



SDG7 Energy Compact of PRESPL

A next Decade Action Agenda to advance SDG7 on sustainable energy for all, in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change

SECTION 1: AMBITION**1.1. Ambitions to achieve SDG7 by 2030. [Please select all that apply, and make sure to state the *baseline* of each target]**

(Member States targets could be based on their NDCs, energy policies, national five-year plans etc. targets for companies/organizations could be based on their corporate strategy)

<input type="checkbox"/> 7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services.	Target(s): Time frame: Baseline: Context for the ambition(s):
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.2. By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.	Target(s): 1,734.5 MW Time frame: 2022 - 2030 Baseline: 2021 Context for the ambition(s): Currently PRESPL is producing power equivalent to 0.02 MWH (with 99 TPH stem production capacity by the end of 2021). With its expansion plans to additional 120 TPH by 2030, PRESPL is determined to contribute 0.22 MWH power. If we consider boiler operation to be Round the clock i.e. 24 hours for 330 days, it comes out to be 1,734.5 MW to the Renewable Energy in India.
<input type="checkbox"/> 7.3. By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.	Target(s): Time frame: Baseline: Context for the ambition(s):
<input type="checkbox"/> 7.a. By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.	Target(s): Time frame: Baseline: Context for the ambition(s):
<input type="checkbox"/> 7.b. By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programs of support.	Target(s): Time frame: Baseline: Context for the ambition(s):

1.2. Other ambitions in support of SDG7 by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2050. [Please describe below e.g., coal phase out or reforming fossil fuel subsidies etc.]

<p>Target(s): Currently PRESPL is manufacturing 20,000 tons / year of corn silage and targeting to increase its production 50% in next 4 years and 75% in next 5 years.</p> <p>Time frame: 2021 - 2030</p> <p>Baseline: FY2022</p> <p>Context for the ambition(s): There is ample scope for utilization of biomass; preferably corn and wheat etc. for producing high nutrition diet fodder / silage for cattle. PRESPL manufactures & supplies high nutrition Livestock Forage in the form of Corn Silage, a wholesome cattle feed, which completely obviates the requirement of traditional green fodder as well as supplementary feed additives. Corn Silage is shown to be financially rewarding both to the Corn Farmers, who can realize nearly 1.5X of the Minimum Support Prices for their produce, as well as the Dairy Farmers who are witnessing 7-10% increase in milk yields to accompany overall improved health of their milch cattle.</p>

Target(s): PRESPL aims to provide 40 Lakh MT of Biomass Briquettes and aims to increase 50% production each year for next 9 years i.e., 2030 to crematoriums, Kitchens in hospitality industry, and production of utensils and furniture etc.

Time frame: 2021 - 2030

Baseline: FY2022

Context for the ambition(s): With the ongoing pandemic, we have seen a huge crisis in the cremation grounds pan India with a large-scale surge in demand for wood for cremation purposes. On an average per human cremation 300-350 kgs of wood is utilized which is approximately two fully grown trees which costs an average of INR27,000. Subsequently, there is a constant cutting down of trees seeking wood for cremation purposes with an average cost of wood per kg which is available in crematoriums has been Rs 10-12 per kg. This cost had gone up many folds owing to shortage of wood, multiple increase in the numbers owing to COVID-19 related deaths and non-availability of wood. A sustainable alternative is to use biomass briquettes for the cremation purpose. Delivered price of briquettes across crematoriums depending on the location shall range in between INR9000- 10,000 per MT and per cremation approximately 250-300 kg of briquettes are utilized, thus cost per cremation shall be INR2,500 – 3,000, which is a direct saving of 20-25% from the price as compared to wood. The delivery of briquettes at this price, 50-60% of the cost goes back to the rural economy towards biomass from farmers, storage, land lease, transportation, labor, etc. Thus, considerably increasing farmer income creating a positive environmental impact by (i) stoppage of burning of biomass in open fields, (ii) stoppage of illegal cutting down of trees wherein the wood is utilized for cremation purposes.

Every hotel, restaurant, etc. in its kitchen uses low grade coal for cooking purposes in their tandoors & other Indian cuisine preparations and the average consumption per restaurant is 20-30 kgs per day. This is once again an unregulated market & the aggregated number for example for a metropolitan is of the order of magnitude of 100MT of coal use per day. Such burning of coal right within cities & towns is causing widespread pollution as these are without any pollution control systems / equipment installed and these are directly emitting carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, SOx and NOx (PM2.5) pollutants in the atmosphere and causing widespread damage to public health & environment. A necessary evil which is going under the radar, unchecked & unnoticed. There is again a need for regulation & control mechanism from the MOEF&CC Govt of Maharashtra to guide for a ban of usage of coal in the hotel & restaurant industry. With the provision of Biomass Briquettes to use in their kitchen, there could be a drastic reduction in air pollution.

Additionally, there are many avenues for alternate uses of biomass to include furniture, utensils, straws, hotel accessories, packaging material etc. and entrepreneurial impetus in these fields would help growth of MSME industries in India giving opportunities for employment generation.

Target(s): PRESPL aims to supply biomass to the following Biofuel plants:

- To 3 CBG projects and double it every year towards 2030 with the capacity of 60,000 T Biomass per annum
- To supply biomass to IPPs with the capacity of 1 lakh Ton per annum
- To supply biomass to 2G Ethanol Plants with the capacity of 1 lakh Ton per annum and then double it next year i.e. 2025 and then keep up the Biomass Supply 2.5 times for the next 5 years i.e. 2030

Time frame: 2023 - 2030

Baseline: 2023

Context for the ambition(s): Currently PRESPL is evaluating the prospect of generating compressed biogas (CBG) and green hydrogen from biomass and selling it to clients. It is currently engaging with technology providers and plans to enter the CBD and green hydrogen business over the next 18-24 months.

SECTION 2: ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE THE AMBITION

2.1. Please add at least one key action for each of the elaborated ambition(s) from section 1. *[Please add rows as needed].*

	Start and end date
<i>PRESPL aims process Biomass under its Biomass Supply Chain model, 1.5 Lakh MT of Biomass in FY2022 with an increase of 75 % for next four years i.e. FY26 and double it every year till FY30</i>	<i>2021 till 2030</i>
<i>PRESPL is using an eco-friendly process to convert agriculture, forestry, and industrial waste into solid blocks of biofuel called Briquettes and Pellets. Currently there are 9 plants commissioned by PRESPL in Rampura Beri, Kulburchan, Wadod, Kannad, Waregaon, Talwada, Ajanta, Mahora, Haveri and one upcoming at Goa.</i>	<i>2021 till 2030</i>
<i>PRESPL has kept an ambitious target of processing 100 TPD of Biomass for setting up the Briquetting plants (BP) towards 2030:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 BPs in 2022; - 5 BPs each from 2023 to 2025 i.e. 15 BPs and - 10 BPs each 2026 to 2030 i.e. 50 BPs. <i>Hence, PRESPL aims to process additional 28,05,000 Tons Biomass annually (assuming 330 days BP Plants operational) to keep up the processing of 100 TPD biomass processing (with additional 25% input of Biomass)</i>	
<i>PRESPL currently is operating following Plants producing clean steam from biomass – SPIL, Toansa (BOOT) – 13 TPH Boiler; Pepsico (OnM) 2 x 15 TPH Boiler; CIPLA, Pune (OnM) – 8 TPH boiler; Deccan Chemicals, Goa (OnM) – 30 TPH Boiler</i>	<i>2021 till 2030</i>
<i>PRESPL has also signed OnM projects with Loreal, Pune (Boiler – 2 TPH) and OCS, Solapur (Boiler – 16 TPH) will start by 2021 end. The combined production of Steam from all the plants till end of 2021 comes to be 99 TPH.</i>	
<i>PRESPL aims to set up 3 Operations and Maintenance (OnM) plants and 2 BOOT plants every year with an average of 60 TPH clean steam production from biomass (Briquettes and Pellets) for 4 years i.e., till FY26 and next 5 years, 120 TPH clean steam production.</i>	

SECTION 3: OUTCOMES

3.1. Please add at least one measurable and time-based outcome for **each** of the actions from section 2. *[Please add rows as needed].*

Outcome	Date
<p>1) PRESPL aims by FY31 Biomass processing of 28.05 Lakh T.</p> <p>2) Each BOOT of 12 TPH boiler on Biomass as fuel, can lead to reduction of 24,000 tons of CO₂ emissions (an average of 2,000 tons CO₂ reduction per TPH). This leads to reduction of 1,62,000 tons of CO₂ currently by PRESPL and additionally 36,000 tons of CO₂ reduction by the end of 2021. Based on PRESPL's commitment to clean energy, with a target of additional 60 TPH clean steam production from biomass (Briquettes and Pellets) for 4 years i.e., till FY26 and next 5 years, 120 TPH clean steam production will lead to a combined reduction of 16,80,000 tons of CO₂ reduction by the end of 2030.</p> <p>3) It is estimated that 1 tons of Biomass (Briquettes or pellets) is required to produce 4.5 – 5 Tons of steam, in turn, 4 tons of Steam from Biomass is utilized to produce 1 MW of energy. 13 TPH Steam boiler in PRESPL fed with Biomass fuel (Briquettes or Pellets) can produce 22.92 GW energy annually.</p> <p>4) With the current combined production capacity of clean steam from Biomass by PRESPL is 99 TPH which comes out to be 7,84,080 Tons of clean steam per year (assuming 24 hours round the clock production for 330 days) generating 196.02 GW of power. With an ambition of additional 120 TPH clean steam by 2030, PRESPL can commit the production of 1734.48 MW clean steam by 2030.</p>	<p>2030</p>

SECTION 4: REQUIRED RESOURCES AND SUPPORT

4.1. Please specify required finance and investments for **each** of the actions in section 2.

<p>1) For setting up a Briquetting plant, a CAPEX of INR 5 crores is required.</p> <p>2) For setting up of a Biomass powered BOOT Plant, a CAPEX of INR 20 crores is required.</p> <p>Besides the CAPEX, For OPEX, following requirement if finance is predicted:</p> <p>Rate of Biomass = INR 3,000/MT of Biomass 1 MT of Biomass needed to produce 4.5 – 5 TPH of steam Hence, for 5 Plants (BOOT or OnM) of 60 TPH capacity in total, 60 MT of Biomass is needed, hence the Annual Requirement of Finance for Biomass (330 days) for each BOOT/OnM plant would be = INR 59,400,000</p> <p><i>Policy Enunciations with impetus on SDGs is a must; both at Central and State-level bodies and with that, it should be leading to favorable Schemes in financing Supply Chain Management (SCM) including Working Capital and Debt, machinery, transport, warehousing, and valid subsidies for farmers to manage processes and get compensated for it etc.</i></p>

4.2. [For countries only] In case support is required for the actions in section 2, please select from below and describe the required support and specify for which action.

[Examples of support for Member States could include: Access to low-cost affordable debt through strategic de-risking instruments, capacity building in data collection; development of integrated energy plans and energy transition pathways; technical assistance, etc.]

<input type="checkbox"/> Financing	
<input type="checkbox"/> In-Kind contribution	
<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Support	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Please specify	

SECTION 5: IMPACT

5.1. Countries planned for implementation including number of people potentially impacted.

India and South-East Asia

In India, the proposed EC can impact 300 people for direct employment and 3,000 for indirect employment generation.

On an average, every BOOT plant leads to employment generation of 10 people and indirect employment of 100 people. For the briquetting plant this number grows to 15 person getting direct employment and 150 people indirectly being impacted through employment generation.

PRESPL aims to grow at the rate of 3-5% per annum in terms of Direct employment and 7 – 10% indirect employment annually.

5.2. Alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – Please describe how **each** of the actions from section 2 impact advancing the SDGs by 2030.

[up to 500 words, please upload supporting strategy documents as needed]

PRESPL has been at the helm of Bioenergy revolution in India. It has been impacting the ESGs by serving the farmers and the industry with amicable Bio-Energy and Biomass solutions through acceptable business models; while enabling the villagers to gain entrepreneurial acumen, and PRESPL has spearheaded the Biomass Sphere by contributing to Policy Making, Technology Enhancements and has also taken up intricate and detailed Biomass Assessment Studies, across the spectrum of India. PRESPL has its own way contributed significantly to each of the SDGs in the following way:

SDG 1: No Poverty - Approximately 1000 villages have participated in the Biomass Supply Chains initiated by PRESPL in the last decade. Farmers get added double income and profits from the sale of agri-residue; with average per capita income growth by USD 1000 to 2500. Total man-days per season amounts to 6,26,086. Employment benefits, through additional job creation with the Biomass Supply Chain Management structures, are enhanced.

SDG 2: Zero Hunger - Total man-days per season amounts to 6,26,086 with Employment benefits, through additional job creation with the Biomass Supply Chain Management structures, are enhanced.

SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being – Contribute to the conservation of the environment and reduction of pollution leading to good health and reduction of health conditions due to air pollution caused by burning of open agri-residues like rice straw in the field majorly in the Northern states of India like Punjab and Haryana.

SDG 4: Quality Education - Create avenues for skill development and entrepreneurship in villages and enhance awareness amongst farmers, rural community, and stakeholders. With improved financial empowerment of the farmers, and strengthening of rural economy, it will lead to overall development of the village which should include better school infrastructure and opportunity of each child getting education.

SDG 5: Gender Equality - approximately 300 women have been employed with the PRESPL Workforce.

SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation – PRESPL aims to participate in wastewater management in rural areas ensuring minimal health hazards and groundwater / river water from getting contaminated.

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy – PRESPL provides impetus to the Government and Industry initiatives in the Clean Energy Sector. PRESPL helps reviving and handling of sick Government Biomass / Energy projects will be smoother, in the future. PRESPL is involved in the collection, storage and processing of agricultural residues and the production of biomass briquettes and pellets to meet the growing demand for biomass fuel from India's rapidly expanding bio-energy industry. PRESPL also provides a range of operation & maintenance, and other technical services, to the industry.

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth - PRESPL has gainfully assisted the Rural India Sector by generating more than 2500 green jobs of varied nature in last few years. 750 to 1500 jobs per day are created only through the Biomass Supply Chain, till the Delivery Point; depending on the type of feedstock used. Training and development of more than 500 rural youths to become “Village Level Entrepreneurs” (VLEs) who collect, process and transport biomass to power plants and are paid for biomass delivered to the plant; resulting in both skill development and employment generation with a boost to rural economy. On an average basis, each VLE is able to deliver about 350 MT of chipped cane trash to the power plant and earns net income of about USD 2500 per annum. There is net income generation of USD 1.25 Million per annum to VLEs, on account of biomass aggregation and supply business.

SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure - PRESPL has forward integrated its business model by setting up biomass densification units and industrial boilers on a turnkey basis for selling energy to its clients. For instance, PepsiCo's boilers in Punjab have been taken over by PRESPL for delivering steam energy at cost to the client. PRESPL provides technical manpower for operations and maintenance (O&M), ash handling, and creation and management of the biomass supply chain. Meanwhile, PepsiCo is delivered renewable industrial steam as energy at a predetermined cost. The same business model is followed by PRESPL's other clients, including Sun Pharma, L'Oréal, Cipla, Deccan Fine Chemicals and OC Specialty Chemicals.

SDG 10: Reduced Inequality – RESPL has endeavored to provide jobs in rural India and bring financial inclusion to people, while enhancing their living standards. The Village Level Entrepreneur (VLE) model created, executed, refined, and tested by PRESPL, is one of a kind in the Biomass Sector in the world and has been highly successful too.

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities – PRESPL has effectively contributed towards ‘Swachh Bharat’ (A Clean India Initiative under the aegis of the Government of India) and create Waste-to-Wealth opportunities in the Biomass Sphere for sustainable communities to develop in the villages and strengthening their rural circular economy.

SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production - Rural income and employment generation to whole rural chain involving VLEs, farmers and rural youth. For collection, storage and supply of biomass, many tractors, trolleys and other farming equipment are also involved by the local farmers, which results in additional use and source of income to the local farmers. Biomass power plant requiring 450 MT per Day, delivers an estimated 1421 "green jobs" within the rural community through the collection of biomass waste, transportation and collection operations and total income generation of US\$ 1.5 Million.

SDG 13: Climate Action - Traditionally, farmers burn biomass in the fields as it has no economic value. This results in serious air pollution, especially across north India. PRESPL’s business model focuses predominantly on the aggregation and supply chain of biomass. PRESPL aggregates this biomass across the country and further densifies it into briquettes and pellets for easier storage and transportation to various industries and offtakers. The briquettes and pellets are used in solid fuel industrial boilers for renewable steam energy generation. PRESPL is providing additional source of revenue to the farmers through sale of the feedstock; which otherwise used to be burnt or left in open fields; leading to deadly particulate and methane emissions. Burning of biomass in boilers with necessary pollution control equipment, not only prevents pollution but also leads to clean and renewable power generation. For every 10 MW biomass-based power plant, about 56000 MT per annum of carbon dioxide generation is avoided.

SDG 14: Life Below Water – though there is not direct impact on the life below water, however, when there is reduction of air pollution and discharge of carbon residues from burning of agri-residues, the life below water is indirectly impacted and protected as a result.

SDG 15: Life on Land – there is a direct impact on the life on land which primarily includes Human life, which suffers majorly due to air pollution induced by residual burning of crops on the fields by the farmers.

SDG 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions – In the past, Fossil fuels have triggered violent conflicts all over the world, says Michael Klare, Professor of Peace and World Security Studies at Hampshire College in Massachusetts, the US. Hence, PRESPL’s contribution towards revolutionizing the Bioenergy sector in India, can be seen as a humble step towards an equal and just society where no one is left behind.

SDG 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal -At the local level, more than 500 Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) are partnering with PRESPL in this endeavor. At the Global level, PRESPL has entered into partnership with Energy Giants like Shell and recently with Mitsui to grow its business by combining their respective areas of expertise and leveraging synergies with Mitsui's diverse business portfolio.

5.3. Alignment with Paris Agreement and net-zero by 2050 - Please describe how **each** of the actions from section 2 align with the Paris Agreement and national NDCs (if applicable) and support the net-zero emissions by 2050. [up to 500 words, please upload supporting strategy documents as needed]

It is well established that bioenergy plays a significant role in the global energy sector, which has the capacity to reach net-zero emissions by 2050, in its efforts to address climate change by limiting the rise in global temperatures to 1.5 °C. The traditional use of solid biomass – estimated at around 40% of total bioenergy supply, or around 25 EJ, today – falls to zero by 2030 in the NZE Scenario, in line with achieving UN Sustainable Development Goal 7 on universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all (Gül et al. 2021). However, a sustainable supply of biomass for will be a challenging issue to reach the net-zero scenario by 2050. In this scenario, PRESPL which is currently a pioneer and leader in Biomass Supply Chain in India, will play a crucial role. In the past years, PRESPL has served more than 25 Nos. of biomass power and process plants and has supplied more than 250,000 MT of various types of biomass to several users across different Industries around the Country. Being a Pioneer in Biomass Supply Chain Management, it has its roots deep in the rural parts of the Country. PRESPL has a large Biomass Supply Chain Network which penetrates the most remote parts of the country. Through a highly efficient Supply Chain, PRESPL can provide 100% biomass availability to the users round the year irrespective of the weather conditions. PRESPL does this through timely aggregation, densification, storage, and supply for the users. Further, after establishing itself in the Biomass Supply Chain Management sector, PRESPL has further diversified itself into Steam Supply Business with complete end to end services. RESPL has collaborated with technology partner ForbesVnycke (Joint Venture between Forbes Marshall, India and Vyncke, Belgium) for offering the BOOT business model in India. In a third-party independent audit was conducted by M/s ERM in co-ordination with one of the MNC Client of PRESPL for GHG Emissions (Green House Gases Emissions). It was found that due to PRESPL’s unique sustainable biomass model, in any given month, PRESPL through its Biomass SCM can achieve approx. 11,000 MT of CO2 emission reductions. PRESPL is determined and focused in assisting its Users towards complete Carbon Neutrality.

SECTION 6: MONITORING AND REPORTING

6.1. Please describe how you intend to track the progress of the proposed outcomes in section 3. Please also describe if you intend to use other existing reporting frameworks to track progress on the proposed outcomes.

PRESPL conducts internal audits annually before setting up each Plant and external audit every 3 years. Hence, aims to get 3 external audits of the projects towards 2030.

SECTION 7: GUIDING PRINCIPLES CHECK LIST

Please use the checklist below to validate that the proposed Energy Compact is aligned with the guiding principles.

I. Stepping up ambition and accelerating action - Increase contribution of and accelerate the implementation of the SDG7 targets in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for Paris Agreement

I. 1. Does the Energy Compact strengthen and/or add a target, commitment, policy, action related to SDG7 and its linkages to the other SDGs that results in a higher cumulative impact compared to existing frameworks?

Yes No

I.2. Does the Energy Compact increase the geographical and/or sectoral coverage of SDG7 related efforts? Yes No

I.3. Does the Energy Compact consider inclusion of key priority issues towards achieving SDG7 by 2030 and the net-zero emission goal of the Paris Agreement by 2050 - as defied by latest global analysis and data including the outcome of the Technical Working Groups? Yes No

II. Alignment with the 2030 agenda on Sustainable Development Goals – Ensure coherence and alignment with SDG implementation plans and strategies by 2030 as well as national development plans and priorities.

II.1. Has the Energy Compact considered enabling actions of SDG7 to reach the other sustainable development goals by 2030? Yes No

II.2. Does the Energy Compact align with national, sectoral, and/or sub-national sustainable development strategies/plans, including SDG implementation plans/roadmaps? Yes No

II.3. Has the Energy Compact considered a timeframe in line with the Decade of Action? Yes No

III. Alignment with Paris Agreement and net-zero by 2050 - Ensure coherence and alignment with the Nationally Determined Contributions, long term net zero emission strategies.

III.1. Has the Energy Compact considered a timeframe in line with the net-zero goal of the Paris Agreement by 2050? Yes No

III.2. Has the Energy Compact considered energy-related targets and information in the updated/enhanced NDCs? Yes No

III.3. Has the Energy Compact considered alignment with reaching the net-zero emissions goal set by many countries by 2050? Yes No

IV. Leaving no one behind, strengthening inclusion, interlinkages, and synergies - Enabling the achievement of SDGs and just transition by reflecting interlinkages with other SDGs.

IV.1. Does the Energy Compact include socio-economic impacts of measures being considered? Yes No

IV.2. Does the Energy Compact identify steps towards an inclusive, just energy transition? Yes No

IV.3. Does the Energy Compact consider measures that address the needs of the most vulnerable groups (e.g. those impacted the most by energy transitions, lack of energy access)? Yes No

V. Feasibility and Robustness - Commitments and measures are technically sound, feasible, and verifiable based a set of objectives with specific performance indicators, baselines, targets and data sources as needed.

V.1. Is the information included in the Energy Compact based on updated quality data and sectoral assessments, with clear and transparent methodologies related to the proposed measures? Yes No

V.2. Has the Energy Compact considered inclusion of a set of SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, resource-based and time based) objectives? Yes No

V.3. Has the Energy Compact considered issues related to means of implementation to ensure feasibility of measures proposed (e.g. cost and financing strategy, technical assistant needs and partnerships, policy and regulatory gaps, data and technology)? Yes No

SECTION 8: ENERGY COMPACT GENERAL INFORMATION

8.1. Title/name of the Energy Compact

STRENGHTENING OF BIOMASS-SUPPLY CHAIN FOR SUSTAINABLE BIO-ENERGY TOWARDS ACCOMPLISHING SDG 7

8.2. Lead entity name (for joint Energy Compacts please list all parties and include, in parenthesis, its entity type, using entity type from below)

Punjab Renewable Energy Systems Pvt Ltd (PRESPL)

8.3. Lead entity type

- Government Local/Regional Government Multilateral body /Intergovernmental Organization
 Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Civil Society organization/Youth Academic Institution /Scientific Community
 Private Sector Philanthropic Organization Other relevant actor

8.4. Contact Information

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8.5. Please select the geographical coverage of the Energy Compact

- Africa Asia and Pacific Europe Latin America and Caribbean North America West Asia Global

8.6. Please select the Energy Compact thematic focus area(s)

- Energy Access Energy Transition Enabling SDGs through inclusive just Energy Transitions Innovation, Technology and Data Finance and Investment.

SECTION 9: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (IF REQUIRED)

Please provide additional website link(s) on your Energy Compact, which may contain relevant key documents, photos, short video clips etc.

Attached in the email for submission of the Energy Compact.