Company Schneider Schreibgeräte GmbH

Corporate Carbon Footprint 2025

Company Information

Company Description

For 80 years, we have been manufacturing writing instruments that meet the highest standards of quality, writing comfort and durability. The Schneider refill has long since become a hallmark of excellent writing culture in its own right. A pioneering spirit and an openness to innovation ensure the continuous development and adaptation of our product range. Schneider Schreibgeräte GmbH is a family-run business.

Address and Contact Information

Schneider Schreibgeräte GmbH
Schwarzenbach 9
78144 Schramberg

Contact Person at the Company

Jerry Grunau and Stefan Allgeier

Basic Information

Base Year

Relevant Information Regarding Changes in the Base Year:

As the 2025 report was compiled for the first time using new software and therefore different calculation methods, there may be shifts in emissions. Furthermore, the data used for the calculations was updated and significantly improved last year. For example, logistics data is no longer estimated using an extrapolation, but can now be calculated and measured for each individual transaction within the system.

Significant assumptions

Essentially, the CCF for Schneider Schreibgeräte GmbH is based on the same data as the EMAS certification. This ensures consistent comparability.

Impact of significant events on the GHG balance

In 2025, there were no significant events that affected the emissions figures. The revised and optimised data set for the 2025 emissions report has resulted in a shift within the emissions inventory. For example, gas consumption is no longer reported as material consumption, but is correctly included in Scope 1. Business travel is based on an optimised calculation method and is also assessed differently than previously. This results in quite significant differences here.

Reporting Period

2025

Organizational System Boundaries:

Schneider Schreibgeräte GmbH

Tennenbronn
Wernigerode

Operational System Boundaries:

Scope	Emission category	Considered / not considered	Reason for deselection/disregard
1	Stationary combustion	✓	
1	Mobile combustion	✓	
1	Fugitative gases	☐	No refrigerant was purchased in the 2025 reporting year.
2	Purchased energy	✓	
3.1	Purchased goods and services	✓	
3.2	Capital goods	☐	At present, it is not possible to easily identify capital goods. For subsequent years, the aim is to collect data on this.
3.4	Upstream transportation and distribution	✓	
3.5	Waste generated in operations	✓	
3.6	Business travel	✓	
3.7	Employee commuting	✓	
3.8	Upstream leased assets	☐	At present, it is not possible to easily determine the value of rented and leased property, plant and equipment. For future years, the aim is to collect this data.
3.9	Downstream transportation and distribution	✓	
3.10	Processing of sold products	☐	The processing of goods sold is not relevant to the CCF at Schneider.
3.11	Use of sold products	☐	The use of goods sold is not relevant to Schneider's CCF.
3.12	End-of-life treatment of sold products	✓	
3.13	Downstream leased assets	☐	At present, it is not possible to easily identify fixed assets that are leased out. For future years, the aim is to collect this data.
3.14	Franchises	☐	Franchising is not relevant within the Schneider Schreibgeräte Group.
3.15	Investments	☐	At present, it is not possible to simply determine the investment figures. The aim is to collect this data for subsequent years.

Not Considered

The 2025 report does not cover a few Scope 3 categories. There are several reasons for this: firstly, to ensure comparability with the previous year's figures, and secondly, because certain items are of very little significance to Schneider.

Consolidation Approach

Operational control

GHG Sinks

Compared with the previous year, there has been a reduction in emissions. This is particularly evident in outbound logistics, material consumption and stationary combustion.

Results of the CO_2 balance

In total, emissions of 13,620.46 t/CO_2e were caused by the business activities of the company Schneider Schreibgeräte GmbH. Among these, 452.36 t/CO_2e are direct emissions **(Scope 1)**, 196.44 t/CO_2e are upstream emissions related to energy consumption **(Scope 2)**, and 12,971.66 t/CO_2e are due to other upstream emissions **(Scope 3)**.

Greenhouse gas balance in the reporting year 2025

Category		CO_2e	%
Scope 1		452.36 t	3.32
	Stationary combustion	424.13 t	3.11
	Vehicle Fleet (quantity)	28.23 t	0.21
Scope 2 (Market-based)		**196.44 t**	**1.44**
	District Heating (Market-based)	196.33 t	1.44
	Electricity (Market-based)	0.11 t	0.00
Scope 2 (Location-based)		2,429.67 t	(15.00)
	District Heating (Location-based)	196.33 t	(1.21)
	Electricity (Location-based)	2,233.34 t	(13.79)
Scope 3		12,971.66 t	95.24
	3.1.1 Paper - Prints	0.15 t	0.00
	3.1.2 Water	0.56 t	0.01
	3.1.5 Other Purchased Goods	8,275.39 t	60.76
	3.1.7 Packaging	99.98 t	0.73
	3.3 Upstream Emissions	201.47 t	1.48
	3.4 Upstream Transportation	319.76 t	2.35
	3.5 Waste	426.58 t	3.13
	3.6 Business Travel	31.39 t	0.23
	3.7 Employee Commuting	377.64 t	2.77
	3.9 Downstream Transportation	1,583.98 t	11.63
	3.12 End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	1,654.76 t	12.15
Total Result (Market-based)		**13,620.46 t**	**100.00**
Total Result (Location-based)		16,201.25 t	100.00

* The selected Scope 2 method is shown in bold in the table above

Schneider Schreibgeräte GmbH's Corporate Carbon Footprint (CCF) for 2025 is composed of the individual calculations for the two sites in Tennenbronn and Wernigerode. The CCF 2025 is the first published CO_2 report for Schneider created using Verso. It is important to understand which categories of the CCF were not included in 2025.

In the CO_2e balance, Scope 1 emissions for biofuels are considered to have 0 CO_2 emissions, as the CO_2 from rapidly growing bioenergy sources is absorbed during their growth. The Scope 1 values listed in the balance therefore only include values for N_2O and CH_4 emissions (which are not absorbed during growth). The resulting CO_2 emissions are however reported outside the balance in the table below.

Biogen	
CO_2	0 t

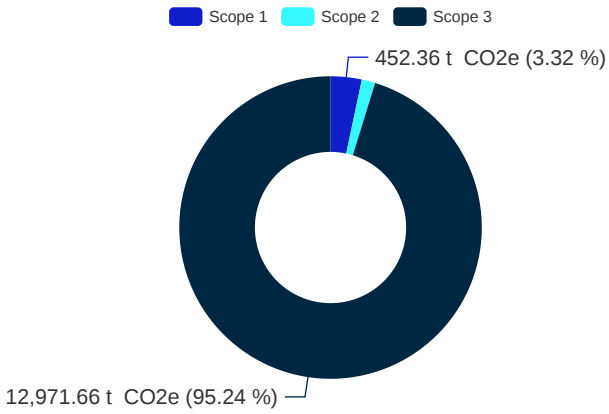
There are seven greenhouse gases contributing to climate change according to the Kyoto Protocol: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), partially halogenated fluorocarbons (HFC), perfluorocarbons (PFC), sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3). Different gases are emitted during various activities. For each activity included in scopes 1, 2 and 3 of the CO_2e balance, an emissions factor is used in the unit of kg CO_2e per activity unit as a minimum. In addition, this total emission factor may be broken down into individual values for each gas for certain activities (where available). The CO_2e emissions are then calculated based on the individual gases, e.g., kg CO_2 * GWP100(CO_2) + kg CH_4 * GWP100(CH_4), and so on. The table below shows the emissions of these individual gases. It should be noted that calculating the total GHG emissions here is not meaningful, since the GWP value (e.g. AR5, AR6) for each gas is already embedded in the emission factor and therefore cannot be disaggregated in detail.

Emissions by individual greenhouse gases	
CO_2	683.15 t
CH_4	0.66 t
N_2O	0.01 t
HFC	0 t
PFC	0 t
SF_6	0 t
NF_3	0 t

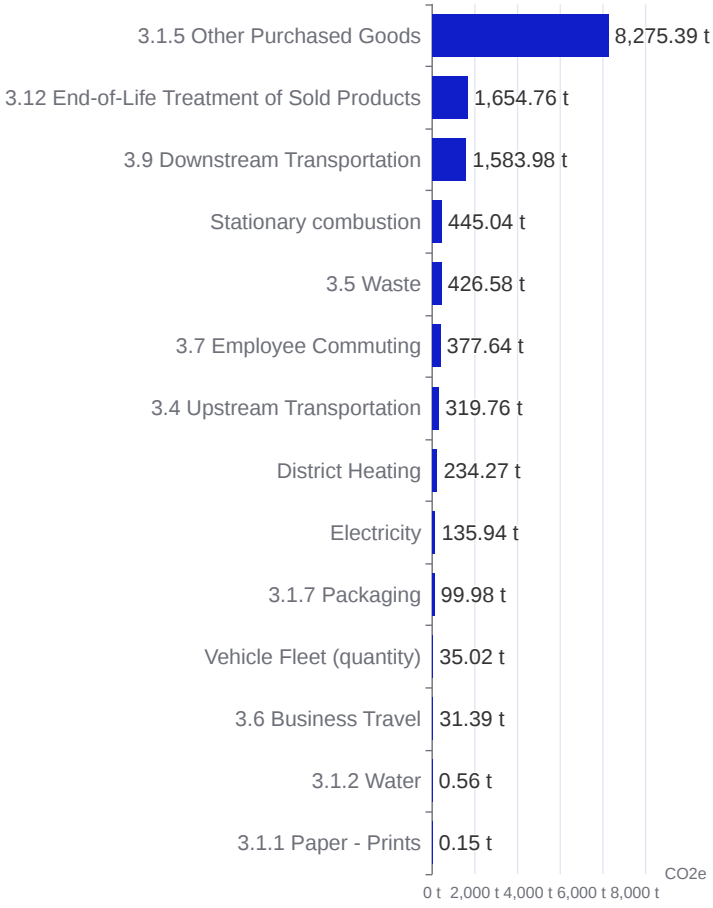
Uncertainty Assessment

The uncertainty in the calculation is (+-) 2 %. This is based on the data quality of each activity as defined by the user. Four quality levels are distinguished: Document / Measurement (±5%), Extrapolation (±15%), Cost based (±30%), and Estimate (±65%). A detailed record of the respective evaluation basis is provided in the “Data Quality” table.

Distribution of CO_2 Emissions into Scope 1, 2, and 3



Emission Sources by Total Emissions* (Categories)



*Sum of direct and upstream emissions 2

Methodical Principles

The Corporate Carbon Footprint serves to identify the largest sources of emissions within the company and along the upstream and downstream value chain. It forms the basis for the development of a climate protection strategy, where goals, measures, and responsibilities for reducing greenhouse gas emissions are defined. In subsequent years, it is used to assess whether the set goals have been achieved, identify areas of progress, and determine areas requiring action for CO_2 reduction.

Definition of System Boundaries

Carbon footprint accounting requires a clear definition of the system boundaries to which the Carbon Footprint refers. This includes organizational and operational system boundaries. Organizational system boundaries describe the organizational unit and the time period to which the Carbon Footprint refers. System boundaries can be drawn according to operational or financial control or by capital share. Operational system boundaries describe the emission sources that are considered within the organizational boundaries. To differentiate different emission sources, the GHG Protocol distinguishes between three categories ("Scopes"):

Scope 1:

Scope 1 includes all CO_2 emissions that can be directly controlled by the reporting company (direct CO_2 emissions). This includes the combustion of fossil fuels (mobile and stationary), CO_2 emissions from chemical and physical processes, and refrigerant leakage from air conditioning systems.

Scope 2: Scope 2 reports upstream CO_2 emissions resulting from the combustion of fossil fuels during the production of electricity, heat, cooling, and steam by external energy providers. Reporting in a separate category prevents double counting when comparing CO_2 emissions of different companies.

Scope 3: All other CO_2 emissions not directly under corporate control are reported in Scope 3 (other upstream CO_2 emissions). This includes, for example, CO_2 emissions associated with products and services consumed or processed by the reporting company. It also includes CO_2 emissions associated with the use of sold products and services when direct CO_2 emissions are generated. As per GHG Protocol guidelines, reporting of CO_2 emissions in Scope 1 and Scope 2 is mandatory.

Data Collection and Calculation

The calculation of CO_2 emissions is done using consumption data and emission factors for conversion to CO_2. Data collection and data quality assessment differentiate between primary and secondary data. Primary data refers to data collected directly related to the subject of investigation. Secondary data refers to data obtained through processing and modeling of primary data. Both primary and secondary data from scientific databases and studies (e.g., GEMIS, UBA, ecoinvent) are used for converting consumption data into CO_2.

Considered Greenhouse Gases

The present Corporate Carbon Footprint reports all emissions as CO_2 equivalents. This means that in the calculations, in addition to CO_2, the other 6 greenhouse gases regulated by the Kyoto Protocol are also considered: CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, NF_3. These are converted into the greenhouse potential of CO_2, forming CO_2 equivalents (CO_2e). For linguistic reasons, this report uses the less precise term "CO_2."

Currency and inflation adjustment for spend-based emission factors

The spend-based emission factors originate from the EXIOBASE database and can be accessed via the climatiq interface in the Climate Hub. climatiq automatically compensates for inflation and currency fluctuations if the expenditure occurred in a year other than the reference year for the emission factor, ensuring consistent emission calculations.

Inflation adjustments are based on industry-specific statistics from Eurostat, while currency conversions are based on historical exchange rates provided by the UN Treasury, the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and the World Bank.

Disclaimer:

The provider of this software assumes no liability for errors in the greenhouse gas report based on the consumption data entered by the user. It is the responsibility of the user to ensure the accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of the data entered. Although the operation of the software is ensured through certification, the use is at the user's own risk. The provider accepts no liability for damages that may arise from the use or non-use of the software or from errors in the software.

The creation of the greenhouse gas balance is provided by the CO_2 calculator, which operates according to the guidelines of the GHG Protocol. The structure, algorithm, and operation of the software have been certified by GutCert GmbH in accordance with the GHG Protocol, ensuring a high level of accuracy in the results. We continually maintain and update our emission factors, but these are not part of the certification. However, no liability is assumed for the accuracy of the consumption data entered by users.