RE100

CLIMATE GROUP | CDP

RE100 annual disclosure report 2023

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March 2024

Foreword

One legacy of the energy shocks of 2022 may be that the end of fossil fuels has been brought closer. The International Energy Agency (IEA) World Energy Outlook 2023 report predicts that under current global policies, demand for coal, oil, and natural gas, and their associated carbon emissions, will all peak before 2030.

Meanwhile, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) 2023 Production Gap report reveals that fossil fuel demand in 2030 will still be double what is needed to limit global warming to 1.5°C. While a celebrated outcome of COP28 is a global call to triple renewable energy capacity by 2030, an unequivocal call to phase out fossil fuels is missing.

> **Companies have a key role to play in accelerating the phase-out of fossil fuels by demanding more ambition from governments, and by showing their own demand for renewable energy.**

Their actions are coming under increasing scrutiny, however, as the global standard for greenhouse gas accounting, the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, undergoes a stakeholder review process that could significantly change how companies' energy-related emissions claims are made. These claims are currently made under nearly decade-old guidance that attracts significant controversy. In mature markets, definitions of what is credible and necessary are shifting as new data and tools enable higher-impact procurement approaches. Legislation for United States and EU hydrogen producers will adopt renewable energy accounting rules qualifying them for tens of billions of dollars in public subsidies that are far more demanding than the rules nearly all corporate energy-related claims observe today.

Accountability and transparency are basic asks of governments and voluntary actors in the energy transition. They are important themes in this RE100 annual disclosure report too. This report presents disclosures from RE100 companies in the 2023 CDP disclosure cycle, celebrating their progress in procuring renewable electricity with impact, highlighting the barriers they experience, and holding them to account in a globally consistent and comparable manner.

This version of the report is dated 26th March 2023.

Key findings

+72 TWh

RE100's annual footprint

RE100's annual footprint has grown by more than 100 terawatt hours (TWh), with 72 TWh of the increase driven by new membership. A Korean company is now the campaign's largest electricity user.

RE100 companies now represent electricity consumption greater than France's

59% of RE

purchasing included facility age disclosure

RE100 companies disclosed facility age information for 59% of the RE they purchased in 2022 (up from 43% in 2021). At least 53% of all RE purchased by RE100 companies is generated by facilities commissioned less than 15 years ago. The average facility RE100 companies purchase RE from is 11 years old.

RE100 companies consumed

50%

renewable eletricity

RE100 companies reported consuming 50% renewable electricity (RE) in 2022 (up from 49% in 2021). This should be compared with what RE100 recognises from reporting. RE100 only recognises 39% RE across its membership, compared with 42% RE in 2021. This decrease is due to less detail in RE100 companies' disclosures.

Introduction

Size of the initiative

This annual report presents analysis of 382 RE100 member companies' responses to CDP's climate change questionnaire in 2023. A total of 403 companies were requested by RE100 to report. The most common period companies chose to report on was January-December 2022. While some companies chose a different period for their responses to cover, 2022 is used to refer to this year's data in aggregate.

Members reported using

481 TWh

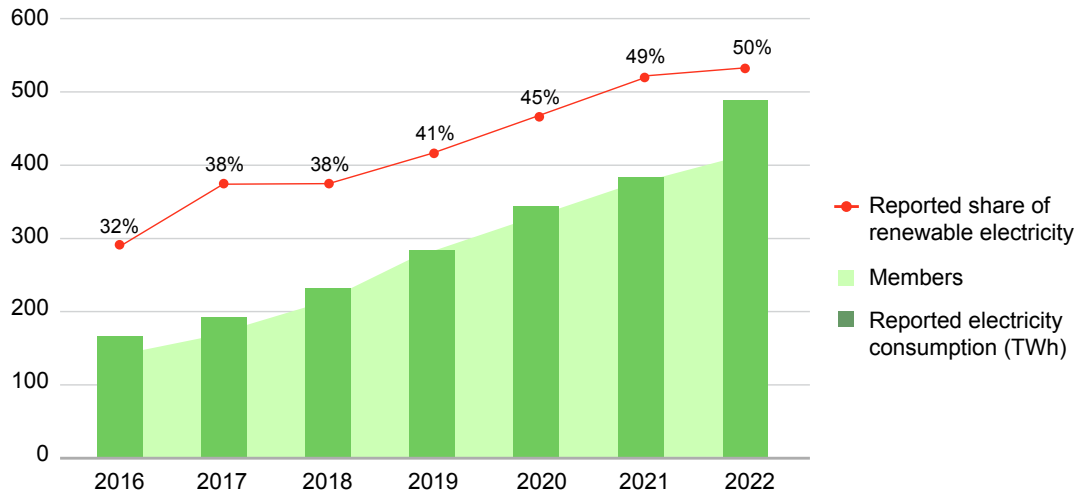
1.7% of global electricity generation

RE100 continues to see significant growth in the electricity demand of its membership. RE100 companies report consuming **481 TWh of electricity, more than France's electricity consumption in 2020, and equivalent to 1.7% of global electricity generation**. At the time of publication, RE100 has grown to 420 members, with over 500 TWh of annual electricity consumption.

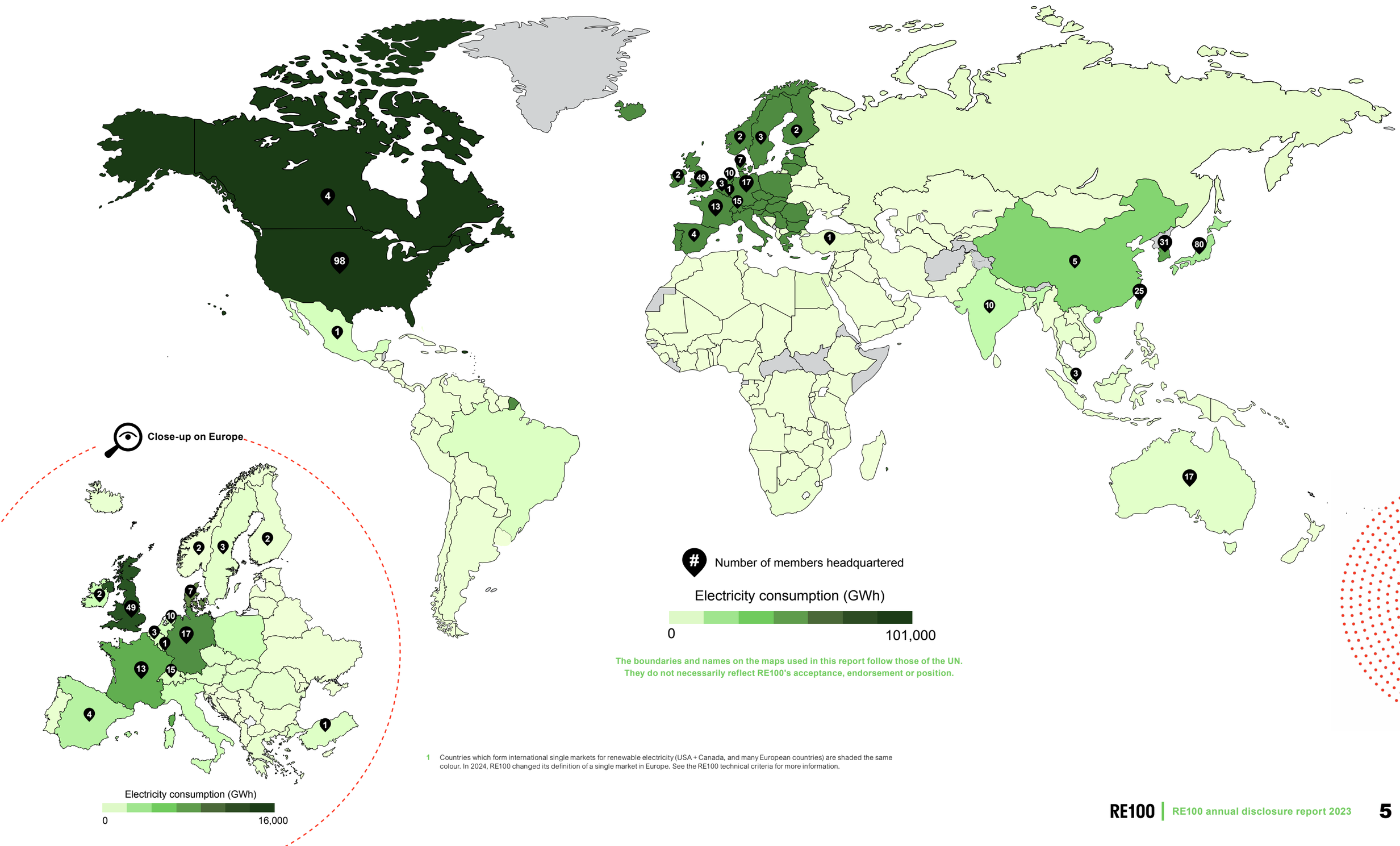
> **TABLE 1:** RE100'S SIZE IN 2022

403	Companies requested to report
382	Companies reported
481 TWh	Electricity consumption
240 TWh	Reported RE consumption
50%	Reported % RE

> FIGURE 1: RE100'S GROWTH FROM 2016-2022



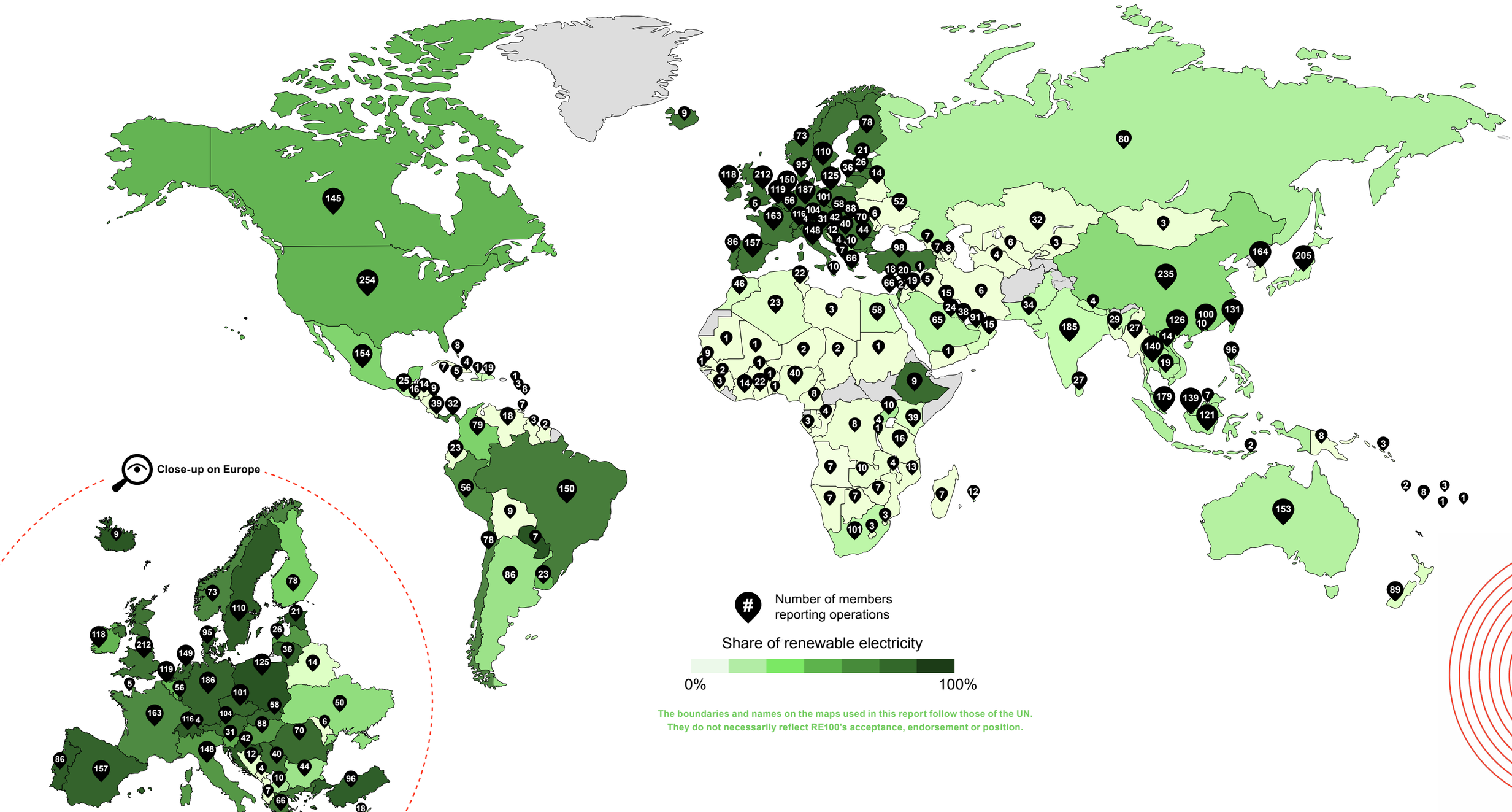
> FIGURE 2: RE100 COMPANIES HEADQUARTERS, AND HOW MUCH ELECTRICITY THEY CONSUME (GWH)[1]



The boundaries and names on the maps used in this report follow those of the UN. They do not necessarily reflect RE100's acceptance, endorsement or position.

1 Countries which form international single markets for renewable electricity (USA + Canada, and many European countries) are shaded the same colour. In 2024, RE100 changed its definition of a single market in Europe. See the RE100 technical criteria for more information.

> FIGURE 3: MEMBERS' SHARE OF RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY (GREEN) AND NUMBER OF MEMBERS OPERATING (LABELS)[2]



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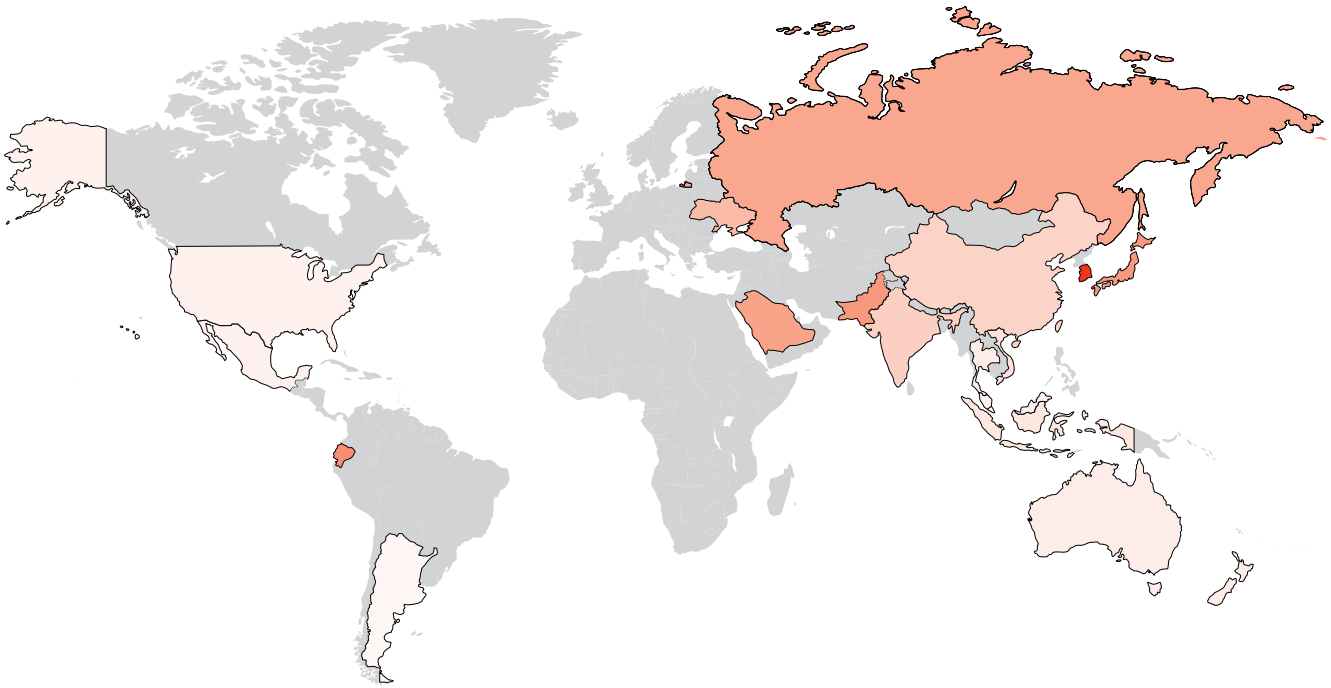
2 Countries which form international single markets for renewable electricity (USA + Canada, and many European countries) are shaded the same colour. In 2024, RE100 changed its definition of a single market in Europe. See the RE100 technical criteria for more information.

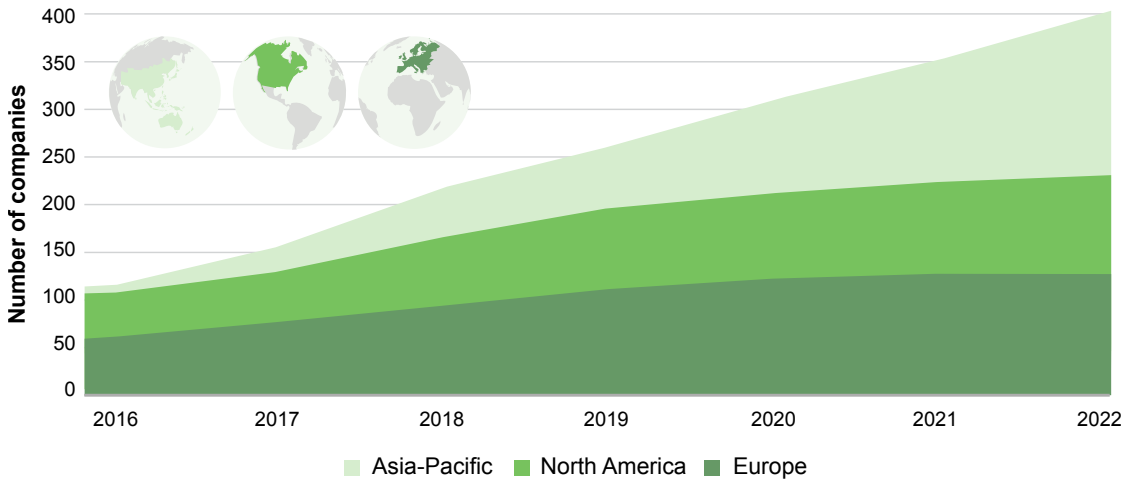
> FIGURE 4: TOP 20 CHALLENGING MARKETS (RED = TOP 20 CHALLENGING MARKET, DARKER SHADE = HIGHER SHARE OF COMPANIES OPERATING IN THE MARKET REPORT FACING BARRIERS)



Regional changes

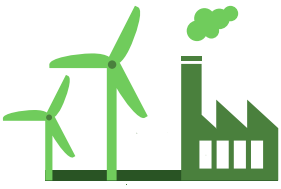
54 companies joined the campaign since the 2022 annual disclosure report. Three-quarters of new membership to the initiative is headquartered in Asia-Pacific.

> FIGURE 5: WHERE RE100 COMPANIES ARE HEADQUARTERED



RE100's largest ever annual increase in total electricity consumption is driven by new membership in Asia. **The 10 largest electricity consumers joining the initiative since the 2022 RE100 annual report are headquartered in Asia**, and the initiative's new largest electricity user is a Korean company. RE100 undertakes local policy work in several Asian markets, including Japan, the Republic of Korea, Indonesia, India, and China.

Seven of the 10 largest new joiners are headquartered in the Republic of Korea, with the largest consuming 28 TWh of electricity annually. This provides a huge boost to the corporate demand signal that RE100 now sends to policymakers in the country and wider region. The remaining three of the 10 largest new joiners are headquartered in Japan, where RE100 is also focusing its policy work.



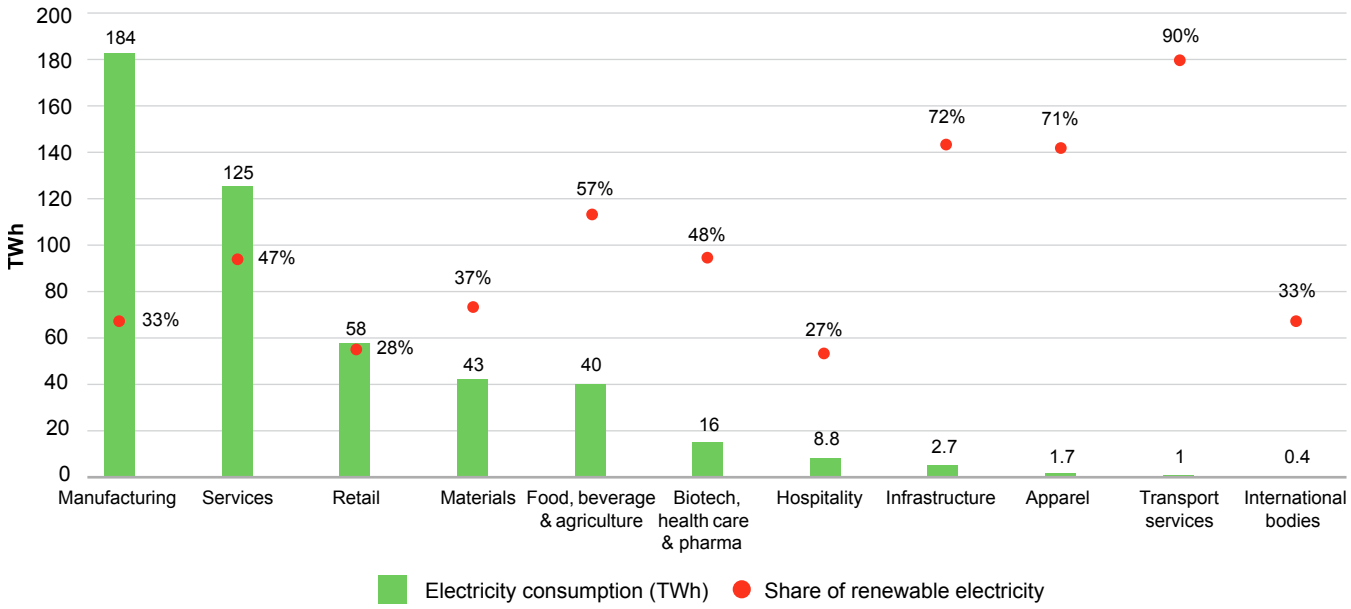
Industry changes

The manufacturing industry continues to contribute most new membership to RE100 and remains the largest industry represented in the initiative.

> TABLE 2: INDUSTRIES REPRESENTED BY RE100

	2022			2021		
Industry	# of companies	Electricity consumption (TWh)	% RE	# of members	Electricity consumption (TWh)	% RE
Manufacturing	96	184	33%	69	112	32%
Services	147	125	47%	133	105	60%
Retail	22	58	28%	26	58	28%
Materials	29	43	37%	30	38	35%
Food, beverage & agriculture	33	40	57%	31	39	47%
Biotech, health care & pharma	24	16	48%	18	12	52%
Infrastructure	28	8.8	27%	24	7.0	15%
Hospitality	7	2.7	72%	7	2.7	63%
Apparel	12	1.7	71%	12	1.7	65%
Transportation services	3	1.0	90%	3	0.9	81%
International bodies	2	0.4	33%	2	0.4	19%

> FIGURE 6: INDUSTRIES REPRESENTED BY RE100 COMPANIES



Trends in RE100 target years

> **TABLE 3:** TARGET YEAR TRENDS BY REGION OF HEADQUARTERS AND RECENT MEMBERSHIP

	2022 (MWh weighted)	2022 (unweighted)	2021 (MWh weighted)	2021 (unweighted) (re-stated)[3]
Initiative-wide	**2035**	**2031**	**2033**	**2030**
New members	**2047**	**2040**	**2042**	**2035**
European headquarters	**2027**	**2025**	**2027**	**2025**
North American headquarters	**2028**	**2028**	**2029**	**2028**
Asia-Pacific headquarters	**2043**	**2038**	**2043**	**2038**
New joiners with Asia-Pacific headquarters	**2048**	**2043**	**2047**	**2040**

Previous RE100 annual disclosure reports presented average target years without considering the differences in sizes across RE100 companies. This year, average target years are presented as megawatt hour (MWh) weighted averages, recognising that larger electricity users tend to set targets further into the future.

Weighting target years by MWh allows a statement to the effect of 'the average RE100 target year is 2035, accounting for MWh consumed'. Except for the unweighted values presented in Table 3, all average target years in this report use a MWh weighting.

The average target year has moved into the future, a trend that is expected to continue as the initiative focuses its recruitment on challenging markets for RE procurement.

3 Values revised since the 2022 RE100 annual disclosure report.

> **TABLE 4:** TARGET YEARS BY INDUSTRY

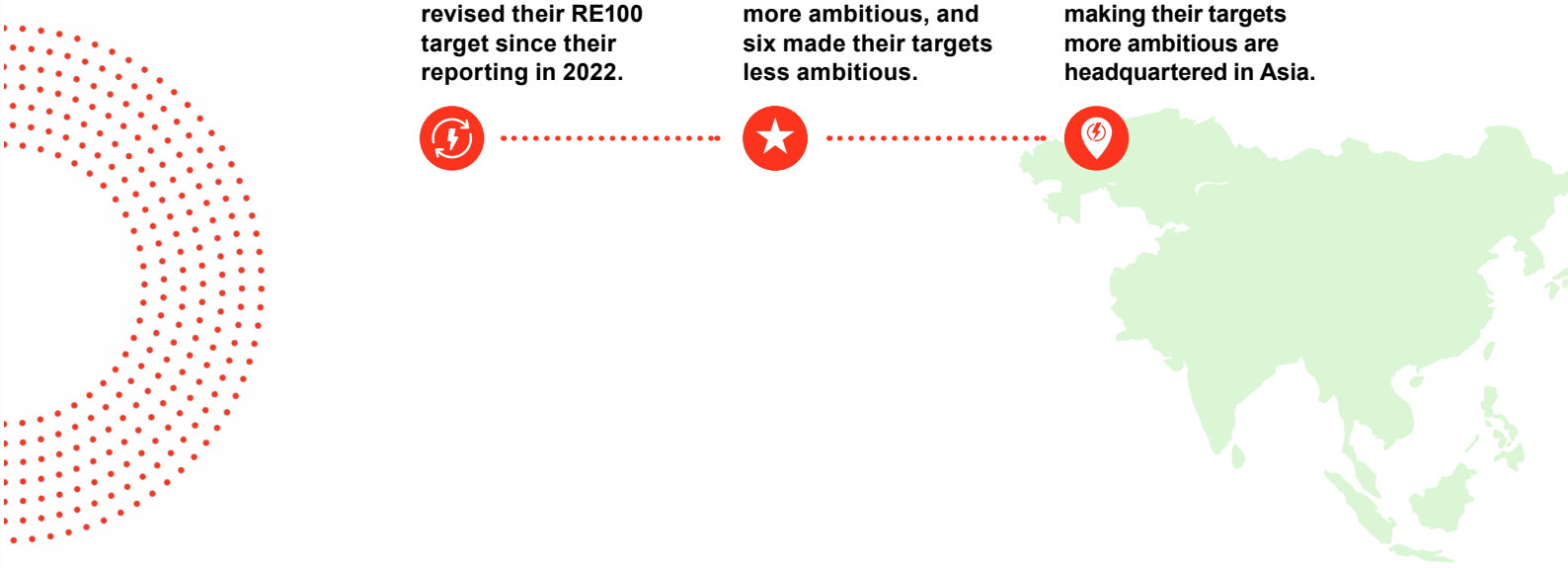
Industry	Number of companies	Electricity consumption (TWh)	Average target year
Manufacturing	96	184	2040
Services	147	125	2026
Retail	22	58	2037
Materials	29	43	2039
Food, beverage & agriculture	33	40	2032
Biotech, health care & pharma	24	16	2031
Infrastructure	28	8.8	2040
Hospitality	7	2.7	2023
Apparel	12	1.7	2026
Transportation services	3	1.0	2024
International bodies	2	0.4	2025

Changes to target years

25
RE100 companies
reported that they had revised their RE100 target since their reporting in 2022.

19
RE100 companies
made their targets more ambitious, and six made their targets less ambitious.

Over half
of the companies making their targets more ambitious are headquartered in Asia.



About the claims

Global RE claim detail and recognition

RE100 companies contribute to one of the most detailed global datasets on voluntary RE procurement. The detail they provide produces comparable market-level insights for how companies procure RE and informs RE100's policy work. It also allows the campaign to recognise its members' claims as credible.

RE100 companies now report

50%

RE consumption, and RE100 can recognise

39%

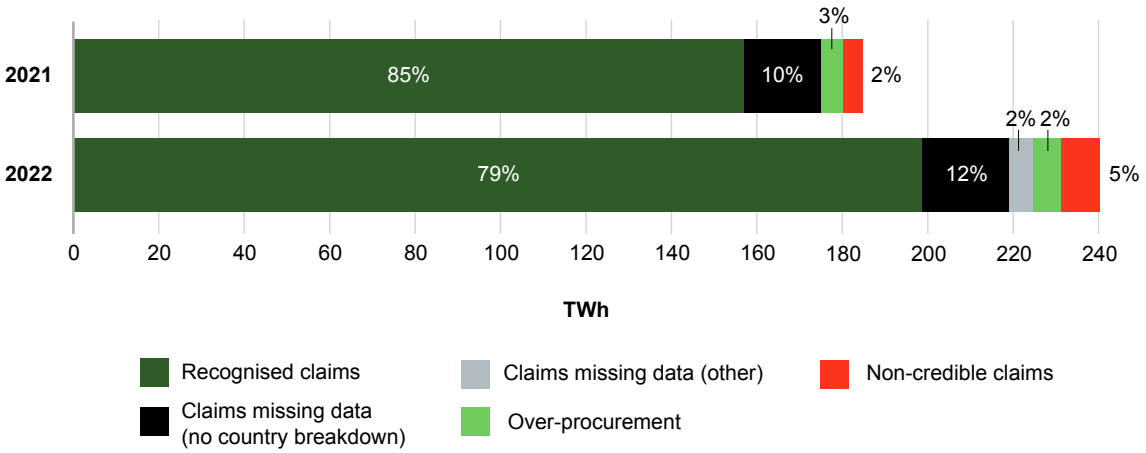
RE consumption.

RE100 companies now report 50% RE consumption. From the detail in their reporting, **RE100 can recognise at least 39% RE consumption**. Their claims, and what RE100 is recognising from them, are shown in Figure 7. This is lower than the 42% RE RE100 recognised in 2021 (see page 15 for more information).

> TABLE 5: RE100 CLAIM RECOGNITION, 2022

	TWh	% RE
Reported use of RE	240	50%
Recognised use of RE	189	39%

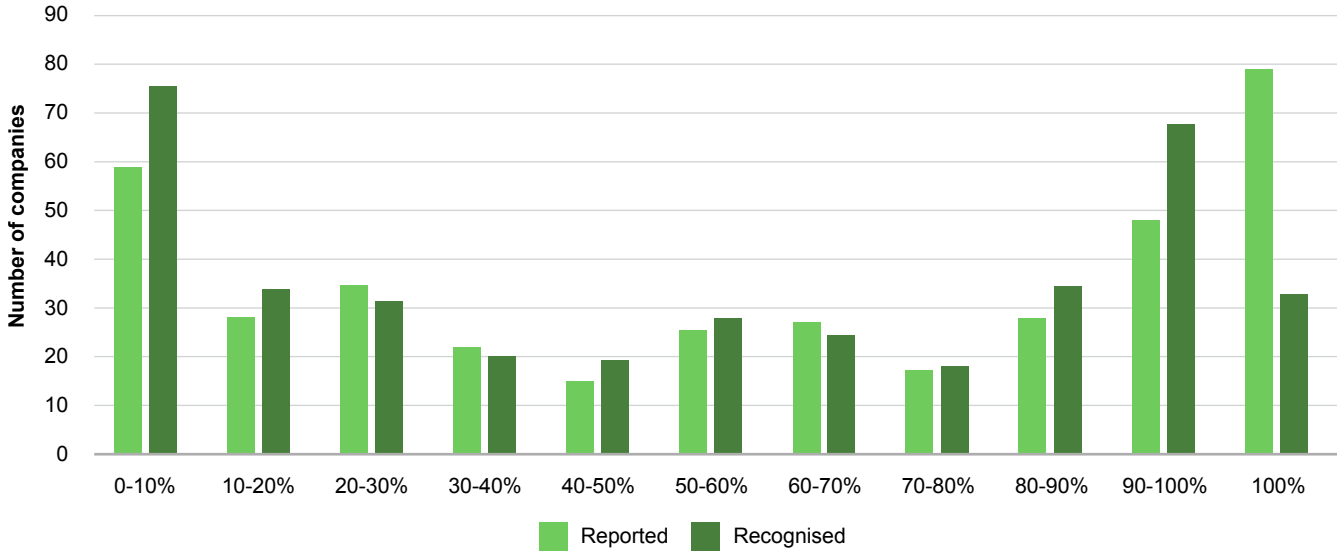
> FIGURE 7: RE100 CLAIM RECOGNITION, 2021-2022



- **Recognised claims are claims where RE100 companies report credible RE procurement and also disclose the underlying electricity use in the markets they make their claims in.**
- **Claims missing data (no country breakdown) are claims where RE100 companies report credible RE procurement but do not disclose the underlying electricity use in the markets they make their claims in. This means RE100 cannot count the procurement in the calculation of a 'percentage' of RE use.**
- **Claims missing data (other) are claims where RE100 companies do not include sufficient detail to understand their credibility.**

- **Over-procurement shows where companies report more credible RE use claims than their total underlying electricity use. It is common for some companies to over-procure (e.g., purchasing an excess of unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) in case a power purchase agreement (PPA) does not deliver an expected volume). RE100 discounts the excess to cap recognition at 100% RE, market-by-market.**
- **Non-credible claims are claims that cannot be recognised by RE100 because they do not meet the RE100 technical criteria (e.g., because they do not observe market boundaries).**

> FIGURE 8: RE100 CLAIM RECOGNITION, BANDED, 2022



The RE100 member progress table presents self-reported and recognised % RE figures for individual RE100 companies.

High-performing companies (90%+, 100% claims made by RE100 companies)

127 RE100 companies self-report consuming between 90% and 100% RE. Their claims amount to half the entire RE use claim volume reported by RE100 companies in 2023.

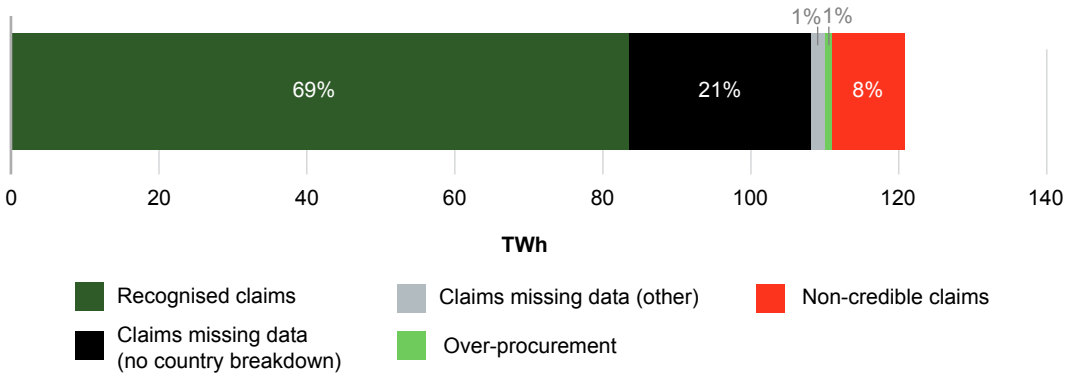
79 RE100 companies self-report consuming 100% RE. 33 companies have their 100% claims recognised and 35 companies have their 100% claims recognised between 90% and under 100%. 48 RE100 companies self-reported consuming between 90% and under 100% RE. 31 companies have these claims recognised.

> TABLE 6: RE100 CLAIM RECOGNITION, COMPANIES SELF-REPORTING 90-100% RE, 2022

	Self-reported		Recognised	
	Number of companies	Electricity consumption (TWh)	Number of companies	Electricity consumption (TWh)
100% RE	79	91	33	4
90- <100% RE	48	44	67	61

A claim recognition breakdown for RE100 companies self-reporting 90-100% RE is shown in Figure 9.

> FIGURE 9: RE100 CLAIM RECOGNITION, COMPANIES SELF-REPORTING 90-100% RE, 2022



RE100 companies self-reporting a high % RE are more likely to report non-credible claims or withhold data in their reporting (more detail below).

Detail in electricity consumption

RE100 only recognises RE use claims when they meet the RE100 technical criteria and are also accompanied by disclosure of underlying electricity consumption in the markets in which the claims are made. Of the 481 TWh of electricity consumption disclosed, 408 TWh is linked to a specific country. Country level data is a key input to the campaign's strategy and policy efforts.

123 RE100 companies disclose 73 TWh of electricity consumption without disclosing where it is consumed. Ten companies account for 61 TWh of this amount, and two companies (Microsoft and Alphabet, both of which self-report 100% RE to RE100) account for 40 TWh.

Microsoft and Alphabet disclose RE procurement and electricity consumption data aggregated at a regional level making it impossible to assess the credibility of their claims. Alphabet's reporting has contributed to a decrease in the total % RE recognised by the campaign this year.

Sample of RE100 companies in 2022 and 2023 RE100 annual reports

319
companies

contributed reporting for both the 2023 and 2022 RE100 annual reports.

> TABLE 7: RE100 CLAIM RECOGNITION, 2021-2022, FIXED SAMPLE OF 319 RE100 COMPANIES

	2022	2021
Electricity consumption	403 TWh	370 TWh
Self-reported % RE	54%	49%
Recognised % RE	42%	42%

Qualitative disclosures

355
RE100 companies
described their approach to procuring RE with impact.

374
RE100 companies
described the barriers to RE procurement they face.

236
RE100 companies
linked the barriers they faced to specific countries or areas they operate in.

222
RE100 companies
disclosed how their RE procurement affects their energy costs.

These qualitative disclosures give RE100 further detail to guide its strategy and policy work.

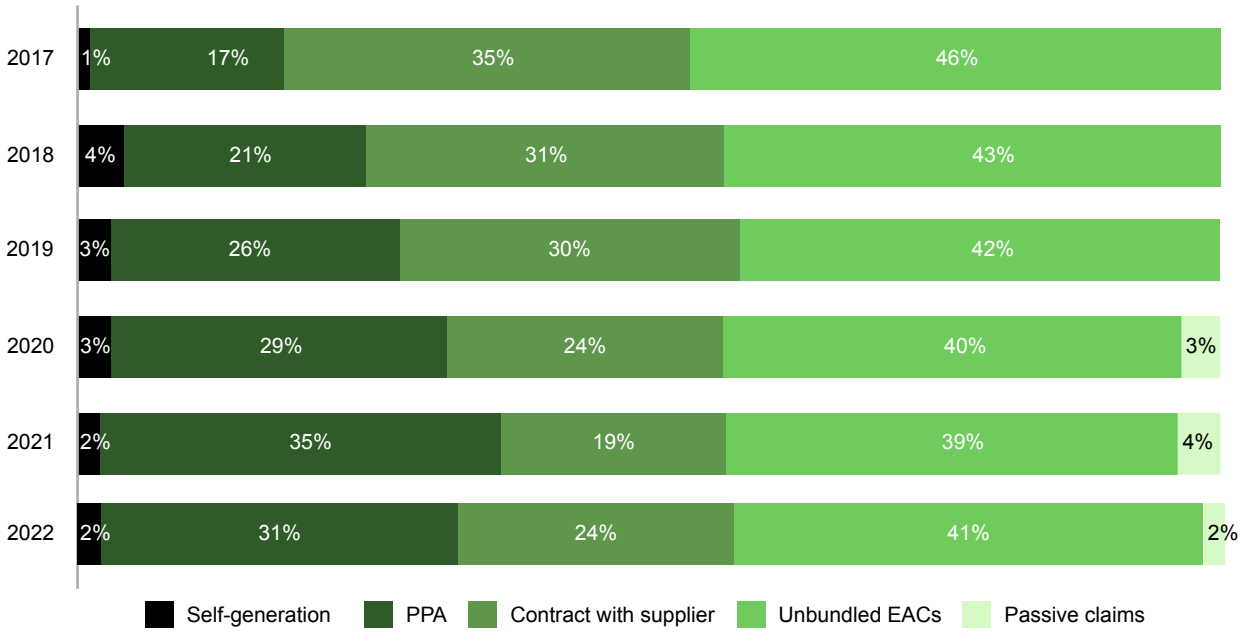
Sourcing and impact trends

Procurement type mix (global)

RE100 companies report on their RE procurement using the procurement types defined in the RE100 technical criteria. RE100 reporting now distinguishes between physical and virtual PPAs, and between retail and project-specific contracts with electricity suppliers.[4]

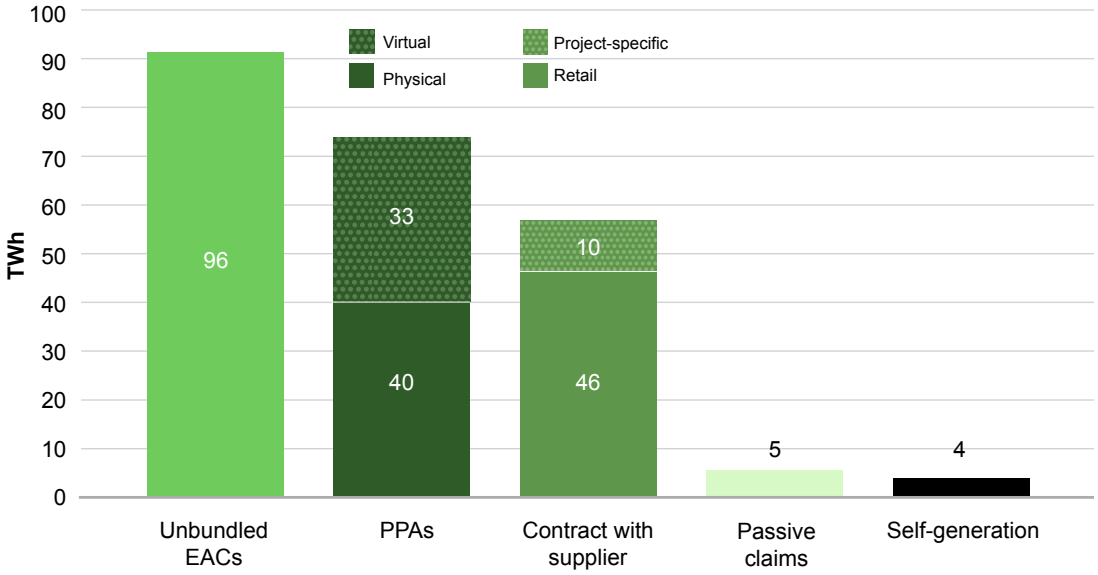
Power purchase agreements (PPAs) delivered 31% of the RE procured by RE100 companies in 2022. This is the first ever year-on-year decrease RE100 has seen in PPAs as a share in its members' RE procurement. The decrease was anticipated due to the initiative's growing membership in Asia, where PPAs are far less accessible to companies.

> FIGURE 10: GLOBAL RE100 PROCUREMENT TYPE MIX, 2017-2022 (REPORTED DATA)



4 Project-specific supplies always have complete transparency regarding the energy attributes in those supplies. The projects procured from throughout the term of a project-specific contract are stipulated in the contract. Project-specific supplies typically use longer contract lengths. Retail supplies are 'off-the-shelf', standardised RE products. Project-specificity is not a requirement in a retail supply. Energy suppliers may vary the facilities supplying attributes throughout the term of a retail supply contract. Retail supply contracts typically have less transparency regarding the energy attributes in the supplies and use shorter contract lengths.

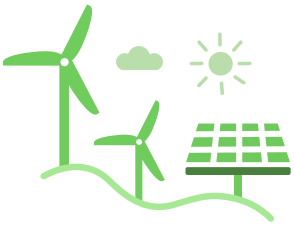
> FIGURE 11: GLOBAL RE100 PROCUREMENT TYPE MIX, 2022 (REPORTED DATA)



> **TABLE 8:** TOP 10 RE100 PPA BUYERS, 2022 (PUBLIC, RECOGNISED CLAIMS ONLY)[5]

RE100 company	Physical PPA (GWh)	Virtual PPA (GWh)	Total (GWh)
Walmart Inc	929	3,336	4,264
Anheuser-Busch InBev	232	2,138	2,370
T-Mobile	0	2,355	2,355
Nestlé	1,871	88	1,959
Apple	755	938	1,693
Target	1,399	0	1,399
Deutsche Telekom	1,071	0	1,071
Mars	1,050	0	1,050
General Mills	0	1,014	1,014
TSMC	958	0	958

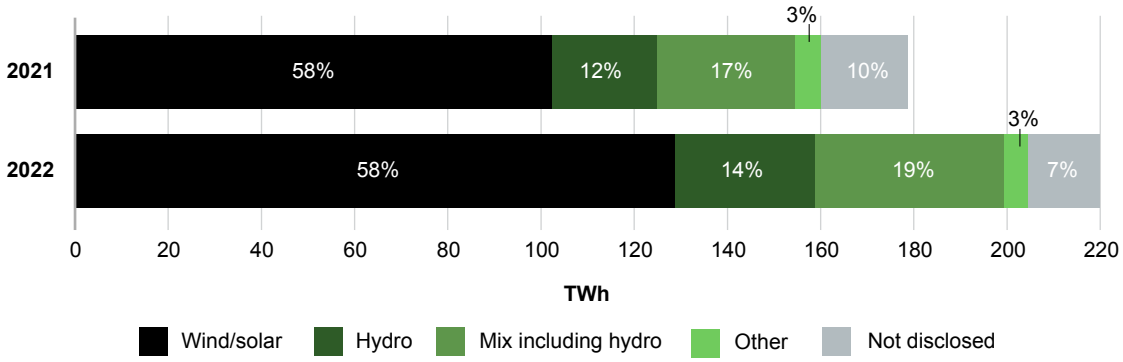
5 These companies submitted enough detail in their reporting to have their claims recognised by RE100. Not all RE100 companies report in enough detail to have their claims recognised, including very large known PPA buyers. This list also only includes RE100 companies that made their disclosures public in 2023.



Technology mix (global)

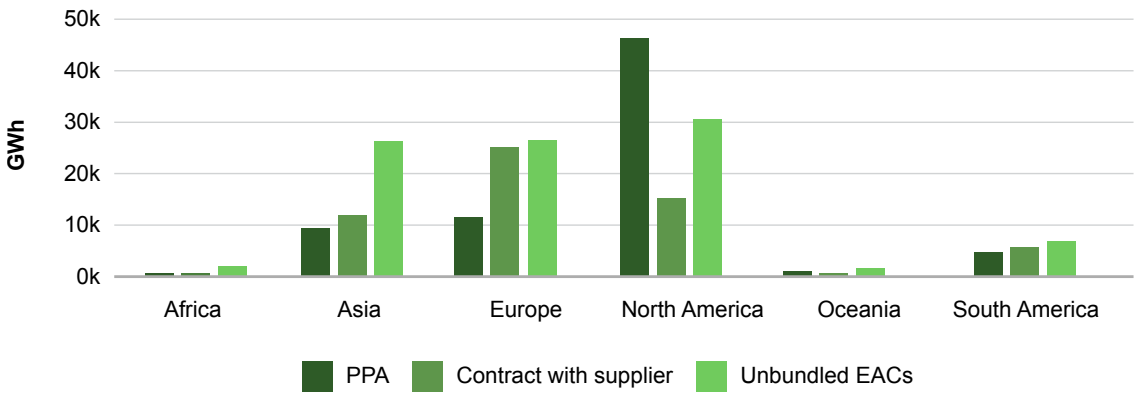
Wind and solar are the main RE technologies RE100 companies purchase from.

> FIGURE 12: GLOBAL RE100 TECHNOLOGY MIX, 2021-2022 (CREDIBLE REPORTING ONLY)



Procurement type mix (regional)

> FIGURE 13: REGIONAL RE100 PROCUREMENT TYPE MIX, 2022 (CREDIBLE REPORTING ONLY)



RE100 companies consume **84%** RE in Europe. PPAs deliver **21%** of this consumption.

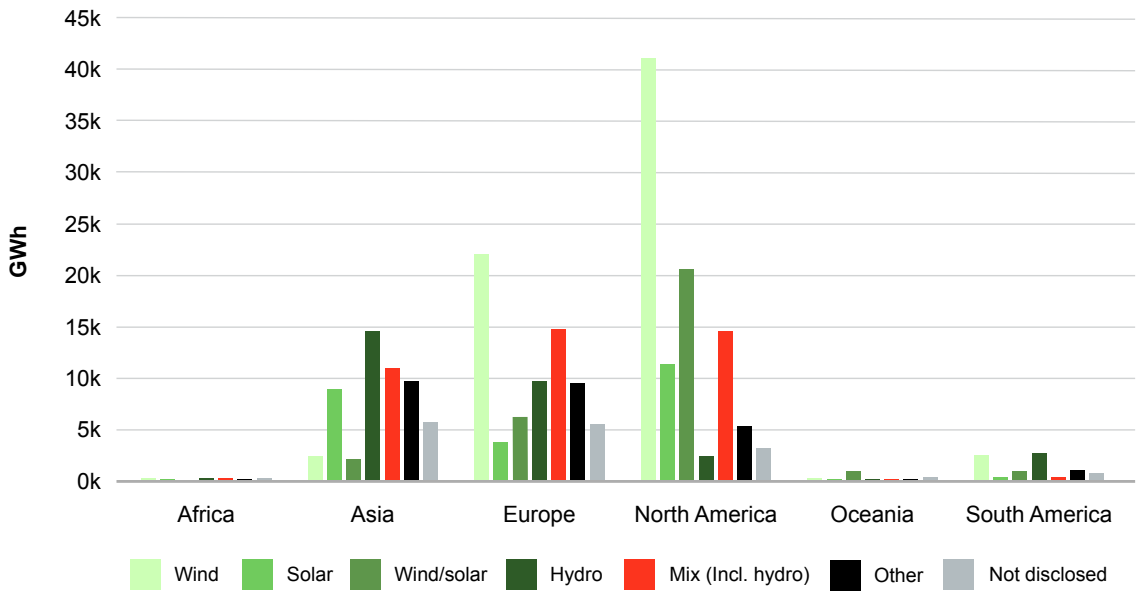
Overall, RE100 companies consume 65% RE in North America. Although reported RE volumes have increased in North America, they now account for a lower share of all RE consumed by RE100 companies globally. This is due to larger growth in renewable purchases in other markets, particularly in the European market, and in large markets in Asia. Contracts with suppliers accounted for the largest growth in RE purchases in the region. These now account for 14% of reported renewable purchases here. This is identical to last year's figure in the region.

Procurement in Asia accounts for 21% of all procurement of RE reported by RE100 companies. Unbundled EACs continue to play a significant role in RE purchasing in Asia. This year, there was significant growth in PPA and contract with supplier procurement in the region. This is particularly due to growth in PPA purchases in China, and contract with supplier purchases in Japan and the Republic of Korea. Overall, RE100 companies consume 23% RE in Asia, an increase from 17% in the previous annual report.

Technology mix (regional)

Wind and solar dominate RE purchasing in North America and deliver 74% of the RE purchased by RE100 companies there. Companies purchase from a more diverse technology mix in Europe and Asia, though hydropower represents nearly half of RE purchasing in Asia.

> FIGURE 14: REGIONAL RE100 TECHNOLOGY MIX, 2022 (CREDIBLE REPORTING ONLY)



Facility age (global)

Facility age is a basic proxy for impact in RE purchasing. Companies that purchase RE from newer facilities have stronger claims to be supporting those facilities than companies purchasing it from older ones. RE100 companies will soon be held to account on the age of the facilities they purchase RE from through the 15-year facility age limit added to the RE100 technical criteria in 2022.

Facility age disclosure for RE purchasing continues to improve. 52% of the credible RE purchase volume reported by RE100 companies mentions a commissioning date (up from 43% in the last annual report).

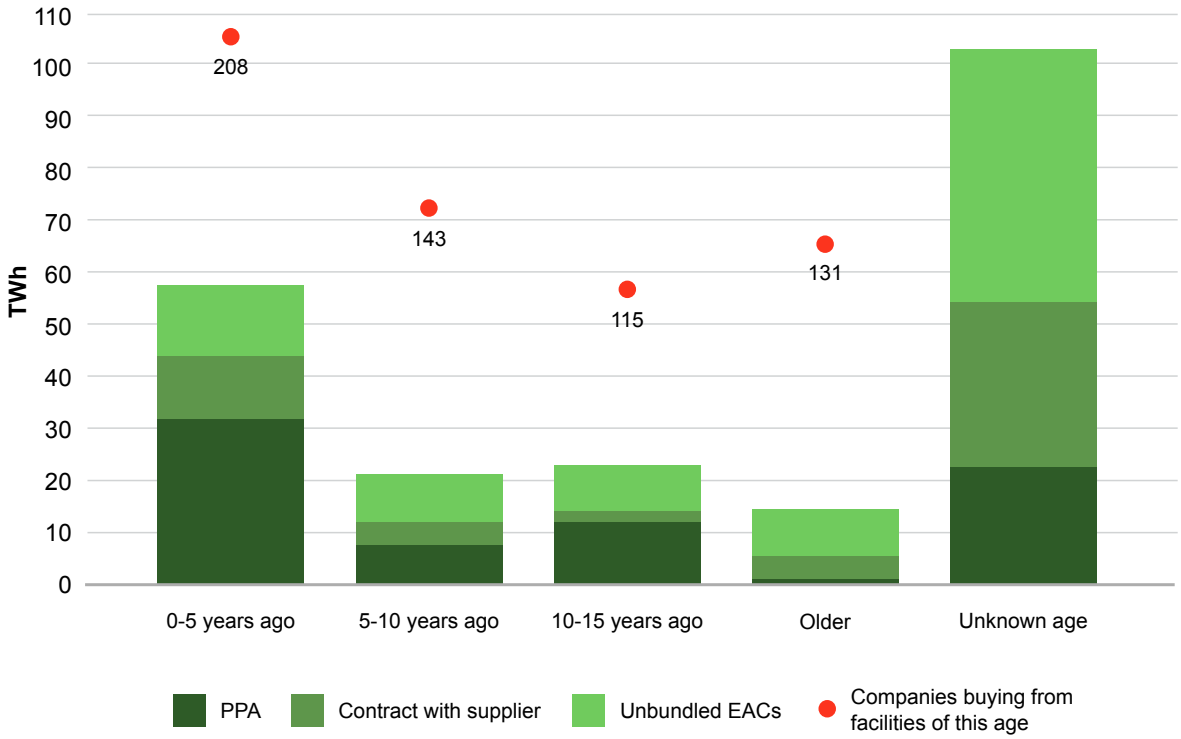
The average facility that RE100 companies purchase RE from is 11 years old. The average facility age in the last annual report was 10 years old. RE100 companies are held to account on the oldest generator they purchase from when they aggregate procurement from multiple generators into a single claim (which characterises retail contracts with suppliers). This may explain the increase in average facility age, as a small number of claims made through contracts with suppliers delivering a large RE volume to RE100 companies cited commissioning dates in the early 20th century.

Procurement through PPAs continues to be strongly associated with younger facility age.

> **TABLE 9:** FACILITY AGE TRENDS IN RE100 PURCHASING, 2022 (CREDIBLE REPORTING ONLY)

	PPA (TWh)	Contract with supplier (TWh)	Unbundled EACs (TWh)
Total purchasing	71	51	86
Of which with commissioning date	51 (71%)	22 (39%)	41 (46%)
Commissioned in last 5 years	32	11	14
Commissioned 5-10 years ago	7	5	9
Commissioned 10-15 years ago	13	2	8
Commissioned more than 15 years ago	1	4	9
Unknown age	21	33	48

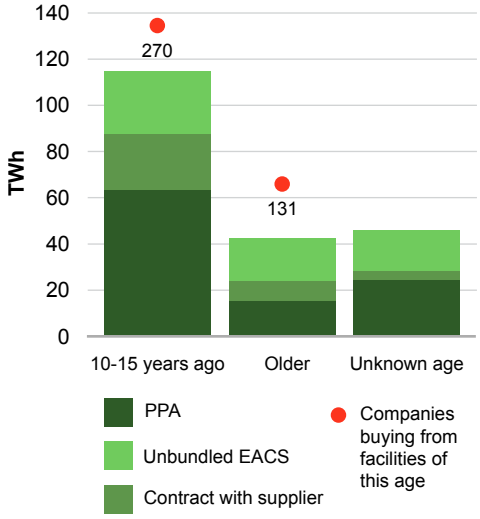
> FIGURE 15: FACILITY AGE TRENDS IN RE100 PURCHASING, 2022 (CREDIBLE REPORTING ONLY)



Disclosure rates of commissioning date information improved only for PPA purchasing, **which includes a commissioning date for 71% of the total volume (up from 40% in the last annual report)**. Contracts with suppliers and unbundled EAC purchases continue to only cite commissioning dates for 39% and 40% of their total volumes respectively. Disclosure rates across all procurement types will improve when RE100 companies start being held to account on the age of the facilities they purchase RE from.

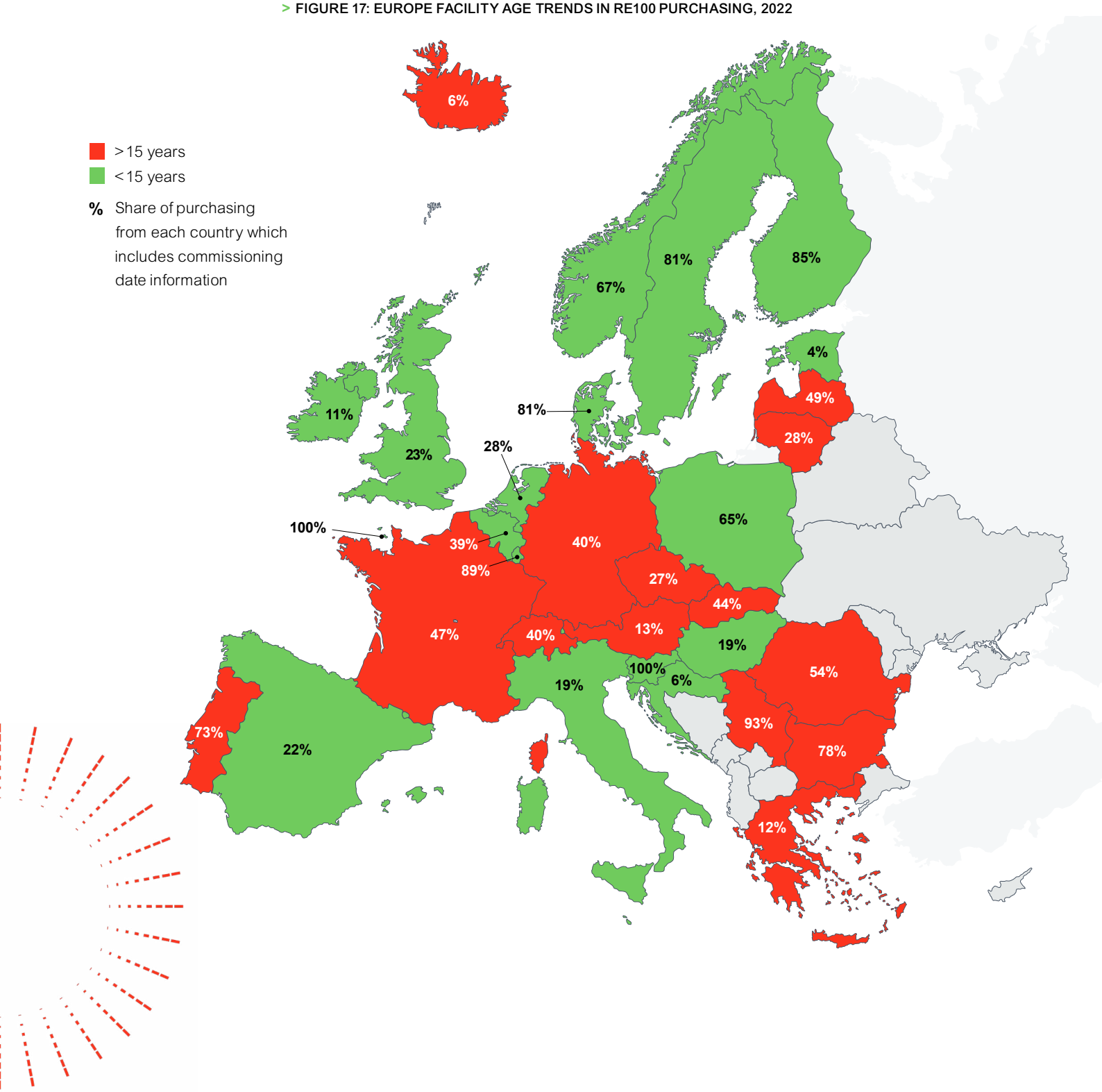
Some ecolabels (see page 27) convey information about facility age. RE purchased under the Green-e ecolabel is necessarily generated by a facility commissioned less than 15 years ago. Accounting for these disclosures, 59% of all RE purchased by RE100 companies can be tied to facility age. RE100 companies purchased a minimum of 116 TWh of RE from facilities commissioned or re-powered in the past 15 years (53% of all their purchasing).

> FIGURE 16: FACILITY AGE TRENDS IN RE100 PURCHASING, ACCOUNTING FOR GREEN-E PURCHASING, 2022 (CREDIBLE REPORTING ONLY)

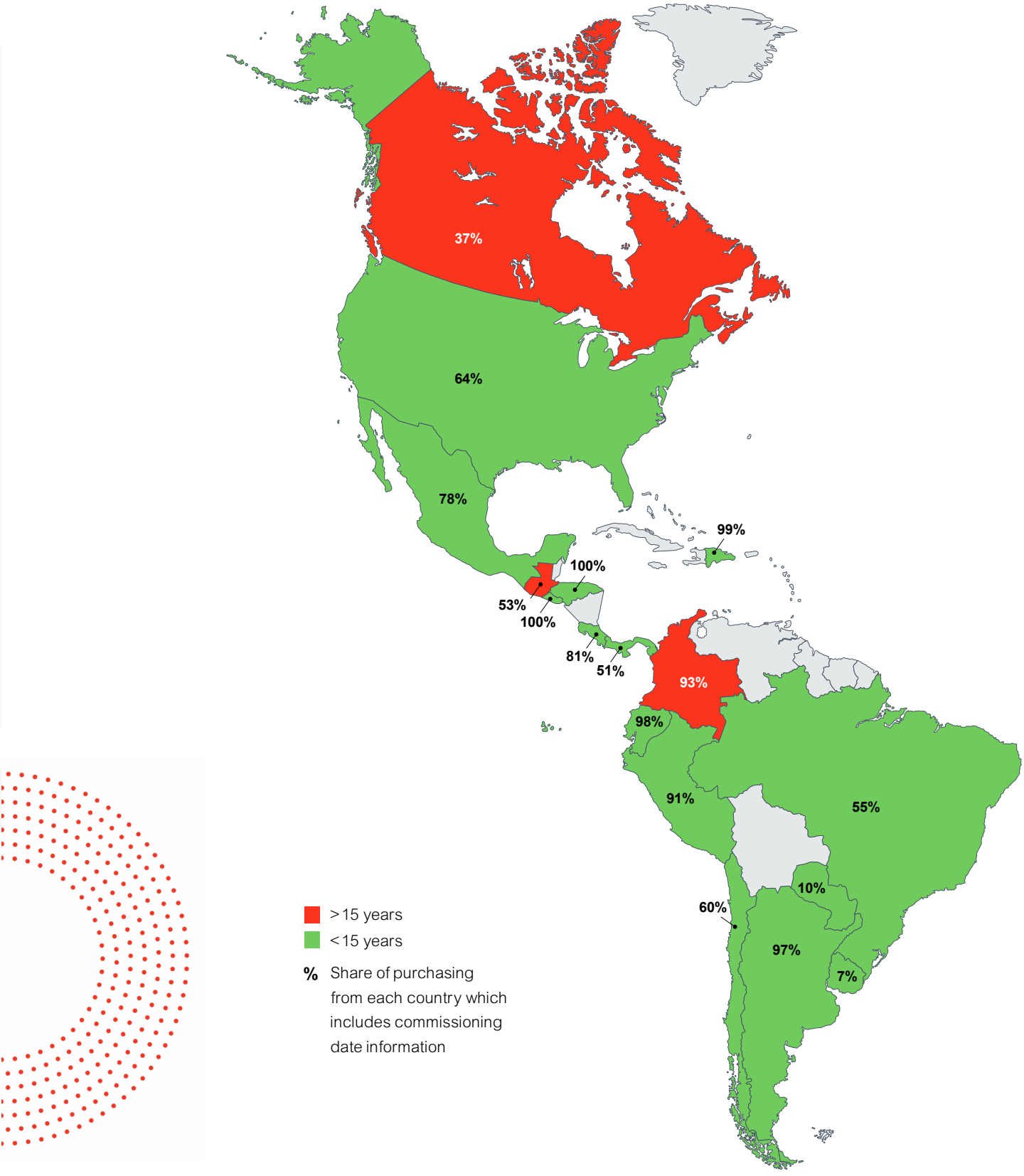


Facility age (regional)

> FIGURE 17: EUROPE FACILITY AGE TRENDS IN RE100 PURCHASING, 2022



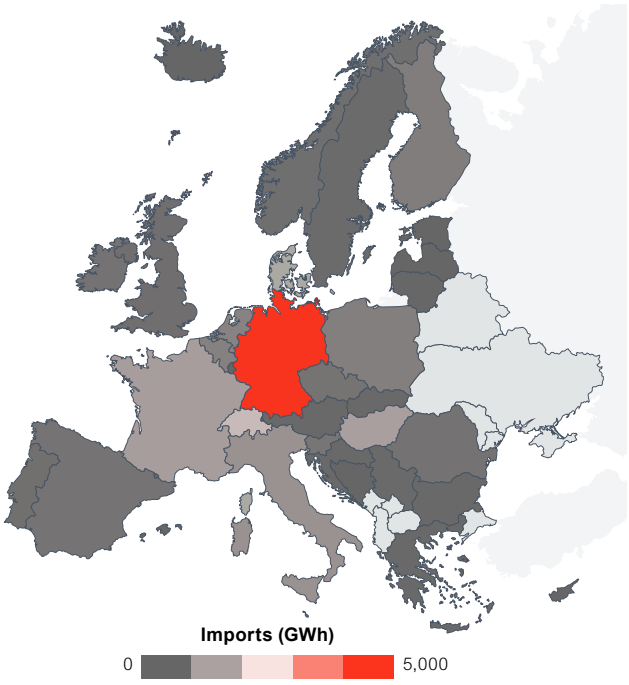
> FIGURE 18: AMERICAS FACILITY AGE TRENDS IN RE100 PURCHASING, 2022

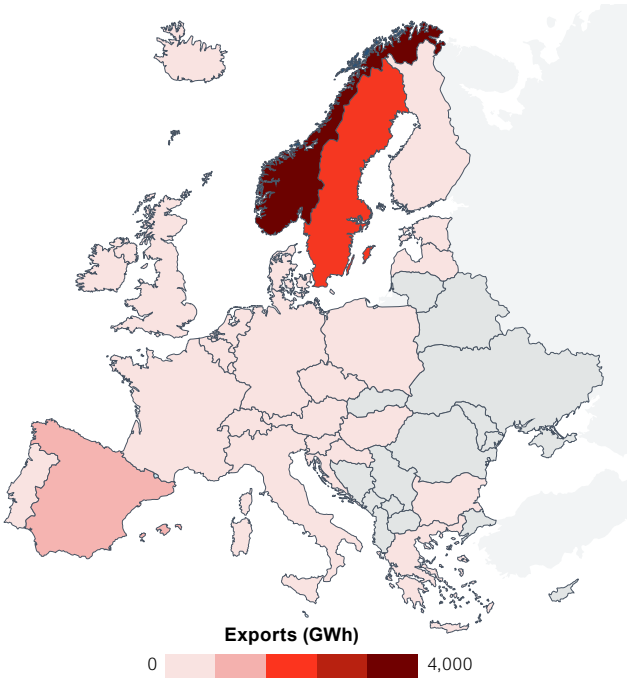


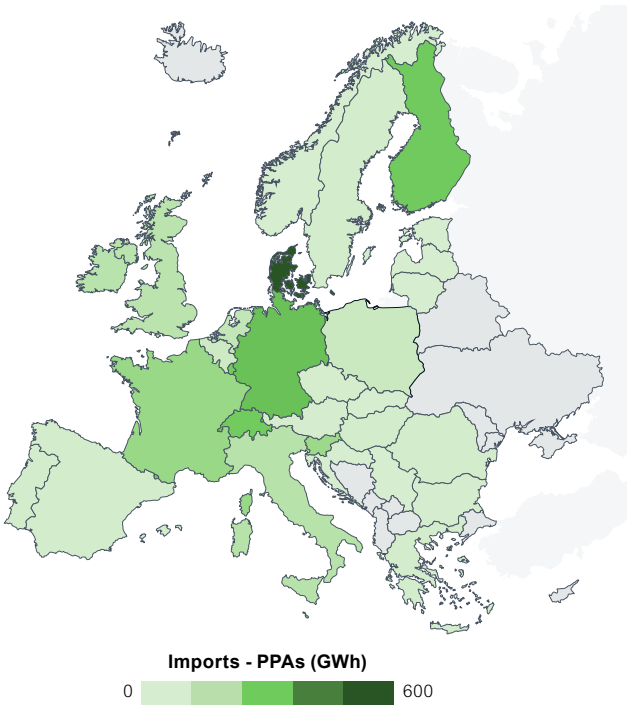
> FIGURE 19: ASIA FACILITY AGE TRENDS IN RE100 PURCHASING, 2022

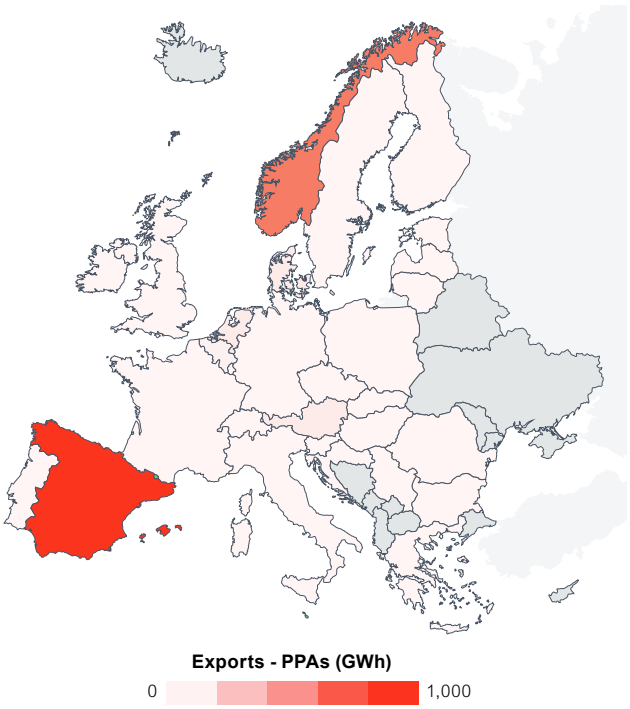
Cross-border procurement in Europe

> FIGURE 20: CROSS-BORDER EUROPEAN RE100 PURCHASING TRENDS, 2022

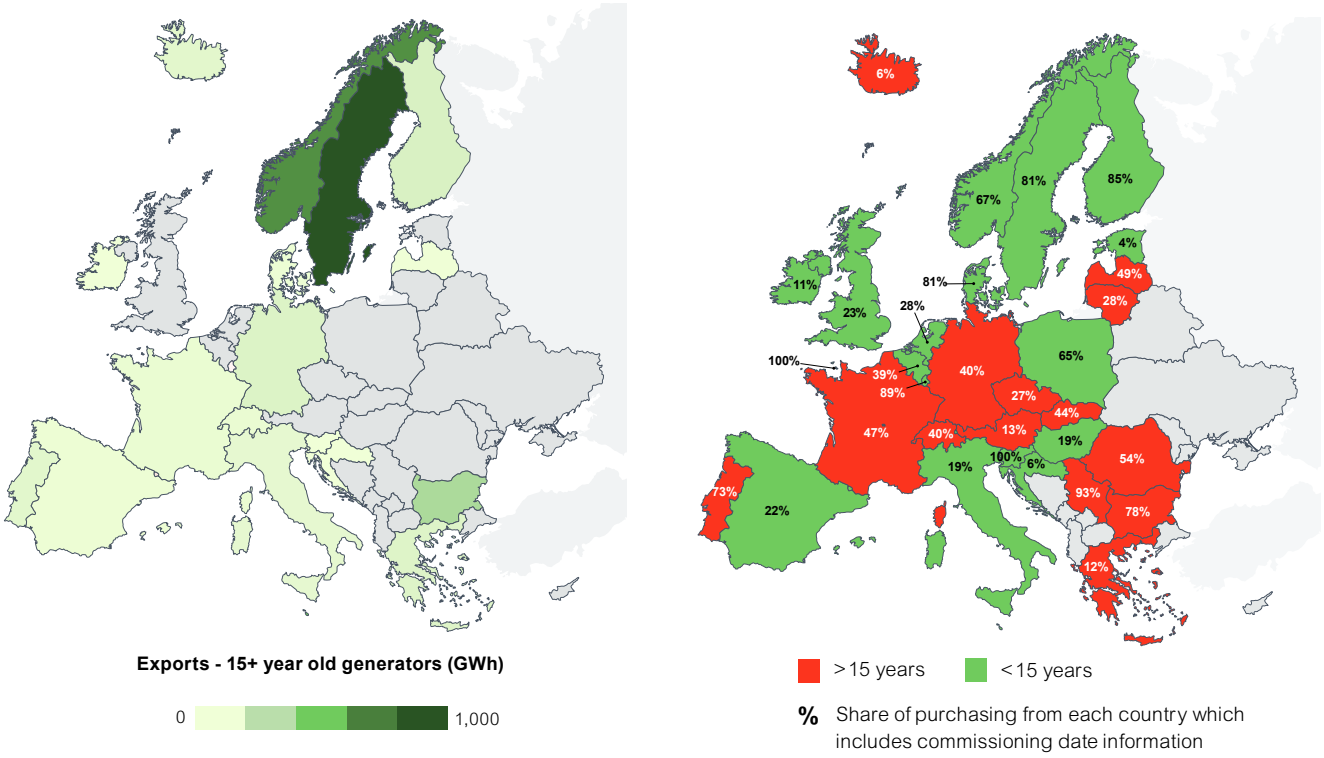








> FIGURE 20: CROSS-BORDER EUROPEAN RE100 PURCHASING TRENDS, 2022 (CONT.)



Around 17% of total RE purchasing in Europe is cross-border (the same share as reported by RE100 companies in the last annual report).

Reporting again shows that Scandinavian countries are where many RE100 companies buy RE from for use claims in other countries. Nearly a third of European Guarantees of Origin (GOs) are issued in Norway and Sweden. RE100 companies in Germany tend to buy RE from other countries for their use claims in Germany. **82% of all RE purchased from Norway is used for a claim in a different country.** 41% of all RE used in Germany is generated in a different country.

Two-thirds of all cross-border procurement is done as unbundled EAC purchases. Some cross-border procurement happens through PPAs, with Spain delivering the largest volume of RE purchased through a PPA and consumed in a different country.

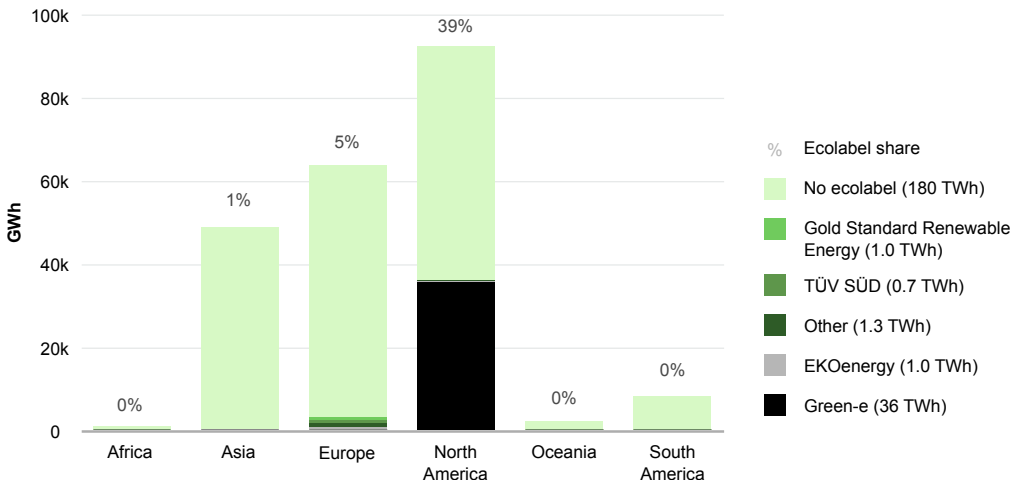
Facility age disclosures in Europe were significantly different from those in the last annual report. In 2021 data, the average facility age in Germany and France from which RE100 companies bought RE was less than 15 years old, and in Norway and Sweden it was older than 15 years old. In 2022 data, these observations are reversed. The reversal can be explained by the procurement trends in these countries. RE purchased from these four countries is majority supplied as unbundled EACs or retail supply contracts: short-term arrangements that do not contribute to stable procurement trends. Retail supply contracts also tend to be less transparent regarding energy attributes, especially for facility age information. RE100 also asks companies to disclose the commissioning date of the oldest generator in their supplies where they aggregate multiple claims into one. Trends in disclosure are expected to improve over time as RE100 introduces a facility age limit that will require RE100 companies to both report on facility age in greater detail and purchase from newer facilities, which creates additional pressure for markets to change. Some RE100 companies may be responding to the future facility age limit already by changing their short-term purchasing from Scandinavian countries to prioritise newer facilities.

Ecolabels in RE purchasing

Ecolabels (additional, voluntary labels that exist for RE purchasing) can provide assurance that RE has been produced without adverse environmental impacts. They can also demonstrate that RE procurement is associated with co-benefits beyond zero emissions electricity generation (for example, wider environmental benefits such as funding ecological restoration projects).

Reporting again indicates that ecolabels are more commonly used in North America, where they are associated with 39% of RE purchased by RE100 companies (down from 45% in the last annual report). Ecolabels are associated with 5% and 1% of the RE purchase volume in Europe and Asia respectively.

> FIGURE 21: ECOLABELS IN RE100 PURCHASING



Granular matching of RE purchasing and electricity consumption

Granular matching refers to close geographical and temporal matching of RE purchasing and electricity consumption. Purchasing is matched in time typically on an hourly basis (also known as 24/7 procurement), while there is no consensus on how close geographical matching can or should be (though purchasing from the same bidding zone is often referenced).

No RE100 company noted any use of granular matching in their 2023 disclosures.

RE100 invited companies to add detail to their claims this year by identifying any of their procurement that was granular, with the intention of creating a new metric for additional recognition. **No RE100 company noted any use of granular matching in their 2023 disclosures.**

Barriers reported by RE100 companies

More RE100 companies report facing barriers to RE procurement in the Republic of Korea than in any other country or area. Growing recruitment there, including the campaign's new largest electricity users, is amplifying calls for change.

High cost or limited supply of RE continues to be the most frequently cited barrier (cited by 127 companies). A lack of procurement options was cited by 112 companies.

	Republic of Korea	Japan	Singapore	Taiwan, China	China	India	USA	Russia	Saudi Arabia	Vietnam	Total companies citing this barrier
High cost or limited supply	27	24	31	37	4	5	5	6	5	2	127
Lack of procurement options	32	14	12	9	18	10	7	7	8	6	112
Frictions or inefficiencies (small load)	12	7	10	9	2	1	7	3	2	0	49
Regulatory barriers	8	8	0	2	7	9	2	4	1	2	44
Frictions or inefficiencies (other)	2	10	2	1	1	5	2	0	0	0	31
Frictions or inefficiencies (landlord-tenant arrangements)	3	8	4	1	3	5	7	1	1	0	25
Credibility concerns	4	1	0	0	4	3	2	1	1	1	16
Internal reasons	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	12
Lack of data	5	3	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	15
Total companies citing barriers	66	49	48	43	30	24	24	17	14	11	
Share of companies operating in country/area that report barriers	40%	24%	27%	33%	12%	13%	9%	21%	21%	9%	
Share of companies operating in country/area that purchase 100% RE there	4%	25%	13%	8%	30%	30%	31%	7%	3%	24%	

It is also worth considering the barriers reported by certain RE100 companies in the context of the initiative's overall performance in barrier countries or areas. For example, while the United States has the 7th-largest number of RE100 companies reporting barriers to procurement, this group represents only 9% of the RE100 companies that operate there. Furthermore, significant numbers of RE100 companies show that they purchase 100% RE in almost half of the top 20 challenging markets. It is important to note, however, that the electricity consumption of the RE100 companies purchasing 100% RE in challenging markets tends to be small, except in the United States.

In contrast, 40% of RE100 companies operating in the Republic of Korea report facing barriers to procuring RE there. Only 4% of all RE100 companies operating there purchase 100% RE. RE100 launched Localised Policy Messages for the Republic of Korea in March 2023. These messages are adapted from the RE100 Global Policy Messages for the Korean context.

Outlooks from RE100

Recruitment and procurement

RE100 is continuing its targeted recruitment in challenging markets where it can have the greatest impact. These markets include Argentina, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and South Africa. This means recent trends may reverse. RE100 companies might report lower shares of RE, and the average target year might continue to move into the future. This year produced the first year-on-year decrease in PPAs as a share of total RE procurement reported by RE100 companies, due to growing representation by RE100 companies in markets where PPAs are less accessible.

Other trends, however, are expected to improve. RE100 companies are continuing to provide more detail on facility age in their reporting, with a step change expected in 2024 when RE100 companies must start making a 15-year facility age limit part of their RE purchasing (the impact of which will only start to be understood in the 2025 RE100 annual report). Furthermore, existing membership should continue to report more RE use. Page 15 shows the first year-on-year analysis of a fixed group of RE100 companies, which will continue to be studied in future annual reports.

Changes to scope 2 emissions accounting in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol

The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Standard is the global standard for how companies account for scope 1, scope 2, and scope 3 emissions. It is used by nearly all companies disclosing their emissions, either directly or indirectly through a program that references it, and either voluntarily or through mandatory emissions disclosure frameworks. The Corporate Standard is currently under review, and when finalised may include new guidance for how to report scope 2 emissions.

Scope 2 accounting guidance in its current form was published in 2015 when the market-based method was formalised. The market-based method requires companies to report on their purchased or acquired energy-related emissions using contracts for transacted energy attributes in addition to accounting for the average emissions profiles of the grids serving their loads (location-based emissions). It is the foundation of the RE100 technical criteria: market-based scope 2 emissions claims and 'use' claims to specified purchased energy are broadly equivalent.

Stakeholder views on how scope 2 could change are diverse. Some stakeholders propose that scope 2 accounting could allow companies to claim the emissions profile of any facility they transact with, irrespective of where the facility is

located (i.e. removing market boundaries from the quality criteria that scope 2 emissions claims must observe). This view would completely disconnect energy-related emissions claims from physical electricity use, markets, and delivery. The stated intentions of this view include creating more accessible guidance for companies with limited resources or in markets with restrictive local procurement options or poor data availability, and to enable more investment in dirtier grids. Other stakeholders propose a very different view: that scope 2 accounting should be based on more granular data, accounting for the hourly emissions profile of the grid and of facilities transacted with that are located on the same grid as the reporting entity, enforcing the strongest possible link between renewable electricity procurement and physical electricity use. The intention of this view is for RE procurement to develop stronger price signals for energy storage, demand response, and investment in transmission infrastructure – necessary changes for grids to function with high amounts of variable RE generation capacity. These views correspond with the RE procurement approaches RE100 has described in previous annual reports as 'next generation procurement'. Finally, some stakeholders argue that companies should only be able to account for the physical properties of the grids supplying them with energy and not use contractual instruments to calculate their emissions inventories, effectively ceasing the recognition of contracts for low-carbon energy in emissions claims.

Views around how the GHG Protocol scope 2 guidance could change maintain the Protocol's existing applicability in voluntary reporting, mandatory reporting, and recognition programmes. However, discussions in renewable energy accounting have already reached more definitive stages in legislative contexts. In the United States and Europe, rules to qualify hydrogen producers for huge public subsidies will be phased in this decade and adopt restrictive time and location-matching criteria for renewable electricity consumption.

Changes to scope 2 accounting could feed through to changes to the RE100 technical criteria. The purpose of the technical criteria will not change, however, and will continue to specify globally practicable RE procurement that drives the energy transition, everywhere a company operates.

2024 RE100 technical criteria update

RE100 last made changes to the RE100 technical criteria in 2022 when it revised its view of a single market for RE in Europe and introduced a 15-year facility age limit; restrictive changes with significant expected impact on RE100 companies' RE purchases in the near future. The criteria are open to review in 2024, but significant restrictive changes are unlikely until the GHG Protocol review process is concluded. Any changes to the RE100 technical criteria resulting from the GHG Protocol review are likely to be implemented in 2026.

Transparency, detail, and accountability

This year, RE100 recognised less of the RE use claims made by its members than in 2022. This is only the second year in which all RE100 companies have been held to account on their reporting in a consistent manner. RE100 received a greater volume of claims from companies that included no detail around where they were made or whether they could be recognised.

The single largest reason RE100 cannot recognise claims, however, is because of a lack of transparency regarding country-level electricity consumption. It is only by knowing country-level detail in underlying electricity consumption that RE100 can recognise RE use claims. This information is sometimes withheld by companies citing its sensitivity.

Understanding a company's electricity consumption in different countries or areas is as valuable as understanding its emissions by country or area. RE100 would be unable to produce its annual reports or target its policy work without it. Over time, mandatory disclosure frameworks in different countries are expected to require large companies to disclose not only their emissions, but also their energy consumption in those countries. Disclosing this information voluntarily today helps companies prepare for what will become mandatory in the future. It is unfortunate some RE100 companies are not prepared to disclose key information to CDP voluntarily until it becomes a legal requirement for them to disclose the same information in their own annual reports, but the information is therefore eventually expected to be available to RE100 to use.

RE100 policy advocacy

Over 100 governments pledged to triple the world's renewable energy capacity by 2030 at the COP28 climate summit in Dubai. Led by the European Union, United States and UAE, the pledge aims to decarbonise the energy sector and accelerate the deployment of renewable energy. Collectively representing 37% of the world's total energy demand (IEA), achieving this commitment will undoubtedly yield a significant impact. However, while recognising this achievement as a milestone, it is essential to note that the pledge alone will not suffice to realise this goal. This will only be feasible if countries address policy barriers and actively contribute to creating a favourable environment for renewables. Even with clear demand signals, surrounding factors such as supply, prices, market mechanisms, investment, and infrastructure all jointly play pivotal roles. A policy paper recently launched by RE100, Financing the Energy Transition: How Governments Can Maximise Corporate Investment, further assesses the policy barriers of the G20 countries around availability, accessibility and affordability of renewable energy.

Alongside the COP28 pledge, there have been positive initiatives around the world such as the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in the United States, Fit for 55 Package in the EU, and Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETP) in South Africa, Indonesia and Vietnam. To help accelerate the deployment of renewable energy, RE100 is advocating for change in line with the six global policy messages and further focusing its work at a local level, collaborating with partners and members in priority geographies – markets with little or no access to renewables. Building on these positive signals, RE100 anticipates the transformation of these indicators into tangible market designs and stable policy decisions, thereby unlocking the renewable energy potential.

Acknowledgements

Authors

CDP: Nicholas Fedson, Andrew Glumac, Patrick Harney

Climate Group: Serena Gordon-Macleod, Jade Kim, Madeline Pickup, Laura Thomas, Toby Walker

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RE100

CLIMATE GROUP | CDP

About RE100

RE100 is a global initiative bringing together the world's most influential businesses committed to 100% renewable electricity. Led by Climate Group, in partnership with CDP, our mission is to drive change towards 100% renewable grids, both through the direct investments of our members, and by working with policymakers to accelerate the transition to a clean economy.

The initiative has over 400 members, ranging from household brands to critical infrastructure and heavy industry suppliers. With a total revenue of over US$6.6 trillion, our members represent 1.5% of global electricity consumption, an annual electricity demand higher than that of France.

CLIMATE GROUP

About Climate Group

Climate Group drives climate action. Fast. Our goal is a word of net zero carbon emissions by 2050, with greater prosperity for all. We focus on systems with the highest emissions and where our networks have the greatest opportunity to drive change. We do this by building large and influential networks and holding organisations accountable, turning their commitments into action. We share what we achieve together to show more organisations what they could to. We are an international non-profit organisation, founded in 2004, with offices in London, Amsterdam, Beijing, New Delhi, and New York. We are proud to be part of the We Mean Business coalition. Follow us on Twitter @ClimateGroup.

CDP

DISCLOSURE INSIGHT ACTION

About CDP

CDP is a global non-profit that runs the world's environmental disclosure system for companies, cities, states and regions. Founded in 2000 and working with more than 740 financial institutions with over $136 trillion in assets, CDP pioneered using capital markets and corporate procurement to motivate companies to disclose their environmental impacts, and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, safeguard water resources and protect forests. Over 24,000 organizations around the world disclosed data through CDP in 2023, with more than 23,000 companies – including listed companies worth two thirds global market capitalization - and over 1,100 cities, states and regions. Fully TCFD aligned, CDP holds the largest environmental database in the world, and CDP scores are widely used to drive investment and procurement decisions towards a zero carbon, sustainable and resilient economy. CDP is a founding member of the Science Based Targets initiative, We Mean Business Coalition, The Investor Agenda and the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative. Visit cdp.net or follow us @CDP to find out more.

Appendices

RE100 Global Policy Messages

RE100 member companies look to policymakers to enact the following policy measures to support corporate sourcing of RE:

1. Create a level playing field on which renewable electricity competes fairly with fossil fuel electricity and reflects the cost competitiveness of renewable electricity.

2. Remove regulatory barriers and implement stable frameworks to facilitate the update of corporate renewable electricity sourcing.

3. Create an electricity market structure that allows for direct trade between corporate buyers of all sizes and renewable electricity suppliers.

4. Work with utilities or electricity suppliers to provide options for corporate renewable electricity sourcing.

5. Promote direct investments in on-site and off-site renewable electricity projects.

6. Support a credible and transparent system for issuing, tracking, and certifying competitively priced EACs.

Market appendices

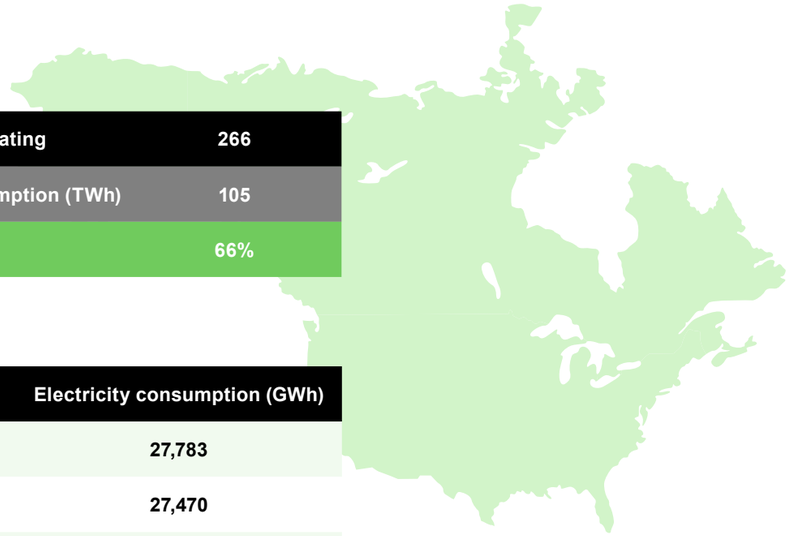
Eleven markets are covered in depth in the next pages of this report. These markets have been selected because:

1. RE100 companies have significant electricity consumption in them,
2. they are RE100 priority markets,
3. they are challenging, and/or
4. they showcase what is happening in the more liberalised markets (Europe and North America).

In addition to a deeper dive into what RE100 companies report in these markets, these appendices contain:

- Recent IEA data for the electricity generation mix.
- Summaries of policy updates and their links to the RE100 Global Policy Messages.
- Summaries of ongoing RE100 policy work.
- Case studies submitted by RE100 companies describing their experiences in the markets.

North American single market



Market overview

Number of companies operating	266
Reported electricity consumption (TWh)	105
Recognised % RE	66%

Five biggest industries

Industry	Electricity consumption (GWh)
Services	27,783
Retail	27,470
Manufacturing	22,795
Food, beverage & agriculture	10,116
Materials	8,175

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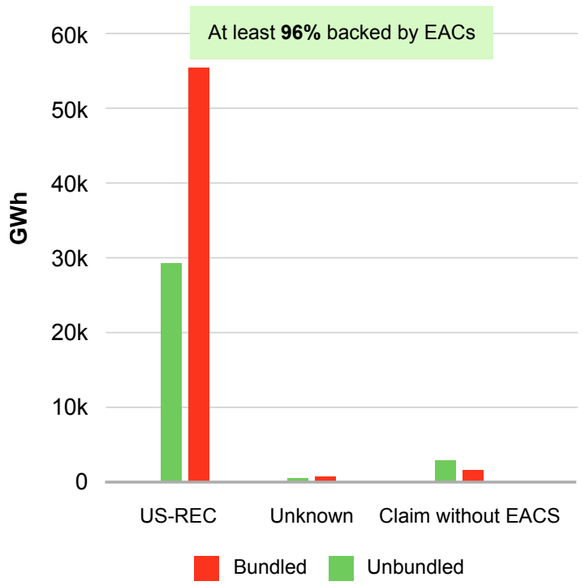

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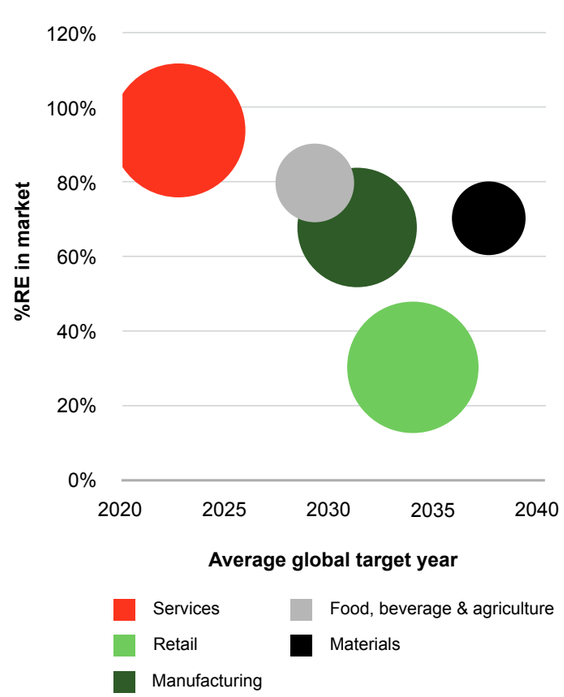

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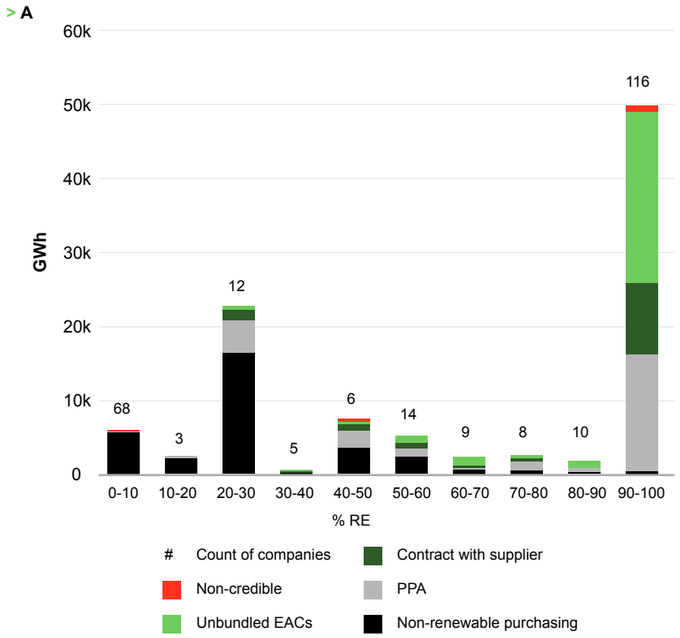

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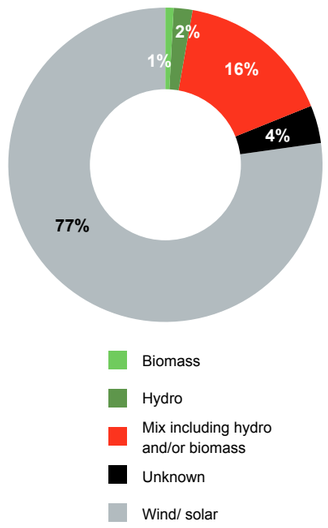

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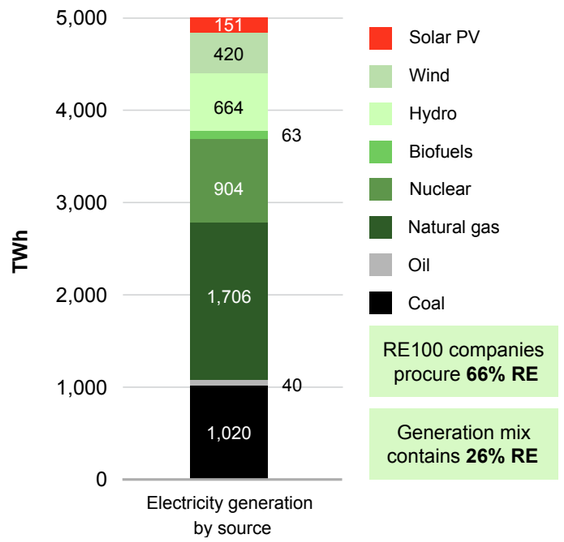

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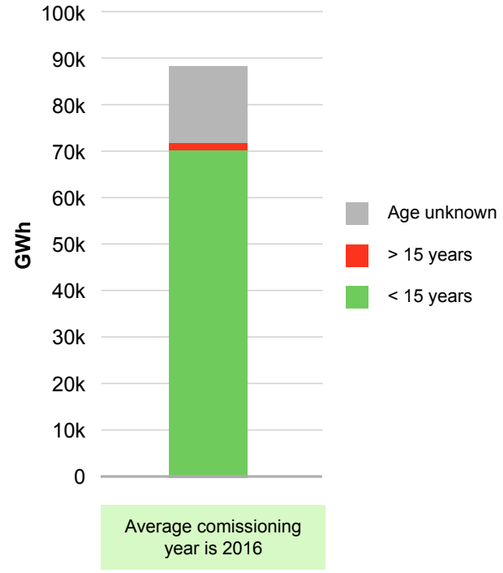

> Notes

A Distribution showing how RE100 companies at different local % RE levels buy their RE.
B Technology mix that RE100 companies purchase RE from.
C Contractual instrument type used by RE100 companies to buy RE. Instrument types are EACs or contracts (meaning the generation claimed was not issued with an EAC). Instruments can be bundled with or unbundled from the underlying electricity consumed.
D Bubble chart showing the year the average MWh consumed by RE100 companies in different industries in the market is targeted to convert to 100% RE, and the current % RE achieved. Bubble is proportional to the industry's electricity consumption.
E Market's electricity generation mix by source (2021 IEA data).
F Average facility age from which RE is purchased.

North American single market

RE100 policy updates

In 2022, renewable electricity surpassed coal and nuclear power, becoming the second-largest source of electricity in the United States after natural gas. 26% of the electricity generated in the North American single market (USA and Canada) now comes from renewable sources. The Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) is a pivotal step in United States climate policy and will create further pressure to reduce power sector emissions. Building on the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), the IRA is spurring substantial investments in clean energy, drawing in private sector funding, and propelling local initiatives forward, with positive developments surfacing both domestically and internationally. This legislative measure is creating market momentum prompting other nations to reassess their own strategies. RE100's advocacy efforts in many markets will also be increasingly influenced by the IRA, as governments and corporates weigh the impact of this legislation on exports and investments, adjusting their standards and operations accordingly.

Climate Group, in partnership with the United Nations General Assembly, hosts Climate Week NYC, the largest annual climate event bringing together business leaders, political influencers, and representatives from around the world to drive the transition and champion change. RE100 brings together its corporate membership base across a variety of events at Climate Week NYC to foster discussions, celebrate wins, and learn from peers and partners.

Steelcase

Steelcase joined RE100 in 2014 when we first began to annually purchase 100% renewable energy equivalent to our electricity consumption in every region where we operate, and we have fulfilled this commitment every year since. In 2016, to diversify our renewable energy purchasing strategy and meet the clean electricity needs of our United States operations (which represent roughly half of our electricity footprint), we embarked on a 12-year virtual power purchase agreement (VPPA) with Apex Clean Energy, supporting the construction and commissioning of a 25-megawatt wind power project in Grant Plains, Oklahoma. The VPPA's production typically covers the entirety of our United States electricity consumption annually. For example, in Steelcase's most recent fiscal year, the VPPA produced 91,700 MWh, which was 110% of our United States electricity consumption in the same period, during which our United States consumption represented almost 70% of our total global consumption. At Steelcase, this RE100 commitment – alongside our commitment to supporting carbon offset projects equivalent to our scope 1 footprint – is part of our larger climate change mitigation strategy, the foundation of which is to achieve absolute emissions reductions through Science Based Targets initiative approved targets.

European single market

Market overview

Number of companies operating	271
Reported electricity consumption (TWh)	64
Recognised % RE	84%

Five biggest industries

Industry	Electricity consumption (GWh)
Services	28,137
Manufacturing	13,690
Food, beverage & agriculture	7,435
Biotech, health care & pharma	4,443
Retail	4,391

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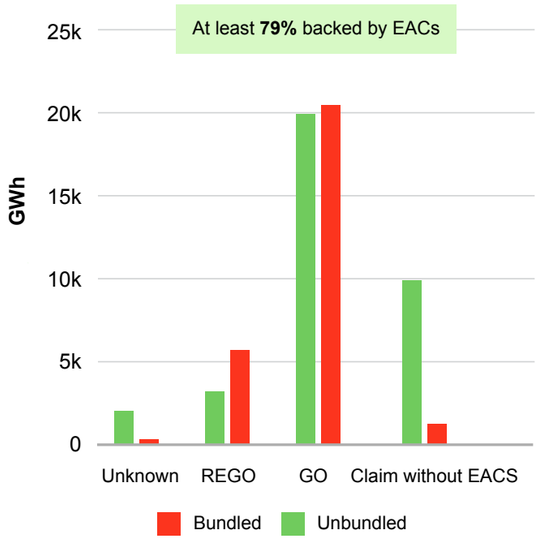

REGOs (United Kingdom instruments) will not exist in the European single market when RE100 companies follow the 2022 RE100 technical criteria.

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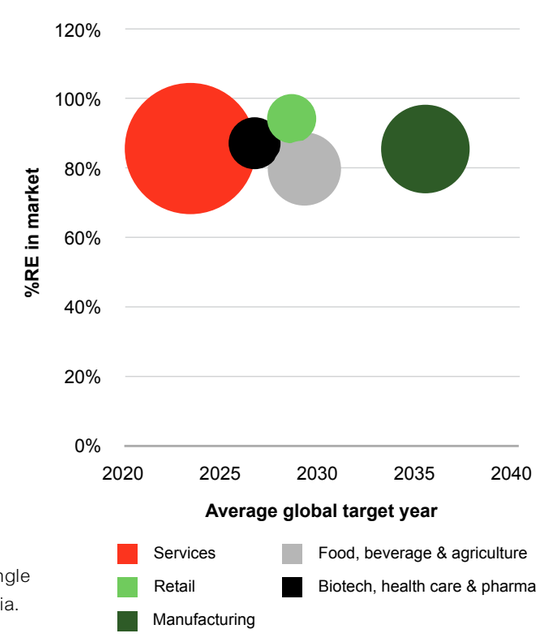

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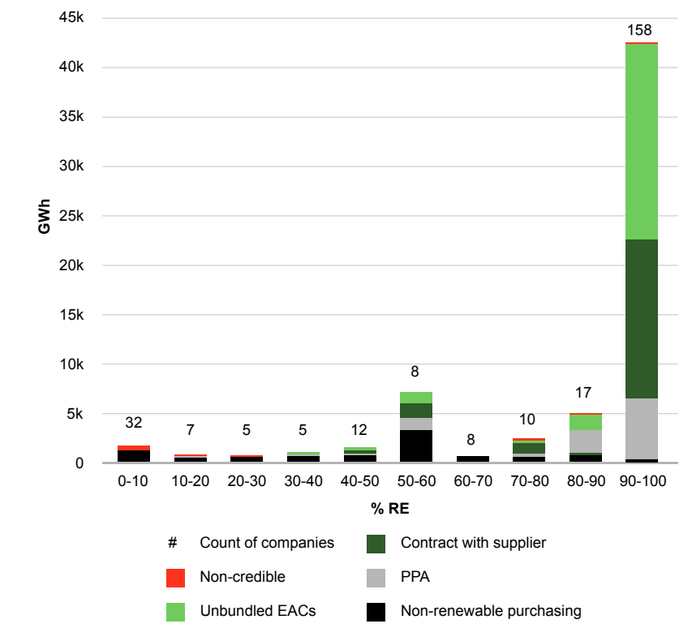

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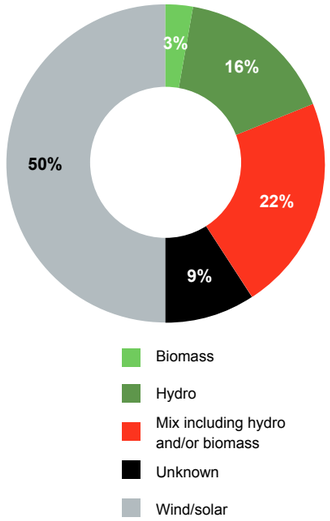

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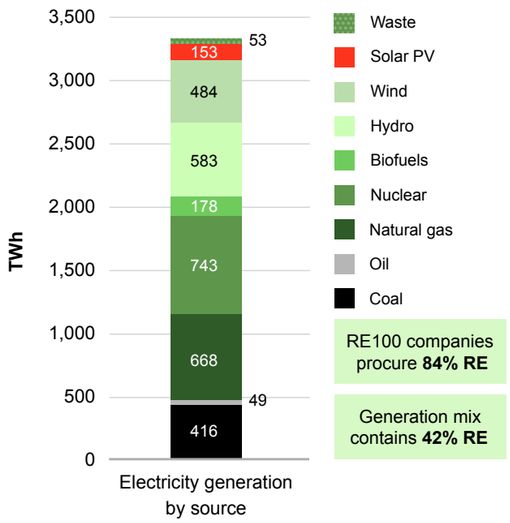

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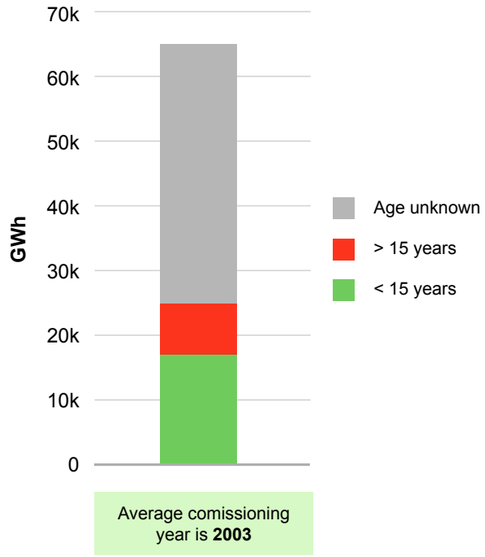

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E Market's electricity generation mix by source (2020 IEA data).
F Average facility age from which RE is purchased.

European single market

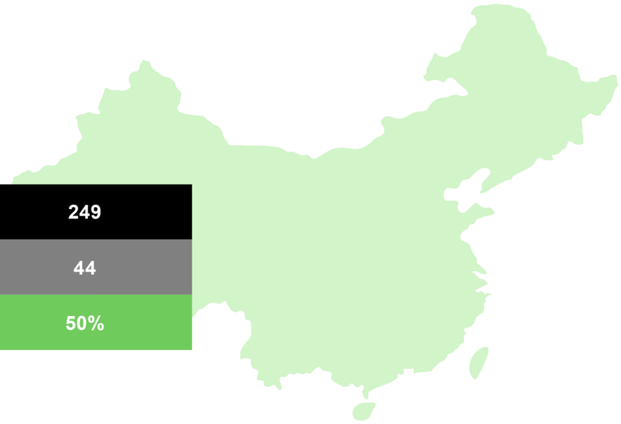
RE100 policy updates

The European Commission's Fit for 55 Package aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels. These proposals are set to ensure alignment of EU policies with the climate goals agreed by the Council and the European Parliament. In 2023, the European Council adopted the revised Renewable Energy Directive to raise the share of renewable energy in the EU's overall energy consumption to 42.5% by 2030 with an additional 2.5% indicative top-up. This marks a notable increase from the previous 32% target. The revised Directive now means the EU has legally binding climate targets covering all key sectors of its economy.

The Fit for 55 Package also introduced the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) as a tool to counter carbon leakage. CBAM is set to have a substantial impact on non-EU producers and is expected to encourage other countries to establish similar carbon pricing policies. As CBAM enters its transitional phase in October 2023, its impact on RE100 priority markets is expected to be an important catalyst for and regulatory improvements.

RE100 members operating in the European single market procure 84% RE compared with the 42% RE in its generation mix. RE100 works with the RE-Source Platform to advocate for corporate RE procurement in Europe. RE-Source Platform is Europe's leading platform for corporate RE procurement, co-founded in 2017 by RE100, WBCSD, SolarPower Europe and WindEurope. RE-Source seeks to remove barriers for corporates to renewable energy procurement in Europe through its work in policy advocacy and capacity building, and hosts the annual RE-Source event connecting over 1,000 energy buyers and sellers in Amsterdam. RE100 and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) collaborate each year to run a Buyers Bootcamp workshop that allows corporate buyers to connect with their peers and explore strategies and solutions to some of their most prominent sourcing challenges in Europe and beyond.

China



Market overview

Number of companies operating	249
Reported electricity consumption (TWh)	44
Recognised % RE	50%

Five biggest industries

Industry	Electricity consumption (GWh)
Manufacturing	33,410
Services	4,111
Retail	1,823
Materials	1,174
Food, beverage & agriculture	1,351

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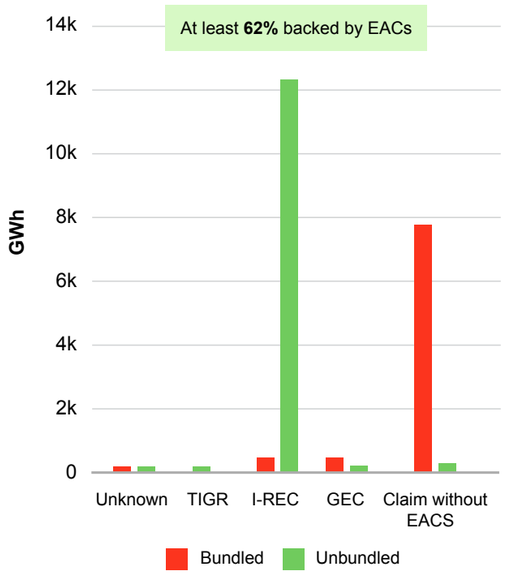

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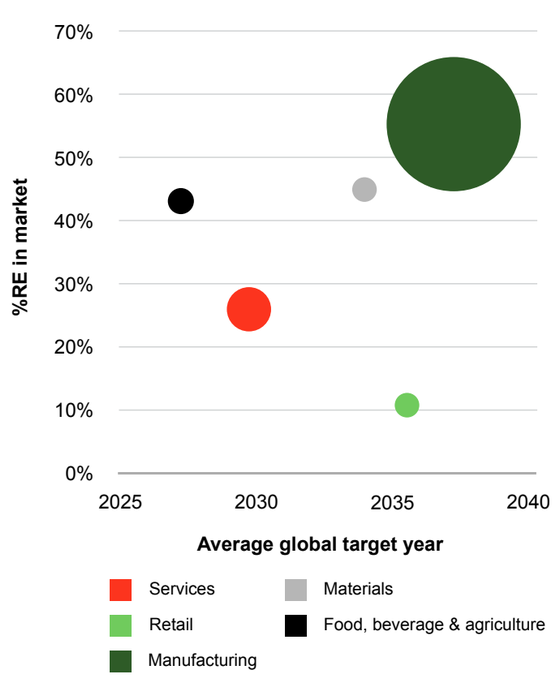

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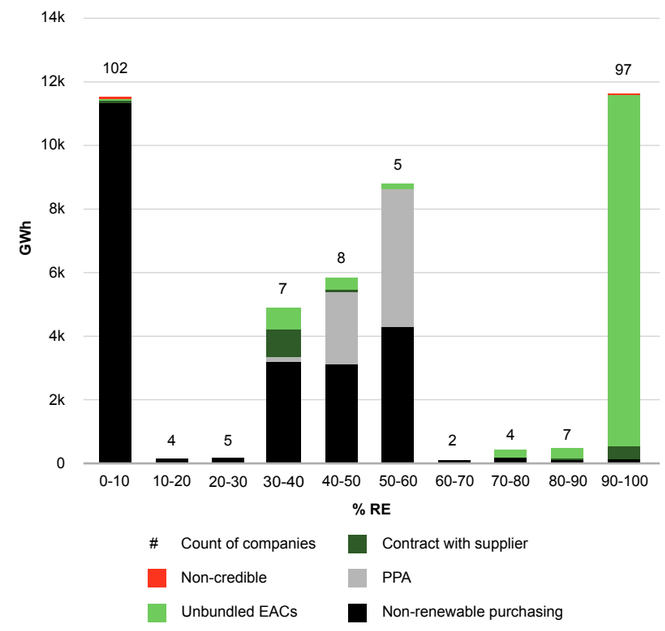

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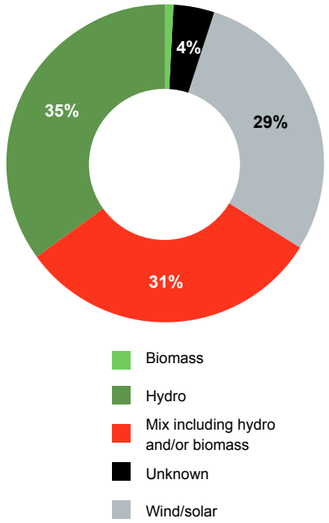

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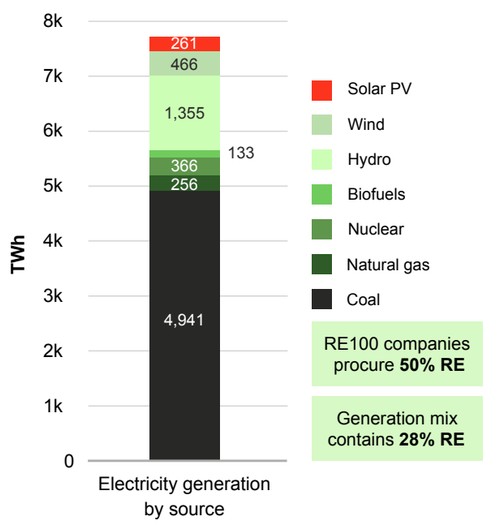

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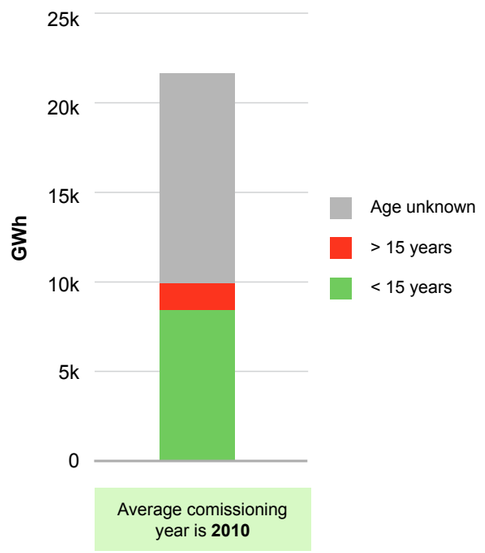

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D Bubble chart showing the year the average MWh consumed by RE100 companies in different industries in the market is targeted to convert to 100% RE, and the current % RE achieved. Bubble is proportional to the industry's electricity consumption.
E Market's electricity generation mix by source (2020 IEA data).
F Average facility age from which RE is purchased.

China

RE100 policy updates

In 2022, China released its 14th Five-Year Plan (FYP) for Renewable Energy Development (2021–2025). The FYP sets out to generate 50% more renewable electricity over 2021-2025, increasing from 2.2 petawatt hours in 2020 to 3.3 PWh in 2025, and includes a 1,200 GW capacity target for non-fossil energy by 2030. 28% of China's electricity is currently renewable.

China's National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), the Ministry of Finance (MoF), and the National Energy Administration (NEA) jointly issued a policy update to the country's Green Electricity Certificate (GEC) mechanism in August 2023. The update broadens the scope of generation assets that qualify for GECs, promises integration with Chinese carbon markets, and signals that the GEC will become the sole instrument conveying RE attributes in China. GECs have historically been purchased mostly by Chinese companies, while multinationals have favoured I-RECs. The policy update may bring the GEC system in line with international standards and increase acceptance of the system.

Delta Electronics

In 2022, the use of renewable electricity at Delta Group (Delta Electronics) reached 63%. The locations in Mainland China reached 88%, of which 24% was bundled GECs issued by the National Renewable Energy Information Management Center. Previously, we had been relying on unbundled I-REC purchases and self-generated and consumed solar power. With the pilot launch of new green power trading rules in China, all of our plants pioneered in participating in renewable electricity trading in local provinces. We faced multiple challenges in securing sufficient tracking information before the final regulations were settled, dealing with the delay of the issuance of renewable electricity certificates, and engaging with GHG third parties to have consensus in market-based methodology. Delta actively communicated with the renewable electricity retailers, signed supplementary agreements, and coordinated with relevant departments of the exchange to promote continuous improvement of market systems. During our renewable electricity journey, we not only saw the establishment and maturity of the market but also maturity in our own processes. We have paved the way towards our RE100 goals and are full of confidence.

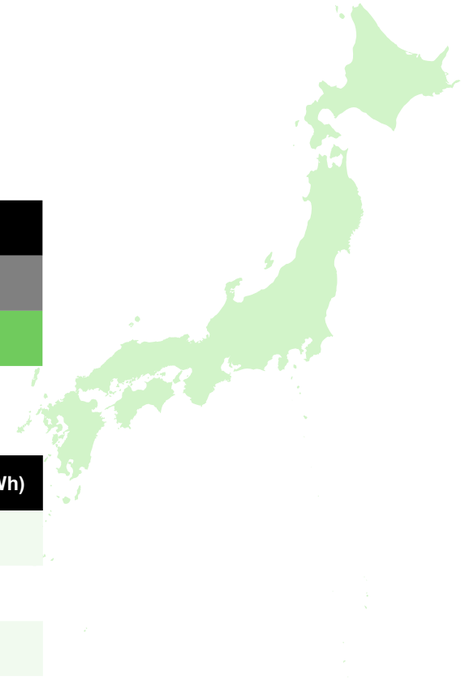
Japan

Market overview

Number of companies operating	205
Reported electricity consumption (TWh)	32
Recognised % RE	25%

Five biggest industries

Industry	Electricity consumption (GWh)
Manufacturing	10,568
Retail	8,813
Services	4,366
Infrastructure	2,825
Food, beverage & agriculture	1,407



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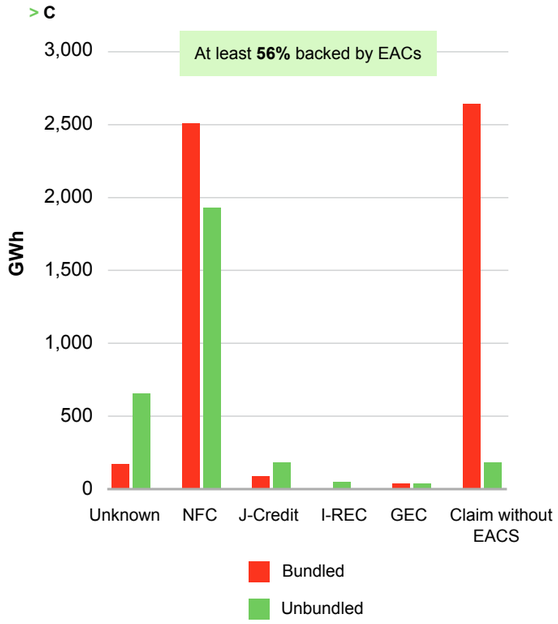

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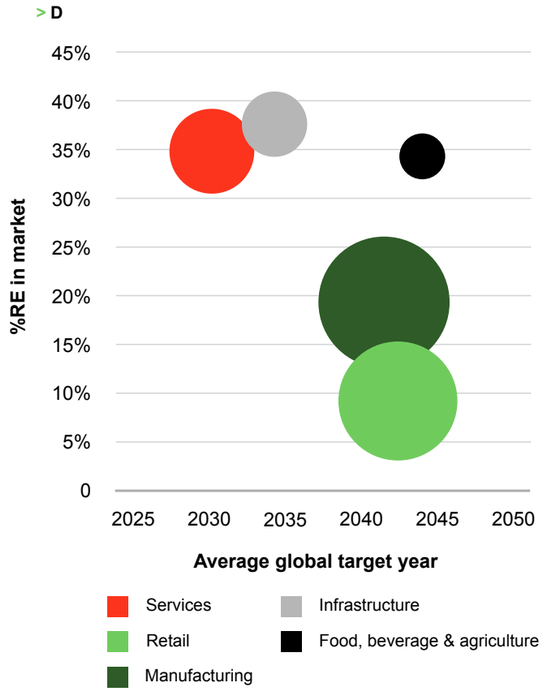

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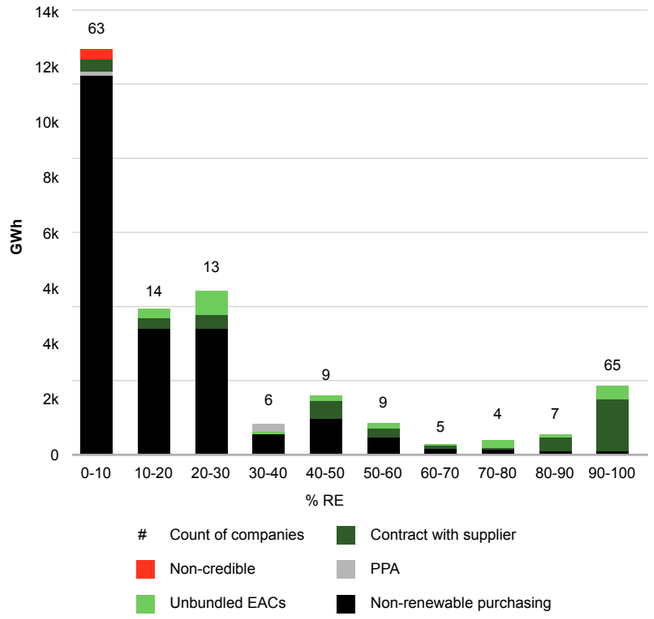

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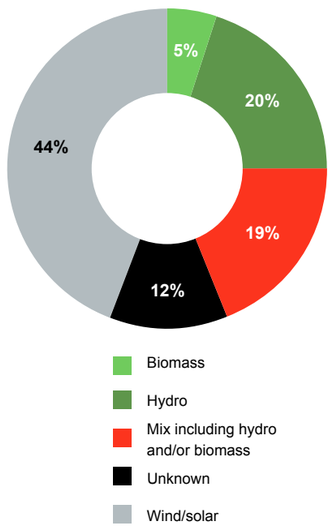

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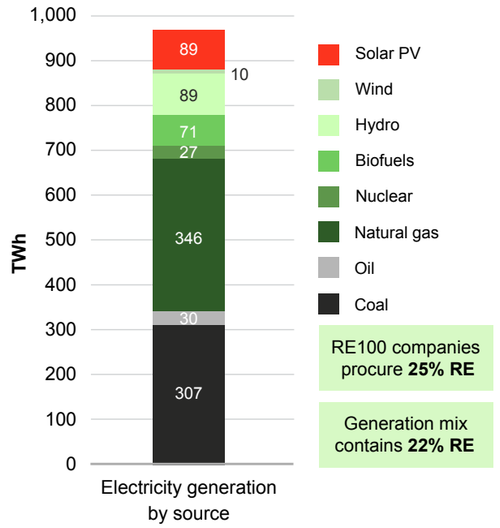

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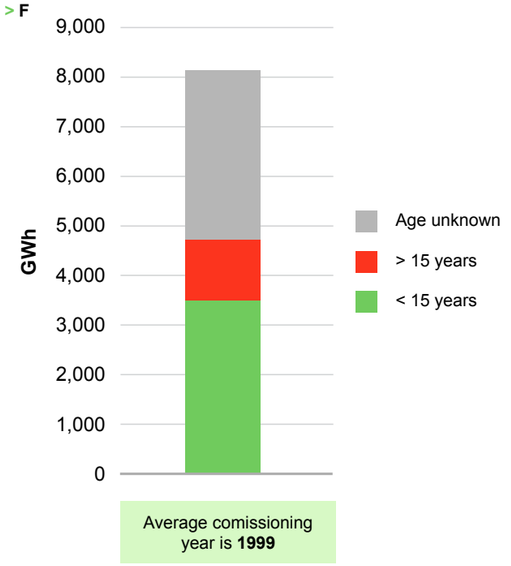

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E Market's electricity generation mix by source (2021 IEA data).
F Average facility age from which RE is purchased.

Japan

RE100 policy updates

Japan's current RE commitments date back to the 2021 Sixth Strategic Energy Plan, and target 36-38% RE in the generation mix by 2030, alongside a 46% emissions reduction from a 2013 baseline by 2030 and a 2050 net zero target. The Green Transformation (GX) Basic Policy adopted in February 2023, sets out the country's strategy to meet these targets. 2024 will see the start of development of the 7th Basic Energy Plan and the implementation of GX policies.

Japan is regularly cited by RE100 companies as one of the most challenging markets in which to procure RE. The country has the lowest share of RE in its generation mix among G7 countries (22%), and no current commitments to phase out coal. The Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC) has modelled huge offshore wind energy potential, which is underdeveloped in comparison with other countries' offshore wind resources (though auctions for new capacity are underway).

RE100 has been working with Japan Climate Leaders' Partnership (JCLP) since 2017. After the United States and European countries, it is where the greatest number of RE100 companies are headquartered. The number of Japanese RE100 companies has grown sixfold since 2018. The campaign has a tangible impact in the country, and is referenced in policy discussions. In 2021, over 50 RE100 companies urged greater government ambition, and successfully lobbied the government to double its renewables target to 36-38% by 2030. The NFC system in Japan (a type of EAC) was modified to make purchasing RE from newer facilities easier as a direct consequence of the facility age limit RE100 added to the RE100 technical criteria in 2022.

RE100 will soon convene a Policy Working Group to develop Localised Policy Messages for Japan.

Daiwa House

We operate renewable energy capacity that generates 50% more electricity than our own electricity demand. Our RE100 target is to consume all our electricity from this portfolio and reach 100% entirely through self-generation by 2025. In fiscal 2022, Daiwa House Group's renewable energy usage rate increased to 41.5%. There is a reason why our use of renewable energy has increased significantly over the past few years. The first is the change in internal goals. Aiming to be carbon neutral by 2050 has been incorporated into our company's management objectives. In order to achieve this, we have decided to bring forward the target for achieving RE100 from 2040 to 2025, which has made it easier to develop policies within the company. The second is changes in the Japanese market. In the renewable energy certificate market, the hurdles to purchase renewable energy have been lowered. The cost of certificates has dropped to one-fourth and consumers can now purchase directly. We aim to further improve our renewable energy utilization rate and quadruple the number of renewable energy power plants we currently operate by fiscal 2030.

Tokyu Land

Tokyu Land Corporation used 66% renewable electricity in all its offices and facilities in FY2022. When we joined RE100 in 2019, we chose a target year of 2050, and have since brought that target forward to 2025. We expect to achieve this target early, and be in a position to report 100% renewable electricity in FY2023. This success also helped Tokyu Fudosan Holdings Group to achieve its scope 1 and 2 reduction targets under the SBT1.5 by FY2022. Since 2014, we have developed solar, wind, and biomass power plants across Japan with a capacity of around 1.6GW and 87 facilities, making us a leading company in Japan. Our generation facilities allow us to self-generate renewable electricity for 100% of our consumption. We are developing a tailored approach for new projects, where we supply renewable energy to business partners through joint ventures. Our progress towards our RE100 target was the result of efforts made by every department in our company. Our future focus will include integrating renewable energy into our supply chain.

Republic of Korea

Market overview

Number of companies operating	164
Reported electricity consumption (TWh)	60
Recognised % RE	9%

Five biggest industries

Industry	Electricity consumption (GWh)
Manufacturing	45,596
Services	6,501
Materials	3,321
Infrastructure	2,037
Food, beverage & agriculture	655

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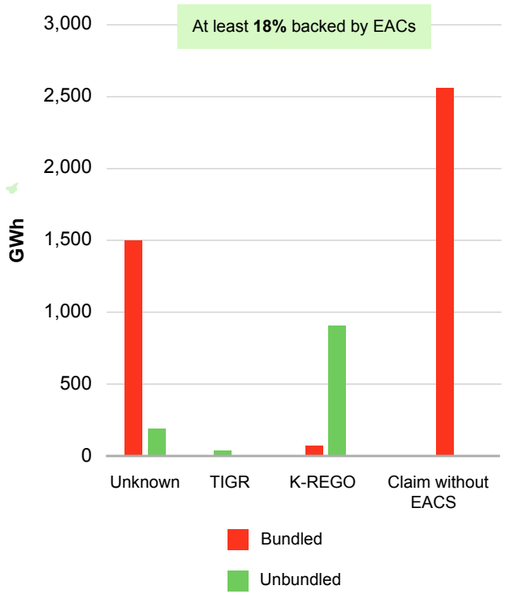

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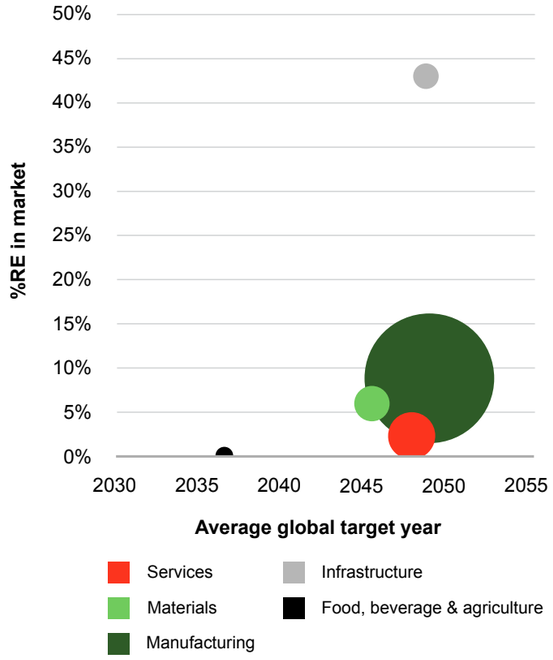

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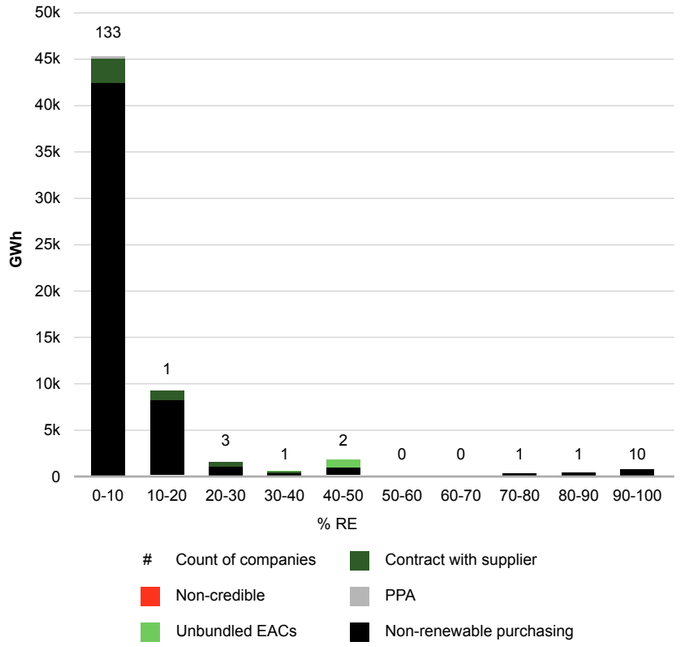

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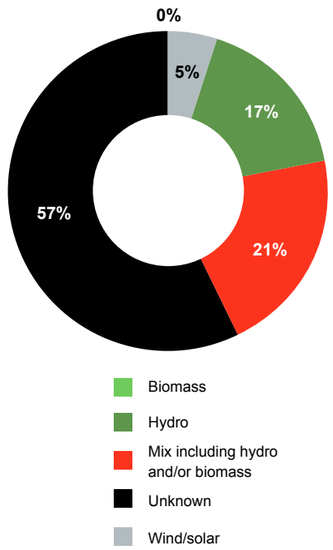

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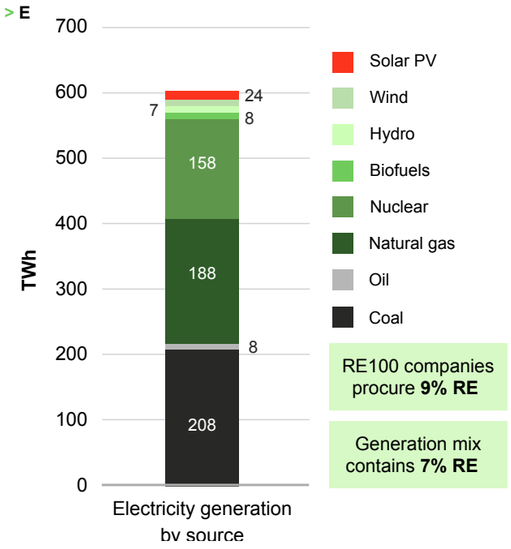

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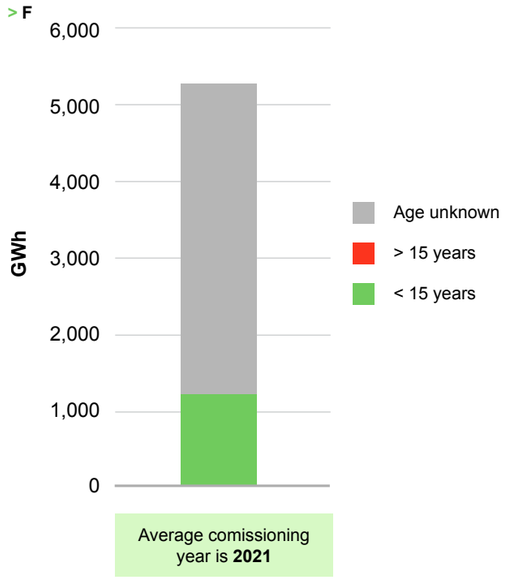

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E Market's electricity generation mix by source (2021 IEA data).

F Average facility age from which RE is purchased.

Republic of Korea

RE100 policy updates

2023 saw Korea release its National Basic Plan for Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth. The Plan formalises a 2030 national RE target of at least 21.6%, with a yet-undefined additional component of "alpha". The country currently only generates around 7% of its electricity renewably, and is one of the most challenging markets for RE procurement as reported by RE100 companies.

RE100 and its local campaign partners, Solutions for Our Climate (SFOC) and Korea Sustainability Investing Forum (KoSIF), launched South Korea Localised Policy Messages (LPMs) in March 2023. These are policy recommendations for better corporate RE procurement adapted from the RE100 Global Policy Messages. They focus on competitive RE pricing, call for a simpler, more transparent corporate RE market with better access to higher-impact procurement options, and discuss permitting and siting issues that are slowing capacity additions.

RE100 has had a programme of policy work in Korea since 2019 that involves its local members, government officials, local campaign partners, and academia. Local members are invited to a regular closed-door Policy Working Group to help identify the issues the campaign should focus on. In 2022, the government responded to a letter from RE100 companies in Korea, acknowledging the influence of the campaign. The 2023 National Basic Plan contained language strongly aligned with the LPMs. Korea is featured in the recent RE100 Policy Report Financing the Energy Transition: How Governments Can Maximise Corporate Investment, as an example of where permitting and siting issues are slowing the energy transition.

More information on RE100 policy engagement in Korea can be found here.

Amorepacific

Amorepacific has established a sustainability management goal, called 2030 A MORE Beautiful Promise, which seeks to create a better society and environment. We procure renewable energy through various options, including VPPAs, on-site self-generation, the Korean Green Premium, and unbundled EACs. The main production plant in Osan, Korea runs on 100% RE through solar power generation, PPA, and the Green Premium. As of 2022, approximately 4% of our electricity is sourced from self-generated power, and we have plans to expand on-site solar power generation in the future. Korea was considered one of the most challenging markets for procuring renewable energy, but Amorepacific converted 34% of its electricity use to renewable energy as of 2022. As pioneers in implementing the PPA system in Korea, we encountered various challenges due to a lack of administrative foundation or standards. However, through effective communication and close collaboration with government entities, relevant agencies, and the RE100 alliance, we have successfully overcome these difficulties. These valuable experiences have propelled us closer to our goal of achieving RE100 by 2025 while solidifying our position as leaders in climate transition efforts.

India

Market overview

Number of companies operating	185
Reported electricity consumption (TWh)	17
Recognised % RE	23%

Five biggest industries

Industry	Electricity consumption (GWh)
Materials	8,051
Manufacturing	2,182
Services	1,191
Food, beverage & agriculture	635
Biotech, health care & pharma	301

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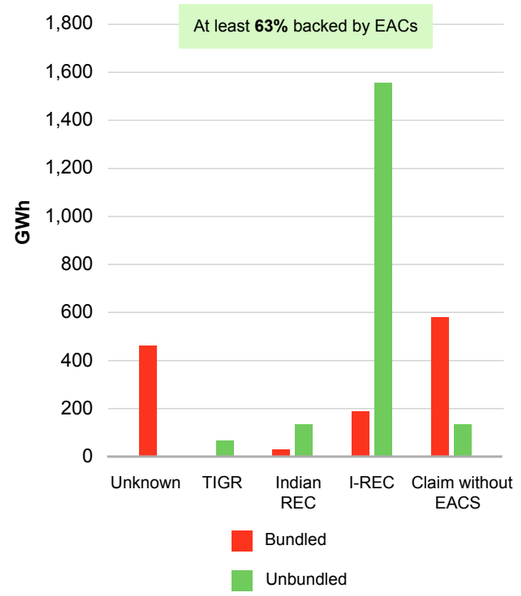

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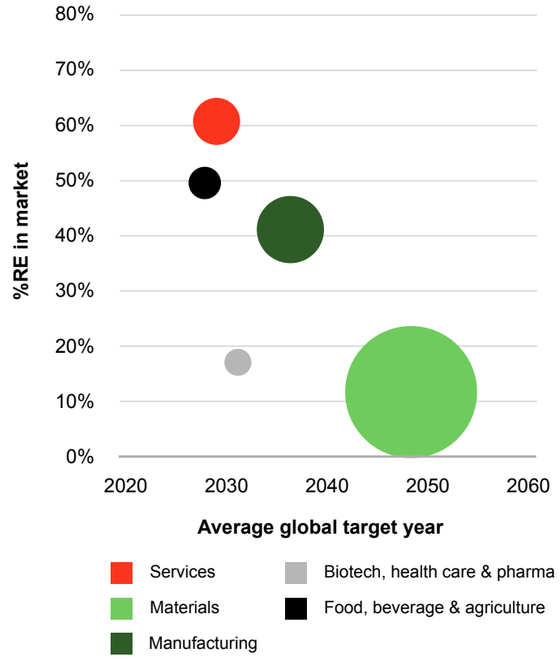

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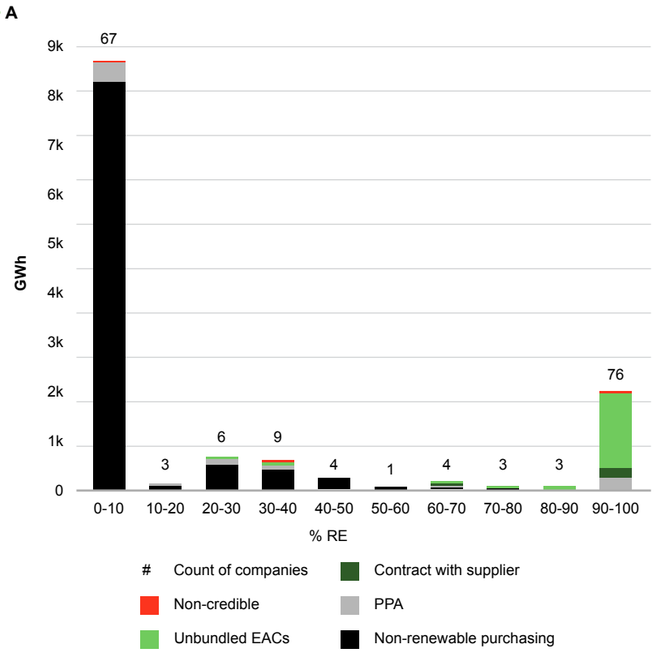

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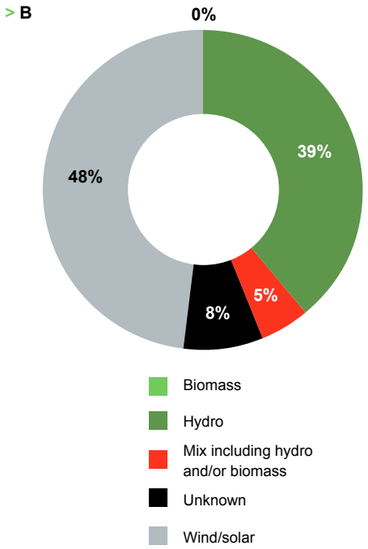

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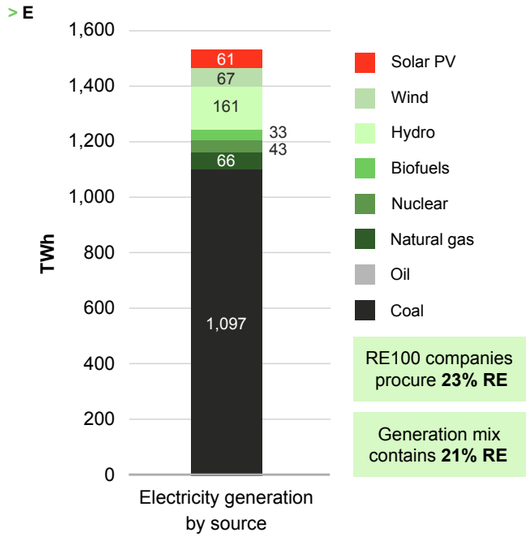

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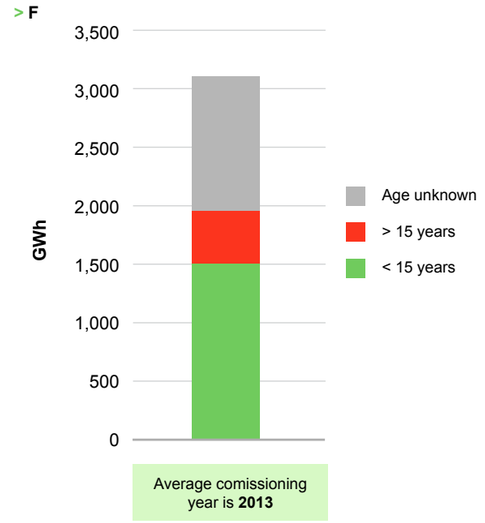

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F Average facility age from which RE is purchased.

India

RE100 policy updates

India has a 2070 net zero target. 21% of its electricity generation is renewable today. Recently, new guidance for the energy sector has emerged, and 23 State Level Steering Committees (SLSCs) on Energy Transition have been started by their state governments. The SLSCs are tasked with forming state strategic roadmaps and identifying key pillars for the energy transition. The federal Ministry of Power constituted a group for the "Development of Electricity Market in India". The Group presented a report to the Minister of New and Renewable Energy, proposing a roadmap for the Indian electricity market. The report emphasises the importance of new renewable energy and market mechanisms to deploy it.

RE100 has Localised Policy Messages for India. These messages call for policy and regulatory frameworks that support corporates' local 100% RE targets. RE100 has had impact in Maharashtra, where new contract with supplier options were introduced following a petition filed by Tata Power to the Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission (MERC) in 2021.

In 2022, RE100 introduced three reports emphasising the pivotal role of commercial and industrial consumers in driving the adoption of renewable electricity in India. These reports offer a detailed roadmap for creating the necessary supportive environment to help corporations achieve their ambitious 100% renewable energy targets.

More information on RE100 policy engagement in India can be found here.

Capgemini

In 2020, Capgemini committed to achieving net zero, including moving to 100% renewable electricity by 2025. Our Indian operations, accounting for 50% of our energy consumption, reached 100% renewable electricity in 2022. This has led to a scope 1& 2 reduction of 70,000 tonnes of CO2e per annum, bolstering our worldwide climate action. Our renewable energy comes from diverse sources, including on-site 11.7 MWp solar plants across Indian offices with surplus energy exported back from the on-site solar plant (450 MWh exported earlier this year). Offsite renewable energy is sourced through power purchase agreements, and green power purchasing through utility programs, all contributing to 83% of renewable energy. The balance of 17% is sourced from renewable energy certificates.

The Energy Command Center (ECC), uses Internet of things (IoT) technology to manage energy assets across the Indian offices. ECC remotely tracks energy usage, carbon emissions, and equipment efficiency, optimising energy consumption in our systems and data centres.

We use battery storage and an advanced Energy Management System to help store excess renewable energy generated from on-site solar plants for use during peak hours. This also helps control energy prices more effectively. Our ongoing efforts involve expanding ECC to manage water usage and integrate EV chargers across Indian offices to enhance our sustainable practices.

Vietnam

Market overview

Number of companies operating	126
Reported electricity consumption (TWh)	4.0
Recognised % RE	30%

Five biggest industries

Industry	Electricity consumption (GWh)
Manufacturing	2,755
Infrastructure	615
Food, beverage & agriculture	263
Biotech, health care & pharma	224
Materials	83

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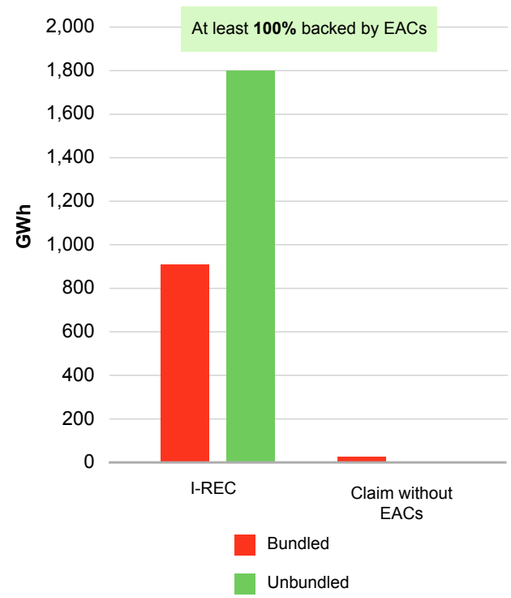

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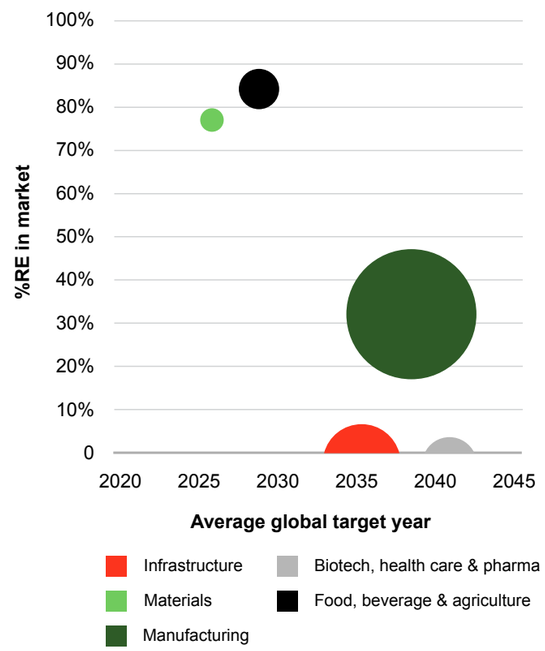

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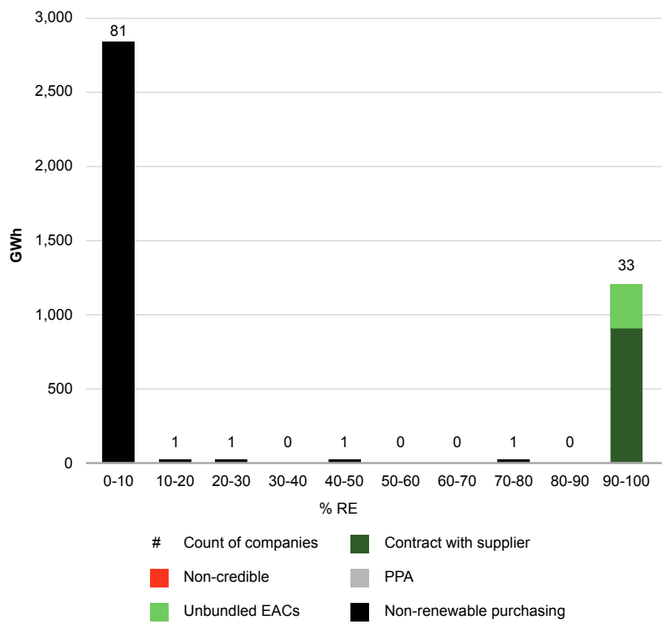

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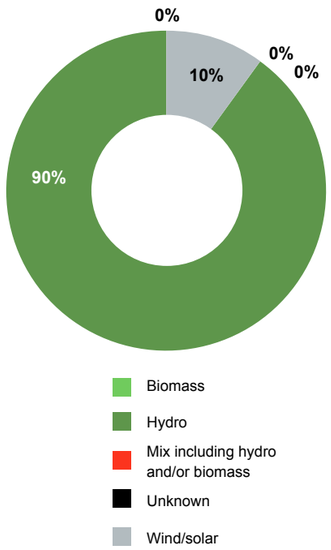

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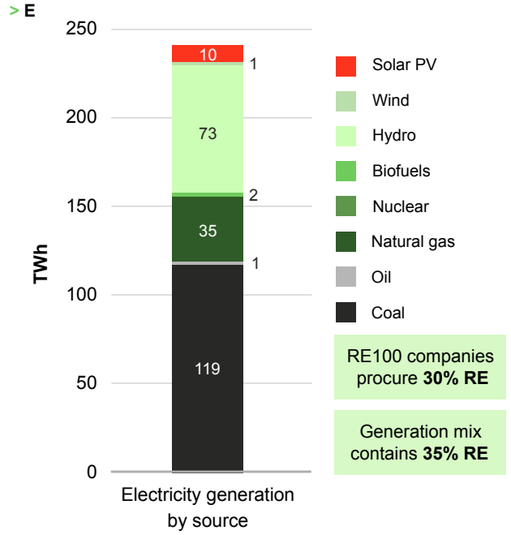

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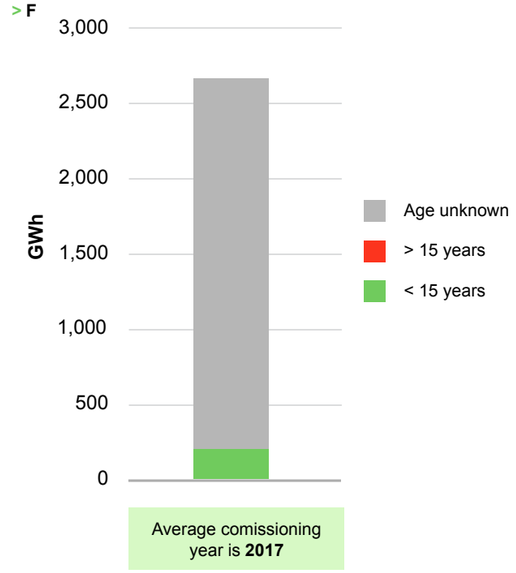

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E Market's electricity generation mix by source (2020 IEA data).
F Average facility age from which RE is purchased.

Vietnam

RE100 policy updates

In 2023, Vietnam published its Eighth Power Development Plan (PDP8), which formalises 2030 and 2050 renewable energy capacity targets of 48% and 65.8-71% and includes a complete coal phase-out goal for 2050. The PDP8 aligns with Vietnam's Just Energy Transition Plan (JETP) of 2022 and its accompanying Resource Mobilisation Plan (RMP) for climate finance and investment.

Vietnam's electricity demand will grow 10-12% annually over the next decade. Grid infrastructure and stability will be critical areas of investment for this growth to be supported by renewable energy. PPAs from the grid are not available in Vietnam and do not appear in RE100 companies' claims there, but a PPA pilot scheme is underway. While RE100 companies procure 30% RE in Vietnam, an improvement on their last reporting period, their RE purchasing is overwhelmingly from hydropower facilities, many of which may be old.

In advocating for greater ambition, RE100 addressed a letter to the Prime Minister of Vietnam in 2022. In the letter, RE100 urged the government to adopt ambitious clean energy goals in line with its net zero economy strategy. RE100 highlighted the crucial need for a transition to clean energy for the nation to enhance overall cost competitiveness of renewables compared to fossil fuels. An emphasis was placed on the need for regulatory support and attribution frameworks to facilitate investments in clean energy. RE100 is currently scoping for further engagement opportunities to drive positive policy change in Vietnam.

Indonesia

Market overview

Number of companies operating	121
Reported electricity consumption (TWh)	2.1
Recognised % RE	35%

Five biggest industries

Industry	Electricity consumption (GWh)
Materials	635
Food, beverage & agriculture	585
Manufacturing	559
Biotech, health care & pharma	230
Services	53

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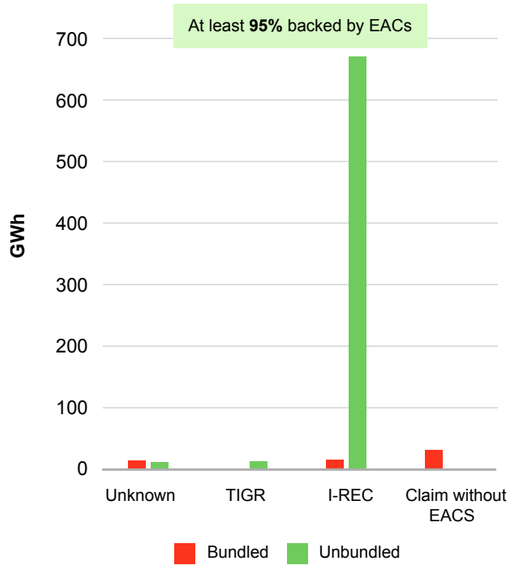

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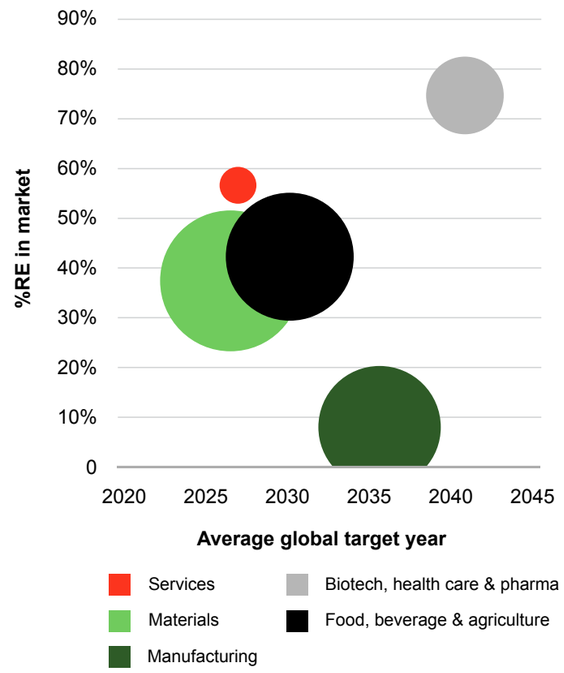

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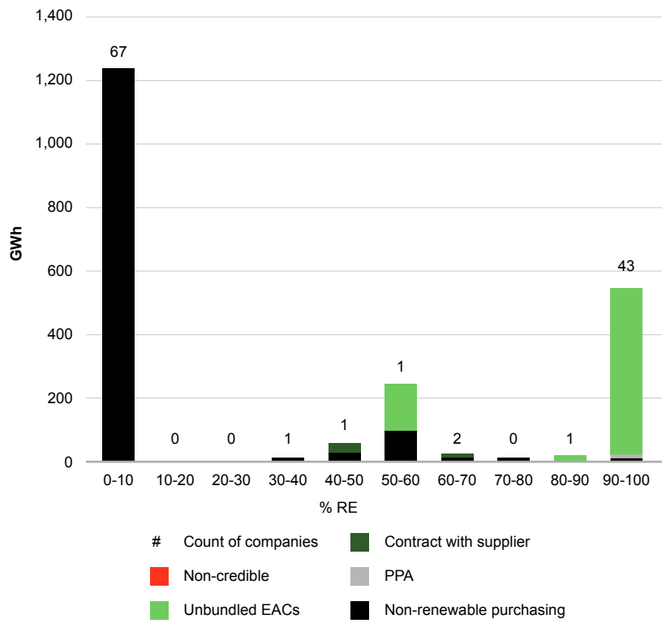

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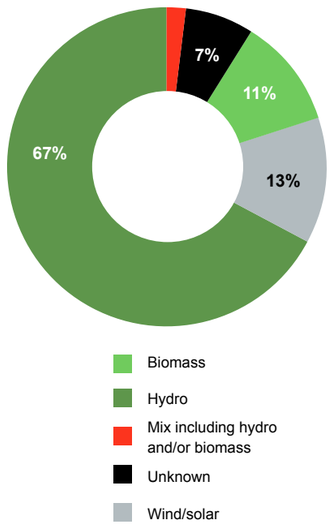

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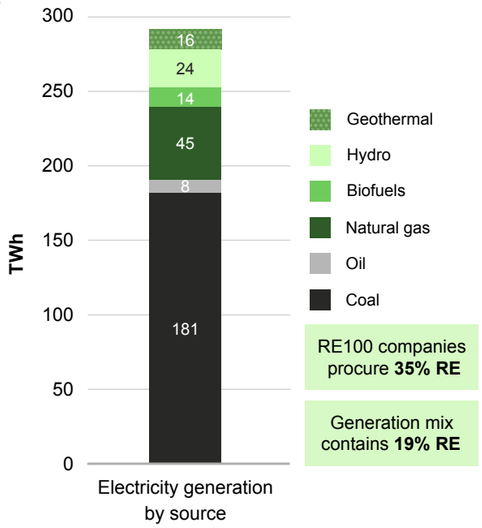

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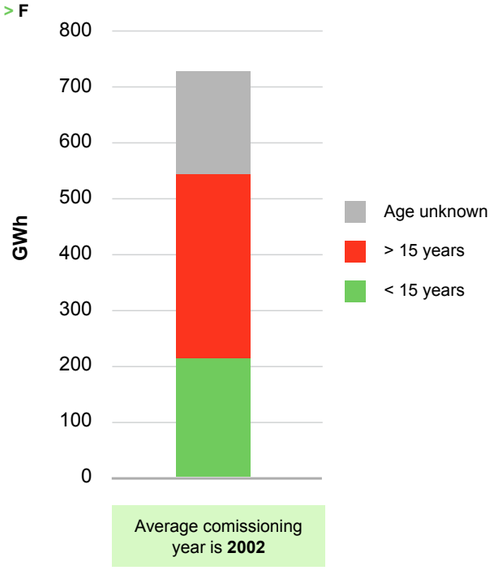

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E Market's electricity generation mix by source (2020 IEA data).
F Average facility age from which RE is purchased.

Indonesia

RE100 policy updates

Indonesia concluded its G20 presidency in November 2022. The presidency saw the launch of the Bali Compact (G20 Energy Ministers' agreement), Indonesia's Energy Transition Mechanism (ETM), and the Indonesia Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP).

Indonesia's RE commitments include a power sector emissions peak by 2030, a 23% renewable energy generation target of 2025, and a 2060 net zero target. Currently, over 60% of its electricity is generated from coal, and 19% is generated by renewables (mostly biomass, geothermal, and hydro).

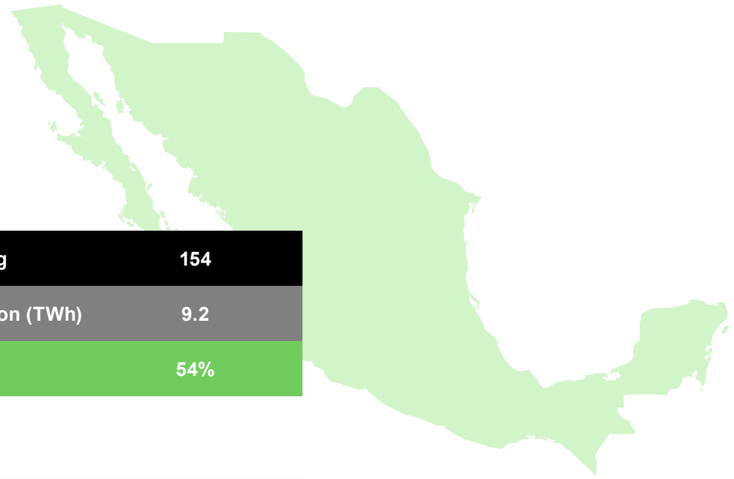
As the largest archipelagic state, Indonesia presents unique grid infrastructure and flexibility challenges for renewable electricity. RE100 companies buy their RE in Indonesia almost exclusively through unbundled EACs.

RE100 has worked on two reports, Policy Opportunities to Advance Clean Energy Investment in Indonesia in 2022 and Financing the Energy Transition in 2023, both of which explore scaling up investment in Indonesia's energy transition. In 2023, RE100 formalised a partnership with the Institute for Essential Services Reform (IESR), which will form the basis of ongoing policy advocacy work in the country. RE100 previously addressed a high-level letter to the Indonesian government calling for greater ambition on renewable energy, and presented alongside the Directorate General of Electricity at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources at an event hosted by USAID-SINAR. Awareness around the campaign is growing in Indonesia, and RE100 will continue working with IESR and RE100 member companies to identify the most impactful activities to drive positive policy change.

More information on RE100 policy engagement in Indonesia can be found here.

Image Source: Thomas Gennara, Consumers Energy

Mexico



Market overview

Number of companies operating	154
Reported electricity consumption (TWh)	9.2
Recognised % RE	54%

Five biggest industries

Industry	Electricity consumption (GWh)
Manufacturing	3,178
Retail	2,467
Food, beverage & agriculture	2,283
Services	669
Materials	464

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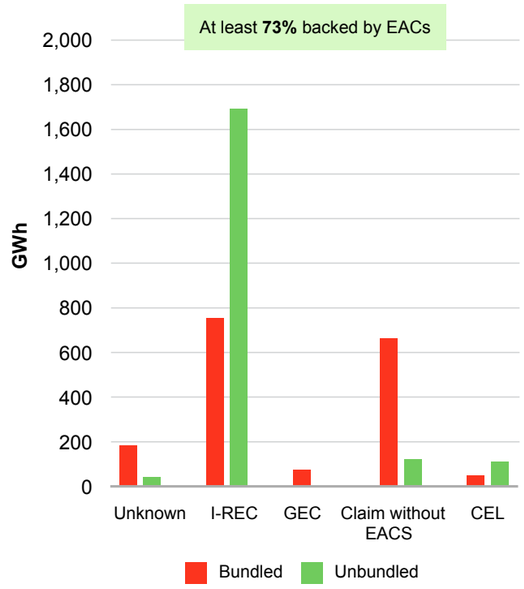

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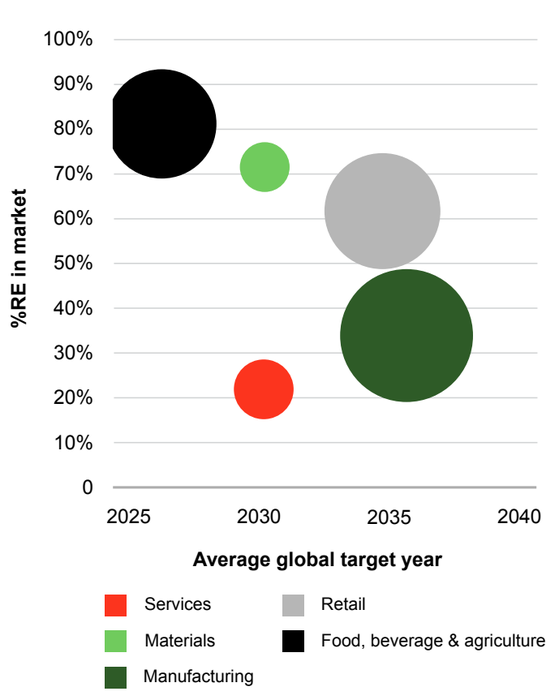

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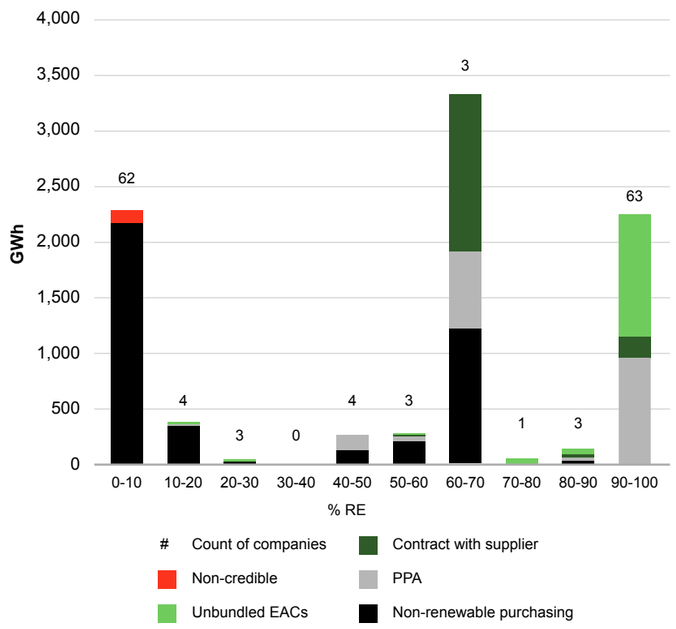

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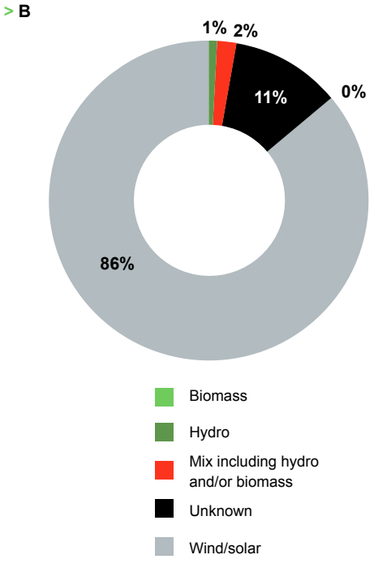

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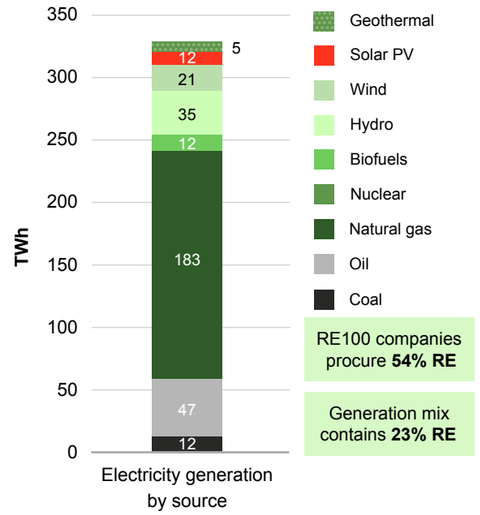

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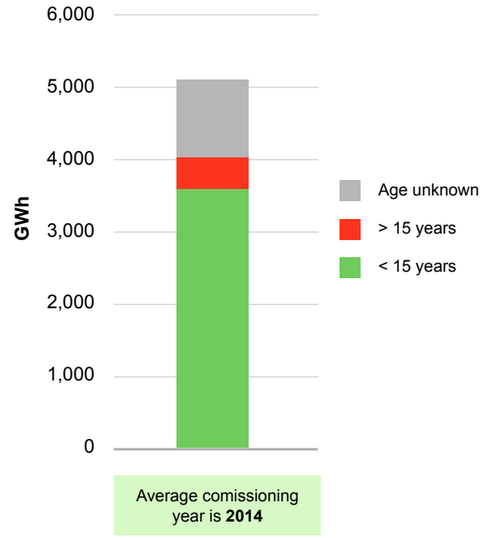

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E Market's electricity generation mix by source (2021 IEA data).
F Average facility age from which RE is purchased.

Mexico

RE100 policy updates

National Renewable Energy Labratory (NREL) modeling shows Mexico has enough renewable resource potential to satisfy the country's electricity needs a hundred times over. 23% of its electricity generation is renewable today.

Despite growth in the solar and wind energy sectors in recent years, the National Electric System Development Program (PRODESEN, Programa para el Desarrollo del Sistema Eléctrico Nacional) for 2022-2036 states a seven-year delay in reaching the national target for 2024. Mexico's climate targets outlined in the General Climate Change Law and the Energy Transition Law include a 35% clean energy target for 2024. However, the document defers compliance with the target until 2031 without presenting a credible path to achieve it.

In 2022, Plan Sonora was announced for new solar projects in the sun-rich northern state. Designed to be operational by 2027, Plan Sonora is expected to boost Mexico's renewable energy capacity and draw in foreign investment. Mexico was highlighted in the RE100 Policy Report Financing the Energy Transition as an example of an environment with mixed signals on renewable electricity leading to lack of corresponding external investments. Rebuilding investor confidence through such large-scale renewable energy projects and reassessing policies to develop better market mechanisms is crucial for Mexico's decarbonisation.

Considering Mexico's significant electricity consumption, the slowing of progress on the energy transition, and persistent challenges around corporate procurement, Mexico is an RE100 priority market.

Mars

Since October 2018, the Mexico operations of Mars have been sourcing 100% renewable electricity generated from the 70 MW, Dzilam Bravo Wind Farm located in Yucatan, Mexico under a 15 years PPA.

Mars is one of the largest corporate off-takers from the project and receives approximately 30% of the total output. One of the key enablers was the Comisión Federal de Electricidad (CFE) self-supply scheme allowing Mars to procure all direct operations electricity consumption across Mexico from the single asset. This was the first participation in an aggregation deal with other non-related off takers by Mars. However, as a result, all parties involved were able to achieve a better economics performance from a bigger project through the aggregation of volume from multiple local off takers.

Mars worked closely with Viva Energia during the development phase to ensure that we complied with the CFE's requirements, as well as achieving a contractual structure to mitigate exposure to currency risk.

This project has delivered a 3% reduction in the global electricity related GHG footprint for Mars, Incorporated, which has contributed to an 8% GHG reduction across its full value chain against a 2015 baseline.

Grupo Bimbo

Grupo Bimbo has operations in 34 countries and now operates with 100% renewable electricity in 27 countries. In 2018 it joined the RE100 initiative with a global 100% target year of 2025. It started the renewable energy journey with a Power Purchase Agreement in 2012 with the Wind Farm "Piedra Larga" in Mexico. Since the end of 2022, Grupo Bimbo's Mexican operations have run on 100% renewable electricity through a physical PPA, on site solar, and unbundled wind I-RECs. This experience has allowed us to informed and replicate the approach in other countries. Grupo Bimbo overcame several challenges, including supply chain delays, change in prices, new technologies, pandemic-related permitting delays, installed capacity limits. Grupo Bimbo ensures each initiative it implements is feasible from the sustainable point of view (economic, social, and environmental) and has a team of experts leading the journey. Grupo Bimbo has installed more than 100 solar rooftops (including the largest one in Mexico), deployed an end-to-end, integrated renewable electricity EV charging solution, and integrated more than 15 MW of energy storage into its renewables projects. These projects are aligned with the Grupo Bimbo purpose of Nourishing a Better World.

Argentina

Market overview

Number of companies operating	86
Reported electricity consumption (TWh)	1.2
Recognised % RE	44%

Five biggest industries

Industry	Electricity consumption (GWh)
Services	517
Food, beverage & agriculture	481
Materials	119
Manufacturing	86
Biotech, health care & pharma	33

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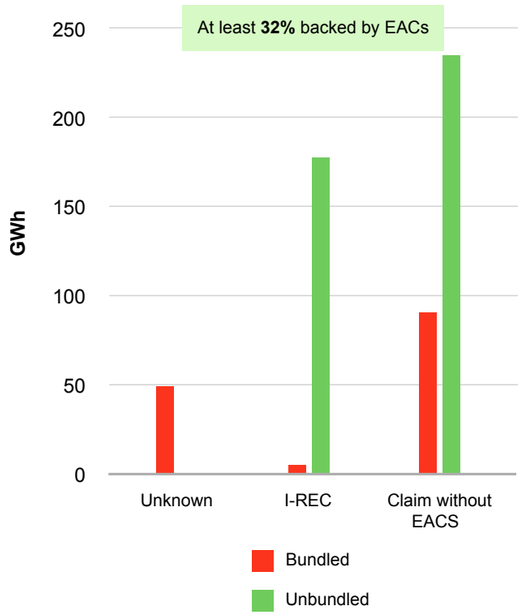

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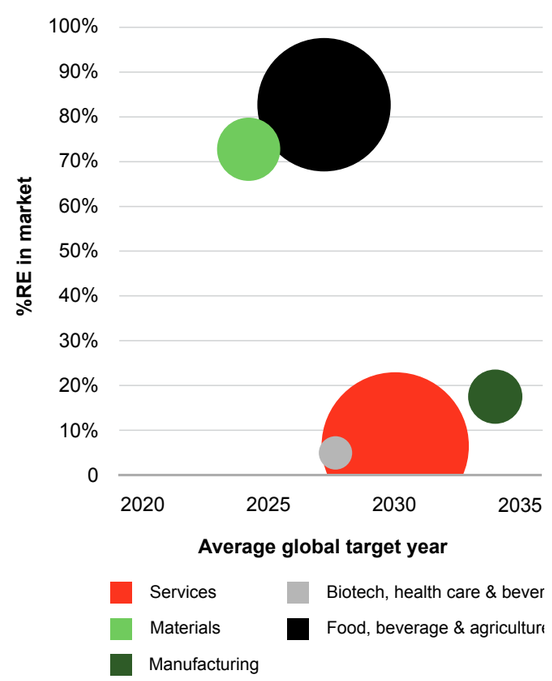

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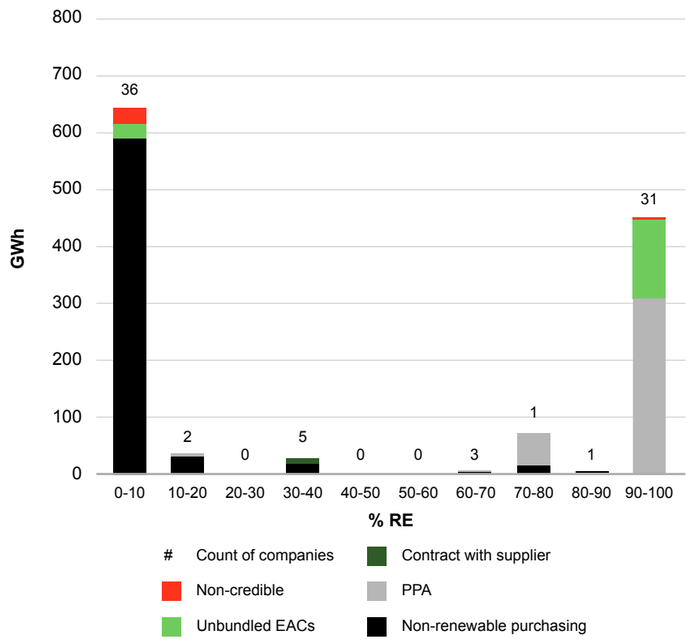

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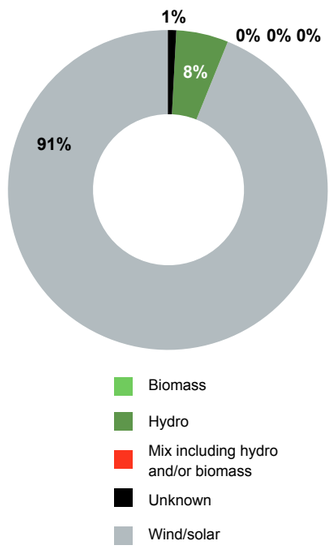

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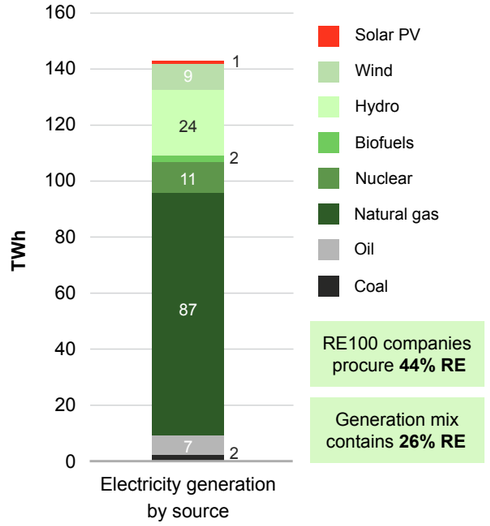

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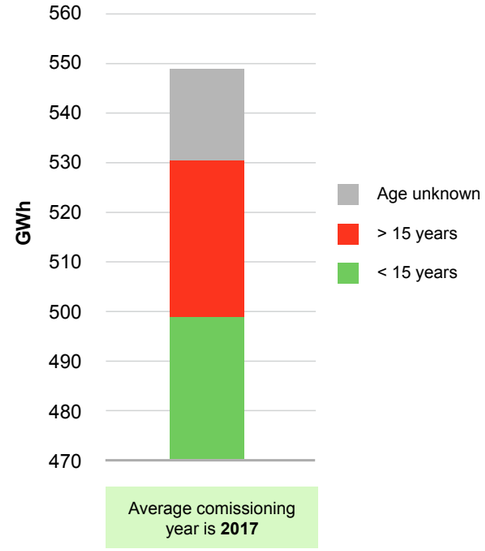

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E Market's electricity generation mix by source (2020 IEA data).
F Average facility age from which RE is purchased.

Argentina

RE100 policy updates

Argentina's National Energy Transition Plan to 2030 includes a 2030 RE target of 57% in the generation mix. Its main RE capacity additions in the past eight years have been in wind, solar, and biomass, and renewables currently account for roughly 26% of the generation mix.

The 2016 launch of the RenovAr programme was the first step towards PPAs as a corporate RE procurement option in the country. Subsequent RenovAr auction rounds and liberalisation through MATER (Mercado a Término de Energías Renovables) showed corporate appetite for RE. However, the recent RE100 Policy Report Financing the Energy Transition noted the RenovAr programme was impacted by an economic slowdown, resulting in some PPAs and their associated projects being cancelled in 2019.

Argentina is an RE100 priority market given its significant membership presence against a backdrop of policy barriers and a lagging energy transition. RE100's view is that there is a current lack of a united corporate voice that RE100 can coordinate and amplify. RE100 is forming a partnership with CADER (Cámara Argentina de Energías Renovables) to recruit Argentinian companies to the initiative and grow its local policy advocacy capacity.

Nestlé

At Nestlé Argentina we have achieved 100% renewable purchased electricity in all our production sites. This was possible through a power purchase agreement (PPA) with a state-owned company as well as the purchase of I-REC certificates.

The agreement was established in 2018 and was delivered in two stages according to the supplier's ability to meet Nestlé Argentina's needs. Until 2020, we used 15% of renewable purchased electricity, and from 2021 onwards, we use 73% renewable purchased electricity for all our production sites through the PPA contract. We reach 100% with the purchase of I-REC certificates.

From the beginning, the biggest achievement was securing in 2018 a PPA for five years allowing us not only to consume renewable electricity, but also provide us with the valuable benefit of long-term price stability and significant cost savings in energy purchases. Last, but not least, this PPA allowed us to be one of the first to contribute to Argentina's energy matrix which, by that time, was only 2% in the country.

South Africa

Market overview

Number of companies operating	101
Reported electricity consumption (TWh)	2.0
Recognised % RE	28%

Five biggest industries

Industry	Electricity consumption (GWh)
Food, beverage & agriculture	769
Services	566
Retail	273
Manufacturing	185
Materials	104

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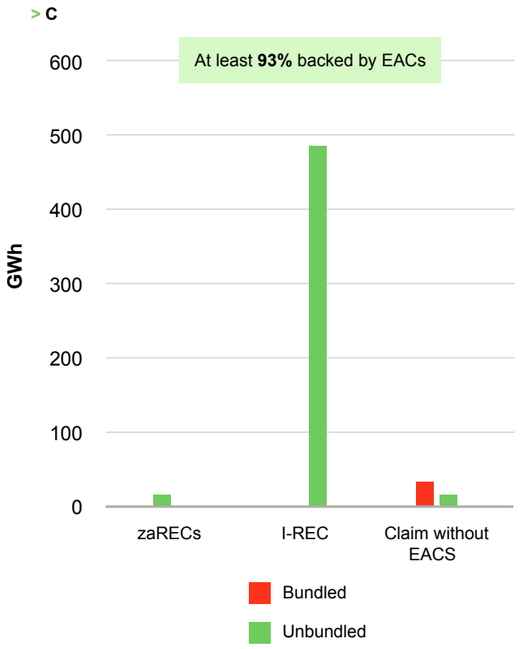

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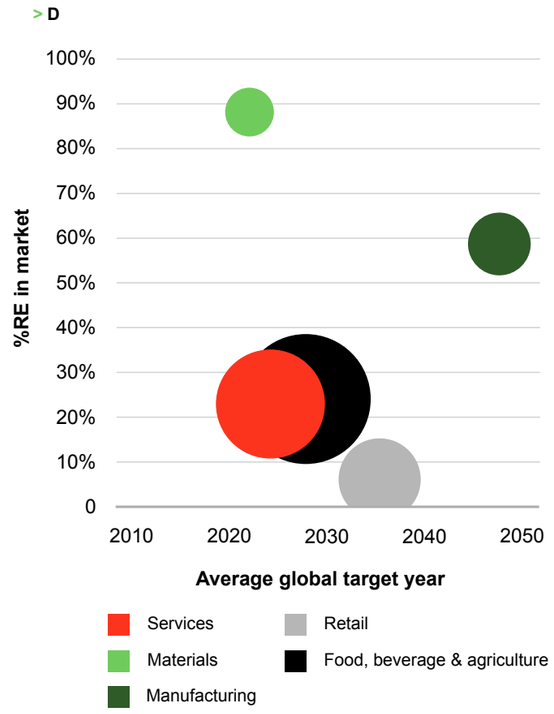

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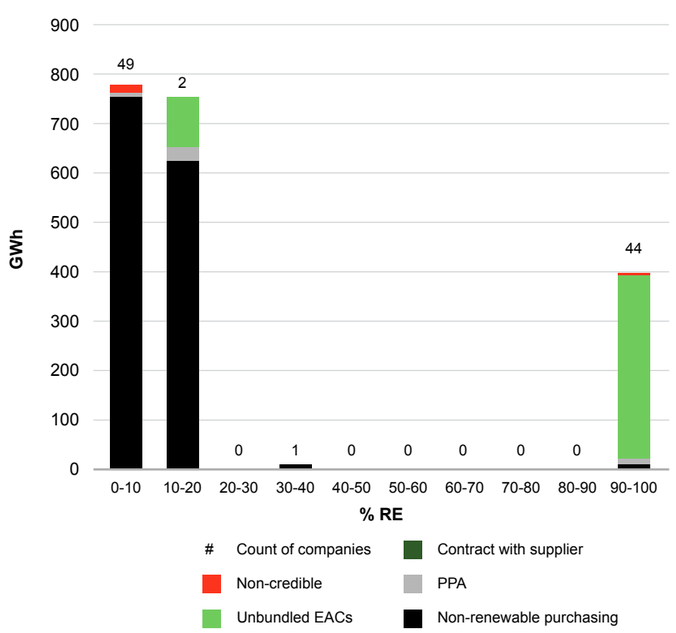

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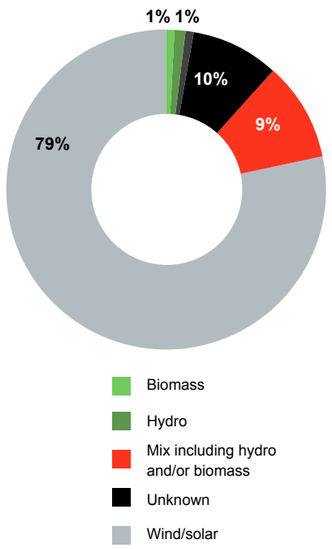

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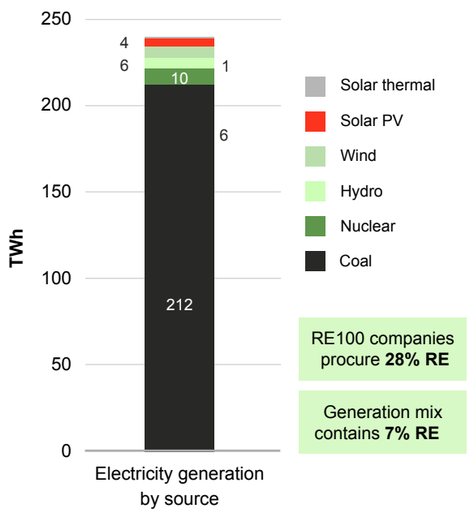

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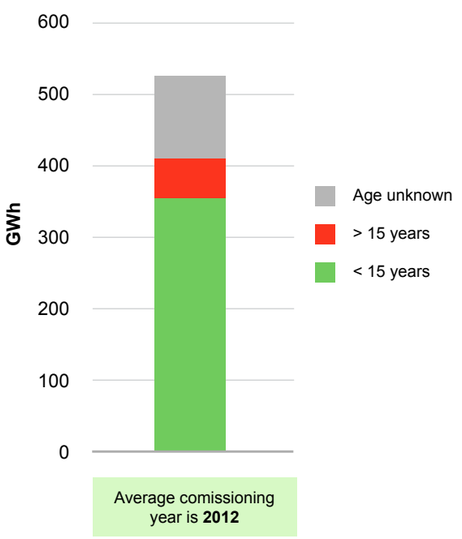

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E Market's electricity generation mix by source (2020 IEA data).
F Average facility age from which RE is purchased.

South Africa

RE100 policy updates

South Africa has a 2050 net zero target, and has developed a Just Transition framework as part of its plans to reach it. The South Africa Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) was announced at COP26, and in 2023 the Just Energy Transition Investment Plan (JET IP) for 2023 to 2027 was approved. The JET IP dedicates most of its funding to the electricity sector. While these recent policy announcements indicate appetite and momentum, South Africa's electricity generation is currently only 7% renewable.

South Africa has faced a persistent energy crisis which has created record high load shedding and is threatening to delay plans under JET IP to retire coal plants. Against this backdrop, challenges around grid capacity and transmission and distribution infrastructure, and a lack of enabling frameworks persist. An updated Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) is anticipated to lay out the country's electricity investment strategy up to 2030. Despite delays to the IRP, 2023 saw the largest private sector investment in renewables to date. The National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) received registrations of 4.1GW of new generation and around R111 billion of investment. This aligned with the complete removal of license exemption thresholds for the South African Renewable Energy Feed-in Tariff (REFIT).

In 2020, RE100 partnered with the National Business Initiative (NBi), and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) to establish RAiSE (Renewables Ambition in South African Electricity). At COP26 and COP28, RAiSE hosted sessions in the South Africa pavilion, bringing attention to key challenges and opportunities for corporate procurement, engaging the likes of DMRE, DFFE, Eskom, and the Presidency. In 2023, RE100 contributed to the South African Renewable Energy Masterplan (SAREM) public consultation process along with RAiSE partners. In addition, RAiSE hosted several Thought Leadership Sessions, including one on wheeling, at which the Minister of Electricity provided supportive opening remarks.

More information on RE100 policy engagement in South Africa can be found here.

Market progress table

Country, area, or market	RE100 companies HQ	RE100 companies reporting operations	Electricity consumption (GWh)	Share of renewable electricity	Grid PPAs	Contracts with suppliers	Unbundled EACs	Average facility commissioning year (share of purchasing including facility age)
RE100 North American single market for renewable electricity	102	266	104,954	66%	✓	✓	✓	2016 (64%)
USA	98	254	100,325	77%	✓	✓	✓	2016 (64%)
Canada	4	145	4,287	34%	✓	✓	✓	1973 (37%)
RE100 European single market for renewable electricity[i]	128	271	66,638	84%	✓	✓	✓	2003 (39%)
United Kingdom	49	212	15,882	88%	✓	✓	✓	2015 (23%)
Germany	17	187	12,004	89%	✓	✓	✓	1970 (40%)
France	13	163	5,794	81%	✓	✓	✓	1977 (47%)
Spain	4	157	4,962	100%	✓	✓	✓	2020 (22%)
Ireland	2	118	3,102	72%	✓	✓	✓	2008 (11%)
Netherlands	10	150	2,547	93%	✓	✓	✓	2014 (28%)
Poland		125	2,959	100%	✓	✓	✓	2019 (65%)
Italy		148	2,855	78%	✓	✓	✓	2012 (19%)
Switzerland	15	116	1,910	96%	✓	✓	✓	1964 (40%)
Belgium	3	119	2,136	71%	✓	✓	✓	2018 (39%)
Denmark	7	95	1,492	97%	✓	✓	✓	2018 (81%)
Austria		104	1,429	91%	✓	✓	✓	1975 (13%)
Sweden	3	110	1,176	97%	✓	✓	✓	2010 (81%)
Hungary		88	1,601	78%	✓	✓	✓	2007 (19%)
Czechia		101	1,431	93%	✓	✓	✓	2000 (27%)
Romania		70	866	91%	✓	✓	✓	2006 (54%)
Greece		66	747	87%	✓	✓	✓	1974 (12%)
Slovakia		58	812	92%	✓	✓	✓	2000 (44%)
Finland	2	78	590	64%	✓	✓	✓	2008 (85%)
Portugal		86	659	88%	✓	✓	✓	2005 (73%)
Norway	2	73	278	82%	✓	✓	✓	2009 (67%)
Slovenia		31	216	74%	✓		✓	2012 (100%)
Croatia		42	166	98%	✓	✓	✓	2017 (6%)
Bulgaria		44	148	53%	✓	✓	✓	1936 (78%)

i RE100 currently holds its members to account on the union of the single market definitions in the 2019 RE100 note on market boundaries and 2020 CDP Scope 2 technical note. In the future, RE100 companies will be held to account on the single market definition in the 2022 RE100 technical criteria.

Country, area, or market	RE100 companies HQ	RE100 companies reporting operations	Electricity consumption (GWh)	Share of renewable electricity	Grid PPAs	Contracts with suppliers	Unbundled EACs	Average facility commissioning year (share of purchasing including facility age)
Serbia		40	111	90%	✓	✓	✓	1978 (93%)
Lithuania		36	52	94%	✓	✓	✓	2000 (28%)
Luxembourg	1	56	134	98%	✓	✓	✓	1991 (89%)
Estonia		21	26	100%	✓		✓	2014 (4%)
Iceland		9	605	99%		✓	✓	1957 (6%)
Latvia		26	9	78%	✓	✓	✓	1968 (49%)
Malta		10	7	17%			✓	No data
Cyprus		18	8	38%			✓	No data
China	5	249	44,047	50%	✓	✓	✓	2010 (47%)
Japan	80	205	32,040	25%	✓	✓	✓	1999 (58%)
Taiwan, China	25	131	28,193	4%	✓	✓	✓	2020 (99%)
Republic of Korea	31	164	60,173	9%	✓	✓	✓	2021 (23%)
India	10	185	16,935	23%	✓	✓	✓	2013 (64%)
Mexico	1	154	9,225	54%	✓	✓	✓	2014 (78%)
Brazil		150	6,665	81%	✓	✓	✓	2009 (55%)
Australia	17	153	4,945	32%	✓	✓	✓	2019 (36%)
Malaysia		139	4,334	36%		✓	✓	2010 (26%)
Russian Federation		80	1,422	34%	✓	✓	✓	2021 (43%)
Singapore	3	179	2,631	5%	✓	✓	✓	2018 (41%)
South Africa		101	1,967	28%			✓	2012 (77%)
Thailand		140	3,004	35%	✓	✓	✓	2015 (87%)
Vietnam		126	4,012	30%	✓	✓	✓	2017 (9%)
Indonesia		121	2,144	35%	✓	✓	✓	2002 (75%)
Israel		66	1,520	82%			✓	2018 (7%)
Turkey	1	98	1,638	78%		✓	✓	2013 (32%)
Argentina		86	1,240	44%	✓	✓	✓	2017 (97%)
Chile		78	932	80%	✓	✓	✓	2019 (60%)
Egypt		58	895	14%	✓		✓	2020 (88%)
Philippines		96	1,810	31%	✓	✓	✓	1995 (44%)
New Zealand		89	666	11%		✓	✓	1979 (36%)
United Arab Emirates		91	527	25%		✓	✓	2018 (53%)
Peru		56	524	75%	✓	✓	✓	2014 (91%)
Colombia		79	827	55%	✓	✓	✓	1983 (93%)
Saudi Arabia		65	412	30%			✓	2020 (91%)
Nigeria		40	231	3%			✓	1992 (78%)
Ukraine		52	149	0%			✓	No data
Costa Rica		39	302	6%		✓	✓	2015 (81%)
Pakistan		34	249	22%			✓	2016 (88%)
Ecuador		23	176	3%	✓	✓		2007 (98%)

Country, area, or market	RE100 companies HQ	RE100 companies reporting operations	Electricity consumption (GWh)	Share of renewable electricity	Grid PPAs	Contracts with suppliers	Unbundled EACs	Average facility commissioning year (share of purchasing including facility age)
Morocco		46	172	12%			✓	2017 (57%)
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		18	327	0%		✓		No data
Guatemala		25	134	27%	✓	✓	✓	2005 (53%)
United Rep. of Tanzania		16	135	2%				No data
Ghana		22	144	1%				No data
Dominican Republic		19	97	19%			✓	2020 (99%)
Uruguay		23	104	63%				2022 (7%)
Cambodia		19	126	0%			✓	No data
Mozambique		13	81	1%				No data
El Salvador		16	91	44%			✓	2020 (100%)
Kenya		39	93	10%			✓	1938 (25%)
Honduras		14	113	2%			✓	2021 (100%)
Sri Lanka		27	125	22%			✓	2007 (100%)
Panama		32	64	78%	✓	✓	✓	2017 (51%)
Algeria		23	64	8%			✓	2021 (100%)
Democratic Rep. of the Congo		8	62	2%				No data
Paraguay		7	58	100%				2022 (10%)
Côte d'Ivoire		14	19	0%				No data
Lao People's Democratic Rep.		14	102	48%			✓	2016 (100%)
Nicaragua		9	42	0%				No data
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)		6	28	0%				No data
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)		9	38	0%				No data
Ethiopia		9	41	89%				No data
Albania		7	38	99%			✓	No data
Uganda		10	39	38%	✓			2012 (100%)
North Macedonia		10	36	27%		✓		No data
Jordan		19	30	3%			✓	2018 (35%)
Bahrain		24	29	19%			✓	No data
Tunisia		22	37	0%			✓	No data
Zambia		10	25	4%			✓	1971 (100%)
Qatar		38	21	2%			✓	No data
Kazakhstan		32	23	2%			✓	2019 (61%)
Lesotho		3	30	3%				No data
Montenegro		4	18	0%				No data
Myanmar		27	14	0%				No data
Botswana		7	17	0%				No data
Belarus		14	10	0%			✓	No data
Bangladesh		29	15	7%		✓	✓	No data

Country, area, or market	RE100 companies HQ	RE100 companies reporting operations	Electricity consumption (GWh)	Share of renewable electricity	Grid PPAs	Contracts with suppliers	Unbundled EACs	Average facility commissioning year (share of purchasing including facility age)
Jamaica		5	19	0%				No data
Rwanda		4	15	0%				No data
Oman		15	15	12%			✓	2020 (100%)
Papua New Guinea		8	17	0%				No data
Nepal		4	3	23%		✓		No data
Trinidad and Tobago		7	9	0%				No data
Lebanon		20	20	3%				No data
Cuba		4	5	0%				No data
Zimbabwe		7	6	0%				No data
Cameroon		8	7	0%				No data
Namibia		7	7	0%				No data
Fiji		8	15	7%				No data
Georgia		7	6	0%				No data
Azerbaijan		8	6	0%				No data
Mauritius		12	6	64%			✓	2004 (100%)
Kyrgyzstan		3	4	0%				No data
Kuwait		15	3	0%				No data
Senegal		9	5	0%				No data
Armenia		7	4	0%				No data
Saint Lucia		3	5	0%				No data
Bahamas		8	4	0%				No data
Sierra Leone		3	3	0%				No data
Eswatini		3	4.2	0%				No data
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12	1.2	0%				No data
Cayman Islands		7	3.4	1%			✓	No data
Angola		7	1.3	0%				No data
Malawi		4	1.6	0%				No data
Solomon Islands		3	1.2	0%				No data
Mongolia		3	0.1	0%				No data
Brunei Darussalam		7	3.0	0%				No data
Barbados		**8**	**1.4**	**0%**				**No data**
Madagascar		**7**	**0.2**	**0%**				**No data**
Rep. of the Congo		**4**	**0.5**	**0%**				**No data**
Gabon		**3**	**0.2**	**0%**				**No data**
Rep. of Moldova		**6**	**5.7**	**0%**				**No data**
Uzbekistan		**6**	**0.4**	**0%**				**No data**
Iraq		**5**	**0.6**	**0%**				**No data**
Turkmenistan		**4**	**0.0**	**0%**				**No data**
Libya		**3**	**0.1**	**0%**				**No data**
Guyana		**3**	**0.1**	**0%**				**No data**

Member progress table

Member name	HQ	Joining year	RE100 target year*	RE100 interim targets	2022 RE100 progress (supported by disclosures)[ii]	2022 RE100 progress (self-reported)	Procurement type distribution: Project specific[iii] / Retail supply contract / Unbundled EACs / Passive claims	2022 %RE (facility age <15 years)	2022 %RE (ecolabelled)	2021 RE100 progress (supported by disclosures)	2020 RE100 progress (self-reported)	2019 RE100 progress (self-reported)	2018 RE100 progress (self-reported)	2017 RE100 progress (self-reported)
3M	USA	2019	2050	50% by 2025 (company-wide)	**51%**	**51%**		0%	0%	48%	35%	33%	27%	
7&i Holdings	Japan	2020	2050		**10%**	**10%**		9%	9%	6%	5%	0%		
ABB	Switzerland	2021	2030		**77%**	**81%**		14%	0%	50%	32%			
Accenture	Ireland	2019	2023		**97%**	**97%**		70%	18%	52%	30%	26%	24%	
Acer	Taiwan, China	2021	2035		**42%**	**44%**		17%	8%	7%	43%			
Adobe	USA	2015	2025		**62%**	**62%**		51%	29%	60%	46%	33%	9%	1%
Advantest	Japan	2020	2030	70% by 2030 (company-wide)	**63%**	**63%**		18%	18%	54%	44%	28%		
Aeon Co	Japan	2018	2040		**4%**	**4%**		2%	0%	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Airbnb	USA	2021	2021		**98%**	**100%**				100%	100%			
Ajinomoto	Japan	2020	2050		**0%**	**31%**		0%	0%	0%	2%	1%		
AkzoNobel	Netherlands	2017	2030	50% by 2025 (company-wide); 100% by 2022 (country/area/region)	**42%**	**52%**		0%	1%	Did not report	39%	37%	40%	58%
Allianz	Germany	2018	2023		**88%**	**89%**				77%	57%	49%	45%	40%
Alphabet	USA	2015	2017		**0%**	**100%**		0%	0%	55%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Alstria	Germany	2015	2020		**100%**	**100%**		0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%
Amalgamated Bank	USA	2016	2017		**Did not report**	**Did not report**		Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	100%	100%	100%
American Eagle	USA	2020	2030		**23%**	**23%**		23%	23%	26%	23%	21%		
American Express	USA	2020	2025		**99.4%**	**100%**		79%	79%	0%	100%	100%		
Amorepacific Corporation	Rep. of Korea	2021	2025		**34%**	**34%**		9%	0%	18%	5%			
Anheuser-Busch InBev	Belgium	2017	2025		**62%**	**68%**		40%	0%	38%	33%	25%	21%	5%
Ansell	Australia	2022	2040		**29%**	**28%**		2%	0%					
Apple	USA	2016	2020*		**95%**	**100%**		85%	27%	99.3%	100%	100%	99%	97%
Applied Materials	USA	2022	2030		**69%**	**69%**		47%	47%					
ARM	United Kingdom	2021	2023		**92%**	**100%**		0%	0%	95%	87%			
Asahi Group Holdings	Japan	2020	2040		**46%**	**46%**		15%	0%	31%	12%	0%		
Asahi Kasei Homes	Japan	2019	2023		**54%**	**54%**				7%	6%	0%	0%	
ASICS Corporation	Japan	2020	2030		**24%**	**27%**		0%	0%	23%	22%	19%		
ASKUL	Japan	2017	2030	80% by 2025 (company-wide)	**63%**	**63%**		1%	0%	46%	33%	25%	23%	1%
ASM International	Netherlands	2023	2024		**76%**	**76%**		35%	37%					
Asset Management One	Japan	2019	2050		**Did not report**	**Did not report**		Did not report	Did not report	10%	23%	3%	4%	
AstraZeneca	United Kingdom	2016	2025	100% by 2020 (country/area/region)	**91%**	**91%**		36%	31%	88%	88%	61%	61%	56%
ASUSTEK COMPUTER	Taiwan, China	2021	2035		**15%**	**15%**		15%	0%	0%				
Atlassian Corporation	USA	2019	2025		**100%**	**100%**				100%	100%	100%	15%	
AU Optronics Corporation	Taiwan, China	2022	2050		**0%**	**1%**		0%	0%	0%				
Aurora Organic Dairy	USA	2019	2020		**100%**	**100%**				100%	100%	100%	0%	
Australia And New Zealand Banking Group	Australia	2019	2025	13% by 2020 (country/area/region)	**39%**	**39%**		36%	0%	36%	18%	0%	0%	
Autodesk	USA	2015	2020*		**100%**	**100%**		83%	59%	99.6%	100%	100%	100%	99%
Avient Corporation	USA	2021	2050	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	**50%**	**53%**		0%	0%	44%				

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Member name	HQ	Joining year	RE100 target year*	RE100 interim targets	2022 RE100 progress (supported by disclosures)[ii]	2022 RE100 progress (self-reported)	Procurement type distribution Project specific[iii] Retail supply contract Unbundled EACs Passive claims	2022 %RE (facility age <15 years)	2022 %RE (ecolabelled)	2021 RE100 progress (supported by disclosures)	2020 RE100 progress (self-reported)	2019 RE100 progress (self-reported)	2018 RE100 progress (self-reported)	2017 RE100 progress (self-reported)
Aviva	United Kingdom	2015	2025	80% by 2020 (company-wide)	**99.3%**	**100%**		0%	72%	65%	62%	66%	61%	61%
AXA Group	France	2017	2025		**56%**	**61%**		1%	10%	48%	57%	61%	49%	50%
Bank Australia	Australia	2019	2020		**100%**	**100%**		64%	0%	Did not report	99.9%	100%	41%	
Barclays	United Kingdom	2019	2025		**100%**	**100%**		7%	0%	94%	74%	64%	64%	
BayWa	Germany	2019	2020		**20%**	**100%**		3%	0%	72%	100%	73%	74%	
BBVA	Spain	2018	2030	77% by 2025 (company-wide)	**30%**	**92%**		26%	0%	79%	65%	39%	35%	27%
BINGO Industries	Australia	2020	2025	47% by 2021; 62% by 2023 (company-wide)	**Did not report**	**Did not report**		Did not report	Did not report	23%	22%	0%		
Biogen	USA	2015	2040	50% by 2040 (company-wide)	**98%**	**100%**		69%	75%	99.8%	100%	100%	100%	100%
BIPROGY	Japan	2020	2050	50% by 2030 (company-wide)	**23%**	**23%**		2%	0%	7%	0%	0%		
Bloomberg	USA	2016	2025	35% by 2020 (business activity)	**64%**	**67%**		43%	3%	61%	50%	49%	17%	39%
BMW	Germany	2015	2050	66% by 2020 (company-wide)	**80%**	**98%**		65%	18%	82%	81%	72%	75%	62%
Brenntag	Germany	2021	2025		**48%**	**82%**		9%	4%	28%	14%			
British Land	United Kingdom	2016	2030		**84%**	**88%**		0%	0%	100%	98%	97%	96%	97%
Brown-Forman Corporation	USA	2021	2030		**84%**	**88%**		84%	84%	6%				
BT Group	United Kingdom	2014	2020		**52%**	**100%**		29%	0%	99.9%	99%	92%	87%	80%
Burberry Group	United Kingdom	2017	2022		**91%**	**100%**		32%	0%	89%	93%	90%	68%	55%
CAE	Canada	2023	2050		**81%**	**81%**		39%	39%					
Califia Farms	USA	2017	2020		**100%**	**100%**				99%	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	30%
Canary Wharf Group	United Kingdom	2017	2012		**100%**	**100%**				100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Capgemini	France	2020	2025		**89%**	**89%**		0%	1%	55%	50%	0%		
Capital One Financial	USA	2018	2018		**Did not report**	**Did not report**		Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	100%	100%	100%	100%
Capri Holdings	USA	2021	2025		**0%**	**68%**		0%	0%	42%				
Carlsberg Breweries	Denmark	2017	2022		**92%**	**92%**		70%	0%	60%	64%	56%	47%	46%
Casio Computer	Japan	2021	2050		**25%**	**25%**		0%	0%	14%				
Cathay Financial Holding	Taiwan, China	2022	2050		**8%**	**8%**		6%	0%					
Chalet Hotels	India	2021	2031		**78%**	**78%**				Did not report				
CHANEL	United Kingdom	2020	2025	97% by 2021 (company-wide)	**97%**	**97%**		16%	6%	92%	71%	50%		
Charles River Laboratories International	USA	2020	2030		**37%**	**37%**		27%	22%	38%	37%	0%		
Chindata Group	China	2021	2030		**7%**	**7%**				Did not report				
Cigna	USA	2022	2030		**37%**	**37%**		37%	37%	6%				
Citigroup	USA	2017	2020		**0%**	**0%**		0%	0%	0%	91%	46%	25%	18%
City of London Corporation	United Kingdom	2019	2018		**100%**	**100%**		10%	0%	Did not report	99.8%	100%	100%	
Clif Bar & Company	USA	2017	2030		**100%**	**100%**		85%	85%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Coca-Cola Europacific Partners	United Kingdom	2015	2030		**66%**	**74%**		1%	2%	98%	99.2%	100%	99%	88%
Cognizant	USA	2022	2026		**0%**	**30%**		0%	0%					
Commerzbank	Germany	2014	2025		**90%**	**92%**		89%	0%	92%	94%	91%	93%	97%
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	Australia	2018	2030	100% by 2025 (country/area/region)	**99.9%**	**100%**				89%	90%	70%	30%	0%

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Member name	HQ	Joining year	RE100 target year*	RE100 interim targets	2022 RE100 progress (supported by disclosures)[ii]	2022 RE100 progress (self-reported)	Procurement type distribution: Project specific[iii], Retail supply contract, Unbundled EACs, Passive claims	2022 %RE (facility age <15 years)	2022 %RE (ecolabelled)	2021 RE100 progress (supported by disclosures)	2020 RE100 progress (self-reported)	2019 RE100 progress (self-reported)	2018 RE100 progress (self-reported)	2017 RE100 progress (self-reported)
Continental	Germany	2020	2040	95% by 2020 (company-wide); 100% by 2025 (business activity)	**95%**	**98%**		0%	18%	94%	97%	5%		
COOP Sapporo	Japan	2018	2040	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	**Did not report**	**Did not report**		Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	0%	0%	0%	0%
Corbion	Netherlands	2017	2025	50% by 2020 (company-wide)	**93%**	**93%**		27%	0%	79%	71%	58%	42%	30%
Coty	USA	2020	2030		**89%**	**91%**		0%	0%	93%	17%	14%		
Credit Agricole	France	2016	2030		**86%**	**86%**		0%	0%	68%	70%	70%	60%	40%
Credit Suisse	Switzerland	2020	2025		**89%**	**89%**		20%	0%	90%	100%	94%		
Crown Holdings	USA	2019	2040	75% by 2030 (company-wide)	**34%**	**34%**		33%	0%	30%	16%	9%	6%	
Dai-ichi Life Insurance	Japan	2019	2023		**100%**	**100%**		18%	0%	9%	5%	3%		
Daiichi Sankyo	Japan	2021	2030		**3%**	**78%**		3%	0%	11%	8%			
Daito Trust Construction	Japan	2019	2040		**26%**	**26%**		17%	0%	21%	6%	0%	0%	
Daiwa House	Japan	2018	2026	10% by 2022 (company-wide)	**42%**	**42%**		40%	0%	36%	9%	0%	0%	0%
Dalmia Cement	India	2016	2030		**14%**	**29%**		0%	0%	13%	12%	10%	15%	Did not report
Danfoss	Denmark	2020	2030		**16%**	**23%**		15%	0%	26%	0%	1%	1%	
Danone	France	2018	2030	50% by 2020 (company-wide)	**66%**	**71%**		47%	8%	67%	54%	42%	34%	18%
DaVita	USA	2022	2030		**90%**	**90%**		90%	90%	55%				
DBS Bank	Singapore	2017	2030		**34%**	**44%**		18%	0%	19%	32%	21%	Did not report	0%
Decathlon	France	2018	2026		**85%**	**85%**		24%	0%	0%	57%	59%	56%	57%
DEKRA	Germany	2020	2025		**49%**	**55%**				27%	33%	0%		
Dell Technologies	USA	2019	2040	75% by 2030 (company-wide)	**59%**	**59%**		49%	49%	55%	54%	45%		
Deloitte	USA	2021	2030		**85%**	**91%**		60%	43%	74%	73%			
Delta Electronics	Taiwan, China	2021	2030		**63%**	**63%**		43%	0%	62%	58%			
Dentsu Group	Japan	2016	2030		**35%**	**37%**		13%	0%	92%	100%	89%	54%	23%
Derwent London	United Kingdom	2019	2020		**98%**	**97%**		0%	0%	99.4%	100%	100%	100%	
Deutsche Bank	Germany	2022	2025		**96%**	**96%**								
Deutsche Telekom	Germany	2019	2021		**99.2%**	**100%**		72%	2%	88%	48%	64%		
Dexus	Australia	2019	2030	70% by 2025 (company-wide)	**Did not report**	**Did not report**		Did not report	Did not report	2%	25%	20%		
Diageo	United Kingdom	2016	2030	50% by 2025 (company-wide)	**58%**	**83%**		53%	44%	45%	64%	45%	49%	54%
Diamond Electric Holdings	Japan	2020	2050	90% by 2040 (company-wide)	**0%**	**1%**		0%	0%	0%	1%	0%		
DNB	Norway	2016	2025		**94%**	**100%**		0%	0%	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%
DuPont de Nemours	USA	2021	2050	60% by 2030; 80% by 2040 (company-wide)	**54%**	**57%**		8%	4%	0%				
E Ink Holdings	Taiwan, China	2022	2030		**21%**	**21%**		2%	15%	0%				
E. Sun Financial Holding Co	Taiwan, China	2022	2040	100% by 2030 (country/area/region)	**14%**	**17%**		0%	0%					
eBay	USA	2017	2025		**91%**	**91%**		79%	28%	90%	74%	64%	50%	45%
Ecolab	USA	2020	2030		**56%**	**61%**		54%	54%	73%	63%	7%		
EdgeConnex	USA	2022	2021		**100%**	**100%**								
Eisai	Japan	2021	2030		**72%**	**95%**		47%	0%	59%				
Elevance	USA	2019	2025		**100%**	**100%**		88%	45%	100%	4%	0%	0%	
Eli Lilly & Co.	USA	2022	2030		**12%**	**14%**		5%	4%					

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Member name	HQ	Joining year	RE100 target year*	RE100 interim targets	2022 RE100 progress (supported by disclosures)[ii]	2022 RE100 progress (self-reported)	Procurement type distribution Project specific[iii] Retail supply contract Unbundled EACs Passive claims	2022 %RE (facility age <15 years)	2022 %RE (ecolabelled)	2021 RE100 progress (supported by disclosures)	2020 RE100 progress (self-reported)	2019 RE100 progress (self-reported)	2018 RE100 progress (self-reported)	2017 RE100 progress (self-reported)
Elopak	Norway	2015	2016		**90%**	**100%**				94%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Emerson	USA	2022	2030		**31%**	**32%**		24%	24%					
Envipro Holdings	Japan	2018	2030		**88%**	**87%**		30%	0%	98%	41%	27%	3%	0%
Envision Group	China	2019	2025	50% by 2023 (company-wide)	**93%**	**94%**		29%	0%	31%	3%	3%	2%	
Equinix	USA	2016	2030	56% by 2017 (company-wide)	**85%**	**96%**		45%	33%	84%	91%	92%	92%	77%
Ernst & Young	United Kingdom	2022	2025		**47%**	**47%**		38%	32%					
Etsy	USA	2018	2020		**100%**	**100%**		73%	0%	100%	100%	64%	58%	30%
European Metal Recycling	United Kingdom	2020	2030		**0%**	**33%**				86%	Did not report	0%		
Far EasTone Telecommunications	Taiwan, China	2023	2040		**1%**	**1%**		1%	0%					
Fifth Third Bank	USA	2018	2030		**100%**	**100%**		100%	100%	100%	100%	97%	32%	38%
Firmenich	Switzerland	2019	2025		**98%**	**100%**		23%	0%	95%	100%	100%	86%	
First Solar	USA	2020	2026	100% by 2026 (country/area/region)	**1%**	**1%**		0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	
Flexium Interconnect	Taiwan, China	2022	2040		**0%**	**0%**		0%	0%					
Flipkart Group	India	2022	2030		**Did not report**	**Did not report**		Did not report	Did not report					
Formula E	United Kingdom	2014	2020		**6%**	**100%**				Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	66%
Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer	United Kingdom	2021	2030		**68%**	**70%**				84%	61%			
Fubon Financial Holdings	Taiwan, China	2022	2040		**1%**	**1%**		1%	0%					
FUJIFILM	Japan	2019	2040	50% by 2030 (company-wide)	**2%**	**12%**		1%	0%	6%	5%	5%	5%	
Fujikura	Japan	2019	2050		**10%**	**10%**		9%	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%	
Fujitsu	Japan	2018	2030		**30%**	**30%**		20%	3%	21%	10%	8%	4%	3%
Fuyo General Lease	Japan	2018	2030	50% by 2024 (company-wide)	**39%**	**39%**		39%	0%	43%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gatwick Airport	United Kingdom	2016	2030	100% renewable electricity tariff by 2020, and 50% by direct PPA or on-site generation by 2030	**Did not report**	**Did not report**		Did not report	Did not report	99.6%	100%	100%	100%	100%
General Mills	USA	2020	2030		**87%**	**87%**		80%	80%	63%	25%	24%		
General Motors	USA	2016	2035	100% by 2025 (country/area/region)	**29%**	**30%**		27%	0%	23%	24%	22%	9%	5%
Gilead Sciences	USA	2021	2025		**62%**	**62%**		40%	40%	50%				
Givaudan	Switzerland	2015	2025*		**90%**	**90%**		24%	3%	83%	76%	75%	69%	58%
GlaxoSmithKline	United Kingdom	2020	2025		**65%**	**73%**		9%	0%	60%	47%	0%		
GlobalWafers	Taiwan, China	2022	2050	20% by 2030; 35% by 2035; 50% by 2040 (company-wide)	**2%**	**2%**		0%	0%					
Goldman Sachs	USA	2015	2020		**91%**	**100%**		0%	0%	96%	100%	98%	96%	95%
Grape King	Taiwan, China	2019	2035	15% by 2030 (company-wide)	**1%**	**1%**		0%	0%	3%	0%	0%		
Grupo Bimbo	Mexico	2018	2025	80% by 2020% (company-wide)	**85%**	**85%**		81%	0%	75%	62%	41%	18%	27%
Grupo Cajamar	Spain	2020	2021		**100%**	**100%**		99.7%	0%	100%	100%	100%		
Gürmen Group	Turkey	2018	2018		**Did not report**	**Did not report**		Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	100%	100%	100%	100%
H&M	Sweden	2014	2030		**92%**	**92%**		90%	4%	95%	90%	96%	96%	96%
Hair O'right	Taiwan, China	2018	2025	50% by 2022 (company-wide)	**49%**	**49%**		43%	0%	49%	15%	9%	16%	
Hamamatsu Photonics	Japan	2022	2030		**14%**	**15%**		0%	0%					
Harman International Industries	USA	2021	2030		**98%**	**95%**				2%				

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Hazama Ando	Japan	2019	2050	80% by 2030 (company-wide)	**16%**	**16%**		0%	0%	90%	3%	0%		
Heathrow Airport	United Kingdom	2017	2017		**100%**	**100%**				Did not report	Did not report	100%	100%	1%
Heineken	Netherlands	2021	2030		**57%**	**59%**		21%	2%	51%	27%			
Helvetia Group	Switzerland	2016	2025		**100%**	**100%**		0%	0%	78%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hewlett Packard Enterprise	USA	2016	2030		**51%**	**52%**		51%	0%	38%	44%	41%	37%	25%
HNI	USA	2020	2030		**100%**	**100%**		97%	97%	100%	100%	1%		
Hoya Corporation	Japan	2023	2041	60% by 2031 (company-wide)	**2%**	**2%**		0%	0%					
HP	USA	2016	2025*		**54%**	**55%**		46%	36%	53%	51%	43%	47%	50%
HSBC	United Kingdom	2017	2030	90% by 2025 (company-wide)	**51%**	**48%**		39%	0%	37%	37%	36%	32%	29%
Hudson Pacific Properties	USA	2020	2019		**0%**	**61%**		0%	0%	100%	100%	100%		
Hulic	Japan	2019	2024	47% by 2023 (company-wide)	**63%**	**60%**		63%	0%	3%	1%	8%		
Hyundai Mobis	Rep. of Korea	2022	2040		**5%**	**5%**		0%	0%					
Hyundai Motor	Rep. of Korea	2022	2045		**7%**	**7%**		0%	0%					
Hyundai Wia	Rep. of Korea	2022	2045		**1%**	**1%**		1%	0%					
Ichigo	Japan	2021	2025		**67%**	**67%**		67%	0%	12%	0%			
IHS Markit	United Kingdom	2017	2020		**Did not report**	**Did not report**		Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	0%	0%	0%
Incheon International Airport Corporation	Rep. of Korea	2022	2040	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	**Did not report**	**Did not report**		Did not report	Did not report	3%				
Infineon Technologies	Germany	2021	2025		**48%**	**57%**				42%				
Infosys	India	2015	2035	75% by 2030 (company-wide)	**49%**	**50%**		6%	0%	10%	45%	44%	46%	44%
Infroneer	Japan	2022	2050		**46%**	**87%**		0%	0%					
ING Group	Netherlands	2015	2020		**99.2%**	**99.2%**		0%	0%	99.2%	100%	98%	98%	95%
Ingka Group	Netherlands	2014	2025		**Did not report**	**Did not report**		Did not report	Did not report	76%	66%	66%	64%	63%
Intel Corporation	USA	2020	2030		**92%**	**92%**		62%	62%	77%	81%	70%		
Interactive	Australia	2020	2025		**0%**	**0%**				0%	0%	0%		
Interface	USA	2016	2020		**91%**	**100%**		44%	70%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
International Flavors & Fragrances	USA	2015	2030	75% by 2025 (company-wide)	**11%**	**14%**		3%	0%	11%	40%	36%	45%	34%
Interplex	Singapore	2022	2040	60% by 2030 (site/facility)	**0%**	**4%**		0%	0%					
Iron Mountain	USA	2018	2040	90% by 2025 (company-wide)	**88%**	**85%**		61%	61%	75%	81%	79%	69%	30%
J. Front Retailing	Japan	2020	2050	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	**34%**	**34%**		1%	0%	20%	10%	0%		
Japan Real Estate Investment	Japan	2022	2050		**73%**	**73%**		0%	0%					
JCDecaux	France	2019	2022		**92%**	**100%**		26%	0%	89%	91%	88%	69%	
JD Sports Fashion	United Kingdom	2019	2025	100% by 2022 (country/area/region)	**62%**	**62%**				64%	58%	42%	76%	
Jinko Solar	China	2019	2025	50% by 2022; 70% by 2023; 85% by 2024 (company-wide)	**49%**	**49%**				1%	30%	18%	0%	
JK Lakshmi Cement	India	2023	2040		**Did not report**	**Did not report**		Did not report	Did not report					
Johnson & Johnson	USA	2015	2025	35% by 2020 (company-wide)	**67%**	**67%**		39%	6%	52%	54%	30%	31%	25%
Jola International	Taiwan, China	2021	2030	90% by 2020 (company-wide)	**0%**	**0%**				Did not report	1%			
JPMorgan Chase	USA	2017	2020		**Did not report**	**Did not report**		Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	22%	22%	11%
JSW Cement	India	2021	2040	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	**4%**	**4%**		4%	0%	4%	3%			

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Jupiter Asset Management	United Kingdom	2017	2018		**100%**	**100%**		0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Kao Corporation	Japan	2021	2030		**52%**	**52%**		40%	2%	43%	12%			
KB Financial Group	Rep. of Korea	2021	2040		**1%**	**1%**		0%	0%	0%				
Kellogg Company	USA	2017	2050		**22%**	**40%**		3%	3%	0%	23%	26%	28%	19%
Kering	France	2020	2022		**94%**	**100%**		76%	84%	92%	91%	84%		
Kerry Group	Ireland	2020	2025		**94%**	**100%**		0%	0%	63%	20%	0%		
Keurig Dr Pepper	USA	2019	2025		**74%**	**74%**		73%	73%	61%	50%	47%	28%	
Kia Motors	Rep. of Korea	2022	2040		**8%**	**4%**		0%	0%					
King Yuan Fu Packaging	Taiwan, China	2021	2050	90% by 2040 (company-wide)	**0%**	**0%**				1%				
Kingwhale Corporation	Taiwan, China	2020	2040		**Did not report**	**Did not report**		Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	0%	0%		
Kirin Holdings Company	Japan	2020	2040		**20%**	**27%**		17%	0%	20%	10%	0%		
Konica Minolta	Japan	2019	2050		**11%**	**11%**		6%	1%	7%	7%	4%	1%	
Koninklijke DSM	Netherlands	2015	2030*	75% by 2030 (company-wide)	**67%**	**78%**		49%	0%	44%	46%	50%	41%	21%
Koninklijke KPN	Netherlands	2014	2013		**100%**	**100%**		94%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Korea Water Resources Corporation	Rep. of Korea	2021	2050	60% by 2030; 90% by 2040 (company-wide)	**50%**	**50%**				0%	0%			
Korea Zinc	Rep. of Korea	2021	2050		**0%**	**0%**		0%	0%	0%				
KPMG International Services	United Kingdom	2021	2030		**76%**	**79%**				53%				
KT Corporation	Rep. of Korea	2022	2050		**0%**	**0%**		0%	0%					
Kumagai Gumi	Japan	2021	2050	100% by 2030 (business division)	**15%**	**15%**		1%	0%	2%	0%			
L'Occitane Group	Luxembourg	2017	2025	80% by 2020 (company-wide)	**89%**	**94%**		30%	21%	54%	79%	40%	31%	31%
La Poste	France	2015	2025		**90%**	**90%**		0%	0%	81%	88%	86%	86%	81%
Landsec	United Kingdom	2015	2016	3 MW of on-site renewable electricity by 2030	**98%**	**100%**		0%	0%	98%	98%	97%	96%	93%
Lear	USA	2022	2030		**22%**	**23%**								
Lego Group	Denmark	2017	2021		**94%**	**100%**		0%	0%	100%	89%	8%	43%	Did not report
LG Energy Solution	Rep. of Korea	2021	2030		**56%**	**57%**		56%	2%	44%	33%			
LG Innotek	Rep. of Korea	2022	2030		**22%**	**22%**		0%	0%					
Link Logistics Real Estate	USA	2021	2024		**4%**	**0%**		1%	1%	0%	0%			
LIXIL	Japan	2019	2050		**15%**	**25%**		14%	0%	15%	9%	7%	0%	
Lloyds Banking Group	United Kingdom	2019	2020		**100%**	**100%**		10%	0%	100%	100%	100%	99%	
Logitech	Switzerland	2019	2030		**94%**	**94%**		92%	0%	94%	92%	88%		
London Stock Exchange Group	United Kingdom	2020	2020		**64%**	**100%**		7%	0%	78%	100%	100%		
LONGi	China	2020	2028	70% by 2027 (company-wide)	**48%**	**47%**				39%	42%	15%		
Lotte Chilsung Beverage	Rep. of Korea	2021	2040		**0%**	**0%**		0%	0%	0%				
Lotte Wellfood	Rep. of Korea	2023	2040		**0%**	**0%**		0%	0%					
lululemon	Canada	2019	2021		**99.0%**	**100%**		93%	49%	99.1%	2%	1%	0%	
Lyft	USA	2018	2030		**100%**	**100%**				100%	100%	100%	44%	
M&G	United Kingdom	2018	2025		**99.5%**	**99%**		15%	0%	97%	100%	100%	26%	30%
Mace Group	United Kingdom	2017	2030	75% by 2020 (company-wide)	**66%**	**84%**		0%	0%	74%	71%	66%	66%	64%

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Macquarie Group	Australia	2019	2025	30% by 2020; 50% by 2021 (company-wide)	**99.6%**	**100%**		40%	11%	96%	34%	18%		
Mahindra Holidays & Resorts	India	2018	2050	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	**Did not report**	**Did not report**		Did not report	Did not report	3%	Did not report	7%	7%	7%
Mars	USA	2014	2040		**58%**	**58%**		42%	0%	53%	56%	54%	58%	36%
Marui Group	Japan	2018	2030	70% by 2025 (company-wide)	**25%**	**68%**		0%	0%	22%	52%	23%	1%	0%
Mastercard	USA	2020	2020		**94%**	**100%**		30%	17%	99.7%	93%	100%		
McCain Foods	Canada	2020	2030	60% by 2025 (company-wide)	**23%**	**18%**				19%	14%	3%		
McKinsey & Company	USA	2018	2025		**97%**	**97%**		82%	78%	94%	95%	95%	87%	Did not report
Meiji Holdings	Japan	2021	2050		**6%**	**8%**		0%	0%	3%				
Merry Electronics	Taiwan, China	2021	2050		**16%**	**16%**		7%	0%	10%				
Meta	USA	2016	2020	25% by 2016; 50% by 2018 (company-wide)	**94%**	**100%**				98%	100%	87%	75%	43%
Microsoft Corporation	USA	2015	2030	100% by 2020 using a combination of direct renewable energy and unbundled energy attribute certificates and 100% by 2025 using power purchase agreements for data centers, buildings and campuses and global electricity use matched with an equal amount of renewable energy purchased.	**0%**	**100%**		0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	96%
Mindspace Business Parks REIT	India	2021	2050		**6%**	**6%**				3%	9%			
Mirae Asset Securities	Rep. of Korea	2021	2025		**0%**	**0%**		0%	0%	0%				
Mirvac Group	Australia	2019	2030		**Did not report**	**Did not report**		Did not report	Did not report	100%	84%	45%		
MITIE Group	United Kingdom	2020	2025		**26%**	**23%**		26%	0%	58%	61%	100%		
Mitsubishi Estate	Japan	2020	2026		**53%**	**53%**		0%	0%	32%	3%	1%		
Mitsui Fudosan	Japan	2020	2050		**9%**	**11%**		8%	0%	3%	0%	17%		
Morgan Stanley	USA	2017	2022		**Did not report**	**Did not report**		Did not report	Did not report	14%	19%	18%	17%	17%
Mori Building	Japan	2022	2030		**6%**	**8%**		6%	0%					
Murata Manufacturing	Japan	2020	2050		**15%**	**24%**		8%	0%	11%	15%	0%		
National Australia Bank (NAB)	Australia	2019	2025		**72%**	**72%**		62%	0%	31%	7%	3%		
NatWest Group	United Kingdom	2018	2025	90% by 2020 (company-wide)	**98%**	**98%**		0%	0%	97%	90%	79%	79%	74%
Naver	Rep. of Korea	2022	2040		**0%**	**3%**		0%	0%					
NBN	Australia	2021	2026		**19%**	**19%**		0%	0%	19%				
NEC Corporation	Japan	2021	2040		**25%**	**25%**		4%	0%	10%	9%			
Neiman Marcus Group	USA	2022	2030		**18%**	**21%**		18%	18%	4%				
Nestlé	Switzerland	2014	2025*		**77%**	**77%**		10%	0%	56%	50%	41%	34%	26%
New Balance Athletics	USA	2019	2025	100% by 2021 (country/area/region)	**88%**	**98%**		62%	62%	52%	60%	47%	51%	20%
Nexans	France	2020	2030		**36%**	**37%**		7%	0%	30%	21%	0%		
Next	United Kingdom	2019	2030		**96%**	**95%**		53%	0%	94%	94%	94%	94%	
NGK Insulators	Japan	2022	2040		**25%**	**27%**		2%	0%					
Nike	USA	2015	2025		**92%**	**92%**		69%	40%	77%	50%	27%	22%	22%
Nikon Corporation	Japan	2021	2050		**19%**	**20%**		11%	0%	8%	6%			

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Nishimatsu Construction	Japan	2021	2050	77% by 2030 (business activity)	**10%**	**10%**		3%	0%	1%				
Nissin Foods	Japan	2021	2050	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	**31%**	**32%**		8%	0%	18%	2%			
Nokia Group	Finland	2022	2025		**63%**	**63%**		41%	5%	53%				
Nomura Real Estate Holdings	Japan	2022	2050	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	**0%**	**21%**		0%	0%	3%				
Nomura Research Institute	Japan	2019	2030	70% by 2030 (site/facility)	**73%**	**73%**		5%	0%	51%	3%	1%	1%	
Nordic Real Estate Partners (NREP)	Denmark	2019	2020		**Did not report**	**Did not report**		Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	100%	8%	0%	
NORITZ Corporation	Japan	2020	2050	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	**4%**	**4%**		0%	0%	0%	4%	0%		
Novartis Pharma	Switzerland	2021	2025		**80%**	**85%**		58%	0%	59%	33%			
Novo Nordisk	Denmark	2015	2020		**93%**	**100%**		87%	0%	95%	98%	76%	77%	79%
Novozymes	Denmark	2020	2025		**81%**	**82%**		81%	0%	15%	69%	49%	37%	
Okamura Corporation	Japan	2022	2050		**39%**	**40%**		0%	0%	33%				
Ono Pharmaceutical	Japan	2020	2050	55% by 2030 (company-wide)	**21%**	**21%**		0%	0%	17%	13%	11%		
Otsuka Holdings	Japan	2022	2050		**50%**	**50%**		1%	0%					
Panasonic	Japan	2019	2030		**18%**	**16%**		14%	0%	6%	2%	3%	1%	
Pearson	United Kingdom	2015	2018		**99.0%**	**99%**		0%	0%	94%	98%	100%	100%	100%
PepsiCo	USA	2020	2030		**64%**	**66%**		49%	30%	72%	52%	10%		
Pernod Ricard	France	2019	2025		**83%**	**81%**		0%	0%	81%	73%	69%		
Pfizer	USA	2022	2030		**7%**	**7%**		0%	0%	8%				
PNC Financial Services Group	USA	2019	2025		**51%**	**51%**		51%	51%	46%	25%	0%	1%	
Primax Electronics	Taiwan, China	2022	2040		**33%**	**33%**		32%	0%					
Prime Life Technologies	Japan	2023	2040		**0%**	**2%**		0%	0%					
Procter & Gamble	USA	2015	2030	20% by 2020 (company-wide)	**85%**	**99%**		85%	49%	78%	70%	23%	11%	10%
Proximus	Belgium	2015	2020		**100%**	**100%**		0%	0%	100%	99.6%	100%	99%	98%
PVH	USA	2018	2030	50% by 2025 (company-wide)	**60%**	**60%**		33%	33%	54%	43%	28%	22%	0%
PwC	United Kingdom	2018	2030	70% by 2022 (company-wide)	**87%**	**90%**		33%	4%	88%	70%	53%	44%	37%
QBE Insurance Group	Australia	2019	2025		**100%**	**100%**		41%	0%	99%	98%	63%	0%	
Qisda	Taiwan, China	2022	2040		**7%**	**7%**		6%	0%					
QTS	USA	2019	2025		**18%**	**100%**		18%	18%	37%	32%	29%	20%	
Rackspace Hosting	USA	2016	2026	Increase RE consumption by 5% per year	**9%**	**9%**		0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	55%
Radio Flyer	USA	2019	2020		**100%**	**100%**		88%	88%	100%	100%	0%	0%	
Rakuten Group	Japan	2019	2023		**11%**	**12%**		0%	0%	21%	65%	51%		
Ralph Lauren	USA	2019	2025		**8%**	**8%**		2%	2%	6%	6%	2%		
Reckitt Benckiser	United Kingdom	2018	2030		**76%**	**93%**		0%	0%	87%	61%	32%	31%	35%
RELX Group	United Kingdom	2014	2025		**0%**	**100%**		0%	0%	86%	81%	75%	81%	72%
Richemont International	Switzerland	2021	2025		**97%**	**97%**		29%	10%	91%	94%			
Ricoh	Japan	2017	2050	50% by 2030 (company-wide)	**30%**	**30%**		22%	2%	12%	18%	13%	9%	2%
ROHM	Japan	2022	2050		**24%**	**24%**		13%	0%					

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Member name	HQ	Joining year	RE100 target year*	RE100 interim targets	2022 RE100 progress (supported by disclosures)[ii]	2022 RE100 progress (self-reported)	Procurement type distribution: Project specific[iii], Retail supply contract, Unbundled EACs, Passive claims	2022 %RE (facility age <15 years)	2022 %RE (ecolabelled)	2021 RE100 progress (supported by disclosures)	2020 RE100 progress (self-reported)	2019 RE100 progress (self-reported)	2018 RE100 progress (self-reported)	2017 RE100 progress (self-reported)
Royal Philips	Netherlands	2017	2020		**88%**	**100%**		49%	25%	98%	99.9%	95%	90%	79%
S.A. DAMM	Spain	2022	2021		**12%**	**16%**				100%				
Samsung Biologics	Rep. of Korea	2022	2050		**8%**	**8%**		0%	0%					
Samsung Display	Rep. of Korea	2022	2050		**21%**	**21%**		0%	0%					
Samsung Electro-Mechanics	Rep. of Korea	2022	2050		**0%**	**0%**		0%	0%					
Samsung Electronics	Rep. of Korea	2022	2050	100% by 2027 (business division)	**19%**	**31%**		0%	0%					
Samsung Fire & Marine Insurance	Rep. of Korea	2023	2040		**1%**	**1%**		0%	0%					
Samsung Life Insurance	Rep. of Korea	2023	2040		**0%**	**0%**		0%	0%					
Samsung SDI	Rep. of Korea	2022	2050	100% by 2025 (country/area/region); 26% by 2023; 68% by 2025; 76% by 2030; 90% by 2040 (company-wide)	**8%**	**9%**		0%	0%					
Samsung SDS	Rep. of Korea	2022	2050		**0%**	**0%**		0%	0%					
SANOFI	France	2020	2030		**62%**	**66%**		8%	0%	55%	24%	8%		
SAP SE	Germany	2015	2014		**83%**	**96%**		0%	83%	84%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Schindler Management	Switzerland	2021	2025		**58%**	**90%**		53%	53%	67%				
Schneider Electric	France	2017	2030	80% by 2020; 90% by 2025 (business division)	**73%**	**85%**		4%	4%	70%	80%	50%	30%	2%
Schroders	United Kingdom	2018	2025	75% by 2020 (company-wide)	**95%**	**95%**		64%	0%	84%	72%	67%	65%	70%
SECOM	Japan	2021	2045		**13%**	**13%**		13%	0%	7%				
Seiko Epson Corporation	Japan	2021	2023		**71%**	**79%**		15%	1%	9%	18%			
Sekisui Chemical	Japan	2020	2030		**32%**	**36%**		4%	4%	17%	6%	0%		
Sekisui House	Japan	2017	2030	50% by 2030 (company-wide)	**34%**	**34%**		34%	0%	27%	6%	3%	17%	17%
ServiceNow	USA	2022	2021		**97%**	**100%**		0%	0%					
Shimadzu Corporation	Japan	2021	2050	85% by 2030; 90% by 2040 (company-wide)	**84%**	**86%**		78%	3%	64%	5%			
Shiseido Company, Limited	Japan	2022	2026		**73%**	**76%**		15%	6%	50%				
Siemens AG	Germany	2021	2030		**79%**	**77%**		65%	0%	78%	67%			
Signify	Netherlands	2014	2021		**19%**	**100%**		0%	0%	99.9%	97%	94%	89%	80%
SK Holdings	Rep. of Korea	2020	2040	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	**10%**	**10%**		0%	0%	3%	0%	0%		
SK Hynix	Rep. of Korea	2020	2050		**30%**	**30%**		30%	0%	4%	0%	0%		
SK ie Technology	Rep. of Korea	2021	2030		**56%**	**56%**		3%	0%	0%				
SK Materials	Rep. of Korea	2020	2030		**12%**	**12%**		7%	0%	2%	0%	0%		
SK Siltron	Rep. of Korea	2020	2040		**20%**	**20%**		0%	0%	3%	0%	0%		
SK Telecom	Rep. of Korea	2020	2050	75% by 2030 (business division); 65% by 2030 (company-wide)	**5%**	**5%**		0%	0%	2%	0%	0%		
SKC	Rep. of Korea	2020	2040		**0%**	**1%**		0%	0%	1%	0%	0%		
SKF	Sweden	2020	2030		**53%**	**53%**		33%	10%	49%	39%	40%		
Sky	United Kingdom	2016	2020		**91%**	**91%**				97%	100%	99%	62%	62%
Slaughter and May	United Kingdom	2019	2040		**89%**	**89%**		0%	0%	90%	90%	90%	86%	
Sodexo	France	2021	2025		**26%**	**26%**		0%	0%	15%	20%			
Sony Group Corporation	Japan	2018	2030		**29%**	**27%**		23%	0%	15%	7%	5%	5%	5%

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Member name	HQ	Joining year	RE100 target year*	RE100 interim targets	2022 RE100 progress (supported by disclosures)[ii]	2022 RE100 progress (self-reported)	Procurement type distribution: Project specific[iii], Retail supply contract, Unbundled EACs, Passive claims	2022 %RE (facility age <15 years)	2022 %RE (ecolabelled)	2021 RE100 progress (supported by disclosures)	2020 RE100 progress (self-reported)	2019 RE100 progress (self-reported)	2018 RE100 progress (self-reported)	2017 RE100 progress (self-reported)
Standard Chartered Bank	United Kingdom	2022	2025		**44%**	**44%**		0%	0%	42%				
Starbucks Corporation	USA	2015	2020		**74%**	**72%**		70%	67%	66%	71%	72%	76%	62%
Steelcase	USA	2015	2014*		**100%**	**100%**		86%	69%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sumitomo Forestry	Japan	2020	2040		**18%**	**18%**		2%	0%	17%	17%	16%		
Sumitomo Rubber	Japan	2022	2050		**18%**	**23%**		0%	0%					
Sun Metals Corporation	Australia	2020	2040	80% by 2030 (company-wide)	**26%**	**26%**				0%	8%	0%		
Suncorp Group	Australia	2020	2025	50% by 2023; 75% by 2024 (company-wide)	**66%**	**66%**		60%	0%	18%	0%	0%		
Sungrow	China	2020	2028	60% by 2025 (company-wide)	**45%**	**45%**				35%	23%	11%		
Swiss Post	Switzerland	2015	2018		**93%**	**100%**				82%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Swiss Re	Switzerland	2014	2020		**100%**	**100%**		31%	22%	98%	100%	93%	93%	84%
Swisscom	Switzerland	2019	2018		**99.0%**	**100%**		73%	0%	99.9%	100%	100%	100%	
Symrise	Germany	2019	2025		**36%**	**100%**		4%	0%	92%	17%	16%		
T-Mobile	USA	2018	2021		**99.4%**	**100%**		99.4%	99.4%	100%	25%	35%	19%	1%
T&D Holdings	Japan	2022	2050		**5%**	**7%**		5%	0%	1%				
Taiwan Mobile	Taiwan, China	2022	2040	30% by 2030 (company-wide)	**4%**	**4%**		4%	0%	1%				
Takashimaya	Japan	2019	2050		**2%**	**5%**		1%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	
Target	USA	2019	2030	60% by 2025 (company-wide)	**42%**	**60%**		39%	39%	44%	36%	10%	6%	
Tata Motors	India	2016	2030	50% by 2022 (company-wide)	**26%**	**26%**		14%	0%	19%	20%	21%	17%	21%
TCI	Taiwan, China	2018	2030		**2%**	**4%**				4%	Did not report	10%	10%	0%
TD Bank Group	Canada	2016	2017		**99.5%**	**100%**		39%	39%	99.4%	100%	100%	100%	100%
TDK Corporation	Japan	2022	2050		**39%**	**40%**		0%	0%					
Telefonica	Spain	2017	2030		**83%**	**82%**		39%	0%	77%	88%	82%	58%	47%
Tesco	United Kingdom	2017	2030	65% by 2020; 80% by 2025 (company-wide)	**92%**	**100%**		12%	0%	100%	99.7%	68%	58%	55%
Tetra Pak	Sweden	2016	2030	80% by 2020 (company-wide)	**75%**	**84%**		57%	0%	80%	83%	69%	55%	45%
The Bozzuto Group	USA	2019	2040		Did not report	Did not report		Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	0%	
The Crown Estate	United Kingdom	2018	2022		98%	98%				Did not report	71%	Did not report	77%	69%
The Estée Lauder Companies	USA	2017	2020		98%	100%		12%	0%	96%	100%	66%	65%	51%
The Home Depot	USA	2021	2030		16%	16%		16%	0%	9%				
The Johnan Shinkin Bank	Japan	2018	2050		100%	100%		0%	0%	99.7%	100%	100%		
The VELUX Group	Denmark	2020	2023		98%	98%		0%	0%	78%	38%	23%		
The Wonderful Company	USA	2019	2040		Did not report	Did not report		Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	2%	2%	
TK Elevator	Germany	2022	2030		57%	59%		46%	21%					
Toda Corporation	Japan	2019	2030		62%	62%		62%	0%	39%	28%	5%	0%	
Tokyo Tatemono	Japan	2021	2050	50% by 2024 (business division); 100% by 2030 (business division)	1%	11%		0%	0%	2%				
Tokyu Construction	Japan	2021	2030	100% by 2030 (site/facility)	60%	62%		41%	0%	49%	9%			
Tokyu Corporation	Japan	2019	2050	50% by 2030 (company-wide)	40%	40%		0%	0%	1%	1%	1%		
Tokyu Land Corporation	Japan	2019	2025		99.8%	66%		37%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	

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TOTO Ltd	Japan	2021	2040	90% by 2030 (company-wide)	45%	47%		21%	0%	16%	13%			
Trane Technologies	USA	2019	2040	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	55%	56%		51%	50%	6%	41%	23%	1%	
Treasury Wine Estates Vintners	Australia	2021	2024		5%	5%		0%	1%	5%				
TRIDL	Taiwan, China	2018	2048		0%	0%				0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
TSMC	Taiwan, China	2020	2040		10%	10%		10%	1%	9%	8%	7%		
UBS	Switzerland	2015	2025		100%	100%		47%	31%	99.9%	84%	70%	59%	56%
Ultratech Cement	India	2021	2050		6%	19%		3%	0%	6%				
Umicore	Belgium	2023	2040		12%	35%		9%	0%					
Under Armour	USA	2021	2030	80% by 2025 (country/area/region)	6%	6%				6%	5%			
Unilever	United Kingdom	2015	2020		96%	100%		58%	15%	93%	89%	81%	54%	57%
Unite Students	United Kingdom	2021	2030		99.9%	99.9%		0%	0%	67%				
United Microelectronics Corporation	Taiwan, China	2021	2050		0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%			
Vail Resorts	USA	2017	2030		95%	95%				96%	47%	8%	2%	1%
Vaisala	Finland	2015	2020		99.8%	100%		14%	12%	100%	100%	89%	94%	91%
Vanguard International Semiconductor	Taiwan, China	2022	2040		0%	0%		0%	0%					
VF Corporation	USA	2016	2026		28%	29%		21%	21%	26%	23%	22%	14%	6%
Virgin Media O2	United Kingdom	2019	2020		90%	90%				100%	99.9%	100%	99.5%	
Visa	USA	2018	2019		96%	99.5%		82%	82%	98%	87%	27%	27%	11%
Vitesco Technologies	Germany	2021	2030		93%	99%		58%	1%	89%				
VMWare	USA	2017	2020		99.0%	100%		47%	42%	98%	100%	100%	94%	77%
Vodafone Group	United Kingdom	2018	2025		82%	81%		2%	0%	67%	56%	26%	15%	14%
Voya Financial	USA	2015	2007		100%	100%		95%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Walmart Inc	USA	2015	2035		29%	29%		22%	0%	28%	15%	9%	9%	9%
Watami	Japan	2018	2041	50% by 2036 (company-wide)	4%	7%		4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Westpac	Australia	2019	2025		52%	52%				45%	0%	0%		
WeWork	USA	2018	2035		9%	29%		0%	1%	Did not report	15%	5%	1%	0%
Willmott Dixon	United Kingdom	2020	2030	90% by 2025 (company-wide)	87%	87%		0%	0%	91%	70%	0%		
Woolworths Group	Australia	2020	2025		23%	23%		6%	0%	17%	1%	0%		
Workday	USA	2016	2008*		100%	100%		63%	52%	99.9%	100%	100%	100%	100%
WPP Group	United Kingdom	2020	2025		83%	83%		62%	38%	72%	65%	37%		
YCH Group	Singapore	2021	2030	70% by 2025 (company-wide)	21%	21%				Did not report				
Z Holdings	Japan	2022	2030		57%	57%		0%	0%					
Zalando	Germany	2020	2025		100%	100%		0%	2%	100%	100%	99%		
Zoetis	USA	2020	2030	60% by 2030; 90% by 2040 (company-wide)	15%	15%		0%	0%	14%	9%	0%		
Zurich Insurance Group	Switzerland	2019	2022		99.2%	100%		70%	29%	98%	74%	53%	55%	

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