



Naturally about sustainability







Our actions are proven by the quality of our cork stoppers, the partnerships we build, the figures we present and our contribution to an increasingly greener world.

A study carried out in 2021, by KPMG Consulting, found that the carbon footprint of all M.A.SILVA stoppers analysed - NATURAL, SPARKLING WINE and MICRO-AGGLOMERATE - is negative.

The findings take into account M.A.SILVA's emissions in the different stages of the stopper's production process and CO_2 retention, to which M.A.SILVA contributes with its cork oak forests.

The analyses considered all stages of the production process, taking a cradle-to-gate approach, which included: raw material extraction, treatment, production and finishing. Subsequently, an analysis was carried out in which the shipping phase was also included.

In addition to the already known benefits of using stoppers in wines, the negative carbon footprint of our stoppers contributes to reducing our customers' carbon footprints.

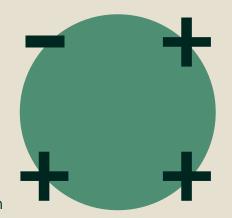
Oenologists, winegrowers and wine specialists now have more reasons than ever to choose M.A.SILVA stoppers.



Calculation model

FOREST

Accounting for carbon sequestration resulting from cork oak forests



TRANSPORTATION

Emissions from the use of combustion-propelled vehicles

ENERGY

Emissions resulting from the use of energy in the production centers

MATERIALS

Emissions resulting from the production and transportation of chemical materials

Forest methodology

The calculation of carbon sequestration includes MASILVA's activities related to the operation and preservation of cork oak forests.

Approach

Carbon sequestration per area (ha) of forest -> 73 ton CO_2 / ton cork.

NOTE: Emissions associated with the treatment of effluents were not considered



Methodology assumptions

by area of analysis





MASILVA cork stoppers were considered for the footprint calculation.



Emissions resulting from transportation within the cork oak forest were considered immaterial.



The information to support the footprint calculation concerns 2020. The packaging phase proved to be immaterial.



Only chemicals with a representativity of at least 10% of the total quantity for the production of each type of cork stopper are considered to calculate the footprint.



The calculation of energy consumption allocation is based on the quantity and mass of cork stoppers produced.

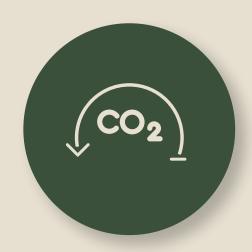


For all routes, all round trips are considered, both outward and return, the later having no associated load. The calculation used the presumed average consumption of trucks, as well as changes in consumption according to the weight of the cargo transported. Where the average consumption of diesel fuel by the trucks used on the same routes varied, the highest consumption was used.



Negative Carbon Footprint

Figures of the negative carbon footprint in the study carried out by KPMG, according to the group's strategic axis of sustainability.



Natural Cork Stopper

267,7g

CO, per stopper

Sparkling Cork Stopper

589,2g

CO₂ per stopper

Micro Agglomerated Cork Stopper

323,3g

CO, per stopper





Commitment to sustainability is naturally part of us





