

# FROM COMMITMENT TO ACTION: SETTING FLAG SCIENCE-BASED TARGETS

ASIA PACIFIC SESSION

July 2023

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# VIDEO-CONFERENCE GUIDELINES

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- English language event, **translated** into Bahasa Indonesian and Mandarin.
- **Slides from this webinar will be shared** after the event.
- This webinar will be **recorded** for the benefit of those who cannot attend. The recording will be on the [SBTi YouTube](#).



# TODAY'S SPEAKERS



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# AGENDA

Intro to the SBTi	5 min
SBTi FLAG & GHG Protocol Land Sector Guidance recap	10 min
GHG Protocol Land Sector Guidance status update	15 min
SBTi FLAG features & requirements	10 min
SBTi FLAG target setting process	5 min
Case studies	10 min
Closing	5 min

# INTRODUCTION TO THE SBTi

What is the Science Based Targets initiative?



The Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) is a **global body** enabling businesses and financial institutions to set **ambitious emissions reductions** targets in line with the **latest climate science**.

Founding Partners



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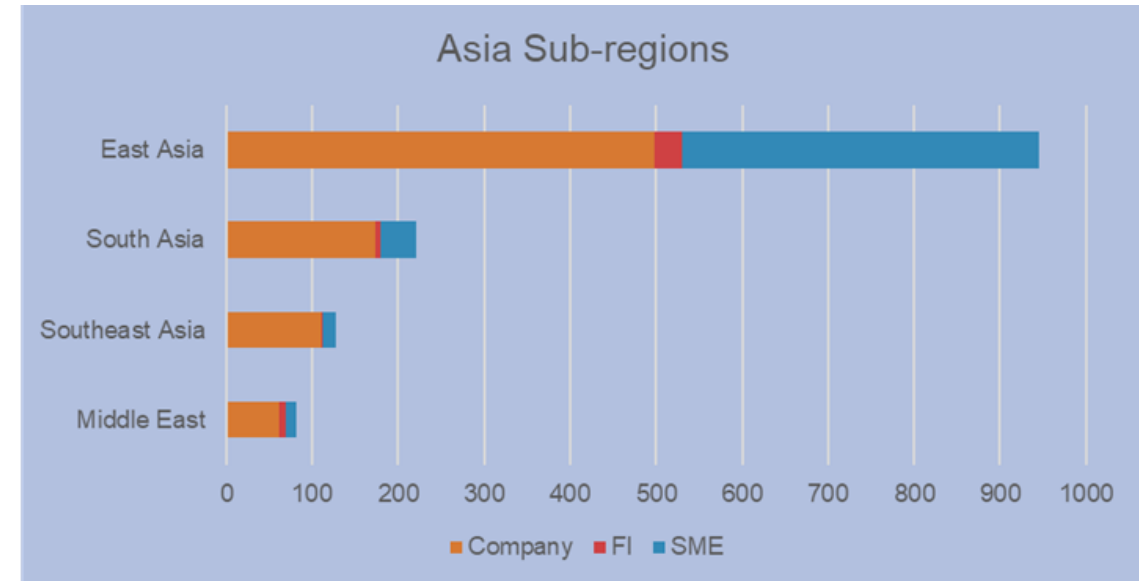
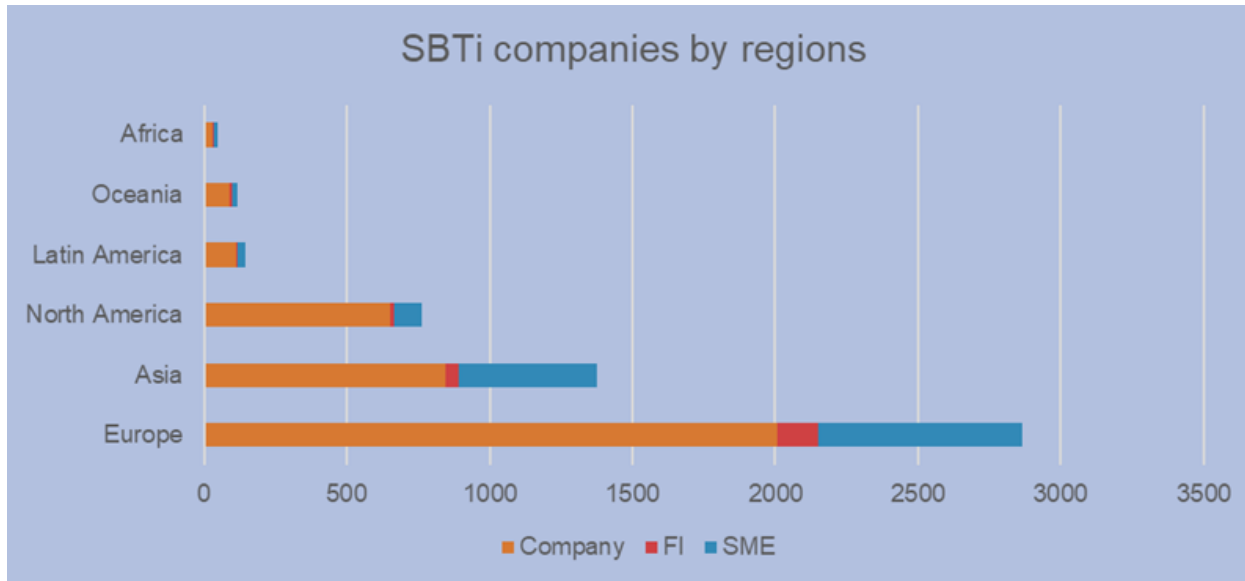
# INTRODUCTION TO THE SBTi

Progress to date



# WHERE ARE THE HEADQUARTERS OF THESE COMPANIES?




(Committed + targets validated)



Data as of 21 June 2023

Significant part are global multinationals with operations and **supply chains across the globe** (with targets that include developing world).

Aluminium	Scoping phase
Apparel and footwear	Finalized
Aviation (V2.0)	In development
Buildings	In development
Chemicals	In development
Cement	Finalized
Financial institutions	Finalized
Forest, Land and Agriculture (FLAG)	Finalized
Information and Communication Technology	Finalized
Maritime	Finalized
Oil and Gas	In development
Power	Finalized
Steel	In development
Transport (V2.0)	In development

-  Scoping phase
-  In development
-  Finalized

**Sector-specific guidance** for most relevant sectors of the economy

**14**  
high-emitting sectors

Representing  
**~90%**  
of global emissions





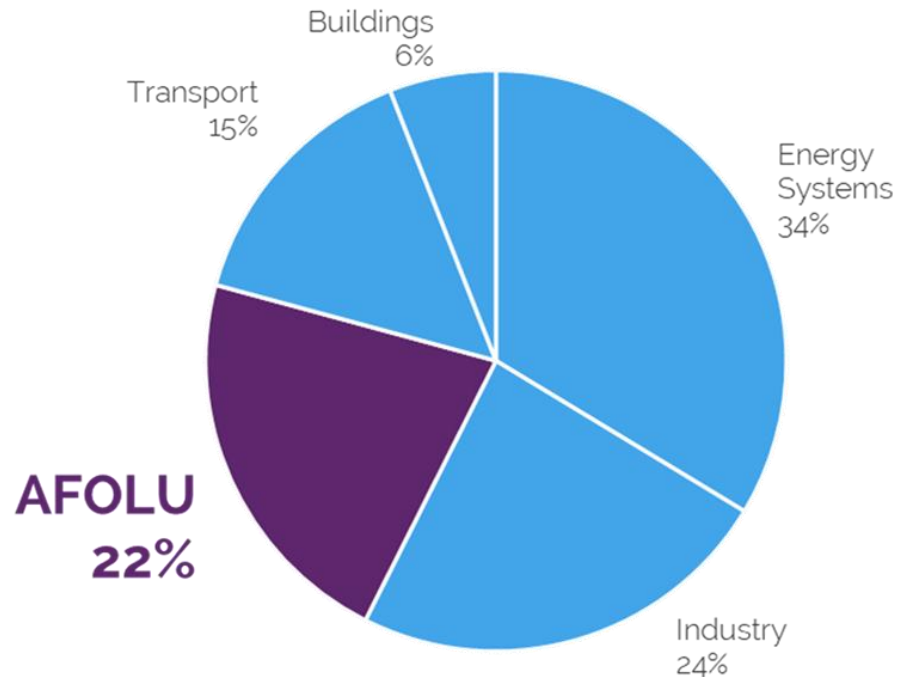
# SBTi FLAG & GHG PROTOCOL LAND SECTOR AND REMOVALS GUIDANCE RECAP

# RECAP

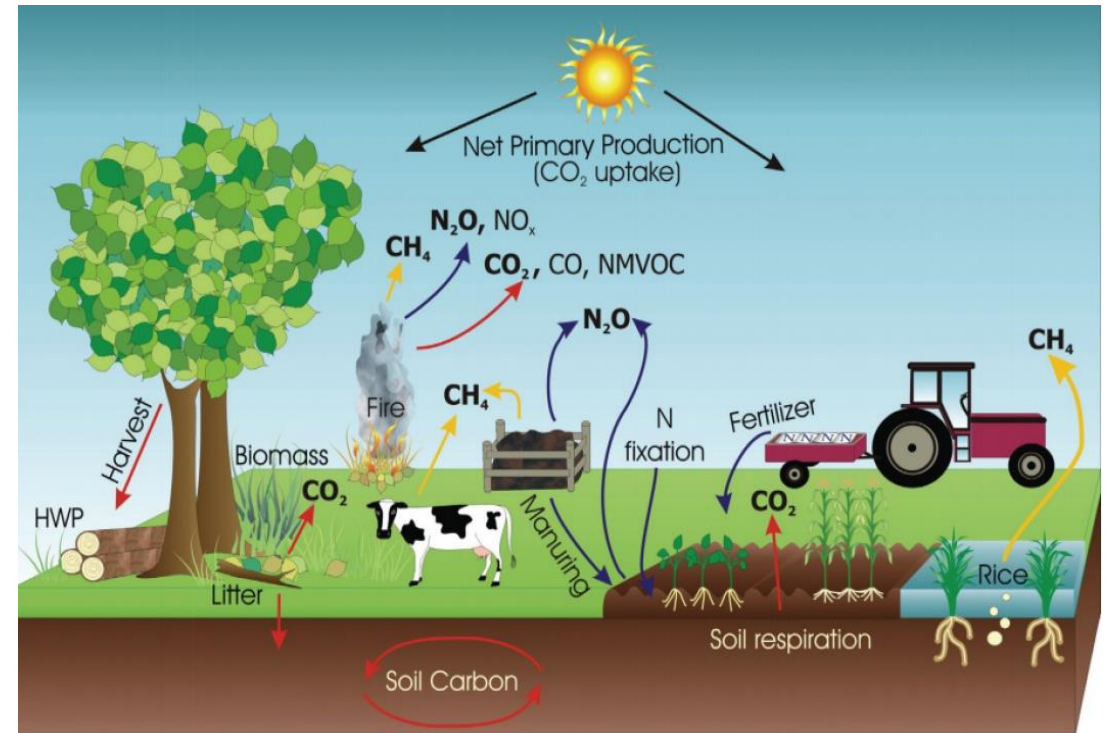
Filling the 22% gap of global emissions

**Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU)** emissions represent ~22% of global annual GHG emissions

**Standards are needed** to comprehensively account for and cover these emissions in target setting



Data Source: IPCC AR6



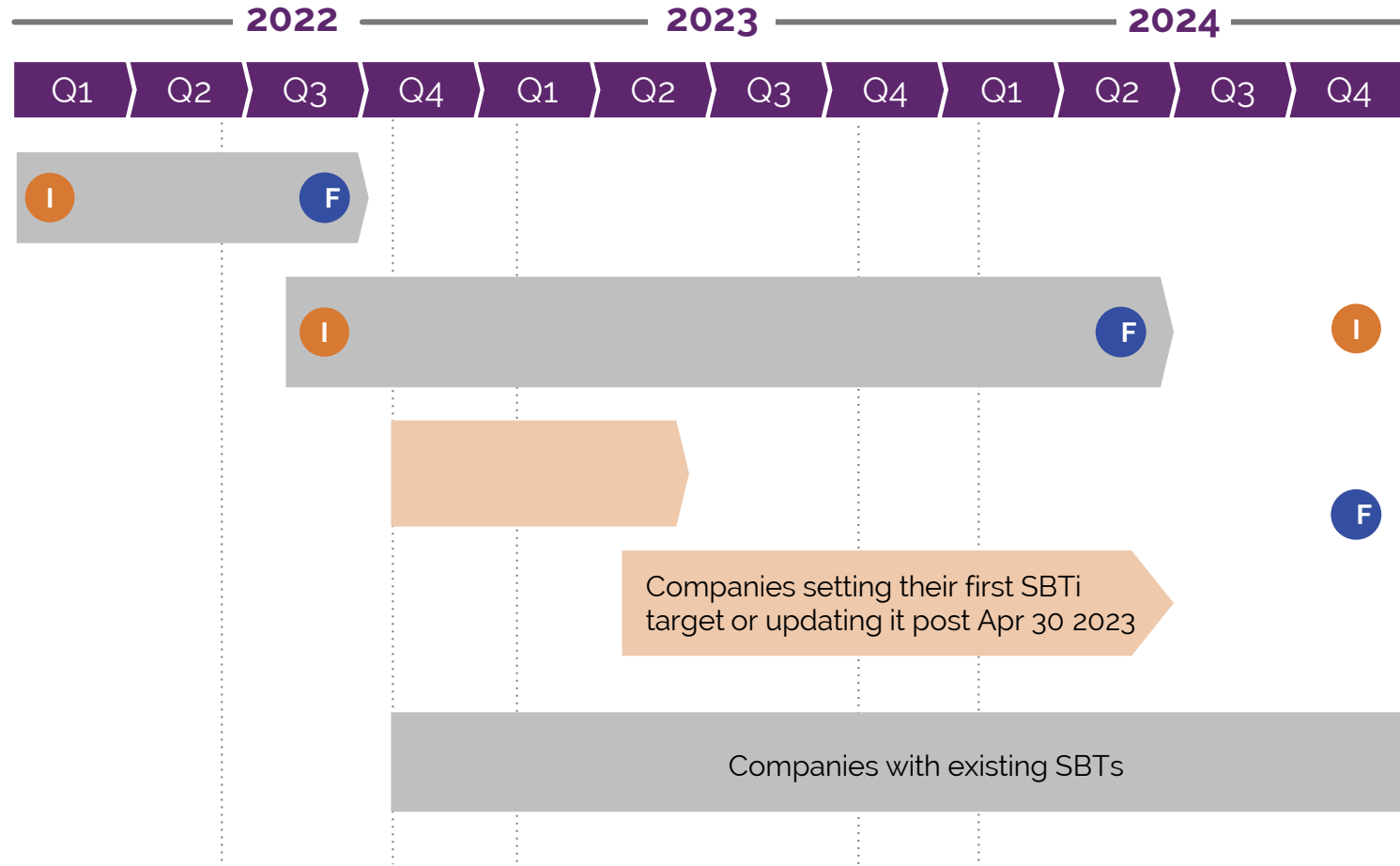
# NEW GUIDANCE ON GHG ACCOUNTING & TARGET SETTING

<b>Sponsor</b>	 GREENHOUSE GAS PROTOCOL	 SCIENCE BASED TARGETS <small>DRIVING AMBITIOUS CORPORATE CLIMATE ACTION</small>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Land Sector &amp; Removals Guidance</b>	<b>Forests, Land, &amp; Agriculture (FLAG) Guidance</b>
<b>Scope</b>	GHG Accounting Guidance	Target-Setting Guidance
<b>Developers</b>	WRI, WBCSD	WWF, SBTi
<b>Status</b>	Currently in <a href="#"><i>draft</i></a>	<a href="#"><i>Released</i></a> Sep 2022

The two projects have been funded by the Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation.

# SBTi FLAG & GHG P LAND SECTOR GUIDANCE TIMELINES

We are here



SBTi FLAG Guidance Launch

GHG Protocol Land Sector Guidance Launch

FLAG pre-validations

FLAG validation opens – becomes mandatory

Companies prepare and submit target recalculation

Companies setting their first SBTi target or updating it post Apr 30 2023

Companies with existing SBTs

- I** Interim deliverable  
Companies use the draft GHG P Guidance until the release of the final version
- F** Final deliverable

# FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS



**My company will set a net-zero target this year. Can we wait until end-2024 to set a FLAG target?**

No, since May 2023, companies that meet FLAG criteria as per [FLAG-C1](#) and that wish to set net-zero targets must also include FLAG near-term targets.



**If my company sets a FLAG target this year, should the FLAG target be recalculated once the final GHG Protocol Land Sector Guidance is released?**

No, companies setting FLAG targets in 2023 using the draft version of the [GHG Protocol Land Sector and Removals Guidance](#) will not need to update their FLAG targets outside of their regular SBTi target update cycle.



# GHG PROTOCOL LAND SECTOR AND REMOVALS GUIDANCE CURRENT STATUS

# Greenhouse Gas Protocol Land Sector and Removal Guidance

## Purpose of the guidance

The **GHG Protocol Land Sector and Removals Guidance** is intended to support companies by **providing clarity on the steps, methods and data** needed to calculate GHG emissions and removals from land-based activities and technological CO<sub>2</sub> removal activities.

## Relationship to other standards

Companies should use this guidance **in combination with the *Corporate Standard* and the *Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard***.

## Intended audience

Companies and other organizations in:

**Agricultural, forestry, or other land-based value chains**, including those that own or control land; supply to producers; purchase, consume, process or sell food, fibre, feed, bioenergy or other biogenic products; and store biogenic CO<sub>2</sub>; and

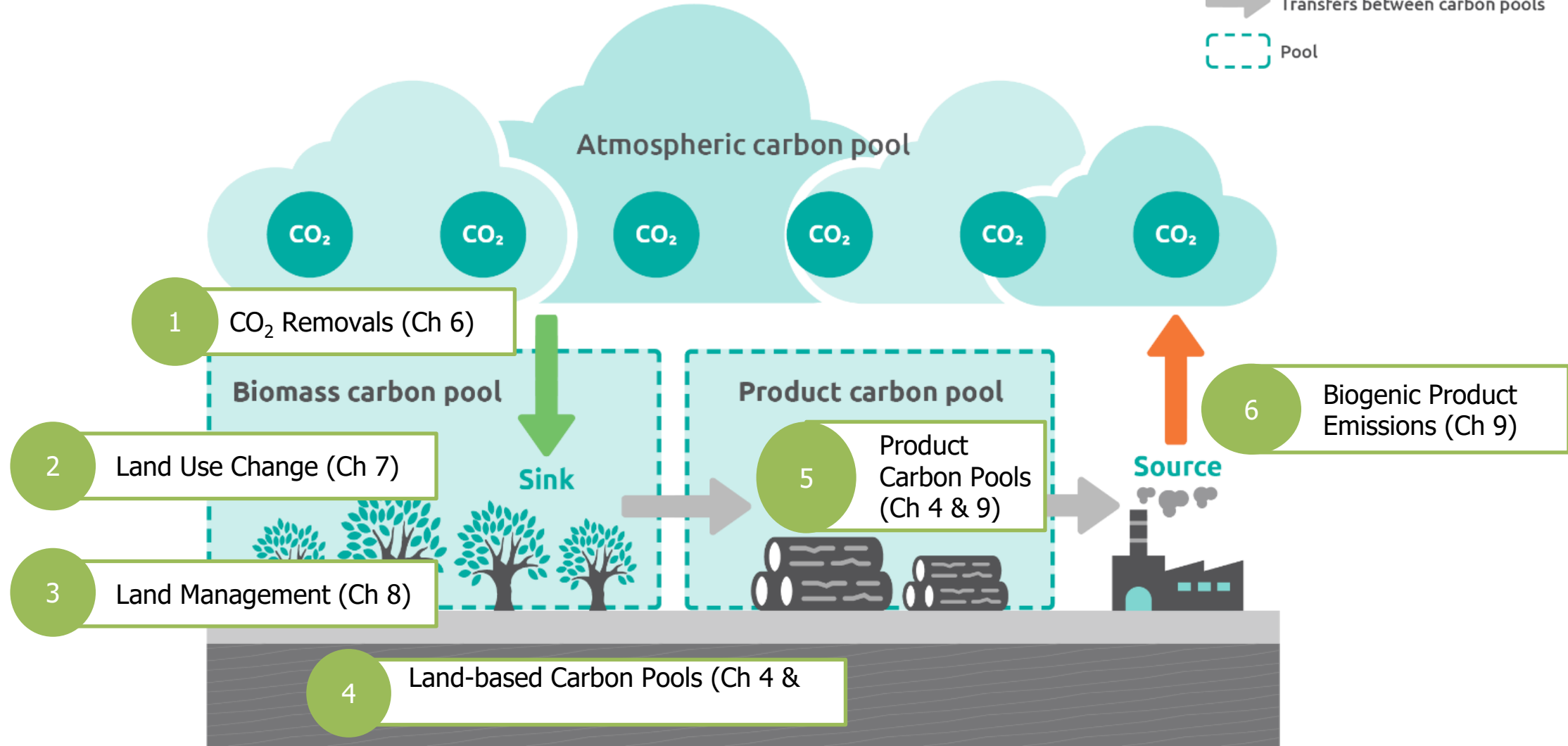
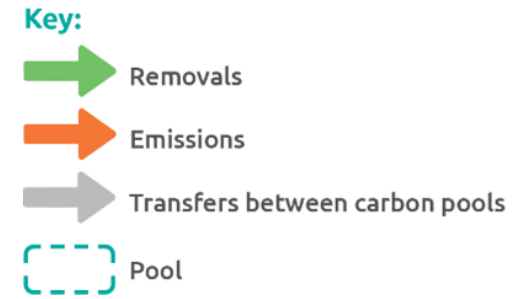
**Technological CO<sub>2</sub> removal (TCDR) value chains**, including those that own or control TCDR operations; purchase, consume, process or sell TCDR products; and store technologically removed CO<sub>2</sub>.

## Scope of the guidance

Corporate-level accounting and reporting of **emissions and removals across scopes 1, 2 and 3**

**GHG emissions from land-use change and land-based activities and CO<sub>2</sub> removals and storage.**

# Overview of New Land Sector Activities





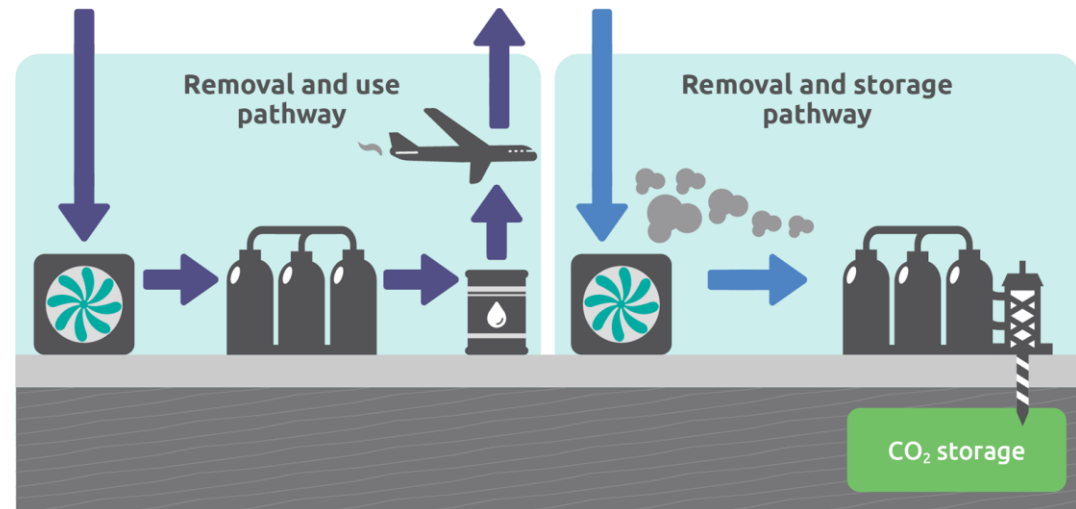
# 1 CO<sub>2</sub> Removals – background

## Removal definition

A removal is defined as a process that includes two distinct elements:

- 1) **transfer** of GHGs from the atmosphere via **sinks** (the process that removes GHGs from the atmosphere); and
- 2) **storage** of carbon or CO<sub>2</sub> within **pools** (the physical reservoir or medium where the removed carbon or CO<sub>2</sub> is stored).

## Removal and use vs. removal and storage



Key:

- Removal and use carbon fluxes
- Removal and storage carbon fluxes
- Net carbon stock increase

'Gross removal'

'(Net) removal': only the CO<sub>2</sub> removed from the atmosphere that is **ultimately transferred to storage in a carbon pool** is accounted for as a removal

## 1 CO<sub>2</sub> Removals – draft requirements

Credible removals will be accounted through ensuring the **permanence and conservativeness** principles are followed. These will be satisfied through the following requirements:

- 1 Ongoing monitoring
- 2 Traceability
- 3 Primary data
- 4 Uncertainty
- 5 Reversals

**Permanence:** Ensure mechanisms are in place to monitor the continued storage of reported removals, account for reversals, and report emissions from associated carbon pools.

The **conservativeness principle** necessitates erring on the side of caution in case of any ambiguity.

## 2 Land use categories and land use change

### Six types of land use categories (IPCC<sup>1</sup>)

### Land use change (LUC)



#### Forest Lands

- Managed forest lands
- Plantation forests



#### Grasslands

- Rangeland
- Managed grasslands
- Pasture / Silvopasture



#### Croplands

- Farms with annual crops
- Farms with perennial crops
- Agroforestry

#### LUC can be represented by:

- a change from one category to another
- lands remaining within the same category over time but changing from one land use subcategory to another



#### Wetlands

- Water bodies / Reservoirs
- Temporarily flooded land
- Paludiculture



#### Settlements

- Cities / Communities
- Infrastructure
- Commercial development



#### Other Lands

- Deserts
- Barren land
- Ice-covered surfaces

#### LUC can be quantified using:

##### Direct land use change (dLUC)

- Calculated at the farm or land management unit level

##### Statistical land use change (sLUC)

- Calculated at a landscape or jurisdictional level

## 2 Land tracking categories

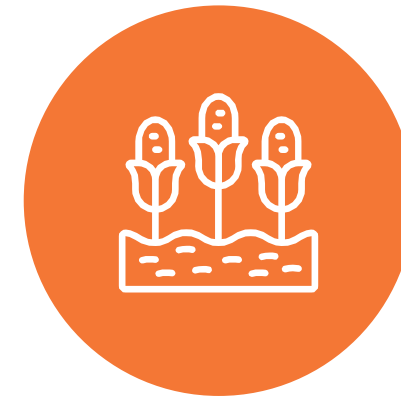
**Actions to reduce LUC emissions and/or other emissions in scopes 1, 2 and 3 can lead to increased LUC on land outside of a company's inventory boundary.** To track systemic effects, companies shall choose at least one metric to report



**Indirect land use change (iLUC)**



**Carbon opportunity costs (COCs)**



**Land occupation (LO)**

### 3 Land management

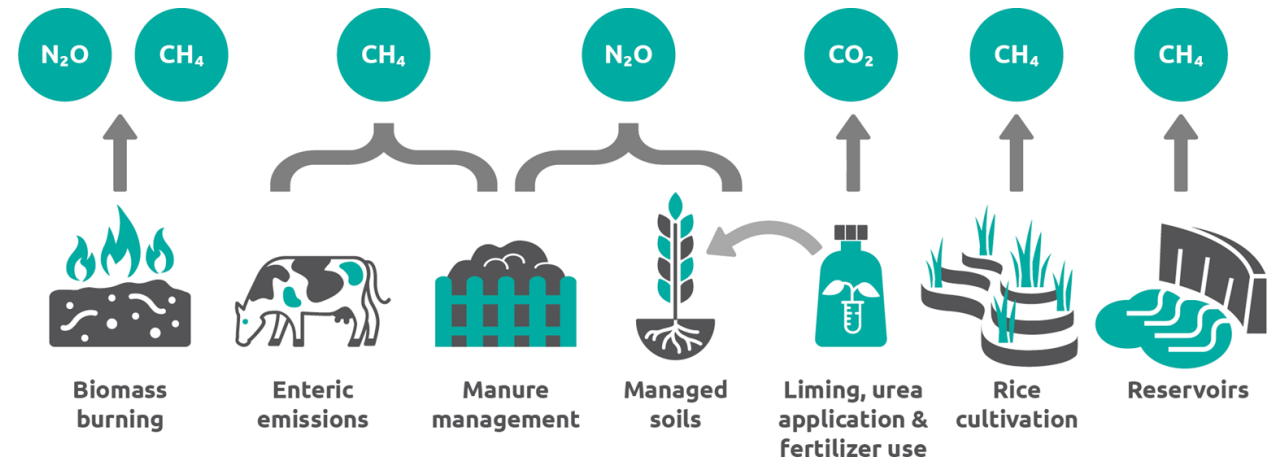
#### Land Management Net CO<sub>2</sub> Removals and Emissions

Management practices on lands remaining in the same land use such as:

- harvesting and forest rotation periods,
- replanting,
- species selection,
- fire management,
- site preparation,
- crop tillage and residue management,
- crop rotations or intercropping,
- soil amendments, and
- conservation buffers and set aside lands

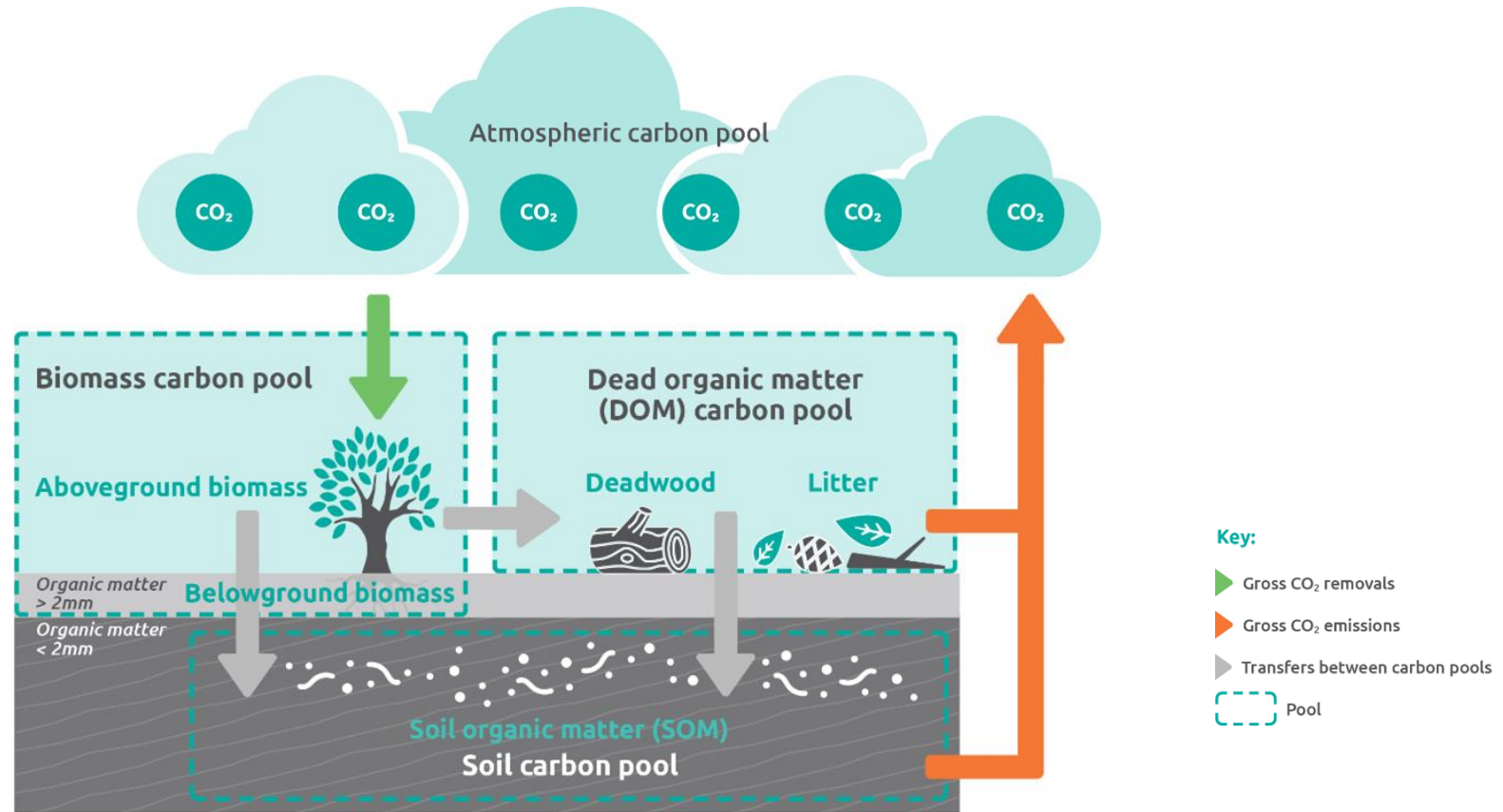
can **increase or decrease the total carbon stocks** in land-based carbon pools over time.

#### Land Management Non-CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions



# 4 Land-based carbon pools

A land-based carbon pool is the carbon in **terrestrial biomass, dead organic matter and soil carbon pools**



## 5 Product carbon pools

Biogenic products begin as raw products, such as logs or agricultural goods, and later become semi-finished or intermediate and, in the end, final products through processing and manufacturing as they proceed through the value chain.

### Types of biogenic products (non-exhaustive)



Forest products



Crops



Animal products

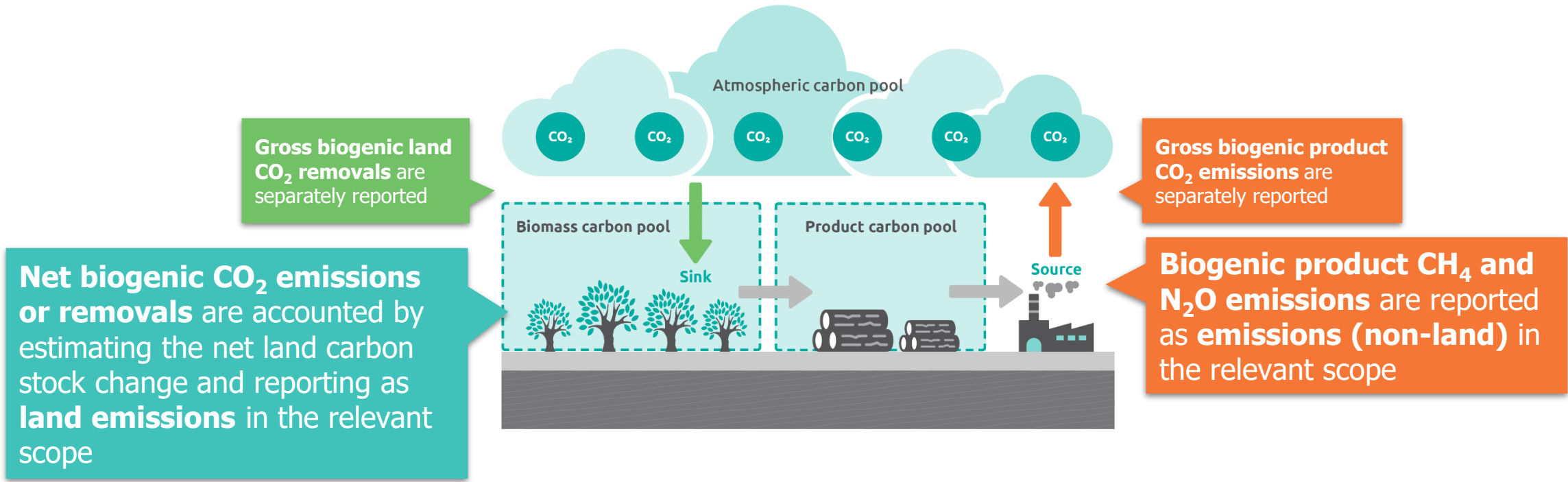


Bioenergy

## 6 Biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

Biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> is reported as the net biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> flux based on net land carbon stock changes in the relevant scope. As net emissions are reported in the relevant scope gross biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> removals and gross biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are separately reported for transparency. Biogenic CH<sub>4</sub> or N<sub>2</sub>O is reported as emissions (non-land) in the relevant scope.

### Land carbon stock change and gross biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions





## Frequently Asked Questions



How can I account for emissions when data is not available, or we don't have the resources to collect it?



How to get engaged with [GHG Protocol](#) on further standard development?

# SBTi FLAG FEATURES & REQUIREMENTS

# KEY FEATURES & REQUIREMENTS OF FLAG

- FLAG covers **land emissions and biogenic removals**.
- **FLAG targets are separate** from energy/industry targets.
- FLAG offers **options for demand-side and supply-side companies**:
  - Sector approach.
  - Commodity approach.
- FLAG requires a **no-deforestation commitment**.
- FLAG **does NOT include offsets**.
- FLAG “**designated sectors**” and emissions threshold indicate which companies need to set FLAG targets.



# WHAT DOES FLAG COVER?

FLAG emissions and removals categories

CO<sub>2</sub>

## LAND USE CHANGE

(LUC) Emissions

- Deforestation
- Forest degradation  
*including conversion to plantation per GHG Protocol*
- Coastal wetlands conversion  
*mangroves, seagrass and marshes*
- Peatlands  
conversion/drainage/burning
- Savannas & natural grasslands  
conversion

CO<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>4</sub> N<sub>2</sub>O

## LAND MANAGEMENT

(non-LUC) Emissions

- Enteric emissions
- Flooded soil for lowland rice
- Manure management
- Agricultural waste burning
- Fertilizer
- Crop residue
- Fertilizer production
- Machinery used on farm
- Transport of biomass

## CARBON REMOVALS

& Storage

- Forest restoration / silvopasture  
*Occurring on working lands*
- Improved forest management  
*Optimizing rotation lengths and biomass stocks, reduced-impact logging, improved plantations, forest fire management*
- Agroforestry  
*Carbon sequestration from integration of agroforestry into agricultural and grazing lands*
- Enhancing soil organic carbon  
*Shifting to erosion control, larger root plants, reduced tillage, cover cropping, degraded soils restoration, biochar amendments*

CO<sub>2</sub>

# WHO SETS A FLAG TARGET

## These sectors:

- Forest & Paper Products
- Food Production - Agricultural Production
- Food Production - Animal Source
- Food & Beverage Processing
- Food & Staples Retailing
- Tobacco

**Companies in any other sectors that have** FLAG related emissions totaling more than 20% of the company's overall emissions across scopes 1,2 and 3.

## What if companies fall below the 20% threshold?

- The SBTi recommends (not require) companies that fall below the 20% threshold to set a FLAG target.
- If companies choose not to set a FLAG target: FLAG-related emissions must still be included in the overall target boundary and accounted for, together with energy/industry (non-FLAG) targets.



# SBTi TARGET STRUCTURE & OPTIONS

## STRUCTURE

FLAG targets are **in addition to** energy/industry targets.



### Energy/Industry Target

- Uses existing SBTi methods.
- Covers all non-land emissions.



### FLAG Target

- Uses new SBTi FLAG Guidance.
- Covers all land-related emissions.

## OPTIONS

**Two pathways** have been defined for FLAG.

### FLAG Sector Pathway for Demand-Side Actors



Forestry      Agriculture      Livestock      Demand

### Commodity Intensity Pathway for Supply-Side Actors

**11 Commodities** × **26 Regions**

Beef	Timber	Maize
Dairy	Rice	Wheat
Pork	Soy	Leather
Poultry	Palm Oil	



# LAND CONVERSION

## Emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>) from Land Conversion

- All land use change/conversion emissions are included in the FLAG target setting pathways.
- Companies must include all land use change/conversion emissions in their inventory 20 years back from their baseline year in alignment with GHG Protocol Land Sector and Removals Guidance.



Companies should follow the **Accountability Framework initiative (AFi)** to meet their no-conversion and no-deforestation targets.

# NO-DEFORESTATION COMMITMENT REQUIREMENT

- The commitment must cover **a company's entire value chain.**
- Deforestation accounts for **80%** of LUC-related GHG emissions.

Companies choosing to set FLAG targets after the release of the final version of the GHG Protocol Land Sector and Removals Guidance will **still be expected to commit to no-deforestation upon submission, with a target date no later than Dec 31, 2025.**





# FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS



?

**Are emissions from wetlands conversion and peat-burning to be included in a FLAG target ?**

Yes, all emissions from land conversion must be included in a FLAG target. These emissions must be accounted for in line with the GHG Protocol Land Sector and Removals guidance

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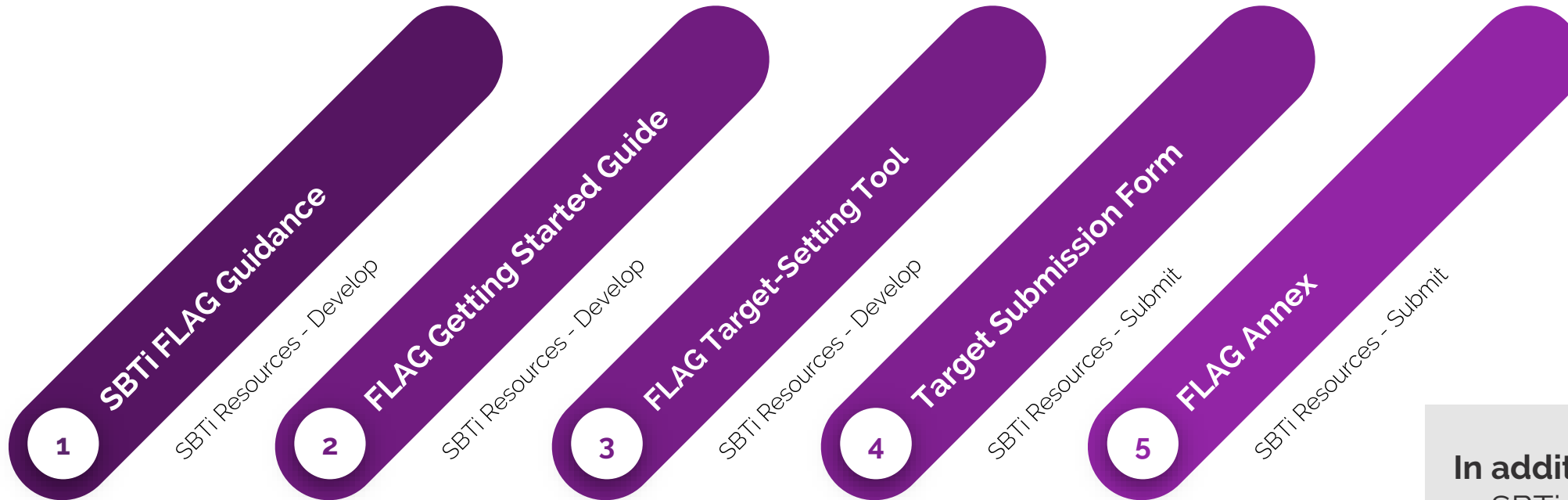
**What is considered as working lands?**

Working lands are lands in a company's value chain that are productive. For instance, removals due to silvopasture would be considered as occurring on working lands but removals from afforestation on lands that are outside of a company's supply chain would not count towards a FLAG target.



# SBTi FLAG TARGET SETTING PROCESS

# RESOURCES AVAILABLE



Required for FLAG  
target submission

## In addition to:

- SBTi Corporate Manual.
- SBTi Target Validation Protocol.
- SBTi Net-Zero Standard.
- SBTi Target Setting Tool.

# FLAG SUBMISSION & DATA REQUESTS

## Target Submission Form

Data reporting

Data requests

ALL companies report FLAG data separately

Gross FLAG emissions data

Companies **setting a FLAG target**

Companies **NOT setting a FLAG target**

Target setting differences

Set a separate FLAG target including FLAG emissions and removals & a no-deforestation commitment

Include all FLAG emissions in the energy-industry target without removals

## FLAG-Annex Submission Form

Additional data requests

- FLAG data per commodity, and per region
- Disaggregated emissions and removals data per commodity

# FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS



**My company has previously validated science-based targets and has to include a FLAG target. Do we need to update our energy/industry targets?**

Yes, to ensure that emissions have been properly separated between energy/industry and FLAG targets, a near-term energy/industry target update is required along with a FLAG target submission.



**How to set a target for a corporate with diverse areas of business ranging from steel production to farming and services ?**

Companies in several sectors must use specific guidance for existing SBTi sectors (for example, power sector, maritime sector, FLAG). For other sectors companies may set 1.5°C aligned targets using the cross-sector absolute pathway.



# CASE STUDIES

# FLAG TARGET SETTING EXAMPLES

## COMPANY A

### FOOD RETAIL COMPANY *required to set a FLAG target*

- Company A is a large Chinese food retail (**FLAG designated sector**) company that specializes in grocery items and general merchandise.
- **Company A has an existing science-based target** and need to proceed with the target recalculation to include a FLAG target.

## COMPANY B

### PALM OIL COMPANY *required to set a FLAG target*

- Company B is a large palm oil company (**FLAG designated sector**) based in Indonesia.
- Company B will set science-based targets for the first time.

# COMPANY A: TIMELINES & PROCESS



Company A has an existing SBT and has to recalculate it to include a FLAG target.

## DEADLINE TO SUBMIT

- The company must submit within 6 months after the release of the GHG Protocol land sector Guidance.

## TOOL USAGE

- The company uses the FLAG Sector tool - appropriate for companies operating in the demand side.

## PROCESS

- The company intends to update near-term energy/industry and submit FLAG targets at once.



# COMPANY A: DOCUMENTS TO SUBMIT

## Target-Setting Tools

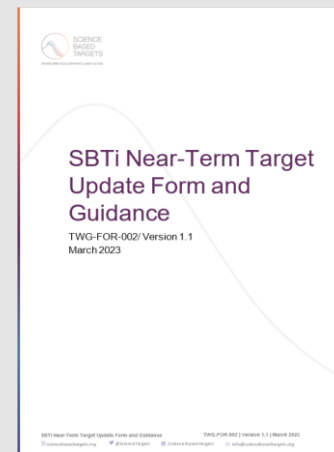
In the target validation process, **Company A submits the SBTi tools used to calculate FLAG and industrial/ energy targets** along with the target submission forms.



## Near-Term Target Update Form

Company A provides **information related to energy/industrial GHG emissions** in this form.

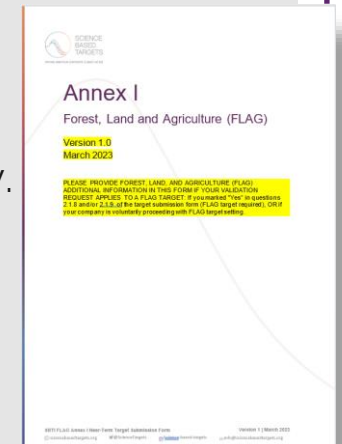
Note: Existing land- related emissions are removed from non-FLAG inventory.



## FLAG Annex

Company A enter in the FLAG Annex form the requested **information related to land-based GHG emissions**.

This includes emissions per commodity and per region. Disaggregation of LUC, land management and removals per commodity.

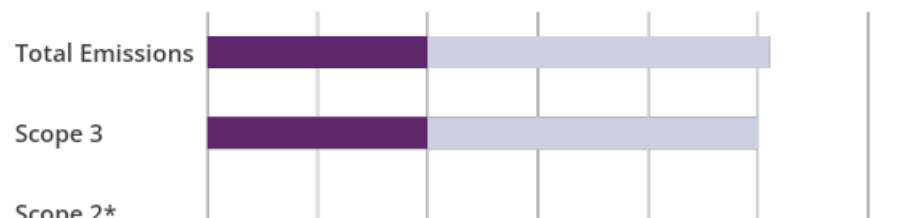


# SAMPLE EMISSIONS INVENTORY (COMPANY A)

2019	FLAG Million tCO <sub>2</sub> e	Energy / Industry Million tCO <sub>2</sub> e	Total Emissions
Scope 1	0	1	1
Scope 2*	0	0.015	0.015
Scope 3	20	30	50
<b>Total</b>	20	31.015	51.015

\*Company A uses a location-based approach to calculate scope 2 emissions

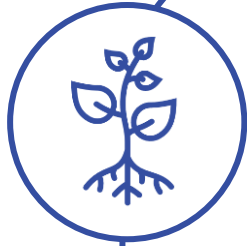
### Emissions Inventory: Company C



Scope 3 Category	FLAG Emissions (million tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
1. Purchased goods and services	20
2. Capital goods	0
3. Fuel and energy-related activities	0
4. Upstream transportation and distribution	0
5. Waste generated in operations	0
6. Business travel	0
7. Employee commuting	0
8. Upstream leased assets	0
9. Downstream transportation and distribution	0
10. Processing of sold products	0
11. Use of sold products	0
12. End of life treatment of sold products	0

# SECTION 1. INPUT DATA

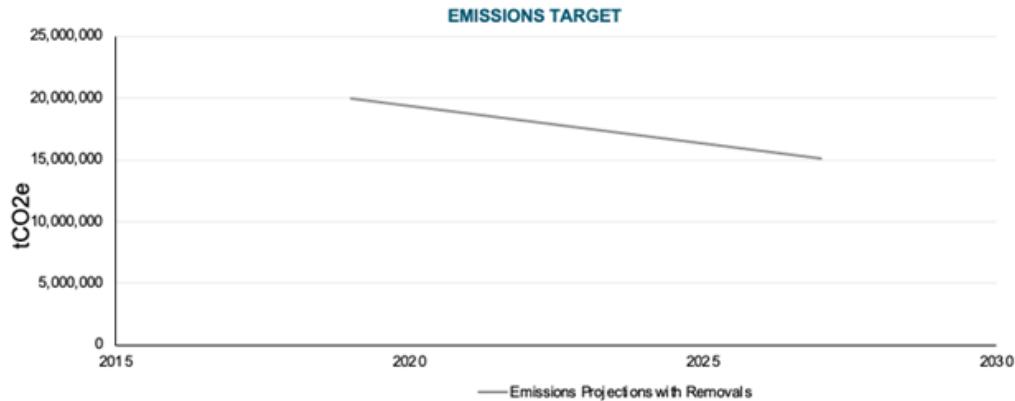
Target Setting Approach	Absolute Contraction
SDA scenario	1.5C
FLAG Base year	2019
FLAG Target year	2027
FLAG Base year emissions <u>not</u> captured under commodity-specific pathways	20,000,000



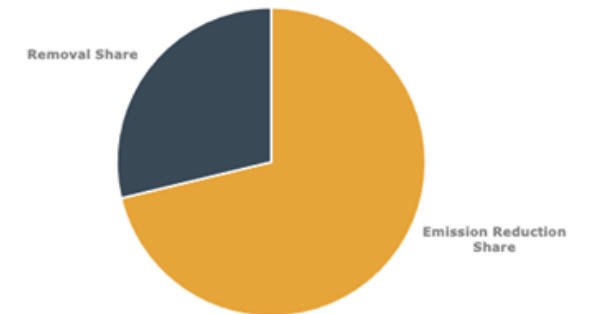
1. Input base year, target year, and base year emissions.
2. View sector-based target.

## SECTION 2. FLAG ABSOLUTE CONTRACTION RESULTS - 1.5C

	Base Year Emissions (2019) (tCO2e)	Target Year Emissions (2027) (tCO2e)	Total Abatement (tCO2e)	Total Abatement %	Emissions Reduction (tCO2e)	Emission Reduction %	Removals Reduction (tCO2e)	Removals %
Absolute Contraction: Emission Reductions & Removals	20,000,000	15,150,949	4,849,051	24.2%	3,454,103	17.27%	1,394,948	6.97%



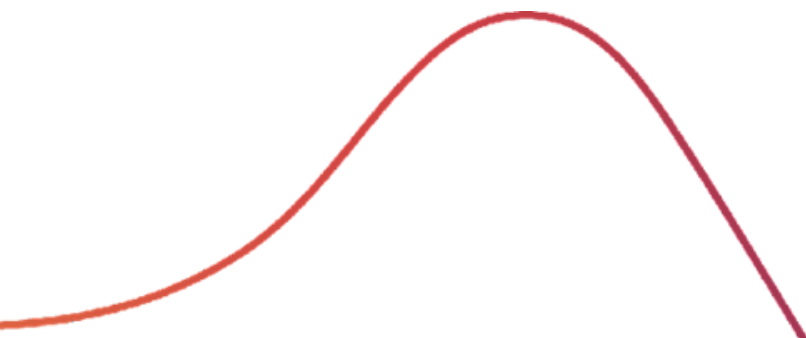
Share of emission reductions & removals  
Note: This are the modeled share of emission reductions and removals. It is not required to maintain this ratio for the purpose of meeting a target.



## SECTION 3. TARGET MODELING DATA

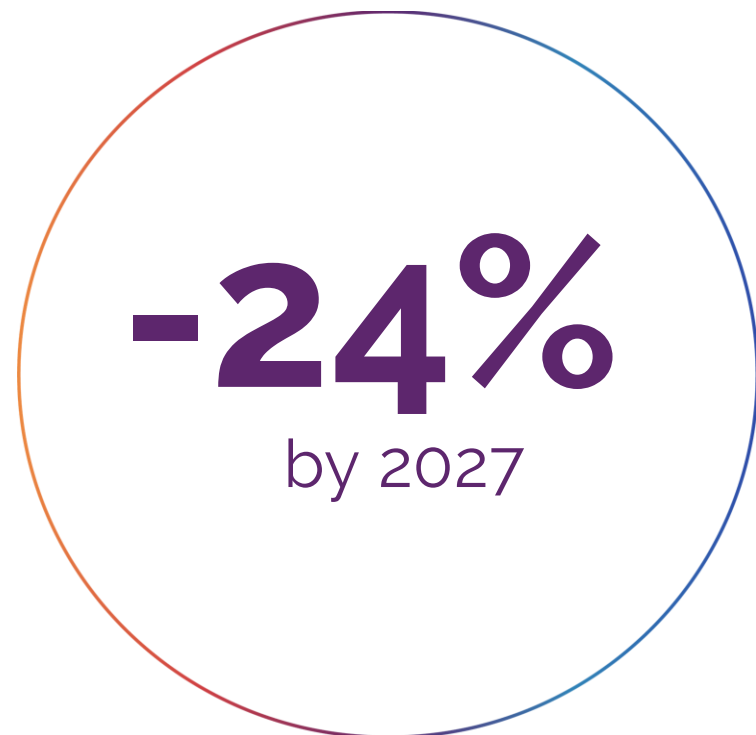
Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Absolute Contraction with Removals	-	20,000,000	19,393,869	18,787,737	18,181,606	17,575,475	16,969,343	16,363,212

# THE SECTOR PATHWAY WILL FORM A TOTAL TARGET FOR COMPANY A:



*Company A commits to reduce absolute scope 3 FLAG GHG emissions by 24% by 2027 from a 2019 base year\*.*

*\*The target includes FLAG emissions and removals.*



## TOTAL FLAG SBT SUMMARY

\*From base year 2019

	FLAG Base Year	FLAG Target Year	FLAG Base Year Absolute Emissions (t CO <sub>2</sub> e)	FLAG Target Year Absolute Emissions (t CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Absolute Abatement (t CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Total Abatement %	Emissions Reduction %	Removals %
Commodities	2019	2027	0	0	0			
Rest of Sector	2019	2027	20,000,000	15,150,949	4,849,051	24%	17%	7%
<b>All</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>	<b>15,150,949</b>	<b>4,849,051</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>7%</b>

# COMPANY B: TIMELINES & PROCESS



**Company B will set SBTs for the first time.**

## DEADLINE TO SUBMIT

- The company submit a FLAG target upon submissions.

## TOOL USAGE

- The company uses the specific palm oil pathway in the FLAG commodity tool to calculate a FLAG target for palm oil; and the FLAG sector tool to calculate the target for the portion of cocoa and coffee produced by the company.

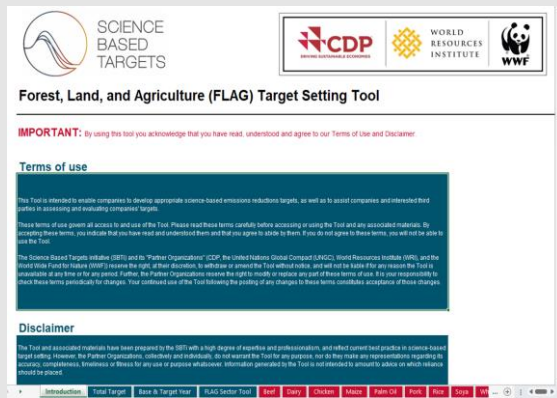
## PROCESS

- The company submits near-term (non-FLAG) and FLAG targets at once.

# COMPANY B: DOCUMENTS TO SUBMIT

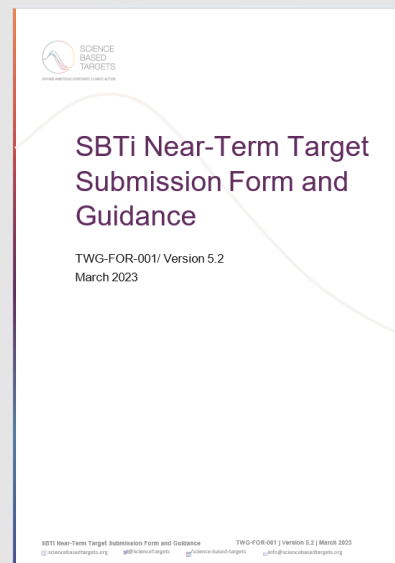
## Target-Setting Tools

In the target validation process, **Company B** submits the **SBTi tools** used to calculate **FLAG and industrial/energy targets** along with the target submission forms.



## Near-Term Target Submission Form

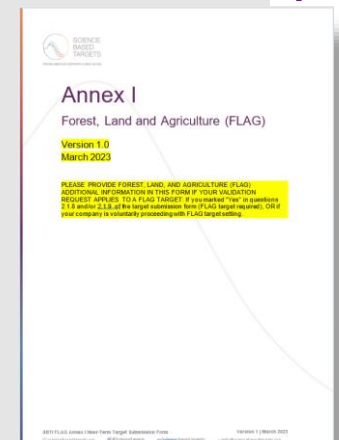
Company B provides **information related to energy/industrial GHG emissions** in this form.



## FLAG Annex

Company B enter in the FLAG Annex form the requested **information related to land-based GHG emissions**.

This includes emissions per commodity and per region. Disaggregation of LUC, land management and removals per commodity.



# SAMPLE EMISSIONS INVENTORY (COMPANY B)

2020	FLAG Million tCO <sub>2</sub> e	Energy / Industry Million tCO <sub>2</sub> e	Total Emissions
<b>Scope 1</b>	2.1	0.6	2.7
<b>Scope 2*</b>	0	0.010	0.010
<b>Scope 3</b>	0.55	0.23	0.78
<b>Total</b>	2.65	0.61	3.481

## FLAG SCOPE 1

- Includes all emissions occurring from the company's oil palm plantations. Most of the company emissions comes from land conversion.

## FLAG SCOPE 3

- Includes all land emissions occurring from external sources (25% of the company's processed fruits come from land partners).

\*Company B uses a location-based approach to calculate scope 2 emissions

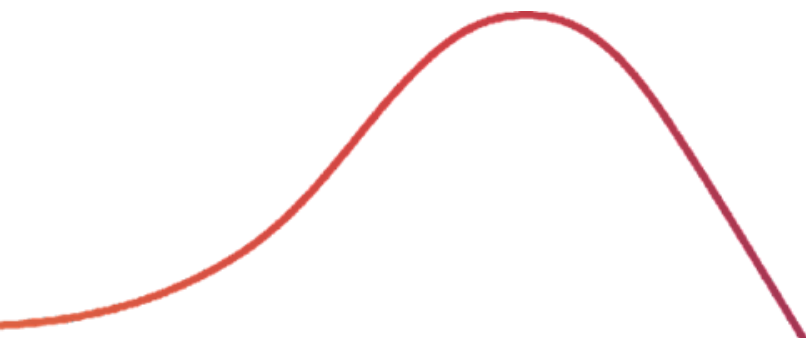
# SECTION 1a. INPUT DATA

	Units	Region 1
Commodity	-	Palm Oil
Region	-	Indonesia region
Base year (BY)	-	2020
Production BY	t Crude oil	1 000 000
Total commodity emissions	t CO2e	2 650 000
Non-LUC emissions *	t CO2e	
LUC emissions *	t CO2e	
Removals	t CO2e	-411 000
Net Emissions	t CO2e	0
Target year (TY)	-	2030
Production in Target Year	t Crude oil	1 050 000



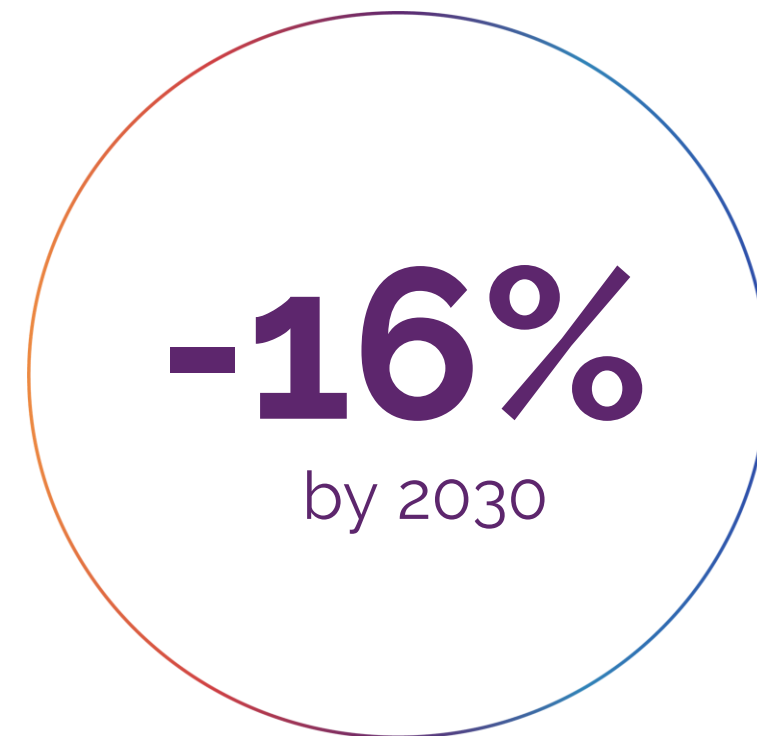


# THE COMMODITY PATHWAY WILL FORM A TARGET FOR COMPANY B:



*Company B commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 3 FLAG GHG emissions by 16 % by 2030 from a 2020 base year\*.*

*\*The target includes FLAG emissions and removals.*



## TOTAL FLAG SBT SUMMARY

	FLAG Base Year	FLAG Target Year	FLAG Base Year Absolute Emissions (t CO2e)	FLAG Target Year Absolute Emissions (t CO2e)	Absolute Abatement (t CO2e)	Total Abatement %	Emissions Reduction %	Removals %
Commodities	2020	2030	2 239 000	1 891 328	347 672	16%	28%	-12%
Rest of Sector	2020	2030						
<b>All</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2 239 000</b>	<b>1 891 328</b>	<b>347 672</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>-12%</b>



# CLOSING

# SBTi FLAG RESOURCES

The SBTi has developed a series of **resources to support companies in their FLAG target-setting process:**

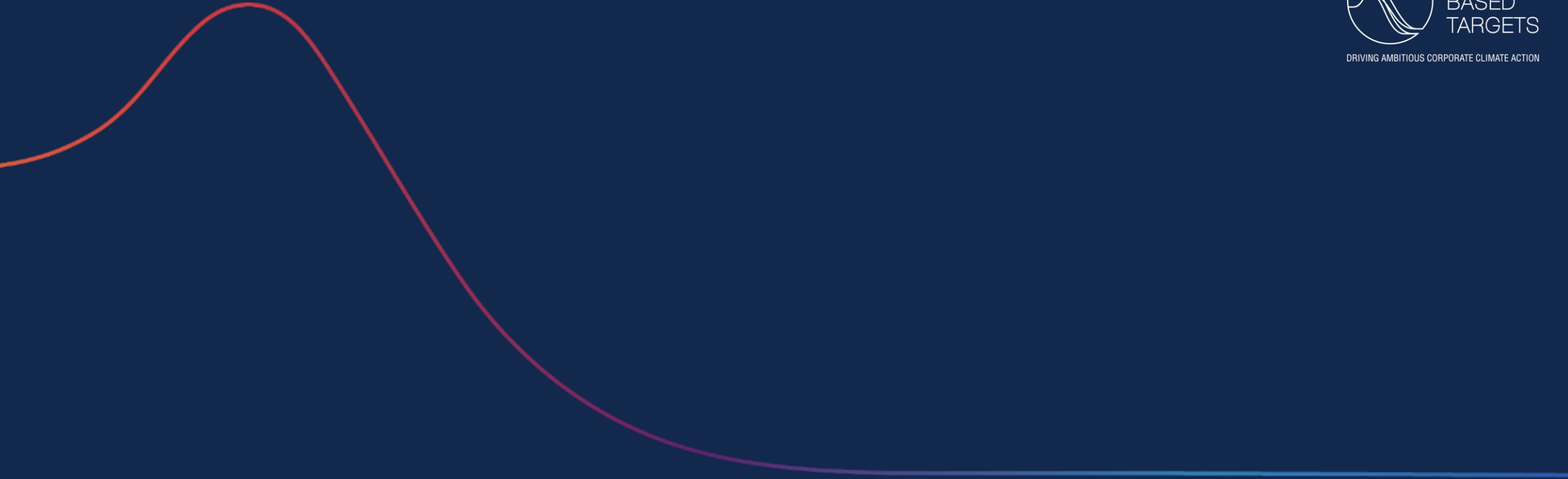
- [SBTi FLAG Guidance.](#)
- [SBTi FLAG Target-Setting Tool.](#)
- [SBTi FLAG Methods Addendum.](#)
- [SBTi FLAG Getting Started Guide.](#)
- Additional resources available in [SBTi's FLAG page.](#)
- [Target submission forms.](#)





## THE TIME TO ACT IS NOW!

- We are urgently calling on **all companies to set science-based** net-zero targets.
- Join [our mailing list](#) to receive updates.
- The SBTi FLAG Guidance and additional resources, as well as the recording of this webinar can be found on the [SBTi FLAG webpage](#).
- Should you have any questions, contact us at [dedy.mahardika@cdp.net](mailto:dedy.mahardika@cdp.net) and [flag@sciencebasedtargets.org](mailto:flag@sciencebasedtargets.org).



# THANK YOU!

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