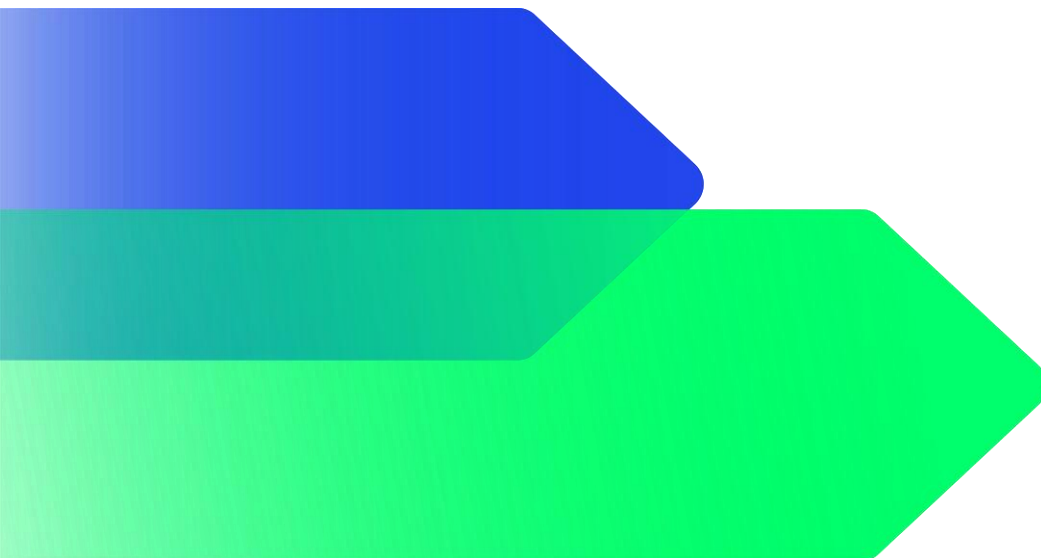


STATEMENT

SUSJIP

Shared ambition for supplier carbon data and decarbonisation

V1.0 - October 2026



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1. Vision Statement

SUSJIP partners have agreed a shared ambition for the carbon data and decarbonisation outcomes we want our suppliers to work towards. We want this statement to give our suppliers a clear and consistent signal about our direction of travel. This is a non-binding shared statement of ambition and does not itself create contractual or procurement requirements. SUSJIP partners intend to use it as a common basis for developing and implementing specific supplier requirements through future procurement processes and individual contracts. Individual partners may convey stronger or more specific requirements in communication with their own suppliers.

Our ambition initially focuses on our key suppliers, those with material and significant emissions hotspots to the carbon footprint of offshore wind projects. Where material emissions occur beyond Tier 1 suppliers, we want Tier 1 suppliers to retain clear responsibility for cascading relevant data and decarbonisation expectations through their own value chains. In the near term, we aspire for each of our suppliers to provide high-quality, transparent carbon data. Over time, we'd like for our key suppliers to improve data quality, increase the use of supplier-specific primary data, set credible climate targets and demonstrate progress in reducing emissions.

We separate our supplier ambition into three key areas including carbon data, climate targets and decarbonisation action, and lower-carbon alternatives:

Ambition area	What we want our suppliers to do now (2028)	What we want suppliers to work towards (2030 onwards)
Carbon data	Provide carbon data for material assets, components, materials and services through PCFs, EPDs or relevant LCA reports. Provide full transparency on the functional unit, system boundary, data and emission-factor sources, allocation methods, assumptions and material exclusions.	Provide comparable and independently assured carbon data aligned with the SUSJIP PCF guidance or agreed product category rules, based predominantly on primary data. Work with your own suppliers to obtain primary data for significant emissions sources and update the information regularly to demonstrate material improvements over time.
Climate targets and decarbonisation action	Suppliers are encouraged to set credible climate targets covering their Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions (science-based targets are a recognised example of this), supported by decarbonisation actions. Disclose the baseline inventory, emissions coverage, target year, current progress and the main actions being taken to support delivery of the target.	The ambition is for suppliers to demonstrate measurable emissions reductions in line with their climate targets, supported by a credible transition plan and regular progress reporting. Suppliers should work towards engaging their own suppliers to support target-setting and upstream emissions reductions.

Lower-carbon alternatives	At tender stage and where available, we seek to have a lower-carbon product alternative from key suppliers. The carbon intensity and potential carbon reduction against the standard option should be quantified, using best available data and methodologies, along with associated price, so partners can make an informed decision.	At tender stage and where available, aim for the lower-carbon technically compliant alternative part of your standard product offering. Alongside this, aim to reduce the carbon intensity of your standard products and services against a defined baseline using product-level carbon data.
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2. Why alignment matters

As legislation, policy and market expectations continue to evolve, accurate and transparent carbon data is becoming increasingly important across supply chains. Regulations such as the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) are driving demand for product-level carbon footprints, lifecycle assessments and other emissions data.

Consequently, the carbon data requirements outlined here are not separate or additional expectations but are intended to help suppliers align with emerging regulatory obligations and position themselves to respond efficiently to evolving customer, investor and compliance requirements.

Although the specific requirements will vary by jurisdiction and project, the overall direction is towards greater scrutiny of supply-chain carbon data and stronger evidence of decarbonisation action. Section 4 provides further detail on the relevant developments.

Offshore wind developers often rely on the same set of suppliers for major assets, components, materials and services. By aligning our approach, we want to give suppliers a clearer and more consistent signal about the carbon information and decarbonisation action we want to support across the supply chain. This should reduce duplication of work for suppliers, improve the consistency and usability of the information we receive, and give suppliers a clearer indication of how our future procurement and contractual requirements may develop. Consistent and transparent supplier data will in turn help us calculate project carbon footprints, compare options on a more consistent basis and identify practical opportunities to reduce emissions.

We recognise that data availability and capability vary across suppliers and supply chains. Our immediate ambition is therefore to establish the ambition for carbon data, climate targets and lower-carbon alternatives. Over time, we want suppliers to improve the quality and assurance of their data and aspire for measurable emissions reductions and to work with their own suppliers to support decarbonisation throughout the supply chain.

The SUSJIP programme will support this shared ambition by enabling communication between partners and suppliers and helping to develop greater methodological alignment across priority asset categories.

3. Detailed supplier ambition

3.1. Carbon data

What we want suppliers to do now (2028)

To align with upcoming legislation, our minimum expectations for the near term are that suppliers will provide high-quality carbon data for priority assets, components, materials and services through a Product Carbon Footprint (PCF), Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) or relevant Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) report.

Suppliers should clearly disclose:

- Functional or declared unit
- System boundary and life-cycle stages included
- Reporting period and geographical scope
- Primary and secondary data sources and sources of emission factors
- Allocation methods applied
- Key assumptions and exclusions
- Any significant data limitations and areas of uncertainty

Where a PCF, EPD or LCA report is not available, suppliers should work with partners to provide underlying activity and material data and provide the available information through an agreed carbon-data template. We recognise that suppliers may initially use different methodologies, but where the methodology differs from the SUSJIP PCF guidance or an agreed Product Category Rule, suppliers should explain the approach used and identify any material differences.

What we want suppliers to work towards (2030 onwards)

Over time, we would like to see suppliers provide complete, comparable and independently assured carbon data aligned with the SUSJIP PCF guidance or agreed Product Category Rules.

We want suppliers to:

- Provide specific carbon data for different models or variants of assets, components and services
- Materially increase the proportion of their carbon footprint calculated using primary data
- Work with their own suppliers to obtain primary data significant emissions sources
- Analyse and reduce uncertainties within carbon-footprint calculations
- Gain independent verification (limited level of assurance, to an internationally recognised standard)
- Update carbon information regularly to demonstrate improvements over time

The longer-term ambition is for suppliers to provide carbon data that partners can use confidently to make informed design, procurement and decarbonisation decisions, including comparing technically equivalent options on a like for like basis and identifying opportunities to reduce project emissions.

3.2. Climate targets and decarbonisation action

What we encourage for suppliers to do now (2028)

Suppliers are encouraged to establish a credible climate target covering their Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions (science-based targets are one example of an appropriate approach).

Suppliers should clearly disclose:

- Baseline inventory and base year
- Business entities and operations covered under target and relationship to key products
- Target year and intended emissions reduction
- The basis and rationale behind the path of target
- Progress against the target to date
- Decarbonisation actions being taken or planned to deliver the target

Suppliers should also clearly identify the principal sources of emissions relevant to the assets, components, materials and services they provide to offshore wind projects, and explain the measures they are taking or planning to take to address them. Suppliers should at a minimum disclose this to partners.

What we encourage suppliers to work towards (2030 onwards)

Over time, we would like to see suppliers demonstrate measurable emissions reductions in line with their climate targets, supported by credible transition plans and regular progress reporting.

The ambition is for suppliers to:

- Report progress against their targets using a consistent baseline and methodology
- Demonstrate the emissions reductions achieved through specific actions
- Explain how planned investments and operational changes will support future reductions
- Integrate climate targets and decarbonisation actions into relevant business and investment decisions
- Work with their own suppliers to implement emissions-reduction measures in the upstream supply chain
- Reduce significant upstream supply-chain emissions associated with the products, components, materials and services they provide.

The longer-term ambition is for suppliers to move beyond disclosure of targets and provide clear evidence that actions are being taken to deliver sustained emissions reductions. Suppliers should aim to disclose these publicly.

3.3. Lower-carbon alternatives

What we encourage for suppliers to do now (2028)

At tender stage and where available, we seek to have a lower-carbon product alternative from key suppliers. The carbon intensity and potential carbon reduction against the standard option should be quantified, using best available data and methodologies, along with associated price, so partners can make an informed decision.

Suppliers should clearly disclose:

- The standard offering or baseline used for comparison
- The principal measures or design changes responsible for the carbon reduction.
- Carbon estimate and, where reasonably available, carbon intensity for the lower-carbon alternative, following the same principles of data transparency outlined in section 3.1
- Any expected differences in technical performance or lifetime
- Associated cost and any expected differences in availability, delivery or maintenance, where this information is reasonably available

Lower-carbon claims should use a consistent comparison basis and be supported by product-level carbon data wherever possible. Suppliers should not present alternatives as lower-carbon where differences in scope, performance or lifetime make the comparison misleading.

What we encourage suppliers to work towards (2030 onwards)

Over time, we would like to see suppliers to make the lower-carbon technically compliant alternative part of your standard product offering. Alongside this, aim to reduce the carbon intensity of your standard products and services against a defined baseline using product-level carbon data.

We would like suppliers to:

- Integrate carbon reduction principles into product design, material selection and manufacturing
- Increase the use of lower-carbon and recycled materials where technically appropriate
- Collaborate with their own suppliers and peers to identify further reduction opportunities
- Communicate lower-carbon alternatives early enough to influence project design and procurement decisions.

The longer-term ambition is for lower-carbon alternatives to move from optional tender variants to standard, commercially competitive solutions that meet the required technical, safety, quality and performance criteria. SUSJIP will support this transition by enabling collaboration between partners and suppliers to identify shared barriers, aggregate demand and explore opportunities to reduce the cost of lower-carbon solutions over time.

4. Alignment with new legislation and policy

Legislation, policy and market requirements are increasing the importance of accurate and transparent supply-chain carbon data. These developments provide an important driver for this shared ambition, although the specific requirements that apply will vary by jurisdiction and supplier category. This section is designed to provide some additional information on emerging policy and legislation.

Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanisms (CBAM)

The EU and UK Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanisms (CBAM) are particularly relevant to offshore wind through imports of iron, steel and aluminium products. These materials are widely used in foundations, towers, transition pieces, substations, cables and other major components. CBAM does not automatically apply to every finished component containing these materials. Applicability depends on factors including the product's customs classification, country of origin, destination market and identity of the importer. The EU and UK mechanisms also differ in their scope and implementation, but both increase the importance of accurate carbon data from suppliers.

Emissions Trading Systems (ETS)

The EU and UK Emissions Trading Systems place a carbon price on emissions from covered industrial and energy-intensive activities. This creates a commercial incentive for producers of materials such as iron, steel and aluminium to reduce their emissions and can affect the cost and availability of materials used in offshore wind projects. Greater transparency on production routes, energy sources and embedded emissions will help partners understand how carbon pricing affects different supply-chain options and make better-informed procurement decisions.

Renewable energy auctions and procurement criteria

National renewable energy auctions and other public procurement frameworks are increasingly considering non-price criteria linked to sustainability and environmental performance. These developments may require offshore wind developers to provide stronger evidence for carbon data, lower-carbon alternatives and supply-chain decarbonisation action. More consistent supplier data will help partners respond to these requirements and provide the evidence needed to support project bids and procurement decisions.

Preparing for future requirements

The relevance of these measures will vary across projects and markets and is likely to evolve over time. Individual SUSJIP partners will remain responsible for determining which legal, policy, procurement and contractual requirements apply to each project and supplier relationship. By aligning our approach now, we want to help partners and suppliers prepare for future requirements, reduce the risks associated with incomplete or inconsistent data, and support better-informed decarbonisation decisions.

Appendix: Glossary and programme resources

Purpose of the glossary

Term	Definition
Activity data	A quantitative measure of a level of activity that results in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
Allocation	The process of partitioning the input or output flows of a process or a product system between the product system under study and one or more other product systems.
Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)	A policy mechanism that applies carbon-related reporting and, where applicable, financial obligations to certain imported goods based on embedded emissions. Requirements vary by jurisdiction and product classification.
Cradle-to-gate	A system boundary covering all emissions from raw-material extraction through to the point the product leaves the supplier's facility. This is the standard boundary for most suppliers.
Declared unit	The reference unit for a partial footprinting boundary, as defined by ISO 14067.
Emission factor	A value that converts activity data into greenhouse gas emissions, for example kgCO ₂ e per kWh of electricity or per tonne of steel. Emission factors should come from recognised, up-to-date sources.
Emissions Trading System (ETS)	A market-based mechanism that places a carbon price on emissions from covered activities through the trading of emissions allowances.
Environmental Product Declaration (EPD)	A standardised document that describes the environmental impact of a product. Shows the results of an underlying LCA, prepared according to specific EPD programme rules, while protecting sensitive information. The document is typically prepared in compliance with ISO 14025 as a Type III environmental label.
Functional unit	The functional unit for a full footprinting boundary, as defined by ISO 14067. This can include the function or service a product provides and the duration or service life. It is the unit of output or function to which the inventory results are normalised for the product system (e.g., kgCO ₂ e/kg of product).

GHG Protocol Product Standard	A standard for quantifying and reporting product-level greenhouse gas emissions. It requires primary data for processes under the reporting company's control and transparency in methodological choices.
ISO 14040 / 14044	International standards defining the principles, framework, requirements and guidelines for conducting Life Cycle Assessments.
ISO 14067	International standard defining requirements and guidelines for quantifying and reporting the carbon footprint of products.
Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)	A comprehensive environmental assessment of a product, process or service across its life cycle. LCAs are conducted in accordance with ISO 14040 and ISO 14044 and can cover multiple impact categories, including climate change.
Lower-carbon alternative	A product, component, material or service that demonstrates lower greenhouse gas emissions than a defined baseline or standard offering using a consistent comparison basis.
Primary data	Quantified value of a process or an activity obtained from a direct measurement or a calculation based on direct measurements.
Product Carbon Footprint (PCF)	A calculation of the total greenhouse gas emissions associated with a specific product or service across defined life-cycle stages, typically expressed in kgCO ₂ e or tCO ₂ e.
Product Category Rule (PCR)	A set of specific rules, requirements and guidelines for developing Type III environmental declarations and footprint communications for defined product categories.
Scope 1 emissions	Direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources owned or controlled by an organisation.
Scope 2 emissions	Indirect greenhouse gas emissions associated with the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heating or cooling consumed by an organisation.
Scope 3 emissions	All other indirect greenhouse gas emissions occurring across the value chain, including upstream and downstream activities.
Science-based target	A greenhouse gas reduction target aligned with climate science and the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Validation by the Science Based Targets initiative is one example of a recognised approach.

Secondary data	Data that does not fulfil the requirements for primary data. It is not directly collected from the specific processes within the product's life cycle being assessed. Instead, it is derived from external sources, such as industry averages, published databases, literature, or generic datasets. Secondary data is typically used when primary data is unavailable, difficult to obtain, or when the product's life cycle includes processes that occur outside the control or direct observation of the organisation conducting the footprint analysis.
System boundary	The defined scope of what is included in and excluded from carbon data. For most offshore wind suppliers, the standard boundary is cradle-to-gate, although service providers should capture emissions directly associated with delivering the service.
Transition plan	A documented plan describing how an organisation intends to achieve its climate targets, including actions, investments, governance arrangements and progress monitoring.
Verification	Process for evaluating a statement of historical data and information to and evaluating the reasonableness of the assumptions, limitations and methods that support a statement about the outcome of the assessment of an operational development.

Programme resources

Document	Link	Description
SUSJIP Supplier Data Guidance	Offshore wind supplier data guidance	Guidance for suppliers on providing carbon data and calculation aligned with the SUSJIP methodology.
OSW Industry PCF Guidance	Offshore wind industry product carbon footprinting guidance	Standardised methodology for offshore wind product carbon footprinting (includes reporting template – Appendix 2)
SUSJIP Use Cases 2026	Use cases for the OSW industry PCF guidance	Illustrative examples showing application of the methodology and data requirements.

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Published in the UK: 2026