contracts, resulting in very low carbon intensity.

District Heating

District heating used in serviced apartments and operational facilities in cities including:

- Copenhagen
- Aarhus
- Odense

Emission factors vary depending on the local district heating network energy mix.

7. Scope 3 Emissions (Value Chain Emissions)

Scope 3 emissions include indirect emissions occurring within Movinn's value chain.

Movinn currently measures selected Scope 3 categories relevant to its operations.

Scope 3 – Category: Business Travel

Includes:

- Flights
- Electric train travel

These emissions are calculated using passenger-kilometer emission factors.

Scope 3 – Category: Purchased Goods and Services

Includes emissions associated with operational inputs such as:

- Cleaning products
 - Linen services
 - Furniture and equipment procurement
 - Freight shipping
-

Scope 3 – Category: Waste Generated in Operations

Includes waste treatment emissions for:

- Small flammable waste
- Plastic waste
- Cardboard waste
- Metal waste
- Textile waste

Waste emission factors reflect Danish municipal waste treatment practices including recycling and waste-to-energy.

Scope 3 – Category: Water Supply

Emissions related to water supply include:

- extraction
- treatment
- distribution

Water consumption is converted to CO₂e using lifecycle emission factors.

8. Emission Sources Included in Inventory

Movinn's carbon inventory includes the following operational sources:

Activity	Scope
Heating oil combustion	Scope 1
Diesel company vehicles	Scope 1
Electricity consumption	Scope 2
District heating	Scope 2
Business travel (flights and trains)	Scope 3
Freight shipping	Scope 3
Cleaning operations	Scope 3
Laundry operations	Scope 3
Water supply	Scope 3
Waste treatment	Scope 3

9. Emissions Calculation Method

Movinn calculates emissions using the standard formula:

$$Emissions = ActivityData \times EmissionFactor$$

Examples of activity data include:

- kWh electricity consumed
- km travelled by vehicle

- kg linen washed
- kg waste generated
- m³ water consumed

Emission factors are sourced from national statistics, international datasets, and lifecycle databases.

10. Data Sources

Movinn prioritizes emission factors from validated public sources, including:

- Danish Energy Agency
- International Energy Agency (IEA)
- European Environment Agency (EEA)
- UK Government GHG Conversion Factors
- IPCC Emission Factor Database
- Ecoinvent lifecycle inventory database

Where supplier-specific emissions data is unavailable, representative industry averages are used.

11. Data Quality and Assumptions

Movinn's emissions model uses the best available data at the time of calculation.

Certain operational activities rely on estimated emission factors where direct measurement is not available.

Examples include:

- cleaning activities
- linen washing
- freight shipping

Movinn intends to refine these estimates over time as improved data becomes available.

12. Inventory Coverage

Movinn's current carbon footprint estimate is approximately:

140–160 tonnes CO₂e per year

This estimate includes emissions from energy consumption, transportation, operational services, and waste treatment.

Some Scope 3 categories related to upstream suppliers are currently estimated using industry averages due to limited supplier-specific data availability.

Movinn intends to improve supply chain data coverage in the future.

13. Reporting and Review

The carbon inventory is reviewed periodically as part of Movinn's ESG governance process.

Updates may occur when:

- new operational data becomes available
- improved emission factors are identified
- operational activities change

This methodology ensures transparency and consistency in Movinn's emissions reporting.