

Green Initiative's Carbon Footprint Report



This report covers the period beginning in January and ending in December 2022, whose measurement of the Organizational Carbon Footprint results from the activities of Green Initiative in the 2022 period.

As a result, Green Initiative achieved Climate Positive certification, which states that the organization has wholly offset its footprint emissions and complied with Green Initiative certification cycle and international standards of the United Nations. Green Initiative does not have activities or GHG emission sources that belong to Scope 1 and 2 since they work with a fully remote team and have no longer used its worldwide offices.



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1

General concepts



Global warming

It is the gradual increase in temperatures of the Earth's atmosphere and oceans due to human activities.



Climate change

It is a change in the statistical distribution of weather patterns over a prolonged period that can range from decades to millions of years. It is a change that is linked to human activity.



Carbon Neutral

It is the balance between the quantification of emissions and actions to reduce and remove/compensate greenhouse gases.



Carbon Credits

Carbon Credits are certified removals or avoidance in greenhouse gas emissions. It is one of the three mechanisms proposed in the Kyoto Protocol to reduce emissions that cause global warming or the greenhouse effect.



Equivalent Carbon Dioxide (CO₂eq)

It is a universal measurement in tons used to indicate the global warming potential of each of the greenhouse gases.



Greenhouse effect

It is the rise in the atmospheric temperature that occurs because of the presence of natural origin, mainly carbon dioxide, in the atmosphere.



Greenhouse Gases (GHG)

These are the gases whose presence in the atmosphere contributes to the greenhouse effect. These gases are water vapor (H₂O), carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), ozone (O₃), chlorofluorocarbons (CFC), etc.



Carbon Footprint Management

It is a concrete, measurable and comparable practice over time, which allows improving the climate performance of productive, seeking to disconnect economic growth from CO₂ emissions.



Carbon footprint

It is the inventory or quantification of all GHG emissions and carbon dioxide (CO₂) capture in a specific area, scope, and time.



Organizational Carbon Footprint

GHG emissions/sequestration inventory generated by the different activities that make the operation of a certain organization possible.¹

¹ The concept of organization includes company, corporation, firm, enterprise, company, authority, partnership, association, institution, individual entrepreneur, charity, public or private.

2

Executive summary

Although climate change is an inherent natural phenomenon driven by greenhouse gases, it is traditionally expected to manifest over millennia. However, since the onset of the Industrial Revolution, human activities have unleashed these gases in such substantial quantities that the rate of change has significantly escalated. Encouragingly, an increasing number of entities, both organizations and individuals, are mobilizing in the battle against climate change. Notably, more than 200 nations and over 1,000 influential organizations have embraced the objective of constraining the rise in terrestrial surface temperature to a maximum of 2.0°C above pre-industrial levels, with a preferable limit of 1.5°C. The attainment of this imperative target necessitates a substantial 50% reduction in global greenhouse gas emissions by the year 2030, culminating in a net-zero emissions status by 2050. To facilitate this transformative agenda, companies on a global scale are incorporating environmental considerations, particularly in the realm of sustainability, into their corporate policies.

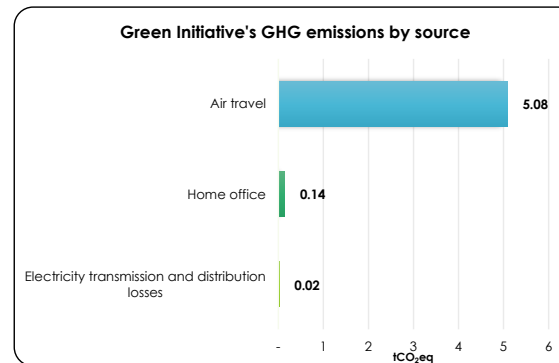
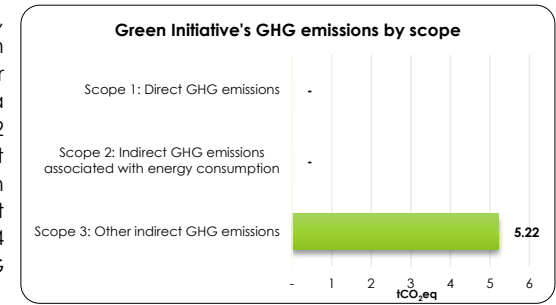
Green Initiative helps clients with climate financing and compliance with international climate trade regulations. They also improve operational efficiency, reduce costs, and enhance the value of products and services, aligning with the Paris Climate Agreement and UN Sustainable Goals. With their expertise, Green Initiative empowers clients to lead this transformation, making positive impacts globally.

Green Initiative's carbon footprint measurement followed the guidelines of the Corporate GHG Protocols, complemented by the calculation methodologies contained in the Guidelines for the Preparation of National GHG Inventories of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the GHG Protocol.

In 2022, Green Initiative emitted 5.24 tCO₂eq, with employees' air travel representing 97.32% of the total emissions at 5.08 tCO₂eq. Home Office emissions accounted for 2.68% of the total emissions, with 0.14 tCO₂eq, and Electricity Transmission and Distribution Losses represented the lowest GHG emissions at 0.33%, with 0.02 tCO₂eq. The greenhouse gases considered in the inventory are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O), which are the same gases generated by the emission sources identified in the report. The global warming potential for methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) is 30 and 265, respectively.

Measuring the carbon footprint is the first action carried out by any organization that internalizes climate action as a priority in its operational management. It later allows knowing in which aspects (mitigation measures) you can reduce it and thereby improve your market position.

Since the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, Green Initiative has started working with a fully remote team and has no longer used its offices in the USA. It resulted in a total reduction of their scope 1 and 2 emissions, mainly related to their direct emissions and energy consumption. On the other hand, Scope 3 (Other indirect GHG emissions) presents a total of 5.24 tCO₂eq, representing total GHG emissions.



Air travel was the most representative source of GHG emissions, generating 5.08 tCO₂eq, representing 97.32% of total emissions. The employees' Home Office was the second most important GHG emission source, generating 0.14 tCO₂eq, representing 2.68% of total emissions. The third least representative source of GHG emissions was electricity transmission and distribution losses, emitting 0.02 tCO₂eq, representing 0.33% of total emissions.

By measuring its carbon footprint and taking measures to mitigate it, Green Initiative complies with the guidelines promoted by the Climate Neutral Now program of the United Nations Climate Change Organization. It connects with fulfilling the Sustainable Development Goals promoted by the United Nations.

As part of the work, a set of mitigation measures and recommendations are proposed so that, due to their importance, they can have a direct effect on the excellent management of GHG emissions from Green Initiative; these are:

- Maintain the management and measurement of the carbon footprint as a practice integrated into strategic organizational processes. Performing the annual measurement enables proactive management of Green Initiative emissions through monitoring performance indicators. As part of this, a corporate goal should be defined, accompanied by a climate action plan for 2030.
- Homogenize the data collection process so that the three sources of GHG emissions are met in future carbon footprint measurements. It will guarantee the quantity and quality of the data, delivery periods, and a more accurate comparative analysis.
- Consider actions to improve its records and information storage in order to be able to carry out solid data collection. Maintaining the systematization of information will make it possible to establish the responsibilities of an assigned team. The information can be collected monthly or bimonthly, avoiding retroactive work.

- Climate knowledge and sustainability, in general, be made transversal, seeking that executives and teams continue to broaden their understanding of the environmental situation and the challenges and opportunities present for the very survival of Green Initiative. It will also foster creativity to promote the development of climate-smart services.
- It is essential that, within Green Initiative, climate action is associated with the agenda of innovation and organizational competitiveness, emphasizing access to new sources of climate financing.
- Encourage a culture of sustainability and eco-efficiency within the organization since it plays a vital role in the effectiveness of many mitigation measures the organization will apply. It could be part of an internal environmental management system that promotes good practices within the organization.
- Integrate emissions offsets and positive impact to compensate for the non-avoidable emissions in their operations.

This document represents Green Initiative's formal commitment to climate action. It serves as a valuable reference in conversations with financial organizations for loans, donations, and incentives that align with the organization's climate agenda.

It is essential to widely disseminate the results of this effort throughout the organization's value chain, highlighting its new climate standard and encouraging employees to contribute positively to its goals. This management effort adds significant value to the organization's services from a sustainability perspective and is a testament to its commitment to quality and prestige. Furthermore, the proposed mitigation measures will enable Green Initiative to take effective action to reduce and offset GHG emissions, thus contributing to the global fight against climate change.

The following table presents the evaluation of the GHG emission sources that were considered for the calculation of the Organizational Carbon Footprint:

Table 1. Summary table for the assessment of GHG emission sources according to scope

GHG emission source	Scopes	Relevant Calculated	Relevant Not calculated	Not Relevant Calculated	Not Relevant ² Not calculated
Fuel consumption in fixed sources	I				✓
Fuel consumption in mobile sources	I				✓
Air conditioning	I				✓
Electrical consumption	II				✓
Losses from transmission and distribution of electricity	III			✓	
Transportation of purchased goods	III				✓
Employee commuting or remote work (Home Office)	III	✓			
Business travel (Air / Land / Sea)	III	✓			
Purchased goods and services	III				✓
Water consumption	III				✓
Paper consumption	III				✓
Waste generated in operations	III				✓

² The **Not Relevant** category also indicates GHG emission sources that do not occur in the organization's value chain.

3

Objectives

3.1. General Objective

Improve the climate performance and competitiveness of Green Initiative in the market and promote its direct contribution to its value chain.

Promote good climate monitoring so that Green Initiative reduces its impacts on the climate by measuring its organizational carbon footprint and identifying the measures and mechanisms that allow it to reduce or compensate for it.

3.2. Specific Objectives

- Carry out the inventory of greenhouse gases (GHG) or carbon footprint of Green Initiative, identifying the primary sources of GHG emissions and quantifying their emissions for the year 2022.
- Offer recommendations to mitigate or reduce the organizational carbon footprint and offset its emissions.
- Develop a tool that allows Green Initiative to calculate an organization's carbon footprint over time.

4

Description of the organization

Green Initiative assists its clients in mobilizing resources for climate financing while ensuring compliance with international climate regulations for trade. Its expertise extends to enhancing operational efficiency, cost reduction, and the enhancement of product and service value, connecting them with the Paris Climate Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Goals. With a wealth of knowledge and experience, Green Initiative empowers clients to spearhead this transformative journey, fostering positive impacts both within its organizations and on a global scale. Green Initiative offer comprehensive support throughout the entire climate action cycle, backed by science-based methodologies and tools, and a track record of success across diverse industries and countries. Furthermore, Green Initiative holds accreditation as a valuable support resource for organizations such as the United Nations Climate Change, GCOM, CDP, One Planet, Global Footprint Network, and the UN Decade for Ecosystems Restoration. All these attributes combine to provide clients with a cost-effective value proposition.

Figure 1. Green Initiative's certification event



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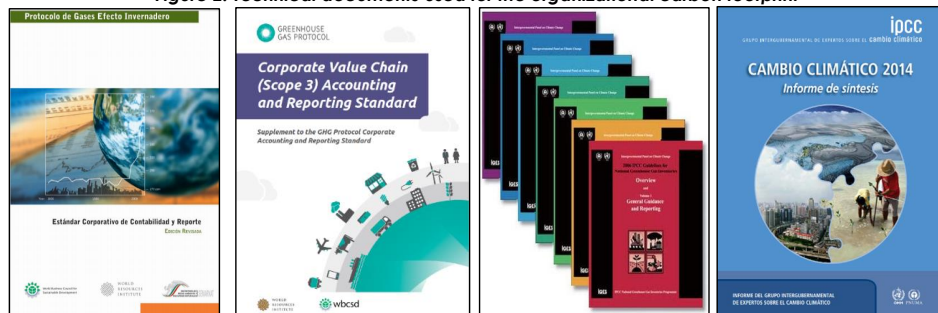
Methodology

5.1. Methodology

Green Initiative's carbon footprint has been prepared following the calculation and reporting methods and principles that appear in the:

- GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.³
- GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard.⁴
- Guidelines for the development of national GHG inventories.⁵
- ISO 14064-1:2018. Greenhouse gases.⁶

Figure 2. Technical documents used for the organizational carbon footprint



According to the technical documents, adherence to five fundamental principles is essential for ensuring consistent, comparable, and verifiable results over time and for third-party validation. These principles are as follows:

³ Greenhouse Gas Protocol. (2001). A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

<https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards/ghg-protocol-revised.pdf>

⁴ Greenhouse Gas Protocol (2011). Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard.

https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards/Corporate-Value-Chain-Accounting-Reporting-Standard_041613_2.pdf

⁵ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. (2006). 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

<https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/spanish/index.html>

⁶ ISO 14064-1:2018. Greenhouse gases - Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organizational level for the quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals.

- Relevance:** Reported GHG emissions should appropriately reflect emissions resulting from the organization's activities and consumption patterns. The inventory will also be used for the organization's decision-making, taking into account its policies and management systems. This principle applies when selecting data sources and determining and prioritizing improvements to data collection.
- Completeness:** Organizations must report all emission sources within the inventory boundary. Any omission of emission source must be justified and clearly explained. Notation keys should be used when an emission source is omitted or occurs within another source.
- Consistency:** The emissions calculation must be consistent in the limit and the methodology. Using consistent methodologies to calculate GHG emissions allows for meaningful documentation of changes in emissions over time, trend analysis, and comparisons between other organizations. Any deviation from preferred methodologies should be presented and justified.
- Transparency:** Activity data, emission factors, and accounting methodologies require adequate and well-referenced documentation to allow verification. The information must be sufficient to enable those who review this information to use the same data sources and obtain the same results. All omissions must be identified, reported, and justified.
- Accuracy:** The calculation of GHG emissions shall not overstate or understate the precise amount of GHG emissions. Accuracy must be to reasonably assure decision-makers and the public of the integrity of the information reported.

5.2. GHG inventory limits

5.2.1. Reporting period

This carbon footprint has taken 2022 as the time limit, with a start date of January 1, 2022, and an end date of December 31, 2022.

5.2.2. Organizational limits

This carbon footprint has taken 2022 as the time limit, with a start date of January 1, 2022, and an end date of December 31, 2022.

5.2.3. Reporting limits

Regarding the operational limits, Scope 3 emission sources have been considered since Green Initiative does not present activities that belong to Scopes 1 and 2 according to the methodology established by the GHG Protocol. The GHG emission sources considered under their respective scopes are presented below:

a. Indirect GHG emissions sources

Indirect GHG emissions are generated due to the organization's activities that come from sources not owned or controlled by the organization. The following table shows the indirect sources of GHG emissions according to the scopes identified in the organization's value chain.

Table 2. Scope and indirect sources of GHG emissions considered at the organizational level

Identified scope	Description	GHG emission source
Scope 3: Other indirect GHG emissions generated in the organization's value chain	Indirect GHG emissions caused by the transmission and distribution of imported electricity	- Losses from transmission and distribution of electricity
	Indirect GHG emissions caused by energy consumption in employee's equipment in remote work	- Home Office
	Indirect GHG emissions caused by transport in the organization's value chain	- Air travel of employees

Scope 3 GHG emission sources

- **Electricity transmission and distribution losses.** – GHG emissions generated by the electricity lost during the transmission and distribution processes of the electrical system.
- **Energy consumption by equipment in the Home Office** – GHG emissions generated by electricity consumption for the use of equipment, such as computers, laptops, tablets, etc., by employees to carry out their work activities from their homes.
- **Air travel** – GHG emissions generated by the burning of fuels used by airplanes to transport employees during business trips.

b. Notation keys

Emission sources corresponding to Scope 1 and 2 were not included since Green Initiative has no direct emissions from offices or vehicles. Remote work is the current work mode; therefore, the organization only presents GHG emissions corresponding to Scope 3.

5.3. Calculation Methodology

The methods used to quantify GHG emissions are those presented below:

Electricity transmission and distribution losses

This source considers the GHG emissions generated by the electricity lost in the electrical system's transmission and distribution processes. The emission factor obtained from the National Interconnected Electric System (SEIN) and the percentage losses due to transmission and distribution of the electric system must be considered to calculate this emission source.

Equation 1. GHG emissions from electricity transmission and distribution losses

$$E_{GHG} = [E_c / (1 - L_{T\&D}) - E_c] / 1000 * EF_{EC}$$

Note:

- E_{GHG} : GHG emissions generated by electricity transmission and distribution losses (tons).
- E_c : Electrical consumption (kWh).
- $L_{T\&D}$: Losses (%) from transmission and distribution of electricity.
- EF_{EC} : Emission factor for electricity consumption.

Home Office

This source considers the GHG emissions generated by the electricity consumed by employee's equipment (computers, laptops, tablets, etc.) while working remotely. For calculating this emission source, the number of hours worked per year is considered, as the type and model of the equipment used during the home office and the region to which the employee belongs. The emission factor for electricity consumption varies according to the electricity grid in each region and country.

Equation 2. GHG emissions from home office

$$E_{GHG} = H * P_w * EF_{elect} / 1000$$

Note:

- E_{GHG} : GHG emissions from electricity consumption of the electrical system (tons).
- H : Number of hours in which the equipment is used for work purposes.
- P_w : Power in watts corresponds to the equipment used by the employee.
- EF_{elect} : Emission factor for electricity generation of the electrical system.

Air travel

This source considers the GHG emissions generated by the burning of air fuels during the transportation of the organization's employees for work purposes. For calculating this emission source, the number of trips made by the employee, the number of employees who traveled, and the distance traveled per route (Origin-Destination) must be considered.

Equation 3. GHG emissions from air travel

$$E_{GEI} = \Sigma[(N_{passengers} * D_{leg} * FE_{travel_type,i}) / 1000]$$

Note:

- E_{GHG} : GHG emissions generated by air transportation.
- $N_{passengers}$: Number of passengers who traveled per leg.
- D_{leg} : Distances of the leg (Origin-Destination), expressed in km.
- $EF_{travel_type, i}$: Emission factor according to the type of trip i (short, medium, and long).

6 Results

6.1. Carbon footprint

In the year 2022, Green Initiative's Carbon Footprint has generated a total of:

5.24 tCO₂eq

6.2. GHG emissions by scopes

Scope 1 (Direct GHG emissions) and Scope 2 (Indirect GHG emissions associated with energy consumption) had no GHG emissions since Green Initiative has no activities or sources of GHG emissions categorized in these scopes. Scope 3 (Other indirect GHG emissions) generated 5.24 tCO₂eq, representing 97.32% of total GHG emissions.

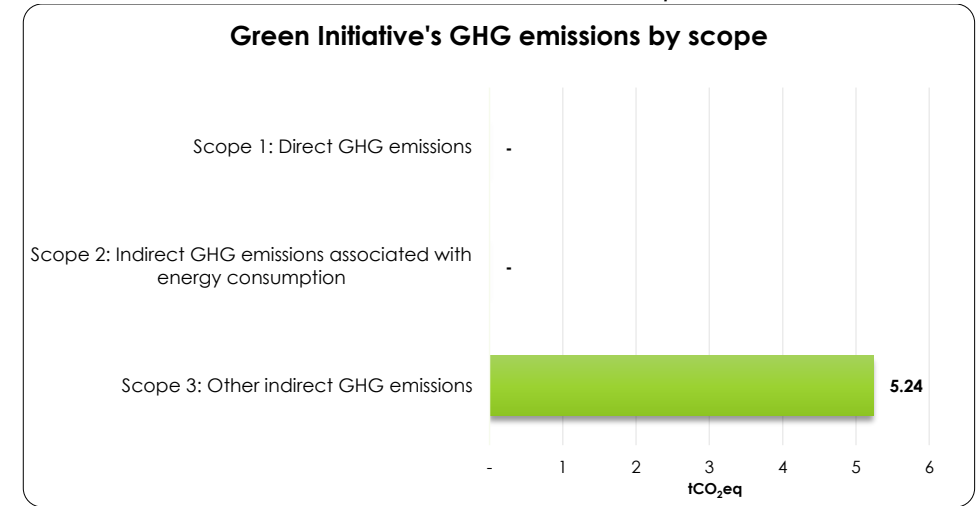
The following are the results obtained for GHG emissions according to scopes and sources of GHG emissions in 2022:

Table 4. Total Green Initiative's GHG emissions by source and scope in 2022

GHG emission source	GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq)
Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions	-
Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions associated with energy consumption	-
Scope 3: Other indirect GHG emissions	5.24
Electricity transmission and distribution losses	0.02
Home Office	0.14
Air travel	5.08
Total	5.24

The graphic results of GHG emissions according to scopes are shown below:

Chart 1. GHG emissions from Green Initiative's scopes in 2022

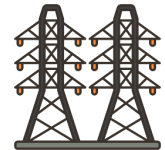


6.3. GHG emissions by sources

This section describes Green Initiative's emissions according to each emission source, in descending order according to their contribution to the total footprint.

Electricity transmission and distribution losses

The source of Electricity transmission and distribution losses generated a total of 0.02 tCO₂eq in 2022; likewise, this source accounted for 0.33% of total GHG emissions.



Home Office

GHG emissions generated by the Home Office source generated a total of 0.14 tCO₂eq in 2022; this source also represented 2.68% of total GHG emissions.



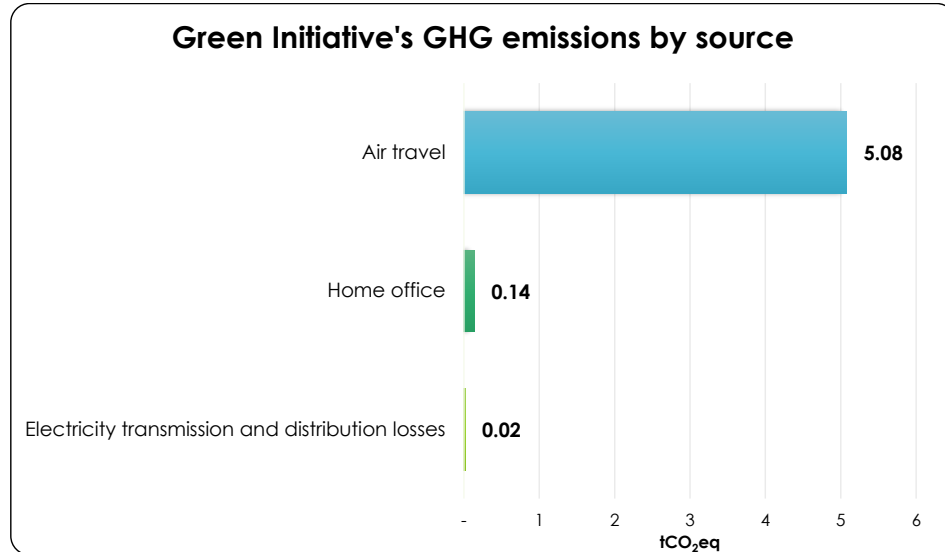
Air travel

The GHG emissions generated by business Air travel resulted in 5.08 tCO₂eq in 2022; this source also represented 97.32% of total GHG emissions.



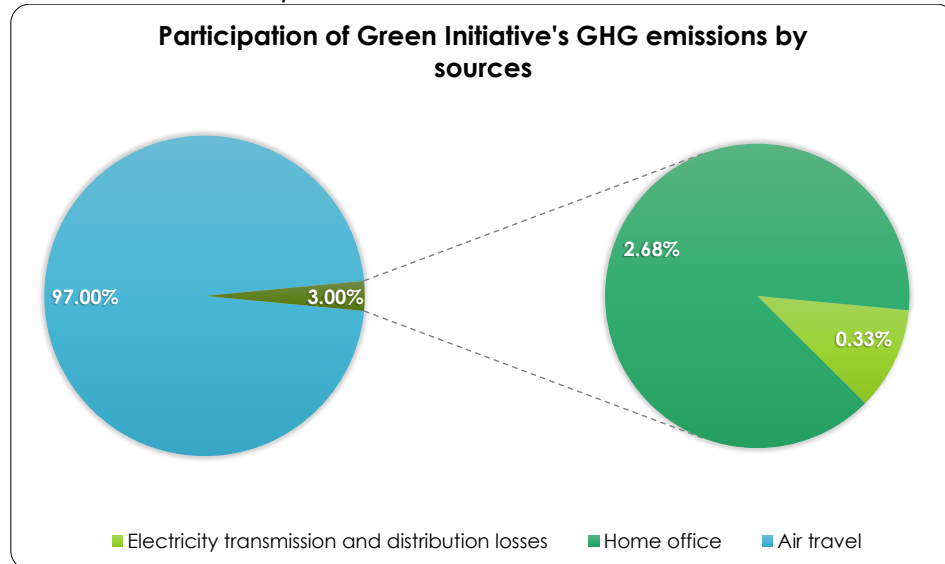
The following graphs show the total GHG emissions of Green Initiative, according to emission sources.

Chart 2. Green Initiative' GHG emissions by sources in 2022



The results are also shown as a percentage to identify the impact of each emission source more easily on the total footprint.

Chart 3. Participation of GHG emissions from Green Initiative sources in 2022



6.4. GHG emission indicators for the year 2022

A core indicator was estimated based on the number of employees that Green Initiative has. The results are presented in the following chart:

Chart 4. GHG indicators based on the number of Green Initiative's employees in 2022

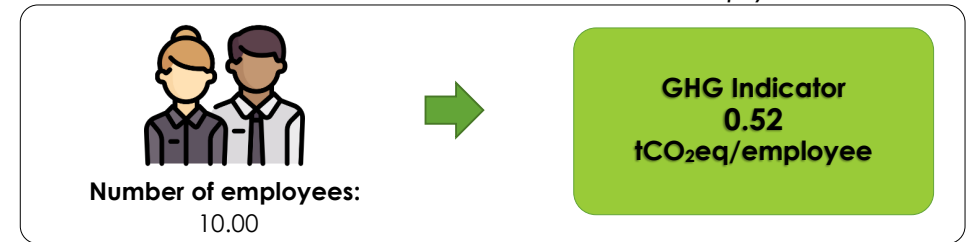
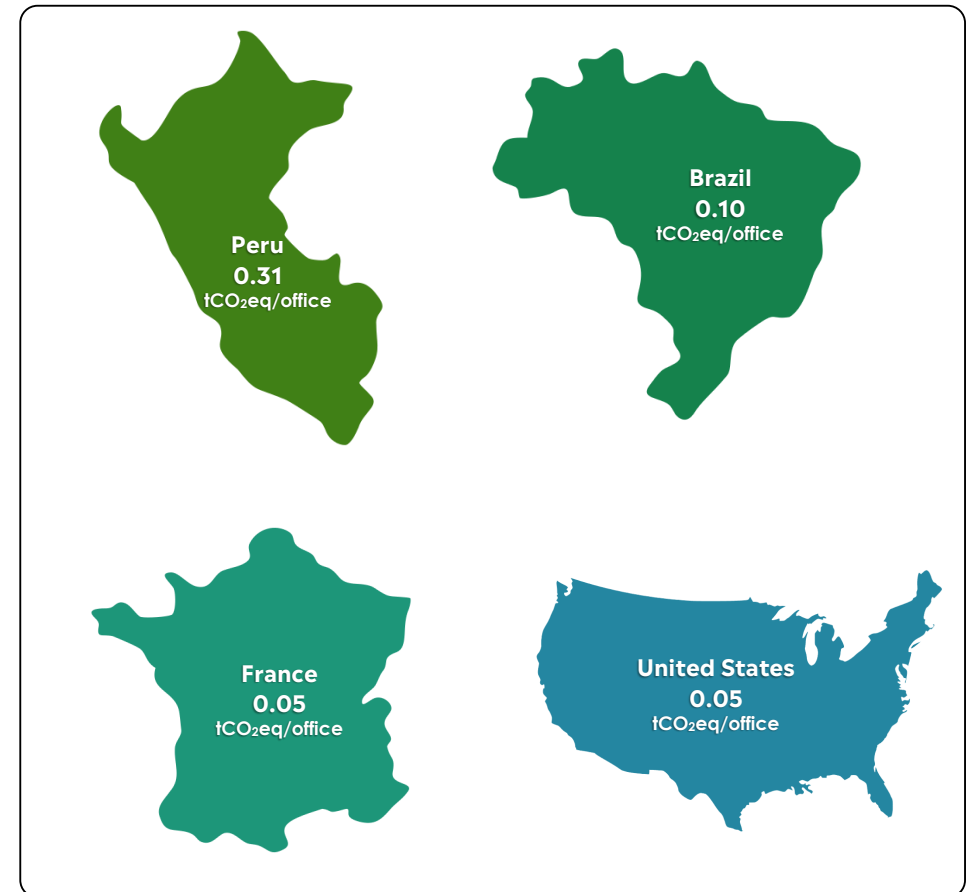


Chart 5. GHG indicators based on Green Initiative's offices in 2022



7

Mitigation measures

7.1. Applied mitigation measures

Promotion of sustainable practices

Green Initiative has actively advocated for sustainable practices within their operations. These practices include the reduction of energy consumption through the judicious use of home office equipment, ensuring that such equipment is powered on only when essential, and the promotion of environmental care.



Sustainable air travel

Give preference to selecting sustainable airlines, particularly those that provide travel carbon offset options or employ more efficient technologies and renewable energy sources with lower greenhouse gas emissions.

Minimize the utilization of private airplanes whenever feasible, as they generate significantly higher carbon emissions per passenger compared to commercial flights.

Prioritize virtual meetings in order to reduce staff air travel.



Management of Home Office electricity consumption

Place a high priority on the utilization of energy-efficient devices, as they are known to consume significantly less energy than their older desktop counterparts. Encourage employees to adopt these energy-efficient devices and consider a phased replacement of older equipment which consume more energy as part of this initiative.



Offsetting carbon emissions

Green Initiative offset its carbon emissions by purchasing carbon credit/Certified Emission Reductions (CERs).

The CERs were purchased for the "9MW Biomass Power" environmental project, located in Karnataka, India, which is validated by the United Nations. The project consists of generating electricity from biomass, in this case by burning rice husks obtained from the region's rice mills. The project seeks to promote sustainable economic growth, since the electricity is sold to the national grid, allowing income to be generated. Energy generation has a reduced impact on the environment by reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, as well as benefiting the population through access to electricity. The corresponding offsetting of GHG emissions was carried out for a total of 6.00 tCO₂eq, which was executed in September 2023.



Climate positive additionality

Green initiative is committed to planting 10 trees corresponding to one third of emissions, this planting will take place in the hotspot in the buffer zone of the Tambopata National Reserve, Madre de Dios, Peru.



8

Recommendations

- Maintain the ongoing monitoring of carbon footprint management and measurement as an ingrained practice within the strategic organizational processes. Conducting an annual measurement serves as a proactive approach to oversee and manage emissions related to Green Initiative, involving the meticulous monitoring of key performance indicators. In conjunction with this commitment, it is imperative to establish a well-defined corporate objective, complemented by the development of a comprehensive climate action plan tailored to the year 2030.
- It is important that, within Green Initiative, climate action maintains a strong correlation with the innovation agenda and the enhancement of organizational competitiveness. This emphasis should include a concerted effort to secure access to emerging sources of climate financing.
- Continue to foster a culture of sustainability and eco-efficiency within the organization, as it occupies a pivotal role in enhancing the effectiveness of numerous mitigation measures to be implemented. Such initiatives can be seamlessly integrated into an internal environmental management system aimed at propagating best practices throughout the organization.

9

Conclusions

- By 2022, Green Initiative reached 5.24 tCO₂eq of GHG emissions.
- Scope 1 (Direct GHG emissions) and Scope 2 (Indirect GHG emissions associated with energy consumption) had no activities or sources of GHG emissions that belong to these scopes; therefore, they did not generate GHG emissions. Scope 3 (Other indirect GHG emissions), with a total of 5.24 tCO₂eq, represents 100% of total emissions.
- The emission source with the most significant contribution to Green Initiative's total footprint is Employee air travel, with 628.38 tCO₂eq of GHG emissions. The Home Office source is the second largest contributor to the footprint, with a total of 0.14 tCO₂eq of GHG emissions. In third place is the source of electricity transmission and distribution losses, with a total of 0.02 tCO₂eq of GHG emissions, being the source that represents the least amount of GHG emissions.
- As an indicator of GHG emissions in the period 2022, the following was obtained:
 - 0.52 tCO₂eq/employee
- Green Initiative must continue with its management in measuring the carbon footprint since, together with mitigation measures, GHG emissions in the coming years will continue to decrease, ensuring proper environmental management in line with the objectives of sustainable development and complying with the objective of the Paris agreement.

10

Appendices

10.1. Emission factors and parameters used

Appendix 1. Electricity consumption emission factor by country

Country	Emission factor			
	tCO ₂ eq/MWh	tCO ₂ /MWh	tCH ₄ /MWh	tN ₂ O/MWh
Peru ^a	0.1768	1.76E-01	8.67E-06	1.13E-06
United States ^b	0.3067	3.05E-01	2.22E-05	3.18E-06
Brazil ^c	0.0426	-	-	-
France ^d	0.0848	-	-	-

Source:

^a Owned calculation base on SEIN - Peru.

^b EPA. (2023). Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Table 6. Electricity. https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-03/ghg_emission_factors_hub.pdf

^c Ministério da Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovação. Governo do Brasil. <https://www.gov.br/mcti/pl-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/sirene/dados-e-ferramentas/fatores-de-emissao>

^d Statista. Carbon intensity of the power sector in France from 2000 to 2022. <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1290216/carbon-intensity-power-sector-france/>

Appendix 2. Percentage of electricity transmission and distribution losses by country

Power Grid	Percentage (%)
Peru**	10.97%
United States*	4.50%
Brazil**	15.77%
France**	6.34%

Source:

*EPA. (2021). Frequent Questions about eGRID. What is Grid Gross Loss? <https://www.epa.gov/egrid/frequent-questions-about-egrid>

**The World Bank. (2018). Electric power transmission and distribution losses (% of output). <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.LOSS.ZS?locations>

Appendix 3. Emission factors according to the type of air travel

Travel type	Emission factor			
	kgCO ₂ eq/km.passenger	kgCO ₂ /km.passenger	kgCH ₄ /km.passenger	kgN ₂ O/km.passenger
Short (<=1600km)	0.2458	0.2446	4.00E-06	4.09E-06
Medium (>1600km - 3700km=<)	0.1534	0.1528	4.00E-07	2.55E-06
Long (>3700km)	0.1930	0.1921	4.00E-07	3.22E-06

Source:

UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (2022). Adapted from the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5).

10.2. Global warming potential

Appendix 4. GHG Global Warming Potential Values

Greenhouse gas	Value
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	1
Methane (CH ₄)	30
Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	265

Source: IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5)



Green Initiative's Carbon Footprint Report

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For a climate positive planet

