

CO2 Ladder Portfolio

The Weather Makers B.V.

September 2024

The present CO2 Ladder Assessment document is completed in September 2024. Currently, The Weather Makers B.V. is considered a ‘small company’ based on CO₂ emissions, as she does not emit more than 500 tonnes of CO₂ per year. The requirements for the assessment are fulfilled accordingly, based on *CO₂ Performance Ladder 3.0* (10th June 2015) by Stichting Klimaatvriendelijk Aanbesteden & Ondernemen (SKAO).

The sections where information is demanded about the CO₂-related award advantages are not fulfilled. There are no ongoing or finalized projects with CO₂-related award advantages in correspondence with the demanded criteria in the current year. It is relevant to mention that The Weather Makers’ main economic activity – environmental engineering consulting – is focused on advising measurements to sequester atmospheric CO₂ through ecosystem restoration and nature improvement.

A. Insight

1A. The company knows which types of energy are used.

1.A.1. Identification and analysis of energy flows of the company and the projects for which a CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained, have taken place.

- i. The organisational boundary of the company is the company itself.
- ii. The key components of the energy flow have been identified and further explained in Annex 1.
 - o Electricity & gas consumption for office (headquarters), and research and development spaces (Eco Oasis Laboratory):
 - ✓ Fridges.
 - ✓ Freezers.
 - ✓ Microwaves.
 - ✓ Toasters.
 - ✓ Coffee machines.
 - ✓ Computers.
 - ✓ Computer screens.
 - ✓ Televisions.
 - ✓ Heaters.

- ✓ Eco Oasis laboratory general electricity consumption. This includes water and air pumps, environmental sensors, electric light and internet connection.
- Staff transportation to their respective working location and to trips related to ongoing projects.
 - ✓ Travel by company cars (petrol).
 - ✓ Travel by private cars (petrol).
 - ✓ Travel by private cars (electric).
 - ✓ Train travel within The Netherlands.
 - ✓ Train travel outside of The Netherlands.
 - ✓ Travel by plane.
 - ✓ Travel by private electric bike.

1.A.2. All energy flows of the company and the projects for which a CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained, have been demonstrably recorded.

- i. The energy flow of the company has been demonstrably recorded and are further explained in Annex 1. No CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained.

1.A.3. This list is regularly followed up and kept up to date.

- The projects started and completed from this day until the next ladder assessment will be included in the next annual report. Before the 31st of August each year, the list will be updated.

2A. The company knows per type of energy how much is used, differentiated accordingly to the company's various activities.

2.A.1. All energy flows of the company and the projects for which a CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained, have been quantitatively recorded.

- i. The key components of the energy flow have been quantitatively recorded and broken-down in Annex 1.
 - Electricity consumption for office (headquarters), and research and development spaces (Eco Oasis laboratory):
 - ✓ Fridges – **1,168 kWh/y.**
 - ✓ Freezers – **292 kWh/y.**
 - ✓ Microwaves – **46 kWh/y.**
 - ✓ Toasters – **12 kWh/y.**
 - ✓ Coffee machines – **116 kWh/y.**
 - ✓ Computers – **1,321 kWh/y.**
 - ✓ Computer screens – **508 kWh/y.**
 - ✓ Televisions – **21 kWh/y.**
 - ✓ Heaters – **106 GJ/y.**
 - ✓ Eco Oasis laboratory general electricity consumption – **1,821 kWh/y.**

- Staff transportation to their respective working location and to trips related to ongoing projects.
 - ✓ Travel by company cars (petrol) – **14,663 km/y.**
 - ✓ Travel by private cars (petrol) – **13,878 km/y.**
 - ✓ Travel by private cars (electric) – **1,650 km/y.**
 - ✓ Train travel within The Netherlands – **103,284 km/y.**
 - ✓ Train travel outside of The Netherlands – **1,834 km/y.**
 - ✓ Travel by plane – **26,200 km/y.**
 - ✓ Travel by private electric bike – **740 km/y.**

2.A.2. The list is complete and is regularly – and demonstrably – followed up and kept up to date.

- i. The energy flow of the company has been demonstrably recorded and are further explained in Annex 1. Changes will be registered yearly.

2.A.3. The company has an up-to-date energy assessment for the company and the projects for which a CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained.

- i. Yes, the company has conducted an energy assessment which is up to date (September 2024). However, no CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained.

3A. The company has a CO₂ administration, where there is no discussion about the amounts and about the method of calculation. The company has insight into the main basic principles for a reduction approach.

3.A.1. The company has a detailed and up-to-date emission inventory for its scope 1 & 2 CO₂ emissions in accordance with ISO 14064-1 for the company and the projects for which a CO₂-related award has been obtained.

- i. Yes, the company does have a detailed and up-to-date emission inventory for scopes 1 & 2 CO₂ emissions. It was drawn by making use of the website www.co2emissiefactoren.nl.
- ii. The emission inventory is calculated and shown in Annex 1, which also includes the contribution of each different project to the total. A summary of it for the most recent 12-months period (August 2023 to August 2024) is displayed hereunder.
 - Electricity consumption for office (headquarters), and research and development spaces (Eco Oasis laboratory):
 - ✓ Fridges – **626 kg CO₂-eq/y.**
 - ✓ Freezers – **157 kg CO₂-eq/y.**
 - ✓ Microwaves – **25 kg CO₂-eq/y.**
 - ✓ Toasters – **6 kg CO₂-eq/y.**
 - ✓ Coffee machines – **62 kg CO₂-eq/y.**
 - ✓ Computers – **708 kg CO₂-eq/y.**
 - ✓ Computer screens – **272 kg CO₂-eq/y.**

- ✓ Televisions – **11 kg CO₂-eq/y.**
- ✓ Heaters – **2,666 kg CO₂-eq/y.**
- ✓ Eco Oasis laboratory general electricity consumption – **976 kg CO₂-eq/y.**
- ✓ **Total = 5,510 kg CO₂-eq/y.**
- Staff transportation to their respective working location and to trips related to ongoing projects.
 - ✓ Travel by company cars (petrol) – **2,991 kg CO₂-eq/y (WTW).**
 - ✓ Travel by private cars (petrol) – **2,019 kg CO₂-eq/y (WTW).**
 - ✓ Travel by private cars (electric) – **5 kg CO₂-eq/y (WTW).**
 - ✓ Train travel within The Netherlands – **0 kg CO₂-eq/y (WTW).** No CO₂ emissions thanks to NS Green Energy, so they are not considered for the CO₂ calculations.
 - ✓ Train travel outside of The Netherlands – **31 kg CO₂-eq/y (WTW).**
 - ✓ Travel by plane – **4,309 kg CO₂-eq/y (WTW).**
 - ✓ Travel by private electric bike – **81 kg CO₂-eq/y (WTW).**
 - ✓ **Total = 10,073 kg CO₂-eq/y.**
- **Company total CO₂ emission inventory = 15,583 kg = 15.58 tonnes CO₂-eq/y.**

3.A.2. The 3.A.1. emission inventory has been verified by a certifying organization to at least a limited degree of certainty.

- i. This has not taken place to this day.

4A. Apart from scope 1 and 2, the company has determined the relative extent of scope 3 emissions. The management is aware of the influence of the company in the various value chains, up- and downstream, in which it performs. On the basis of this knowledge, the company identifies likely energy and CO₂ reduction measures in the value chains, and potential value chain partners for its approach.

4.A.1. The company has a demonstrable insight into the most material emissions from scope 3, and can present at least two analyses of these scope 3 emissions of GHG-generating activities, or value chains of activities. Small companies must for requirement 4.A.1 only make one value chain analysis for one of the two most material emissions of the ranking.*

- i. The material emissions from scope 3 are very limited, due to the consulting nature of the company:
 - Upstream:
 1. Purchased goods and services: **N/A.**
 2. Capital goods: **N/A.**
 3. Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2): **N/A.**
 4. Upstream transport and distribution: **N/A.**

- 5. Waste generated in operations: **N/A.**
- 6. Employee commuting: **N/A.**
- 7. Upstream leased assets: **N/A.**
- Downstream:
 - 8. Downstream transportation and distribution: **N/A.**
 - 9. Processing of sold products: **N/A.**
 - 10. Use of sold products: **N/A.**
 - 11. End-of-life treatment of sold products: **N/A.**
 - 12. Downstream leased assets: **N/A.**
 - 13. Franchises: **N/A.**
 - 14. Investments: **N/A.**

4.A.2. The company has a quality management plan for the inventory.

- i. The quality management plan is implemented for all the scopes of the assessment:
 - 1. Establish a GHG accounting quality person/team: **Eduardo Vias and Pieter van Hout.**
 - 1. Develop data management plan: **see Annex 1.**
 - 2. Perform generic data quality checks based on data management plan: **Annex 1 will be continuously updated and improved on new data quality standards.**
 - 3. Perform specific data quality checks: **twice a year.**
 - 4. Review final inventory and report: **twice a year.**
 - 5. Establish formal feedback loops to improve data collection, handling and documentation processes: **e-mail with team members and stakeholders. Team members also have access to an online folder where they update their impact following the same method.**
 - 6. Establish reporting, documentation and archiving procedures: **documents like Annex 1 will be updated biannually and stored in an online folder that all the team members can access anytime. This folder will save the reporting and documentation historical.**

4.A.3. At least one of the analyses from 4.A.1 (scope 3) has been professionally endorsed or commented on by a recognized professional and independent knowledge institute.

- i. N/A.

5A. The company broadens and deepens its insight into scope 3 and how the company can reduce emissions in scope 3.

5.A.1. The company has insight into the material scope 3 emissions of the company and the most relevant parties in the value chain that are involved in this.

- i. As described in 4.A.1.i, there are no major scope 3 emissions.

5.A.2-1. The company has a portfolio-wide, substantiated analysis of its options to influence material scope 3 emissions.

- i. As described in 4.A.1.i, there are no major scope 3 emissions.

B. Reduction

1B. The company knows what can be saved per energy flow. There are insights per savings model on which activity of the company these concerns.

1.B.1. The company demonstrably investigates the opportunities for reducing the energy consumption of the company and the projects for which a CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained.

- i. The company has not obtained a CO₂-related award advantage until date.
- ii. The company's energy consumption is already small, due to the small team and low impact of its core business activity.
- iii. Commuting accounts for 46% of the company's consumption. Commuting takes place only a few days per week, and a good part of the staff (45%) uses green energy transportation to get to the office. Another substantial percentage of the staff (27%) live in the city where the company is located and have reduced emissions from commuting. Only one person of the staff (9%) lives out of the country and needs to travel by plane a total of 3 times per year. This specific activity accounts for 10% of the yearly emissions of the company, but it cannot be reduced. However, none of the flights have been booked with CO₂ compensation fees.
- iv. The ongoing projects account for 19% of the company's consumption. The "ZLTO" project emissions are due to the minimal travel requirements. The "MicroSOS" project is a European collaboration that implies travelling to other countries to share knowledge. Some of it was done by international train, and some others by plane, but traveling by train was always prioritized. The last project, "Bardawil & Sinai Initiative," demands for the well-functioning of the project, occasional but mandatory plane travel. However, none of them has been booked with CO₂ compensation fees.
- v. The headquarters' electricity and gas consumption account for 29% of emissions of the company. The electricity consumed by lighting is minimal, as the office is used during the day and the light turned on only when it is dark. Also, the types of bulbs cannot be changed to more efficient ones because of the rental contract (see Annex 2). The appliances account for 19% of the total and they are basic, thus there is a low possibility of reduction in that field. 22% of the total accounts for the hardware necessary for all the employees to work, which is computers and screens. All the existing ones are required for the good functioning of the company, so there is no reduction possible. Finally, the heating system consumes 59% of the total energy usage. A reduction of energy consumption in this category would be possible if the team would only turn on the heaters

in the room in which they sit and work. However, most employees work in the main workspace and therefore this reduction will only be very small.

- vi. The company's R&D accounts for 6% of the total. This electricity consumed is the sum of the power consumed by water and air pumps that are required for the experiments to be running. Thus, it can't be reduced.
- vii. **Summary:** the most reasonable opportunity to reduce the energy consumption are:
 - ✓ Reduction of the heating in the headquarters offices, which accounts for 17% of the company's total emissions. However, it's important to mention that the usage can't be tracked, as the company is linked to the central heating system and can only turn on and off the heaters (see Annex 2).
 - ✓ The reduction of the impact of traveling by plane by selecting booking options with CO₂ compensation fees that fund sustainable environmental projects.

1.B.2. The company has an up-to-date report of an independent internal control for the company and the projects for which a CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained.

- i. Yes, it has. It is detailed in 1.B.1. and shown in Annex 1.
- ii. The report is up to date to September 2024, month in which the audit has been requested.

2B. The objectives are cost effective and ambitious at the same time, and clear information is provided about this. The objectives are concrete. The measures (particularly for the projects) are assigned to those involved in the execution, required to implement the measure, and is communicated broadly within relevant parts of the company.

2.B.1. The company has an objective, described in qualitative terms, for reducing energy and has proposed measures for the projects.

- i. The company intends to reduce its energy consumption by a 10% by mindfully using the heating in the headquarters offices. This would mean a reduction of 1.55 tonnes of CO₂-eq emissions per year.

2.B.2. The company has a specified objective for the use of alternative fuels and/or the use of green energy, and has proposed measures for the projects.

- i. The company and its staff are always open to energy efficiency. The majority of the company and private vehicles are petrol-fuelled, but the staff is aware of its impact in terms of CO₂ emissions and are mindful about greener alternatives in the case of replacing their existing vehicles by new ones.

2.B.3. The energy and reduction objective and related measures have been documented, implemented and communicated to every employee.

- i. Yes. The new objectives and measures are documented in this report. Also, a meeting with all the employees of the company was held where they were informed.

2.B.4. The reduction objective has been endorsed by higher-tier management.

- i. Yes. The reduction objective has been endorsed by Maddie Akkermans, CEO of the company.

3B. The company formulates an ambitious, substantiated objective for energy and CO₂ emission reduction (scope 1 and 2), where account has been taken of the relative position with respect to companies with similar activities involving the CO₂ performance and/or reduction measures. Innovative developments are also taken into account.

3.B.1. The company has drawn up a quantitative reduction objective for scope 1 & 2 emissions of the company and its projects, expressed in absolute values or percentages in relation to a reference year and within a fixed period of time, and has drawn up a related action plan, including the measures to be taken on the projects.

- i. Yes, it did, as it is described in 1.B.1.

3.B.2. The company has drawn up an energy management action plan (in accordance with ISO 50001 or equivalent), which has been endorsed by higher-tier management, communicated internally and externally, and implemented within the company and on the projects for which a CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained.

- i. The company's energy management action plan has been endorsed by Maddie Akkermans, the CEO of the company.
- ii. It has been communicated internally through a formal meeting with the employees and externally by including this report in the official company's website and will be kept up to date.
- iii. ISO 50001 criteria:
 - ✓ Energy assessment.
 - ✓ Energy assessment, targets and action plans for energy management.
 - ✓ Monitoring, measurement and analysis.
 - ✓ Nonconformities, correction, corrective action and preventive action.

4B. The company formulates an ambitious, substantiated objective for energy and CO₂ emission reduction in the value chain, where account has been taken of the influence of the company in the value chain, the relative position with respect to companies with similar activities and other initiatives in the value chain and/or sector. Innovative developments are also taken into account.

4.B.1. The company has formulated CO₂ reduction objectives for scope 3, based on two analyses from 4.A.1., or on two material GHG-generating activities, or value chains of activities. A related action plan has been drawn up, including the measures to be taken. Objectives are expressed in absolute values or percentages in relation to a reference year and within a fixed period of time.

i. As described in 4.A.1.i, there are no major scope 3 emissions.

4.B.2. The company reports at least once every six months, internally and externally, on its progress in relation to the objectives for the company and the projects for which a CO₂-related award advantage has been obtained.

i. Yes, it does.

5B. On the basis of increased insight, the company formulates a further-reaching policy and objectives for energy and CO₂ reductions in scope 1, 2 and 3. The company knows how to adjust on time if the success of objectives is in danger, in order to succeed in realising the ambitious reduction objectives.

5.B.1. The company has formulated a strategy and CO₂ reduction objectives for scope 3, on the basis of the analyses in 5.A.2. A related action plan has been drawn up, including the measures to be taken. Objectives are expressed in absolute values or percentages in relation to a reference year and within a fixed period of time.

i. As described in 4.A.1.i, there are no major scope 3 emissions.

5.B.2. At least once every six months, the company reports (internally and externally) on its emission inventory scope 1, 2 & 3-related CO₂ emissions, as well as its progress in terms of the reduction objectives, for the company and its projects.

i. Yes, it does. See screenshot of company meeting held on 09-17-2024 and www.theweathermakers.nl.

5.B.3. The company succeeds in meeting its reduction objectives.

i. To the day of writing this report in September 2024, the reduction objectives have been recently drawn up. The company is committed to ensure their success over the upcoming months.