KELP FARMS

EcoMarine Index

EcoMarine Index

2026
RESULTS

2 seas | 3 industries | 24 participants

Contents

01

Introduction

EcoMarine Index is an independent international ESG index that **assesses how human activities affect oceans, seas, and coastal zones.**

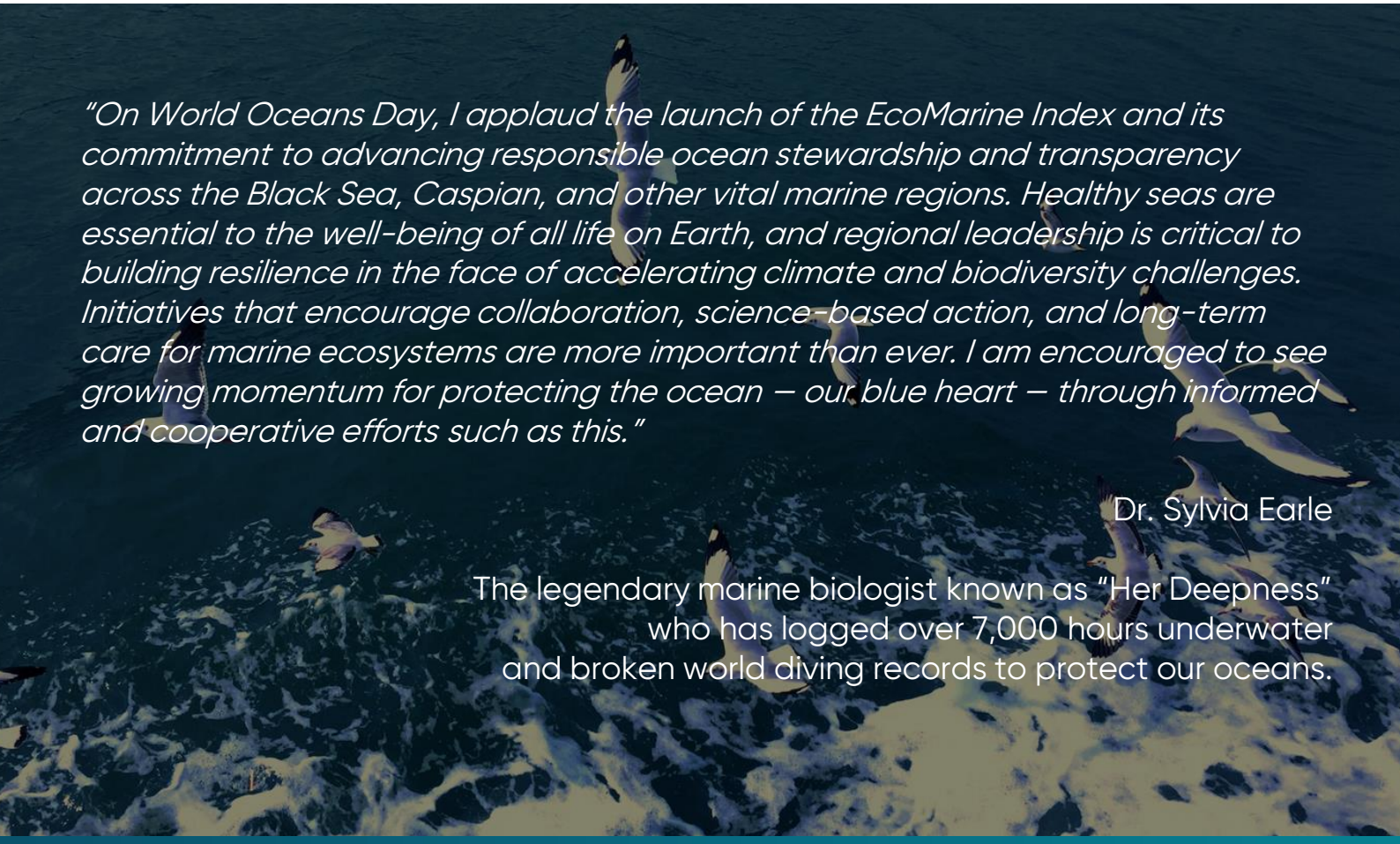
EcoMarine Index provides a transparent, comparable framework that combines **scientific data, ESG principles, and applied analytics** so marine impacts can be evaluated consistently across sectors.

Our Mission is to improve ocean health and coastal resilience by delivering independent, systematic assessments of the negative impacts created by marine stakeholders, and by translating those findings into **practical signals for better decisions, investment, and regulation.**

EcoMarine Index was created to improve ocean health and coastal resilience by delivering independent, systematic assessments of the negative impacts created by marine stakeholders, and by translating those findings into practical signals for better decisions, investment, and regulation.

Assessed entities within the 2026 EcoMarine Index pilot scope include **shipping companies, offshore oil and gas operators, and coastal cities** across the Black Sea and Caspian Sea basins.

We plan to expand the index's geographic and industry coverage in 2027.



"On World Oceans Day, I applaud the launch of the EcoMarine Index and its commitment to advancing responsible ocean stewardship and transparency across the Black Sea, Caspian, and other vital marine regions. Healthy seas are essential to the well-being of all life on Earth, and regional leadership is critical to building resilience in the face of accelerating climate and biodiversity challenges. Initiatives that encourage collaboration, science-based action, and long-term care for marine ecosystems are more important than ever. I am encouraged to see growing momentum for protecting the ocean — our blue heart — through informed and cooperative efforts such as this."

Dr. Sylvia Earle

The legendary marine biologist known as "Her Deepness" who has logged over 7,000 hours underwater and broken world diving records to protect our oceans.

02

Key Takeaways

01

The results of the pilot EcoMarine Index calculation for the Black and Caspian Seas showed a relatively high level of business and municipal engagement in the sustainability agenda, with leaders and best practices identified in almost every country. **The average Index value is 0.94 for shipping companies, 1.11 for offshore oil and gas companies, and 1.01 for coastal cities.**

02

The Azerbaijan Caspian Shipping Company (ASCO) emerged as the Index leader in the shipping sector due to its high level of transparency. Turkey's **Arkas Line** holds the second position and focuses on international reporting and biodiversity conservation. Kazakhstan's **Kazmortransflot (KMTF)** holds the third position, demonstrating a commitment to dialogue by providing additional data on environmental education and emergency response.

03

NCOC (Kazakhstan), SOCAR (Azerbaijan), and **OMV Petrom (Romania)** have the highest Index values among the companies with operational offshore oil and gas projects. They utilize certified sustainability reports to demonstrate their commitment to biodiversity preservation and responsible marine management. Other major operators, including **TPAO** (Turkey) and **AIOC** (Azerbaijan), received lower scores because they report environmental performance at a general corporate level rather than specifically for offshore projects.

04

Cities in EU member states, such as **Constanța, Varna**, and **Burgas**, hold the top spots in the Index because they benefit from strict European environmental legislation and established practices for disclosing sustainability. However, cities like **Baku, Aktau, Batumi**, and **Samsun** are successfully narrowing the gap with European leaders by implementing structured environmental governance and implementation of volunteer environmental initiatives.

03

Index Rankings

Shipping companies

#	Company	Country	Sea Basin	Subindex 1. Environmental Management	Subindex 2. Environmental and Marine Impact	Subindex 3. Disclosure and Environmental Education	EcoMarine Index Value
1.	**ASCO**	Azerbaijan	Caspian Sea	0.80	1.25	1.67	**1.24**
2.	**Arkas Line**	Turkey	Black Sea	0.80	0.50	1.44	**0.91**
3.	**Kazmortransflot**	Kazakhstan	Caspian Sea	0.80	0.00	1.22	**0.67**

Offshore oil and gas companies

#	Company	Country	Sea Basin	Subindex 1. Environmental Management	Subindex 2. Environmental and Marine Impact	Subindex 3. Disclosure and Environmental Education	EcoMarine Index Value
1.	**KazMunayGas***	Kazakhstan	Caspian Sea	1.44	N/R	1.89	**1.67**
2.	**NCOC**	Kazakhstan	Caspian Sea	1.44	1.50	1.70	**1.55**
3.	**Romgaz***	Romania	Black Sea	1.11	N/R	1.89	**1.50**
4.	**SOCAR**	Azerbaijan	Caspian Sea	1.00	1.00	1.60	**1.20**
5.	**OMV Petrom**	Romania	Black Sea	1.00	0.75	1.80	**1.18**
6.	**TPAO**	Turkey	Black Sea	0.89	0.00	1.60	**0.82**
7.	**AIOC (BP)**	Azerbaijan	Caspian Sea	0.78	0.00	1.40	**0.72**
8.	**Dragon Oil**	Turkmenistan	Caspian Sea	0.22	0.00	0.50	**0.24**

The companies marked with * have only offshore projects whose operations had not yet commenced at the time of data collection. Therefore, their environmental and marine impact indicators were not assessed, and their EcoMarine Index values are not fully comparable with those of their peers.

03

Index Rankings

Coastal cities

#	Company	Country	Sea Basin	Subindex 1. Environmental Management	Subindex 2. Environmental and Marine Impact	Subindex 3. Disclosure and Environmental Education	EcoMarine Index Value
1.	**Constanța**	Romania	Black Sea	1.86	0.80	1.88	**1.51**
2.	**Varna**	Bulgaria	Black Sea	1.43	1.20	1.38	**1.33**
3.	**Burgas**	Bulgaria	Black Sea	1.43	0.80	1.63	**1.28**
4.	**Baku**	Azerbaijan	Caspian Sea	1.14	1.40	1.13	**1.22**
5.	**Aktau**	Kazakhstan	Caspian Sea	1.14	1.20	1.00	**1.11**
6.	**Batumi**	Georgia	Black Sea	1.29	1.00	0.88	**1.05**
7.	**Samsun**	Turkey	Black Sea	1.00	1.00	1.00	**1.00**
8.	**Poti**	Georgia	Black Sea	1.00	1.00	0.88	**0.96**
9.	**Atyrau**	Kazakhstan	Caspian Sea	0.71	1.40	0.75	**0.95**
10.	**Zonguldak**	Turkey	Black Sea	0.86	1.20	0.75	**0.94**
11.	**Trabzon**	Turkey	Black Sea	0.71	0.80	0.88	**0.80**
12	**Sumgait**	Azerbaijan	Caspian Sea	0.57	1.20	0.38	**0.72**
13.	**Turkmenbashi**	Turkmenistan	Caspian Sea	0.43	0.00	0.25	**0.23**

04

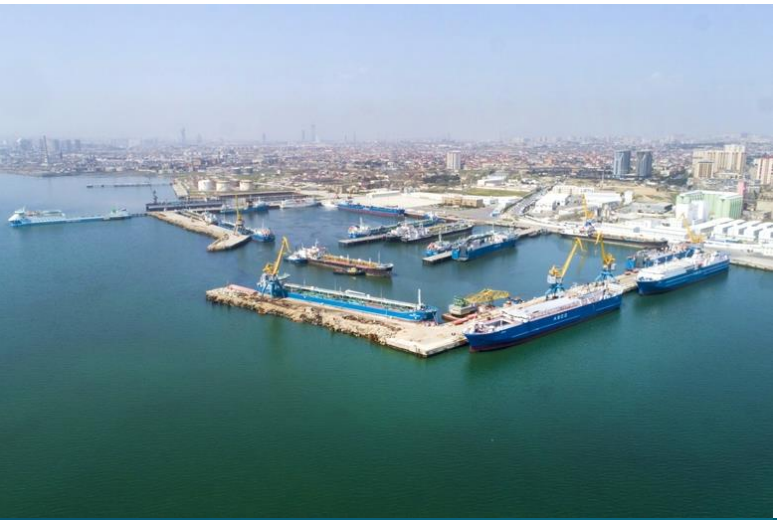
Additional Comments and Insights

Shipping companies

The leader of the pilot EcoMarine Index among the three shipping companies analyzed is **the Azerbaijan Caspian Shipping Closed Joint-Stock Company (ASCO).** This company discloses a significant amount of environmentally relevant information in its sustainability reports, available in Azerbaijani and English. ASCO discloses data on greenhouse gas and pollutant emissions and waste management practices. The company implements environmental monitoring projects in the Caspian Sea and initiates and supports educational and volunteer projects.

Turkish shipping company **Arkas Line,** ranked second in the Index, also has developed corporate environmental responsibility practices. The company also publishes a non-financial report based on international guidelines, monitors its carbon footprint, and implements biodiversity conservation initiatives.

Finally, third-place **National Maritime Shipping Company Kazmortransflot (KMTF)** also implements sustainable development principles, striving to meet the high ESG standards of its shareholder, **KazMunayGas.** Notably, during the dialogue with the Index compilers, the company additionally provided and disclosed a range of information related to volunteering, environmental education, and emergency response.



04

Additional Comments and Insights

Offshore oil and gas companies

The top three oil and gas companies with operational offshore projects in terms of EcoMarine Index values were **North Caspian Operating Company (NCOC)** from Kazakhstan, **State Oil Company of the Azerbaijan Republic (SOCAR**), and **OMV Petrom** from Romania. All three companies disclose significant information about their environmental and marine impacts through certified sustainability reports. The companies declare their commitment to reducing their carbon footprint, preserving biodiversity, and responsible marine management.

KazMunayGas and **Romgaz**, which are developing major offshore projects in the Caspian and Black Seas, respectively, that have yet to enter production, also achieved strong EcoMarine Index scores. While their Index results are not fully comparable to those of their peers due to the absence of environmental impact assessments, both companies have established broader sustainability frameworks and have already disclosed substantial environmental information related to the development of their offshore assets.

Turkish Petroleum Corporation (TPAO) and **Azerbaijan International Operating Company (AIOC),** a BP-operated consortium, also demonstrate well-developed environmental stewardship practices. TPAO publicly discloses environmental impact assessments and emergency response plans for its offshore operations, while BP's Azerbaijan business contributes to environmental awareness and education through publications targeted at a broad range of stakeholders, including students and schoolchildren. The somewhat lower EcoMarine Index scores of TPAO and AIOC primarily reflect limitations in project-level environmental reporting, as both organizations disclose quantitative environmental performance metrics at the corporate level rather than separately for their offshore activities.

04

Additional Comments and Insights

Coastal cities

The top three spots in EcoMarine Index calculated for the coastal cities are held by **Black Sea** cities from EU member states **(Romanian Constanța, Bulgarian Varna and Burgas),** which benefit from EU environmental legislation and reporting requirements.

Constanța is the strongest performer in the sample across all three subindexes. Its environmental management framework stands out for breadth and specificity: the city adopted a comprehensive **Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP)** in 2023, which explicitly incorporates marine and coastal ecosystem protection measures alongside quantified renewable energy targets.
The Port of Constanța holds multiple eco-certifications and is one of very few in the region to publish its oil pollution contingency plan publicly. In **Varna Integrated Community Development Plan (PIRO)** includes environmental KPIs and a dedicated chapter on coastal ecosystem conservation measures, which is still a rare practice at the municipal level.

The city's renewable energy commitment is substantial, with Varna described as leading Bulgaria's renewable energy transition. Another Bulgarian coastal city**, Burgas,** distinguishes itself through the depth and ambition of its coastal protection activities. **The CleanSea Burgas** project, developed in international partnership, is a fully-fledged marine pollution prevention programme with published goals, measurable targets, and cross-sector coordination.

Despite the leadership of European cities, four cities from four other countries are approaching them and have Index values greater than 1. **These cities include Baku (Azerbaijan), Aktau (Kazakhstan), Batumi (Georgia) and Samsun (Turkey).**

Baku is the strongest performer on the **Caspian Sea** and earns the highest Subindex 2 score in the entire sample, driven by disclosed data on air emissions per capita, waste generation, and waste recycling rate. The Port of Baku is the first Caspian Sea port holding the **PERS (Port Environmental Performance System)** certificate and it publishes sustainability reporting. Aktau performs strongly on its long-term sustainability strategy, which includes explicit environmental goals and KPIs through 2050, functioning solar and wind power plants in the region, and a marine wildlife rehabilitation centre (Caspian Seal Research and Rehabilitation Center).

Batumi benefits from a structured environmental governance framework in the form of the **EBRD-supported Green City Action Plan (GCAP),** which provides explicit environmental goals, targets, and measurable indicators. Samsun presents a balanced profile across the three subindexes, and its clearest advantage is beach quality: the city holds 11 Blue Flag certified beaches.

05

EcoMarine Index Ranking Methodology[1]

Purpose

To advance the adoption of responsible ocean-use practices and improve the environmental performance of marine stakeholders through a structured and independent evaluation of their impact on the marine environment and their level of transparency.

Categories of Marine Stakeholders[2]

- Shipping companies
- Offshore oil and gas companies
- Coastal cities

Project Geography (Pilot Phase)

The Caspian Sea and the Black Sea (excluding territories within conflict zones).

1. The project was initiated and developed by Kelp Farms
2. The list of marine stakeholders included in the assessment is available on the official website of Kelp Farms.

05

EcoMarine Index Ranking Methodology

Core Principles of the Ranking

1. The ranking is based on criteria developed through consultations with relevant stakeholders.
2. The methodology is published in the public domain, and transparent access to calculation results and comparative analysis is ensured.
3. Coastal cities are assessed as integrated entities, where their impact on the marine environment is reflected through aggregated data of key economic actors, while governance is evaluated based on the reported performance indicators of public authorities.
4. Regular in-person and remote consultations are conducted with all relevant stakeholders to improve the ranking methodology.
5. The ranking is based on data available in the public domain[3].
6. The assessment is conducted regularly, at least once every two years, allowing for the evaluation of trends in environmental performance.

Structure of the Ranking

The ranking consists of three sections: environmental management, environmental and marine impact, disclosure and environmental education.

3. Data available in the public domain include non-financial reports, environmental protection reports, and documents published online on the official websites of marine stakeholders (including subsidiaries), as well as on the websites of partner and contractor organizations. Such information must include direct links to the relevant sections of the website menu, press releases, and interviews with official representatives. Publicly available information must also specify the boundaries of data disclosure.

05

EcoMarine Index Ranking Methodology

Section 1. Environmental Management

Section 1 focuses on the key parameters of the environmental management system (environmental protection management).

It assesses the existence of a certified management system and quantitative indicators of its effectiveness. The section also evaluates specific areas of activity, including biodiversity conservation, energy efficiency, and measures to reduce pollutant emissions and discharges.

The criteria included in the assessment may be more stringent than the requirements of national environmental legislation. However, they are aligned with international best practices in the field of marine environmental protection.

Section 2. Environmental and Marine Impact

Section 2 assesses the level of negative impact on the environment and coastal ecosystems. Most of the criteria used are components of national environmental statistical reporting systems, as well as indicators recommended for disclosure in international and national standards and guidelines on non-financial reporting.

This section presents quantitative indicators that are converted into scoring scales based on average values for each criterion, disaggregated by area of activity. For comparative analysis among marine stakeholders, intensity indicators are used, calculated by dividing gross values by revenue, hydrocarbon production volumes, cargo turnover, and other relevant metrics.

Section 3. Disclosure and Environmental Education

Section 3 evaluates the readiness of marine stakeholders to disclose information on environmental impact and to develop dialogue with society. The section assesses the existence of publicly available environmental reporting and other disclosure formats (for example, an ESG DataBook), as well as the publication of environmentally significant documents in the public domain. Particular attention is given to engagement with stakeholders and educational activities on environmental issues.

For coastal cities, materials published on the websites of both the municipality and the region to which it belongs may be used, as well as materials of companies located within the city boundaries (including water supply organizations and port operators).

05

EcoMarine Index Ranking Methodology

Calculation of Ranking Results

1. For each marine stakeholder, a color-coded level — green, yellow, or red — is assigned for each criterion. If a criterion is not relevant to a given stakeholder, no level is assigned[4]. If a criterion is relevant but the information is not available in the public domain, a red level is assigned for that criterion.

2. At the next stage, each section is ranked. Criteria assigned a red level receive a score of 0, yellow — 1, and green — 2. The arithmetic mean is calculated for each section for every marine stakeholder. The number of criteria used to calculate the average is determined by the number of color-coded positions; therefore, non-relevant criteria are excluded from this calculation.

For the criteria under Section 2, a green level is assigned if the criterion value is equal to or better than the sample average[5]. A yellow level is assigned if the criterion value is below the sample average, and a red level is assigned if information on the given criterion is not available in the public domain.

As a result, each marine stakeholder receives a final score for the Environmental Management section, the Environmental and Marine Impact section, and the Disclosure section. Section scores range from 0 to 2. At this stage, a leader is identified for each of the three sections.

3. The final stage involves calculating the overall ranking of marine stakeholders by computing the arithmetic mean of the scores across the three sections. The resulting scores also range from 0 to 2. The assessed entities are ranked in descending order of their final scores, from highest to lowest. The ranking leader is identified as the marine stakeholder with the highest score.

4. Criteria identified as specific to particular subcategories of marine stakeholders (for example, MSC certification — applicable only to fishing companies) are considered non-relevant for other participants and are excluded from the calculation.

5. Sample average values are calculated using the indicators of marine stakeholders included in the ranking sample.

05

EcoMarine Index Ranking Methodology

Methodology Criteria for Shipping and Fishing Companies

#	Criterion Title	Assessment Level
	Section 1. Environmental Management (8 Criteria)	
1.1	Environmental Management System (EMS) in accordance with ISO 14001 or equivalent international standards, and quantitative performance indicators.	Green – EMS is implemented within the company, and quantitative performance indicators of the EMS are disclosed. Yellow – EMS is implemented within the company, but quantitative performance indicators of the EMS are not disclosed. Red – EMS is not implemented within the company (or information on its implementation is not available in the public domain).
1.2	Availability of quantitative performance indicators for the energy efficiency program and their three-year trend.	Green – Quantitative performance indicators of the energy efficiency program are disclosed and demonstrate improvement over the past three years (for example, specific energy consumption decreases). Yellow – Quantitative performance indicators of the energy efficiency program are disclosed but do not demonstrate improvement over the past three years (for example, specific energy consumption increases or fluctuates without a clear positive trend). Red – Quantitative performance indicators of the energy efficiency program are not disclosed.
1.3	Availability of the following information in biodiversity conservation programs in the marine regions where the company operates, as well as in other public documents: 1. Amount of funding allocated to biodiversity conservation programmes 2. Existence of an approved list of indicator species in marine regions where the company operates 3. Existence of research and/or monitoring programmes for indicator species 4. Public disclosure of scientific research results related to biodiversity conservation	Green – 4–5 items disclosed Yellow – 2–3 items disclosed Red – 0–1 item disclosed

05

EcoMarine Index Ranking Methodology

#	Criterion Title	Assessment Level
	5. Mechanisms for stakeholder engagement in discussions on biodiversity conservation programmes (including methodology, results, etc.)	
1.4	Existence of measures to prevent collisions with marine animals	Green – Specific measures to prevent collisions with marine animals are publicly disclosed (including consideration of habitat ranges and encounter probability in route planning, operational vessel monitoring, etc.). Yellow – Limited references to measures to prevent collisions with marine animals are publicly disclosed. Red – No publicly available information on measures to prevent collisions with marine animals.
1.5	Voluntary environmental risk insurance	Green – Existence of a corporate system of voluntary environmental risk insurance covering all vessels. Yellow – Voluntary environmental risk insurance for individual vessels. Red – Absence of voluntary environmental risk insurance.
1.6	Existence of company measures to comply with the IMO decision prohibiting the use and carriage of heavy fuel oil (HFO) from July 2024. This criterion is relevant only to companies operating in the Arctic.	Green – Specific measures to comply with the IMO decision prohibiting the use and carriage of heavy fuel oil (HFO) are disclosed. Yellow – A general commitment to comply with the IMO decision prohibiting the use and carriage of heavy fuel oil (HFO) is declared. Red – No publicly available information on this matter.
1.7	Presence of company measures to implement the resolution adopted at the 77th session of the IMO Marine Environment Protection Committee (November 2021) on voluntary measures to reduce black carbon (soot) emissions. *This criterion is applicable only to companies operating in the Arctic.*	Green – Specific measures to implement the IMO resolution on reducing black carbon (soot) emissions are publicly disclosed. Yellow – A general commitment to implementing the IMO resolution on reducing black carbon (soot) emissions is declared. Red – No publicly available information on this matter.

05

EcoMarine Index Ranking Methodology

#	Criterion Title	Assessment Level
1.8	Existence of MSC certification. Applicable only to fishing companies.	Green – Certification covers all company vessels and operating areas. Yellow – Certification covers selected vessels and/or operating areas. Red – No publicly available information on the existence of certification.
	Section 2. Environmental and Marine Impact[6] (8 Criteria)	
2.1	Air pollutant emission intensity	Green – The indicator is publicly disclosed, and its value is at or better than the sample average. Yellow – The indicator is publicly disclosed, but its value is worse than the sample average. Red – The indicator is not publicly disclosed.
2.2	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission intensity (Scope 1 + Scope 2)	Green – The indicator is publicly disclosed, and its value is at the sample average or better. Yellow – The indicator is publicly disclosed, but its value is worse than the sample average. Red – The indicator is not publicly disclosed.
2.3	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission intensity (Scope 3)	Green – The indicator is publicly disclosed, and its value is at or better than the sample average. Yellow – The indicator is publicly disclosed, but its value is worse than the sample average. Red – The indicator is not publicly disclosed.
2.4	Discharges of pollutants into surface water bodies	Green – The indicator is publicly disclosed, and its value is at or better than the sample average. Yellow – The indicator is publicly disclosed, but its value is worse than the sample average. Red – The indicator is not publicly disclosed.

6. Intensity indicators are calculated relative to the total cargo transportation volume (in tonnes).

05

EcoMarine Index Ranking Methodology

#	Criterion Title	Assessment Level
2.5	Share of waste directed to recovery, treatment and recycling in the total amount of waste generated	Green – The indicator is publicly disclosed, and its value is at or better than the sample average. Yellow – The indicator is publicly disclosed, but its value is worse than the sample average. Red – The indicator is not publicly disclosed.
2.6	Incident and accident rate resulting in spills of oil, condensate, petroleum products and bilge water	Green – The indicator is publicly disclosed, and its value is at or better than the sample average. Yellow – The indicator is publicly disclosed, but its value is worse than the sample average. Red – The indicator is not publicly disclosed.
2.7	Oil, condensate and petroleum product spill intensity resulting from accidents	Green – The indicator is publicly disclosed, and its value is at or better than the sample average. Yellow – The indicator is publicly disclosed, but its value is worse than the sample average. Red – The indicator is not publicly disclosed.
2.8	Share of payments for exceeding environmental limits in total environmental impact charges	Green – The indicator is publicly disclosed, and its value is at or better than the sample average. Yellow – The indicator is publicly disclosed, but its value is worse than the sample average. Red – The indicator is not publicly disclosed.

05

EcoMarine Index Ranking Methodology

#	Criterion Title	Assessment Level
	Section 3. Disclosure and Environmental Education (9 Criteria)	
3.1	Existence of non-financial reporting (including environmental reporting)	Green – Non-financial reporting is prepared and published in accordance with international or national standards/guidelines (e.g., GRI, SASB, IFRS and others). Yellow – Non-financial reporting is prepared and published without reference to international or national standards/guidelines. Red – Non-financial reporting is not published.
3.2	External assurance of non-financial reporting (including environmental reporting)	Green – Non-financial reporting is subject to both professional (audit) and public assurance. Yellow – Non-financial reporting is subject to either professional (audit) or public assurance. Red – Non-financial reporting is not subject to assurance.
3.3	Public availability of oil spill response plans (OSRP)	Green – Oil spill response plans (OSRP) are publicly available for all vessels and routes. Yellow – Oil spill response plans (OSRP) are publicly available for selected vessels and routes. Red – Oil spill response plans (OSRP) are not publicly available.
3.4	Public disclosure of accidents and incidents, including information on response measures, where such events result in significant social and environmental damage and generate public concern.	Green – Comprehensive information is available in the company's public disclosures, or no major accidents occurred during the reporting period. Yellow – Partial information is available in the company's public disclosures (e.g., relating to specific accidents only). Red – No information is available in the company's public disclosures.
3.5	Availability of information on the handling of stakeholder inquiries and complaints on environmental matters	Green – Contact details for submitting inquiries are publicly available, together with information (e.g., statistics and response measures) on the handling of stakeholder inquiries and complaints. Yellow – Contact details for submitting inquiries are publicly available. Red – No contact details or information on the handling of stakeholder inquiries and complaints are publicly available.

05

EcoMarine Index Ranking Methodology

#	Criterion Title	Assessment Level
3.6	Public availability of quantitative results of environmental monitoring conducted by the operator, reflecting the condition and trends of the natural environment (e.g., in the form of an information brief or as part of a sustainability report).	Green — Quantitative environmental monitoring results are publicly available for all vessels/projects/regions. Yellow — Quantitative environmental monitoring results are publicly available for individual vessels/projects/regions. Red — Quantitative environmental monitoring results are not publicly disclosed.
3.7	Structured expert engagement on environmental matters, including cooperation with competent authorities, research institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and representatives of civil society.	Green — Public disclosure of the outcomes of cooperation (e.g., results of joint research or materials from roundtable discussions). Yellow — Publicly available references to cooperation. Red — No publicly available information on this matter.
3.8	Environmental awareness and outreach activities	Green — Systematic (long-term and ongoing) environmental awareness and outreach activities for stakeholders. Yellow — Occasional environmental awareness and outreach activities for stakeholders. Red — No publicly available information on such activities.
3.9	Support for volunteer initiatives and other forms of charitable engagement aimed at the conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems.	Green — A publicly available list or program of such activities. Yellow — Limited publicly available information on such activities. Red — No publicly available information on this matter.

05

EcoMarine Index Ranking Methodology

Methodology Criteria for Offshore Oil and Gas Companies

#	Criterion Title	Assessment Level
	Section 1. Environmental Management (9 Criteria)	
1.1	Environmental Management System (EMS) certified in accordance with ISO 14001 or an equivalent internationally recognized standard, and its quantitative performance indicators.	Green — EMS is implemented, and quantitative performance indicators are publicly disclosed. Yellow — EMS is implemented, but quantitative performance indicators are not publicly disclosed. Red — EMS is not implemented, or no publicly available information on its implementation is provided.
1.2	Availability of quantitative performance indicators of the energy efficiency program and their performance trend over a three-year period.	Green — Quantitative performance indicators of the energy efficiency program are publicly disclosed and demonstrate improvement over the past three years (e.g., a reduction in specific energy consumption). Yellow — Quantitative performance indicators of the energy efficiency program are publicly disclosed but do not demonstrate improvement over the past three years (e.g., specific energy consumption increases or shows mixed trends). Red — Quantitative performance indicators of the energy efficiency program are not publicly disclosed.
1.3	Availability of the following information in biodiversity conservation programs in the marine regions where the company operates, as well as in other public documents: 1. Amount of funding allocated to biodiversity conservation programmes 2. Existence of an approved list of indicator species in marine regions where the company operates 3. Existence of research and/or monitoring programmes for indicator species 4. Public disclosure of scientific research results related to biodiversity conservation	Green – 4–5 items disclosed Yellow – 2–3 items disclosed Red – 0–1 item disclosed

05

EcoMarine Index Ranking Methodology

#	Criterion Title	Assessment Level
	5. Mechanisms for stakeholder engagement in discussions on biodiversity conservation programmes (including methodology, results, etc.	
1.4	Inclusion of a wildlife rescue component in company-approved oil and petroleum product spill prevention and response documents.	Green – The documents disclose specific actions and procedures for wildlife rescue during oil and petroleum product spill response operations. Yellow – Publicly available information indicates that the company has measures in place for wildlife rescue during oil and petroleum product spill response operations. Red – No publicly available information on this matter.
1.5	Voluntary environmental risk insurance	Green – A corporate voluntary environmental risk insurance system covering all facilities within offshore projects. Yellow – Voluntary environmental risk insurance covering individual facilities within offshore projects. Red – Absence of voluntary environmental risk insurance.
1.6	Use of electricity generated from renewable energy sources (RES), excluding hydropower plants with a capacity exceeding 50 MW[7].	Green – The share of renewable energy sources (RES) in total energy consumption is publicly disclosed. Yellow – The company is undertaking measures to increase the share of renewable energy sources (RES) in its energy consumption. Red – No publicly available information on the company's use of renewable energy sources (RES).

7. Renewable energy power plants (RES) are understood to include solar and wind power plants, hydropower plants with a capacity of up to 50 MW, tidal and geothermal power plants, as well as generation facilities operating on biogas or biofuels.

05

EcoMarine Index Ranking Methodology

#	Criterion Title	Assessment Level
1.7	Strategy and action plan for achieving corporate carbon neutrality.	Green — Specific measures for achieving corporate carbon neutrality are publicly disclosed. Yellow — A general commitment to achieving corporate carbon neutrality is declared. Red — No publicly available information on this matter.
1.8	Application of the Zero-Discharge Principle	Green — The zero-discharge principle is applied to offshore projects. Yellow — The zero-discharge principle is planned to be implemented in offshore projects. Red — No publicly available information on this matter.
1.9	Use of Remote Sensing (RS) for Environmental Safety Purposes	Green — Remote sensing (RS) is used for environmental purposes, and monitoring results are publicly disclosed (at least in part). Yellow — There is publicly available information on the use of remote sensing (RS) for environmental purposes. Red — No publicly available information on the company's use of remote sensing (RS).
Section 2. Environmental and Marine Impact[8] (8 Criteria)		
2.1	Air pollutant emission intensity	Green — The indicator is publicly disclosed, and its value is at or better than the sample average. Yellow — The indicator is publicly disclosed, but its value is worse than the sample average. Red — The indicator is not publicly disclosed.
2.2	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission intensity (Scope 1 + Scope 2)	Green — The indicator is publicly disclosed, and its value is at the sample average or better. Yellow — The indicator is publicly disclosed, but its value is worse than the sample average. Red — The indicator is not publicly disclosed.

8. Intensity indicators are calculated relative to the total cargo transportation volume (in tonnes)

05

EcoMarine Index Ranking Methodology

#	Criterion Title	Assessment Level
2.3	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission intensity (Scope 3)	Green – The indicator is publicly disclosed, and its value is at or better than the sample average. Yellow – The indicator is publicly disclosed, but its value is worse than the sample average. Red – The indicator is not publicly disclosed.
2.4	Discharges of pollutants into surface water bodies	Green – The indicator is publicly disclosed, and its value is at or better than the sample average. Yellow – The indicator is publicly disclosed, but its value is worse than the sample average. Red – The indicator is not publicly disclosed.
2.5	Share of waste directed to recovery, treatment and recycling in the total amount of waste generated	Green – The indicator is publicly disclosed, and its value is at or better than the sample average. Yellow – The indicator is publicly disclosed, but its value is worse than the sample average. Red – The indicator is not publicly disclosed.
2.6	Incident and accident rate resulting in spills of oil, condensate, petroleum products and bilge water	Green – The indicator is publicly disclosed, and its value is at or better than the sample average. Yellow – The indicator is publicly disclosed, but its value is worse than the sample average. Red – The indicator is not publicly disclosed.
2.7	Oil, condensate and petroleum product spill intensity resulting from accidents	Green – The indicator is publicly disclosed, and its value is at or better than the sample average. Yellow – The indicator is publicly disclosed, but its value is worse than the sample average. Red – The indicator is not publicly disclosed.
2.8	Share of payments for exceeding environmental limits in total environmental impact charges	Green – The indicator is publicly disclosed, and its value is at or better than the sample average. Yellow – The indicator is publicly disclosed, but its value is worse than the sample average. Red – The indicator is not publicly disclosed.

05

EcoMarine Index Ranking Methodology

#	Criterion Title	Assessment Level
	Section 3. Disclosure and Environmental Education (10 Criteria)	
3.1	Existence of non-financial reporting (including environmental reporting)	Green – Non-financial reporting is prepared and published in accordance with international or national standards/guidelines (e.g., GRI, SASB, IFRS and others). Yellow – Non-financial reporting is prepared and published without reference to international or national standards/guidelines. Red – Non-financial reporting is not published.
3.2	External assurance of non-financial reporting (including environmental reporting)	Green – Non-financial reporting is subject to both professional (audit) and public assurance. Yellow – Non-financial reporting is subject to either professional (audit) or public assurance. Red – Non-financial reporting is not subject to assurance.
3.3	Public Availability of Oil Spill Contingency Plans (OSCPs) for Offshore Projects	Green — Oil Spill Contingency Plans (OSCPs) are publicly available and cover all facilities within offshore projects. Yellow — Oil Spill Contingency Plans (OSCPs) are publicly available for individual facilities within offshore projects. Red — Oil Spill Contingency Plans (OSCPs) are not publicly available.
3.4	Public Availability of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Documentation for Offshore Projects	Green — Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) materials are publicly available for both ongoing and completed (archived) public consultations. Yellow — Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) materials are publicly available only for ongoing public consultations. Red — Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) materials are not publicly available.
3.5	Public disclosure of information on accidents and incidents within offshore projects, as well as on measures taken to address their consequences resulting in significant socio-environmental damage and public concern.	Green – Comprehensive information is available in the company's public disclosures, or no major accidents occurred during the reporting period. Yellow – Partial information is available in the company's public disclosures (e.g., relating to specific accidents only). Red – No information is available in the company's public disclosures.

05

EcoMarine Index Ranking Methodology

#	Criterion Title	Assessment Level
3.6	Availability of information on the handling of stakeholder inquiries and complaints on environmental matters	Green – Contact details for submitting inquiries are publicly available, together with information (e.g., statistics and response measures) on the handling of stakeholder inquiries and complaints. Yellow – Contact details for submitting inquiries are publicly available. Red – No contact details or information on the handling of stakeholder inquiries and complaints are publicly available.
3.7	Public availability of quantitative results of environmental monitoring conducted by the operator, reflecting the condition and trends of the natural environment (e.g., in the form of an information brief or as part of a sustainability report).	Green – Quantitative environmental monitoring results are publicly available for all vessels/projects/regions. Yellow – Quantitative environmental monitoring results are publicly available for individual vessels/projects/regions. Red – Quantitative environmental monitoring results are not publicly disclosed.
3.8	Structured expert engagement on environmental matters, including cooperation with competent authorities, research institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and representatives of civil society.	Green – Public disclosure of the outcomes of cooperation (e.g., results of joint research or materials from roundtable discussions). Yellow – Publicly available references to cooperation. Red – No publicly available information on this matter.
3.9	Environmental awareness and outreach activities	Green – Systematic (long-term and ongoing) environmental awareness and outreach activities for stakeholders. Yellow – Occasional environmental awareness and outreach activities for stakeholders. Red – No publicly available information on such activities.
3.10	Support for volunteer initiatives and other forms of charitable engagement aimed at the conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems.	Green – A publicly available list or program of such activities. Yellow – Limited publicly available information on such activities. Red – No publicly available information on this matter.

05

EcoMarine Index Ranking Methodology

Methodology Criteria for Coastal Cities

As part of the assessment of coastal cities, the activities of three stakeholders are evaluated: the municipality (city administration), the port operator (management company of the seaport), and the water utility (organization/company responsible for water supply and wastewater services within the city).

#	Criterion Title	Assessment Level
	Section 1. Environmental Management (7 Criteria)	
1.1	Inclusion of Environmental Goals in the Current City Development Strategy	Green – Environmental goals with specific target indicators are included. Yellow – Environmental goals or priorities are included without target indicators. Red – No environmental goals or priorities are included, or no current development strategy is in place.
1.2	Integration of marine and coastal ecosystem protection measures into the city's environmental programs	Green – City programs include specific measures for the conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems, with defined timelines and performance indicators. Yellow – City programs include references to goals or objectives related to the conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems. Red – No goals or measures related to the conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems are included in city programs.
1.3	Use of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources (RES) by the City, Excluding Hydropower Plants with a Capacity Exceeding 50 MW	Green – The share of renewable energy sources (RES) in the city's energy mix is publicly disclosed. Yellow – The city is undertaking measures to increase the use of renewable energy sources (RES). Red – No publicly available information on the city's use of renewable energy sources (RES).

9. Renewable energy power plants (RES) are understood to include solar and wind power plants, hydropower plants with a capacity of up to 50 MW, tidal and geothermal power plants, as well as generation facilities operating on biogas or biofuels.

05

EcoMarine Index Ranking Methodology

#	Criterion Title	Assessment Level
1.4	Existence of national or international environmental certification held by a port operator operating within the city (e.g., EcoPorts).	Green — The port operator holds a valid national or international environmental certification. Yellow — Publicly available information indicates plans for the port operator to obtain environmental certification. Red — No publicly available information on either the port operator's valid environmental certification or plans to obtain such certification.
1.5	Presence of Beaches in the City Awarded National or International Environmental Certifications (e.g., Blue Flag) *The criterion is applicable to cities that have beaches within their administrative boundaries.*	Green — At least one beach within the city's boundaries holds a valid national or international environmental certification. Yellow — Publicly available information indicates plans for at least one city beach to obtain national or international environmental certification. Red — No publicly available information on either valid environmental certification of the city's beaches or plans to obtain such certification.
1.6	Actions by City Authorities to Prevent Marine Pollution from Household and Industrial Waste, Including Coastal Monitoring and Cleanup	Green — A program of measures or a comprehensive project for monitoring and cleanup of the coastal zone is in place in the city. Yellow — Individual (one-off) initiatives or activities for coastal zone cleanup are implemented in the city. Red — No publicly available information on this matter.
1.7	Existence of a Rehabilitation Center for Marine and Semi-Aquatic Animals Affected by Oil Spills and Other Anthropogenic Impacts	Green — A rehabilitation center for affected animals operates within the city or in its immediate vicinity. Yellow — Work is underway or plans are in place to establish a rehabilitation center for affected animals within the city or in its immediate vicinity. Red — No publicly available information on this matter.

05

EcoMarine Index Ranking Methodology

#	Criterion Title	Assessment Level
	Section 2. Environmental and Marine Impact (5 Criteria)	
2.1	Air Pollutant Emissions per Capita	Green – The indicator is publicly disclosed, and its value is at or better than the sample average. Yellow – The indicator is publicly disclosed, but its value is worse than the sample average. Red – The indicator is not publicly disclosed.
2.2	Share of Untreated Discharges into the Marine Environment or Surface Water Bodies in Total Discharges	Green – The indicator is publicly disclosed, and its value is at or better than the sample average. Yellow – The indicator is publicly disclosed, but its value is worse than the sample average. Red – The indicator is not publicly disclosed.
2.3	Waste Generation per Capita	Green – The indicator is publicly disclosed, and its value is at or better than the sample average. Yellow – The indicator is publicly disclosed, but its value is worse than the sample average. Red – The indicator is not publicly disclosed.
2.4	Share of Waste Recycled and Treated in Total Waste Generated	Green – The indicator is publicly disclosed, and its value is at or better than the sample average. Yellow – The indicator is publicly disclosed, but its value is worse than the sample average. Red – The indicator is not publicly disclosed.
2.5	Tourism Intensity per Capita	Green – The indicator is publicly disclosed, and its value is at or better than the sample average. Yellow – The indicator is publicly disclosed, but its value is worse than the sample average. Red – The indicator is not publicly disclosed.

05

EcoMarine Index Ranking Methodology

#	Criterion Title	Assessment Level
	Section 3. Disclosure and Environmental Education (8 Criteria)	
3.1	Disclosure of Environmental Information by the City Administration in the Form of an Annual Environmental Report or Within the Annual Administrative Report	Green — The city administration's annual reports disclose environmental information, including quantitative indicators. Yellow — The city administration's annual reports disclose environmental information without quantitative indicators. Red — The city administration's annual reports do not disclose environmental information.
3.2	Publication of Non-Financial Reporting (Including Environmental Reporting) by the City's Port Operator and Water Utility	Green — Non-financial reporting is disclosed by both the port operator and the city's water utility. Yellow — Non-financial reporting is disclosed by either the port operator or the city's water utility. Red — Non-financial reporting is not published by either the port operator or the city's water utility.
3.3	Public Availability of Emergency Response Plans for Incidents with Potential Environmental Damage (e.g., Oil Spill Response Plans) of the City's Port Operator and Water Utility	Green — Emergency response plans are publicly disclosed by both the port operator and the city's water utility. Yellow — Emergency response plans are publicly disclosed by either the port operator or the city's water utility. Red — Emergency response plans are not publicly disclosed by either the port operator or the city's water utility.
3.4	Availability of information on the handling of stakeholder inquiries and complaints on environmental matters	Green – Contact details for submitting inquiries are publicly available, together with information (e.g., statistics and response measures) on the handling of stakeholder inquiries and complaints. Yellow – Contact details for submitting inquiries are publicly available. Red – No contact details or information on the handling of stakeholder inquiries and complaints are publicly available.
3.5	Timely Disclosure of Key Environmental Monitoring Indicators in the City (e.g., Air Pollutant Concentrations)	Green — Environmental monitoring indicators are disclosed with regular and timely updates. Yellow — Environmental monitoring indicators are disclosed only retrospectively. Red — Environmental monitoring indicators are not disclosed.

05

EcoMarine Index Ranking Methodology

#	Criterion Title	Assessment Level
3.6	Environmental Awareness and Outreach Activities Conducted by the City Administration	Green – Systematic (long-term and regular) environmental awareness activities are conducted to increase stakeholders' awareness of environmental issues. Yellow – One-off environmental awareness activities are conducted for stakeholders. Red – No publicly available information on environmental awareness activities.
3.7	Participation of the Port Operator and the City's Water Utility in Environmental Awareness and Outreach Activities	Green – Environmental awareness and outreach activities are conducted by both the port operator and the city's water utility. Yellow – Environmental awareness and outreach activities are conducted by either the port operator or the city's water utility. Red – Environmental awareness and outreach activities are not conducted by either the port operator or the city's water utility.
3.8	Development of Volunteer Initiatives in the City Aimed at the Conservation of Marine and Coastal Ecosystems	Green – Regular volunteer activities aimed at the conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems are conducted within the city. Yellow – Publicly available information indicates occasional volunteer activities aimed at the conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems. Red – No publicly available information on this matter.

Project Team

A. Knizhnikov, A. Pakhalov, V. Erlich, L. Ametistova, K. Zgurovsky, O. Lacustova, A. Lazareva, P. Bakunovich, Julia Vol.

EcoMarine Index 2026

For inquiries regarding the methodology, assessment results, or cooperation opportunities, please contact:

ranking@kelpfarms.global

Project website:

https://kelpfarms.global/ecomarine-index/