

CARBONNA

BE BOLD, CHANGE THE FUTURE

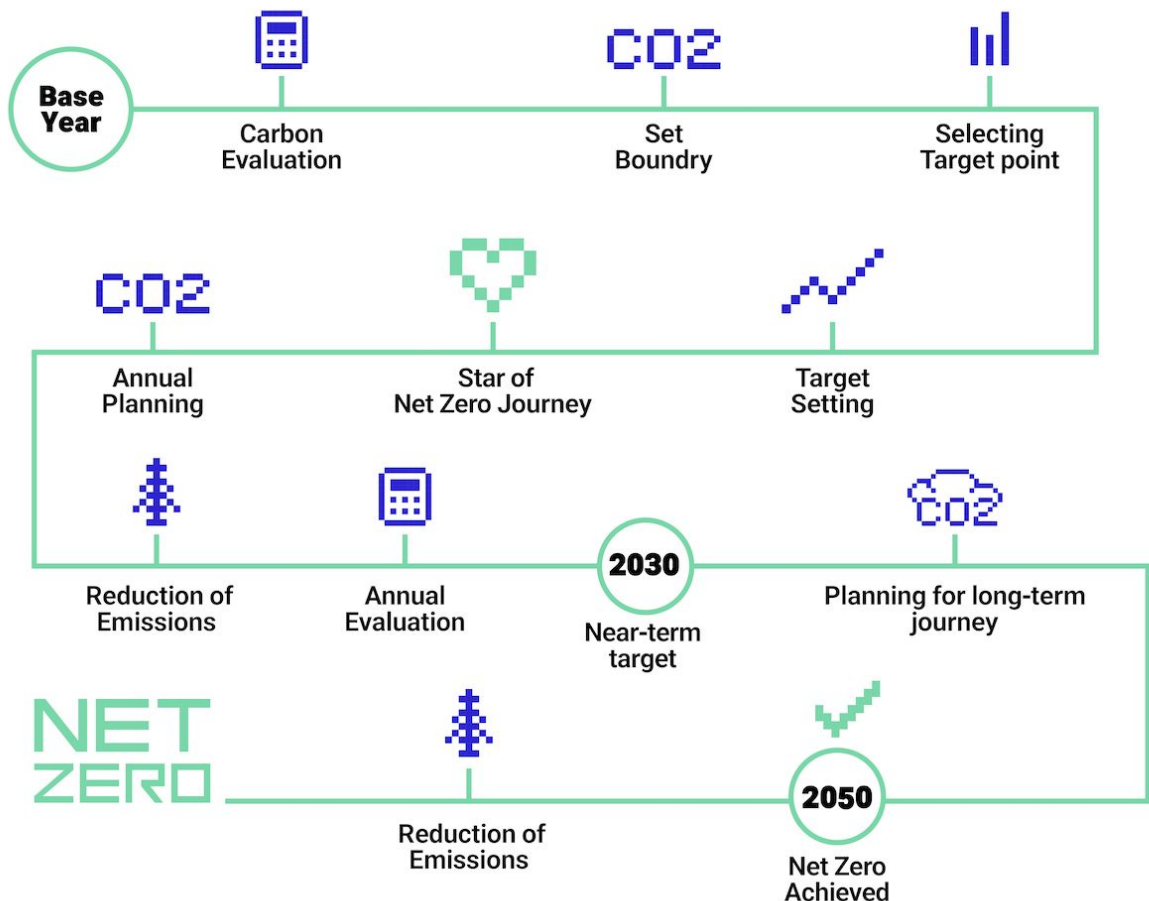
**CARBONNA NET ZERO
2030 - 2050**



What is Net Zero?

Net zero means reducing your company's greenhouse gas emissions to zero within a set period. Each year, you track and cut your carbon emissions, aiming to reach zero by 2030 or 2050. This involves balancing emissions by offsetting some of them. Your net zero goals should align with the Paris Agreement's target of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. These targets follow international standards and the guidelines of SBTi, a leading organization that helps companies set climate goals based on their total carbon footprint using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

Net Zero Journey



Sector Based Target

Sector	Sub Sector	Near - term Target 2030	Long - term Target 2050
Energy	Electricity Generation	30%-50%	80%-100%
	Oil and Gas	20%-30%	50%-90%
Transportation	Road Transport	20%-40%	60%-90%
	Aviation and Shipping	15%-25%	50%-90%
Industry	Manufacturing	20%-30%	40%-80%
	Cement & Steel Production	15%-25%	50%-90%
Agriculture	Livestock	10%-20%	20%-50%
	Land Use	10%-20%	30%-70%
Buildings	Residential & Commercial	20%-30%	50%-70%
	Construction Materials	15%-25%	30%-60%

**NET
ZERO**

Understanding Emissions: Scopes 1-2-3

Your company's emissions are evaluated in three categories:

Scope 1: Direct Emissions

From sources your company owns or controls, like on-site fuel combustion (machinery, equipment) and company vehicles.

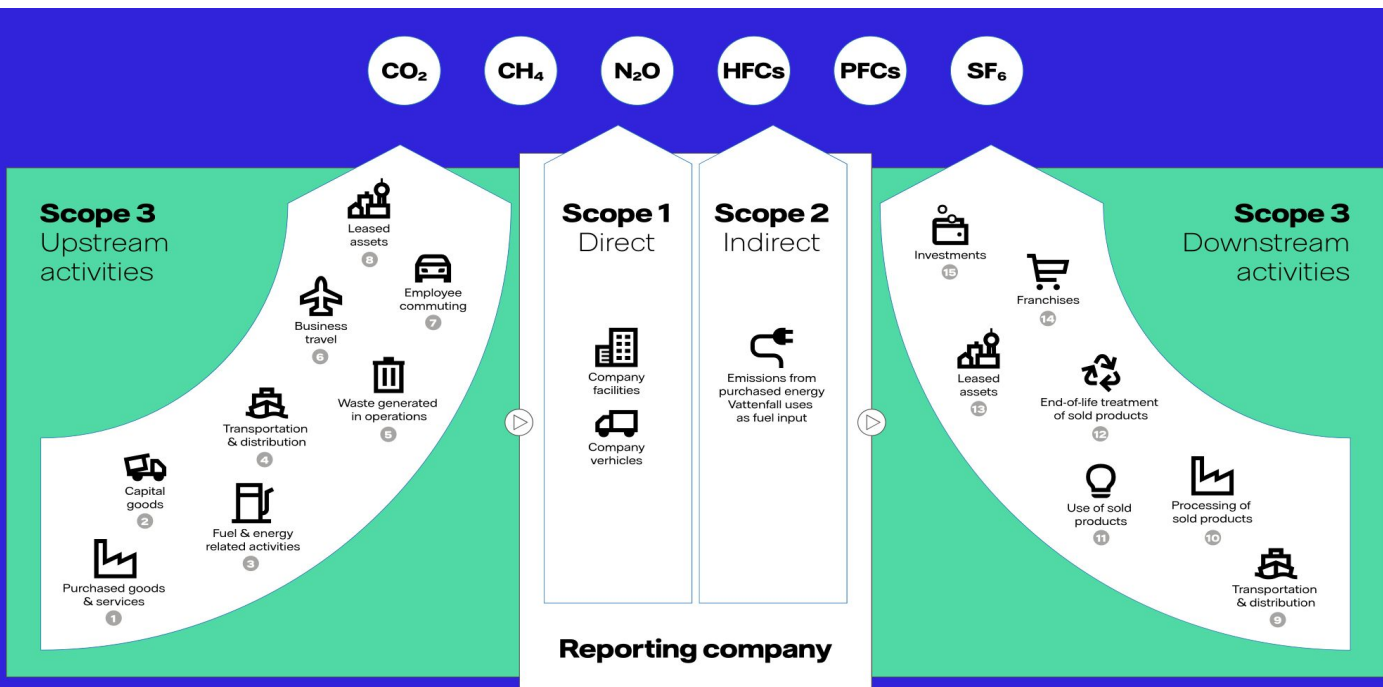
Scope 2: Indirect Emissions from Purchased Energy

Sources that your company buys, such as electricity, heating, and cooling. These come from outside sources but are crucial for your operations.

Scope 3: Other Indirect Emissions

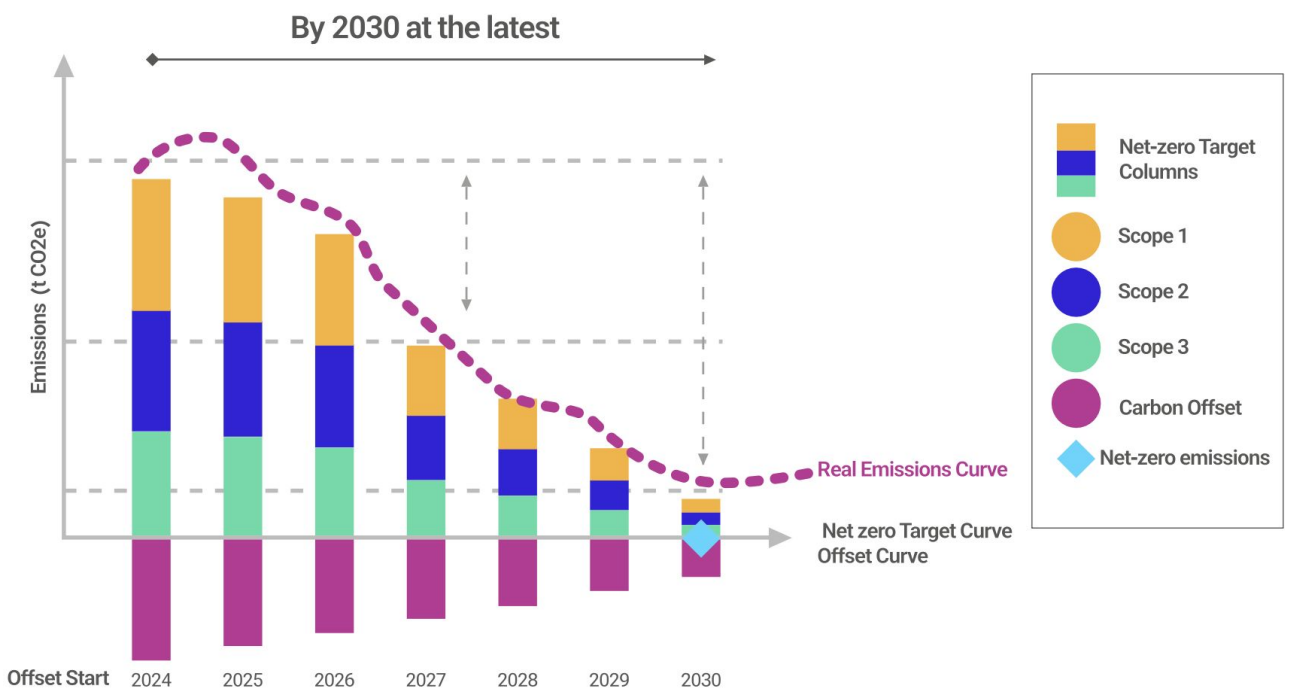
Indirect emissions from sources not directly controlled by your company but still significant. This includes your supply chain, transportation, product usage, and waste management.

By addressing these three scopes, you can get a comprehensive view of your company's carbon footprint and make impactful changes.



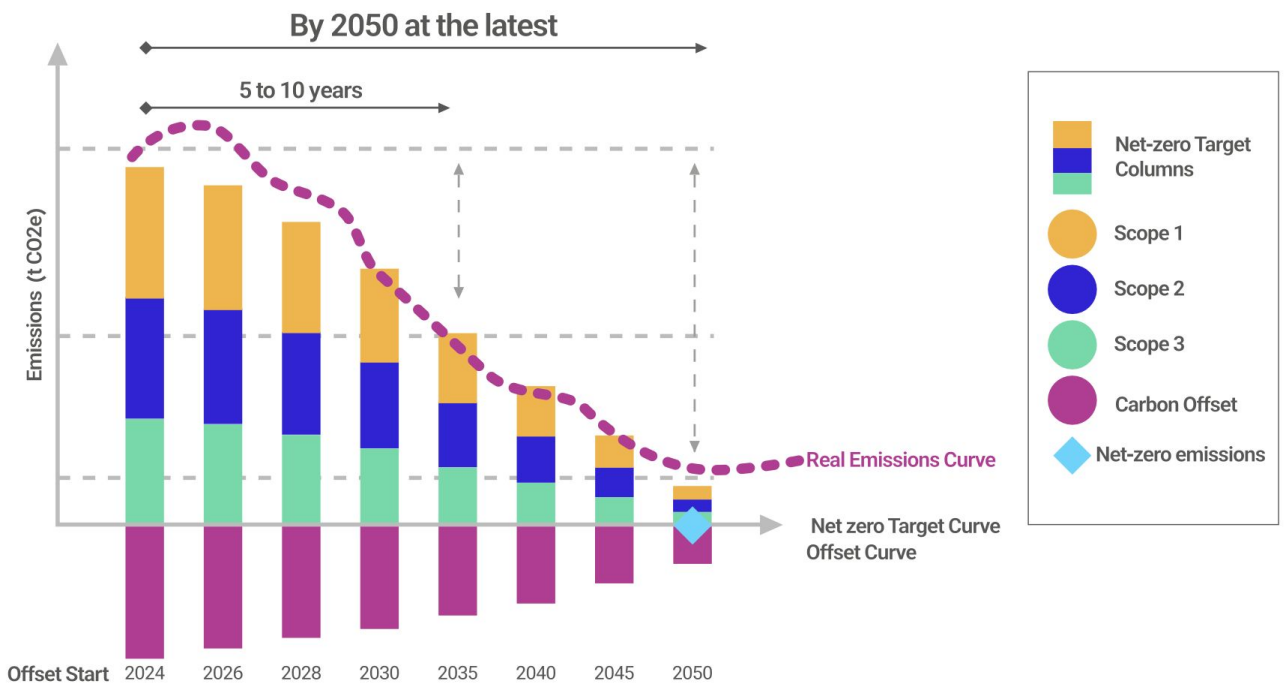
Net Zero Goal by 2030

By 2030, your company aims to reduce its carbon emissions to nearly zero. Each year, you'll offset a portion of your emissions, starting with 10%, 20%, or 30%. As you progress, you'll continue to increase these offsets until you reach the target. If your emissions exceed the yearly goals, you'll need to make up the difference. By staying committed, you'll significantly cut your carbon footprint and contribute to a healthier planet.



Net Zero Goal by 2050

Our ambitious NetZero plan aims for a 95% reduction in our carbon footprint by 2050. From the outset, we will implement aggressive measures, offsetting emissions by 10%, 20% and 30% annually. This percentage will steadily increase as we advance. We are dedicated to continuous improvement, ensuring we achieve net zero by the deadline, contributing to a healthier planet.



Four Key Components of the Net Zero Path for Companies

1 Short-Term Goals for 2030

The primary priority for companies' short-term goals is to rapidly and deeply reduce both direct and indirect emissions across their entire value chain. To achieve short-term goals by 2030, companies should aim to reduce their emissions by 95% before the target year.

2 Long-Term Goals for 2050

To meet their long-term net zero goals, companies need to reduce more than 90% of both direct and indirect emissions across their entire value chain by 2050. By focusing on these key components, companies can significantly lower their carbon footprint and contribute to global climate goals.

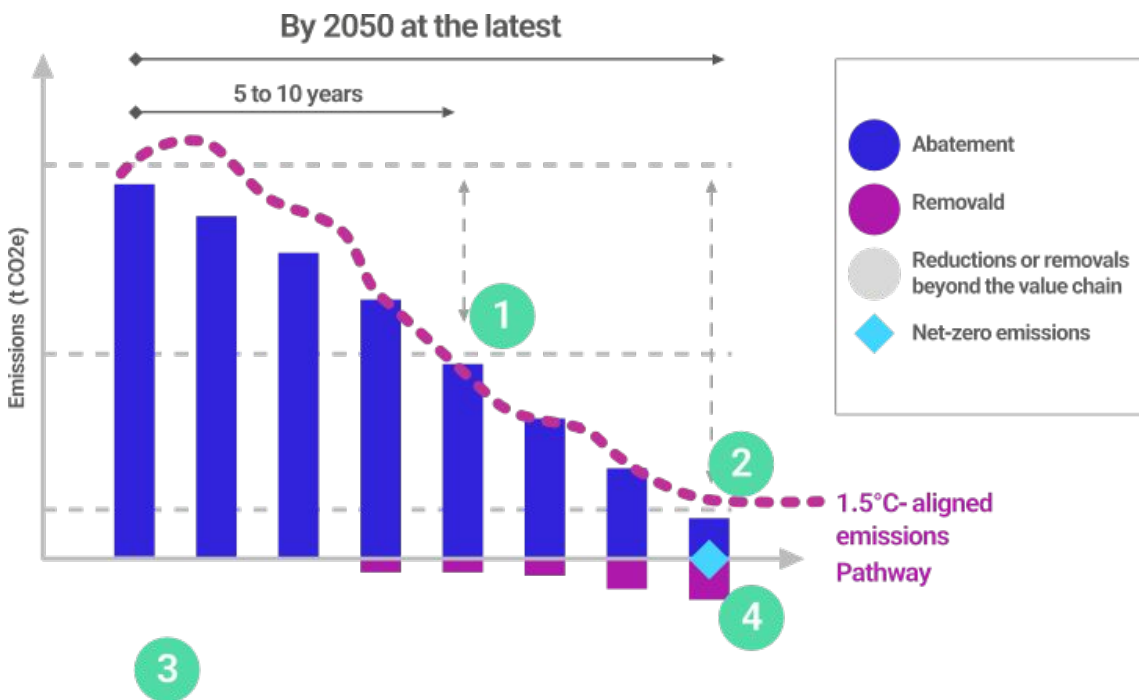
3 Neutralizing Remaining Emissions

After achieving long-term goals and reducing 90% of their greenhouse gas emissions, companies must eliminate or store the remaining 10% of emissions.

A company reaches its net zero target when all remaining emissions are neutralized.

4 Going Beyond the Value Chain

Companies can facilitate a smoother path to their net zero target by investing in offset projects. These projects can include initiatives for the protection, maintenance, and restoration of forests and wetlands, considering their carbon sequestration potential. By participating in such activities, companies can contribute to broader environmental benefits while advancing their net zero goals.



Carbonaa's Role in Your Climate Goal

Carbonaa supports you in identifying, developing, and implementing reduction measures to achieve your climate targets. With services and programs tailored to the size of your company, Carbonaa guides you on this journey. Companies on the path to net zero can choose from various approaches and strategies for setting short-term and long-term goals to reach their net zero targets.

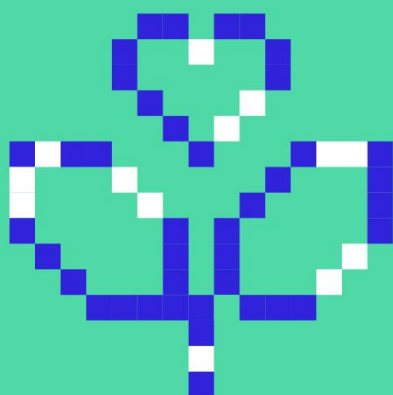
Select a
Base Year

Calculate
Your
Company's
emissions

Set Target
Boundaries

Choose a
Target
year

Calculate
Targets



Step One: Selecting a Base Year

Companies need to determine a base year as a reference point for setting targets. The characteristics of the base year are as follows:

- a)** The data for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions must be accurate and reliable. (At least one year of assessment should have been completed, and baseline data for one year should be available.)
- b)** The base year should reflect the total inventory of the company's greenhouse gases.
- c)** To have a measurable and forward-looking target, a base year should be selected.
- d)** The base year should not be before 2023.

Note: Companies pursuing short-term goals can use the same base year for their long-term goals as well.

Step Two: Calculating your Company's Emissions

Companies are required to have a comprehensive inventory of greenhouse gas emissions that covers at least 95% of Scope 1 and 2 emissions and includes a complete list of Scope 3 emissions.

Step Three: Setting Boundaries for Goals

Short-Term Goals: These must cover at least 95% of Scope 1 and 2 emissions. If Scope 3 emissions account for more than 40% of the total emissions (Scopes 1, 2, and 3), the company must set one or more reduction targets that cover one-third (67%) of the total Scope 3 emissions.

Long-Term Goals: These must cover 90% of the total emissions by the end of the target year.

Minimum % Boundary Coverage by Scope		
GHG inventory scope	Near-term targets	Long-term targets
Scopes 1 and 2	95% minimum coverage	
Scope 3	67% minimum coverage (if scope 3 emissions are at least 40% of total scope 1,2 and 3 emissions)	90% minimum coverage (all companies)

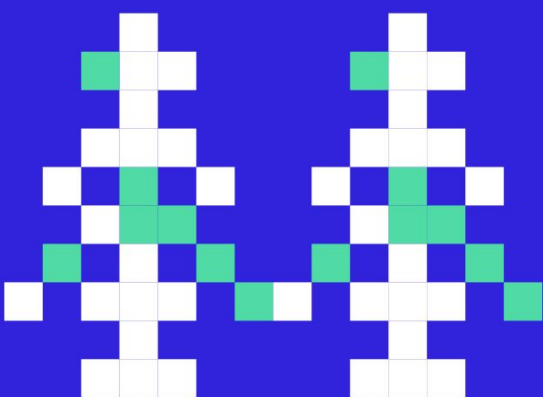
Step Four: Choosing a Target Year

Short-Term Goals: These are defined as 5 to 10-year targets from the base year when the net zero journey begins.

Long-Term Goals: These are set from the start of the net zero journey and extend up to the year 2050 or beyond.

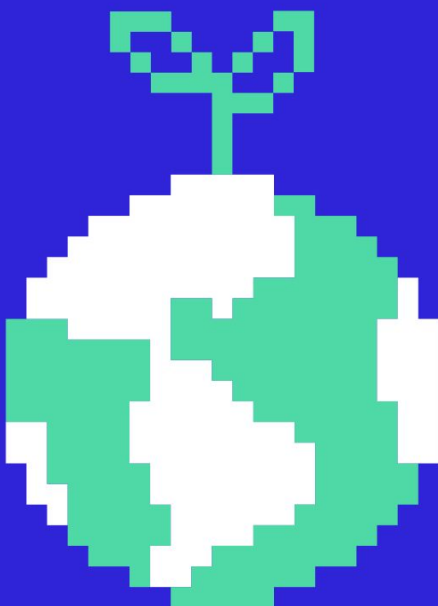
Step Five: Calculating the Target

Calculating net zero targets throughout the journey is based on the type of goals (short-term and long-term). This involves determining the specific reductions needed each year to stay on track to meet both short-term and long-term objectives.



Benefits of Companies on the Net Zero Path

- ✓ **Competitive Advantage**
Enhance your company's position and brand image.
- ✓ **Driver of Productivity and Innovation**
Boost efficiency and foster new innovations.
- ✓ **Increased Attractiveness in the Job Market**
Appeal more to job seekers.
- ✓ **Greater Focus on Climate Change as a Risk Factor**
Consider climate change more in investment decisions.
- ✓ **Corporate Social Responsibility**
Demonstrate your commitment to social responsibility.



CARBONAA

BE BOLD, CHANGE THE FUTURE

We at Carbonaa appreciate partnering with you on this journey to achieve your climate goals.

www.CARBONAA.net

📷 CARBONAA