

Eidgenössisches Departement für Umwelt, Verkehr, Energie und Kommunikation UVEK

Bundesamt für Umwelt BAFU Abteilung Ökonomie und Innovation



Environmental hotspots in the supply chain of Swiss companies

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Öbu & Gobal Compact: Working group on sustainable supply chains

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FOEN / Economics & Innovation Division What we do

Section Innovation:

- E.g. Promotion of environmental technology projects (UTF)
- Section Economics:
 - E.g. Economic consultation or Research in the field of Planetary Boundaries
- Section Sustainable consumption and production (SDG 12):
 - Competence Center for Green Public Procurement
 - Competence Center for Life Cycle Assessment
 - Transparent datasets for life cycle assessment of Swiss products, Biofuels, ..., Input to Mobitool.ch etc.
 - Product Environmental Footprint (pilot phase)
 - Cooperation and dialogue
 - Voluntary agreements with industries; «Verein Go for Impact»

Exceeding the Planetary Boundaries

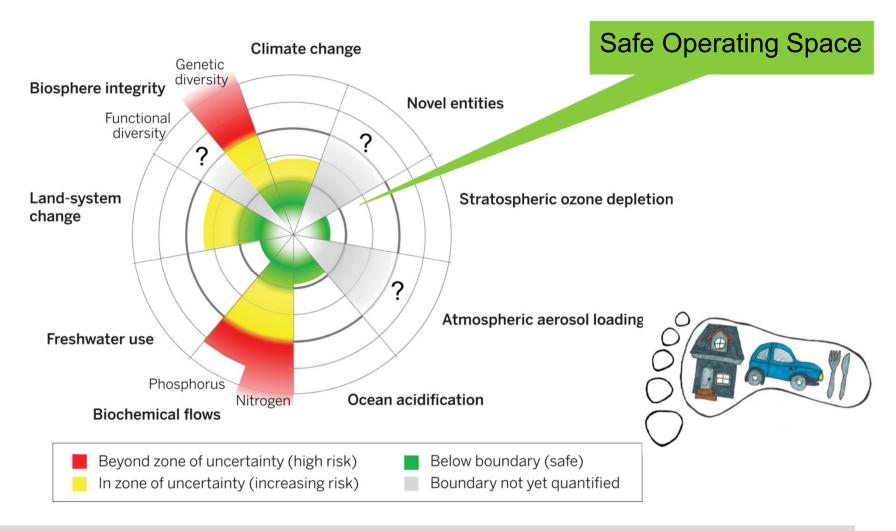


Exceeding the Planetary Boundaries



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There are boundaries but no borders



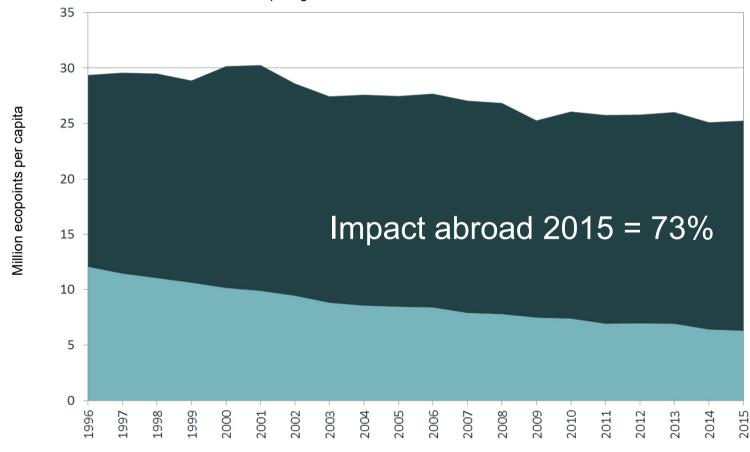
Four out of nine Planetary Boundaries are exceeded globally today.

That threatens the resilience of the Earth System and is a risk for companies.



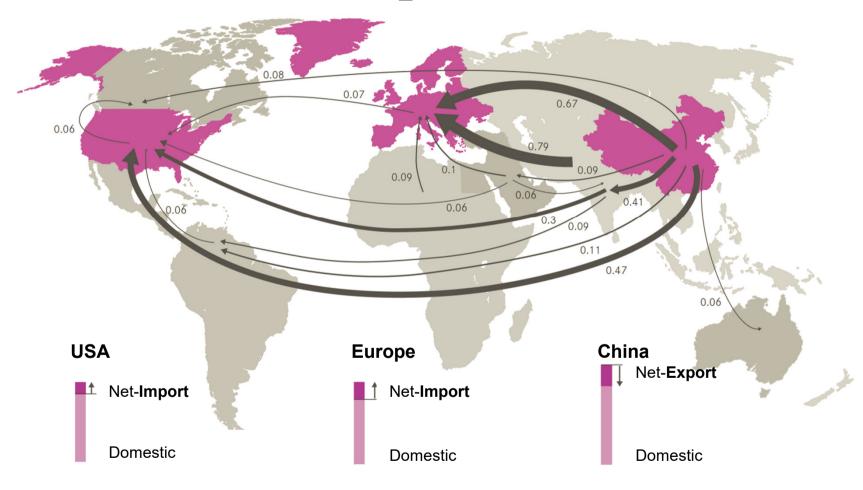
Total environmental impact of Switzerland per capita

- Total environmental impact generated in Switzerland
- Total environmental impact generated abroad



Quelle: Berechnungen treeze und Rütter Soceco, 2018.

Carbon embodied in trade and final consumption (CO₂)

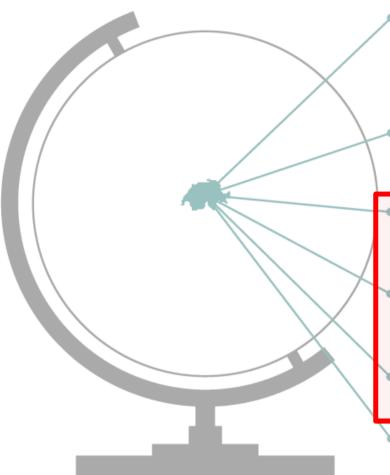


CO2 emissions in international trade between 3 main economic areas

Switzerland's environmental impact abroad

Wodurch beeinflusst die Schweiz die Umweltbelastung im Ausland?

Umweltbelastung im Ausland wird getrieben durch Konsum- und Investitionsentscheide, Standortwahl und Produktionsweisen.



Inländischer Konsum und Wirtschaft

- Ernährung: Importe von Futtermitteln durch die Landwirtschaft,
 Importe von Nahrungsmitteln wie Kaffee, Kakao, Tee, Palmöl, Soja usw.
- Wohnen und Mobilität: Import von mineralischen Rohstoffen und Erzeugnissen, Brenn- und Treibstoffen
- · Weitere: Baumwolle, Torf, (Edel-)Metalle, Chemikalien

Inlandbelastung

- Luftschadstoffe
- · Treibhausgasemissionen
- Stickstoff

Produktionsstandorte im Ausland

Die Unternehmen tragen Verantwortung für die Auswirkungen der Produktion auf Umwelt und Gesellschaft, auch in Staaten mit weniger hohen Umwelt- und Sozialstandards.

Rohstoffhandel

Ein grosser Teil der weltweiten Handelsströme fliesst über Firmen mit Sitz in der Schweiz: 35 % des weltweit gehandelten Erdöls und Getreides, rund 50 % des Zuckers und 60 % der Metalle.

Finanzsektor

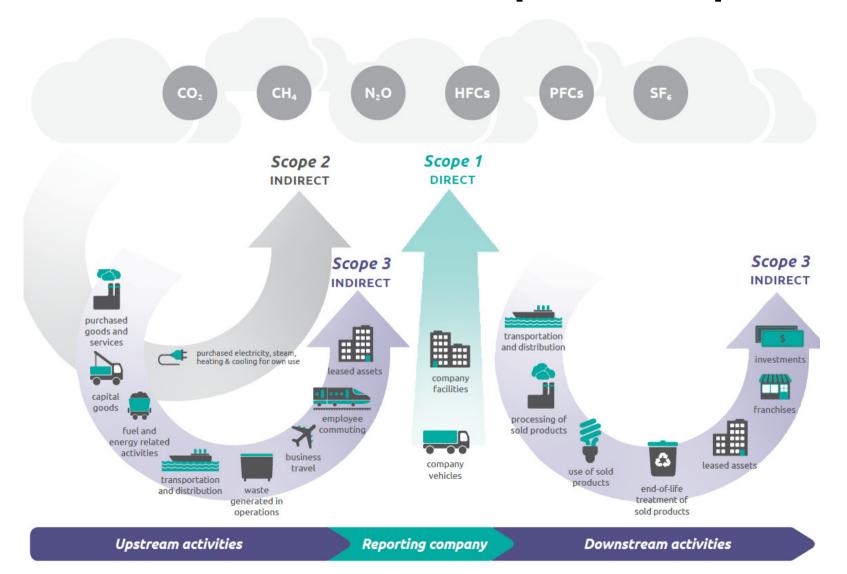
Finanzierungs- und Investitionsentscheide auf den Finanzmärkten beeinflussen indirekt, d. h. via Realwirtschaft, die Umwelt.

Handelsabkommen

Berücksichtigung von Umweltanliegen in z.B. Freihandelsabkommen.

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From Domestic to Footprint Perspective



Quelle: WRI/WBCSD. Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard

«Environmental Atlas Supply Chains Switzerland»







Environmental impacts of 8 Swiss industries:

- 1. Food Trade
- 2. Meat production
- Real estate services and construction
- 4. Health and social work
- 5. Production of chemical products
- 6. Production of machinery
- 7. Trade with clothing, textiles and footwear
- 8. Traded with household devices

Content:

- Evironmental impacts differentiated by 4 supply chain stages:
 - Industry itself (SCOPE 1 & 2), direct suppliers (SCOPE 3), remaining upstream chains, raw material extraction (SCOPE 3)
 - Additional: use phase, where relevant (SCOPE 3)
- Recommendations
- Existing initiatives and standards

Availability of Publications

- Study «Environmental hotspots in the supply chain of Swiss companies» will be available by the end of june or earlier at: www.treeze.ch
- The «Environmental Atlas Supply Chains Switzerland" will be available by the end of june at: www.treeze.ch
- The "Environmental Atlas Supply Chains Germany" is available at: https://www.adelphi.de/de/publikation/umweltatlas-lieferketten
- Study «Environmental Footprints of Switzerland. Developments from 1996 to 2015" is available at:
 - Study: https://www.bafu.admin.ch/dam/bafu/de/dokumente/wirtschaft-konsum/uz-umwelt-zustand/uz-1811-d.pdf.download.pdf/uz-1811-d.pdf
 - <u>Data provision</u>
 http://treeze.ch/fileadmin/user_upload/downloads/Publications/Case_Studies/Life styles/Environmental_Footprints_of_Swiss_Consumption/603-Umwelt-Fussabdr%C3%BCcke-Schweiz-Readme-Datenbereitstellung-v1.3.pdf

Conclusion

- Switzerland must reduce its pressure on at least four out of nine planetary boundaries by -50 or even - 95 percent.
- A majority of the environmental impacts of Swiss industries occur in their supply chain, often abroad.
- What is needed is responsibility along the entire supply chain.
- There are many possibilities for support from the Swiss Confederation, e.g. financial support for innovative projects, transparent LCA-datasets or the "Environmental Atlas Supply Chains Switzerland".
- Last but not least: A reduction in environmental impacts usually has in most cases a positive effect on social aspects.





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