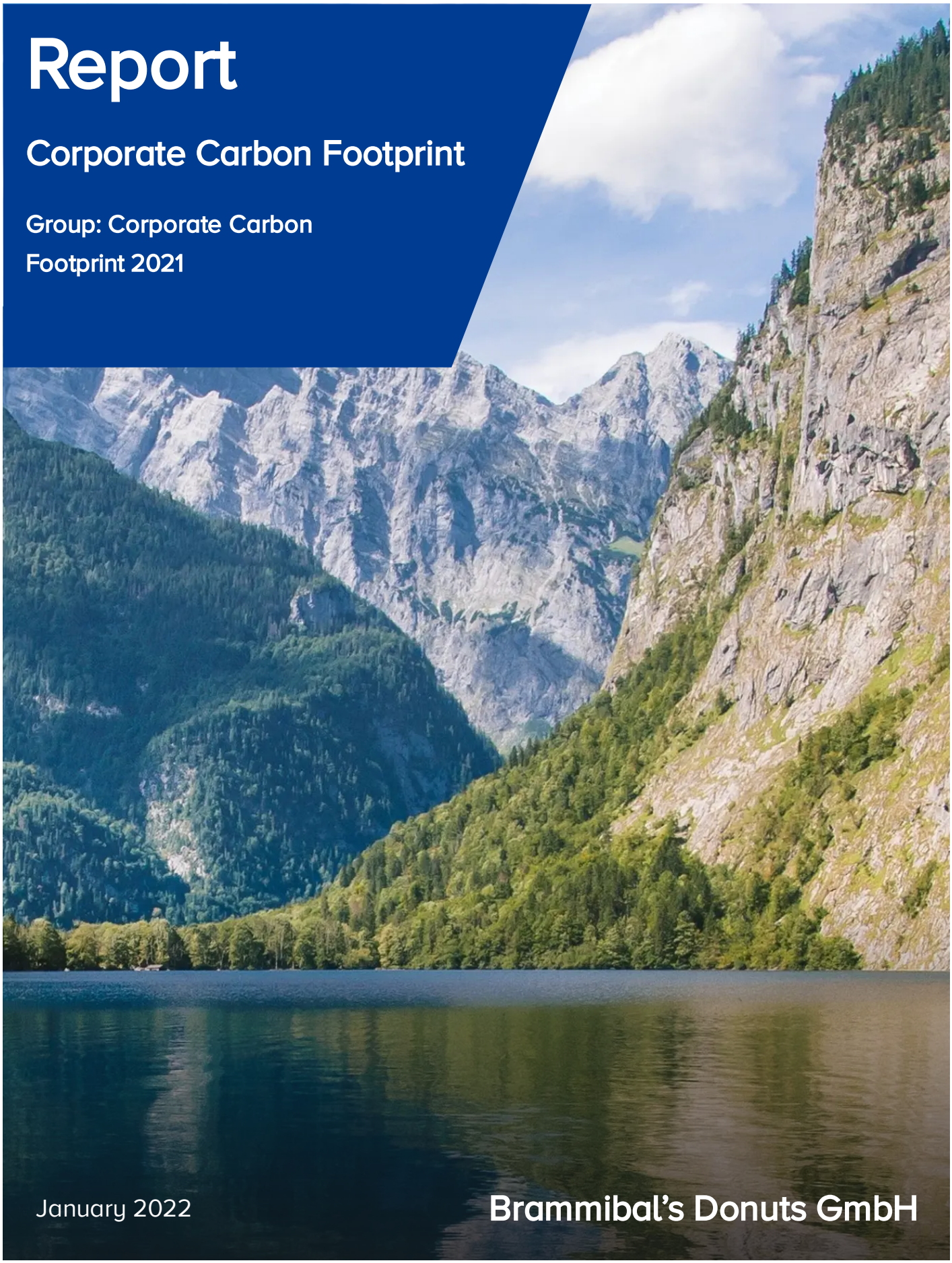
ClimatePartner

Report

Corporate Carbon Footprint

Group: Corporate Carbon Footprint 2021



January 2022

Brammibal's Donuts GmbH

The Corporate Carbon Footprint

The foundations for effective climate action have been laid.
Brammibal's Donuts GmbH and ClimatePartner have measured multiple Corporate Carbon Footprints (CCF) of the company. In this report, the different CCFs are grouped together as **Corporate Carbon Footprint 2021** and include the following calculations: **CCF 2021 - Bakery, CCF 2021 - Office (Berlin)** and **CCF 2021 - Shops**.

These measurements were calculated acording to the guidelines of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (GHG Protocol).

CCF - starting something big

Measure, reduce, offset and communicate – these are the four essential steps in climate protection. Putting all four into practice makes it possible to accomplish the goal of the Paris Agreement: to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

The measurement has already been completed. This is the result for the business activities of the group **Corporate Carbon Footprint 2021**:

CO_2 emissions

	Result
Overall results	706,974.61 kg CO_2

For comparison

The emissions correspond to the CO_2 footprint of **81** Europeans. A single European person generates an average of 8.7 tons of CO_2 per year.

How was the calculation done?

Consumption data

The CO_2 emissions were calculated using consumption data and emission factors. Primary data was used wherever possible and if primary data could not be used, then secondary data from recognised sources was substituted in its place. The emission factors originate from internationally recognised databases such as ecoinvent and GEMIS.

CO_2 equivalents

The CCF measurement factored in all greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), perfluorocarbons (PFC), sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3).

Each of these gases affect the atmosphere differently and remain in the atmosphere for different lengths of time. Rather than reporting on each gas separately, they are expressed as a CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e) – referred to as 'CO_2' for the sake of simplicity. A CO_2e is essentially a conversion into a 'global warming potential' value that enables the different gases influence on global warming to be compared. This 'global warming potential' relates to a time horizon, which is normally 100 years.

To provide an example, the CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e) of methane is 28. This means that the effect of methane on global warming is 28 times greater than CO_2 over 100 years.

Market-based and location-based

Emissions for electricity were calculated using both the market-based method and the location-based method. This corresponds to the dual reporting of the GHG Protocol.

In the market-based method, the specific emission factors of the purchased electricity were used, where known. Otherwise, the residual mix or country mix was used.
In a free electricity market, the market-based method reflects the emissions caused by the electricity which the company used deliberately. When the emissions are offset, this result is used.

Additionally, the location-based method was used and reported. Here, national average emission factors are used to calculate each electricity mix. This makes it possible to compare the calculated value against the country-specific average directly.

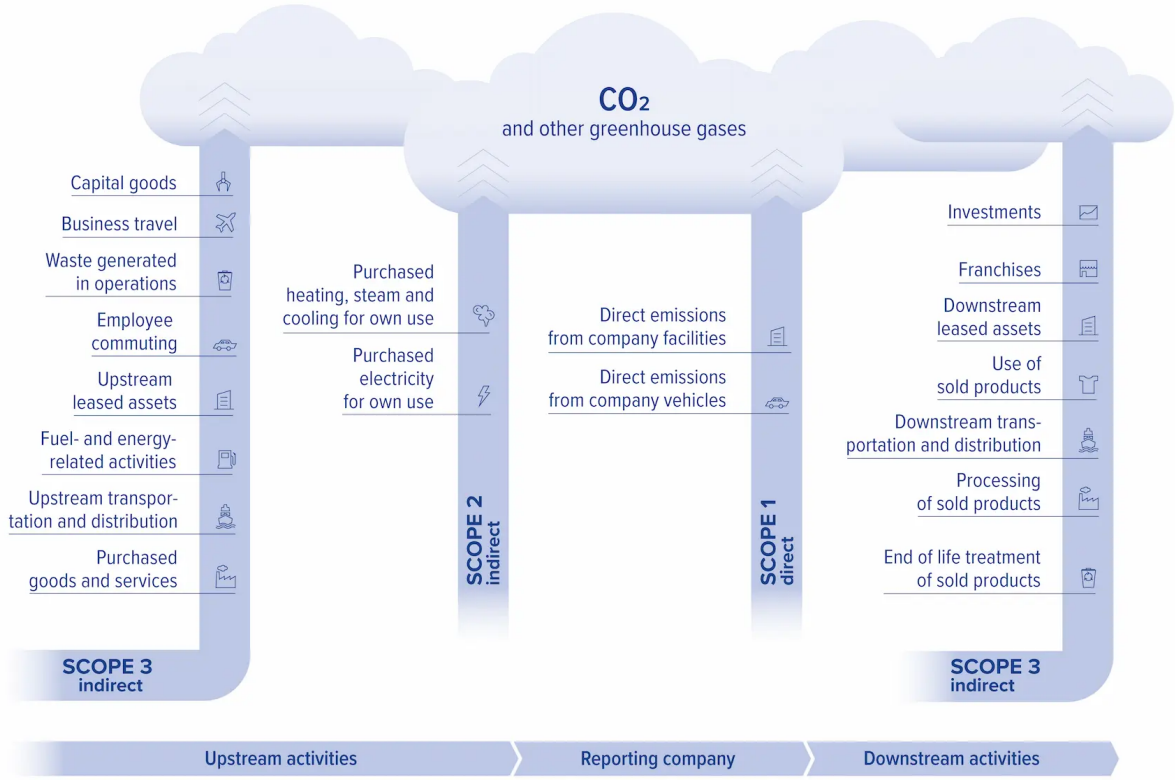
Scopes 1, 2 and 3

The total emissions were split into three categories (Scopes):

Scope 1 includes all direct emissions generated by **Brammibal's Donuts GmbH** through, for example, company-owned facilities or vehicle fleets.

Scope 2 includes emissions released through purchased energy such as electricity and district heating.

Scope 3 encompasses indirect emissions such as employee commuting and purchased services.

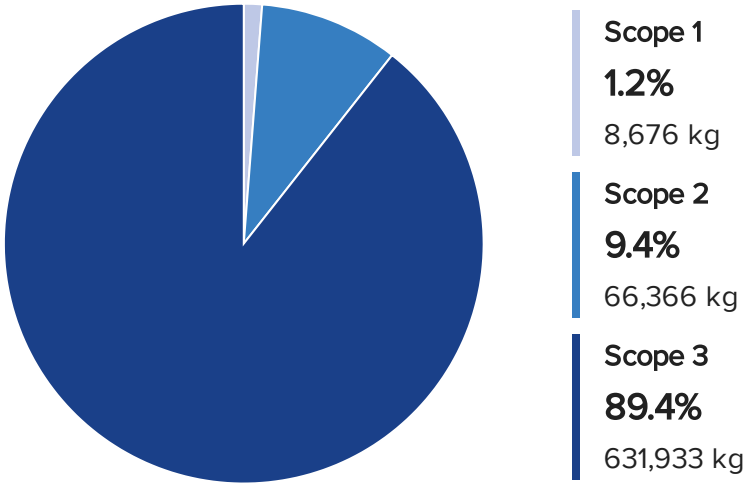


Largest cause – greatest potential

The CCF identifies the largest sources of emissions of the group **Corporate Carbon Footprint 2021**. This is important in driving climate action as it highlights which areas should be prioritised in relation to emission reduction and avoidance.

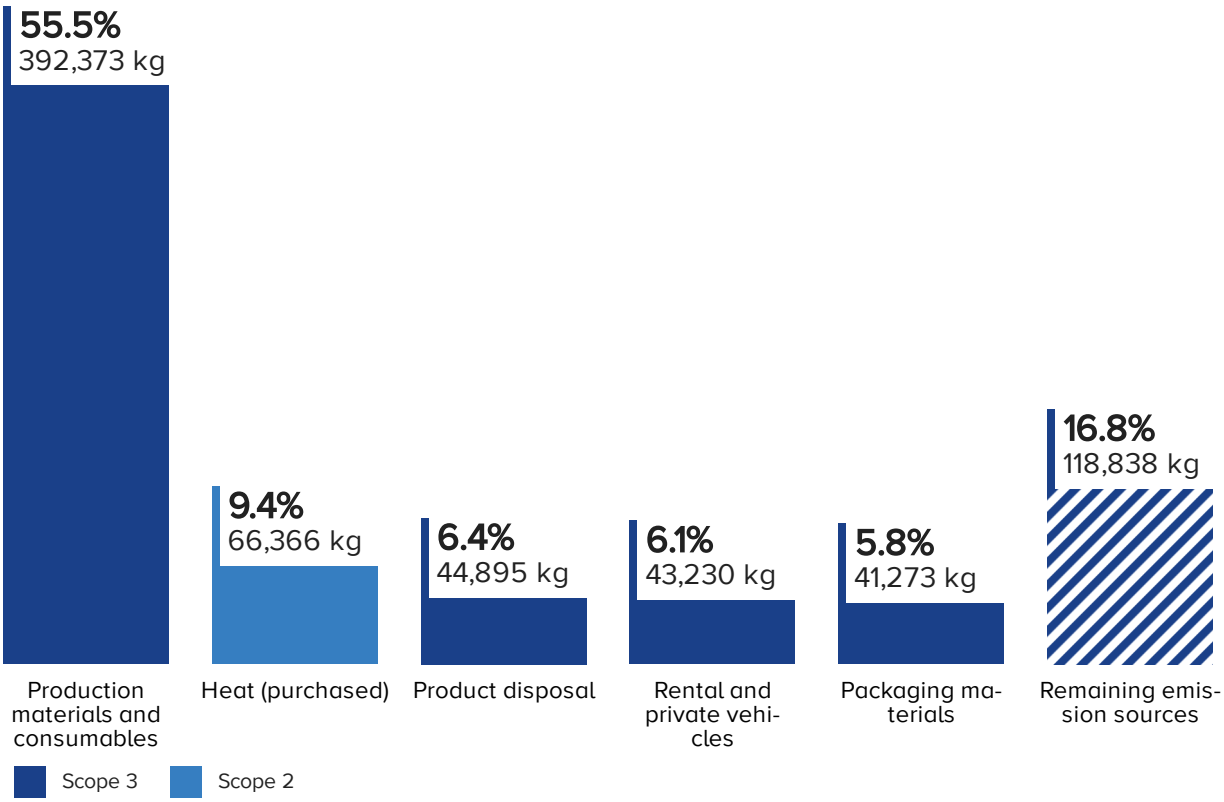
Figure

Division of CO_2 emissions into Scopes 1, 2 and 3



Figure

The largest sources of CO_2 emissions



Table

CO_2 emissions table: Brammibal's Donuts GmbH

Total results for the group **Corporate Carbon Footprint 2021**

Sources of emissions	kg CO_2	%
Scope 1	**8,676.28**	**1.2**
Direct emissions from company vehicles	6,222.72	0.9
Vehicle fleet	6,222.72	0.9
Direct emissions from company facilities	2,453.56	0.3
Heat (self-generated)	2,453.56	0.3
Scope 2	**66,365.53**	**9.4**
Purchased heating, steam and cooling for own use	66,365.53	9.4
Heat (purchased)	66,365.53	9.4
Purchased cold	0.00	0.0
Purchased electricity for own use [1]	0.00	0.0
Electricity (stationary)	0.00	0.0
Electricity (vehicle fleet)	0.00	0.0
Scope 3	**631,932.81**	**89.4**
Purchased goods and services	433,646.01	61.3
Production materials and consumables	392,372.69	55.5
Packaging materials	41,273.32	5.8
Fuel- and energy-related activities	62,271.10	8.8
Upstream emissions electricity	31,069.55	4.4
Upstream emissions heat	27,700.17	3.9
Upstream emissions vehicle fleet	3,501.38	0.5
Upstream emissions cold	0.00	0.0
End of life treatment of sold products	44,895.20	6.4
Product disposal	44,895.20	6.4
Business travel	44,219.25	6.3
Rental and private vehicles	43,229.51	6.1
Flights	694.28	0.1
Rail	295.45	0.0
Upstream transportation and distribution	27,892.09	3.9
Inbound logistics	27,892.09	3.9
Employee commuting	19,009.16	2.7
Employee Commuting	19,009.16	2.7
Overall results	**706,974.61**	**100.0**

[1] This emission was calculated using the market-based method. Applying the location-based method instead results in emissions of 280,973.59 kg CO_2.

Table

CO_2 emissions table: Brammibal's Donuts GmbH

Results of the individual calculation **CCF 2021 - Bakery**

Sources of emissions	kg CO_2	%
Scope 1	**6,222.72**	**1.0**
Direct emissions from company vehicles	6,222.72	1.0
Vehicle fleet	6,222.72	1.0
Scope 2	**51,918.89**	**8.3**
Purchased heating, steam and cooling for own use	51,918.89	8.3
Heat (purchased)	51,918.89	8.3
Purchased cold	0.00	0.0
Purchased electricity for own use [1]	0.00	0.0
Electricity (vehicle fleet)	0.00	0.0
Electricity (stationary)	0.00	0.0
Scope 3	**567,546.52**	**90.7**
Purchased goods and services	433,646.01	69.3
Production materials and consumables	392,372.69	62.7
Packaging materials	41,273.32	6.6
Fuel- and energy-related activities	54,774.69	8.8
Upstream emissions electricity	26,446.78	4.2
Upstream emissions heat	24,826.53	4.0
Upstream emissions vehicle fleet	3,501.38	0.6
Upstream emissions cold	0.00	0.0
End of life treatment of sold products	44,895.20	7.2
Product disposal	44,895.20	7.2
Upstream transportation and distribution	27,892.09	4.5
Inbound logistics	27,892.09	4.5
Employee commuting	6,338.53	1.0
Employee Commuting	6,338.53	1.0
Overall results	**625,688.13**	**100.0**

[1] This emission was calculated using the market-based method. Applying the location-based method instead results in emissions of 239,168.11 kg CO_2.

Table

CO_2 emissions table: Brammibal's Donuts GmbH

Results of the individual calculation **CCF 2021 - Office (Berlin)**

Sources of emissions	kg CO_2	%
Scope 2	**3,405.87**	**6.7**
Purchased heating, steam and cooling for own use	3,405.87	6.7
Heat (purchased)	3,405.87	6.7
Purchased electricity for own use [1]	0.00	0.0
Electricity (stationary)	0.00	0.0
Scope 3	**47,787.56**	**93.3**
Business travel	44,219.25	86.4
Rental and private vehicles	43,229.51	84.4
Flights	694.28	1.4
Rail	295.45	0.6
Employee commuting	2,920.91	5.7
Employee Commuting	2,920.91	5.7
Fuel- and energy-related activities	647.40	1.3
Upstream emissions heat	579.12	1.1
Upstream emissions electricity	68.28	0.1
Overall results	**51,193.43**	**100.0**

[1] This emission was calculated using the market-based method. Applying the location-based method instead results in emissions of 617.50 kg CO_2.

Table

CO_2 emissions table: Brammibal's Donuts GmbH

Results of the individual calculation **CCF 2021 - Shops**

Sources of emissions	kg CO_2	%
Scope 1	**2,453.56**	**8.2**
Direct emissions from company facilities	2,453.56	8.2
Heat (self-generated)	2,453.56	8.2
Scope 2	**11,040.77**	**36.7**
Purchased heating, steam and cooling for own use	11,040.77	36.7
Heat (purchased)	11,040.77	36.7
Purchased electricity for own use [1]	0.00	0.0
Electricity (stationary)	0.00	0.0
Scope 3	**16,598.73**	**55.2**
Employee commuting	9,749.72	32.4
Employee Commuting	9,749.72	32.4
Fuel- and energy-related activities	6,849.01	22.8
Upstream emissions electricity	4,554.49	15.1
Upstream emissions heat	2,294.52	7.6
Overall results	**30,093.05**	**100.0**

[1] This emission was calculated using the market-based method. Applying the location-based method instead results in emissions of 41,187.99 kg CO_2.

Next steps

Climate action should not stop at measurement. From here, there is more that should be done. For example, creating a climate strategy that sets out targets, measures and responsibilities designed to reduce and offset the emissions of **Brammibal's Donuts GmbH**.

Reduce, reduce, reduce

There are only two ways to reduce emissions: either scale back the activity that is causing the emissions or reduce its intensity.

Scaling back: this involves reducing consumption i.e. of energy, raw materials, number of business flights etc.

Reducing intensity: i.e. choosing more environmentally friendly sources of services, raw materials and energy (such as switching to green electricity).

For effective climate action to take place, creativity and courage is needed! Protecting the climate requires new ways of thinking and paradigm shifts in the way that businesses operate. A key way to improve, is to involve employees from across the company from the outset and to drive action in a creative way together. The best reduction strategies take a step-by-step approach, improving on something each and every year.

Offset

Whilst the key focus should be reduction, ClimatePartner recommends offsetting unavoidable emissions through internationally recognised carbon offset projects to contribute to climate action whilst these reductions take place. These projects reduce, remove or avoid CO_2 by, for example, providing clean energy, clean drinking water and clean cook stoves to communities. This certifiably improves the lives of local people and helps to mitigate the climate crisis.

The exact amount of CO_2 saved is verified by independent organisations. Project developers can then sell the CO_2 saved in the form of Certified Emission Reductions in order to finance the project. For more information, visit https://www.climatepartner.com/en/carbon-offset-projects

Carbon neutrality

Brammibal's Donuts GmbH can become carbon neutral by offsetting the emissions it causes. Taking this action is good for the environment, and thus good for humans and the polar bears.

A safety margin of 10% is applied to your overall carbon footprint to make sure that all emissions created within the system boundaries are offset. That way, intrinsic uncertainties in the underlying data (from the use of database values, assumptions or estimates) are negated.

Offset emissions

	kg CO_2
Overall results	**706,974.61**
Already carbon neutral	0.00
Not yet carbon neutral	706,974.61
CO_2 emissions to be offset including 10% safety margin	**777,672.08**

Let's get started

We at ClimatePartner want to help you take the next steps!

Contact us

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The ClimatePartner Academy

We provide a regular series of workshops on everything relating to climate action within a company. All dates and subjects are available at https://www.climatepartner.com/en/academy

Imprint

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