NIELS BROCK

UDDANNELSE SIDEN 1881

KLIMAREGNSKAB 2025

Key figures for the organization

588	8,004	39,060 m²
Employees	Students	Building area

Udledning af CO_2

Scope	2025	2024
Scope 1	Ot	Ot
Scope 2	191.2 t	138.3 t
Scope 3	7,001 t	7,211.2 t

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1 Introduction

The green transition as part of Niels Brock's DNA

At Niels Brock, the green transition is not merely an ambition, but an integral part of our identity and daily practices. With approximately 8,000 students and employees, we have a special responsibility to serve as a role model in the work toward sustainability. That is why we prioritize the green transition highly—both as an educational institution and as a workplace.

Changed legislation – unchanged ambitions

The regulatory framework for sustainability reporting is undergoing significant changes in recent years. The European Commission has adopted new legislation through the so-called Omnibus Regulation, which amends the existing rules under the CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive) and ESG reporting (Environmental, Social, Governance). Among other things, the changes involve a shift away from a primarily compliance-based approach toward a more strategic and value-creating approach to sustainability.

The Omnibus Regulation also brings about changes in which organizations are directly covered by the legislation. Going forward, Niels Brock will no longer be among the institutions directly covered. However, this does not alter the school's ambitions. Niels Brock will continue its work on developing and reporting comprehensive ESG- and CSRD-based financial statements. The purpose is both to track and document our own development and to serve as a concrete and practical example for our students.

However, the announced legislative changes mean that the full CSRD financial statements and the planned double materiality analysis cannot be presented alongside the 2025 annual financial statements as originally planned. Management has determined that it is not appropriate to complete this work until the final regulatory framework is in place.

Work on double materiality

As part of the decision to operate in accordance with the principles of CSRD legislation, Niels Brock's Sustainability Committee launched a project in December 2024 to conduct a materiality analysis. The analysis was originally scheduled to be completed in the summer of 2025, but the work has been delayed due to changes in EU legislation.

Status of the CO_2 accounting

Since the publication of the latest ESG report, Niels Brock has gained a significantly better overview of the institution's total CO_2 emissions across all three scopes. The work is not yet fully completed—particularly with regard to employee transportation—but the data set is now significantly more comprehensive than before.

At the same time, the work has made it clear that it is difficult to compare current emissions with the original target of a 50% reduction in CO_2 emissions by 2030 compared to 2016 levels. This is due to a lack of access to reliable data from 2016.

As a result, Niels Brock has adjusted the targets, not to lower the level of ambition, but to ensure a more realistic and measurable baseline. Going forward, the institution's CO_2 targets will be based on data from 2024, when valid and consistent data will be available. For electricity, water, and heating, comparisons with the original 2016 targets will continue to be used, as sufficiently precise data can be collected for these areas.

The purpose of the reporting

The purpose of reporting ESG key figures and CO_2 accounting is to:

- document Niels Brock's work on sustainability
- create openness and transparency regarding the institution's climate and sustainability efforts
- identify areas for action that can serve as the basis for new action plans and improvement initiatives.

2 ESG Key Figures

The ESG and climate report shows several positive trends, which are presented in the following sections. Although developments in several areas are moving in a positive direction, there are still areas where further efforts are needed. This is precisely a central purpose of the report: to provide insight into both progress and challenges so that the institution can prioritize its efforts most appropriately.

For the first time, covering all CO_2 scopes

For the first time, the report includes data for all three CO_2 scopes. At the same time, previous figures have been retroactively adjusted so that they are based on the latest and most valid data for both 2024 and 2025. This provides a more accurate picture of the institution's total emissions and improves the ability to track trends over time.

A dynamic and practice-oriented approach

Working with ESG data is not a static process, but an ongoing, learning-based development. Methods, data sources, and indicators are continuously improved as new knowledge is gained and the data foundation is strengthened.

Therefore, the ESG key figures are continuously expanded and adjusted. In recent years, more student-related data has been included, and new and more precise data sources have been used, particularly in relation to pay gaps and CO_2 calculations.

The key figures in the report cover the period 2022–2025, for which comparable data is available.

Konsido as a calculation tool

To calculate CO_2 emissions, Niels Brock uses the Konsido system (konsido.dk). Going forward, the calculations in the reporting will be based on this system.

As a result, the figures for 2024 have been adjusted to align with Konsido's calculations. This may result in discrepancies compared to the figures presented in the 2024 ESG report.

This also illustrates that climate accounting is not a static or completely precise discipline, but a dynamic process in which new knowledge and improved data sources continuously contribute to more accurate calculations.

Focus on trends rather than absolute figures

When working with climate data, it is often the trend over time that is the most important indicator. What matters, therefore, is not necessarily the exact CO_2 figure for, say, electricity consumption, but rather the documented direction of the trend.

By systematically tracking data over time, Niels Brock can identify where the institution is making progress and where greater focus is needed to achieve its long-term sustainability goals.

2.1 Environmental - Environmental Data

What	ESG Key Metrics				Note
	2025	2024	2023	2022	
CO_2 Absolute Scope 1 emissions	0	0	0	0	
CO_2, Absolute Scope 2 emissions (tons)	138	191	175	221	Purchases green electricity, so only heating
CO_2, Absolute Scope 3 emissions (tons)[1]	7,001	7,020	N/A	N/A	Scope 3 not calculated in 2022 and 2023
Total CO_2 (tons)	7,139	7,211	175	202	Including study trips
CO_2, total relative to revenue (kilograms)	10	12	N/A	N/A	
CO_2, study trips[2] (Scope 3) (tons)	336	575	905	N/A	35 study trips 2025 41 study trips in 2024 37 study trips 2023
Energy consumption (megawatts)	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.9	
Energy intensity (watts)	7.5	8.8	11	10	Total energy consumption relative to net revenue
Share of renewable energy	17%	17%	19%	14	Share of renewable energy Relative to total energy consumption
Water consumption (million liters)	15.4	8.4	7.6	7.7	
Water consumption (liters) per person per day	9.0	5.6	6.3	7.4	
Total waste management of hazardous waste (kg)	142	0	1,802	0	2023 destruction of hand sanitizer
Waste management – proportion of recyclable waste	16%	19%	15%	10%	2022 target 15% 2023 target 20% 2024 target 25% 2025 target: 50%

[1] This figure is subject to change, as it may be lower due to an incorrect emission factor for books

[2] Study trips are included in the total CO_2 consumption under Scope 3

2.2 Social - Social data

Whenever Men/Women are mentioned, the figure is given as a percentage, unless otherwise stated

What	ESG Key Figures				Note
	2025	2024	2023	2022	
Sick leave excluding sick children (days per FTE)	8.6	9.0	8.9	9.4	Benchmark for all vocational schools 2024 10.8 2025 9.6
Workplace accidents	2	2	1	1	
Employee turnover	8.7	8.3	10.3	17.4	Benchmark for all vocational schools 2024 13.1% 2025 12.7%
Employee satisfaction	85%	86%	86%	81	*Employees responded "to a very high degree" or "to a high degree" to the question of whether they enjoyed their work*
Gender diversity in the organization (M/F)	49/51	49/51	50/50	48/52	
Age distribution Men	<20: 0.3% 20–29: 4.7% 30–39: 23.3% 40–49: 22% 50–59: 29.7% 60–69: 18% >69: 2%	<20: 0% 20–29: 5.07% 30–39: 24.16% 40–49: 20.44% 50–59: 31.62% 60–69: 17.11% >69: 1.6%			Benchmark for all vocational schools 2024, <20: 0.12% 20–29: 4.09% 30–39: 18.00% 40–49: 24.92% 50–59: 31.84% 60–69: 20.31% >69: 0.72%
Age distribution Women	<20: 0% 20–29: 6.6% 30–39: 23.9% 40–49: 25.9% 50–59: 27.7% 60–69: 15.6% >69: 0.3%	<20: 0.28% 20–29: 5.61% 30–39: 24.21% 40–49: 27.52% 50–59: 27.05% 60–69: 15.33% >69: 0%			Benchmark for all vocational schools 2024, <20: 0.12% 20–29: 4.74% 30–39: 19.87% 40–49: 27.00% 50–59: 33.56% 60–69: 14.52% >69: 0.19%
Gender pay gap **Women earn less annually, including pension, than men (regardless of position)**	7,751 DKK	9,110 DKK	N/A	N/A	
Percentage of positions under special terms % of the workforce (M/F) - **Flex** - **Senior scheme**[3] - **Childcare leave**	Flex (1.7%) 10/90 Senior (2.2%) 62/38 Child discount (5.5%) 47/53	Flex (2.0%) 12/88 Senior (N/A) 100/0 Child discount (N/A) 45/55	Flex (2.3%)	Flex (2.0%)	Policy target 3.5% by 2025

[3] Including both state and local schemes

What	ESG Key Figures				Note
	2025	2024	2023	2022	
Student satisfaction EUX (GF and SF)	79%	82%	78%	76%	Students responded "strongly agree" or "somewhat agree" to the statement "I enjoy school" See Response Insight
Student satisfaction HHX	84%	81%	79%	79%	Students responded "strongly agree" or "somewhat agree" to the statement "I am happy to go to school" See Response Insight
Gender diversity in EUD/EUX All classes (M/F)	71/29	70/30	45/35	55/45	Calculated at the start of the academic year
Gender diversity HHX (M/F)	62/38	63/37	59/41	60/40	Calculated at the start of the academic year
Gender diversity International department (M/F)	49/51	53/47	64/36	56/44	Calculated at the start of the academic year
HHX students in special support programs (M/F)	14.6% 48/52	13.8% 49/51			School year 2024/25 All upper secondary programs [12%4]
EUX students in special support schemes (M/F)	24.9% 64/36	17.2% 47/53			15% EUD as [a whole5]
Students (main program) at special support programs (M/F)	9.3% 19/81	11.2 5/95			

[4]https://www.ft.dk/samling/20231/almdel/buu/spm/363/svar/2070249/2909318.pdf

[5]https://www.ft.dk/samling/20231/almdel/buu/spm/363/svar/2070249/2909318.pdf

2.3 Governance – management data

What	ESG Key Figures				Comment
	2025	2024	2023	2022	
Gender diversity at Niels Brock's Board of Directors M/F	64/36	64/36	50/50	64/36	
Gender diversity in the executive board M/F	0/100	0/100	0/100	0/100	
Gender diversity in senior management (M/F) (strategic management)	38/62	33/67	40/70	20/80	
Gender diversity in the rest of management M/F (excluding the O-group)	33/67	30/70	38/62	38/62	
Pay gap between executives and employees: number of times higher than the median wage	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	

3 Review of ESG Key Figures

3.1 Environmental data

Overall, the environmental data show a decrease in Niels Brock's total CO_2 emissions, which is a positive development in relation to the institution's efforts to reduce its carbon footprint.

CO_2 emissions

	2025	2024
Scope 1	0 t	0
Scope 2	191 t	138 t
Scope 3	7,001 t	7,211 t

However, this trend masks variations across individual areas. In some areas, consumption has decreased, while other indicators show increases. For example, water consumption rose during the period, while savings were achieved in other areas.

In the 2023 ESG report, Niels Brock included data from study trips for the first time as part of the school's ESG key figures. The analysis showed even then that the mode of transportation has a significant impact on CO_2 emissions. Against this backdrop, the school has worked purposefully to replace air travel with bus trips wherever possible.
The figures in this report indicate that this change is helping to reduce emissions from study trips, and we are pleased to be able to report all Scope 3 emissions this year as well.

3.2 Social – Social Conditions

The social key figures generally show a stable and positive trend.

The organization continues to have a nearly equal gender distribution, and the age composition reflects an appropriate balance between younger and more experienced employees. The relatively low proportion of employees in the 20–29 age group is considered to be expected for an educational institution where the majority of employees are instructors with advanced degrees.

Employee satisfaction remains at a high level. At the same time, stable employee turnover and moderate absenteeism due to illness generally indicate good well-being among employees.
Two workplace accidents were reported during the year. Both incidents were minor in nature, but our goal remains to completely eliminate workplace accidents.

Wage differences and employees on special terms

A pay gap between men and women continues to exist. The data basis for the calculation has been continuously developed, and starting with last year's report, the government's Pay Overview is used as the primary data source rather than internal data. This provides a more comparable basis, but also means that data from before 2024 cannot be directly compared.

The pay gap is primarily attributed to differences in job functions and seniority-based allowances among academic staff. Based on this, the gap is not considered to reflect gender discrimination.

The largest pay gap is found in the group of specialized workers, which includes, among others, school attendants and cleaning staff. In this group, the gender distribution is skewed, as the janitorial role is staffed exclusively by men with a background in manual labor, while the cleaning staff consists primarily of women. This difference in roles and pay levels is also considered to be the explanation for the pay gap.

Table 1: Data from loenoverblik.dk

Job function	Index[6]
Lawyers/economists	101
Master's degree	101
Civil servant-like	103
Clerks	113
Specialized workers, etc.	87
Managers	103

In 2024, Niels Brock included data on employees hired under special terms in its ESG reporting for the first time. The report covers statutory schemes, including flex jobs. Currently, 1.7% of employees are employed under such schemes. In addition, there are individuals in job trials or company internships who are not included in the report.

([6]) Index 100 represents men; a figure above 100 means that women earn more than men

It is a policy objective that 3.5% of the workforce be employed under special terms. In recent years, this proportion has been declining. This is primarily due to the significant growth in the international department, where a considerable number of instructors have been hired without a corresponding increase in the number of employees hired under special terms. Since the international department is currently being phased out, recruitment for positions under special terms has not been a high priority during this period.

The senior employee program is a relatively new option that has not yet been fully utilized. It is expected that participation in the program will increase in the coming years. The option to join the senior employee program has therefore been incorporated as a regular topic in employee development reviews.

In addition, Niels Brock offers a special scheme where employees with children under the age of three can reduce their working hours by 10% per child without a reduction in pay. It is positive that the scheme is utilized to roughly the same extent by both women and men.

Student Data

Students constitute the largest group at Niels Brock and are therefore of significant importance to our overall social conditions. For this reason, student data was included in ESG reporting for the first time in 2023.

Well-being
In 2023, Niels Brock launched the project *"Focus on Learning, Well-being, and Personal Development*." The initiative has contributed to a small but positive improvement in student well-being among both EUX and HHX students. Well-being is systematically monitored through regular student well-being surveys, which enable ongoing follow-up and targeted interventions.

Special support programs
As is the case at many other secondary schools, Niels Brock is seeing a growing demand for special educational support (SPS). This data was included in the reporting for the first time in 2024.
The proportion of students receiving SPS at Niels Brock is slightly above the average for upper secondary and vocational education programs combined. No separate comparative figures are available for HHX and the commercial EUX.

However, the trend is assessed to be in line with the general trend in the sector.

Diversity and Learning Environment
There continues to be a predominance of boys among the students at Niels Brock. We view it as positive to be an attractive educational option for boys, who in many contexts face challenges within the education system.
At the same time, we recognize that a gender imbalance can affect both well-being and the learning environment.

We are working purposefully to develop programs that appeal more to girls and to create learning environments that support well-being and engagement among the many boys. This is achieved, among other things, through a focus on authoritative classroom management, more active teaching methods, and opportunities for physical activity during breaks.

As part of the school's strategic efforts to promote increased physical activity, active teaching methods, and active breaks, Niels Brock has in recent years partnered with HAGS, a specialized supplier with more than 75 years of experience in developing functional and inspiring outdoor spaces. The partnership has resulted in a comprehensive renovation of the school's courtyard and the creation of new outdoor areas that serve as both learning and recreational spaces.

The outdoor areas have been developed to create multifunctional spaces that support students' academic, social, and personal development regardless of gender. In line with the school's commitment to quality, these areas are designed to promote social interaction, encourage reflection and deep engagement, and motivate physical activity. The updated outdoor areas thus constitute an active element in the students' overall educational experience and contribute to a more inclusive and stimulating learning environment. The facilities have already become an integral part of the school's daily life and are used both during lessons and at recess.

International Division
In the International Department, diversity efforts encompass both gender and nationality. The desired diversity in nationalities has not yet been achieved, as a significant proportion of students continue to come from Nepal and Bangladesh.

However, the school has succeeded in creating a more balanced gender distribution among students in the international programs, which is viewed as a positive result of the school's efforts to promote diversity.

3.3 Governance – Management Data

The management composition at Niels Brock reflects a pattern generally seen in the education sector, where women are relatively strongly represented in management roles. This is not considered problematic, as both genders are represented across management levels.

At the board level, there has been a predominance of men in recent years. This composition is primarily due to the board's structure, in which several members are appointed externally or by vote without the institution's direct influence.

When appointing members over whom the school has influence, emphasis is placed on qualifications. If two candidates are deemed academically equivalent, efforts are made to promote a more balanced gender distribution; however, this is ultimately up to the current board to decide.

4 CO_2 Emissions

This section presents Niels Brock's total climate accounts as well as the total CO_2e[7] footprint broken down across the three scopes. All figures in the report are stated in tons of CO_2e.

For the first time this year, Niels Brock has been able to prepare a climate report that, to a large extent, covers all three scopes. The only significant area that has not yet been fully accounted for is employees' commuting to and from work. The climate report therefore provides a more comprehensive and nuanced picture of the institution's overall climate footprint than previous reports.

As described in the introduction, the climate report is based on currently available data, as well as the emission factors used in the calculation system employed by Niels Brock. The figures should therefore not be regarded as a final tally, but as the best possible estimate at this time.
The climate report should thus be understood as a dynamic tool that will be continuously improved as data quality increases and calculation methods become more precise.

The figures for water and heat consumption in 2025 are subject to some uncertainty. Consumption in kWh for the addresses H.C. Andersens Boulevard and Sankt Petri Passage are based on estimates derived from the average consumption per square meter at Niels Brock's other locations. The actual consumption figures are expected to be available in June 2026.

CO_2 emissions

	2025	2024
Scope 1	0 t	0
Scope 2	191 t	138 t
Scope 3	7,001 t	7,211 t

Scope 1
Niels Brock had no direct CO_2 emissions in Scope 1 in the current report.

Scope 2
Includes indirect emissions from the purchase of energy for the buildings' electricity, district heating, and any district cooling. Relative to Niels Brock's size, emissions in this category are relatively limited. This is primarily because Niels Brock has purchased only green electricity since May 2022. The use of green certificates means that electricity consumption in the calculation is considered climate-neutral, which reduces total CO_2 emissions.

Scope 3
Includes all other indirect emissions in the value chain. By including this data, Niels Brock can, for the first time, provide a more comprehensive picture of the institution's total climate footprint.
It should also be emphasized that the calculation of Scope 3 emissions remains subject to a certain degree of uncertainty. In many cases, the calculations are based on so-called spend-based methods, in which purchases are converted from dollars to CO_2 emissions using general emission factors.

These factors can be influenced by, among other things, economic cycles, supplier agreements, and general market conditions. This is a common challenge in climate accounting, as specific emission factors are not yet available for all product and service categories. Where it has been possible to obtain more precise emissions data, these have been incorporated into the calculations in the Konsido system.

[7] CO_2e is a common unit of measurement for all greenhouse gases, converted to CO_2.

One significant Scope 3 category remains outstanding: employee commuting, which has not yet been fully accounted for.

5 Reporting, Analysis, and Improvement Initiatives

This section delves into the individual sections of the report.

5.1 Scope 2

At Niels Brock, Scope 2 consists exclusively of purchases of electricity and district heating. Since energy is supplied by external utility companies, the opportunities for direct reductions within this category are relatively limited. As the analysis of energy consumption shows, the savings potential is therefore smaller compared to other emissions categories. Efforts therefore focus primarily on the ongoing optimization of energy consumption and the efficient operation of buildings and technical installations. Overall, this means that the greatest reduction opportunities are expected to lie in other parts of the climate account.

It should be noted that actual data on the CO_2e impact from electricity and heating is only available starting in 2020. Emissions for the period 2016–2020 have therefore been calculated based on the emission factors from 2020.

To ensure comparable data over time, consumption is calculated per square meter. This accounts for the fact that the school's total building area has varied over the period. The increase in energy consumption from 2023 to 2024 should therefore be viewed, among other things, in light of the fact that Niels Brock began using the building on Sankt Petri Passage in 2024.

Overall, the figures show that total energy consumption in kWh—which covers both electricity and heating—has been relatively stable since 2020. When consumption is calculated per square meter, however, a real reduction is observed, which is considered a positive development.

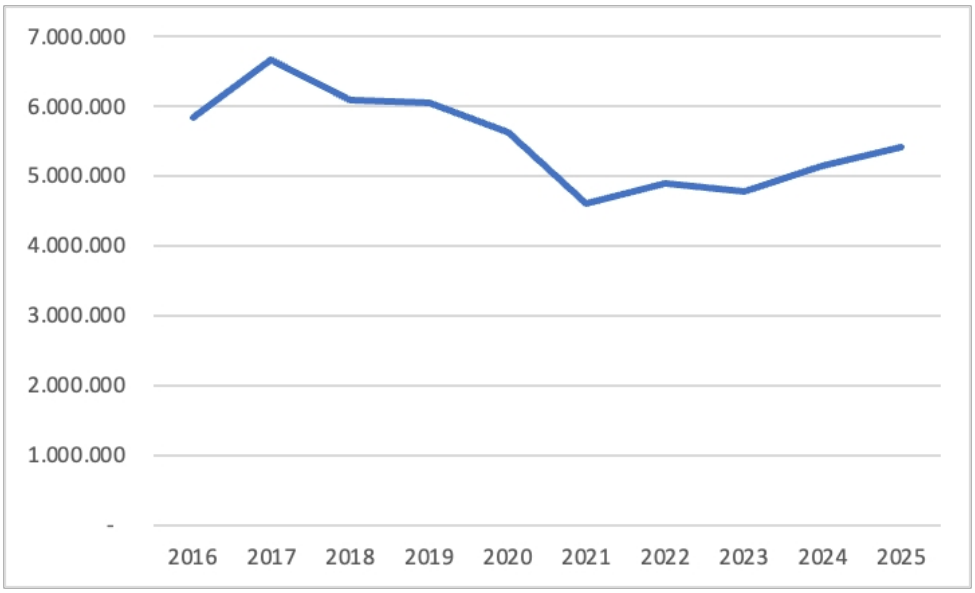

Figure 1 Total kWh consumption for the period 2016–2025

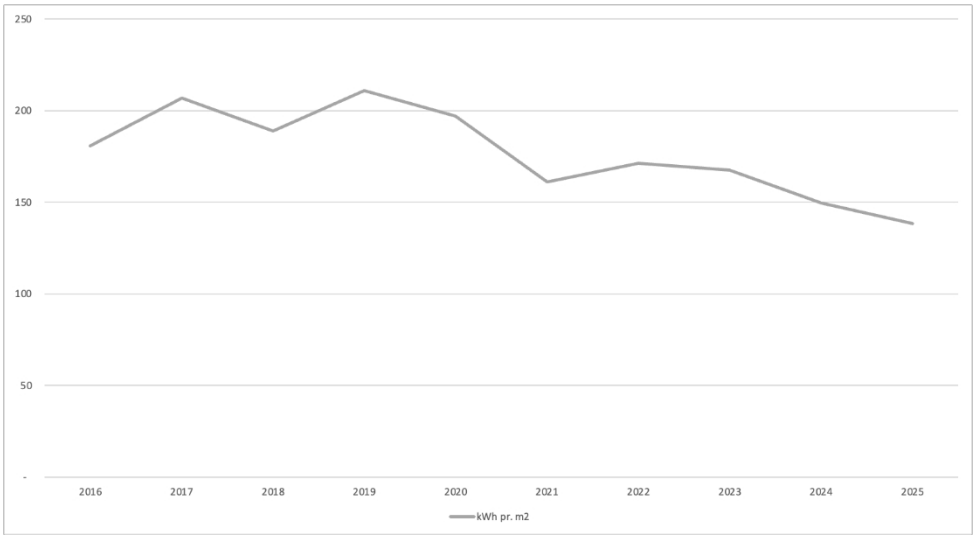

Figure 2 kWh per m² for the period 2016–2025

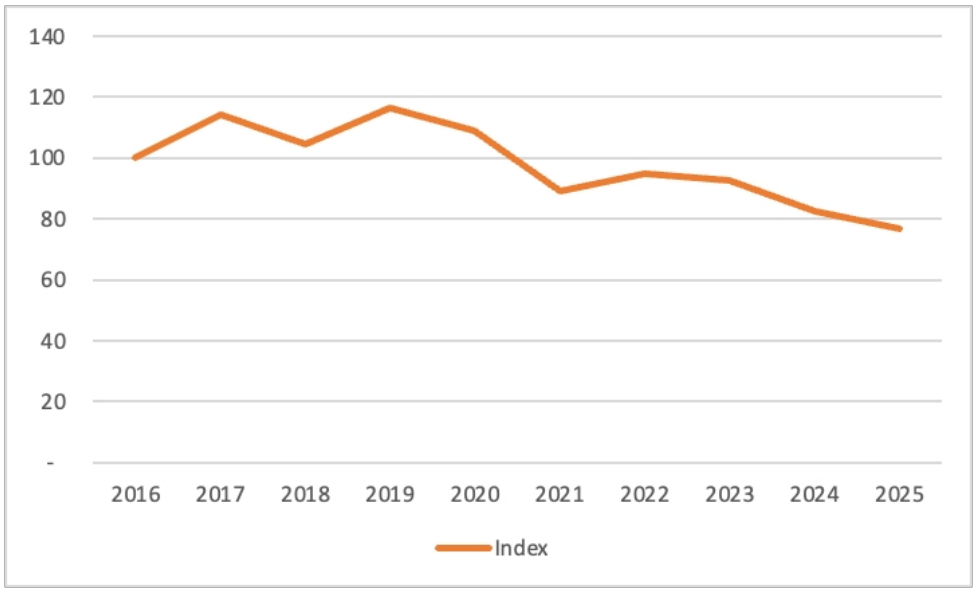

Figure 3: 2016 kWh index per square meter

5.1.1 Electricity consumption

Electricity consumption at Niels Brock has generally been declining since 2016, although there have been minor increases in some years. The overall reduction can be attributed, among other things, to the ongoing implementation of more energy-efficient solutions, including the transition to LED lighting, the installation of sensor-controlled lighting, and the decommissioning of a former IT server room.

The periods during which electricity consumption has risen slightly can primarily be explained by major renovation projects on the school's buildings, which have temporarily led to increased electricity consumption.

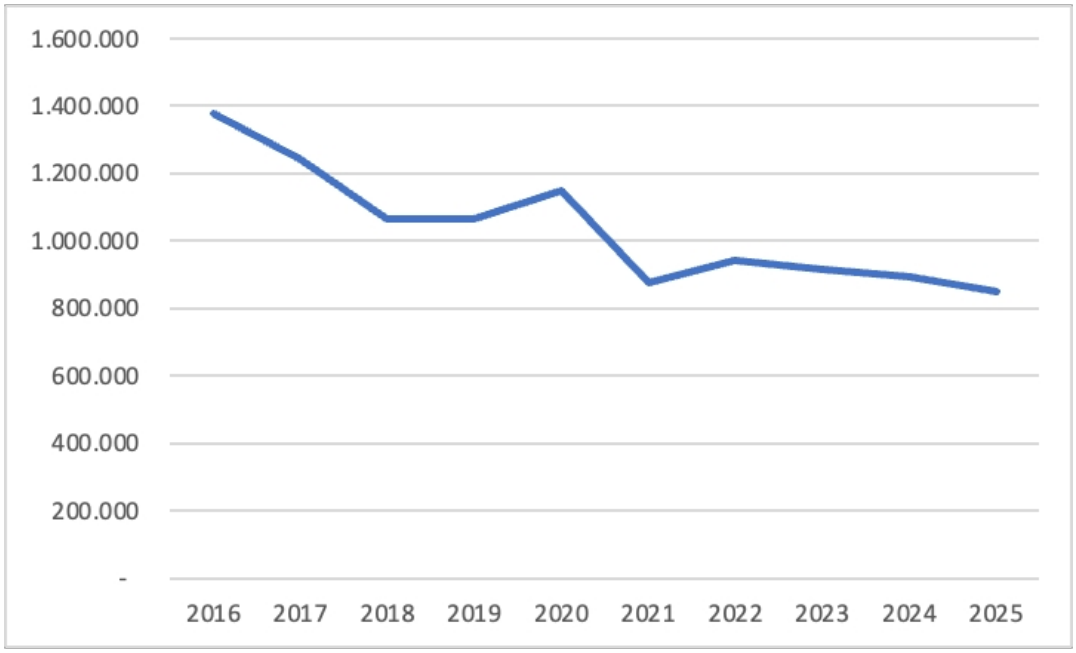

Figure 4 Total kWh Electricity

In May 2022, Niels Brock decided to switch to 100% green electricity. As a result, the CO_2e footprint from electricity consumption in the report has been reduced to zero, leading to a significant reduction in the institution's total Scope 2 emissions.

Although electricity is purchased as green power, reducing overall electricity consumption remains a priority for Niels Brock. Data also shows a slight decrease in consumption from 2022 to 2025, even though the school's total building area has increased during the same period.

Looking ahead, electricity consumption measured in kWh per m^2 is expected to continue to decline slightly. This is due, among other things, to ongoing investments in energy-saving solutions, including the replacement of LED fixtures in all classrooms. Niels Brock completed a comprehensive transition to LED lighting in 2015, and it is now deemed appropriate to upgrade to newer and more energy-efficient models.

Based on the purchase of green electricity, the CO_2e impact from electricity consumption in 2026 is expected to remain at zero.

5.1.2 Heating

Heat consumption at Niels Brock has generally been on a slight downward trend since 2017, both in terms of total kWh consumption and per square meter. However, this trend masks differences among the individual buildings in the portfolio. A key explanation is that during this period, HOFOR switched the district heating supply from steam to water, which has contributed to lower energy consumption.

In 2024 and 2025, an increase in total heat consumption in kWh was recorded, primarily due to Niels Brock having taken the entire building at Sankt Petri Passage into use. When consumption is calculated per square meter, however, a reduction in heat consumption is still evident.

Niels Brock is actively working to optimize energy consumption through the efficient use of district heating. By ensuring that district heating water is returned to the utility company at the correct, lower temperature, energy is utilized more efficiently. This reduces the need for new heat production and thus contributes to lower CO_2 emissions. A low return temperature also contributes to a more efficient district heating system with less energy loss during distribution.

Efforts are therefore continuously being made to monitor and optimize the return temperature, which supports stable and energy-efficient operation of the heating system and helps reduce the climate footprint of heat consumption.

Overall, heat consumption is expected to remain relatively stable in the coming years, though a slight increase is anticipated due to the cold winter at the start of 2026.

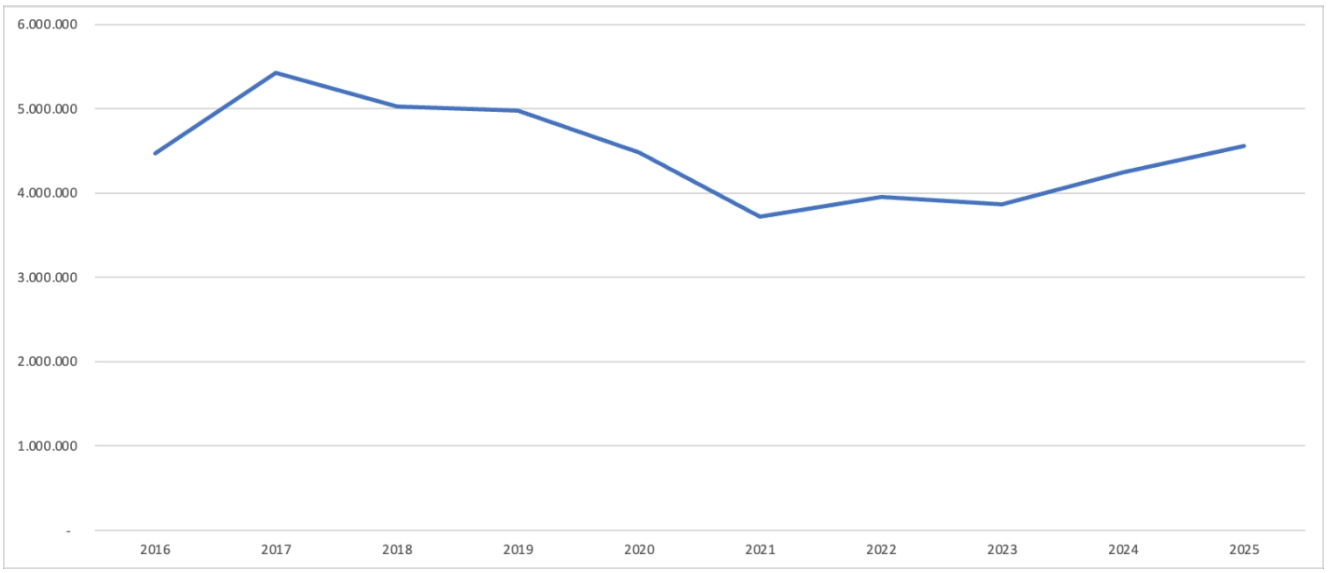

Figure 5 Total kWh for the period 2016–2024

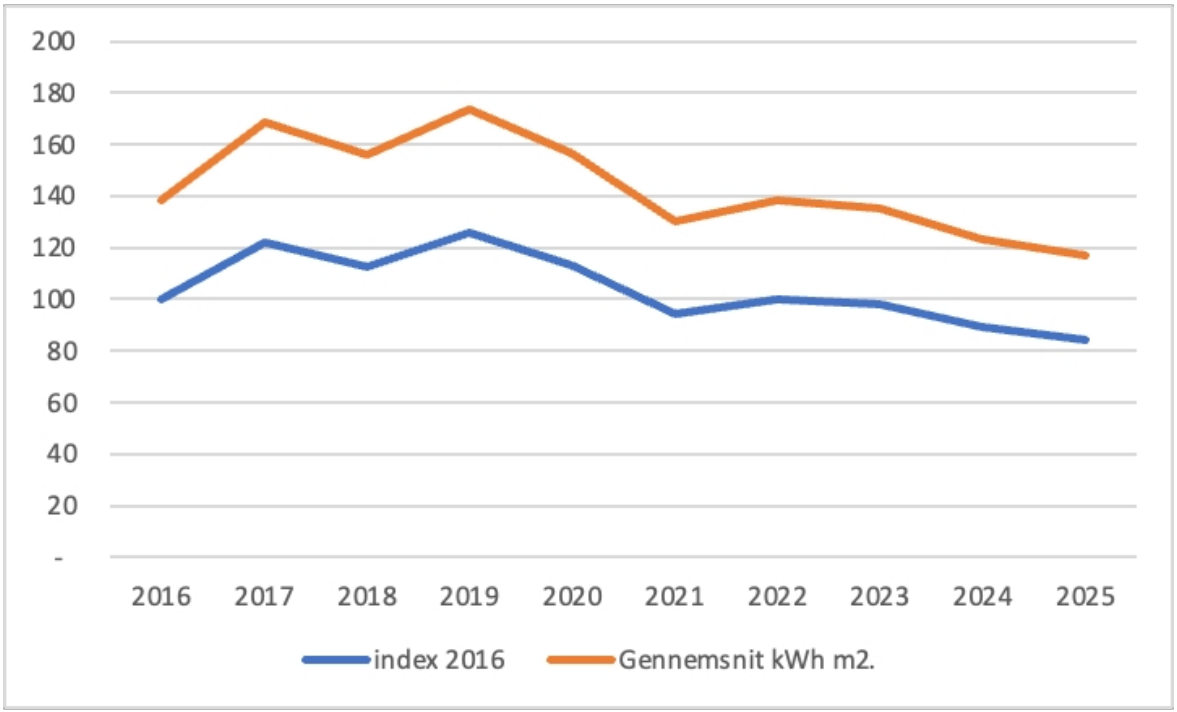

Figure 6: kWh per m² for the period 2016–2024 (actual consumption) and index for 2026

5.2 Scope 3

Since this is the first time Niels Brock has included data on Scope 3 emissions in its climate accounts, it is still difficult to identify clear trends within this category. A proper analysis of the trend will only be possible once data for multiple years is available. The exception is a few areas where data has been available for a longer period, including water consumption and waste. For the other Scope 3 areas, this report therefore provides only a brief overview.

Trends in Scope 3

The target for 2025 was a 4% reduction in Scope 3 emissions compared to 2024. This target has not been fully achieved, as the reduction in the current report amounts to 0.3%. However, the limited reduction can be explained by several special circumstances that arose during the year.

In 2025, Niels Brock carried out an extensive facade renovation as well as a renovation of the school's courtyard. These activities resulted in an additional CO_2 footprint of approximately 1.3 tons. In addition, the institution had a record-high number of international students, which, among other things, led to increased consumption of physical textbooks. This item alone accounts for nearly 800,000 kg of CO_2.

5.2.1 Water

By 2025, water consumption has risen from 5.6 liters per person per day to approximately 9 liters. The increase can be explained by several factors. Among other things, renovation projects have been carried out on Nørre Voldgade, which have temporarily led to increased water consumption.

In addition, there has been an increase in water consumption at the International Gymnasium, primarily due to extensive renovation work and the installation of construction trailers in connection with building activities. These activities are not directly related to Niels Brock's day-to-day operations, but the water consumption is recorded through the school's systems and billed to the contractors.

At the same time, the entire building at Sankt Petri Passage is now in full use, which has led to a larger number of students and thus a naturally higher water consumption.

Water consumption is expected to decrease again when Niels Brock moves out of Sankt Petri and when the construction trailers associated with the building projects are dismantled in 2026.

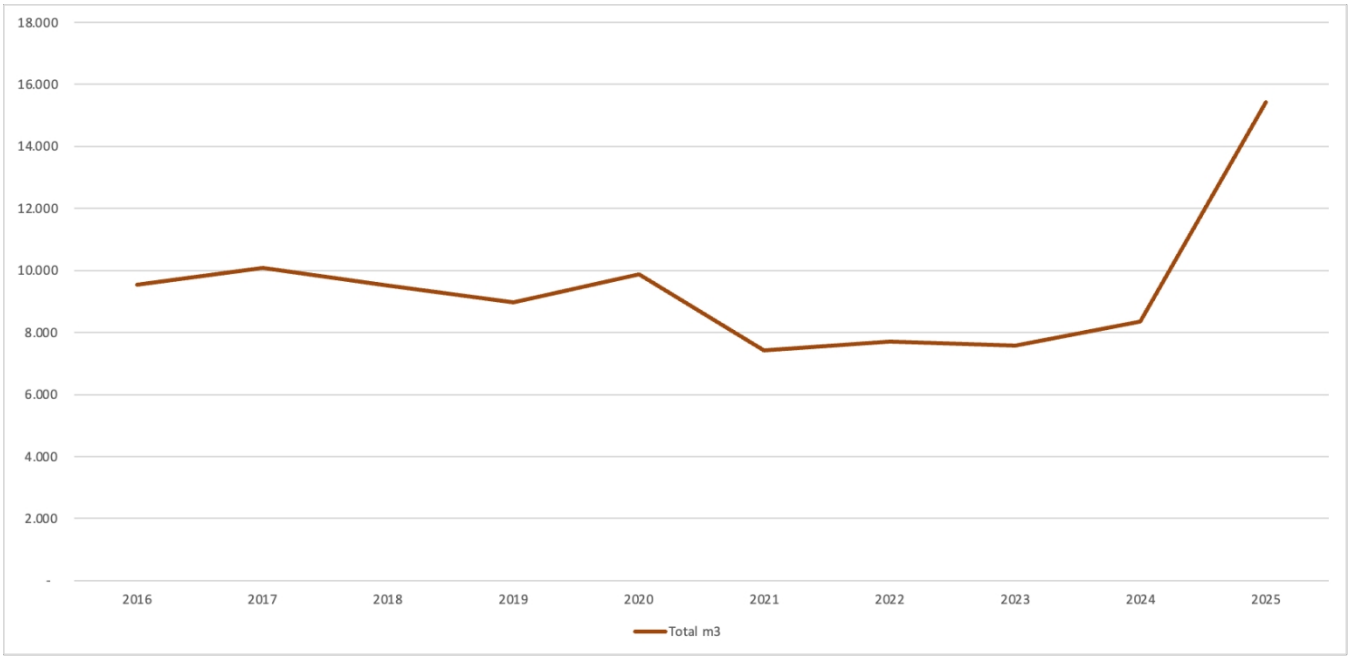

Figure 7 Total water consumption in liters for the period 2016–2025

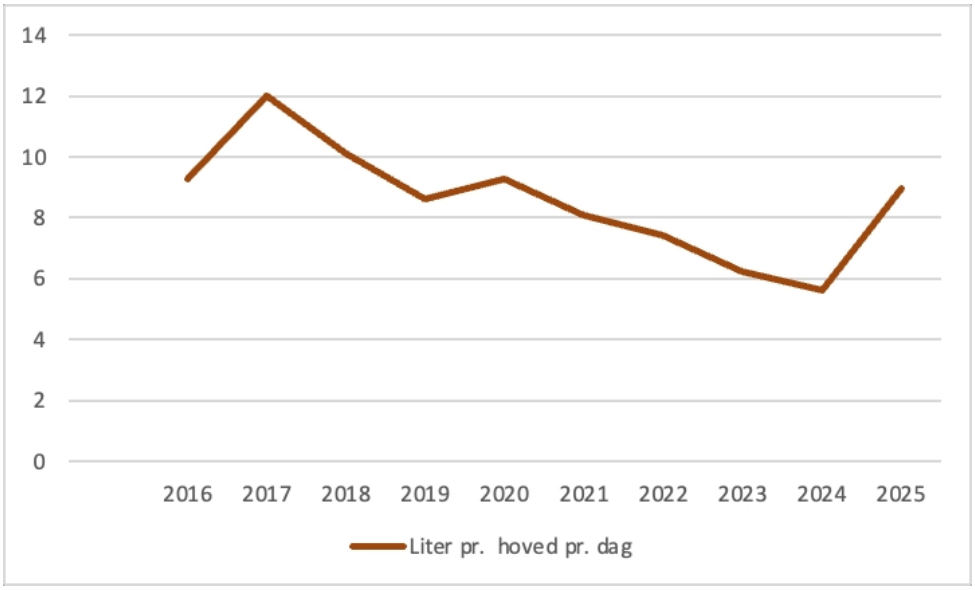

Figure 8 Water consumption in liters per full-time equivalent per day for the period 2016–2025

5.2.2 Waste

Although Niels Brock's building stock has grown significantly over the past year, and the number of people using the school's facilities has increased at the same time, the total amount of waste has not grown to the same extent. This can be viewed as a positive development.

When it comes to waste sorting, however, the trend is less satisfactory. Despite several local campaigns aimed at increasing students' focus on proper waste sorting, we have not succeeded in improving the sorting rate, and the recycling rate has fallen over the past year.

Although ensuring proper waste sorting among students remains a challenge, Niels Brock maintains its goal that at least 70% of the school's waste must be recycled by 2030.

However, there are also positive developments in this area. The volume of bulky waste for sorting, which primarily consists of construction and furniture waste, has been reduced. This is due to a deliberate strategy to pass on used furniture to other schools or organizations rather than disposing of it as waste.

In connection with the planned move out of Sankt Petri Passage at the end of the year, the goal is therefore to pass on all classroom furniture to other institutions or organizations to the greatest extent possible.

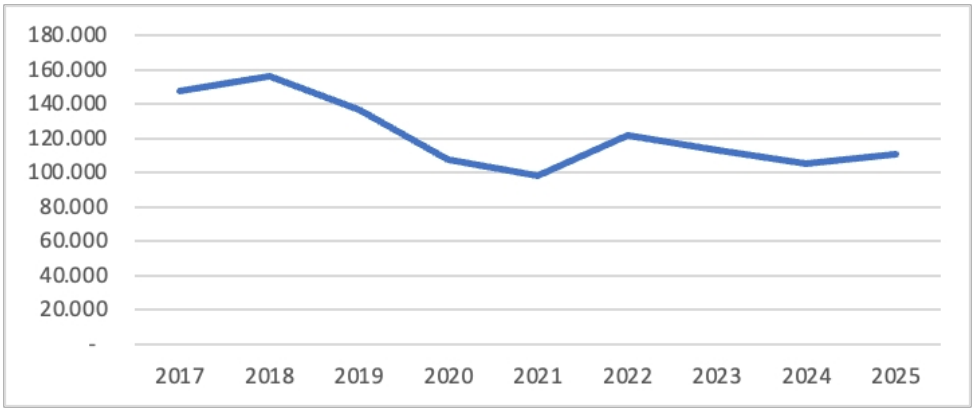

Figure 9 Waste in tons for the period 2017–2025

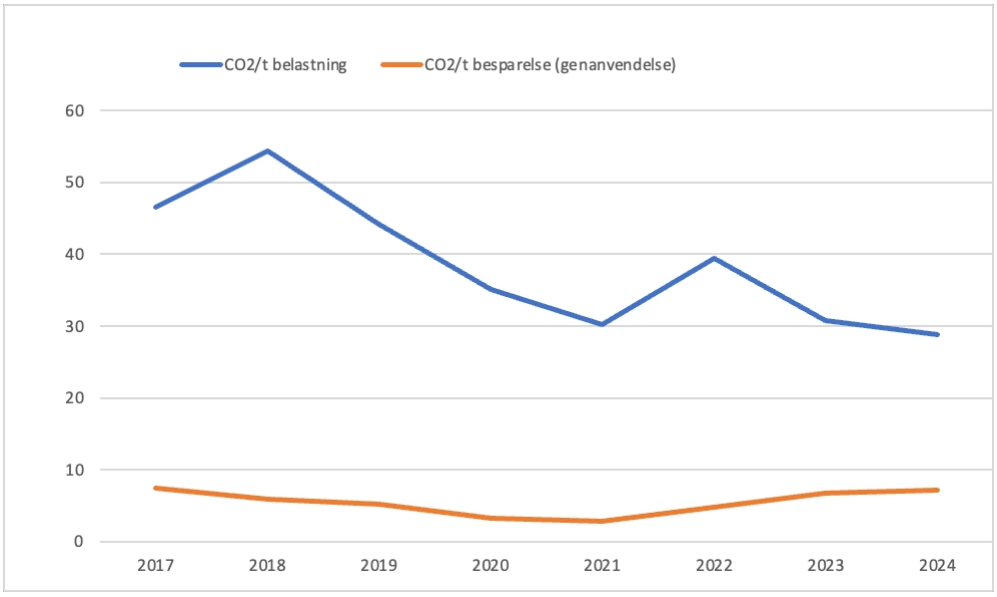

Figure 10 CO2e/t emissions and savings for the period 2017–2024

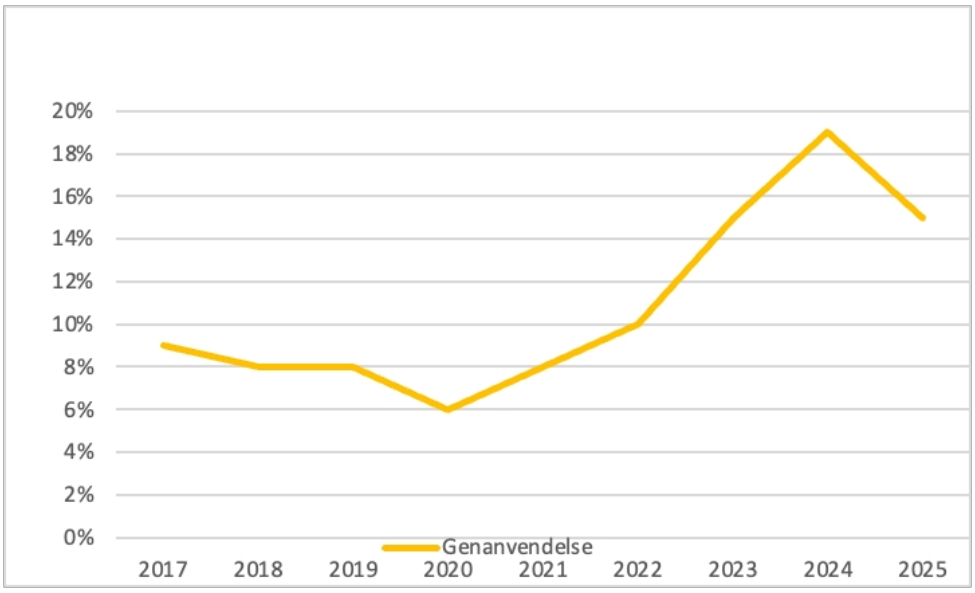

Figure 11 Recycling rate 2017–2024

5.2.3 Other under Scope 3

The greatest opportunities for reducing Niels Brock's total CO_2 emissions are assessed to lie within the other categories in Scope 3. The table below shows an overall breakdown of the institution's emissions across the most important Scope 3 categories.

Since a comprehensive overview of Scope 3 emissions has only recently become available, it has not yet been possible to conduct an in-depth analysis of the figures to identify the areas with the greatest potential for reduction. Such an analysis is expected to be included in the ongoing work on the climate accounts.

Scope 3 emissions are expected to decline overall in the coming years, partly due to an anticipated decrease in student enrollment. At the same time, a shift in the distribution of emissions across the individual categories is expected. For example, emissions from the *Digital and Printed Publications* category are expected to rise, as physical textbooks are increasingly being purchased. Conversely, a decrease in emissions related to building operations is expected.

Category	CO2e (kg)
Technology and operations related to buildings, installations, and various facilities	1,298,650
IT hardware	770,925
Parks, nature, and the environment	759,866
Digital and print publications	645,866
Accommodations, conference and meeting services, and catering	429,334
Construction and civil engineering	387,704
Catering services, cafeteria operations, and kitchen equipment	377,047
Fixtures, furniture, and interior design	337,349
Public administration, emergency response, and defense	334,059
Utilities, fuel, and propellants	270,812
Education and skills development	303,949
Cleaning and laundry	231,098
Software, IT systems, and cloud services	272,992
Advisory and consulting services	264,346
Culture, education, entertainment, and sports	194,066
Communication, graphic design, and printing	76,631
Office and consumables	225,289
Other	10,355

6 Accounting policies

Niels Brock uses Konsido[8]to calculate all Scope $_{CO2}$

Assumptions

Below are the assumptions underlying the calculation of square meters and heads.

jf. mangamentnotat		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
M2		**32.311**	**32.223**	**32.232**	**28.658**	**28.658**	**28.658**	**28.658**	**28.658**	**34.404**	**39.060**
ÅE		4.676	4.834	4.828	4.734	4.861	4.118	4.736	5.596	6.923	8.004
ÅV		459	466	481	472	464	466	452	474	542	588
Hoveder i alt		**5.135**	**5.300**	**5.309**	**5.206**	**5.325**	**4.584**	**5.188**	**6.070**	**7.465**	**8.592**

Electricity is supplied by Jysk Energi, and since we have purchased green certificates, this is considered climate-neutral. District heating is supplied by HOFOR, and the $_{CO2}$ footprint is calculated using Konsido.

Waste is accounted for based on the CO2e emissions generated by the waste management company when collecting the waste. Data for the calculation comes from Wastenet.

[8]https://www.konsido.dk/konsido-klima