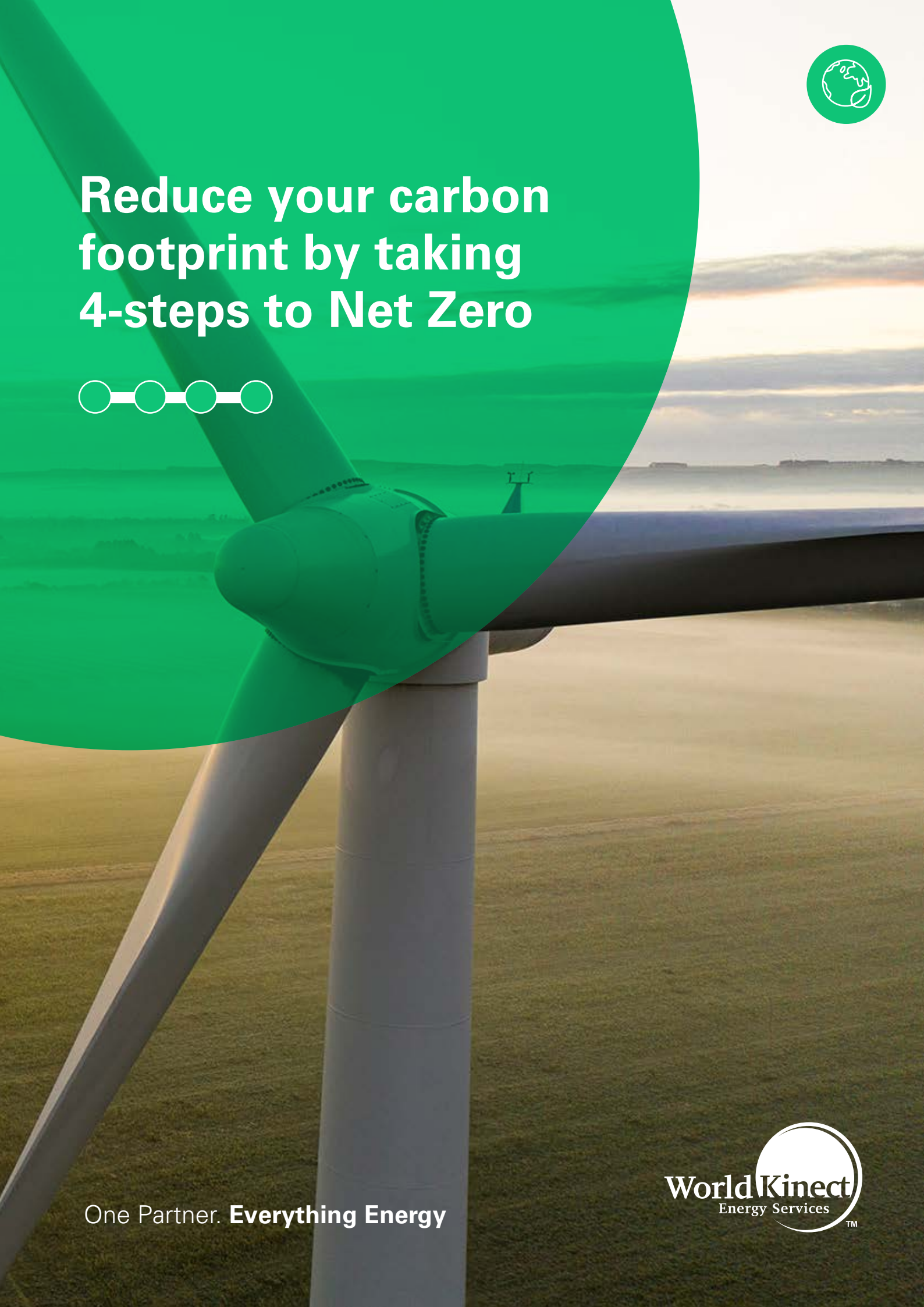
Reduce your carbon footprint by taking 4-steps to Net Zero



One Partner. **Everything Energy**

World Kinect Energy Services™

Contents

Is reducing carbon rising to the top of your agenda?

With net zero targets and reducing emissions becoming a top priority across the globe, the need for renewable energy and carbon reduction solutions is greater than ever. Economic growth, urbanization, and increased access to electricity are all contributing to a rise in demand for energy.

The world's most influential companies are already committed to 100% renewable power, with more than 300 organizations now part of the global initiative RE100.

Now is the time to act to ensure your organization meets its sustainability targets before the net zero deadline in 2050.

By starting your net zero journey now, you're on the road to creating a lower carbon world for tomorrow.

One Third of UK Small Businesses on Target to Achieve Net Zero Goals

World Kinect Energy Services commissioned a survey by YouGov in 2020 to ascertain which sectors in the UK were the best and least prepared for net zero.

Among the findings, it was revealed:

40% small to medium businesses did not have a plan to become more sustainable.
30% did not intend to put a net zero strategy in place at all.

Of 12 sectors surveyed, the construction sector was least prepared for net zero - **38 per cent admitting they do not any have plans** to become more sustainable.

Almost half (47%) of manufacturing and hospitality businesses **cite financial costs as the biggest barrier to sustainability,** followed by legal issues.

The survey included MDs and CEOs from 12 UK industries including manufacturing, construction, retail, hospitality and medical and health. Contact us for more details.

[1] Businesses with 1 to 249 employees

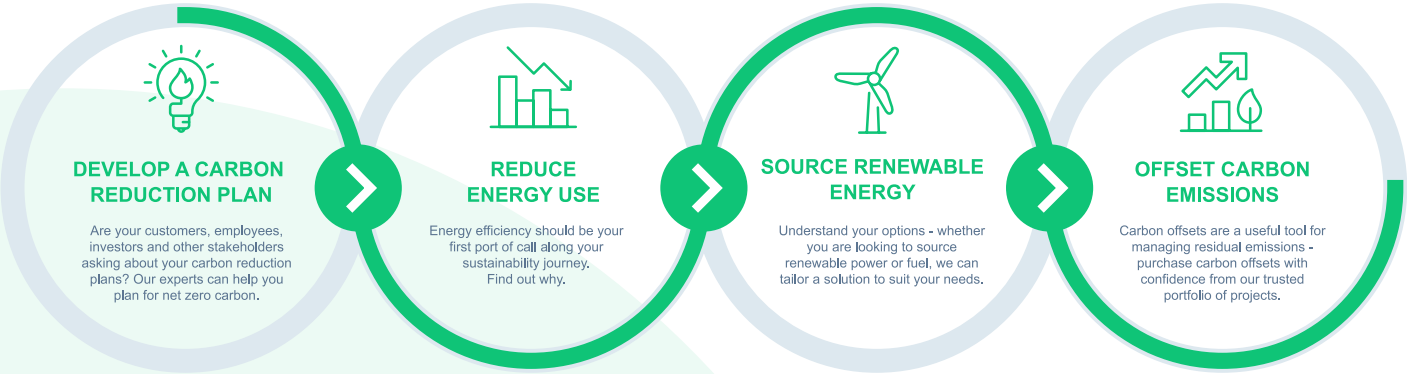
Why now is the time to have an Energy Transition Strategy

Leading organizations worldwide are choosing to do business exclusively with companies making progress on the road toward reducing their carbon footprint.

Organizations with zero-carbon aspirations are also placing increased scrutiny on their supply chains.

A 4-Step Path to Net Zero

While there is no single solution to achieve net zero carbon, any journey should include the following elements:



There are any number of ways for your organization to achieve carbon reduction, but only a few that work for both the environment and your bottom line.

No matter where you are on the path to net zero, our experts at World Kinects can guide you through every step of your sustainability journey.

STEP 1

Develop a carbon reduction plan

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What is a carbon reduction plan?

The first step in your journey should be to capture a 360-degree view of your carbon footprint.

Measuring your organization's baseline emissions will help you design and implement a long-term emissions reduction strategy and communicate achievements in a credible manner to all relevant stakeholders.

Every organization has different needs on their path to net zero. From establishing a baseline and building a plan, to auditing your energy use and implementing renewable alternatives it is imperative you have a keen understanding of what you need, including where to go for information and how to pull from every resource available.

The first step is to measure your current carbon footprint and to design and implement a realistic long-term emissions reduction strategy so that you are able to communicate credible future progress to your stakeholders.

To do this you will want to measure, monitor and report your carbon footprint in voluntary and compliance schemes, identify and implement energy efficiency opportunities, switch to less carbon intense fuels, produce on-site or procure off-site renewable energy, source renewable energy attributes and other custom strategic services to help achieve your carbon reduction and renewable energy goals.

At least **one fifth (21%)** of the world's **2,000 largest public companies** have committed to meet **net zero targets**, according to a new report[1] the companies together represent sales of nearly **$14 trillion.**

Yet, as of July 2021, just 10% of the world's publicly listed companies have aligned with global temperature goals.

[1] 'Taking Stock: A global assessment of net zero targets -**https://eciu.net/analysis/reports/2021/taking-stock-assessment-net-zero-targets**

A sustainability plan with measurable outcomes will set your company apart and contribute positively towards addressing the global climate crisis. To achieve this, we would recommend the following:

- MEASURE YOUR CARBON FOOTPRINT
- MEASURE CURRENT INITIATIVES AND BENCHMARK AGAINST BEST PRACTICES
- DEVELOP REALISTIC CARBON REDUCTION GOALS AND STRATEGIES
- EXPLORE NEW OPPORTUNITIES THAT WORK WITH EXISTING MEASURES
- EVALUATE A WIDE RANGE OF CARBON-REDUCTION AND RENEWABLE ENERGY STRATEGIES AND THEIR ASSOCIATED RISK.
- DEVELOP A STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND GO-FORWARD PLAN WITH MEASURABLE KPIS
- HELP COMMUNICATE YOUR COMMITMENT TO A MORE SUSTAINABLE FUTURE TO YOUR CUSTOMERS AND INVESTORS
- EXECUTE A CUSTOM CARBON FOOTPRINT REDUCTION PLAN.

Keys to a successful carbon reduction plan

Having a carbon reduction plan in place will help map out your sustainability journey, setting out goals and identifying risks and opportunities as you head towards a carbon free future.

Do not rush

From the outset, it is important to remember that becoming sustainable is a journey and not everything can be done at once. Create a timeline that will enable you to realistically achieve your goals over a period of time. Strike the right balance between desired outcomes and business priorities.

Define clear goals

It is important to set realistic and clear carbon reduction goals. There is no point in creating an ambitious strategy that no one understands or is way over budget. Create indicators for efficient performance that can be delivered against.

Identify risks

Risks will affect different sectors and businesses, so it is worth identifying any reputational or financial risks that may be associated with your carbon reduction goals. Do your research to ensure they are the right for your business and industry.

Measure your carbon footprint

To measure your carbon footprint, you need to audit how many tons of carbon dioxide your organization emits per year. You will need to take into consideration all greenhouse gases like methane, for example, as well as the impact travel within the business has on the environment, such as cars, fleet, and air travel.

Benchmark complicance needs

Adhering to voluntary as well as compulsory or mandatory regulations can help you through the carbon reduction process, and often provide guidance for how and when to report on your progress. Check regulating agencies as well as related industry associations.

Consolidate energy data

Centralising your energy data is a critical first step towards developing an emissions baseline from which to set company-wide goals and track future progress.

Know supply chain

You may be acting on your sustainability goals but ensure your supply chain is too. Scope 3 emissions contribute to an organization's carbon footprint, so if there is a business within your supply chain that does not have a carbon reduction plan in place it will impact your footprint too.

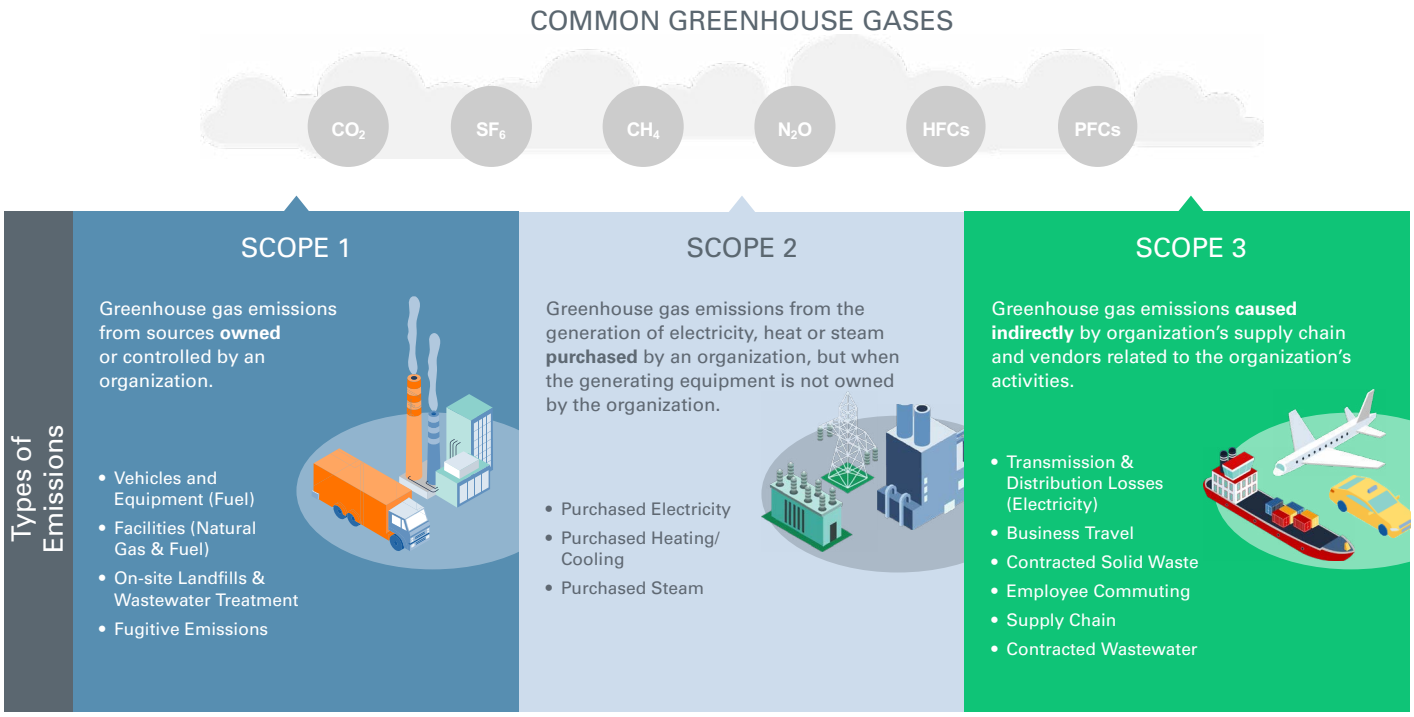
Engage employees

Employees should be involved at all levels. Simple things like ensuring lights/equipment are switched off when not needed or how they can travel to work more sustainably, will all contribute to your goals. Climate change is at the forefront of minds, more so than ever, so employees will feel satisfied that they are helping to do their bit and also work for a company doing its bit.

Promote progress

Make sure you communicate to customers and investors your commitment to a more sustainable future and demonstrate how they are playing a part in your sustainability journey.

Knowing your emissions. Scope 1, 2, & 3



An effective carbon reduction strategy necessitates a detailed understanding of an organization's greenhouse gas (GHG) impact.

A corporate GHG inventory allows organizations to consider their emissions-related risks and opportunities and focus efforts on areas with the greatest GHG impacts. Historically, companies have focused the bulk of their attention on emissions from their own operations. However, we are seeing that more organizations are beginning to understand the imperative to account for GHG emissions along their value chains and product portfolios to comprehensively manage GHG-related risks and opportunities.

Scope 1 Emissions

Scope 1 GHG emissions are direct emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by an organization, such as fugitive emissions (refrigeration, air conditioning units, etc.) and process emissions (related to industrial processes), including on-site fossil fuel and natural gas combustion and fleet fuel consumption.

Companies can lower their Scope 1 emissions in the following ways:

- By reducing their use of fuels and/ or natural gas – the less fossil fuels a company uses, the less emissions it will create.
- By replacing their fuel and/or natural gas use with an equivalent renewable product such as biofuels or biogas.

While these renewable products create less emissions, some residual emissions will likely remain depending on the product a company chooses to employ (which will depend on engine compatibility, supply availability, and financial goals).

To compensate for residual carbon emissions, companies should consider carbon offsets that come from trusted projects verified by industry-leading certifying organizations such as The Gold Standard, Verified Carbon Standard, or The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance, to name a few.

In all cases, it is important to partner with a company that has your organization's holistic sustainability goals in place to ensure that all aspects of your sustainability program are as successful as possible.

Knowing your emissions. Scope 1, 2, & 3

Scope 2 Emissions

Scope 2 emissions are from the generation of acquired and consumed electricity, steam, heat, or cooling (together referred to as 'electricity'). These emissions are considered an 'indirect' emissions source (along with scope 3), because the emissions are a consequence of activities of the reporting organization but occur at sources owned or controlled by another organization (in this instance, these sources are owned or controlled by an electricity generator or utility).

Scope 2 represents one of the largest sources of GHG emissions globally: the generation of electricity and heat now accounts for at least a third of global GHG emissions. Electricity consumers have significant opportunities to reduce those emissions by reducing electricity demand, and increasingly play a role in shifting energy supply to alternative low-carbon resources.

Nearly 40% of global greenhouse gas emissions can be traced to energy generation, and half of that energy is used by industrial or commercial entities.

To reduce Scope 2 emissions, companies can:

- Reduce their energy use.
- Implement efficiency upgrades.
- Switch their electricity supply to electricity that comes from a lower-carbon or renewable source.

Scope 3 Emissions

GHG emissions from corporate activities are increasingly becoming a widespread management issue for organizations worldwide. The GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (also known as the Scope 3 Standard) offers requirements and guidance for companies and other organizations to put together and report a GHG emissions 'inventory' that incorporates indirect emissions that result from activities across their value chain, known as 'Scope 3' emissions.

Scope 3 emissions often represent the largest source of emissions for organizations and may present the most significant opportunities to influence GHG reductions and achieve a variety of GHG-related business objectives.

Developing a Scope 3 inventory helps companies understand the overall emissions profile of their upstream and downstream activities and may improve planning for future carbon regulations.

As an example, energy or emissions taxes or regulations may impact businesses across an organization's supply chain and significantly increase the future cost of goods or components purchased.

It is also possible for companies to benefit from understanding their Scope 3 emissions by using the results of the Scope 3 inventory to identify new market opportunities for creating goods and services that have a lower GHG impact.

STEP 2

Reduce energy use

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Lowering energy consumption lowers your carbon footprint

Energy efficiency is the single most cost-effective way of reducing your organization's carbon footprint. Once a company has reduced its consumption as far as is reasonably practicable, additional mitigation strategies can be applied to what remains.

When fossil fuels combust, they emit CO2 to the atmosphere directly at the point of consumption – often referred to as Scope 1 emissions.

When electricity is consumed there are no emissions at the point of consumption. The CO2 emissions associated with generating that electricity take place elsewhere – often referred to as Scope 2 emissions.

Whilst many countries are actively working to decarbonise their electricity generation and renewables are much more prominent in the generation mix, electricity production in most countries remains heavily dependent upon fossil fuels.

Reduced consumption of energy also equates directly to reduced cost – fewer kWh means lower costs. Energy efficiency is one of the most cost-effective ways of lowering energy expenditure.

Energy efficiency is seen by both governments and NGOs around the world as critical to hitting net zero targets and by extension, impacts every energy consuming entity on the planet. Whilst in some geographies assessing scope for energy efficiency improvements is a voluntary activity, in many parts of the world, it is seen as so integral to decarbonization, it is now mandated by legislation in medium and large organizations. Regardless of governmental requirements, improving energy efficiency should be the foundation for any company wishing to simultaneously lower carbon emissions, reduce bottom-line costs and further environmental, social, and corporate governance.

Whilst the journey to net-zero or absolute zero can include many stopping points along the route, by way of new technologies or carbon mitigation strategies, the first stop should always be improving energy efficiency. After all, once implemented efficiency measures continue to reduce energy expenditure and emissions in perpetuity – in essence, do it once and continue to reap the benefit year after year.

Lowering energy consumption lowers your carbon footprint

We help our customers identify ways to save money and lower emissions by using energy more efficiently, frequently with little or no investment.

Energy efficiency does not have to mean installing new equipment and should instead be seen as a simple way to get maximum efficiency from the equipment you already have through maximizing control.

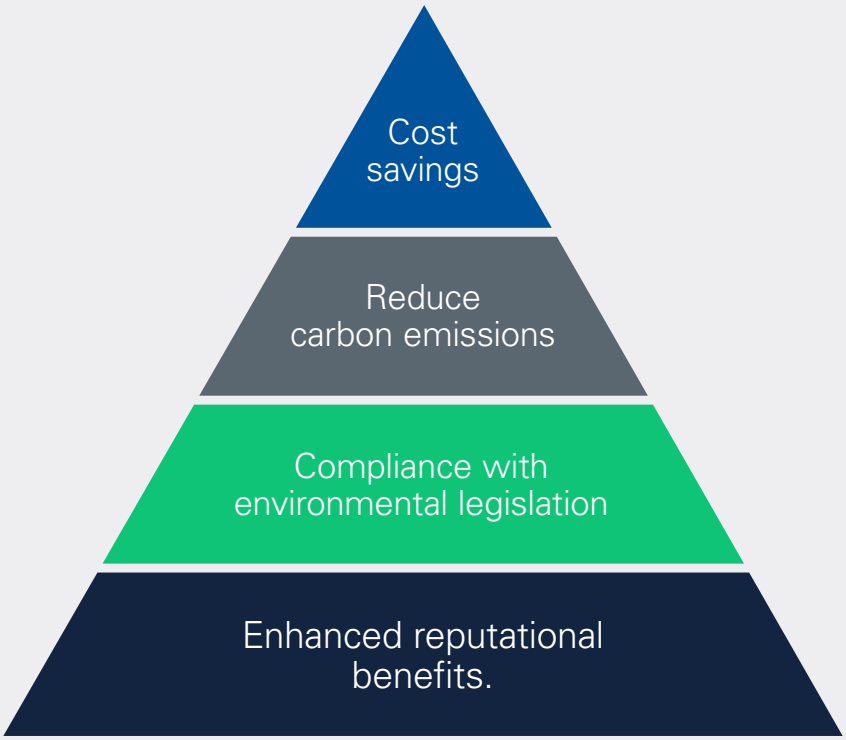
Together, we'll bust the myth that increasing energy efficiency requires investment in new hardware.

We understand that most organization can't call upon their own in-house specialists, so we provide a total energy management solution by mobilizing our trusted advisory team to support you.

Consider the following:

- Why buy a kilowatt hour you do not need to use?
- Why replace a 'dirty' or 'brown' kilowatt hour with a clean one you did not need in the first place?
- Why offset a kilowatt hour you did not need to use to start with?

Benefits of implementing an energy efficiency program:



STEP 3

Source renewable energy

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Renewable energy certificates and global equivalents

When a renewable energy generator - a solar project or a wind farm, for example - generates a megawatt-hour (MWh) of power, two sources of value are created for the generator:

1. The renewable energy generator produces electricity, which it can sell at the going market rate.
2. If the generator has gone through the necessary steps to certify their project, the generator can also receive Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) or their global equivalent, which certifies/ proves generation of one MWh of electricity from a renewable source, which can be purchased by companies seeking to make claims of renewable energy use.

A key fact about electricity is that once it is sent to the electricity grid by a generator, it mixes in with all the other electricity. Without Renewable Energy Certificates (REC), there is no way to track the consumption of 'clean electricity' through the system.

Known globally as Energy Attribute Certificates (EAC) and various other names within certain countries, wRECs represent the environmental benefits of an MWh of clean energy.

A REC is effectively a certificate of property rights over one unit of renewable energy.

Organizations purchase RECs to lower their Scope 2 emissions, meet climate change targets and demonstrate corporate leadership while diversifying their energy supply.

Because RECs can be bought and sold; they are a kind of currency. It is very important to keep in mind that only the party that 'retires' the REC - in other words, takes it out of circulation - can claim their environmental benefits.

When a utility says it is getting 20 per cent of its energy from clean sources, what it means is that it has bought and retired RECs equal to 20 per cent of the power it sold.

When a customer buys green electricity from a utility, what they are really doing is paying the utility to retire a set number of RECs. When a business says it is 'powered by 100 per cent clean electricity', it means it bought and retired a number of RECs equal to its power consumption.

If you buy electricity from a wind farm but do not buy an equal number of RECs from it, you are not buying 'green electricity'.

How do we help our customers?

We help our customers connect directly to a renewable energy source of their choice with Track my Electricity™. The award winning platform helps corporate energy consumers source renewable electricity reliably and transparently from power plants of their choice.

In addition, for every MWh of clean energy sourced through the platform, a portion goes towards funding renewable energy projects in remote, off-grid areas to eliminate energy poverty and build sustainable communities. Businesses can not only reduce their organizational footprint significantly, but also demonstrate direct impact in support and acceleration of renewable energy growth.

We also offer a set of solutions to help renewable energy generators certify their projects such that they can bring their RECs to market.

Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs)

Instead of investing its own capital and resources to install renewable technology, an organisation can buy power via a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) from a company that will handle all aspects of getting the renewable project up and running, including the financing.

In a Power Purchase Agreement, the 'seller' builds or installs the technology (e.g., a solar array or a wind farm) and the 'buyer' buys the power on a per kWh basis and receives its associated Renewable Energy Certificates.

PPAS are either physically settled (customer receives the electricity directly) or financially settled (customer receives Renewable Energy Certificates). PPAs are rising in popularity among major corporations, worldwide. In fact, the cumulative amount of PPA capacity contracted by major corporations (Google, Starbucks, Heineken, to name a few) in 2020 was 83 GW. This equals a bit more than the combined installed power production capacity in the whole of Sweden and Vietnam.

One way to think about PPAs is to compare them to car leasing. In other words, there is no upfront payment required, and the leasing rate or PPA price is the agreed price paid per mile or per produced kilowatt.

Organizations need not worry about the difference between a financial and physical PPA, but it is important to keep the following in mind:

- 'Buyer is in the money' – When the agreed-upon PPA price is below the fluctuating market price
- 'Buyer is out of the money' – When the agreed-upon PPA is above the fluctuation marketplace. This is regardless of whether the PPA is physically or financially settled.

The PPA contract defines the conditions of the agreement, such as the amount of electricity to be supplied, price, term, structure, and penalties for non-compliance. Since it is a bilateral agreement, a PPA can take many forms and is tailored to meet both parties' requirements. One of the reasons why PPAs have risen in popularity is because renewable power generation has become significantly less expensive since 2010. Relative to the types of PPAs organizations are pursuing, roughly 85% of corporate renewable PPAs in Europe have been signed for wind energy.

PPA benefits include:

- Potential electricity cost savings with no up-front capital costs.
- Long-term electricity cost stability and predictability.
- Enables new renewable electricity projects to be developed.
- Ability to purchase large volumes of electricity through a single transaction.
- You can engage directly with a specific project.
- Specific terms of the contract can be negotiated.
- Potential naming rights to renewable electricity project.
- Project developer is responsible for the project's operations and maintenance.

Lower carbon fuel pathways

Organizations all around the world will continue to depend on conventional fuel products to run their operations – from fleets of trucks or airplanes to on-site emergency generators – for the foreseeable future.

Organizations are looking to replace their fuel demand with fuel that comes from a renewable source – generally, we refer to these as 'biofuels'. Biofuels can help lower emissions and lead to cleaner air. As a result, biofuels help combat climate change thanks to their reduced emissions profile.

Biodiesel and renewable diesel are all examples of 'biomass-based biofuels. These types of fuel are called biomass-based diesel fuels because they are mostly produced for use in diesel engines, but they can also be used as heating oils. These fuel types are made from biomass, or materials derived from biomass, but they differ in how they are produced and in their physical properties.

What is biomass?
Biomass is renewable energy derived from plants and animal by-products or renewable organic material. The use of biomass-based fuels for transportation and electricity generation is increasing in many developed countries as a means of avoiding carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuel use.

BIODIESEL VS. RENEWABLE DIESEL

What is Biodiesel?
Biodiesel is a liquid fuel produced from renewable sources, such as new and used vegetable oils and animal fats. Broadly, biodiesel is known as 'FAME' since it is derived from 'Fatty Acid Methyl Esters'. While biodiesel is a cleaner-burning replacement for petroleum-based diesel fuel that can be used in concentrations up to 100%, doing so may negatively impact a diesel engine's performance. Biodiesel is non-toxic and biodegradable and is produced by combining alcohol with vegetable oil, animal fat, or recycled cooking grease (hence the term 'Fatty Acid Methyl Esters').

Like petroleum-based diesel, biodiesel is used to fuel compression-ignition (diesel) engines. The most common biodiesel blend is B20, in other words a 20% concentration of biodiesel and an 80% concentration of conventional diesel. B100 (or 100% biodiesel blends) is used safely in a variety of industries but can have a detrimental effect on certain engine types and may in some cases cause engine damage.

What is Renewable Diesel?
Renewable diesel is identical in chemical composition to a conventional diesel fuel – the difference is in where the fuel is derived. Renewable diesel is known as HVO or Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil. Petroleum fuels, such as gasoline, diesel, and jet fuel, contain a complex mixture of hydrocarbons (molecules of hydrogen and carbon), which are burned to produce energy. Hydrocarbons can also be produced from biomass sources through a variety of biological and thermochemical processes.

Biomass-based renewable hydrocarbon fuels are nearly identical to their petroleum-based counterparts which means that they are designed to be compatible with today's engines, pumps, and other infrastructure. Renewable diesel can be safely used in up to 100% concentrations (R100) without detrimental effects to engines. Benefits of renewable diesel include increased performance, smaller environmental footprint, lower operating costs, superior cold weather performance, long shelf life, and finally, the ease of switching (no additional equipment is needed).

Diesel and the clean alternatives - Green choice vs Cost?

	Diesel+	Diesel + Carbon Offsets	HVO +	GTL +	FAME B100
NOx	-90% (Adblue)	-90% (Adblue)	-30%	>-10%	+20%
Particulate Matter			-80%	-70%	-70% (Higher FPM)
Sulphur			-50%	-50%	-50%
Ordour			None	None	Possibly
Noise			Reduction	Reduction	
Storage			"Drop-in"	"Drop-in"	Complicated
CO2e		-100%+	-90%	+/-5%	-100%
Residual CO2 Reduction		Carbon Offsets	Waste Recycle		Sustainable Source
Supply Availability			Low	Low	

Increased Unit Cost →

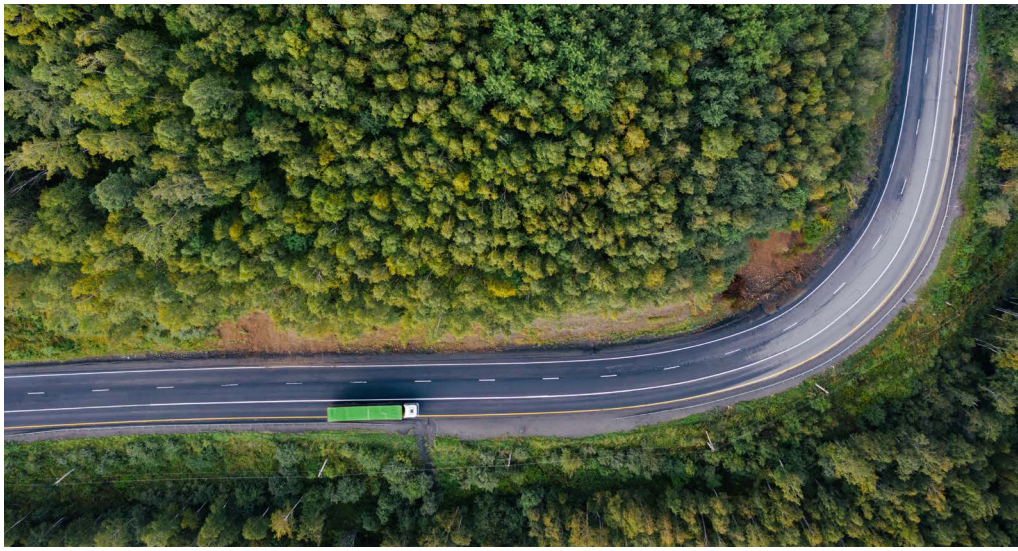
Lower carbon fuel pathways

Considerations:

When developing a lower carbon fuel transition plan, factors such as supply surety, quality verification, budget and cost optimisation and carbon reduction should be taken into account:

1. Your lower carbon fuel transition plan should consider real-world availability as well as your budget and carbon reduction goals.
2. When selecting a renewable fuel or biofuel product for your operation, engine compatibility and longevity are key considerations. Validating fuel quality and testing engine compatibility is paramount to ensuring your equipment functions as intended.
3. Consider matching your renewable fuel or biofuel purchase with carbon offsets to compensate for residual carbon emissions. Ensure that the carbon offsets you purchase come from projects that meet the highest quality international standards.

While biofuels such as R99 and biodiesel blends show significant emissions reductions, they are not 100% carbon-free. This means that residual emissions must be 'compensated' for, or 'offset' to achieve carbon neutrality. We recommend that organisations offset their residual fuel-related carbon emissions by purchasing carbon offsets to fully achieve carbon neutrality.



Need a Lower Carbon Fuel Transition Plan?:

We will help you source lower carbon fuel safely and reliably.

Switching to biofuels is complicated – supply chain challenges and fuel quality challenges are all too common. With so much uncertainty in the marketplace, customers require assurance that the product they purchase comes from a sustainable source and that it does not damage their equipment.

If your organisation has sustainability goals in place and relies on conventional fuels for mission-critical applications, we will develop a low-carbon fuel solution to address all your needs that takes commercial realities into account. Our goal is to ensure you achieve your carbon-reduction goals while staying within budget and avoiding 'greenwashing' claims.

Our experts will help you:

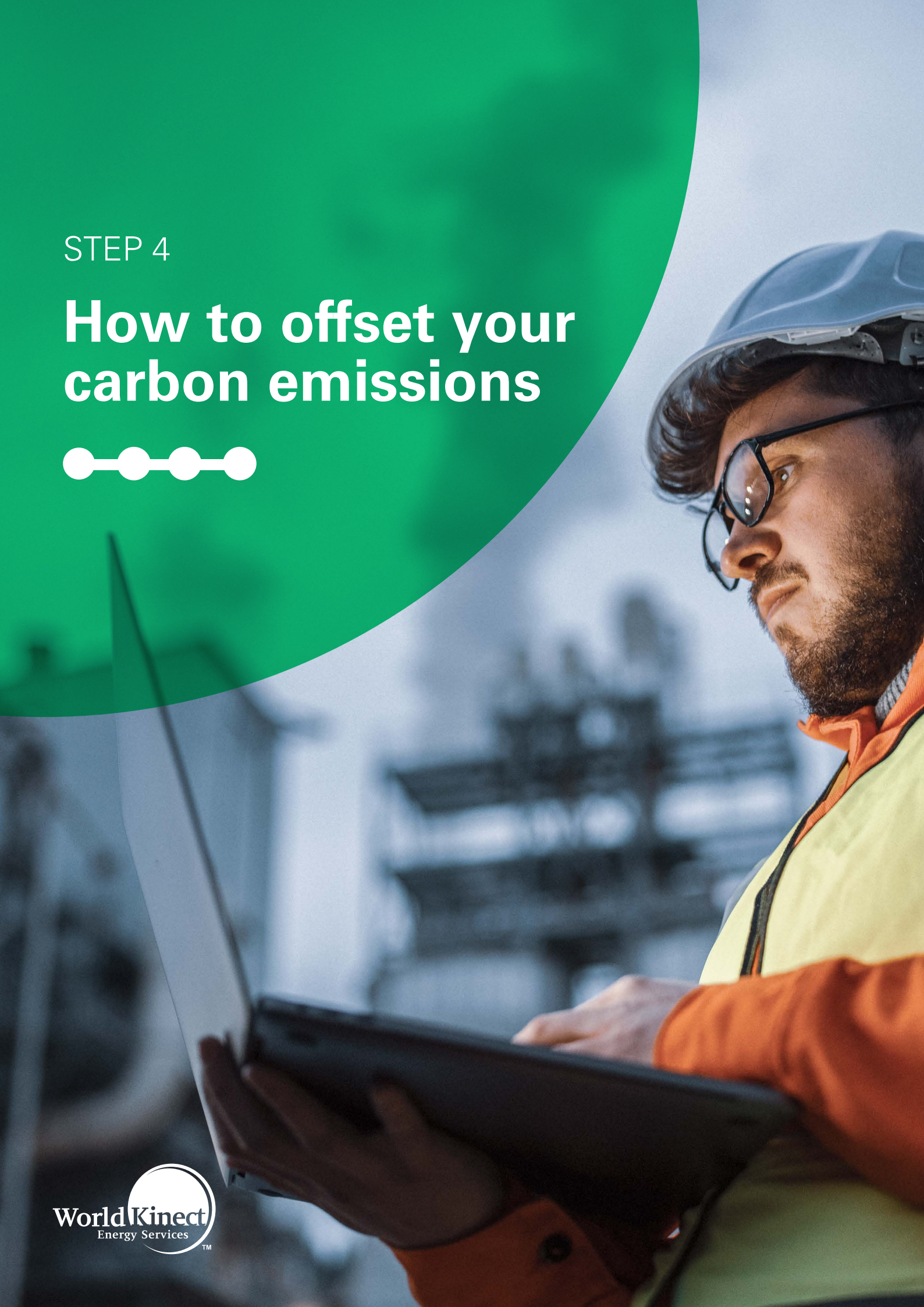
1. Develop a lower carbon fuel transition plan that considers real-world availability as well as your budget and carbon reduction goals.
2. Select the best biofuel product for your operation and technical needs.
3. Validate fuel quality and test engine compatibility to ensure your equipment functions as intended.
4. Offset residual carbon emissions with carbon offsets from projects that meet the highest quality international standards.

Challenges we solve:

1. Supply surety
2. Quality verification
3. Budget and cost optimization
4. Carbon reduction

STEP 4

How to offset your carbon emissions



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How to offset your carbon emissions

When emissions cannot be avoided, they can be offset so that their impact is neutralized by certificates generated from environmental projects such as planting trees or building wind farms.

Carbon offsets aim to compensate for CO2 and 5 other types of greenhouse gases emitted by fuel and natural gas by quantifying these 6 gases into one single metric measure called CO2 Equivalent (CO2e). Thus, offsets are measured in tones of CO2e, where 1 ton of carbon offset represents the removal of 1 ton of the 6 greenhouse gases.

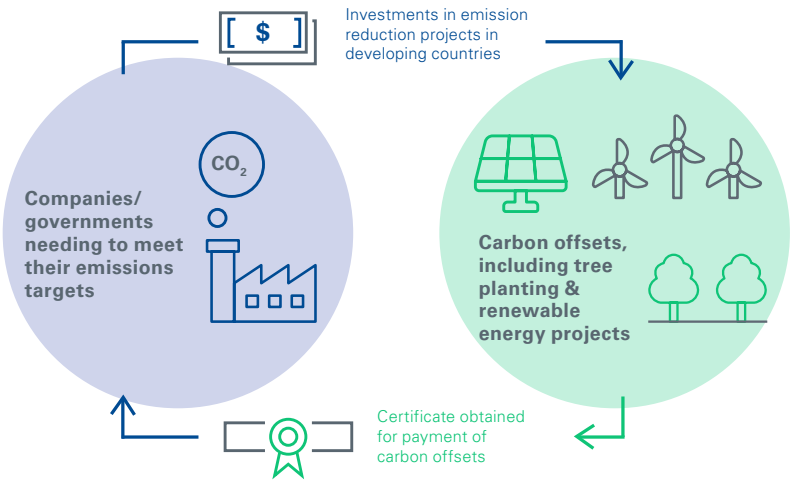
If we know the volume, fuel grade, & natural gas type used, World Kinect can use approved calculation methods to measure your net emissions impact in CO2e and calculate the necessary offset volume to be purchased.

Offsets are different from Renewable Energy Certificates or RECs. While World Kinect's RECs (measured in MWh) enable you to reduce or eliminate Scope 2 emissions from electricity, offsets (measured in CO2e) enable you to compensate Scope 1 and Scope 3 fuel and natural gas emissions that cannot be reduced today.

Nature based carbon offsets deliver beyond carbon, co-benefits such as habitat and biodiversity conservation and sustainable rural development. All valuable for good practice of ESG and sustainability within companies.

Why are organizations interested in carbon offsets?

- The world is in a rapid transition toward a zero-carbon future.
- Consumers and investors alike are demanding that companies take action to address their carbon footprint.
- Positive marketing benefits. Ability to market carbon offsetting efforts to attract new customers and demonstrate a commitment to a sustainable future.



Limited Availability (Regional)
EMBEDDED OFFSET CERTIFICATES

You can choose to offset the exact amount of fuel and natural gas you purchase from World Kinect. You'll pay slightly more per unit measure of fuel/natural gas, with a proportion of the price going directly towards projects that compensate for the carbon impact of the commodity you're using.

Globally Available
STANDALONE OFFSET CERTIFICATES

For fuel or natural gas that you do not buy directly from World Kinect, or if you would like to offset your past emissions, you can still purchase carbon offsets from World Kinect independently of your physical commodity purchases. For historical emissions, you could choose to offset emissions going back as far as last month or decades.

At World Kinect Energy Services, we have embarked on our own journey toward a more sustainable future.

Since 2019, we have been a signatory to the United Nations (UN) Global Compact, the world's largest corporate responsibility initiative and pledged to become fully carbon neutral across our global operations.

While our actions and initiatives serve to support a number of UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), we have selected the following goals that we believe represent areas where we can have the greatest positive impact:

OUR EXPERTS CAN HELP YOU PLAN FOR NET ZERO

Our global team has a proven track record in providing custom sustainability consultations and solutions. Thanks to our extensive experience working in international carbon and renewable energy markets, we are well positioned to handle all your carbon reduction and renewable energy needs.

For more information about World Kinect Energy Services' Sustainability Services, go to https://world-kinect.com/Customer-Solutions/Sustainability-Solutions

To book a Carbon Reduction Advisory Session, contact the team on info@world-kinect.com

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