Webinar

Starting soon!

Carbon Accounting



Carlo Hamelinck sGU - studio Gear Up



Matteo
Prussi
Politecnico Torino



Sanne Frías Henriksen Maersk

28 August, 12:30-14:00 CET



Eric van den Heuvel



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Welcome! Webinar Carbon Eric van den Heuvel • sGU | Moderator **Accounting** Carlo 8 9 Hamelinck sGU - studio Gear Up Matteo 5 6 Prussi **Politecnico Torino Sanne Frías** 3 Henriksen Maersk 28 August, 0 Н 12:30-14:00 CET





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Programme

Carbon Accounting



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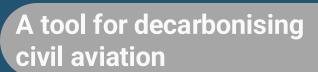
28 August, 12:30-14:00 CET



Eric van den Heuvel

Q&A

Focus on EU-RED method





An approach for emission reduction in maritime sector



Discussion







Carbon accounting is a method to calculate the climate impact for anything

Of a single factory, site or company:





Of individual products:





The impact is calculated by adding up all climate emissions that are caused by the activities:



Of countries:





Carbon accounting occurs under different contexes and with different methodologies

Of a single factory, site or company:



Voluntary market

Regulated market

e.g. GHG Protocol

e.g. ETS

Of individual products:



e.g. ISO, PEF (LCA)

e.g. US-GREET, EU-RED (LCA)

Of countries:

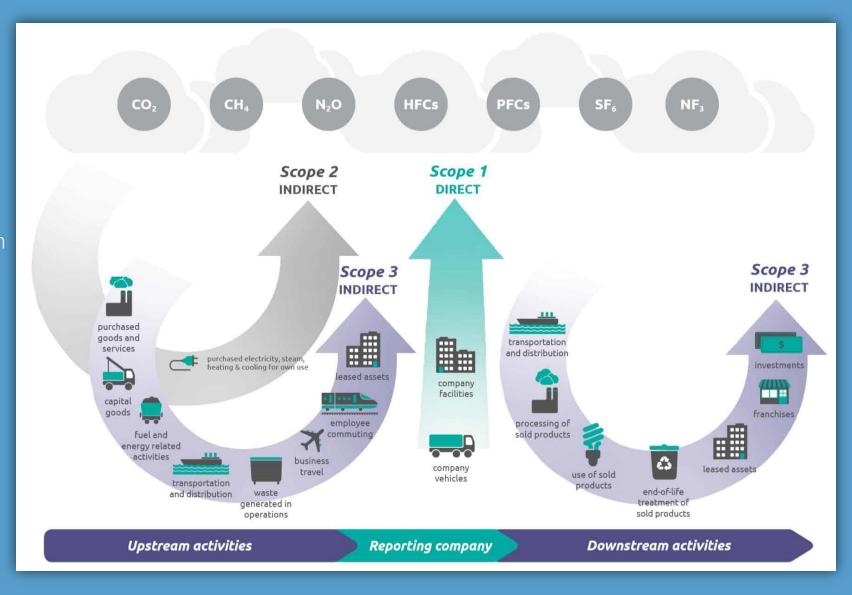


e.g. IPCC National Accounting



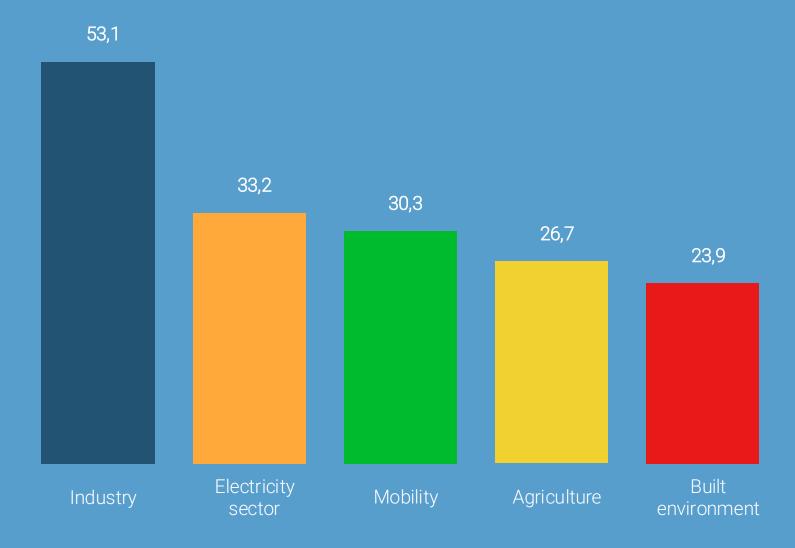
The GHG Protocol Accounting and Reporting: Company level reporting

- Scope 1 emissions: direct emissions from owned or controlled sources
- Scope 2 emissions: indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy
- Scope 3 emissions: all indirect emissions (not included in scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream emissions



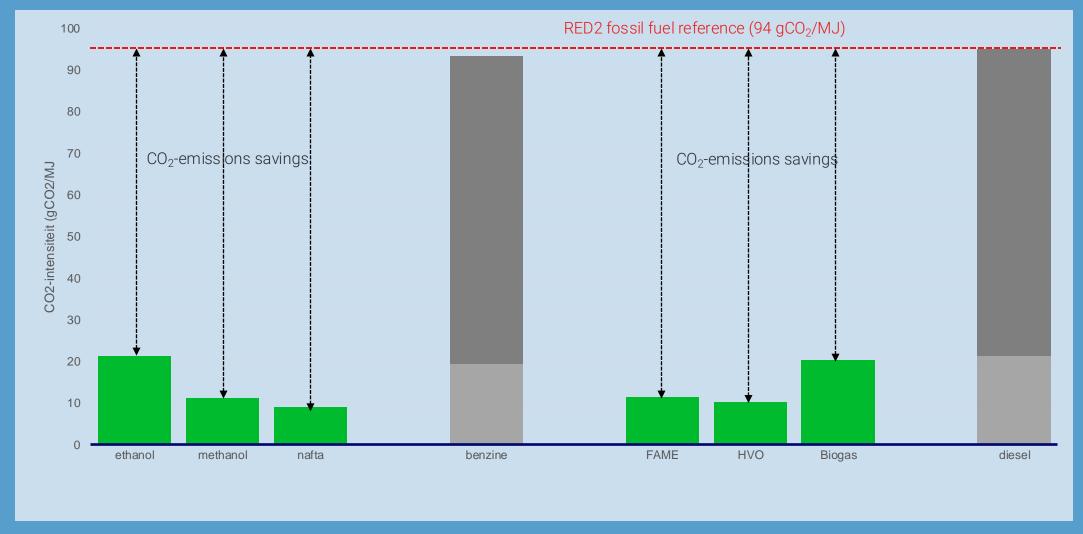


CO_2 -emission accounting in national reporting: stack emissions per sector (example of the Netherlands, 2019- figures



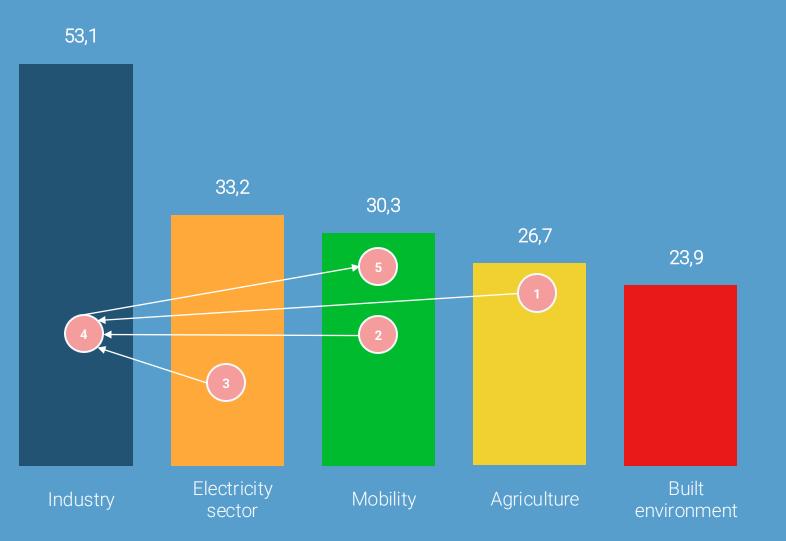


Typical GHG savings for renewable fuels in NL compared to fossil





These three perspectives overlap in real life practice of the production chain and deployment of a renewable fuel





Emissions in agriculture (cultivation of crops or collection of wastes (Scope 3)



Emissions for transport of feedstock to production facility (Scope 3)



Emissions from electricity used in facility plant (Scope 2)



Emissions in the production facility (Scope 1 and Scope 2)



Emissions during use of fuel in transport (0 in case of biofuels (Scope 3)



An important take-away when listening to the three keynote presentations:

Not all reported CO₂-targets are equal, because there are different...

- Contexts
- Methodologies
- Reporting purposes
- Sectoral approaches

Awareness of these differences is material



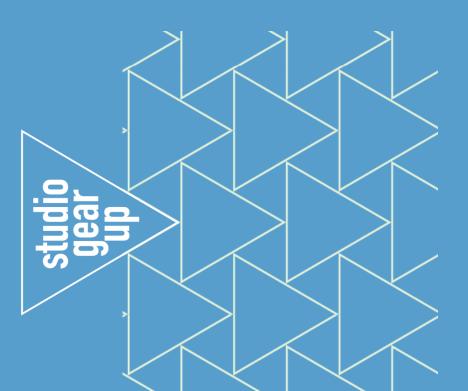
Webinar 'etiquette'

- Please **mute** your microphone
- In case of a question:
 - Use the 'Raise your hand' icon
- (And lower it afterwards)
- A question in the Chatbox:
 - Indicate at the beginning of your question the person's name to whom the question is addressed
 - CH: Carlo Hamelinck
 - MP: Matteo Prussi
 - **SH**: Sanne Henriksen
 - EvdH: Eric van den Heuvel
- Afterwards, the PDFs of the slidedecks will be made available for download at via the EU-India SGAB website



• Enjoy the webinar!

Contact details



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