CLIMATE GROUP
RE100

CDP

2024 RE100

Annual disclosure report

May 2025

Contents

1.0 Foreword

Whichever way you look at it, the energy transition is happening. While the path may not be smooth or linear, the world is steadily decarbonising its energy. The International Energy Agency recorded a 50% growth in renewable electricity capacity in 2023 compared to 2022 with a prediction that the next five years will see the fastest growth yet.

But our RE100 members tell us that policy barriers remain in many of the countries around the world – Japan and South Korea to name just a couple. These countries desperately need to kick their fossil fuel addiction and move towards a more energy secure, prosperous future.

The links between decarbonised energy and economic growth are becoming increasingly apparent. Clean energy contributed a record 10% to China's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2024 – that's $1.9 trillion. That's over half the UK's total GDP. The value of the entire net zero economy in the UK is estimated to be about £83 billion and nearly a million jobs. In the EU, green goods and services were estimated to contribute 6% of GDP in 2023.

RE100 companies are the global face of voluntary corporate action to accelerate the transition to zero-carbon grids through 100% renewable electricity consumption targets. This 2024 RE100 Annual disclosure report (ADR) shows these companies now account for 545 terawatt hours (TWh) of annual electricity use. That's 2% of all global electricity generation, 53% of which is now claimed as renewable. RE100 companies are showing they are up to the challenge and are increasing their renewable electricity consumption in markets where it is difficult to procure.

Asia remains a stronghold of growth for RE100 with companies in the region recognising the importance of renewable electricity, even while their governments are slow to embrace the energy transition. Nine of the 10 largest new joiners to RE100 are in Asia, continuing the trend seen in the last reporting period. These companies are at the forefront of driving change across the region, home to much of the world's supply chains and manufacturing, both of which are under scrutiny from other parts of the world implementing carbon tariffs. With the net zero race being won or lost in Asia, the continued growth of RE100 membership is an encouraging sign that businesses recognise the opportunities in the green economy.

To help members drive the energy transition and push governments to remove barriers to affordable and readily accessible renewable electricity, RE100 updated its technical criteria in 2025. One of the main changes was the removal of co-firing with coal from being an accepted method of claiming renewable energy use. This decision was taken to stop coal co-firing from locking emissions into the energy mix for years to come as countries around the world should be looking to renewable electricity to provide them with carbon-free energy. These changes will come into effect for our members when they report to RE100 in 2027.

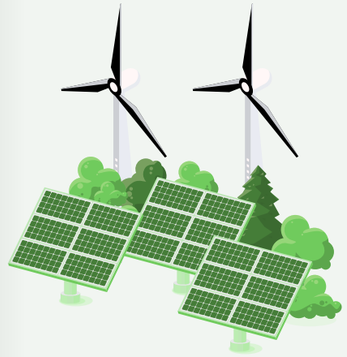
RE100 companies are the global face of voluntary corporate action to accelerate the transition to zero-carbon grids through 100% renewable electricity consumption targets.

The central driver for RE100 is to deliver effective policy change which will enable corporates to procure renewable electricity that is affordable, accessible and available where they need it. In many places, current policies and market design are significant barriers to the private sector's crucial contribution to the roll-out of renewable electricity. RE100 has overhauled its policy recommendations to bring them more in line with what we're hearing our members need. We look forward to continuing to work with our members and policymakers around the world to ensure our members can access renewable electricity to meet their RE100 targets.

2.0 Key findings

Most of RE100's electricity demand growth is driven by **new membership,** strongly concentrated in Asia. RE100 has also recruited its first company headquartered in Africa.

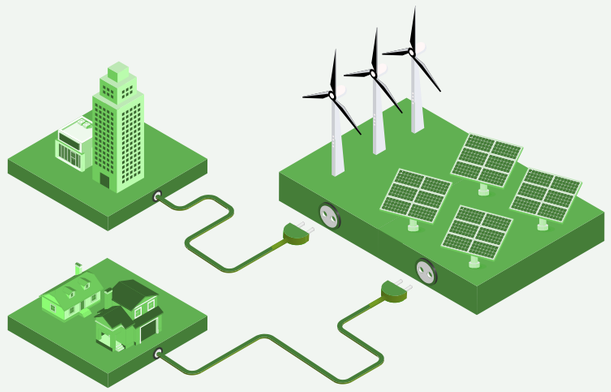
RE100's companies contributing data for the 2024 RE100 Annual disclosure report (ADR) consume more than 545 terawatt hours (TWh) of electricity annually (greater than Germany's electricity consumption, or 2% of global electricity generation). Most of RE100's electricity demand growth is driven by new membership, strongly concentrated in Asia. However, RE100 has also recruited its first company headquartered in Africa.



RE100 companies claim to consume **53%** renewable electricity (RE), up from 50% in the 2023 ADR.

RE100 companies claim to consume 53% renewable electricity (RE), up from 50% in the 2023 ADR. Based on RE100 companies' detailed reporting, RE100 recognises 42% RE, up from 39% RE in the 2023 ADR.

RE100 companies now represent **greater** electricity demand than electricity consumption of Germany.



RE100 companies are procuring more of their electricity from renewable sources in some more challenging markets.

RE100 companies are procuring more of their electricity from renewable sources in some more challenging markets since the 2023 ADR. Japan (25% > 36% RE), China (50% > 59% RE), India (23% > 39% RE), Vietnam (30% > 58% RE).

Figure 1: RE100's growth

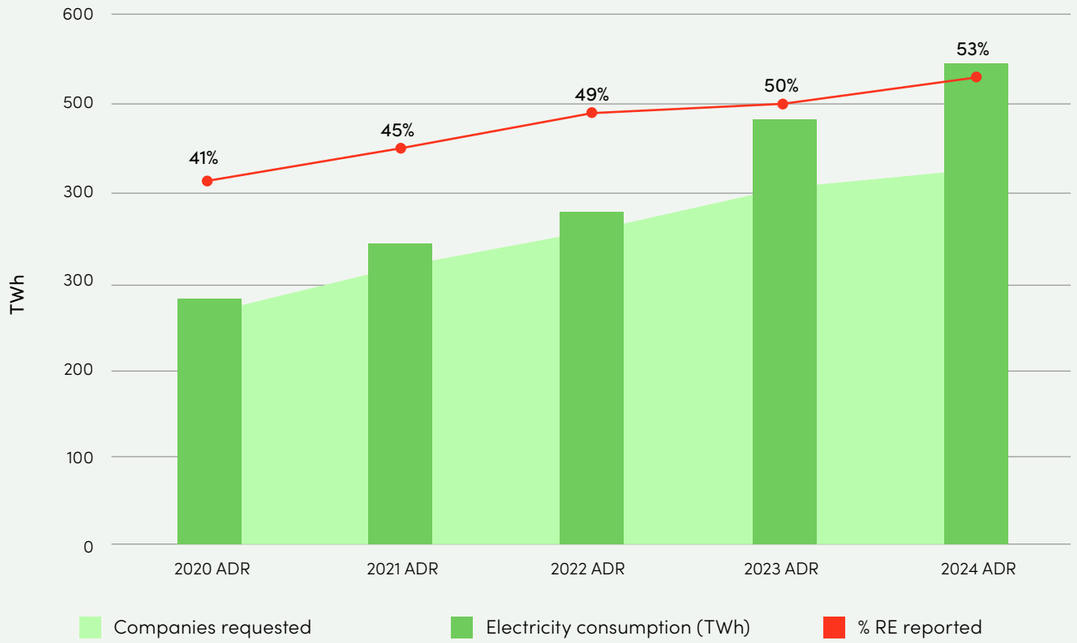


Table 1: RE100's size

424	RE100 companies requested to report
405	RE100 companies reported
545	Electricity consumption (TWh)
289	RE reported (TWh)
53%	% RE reported

2.1 Size of the initiative

405 RE100 companies contributed data for the 2024 ADR out of 424 requested to provide data. The most common period companies chose to provide data for was the 2023 calendar year.

RE100 companies report annual electricity consumption exceeding 545 TWh, greater than electricity consumption in Germany in 2021, and roughly 2% of global electricity generation.

At the time of publication, RE100 has grown to 442 members, with 583 TWh of annual electricity consumption, equivalent to South Korea.

Figure 2: Maps summarising where RE100 companies are headquartered and operate, how much electricity they consume (GWh)

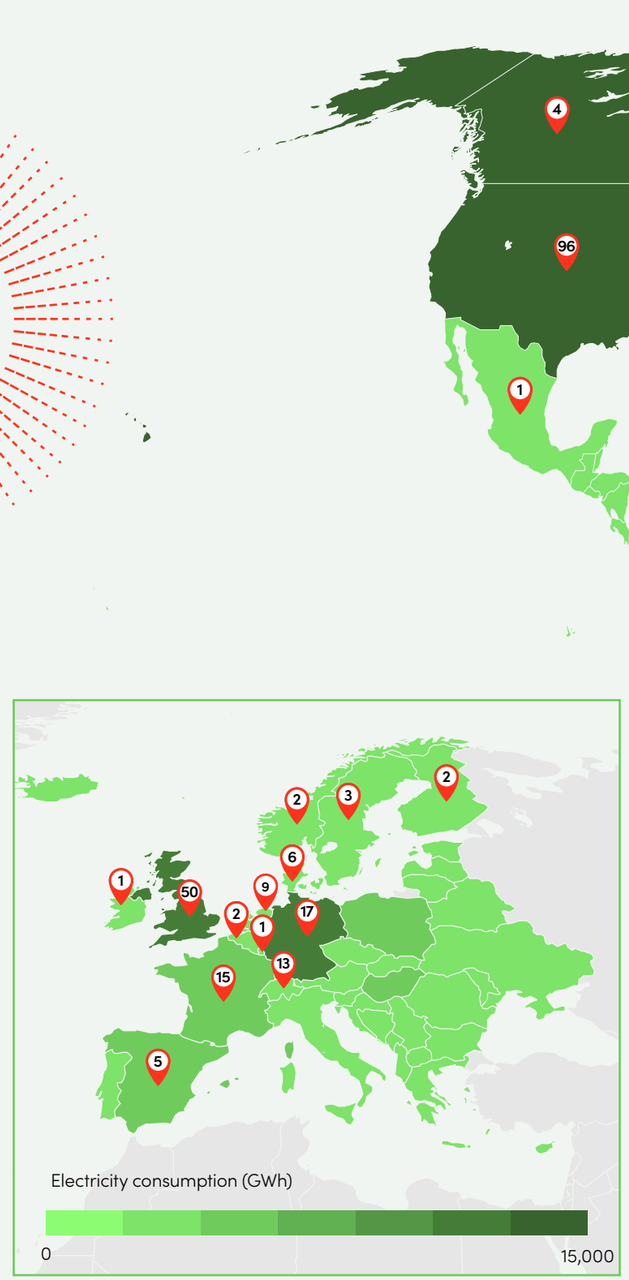


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Figure 2: Maps summarising where RE100 companies are headquartered and operate, how much RE they consume

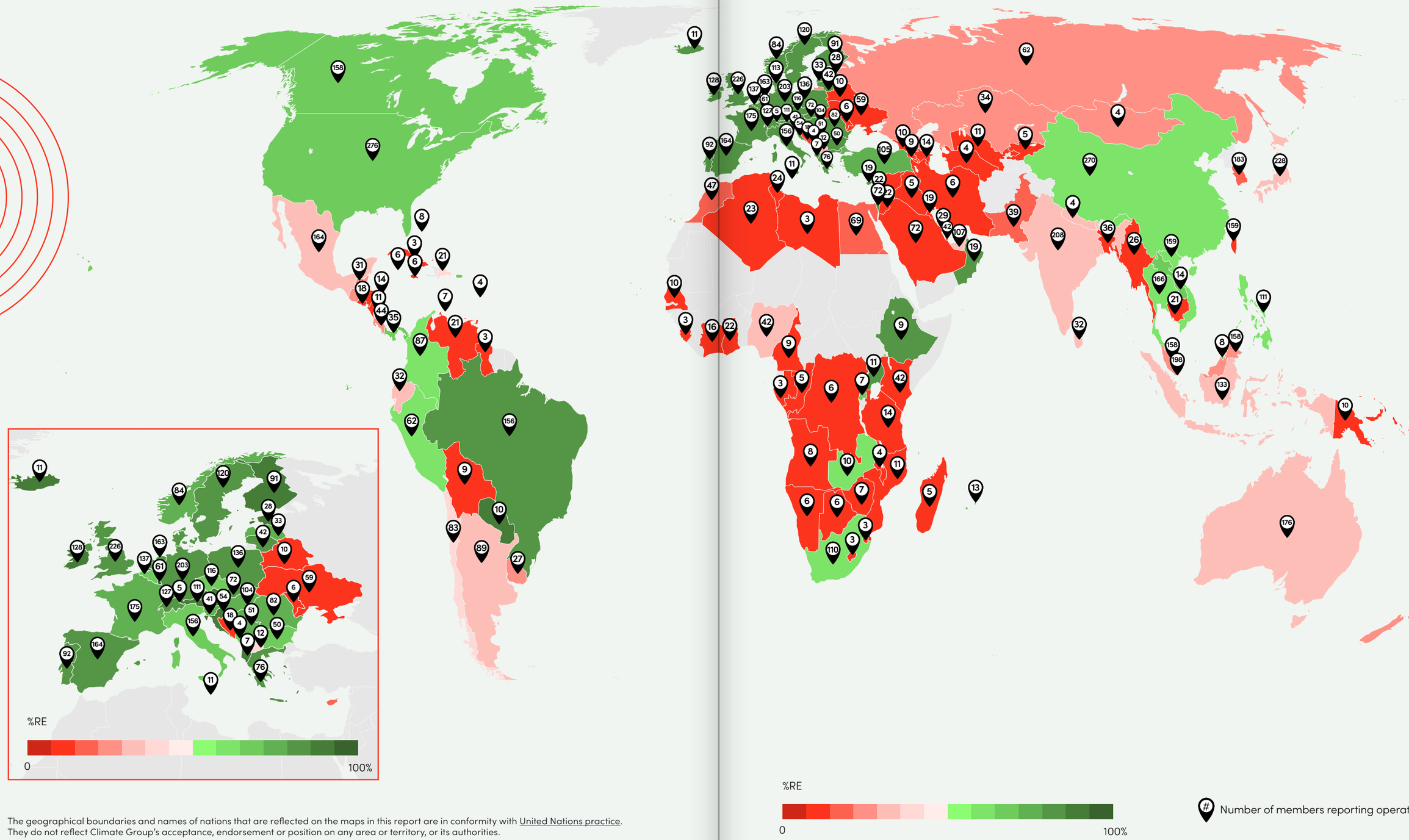

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Figure 3: Where RE100 companies are headquartered

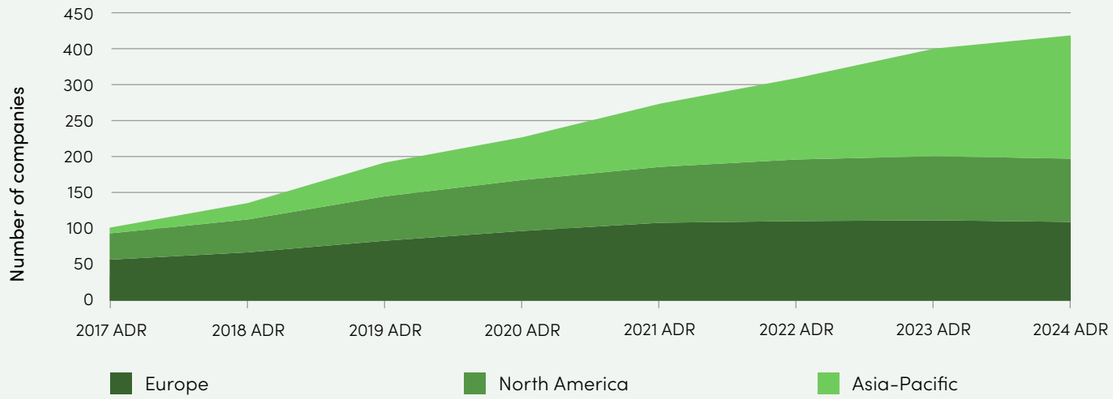


Figure 4: Industries represented by RE100 companies

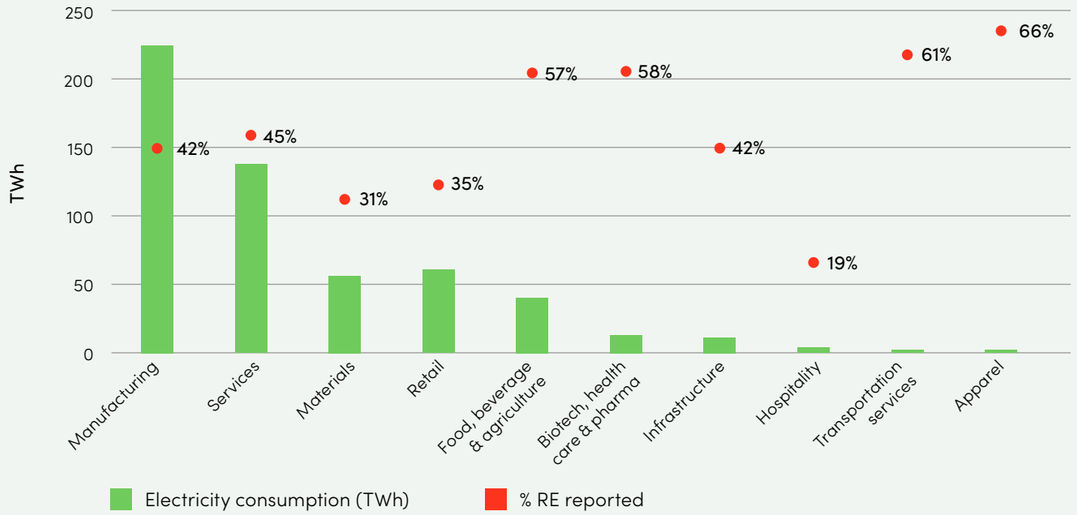


Table 2: Industries represented by RE100 companies

		2024 ADR			2023 ADR		
	Industry breakdown	**Number of companies**	**Electricity consumption (TWh)**	**%RE**	**Number of companies**	**Electricity consumption (TWh)**	**%RE**
	Manufacturing	109	222	42%	96	184	33%
	Services	143	138	45%	147	125	47%
	Materials	34	56	31%	29	43	37%
	Retail	27	60	35%	22	58	28%
	Food, beverage & agriculture	31	39	57%	33	40	57%
	Biotech, health care & pharma	24	14	58%	24	16	48%
	Infrastructure	32	10	42%	28	9	27%
	Hospitality	8	3	19%	7	3	72%
	Transportation services	3	1	61%	3	1	90%
	Apparel	10	1	66%	12	2	71%

2.2 Regional changes in membership

32 companies have joined RE100 since the 2023 ADR. 24 of these companies (75%) are headquartered in Asia, but these 24 account for 94% of the annual electricity demand of the 32 companies. The largest company recruited to RE100 since the 2023 ADR is headquartered in China and consumes 24 TWh of electricity annually.

For the first time, RE100 has a member that is headquartered in Africa.

2.3 Industry changes

The manufacturing industry continues to contribute the largest share of RE100's electricity demand. Half of companies joining RE100 since the 2023 ADR are in the manufacturing industry, and over 60% of the annual electricity consumption of the new joiners is in the manufacturing industry. Many of the smaller industries such as apparel, hospitality and transportation services, that were previously high performing, are now consuming much less of their electricity from RE compared to the 2023 ADR. The relatively small number of companies in these industries makes their average %RE more sensitive to changes in existing members' %RE or the addition of companies whose %RE differs from the industry average.

Table 3: Load-weighted RE100 target years

	2024 ADR	2023 ADR
Initiative-wide	2035	2035
New members	2038	2047
Existing members	2034	2032
European headquarters	2028	2027
North American headquarters	2028	2028
Asia-Pacific headquarters	2041	2043

Table 4: Load-weighted RE100 target years by industry

	Industry	Number of companies	Electricity consumption (TWh)	Average target year
	Manufacturing	109	222	2039
	Services	143	138	2027
	Materials	34	56	2041
	Retail	27	60	2036
	Food, beverage & agriculture	31	39	2031
	Biotech, health care & pharma	24	14	2031
	Infrastructure	32	10	2035
	Hospitality	8	3	2022
	Transportation services	3	1	2027
	Apparel	10	1	2026

2.4 Trends in RE100 target years

The load-weighted average target year of RE100 companies remains the same at 2035. While new members have chosen more ambitious targets on average, the average target year for existing membership is two years further into the future. While it is true some existing members are changing their target years, the primary reason for the change to the load-weighted average is that existing members are increasing their electricity consumption. This is particularly true for large companies, which already tend to set targets further into the future.

2.4.1 Increasing ambition

15 companies reported revising their target year. Eight companies reported making their target year more ambitious, six of which are headquartered in Asia. Meanwhile seven made theirs less ambitious.

3.0 About the claims

3.1 Global RE claim detail and recognition

RE100 companies continue to contribute the most detailed dataset on voluntary RE procurement globally. This section explores how transparent RE100 companies are regarding where they use electricity and how they procure RE.

RE100 companies now report 53% RE, while their disclosures include sufficient detail for RE100 to recognise 42% RE.

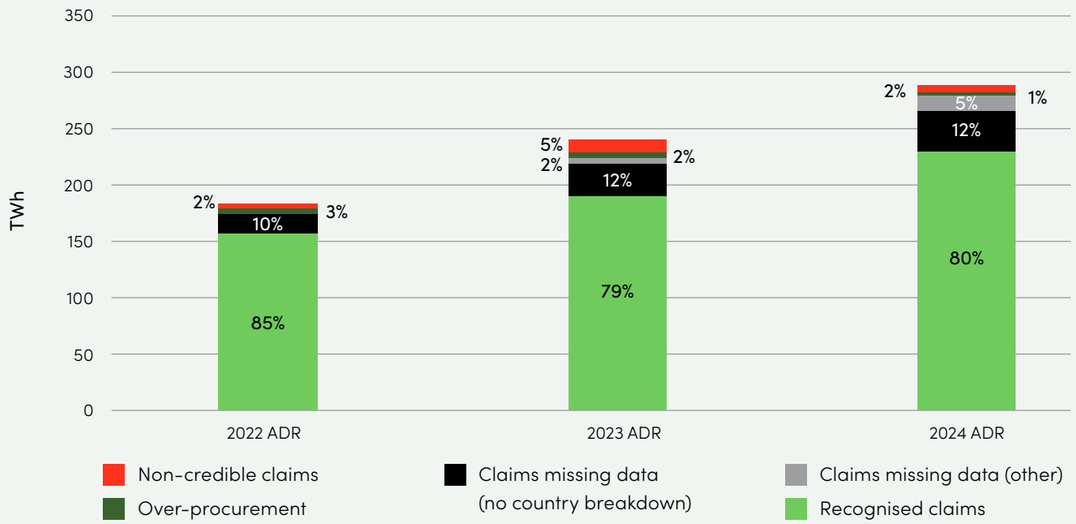
Breakdowns of claim recognition are now published for individual companies in the RE100 member progress table. Please see the member progress table for indicators of each company's transparency around their RE claims.

- 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).

Table 5: Claim recognition

	TWh	% RE
RE reported (TWh)	289	53%
RE recognised (TWh)	231	42%

Figure 5: Claim recognition, 2022-2024 ADR



3.2 High performers

141 RE100 companies self-report consuming between 90-100% RE. These companies consume 156 TWh of electricity annually (29% of what RE100 companies consume in aggregate) and claim to use 141 TWh of RE annually (49% of the RE RE100 companies claim to use in aggregate). One new company joined RE100 at 100% RE.

Reporting transparency tends to be lower for RE100 companies claiming between 90-100% RE, as shown in Figure 6. The primary reason these companies' RE claims are not recognised is because they do not disclose a country/area breakdown of their electricity consumption (which is needed for RE100 to recognise the RE claims in those countries).

3.3 Detail in electricity consumption

469 TWh out of 545 TWh of electricity consumption reported by RE100 companies in 2024 is linked to a country/area (86% of total consumption). This is an overall improvement in transparency compared to the 2023 ADR (85% of total consumption linked to a country/area). Eight companies do not detail their electricity consumption at the country/area level at all in their disclosures to CDP, meaning none of their RE claims are recognised by RE100. These companies consume 57 TWh of electricity (and account for three-quarters of all missing country/area detail for electricity consumption). Four companies, Alphabet, Anheuser-Busch InBev, Microsoft Corporation, and Starbucks Corporation account for the overwhelming majority of the 57 TWh. Claim recognition for these companies is detailed in the member progress table at the end of this report.

Table 6: RE100 claim recognition, companies self-reporting 90-100%

	Self-reported		Recognised	
	Number of companies	Electricity consumption (TWh)	Number of companies	Electricity consumption (TWh)
100% RE	78	96	32	4
90 - <100% RE	63	61	79	75

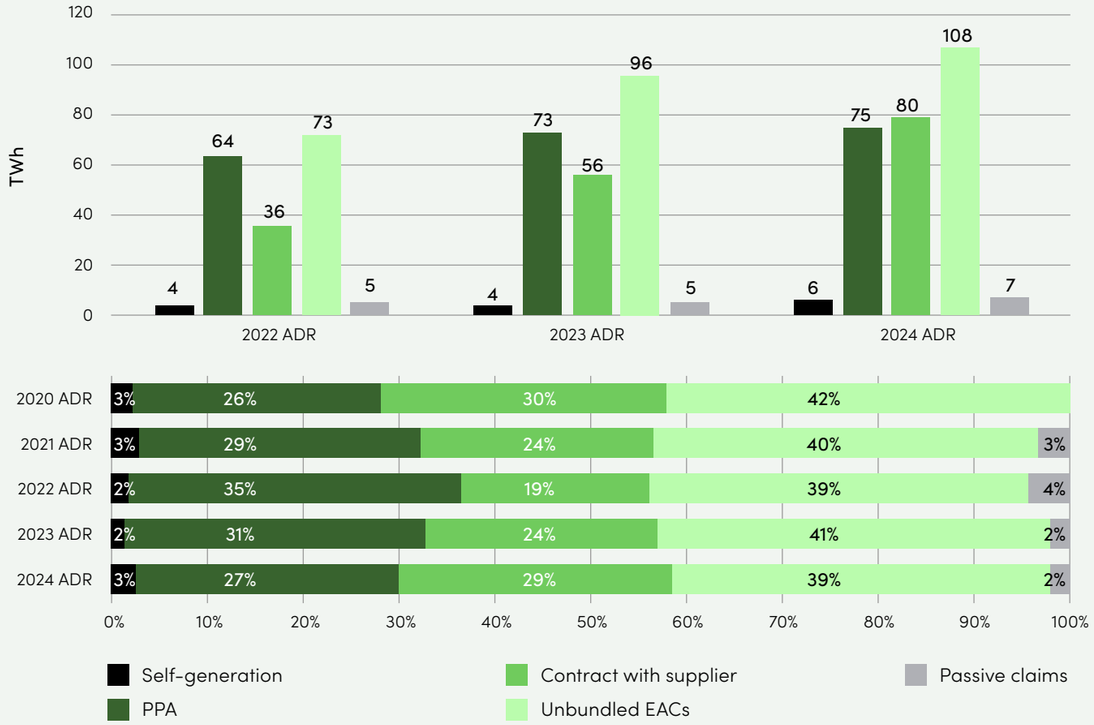
Figure 6: RE100 claim recognition, companies self-reporting 90-100% RE

3.4 Qualitative disclosures

- **289 RE100 companies** described their approach to procuring RE with impact.
- **269 RE100 companies** described the barriers to RE procurement they face.
- **229 RE100 companies** linked the barriers they faced to specific countries or areas they operate in.
- **282 RE100 companies** disclosed how their RE procurement affects their energy costs.

4.0 Sourcing and impact trends

Figure 7: RE100 procurement mix (reported data)



4.1 Procurement type mix

While RE100 companies continue to increase their RE procurement through PPAs year-on-year in absolute terms, PPA RE procurement has decreased as a share of RE100 companies' RE procurement for the second year in a row. This can again be explained through RE100's continued expansion in Asian markets in which PPAs are limited as well as increased levels of RE purchasing by existing members in some of these markets. Existing members reported purchasing 10 TWh of additional RE in Asia compared to last year's report. The biggest portion of this net increase in purchasing was through contracts with suppliers.

As the RE100 campaign continues to grow, and the overall performance our membership improves year on year, the volume of RE purchasing reported by members is also increasing. The volume of reported RE procurement across each procurement type has increased relative to last year.

There has been a sizable growth in members RE purchases through retail contracts with suppliers. This has increased from 56 TWh in last year's report to 79 TWh this year. The bulk of this increase is coming from new and existing member purchasing in markets across Asia.

The volume of RE self-generated by members has also increased by approximately 50% to 6TWh.

4.1.1 Top 10 companies by recognised PPA volume

Table 7: Top 10 RE100 PPA buyers (public, recognised claims only)[1]

	Virtual (TWh)	Physical (TWh)	Total (TWh)
Walmart, Inc.	2.8	0.7	3.5
T Mobile USA inc	2.4	0.0	2.4
Target Corporation	1.6	0.4	2.1
Nestlé	0.1	1.9	2.0
Apple Inc.	0.5	0.9	1.4
Mars	1.0	0.2	1.1
Procter & Gamble Company	0.0	1.1	1.1
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	0.0	1.1	1.1
Telefónica S.A.	0.0	1.0	1.0
General Mills Inc.	1.0	0.0	1.0

4.1.2 Regional trends

The market progress table (see the end of the report) now presents procurement type mixes by region and market.

Figure 8: RE100 procurement mix (reported data)

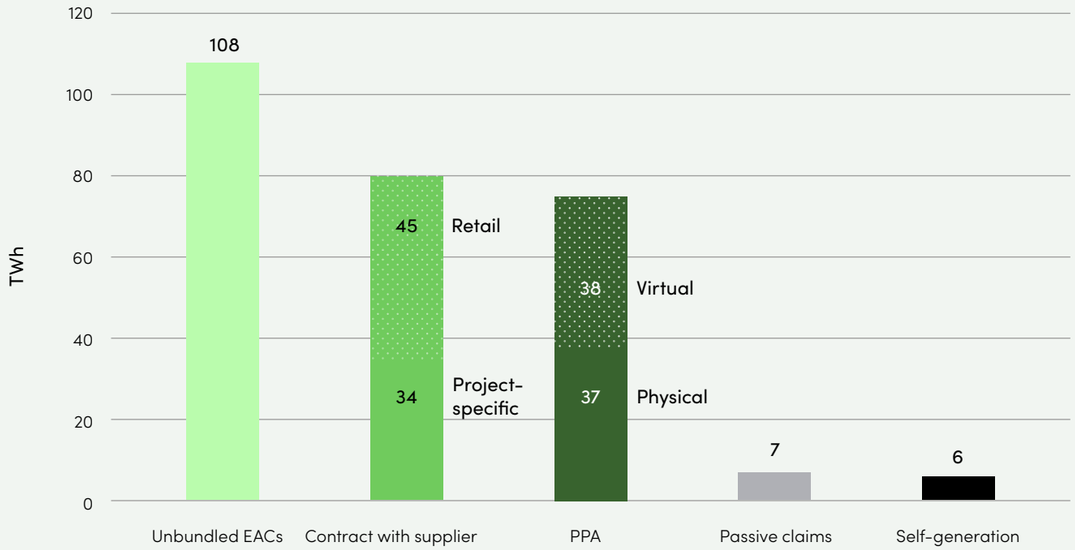
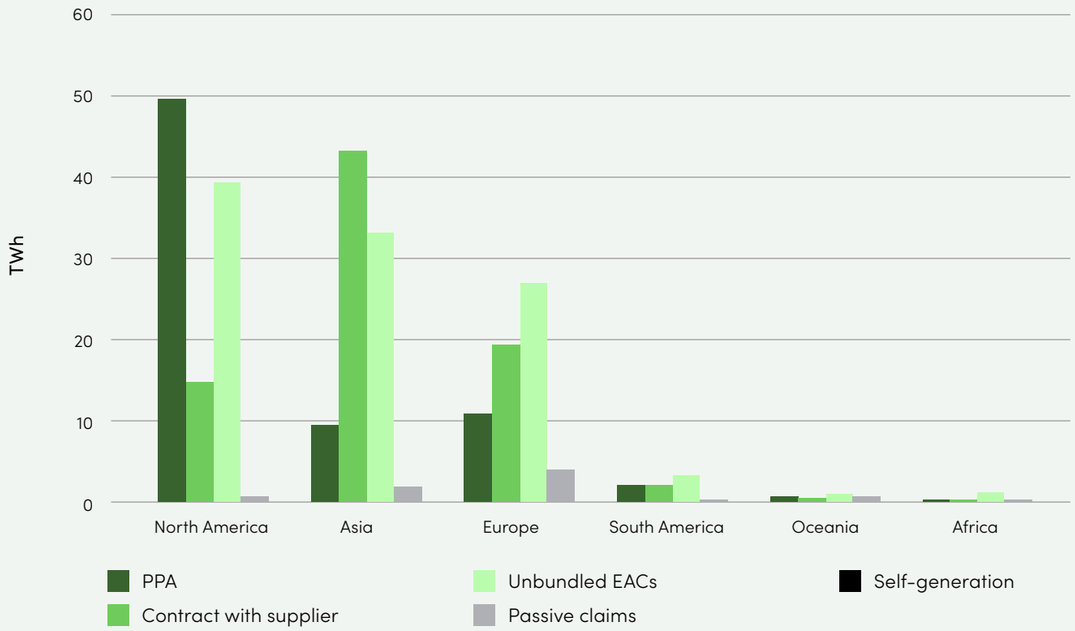


Figure 9: Regional purchasing type mix (credible data only[2])



1 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 2024.

2 e.g. excludes claims that do not observe market boundaries.

Figure 10: Commissioning year trends in RE purchasing

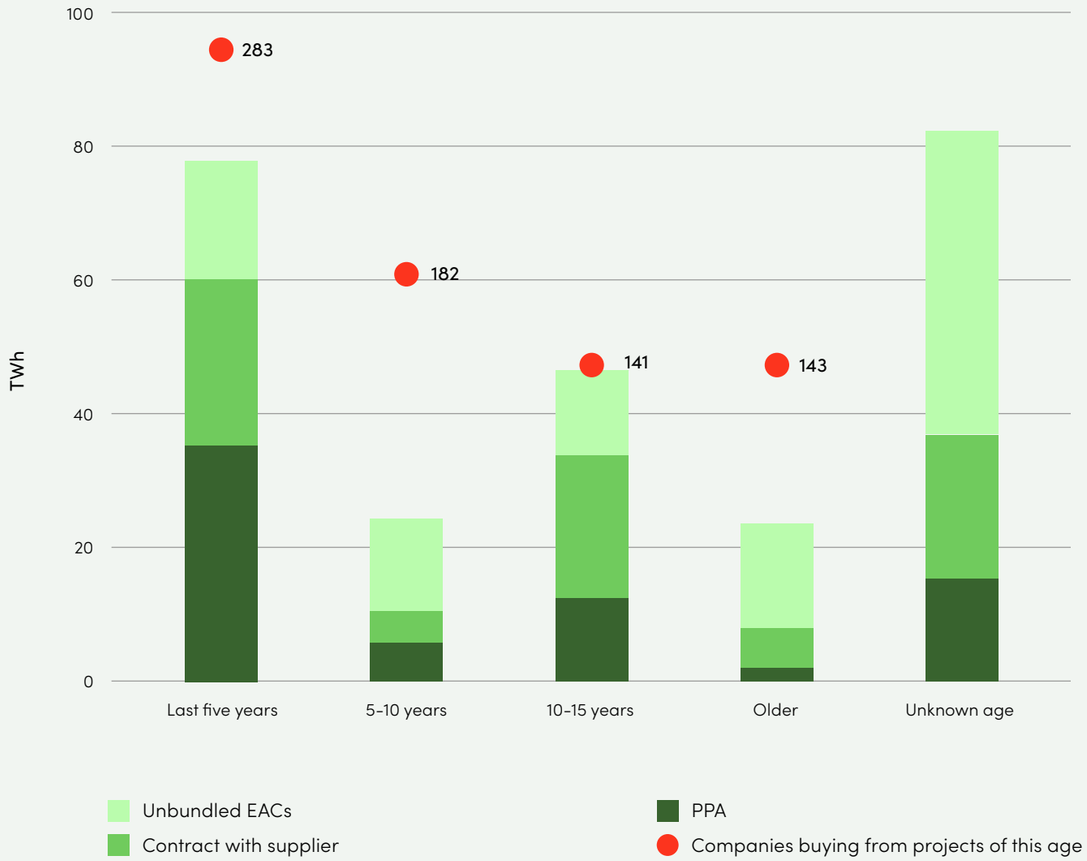
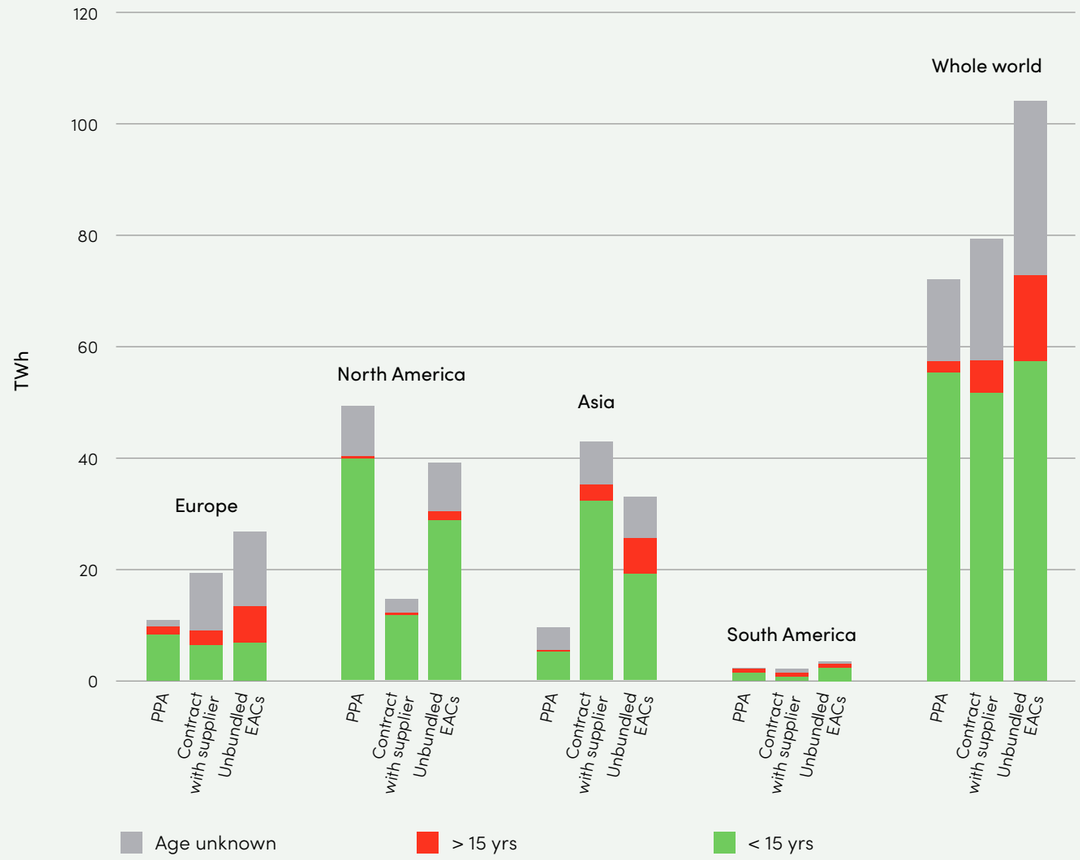


Figure 11: Regional facility age trends in RE purchasing



4.2 Facility age

Facility age can be an important indicator of 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. In the 2025 ADR (published in 2026), RE100 will include for the first time a 15-year facility age limit in individual RE100 companies' progress towards their targets

Facility age disclosure for RE purchasing continues to improve. 73% of the credible RE purchase volume reported by RE100 companies mentions a commissioning date (up from 52% in the 2023 ADR). The average facility that RE100 companies purchase RE from is now 13 years old. The average facility in the 2023 ADR was 11 years old.

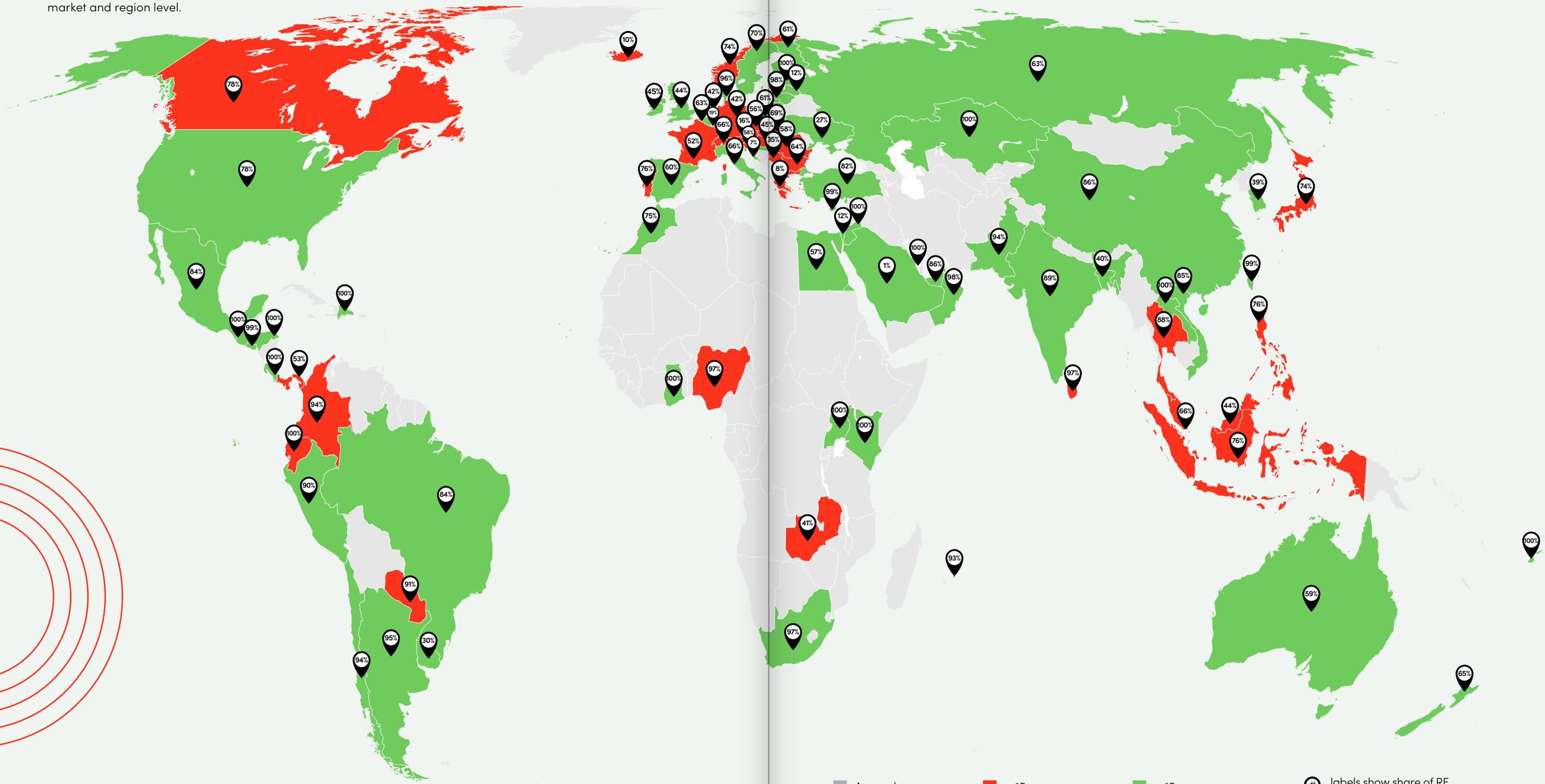
Procurement through PPAs continues to be strongly associated with younger facility age. Figure 10 presents trends directly from commissioning year disclosure in RE purchasing, while Figure 11 and Figure 12 also consider Green-e ® Energy purchases in markets where Green-e ® Energy includes a fifteen-year facility age limit (irrespective of whether a commissioning year was disclosed).

Globally, RE100 companies now purchase 169 TWh of RE annually from facilities commissioned less than 15 years ago. This is 63% of all their RE purchasing, and a significant increase from the 2023 ADR that showed 53% of RE purchasing was from facilities commissioned less than 15 years ago. This improvement is likely due to RE100 companies shifting their RE purchasing arrangements in response to the upcoming 15-year facility age limit.

Region	Average commissioning year	Purchasing linked to facility age
North America	2016	79%
Asia	2009	78%
Europe	2006	57%
South America	2010	86%
Oceania	2017	60%
Africa	2011	88%
Whole world	**2011**	**73%**

Figure 12: Map of average facility age

See the market progress table for more detailed facility age information at the market and region level.



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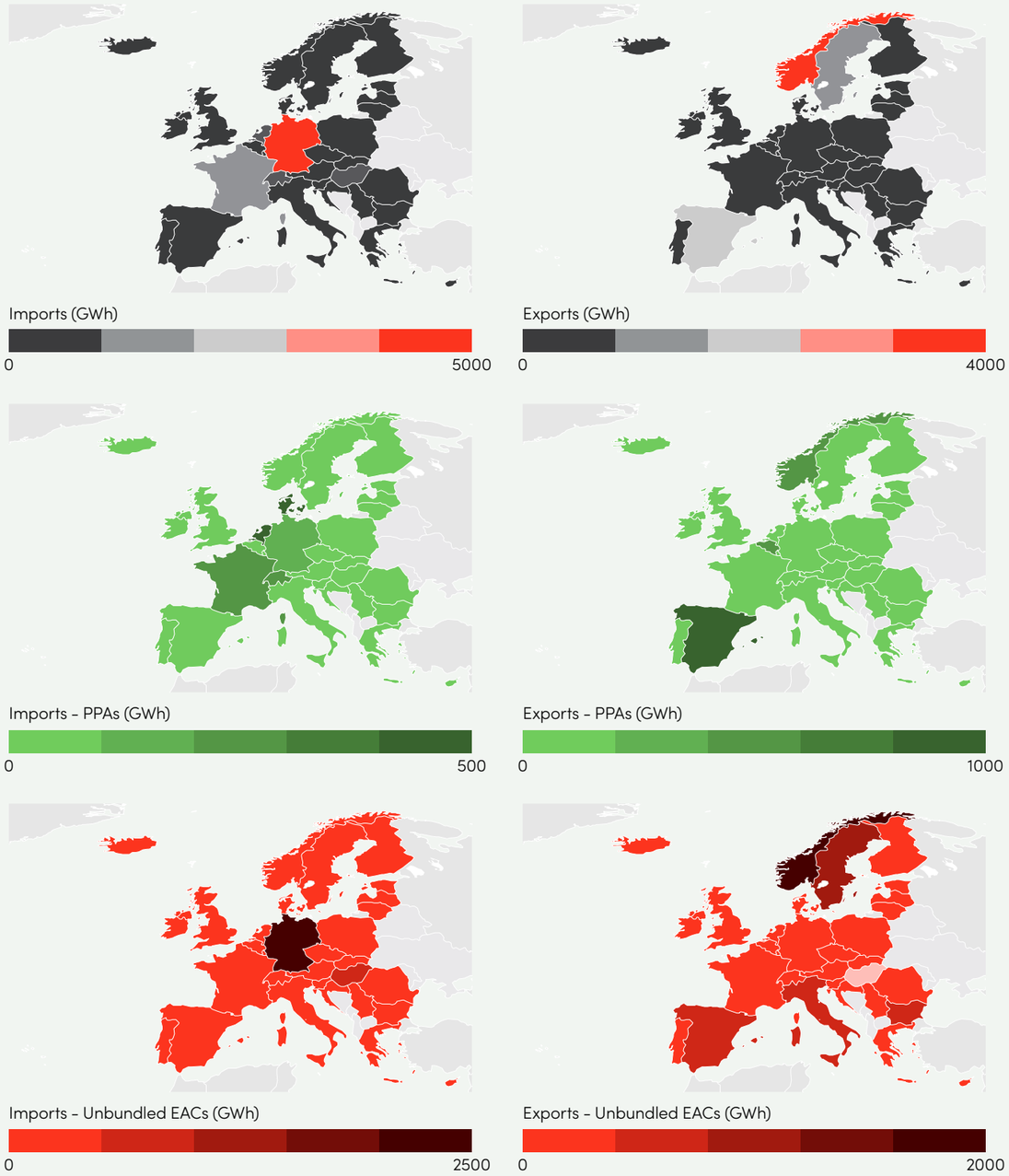
4.3 Cross-border procurement in Europe

Figure 13: Maps showing cross-border RE purchasing trends by RE100 companies in Europe[3]



3 This map does not reflect current market boundary definitions used by RE100, which will first be studied in the 2025 RE100 annual disclosure report.

4.4 Ecolabels in RE100 purchasing

Figure 14: Ecolabels in RE purchasing

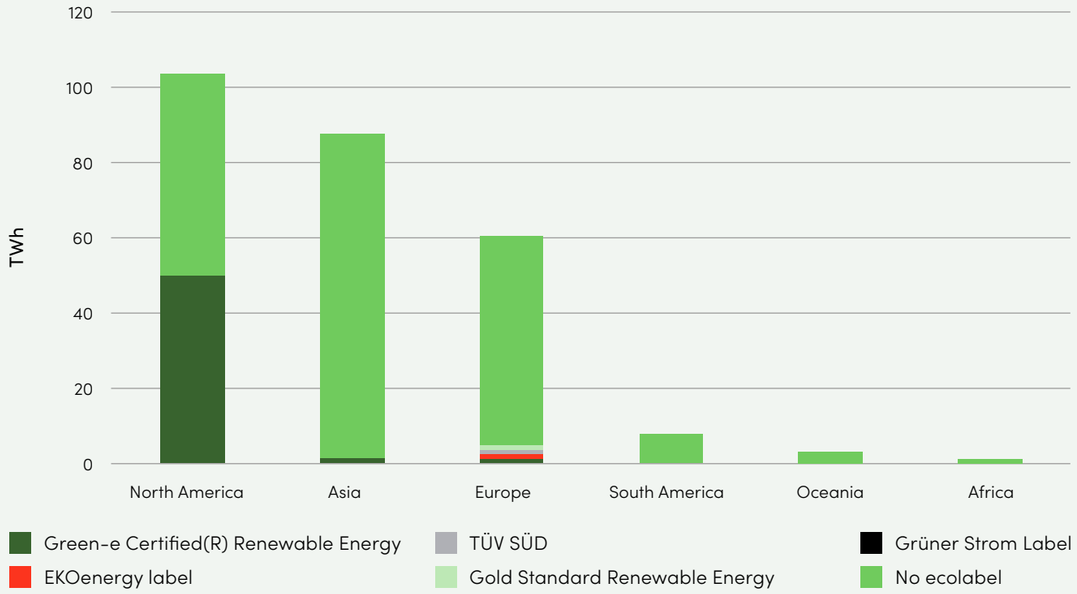


Figure 15: Electricity consumption, self-reported and recognised % RE for fixed sample of 305 companies in 2022-2024 ADRs

4.5 How do RE100 companies change over time?

305 companies contributed reporting to the 2022, 2023 and 2024 ADRs. It is worth studying this group as a class to understand how RE100 companies change their behaviour over time.

It is important to note that no re-baselining is taken into consideration in any analysis performed by RE100. This is true for all figures in RE100 reports that present trends over time, but is particularly worth keeping in mind for the analysis in this section of a fixed set of companies. At least 88 companies studied in this section underwent a merger, acquisition or divestment over the period studied, which means any changes over time are organic as well as inorganic (i.e., electricity consumption and RE procurement change because of a change in organisational boundary, not necessarily because of new initiatives being implemented).

The group of 305 RE100 companies featuring in the last three ADRs have collectively increased their annual electricity consumption by over 12% in a period of two years, and gone from self-reporting 48% RE to 58% RE in the same period. The % RE RE100 has recognised for these companies has risen from 41% to 44% RE.

The increase in RE procurement is mostly driven by unbundled EAC purchasing and contracts with suppliers, while PPAs have not delivered significantly more RE since the 2022 ADR.

In 11 of the top 20 largest RE100 markets, RE100 companies have increased their electricity purchasing since the 2022 ADR. In 18 of the 20, the % RE recognised by RE100 has increased.

Figure 16: RE purchasing mix for fixed sample of 305 companies in 2022-2024 ADRs

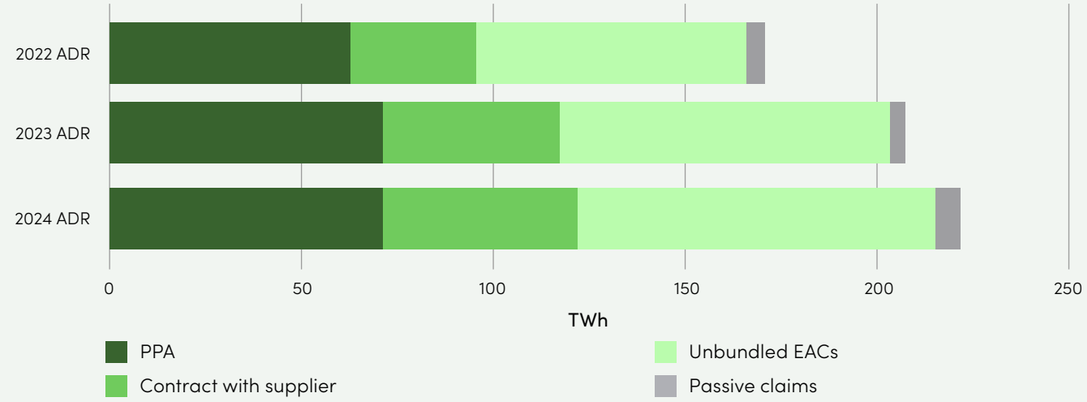


Table 8: Market trends for fixed sample of 305 companies in 2022-2024 ADRs

Market	Purchasing reported			% RE purchasing (recognized by RE100)		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
North American single market						
European single market						
China						
Japan						
Taiwan, China						
Republic of Korea						
India						
Mexico						
Brazil						
Australia						

Market	Purchasing reported			% RE purchasing (recognized by RE100)		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Malaysia						
Vietnam						
Thailand						
Singapore						
Indonesia						
South Africa						
Turkey						
Israel						
Russian Federation						
Chile						

5.0 Barriers reported by RE100 companies

The Republic of Korea continues to be the market in which the most RE100 companies report facing barriers to procurement.

Japan, which in the 2022 ADR was cited as the most challenging market by RE100 companies, is now the fourth most challenging market. While there has been a modest decrease in the percentage of companies operating in Japan reporting barriers there, this trend is primarily due to an increase in the number of companies reporting barriers in other markets which have overtaken Japan in this list. This year four new members with operations in Taiwan, China cited barriers to procurement there.

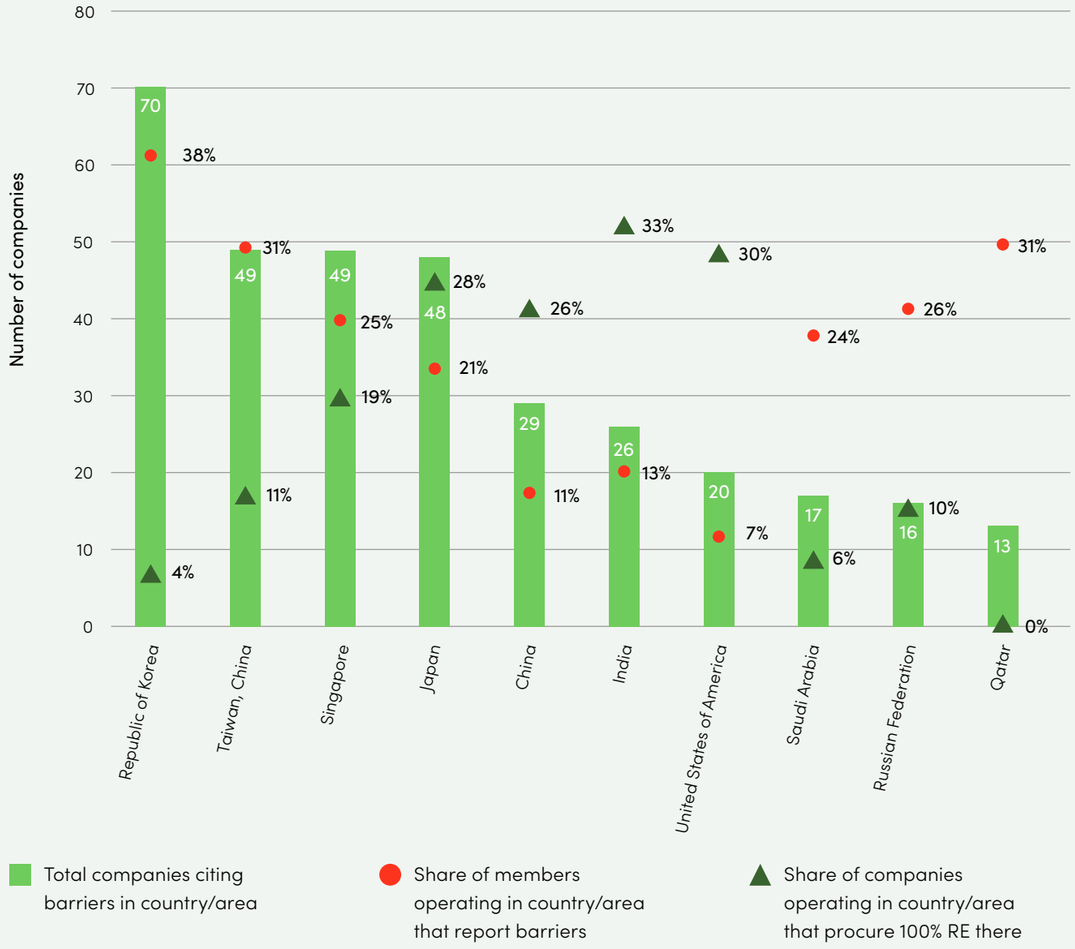
High cost or limited supply continues to be the most cited barrier to procurement by members. 145 members report facing this barrier in at least one market, an increase of 18 from last year. 11 new members reported facing this barrier at least once.

The total number of companies reporting barriers to procurement has also increased from last year, reflecting the campaign's continued growth in challenging markets.

Table 9: Top 10 challenging markets

Barriers reported	Republic of Korea	Taiwan, China	Singapore	Japan	China	India	United States of America	Saudi Arabia	Russian Federation	Qatar	Total members citing this barrier
High cost or limited supply	36	43	41	28	8	8	7	3	2	4	**145**
Lack of procurement options	29	11	8	9	15	13	5	9	10	7	**112**
Frictions or inefficiencies (small load)	12	7	4	6	3	4	4	3	1	2	**45**
Regulatory barriers	10	2	1	5	6	10	1	0	6	0	**44**
Frictions or inefficiencies (landlord-tenant arrangements)	1	4	3	9	3	6	6	1	0	1	**23**
Frictions or inefficiencies (other)	1	0	1	7	0	5	0	0	1	0	**18**
Lack of data	4	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	**17**
Credibility concerns	3	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	1	0	**14**
Internal reasons	0	0	2	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	**13**

Figure 17: Total number of companies citing barriers, the share of companies operating in that market citing barriers, and the share of companies that procure 100% RE in the ten most challenging market.



The Republic of Korea not only has the highest instance of companies citing barriers to procurement there, but it also has the highest proportion of members citing barriers out of the 10 country/areas detailed below at 38%. The share of companies procuring 100% RE in the Republic of Korea is also quite low at 4%.

It is important to consider these three metrics in combination when assessing the level of challenge that exists for members in specific country/areas. For instance, India and the United States have the 6th and 7th highest amounts of members reporting barriers to procurement respectively, however these companies only make up a small percentage of companies operating in each market. A relatively high proportion of members with operations in these county/areas also report procuring 100% RE.

High cost or limited supply continues to be the most cited barrier to procurement by members.

6.0
Outlooks from RE100

6.1 Recruitment and procurement

This annual report includes the first RE100 company headquartered in South Africa. RE100's recruitment focus remains on challenging markets both within and now outside of Asia, with projects underway to recruit companies headquartered in Indonesia Argentina, Mexico and South Africa

6.2 2024 RE100 technical criteria update

RE100 revises its rules every two years to reflect changes in RE markets and to further RE100's vision of zero-carbon grids by 2040. In 2024, RE100 held a public consultation on four issues that could impact the technical criteria: (1) ending RE procurement from facilities co-firing renewable fuels with fossil fuels, (2) requiring claims to be tracked by EACs, (3) revising how RE100 could exempt long-term, project-specific RE purchasing from new or re-powered facilities from the 15-year facility age limit, and (4) reviewing the RE100 procurement type definitions.

RE100 has now released revised technical criteria and a discussion paper that summarises changes to the criteria and the feedback received in the consultation.

In reporting in 2027, no RE generated as a product of co-firing with coal will contribute progress towards an RE100 target. Ending the corporate demand signal for RE generated in this way is an acknowledgement of research showing coal co-firing is an inefficient way to decarbonise grids at the expense of

more valuable uses of renewable fuels in decarbonising heat and that may lock in emissions from generators that produce the vast majority of their electricity output using fossil fuels.

Also in reporting in 2027, RE100 will require the claims it recognises to be supported by a cancelled EAC. This pushes RE100 companies towards standardised systems for making claims that increase trust and transparency and directly advances an RE100 Global Policy Message.

RE100 will also introduce minor amendments to the 15-year facility age limit to help project developers and off-takers have greater certainty around how long-term off-take agreements from new projects will be viewed by RE100 beyond the usual 15-year facility limit.

Lastly, RE100 will not change how it describes RE procurement, and will retain the existing definitions of procurement types in the technical criteria. However, RE100 will begin to collect data on the contract lengths that RE100 companies use to purchase RE.

Please see the new technical criteria and discussion paper on the RE100 guidance page: www.there100.org/technical-guidance.

6.3 Updates to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol

In 2024, the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Secretariat convened governing and technical bodies to begin revising the Corporate Standard. Revisions to scope 2 greenhouse gas accounting rules could have a profound impact on RE100's corresponding rules for RE claims.

Themes that have appeared in previous RE100 annual report discussions characterise different perspectives on how scope 2 could change. Some groups advocate for more granular matching of contractual instruments and energy consumption to quantify market-based scope 2 emissions, while some groups advocate for scope 2 to be redefined in terms of the net of the impacts that an organisation has when it consumes energy from a shared grid while also contracting with specific energy sources. Some groups advocate for continuity of the current system without adding granularity, while others advocate for removing the market-based approach entirely from scope 2.

A revised Scope 2 Standard is not expected until 2027, and RE100 will continue to monitor how changes to scope 2 could influence the technical criteria.

7.0 Appendices

RE100's global policy priorities

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

#1. Affordability

Ensure electricity sources compete fairly to reflect the cost competitiveness of renewable electricity and the true cost of fossil fuels.

#2. Ambition

Set ambitious renewables targets in nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and national energy plans, supported by requisite public investment and infrastructure development.

#3. Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs)

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

#4. Green tariffs

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

#5. Self-generation

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

#6. Credible claims

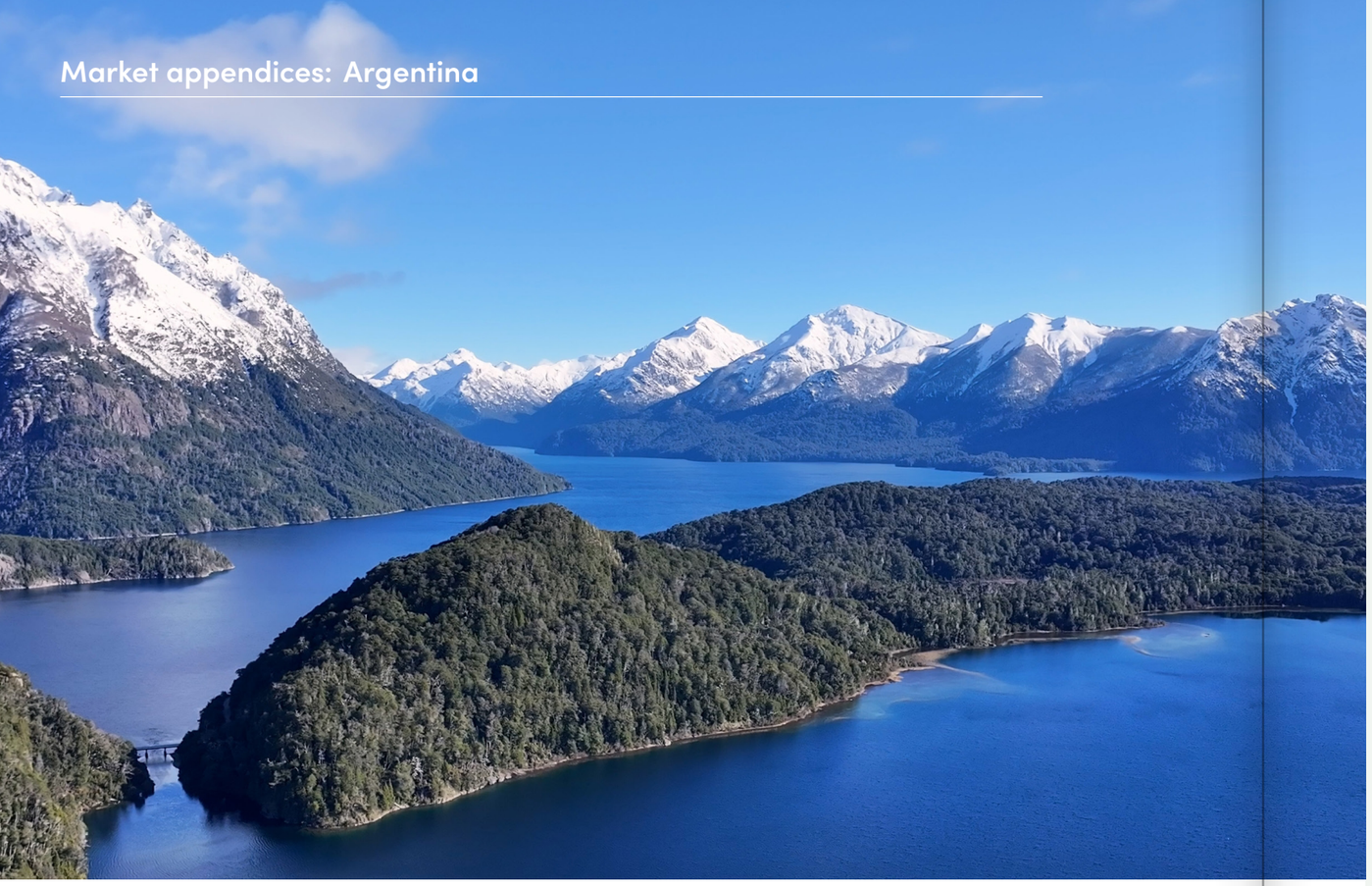
Support a credible and transparent system for unique claims by issuing, tracking, and certifying electricity procurement via Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs).

Market appendices

Twelve 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, their links to the RE100 Global Policy Messages and ongoing RE100 policy work.



Argentina

RE100 policy update

On 7 July 2023, prior to the election of President Javier Milei, Argentina approved the National Energy Transition Plan to 2030 and the Guidelines and Scenarios for the Energy Transition to 2050. The plan aims to reduce energy demand by 8% and achieve 50% RE in electricity generation by 2030, focusing on wind, solar, and large hydroelectric plants.

Despite these ambitious targets, RE development has slowed since 2018. Some progress has been driven by private Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) under the MATER programme (a corporate PPA market) and its "RenovAr" auctions. By May 2024, projects under MATER and RenovAr represented a total of USD 11 billion in direct investment and 8.7 GW of new RE capacity. However, Argentina's renewable energy expansion has faced significant challenges due to a prolonged economic crisis that began in late 2018, characterised by high inflation and fluctuating economic growth.

The Milei administration has introduced energy reforms focusing primarily on attracting investment in hydrocarbons but also supporting RE, including the potential introduction of an Emission Trading System (ETS) targeting the energy sector, and the creation of the Incentive Regime for Large Investments (RIGI). The RIGI provides a mechanism to encourage large-scale RE as well as oil and gas projects, offering substantial tax benefits, customs incentives, and a specific exchange rate regime.

As of 2024, 86 RE100 members reported operations in Argentina, with a combined electricity consumption of approximately 1 TWh at 33% RE, highlighting the significant opportunity and necessity for further investment and policy support to increase the share of RE in Argentina's energy mix.

In August 2024, in partnership with the Chamber of the Renewable Energy Sector in Argentina (CADER), RE100 officially launched its presence in Argentina at the British Embassy in Buenos Aires. The event brought together RE100 members alongside key stakeholders, including government representatives and other non-governmental organisations.

Argentina membership overview

89
Number of companies operating

1
Reported electricity consumption (TWh)

33%
Recognised % RE

Five biggest industries electricity consumption (GWh):

Services
502

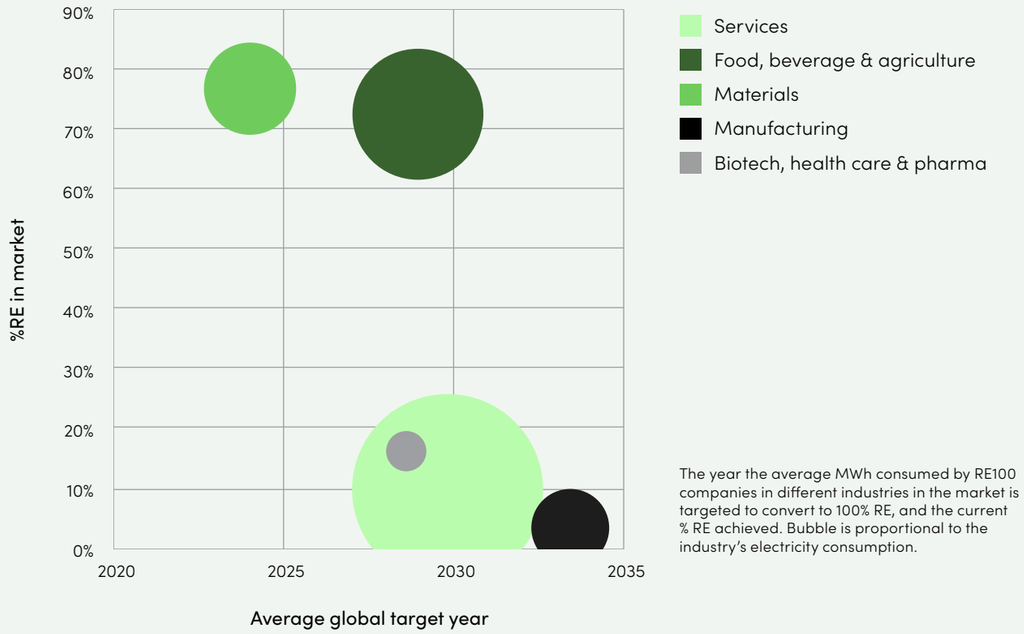
Food, beverage & agriculture
249

Materials
114

Manufacturing
83

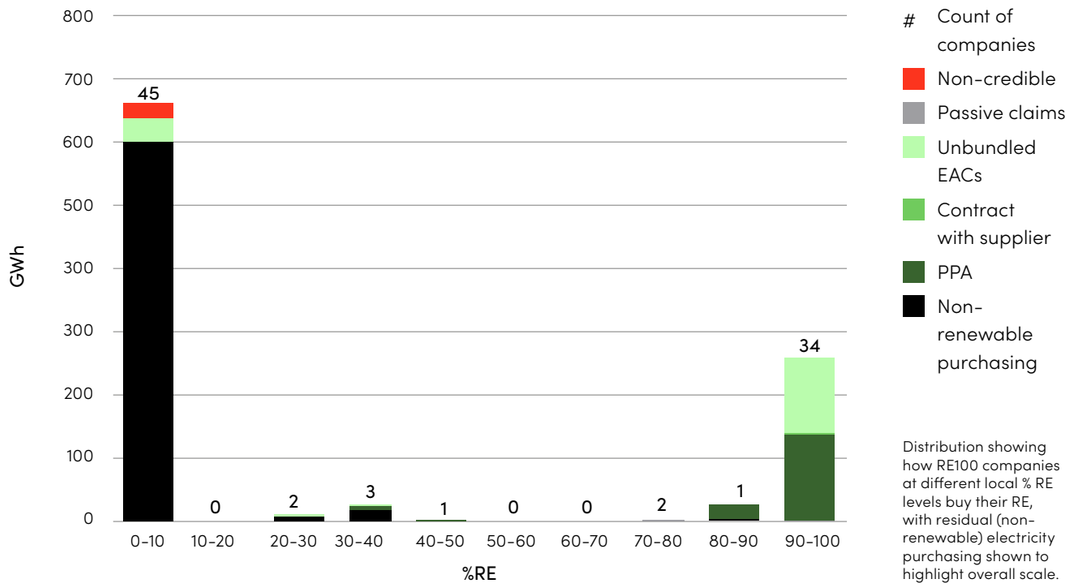
Biotech, health care & pharma
24

Average MWh consumed by RE100 companies in different industries



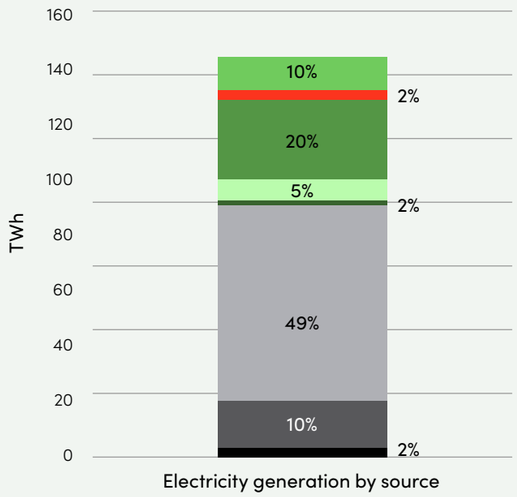
The year the average MWh consumed by RE100 companies in different industries in the market is targeted to convert to 100% RE, and the current % RE achieved. Bubble is proportional to the industry's electricity consumption.

How RE100 companies at different local % RE levels buy their RE



Distribution showing how RE100 companies at different local % RE levels buy their RE, with residual (non-renewable) electricity purchasing shown to highlight overall scale.

Market's electricity generation mix by source (2022 IEA data)



RE100 companies procure 33% RE, generational mix contains 34% RE

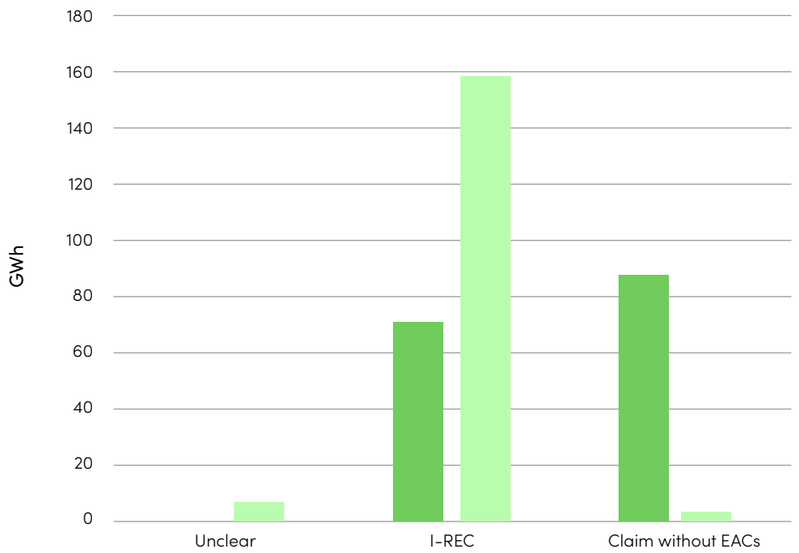
Wind
Solar PV
Hydro
Nuclear
Biofuels
Natural gas
Oil
Coal

Average facility age from which RE is purchased

Average commissioning year: 2016

Age unknown
> 15 yrs
< 15 yrs

Contractual instrument type used by RE100 companies to buy RE



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.

China

RE100 policy update

China aims to reach carbon neutrality by 2060 and over the course of 2024, existing policies in China resulted in a strong roll out of RE. In the first half of 2024, China added 134 GW of new RE capacity, a year-on-year increase of 24%, accounting for 88% of the country's total new power capacity. As of the end of June 2024, China's RE capacity of 1.653 TW already exceeded the country's 2030 target (1.2 TW).

In September 2024, the National Energy Administration of China released the Regulations on the Issuance and Trading of Renewable Energy Green Power Certificates. The regulations cover all types of RE generation within the country, with tradable China GEC (Green Electricity Certificate) issued for wind power, solar power, other RE sources, and new conventional hydropower generated after 2023 (self-consumed and pre-2023 conventional hydropower are only issued GEC and are not tradable). China GEC have a validity period of two years, with oversight and penalties for non-compliance.

China membership overview

270
Number of companies operating

77
Reported electricity consumption (TWh)

59%
Recognised % RE

Five biggest industries electricity consumption (GWh):

Manufacturing
63,876

Retail
2,269

Materials
1,604

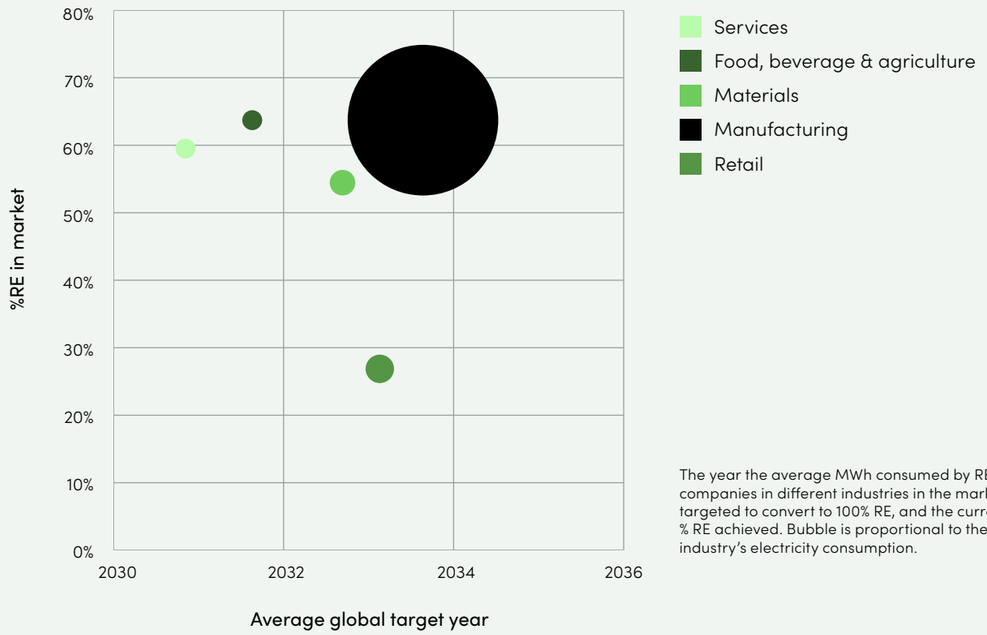
Food, beverage & agriculture
1,139

Services
1,059

Issues such as certificate validity periods and the prevention of double counting have been long-standing concerns in China. Over the last year, RE100 has been in discussions with CREEI to implement recommendations made in a report of RE100's assessment of GEC's from 2020. As a result, also in September 2024, the National Energy Administration of China and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China issued a notice regarding the integration of the Renewable Energy Green Power Certificate system with the voluntary emission reduction market. The notice stated that, during a two-year transition period, offshore wind and solar thermal power projects can choose to trade GEC or apply for China Certified Emission Reductions (CCERs), while other projects will not be included in the voluntary emission reduction market. To prevent double counting, projects that opt to trade GEC cannot apply for CCERs, and vice versa.

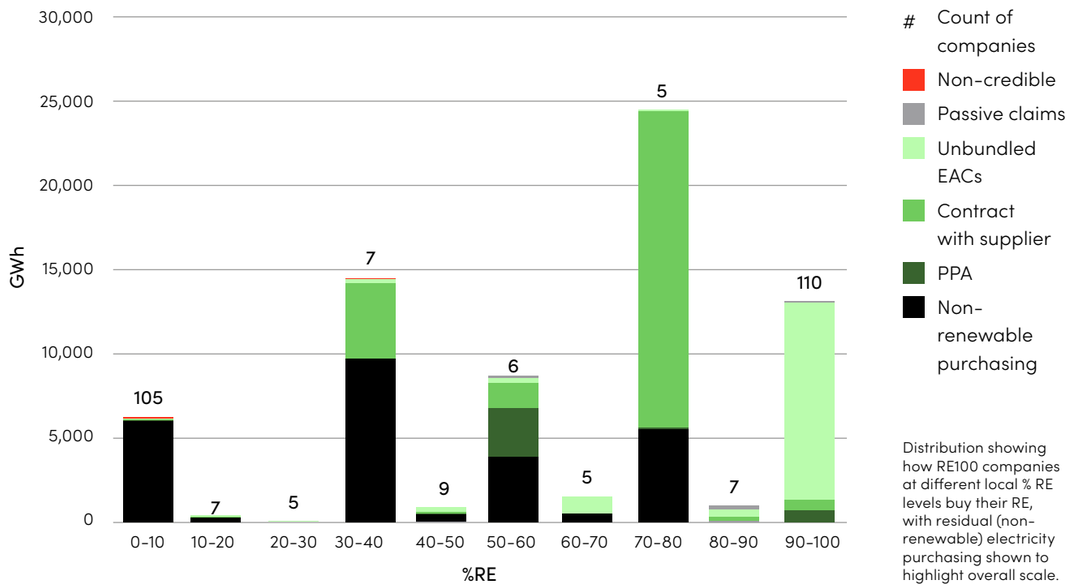
RE100 has re-published the 2020 GEC technical assessment and included a watermark and note explaining the extra steps GEC users were previously recommended to follow are no longer necessary.

Average MWh consumed by RE100 companies in different industries



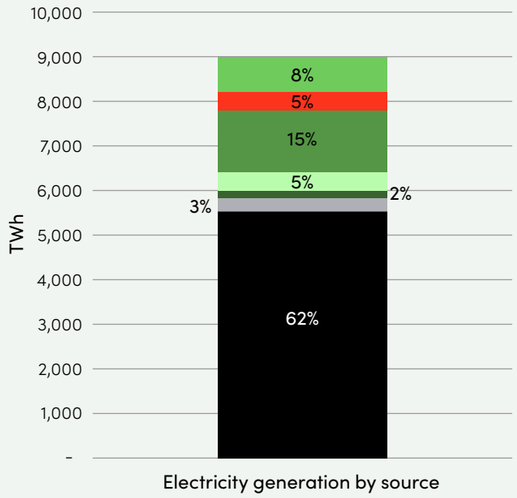
The year the average MWh consumed by RE100 companies in different industries in the market is targeted to convert to 100% RE, and the current % RE achieved. Bubble is proportional to the industry's electricity consumption.

How RE100 companies at different local % RE levels buy their RE



Distribution showing how RE100 companies at different local % RE levels buy their RE, with residual (non-renewable) electricity purchasing shown to highlight overall scale.

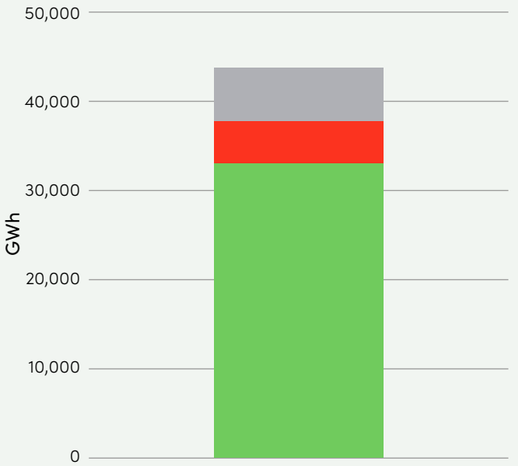
Market's electricity generation mix by source (2022 IEA data)



RE100 companies procure 59% RE, generational mix contains 30% RE

Wind
Solar PV
Hydro
Nuclear
Biofuels
Natural gas
Oil
Coal
Waste
Solar thermal

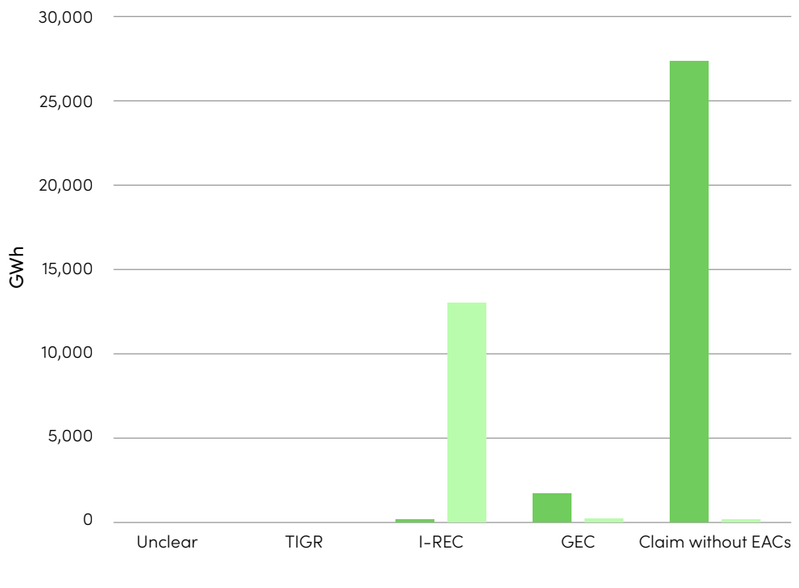
Average facility age from which RE is purchased



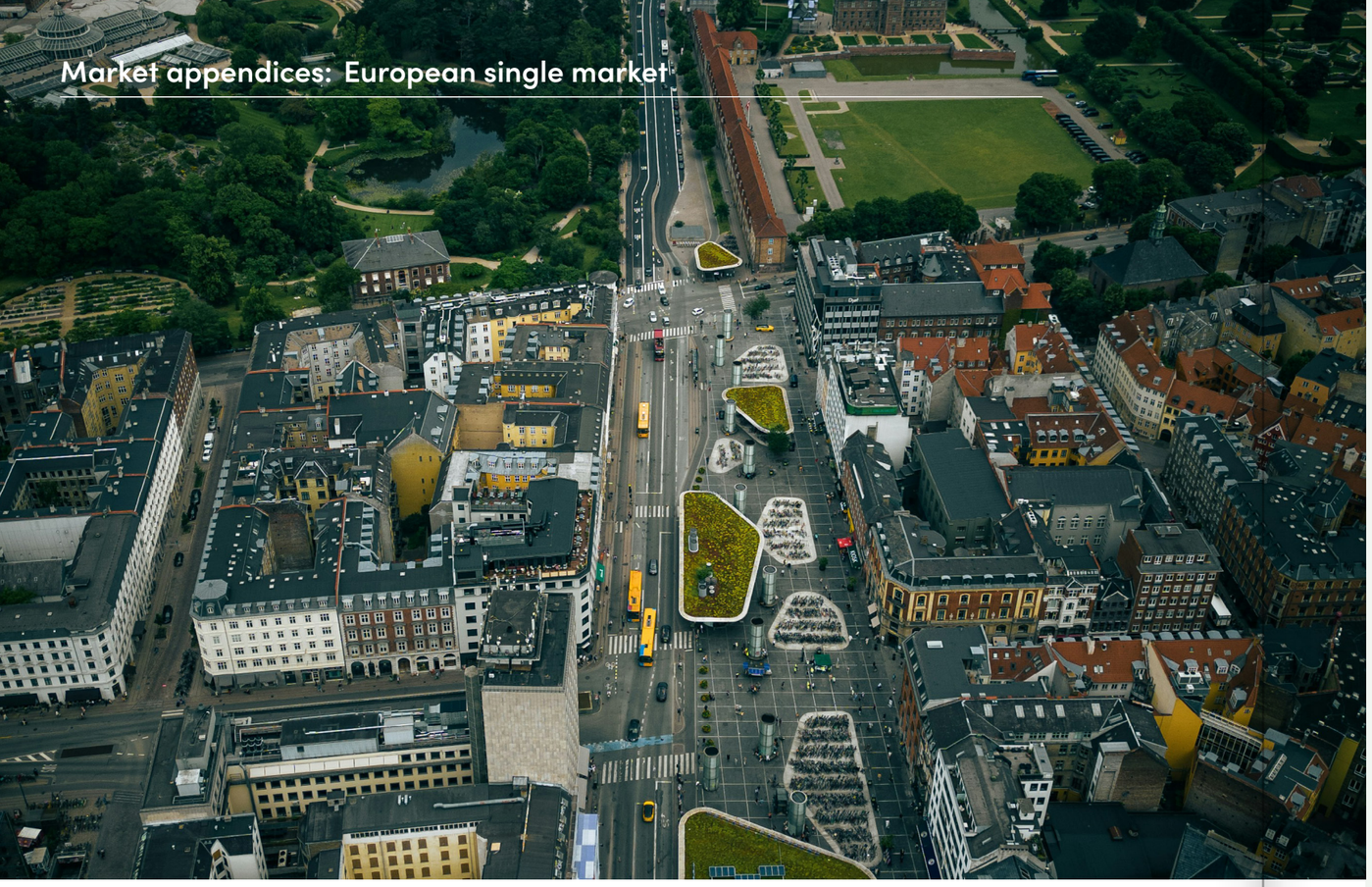
Average commissioning year: 2008

Age unknown
> 15 yrs
< 15 yrs

Contractual instrument type used by RE100 companies to buy RE



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.



European single market

RE100 policy update

The European Commission's Fit for 55 Package aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels. The State of the Energy Union 2024 report highlighted that RE sources now generate approximately 50% of the EU's electricity. 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. The UK has already announced plans to implement its own version of CBAM. This will increase the need for regulatory improvements in RE100 priority markets to help companies align with carbon border mechanisms.

In 2024, the EU completed the revision of its Electricity Market Design, aiming to enhance the integration of RE and minimise energy price volatility. This includes facilitating long-term contracts, such as Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), to encourage corporate RE procurement. The Green Deal Industrial Plan, launched in February 2023, aims to boost the manufacturing of clean energy technologies in the EU, providing state aid flexibilities and faster permitting for RE projects.

RE100 works with the RE-Source Platform, which it co-founded in 2017, to advocate for corporate RE procurement in Europe. As Europe's leading platform for this, RE-Source hosts the annual RE-Source event with 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, connecting corporate buyers to explore solutions to some of their most prominent sourcing challenges in Europe and beyond. The 2024 event was attended by over 1400 participants including 140 senior political and industry leaders and over 350 corporate clean energy buyers. The event included over 400 prescheduled meetings between the clean energy buyers and sellers.

European single market membership overview

287
Number of companies operating

65
Reported electricity consumption (TWh)

83%
Recognised % RE

Five biggest industries electricity consumption (GWh):

Services
23,695

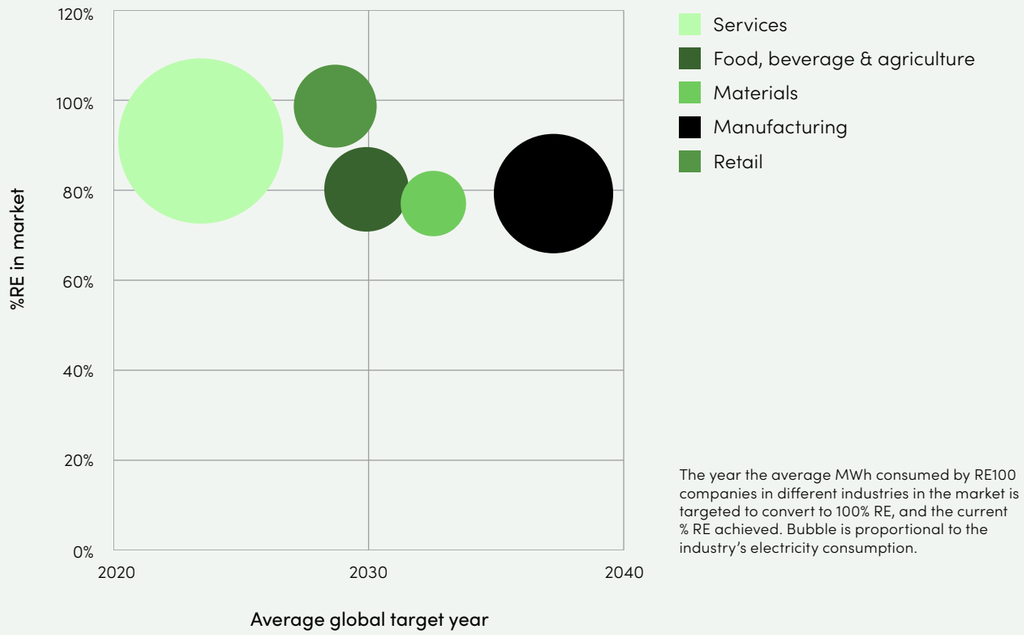
Manufacturing
13,615

Food, beverage & agriculture
6,577

Retail
4,459

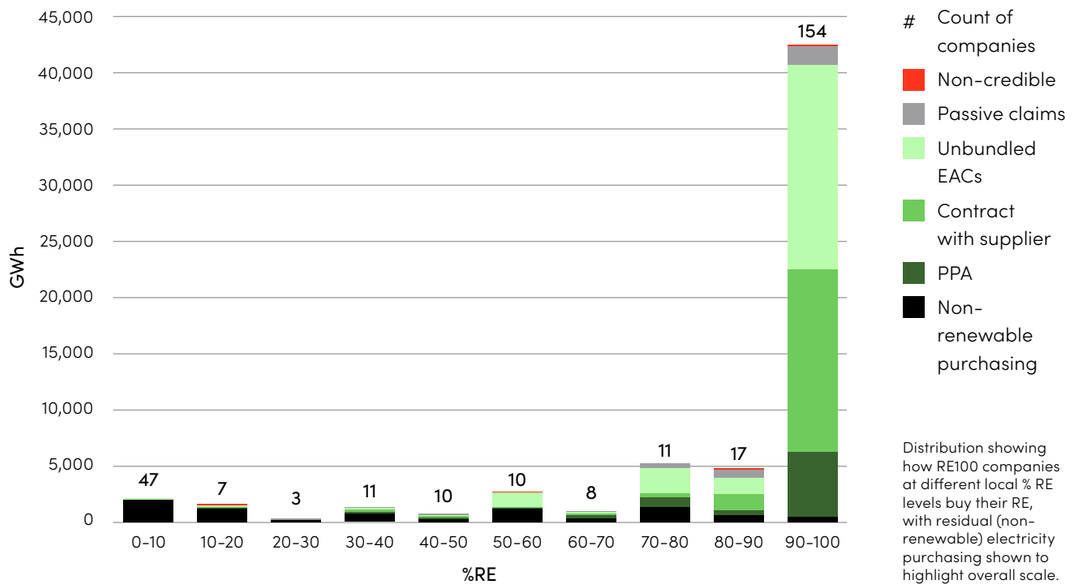
Materials
4,349

Average MWh consumed by RE100 companies in different industries



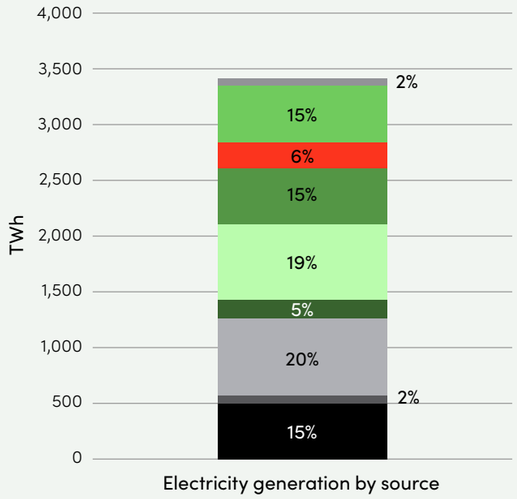
The year the average MWh consumed by RE100 companies in different industries in the market is targeted to convert to 100% RE, and the current % RE achieved. Bubble is proportional to the industry's electricity consumption.

How RE100 companies at different local % RE levels buy their RE



Distribution showing how RE100 companies at different local % RE levels buy their RE, with residual (non-renewable) electricity purchasing shown to highlight overall scale.

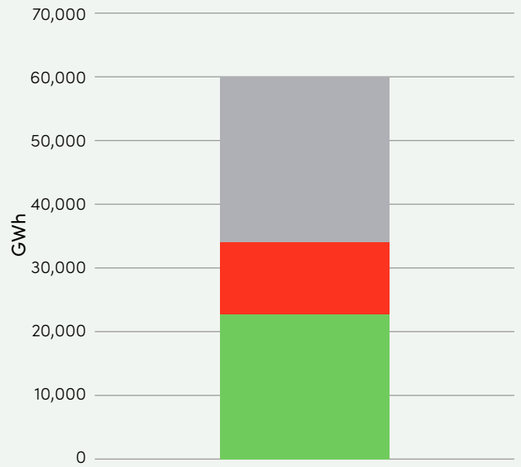
Market's electricity generation mix by source (2022 IEA data)



RE100 companies procure 83% RE, generational mix contains 42% RE

Wind
Solar PV
Hydro
Nuclear
Biofuels
Natural gas
Oil
Coal
Waste
Geothermal

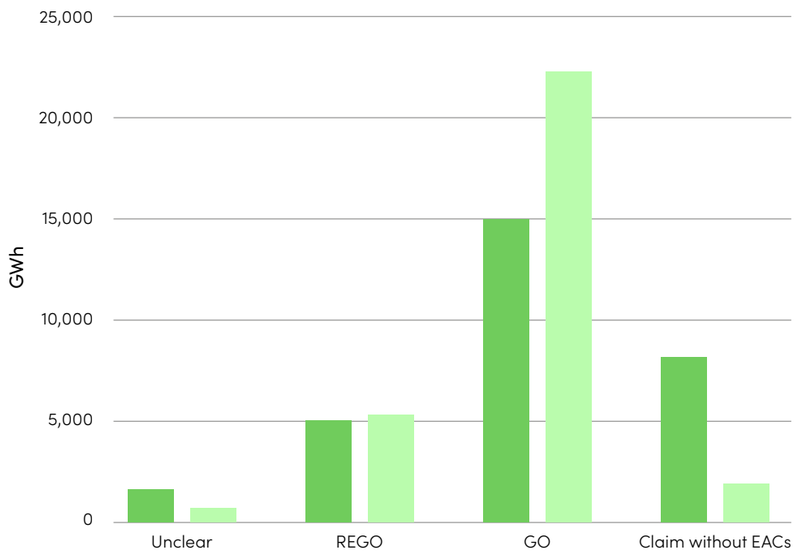
Average facility age from which RE is purchased



Average commissioning year: 2006

Age unknown
> 15 yrs
< 15 yrs

Contractual instrument type used by RE100 companies to buy RE



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.

The data presented in this appendix does not reflect the current European market boundary definition used by RE100. RE100's updated definition of the single market in Europe will first be studied in the 2025 ADR.

India

RE100 policy update

India has a 2070 net zero target. In 2024, the Indian government's development of a residential rooftop solar scheme for 10 million households was the primary driver of new renewables capacity in the country. In 2023, the government claims to have installed over 160 GW of renewable energy.

Utilities in eight states are implementing the Intra-State Transmission System Green Energy Corridor (InSTS GEC) Phase-I scheme, to strengthen the renewables transmission network. 2024 has marked a stronger push for hybrid and storage linked large bids for regional energy distribution companies (DISCOM) or utilities, with some bids achieving record low tariffs. Schemes for large solar projects especially for solar parks projects has led to approvals for 57 solar parks in 13 states with a cumulative capacity of 39.28 GW. Most of these projects are hybrid, for example integrating storage or wind energy along with solar.

RE procurement options for companies are also changing. Promoting renewable energy through Green Open Access (GOA) was introduced at a central level for adoption by various regional governments to give companies access to PPAs, contracts with suppliers, and unbundled EAC purchases. Several market-based reforms have been introduced to assist various entities in their transition to renewable energy. Green tariffs (contracts with suppliers) now allow Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) to offer renewable electricity to companies at an extra cost over a normal electricity supply.

In 2024, RE100 convened members in India to initiate for state level policy engagement for enhanced procurement of renewables electricity. An action group of companies aims to develop RE100 policy recommendations at a regional level in 2025 through engagement with RE stakeholders.

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

India membership overview

208
Number of companies operating

15
Reported electricity consumption (TWh)

39%
Recognised % RE

Five biggest industries electricity consumption (GWh):

Materials
5,172

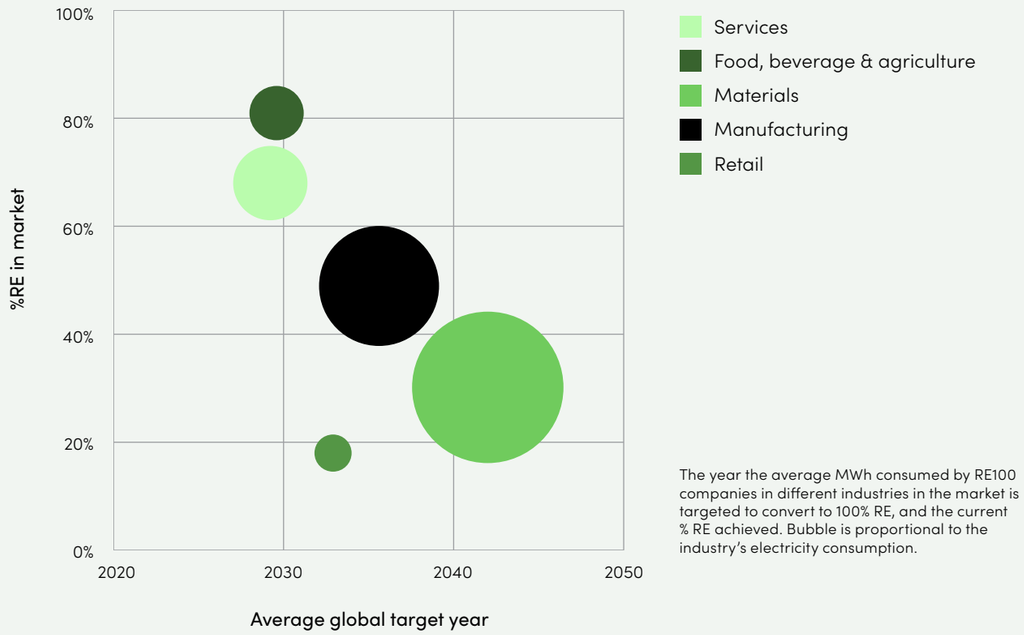
Manufacturing
2,906

Services
1,274

Retail
296

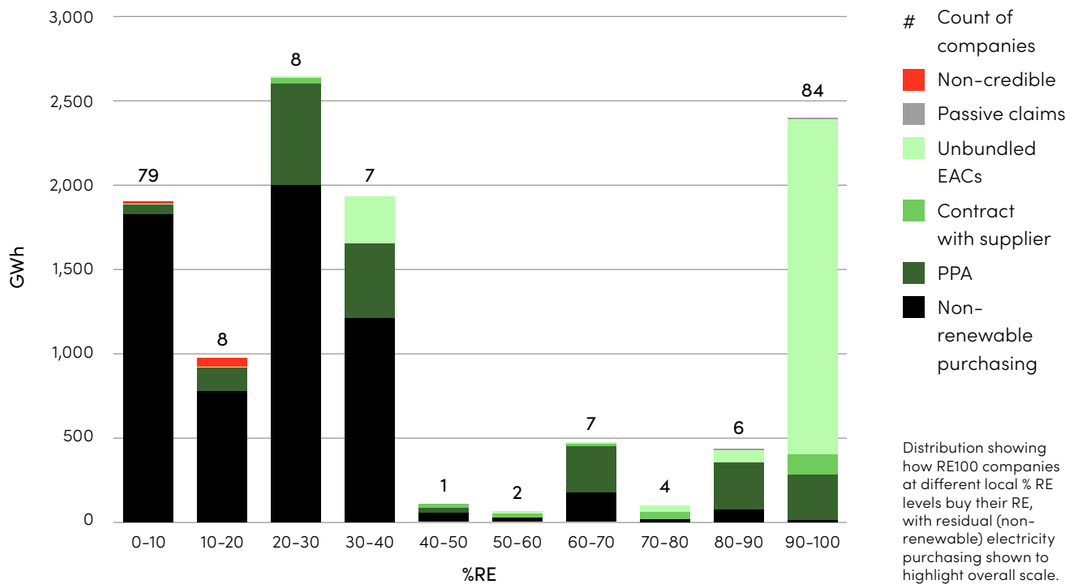
Food, beverage & agriculture
677

Average MWh consumed by RE100 companies in different industries



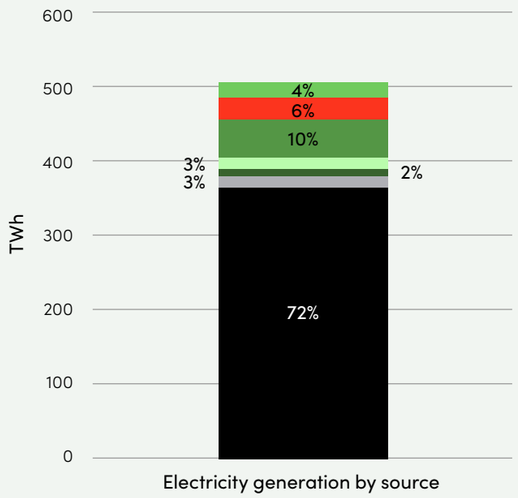
The year the average MWh consumed by RE100 companies in different industries in the market is targeted to convert to 100% RE, and the current % RE achieved. Bubble is proportional to the industry's electricity consumption.

How RE100 companies at different local % RE levels buy their RE



Distribution showing how RE100 companies at different local % RE levels buy their RE, with residual (non-renewable) electricity purchasing shown to highlight overall scale.

Market's electricity generation mix by source (2022 IEA data)



RE100 companies procure 39% RE, generational mix contains 22% RE

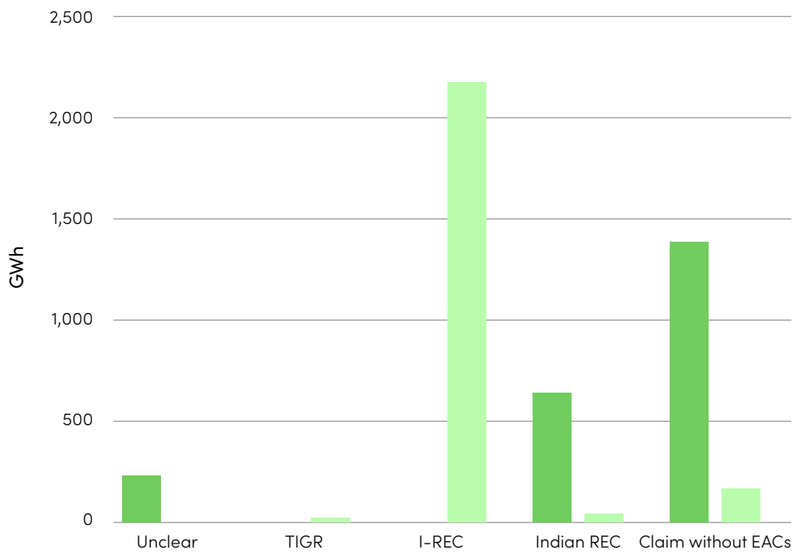
Wind
Solar PV
Hydro
Nuclear
Biofuels
Natural gas
Coal

Average facility age from which RE is purchased

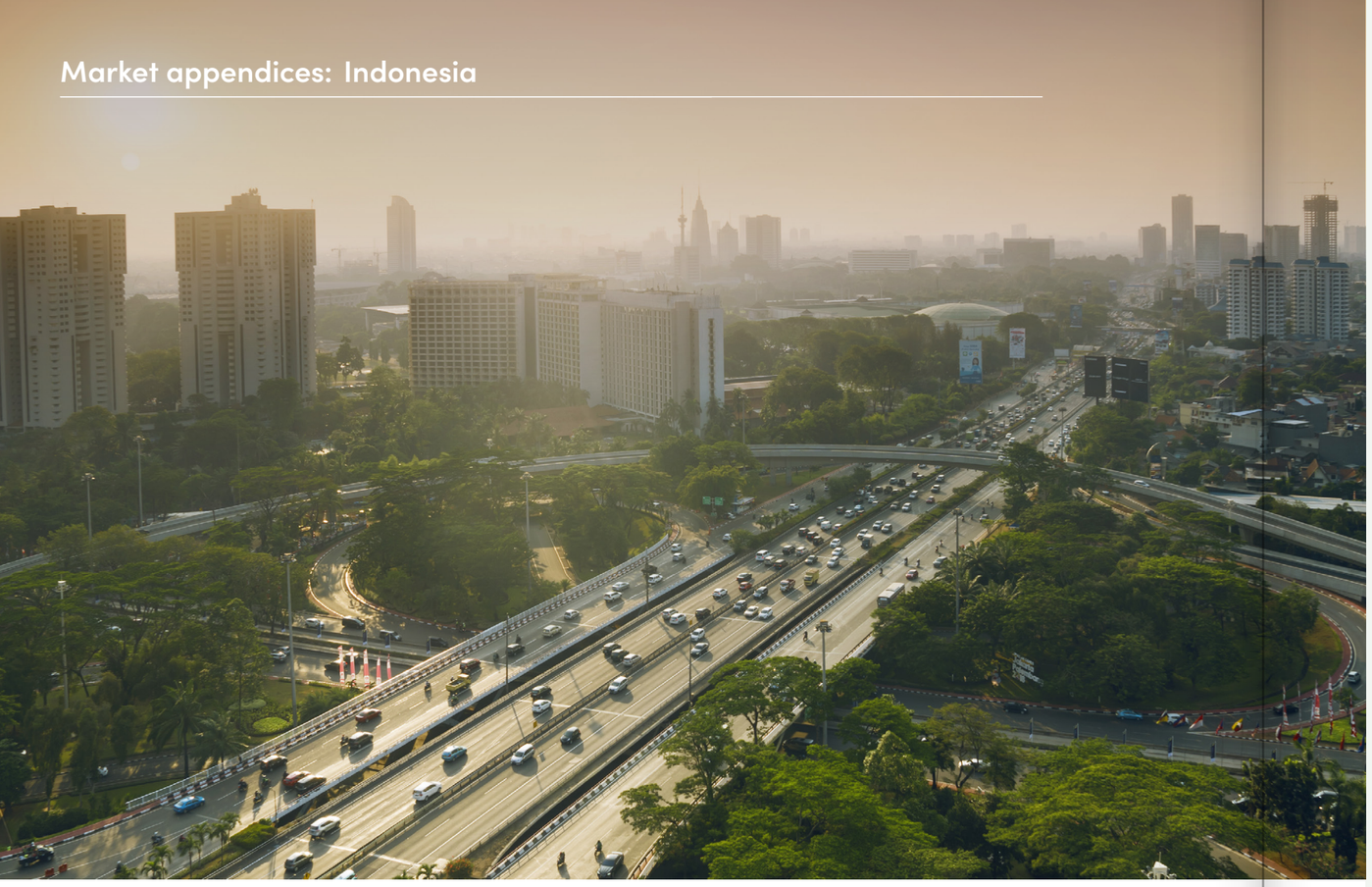
Average commissioning year: 2014

Age unknown
> 15 yrs
< 15 yrs

Contractual instrument type used by RE100 companies to buy RE



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.



Indonesia

RE100 policy update

In 2024, Indonesia was in the process of producing its National Energy Policy (KEN), setting a foundational year for the country's energy transition as it will incorporate a net zero emissions target. The plan will shape the national energy plan (RUEN) and the RE strategy of the state-owned electric utility, PLN, as well as other relevant development and energy plans, such as Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), which relies heavily on the revised energy policies. An ongoing challenge is that despite Indonesia's immense RE potential, with over 3.7 TW recorded by the Government of Indonesia, it has one of the youngest coal fleets in the world. At the G20 in late 2024, Indonesia announced its intention to retire its coal-fired power plants by 2040, alongside a commitment to build 75GW of new RE capacity by the same date. RE100 welcomes these ambitious targets, and is advocating for increased private sector involvement to ensure these goals are achieved.

There have been positive signals on the improvement of corporate RE procurement options for RE100 members throughout 2024. Both the launch of the Green Energy As A Service scheme and the removal of the 15% cap for onsite solar generation have diversified procurement options for companies. However, an emphasis on procurement options with new projects is needed. Focusing on increasing the quota for solar rooftop installation, passing power wheeling legislation, and standardising corporate PPAs will promote private investment in Indonesia's energy transition from the 130+ RE100 members reporting operations in Indonesia. In September RE100 wrote to the President of Indonesia, strongly encouraging an increase in ambition to unlock this private investment potential.

In support of this work, RE100 spent three weeks in Indonesia in 2024, convening our members and facilitating high-level dialogues with policymakers.. In Indonesia, RE100 works in collaboration with the Institute for Essential Services Reform (IESR) bringing their expertise and experience to our mission, and in August 2024 RE100 formally announced this partnership at the Indonesia Solar Summit.

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

Indonesia membership overview

133
Number of companies operating

3
Reported electricity consumption (TWh)

33%
Recognised % RE

Five biggest industries electricity consumption (GWh):

Manufacturing
832

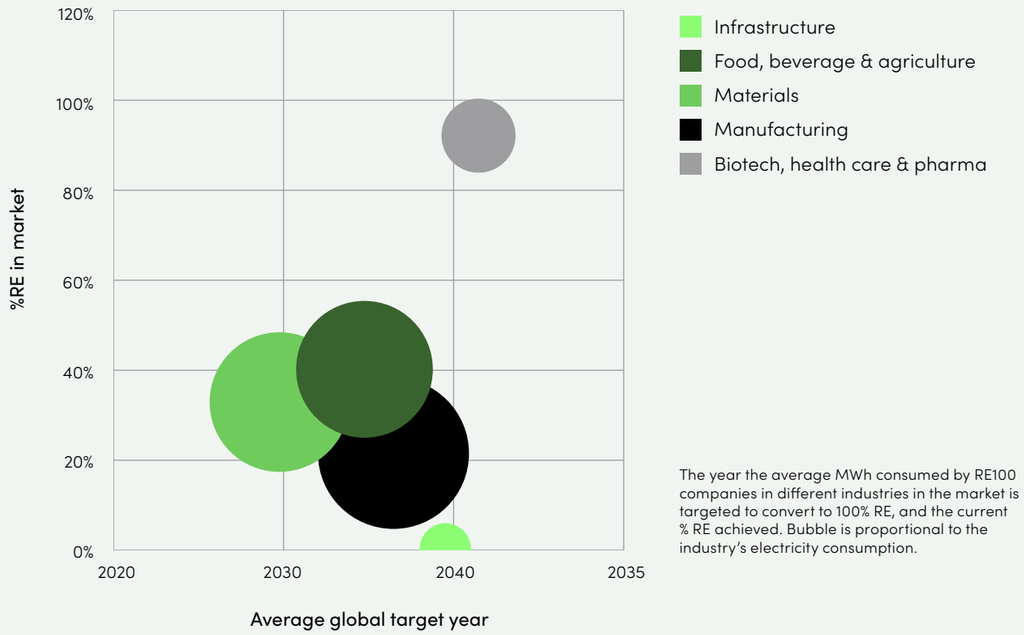
Materials
729

Food, beverage & agriculture
668

Biotech, health care & pharma
202

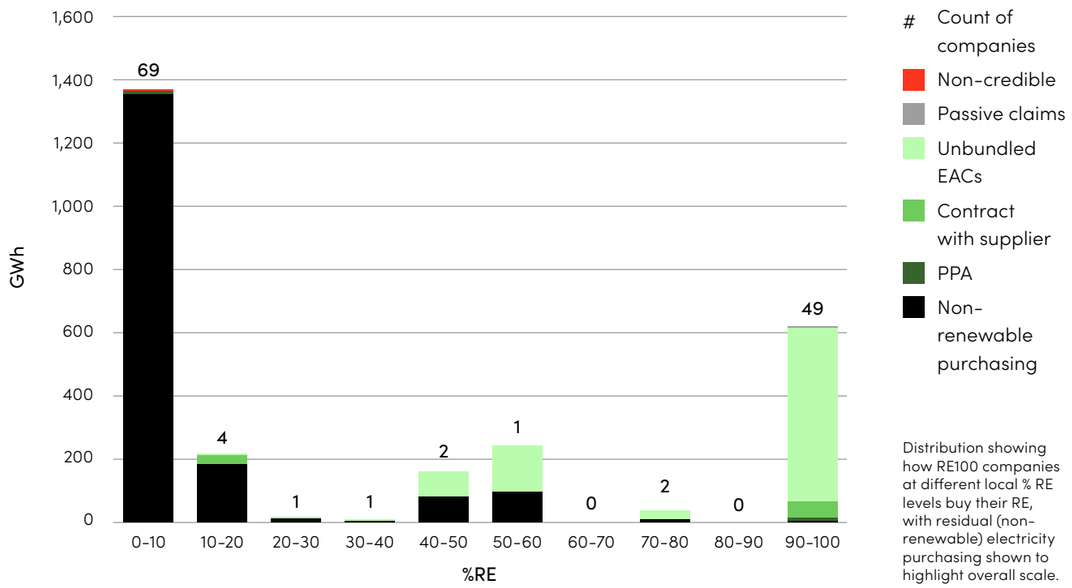
Infrastructure
96

Average MWh consumed by RE100 companies in different industries



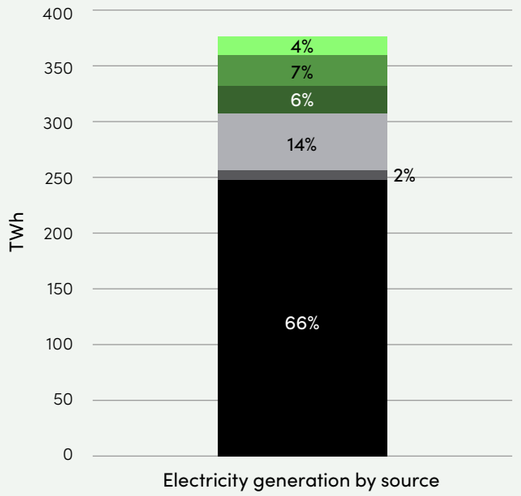
The year the average MWh consumed by RE100 companies in different industries in the market is targeted to convert to 100% RE, and the current % RE achieved. Bubble is proportional to the industry's electricity consumption.

How RE100 companies at different local % RE levels buy their RE



Distribution showing how RE100 companies at different local % RE levels buy their RE, with residual (non-renewable) electricity purchasing shown to highlight overall scale.

Market's electricity generation mix by source (2022 IEA data)



RE100 companies procure 33% RE, generational mix contains 18% RE

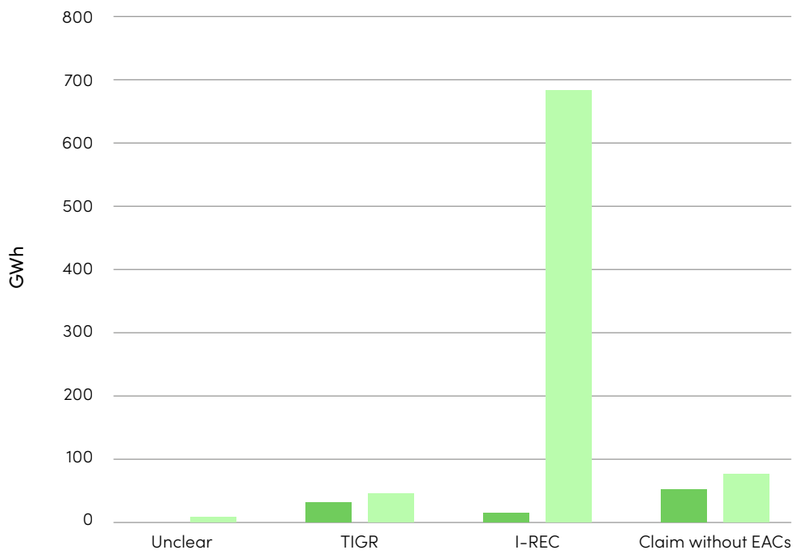
Hydro
Biofuels
Natural gas
Oil
Coal
Geothermal

Average facility age from which RE is purchased

Average commissioning year: 2003

Age unknown
> 15 yrs
< 15 yrs

Contractual instrument type used by RE100 companies to buy RE



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.

Japan

RE100 policy update

2024 marked an important year for the world's fourth-biggest economy. As of the end of 2024, the 7th Strategic Energy Plan, GX2040 Vision, and Japan's Nationally Determined Contribution 3.0 have largely been finalised, ahead of their 2025 release. These policy workstreams will determine if Japan hits its 2030 renewable energy target of 36–38% set in the previous Strategic Energy Plan, will establish a new 2035 or 2040 emissions target, and shape the path to a net zero Japan by 2050.

Japan is regularly cited by RE100 companies as one of the toughest markets for RE procurement, ranking fourth in the number of members reporting barriers. The country has the lowest share of RE in the generation mix among G7 countries at 23% and low ambition to phase out coal use. Between 2010 and 2022, Japan spent 3% of its GDP annually on fossil fuel imports, equivalent to USD $ 1.8 trillion, undermining the growth of RE and destabilising its energy security. Despite huge untapped potential – offshore wind alone could provide 1.7x more electricity than Japan's primary energy supply, and nearly 3,000 square miles of rooftop space is available for solar panels – progress is stalled. To seize this opportunity and avoid losing out to competitors, a more favourable policy environment is needed.

Japan membership overview

228
Number of companies operating

44
Reported electricity consumption (TWh)

36%
Recognised % RE

Five biggest industries electricity consumption (GWh):

Retail
12,660

Manufacturing
10,924

Services
6,951

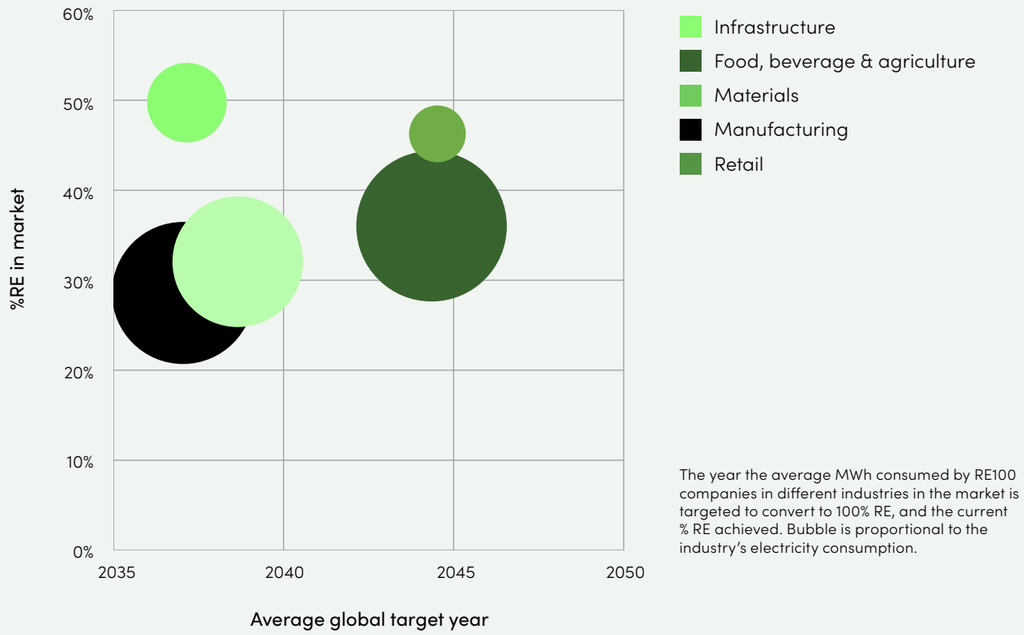
Infrastructure
3,212

Food, beverage & agriculture
1,803

Since 2017, RE100 has partnered with Japan Climate Leaders' Partnership (JCLP), mobilising over 200 global companies operating in Japan to commit to powering their operations by 100% RE by 2050 at the latest. In 2024, RE100 convened member companies to develop policy recommendations for the government to remove barriers to procuring RE and publicly called for urgent action to the Japanese government to triple its RE generation capacity from 121 GW to 363 GW by 2035 in the 7th Strategic Energy Plan. RE100 also highlighted the need to incorporate demand-side stakeholders in decision-making processes as they are the driving force behind the growing demand for renewable electricity to ensure a more holistic approach to RE development. RE100 members currently source 36% RE. While this is a modest improvement from the 2023 ADR, it remains below the 53% RE claimed by RE100 companies globally. RE100 remains committed to supporting the government in unlocking businesses as drivers of renewable energy growth.

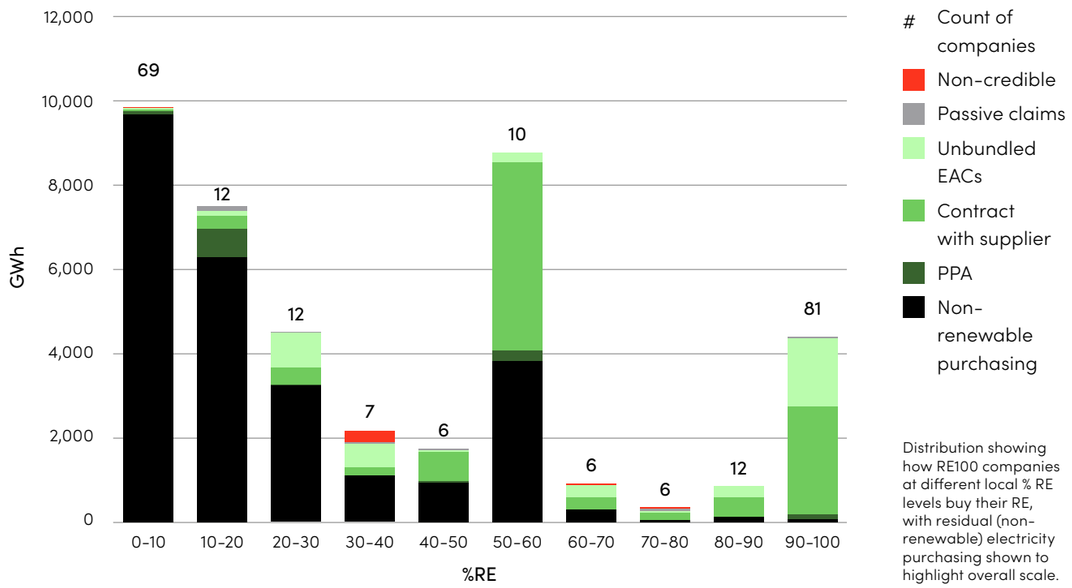
More information on RE100 policy engagement in Japan can be found here.

Average MWh consumed by RE100 companies in different industries



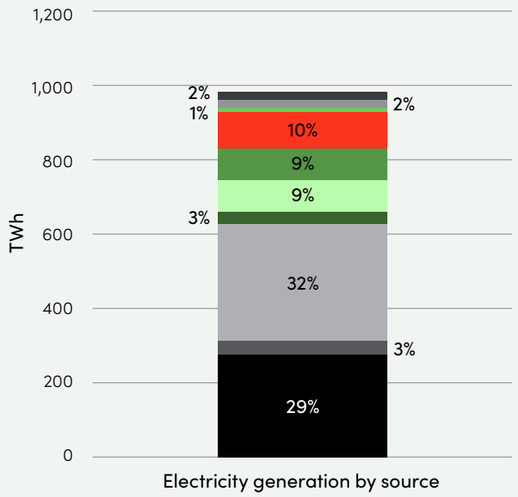
The year the average MWh consumed by RE100 companies in different industries in the market is targeted to convert to 100% RE, and the current % RE achieved. Bubble is proportional to the industry's electricity consumption.

How RE100 companies at different local % RE levels buy their RE



Distribution showing how RE100 companies at different local % RE levels buy their RE, with residual (non-renewable) electricity purchasing shown to highlight overall scale.

Market's electricity generation mix by source (2022 IEA data)



RE100 companies procure 36% RE, generational mix contains 23% RE

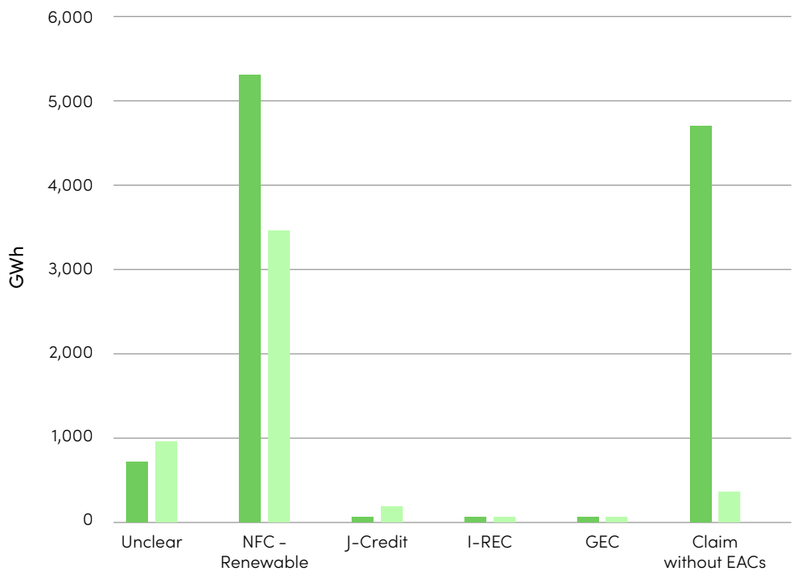
Wind
Solar PV
Hydro
Nuclear
Biofuels
Natural gas
Oil
Coal
Waste
Geothermal
Other sources

Average facility age from which RE is purchased

Average commissioning year: 2007

Age unknown
> 15 yrs
< 15 yrs

Contractual instrument type used by RE100 companies to buy RE



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.

Malaysia

RE100 policy update

Malaysia is gradually positioning itself for a rapid energy transformation. The Malaysia Renewable Energy Roadmap (MyRER), launched in 2021, has a target of 31% renewable energy capacity share in the national energy mix by 2025 and 40% by 2035. The 2022 National Energy Policy (DTN) laid out Malaysia's goal of achieving net zero by 2050 and outlined strategic priorities for the energy sector from 2022-2040.

The DTN emphasises RE100 companies' role in driving RE investment. In 2023, Malaysia went one step further with the National Energy Transition Roadmap (NETR), providing detailed strategies to achieve its targets and integrate various policies to streamline energy efficiency and RE adoption efforts. As of 2023, coal and gas still dominate the energy mix and with abundant domestic fossil fuel resources, Malaysia is the fifth largest exporter of LNG in the world.

Since 2022, Bloomberg has reported cheaper upfront building and installation costs for RE compared to coal in Malaysia, but significant investment is still needed to upgrade the grid network, retire coal plants, and develop new RE projects. Existing programs like the feed-in-tariff, net energy metering,

Malaysia membership overview

158
Number of companies operating

7
Reported electricity consumption (TWh)

33%
Recognised % RE

Five biggest industries electricity consumption (GWh):

Manufacturing
3,408

Materials
1,665

Retail
603

Food, beverage & agriculture
232

Services
103

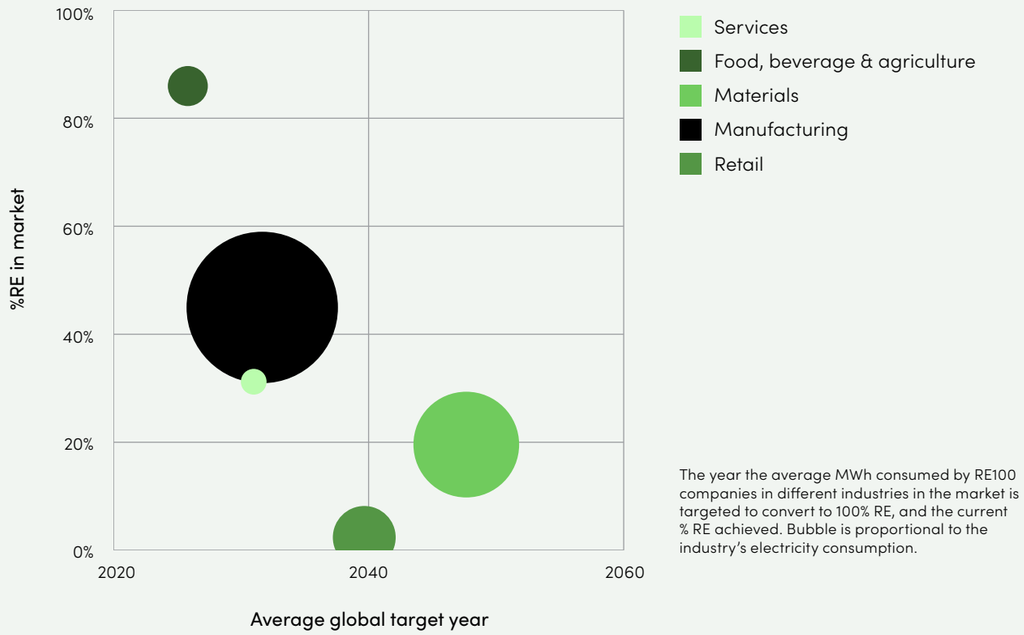
and large-scale solar initiatives are driving progress. In 2024, building off the Corporate Green Power Program a new Corporate Renewable Energy Supply Scheme (CRESS) was announced which introduced PPAs as a procurement option and allowed third party access for electricity supply for the first time, moving towards establishing a liberalised electricity market. CRESS supports Malaysia's energy transition goals, enhances corporate access to RE and supports the development of the renewable energy sector.

Currently, RE100 members mainly procure RE through unbundled EACs and contracts with suppliers, partly due to the newly introduced national EAC Trading System and Malaysia Renewable Energy Certificates (mRECs), which have been purposefully aligned to the RE100 technical criteria and international standards. However, further action is needed to achieve the DTN vision, particularly in unlocking corporate PPAs across all energy consumers.

Total electricity demand in Malaysia is projected to grow 2% annually to 2050 in the Planned Energy Scenario ran by IRENA. Transitioning to renewable energy will save Malaysia between USD 9 billion and USD 13 billion annually by 2050 in avoided energy, climate and health costs.

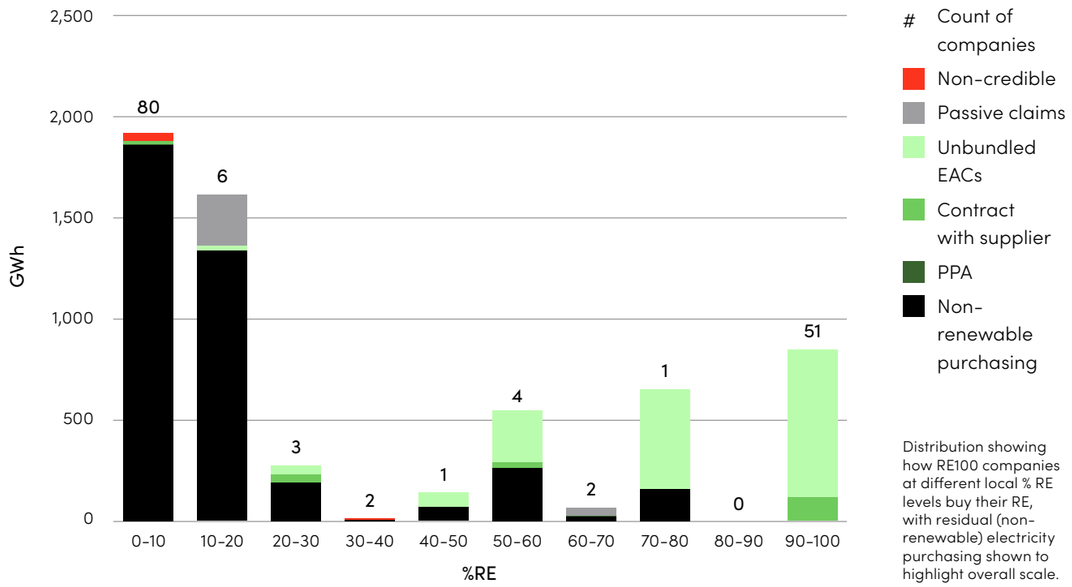
Market appendices: Malaysia

Average MWh consumed by RE100 companies in different industries



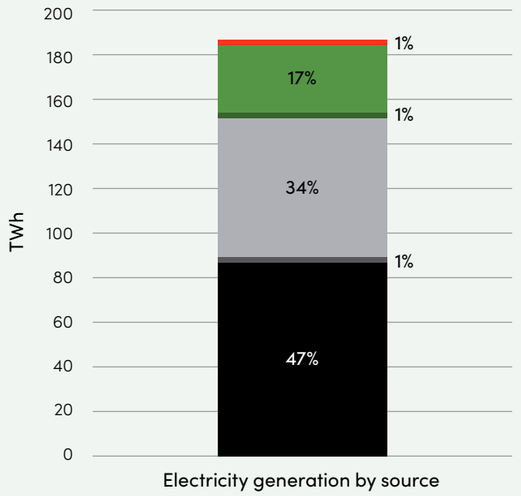
The year the average MWh consumed by RE100 companies in different industries in the market is targeted to convert to 100% RE, and the current % RE achieved. Bubble is proportional to the industry's electricity consumption.

How RE100 companies at different local % RE levels buy their RE



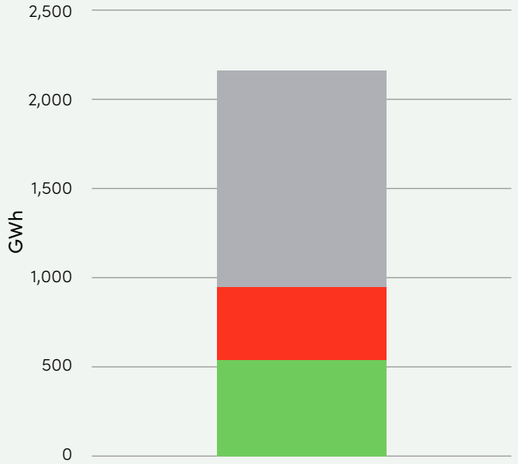
Distribution showing how RE100 companies at different local % RE levels buy their RE, with residual (non-renewable) electricity purchasing shown to highlight overall scale.

Market's electricity generation mix by source (2022 IEA data)



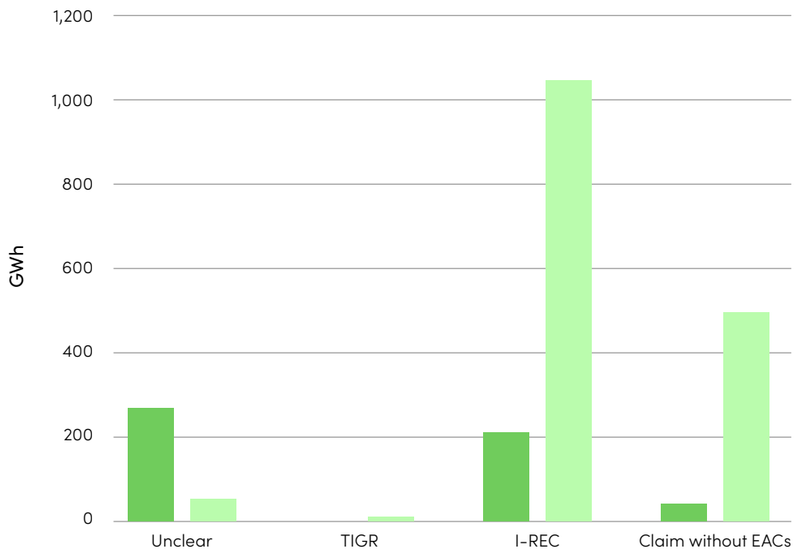
RE100 companies procure 33% RE, generational mix contains 18% RE

Average facility age from which RE is purchased



Average commissioning year: 2003

Contractual instrument type used by RE100 companies to buy RE



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.

Mexico

RE100 policy update

Mexico is currently undergoing a political transition. Under the new leadership of Claudia Sheinbaum, the country is set for a notable shift in its energy policy, particularly toward greater openness to renewable energy. Sheinbaum, with her extensive background in energy and environmental policy, brings a distinct approach that emphasises reducing energy imports, particularly foreign natural gas and fuel, while reinforcing the state's dominant role in the energy sector. The new administration has committed to increasing the share of renewable energy to 45% by 2030, from 19.6% in 2023. This commitment builds on previous targets outlined in the General Law on Climate Change (LGCC), which aimed for 37.7% so-called clean energy—including renewables, nuclear, combined heat and power (CHP), and carbon capture and storage (CCS)—by 2030, and 50% by 2050. In 2018, the Secretariat of Energy (SENER) raised this target to 50% clean energy by 2034. Moreover, in 2023, Mexico committed to the international pledge to triple the global installed RE capacity by 2030. However, according to the National Electric System Development Program (PRODESEN) for the period 2024-2038, while the projected increase in wind and solar capacity signals a positive shift, the proposed additions remain insufficient to meet both climate goals and energy demand. This gap highlights the urgent need for a more ambitious and accelerated transition to clean energy.

In addition, the government has reaffirmed the central role of the state-owned Federal Electricity Commission (CFE), which is expected to generate at least 54% of the country's electricity. Independent power producers (IPPs) are expected to account for the remaining 46% to safeguard energy security.

Given Mexico's status as Latin America's second-largest electricity market, its slowing energy transition, and ongoing corporate procurement challenges, RE100 will be launching policy work for Mexico during 2025.

Mexico membership overview

164
Number of companies operating

9
Reported electricity consumption (TWh)

38%
Recognised % RE

Five biggest industries electricity consumption (GWh):

Manufacturing
3,374

Retail
2,667

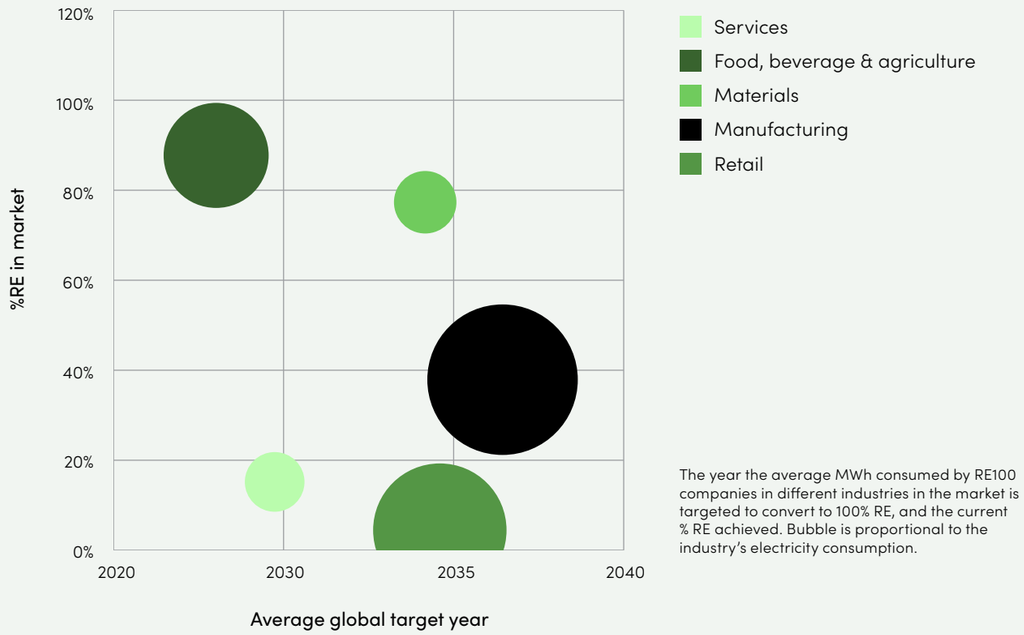
Food, beverage & agriculture
1,665

Services
572

Materials
541

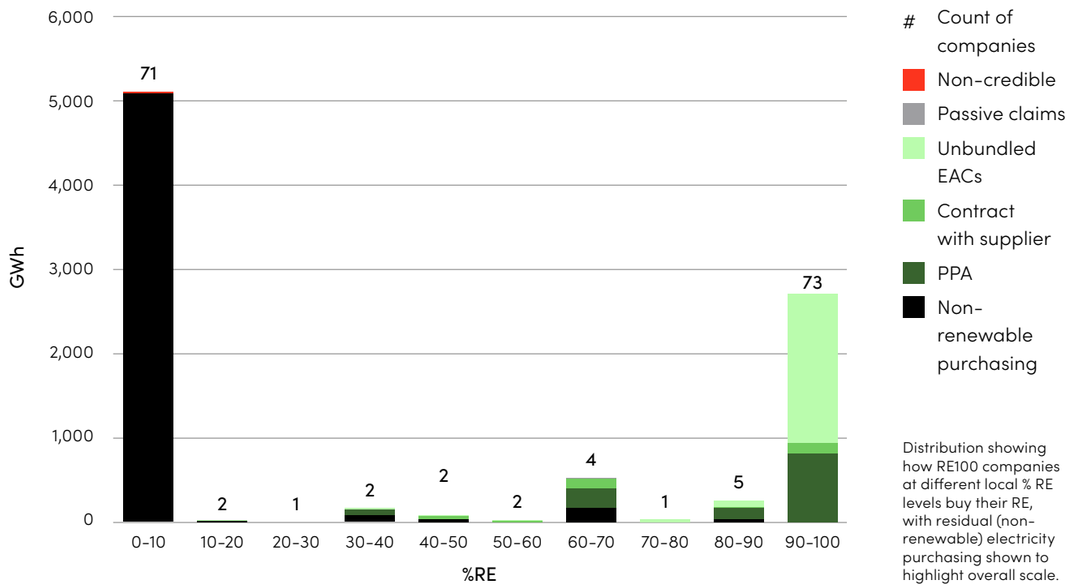
Market appendices: Mexico

Average MWh consumed by RE100 companies in different industries



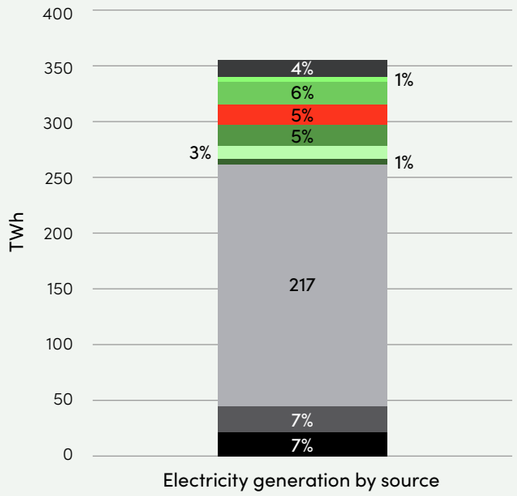
The year the average MWh consumed by RE100 companies in different industries in the market is targeted to convert to 100% RE, and the current % RE achieved. Bubble is proportional to the industry's electricity consumption.

How RE100 companies at different local % RE levels buy their RE



Distribution showing how RE100 companies at different local % RE levels buy their RE, with residual (non-renewable) electricity purchasing shown to highlight overall scale.

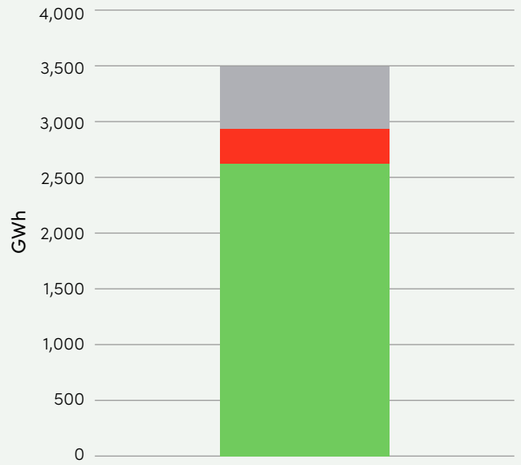
Market's electricity generation mix by source (2023 IEA data)



RE100 companies procure 38% RE, generational mix contains 18% RE

Wind
Solar PV
Hydro
Nuclear
Biofuels
Natural gas
Oil
Coal
Geothermal
Other sources

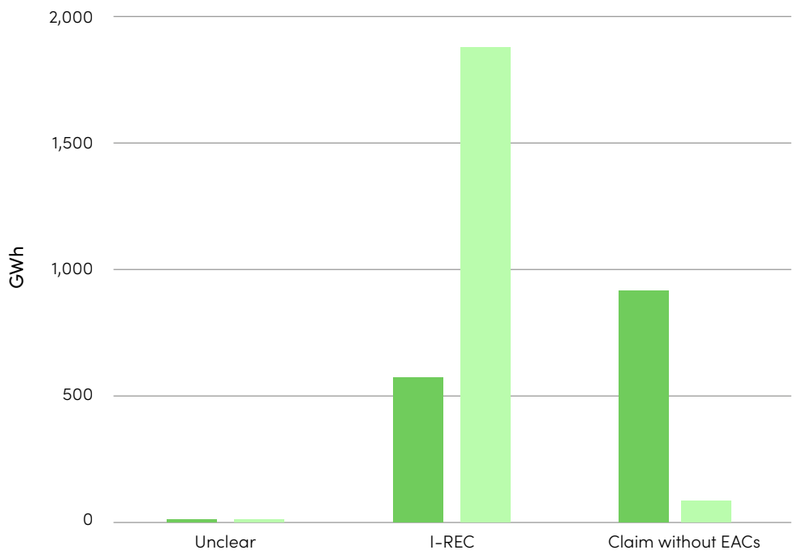
Average facility age from which RE is purchased



Average commissioning year: 2015

Age unknown
> 15 yrs
< 15 yrs

Contractual instrument type used by RE100 companies to buy RE



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.

North American single market

(U.S. and Canada)

RE100 policy update

Over a quarter (27%) of the electricity generated in the North American single market (U.S. and Canada) now comes from renewable sources. Since 2022, renewable electricity surpassed coal and nuclear power, becoming the second-largest source of electricity in the United States after natural gas.

The Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) remains a pivotal step in United States climate policy, accelerating the transition to RE by attracting over USD 100 billion in private sector investment since its passage in 2022.

The legislation has provided production and investment tax credits for RE projects, leading to a significant increase in clean energy production across the U.S. economy. The IRA builds on the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), which focused on grid modernisation. As of 2024, over 22,000 miles of new or upgraded transmission lines are being developed to improve grid resilience and facilitate RE integration.

North American single market membership overview

287
Number of companies operating

113
Reported electricity consumption (TWh)

65%
Recognised % RE

Five biggest industries electricity consumption (GWh):

Retail
30,445

Services
29,064

Manufacturing
22,582

Food, beverage & agriculture
9,865

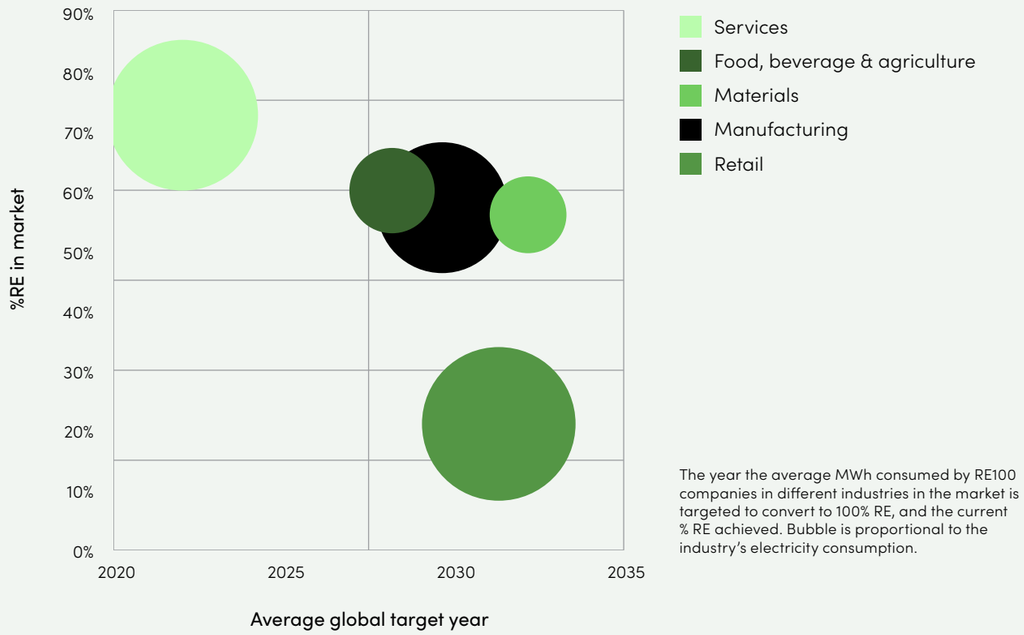
Materials
7,999

In 2024 the Canadian government introduced the Clean Electricity Regulations (CERs), aiming for net zero emissions in electricity generation by 2035, with plans to phase out unabated fossil fuel generation. These policies have spurred corporate RE procurement across North America. By 2024, companies have signed Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) for over 30 GW of RE, with RE100 members playing a significant role in this trend.

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.

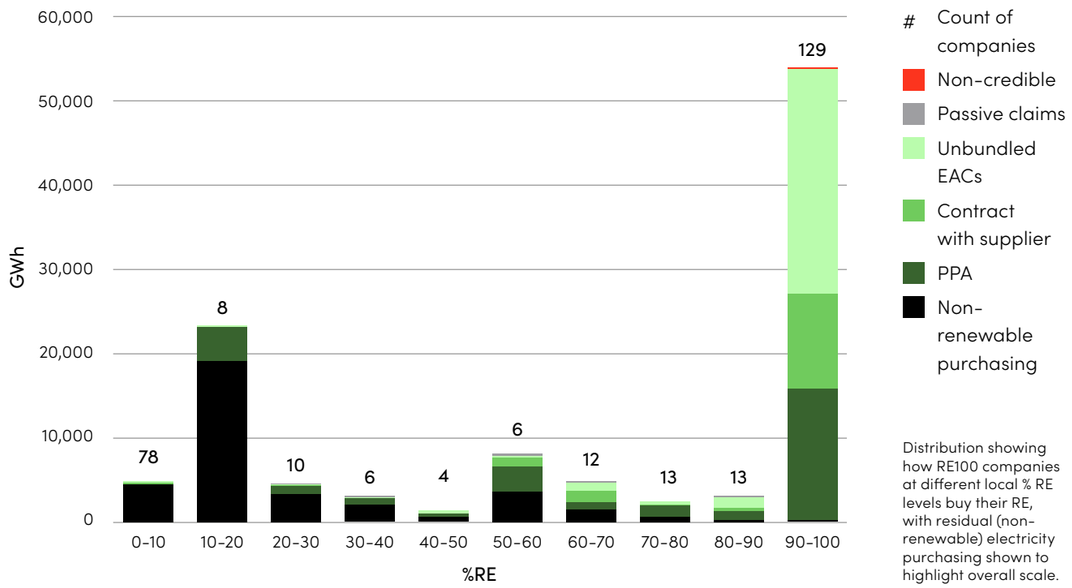
Market appendices: North American single market (U.S. and Canada)

Average MWh consumed by RE100 companies in different industries



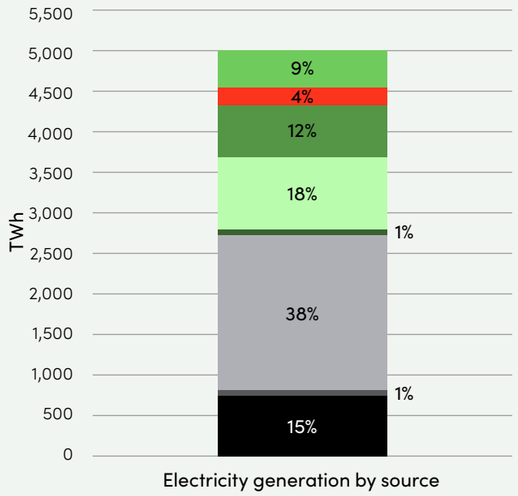
The year the average MWh consumed by RE100 companies in different industries in the market is targeted to convert to 100% RE, and the current % RE achieved. Bubble is proportional to the industry's electricity consumption.

How RE100 companies at different local % RE levels buy their RE



Distribution showing how RE100 companies at different local % RE levels buy their RE, with residual (non-renewable) electricity purchasing shown to highlight overall scale.

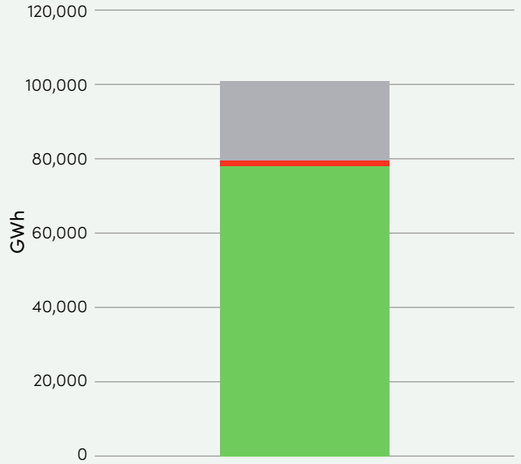
Market's electricity generation mix by source (2023 IEA data)



RE100 companies procure 65% RE, generational mix contains 27% RE

Wind
Solar PV
Hydro
Nuclear
Biofuels
Natural gas
Oil
Coal

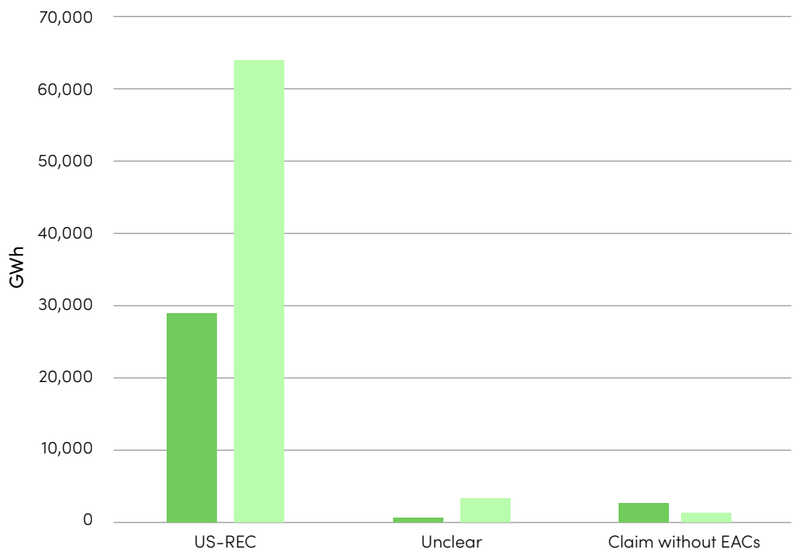
Average facility age from which RE is purchased



Average commissioning year: 2016

Age unknown
> 15 yrs
< 15 yrs

Contractual instrument type used by RE100 companies to buy RE



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.

Republic of Korea

RE100 policy update

As of 2023, South Korea generated 8.4% of its electricity from renewable sources, according to the 11th Basic Plan for Long-term Electricity Supply and Demand. Under this plan, the country aims to increase its RE share to 18.8% by 2030, more than doubling the 2023 figure. However, this still remains the lowest RE target among OECD nations, highlighting the further need to expand RE within the country. With such challenges, more RE100 companies report facing barriers to RE procurement in South Korea than in any other market. In response, the South Korean government has been implementing proactive measures in 2024 to address these challenges.

At COP28, South Korea joined a global pledge alongside over 130 countries to triple global RE capacity by 2030. This commitment was followed by an announcement from the Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Energy (MOTIE) in May 2024, detailing plans to add 6 GW of RE capacity annually by 2030. The plan also includes an overhaul of the Renewable Portfolio Standards system in response to rising competition and growing private sector demand for RE. To further support these efforts, in February 2025, the 22nd National Assembly passed the Special Act on Offshore Wind Power and the Special Act on National Power Grid Expansion.

Republic of Korea membership overview

183
Number of companies operating

68
Reported electricity consumption (TWh)

12%
Recognised % RE

Five biggest industries electricity consumption (GWh):

Manufacturing
47,647

Services
7,621

Materials
6,718

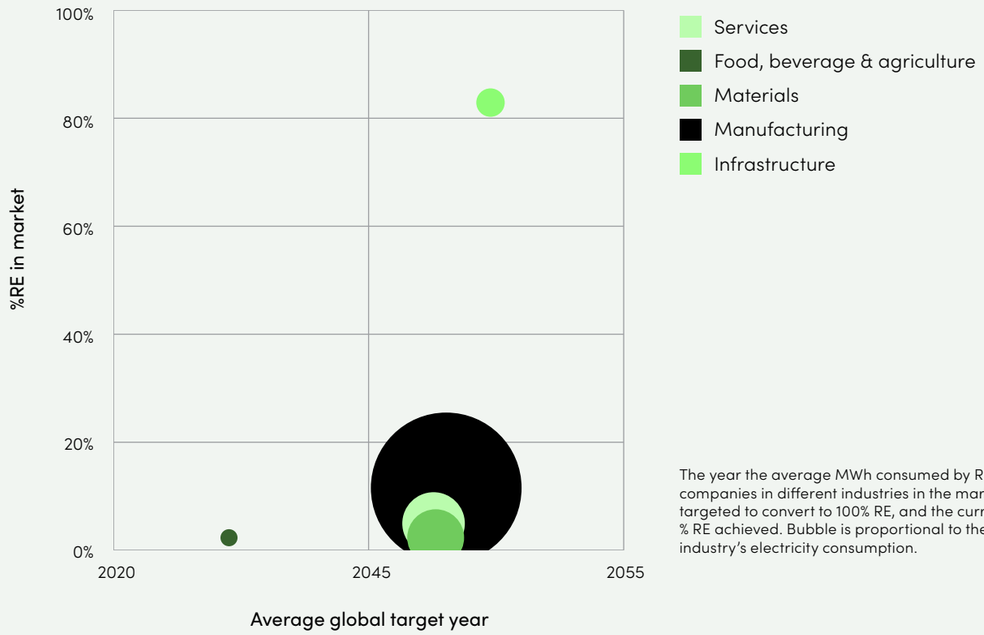
Infrastructure
1,739

Food, beverage & agriculture
515

Following the launch of policy recommendations for South Korea in 2023, RE100 and the Korea Sustainability Investing Forum (KoSIF) have continued policy advocacy efforts, focusing on improving corporate access to RE. In May 2024, Climate Group hosted the Asia Renewables Growth Forum in Seoul, bringing together key stakeholders to discuss scaling RE in the region. Throughout 2024, RE100 has also worked with the Korea Energy Agency to improve the Green Premium program. Additionally, as members continue to emphasise the need for improvements in South Korea's PPA system, RE100 collaborated with researchers on a report in partnership with KoSIF and Solutions for Our Climate (SFOC) and will continue to advocate for a more accessible PPA framework. With the new regulations and initiatives taking effect, the coming years will be critical in determining whether South Korea can establish a more competitive and transparent RE market that effectively meets the needs of both the public and private sectors.

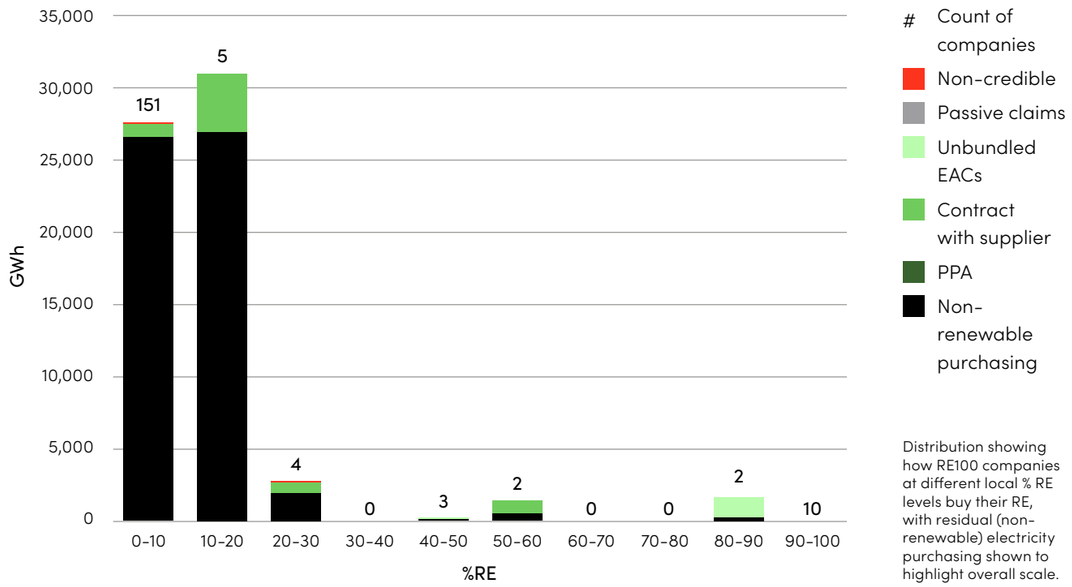
More information on RE100 policy engagement in Korea can be found here.

Average MWh consumed by RE100 companies in different industries



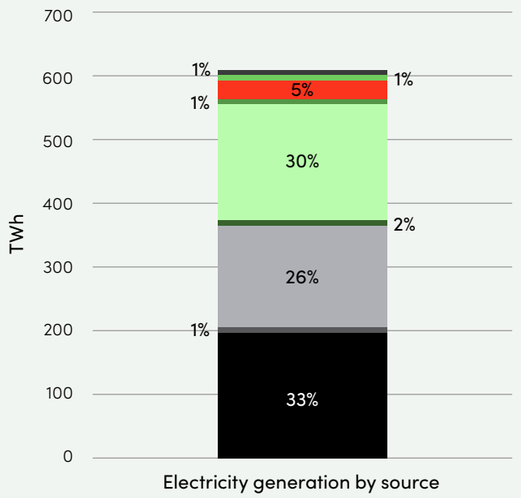
The year the average MWh consumed by RE100 companies in different industries in the market is targeted to convert to 100% RE, and the current % RE achieved. Bubble is proportional to the industry's electricity consumption.

How RE100 companies at different local % RE levels buy their RE



Distribution showing how RE100 companies at different local % RE levels buy their RE, with residual (non-renewable) electricity purchasing shown to highlight overall scale.

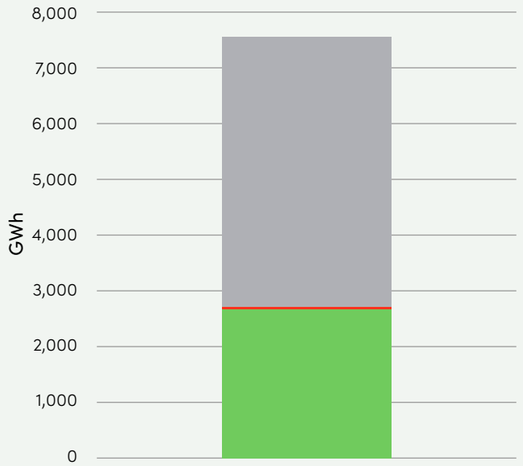
Market's electricity generation mix by source (2023 IEA data)



RE100 companies procure 12% RE, generational mix contains 9% RE

Wind
Solar PV
Hydro
Nuclear
Biofuels
Natural gas
Oil
Coal
Waste
Other sources

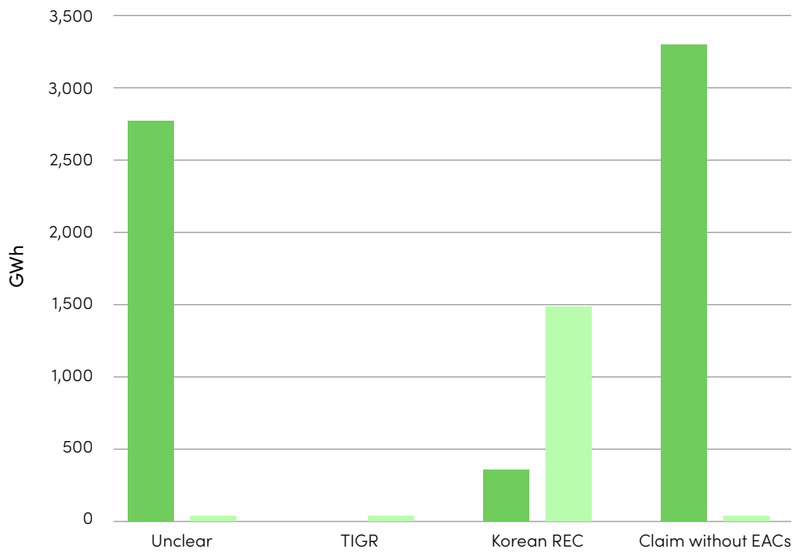
Average facility age from which RE is purchased



Average commissioning year: 2020

Age unknown
> 15 yrs
< 15 yrs

Contractual instrument type used by RE100 companies to buy RE



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.

South Africa

RE100 policy update

South Africa has a 2050 net zero target and has developed a just transition framework to guide its efforts in reaching this goal. In 2024, the new Climate Change Act provided the pathways and mechanisms for the country to reach this goal. The South Africa Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) and the Just Energy Transition Investment Plan (JET IP) for 2023 to 2027 support RE expansion and reducing coal dependency, but progress remains slow.

South Africa has faced a persistent energy crisis which has created record high load shedding, blackouts and is threatening to delay plans under the JET IP to retire coal plants. Challenges around grid capacity and transmission and distribution infrastructure, and a lack of supportive frameworks persist. An updated Integrated Resource Plan, expected to outline the national electricity strategy through 2030, has experienced delays, but private sector investments in RE have surged. In 2023, National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) received registrations of 4.1 GW of new generation and around R111 billion of investment. The government now expects this to reach R400 billion based on more than 22 GW of RE projects in the pipeline. The 2024 Amendment to South Africa's Electricity Regulation Act (ERA) envisages the establishment of an independent National Transmission Company to manage the national grid impartially that will further encourage private sector investment in renewables.

In 2020, RE100 partnered with the National Business Initiative (NBI) to lower barriers to corporate RE procurement. In 2024, RE100 and NBI organised a policy workshop and an exclusive meeting for RE100 members in Johannesburg. At COP29, RE100 and NBI launched a business decision makers guide to investing in RE in South Africa, and hosted a session focusing on its conclusions at the South African pavilion. A policy working group has also been established to develop policy recommendations and an advocacy plan for 2025 through extensive stakeholder consultations.

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

South Africa membership overview

110
Number of companies operating

2
Reported electricity consumption (TWh)

54%
Recognised % RE

Five biggest industries electricity consumption (GWh):

Services
620

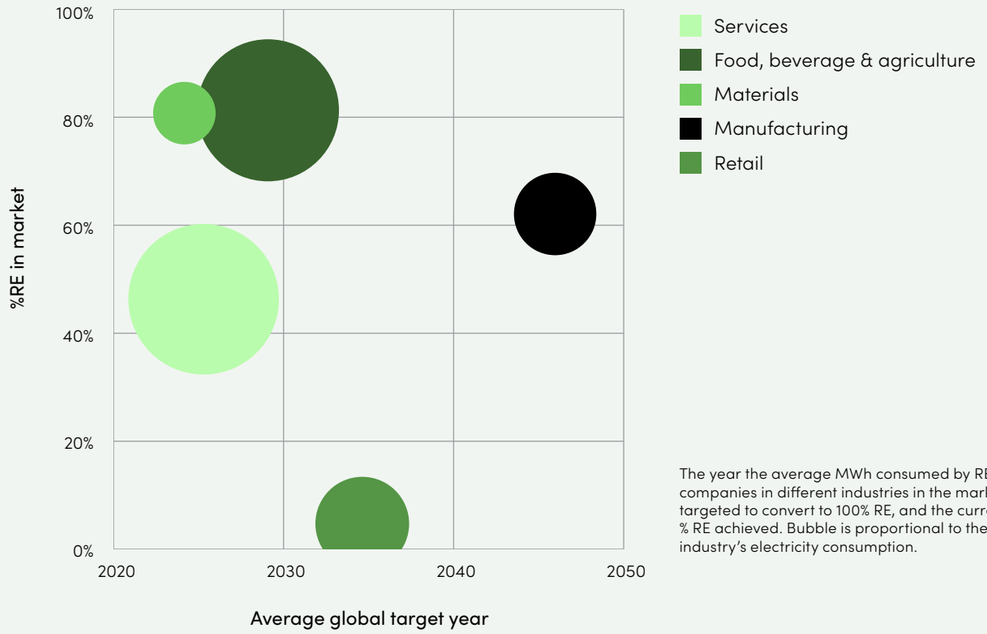
Food, beverage & agriculture
549

Retail
250

Manufacturing
118

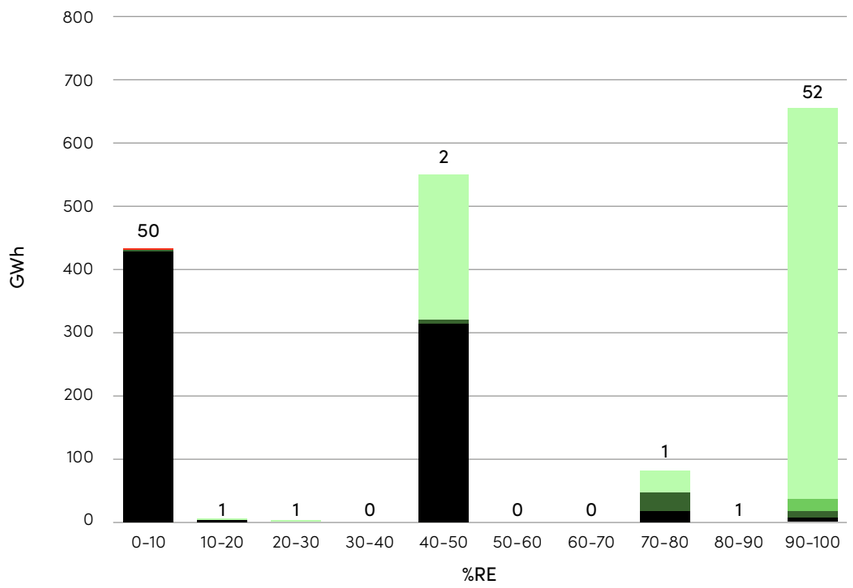
Materials
111

Average MWh consumed by RE100 companies in different industries



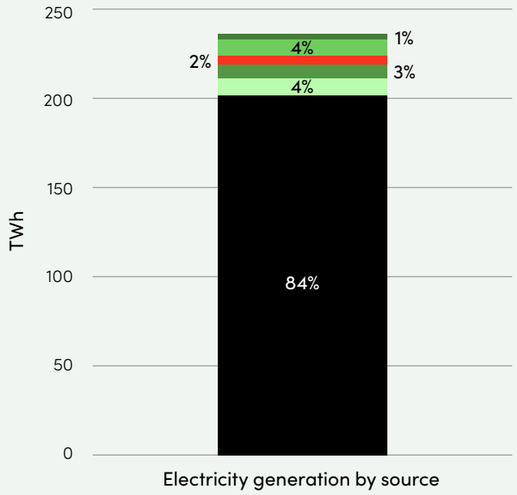
The year the average MWh consumed by RE100 companies in different industries in the market is targeted to convert to 100% RE, and the current % RE achieved. Bubble is proportional to the industry's electricity consumption.

How RE100 companies at different local % RE levels buy their RE



Distribution showing how RE100 companies at different local % RE levels buy their RE, with residual (non-renewable) electricity purchasing shown to highlight overall scale.

Market's electricity generation mix by source (2022 IEA data)



RE100 companies procure 54% RE, generational mix contains 10% RE

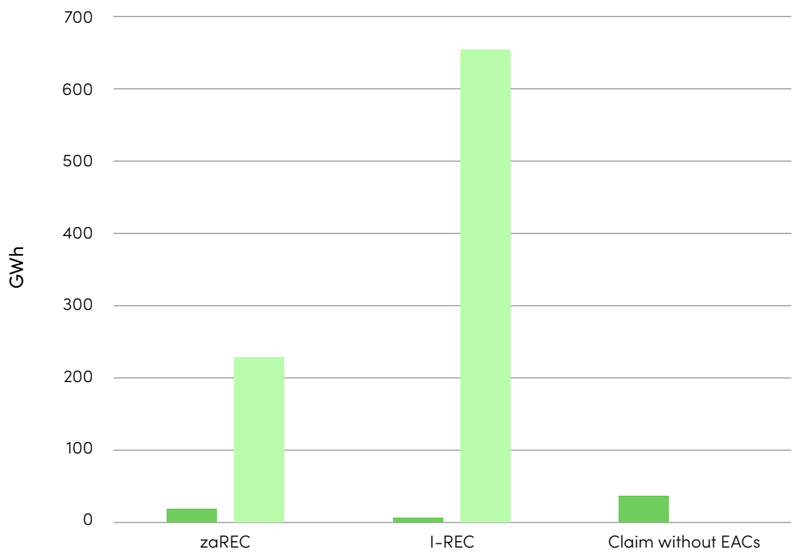
Wind
Solar PV
Hydro
Nuclear
Oil
Coal
Solar thermal

Average facility age from which RE is purchased

Average commissioning year: 2013

Age unknown
> 15 yrs
< 15 yrs

Contractual instrument type used by RE100 companies to buy RE



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.

Vietnam

RE100 policy update

In April 2024, the Vietnamese government officially approved Vietnam's Eighth Power Development Plan (PDP8). The implementation plan covers the period 2021-2030, setting a RE target of 48% of total capacity by 2030 and 65.8-71% of total capacity by 2050. Moreover, the PDP8 commits to significantly reducing the share of coal power in the electricity distribution plan to 0% by 2050. The PDP8 aligns with the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) for Vietnam and the Resource Mobilisation Plan (RMP) which helps guide and implement commitments made in the JETP. Both plans commit to accelerating the adoption of RE in Vietnam and demonstrate a key focus on climate finance and investment.

In July 2024, Vietnam's government issued the 'Direct Power Purchase Agreements' decree, making direct line and grid PPAs possible. During the research, consultation and implementation phases of the DPPA mechanism this past year, RE100 has worked closely with the Vietnamese government through the Asia Clean Energy Coalition's (ACEC) participation in two pivotal consultation sessions. RE100 is a founding partner of ACEC. ACEC remains a dedicated partner for Vietnam's government and will support the review and adjustments planned for the PDP8 in the coming years.

The Vietnamese government forecasts an annual growth in electricity demand by 10 to 12% over the next decade, and a focus on grid infrastructure and stability is key for RE expansion and investment. The formalisation of the DPPA scheme is a positive indicator of the government's policy direction, which is most welcome as only six out of 158 RE100 members reporting operations in the country state they are procuring through a PPA. Despite this, members on average procure 58% RE, up 22% in absolute terms from the last reporting period, demonstrating a growing market and demand for renewables.

Vietnam membership overview

159
Number of companies operating

6
Reported electricity consumption (TWh)

58%
Recognised % RE

Five biggest industries electricity consumption (GWh):

Manufacturing
4,628

Food, beverage & agriculture
374

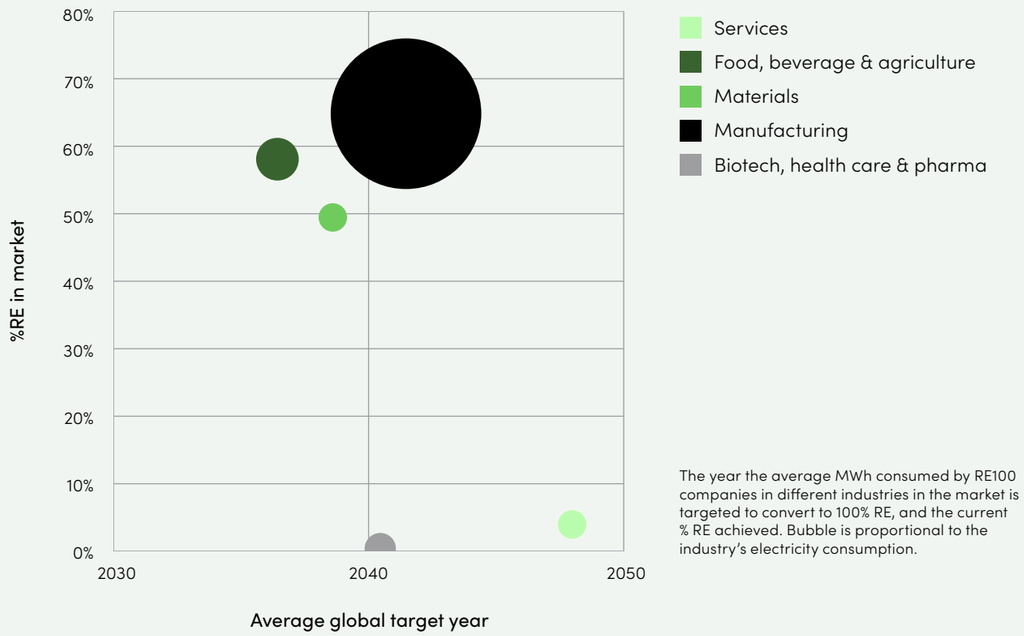
Biotech, health care & pharma
187

Materials
180

Services
133

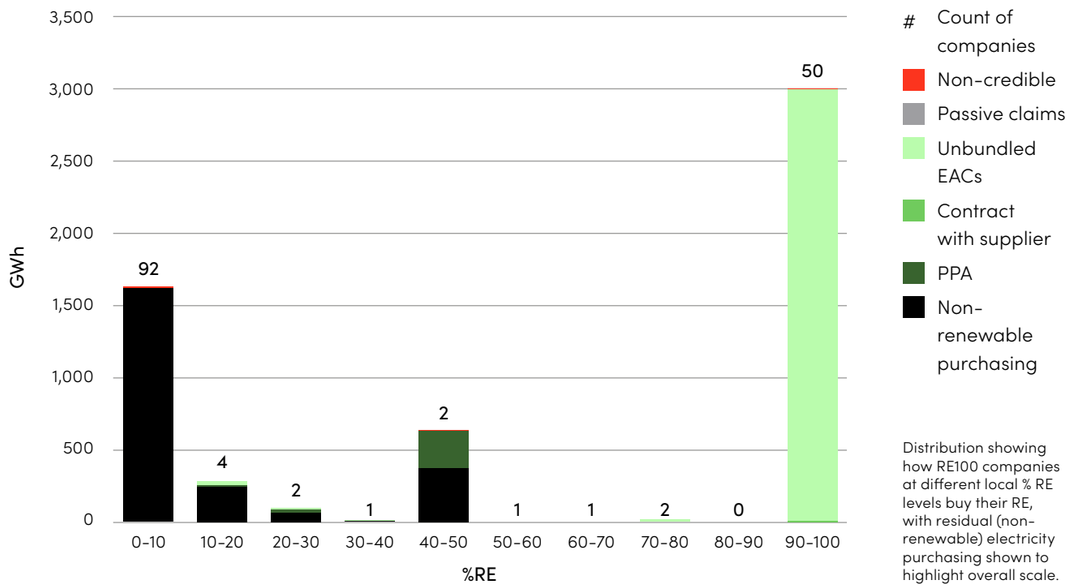
Market appendices: Vietnam

Average MWh consumed by RE100 companies in different industries



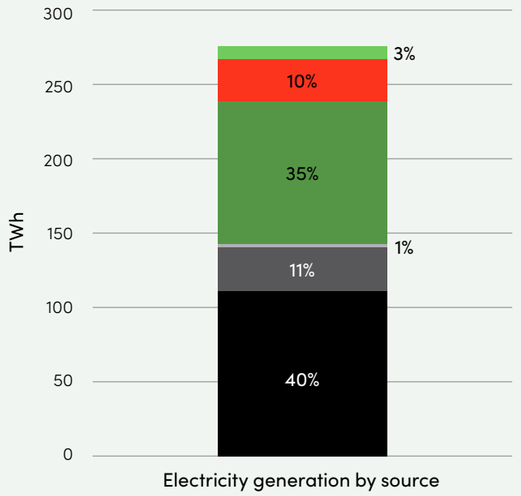
The year the average MWh consumed by RE100 companies in different industries in the market is targeted to convert to 100% RE, and the current % RE achieved. Bubble is proportional to the industry's electricity consumption.

How RE100 companies at different local % RE levels buy their RE



Distribution showing how RE100 companies at different local % RE levels buy their RE, with residual (non-renewable) electricity purchasing shown to highlight overall scale.

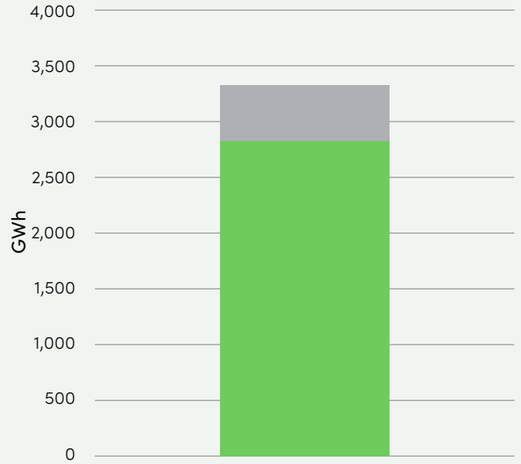
Market's electricity generation mix by source (2022 IEA data)



RE100 companies procure 58% RE, generational mix contains 49% RE

Wind
Solar PV
Hydro
Biofuels
Natural gas
Coal

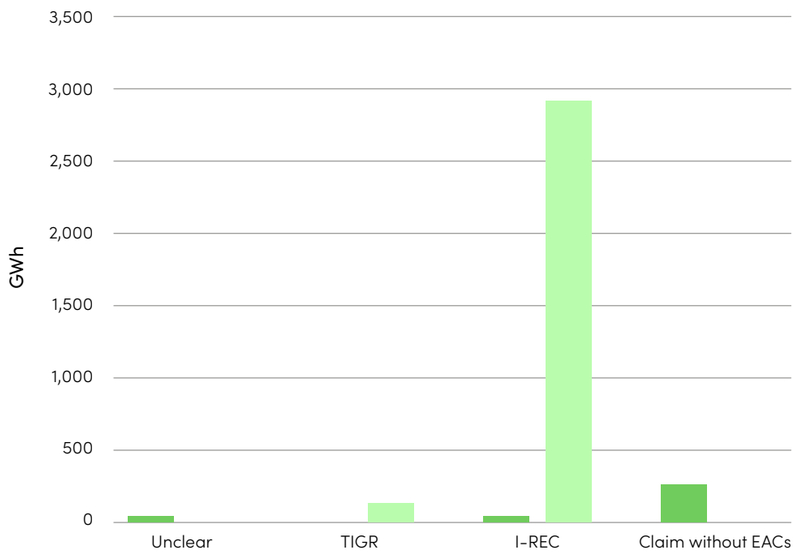
Average facility age from which RE is purchased



Average commissioning year: 2011

Age unknown
> 15 yrs
< 15 yrs

Contractual instrument type used by RE100 companies to buy RE



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.

Market progress table

Country, area, or market	Companies HQ'd	Companies operating	Electricity consumption (GWh)	% RE	RE purchasing type mix (PPA, Contract with supplier, Unbundled EACs, Passive claims)	RE purchasing facility age mix (Less than 15 yrs, Older than 15 yrs, Unknown)	Average commissioning year (coverage)	RE purchasing tracking type (EAC, Contract, Unclear)
Whole world	**424**	**424**	**544,523**	**42%**			**2011 (73%)**	
Asia	**180**	**354**	**266,556**	**33%**			**2009 (77%)**	
China	8	270	76,510	59%			2008 (86%)	
Republic of Korea	37	183	67,675	12%			2020 (39%)	
Japan	87	228	43,663	36%			2007 (74%)	
Taiwan, China	32	159	33,542	5%			2020 (99%)	
India	12	208	14,769	39%			2014 (89%)	
Malaysia	0	158	6,538	33%			2003 (44%)	
Vietnam	0	159	5,723	58%			2011 (85%)	
Thailand	0	166	3,747	56%			2007 (88%)	
Singapore	3	198	3,010	5%			2017 (66%)	
Indonesia	0	133	2,828	33%			2003 (76%)	
Turkey	1	105	1,743	80%			2014 (82%)	
Philippines	0	111	1,724	56%			1987 (76%)	
Russian Federation	0	62	1,529	23%			2020 (63%)	
Israel	0	72	1,526	82%			2018 (12%)	
United Arab Emirates	0	107	497	27%			2018 (86%)	
Saudi Arabia	0	72	461	4%			2021 (1%)	
Pakistan	0	39	344	34%			2018 (94%)	
Sri Lanka	0	32	130	40%			2007 (97%)	
Cambodia	0	21	129	0%				
Bangladesh	0	36	94	9%			2020 (40%)	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	14	87	63%			2014 (100%)	
Mongolia	0	4	53	23%				
Jordan	0	22	33	9%			2019 (100%)	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0	6	31	0%				
Bahrain	0	29	28	19%			2018 (100%)	

Market progress table

Country, area, or market	Companies HQ'd	Companies operating	Electricity consumption (GWh)	% RE	PPA, Contract with supplier, Unbundled EACs, Passive claims RE purchasing type mix	Less than 15 yrs, Older than 15 yrs, Unknown RE purchasing facility age mix	Average commissioning year (coverage)	EAC, Contract, Unclear RE purchasing tracking type
Kazakhstan	0	34	26	25%			2020 (100%)	
Qatar	0	42	25	0%				
Myanmar	0	26	19	0%				
Lebanon	0	22	19	6%				
Oman	0	19	15	93%			2020 (98%)	
Uzbekistan	0	11	6	0%				
Georgia	0	10	6	6%				
Azerbaijan	0	14	6	0%				
Kyrgyzstan	0	5	5	0%				
Armenia	0	9	3	0%				
Kuwait	0	19	3	0%				
Brunei Darussalam	0	8	3	0%				
Nepal	0	4	2	31%				
Iraq	0	5	0	0%				
Turkmenistan	0	4	0	0%				
North America	**101**	**287**	**122,696**	**63%**			**2016 (64%)**	
North American single market	100	287	112,835	65%			2016 (79%)	
United States of America	*96*	*278*	*108,101*	*67%*			*2017 (78%)*	
Canada	*4*	*158*	*4,432*	*39%*			*2003 (78%)*	
Mexico	1	164	9,061	38%			2015 (84%)	
Costa Rica	0	44	340	11%			2019 (100%)	
Guatemala	0	31	133	28%			2015 (100%)	
Honduras	0	14	66	1%			2014 (100%)	
El Salvador	0	18	61	9%			2017 (99%)	
Panama	0	35	50	86%			2001 (53%)	
Dominican Republic	0	21	44	45%			2021 (100%)	
Nicaragua	0	11	44	0%				

Market progress table

Country, area, or market	Companies HQ'd	Companies operating	Electricity consumption (GWh)	% RE	RE purchasing type mix (PPA, Contract with supplier, Unbundled EACs, Passive claims)	RE purchasing facility age mix (Less than 15 yrs, Older than 15 yrs, Unknown)	Average commissioning year (coverage)	RE purchasing tracking type (EAC, Contract, Unclear)
Jamaica	0	6	16	0%				
Trinidad and Tobago	0	7	9	0%				
Cuba	0	3	7	3%				
Saint Lucia	0	4	4	0%				
Bahamas	0	8	4	0%				
Cayman Islands	0	6	3	2%				
Barbados	0	7	2	0%				
Europe	**126**	**287**	**64,852**	**83%**			**2006 (57%)**	
European single market	126	287	64,603	83%			2006 (57%)	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	*50*	*226*	*14,314*	*89%*			*2016 (44%)*	
Germany	*17*	*203*	*12,330*	*88%*			*1998 (76%)*	
France	*15*	*175*	*5,981*	*80%*			*2007 (52%)*	
Spain	*5*	*164*	*3,641*	*86%*			*2010 (60%)*	
Ireland	*1*	*128*	*3,554*	*93%*			*2015 (45%)*	
Poland	*0*	*136*	*3,347*	*83%*			*2019 (61%)*	
Netherlands	*9*	*163*	*2,530*	*87%*			*2014 (42%)*	
Italy	*0*	*156*	*2,144*	*63%*			*2008 (66%)*	
Belgium	*2*	*137*	*2,129*	*68%*			*2009 (63%)*	
Hungary	*0*	*104*	*1,987*	*72%*			*2007 (45%)*	
Switzerland	*13*	*127*	*1,768*	*89%*			*1956 (66%)*	
Denmark	*6*	*113*	*1,551*	*88%*			*2016 (96%)*	
Czechia	*0*	*116*	*1,487*	*69%*			*2007 (56%)*	
Austria	*0*	*111*	*1,390*	*95%*			*1998 (16%)*	
Sweden	*3*	*120*	*1,308*	*87%*			*2014 (70%)*	
Slovakia	*0*	*72*	*887*	*87%*			*2007 (69%)*	
Romania	*0*	*82*	*841*	*75%*			*2002 (58%)*	

Market progress table

Country, area, or market	Companies HQ'd	Companies operating	Electricity consumption (GWh)	% RE	RE purchasing type mix (PPA, Contract with supplier, Unbundled EACs, Passive claims)	RE purchasing facility age mix (Less than 15 yrs, Older than 15 yrs, Unknown)	Average commissioning year (coverage)	RE purchasing tracking type (EAC, Contract, Unclear)
Greece	*0*	*76*	*751*	*80%*			*1986 (8%)*	
Finland	*2*	*91*	*690*	*97%*			*2010 (61%)*	
Portugal	*0*	*92*	*597*	*81%*			*2003 (76%)*	
Iceland	*0*	*11*	*455*	*98%*			*2005 (10%)*	
Norway	*2*	*84*	*318*	*76%*			*1986 (74%)*	
Croatia	*0*	*54*	*163*	*98%*			*2013 (7%)*	
Luxembourg	*1*	*61*	*142*	*95%*			*2004 (19%)*	
Serbia	*0*	*51*	*139*	*71%*			*1976 (35%)*	
Bulgaria	*0*	*50*	*136*	*60%*			*2005 (64%)*	
Slovenia	*0*	*41*	*123*	*76%*			*1996 (58%)*	
Lithuania	*0*	*42*	*56*	*90%*			*2015 (98%)*	
Estonia	*0*	*28*	*26*	*92%*			*2019 (100%)*	
Cyprus	*0*	*19*	*11*	*12%*			*2013 (99%)*	
Latvia	*0*	*33*	*10*	*77%*			*2019 (12%)*	
Malta	*0*	*11*	*6*	*18%*				
Liechtenstein	*0*	*5*	*2*	*100%*				
Ukraine	0	59	137	0%			2016 (27%)	
North Macedonia	0	12	42	49%				
Albania	0	7	33	98%				
Montenegro	0	4	20	66%				
Belarus	0	10	9	0%				
Republic of Moldova	0	6	5	0%				
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	18	1	0%				
South America	**0**	**165**	**9,352**	**69%**			**2010 (86%)**	
Brazil	0	156	5,986	83%			2011 (84%)	
Chile	0	83	1,068	50%			2012 (94%)	
Argentina	0	89	976	33%			2016 (95%)	

Market progress table

Country, area, or market	Companies HQ'd	Companies operating	Electricity consumption (GWh)	% RE	RE purchasing type mix (PPA, Contract with supplier, Unbundled EACs, Passive claims)	RE purchasing facility age mix (Less than 15 yrs, Older than 15 yrs, Unknown)	Average commissioning year (coverage)	RE purchasing tracking type (EAC, Contract, Unclear)
Colombia	0	87	610	65%			1984 (94%)	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0	21	321	0%				
Ecuador	0	32	178	36%			2003 (100%)	
Peru	0	62	143	63%			2012 (90%)	
Uruguay	0	27	58	28%			2011 (30%)	
Paraguay	0	10	5	95%			2002 (91%)	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0	9	4	0%				
Guyana	0	3	0	0%				
Oceania	**16**	**184**	**5,980**	**36%**			**2017 (60%)**	
Australia	16	176	5,233	38%			2018 (59%)	
New Zealand	0	109	670	26%			2013 (65%)	
Fiji	0	10	54	2%			2015 (100%)	
Papua New Guinea	0	10	20	0%				
Solomon Islands	0	3	1	0%				
Samoa	0	3	1	0%				
Africa	**1**	**137**	**3,894**	**35%**			**2011 (88%)**	
South Africa	1	110	1,809	54%			2013 (97%)	
Egypt	0	69	960	20%			2019 (57%)	
Nigeria	0	42	230	32%			1993 (97%)	
Morocco	0	47	192	18%			2017 (75%)	
United Republic of Tanzania	0	14	108	2%				
Kenya	0	42	78	1%			2022 (100%)	
Ghana	0	22	74	5%			2023 (100%)	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0	6	72	3%				
Algeria	0	23	60	0%				
Mozambique	0	11	58	3%				
Ethiopia	0	9	47	88%				

Market progress table

Country, area, or market	Companies HQ'd	Companies operating	Electricity consumption (GWh)	% RE	PPA, Contract with supplier, Unbundled EACs, Passive claims RE purchasing type mix	Less than 15 yrs, Older than 15 yrs, Unknown RE purchasing facility age mix	Average commissioning year (coverage)	EAC, Contract, Unclear RE purchasing tracking type
Côte d'Ivoire	0	16	43	0%				
Tunisia	0	24	32	0%				
Rwanda	0	7	21	0%				
Lesotho	0	3	21	4%				
Uganda	0	11	18	87%			2012 (100%)	
Botswana	0	6	8	1%				
Cameroon	0	9	6	0%				
Mauritius	0	13	6	68%			2018 (93%)	
Zimbabwe	0	7	6	0%				
Senegal	0	10	4	0%				
Zambia	0	10	3	57%			1976 (41%)	
Sierra Leone	0	3	3	0%				
Angola	0	8	2	0%				
Malawi	0	4	1	0%				
Madagascar	0	5	1	0%				
Namibia	0	6	1	0%				
Republic of the Congo	0	5	1	0%				
Eswatini	0	3	0	0%				
Gabon	0	3	0	0%				
Libya	0	3	0	0%				

Member progress table

Member name	Headquarters	Joining year	RE100 target year	RE100 interim targets	2024 ADR RE100 progress (supported by disclosures)	2024 ADR RE100 progress (self-reported)	Claim quality Recognised claims Claims missing data (no country breakdown) Claims missing data (other) Over-procurement Non-credible	Procurement mix Self-generation, PPAs, project-specific contracts with suppliers Retail contract with supplier Unbundled EACs Passive claims	% RE (facility age < 15 years)	% RE (ecolabelled)	% RE (with EAC)	2023 ADR RE100 progress (supported by disclosures)	2022 ADR RE100 progress (supported by disclosures)	2021 ADR RE100 progress (self-reported)	2020 ADR RE100 progress (self-reported)	2019 ADR RE100 progress (self-reported)
3M	United States	2019	2050	50% by 2025 (company-wide)	**57%**	57%						51%	48%	35%	33%	27%
7&i Holdings	Japan	2020	2050		**13%**	14%			12%	11%	0%	10%	6%	5%	0%	
ABB	Switzerland	2021	2030		**91%**	94%			40%	12%	89%	77%	50%	32%		
Accenture	United States	2019	2023		**99.3%**	100%			83%	39%	81%	97%	52%	30%	26%	24%
Acer	Taiwan, China	2021	2035		**48%**	48%			35%	8%	47%	42%	7%	43%		
Adobe	United States	2015	2025		**66%**	66%			57%	19%	52%	62%	60%	46%	33%	9%
Advantech	Taiwan, China	2023	2040	50% by 2030; 75% by 2035 (company-wide)	**5%**	5%			5%	0%	5%					
Advantest	Japan	2020	2030	70% by 2030 (company-wide)	**64%**	65%			20%	15%	41%	63%	54%	44%	28%	
Aeon Co	Japan	2018	2040		**50%**	50%			47%	0%	44%	4%	3%	1%	1%	1%
Airbnb	United States	2021	2021		**98%**	100%						98%	100%	100%		
Ajinomoto	Japan	2020	2050		**35%**	38%			17%	0%	17%	0%	0%	2%	1%	
AkzoNobel	Netherlands	2017	2030	50% by 2025 (company-wide); 100% by 2022 (country/area/region)	**28%**	62%			0%	0%	25%	42%	Did not report	39%	37%	40%
Allianz	Germany	2018	2023		**99%**	100%						88%	77%	57%	49%	45%
Alphabet	United States	2015	2017		**0%**	100%			0%	0%	0%	0%	55%	100%	100%	100%
Alps Alpine	Japan	2023	2030	75% by 2025; 85% by 2027 (company-wide)	**11%**	64%			9%	0%	9%					
Alstria	Germany	2015	2020		**100%**	100%			0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Amada	Japan	2023	2040	70% by 2025; 75% by 2030 (company-wide)	**67%**	67%			66%	0%	66%					
Amalgamated Bank	United States	2016	2017		**0%**	99.2%			0%	0%	0%	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	100%	100%
American Eagle	United States	2020	2030		**22%**	22%			22%	22%	22%	23%	26%	23%	21%	
American Express	United States	2020	2025		**99.9%**	100%			84%	78%	94%	99.4%	0%	100%	100%	
Amorepacific Corporation	Republic of Korea	2021	2025		**51%**	51%			20%	0%	40%	34%	18%	5%		
Anheuser-Busch InBev	United States	2017	2025		**0%**	74%			0%	0%	0%	62%	38%	33%	25%	21%
Ansell	Australia	2022	2040		**26%**	27%			1%	0%	19%	29%				
Apple	United States	2016	2020		**98%**	100%			80%	8%	78%	95%	99.3%	100%	100%	99%
Applied Materials	United States	2022	2030		**70%**	70%			42%	42%	69%	69%				
Ardentec	Taiwan, China	2023	2050	30% by 2030; 60% by 2040 (company-wide)	**6%**	6%			6%	0%	6%					
ARM	United Kingdom	2021	2023		**99.2%**	100%			37%	30%	7%	92%	95%	87%		
Asahi Group Holdings	Japan	2020	2040		**38%**	41%			9%	0%	26%	46%	31%	12%	0%	
Asahi Kasei Homes	Japan	2019	2023		**100%**	100%						54%	7%	6%	0%	0%
Ashok Leyland	India	2023	2030		**61%**	61%										
ASICS Corporation	Japan	2020	2030		**30%**	30%			0%	0%	2%	24%	23%	22%	19%	
ASKUL	Japan	2017	2030	80% by 2025 (company-wide)	**65%**	65%			8%	0%	65%	63%	46%	33%	25%	23%

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Member progress table

Member name	Headquarters	Joining year	RE100 target year	RE100 interim targets	2024 ADR RE100 progress (supported by disclosures)	2024 ADR RE100 progress (self-reported)	Claim quality: Recognised claims; Claims missing data (no country breakdown); Claims missing data (other); Over-procurement; Non-credible	Procurement mix: Self-generation, PPAs, project-specific contracts with suppliers; Retail contract with supplier; Unbundled EACs; Passive claims	% RE (facility age < 15 years)	% RE (ecolabelled)	% RE (with EAC)	2023 ADR RE100 progress (supported by disclosures)	2022 ADR RE100 progress (supported by disclosures)	2021 ADR RE100 progress (self-reported)	2020 ADR RE100 progress (self-reported)	2019 ADR RE100 progress (self-reported)
ASM International	Netherlands	2023	2024		**87%**	88%			72%	40%	72%	76%				
Asset Management One	Japan	2019	2050		**0%**	48%						Did not report	10%	23%	3%	4%
AstraZeneca	United Kingdom	2016	2025	100% by 2020 (country/area/region)	**40%**	95%			29%	29%	10%	91%	88%	88%	61%	61%
ASUSTEK COMPUTER	Taiwan, China	2021	2035		**50%**	50%			50%	2%	50%	15%	0%			
Atlassian Corporation	United States	2019	2025		**100%**	100%						100%	100%	100%	100%	15%
AU Optronics Corporation	Taiwan, China	2022	2050		**2%**	2%			1%	0%	1%	0%	0%			
Aurora Organic Dairy	United States	2019	2020		**Did not report**	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%
Australia And New Zealand Banking Group	Australia	2019	2025	13% by 2020 (country/area/region)	**49%**	49%			42%	0%	48%	39%	36%	18%	0%	0%
Ausurus Group	United Kingdom	2020	2030		**0%**	16%						0%	86%	Did not report	0%	
Autodesk	United States	2015	2020*		**100%**	100%			67%	47%	53%	100%	99.6%	100%	100%	100%
Avient Corporation	United States	2021	2050	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	**62%**	62%			0%	0%	27%	50%	44%			
Aviva	United Kingdom	2015	2025	80% by 2020 (company-wide)	**100%**	100%			0%	0%	97%	99.3%	65%	62%	66%	61%
AXA Group	France	2017	2025		**62%**	63%			13%	23%	50%	56%	48%	57%	61%	49%
Bank Australia	Australia	2019	2020		**100%**	100%						100%	Did not report	99.9%	100%	41%
Barclays	United Kingdom	2019	2025		**99.9%**	100%			8%	0%	98%	100%	94%	74%	64%	64%
BayWa	Germany	2019	2020		**97%**	100%			11%	0%	16%	20%	72%	100%	73%	74%
BBVA	Spain	2018	2030	77% by 2025 (company-wide)	**0%**	96%			0%	0%	0%	30%	79%	65%	39%	35%
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	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	23%	22%	0%	
Biogen	United States	2015	2040		**78%**	99.9%			60%	60%	78%	98%	99.8%	100%	100%	100%
BIPROGY	Japan	2020	2050	50% by 2030 (company-wide)	**27%**	27%			5%	0%	27%	23%	7%	0%	0%	
Bloomberg	United States	2016	2025	35% by 2020 (business activity)	**57%**	62%			37%	3%	46%	64%	61%	50%	49%	17%
BMW	Germany	2015	2050	66% by 2020 (company-wide)	**82%**	98%			44%	10%	60%	80%	82%	81%	72%	75%
Brenntag	Germany	2021	2025		**76%**	82%			74%	0%	12%	48%	28%	14%		
British Land	United Kingdom	2016	2030		**90%**	90%			90%	0%	90%	84%	100%	98%	97%	96%
Brown-Forman Corporation	United States	2021	2030		**79%**	79%			79%	79%	79%	84%	6%			
BT Group	United Kingdom	2014	2020		**99.9%**	100%			99.9%	0%	99.9%	52%	99.9%	99%	92%	87%
Burberry Group	United Kingdom	2017	2022		**93%**	100%			54%	27%	72%	91%	89%	93%	90%	68%
CAE	Canada	2023	2050		**82%**	82%			59%	43%	82%	81%				
Califia Farms	United States	2017	2020		**100%**	100%						100%	99%	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report

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Canary Wharf Group	United Kingdom	2017	2012		**97%**	100%						100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Capgemini	France	2020	2025		**94%**	96%			13%	4%	66%	89%	55%	50%	0%	
Capital One Financial	United States	2018	2018		**Did not report**	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	100%	100%	100%
Capri Holdings	United States	2021	2025		**65%**	68%			24%	0%	63%	0%	42%			
Carlsberg Breweries	Denmark	2017	2022		**92%**	92%			41%	0%	81%	92%	60%	64%	56%	47%
Casio Computer	Japan	2021	2050		**30%**	34%			1%	0%	1%	25%	14%			
Cathay Financial Holding	Taiwan, China	2022	2050		**15%**	15%			15%	0%	0%	8%				
Chalet Hotels	India	2021	2031		**56%**	61%						78%	Did not report			
CHANEL	United Kingdom	2020	2025	97% by 2021 (company-wide)	**90%**	98%			7%	0%	84%	97%	92%	71%	50%	
Charles River Laboratories International	United States	2020	2030		**92%**	92%			72%	57%	72%	37%	38%	37%	0%	
Chicony Electronics	Taiwan, China	2023	2030	50% by 2026; 85% by 2029 (company-wide)	**43%**	43%			42%	0%	42%					
Chindata Group	China	2021	2030		**Did not report**	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	7%	Did not report			
Chunghwa Telecom	Taiwan, China	2023	2040	40% by 2030 (company-wide)	**5%**	5%			5%	0%	5%					
Cigna	United States	2022	2030		**42%**	43%			41%	41%	42%	37%	6%			
Cisco Systems	United States	2023	2030	90% by 2025 (company-wide)	**91%**	91%			84%	63%	73%					
Citigroup	United States	2017	2020		**Did not report**	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	0%	0%	91%	46%	25%
City of London Corporation	United Kingdom	2019	2018		**99.7%**	100%						100%	Did not report	99.8%	100%	100%
Clif Bar & Company	United States	2017	2030		**Did not report**	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Coca-Cola Europacific Partners	United Kingdom	2015	2030		**76%**	78%			10%	2%	74%	66%	98%	99.2%	100%	99%
Cognizant	United States	2022	2026		**Did not report**	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	0%				
Commerzbank	Germany	2014	2025		**87%**	87%			87%	0%	84%	90%	92%	94%	91%	93%
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	Australia	2018	2030	100% by 2025 (country/area/region)	**99.6%**	99.6%						99.9%	89%	90%	70%	30%
Continental	Germany	2020	2040	95% by 2020 (company-wide); 100% by 2025 (business activity)	**98%**	99%			0%	0%	88%	95%	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	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	0%	0%	0%
Corbion	Netherlands	2017	2025	50% by 2020 (company-wide)	**98%**	98%			28%	0%	60%	93%	79%	71%	58%	42%
Coty	United States	2020	2030		**89%**	94%			11%	0%	86%	89%	93%	17%	14%	
Credit Agricole	France	2016	2030		**88%**	88%			0%	0%	86%	86%	68%	70%	70%	60%
Crown Holdings	United States	2019	2040	75% by 2030 (company-wide)	**34%**	34%			34%	0%	34%	34%	30%	16%	9%	6%

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Dai-ichi Life Insurance	Japan	2019	2023		**100%**	100%			17%	0%	0%	100%	9%	5%	3%	
Daibiru Corporation	Japan	2023	2025		**99.2%**	99.2%										
Daiichi Sankyo	Japan	2021	2030		**4%**	72%			2%	0%	0%	3%	11%	8%		
Daito Trust Construction	Japan	2019	2040		**35%**	35%			26%	0%	5%	26%	21%	6%	0%	0%
Daiwa House	Japan	2018	2025	10% by 2022 (company-wide)	**82%**	96%			79%	0%	81%	42%	36%	9%	0%	0%
Dalmia Cement	India	2016	2030		**33%**	36%			6%	0%	0%	14%	13%	12%	10%	15%
Danfoss	Denmark	2020	2030		**23%**	30%			19%	0%	19%	16%	26%	0%	1%	1%
Danone	France	2018	2030	50% by 2020 (company-wide)	**68%**	72%			51%	11%	46%	66%	67%	54%	42%	34%
DaVita	United States	2022	2030		**89%**	89%			89%	89%	89%	90%	55%			
DBS Bank	Singapore	2017	2030		**41%**	45%			33%	0%	40%	34%	19%	32%	21%	Did not report
Decathlon	France	2018	2026		**85%**	87%			35%	0%	84%	85%	0%	57%	59%	56%
DEKRA	Germany	2020	2025		**57%**	58%			18%	45%	46%	49%	27%	33%	0%	
Dell Technologies	United States	2019	2040	75% by 2030 (company-wide)	**60%**	62%			46%	46%	54%	59%	55%	54%	45%	
Deloitte	United States	2021	2030		**90%**	94%			45%	40%	90%	85%	74%	73%		
Delta Electronics	Taiwan, China	2021	2030		**76%**	76%			70%	0%	70%	63%	62%	58%		
Dentsu Group	Japan	2016	2030		**53%**	55%			37%	0%	53%	35%	92%	100%	89%	54%
Derwent London	United Kingdom	2019	2020		**100%**	100%			100%	0%	100%	98%	99.4%	100%	100%	100%
Deutsche Bank	Germany	2022	2025		**97%**	97%						96%				
Deutsche Telekom	Germany	2019	2021		**99.5%**	100%			3%	4%	72%	99.2%	88%	48%	64%	
Dexus	Australia	2019	2030	70% by 2025 (company-wide)	**99.5%**	100%						Did not report	2%	25%	20%	
Diageo	United Kingdom	2016	2030	50% by 2025 (company-wide)	**64%**	77%			54%	52%	14%	58%	45%	64%	45%	49%
Diamond Electric	Japan	2020	2050	90% by 2040 (company-wide)	**2%**	3%			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	
DNB	Norway	2016	2025		**97%**	100%			94%	0%	97%	94%	96%	100%	100%	100%
DSM-Firmenich	Switzerland	2015	2025*		**86%**	88%			58%	0%	66%					
DuPont de Nemours	United States	2021	2050	60% by 2030; 80% by 2040 (company-wide)	**60%**	60%			35%	34%	58%	54%	0%			
E Ink Holdings	Taiwan, China	2022	2030		**35%**	36%			19%	15%	35%	21%	0%			
E. Sun Financial Holding Co	Taiwan, China	2022	2040	100% by 2030 (country/ area/region)	**2%**	23%			2%	0%	0%	14%				
eBay	United States	2017	2025		**91%**	91%			90%	27%	90%	91%	90%	74%	64%	50%
Ecolab	United States	2020	2030		**61%**	64%			60%	55%	60%	56%	73%	63%	7%	
EdgeConnex	United States	2022	2021		**88%**	100%						100%				
Eisai	Japan	2021	2030		**96%**	98%			62%	0%	27%	72%	59%			
Elevance	United States	2019	2025		**100%**	100%			95%	47%	100%	100%	100%	4%	0%	0%
Eli Lilly & Co.	United States	2022	2030		**27%**	28%			27%	22%	16%	12%				

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Elopak	Norway	2015	2016		**94%**	100%						90%	94%	100%	100%	100%
Emerson	United States	2022	2030		**48%**	56%			24%	25%	44%	31%				
Envipro Holdings	Japan	2018	2030		**95%**	96%			85%	0%	94%	88%	98%	41%	27%	3%
Envision Energy (Jiangsu)	China	2019	2025	50% by 2023 (company-wide)	**Did not report**	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	93%	31%	3%	3%	2%
Envision Group	China	2019	2025	50% by 2023 (company-wide)	**99.5%**	99.5%			85%	0%	85%	93%	31%	3%	3%	2%
Equinix	United States	2016	2030	56% by 2017 (company-wide)	**86%**	96%			60%	51%	86%	85%	84%	91%	92%	92%
Ernst & Young Global	United Kingdom	2022	2025		**39%**	50%			34%	26%	35%	47%				
Etsy	United States	2018	2020		**100%**	100%			56%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	64%	58%
Eurostar	United Kingdom	2024	2030	40% by 2026; 80% by 2028 (company-wide)	**11%**	17%										
Far EasTone Telecommunications	Taiwan, China	2023	2040		**1%**	1%			1%	0%	1%	1%				
Fifth Third Bank	United States	2018	2030		**100%**	100%			69%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%	32%
First Solar	United States	2020	2026	100% by 2026 (country/ area/region)	**1%**	1%			0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Flexium Interconnect	Taiwan, China	2022	2040		**0%**	0%	No claims	No claims	0%	0%	0%	0%				
Flipkart Group	India	2022	2030		**12%**	12%						Did not report				
Formula E	United Kingdom	2014	2020		**Did not report**	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	6%	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report
Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer	United Kingdom	2021	2030		**77%**	77%						68%	84%	61%		
Fubon Financial Holdings	Taiwan, China	2022	2040		**4%**	4%			4%	0%	4%	1%				
FUJIFILM	Japan	2019	2040	50% by 2030 (company-wide)	**4%**	7%			2%	0%	1%	2%	6%	5%	5%	5%
Fujikura	Japan	2019	2050		**16%**	16%			15%	0%	14%	10%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Fujitsu	Japan	2018	2030		**43%**	43%			30%	1%	37%	30%	21%	10%	8%	4%
Fuyo General Lease	Japan	2018	2030	50% by 2024 (company-wide)	**85%**	85%			85%	0%	85%	39%	43%	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	**100%**	100%						Did not report	99.6%	100%	100%	100%
General Mills	United States	2020	2030		**95%**	97%			82%	82%	95%	87%	63%	25%	24%	
General Motors	United States	2016	2035	100% by 2025 (country/ area/region)	**37%**	39%			36%	0%	36%	29%	23%	24%	22%	9%
Gilead Sciences	United States	2021	2025		**64%**	64%			45%	45%	60%	62%	50%			
Givaudan	Switzerland	2015	2025*		**93%**	94%			18%	0%	93%	90%	83%	76%	75%	69%
GlaxoSmithKline	United Kingdom	2020	2030		**71%**	83%			22%	0%	70%	65%	60%	47%	0%	
GlobalWafers	Taiwan, China	2022	2050	20% by 2030; 35% by 2035; 50% by 2040 (company-wide)	**5%**	8%			5%	0%	0%	2%				
Goldman Sachs	United States	2015	2020		**96%**	100%			2%	0%	93%	91%	96%	100%	98%	96%

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Goldwind Science & Technology	China	2023	2031	70% by 2028; 90% by 2030 (company-wide)	**97%**	100%										
Grape King	Taiwan, China	2019	2035	15% by 2030 (company-wide)	**2%**	2%			0%	0%	1%	1%	3%	0%	0%	
Grupo Bimbo	Mexico	2018	2025	80% by 2020% (company-wide)	**92%**	92%			86%	3%	72%	85%	75%	62%	41%	18%
Grupo Cajamar	Spain	2020	2021		**100%**	100%			97%	0%	97%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Gurmen Giyim Sanayi Ve Ticaret Anonim Sirketi	Turkiye	2018	2018		**Did not report**	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	100%	100%	100%
H&M	Sweden	2014	2030		**94%**	94%			93%	0%	93%	92%	95%	90%	96%	96%
Hair O'right	Taiwan, China	2018	2025	50% by 2022 (company-wide)	**100%**	100%						49%	49%	15%	9%	16%
Hamamatsu Photonics	Japan	2022	2030		**91%**	98%			0%	0%	0%	14%				
Harman International Industries	United States	2021	2030		**88%**	88%						98%	2%			
Hazama Ando	Japan	2019	2050	80% by 2030 (company-wide)	**68%**	68%			53%	0%	53%	16%	90%	3%	0%	
HD Hyundai XiteSolution	Republic of Korea	2023	2040	20% by 2026; 60% by 2030 (company-wide)	**2%**	2%			2%	0%	2%					
Heathrow Airport	United Kingdom	2017	2017		**100%**	100%						100%	Did not report	Did not report	100%	100%
Heineken	Netherlands	2021	2030		**71%**	77%			59%	1%	58%	57%	51%	27%		
Helvetia Group	Switzerland	2016	2025		**86%**	100%			0%	0%	69%	100%	78%	100%	100%	100%
Hewlett Packard Enterprise	United States	2016	2030		**51%**	52%			51%	0%	28%	51%	38%	44%	41%	37%
HNI	United States	2020	2030		**100%**	100%			88%	88%	3%	100%	100%	100%	1%	
Hoya Corporation	Japan	2023	2041	60% by 2031 (company-wide)	**14%**	14%			10%	1%	14%	2%				
HP	United States	2016	2025*		**58%**	59%			54%	41%	55%	54%	53%	51%	43%	47%
HSBC	United Kingdom	2017	2030	90% by 2025 (company-wide)	**0%**	58%			0%	0%	0%	51%	37%	37%	36%	32%
Hulic	Japan	2019	2024	47% by 2023 (company-wide)	**100%**	100%			100%	0%	0%	63%	3%	1%	8%	
Hyundai Mobis	Republic of Korea	2022	2040		**9%**	9%			5%	0%	7%	5%				
Hyundai Motor	Republic of Korea	2022	2045		**13%**	13%			13%	0%	0%	7%				
Hyundai Wia	Republic of Korea	2022	2045		**1%**	1%			1%	0%	0%	1%				
Ichigo	Japan	2021	2025		**75%**	75%			75%	0%	75%	67%	12%	0%		
Incheon International Airport Corporation	Republic of Korea	2022	2040	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	**4%**	4%						Did not report	3%			
Infineon Technologies	Germany	2021	2025		**80%**	82%						48%	42%			
Infosys	India	2015	2035	75% by 2030 (company-wide)	**58%**	60%			23%	0%	0%	49%	10%	45%	44%	46%
Infroneer	Japan	2022	2050		**58%**	82%			58%	0%	58%	46%				
ING Group	Netherlands	2015	2020		**84%**	86%			7%	0%	0%	99.2%	99.2%	100%	98%	98%
Ingka Group	Netherlands	2014	2025		**78%**	96%			0%	0%	5%	Did not report	76%	66%	66%	64%

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Intel Corporation	United States	2020	2030		**97%**	98%			0%	0%	97%	92%	77%	81%	70%	
Interactive	Australia	2020	2025		**0%**	16%						0%	0%	0%	0%	
Interface	United States	2016	2020		**92%**	100%			92%	0%	90%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%
International Flavors & Fragrances	United States	2015	2030	75% by 2025 (company-wide)	**24%**	29%			13%	0%	21%	11%	11%	40%	36%	45%
Interplex	Singapore	2022	2040	60% by 2030 (site/facility)	**8%**	9%			3%	0%	0%	0%				
Investec	South Africa	2023	2030	95% by 2023 (company-wide)	**88%**	100%			88%	0%	88%					
Iron Mountain	United States	2018	2040	90% by 2025 (company-wide)	**82%**	87%			50%	42%	82%	88%	75%	81%	79%	69%
IWG	United Kingdom	2023	2030	30% by 2025; 60% by 2027 (company-wide)	**21%**	24%			0%	0%	20%					
J. Front Retailing	Japan	2020	2050	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	**53%**	53%			1%	0%	53%	34%	20%	10%	0%	
Japan Real Estate Investment	Japan	2022	2050	85% by 2025; 90% by 2030 (company-wide)	**80%**	80%			0%	0%	80%	73%				
JCDecaux	France	2019	2022		**97%**	100%			53%	4%	97%	92%	89%	91%	88%	69%
JD Sports Fashion	United Kingdom	2019	2025	100% by 2022 (country/ area/region)	**62%**	69%			36%	0%	0%	62%	64%	58%	42%	76%
Jinko Solar	China	2019	2030	50% by 2022; 70% by 2023; 85% by 2024 (company-wide)	**52%**	52%						49%	1%	30%	18%	0%
JK Lakshmi Cement	India	2023	2040		**38%**	38%			38%	0%	0%	Did not report				
Johnson & Johnson	United States	2015	2025	35% by 2020 (company-wide)	**86%**	87%			57%	6%	79%	67%	52%	54%	30%	31%
Jola International	Taiwan, China	2021	2030	90% by 2020 (company-wide)	**0%**	3%						0%	Did not report	1%		
JSW Cement	India	2021	2040	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	**6%**	7%			6%	0%	0%	4%	4%	3%		
Jupiter Asset Management	United Kingdom	2017	2018		**99.4%**	99.4%			0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Kakao Corporation	Republic of Korea	2023	2040	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	**3%**	3%			3%	0%	0%					
Kao Corporation	Japan	2021	2030		**59%**	59%			15%	2%	25%	52%	43%	12%		
KB Financial Group	Republic of Korea	2021	2040		**1%**	1%			0%	0%	0%	1%	0%			
KDDI Corporation	Japan	2023	2050	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	**28%**	28%			2%	0%	13%					
Kellanova	United States	2017	2030		**72%**	72%			70%	0%	4%	22%	0%	23%	26%	28%
Kering	France	2020	2022		**95%**	100%			89%	90%	90%	94%	92%	91%	84%	
Kerry Group	Ireland	2020	2025		**84%**	94%			54%	42%	12%	94%	63%	20%	0%	
Keurig Dr Pepper	United States	2019	2025		**82%**	83%			82%	81%	73%	74%	61%	50%	47%	28%
Kia Motors	Republic of Korea	2022	2040		**9%**	9%			9%	0%	9%	8%				
King Yuan Fu Packaging	Taiwan, China	2021	2050	90% by 2040 (company-wide)	**0%**	0%						0%	1%			
Kingwhale Corporation	Taiwan, China	2020	2040		**Did not report**	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	0%	0%	
Kirin Holdings Company	Japan	2020	2040		**40%**	42%			30%	0%	0%	20%	20%	10%	0%	
Konica Minolta	Japan	2019	2050		**13%**	13%			6%	0%	11%	11%	7%	7%	4%	1%

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Koninklijke KPN	Netherlands	2014	2013		**100%**	100%			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Korea Water Resources Corporation	Republic of Korea	2021	2050	60% by 2030; 90% by 2040 (company-wide)	**84%**	84%						50%	0%	0%		
Korea Zinc	Republic of Korea	2021	2050		**0%**	0%			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
KPMG International Services	United Kingdom	2021	2030		**79%**	81%			27%	23%	33%	76%	53%			
KT Corporation	Republic of Korea	2022	2050		**1%**	1%			1%	0%	0%	0%				
Kumagai Gumi	Japan	2021	2050	100% by 2030 (business division)	**19%**	20%			9%	0%	19%	15%	2%	0%		
L'Occitane Group	Luxembourg	2017	2025	80% by 2020 (company-wide)	**74%**	95%						89%	54%	79%	40%	31%
La Poste	France	2015	2025		**89%**	90%			0%	0%	69%	90%	81%	88%	86%	86%
Landsec	United Kingdom	2015	2016	3 MW of on-site renewable electricity by 2030	**98%**	100%			0%	0%	0%	98%	98%	98%	97%	96%
Lear	United States	2022	2030		**10%**	27%						22%				
Lego Group	Denmark	2017	2021		**91%**	97%			87%	0%	87%	94%	100%	89%	8%	43%
LG Electronics	Republic of Korea	2023	2050	60% by 2030; 90% by 2040 (company-wide)	**10%**	10%			9%	5%	5%					
LG Energy Solution	Republic of Korea	2021	2030		**56%**	56%			56%	0%	53%	56%	44%	33%		
LG Innotek	Republic of Korea	2022	2030		**61%**	61%			14%	0%	14%	22%				
Link Logistics Real Estate	United States	2021	2024		**Did not report**	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	4%	0%	0%		
LIXIL	Japan	2019	2050		**28%**	28%			28%	0%	19%	15%	15%	9%	7%	0%
Lloyds Banking Group	United Kingdom	2019	2017		**100%**	100%			0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%
Logitech	Switzerland	2019	2030		**87%**	94%			85%	8%	84%	94%	94%	92%	88%	
London Stock Exchange Group	United Kingdom	2020	2020		**42%**	100%			41%	41%	42%	64%	78%	100%	100%	
LONGi	China	2020	2028	70% by 2027 (company-wide)	**31%**	31%			30%	0%	0%	48%	39%	42%	15%	
Lotte Chemical	Republic of Korea	2023	2050	60% by 2030; 70% by 2040 (company-wide)	**4%**	4%			0%	0%	0%					
Lotte Chilsung Beverage	Republic of Korea	2021	2040		**7%**	7%			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
Lotte Wellfood	Republic of Korea	2023	2040		**0%**	0%			0%	0%	0%	0%				
LS Electric	Republic of Korea	2023	2040	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	**0%**	0%	No claims	No claims	0%	0%	0%					
lululemon	Canada	2019	2021		**98%**	100%			94%	17%	95%	99%	99.1%	2%	1%	0%
Lyft	United States	2018	2030		**6%**	12%						100%	100%	100%	100%	44%
M&G	United Kingdom	2018	2025		**99.5%**	99.5%						99.5%	97%	100%	100%	26%

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Mace Group	United Kingdom	2017	2030	75% by 2020 (company-wide)	**50%**	91%			0%	0%	23%	66%	74%	71%	66%	66%
Macquarie Group	Australia	2019	2025	30% by 2020; 50% by 2021 (company-wide)	**99%**	100%						99.6%	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	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	3%	Did not report	7%	7%
MANE	France	2023	2030	75% by 2026; 90% by 2028 (company-wide)	**67%**	67%			48%	0%	63%					
Mars	United States	2014	2040		**57%**	58%			57%	0%	55%	58%	53%	56%	54%	58%
Marui Group	Japan	2018	2030	70% by 2025 (company-wide)	**29%**	71%			0%	0%	0%	25%	22%	52%	23%	1%
Mastercard	United States	2020	2020		**99.5%**	100%			47%	18%	73%	94%	99.7%	93%	100%	
McCain Foods	Canada	2020	2030	60% by 2025 (company-wide)	**21%**	21%						23%	19%	14%	3%	
McKinsey & Company	United States	2018	2025		**25%**	100%			24%	21%	15%	97%	94%	95%	95%	87%
Meiji Holdings	Japan	2021	2050		**16%**	16%			0%	0%	0%	6%	3%			
Merry Electronics	Taiwan, China	2021	2040		**16%**	16%			5%	0%	12%	16%	10%			
Meta	United States	2016	2020	25% by 2016; 50% by 2018 (company-wide)	**99.8%**	100%						94%	98%	100%	87%	75%
Microsoft Corporation	United States	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%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Mindspace Business Parks REIT	India	2021	2050		**29%**	29%			27%	0%	0%	6%	3%	9%		
Mirae Asset Securities	Republic of Korea	2021	2025		**14%**	14%			0%	0%	14%	0%	0%			
MITIE Group	United Kingdom	2020	2025		**23%**	23%			23%	0%	23%	26%	58%	61%	100%	
Mitsubishi Estate	Japan	2020	2026		**55%**	55%			0%	0%	55%	53%	32%	3%	1%	
Mitsui Fudosan	Japan	2020	2050		**11%**	11%			10%	0%	0%	9%	3%	0%	17%	
Mori Building	Japan	2022	2030		**38%**	52%			38%	0%	38%	6%				
Murata Manufacturing	Japan	2020	2035		**32%**	37%			20%	0%	15%	15%	11%	15%	0%	
National Australia Bank (NAB)	Australia	2019	2025		**89%**	89%			88%	0%	0%	72%	31%	7%	3%	
NatWest Group	United Kingdom	2018	2025	90% by 2020 (company-wide)	**100%**	100%			2%	2%	89%	98%	97%	90%	79%	79%
Naver	Republic of Korea	2022	2040		**1%**	2%			1%	0%	0%	0%				
NBN	Australia	2021	2026		**22%**	25%			3%	0%	22%	19%	19%			
NEC Corporation	Japan	2021	2040		**34%**	34%			0%	0%	0%	25%	10%	9%		
Neiman Marcus Group	United States	2022	2030		**68%**	68%			68%	68%	0%	18%	4%			

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Nemera Development	France	2023	2030	70% by 2025 (company-wide)	**Did not report**	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report					
Nestlé	Switzerland	2014	2025*		**92%**	92%			58%	0%	70%	77%	56%	50%	41%	34%
New Balance Athletics	United States	2019	2025	100% by 2021 (country/ area/region)	**90%**	90%			65%	65%	71%	88%	52%	60%	47%	51%
Nexans	France	2020	2030		**49%**	49%			9%	0%	48%	36%	30%	21%	0%	
Next	United Kingdom	2019	2030		**97%**	97%			18%	0%	92%	96%	94%	94%	94%	94%
NGK Insulators	Japan	2022	2040		**30%**	30%			30%	0%	0%	25%				
Nike	United States	2015	2025		**96%**	96%			79%	39%	94%	92%	77%	50%	27%	22%
Nikon Corporation	Japan	2021	2030		**70%**	70%			70%	0%	30%	19%	8%	6%		
Nippon Life Insurance	Japan	2023	2040	50% by 2030; 75% by 2035 (company-wide)	**24%**	31%			23%	0%	0%					
Nishimatsu Construction	Japan	2021	2050	77% by 2030 (business activity)	**24%**	47%			24%	0%	24%	10%	1%			
Nissin Foods	Japan	2021	2050	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	**50%**	51%			29%	0%	36%	31%	18%	2%		
Nokia Group	Finland	2022	2025		**75%**	75%			73%	23%	42%	63%	53%			
Nomura Real Estate Holdings	Japan	2022	2050	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	**0%**	45%			0%	0%	0%	0%	3%			
Nomura Research Institute	Japan	2019	2030	70% by 2030 (site/facility)	**95%**	95%			27%	0%	95%	73%	51%	3%	1%	1%
NORITZ Corporation	Japan	2020	2050	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	**3%**	3%			0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	4%	0%	
Novartis Pharma	Switzerland	2021	2025		**89%**	92%			70%	0%	88%	80%	59%	33%		
Novo Nordisk	Denmark	2015	2020		**93%**	98%			86%	0%	93%	93%	95%	98%	76%	77%
Novozymes	Denmark	2020	2025		**84%**	84%			84%	0%	84%	81%	15%	69%	49%	37%
Okamura Corporation	Japan	2022	2050		**45%**	45%			0%	0%	0%	39%	33%			
Ono Pharmaceutical	Japan	2020	2050	55% by 2030 (company-wide)	**43%**	45%			0%	0%	0%	21%	17%	13%	11%	
Otsuka Holdings	Japan	2022	2050		**49%**	52%			1%	0%	14%	50%				
Panasonic	Japan	2019	2030		**18%**	25%			18%	0%	13%	18%	6%	2%	3%	1%
Parques Reunidos Group	Spain	2023	2022		**100%**	100%			45%	0%	100%					
Pearson	United Kingdom	2015	2018		**28%**	99.9%			24%	0%	28%	99%	94%	98%	100%	100%
PepsiCo	United States	2020	2030		**81%**	81%			66%	29%	73%	64%	72%	52%	10%	
Pernod Ricard	France	2019	2025		**79%**	79%			77%	0%	77%	83%	81%	73%	69%	
Pfizer	United States	2022	2030		**10%**	10%			0%	0%	0%	7%	8%			
PNC Financial Services Group	United States	2019	2025		**48%**	48%			48%	48%	48%	51%	46%	25%	0%	1%
Primax Electronics	Taiwan, China	2022	2040		**42%**	42%			41%	0%	40%	33%				
Prime Life Technologies	Japan	2023	2040		**4%**	4%						0%				
Procter & Gamble	United States	2015	2030	20% by 2020 (company-wide)	**76%**	99%			47%	46%	73%	85%	78%	70%	23%	11%
Proximus	Belgium	2015	2020		**99.9%**	100%			3%	0%	99.7%	100%	100%	99.6%	100%	99%
PVH	United States	2018	2030	50% by 2025 (company-wide)	**64%**	64%			38%	38%	64%	60%	54%	43%	28%	22%

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PwC	United Kingdom	2018	2030	70% by 2022 (company-wide)	**85%**	91%			45%	4%	84%	87%	88%	70%	53%	44%
QBE Insurance Group	Australia	2019	2025		**100%**	100%			20%	10%	38%	100%	99%	98%	63%	0%
Qisda	Taiwan, China	2022	2040		**27%**	27%			26%	0%	21%	7%				
QTS	United States	2019	2025		**18%**	64%			17%	17%	18%	18%	37%	32%	29%	20%
Rackspace Hosting	United States	2016	2026	Increase RE consumption by 5% per year	**0%**	0%	No claims	No claims	0%	0%	0%	9%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Radio Flyer	United States	2019	2020		**100%**	100%						100%	100%	100%	0%	0%
Rakuten Group	Japan	2019	2023		**100%**	100%			95%	0%	96%	11%	21%	65%	51%	
Ralph Lauren	United States	2019	2025		**62%**	64%			55%	41%	55%	8%	6%	6%	2%	
Reckitt Benckiser	United Kingdom	2018	2030		**87%**	94%			12%	0%	74%	76%	87%	61%	32%	31%
RELX Group	United Kingdom	2014	2025		**90%**	100%			90%	90%	90%	0%	86%	81%	75%	81%
Richemont International	Switzerland	2021	2025		**96%**	97%						97%	91%	94%		
Ricoh	Japan	2017	2040	50% by 2030 (company-wide)	**34%**	34%			24%	2%	24%	30%	12%	18%	13%	9%
ROHM	Japan	2022	2050		**39%**	43%			3%	0%	39%	24%				
Royal Philips	Netherlands	2017	2020		**99.2%**	100%			98%	24%	89%	88%	98%	99.9%	95%	90%
S.A. DAMM	Spain	2022	2021		**Did not report**	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	12%	100%			
Samsung Biologics	Republic of Korea	2022	2050		**24%**	25%			0%	0%	3%	8%				
Samsung Display	Republic of Korea	2022	2050		**23%**	23%			22%	0%	15%	21%				
Samsung Electro-Mechanics	Republic of Korea	2022	2050		**7%**	7%			4%	0%	7%	0%				
Samsung Electronics	Republic of Korea	2022	2050	100% by 2027 (business division)	**31%**	31%			8%	3%	21%	19%				
Samsung Fire & Marine Insurance	Republic of Korea	2023	2040		**4%**	4%			0%	0%	0%	1%				
Samsung Life Insurance	Republic of Korea	2023	2040		**2%**	2%			0%	0%	2%	0%				
Samsung SDI	Republic of Korea	2022	2050	100% by 2025 (country/area/region); 26% by 2023; 68% by 2025; 76% by 2030; 90% by 2040 (company-wide)	**26%**	27%			0%	0%	25%	8%				
Samsung SDS	Republic of Korea	2022	2050		**0%**	0%			0%	0%	0%	0%				
SANOFI	France	2020	2030		**78%**	87%			22%	0%	76%	62%	55%	24%	8%	
SAP SE	Germany	2015	2014		**83%**	94%			83%	83%	83%	83%	84%	100%	100%	100%
Schindler Management	Switzerland	2021	2025		**91%**	90%			56%	56%	60%	58%	67%			
Schneider Electric	France	2017	2030	80% by 2020; 90% by 2025 (business division)	**78%**	83%			37%	3%	66%	73%	70%	80%	50%	30%

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Member progress table

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Schroders	United Kingdom	2018	2025	75% by 2020 (company-wide)	**98%**	98%			89%	0%	98%	95%	84%	72%	67%	65%
SECOM	Japan	2021	2045		**29%**	29%			29%	0%	12%	13%	7%			
Seiko Epson Corporation	Japan	2021	2023		**84%**	97%			15%	1%	18%	71%	9%	18%		
Sekisui Chemical	Japan	2020	2030		**43%**	50%			41%	5%	25%	32%	17%	6%	0%	
Sekisui House	Japan	2017	2030	50% by 2030 (company-wide)	**52%**	52%			0%	0%	52%	34%	27%	6%	3%	17%
ServiceNow	United States	2022	2021		**99%**	100%			98%	48%	98%	97%				
Shimadzu Corporation	Japan	2021	2050	85% by 2030; 90% by 2040 (company-wide)	**84%**	85%			82%	3%	8%	84%	64%	5%		
Shinhan Financial Group	Republic of Korea	2023	2040	60% by 2030; 80% by 2035 (company-wide)	**23%**	23%			23%	0%	4%					
Shiseido Company, Limited	Japan	2022	2026		**83%**	85%			12%	8%	22%	73%	50%			
Shree Cement	India	2024	2050	70% by 2030; 80% by 2035 (company-wide)	**6%**	13%			0%	0%	0%					
Siemens AG	Germany	2021	2030		**80%**	80%			64%	0%	78%	79%	78%	67%		
Signify	Netherlands	2014	2021		**100%**	100%			52%	14%	100%	19%	99.9%	97%	94%	89%
Siltronic AG	Germany	2023	2045	60% by 2030; 90% by 2040 (company-wide)	**6%**	24%			6%	6%	6%					
Simplo Technology	Taiwan, China	2024	2040	60% by 2030; 80% by 2035 (company-wide)	**65%**	65%			58%	0%	58%					
SK Holdings	Republic of Korea	2020	2040	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	**18%**	18%			18%	0%	0%	10%	3%	0%	0%	
SK Hynix	Republic of Korea	2020	2050		**30%**	30%			30%	0%	20%	30%	4%	0%	0%	
SK ie Technology	Republic of Korea	2021	2030		**57%**	57%			57%	0%	41%	56%	0%			
SK Materials	Republic of Korea	2020	2030		**20%**	20%			2%	0%	10%	12%	2%	0%	0%	
SK Siltron	Republic of Korea	2020	2040		**25%**	25%			25%	0%	0%	20%	3%	0%	0%	
SK Telecom	Republic of Korea	2020	2050	75% by 2030 (business division); 65% by 2030 (company-wide)	**9%**	9%			8%	0%	0%	5%	2%	0%	0%	
SKC	Republic of Korea	2020	2040		**0%**	0%	No claims	No claims	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	
SKF	Sweden	2020	2030		**61%**	64%			45%	0%	54%	53%	49%	39%	40%	
Sky	United Kingdom	2016	2020		**92%**	92%						91%	97%	100%	99%	62%
Slaughter and May	United Kingdom	2019	2040		**92%**	92%			0%	0%	0%	89%	90%	90%	90%	86%
Sodexo	France	2021	2025		**54%**	57%			0%	0%	27%	26%	15%	20%		
SoftBank Corp	Japan	2024	2040	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	**1%**	1%			1%	0%	1%					
Sony Group Corporation	Japan	2018	2030		**35%**	35%			32%	2%	33%	29%	15%	7%	5%	5%

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Standard Chartered Bank	United Kingdom	2022	2025		**64%**	73%			0%	0%	63%	44%	42%			
Starbucks Corporation	United States	2015	2020		**0%**	77%			0%	0%	0%	74%	66%	71%	72%	76%
Steelcase	United States	2015	2014*		**100%**	100%			85%	69%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sumitomo Forestry	Japan	2020	2040		**19%**	20%			3%	0%	0%	18%	17%	17%	16%	
Sumitomo Rubber	Japan	2022	2050		**44%**	44%			0%	0%	36%	18%				
Sun Metals Corporation	Australia	2020	2040	80% by 2030 (company-wide)	**27%**	27%						26%	0%	8%	0%	
Suncorp Group	Australia	2020	2025	50% by 2023; 75% by 2024 (company-wide)	**62%**	75%			60%	0%	60%	66%	18%	0%	0%	
Sungrow	China	2020	2028	60% by 2025 (company-wide)	**59%**	59%						45%	35%	23%	11%	
Swiss Re	Switzerland	2014	2020		**99.7%**	100%			38%	17%	46%	100%	98%	100%	93%	93%
Swisscom	Switzerland	2019	2018		**75%**	100%			75%	0%	0%	99%	99.9%	100%	100%	100%
Symrise	Germany	2019	2025		**94%**	100%			90%	51%	94%	36%	92%	17%	16%	
T-Mobile	United States	2018	2021		**99.4%**	100%			90%	90%	99%	99%	100%	25%	35%	19%
T&D Holdings	Japan	2022	2050		**9%**	9%			9%	0%	0%	5%	1%			
Taiwan Mobile	Taiwan, China	2022	2040	30% by 2030 (company-wide)	**6%**	6%			6%	0%	6%	4%	1%			
Takashimaya	Japan	2019	2050		**5%**	5%			4%	0%	4%	2%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Target	United States	2019	2030	60% by 2025 (company-wide)	**58%**	66%			55%	46%	45%	42%	44%	36%	10%	6%
Tata Motors	India	2016	2030	50% by 2022 (company-wide)	**40%**	40%			35%	0%	13%	26%	19%	20%	21%	17%
TCI	Taiwan, China	2018	2030		**0%**	2%						2%	4%	Did not report	10%	10%
TD Bank Group	Canada	2016	2017		**99.2%**	100%			37%	37%	99%	99.5%	99%	100%	100%	100%
TDK Corporation	Japan	2022	2050		**55%**	55%			0%	0%	2%	39%				
Telefonica	Spain	2017	2030		**71%**	84%			37%	0%	45%	83%	77%	88.0%	82%	58%
Tesco	United Kingdom	2017	2030	65% by 2020; 80% by 2025 (company-wide)	**95%**	100%			10%	0%	85%	92%	100%	100%	68%	58%
Tetra Pak	Sweden	2016	2030	80% by 2020 (company-wide)	**44%**	89%			44%	0%	44%	75%	80%	83%	69%	55%
The Crown Estate	United Kingdom	2018	2022		**97%**	97%						98%	Did not report	71%	Did not report	77%
The Estée Lauder Companies	United States	2017	2020		**99%**	100%			75%	0%	22%	98%	96%	100%	66%	65%
The Home Depot	United States	2021	2030		**28%**	28%			0%	0%	25%	16%	9.0%			
The Johnan Shinkin Bank	Japan	2018	2050		**Did not report**	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	100%	99.7%	100%	100%	
The VELUX Group	Denmark	2020	2023		**100%**	100%			10%	10%	98%	98%	78%	38%	23%	
The Wonderful Company	United States	2019	2040		**29%**	30%						Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	2%	2%
TK Elevator	Germany	2022	2030		**67.0%**	68%			56%	26%	64%	57.0%				
Toda Corporation	Japan	2019	2050		**72%**	73%			72%	0%	72%	62%	39%	28%	5%	0%

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Tokyo Tatemono	Japan	2021	2050	50% by 2024 (business division); 100% by 2030 (business division)	**35%**	42%			27%	0%	0%	1%	2%			
Tokyu Construction	Japan	2021	2030	100% by 2030 (site/facility)	**80%**	80%			80%	0%	1%	60%	49%	9%		
Tokyu Corporation	Japan	2019	2050	50% by 2030 (company-wide)	**44%**	45%			44%	0%	0%	40%	1%	1%	1%	
Tokyu Land Corporation	Japan	2019	2025		**99.7%**	99.8%			0%	0%	0%	99.8%	8%	0%	0%	0%
Tongwei	China	2024	2030		**77%**	77%			77%	0%	0%					
TOTO Ltd	Japan	2021	2040	90% by 2030 (company-wide)	**36%**	37%			36%	0%	5%	45%	16%	13%		
Trane Technologies	United States	2019	2040	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	**69%**	69%			67%	58%	32%	55%	6%	41%	23%	1%
Treasury Wine Estates Vintners	Australia	2021	2024		**16%**	20%			8%	9%	13%	5%	5%			
TRIDL	Taiwan, China	2018	2048		**0%**	1%						0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
TSMC	Taiwan, China	2020	2040		**11%**	11%			11%	1%	11%	10%	9%	8%	7%	
UBS	Switzerland	2015	2025		**82%**	90%			36%	0%	56%	100%	99.9%	84%	70%	59%
Ultratech Cement	India	2021	2050		**6%**	6%			6%	0%	6%	6%	6%			
Umicore	Belgium	2023	2040		**20%**	20%			17%	1%	19%	12%				
Under Armour	United States	2021	2030	80% by 2025 (country/area/region)	**Did not report**	Did not report			Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	6%	6%	5%		
Uni-Charm Corporation	Japan	2023	2030	55% by 2026 (company-wide)	**22%**	23%			22%	0%	5%					
Unilever	United Kingdom	2015	2020		**84%**	84%			49%	13%	65%	96%	93%	89%	81%	54%
Unite Students	United Kingdom	2021	2030		**99.9%**	100%			99.9%	0%	99.9%	99.9%	67%			
United Microelectronics Corporation	Taiwan, China	2021	2050		**0%**	0%			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
Vail Resorts	United States	2017	2030		**76%**	76%						95%	96%	47%	8%	2%
Vaisala	Finland	2015	2020		**100%**	100%			11%	11%	3%	99.8%	100%	100%	89%	94%
Vanguard International Semiconductor	Taiwan, China	2022	2040		**1%**	1%			1%	0%	1%	0%				
VF Corporation	United States	2016	2026		**36%**	36%			20%	20%	34%	28%	26%	23%	22%	14%
Virgin Media O2	United Kingdom	2019	2020		**92%**	92%			0%	0%	7%	90%	100%	99.9%	100%	100%
Visa	United States	2018	2019		**98%**	99.9%			32%	32%	39%	96%	98%	87%	27%	27%
Vodafone Group	United Kingdom	2018	2025		**56%**	84%			33%	0%	56%	82%	67%	56%	26%	15%
Voya Financial	United States	2015	2007		**100%**	100%			96%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Walmart Inc	United States	2015	2035		**14%**	48%			14%	0%	14%	29%	28%	15%	9%	9%
Watami	Japan	2018	2041	50% by 2036 (company-wide)	**6%**	7%			4%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Westpac	Australia	2019	2025		**70%**	70%						52%	45%	0%	0%	
WeWork	United States	2018	2035		**Did not report**	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	9%	Did not report	15%	5%	1%

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Willmott Dixon	United Kingdom	2020	2030	90% by 2025 (company-wide)	**89%**	89%			0%	0%	89%	87%	91%	70%	0%	
Wistron NeWeb	Taiwan, China	2023	2040	60% by 2030; 75% by 2035 (company-wide)	**16%**	16%			12%	0%	12%					
Woolworths Group	Australia	2020	2025		**23%**	24%			23%	0%	23%	23%	17%	1%	0%	
Workday	United States	2016	2008		**100%**	100%			58%	48%	93%	100%	99.9%	100%	100%	100%
WPP Group	United Kingdom	2020	2025		**88%**	88%			82%	36%	84%	83%	72%	65%	37%	
YCH Group	Singapore	2021	2030	70% by 2025 (company-wide)	**22%**	25%						21%	Did not report			
YFY Inc	Taiwan, China	2023	2040	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	**18%**	18%										
Z Holdings	Japan	2022	2030		**63%**	63%			27%	0%	40%	57%				
Zalando	Germany	2020	2025		**100%**	100%			0%	0%	93%	100%	100%	100%	99%	
Zoetis	United States	2020	2030	60% by 2030; 90% by 2040 (company-wide)	**33%**	33%			0%	0%	26%	15%	14%	9%	0%	
Zurich Insurance Group	Switzerland	2019	2022		**99%**	100%			46%	0%	84%	99.2%	98%	74%	53%	55%

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RE100

About RE100

RE100 is a global initiative bringing together the world's most influential businesses committed to 100% renewable electricity. Led by Climate Group, 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 use higher than that of South Korea. RE100 was established in partnership with CDP.

CDP

About CDP

CDP is a global non-profit that runs the world's only independent environmental disclosure system. As the founder of environmental reporting, we believe in transparency and the power of data to drive change. Partnering with leaders in enterprise, capital, policy and science, we surface the information needed to enable Earth-positive decisions. We helped more than 24,800 companies and almost 1,000 cities, states and regions disclose their environmental impacts in 2024. Financial institutions with more than a quarter of the world's institutional assets use CDP data to help inform investment and lending decisions. Aligned with the ISSB's climate standard, IFRS S2, as its foundational baseline, CDP integrates best-practice reporting standards and frameworks in one place. Our team is truly global, united by our shared desire to build a world where people, planet and profit are truly balanced. Visit cdp.net or follow us @CDP to find out more.

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.