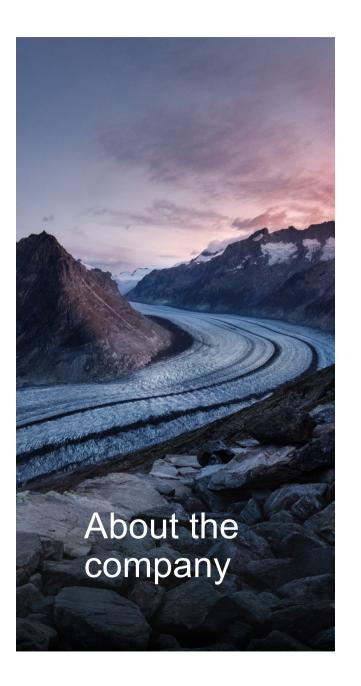






Overview: Methodology & System boundaries

Reporting company	Camenzind & Co. AG, https://www.swissmountainsilk.swiss/
Project	Corporate Carbon Footprint (CCF)
Version	V1 (10.2023)
Reporting Period	01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022
Base Year	2022
GHG emissions boundaries	Scopes 1, 2 and 3
Organizational boundaries	Camenzind & Co. AG: headquarter and only location in Gersau
Number of employees, yr 2022	18
Consolidation	Operational control
Scope 2	Location-based
Environmental indicator	IPCC 2013 GWP 100a
Standards	GHG Protocol: Corporate Standard, Scope 2 Guidance, Scope 3 Guidance
Databases	ecoinvent 3.6
Consultant Contact	myclimate Switzerland: Katharina Behrendt, Consultant Climate Strategy, katharina.behrendt@myclimate.org
About this document	Fact Sheet CCF (summary table with GHG Protocol conformity)
Date	30.10.2023

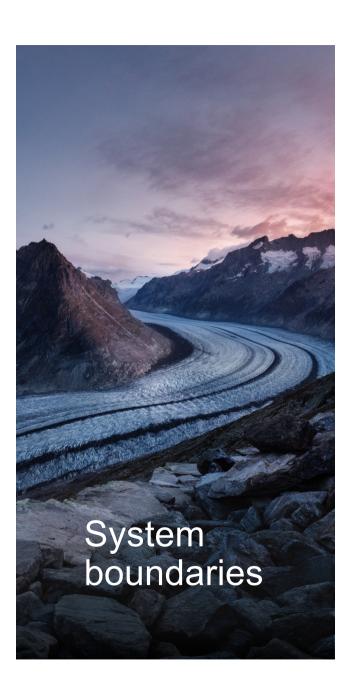


About the company

Camenzind & Co. AG is a family-owned spinning and weaving company in its fifth generation of ownership. The company is based in Switzerland with the headquarter and only location in Gersau. The core business is the manufacturing and trading of yarns made from silk and other fibers under the trade mark Swiss Mountain Silk. Camenzind & Co. AG mainly produces schappe silk, which is a by-product spun from the short fibers that remain after mulberry silk cocoons are processed.



https://www.swissmountainsilk.swiss/



Organizational boundary

The organizational boundary used by Camenzind & Co. AG for this report is the operational control approach. Under this criteria, the boundary includes the headquarter and only location in Gersau.

Type of location	Country	FTE
Gersau	Switzerland	18.0



Operational boundaries

The following Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are included in this CCF report: direct emissions from the combustion of stationary fuels (Scope 1), indirect emissions from purchased electricity and heat (Scope 2), and indirect emissions from upstream and downstream activities along the value chain (Scope 3).

Category	Emission source	Specifications	Boundary
Scope 1			
Stationary combustion	Generation of electricity and heat	Fuel oil	Included
Mobile combustion	Company-owned or leased vehicles	Gasoline	Included
Physical or chemical processing	Manufacture or processing of chemicals and materials	-	Not applicable
Fugitive emissions	Emissions from the use of cooling systems and AC	Refrigerant: R-410A	Included
Scope 2			
Electricity	Purchased electricity	Conventional electricity	Included
Heating	Purchased district heating	-	Not applicable
Cooling	Purchased district cooling	-	Not applicable



Operational boundaries

Category	Emission source	Specifications	Boundary
Scope 3			
3.1 Purchased goods and services	Production of purchased goods and services	Digital working, food & beverages, office material, packaging material, products & raw material, tapwater	Included
3.2 Capital goods	Production of purchased capital goods	Building infrastructure, technical equipment, IT materials	Included
3.3 Fuel- and energy-related activities	Production of purchased fuels and energy	Conventional and renewable electricity, gasoline, heating oil	Included
3.4 Upstream transportation and distribution	Transportation and distribution of purchased products and services	Incoming transport (mail, lorry, ship), outgoing transport paid by Camenzind + Co. AG (mail, lorry, air)	Included
3.5 Waste generated in operations	Disposal and treatment of generated waste	Recycling waste, waste to incineration, wastewater	Included
3.6 Business travel	Emissions from business- related travelling	Business travel (car and public transport)	Included
3.7 Employee commuting	Emissions from employee commuting	Commuting (public transport, fossil fuel, alternative fuel, homeoffice)	Included
3.8 Upstream leased assets	Operation of assets leased by the company	-	Not applicable



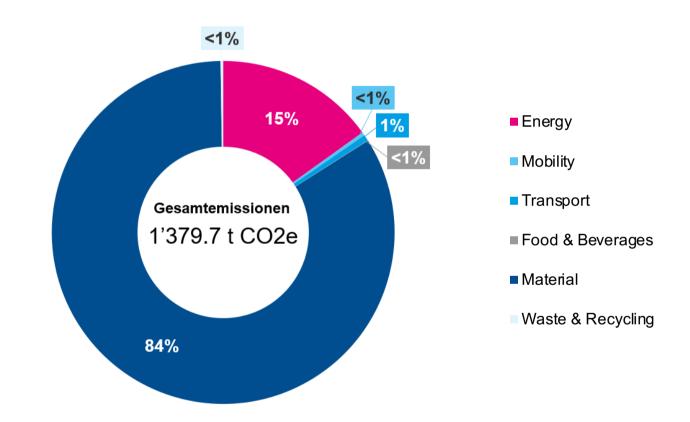
Operational boundaries

Category	Emission source	Specifications	Boundary
Scope 3			
3.9 Downstream transportation and distribution	Transportation and distribution of sold products	-	Not applicable
3.10 Processing of sold products	Processing of sold products by downstream companies	Processing of silk, cashmere, cotton, lyocell, polyamide and wool	Included
3.11 Use of sold products	End use of sold goods and services	-	Not applicable
3.12 End-of-life treatment of sold products	Waste disposal and treatment of sold products	EoL-treatment of silk, cashmere, cotton, lyocell, polyamide, and wool	Included
3.13 Downstream leased assets	Operation of owned assets leased to other entities	Rented private apartment	Included
3.14 Franchises	Operation of franchises	-	Not applicable
3.15 Investments	Operation of investments	-	Not applicable



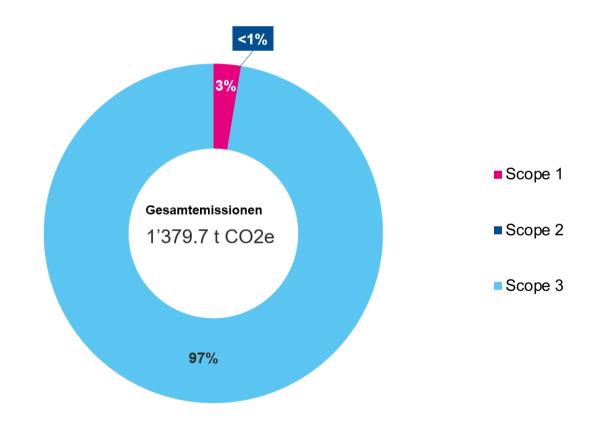


Greenhouse Gas Emissions split into categories





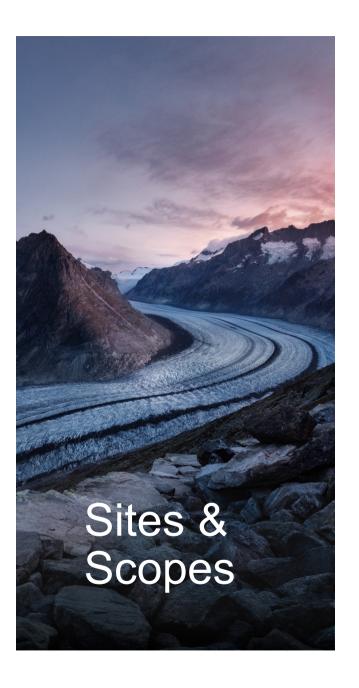
Greenhouse Gas Emissions split in three scopes according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol





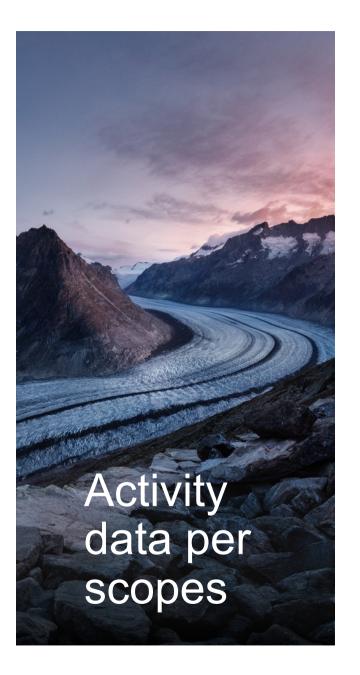
Greenhouse Gas emissions by site and scopes according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol

	Total (t CO₂e)	Locations (t CO ₂ e)
		Gersau
Scope 1 Direct Emissions	36.05	36.05
Heating	35.56	35.56
Cooling	0.45	0.45
Transport Own Vehicles	0.05	0.05
Scope 2 Indirect Emissions (location-based)	0.15	0.15
Electricity, renewable, Location-based	0	0
Electricity, conventional, Location-based	0.15	0.15
Electricity, Photovoltaics	0	0
Total Scope 1 + 2	36.21	36.21



Greenhouse Gas emissions by site and scopes according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol

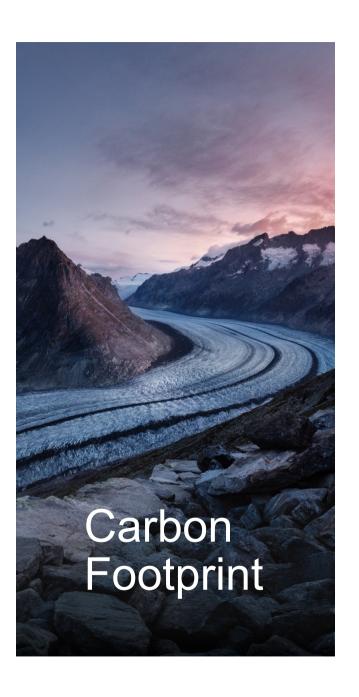
	Total (t CO ₂ e)	Locations (t CO ₂ e)
Scope 3 Indirect Emissions (upstream and downstream activities)		Gersau
Scope 3.1 Purchased Goods and Services	1072.92	1072.92
Total Digital Working	0.29	0.29
Total Food & Beverages	0.54	0.54
Total Office Material	0.27	0.27
Total Packaging Material	115.76	115.76
Total Products & Raw Material	956.01	956.01
Total Tapwater	0.04	0.04
Scope 3.2 Capital Goods	86.67	86.67
Building Infrastructure	40.13	40.13
Technical Equipment	45.86	45.86
Purchased IT Materials	0.69	0.69
Scope 3.3 Fuel- and Energy-related Activities	11.23	11.23
Scope 3.4 Upstream Transportations	6.21	6.21
Scope 3.5 Waste Generated in Operations	2.71	2.71
Scope 3.6 Business Travel	0.38	0.38
Scope 3.7 Employee Commuting	2.71	2.71
Scope 3.10 Processing of Sold Products	160.01	160.01
Scope 3.12 End-of-Life Treatment	0.27	0.27
Scope 3.13 Downstream Leased Assets	0.36	0.36
Total Scope 3	1'343.48	1'343.48
Total Scope 1, 2 and 3	1'379.69	1'379.69



Activity data and Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Scopes

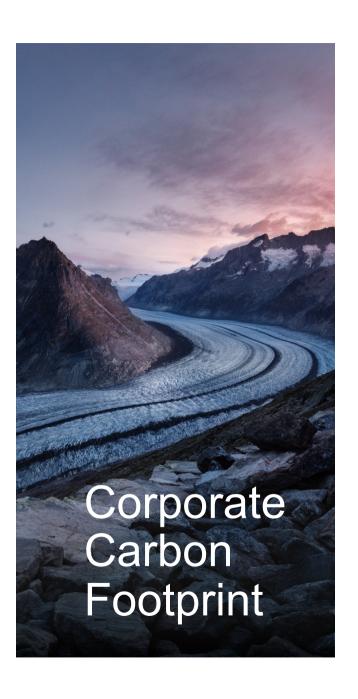
	Activity data		
	Emission source	Consumption	Emissions (t CO ₂ e)
Scope 1 Direct Emissions			36.05
Heating			35.56
Fuel Oil	Heating of warehouse and office building	13'051	35.56
Cooling			0.45
Refrigerants	Nominal Cooling Power	10.55 kW	0.45
Transport Own Vehicles		00.1	0.05
Gasoline	Company-owned fleet	20 I	0.05
Scope 2 Indirect Emissions (location-based)			0.15
Electricity, conventional		353'543 kWh	0.15
Electricity, Photovoltaics	Using power from a photovoltaic system	12'837 kWh	0.00
Total Scope 1 + 2			36.21





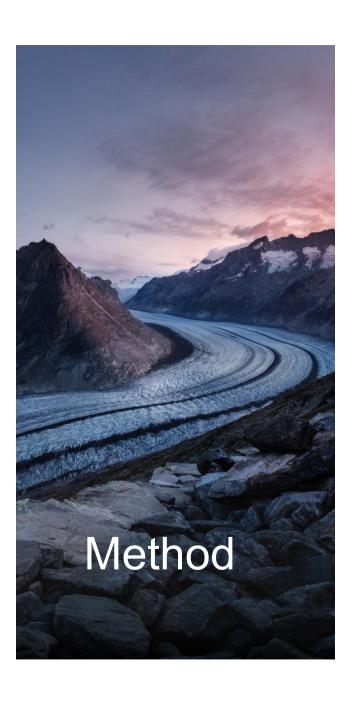
Definition A carbon footprint is used to systematically account and analyse the greenhouse gas emissions of a specific system, for instance products, services or companies as a whole. If other environmental impacts are analysed in addition to the global warming potential, the procedure is referred to as a life cycle assessment.

Basis Carbon footprinting provides information about a system's current state. As such, it forms the basis for further steps toward effective climate protection, such as developing, implementing and monitoring actions toward efficiency and reduction. A carbon footprint also provides an ideal basis for defining, monitoring and benchmarking CO₂ targets and is the key for a transparent and fact-based communication with stakeholders about what has been achieved towards the goal of climate protection.



Period In the CO2 balance of companies and organizations, the corporate carbon footprint (CCF), all relevant greenhouse gas emissions are considered within a reference period, usually one year.

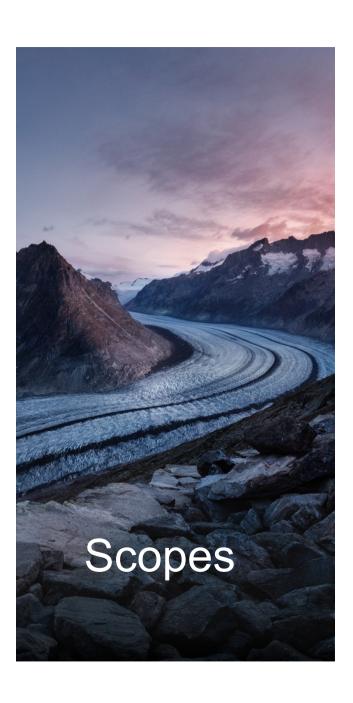
Category The sources of greenhouse gas emissions can be categorized either according to functional categories (including energy consumption, vehicle fleet, transport, business transactions, materials) or according to the Scopes model of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.



Accounting method The methodical approach is based on internationally recognized standards (ISO 14064, GHG Protocol, CDP, GRI) and includes all climate-relevant greenhouse gases.

Greenhouse gases The best-known greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide (CO2), which is produced, for example, when fossil raw materials are burned. In addition to CO2, many processes also emit other greenhouse gases, such as methane (CH4) or nitrous oxide (N2O). The effect of these gases can be expressed with an equivalent amount of CO2 as "kilogram CO2 equivalents" or "kg CO2e". These values are added up to the climate impact.

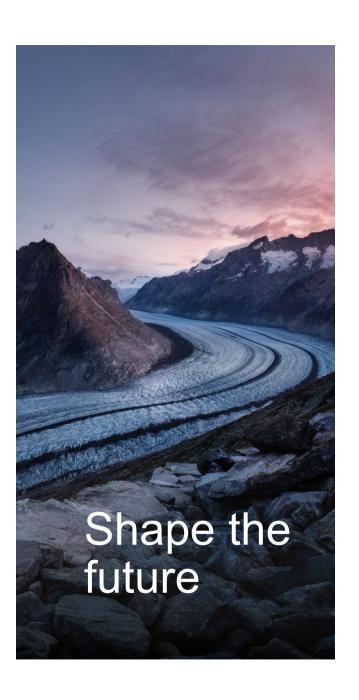
Emission factors The data basis for the calculations of the CO2 balance comes from ecoinvent 3.6 and the assessment method IPCC 2013. The greenhouse gas potential is considered over a time horizon of 100 years (GWP 100a).



Scope 1 Emissions directly generated in our own facilities

Scope 2 Indirect emissions from purchased energy, such as electricity and district heating

Scope 3 Upstream and downstream indirect emissions, for example from business trips and purchased materials



Effective climate protection The calculation of a corporate carbon footprint (CCF) is an essential building block in corporate climate protection. It serves as the basis for continuous CO2 management and for reporting greenhouse gas indicators for sustainability reports (e.g. according to GRI or CDP).

Basis A corporate carbon footprint is also required in order to develop a CO2 target with a reduction path for the sustainability strategy, as required, for example, by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).



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