



OceanEvent GmbH

Why We Chose to be a Climate-Neutral Company

Climate change has become the biggest challenge for humanity since the end of the Ice Age. There is now a global consensus that we urgently need to reduce our impact on the climate.

The success of emission reductions essentially depends on the voluntary and consistent action of the economies of industrialized countries. So we, too, are ready to take responsibility for the world that we will leave to our children and grandchildren.

For this reason, we have measured the greenhouse gas emissions created by OceanEvent and our services and offset them by acquiring a total of 120 carbon credits for 2018 and 2019. With these certificates, we support a local wind power project in India under the sovereignty of the United Nations, as well as a forest conservation project in Uruguay that has been awarded the Verified Carbon Standard.

No matter their origin, greenhouse gases are evenly distributed throughout the atmosphere. It therefore makes sense to avoid emissions where the costs are lowest. In addition, projects in developing and emerging countries contribute to the improvement of their economic, social, and ecological situation, and support the realization of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. For emerging and developing countries, emissions trading is a key aspect driving the transfer of clean technologies and sustainable economic development.

Why do we do that? Because we took to heart what the IPCC concluded: Avoiding emissions costs only 0.6% of the annual value added, while eliminating the damage caused by “business as usual” costs many times more.

We are aware of our special responsibility, as a company, to future generations, and are acting accordingly. The future climate impact of our company has been calculated for us by Fokus Zukunft (Focus Future) GmbH & Co. KG: Our carbon footprint is approximately 60 tons of CO₂ equivalent (CO₂eq) pollutants per year.

As an illustration: The average German creates about 10 tons of CO₂ per year through their daily life. Our yearly carbon footprint of 60 tons of CO₂ is equal to the amount of greenhouse gasses caused by 6 German citizens in one year.

In response to the compensation of our greenhouse gases, we have received the “Climate-Neutral Company” award. In addition, we are a member of the StarnbergAmmersee Climate Initiative <http://www.klimainitiative-starnbergammersee.de/>





Frequently Asked Questions “FAQs”

What is climate change and what consequences does it have?

Climate change is the biggest challenge of our time. It is not just an environmental issue, despite what many people still believe; it is in fact an all-encompassing threat, as it will greatly change the conditions of production and living. The main drivers of climate change are greenhouse gas emissions, such as carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and refrigerants, which have been emitted into the atmosphere in large quantities since the beginning of the industrial revolution. The main causes are the burning of fossil fuels such as coal, gas, and oil. As a result, the earth has already warmed by about 1.2 degrees Celsius. The IPCC estimates that by the end of the century, the surface temperature of the earth will rise by an average of 4 degrees Celsius, unless we act more decisively and quickly. The world community has agreed that warming must be kept below 2 degrees Celsius to prevent catastrophic consequences. But the commitments from individual states are only to keep the rise below 4 degrees. Closing this gap requires an additional and substantial commitment from both companies and citizens. The consequences of climate change are far-reaching, affecting ecosystems, the economy, and health through temperature extremes and changes in precipitation patterns.

Another effect of climate change is the rise in sea levels, as the water expands when heated and, in addition, due to the melting of glaciers and ice sheets, a larger amount of water flows into the oceans. Not all regions are affected equally by climate change. Particularly at risk are coastal and poor areas, which have limited opportunities to adapt to, for example, increased droughts or heavy rainfalls and floods. The result is increased poverty and migration from such areas.

What can we do about climate change?

“Climate change solutions are not only found in research centers and laboratories, but are also fueled by the spirit of innovation of those most affected by this change. Many communities and companies, as well as local and national governments, including those in developing countries, are already showing us the way to a carbon-neutral world. These efforts now need to be strengthened globally. Climate justice also demands that those wealthier countries, which are largely responsible for the increase in greenhouse gases and have profits to match, help the poorer nations adapt to climate change.” [Kofi Annan, former UN Secretary-General]

Climate change solutions are being demanded and increasingly implemented by citizens, businesses, regions, and cities. An agreement under international law was already established in 1997 for this purpose, the Kyoto Protocol, which regulates the greenhouse gas emissions of some emission-intensive industries in industrialized countries. It was updated with the Paris Climate Change Agreement, which went into effect on November 7, 2016.

How are emissions certificates generated?

The greenhouse effect is a global phenomenon, and the distribution of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere is about the same. Therefore, it does not matter where in the world greenhouse gases are saved or avoided. The Kyoto Protocol, which is binding under international law, therefore stipulated that so-called climate protection projects that avoid or store greenhouse gas emissions should take place where they are most economical. Accordingly, there are many projects in emerging and developing countries, because the potential savings of new technologies is still very high and they can be used much more cost-effectively. In addition, there are often much more advantageous conditions for renewable energy systems (sun, wind, water, and biomass). The initiators of the climate protection projects—predominantly renewable energy



projects—receive emission credits for their commitment, which can be traded in for climate protection certificates. The amount is calculated, for example, by comparing it with the emissions that would have resulted from the construction of a coal-fired power plant. Therefore, emission reductions are realized where the costs of avoiding one ton of CO₂ are the lowest. In addition, emissions trading contributes significantly to the transfer of clean technologies to emerging and developing countries, and to the sustainable economic, environmental, and social development of the region, and also to the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

What are the benefits of climate neutrality for our company?

1. Contribution to the goals of the government, the European Union, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the United Nations.
2. Raising awareness of employees, suppliers, and customers regarding the handling of finite resources. This positively changes the way people deal with energy and other resources in the company and in everyday life.
3. Entry into the “sustainable companies” growth market. The “climate-neutral” status allows us to distinguish ourselves in our market segment.
4. Currently, this gives us a pioneering role and thus positions our company as progressive, innovative, cooperative, and forward-looking.
5. Promotes awareness of the energy revolution.
6. The status as a climate-neutral company makes the company a partner to its customers in the above-mentioned topics.

What happens to the CO₂ certificates after they have been sold?

Traded CO₂ certificates are then decommissioned. This is important because this decommissioning is a prerequisite for the design and marketing of carbon-neutral companies and/or products. Without this decommissioning, a CO₂ certificate could potentially be traded on the open market, which would not result in additional emission reductions

By purchasing climate certificates, we support the following international climate protection projects:



Wind power project at Jaibhim by SIIL



Project Details:

- Installation of wind power projects in Maharashtra
- Transport of electricity via a 33 kV overhead line
- Avoidance of electricity generation from fossil energy sources

- Saved emissions per year (tonnes of CO₂eq): **52.898**
- Total saved emissions (tonnes CO₂eq): **528.980**



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https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/LRQA%20Ltd1340102581.62/view		FOKUS-ZUKUNFT GMBH & CO. KG WWW.FOKUS-ZUKUNFT.COM
Name	Wind power project at Jaibhim by SIIL	
Country	India	
Developer	SIIL	
Validating Body	LRQA	
Emissions saved per year (tons CO ₂ eq)	52,898	
Total emissions saved (tons CO ₂ eq)	528,980	
Project duration	2012–2022	
Certificate	CER	

SIIL and Fokus Zukunft have agreed that the climate protection certificates of the two wind projects will be offered exclusively via Fokus Zukunft. Our decision was particularly influenced by the fact that SIIL has not only created two very impressive climate protection projects, but it also ensures that its vaccines are made available to children at a low cost in all countries of the world.

Serum Institute of India (SIIL) is a manufacturer of vaccines in India. It was founded in 1984. The company is managed by the Poonawalla Group. Today, the Serum Institute of India Ltd. has established itself as the world's largest manufacturer of Measles and DTP vaccines, and SIIL is also accredited by the World Health Organization (WHO). About 65% of children worldwide receive SIIL vaccines.



With growing concerns about the environment and the climate, the Serum Institute of India Ltd. (SIIL) implemented measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the design and installation of wind power projects in Maharashtra.

Initially, it was decided to set up 18 WTGs with 2.1 MW each as part of this project. However, only 16 WTGs were put into operation during the project. The electricity generated is transported via a 33 kV overhead line to a substation. The electricity generated takes away the need to build new coal-fired power plants.

More detailed information can be found here:

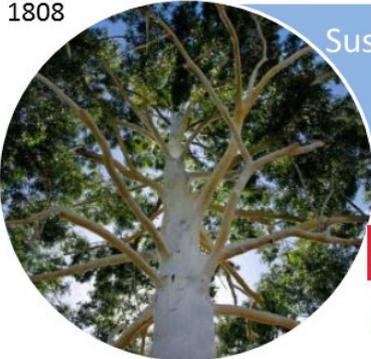
<https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/LRQA%20Ltd1340102581.62/view>



‘Guanare’ Forest Plantations in Uruguay



1808



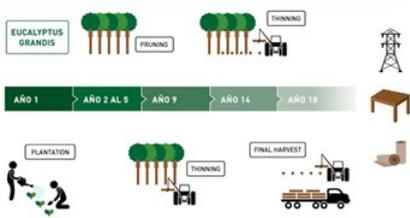
Sustainable forestry by planting *Eucalyptus grandis* in 22-year rotations

High diameter logs with a minimum height of 12 meters









Co-Benefits:

- Carbon sink through conservation and protection of the properties
- Production of high-quality, long-lasting wood products
- Promoting ecotourism
- Avoidance of emissions from deforestation

- Saved emissions per year (tonnes of CO₂eq): **127.416**
- Total saved emissions (tonnes CO₂eq): **7.644.960**

http://www.vcsprojectdatabase.org/#/project_details/959
FOKUS-ZUKUNFT GMBH & CO. KG
WWW.FOKUS-ZUKUNFT.COM

Name	‘GUANARÉ’ FOREST PLANTATIONS
Country	Uruguay
Developer	Guanaré SA
Validating Body	Rainforest Alliance, Inc.
Emissions saved per year (tons CO ₂ eq)	127,416
Total emissions saved (tons CO ₂ eq)	7,644,960
Project duration	2006–2066
Certificate	VCS 



The project will cover a total of 21,298 ha of land previously grazed by beef cattle on which forest plantations will be established to produce high-quality, durable wood products and remove large quantities of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

The forests mainly consist of *Eucalyptus grandis*, and to a lesser extent, of *Eucalyptus globulus*, *Eucalyptus dunnii*, *Eucalyptus maidenii*, and *Pinus taeda* plantations, which are managed with cutting operations (up to a minimum height of 12 m) and two to three thinning operations to obtain trunks larger in diameter, which are suitable for sawing and veneering. The planting will be completed by the 5th year of the project, and the forests will be replanted after a clearing harvest. The practices will be compatible with the FSC standard for sustainable forestry. Planted forests will remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and store it in various carbon pools (aboveground and underground biomass, soil, litter, non-tree vegetation, deadwood, and harvested wood products).

More details: http://www.vcsprojectdatabase.org/#/project_details/959