

# IMPACT REPORT

## Ecosmic



Most positively impacted SDG's:



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### About Vested Impact's Methodology

Vested Impact's data quantifies holistic external material value creation and impact of companies. It details the positive, negative and secondary impacts a company has on the environment, health of people, society and over 169 sustainable development goal targets. The data is produced by Vested Impact's Impact Methodology, which is a mathematical model of the impact of individual company activities against the 169 United Nations Sustainable Development Goal targets, across each country, and produces continuously updated estimates of the net impact of companies by means of an information integration algorithm. The data is primarily sourced from open databases published by the World Bank, United Nations, IMF, WHO, OECD, IPCC, and EuroStat. Other sources of data regarding companies and their activities; include Financial Modelling Prep and Africa Markets.

The below summary is AI-generated, and is designed to summarise the main points of the detailed report. The summary is produced by our trained GPT-3 model, which is trained off our own data to understand Vested's impact methodology, to pull on all our underlying calculations, the raw data, and what the results imply. This summary should always be read in conjunction with the full detailed report.

### What is Ecosmic's positive impact?



Ecosmic has a positive impact on 3 UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Ecosmic has the most significant positive impact on on access to ICT and communications, sustainable production and consumption, due to space debris management software.

### Does Ecosmic have any negative impacts?



Ecosmic has a low negative impact on climate through its servers and data processing infrastructure required. This negative impact is overall offset by the emissions savings they produce for their users; however is still a negative impact that is present. The IT industry is projected to use 20% of all electricity produced by 2025, and emit up to 5.5% of the world's carbon emissions, with blockchain applications significantly energy intensive.

### How can Ecosmic improve its impact?



Ecosmic addresses very important issues like ICT communications and, waste and sustainable consumption in the countries they serve. Their solution will deliver increased value as applications scale and the problem space increases, and their overall effect is currently limited by their small size. To increase positive impacts, Ecosmic should significantly scale and expand their activities.

# Ecosmic

Software Application

Last updated: 6/4/2023

## Company Impact Overview

According to Vested Impact, which measures holistic external value creation and impact of companies products and services;

- Ecosmic has an overall impact rating of 56, indicating an overall high impact company
- Ecosmic has a direct positive impact on 3 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals; including Infrastructure, Waste & Consumption, Economy & Jobs
- Ecosmic has very low negative impact brought about by the delivery/use of its products and services; causing direct negative impact on 1 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals; including Climate

## Overall Impact Rating Verified

**56** out of 100



**High Impact**

**#175** out of 895  
in Software Application

**+7** vs average  
in Software Application

The Overall Impact Rating is a final rating of the quality and scale of impact the company has on progressing the social and environmental challenges it, intentionally or not, contributes to. Companies with a score lower than 25 are deemed to do more harm than they do good. The Overall Impact Rating is the average of the impact of every SDG Target each individual business activity impacts, in each country, positively and/or negatively - assessing each against the four Impact Pillars. Any negative impact weightings are applied to the Overall Impact Rating. The Overall Impact Rating is an absolute value, explicitly intended to allow comparison across industries, and the Overall Impact Rating is not normalized relative to Industry peers.

Human Lives Impacted not available

**-9** out of 100  
Negative Impact

**39** out of 100  
Indirect Impact

Most Positively Impacted SDGs

Most Negatively Impacted SDGs

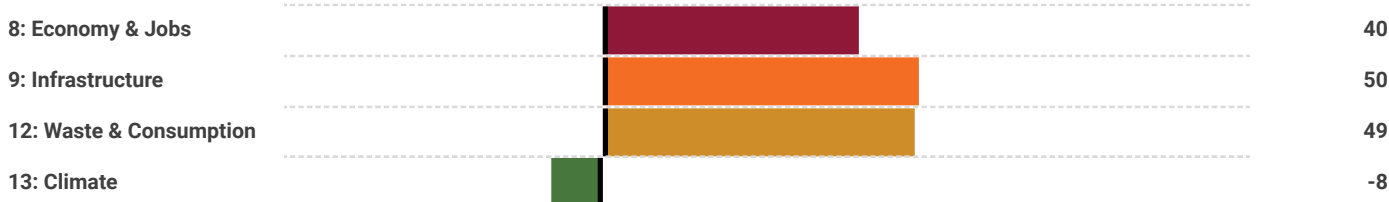
Most Indirectly Impacted SDGs

## Impact Summary



The Sustainable Development Goals are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. They address the global challenges we face, including poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace and justice. This agenda consists of 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) and 169 targets that are in need of solutions that the private sector can deliver

### SDG Goal Impacts



### Geographic Impacts



Netherlands is rated above World average for Increase access to information and communications technology and the Internet and progress is on track



Housing & Living is rated 6/11 in importance as needed for a better life, by people surveyed in Netherlands

## Overview Of Data & Detailed Sections

Vested's impact methodology assesses impact leveraging 4 key Impact Pillars, that are applied across each and every SDG Target a company's activities contribute to, in each country; positively or negatively. The following sections of this report show the details of this data. The algorithm pulls on over 100,000,000 data points from over 250 organisations to validate the impact across each metric and a list of the underlying data applied to assess and quantify impact is included at the end of this report.

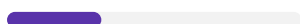
## Impact Pillars

Vested's Impact Pillars are the basis of the methodology; intended to assess if a company is serving the right people, in regards to the social or environmental issues that are most important/needed to those people, with a solution/services that delivers value, and how much change are they creating; in line with their own growth. There are over 122 calculation points underpinning the pillars. Below is the average ratings for the company

### People



The need of the solution for the people being impacted



A MEDIUM score indicates the company's activities impact people who are in significant need to benefit from those activities. Increasing activities to markets/customers with higher need will increase impact.

### Importance



The importance of the problems being impacted to those people

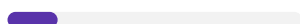


A HIGH score indicates that the activities of the company are addressing the social needs that are deemed of high importance within the geographic market and as expressed by the consumers/customers.

### Value



The value the products and services deliver towards the problems

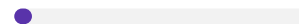


A LOW score indicates that the activities of the company have a low contribution to progressing the social issues it is impacting; taking into account immediate impact, long-term sustainability and duration of impact.

### Effect



The scale at which the company is contributing to overall change



A VERY LOW score indicates that the company has a very small overall effect on the social issues and/or their business growth is significantly decoupled from impact progress. This can be due mostly to the scale of the company and/or the company's growth going against progress of the social issues.

## Positive Impacts

Impact that a company has on global challenges can be direct or indirect, and the below data specifically indicates the global challenges that the company is deemed to directly positively impact as a discernible result of their activities in the countries they deliver in. The overall impact of each sdg target is calculated by applying the 4 impact pillars above, against every business activity that impacts the individual SDG target, in each individual country. Then those scores are averaged for the final SDG target rating.

Below are the SDG targets that are being positively impacted by the activities of the company



Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity

39 / 100



Notes: The investment in debris mitigation will lead to an effective reduction of mission costs. (1) Analyzing costs of space debris mitigation methods, Wiedemann et al, 2004

8.4: Decouple economic growth from environmental degradation

42 / 100





Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure	54 / 100
<hr style="border: 1px solid orange;"/>	
9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors	35 / 100
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9.c: Increase access to information and communications technology and the Internet	60 / 100
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Notes: Hypervelocity collisions in space threaten future space ventures and communication and navigation systems. In particular, the geostationary ring (for satellites orbiting in synchrony with Earth's rotation) is crowded with objects that will remain in orbit for hundreds or thousands of years. (1) Space Junk--Protecting Space for Future Generations, R. Crowther, Science, 2002



Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.5: Reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	49 / 100
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Notes: Avoiding collision of existing orbiting objects that then fragment and cause a cascading effect – known as the Kessler syndrome - is key to ensuring Earth's orbit remains explorable (1) However, there is a growing consensus within the space debris community that mitigation is insufficient to constrain the orbiting debris population (2) (1) Open access to orbit and runaway space debris growth, Rao et al, 2022 (2) Space debris: Reasons, types, impacts and management, Habimana et al, 2018

## Negative Impacts

It is critical to take into account the negative impacts, intended, unintended, direct or indirect, of a company's activities to understand where the activity/s of the company could be hindering or counteracting the progress of other global challenges.

Below are the SDG targets that are being negatively impacted or constrained by the activities of the company



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

13.1: Climate adaptation (incl. reduced emission) and resilience	-8 / -100
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Notes: The average website produces 1.76g of CO2 for every page view; so a site with 100,000 page views per month emits 2,112kg of CO2 every year. The more complex a website is, the more energy it requires to load – and the greater its climate impact.

## Indirect Impacts

Impact and social change is not one-dimensional, and many social issues are interconnected and interlinked - meaning some activities and their impacts have flow on effects which contribute and/enable progress on other social issues, and some activities can indirectly make other issues worse, can counteract progress or simply make it a lot harder for others to improve progress on achieving other goals.

Below are the SDG targets that the company's activities have a flow-on and indirect impact on



Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



**8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity**

Increasing productivity and efficiencies (target 8.2) is directly linked with increasing economic growth and success (target 8.1). Improving how efficient and effective industries, technologies and processes are is seen as essential for enabling sustainable and liveable urban environments (targets 7.2 and 11.2).

Status	Target
	7.2: Increase renewable energy
	11.2: Access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems
	8.1: Sustain economic growth

**8.4: Decouple economic growth from environmental degradation**

Decoupling economic growth (target 8.4) has a significant effect on the environment (targets 14.1 and 15.5) and more resilient and climate adaptive forms of production (targets 2.4, 12.2 and 13.1).

Status	Target
	17.11: Significantly increase the exports of developing countries
	6.6: Protect and restore water-related ecosystems
	13.1: Climate adaptation (incl. reduced emission) and resilience
	14.4: End overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices
	15.2: Conservation, restoration and sustainable use of all types of forests, and halt deforestation
	2.4: Sustainable and resilient food production
	6.5: Implement integrated water resources management
	14.1: Reduce marine pollution
	15.5: Reduce the degradation of natural habitats
	12.2: Sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources



Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation







**9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure**

Improving infrastructure (target 9.1) combined with technology upgrade achieves upgrades such as sustainable transport systems (target 11.2) and is crucial to strengthen the resilience of communities to floods and climate shocks (target 13.1) and also reduce environmental impact of cities (target 11.6), which strengthens the positive impact on health (target 3.9) of city dwellers.

Status	Target
	3.9: Reduce deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
	11.6: Reduce the adverse environmental impact of cities
	11.2: Access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems
	9.4: Upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable
	13.1: Climate adaptation (incl. reduced emission) and resilience

**9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors**

Investing in technology research and innovation is important to achieve upgrades in infrastructures (targets 9.1, 9.2, 9.3 and 9.4) such as sustainable transport systems (target 11.2), and will increase the productivity of sectors (target 8.2). It also contributes to increases in training and capabilities for employment and new jobs (targets 4.4 and 8.5).

Status	Target
	8.5: Full and productive employment and decent work for all
	10.1: Sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population
	2.3: Increase agricultural productivity
	9.4: Upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable
	8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity
	4.4: Increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills for employment and entrepreneurship

**9.c: Increase access to information and communications technology and the Internet**

Status	Target
●	4.1: Ensure primary and secondary education
●	4.2: Ensure early childhood development
●	4.3: Ensure quality technical, vocational and tertiary education
●	8.1: Sustain economic growth
●	1.4: Equal rights to basic services and economic resources
●	8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity
●	5.b: Enhance use of enabling technology for the empowerment of women



Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

**12.5: Reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse**

The introduction of a circular economy (target 12.5) would stimulate an increase of resource productivity (target 8.4) and an accelerated shift away from fossil fuel to renewables, and can create new jobs (target 8.5) and business opportunities. This would help achieve sustainable urbanization, sustainable transportation (targets 11.2 and 11.3) and sustainable and resilient infrastructure (target 9.4), which greatly contribute to sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15). Waste reduction and prevention of plastic and hazardous chemicals waste (target 12.5) will reduce contamination of marine and terrestrial ecosystem and animal habitats (targets 14.1, 15.1 and 15.5), which currently affects fish stocks and productivity of soils (target 2.4) with impacts on human health as well (target 3.9).

Status	Target
●	6.6: Protect and restore water-related ecosystems
●	8.5: Full and productive employment and decent work for all
●	13.1: Climate adaptation (incl. reduced emission) and resilience
●	15.1: Conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems
●	15.5: Reduce the degradation of natural habitats
●	14.1: Reduce marine pollution
●	2.4: Sustainable and resilient food production
●	9.4: Upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable
●	8.4: Decouple economic growth from environmental degradation







Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

**13.1: Climate adaptation (incl. reduced emission) and resilience**

Status	Target
●	7.2: Increase renewable energy
●	7.3: Improve energy efficiency
●	9.4: Upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable
●	2.2: End all forms of malnutrition
●	11.2: Access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems
●	15.1: Conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems
●	15.5: Reduce the degradation of natural habitats
●	16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions
●	6.5: Implement integrated water resources management
●	10.7: Orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people
●	1.5: Build resilience of poor and vulnerable to economic, social and climate shocks
●	2.4: Sustainable and resilient food production
●	6.6: Protect and restore water-related ecosystems

**Status key**

Status	Description
	Progress on the main target also causes direct progress
	Progress on the main target makes progress easier
	Progress on the main target enables progress
	Progress on the main target makes it difficult to progress
	Progress on the main target counteracts progress

## Indicators & Underlying Data

Indicators and data are essential to objectively measuring and quantifying the progress towards achieving social and environmental goals. While the United Nations has official indicators against all SDG Targets, there is significant lack of detailed, up-to-date and private-sector-relevant indicators and data. Vested solves this through the integration of over 40,000 indicators and 100,000,000 data points from additional data sources where each indicator has been manually mapped by an analyst against relevant SDG Targets and company activities in order to strengthen the accountability, monitoring and attribution of impact.

Vested is constantly integrating new data sources; relying on reputable and independent sources. Below is a list of the specific underlying indicators and data sources applicable to the assessment and calculation of impact for this company.

\* For brevity we do not include the exact data points in this report but if you would like to access the graphs or raw data points please contact us or refer to our API options.

### Indicators

Indicator	Source	Trend	Description
Total greenhouse gas emissions (kt of CO2 equivalent)	World Bank	0.028	Sourced from Climate Watch. 2020. GHG Emissions. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute. Available at: <a href="https://www.climatewatchdata.org/ghg-emissions">https://www.climatewatchdata.org/ghg-emissions</a> .
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	World Bank	0.039	Sourced from Climate Watch. 2020. GHG Emissions. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute. Available at: <a href="https://www.climatewatchdata.org/ghg-emissions">https://www.climatewatchdata.org/ghg-emissions</a> . See SPPOPTOTL for the denominator's source.
CO2 emissions (kt)	World Bank	0.033	Sourced from Climate Watch. 2020. GHG Emissions. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute. Available at: <a href="https://www.climatewatchdata.org/ghg-emissions">https://www.climatewatchdata.org/ghg-emissions</a> .

### Underlying Data

Indicator	Source	Description
United Nations Standard Country or Area Classification	United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)	Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use (M49) of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)
World Bank country classifications by income level: 2022-2023	World Bank	The World Bank assigns the world's economies to four income groups—low, lower-middle, upper-middle, and high-income countries. The classifications are updated each year on July 1 and are based on GNI per capita in current USD (using the Atlas method exchange rates) of the previous year (i.e. 2020 in this case).
OECD Better Life Survey	OECD.Stat	The Better Life Index involves citizens in measuring the well-being of societies, materializing as an open continuous survey recording local perceptions of wellbeing and quality of life.
OECD How's Life? Well-being - Current Well-being (average and deprivation)	OECD.Stat	How's Life? Well-being is 80+ indicators providing information on current well-being outcomes, well-being inequalities and the resources and risks that underpin future well-being
OECD How's Life? Well-being - Current Well-being (vertical inequality)	OECD.Stat	How's Life? Well-being is 80+ indicators providing information on current well-being outcomes, well-being inequalities and the resources and risks that underpin future well-being
OECD How's Life? Well-being - Resources for Future Well-being	OECD.Stat	How's Life? Well-being is 80+ indicators providing information on current well-being outcomes, well-being inequalities and the resources and risks that underpin future well-being
Individual Deprivation Measure (IDM) Model	Australian National University (ANU) and the International Women's Development Agency (IWDA)	The Individual Deprivation Measure (IDM) is a new individual-level, gender-sensitive, measure of multidimensional poverty. It measures deprivation in relation to 15 key dimensions of life, making it possible to see who is poor, in what ways and to what extent.
2022 SDG Index Score	Cambridge University	Sachs, J., Lafortune, G., Kroll, C., Fuller, G., Woelm, F., (2022). From Crisis to Sustainable Development: the SDGs as Roadmap to 2030 and Beyond. Sustainable Development Report 2022. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
2022 SDG Index Rank	Cambridge University	Sachs, J., Lafortune, G., Kroll, C., Fuller, G., Woelm, F., (2022). From Crisis to Sustainable Development: the SDGs as Roadmap to 2030 and Beyond. Sustainable Development Report 2022. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
SDG Tracker	Global Change Data Lab	Ritchie, Roser, Mispay, Ortiz-Ospina. "Measuring progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals." SDG-Tracker.org



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