

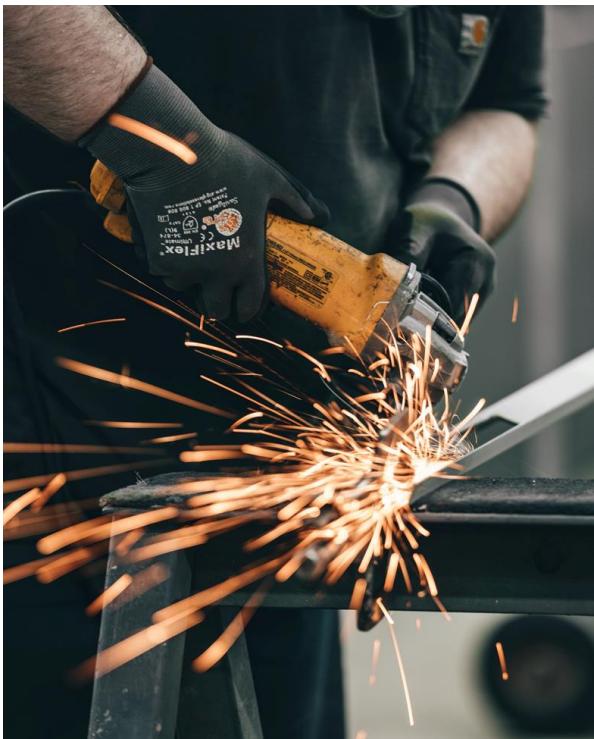
PRODAN



Climate Report

Scopes 1, 2 & 3 GHG emissions 2021

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Prodan A/S is a Danish company founded in 2010. Its main line of business includes manufacturing iron, steel and plastic products using a variety of methods.

Prodan merged with other similar companies in order to strengthen competitiveness, to ensure a localized production in Denmark, to be able to offer customers a broader range of processes and to become a total supplier within metal and plastic components.

Prodan is constantly trying to improve its environmental impact in order to become more and more sustainable through the years, via an environmentally oriented corporate culture and a targeted internal education effort.

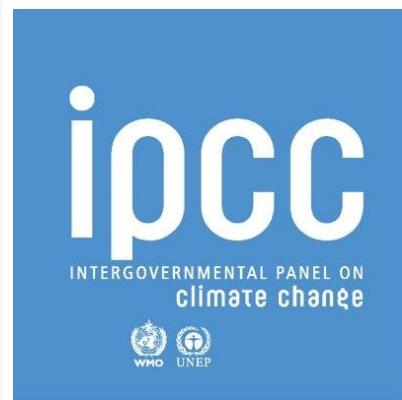
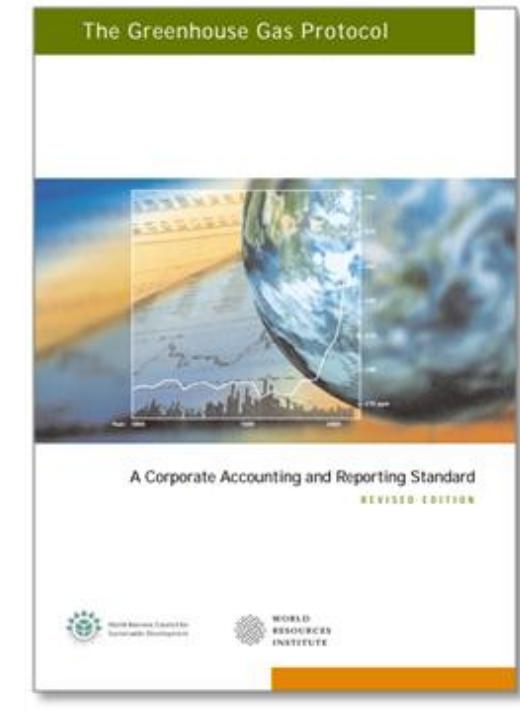
Procedures

Based on the performed procedures and the obtained primary data, nothing causes the authors of the present report to believe that the selected information for the 12 months period that ended on 31 December 2021, has not been prepared in accordance with ethical requirements and GHG regulations.

We applied the fundamental principles of Relevance, Consistency, Transparency, Accuracy and Completeness, the Danish Code for Research Integrity and our Business Ethics. We maintain an extensive and comprehensive system of collected data for quality control and other procedures regarding compliance with professional standards and ethical requirements. The presented work was performed by an independent team with experience in sustainability reporting.

The applied emission factors and the measurement techniques are as of 16 February 2023, while the primary data that Prodan is solely responsible for selecting and providing, are as of 31 December 2022.

The authors' responsibilities include the engagement to obtain the primary data, the calculation of Scope 1 and Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions according to the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol - A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard", the formation of an independent conclusion that is based on our scientific procedures and the obtained data and reporting the final results and conclusions to the board of directors of Prodan.



Prodan as a part of our changing planet

In order to guarantee products that are manufactured with the outmost care for the environment, Prodan is ISO 14001 certified.

In addition to this, Prodan wants to use electricity produced from renewable energy sources and at the same time reduce their CO₂ emissions. The company sets environmental goals with the reference to make continuously improvements.

Prodan tries to lower their impact on nature through:

- Constant focus on development of competences
- Optimization of production facilities
- Development of new methods
- A higher level of automation
- Optimization of process times

Prodan employees have collected large amounts of data to calculate their CO₂e emissions for the Scope 1, 2 & 3 analysis. This will assist Prodan to acquire a more holistic picture about the emissions in their entire value chain and to help them reduce their impact in future years.



An aerial photograph of the Arctic Ocean, showing numerous small, white sea ice floes scattered across the dark blue water. The sun is positioned in the upper right quadrant, its bright light reflecting off the surface of the ocean and creating a large, luminous area of white and yellow. The horizon is visible in the distance under a clear, light blue sky.

Climate Action



For example, 1 ton of CH₄ contributes as much as 28 tons of CO₂ in a 100-year horizon. N₂O is much more polluting and 1 ton of N₂O contributes as much as 265 tons of CO₂.

Greenhouse Gases

Greenhouse gases (GHG) are gases that trap heat in the atmosphere, as they can absorb and emit radiant energy in the thermal infrared range, causing what is known as the greenhouse effect.

Since 1750, the atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide was increased from 280 ppm to 419 ppm (2021). At the current rate, temperatures could increase by 2°C, which the United Nations' IPCC describes as the maximum limit to avoid "dangerous" levels by 2050.

Most of the man-made GHG emissions come from combustion of fossil fuels like oil, coal and natural gas, while significant contributions are added from fertilizer production, cement manufacturing, deforestation, as well as land use for the agri-food sector.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂): It is emitted through burning of fossil fuels, trees, solid waste and it is also the result of chemical reactions that occur during processes like cement manufacturing. Carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere, when it is absorbed by plants during the biological carbon cycle.

Methane (CH₄): It enters the atmosphere during the production and transport of fossil fuels. It is also emitted from livestock and other agricultural practices, as well as the decay of organic waste in

municipal landfills.

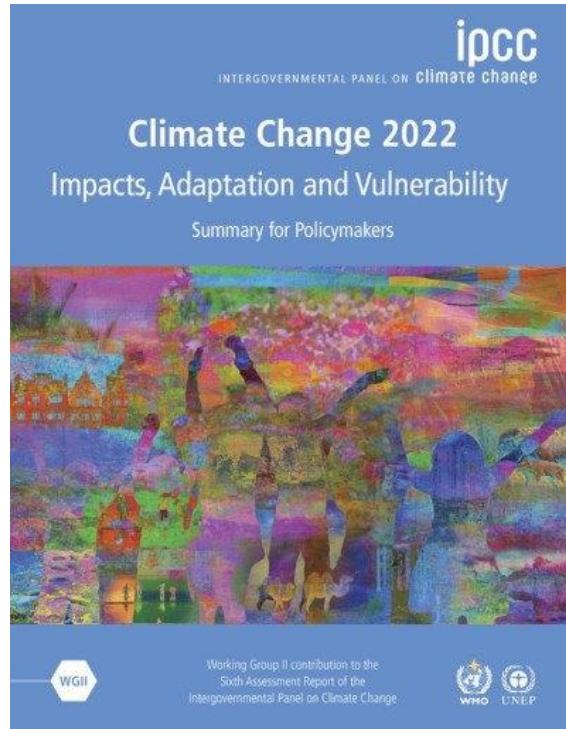
Nitrous oxide (N₂O): It is emitted during agricultural, land use, and industrial activities, like the combustion of fossil fuels and waste, as well as from wastewater treatment.

Fluorinated gases: These GHG are emitted from different commercial, industrial and household applications, especially from cooling processes. They are usually emitted in smaller amounts than the previously mentioned gases, however they are much more potent and more destructive towards the environment.

All GHG remain in the atmosphere for different periods of time, ranging from a few to thousands of years. Some of these gases are more effective than others at making the planet warmer and worsening the greenhouse effect.

Each GHG has a Global Warming Potential (GWP) that is assigned to it. GWP factors were developed to allow comparisons of the impact of different gases. More specifically, GWP measures how much energy the emissions of 1 ton of a gas will absorb over a certain period of time (usually 100 years), relative to the emissions of 1 ton of CO₂. To effectively calculate the carbon footprint, GWP is used to calculate the equivalents of CO₂ (CO₂ eq.) that a certain pollutant contributes.

IPCC Assessment Reports



The IPCC is now in its 6th assessment cycle, in which the 6th Assessment Report (AR6) is produced. This is done with contributions by its 3 Working Groups and a Synthesis Report, 3 Special Reports, and a refinement to its latest Methodology Report. Until the official and final publication of AR6, the IPCC AR5 provides an overview of the state of knowledge concerning the science of climate change.

Scientists have been observing changes in the Earth's climate in every region and across the whole climate system for the better part of the last century. Many of these changes are unprecedented in thousands, maybe hundreds of thousands of years. Worst news is that some of the changes already set in motion, like the continuous sea level rise, are irreversible over hundreds (or even thousands) of years.

Through improved observational datasets and our progress in scientific understanding, we have a much clearer picture of the past, present and future climate, which highlights our responsibility towards reducing human-caused GHG emissions.

Climate change can be limited through strong and sustained reductions in GHG emissions. The

advances in climate science, innovation and climate-friendly regulation can provide invaluable tools in the fight against global rising temperatures.

Utilizing the GHG Protocol establishes a comprehensive global standardized framework for measuring and managing GHG emissions from private & public sector operations and value chains. The protocol is necessary for consistent emissions reporting and for their effective management.

The GHG protocol clarifies that renewable energy sources, like solar and wind do not have GHG emissions associated with their generation. GHG like CH₄, N₂O and fugitive refrigerant gases have different GWP factors and they are expressed in CO₂ equivalents.

By calculating the GHG emissions, companies get a better understanding of which of their processes produce the largest carbon footprint and then they can try to effectively reduce it. Performing this process on an annual basis also offers a historical overview and can contribute towards setting more robust environmental and climate strategies.

The manufacturing environment has a significant impact on many sectors of the economy, on local jobs and quality of life. It requires vast amounts of resources and accounts for about 50 % of all extracted material. The built environment generates a significant amount of the annual global CO₂ emissions.

Companies like Prodan deal with a variety of metals and plastics as raw materials, which they process with heavy machinery. The extraction of these materials can have significant impact to the environment.

The methods used for the processing of materials, like welding and metal sheet processing, emit CO₂ in substantial amounts. Studies have shown that there are both direct and indirect CO₂ emissions, because of the large amount of energy that these processes require.

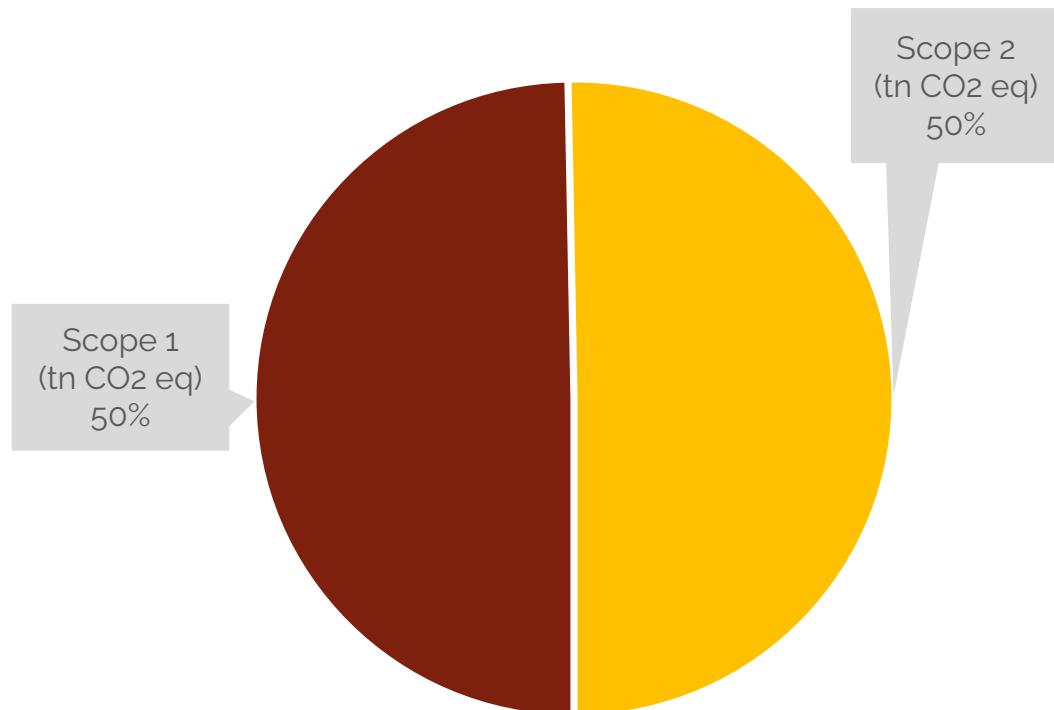
Such emissions from a company like Prodan are challenging to be reduced significantly, because of used materials and machinery. However, by reusing and recycling metals through circular production, the impacts can be reduced.

Prodan believes that the environment is important, whether we are talking about nature, work environment or consumption of resources. To ensure that their customers have products that are manufactured with care for the environment, they have been ISO 14001 certified. Also, Prodan has developed, implemented and maintained a robust environmental policy and each year, new environmental goals are set. As of today, Prodan has strived to provide natural lighting, minimal dust conditions and noise ratio in the production area, as well as an effective waste separation system.

Materials Industry

Climate Footprint

Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emissions



| Scope 1 (tonne CO ₂ eq) | Scope 2 (tonne CO ₂ eq) | Total (tonne CO ₂ eq) |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 260 | 264 | 524 |

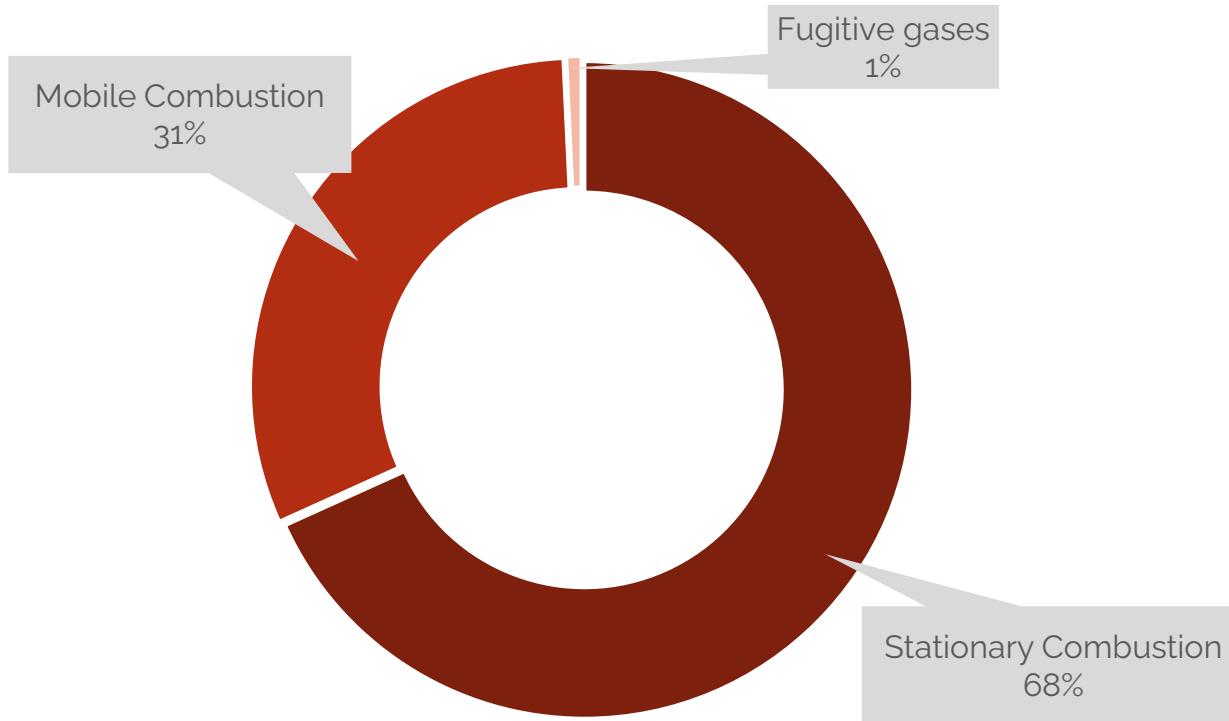
The total **Scope 1 & Scope 2** emissions of the investigated period (2021) were equal to **524 tonnes of CO₂ eq.**

Around **50%** of Scope 1 & 2 emissions were attributed to **the Scope 1 subcategory** (direct emissions), while the other **50% was registered under Scope 2 GHG emissions** (electricity). All of the Scope 2 GHG emissions were attributed to the production of Prodan's purchased electricity. This amounts to a total of 264 tonnes of CO₂ eq.

In total, **1.894.853 kWh of electricity** were purchased from the energy company Nordlys

The majority of Prodan's emissions arise from the use of electricity and from the use of natural gas for heating.

Scope 1 GHG Emissions



Scope 1 GHG accounted for a significant share of Prodan's direct emissions. Most were attributed to the **emissions** that occur from stationary and mobile combustions. **Company vehicles**, which are operated mostly with diesel, as well as gasoline produced a total of **81 tonnes of CO₂ eq.**

Stationary combustion is related to the process of using natural gas for heating purposes and it resulted to a total of **178 tonnes of CO₂ eq.**

The **emissions from the use of refrigerant and other gases**, were minor when compared with the rest of Scope 1 emissions with a total of **2 tonnes of CO₂ eq.** These fugitive gases are known to be damaging to the environment and in the present case, they mostly included emissions from the internal operations of Prodan, using welding gases like "Secure", which are not as damaging as refrigerants.



Scope 3 GHG Emissions

Out of the 18.700 companies that report their emissions at CDP, only 3.317 publicly disclosed their Scope 3 emissions. Also, it is noteworthy that out of the 15 Scope 3 subcategories, the average company reported on 6 of those 15 categories.

Prodan showed great climate leadership was able to **calculate 12 out of the 15 Scope 3 subcategories**. Prodan can now reduce its indirect emissions by measuring and managing most subcategories of Scope 3.

| Scope 3 | Total GHG emissions (kg CO2e) | Data used | Methodology |
|---|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Scope 3 Upstream GHG emissions (kg CO2e) | 4.797.898 | | |
| 1. Purchased goods and services | 4.610.679 | Invoices from 3 biggest suppliers | Average-data method |
| 2. Capital goods | - | Not calculated | Not applicable |
| 3. Fuel- and energy-related activities | 124.361 | | |
| Upstream emissions of purchased fuels | 13.594 | Used fuels (receipts & invoices) | Average-data method |
| Upstream emissions of purchased electricity | 94.963 | Used electricity (receipts & invoices) | Average-data method |
| Transmission and distribution (T&D) losses | 15.803 | Used electricity (receipts & invoices) | Average-data method |
| Generation of purchased electricity that is sold to end users | 0 | No production of electricity | Not applicable |
| 4. Upstream transportation and distribution | 10.353 | Distance-based and weight-based data | Distance-based method & supplier's fuel-based method |
| 5. Waste generated in operations | 24.288 | Data collected from own operations | Waste-type specific method |
| 6. Business travel | 0 | No business travel | Not applicable |
| 7. Employee commuting | 28.219 | Questionnaire to employees | Distance-based method |
| 8. Upstream leased assets | 0 | No leased assets | Not applicable |
| Scope 3 Downstream GHG emissions (kg CO2e) | 147.963 | | |
| 9. Downstream transportation and distribution | - | Not calculated | Not applicable |
| 10. Processing of sold products | = | Not calculated | Not applicable |
| 11. Use of sold products | 0 | No Scope 1&2 emissions from use of sold products | Not applicable |
| 12. End-of-life treatment of sold products | 147.963 | Estimated according to the sold goods | Average-data method |
| 13. Downstream leased assets | 0 | No leased assets | Not applicable |
| 14. Franchises | 0 | No franchises | Not applicable |
| 15. Investments | 0 | No investments | Not applicable |

Upstream Emissions

Purchased goods and services: All upstream (i.e., cradle-to-gate) emissions from the production of products purchased by Prodan in 2021 were included. Prodan accounted for all purchased goods (tangible products) from their 3 largest suppliers. The average data method was used for all purchased goods, where their mass was multiplied by their relevant secondary (industry average) emission factor. This subcategory is responsible for more than 93% of Prodan's Scope 3 emissions. This is natural as Prodan purchases thousands of tonnes of building materials, that need significant amounts of primary resources and energy to be produced.

In the future, it is recommended to ask for environmental data from suppliers and to investigate if certain products have lower emissions than the industry's average, for reducing the environmental footprint as well as improving the data quality for the Scope 3 emissions calculations.

Capital goods: This subcategory was not calculated.

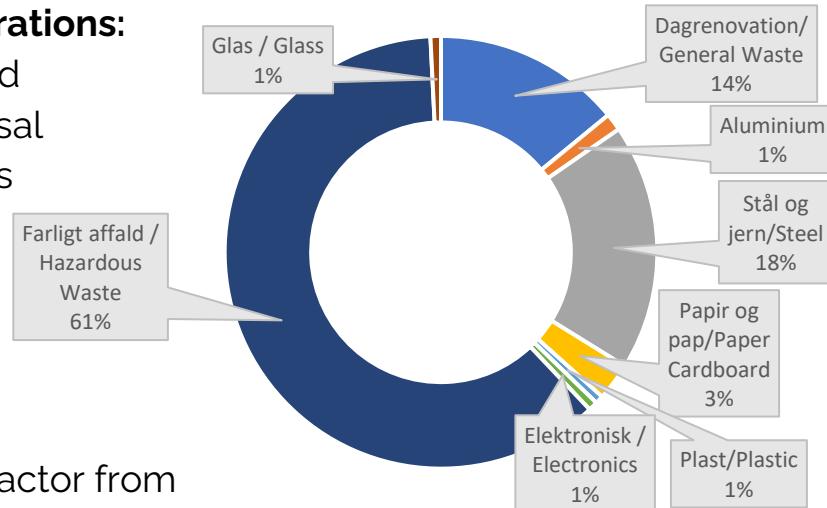
Employee commuting: This subcategory included the emissions generated from employee commutes between the workplace and home. At Prodan around 82% of the commutes took place via car. The rest was conducted by cycling and others were using both means of transportation. The emission factors used for this distance-based method were from EEA and TUMI.



Upstream Emissions

Waste generated in operations:

This subcategory included emissions from the disposal And treatment of all types of wastes that were produced or left from the production process. It was assumed that 5% of the total waste ended up in a landfill (emission factor from Exiobase – waste-type specific method), while the rest was reused, recycled or combusted for energy.



Upstream leased assets: No products were leased and operated from third-parties.

Business travel: This subcategory includes emissions that were generated from on-road transportation via rented vehicles on business trips or flights. There was no business travel for Prodan in 2021.

Fuel and energy-related activities: The upstream emissions of purchased fuels included the emissions related to the extraction, production, and transportation of fuels (601 g CO₂e per liter of fuel). The upstream emissions of purchased electricity were calculated via the 2021 Miljødeklaration of Energinet, which estimated that the upstream emissions of purchased electricity should include 50 grams of CO₂e per kWh for the extraction, production and transportation. The transmission and distribution (T&D) losses account for an additional 6% compared to the Scope 2 electricity emissions (Worldbank 2014). Finally, there are no emissions associated with the generation of sold electricity, as Prodan did not produce any.

Transportation Emissions

Upstream & Downstream

Upstream transportation & distribution: All deliveries to Prodan facilities **from third parties** were included in the calculation of the upstream transportation footprint. All tonne-kilometers of the delivered products were multiplied by the most recent average emission factor of EEA for on-road transportation (European Environmental Agency) (distance-based method).

Downstream transportation & distribution: There were no data for deliveries from Prodan, therefore the emissions from downstream transportation and distribution were not calculated.

| Upstream | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Deliveries | 28 |
| Average tkm | 2,665 |
| Total tkm | 74,054 |
| Total tonnes CO ₂ eq | 10.35 |



Downstream Emissions

Processing of sold products: This subcategory includes emissions from processing of sold intermediate products by third parties after sale by Prodan. Intermediate products require further processing, transformation, or inclusion in another product before use. Emissions from processing occur before the use by the end consumer and they should be allocated to the intermediate product. This subcategory was not calculated, as it was very challenging to collect sufficient data to calculate the emissions that occur from painting or coating Prodan's products.

Use of sold products: Prodan's Scope 3 emissions from the use of sold products include Scopes 1 & 2 emissions of end users. End users include both consumers and business customers that use final products. No direct emissions could be attributed to any of Prodan's products.

End-of-life treatment of sold products: The emissions of the disposal and treatment of waste generated by the sold products at

the end of their life cycle was calculated in relation to the purchased goods and services. A report from the Columbia Engineering included 1.100 products from the CDP database and calculated that 3% of the cradle-to-grave emissions from construction and commercial materials are attributed to the end-of-life treatment. Subsequently, 3% of the purchased goods (not services) emissions were considered as end-of-life emissions. This number might vary, as the waste management system of Denmark, where most of Prodan's products are sold, is much eco-friendlier than the average waste management system of the rest of the world.

Leased assets: No products were leased to or were operated by third-parties.

Franchises: Prodan does not have any franchises.

Investments: Prodan does not have any active investments.

Total GHG emissions

The **total emissions** that were generated in the entire value chain of Prodan (excluding the processing of sold products) were equal to **5.470 tonnes of CO₂ eq**. Out of those, Scopes 1 & 2 resulted to 260 and 264 tonnes of CO₂ eq, respectively. **Scope 3** on the other hand, **contributed 90% of the total emissions**. The GHG emissions of Scope 3 are elevated, due to the **high volume of purchased and sold goods**. Subsequently, **the end-of-life treatment for these products was the second most polluting subcategory**.

There are several ways to **reduce the climate impact of Prodan**, both directly and in the rest of the value chain. Direct emissions can be reduced by **the replacement of the company car-fleet with electric vehicles**. This could potentially eliminate all mobile combustion emissions, but it will inadvertently increase the Scope 2 electricity emissions. This trade-off, however, will be worth it, due to the low emission factor of the Danish electricity network. It is also advisable to **replace the natural-gas heating to district heating**. **Prodan plans to make this exchange in the following years**. This is further encouraged as the current geopolitical situation has made natural gas a risky choice in terms of energy and financial security. These measures could almost eliminate all direct emissions of Prodan.

Moreover, **significant emissions were** generated by the upstream **transportation**. Today, logistic and transportation companies have started to offer environmental data on the emissions of each delivery, resulting to very detailed and precise calculations. When a transportation company does not offer this information, a generic EU emission factor is assigned for road transportation for each delivery. This factor does not reflect the actual emissions, as several of the transportation vehicles operated in cities are now electric, resulting to lower emissions.

Last but certainly not least, the **emissions of the purchased goods need to be considered**. This subcategory accounted for more than **84% of the total emissions** of Prodan. Primary materials and resources required multiple extraction, processing and transportation operations resulting to significant emissions per weight of purchased goods. As an example, the average emission factor for a hot-rolled steel plate is 2,71 kg of CO₂ eq per kg of material. To reduce the impact of the different materials, it is recommended to look for suppliers that have calculated their product-specific emission factors, and to purchase products that generate lower emissions than the industry's average.



Appendix

Greenhouse Gas Protocol

A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard

The present analysis was performed in accordance with the GHG Protocol. The GHG protocol is an international multistakeholder partnership of businesses, NGOs, governments and others convened by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the World Resources Institute. The present analysis is performed on a corporate level.

The guidelines of the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Corporate Standard), which outline a standard set of accounting and reporting rules for developing corporate inventories, were used. The Corporate Standard identifies and categorizes the emissions from all operations that comprise an organization (Scope 1 & 2). Building from the Corporate Standard, the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain was followed for compiling the emissions of Scope 3. The Accounting and Reporting Standard provides additional requirements and guidance on developing comprehensive inventories of other indirect (Scope 3) emissions.

The present report on the GHG inventory of Prodan is based on the following principles:

Relevance: The authors in collaboration with Prodan tried to ensure that the inventory appropriately reflects the GHG emissions of the company and serves the decision-making needs of users—both internal and external to the company.

Consistency: The authors use consistent methodologies and emission factors from IPCC, EEA, EPA and/or according to the GHG protocol. This allows a meaningful performance tracking of emissions over time. In future reports the authors aim to transparently document any changes to the data, inventory boundary, methods, or any other relevant factors.

Transparency: To address all relevant issues in a factual and coherent manner, the authors disclose any relevant assumptions and make appropriate references to the accounting and calculation methodologies and data sources used.

Accuracy: To ensure that the quantification of GHG emissions is systematically neither over nor under actual emissions, as far as can be judged, the authors tried to reduce the uncertainties as far as practicable. The integrity and accuracy of the reported information will allow Prodan to make decisions with reasonable confidence as to the integrity of the reported information.

Completeness: The authors in collaboration with Prodan tried to account for and report on all GHG emission sources and activities within the inventory boundary.



**GREENHOUSE
GAS PROTOCOL**

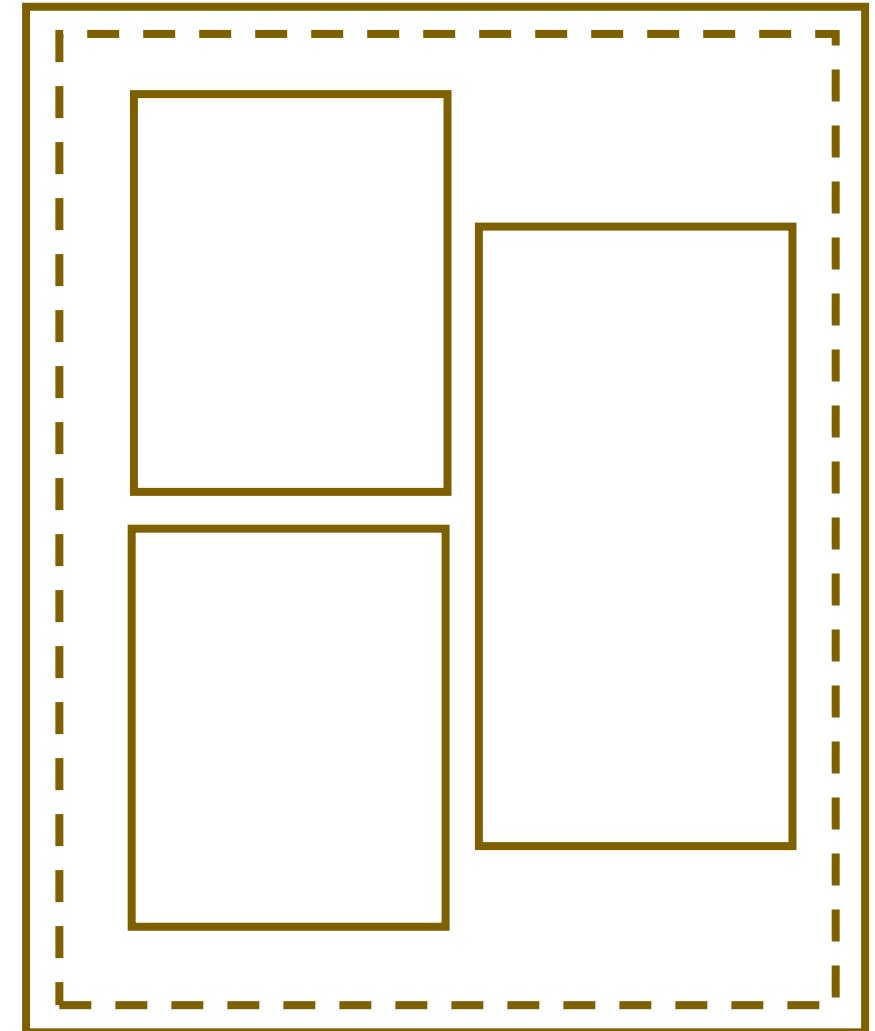
Boundaries

Inventory boundaries determine which business operations and emissions will be accounted for in a company's GHG inventory.

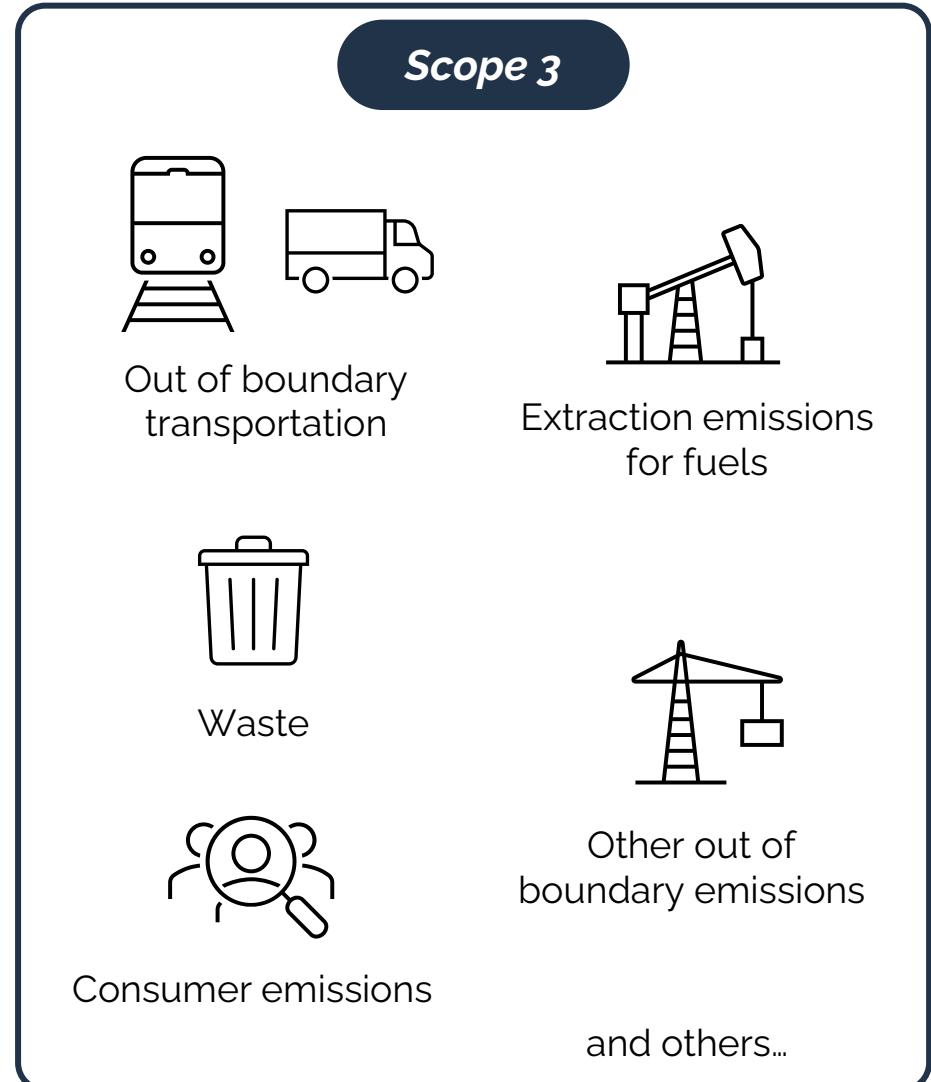
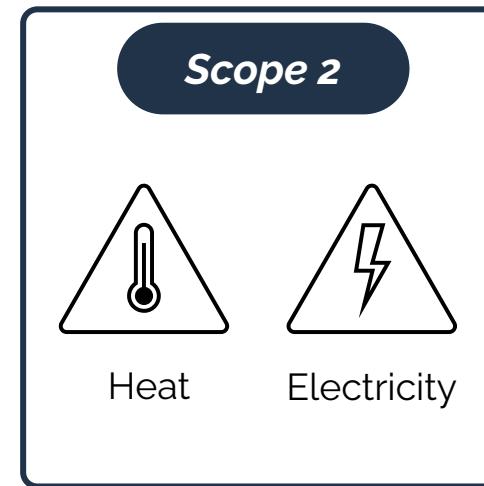
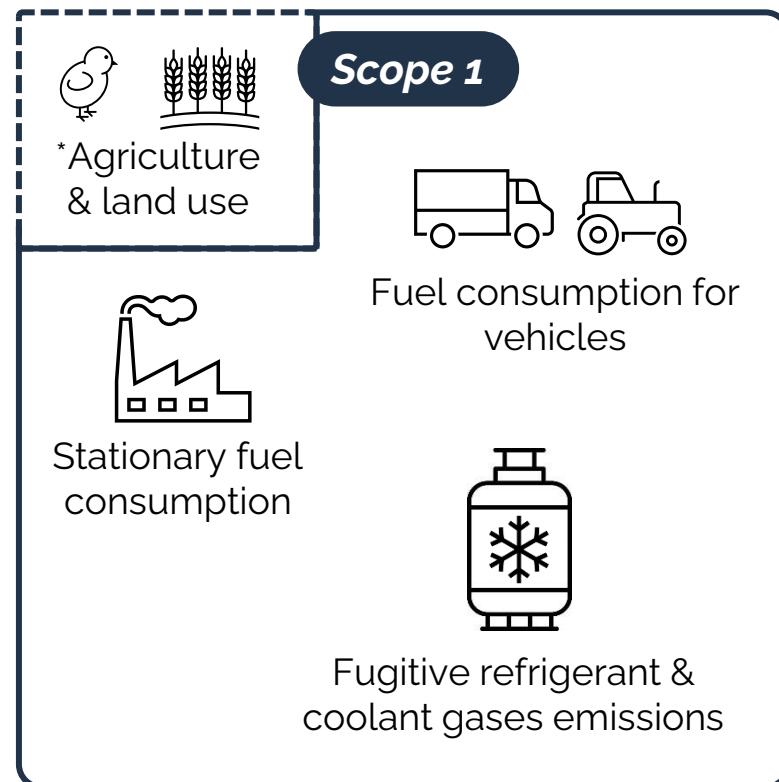
Organizational boundaries are generally high-level boundaries that determine which of the business operations and facilities are part of the GHG inventory. Due to differences in local legislation and organizational structures, each company's organizational boundaries may vary.

According to the GHG Protocol there are three approaches for developing organizational boundaries — the Equity Share, the Operational Control and the Financial Control Approach. Since Prodan has the full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies, the Operational Control approach is used. This means that Prodan accounts for 100 percent of emissions from operations over which it has operational control of.

Therefore, the boundaries of Prodan include all operations that arise from their administration building in Randers, Denmark.



Scopes 1, 2 & 3



*GHG Protocol for Agricultural Guidance

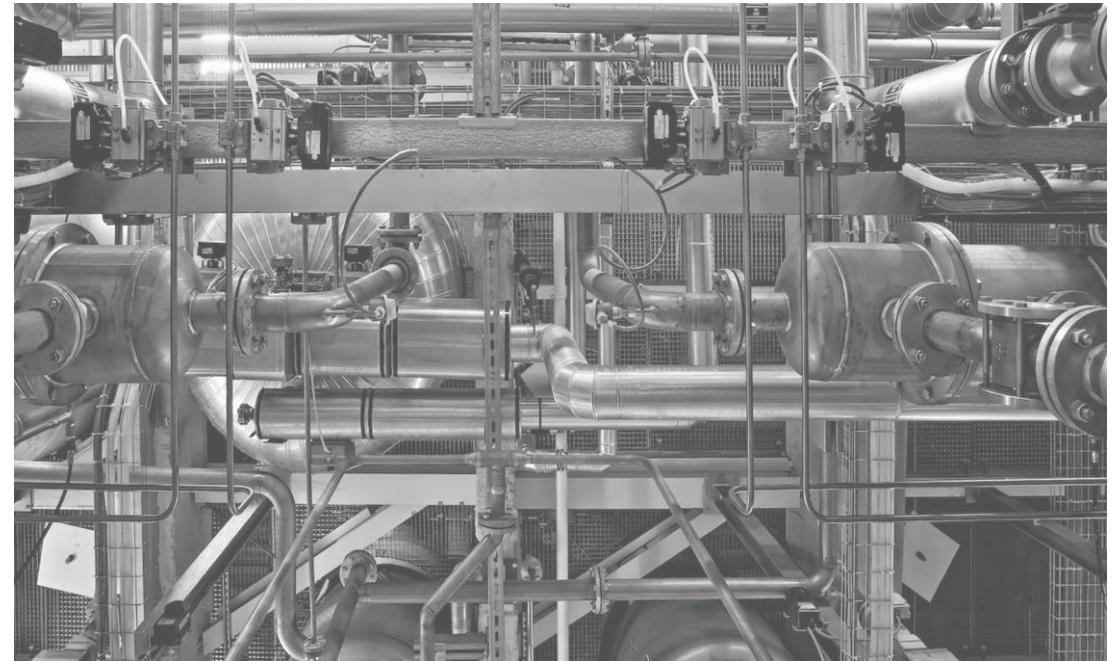
Scopes 1 & 2

The operational boundaries are defined by the 3 Scopes, which categorize the emissions resulting either directly or indirectly from Prodan's operations and activities. Each Scope is explained briefly:

Scope 1 includes direct emissions that occur from sources owned or controlled by the company. In the metal industry, most Scope 1 emissions are from stationary combustion. According to the GHG Corporate Protocol, mobile emissions, stationary emissions, and process emissions and refrigerant fugitive gases are counted as Scope 1 if the company owns or controls the activities or equipment associated with the emissions. In the case of Prodan that includes:

- Cars, trucks, forklifts, other machinery and mobile equipment (mobile combustion subcategory)
- Boilers, generators, engines, incinerators and process heaters, as well as Mepran and acetylene combustion (stationary emissions)
- Fugitive refrigerant gases, coolants and other GHG, like CO₂ from the "Secure" gases

Scope 2 includes indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy. The emissions resulting from the production of grid **electricity** are accounted for under Scope 2, either if they are location based (national



grid) or market based (private energy suppliers). Moreover, the emissions that are associated with energy for **heating, cooling and steam operations** also fall under Scope 2.

Finally, indirect emissions that are a result of an organization's operations but are not owned or controlled by the company fall under **Scope 3**.

Scope 3

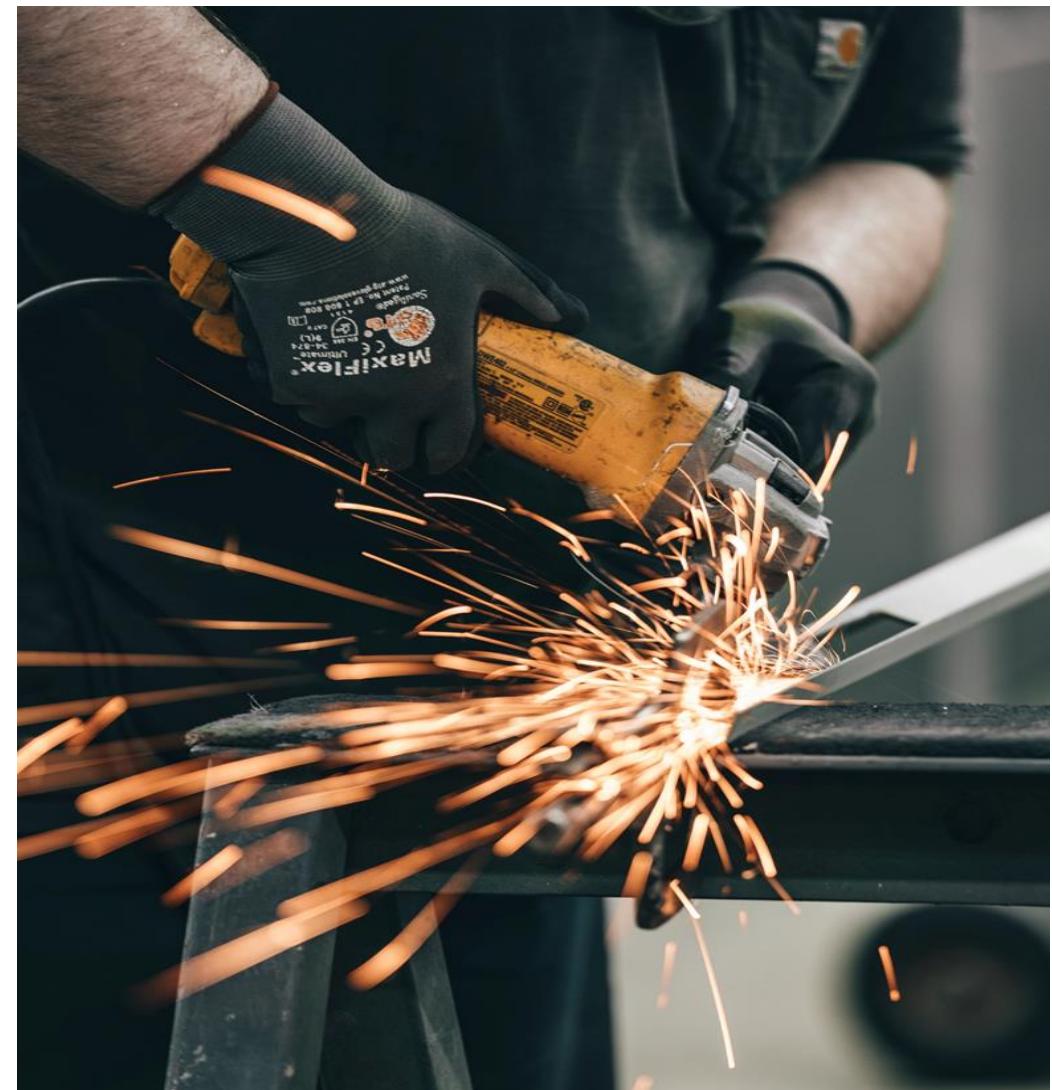
Prodan **takes responsibility for customers and suppliers** and calculates its emissions beyond its value chain. The 15 categories in Scope 3 provide a systematic framework to measure, manage, and reduce emissions that arise outside of Prodan's operation.

The developed methodology will act as a guideline for the future and will be implemented to reduce the indirect environmental impact of Prodan.

To secure that future business decisions and partnerships will **reflect the sustainability standards of Prodan**, all actions and activities are going to be measured through transparent metrics.

Out of the 18.700 companies that report their emissions at CDP, only 3.317 publicly disclosed their Scope 3 emissions.

Prodan **shows great climate initiative on a leadership level and managed to fully report on 12 out of the 15 Scope 3 subcategories**.



Scope 3 - Upstream

The indirect emissions that are related to Prodan's suppliers, from the purchased **primary materials** and goods that **flow into** the company to the services that Prodan utilizes are known as **upstream emissions**. These eight upstream emission subcategories are described below (according to the GHG Protocol):

Purchased goods and services: This subcategory includes all upstream emissions from the production of all purchased goods and services.

Capital goods: This subcategory includes all emissions from the production of purchased capital goods.

Fuel and energy-related activities: This subcategory includes emissions from fuel and energy-related purchased products or services (electricity, heat, fuels) that aren't covered in Scopes 1 and 2. These emissions are further split to upstream emissions of purchased fuels & electricity, to transmission and distribution (T&D) losses and to the generation of sold electricity by the reporting company.

Upstream transportation and distribution: This subcategory includes emissions that are generated from third-party distribution and transportation services for delivering purchased goods to Prodan.

Waste generated in operations: This subcategory includes emissions from the disposal and treatment of the waste generated by Prodan's operations.

Business travel: This subcategory includes emissions that were generated from employee transportation for business-related activities in rented third-party operated vehicles (vehicles, airplane, train, boat, etc.).

Employee commuting: This subcategory includes the emissions generated from employee commutes between the workplace and home.

Upstream leased assets: This subcategory includes emissions from the operation of assets that Prodan leases. This can include leased cars or leased heavy machinery and equipment.

Scope 3 - Downstream

On the other hand, the emissions that are related to **customers**, from the **selling & distribution of goods and services** to their **processing, use, and end-of-life** stages are known as **downstream emissions**. Each of the seven downstream emissions subcategories are described according to the GHG Protocol, below:

Downstream transportation and distribution: This subcategory includes emissions that are created from transporting and distributing Prodan's sold products in vehicles that aren't controlled or owned by Prodan.

Processing of sold products: This subcategory includes emissions that are generated, when third parties further process the sold intermediate products after the point of the sale. Thus, intermediate products are goods that are further processed before end use.

Use of sold products: This subcategory encompasses Scopes 1 & 2 emissions created from the use of sold services and goods.

End-of-life treatment of sold products: This subcategory includes emissions from the disposal and treatment of waste generated by the sold products at the end of their life cycle.

Downstream leased assets: This subcategory includes the generated emissions from the use and operation of owned assets leased to third parties that aren't included in Scopes 1 or 2.

Franchises: This subcategory includes emissions from the operations of franchises. This subcategory is applicable for franchisors and it should include Scope 1 and 2 emissions from franchisees.

Investments: The final subcategory includes investment emissions, that are also referred to as financed emissions. This category is mostly relevant for financial institutions and to organizations that provide financial services

Appendix - Sources

Bibliography

- Prodan company and building/material sources
- GHG protocol for corporate accounting
- Scope 3 GHG protocol
- IPCC AR5

Scopes 1 & 2:

- IPCC AR5, unless otherwise mentioned.
- Electricity intensity Denmark: [Energinet](#)

Scope 3:

- Exiobase 3, monetary
- Ecoinvent 3.3
- EPA-GOV
- WINIPEG-GOV
- Green product database
- Product-specific EPDs (Starck group, Davidsen AS, Dansand)
- Miljødeklaration, Energinet
- EEA
- TUMI