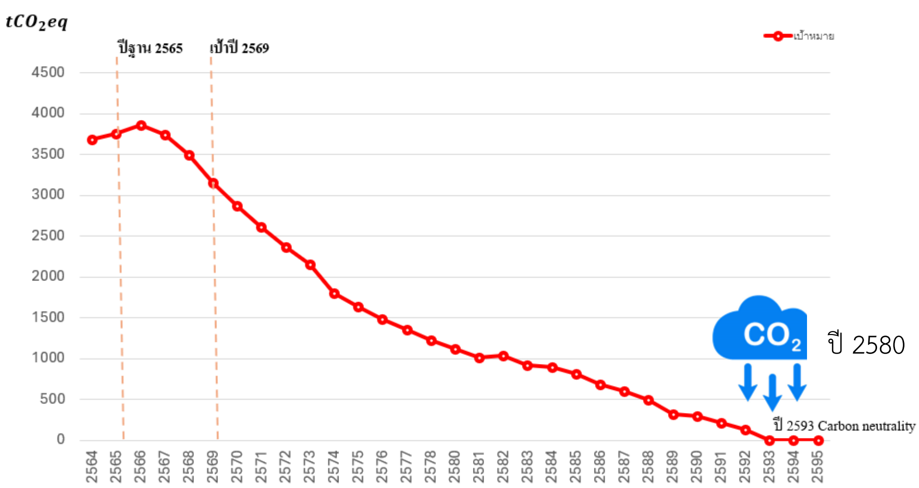

Figure 1.1: Solar Energy Generation from Renewable Sources

Key Operations in the Past Year

The development of an organizational carbon footprint serves as a key tool for assessing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated from organizational activities. This enables the establishment of systematic management strategies to effectively reduce emissions. According to the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization), an organizational carbon footprint refers to the total amount of GHG emissions arising from activities such as fuel combustion, electricity consumption, waste management, and transportation, expressed in terms of tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e).

GHG emissions are categorized into three scopes as follows:

Scope 1: Direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by the organization, such as fuel combustion (e.g., gasoline and diesel) from university vehicles.

Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the consumption of purchased electricity, including electricity used in office buildings, academic buildings, air conditioning systems, lighting, and office equipment.

Scope 3: Other indirect emissions resulting from activities such as water consumption, paper usage, and waste generated from the university's operations.