

Carbon footprint 2025

Hotel Maximilian´s 2025

21.09.2026



In 2025, the emissions totaled 1'629 t CO2e, which equates to:

the annual amount of CO2 stored by **130'299** mature beech trees

the amount of CO2 generated by **165** German people per year

the CO2-emissions of **282** round-the-world flights



Table of contents

1. **Methodology**
2. Results
3. Glossary



Reporting period: 01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025

Calculation standard:

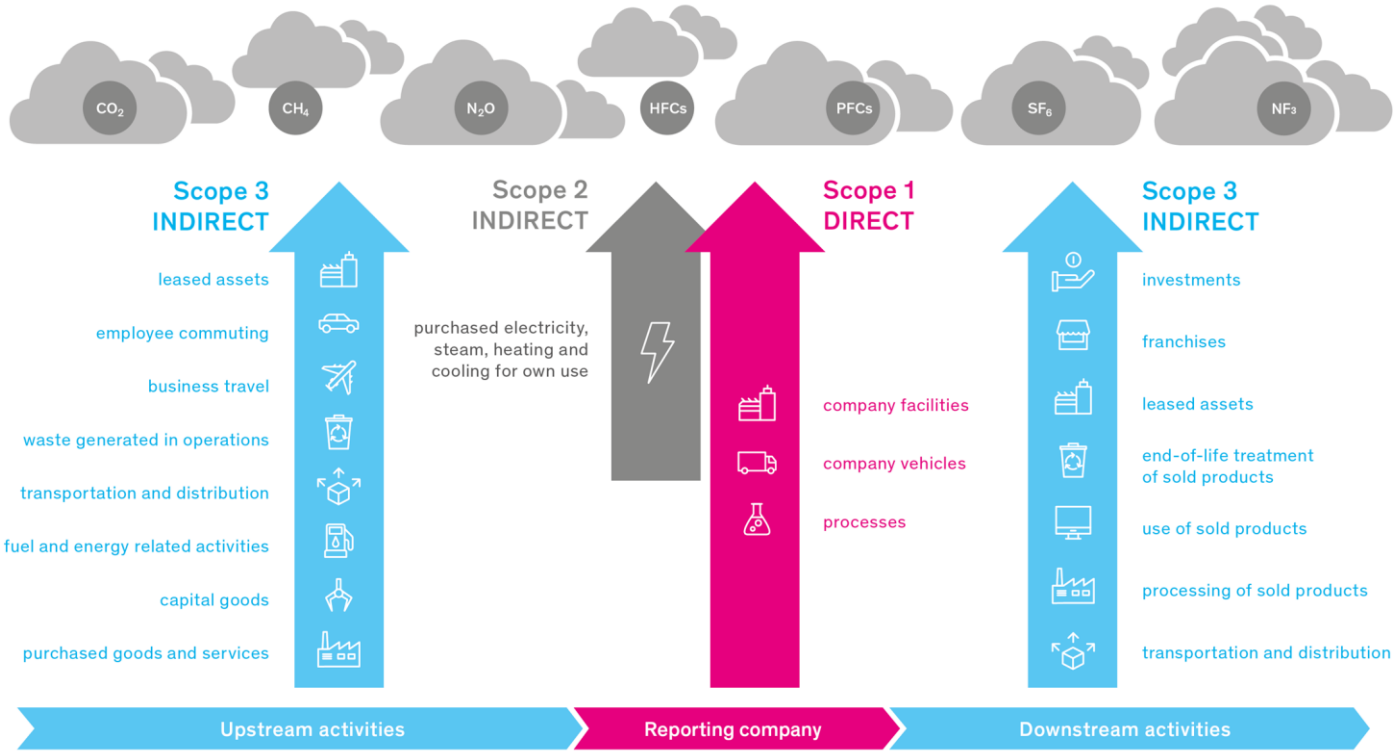
The carbon footprint is based on the internationally recognised standard "The GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard" and includes the climate-relevant greenhouse gases that fall under the company's "operational control". The data basis for the calculations comes from myclimate Release 1.24.3 (based on ecoinvent 3.8, 3.9, 3.10, myc EF) and the IPCC 2021 assessment method (GWP 100a).

Organisational boundary: The following sites were included:

Node	Country
Hotel Maximilian´s / Hotel Maximilian´s 2025	Germany



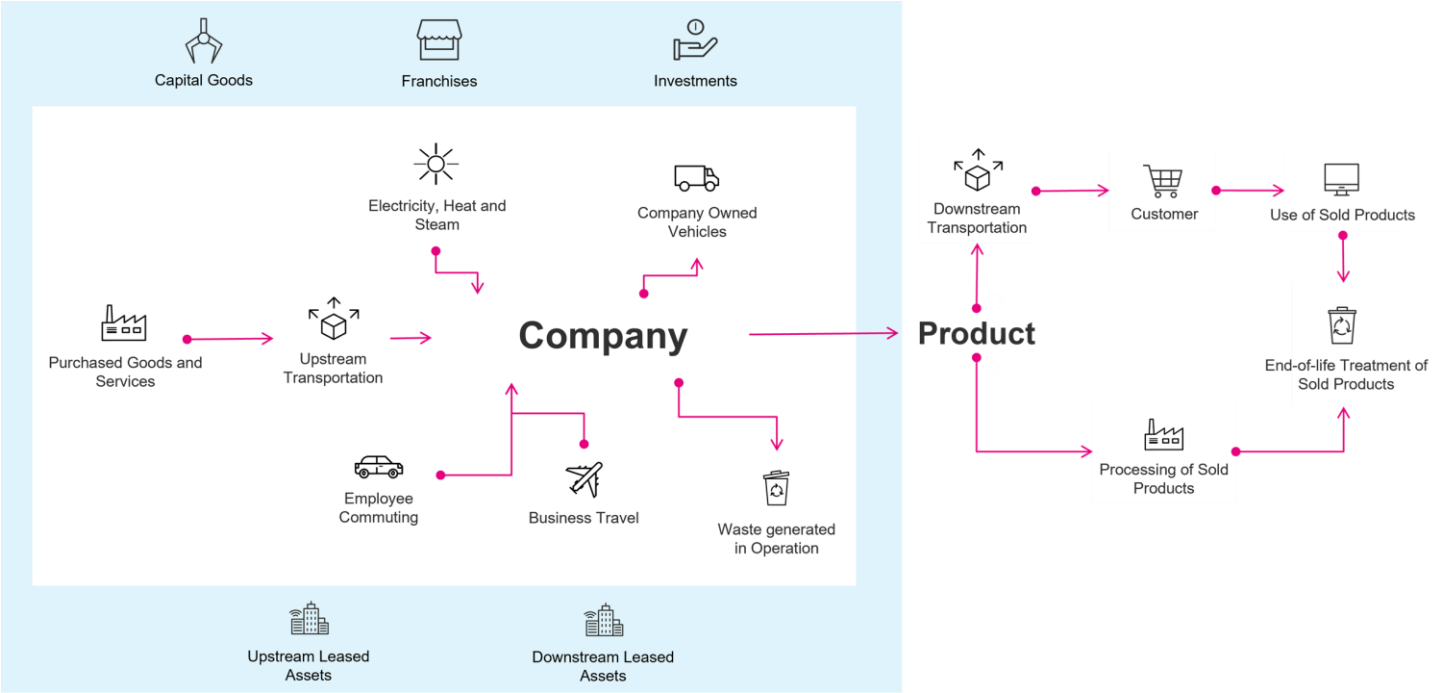
The sources of greenhouse gas emissions according to the scopes model of the GHG protocol.



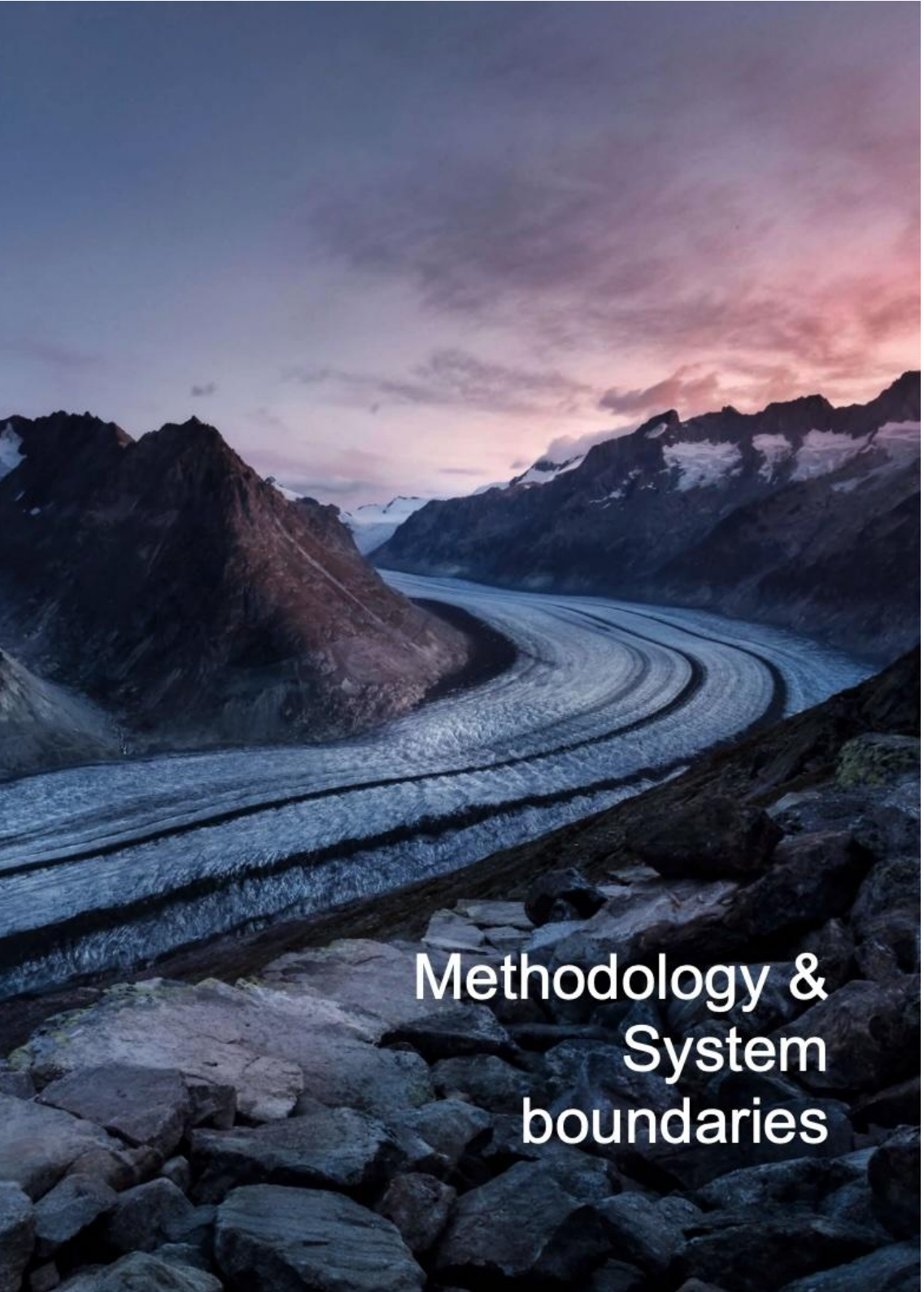
Source: myclimate



The sources of greenhouse gas emissions according to the generic scopes model of the GHG Protocol



Source: myclimate



Methodology & System boundaries

For the carbon footprint, the following scopes and categories were taken into account:

Scopes	Functional categories
	Energy
1 & 3.3	Heating and Cooling
2 & 3.3	Electricity
3.3	Own energy production
	Mobility & Transport
1 & 3.3	Fuel Consumption Company Owned Vehicles
3.6	Business travel
3.7	Commuter traffic
	Material & Services
3.1	Office material & Printed matter
3.2	IT devices
3.1	Food and Beverages
3.1	Hygiene articles
3.1	Services
3.1	Digital Working
	Water
3.1	Tap water
3.5	Waste water
	Waste & recycling
3.5	Waste
3.5	Recycling

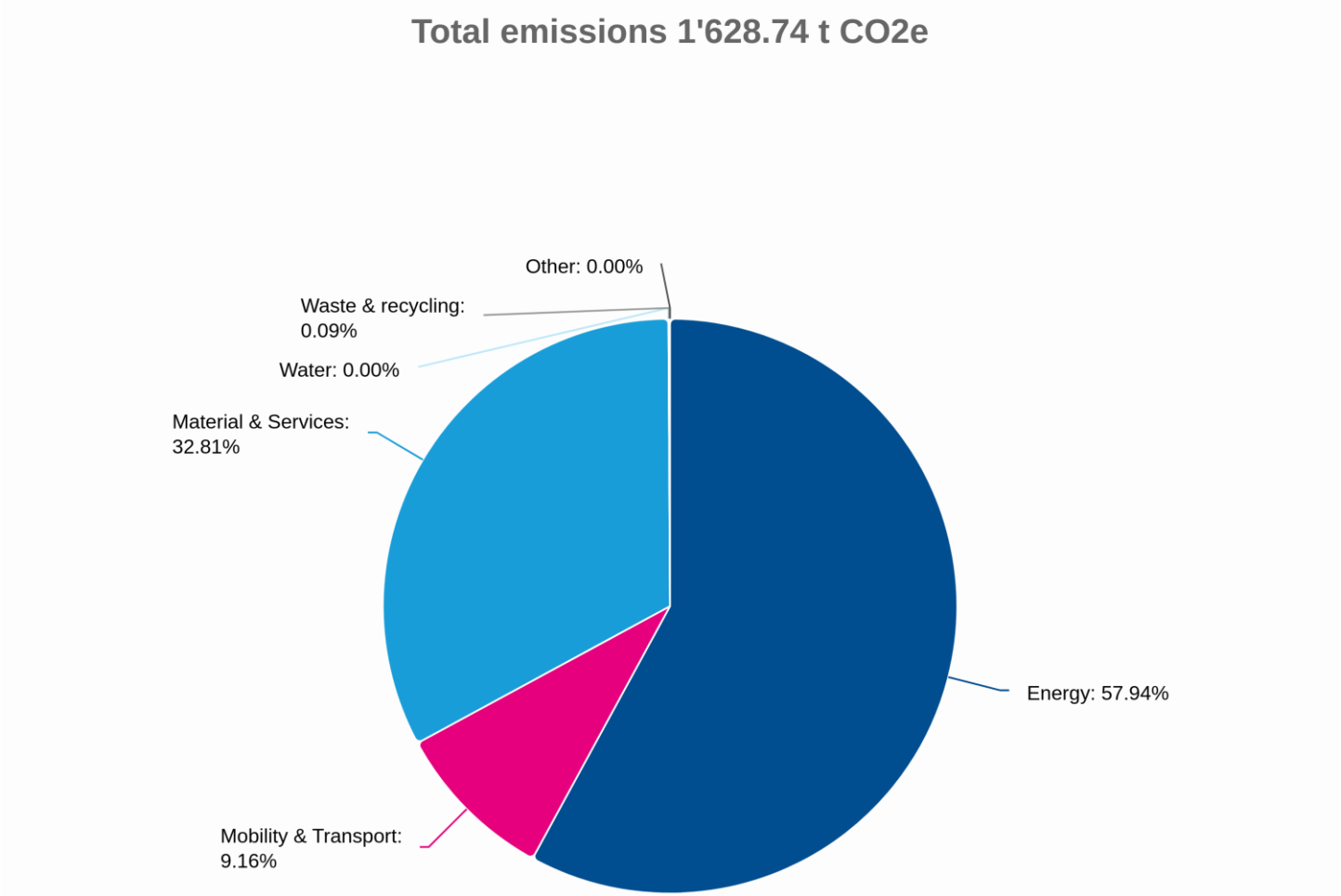


Table of contents

1. Methodology
2. **Results**
3. Glossary

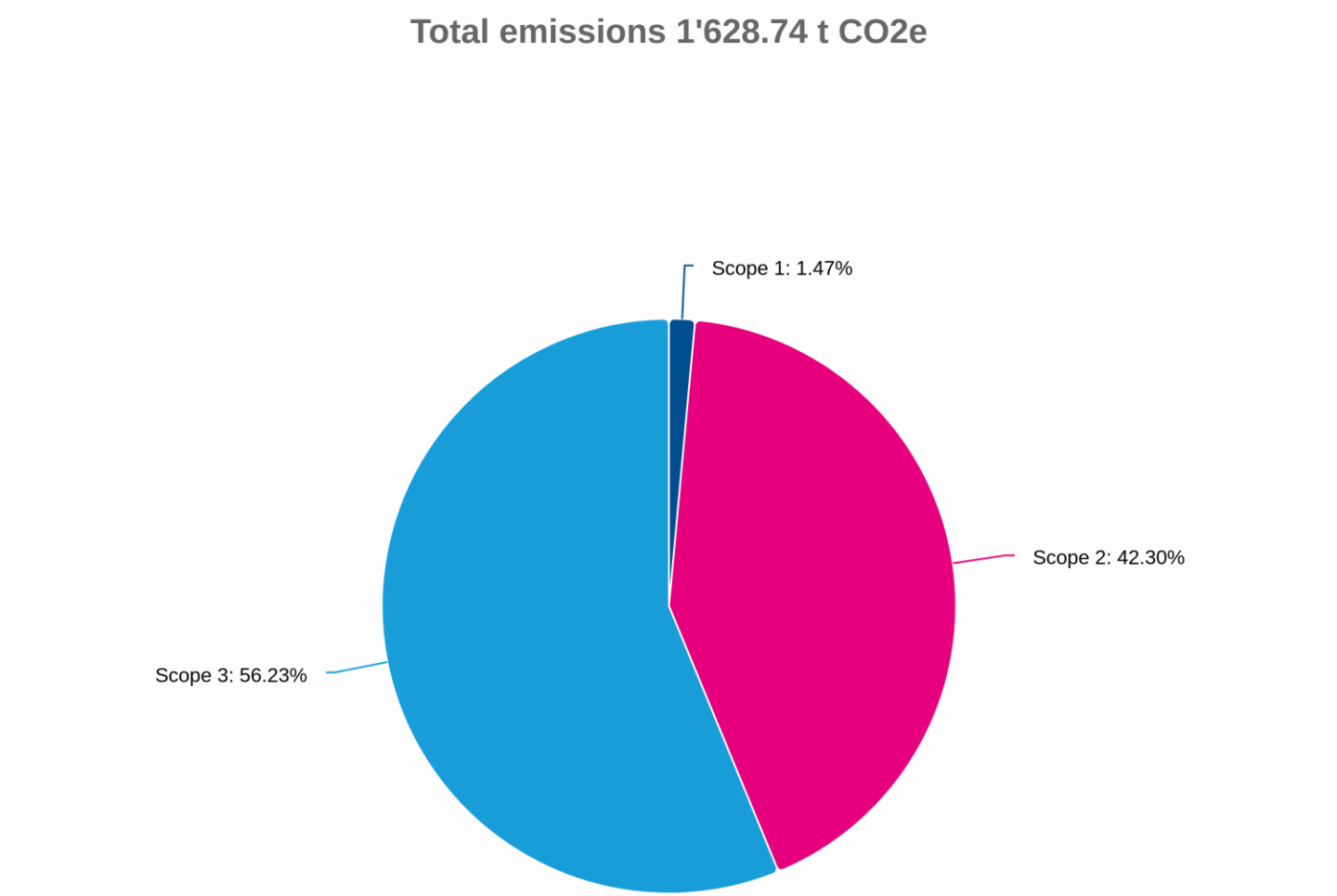


Greenhouse gas emissions grouped into categories



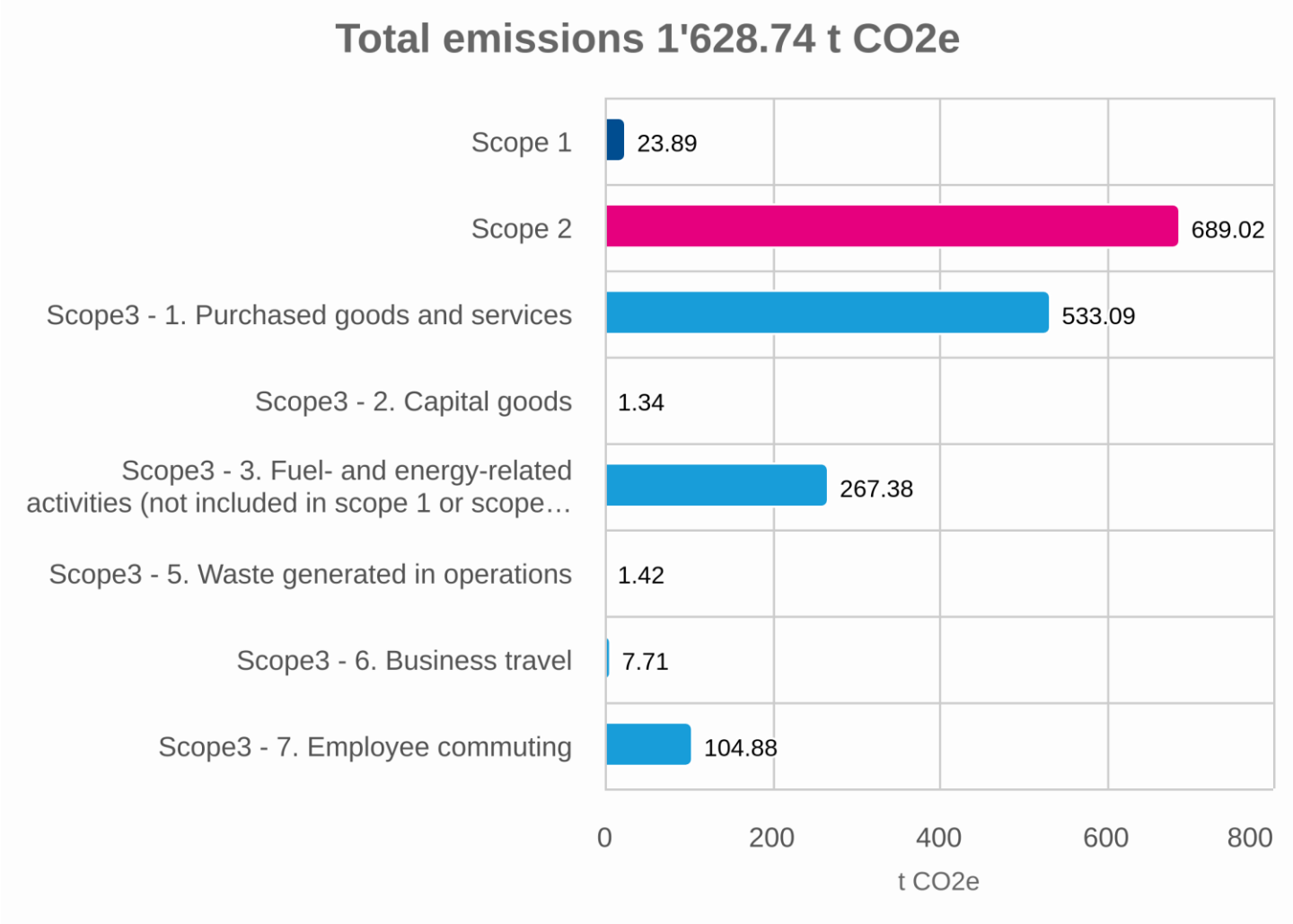


Greenhouse gas emissions grouped into the three scopes of the GHG Protocol





Greenhouse gas emissions grouped into the scopes and Scope 3 categories of the GHG Protocol





Greenhouse gas emissions compared

per employee (FTE):

12.725 t CO2e



Your emissions

	[t CO_2e]
Energy	943.70
Heating and Cooling	264.86
Electricity	678.84
Own energy production	0.00
Mobility & Transport	149.18
Fuel Consumption Company Owned Vehicles	36.59
Business travel	7.71
Commuter traffic	104.88
Material & Services	534.44
Office material & Printed matter	5.03
IT devices	1.34
Food and Beverages	487.20
Services	40.80
Digital Working	0.00
Hygiene articles	0.06
Water	0.00
Tap water	0.00
Waste water	0.00
Waste & recycling	1.42
Waste	0.60
Recycling	0.82
Total	**1'628.74**



Table of contents

1. Methodology
2. Results
3. **Glossary**



Definition A carbon footprint is used to systematically record and analyse greenhouse gas emissions for a specific system – for example, for products, services or companies as a whole. If other environmental effects are evaluated in addition to the greenhouse potential, this is known as a life cycle assessment.

Basis The carbon footprint provides insight into the current state of a system. It therefore forms the basis for further steps towards effective climate protection, such as the development, implementation and continuous monitoring of efficiency and reduction measures.



timeframe To calculate the corporate carbon footprint (CCF), all relevant greenhouse gas emissions within a reference period – usually a year – are taken into account.

Categorisation For this purpose, the sources of greenhouse gas emissions can be grouped either into functional categories (including energy use, fleet, transportation, business travel, materials) or according to the scopes model of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.



Calculation method The approach is based on internationally recognised standards (ISO 14064, GHG Protocol, CDP, GRI) and covers all climate-affecting greenhouse gases.

Greenhouse gases The best-known greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide (CO2), which is produced, among other ways, during the combustion of fossil fuels. In addition to CO2, many processes emit other greenhouse gases, such as methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O). The effect of these gases can be expressed as an equivalent amount of CO2 in "kilograms of CO2 equivalents", or "kg CO2e". These values are added up to give the climate impact.



Emission factors The data basis for carbon footprint calculations is derived from the database ecoinvent 3.6, 3.8, 3.9 or 3.10 and the IPCC 2013 or IPCC 2021 assessment methods. The greenhouse gas potential is considered over a timeframe of 100 years (GWP 100a). myclimate regularly updates its emission factors. This report uses the latest emission factors, which may cause the results from previous years to differ from those of earlier reports.

Uncertainty The exact carbon footprint numbers given in the results section are generally associated with uncertainties. These result from the modelling of data gaps, the selection of suitable emission factors and the underlying models of these factors. The uncertainty of the results was not quantified in this study.



Scope 1 Emissions generated directly in the company's own facilities

Scope 2 Indirect emissions from purchased energy, e.g. electricity and district heating

Scope 3 Indirect upstream and downstream emissions, e.g. from business travel and purchased materials

Scope 3.1 Purchased goods and services procured by the company in the reporting year

Scope 3.2 Capital goods that are used by the company for production purposes and were procured in the reporting year

Scope 3.3 Extraction, production and transport of fuels and energy purchased or acquired by the company in the reporting period

Scope 3.4 Inbound and outbound transports carried out by third-party companies and paid for by the reporting company, as well as internal transport between locations and energy consumption by external warehouses

Scope 3.5 Waste produced in activities controlled by the company in the reporting year (incl. waste water)



Scope 3.6 Business transactions with non-company-owned vehicles, public transport and flights

Scope 3.7 Employee commuting by private vehicle and public transport

Scope 3.8 Leased or rented buildings, machinery or vehicles (reporting entity = lessee)

Scope 3.9 Outbound transports carried out by third-party companies and paid for by customers of the reporting company

Scope 3.10 Further processing of intermediate products sold by the company in the reporting year

Scope 3.11 Direct energy consumption of products sold in the reporting year

Scope 3.12 End-of-life treatment of products sold in the reporting year

Scope 3.13 Leased buildings, machinery or vehicles (reporting entity = lessor)

Scope 3.14 Franchise operations that are not already included in Scope 1 & 2

Scope 3.15 Investments in other companies, loans in favour of other companies or projects, long-term financing of projects



Effective climate protection Calculating a corporate carbon footprint (CCF) is a key element of corporate climate protection. It serves as the basis for continuous CO2-management and reporting of key greenhouse gas figures in sustainability reports, e.g. in line with the GRI or CDP.

Basis Furthermore, a corporate carbon footprint is required to develop a CO2 target and reduction path for a company's sustainability strategy, as required, for example, by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).



Your contacts

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