YePrayas

CARBON FOOTPRINT REPORT

2023-24

Report By

OFFSETGO

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Introduction

What is Carbon Footprint?

A carbon footprint represents the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the activities of an entity or individual. The carbon footprint attributable to an investment portfolio measures the proportionate emissions associated with companies held by that portfolio.

The greenhouse gases in our analysis are those covered by the internationally recognized GHG Protocol and include, where available carbon dioxide (CO2), nitrogen trifluoride (NF3), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), hydro fluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF6). All gases are converted to CO2 equivalents (CO2e) to calculate footprint.

There are 3 divisions of GHG emissions on the basis of scopes i.e. Scope 1,2 & 3.

Essentially, scope 1 & 2 are those emissions that are owned or controlled by a company, whereas scope 3 emissions are a consequence of the activities of the company but occur from sources not owned or controlled by it.

Why we need to Disclose our Carbon Footprint?

Disclosure is the essential first step to drive environmental action.
680+ investors with over US$130 trillion in assets and 200+ large purchasers with over US$5.5 trillion in procurement spend are requesting thousands of companies to disclose their environmental data.

There are tangible business benefits to be gained from responding to your stakeholder's requests for disclosure:

- Protect & improve your company's reputation – Build trust through transparency, respond to rising environmental concern among the public.
- Gain a competitive edge when it comes to performance on the stock market, access to capital and winning tenders.
- Track and benchmark progress - Benchmark your environmental performance against your industry peers.
- Uncover risks and opportunities – Identify emerging environmental risks and opportunities.
- Get ahead of regulation – In a world in which mandatory disclosure is gaining momentum, disclosing enables companies to meet reporting rules.

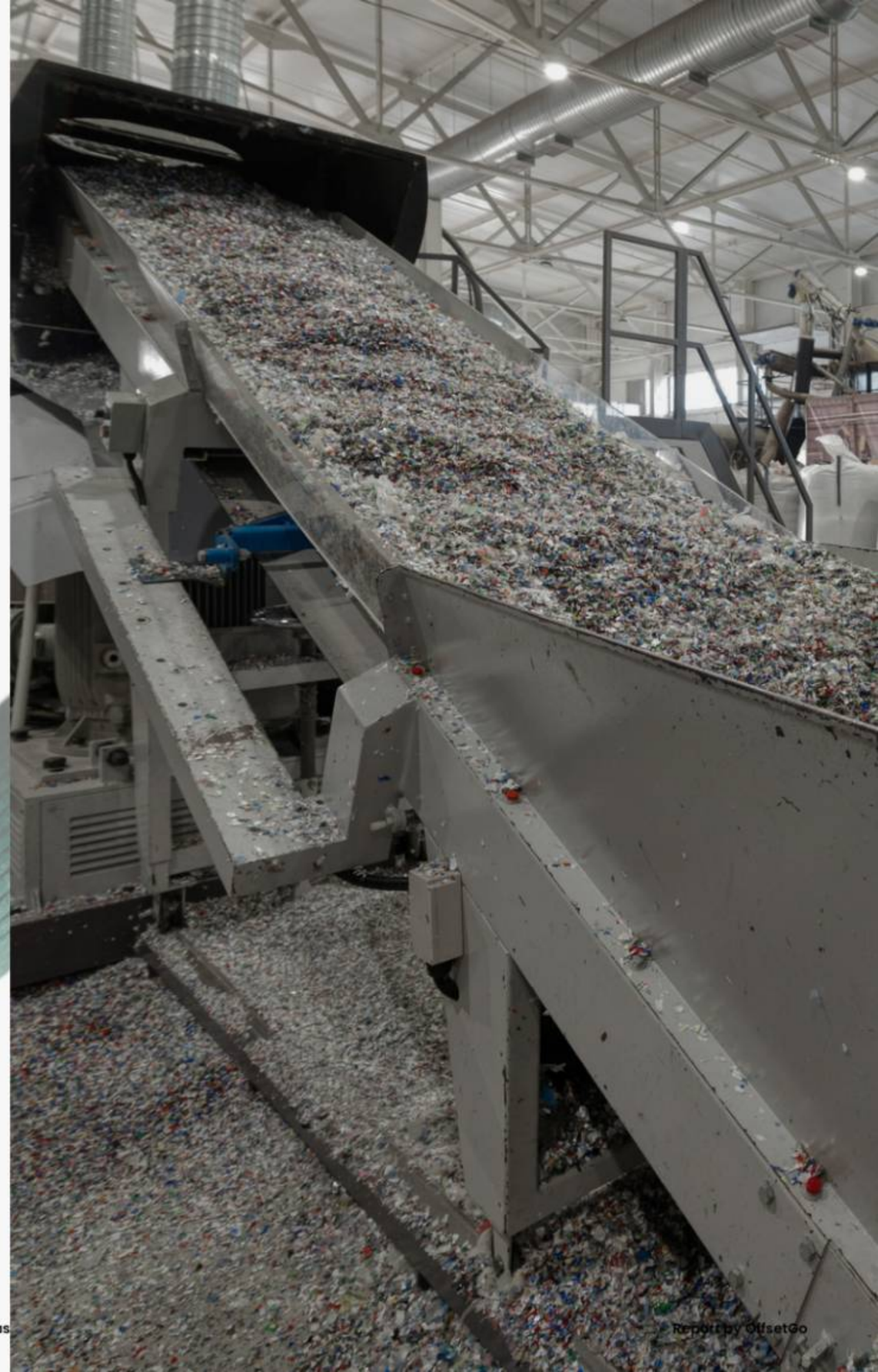
YePrayas
Sustainability Commitment

As a leading waste management company, Ye Prayas Pvt. Ltd is committed to environmental sustainability, aiming to help India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to achieve net-zero emissions by 2070.

The company calculates its Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions based on international guidelines and takes corrective measures to reduce its carbon footprint, such as optimizing its waste collection system and upgrading recycling processes. For unavoidable emissions, the company purchases and retires carbon credits to offset its emissions.

YePrayas promotes innovative waste management solutions that reduce landfill wastage, decrease greenhouse gas emissions, and support a circular economy. It also encourages green lifestyle habits like recycling, turning off the taps to conserve water and taking public transportation rather than driving a car.

The company economically focuses on efficient waste management systems and resource recovery to balance sustainability with cost-effectiveness. With a focus on transparency, collaboration and continuous learning, Ye Prayas weaves the concept of sustainable development into every part of its operations while setting an example within the waste management sector.



Sustainable Growth Trajectory

Ye Prayas has firmly demonstrated its commitment to sustainability through its impressive carbon footprint report, showcasing a 52.7% reduction in overall emissions from the FY 22-23 base year. In FY 22-23, the company recorded 72.3 mtCO2e of emissions, but through diligent efforts and focused strategies, it reduced its emissions to 34.167 mtCO2e in FY 23-24. This reduction was achieved by identifying and addressing key hotspot emissions and areas of highest environmental impact across its operations. Despite the significant emissions reduction, Ye Prayas managed to increase its revenue by 20%, proving that sustainable growth and financial success can coexist.
The company implemented a range of measures, such as improving energy efficiency, optimizing supply chains, and minimizing waste.

These actions not only reduced the carbon footprint but also streamlined operations and boosted profitability. The company's ability to drive both environmental sustainability and business growth highlights the effectiveness of its strategies and sets a strong example for others in the industry. Ye Prayas continues to prioritize eco-friendly practices across its operations, ensuring that its path to success is not just financially rewarding but also environmentally responsible.

Briefing

The first step towards contributing to climate action is by accounting for one's own emissions.

Objective

- To measure Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions for FY 2023-2024.
- To identify key areas for emission reductions through operational improvements, resource efficiency and innovative practices.
- Provide a factual summary of overall performance, trends, and reasons for changes to support leaders in making sustainability decisions.
- Compare the scope wise carbon footprint from the previous year and base year.

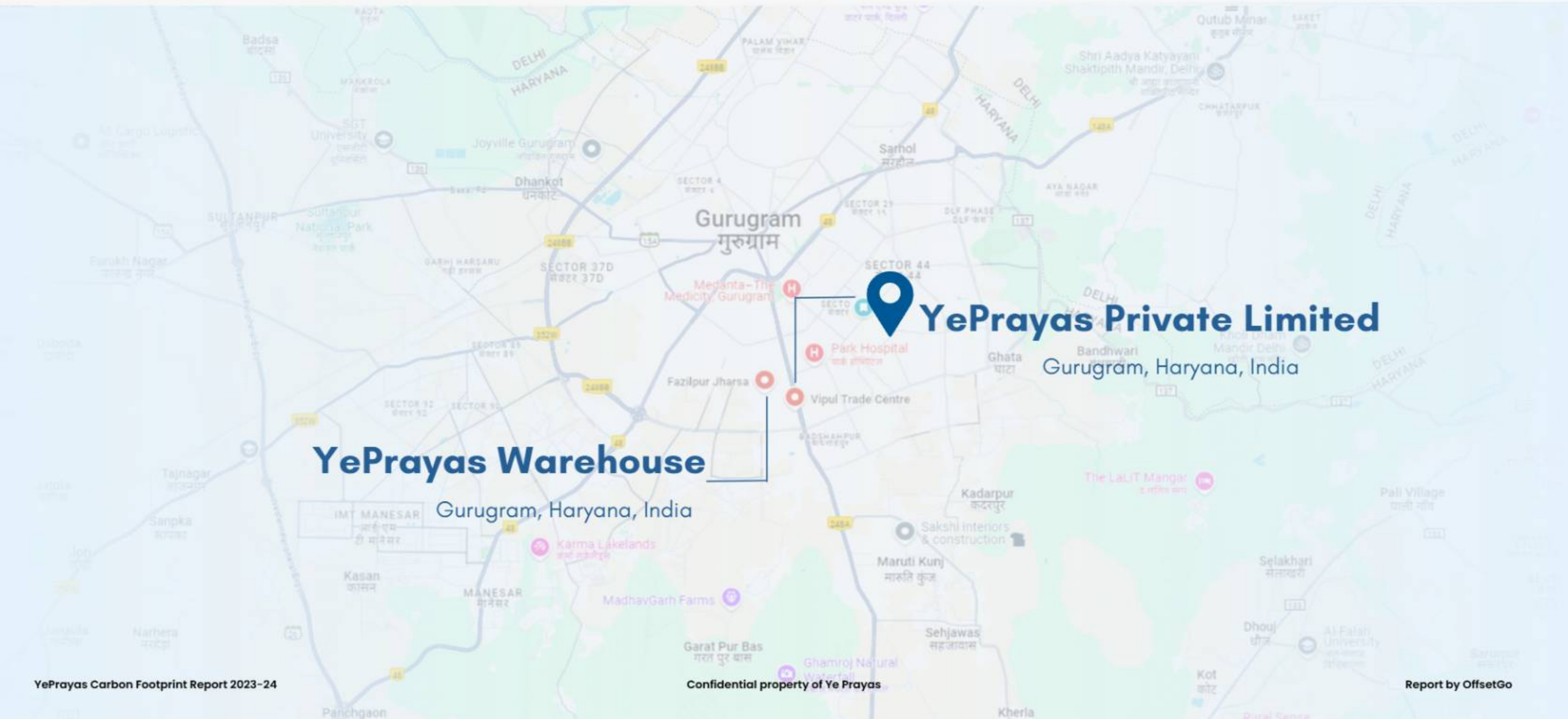
Reporting Period

The reporting period for this carbon footprint assessment is from 1st April, 2023 to 31st March, 2024. Encompassing comprehensive data collection and analysis to accurately quantify the emissions across all operational scopes.

Where We Operate

YePrayas operates from two key locations to ensure efficient waste management services. The corporate office is situated at Vipul Trade Centre, Sector 48, Gurugram, Haryana which serves as the central hub for strategic planning, administration, and client coordination. Complementing this is our warehouse located at Mustil No. 16, Killa No. 25/3, Village Fazilpur, Jharsa, Sector 72, Gurugram, Haryana, which supports our waste management operations through sorting, processing, and refurbishing. Together, these facilities enable YePrayas to implement sustainable solutions efficiently while contributing to its mission of environmental responsibility.

26	2020	Total Area 6952.5	Revenue 12
Employees	Foundation Year	in Sq. Ft.	Crore



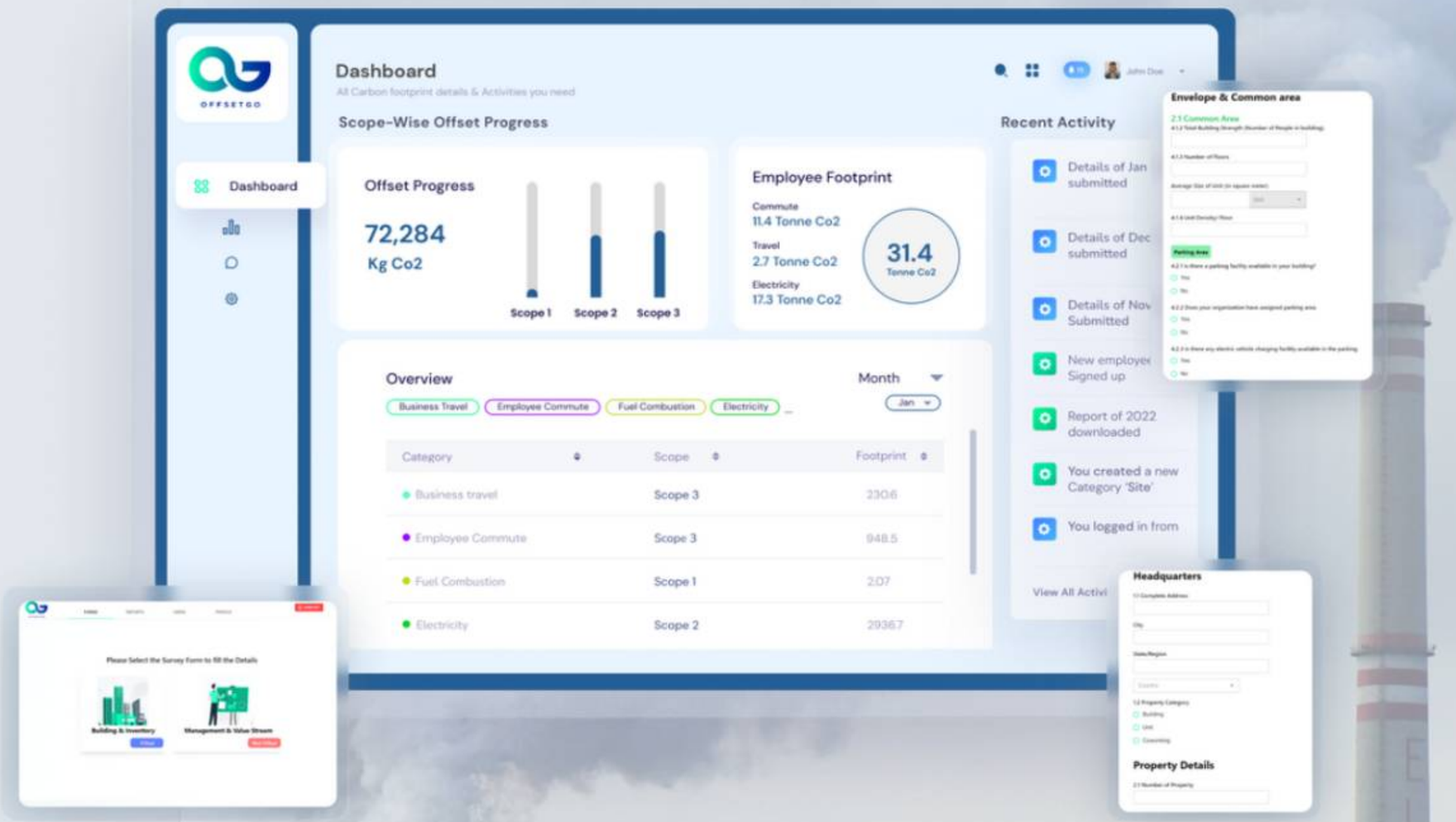
Methodologies

| About CARBURN | Methodology Used | Boundary & Approach |

Brief About CARBURN Tool

The CARBURN tool is a robust solution designed to calculate Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions for organisations

It provides a comprehensive understanding of YePrayas carbon footprint. By utilising detailed questionnaire survey forms, CARBURN captures extensive data across all operational aspects. Carburn offers two dashboards- one for the company and one for services rendered by the company. It also provides their client with post-service accessibility of the dashboards ensuring continuous access to important information and supports white-label reporting. It has features which allows users to save their progress as drafts and view quarterly data separately on the dashboard. Carburn facilitates data collection from vendors in two ways, either by allowing companies to control vendor selection and scope or enable vendors to input data independently. The tool's structured approach facilitates accurate and detailed emissions calculations, helping organisations identify key areas for improvement and develop effective sustainability strategies.



Methodology followed in creation of Tool

Framework Alignment:

The methodology behind the creation of the CARBURN tool is rooted in industry-leading standards to ensure accuracy, reliability, and comprehensiveness in emissions calculations. It adheres to the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard of the GHG Protocol, which provides a globally recognized framework for measuring and managing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Additionally, the tool aligns with ISO 14064 standards, which specify principles and requirements for designing, developing, and managing organisation- and project-level GHG inventories. By incorporating these standards, CARBURN ensures that the data collection, processing, and reporting processes are consistent, transparent, and verifiable. This rigorous methodology enables organisations to confidently assess their carbon footprint, meet regulatory requirements, and pursue effective sustainability initiatives.

Features of the carburn tool

Effortless Data Collection

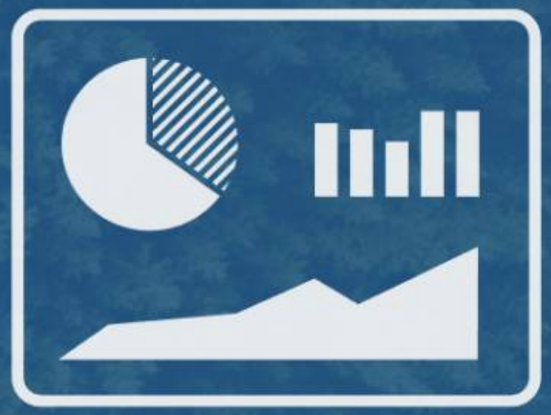
The tool employs detailed questionnaire survey forms to capture extensive data from organisations. These forms cover all aspects of an organisation's operations, including energy use, transportation, waste management, and supply chain activities.

Continuous Improvement

CARBURN is regularly updated to reflect the latest developments in emissions accounting and reporting standards, ensuring ongoing compliance and relevance.

Dynamic Dashboard

CARBURN features dynamic dashboards that display real-time progress and benchmarks, allowing organizations to track their sustainability efforts and understand their position relative to their goals after inputting the relevant data. This enables informed decision-making and strategic planning for a sustainable future.



Boundary & Approach

Reporting Boundary

a) Physical boundary:

All operational activities where YePrayas operates, including its corporate office and warehouse facility.

b) Operational boundary:

The reporting boundary of this carbon footprint report includes all operational processes within the defined area.

Approach

The initial step in developing the carbon footprint involves defining organisational boundaries. This entails selecting an approach to consolidate greenhouse gas emissions, specifying the business units and operations comprising the company. These boundaries determined by the level of control exerted by the entity over its operations. This control can be categorised into:

1. **Equity approach**
2. **Control approach**
   - Operational control
   - Financial control

YePrayas, being a single entity, all emissions are consolidated within its scope and taken operational control approach.

Scope 1 emissions (Direct emissions)

- Combustion of fuels in mobile sources, including YePrayas owned vehicles.
- Stationary fuel consumption from power generator
- Fugitive emissions from Centralised and decentralised air conditing, cooling equipments.

Scope 2 emissions (Indirect emissions)

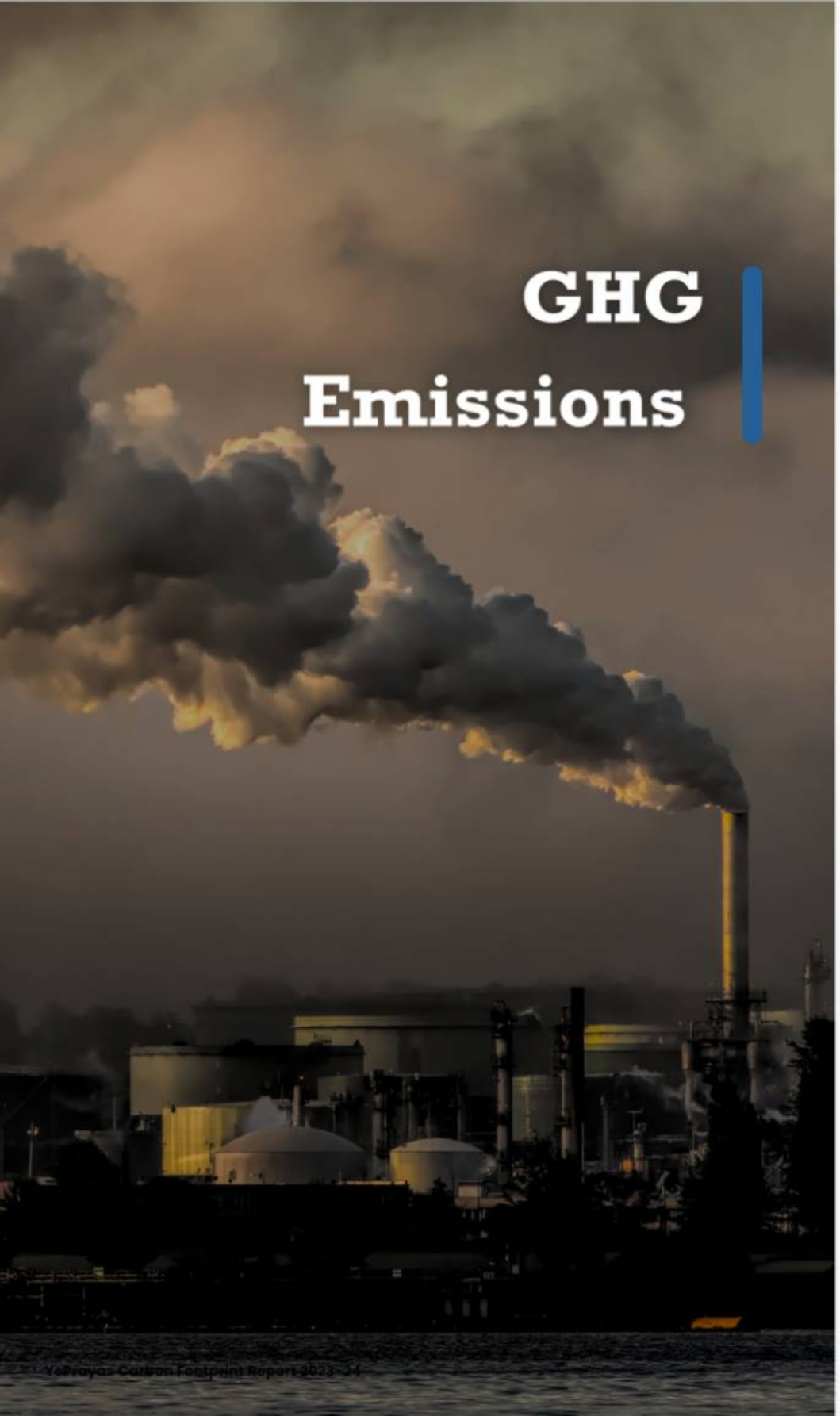
- Purchased electricity from the grid.

Scope 3 emissions (Other indirect emissions)

- Purchased Goods and services.
- YePrayas Employee commuting.
- Business travel & hotel stays.

Emission Spread

GHG Emissions | Employee Footprint | Water Management



Absolute Emission

Emission percentages by Scope in FY 23-24

Scope 1
Direct Emission

32.53%

11113.55 Kg CO2e

- Stationary fuel consumption
- Mobile Fuel
- Fugitive Emissions

Scope 2
Indirect Emission

34.26%

11707.2 Kg CO2e

- Purchased Electricity from grid

Scope 3
Indirect Emission

33.21%

11346.39 Kg CO2e

- Purchased goods and services
- Business Travel
- Employee Commuting

Emission Intensity

Revenue emission intensity indicates that for every crore (10 million) of revenue generated, the organization emits 2.84 metric tons of CO2 equivalent.

Area emission intensity measurement indicates that for every sq. ft. of land, the organization emits 0.004 metric tons of CO2 equivalent.

These metrics can help inform sustainability targets, guiding efforts to improve efficiency, reduce emissions, and align with environmental goals.

Intensity Metrics

- **Revenue Emission Intensity**

Per Crore

2.84 Mt CO2e

- **Area Emission Intensity**

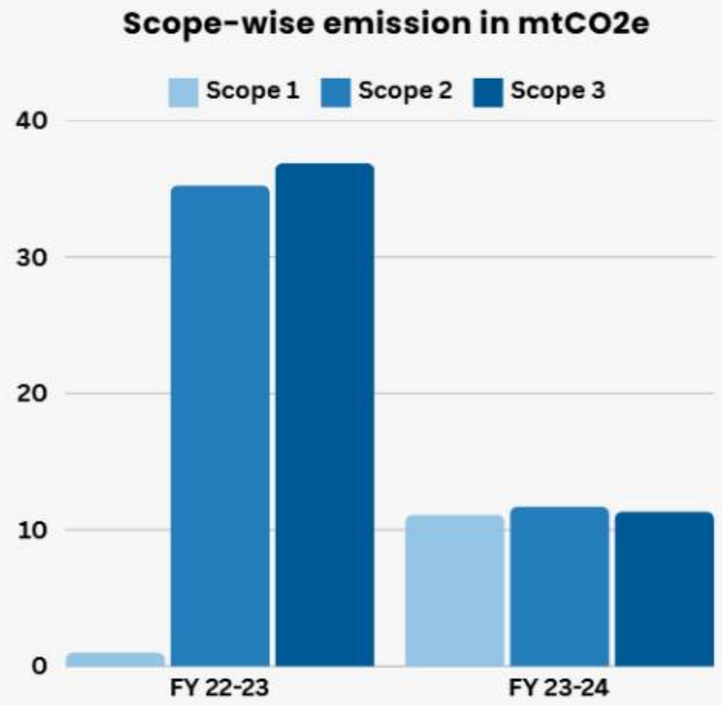
Per Square feet

0.004 Mt CO2e

Scope 1,2 and 3 Spread

Scope wise GHG emissions (in Mt CO2e) from base year

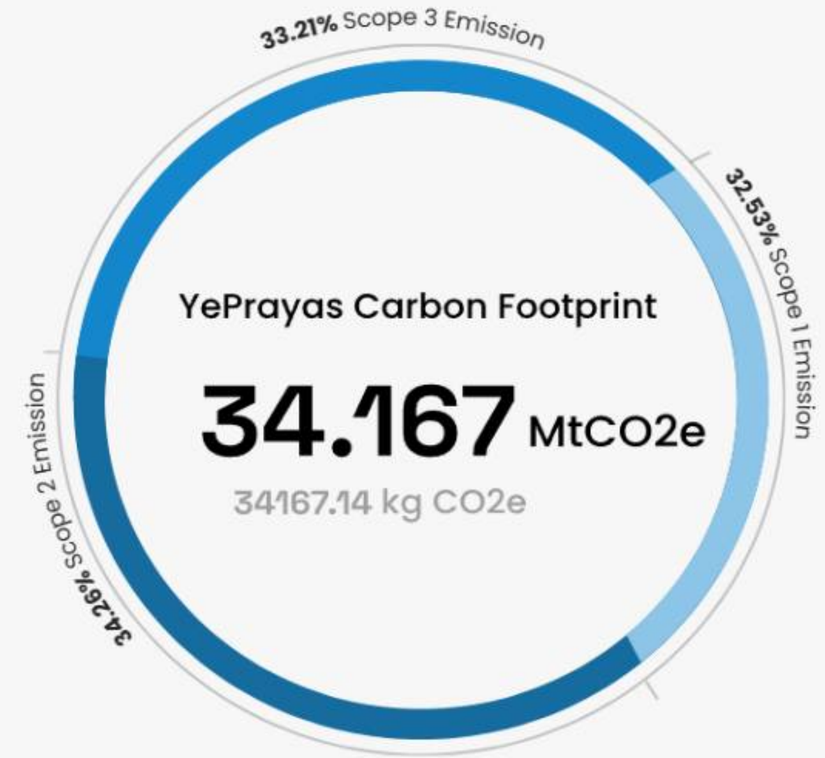
Scope / Year	FY 22-23	FY 23-24
Scope 1	0.17	**11.113**
Scope 2	35.24	**11.707**
Scope 3	36.87	**11.346**

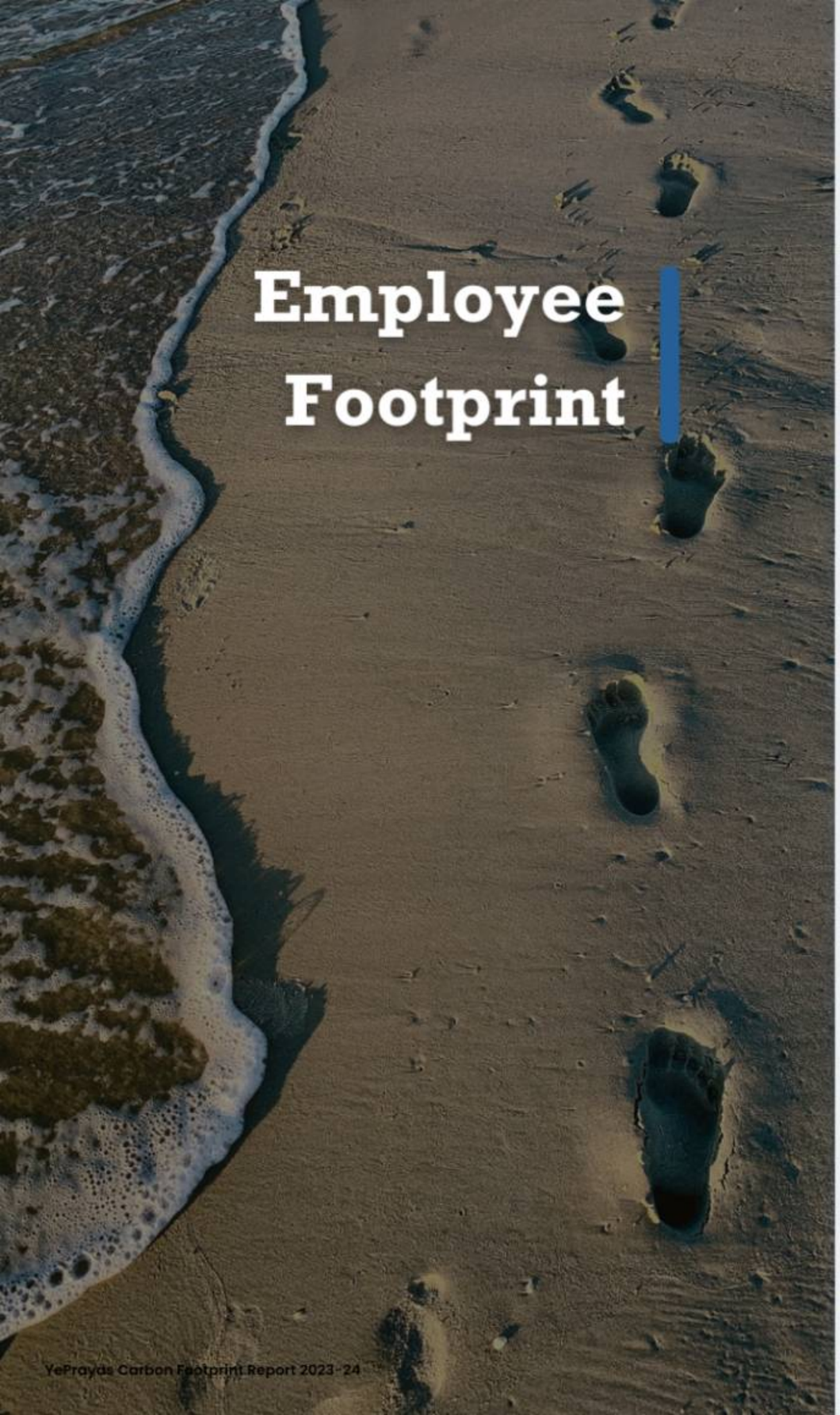


Scope wise GHG Emission (in Mt CO2e) in FY 2023-2024

Scope wise Emissions	FY 23-24
Total Scope 1	**11.113**
Mobile Fuel Consumption	9.54
Fugitive Emissions	0.833
Stationary Fuel Consumption	0.7402
Scope 2 - Purchased Electricity	**11.707**
Total Scope 3	**11.346**
Purchased Goods	0.043
Purchased Services	0.066
Business Travel	4.956
Employee Commuting	6.279
Total emissions (Scope 1 + 2 + 3)	34.167

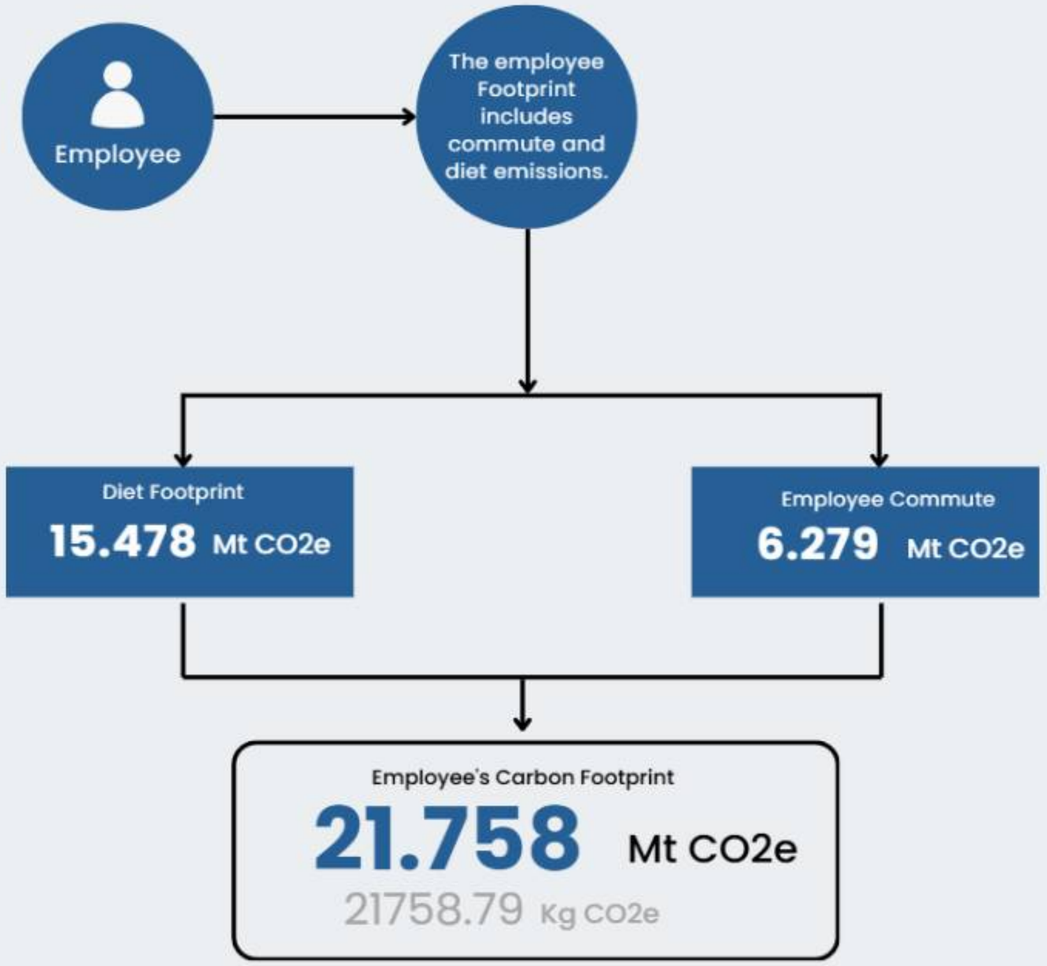
Scope-wise emissions in percentage (FY 23-24)





Employee Footprint

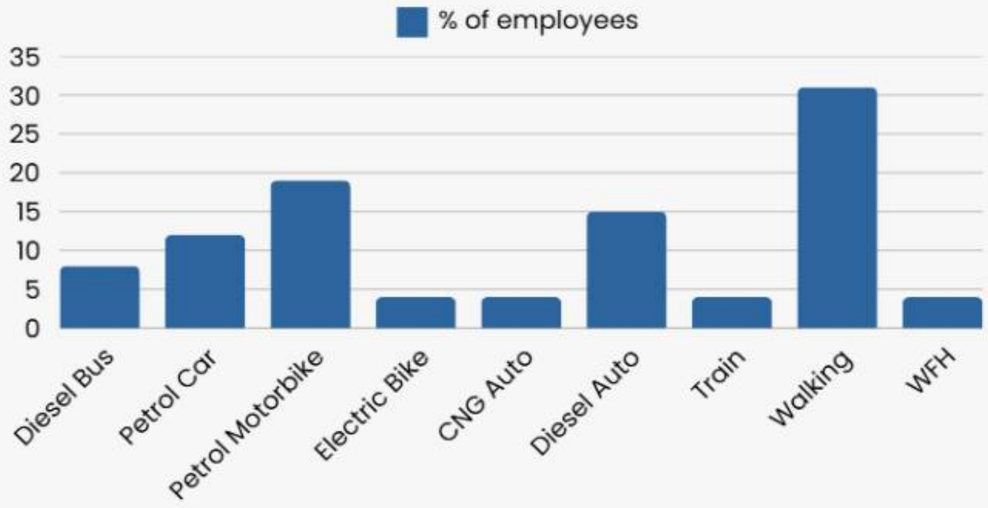
Employee footprint refers to the total environmental impact that employees of an organization create from daily commuting. Diet footprint involves the dietary emissions of permanent employees during working hours only. This allows us to understand and address the environmental impact of food consumption in our organisation and overall employee footprint.



Employee Commuting Pattern

The employee commuting category under Scope 3 emissions refers to the indirect greenhouse gas emissions generated by employees traveling to and from their workplace.

At YePrayas, the commuting pattern showcases diverse transportation modes that contribute to the organization's Scope 3 emissions. Collectively, the 26 employees travel approximately 82,221.6 kilometers annually. Walking is the most common mode of commute, representing 30.77% of employees. Petrol motorbikes are used by 19.23% of employees, while 15.38% commute using diesel autos. Diesel buses are utilized by 7.69% of employees, and petrol cars are preferred by 11.54%. Additionally, 3.85% of employees commute via CNG autos, electric bikes, or trains, while another 3.85% work from home reducing emissions associated with commuting.



Percentage distribution of Kms travelled by different Vehicle

Employee Dietary Pattern

The dietary habits of YePrayas employees were obtained from the comprehensive employee questionnaire which showcases the diverse preferences and routines. The survey indicates that 53.84% of employees follow a vegetarian diet, 3.84% are eggetarian, and 42.3% adhere to a non-vegetarian diet.

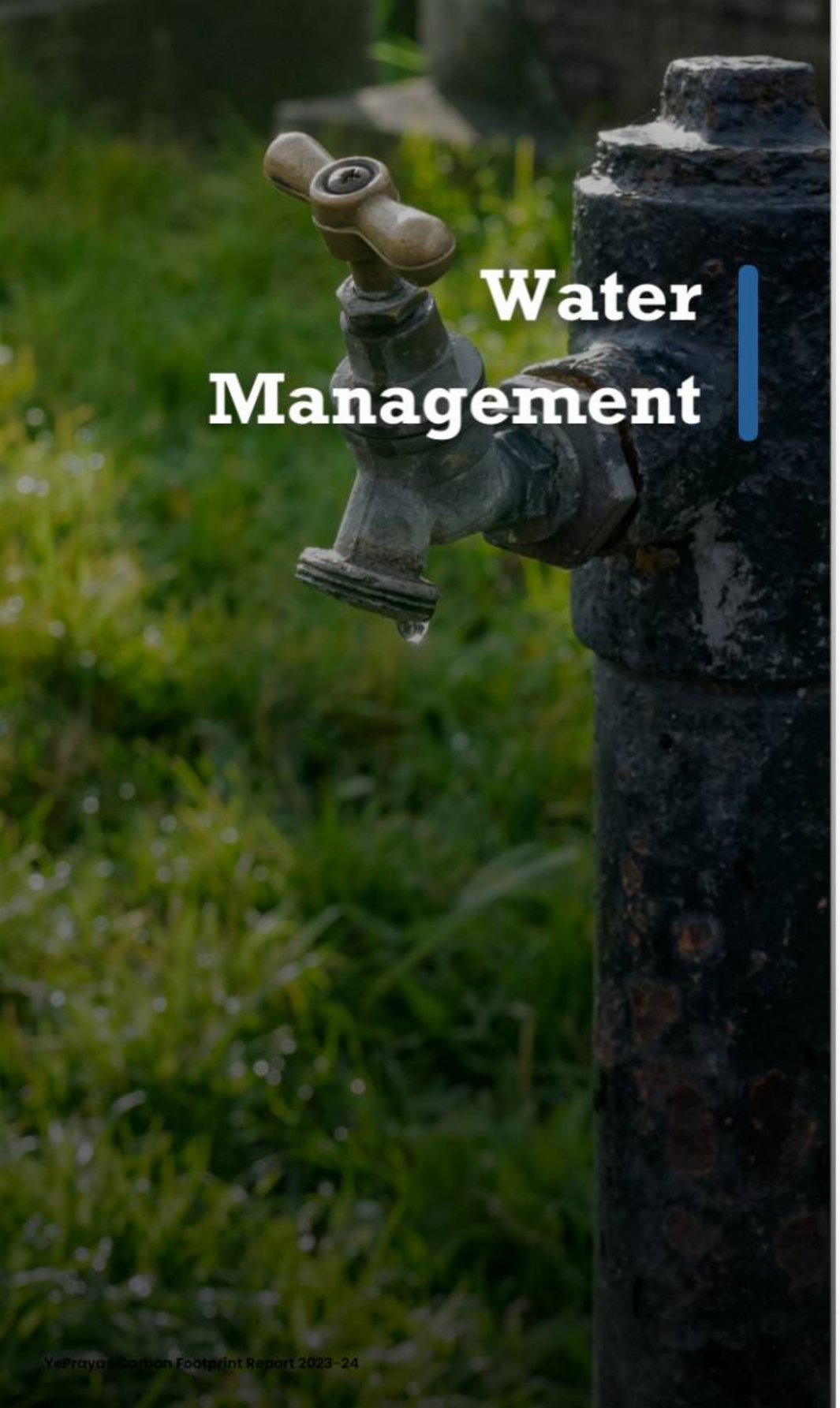
The results shows that the most employees prefers to bring their own food from home, showing a shift towards healthier eating practices and reduced reliance on processed or takeout food. This practice not only aligns with individual dietary preferences but also supports the organization's sustainability goals by minimizing packaging waste. Overall, the findings highlight the importance of understanding employee dietary patterns to support initiatives that promote health and sustainability within the workplace.

Percentage distribution of employee dietary pattern

Top 5 emitters of the company

The top five emitters at YePrayas were identified by analyzing the diet and travel footprint of each employee. The employee footprint represents the total environmental impact generated by daily commuting, while the diet footprint accounts for dietary emissions during working hours, reflecting food consumption on campus. This comprehensive assessment provides valuable insight into individual contributions to the organization's overall environmental impact. By identifying these key emitters, YePrayas can prioritize targeted strategies to reduce emissions, such as promoting sustainable dietary practices and encouraging eco-friendly commuting options, ultimately supporting the company's broader sustainability goals.

Employee Name	Carbon Footprint (in Kg CO2e)
Sanyog Mehra	**2236.85**
Saket Singh	**1718.28**
Rekha Kumari	**1353.62**
Roshan Srivastava	**1214.94**
Vivek Kumar	**907.48**

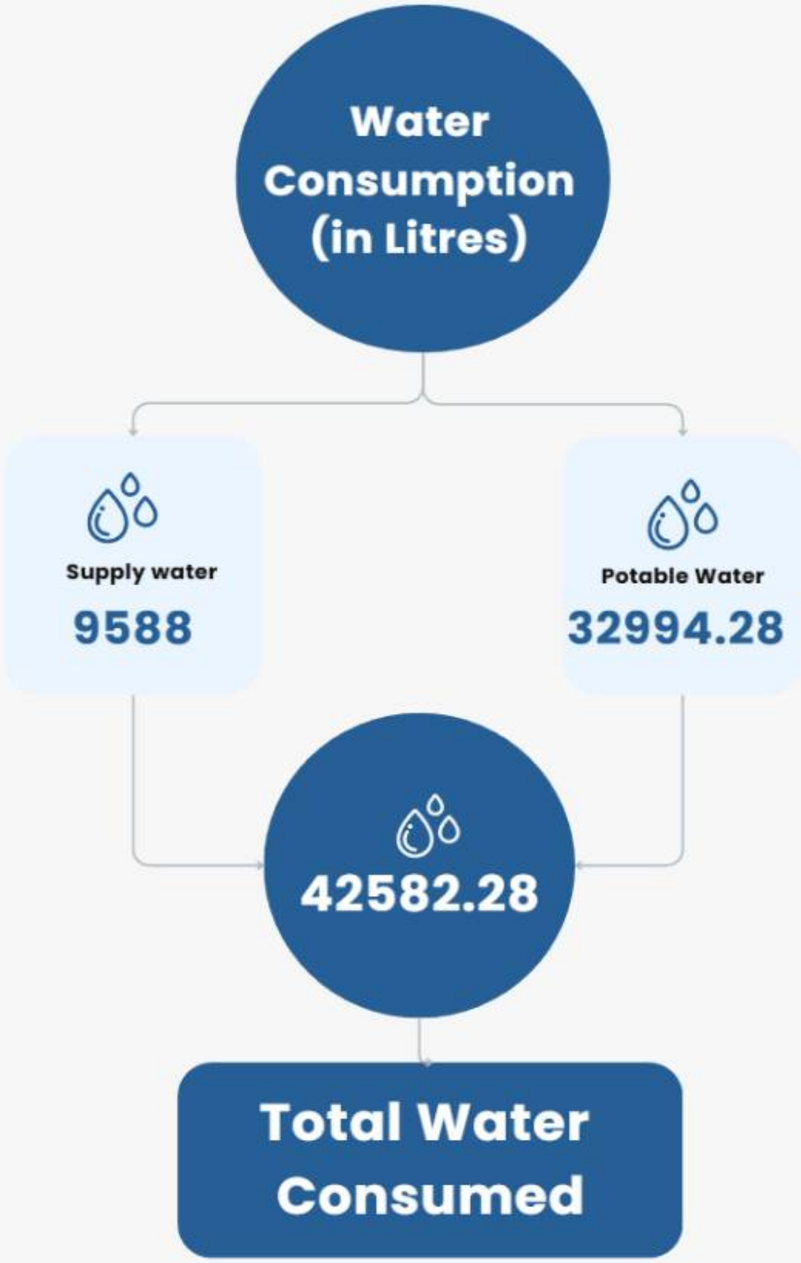


Water Management

Water footprint

The water footprint of YePrayas represents the total water consumption from various activities within the organization, encompassing both direct and indirect usage from different water sources. YePrayas consumes approximately 42,582.28 liters of water annually, which includes 9588 liters of supply water, which is used for handwashing, toilet flushing, and other needs, while 32,994.28 liters of potable water are used for drinking purposes.

Water flow



Impact Assessment

Damage impact R & O Alignment with SDGs

Damage Impact

Organisation's carbon footprint emissions have a major impact on the environment, leading to deforestation, glacier melting, and the combustion of large amounts of coal for generating electricity. These actions not only exhaust crucial natural resources but also worsen climate change, leading to severe weather occurrences and habitat destruction.

1606 Trees

YePrayas annual footprint of Scope 1, 2 and 3 accounts for loss of 1606 tress on an annual basis further affecting biodiversity.

5.898 Tonnes

YePrayas annual Scope 2 Emission accounts for 5.898 tonnes equivalent of Coal burnt for electricity generation.

102.501 sq. m. Ice

YePrayas annual footprint of Scope 1, 2 and 3 accounts for 102.501 square metres ice melt resulting in rising sea levels and contributing to coastal submergence.

Source:
World Health Organization, Wkly. Epidemiol. Rec. 88, 365–379 (2013), US EPA.

Risks and Opportunity Analysis

Risk Factors	Recommended Actions	Opportunities
1 Energy Consumption & Efficiency Risks	Install energy-efficient appliances such as LED lights, smart refrigerator. Install onsite renewable energy power plant like solar power.	By optimizing renewable energy and efficiency measures YePrayas can reduce their scope 2 emissions which helps to reduce operational costs.
2 Employee Commuting Emissions	Encourage employees to opt for carpooling, public transport and electric vehicle. Also promote policies like work from home.	By certain behavioral changes in employees commuting pattern YePrayas can reduced scope 3 emission, reduce environmental impact and support sustainability initiatives.
3 Waste Management Risks	Implement waste segregation, encourage recycling programs, and reduce single-use plastics within the operations.	Recycling and waste reduction initiatives can lower emissions, enhance resource efficiency, and reduce cost-saving opportunities.
4 Eco-Friendly Packaging	Adopt sustainable packaging materials, reduce packaging waste, and explore biodegradable alternatives.	Eco-friendly packaging can enhance brand image, meets consumer demand for sustainable products, and reduces environmental impact.
5 Business Travel & Carbon Offsetting	Promote virtual meetings, choose low-emission travel options, and invest in carbon offset programs.	By promoting low emission travel options, YePrayas can reduce travelling costs, minimizes emissions, and supports corporate sustainability targets.
6 Green Building Initiatives	Opt for LEED certified green buildings.	A sustainable workplace can improve energy efficiency, enhances employee productivity, and meets environmental regulations.

Alignment with Sustainable Development Goals

In September of 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the purpose of establishing a sustainable society across the world through community, environmental protection and inclusive economic growth. The timeline for these UN SDGS run from 2016 until 2030. As a responsible organisation, YePrayas attempts to take initiatives which focuses on the SDGs while running their operations.

SDGs	YePrayas Approach	Key Initiatives
	YePrayas encourages healthy dietary choices, promotes work-life balance, and ensures access to clean drinking water. The company also supports mental and physical well-being programs for employees like fun-to-friday, wellness programs etc.	• Opportunity for work from home during menstruation for female workforce • ESI benefits
	YePrayas has created the KNOW module for children of grade 5 which aware them about their environment, sustainability, waste management and climate change	• Created KNOW Module to educate children
	The company actively promotes gender diversity, enforces equal pay policies, and supports women in leadership roles. It also provides a safe and respectful work environment for all employees.	• Female leadership and mentoring programs • Incorporating female workforce in our operation
	YePrayas encourages employees to use public transport and carpooling. It also promotes waste recycling, and refurbishing.	• Promoting circular economy practices • Promote initiative like use public transport and carpooling
	The company implements waste segregation, reduces plastic usage, and encourages paperless operations. It also promotes sustainable procurement practices and responsible resource consumption.	• Opting for sustainable packaging material • Business card made from recycled paper
	YePrayas tracks and manages its carbon footprint, and promotes initiatives to reduce it. It also educates employees on sustainable practices and works towards carbon reduction goals.	• Purchase of carbon credits for offsetting emission. • Calculation of Carbon Footprint
	The company minimizes environmental impact through sustainable sourcing, and engages in tree-planting initiatives.	• Reducing waste from landfill
	YePrayas partners with industry leaders, NGOs, and government bodies to enhance sustainable practices. It actively participates in knowledge-sharing networks and engages in community-driven sustainability projects.	• Collaboration on CSR for waste management

Limitations, Assumptions and Considerations

- The carbon footprint assessment is based on data available within defined scope boundaries.
- The data provided by the organisation and stakeholders for computation of carbon footprint is considered to be accurate.
- Calibration errors in the monitoring and measuring equipment used by the organization for data generation may occur.
- Incomplete or missing data from certain departments may result in approximations or reliance on secondary data sources.
- Emission factors are typically computed based on the location and specific conditions taken from our emission factor repository. In cases where specific emission factors are unavailable, we use standardised emission factors from global sources such as DEFRA or the US EPA and others.
- Indirect emissions (Scope 3) such as employee commuting are extracted from the employee survey questionnaire.
- The report covers data for the fiscal year 2023-2024 only, with limited historical comparisons due to changes in data collection methodologies.
- The report covers the operational region of YePrayas Private Limited (Warehouse+ Corporate office)
- It is assumed that the operations and activities of the company remain consistent over the reporting period.
- CARBURN tool is regularly updated with technological advancements and regulatory changes, ensuring that year-on-year reports reflect the most current information and may vary accordingly. This continuous improvement guarantees accurate and up-to-date carbon footprint assessments.
- Primary data from internal records and documents were used. Assumptions were made where direct measurement was impractical.
- The accuracy of data is influenced by variations in how survey respondents understand and interpret the questions.
- The emission factors and computation methods applied for report preparation are valid for current year and aligned with international standards. Updates or changes in these factors could impact future assessments.

Appendix

Abbreviations

MtCO2e	Metric tonnes of Carbon Dioxide equivalent.
KgCO2e	Kilograms of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent.
KL	Kilolitres
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
CO2	Carbon dioxide
CO2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
EV	Electric vehicle
BY	Base year
FY	Financial year
EHS	Environment, Health & Safety
CF	Carbon Footprint
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals

Glossary

Carbon Calculator

An online tool that calculates your carbon footprint based on your home energy use, driving and flying habits, food, trash, recycling, and other factors.

Carbon Credits

Equal to the offsetting of one tonne of carbon dioxide or carbon dioxide equivalent. A monetary value is ascribed to the reduction or offset of greenhouse gas emissions; this is a general term for any tradable certificate or permit reflecting emissions reductions.

Carbon Cycle

For as far back as geological evidence shows – at least 650,000 years – the Earth's natural carbon cycle has maintained a steady equilibrium of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere - around 275 parts per million (ppm). We discovered this by examining the contents of Antarctic ice cores. As a result of the natural carbon cycle: People and animals (source) use respiration to turn oxygen into carbon dioxide. Plants (sinks) absorb CO2 and release it back into the atmosphere. Over the seas, oceans both produce (source) and absorb (sink) carbon dioxide. Dead organic matter traps carbon underground in various forms such as fossil fuels (sink), while volcanic eruptions (source) can release CO2 from carbonate rocks deep inside the Earth.

Carbon dioxide

A heat-trapping gas composed of one part carbon and two parts oxygen. Too much CO2 in our atmosphere causes the Earth to retain too much of the sun's heat, leading to global warming. And excessive global warming eventually leads to various complications that are detrimental to our planet and its inhabitants, such as rising sea levels or certain areas becoming too hot for humans to live in.

Carbon Footprint

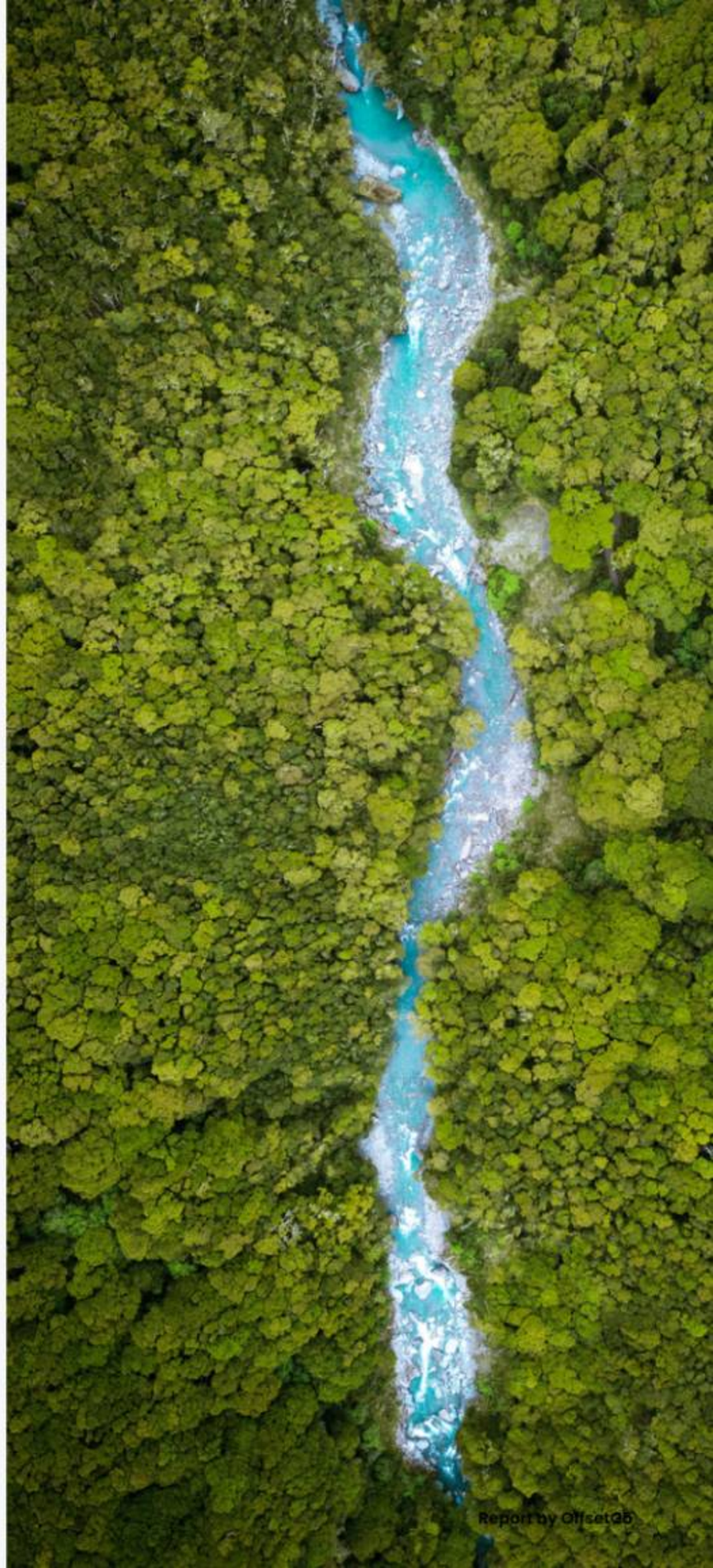
The quantity of carbon dioxide emitted into the atmosphere as a result of any given entity's actions. Individuals, corporations, and even nations can have a carbon footprint.

Carbon Neutral

Often known as having a net zero carbon footprint, this is achieved by either reducing carbon emissions to zero, or by balancing a measurable quantity of carbon emitted with an equivalent amount offset.

Carbon Market

A marketplace that treats emissions reductions as a commodity, where participating members can buy and sell carbon credits.



Glossary (cont.)

Carbon dioxide equivalent

The globally accepted standard measure of greenhouse gas emissions, and it permits other greenhouse gas emissions to be represented in terms of CO2 based on their proportional global warming potential (GWP). The following gases are included under the term CO2e.

Carbon source

Any source of carbon dioxide or equivalent greenhouse gases. People and animals, as well as seas and volcanic eruptions, are all natural carbon sources. Carbon emissions from human-caused sources include the use of fossil fuels, automobile exhaust, deforestation, and manufacturing, building, and mining activities.

Climate change

As defined by the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, climate change is: "a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods". In other words, in most contexts, climate change refers specifically to anthropogenic climate change, and not the Earth's natural climate cycles. This includes both global warming as well as extreme weather events.

Extreme Weather Events

Unexpected weather events and patterns that are considered extremely unusual outliers in the regions where they occur. Unexpected heat waves, such as the 2021 Western North America heat wave that set new record-high temperatures in Canada, or the February 2021 North American cold wave that caused significant damage in the state of Texas, are examples of such events. There is some evidence to suggest that climate change is causing extreme weather events to occur both more frequently as well as more severely.

Global Warming

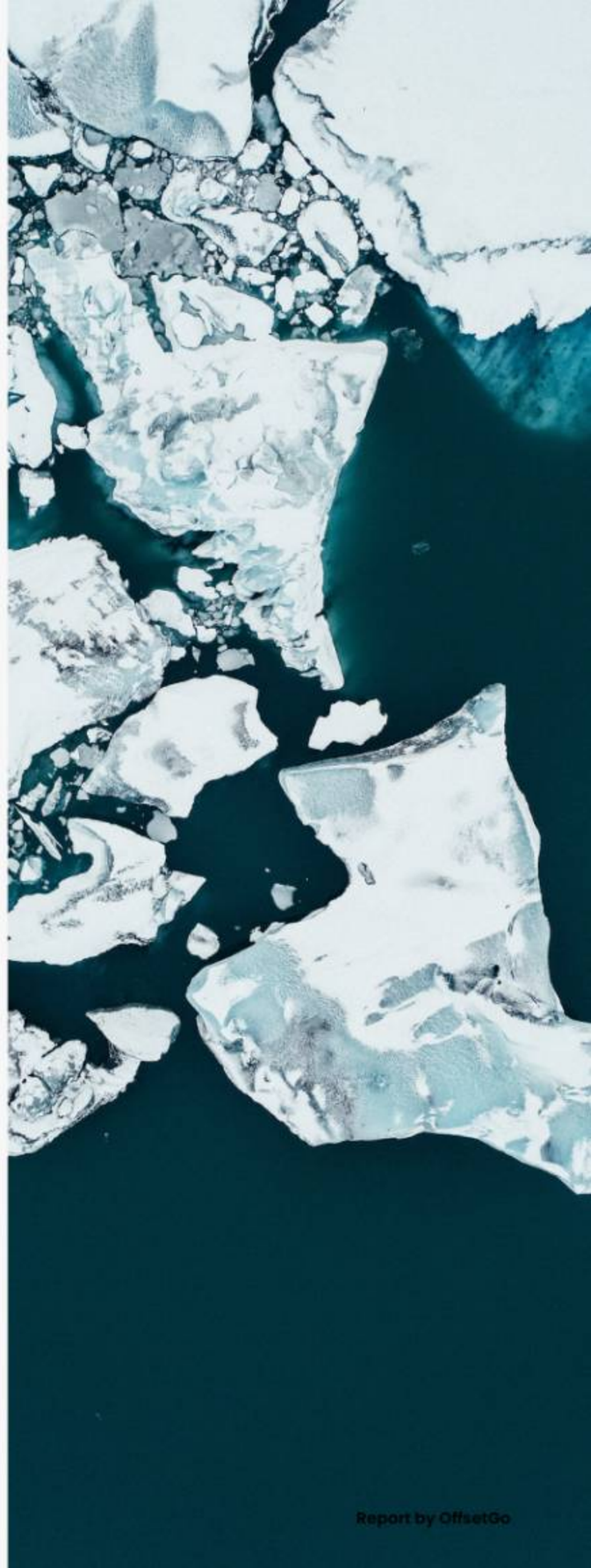
An increase in the world's average surface temperature, as compared to a baseline reference period. The average temperature of world has increased by approximately 1°C since the late 19th century, and the scientific consensus is that human activity is the primary contributor.

Fossil Fuels

Fuels derived from hydrocarbon deposits formed by fossils, such as coal, oil, and natural gas. The combustion of these products, for example in car engines or coal-fired power plants, produces greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide.

Global Warming Potential (GWP)

A scientific measure that compares how harmful each greenhouse gas is to the atmosphere, in terms of how long they stay there and how much heat they trap, relative to carbon dioxide.



Glossary (cont.)

Greenhouse Gases (GHG)

Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and fluorinated gases are the primary greenhouse gases.

Greenwashing

The use of false or misleading promotion and marketing to exaggerate an organization's environmental or sustainable activities.

Kyoto Protocol

A global accord signed in 1997 that aimed to decrease greenhouse gas emissions. The phrase "carbon credit" appeared for the first time in the Kyoto Protocol. The Kyoto Protocol would later be superseded by the Paris Agreement.

Leakage

When a reduction in emissions from a carbon offset project in one location produces a rise in emissions in another area. For example, when preserving a forest in one region transfers logging activities to another area of forest.

Megawatt (MW)

A power measurement unit equal to one million watts. One megawatt is approximately equal to the amount of energy produced by ten car engines.

Megawatt Hour (MWh)

Equivalent to 1,000 kilowatts of continuous power consumption for one hour.

Net Zero

A condition in which greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere are balanced by the amount of greenhouse gases being removed from the atmosphere.

Offset Certificates

Paper licenses provided in exchange for the purchase of carbon credits. Offset certificates should include a serial number unique to the offset, total tonnage bought, the verifier's name and signature, project location, owner's name and address, and a vintage date.

Paris Agreement

An international treaty on climate change that superseded the Kyoto Protocol. Signed in 2016, the agreement has been ratified by all but six countries in the world. The long-term goal of the Paris Agreement is to keep global warming below 2°C, and the treaty contains various provisions to enforce this target.

Glossary (cont.)

Renewable Energy

Energy derived from sources that can be naturally renewed in a relatively short amount of time. The five most common renewable sources are biomass (such as wood and biogas), hydropower, geothermal (heat from inside the earth), wind, and solar.

Renewable Energy Credits (REC)

Unlike a carbon offset, which represents one tonne of CO2e emissions reduction, a renewable energy credit represents one MWh of energy produced by a renewable energy source, such as solar, wind, or hydroelectric power.

Sequestration

The removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere through biological (for example, photosynthesis in plants and trees), chemical (for example, turning CO2 into carbonate minerals), or physical processes (for example, storage of carbon dioxide in underground reservoirs).

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

The United Nations established 17 global development goals for all countries through a participatory process, elaborated in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. These goals include ending poverty and hunger, ensuring health and well-being, education, gender equality, clean water and energy, and decent work and building and ensuring resilient and sustainable infrastructure, cities, and communities.

We make sustainable solutions for our future work.

At OffsetGo, sustainability isn't just a buzzword, but our guiding principle. We're committed to crafting sustainable solutions for our future endeavours, prioritising environment friendly practices and innovative solutions. OffsetGo is dedicated to environmental solutions, employing a holistic approach to sustainability.

YePrayas initiative in calculating its environmental footprint aligns perfectly with our mission, and we're honoured to support them in this crucial endeavour.

Together, we are committed to protecting our environment and ensuring a safe planet for future generations. Let's build a more sustainable *"Tomorrow"*.

Learn more at offsetgo.earth

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