

# CO2 REPORT

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# 1. Introduction and justification

Clarksons Port Services B.V. has been serving the offshore energy industry since 1997 by providing high-quality marine agency services, 3PL warehousing and helicopter logistics. From their strategic support bases in Den Helder, IJmuiden and Eemshaven, Clarksons has built a smoothly running network to serve their customers in every strategic port in the Netherlands. With the CO2 Performance Ladder, suppliers are challenged and encouraged to identify and reduce their own CO2 emissions.

The CO2 Performance Ladder has four perspectives:

## **A. Insight**

Draining up an undisputed CO2 footprint in accordance with ISO 14064-1 standard and thus gaining insight into the organization's CO2 emissions.

## **B. CO2 reduction**

The Organisation 's ambition to reduce CO2 emissions.

## **C. Transparency**

The way in which the CO2 footprint and reduction objectives are communicated internally and externally

## **D. Participation in initiatives**

(in sector or chain) to reduce CO2.

Each angle is divided into five levels. A recognized certification body assesses the activities and determines the level of the CO2 Performance Ladder. To achieve this, steps must have been taken at all angles of the ladder.

This report summarizes the policy for CO2 reduction. Among other things, a description of the organization is given and calculated emissions are displayed. The measures, objectives and progress will also be discussed, as well as participation in sector and chain initiatives.

## 2. Description of the Organisation

Clarksons has been serving the offshore energy industry since 1997, providing high-quality marine agency services, 3PL warehousing and helicopter logistics. From their strategic support bases in Den Helder, IJmuiden and Eemshaven, Clarksons has built a smoothly running network to serve their customers in every strategic port in the Netherlands. Coverage of these support surfaces is provided in all ports in the Netherlands. The main clients for Clarksons are; GE, Siemens Gamesa, Vestas, Van Oord, Deme, Allseas, Heerema, Various Vessel owners, Total Energies, Neptune Energies, Cadeler, Dana, Spirit Energy, Borr and Noble Drilling. Clarksons believes that the environment and care go hand in hand. Clarksons says the following about the CO2 performance ladder: 'The CO2 performance ladder gives us a good insight into what our fulfilment footprint is and what we can do to improve it and set our goals. The goal for 2024 is to maintain this ladder and continue it for the future.' Clarksons is already ISO14001 and ISO45001 certified. We do our best to make sustainability and the way of thinking that goes with it a permanent part of our daily work.

### 2.1. Size of the Organisation

Clarksons total CO2 emissions in the year 2023 are 154 tonnes of CO2. Of this, 87 tons are accounted for by scope 1 and 44 tons by scope 2, business travel accounts for 23.5 tons of CO2. Clarksons therefore falls into the small company category in terms of CO2 emissions.

	<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>WORKING/SUPPLYING</b>
<b>Small Organisation (S)</b>	Total CO <sub>2</sub> emissions amount to no more than (≤) 500 tonnes per year.	Total CO <sub>2</sub> emissions of the offices and industrial premises amount to no more than (≤) 500 tonnes per year, and the total CO <sub>2</sub> emissions of all building sites and production locations amount to no more than (≤) 2,000 tonnes a year.
<b>Medium Organisation (M)</b>	Total CO <sub>2</sub> emissions amount to no more than (≤) 2,500 tonnes per year.	Total CO <sub>2</sub> emissions of the offices and industrial premises amount to no more than (≤) 2,500 tonnes per year, and the total CO <sub>2</sub> emissions of all building sites and production locations amount to no more than (≤) 10,000 tonnes a year
<b>Large Organisation (L)</b>	Total CO <sub>2</sub> emissions amount more than (≤) 2,500 tonnes per year.	Other

Table 1: Classification of size categories according to the CO2 Performance Ladder Manual 3.1.

## 2.2. Projects with award advantage

A project with an award advantage is a project by an organization in which the CO2 Performance Ladder played a role in the tender. It is not relevant whether or not the award advantage was decisive in obtaining the contract, or in what way the CO2 Performance Ladder was requested in the tender.

With this definition in mind, Clarksons had no projects with award advantage underway in 2023.

## 3. Responsibility for sustainability

The first step is to gain insight into the organization's energy consumers. Based on this insight, it can be determined in which aspects results can be achieved in reducing CO2 emissions. This insight is reflected in the CO2 footprint. Energy consumption is mapped periodically.

It was decided to use the 2021 CO2 footprint as a reference year. The CO2 emissions have been carried out in accordance with the provisions of this document. Reliability is checked by an internal audit by an independent person.

Based on the CO2 emissions in this reference year, it is examined which measures and objective(s) can be formulated to reduce CO2 emissions from this reference year onwards. It is assessed annually whether the chosen reference year is still suitable for the stated objective and/or whether it needs to be adjusted.

The overall reduction target is formulated until 2026. An action plan has been drawn up based on this established overall reduction target. This plan identifies the measures that will be taken to achieve the objective and which departments are responsible for realizing the measures. The overview of measures to be taken and the responsible departments are listed in the Excel file with CO2-reducing measures.

### 3.1. Energy policy and objectives

The general objective of the energy management system is to continuously improve the energy efficiency and reduce the organization's CO2 emissions. In concrete terms, the objective is to emit 40% less CO2 in scope 1 and 2 in 2026 compared to 2021.

To maintain the CO2 Performance Ladder, actions, plans and responsibilities have been assigned within the organization. These are shown in this chapter.

### 3.2. Energy management action plan

From Level	Aspect	Action	Frequency	Planning	CO2 Project Team	External Advisors
<b>OVERALL PHASE</b>						
General	Continuous		Ongoing	U		V
General	Continuous		Ongoing	U		V
General	Annually		March	U		V
General	Annually		November	U		V
<b>PLAN</b>						
2	C	Update control cycle and TVB matrix	Annually	December and May	V	U
3	B	Update and approve Energy Management Action Pla	Biannually	December and May	V	U

4	A	Update Quality Management Plan	Biannually	December and May	V	U	
2	C	Update internal and external stakeholders	Annually	November	V	U	
3	C	Update and approve Communication Plan	Annually	November	V	U	
General		Annually	November	V			
General		Annually	November	V			
General		Annually	October	UV			
General		Annually	June	UV			
1	A	Update list of energy flows	Biannually	December and May	V	U	
3	A	Update CO2 emission factors	Annually	January			
3	B	Update and approve action plan for Scope 1, 2	Biannually	October and April	U		V
3	B	Update SKAO measures list and ambition level	Annually	October	U		V
3	B	Update and approve Scope 1, 2 objectives	Biannually	October and April	U		V
1	D	Identify potentially relevant initiatives	Annually	October	U		V
2	D	Update list of initiatives, approve, and plan participa	Annually	October			V
<b>DO</b>							
2	A	Collect data for CO2 emission inventory	Biannually	January (half) and August (whole)	UV		
3	A	Prepare emission inventory report	Biannually	April (half) and October (whole)			V
2	A	Conduct energy assessment	Annually	October			V
3	B	Execute action plan	Continuous	Ongoing	U		V
3	B	Determine progress for Scope 1, 2	Biannually	April (half) and October (whole)			V
3	C	Execute communication plan	Biannually	May (half) and December (whole)		U	V
3	D	Attend initiatives	Twice a year	Ongoing	UV		
<b>CHECK</b>							
3	A	Perform quality check on emission inventory report	Annually	December		U	
3	B	Evaluate progress of action plan	Biannually	April (half) and October (whole)			V
3	B	Evaluate progress of objectives	Biannually	April (half) and October (whole)			V
3	C	Evaluate execution of communication plan	Biannually	May (half) and December (whole)	V		
3	D	Evaluate participation in initiatives	Annually	October	U		V
General		Annually	December	V			
General		Annually	January	U			V
<b>ACT</b>							
General		Annually	December/Jan	U			V
General		Annually	February	U			V
General		Continuous	Ongoing	U			V
General		Annually	December	U			V
General		Annually	December	U			V

### 3.3. Energy management action plan

The data below is provided by the responsible departments to the project leader of the CO2 Performance Ladder. This insures the timely processing (semi-annually) of the data in the CO2 footprint.

<b>EMISSION CURRENT</b>	<b>UNIT</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>	<b>RESPONISBLE</b>	<b>WHEN</b>
<b>Gas consumption</b>	m <sup>3</sup>	Invoices	Marlies Adema	Q1 and Q3
<b>Fuel fleet</b> - Diesel - Petrol - Elekricity	Litre kWh	Reports Fuel cards	Paul Koot	Q1 and Q3
<b>Fuel assets</b> - Diesel	Litre	Invoices Fuel cards	Paul Koot	Q1 and Q3
<b>Elektricity usage</b>	kWh	Invoices	Marlies Adema	Q1 and Q3
<b>Business kilometers</b>	Kilometre euro	Declarations	Paul Koot	Q1 and Q3
<b>Air travel</b>	Kilometre	Declarations	Paul Koot	Q1 and Q3

## 4. Calculated CO2 emissions

This chapter explains the calculated Green House Gas emissions (GHG emissions for short). The Green House Gas Protocol distinguishes between different scopes based on the origin of the greenhouse gas. This creates a so-called 'greenhouse gas inventory' of the organization that can be quantified and managed. In other words, the CO2 emissions released by our own activities. The next section shows the 2023 CO2 footprint.

OVERVIEW CO <sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS, ENTIRE ORGANISATION			2022	WHOLE YEAR
EMISSION CURRENT SCOPE 1	NUMBER	UNIT	CONVERSION FACTOR	EMISSION (tons CO <sub>2</sub> )
Gas consumption	10,346	m <sup>3</sup>	2,079	21.5
Fuel consumption of assets - diesel	10,077	litre	3,256	32.8
Fuel consumption fleet-diesel	4,826	litre	3,256	15.7
	5,897	litre	2,821	16.6
			<b>Total scope 1</b>	<b>86.7</b>
EMISSION CURRENT SCOPE 2	NUMBER	UNIT	CONVERSION FACTOR	EMISSION (tons CO <sub>2</sub> )
Electricity consumption – gray power	63.409	kWh	523	33,2
Electricity consumption – green power	13.112	kWh	0	-
Electricity consumption - cars	3.806	kWh	523	2,0
			<b>Total scope 2</b>	<b>35,15</b>
EMISSION CURRENT BUSINESS TRAVEL	NUMBER	UNIT	CONVERSION FACTOR	EMISSION (tons CO <sub>2</sub> )
Business travel- declared kilometres	41.027	km	193	7,9
Business travel- public transport	0	km	0	-
Air travel <700 km	6.054	km	234	1,4
Air travel 700-2500 km	0	km	172	-
Air travel >2500 km	0	km	157	-
			<b>Total business travel</b>	<b>9,3</b>
<b>TOTAL EMISSIONS SCOPE 1, 2 AND BUSINESS TRAVEL</b>				<b>133,5</b>

Table 3: CO2 emissions 2023 (in tonns CO2)

Clarksons' direct and indirect GHG emissions amounted to 154 tonnes of CO2 in 2023. Of this, 87 tons of CO2 was caused by direct GHG emissions (scope 1), 44 tons of CO2 by indirect GHG emissions (scope 2) and 23.5 tons of CO2 by Business Travel.



## 5. CO2 reduction measures

<b>SCOPE 1</b>	
<b>Measures gas consumption</b>	<b>Reduction on current</b>
Comply with EML measures list and energy label legislation	2%
Making the building Het Nieuwe Diep in Den Helder more sustainable	10%
Improving data insight	1%
<b>Measures fuel consumption</b>	<b>Reduction on current</b>
Phased replacement of diesel forklift trucks with electric ones	50%
Phased replacement of petrol/diesel cars with electric ones	60%
<b>SCOPE 2</b>	
<b>Measures electricity usage</b>	<b>Reduction on current</b>
Comply with EML measures lists and energy label legislation	-
Buy 100% green energy	75%
Installation of solar panels	-

## 6. Objectives

The organization has set the goal of achieving the following CO2 reduction in the coming years, measured from the reference year to the year of reassessment.

<b>SCOPE 1 EN 2 OBJECTIVE</b>
<b>Clarksons wants to emit 40% less CO<sub>2</sub> in 2026 compared to 2021</b>

This objective is related to the number of FTE.

<b>YEARLIE OBJECTIVE SCOPE 1 AND 2</b>	
<b>2022</b>	-5%
<b>2023</b>	-10%
<b>2024</b>	-25%

<b>2025</b>	-30%
<b>2026</b>	-40%

## 6.1. Sub-objectives

These objectives are for 2026 compared to 2021.

SUB-OBJECTIVES		
	OBJECTIVE	STATUS
<b>Scope 1</b>	30%	21% (reduction)
<b>Scope 2</b>	10%	1% (increase)
<b>Business travel</b>	0%	104% (increase)
<b>Green energy</b>	100%	From 2025 onwards green electricity will be bought
<b>Alternative fuels</b>		Clarksons wants at least 50% of its fleet and equipment to be electrically powered by 2026.
<b>Energy usage</b>		Reduction of 5% on gas consumption.

## 7. Progress

	2021	2022	2023
	Whole year	Whole year	Whole year
<b>Absolute progress</b>	100%	124%	143%
<b>Progress scope 1</b>	100%	121%	118%
<b>Progress scope 2</b>	100%	113%	140%
<b>Progress business travel</b>	100%	124%	882%
<b>FTE total</b>	36	43	53
<b>Progress scope 1 per FTE</b>	100%	101%	79%
<b>Progress scope 2 per FTE</b>	100%	94%	101%
<b>Progress scope BT per FTE</b>	100%	294%	204%
<b>Total progress per FTE</b>	100%	104%	93%

In 2023, Clarksons emitted more than in its reference year, which can be explained by the increase in FTEs, and also by pre-corona years. The increase in business travel is explained by the frequent visits to the mother company in the UK.

In absolute terms, there was a 43% increase of CO2 output, however, related to FTE there is a 7% decrease. This is in line with the set yearly goals.

## 8. Participation in sector and chain initiatives

The idea behind participating in an initiative is that information can be exchanged through interaction with other companies and new ideas and developments in the field of CO2 reduction can be achieved in collaboration. Based on this goal, the standard requires active participation, for example through working groups. Reports of meetings and of consultation moments and presentations of the company in the working group can serve as proof of active participation to the auditor.

If an initiative in which one participates is no longer relevant to the company at a certain point (when no progress in the initiative or active participation can be demonstrated for six months or more) and participation is terminated, an inventory of the initiatives can be used. as a source for choosing to participate in another initiative.

### Ongoing initiatives

#### Stichting Positieve Impact

The organization participates in the "Stichting Positieve Impact". This initiative focuses on inspiring participants, increasing knowledge about CO2 reduction options and expanding a sustainable network. Through four-yearly programs and facilitating working group meetings. To prove this participation, the following documents are kept:

- Attendance lists
- Reports from the working groups

#### WindDay 2022

During WindDay there are several keynote speakers who share their vision and knowledge about wind energy. In addition, there are a lot of interactive sessions together to get started on finding concrete solutions. So that you have tools to take steps in the transition.

#### AYOP

Amsterdam IJmuiden Offshore Ports is an association with more than 120 members. All companies and governments active in the offshore oil & gas and wind energy sector in the North Sea Canal area. AYOP creates sustainable economic growth and employment for our members by making our network function as an ecosystem.

#### OFFSHORE ENERGY 23

Offshore Energy 23 is an exhibition which takes part every year. We as Clarksons are there as Exhibitor to promote our company in the world of renewable energy, where we also stand an inform possible clients about our sustainable projects and initiatives.

## 9. Disclaimer & Colophon

### Exclusion of legal liability

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