



DANUBE LOGISTICS

Giurgiuleşti International Free Port

Carbon footprint reporting 2016 – 2022, Svetlana Stirbu

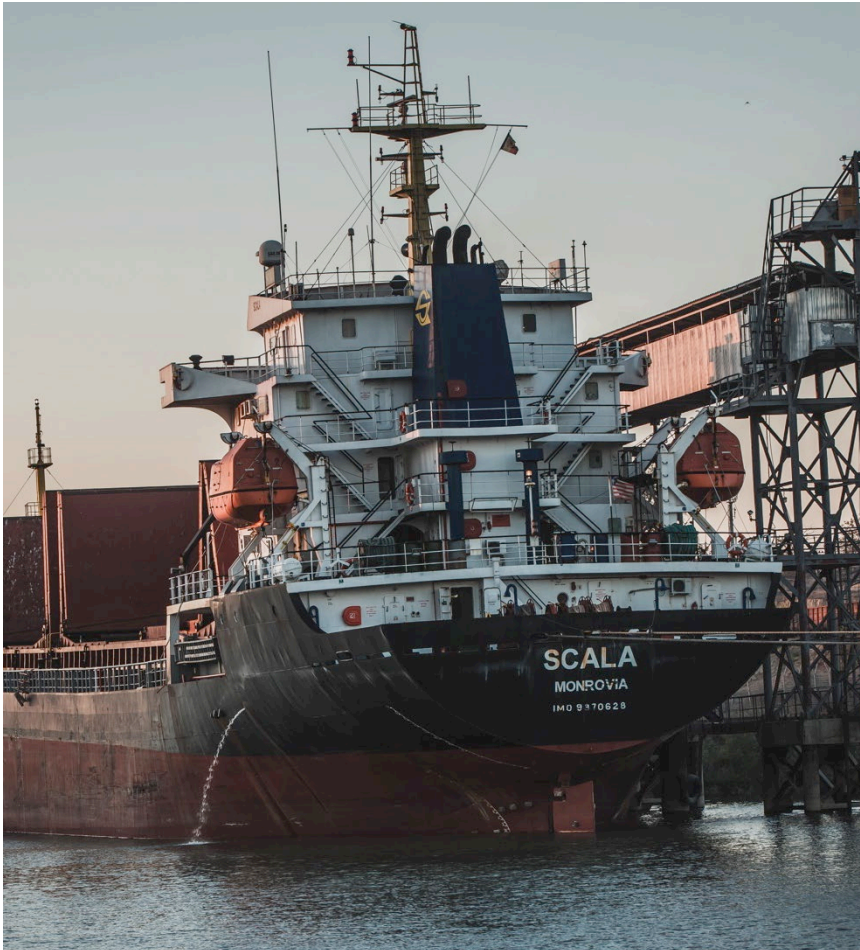


Danube Commission: Port Expert Meeting
21 March 2023



**GIURGIULESTI
INTERNATIONAL
FREE PORT**

OVERVIEW



- Danube Logistics Srl is general investor and operator of GIFP
- Owner: EBRD
- Port with access to Black Sea and Danube river (km 133.8)
- 99 year lease of up to 120 ha
- Business Park
- Free Port Status until 2030
- > 50 residents
> 550 employees
> USD 107 m investment



- The Carbon Footprint is the amount of greenhouse gas emissions released by an organization over a measured period.
- Annual Carbon Footprint Reports 2016-2022
- Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol (ISO 14064)
- Calculation of the Carbon Footprint





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Guidance Document

The Guidance Document
'Carbon Footprinting for ports'
issued by the World Ports
Climate Initiative (WPCI).

Direct emissions

- Diesel and gasoline engines (kg CO₂/liter)
- Burning of natural gas (kg CO₂/m³)

Indirect emissions

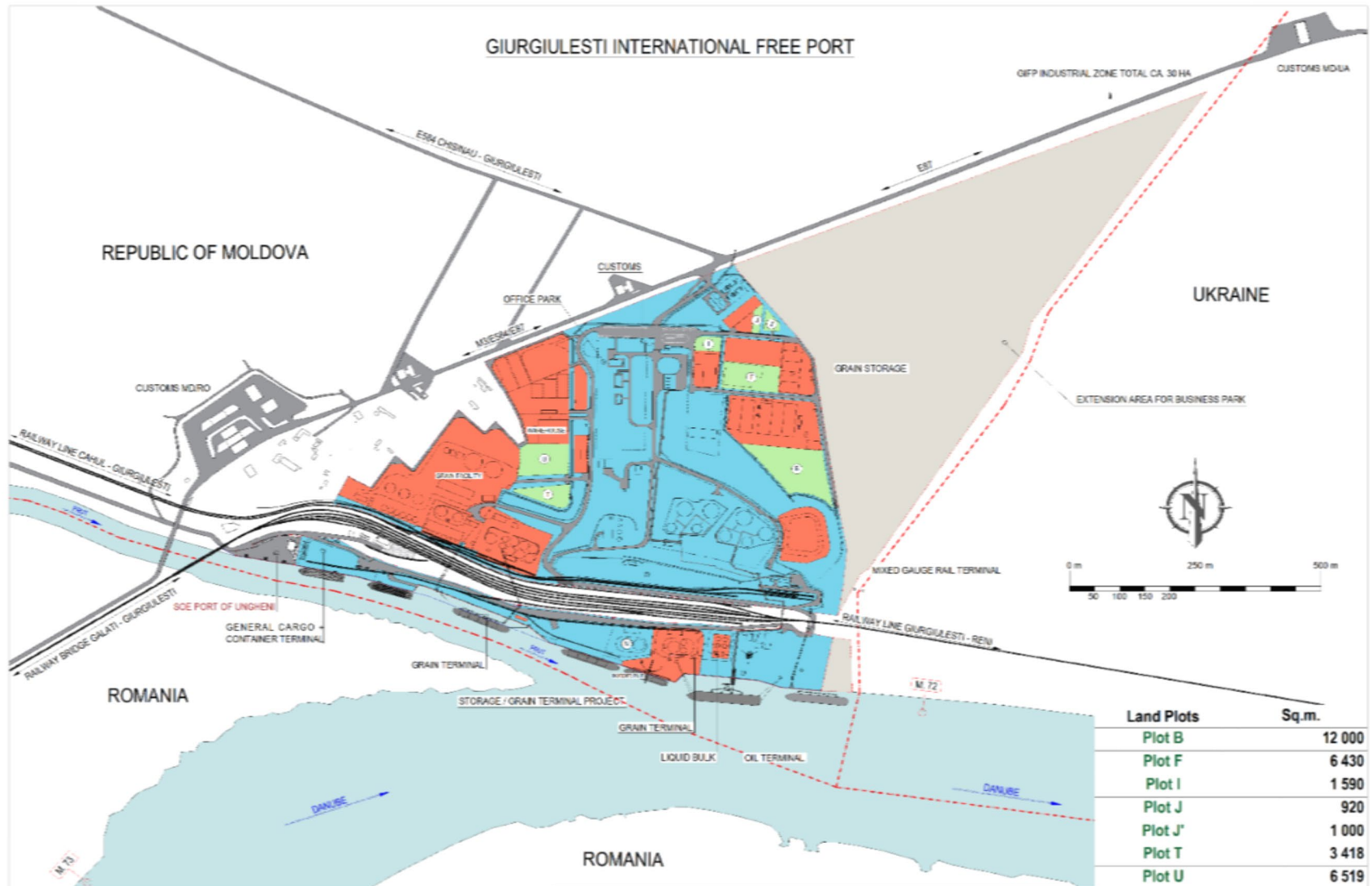
- Consumption of electricity imported to the port (kg CO₂/kWh)





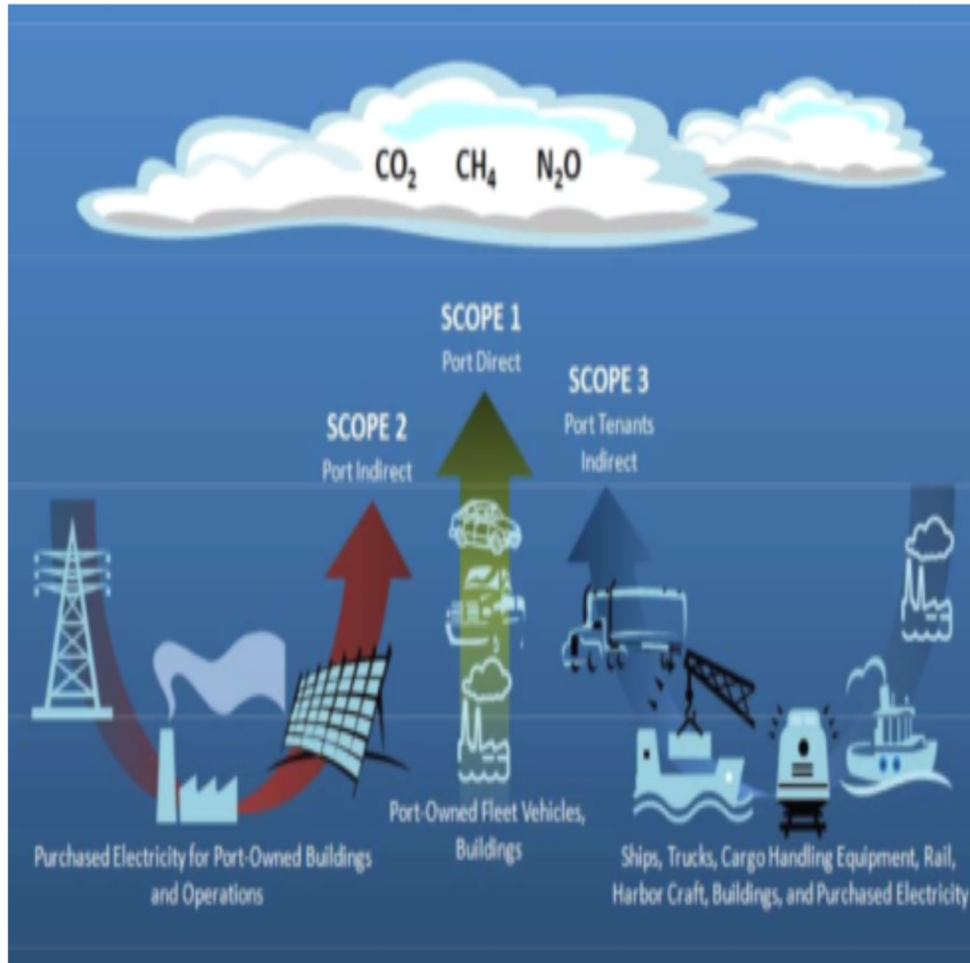
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Boundaries of the Carbon Footprint





Carbon Footprint Emissions and Scopes



- Identifying the stationary and non-stationary emission sources
- Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄) and Nitrous Oxide (N₂O)
- Scope 1: direct emissions (emissions from combustion of fuel or natural gas from operated equipment)
- Scope 2: indirect emissions (emissions from the generation of purchased electricity)
- Scope 3: indirect emissions (not applied) (emissions from sources not owned or controlled by the organization)



| Item | Emission factors (EF) | Units | Source |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| EF diesel | 2.68 | kg CO2/litre | <i>Carbon Footprinting for ports'</i> issued by the World Ports Climate Initiative (WPCI). Page. 63 Equation 5.17. https://sustainableworldports.org/wp-content/uploads/Carbon_Footprinting_Guidance_Document.pdf |
| EF natural gas | 1.87 | kg CO2/m ³ | Conversion Guidelines - Greenhouse gas emissions - https://www.eeagrants.gov.pt/media/2776/conversion-guidelines.pdf |
| EF electricity | 0.521 | kg CO2/kWh | Electricity Emission Factors Review by EBRD review for countries https://www.ebrd.com/downloads/about/sustainability/cef.pdf |



| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | Calculation of CO2 Emissions 2022 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Scope | Type of resource | EF (kg CO2/litre) | Detailed description | Quantity l | Emissions kg CO2 | t CO2 | t CO2 % |
| 4 | Scope 1 | Diesel fuel | 2,68 | Cargo handling equipment (CH) | 233.649 | 626.179 | 626,2 | 45,3% |
| 5 | | | | Non road fleet vehicles (NR) | 33.698 | 90.311 | 90,3 | 6,5% |
| 6 | | | | On road vehicles (OR) | 40.052 | 107.339 | 107,3 | 7,8% |
| 7 | | | | Stationary sources | 1.609 | 4.312 | 4,3 | 0,3% |
| 8 | | | | Employee vehicles | 3.914 | 10.489 | 10,5 | 0,8% |
| 9 | | | | Harbor craft (tug boat) | 32.862 | 88.070 | 88,1 | 6,4% |
| 10 | | | | Feeder vessel at berth | 0 | 0 | 0,0 | 0,0% |
| 11 | | | | TOTAL | 309.008 | 926.700 | 926,7 | 67,1% |
| 12 | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Scope | Type of resource | EF (kg CO2/m³) | Detailed description | Quantity m³ | Emissions kg CO2 | t CO2 | t CO2 % |
| 14 | Scope 1 | Natural gas | 1,88 | Office | 7.686 | 14.450 | 14,4 | 1,0% |
| 15 | | | | Canteen | 6.948 | 13.062 | 13,1 | 0,9% |
| 16 | | | | Laboratory | 3.975 | 7.473 | 7,5 | 0,5% |
| 17 | | | | Dispatch/Check Post Nr 1 | 4.382 | 8.238 | 8,2 | 0,6% |
| 18 | | | | TOTAL | 22.991 | 43.223 | 43,2 | 3,1% |
| 19 | | | | TOTAL SCOPE 1 | 331.999 | 969.923 | 969,9 | 70,2% |
| 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Scope | Type of resource | EF (kg CO2/kWh) | Detailed description | Quantity kWh | Emissions kg CO2 | t CO2 | t CO2 % |
| 22 | Scope 2 | Electricity | 0,521 | Oil terminal autoloading SP1 | 283.334 | 147.617 | 147,6 | 10,7% |
| 23 | | | | Office park, deposit, lighting, SP2 | 323.341 | 168.461 | 168,5 | 12,2% |
| 24 | | | | Terminal areas, lighting | 128.684 | 67.044 | 67,0 | 4,9% |
| 25 | | | | DL other areas | 54.293 | 28.287 | 28,3 | 2,0% |
| 26 | | | | TOTAL SCOPE 2 | 789.652 | 411.409 | 411,4 | 29,8% |
| 27 | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | | | | TOTAL | | | 1.381,3 | |
| 29 | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | | | CO2 equivalent | factor | tons | factor | t CO2e | |
| 32 | | | CO2 | | 1.381,3 | 1 | 1.381,3 | |
| 33 | | | CH4 | | 0,129 | 25 | 3,2 | |
| 34 | | | N2O | | 0,008 | 298 | 2,3 | |
| 35 | | | Total CO2e | | | | 1.386,8 | |



| CO2e in tons | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| CO2 | 858.1 | 851.3 | 942.1 | 906.7 | 864.3 | 1 160.4 | 1 381.0 |
| CH4 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 3.2 |
| N2O | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.3 |
| Total CO2e | 861.0 | 853.9 | 945.3 | 910.1 | 867.6 | 1 164.8 | 1 386.8 |

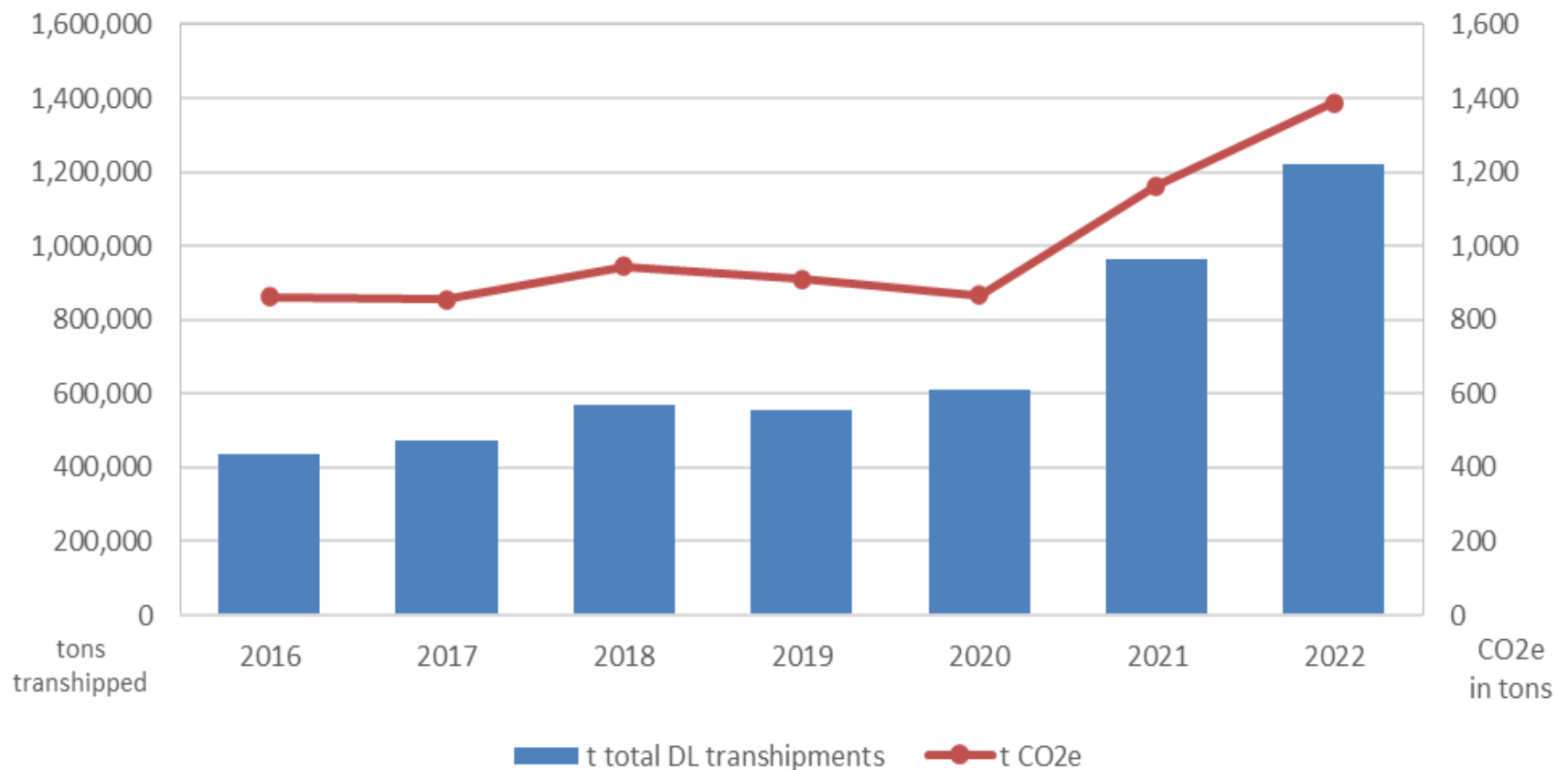
- Increase of CO2e since 2017 by 62%;
- Average annual increase of CO2e by 12.5%;
- To be analyzed in relation to transshipment volumes;
- Impacts of CH4 and N2O are negligible;



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CO2e Emissions and Port Activity

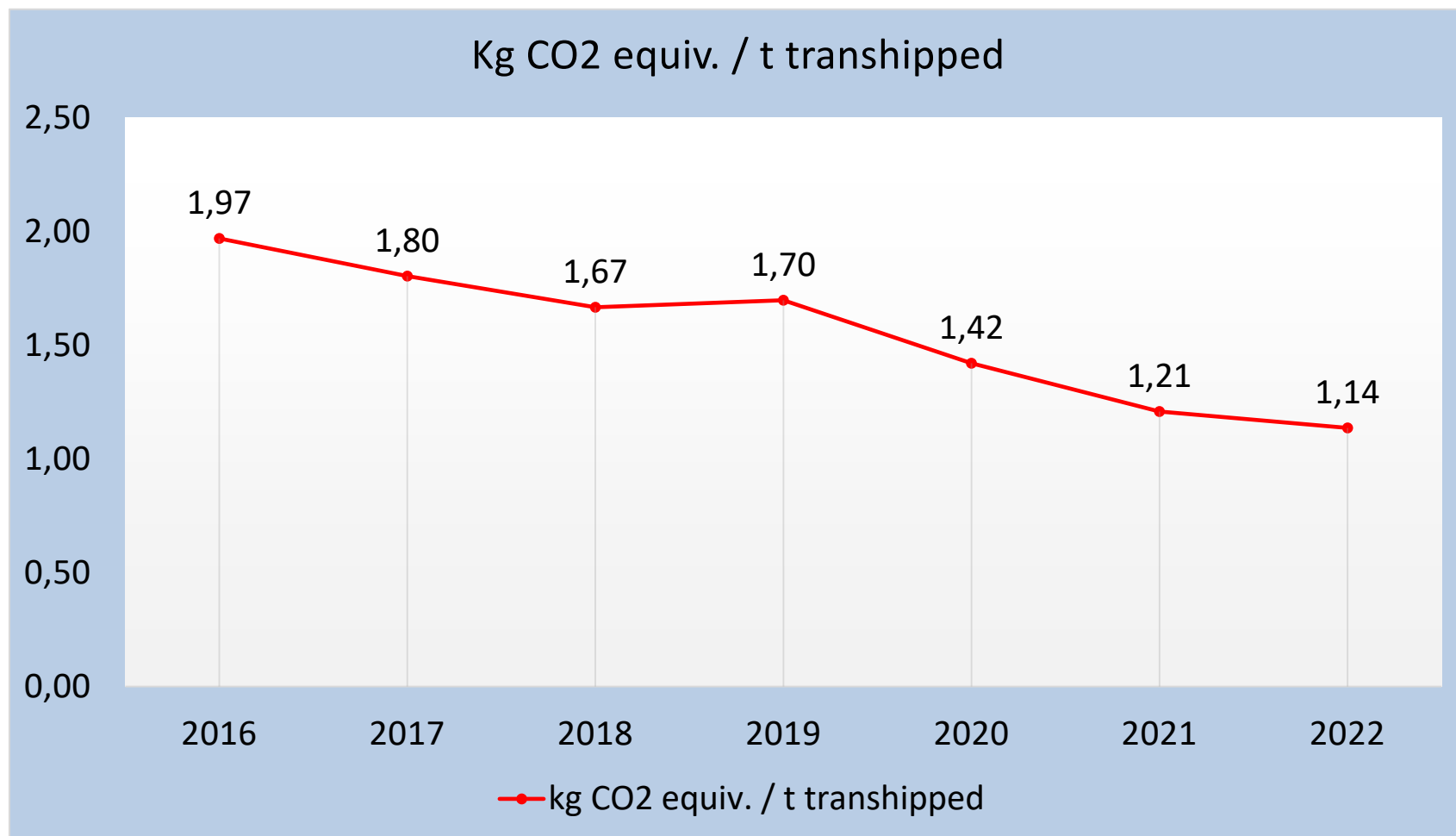
CO2e Emissions and Transshipment Volumes





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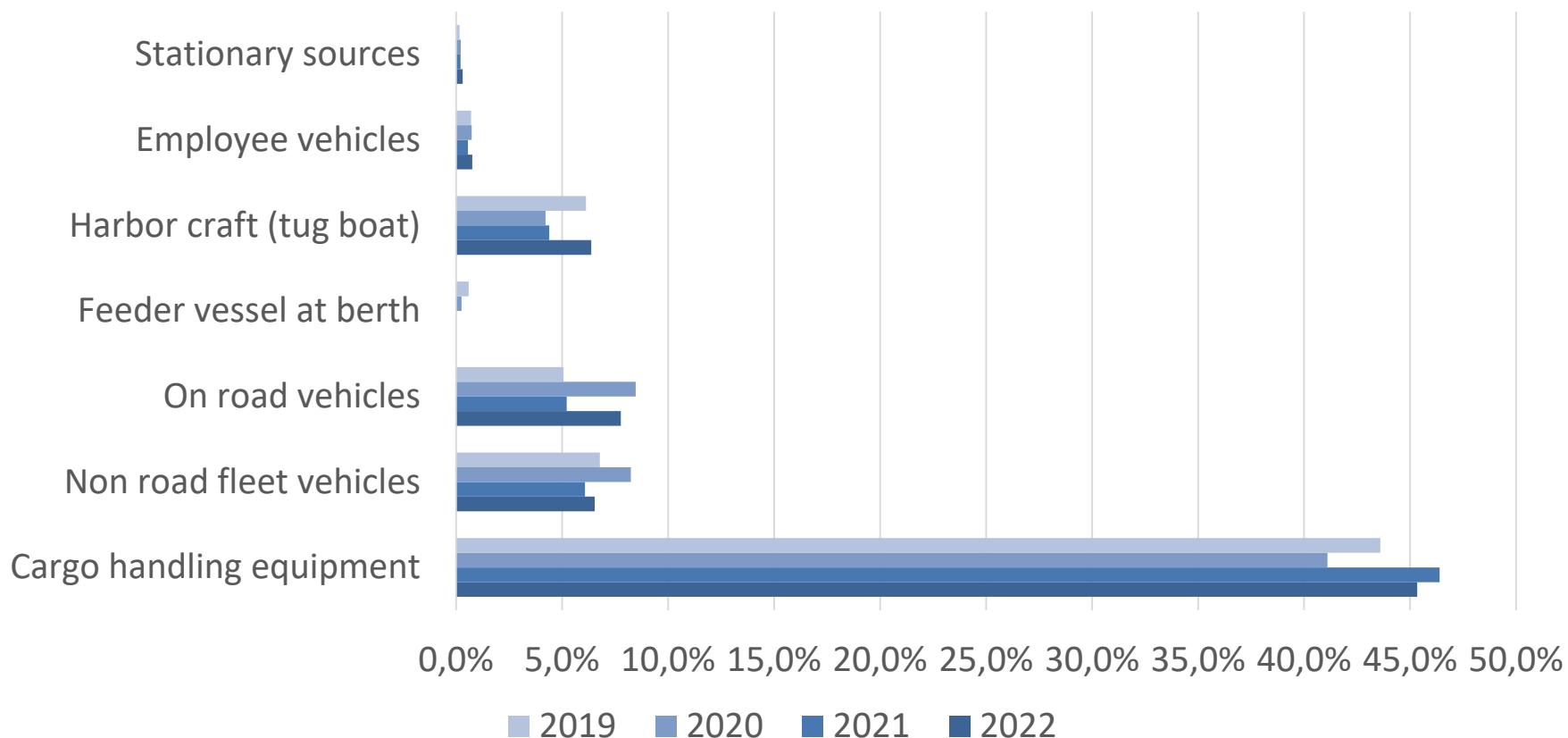
CO2e Emissions per Ton of Cargo Transshipped





CO2 Diesel Emissions by Source

CO2 by diesel consumption in %, 2019-2022

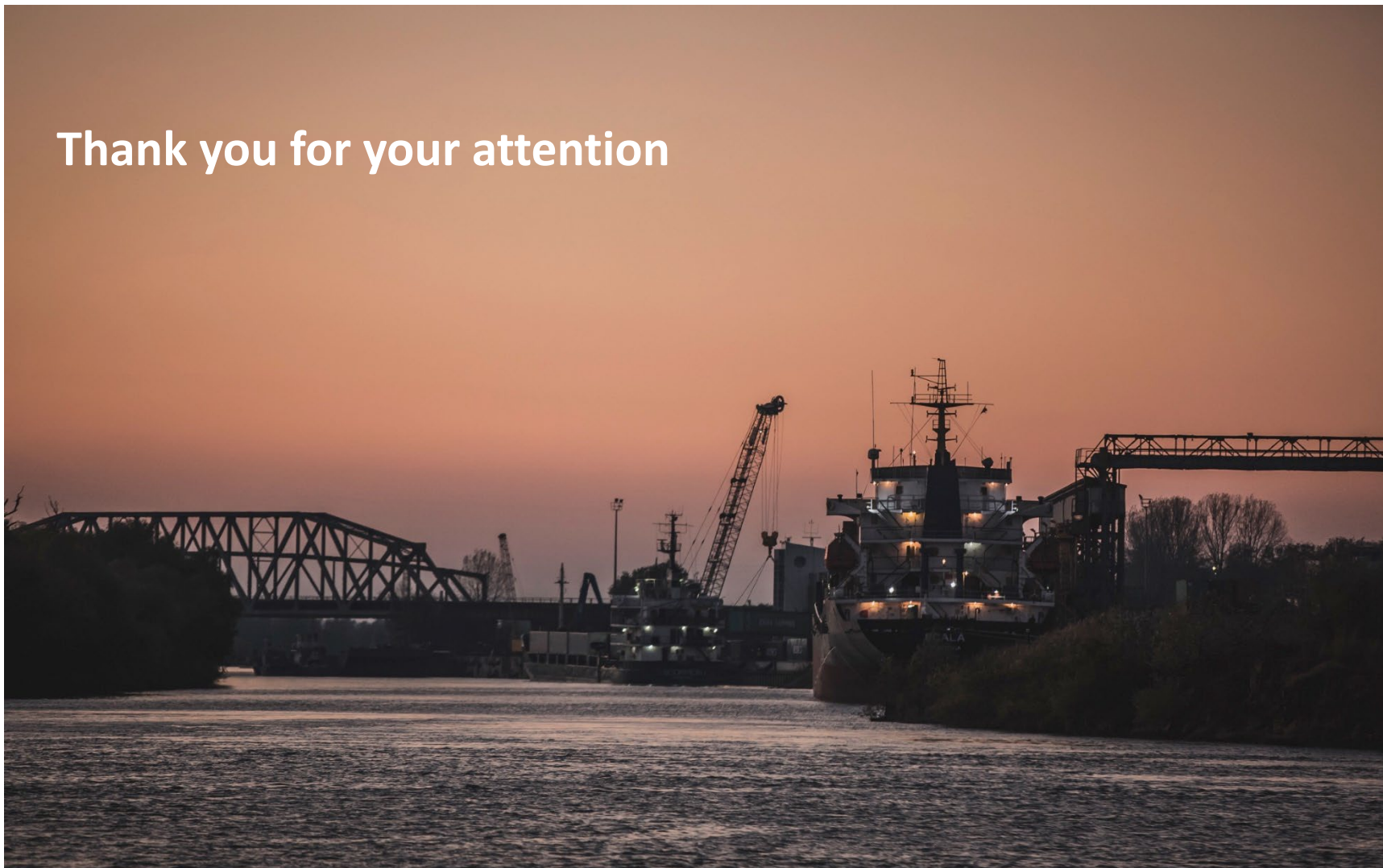




Actions for reducing CO2 emissions

- To implement an Energy Management System (ISO 50001):
 - to measure sourcing of energy and consumption;
 - to assess and identify the main sources for CO2 emissions;
- To replace fuel emitting vehicles, vessels and equipment with electrical powered vehicles, vessels and equipment;
- To replace conventional lighting by energy efficient LED lighting;
- To increase use of renewable energy:
 - procuring green energy
 - installation of solar panels or of a solar park
 - installation of wind park
 - installation of hydro-powered turbine in the water
- To optimize logistics operations;
- To engage stakeholders such as port residents;

Thank you for your attention



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