

CO2 balance 2023
Camenzind + Co. AG
22.08.2024



Swiss
Mountain
Silk

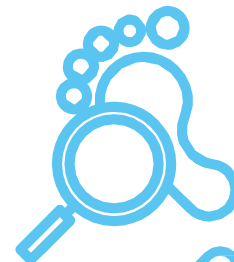


Facts about CO₂ balance

The emissions of Camenzind + Co. AG in 2023 amount to a total of **1'416** t CO₂e, which corresponds to each:



the annual CO₂- storage of **113'310** mature trees



of the amount CO₂, that **105** Swiss people produce per year



the CO₂ Emissions of **283** flights around the world

A photograph of a river flowing through a dense forest, cascading over rocks. The water is white and turbulent as it flows over several large, dark rocks. The surrounding forest is lush with green foliage, and the scene is captured from an elevated perspective.

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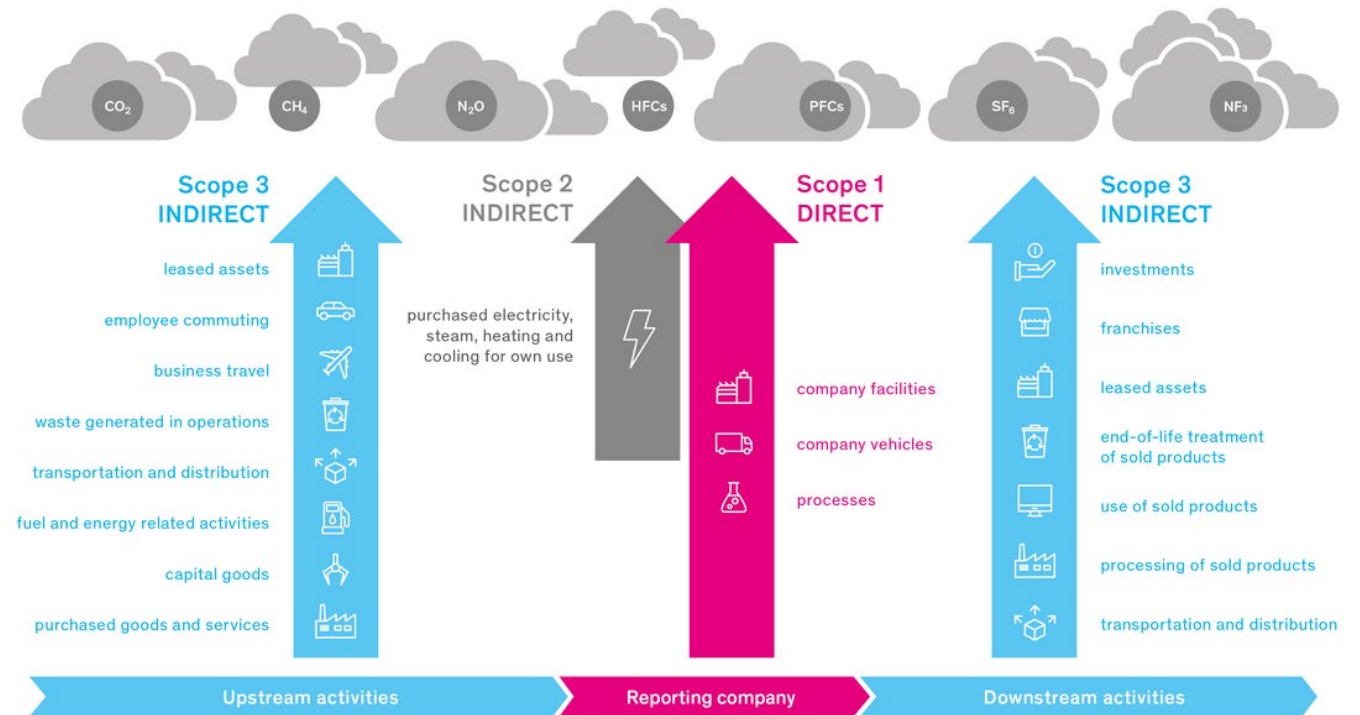
3. Glossary



Methodology & System boundary

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 0.2 Minimum Boundary (based on ecoinvent 3.6, 3.8, 3.9) and the IPCC 2013 assessment method (GWP 100a).

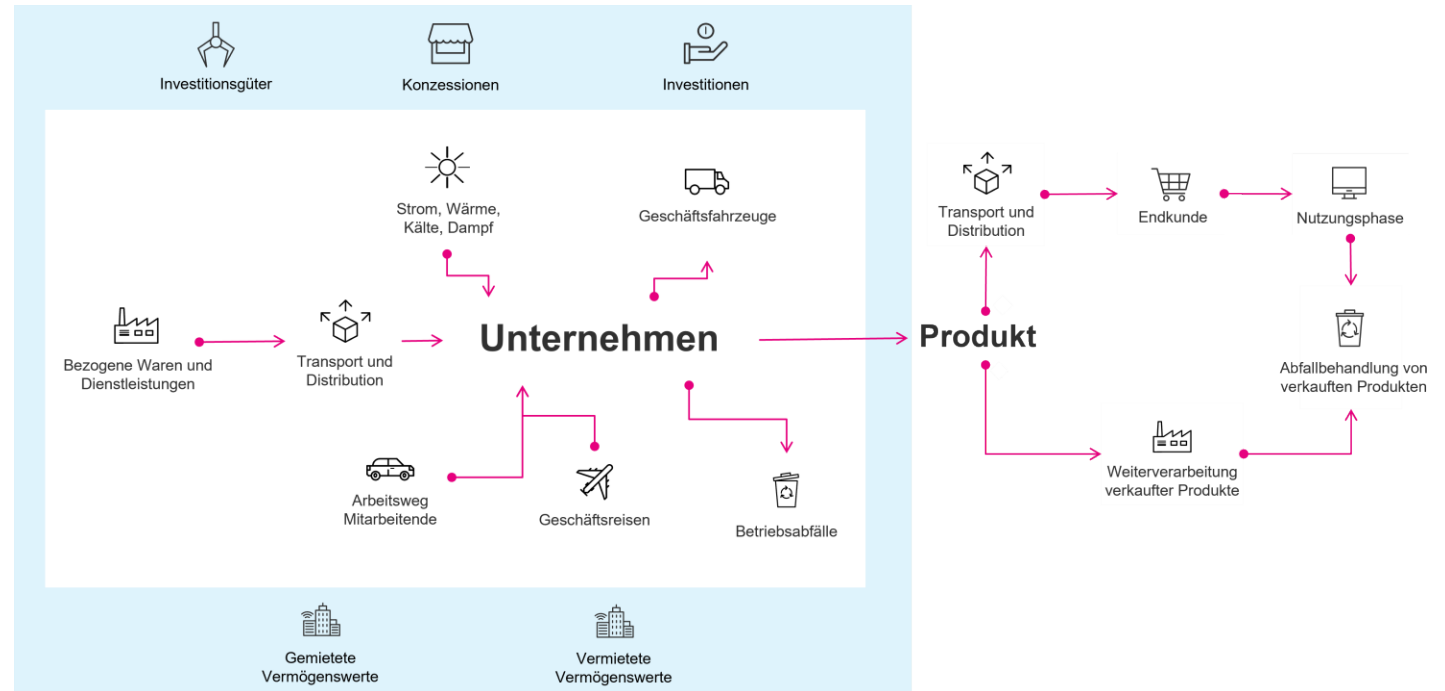
The sources of greenhouse gas emissions according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's scopes model



Quelle: myClimate

Scopes

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



Quelle: myClimate

Functional categories



Methodology & system boundary

The following scopes and categories were taken into account for the carbon footprint:

Scopes	Functional categories
	Energy
2 & 3.3	Electricity
3.1	Digital working
1 & 3.3	Heating and cooling
3.10	Further processing of sold products
	Mobility
3.7	Commuter traffic
3.6	Business traffic and overnight stays
	Transport
1 & 3.3	Fuel consumption company-owned vehicles
3.4	Third-party transport
	Catering and drinks
3.1	Beverages
	Materials
3.1	Tap water
3.1	Products and raw materials
3.1	Packaging material
3.1	Office supplies
3.1	Hygiene articles
3.2	Capital goods
	Waste and recycling
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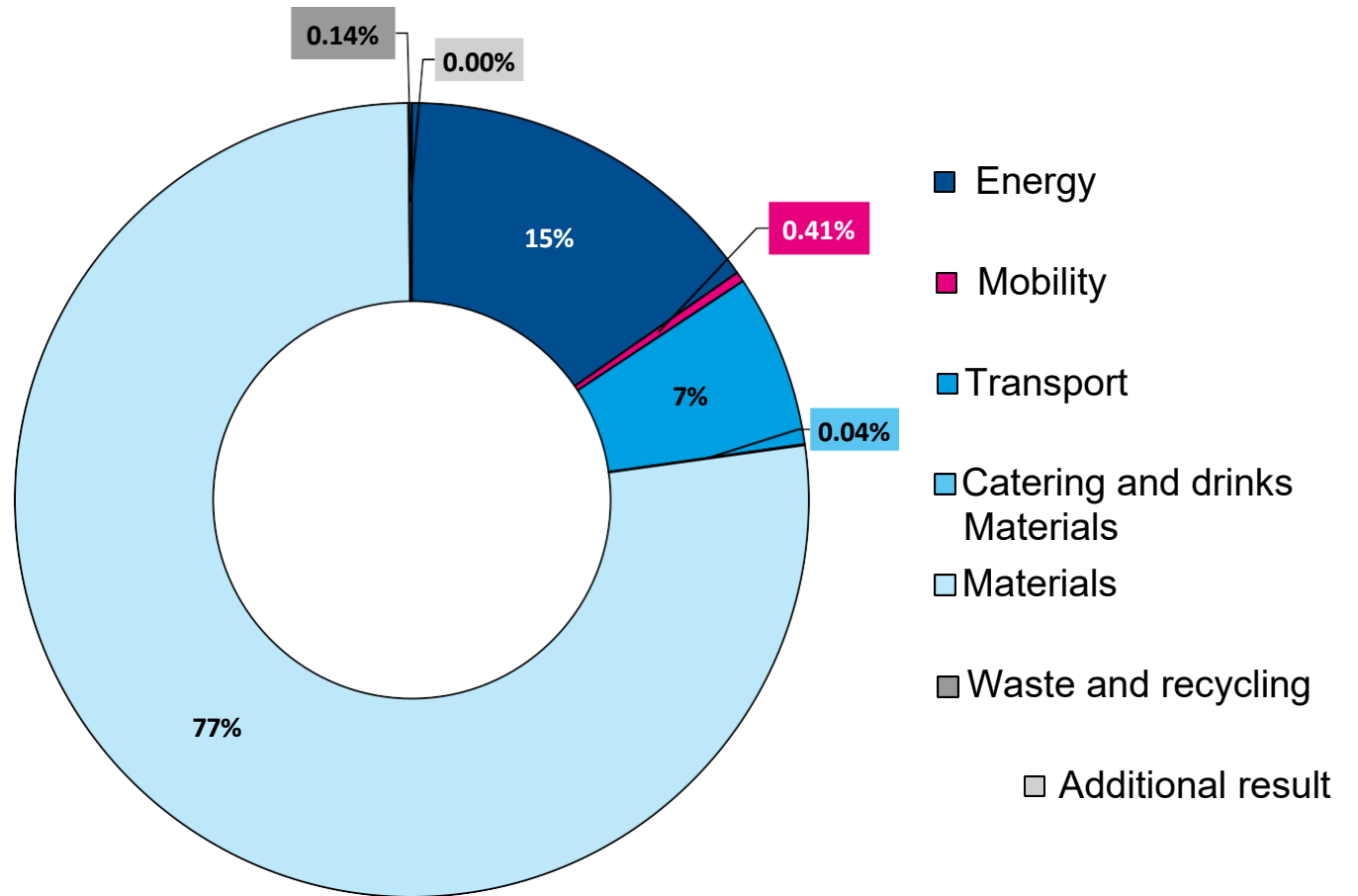
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Categories

Greenhouse gas emissions divided into categories

Total emissions
1'416.4t CO₂e

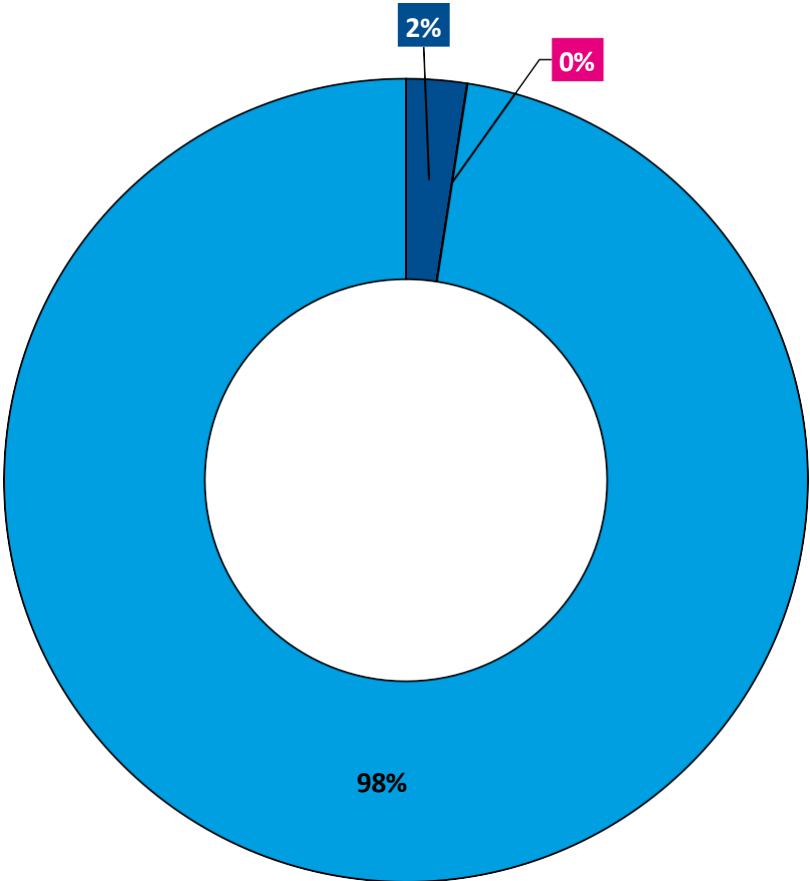




Scopes

Greenhouse gas emissions divided into the three scopes according to the GHG Protocol

Total emissions
1'416.4t CO₂e



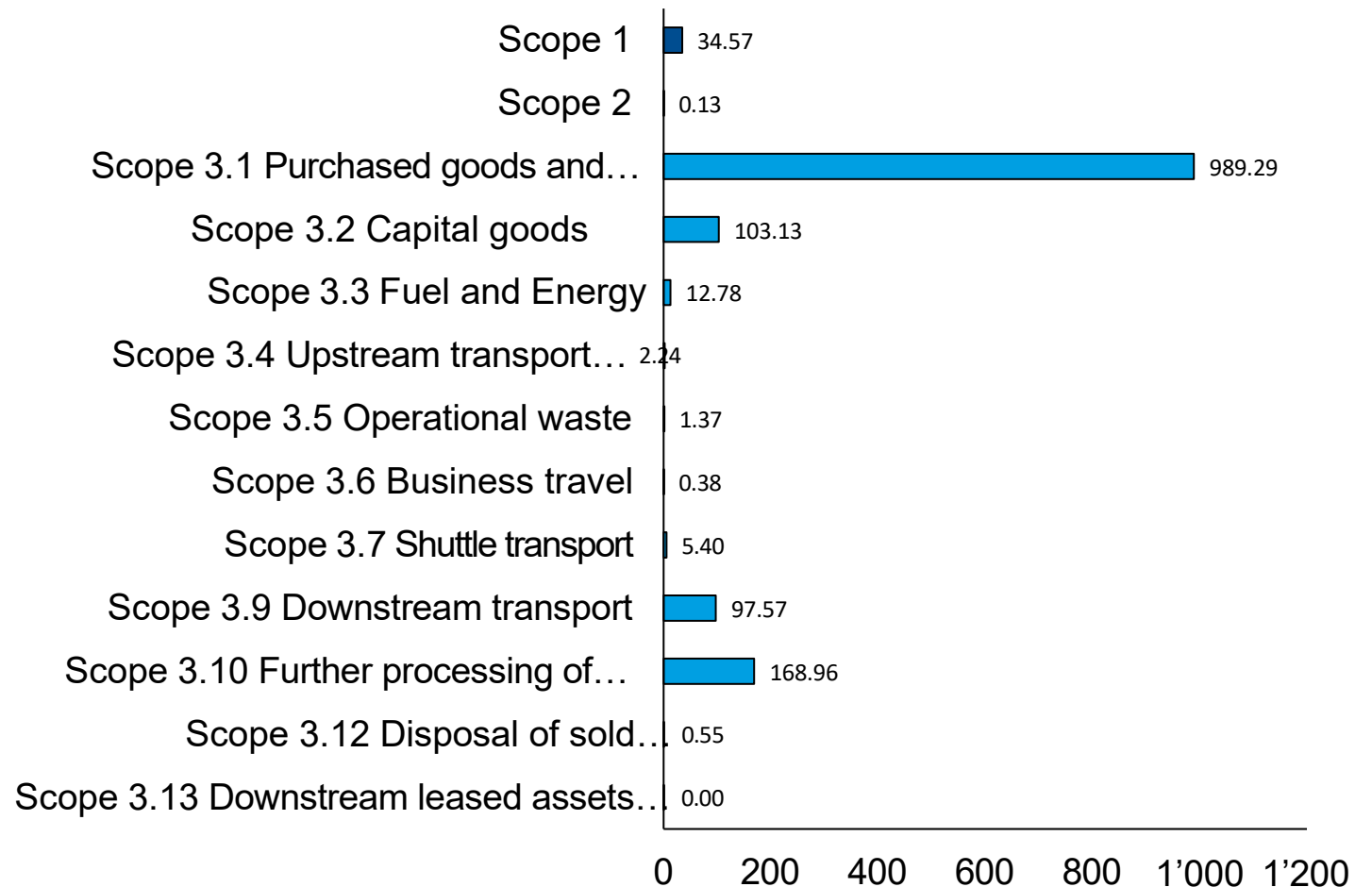
- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3



Subscopes

Greenhouse gas emissions divided into the scopes and subscopes according to the GHG Protocol

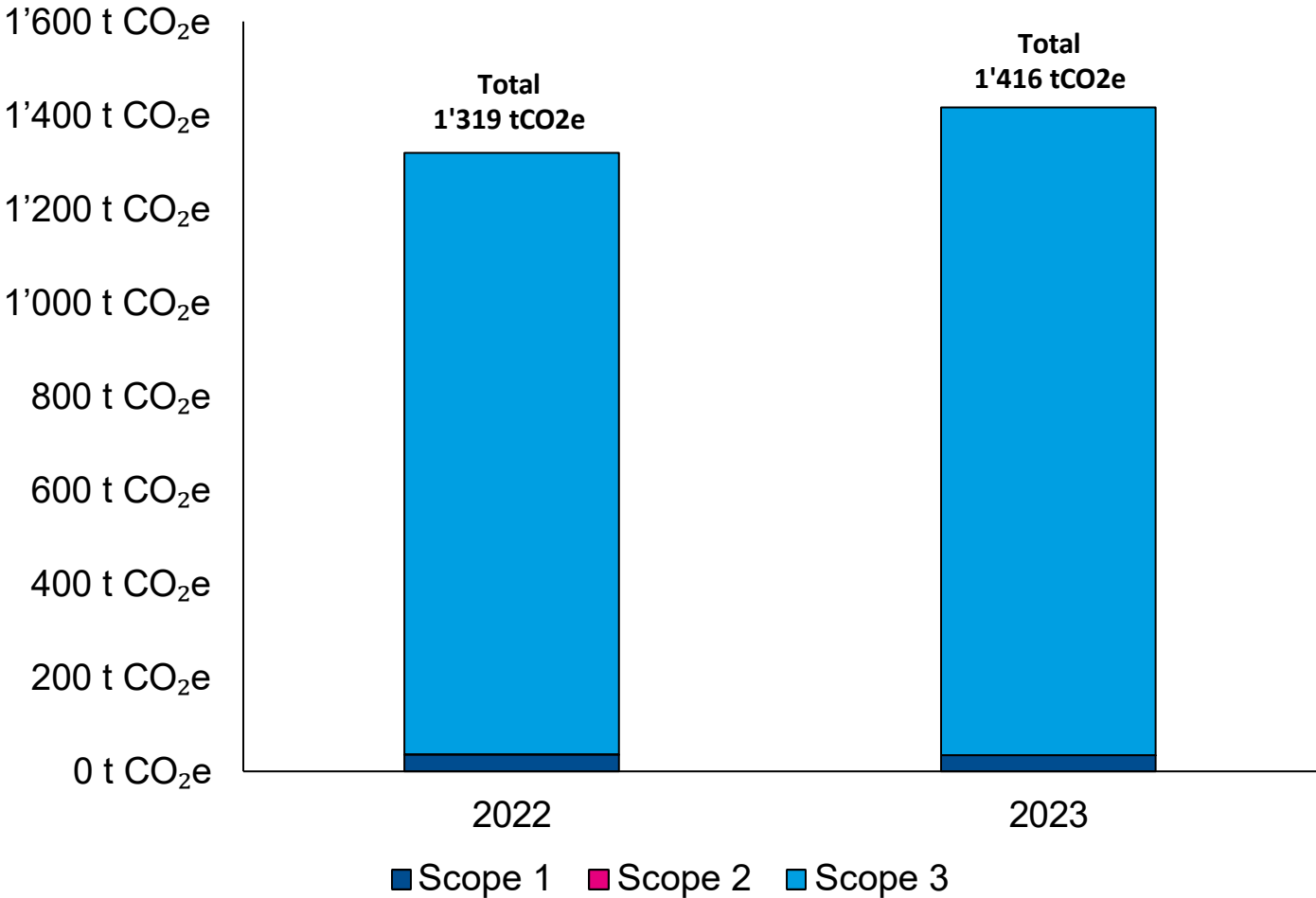
Total emissions 1'416.4t CO₂e





Change in greenhouse gas emissions over time

Compared to the previous year, the greenhouse gas balance has increased by 7%*)



*)7% increase due to new calculations In contrast to 2022, deliveries paid for by the customer will also be included from 2023 onwards

Previous years



Key figures

Greenhouse gas emissions in comparison

Per employee:

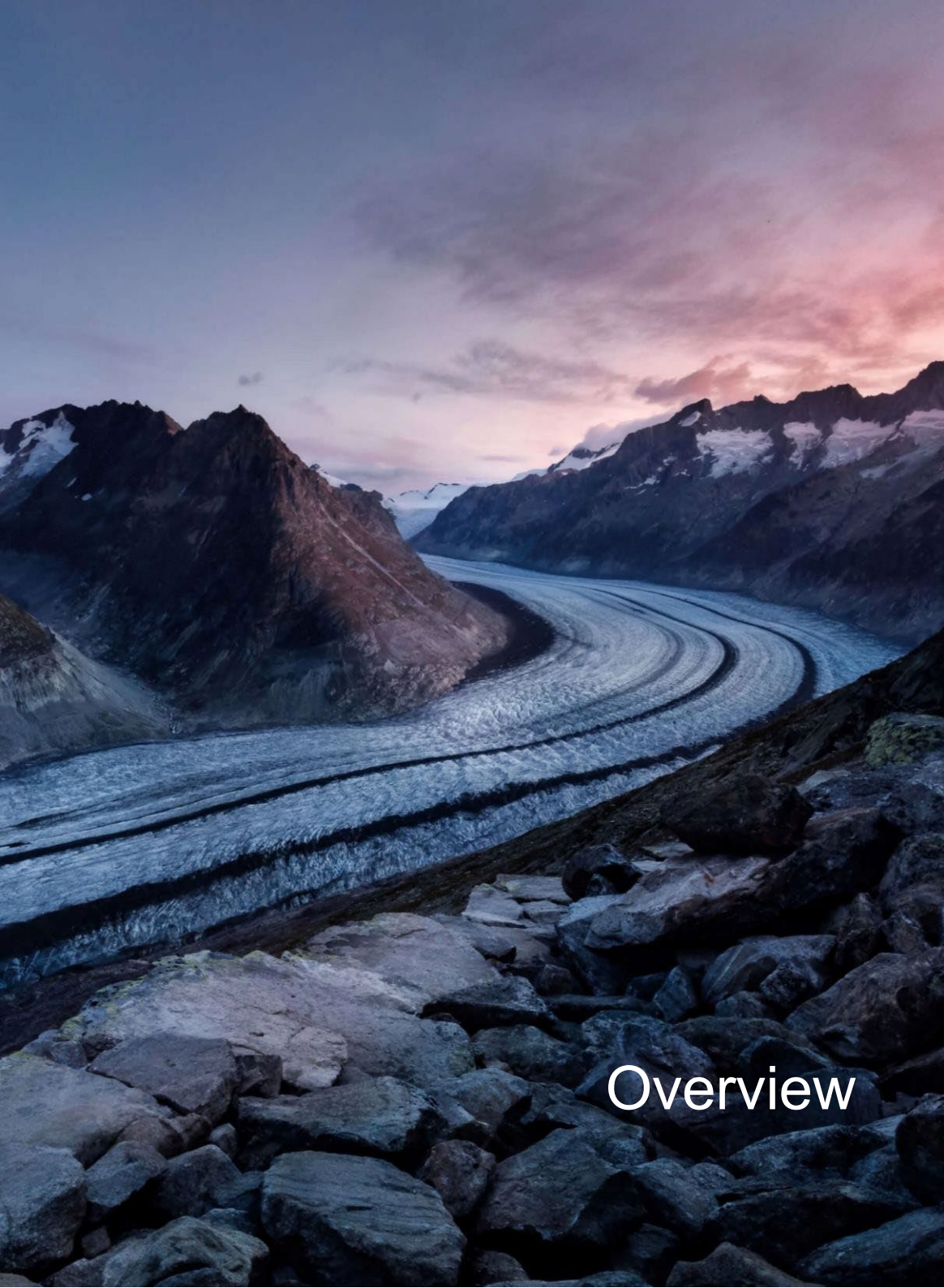
78'687 kg CO₂e

per purchased textile material (in kg):

58.4 kg CO₂e

per turnover (in CHF):

0.5 kg CO₂e



Overview

Our emissions

	[t CO ₂ e]
Energy	216.7
Electricity	8.2
Digital working	0.3
Heating and cooling	39.2
Further processing of sold products	169.0
Mobility	5.8
Commuter traffic	5.4
Business traffic and overnight stays	0.4
Transport	99.9
Fuel consumption company-owned vehicles	0.1
Third-party transport	99.8
Catering and drinks	0.5
Beverages	0.5
Materials	1'091.6
Tap water	0.1
Products and raw materials	968.1
Packaging material	18.9
Office supplies	0.2
Hygiene articles	1.1
Capital goods	103.1
Waste and recycling	1.9
Waste in MSWI	1.2
Recycling waste	0.1
Waste water	0.1
Waste disposal	0.6
Additional results	0.0
Leased property, plant and equipment	0.0
Total	1'416.4
Emissions with climate protection contribution	0.0

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CO₂ balance

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 impacts are analysed in addition to the global warming potential, this is referred to as a life cycle assessment.

Basic The carbon footprint provides information about the current state of a system. It thus forms the basis for further steps in effective climate protection, such as the development, implementation and continuous monitoring of efficiency and reduction measures.



Corporate Carbon Footprint

Period The corporate carbon footprint (CCF) of companies and organisations considers all relevant greenhouse gas emissions within a reference period, usually one year.

Categorisation The sources of greenhouse gas emissions can be classified 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.



Methodology

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

Greenhouse gases The best-known greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide (CO₂), which is produced, for example, when fossil fuels are burnt. 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 'kilograms of CO₂ equivalents', or 'kg CO₂'. These values are added together to calculate the climate impact.



Methodology

Emission factors The data basis for the calculations of the carbon footprint comes from ecoinvent 3.6, 3.8, 3.9 and the IPCC 2013 assessment method. The greenhouse gas potential is considered over a time horizon of 100 years (GWP 100a). myclimate regularly updates its emission factors. The latest emission factors are used in this report, which means that the results of previous years may differ from those of earlier reports.

Uncertainty The exact CO₂ balance figures given in the results section are generally subject to uncertainties. These result from the modelling of data gaps, the selection of suitable emission factors and the underlying models of these factors. However, the uncertainty of the results was not quantified in this study.



Scopes

Scope 1 Directly generated emissions in our own plants

Scope 2 Indirect emissions from purchased energy, for example electricity and district heating

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



Shaping
the
future

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 needed to develop a CO₂ target with a reduction path for the sustainability strategy, as required by the [Science Based Targets initiative \(SBTi\)](#)

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