

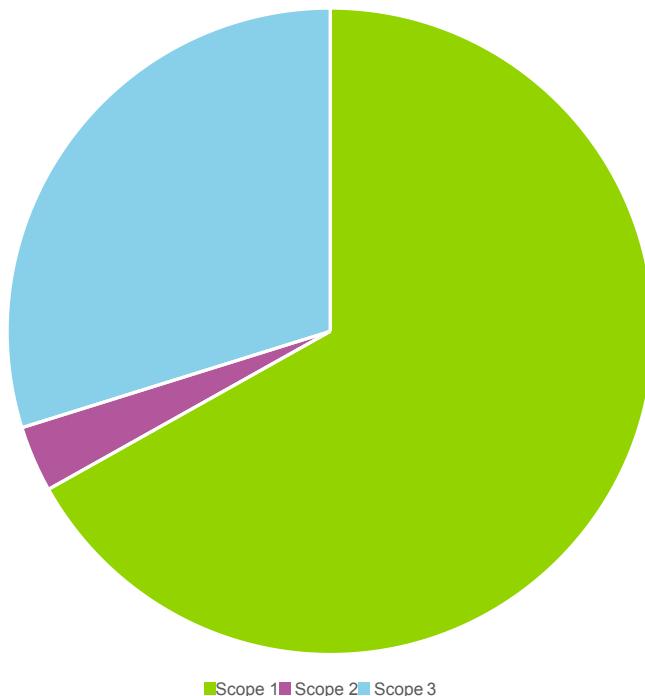
Company information

Company name	Robert Laminage SA
Company ID	
Industry	Primary (raw materials)
NOGA code	[24] Production and processing of metals

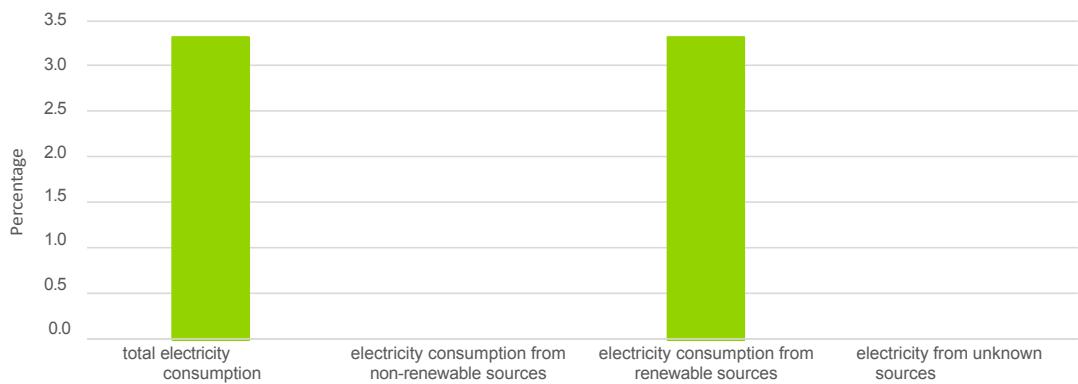
	General	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3*
Emissions (tCO2)	222.55	148.82	7.37	66.36
Input granularity	low	low	high	low

* Scope 3 values are reported partially, in accordance with our questionnaire.

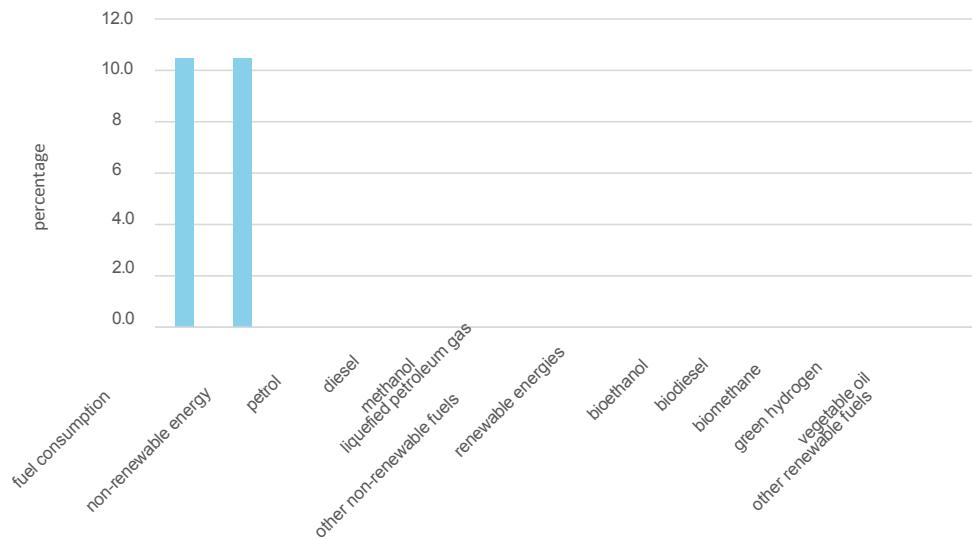
	Total score	Reference score	No-go score	ΔTarget score
CO2 Score	88.90	60.00	0.00	11.10

% CO2 by Scope

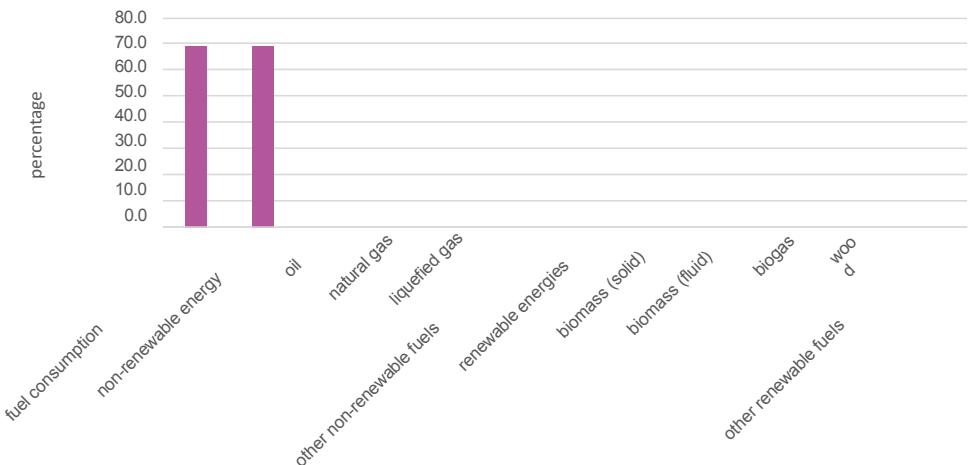
% CO2 by Electricity Source



% CO2 per fuel



% CO2 by fuel

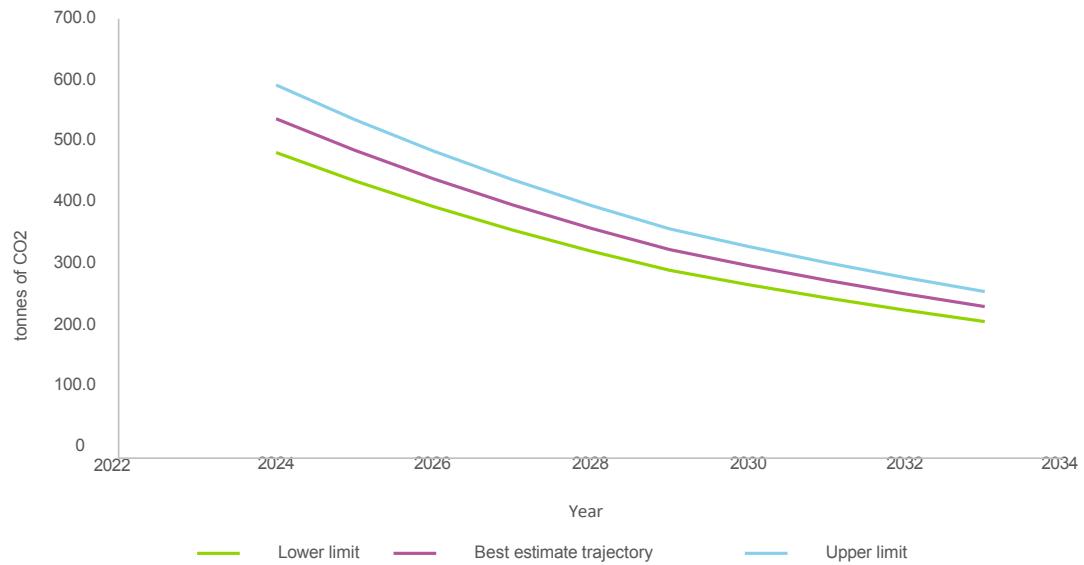


10-year reduction trajectory

Number of years	End of fiscal year	Lower limit	Best estimate trajectory	Upper limit
1	2024	484.5	538.3	592.1
2	2025	439.3	488.1	536.9
3	2026	398.3	442.5	486.8
4	2027	361.1	401.2	441.3
5	2028	327.4	363.8	400.2
6	2029	296.9	329.8	362.8
7	2030	273.9	304.3	334.8
8	2031	252.7	280.8	308.9
9	2032	233.2	259.1	285.0
10	2033	215.2	239.1	263.0

Current CO₂ emissions 222.55 tonnes

10-year reduction trajectory



CO2 reduction trajectory target

In addition to its various features, esg2go offers an additional feature called CO2 Reduction Trajectory to support SMEs in their sustainability management, with a focus on the main area of Environment (E). This feature allows SMEs to compare their emissions calculated using the CO2 calculator with Swiss climate targets.

Description

Starting in the reference year 2024, the CO2 reduction trajectory shows the best estimate as well as the upper and lower bounds around this trajectory for the next 10 years. For each year, the upper and lower bounds define a tolerance corridor (see Figure 1 below). From the 2024 financial year onwards, if an SME observes CO2 emissions from the CO2 calculator below the upper limit of the CO2 corridor at the end of each financial year, it can assume that its performance has been satisfactory for the entire 2024 financial year.

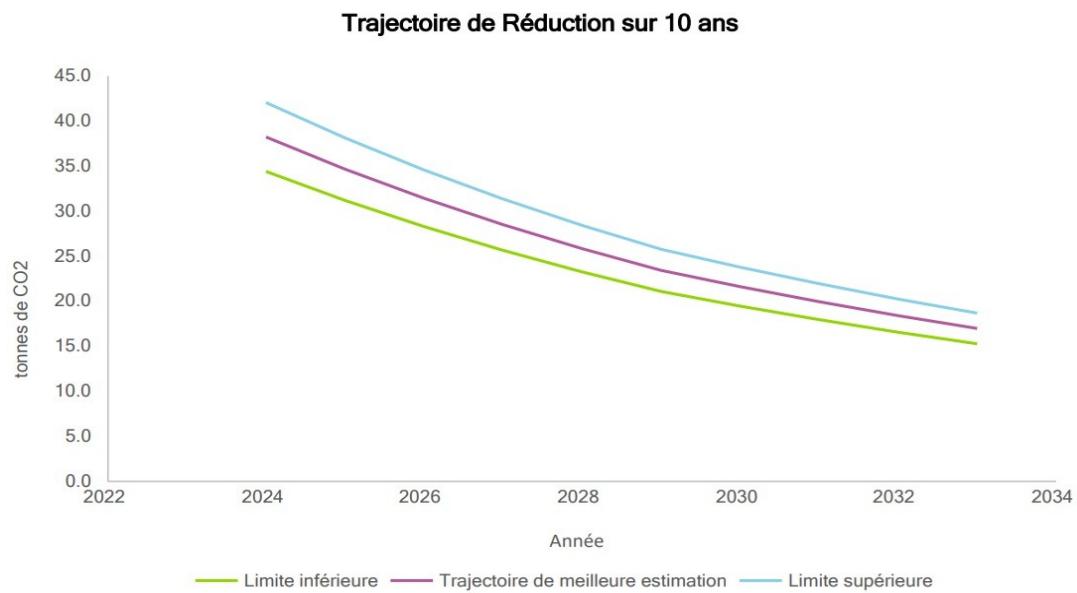


Figure 1: CO2 reduction trajectory

For example, if the SME observes CO2 emissions of 10 tonnes (which is significantly below the lower limit of 20 tonnes), it can assume that its performance has been much better than expected. The figure above also indicates that if, for example, CO2 emissions at the end of the 2024 financial year are 30 tonnes (which is above the upper limit of 25 tonnes), the SME is advised to review its internal measures to reduce its CO2 emissions.