
CLIMATE GROUP
RE100
CDP
2025
Annual
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report
September 2026

Contents

1.0 Foreword 04

2.0 Key findings 06

- 2.1 Size of the initiative 09
- 2.2 Regional changes in membership 15
- 2.3 Industry changes 15
- 2.4 Trends in RE100 target years 17

3.0 About the claims 19

- 3.1 Detail in electricity consumption 19
- 3.2 Public vs non-public reporting 19
- 3.3 Global renewable claim detail and recognition 19
- 3.4 Changes in Technical Criteria 21
- 3.5 RE100 High performers 24
- 3.6 Qualitative disclosures 25







4.0 Sourcing and impact trends 26

- 4.1 Procurement type mix 27
  - 4.1.1 Top 10 companies by recognised PPA volume 27
  - 4.1.2 Regional trends 29
- 4.2 Facility age 30
- 4.3 Cross-border procurement in Europe 35
- 4.5 Trends in EAC vintages by EAC system 36
- 4.6 How do RE100 companies change over time? 37

5.0 Barriers reported by RE100 companies 41

6.0 Outlook for RE100 45

- 6.1 Recruitment and procurement 45
- 6.2 2024 RE100 Technical Criteria update 45
- 6.3 2026 RE100 Technical Criteria update 47
- 6.4 Updates to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol 47

7.0 Appendices 48

- 7.1 RE100's global policy priorities 49
- 7.2 Market appendices 50
- 7.3 Market progress table 82
- 7.4 Member progress table 96

Acknowledgements

- About RE100 128
- About CDP 128
- About Climate Group 128

1.0 Foreword

Energy is being remade. Renewable power accounted for over a third of global electricity generation for the first time last year, renewables made up 85% of new power additions, while coal is in retreat, tumbling to under a third of global generation.

Pushed forward by sustainable policy decisions and major business investments, this transition is no longer gradual. Accelerated by tensions in the Strait of Hormuz and the global energy crisis, a new energy is here, and its momentum is real.

RE100 members can be proud of the role they are playing in this transition. Our campaign unites over 400 large, multinational companies switching their power supply to 100% renewables by 2050 at the latest. When put together, their annual electricity use ranks among the world's top ten energy-consuming countries. As highlighted in this report, businesses are now accelerating the global energy transition over key tipping points.

Our campaign unites over 400 large, multinational companies switching their power supply to 100% renewables by 2050 at the latest.

RE100 members that contributed data on their renewables progress now run on 59% renewable electricity – that's enough to power Spain for a year, and up from 53% in our last report.

There's no time to delay. It's time for business leaders and policymakers across sectors, markets, and political divides to deliver what companies and countries are craving: reliable, cost-effective renewable power. As public-private priorities converge, we're seeing RE100's energy demand and purchasing power reshaping government decision-making around the world. South Korea's first ever renewable energy plan, released in May 2025, stated that corporate demand for renewable power through the RE100 campaign influenced its decision to raise its national renewables ambition. Last year, the South African government raised its 2039 renewables target in line with our recommendation, and in Indonesia RE100's proposal to expand corporate procurement options was discussed in Parliament.



This year, we've verified that over 70 members are at between 90% and 100% renewable electricity use – a positive signal of what's possible in this new energy era and an inspiration to others. What's more, 65% of the renewable power used by members is from facilities commissioned within the past 15 years, showing RE100 companies are adding brand-new, additional renewables capacity to grids each year.

Yet barriers to renewables use still exist in too many countries. They harm member progress, hurt much-needed investment in renewables and delay the energy transition. For example, global companies trying to secure more renewables are being held back by limited supply and the cost of the available renewables. Members tell us Korea continues to be the market where they face the most barriers, followed by Taiwan, Singapore and Japan.

At a time of heightened uncertainty, governments and companies are increasingly highlighting the same reasons for switching to renewables. They want affordable, reliable, and clean energy that builds energy security and future-proofs their competitiveness. RE100 members are constructive partners in this mission, moving significant resources into renewable power each year in pursuit of their goals.

Ultimately, in collaboration with our members, this is exactly what RE100 exists to achieve. We look forward to continuing to make renewable electricity more available in countries where barriers exist, ensuring this power is accessible for businesses to use.

2.0 Key findings



Of all the electricity RE100 members consumed,

59%

was from renewable sources

RE100 companies claim to consume 59% renewable electricity (RE), up from 53% in the 2024 ADR. Based on RE100 companies' detailed reporting, RE100 recognises 43% RE, consistent with the level reported in 2024 ADR.

RE100's companies contributing data for the 2025 RE100 Annual Disclosure Report (ADR) consume

557

terawatt hours (TWh) of electricity annually That's greater than Germany's electricity consumption, or

~2% of global electricity generation[1].



The average facility from which RE100 companies purchase electricity was commissioned in 2015, compared with 2011 in the 2024 ADR.



2011 ▸▸ 2015

This indicates that companies are increasingly sourcing from newer assets, reflecting the effectiveness of our updated technical criteria.



In 2025 the main barriers to sourcing renewable electricity reported by members were **high costs** or **limited supply** (identified by 155 members) and **lack of suitable procurement options** (identified by 103 members).

RE100 membership has increased from 2020 by over

60%

RE100 companies have increased their procurement of renewable electricity in several challenging markets since the 2024 ADR.

Renewable sourcing has risen by:

- **4% in Japan,**
- **5% in China,**
- **9% in India**
- **11% in Bangladesh**
- **16% in Cambodia.**

1 Ember, 'Yearly Electricity Data', accessed 2026

Figure 1: RE100's growth

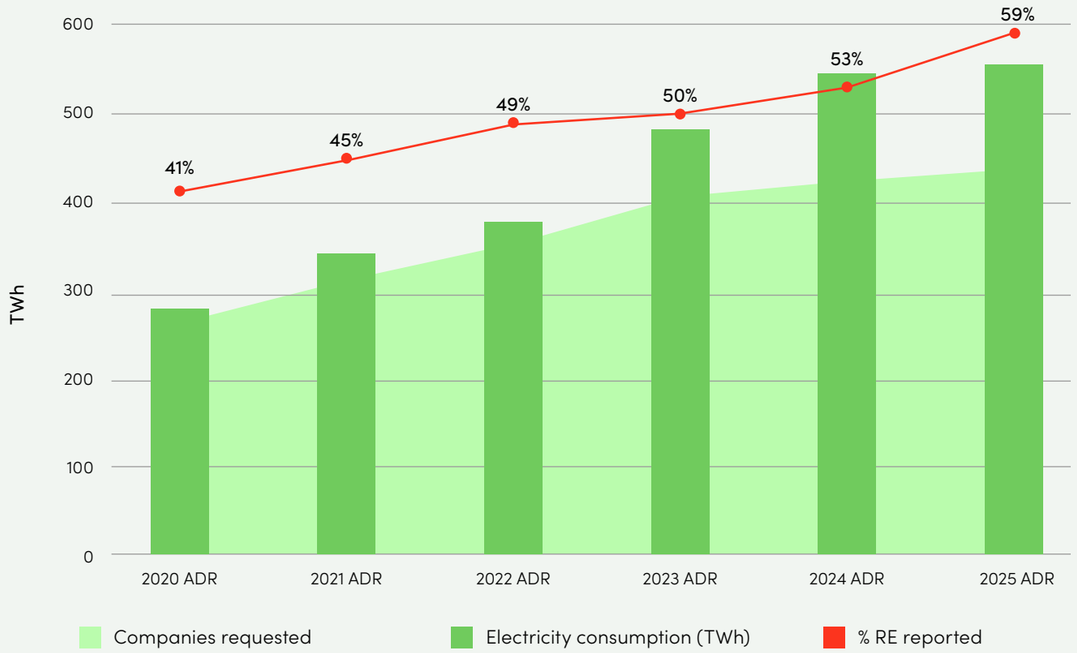




Table 1: RE100's size

436	RE100 companies requested to report
408	RE100 companies reported[2]
557	Electricity consumption (TWh)
330	RE reported (TWh)
59%	% RE reported

2.1 Size of the initiative

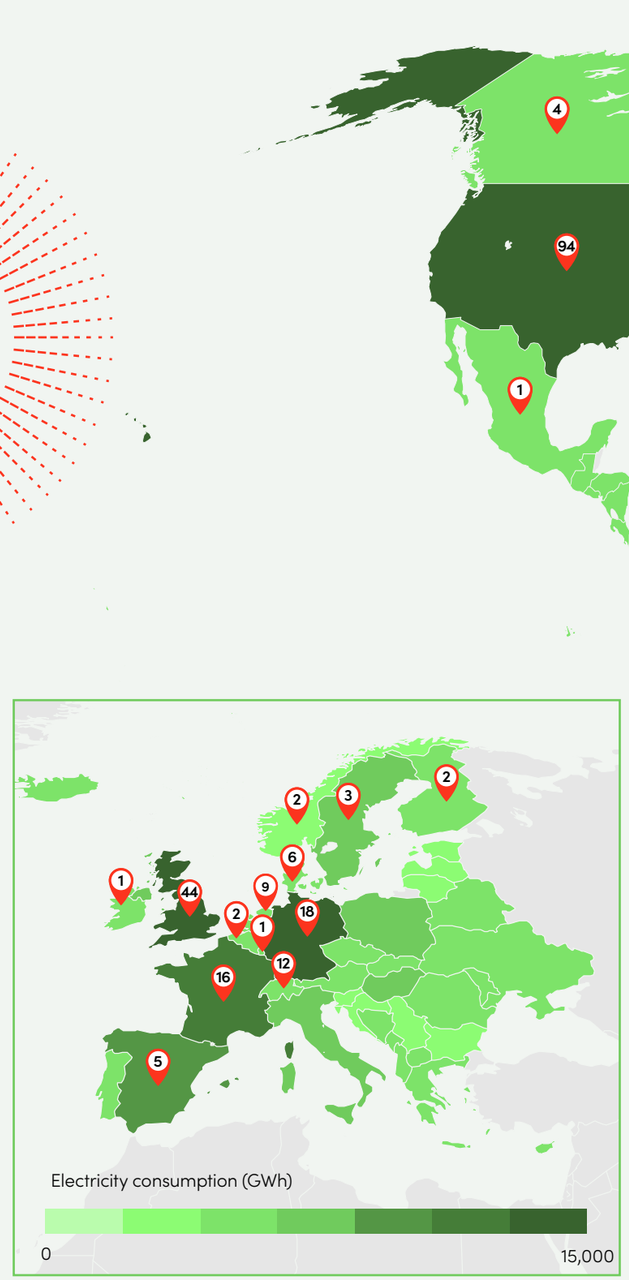
408 RE100 companies contributed data for the 2025 ADR out of 436[3] requested to provide data. RE100 engages proactively with all member companies during the reporting cycle and strongly encourages full data submission. Most respondents reported data from the 2024 calendar year.

RE100 companies report annual electricity consumption exceeding 557 TWh, greater than electricity consumption in Germany in 2025, and roughly 2% of global electricity generation.

The chart above presents the number of companies requested to report, total TWh of electricity consumption and the percentage of renewable electricity reported, with TWh and the number of companies shown on the same axis to support clear comparability.

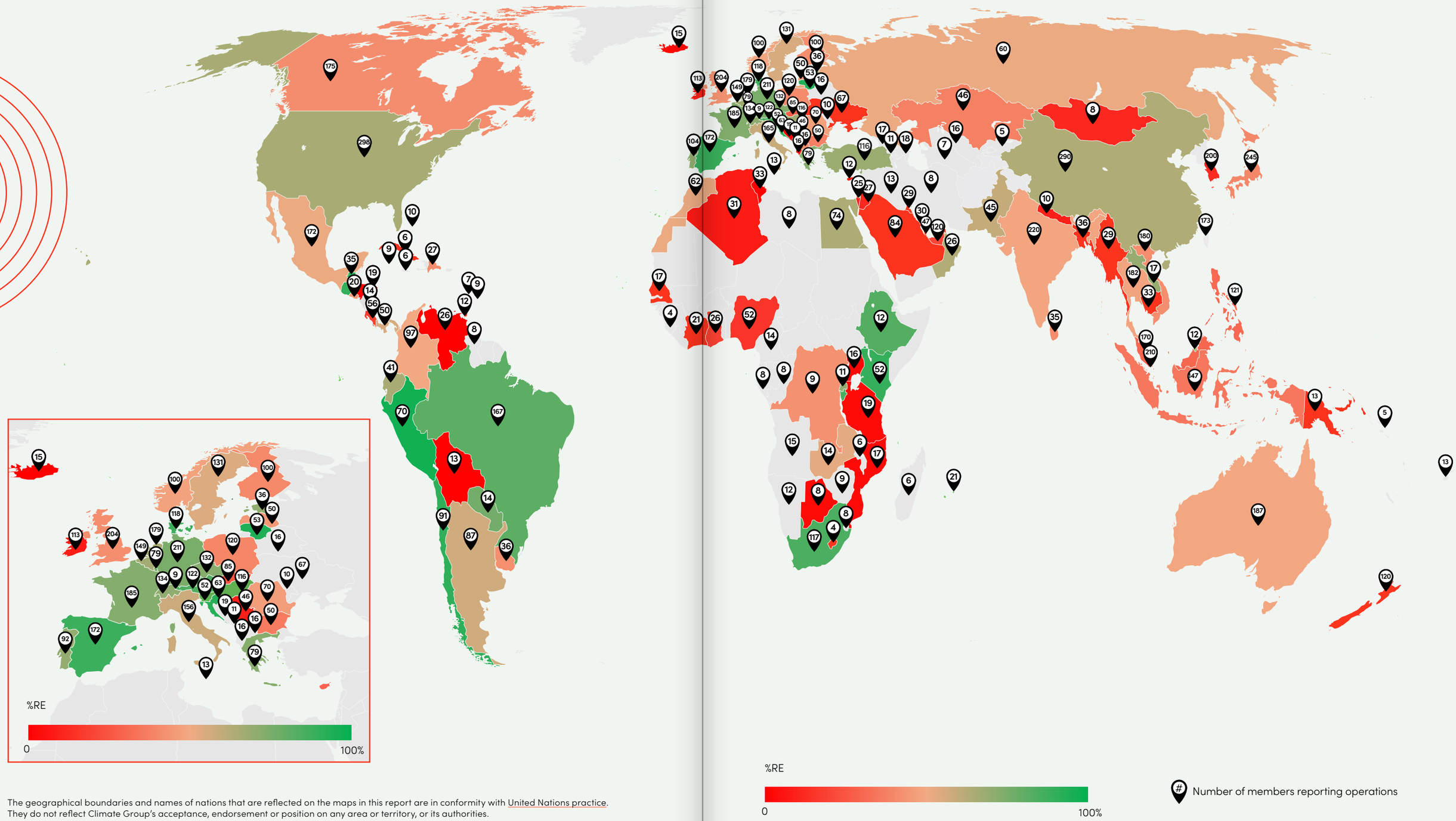
2 418 RE100 members reported through CDP in total. 408 of these members provided sufficient data for inclusion in this analysis.
3 RE100 had 436 members as of 31 March 2025 when the reporting request list was made.

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



The geographical boundaries and names of nations that are reflected on the maps in this report are in conformity with United Nations practice. They do not reflect Climate Group's acceptance, endorsement or position on any area or territory, or its authorities.

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



The geographical boundaries and names of nations that are reflected on the maps in this report are in conformity with United Nations practice. They do not reflect Climate Group's acceptance, endorsement or position on any area or territory, or its authorities.

Figure 3: Where RE100 companies are headquartered

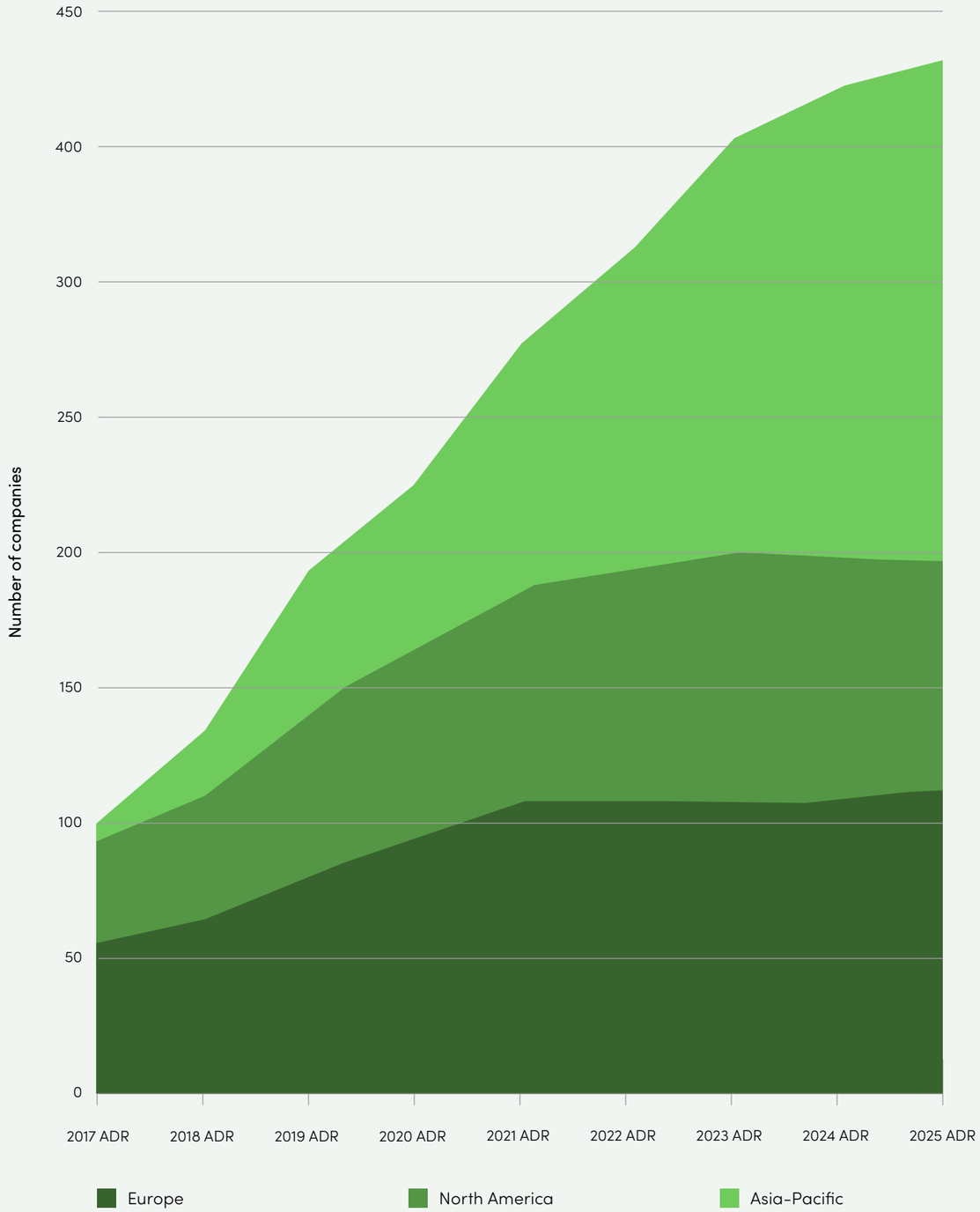


Table 2: Industries represented by RE100 companies[4]

		2025 ADR			2024 ADR		
	Industry	**Number of companies**	**Electricity consumption (TWh)**	**%RE**	**Number of companies**	**Electricity consumption (TWh)**	**%RE**
	Manufacturing	121	261	41%	109	222	42%
	Services	142	162	38%	143	138	45%
	Materials	34	38	40%	34	56	31%
	Retail	29	35	44%	27	60	35%
	Food, beverage & agriculture	32	29	65%	31	39	58%
	Biotech, health care & pharma	24	14	68%	24	14	58%
	Infrastructure	30	12	43%	32	10	42%
	Hospitality	9	3	69%	8	3	19%
	Transportation services	3	1	59%	3	1	61%
	Apparel	10	1	65%	10	1	66%

2.2 Regional changes in membership

The RE100 initiative continues to show steady membership growth, with 26 companies joining since the 2024 ADR. Of these new members, approximately 65% are headquartered in Asia, while the remainder are based in Europe or North America.

2.3 Industry changes

The manufacturing industry continues to account for the largest share of RE100's electricity demand. Over half of the companies joining RE100 since the 2024 ADR are in the manufacturing industry, and over 50% of the annual electricity consumption of the new joiners is in the manufacturing industry.

4 Industries represented by fewer than 3 members have been excluded from the table.

Figure 4: Industries represented by RE100 companies

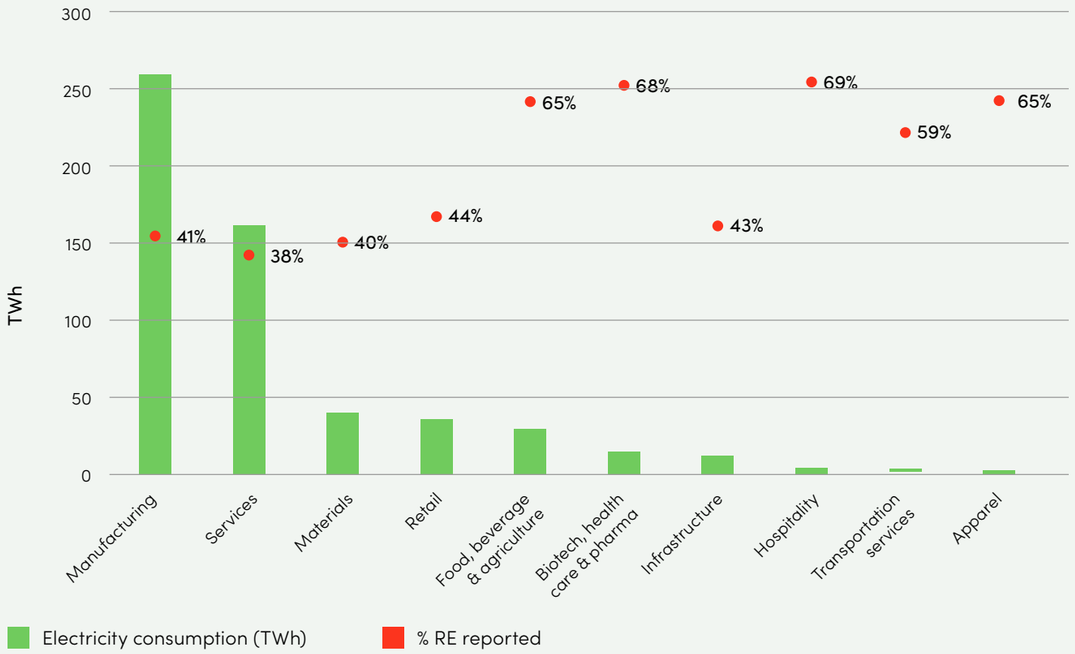


Table 3: MWh-weighted average RE100 target years

	2025 ADR	2024 ADR	2023 ADR
Initiative-wide	2034	2035	2035
New members	2039	2038	2047
Existing members	2034	2034	2032
European headquarters	2028	2028	2027
North America headquarters	2027	2028	2028
Asia-Pacific Headquarters	2041	2041	2043



2.4 Trends in RE100 target years

The average target year[5] of RE100 companies, weighted by annual electricity consumption (MWh), changed slightly from 2035 to 2034. The weighted average target year for new members changed from 2038 to 2039 and the weighted average target year for existing members stayed the same. Using averages weighted by MWh of consumption gives more importance to the target years of companies consuming more electricity and shows when the average MWh committed to the campaign is targeted to be renewable.

5 Consumption-weighted average target year = $\frac{\sum(\text{Company consumption MWh} * \text{Target year})}{\sum \text{Company consumption MWh}}$



3.0 About the claims

RE100 endeavours to use and share as much data as possible from the campaign. Different figures and tables throughout this report use different sample sizes to maximise the amount of available data. Limitations in the data and explanations of the samples used are explained below.

3.1 Detail in electricity consumption

479 TWh out of 557 TWh of electricity consumption reported by RE100 companies in 2025 is linked to a country/area (86% of total consumption). Nine companies do not detail their electricity consumption at the country/area level at all, meaning none of their RE claims are recognised by RE100. Their electricity consumption is included in global campaign statistics but not in any country, market, or region level statistics. These companies consume 70 TWh of electricity (and account for 91% of all missing country/area detail for electricity consumption). Claim recognition for these companies is detailed in the member progress table at the end of this report. Two companies, Alphabet (Google) and Microsoft Corporation account for 62 of the 70 TWh.

3.2 Public vs non-public reporting

357 of the 408 who provided the data used in the report reported publicly through CDP and 51 reported non-publicly. If a company reported non-publicly then only limited details of their claims are included in the member progress table.

3.3 Global renewable claim detail and recognition

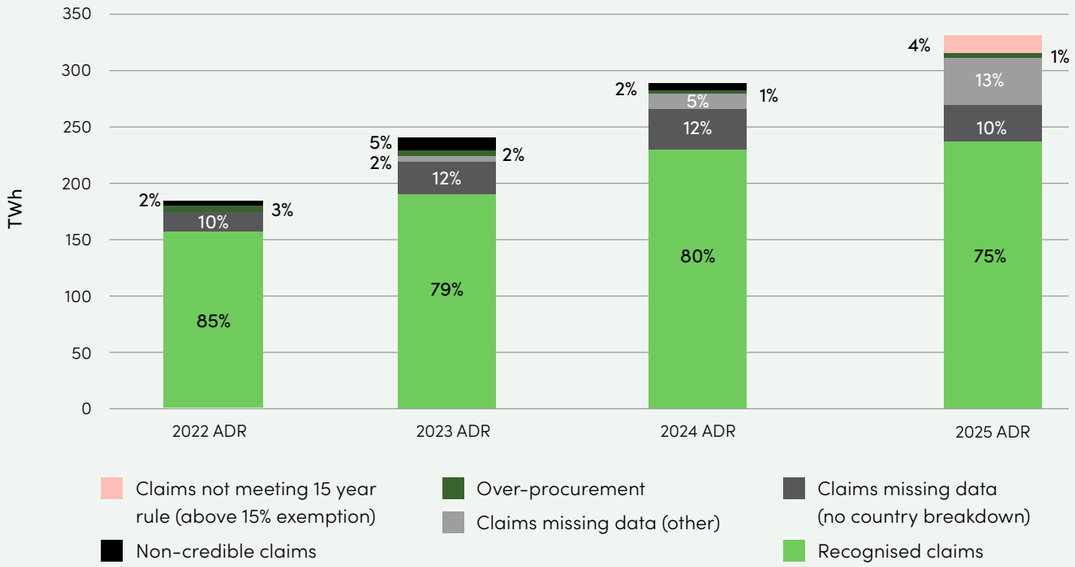
RE100 companies continue to contribute the most detailed dataset on voluntary RE procurement globally. This section explores how transparent RE100 companies are regarding where they use electricity and how they procure RE.

RE100 companies now report 59% RE, while their disclosures include sufficient detail for RE100 to recognise 43% RE. Breakdowns of member claim recognition are now published for individual companies in the

Table 4: RE claim recognition

	TWh	RE as a % of total electricity consumption
RE reported	330	59%
RE recognised	237	43%

Figure 5: % of RE claims recognised 2022–2025 ADR



RE100 member progress table. Please see the member progress table (Section 10) for indicators of the quality of each company's RE claim disclosure. The claim quality metrics are as follows:

- Recognised claims are claims where RE100 companies report credible RE procurement which follows the RE100 Technical Criteria and also disclose the underlying electricity use in the markets they make their claims in. If the 2022 criteria apply, this component is broken down into RE consumption meeting the 15-year rule, RE consumption from projects older than 15 years old, but within the 15% threshold for consumption from such projects and RE consumption recognised based on grandfathering under the 2021 criteria.
- If the 2022 criteria apply, and if relevant, RE consumption from projects older than 15 years old exceeding the 15% threshold for consumption from such projects and therefore not contributing progress towards the RE100 target.
- 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 assess 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).

3.4 Changes in Technical Criteria

In this year's report not all companies are being evaluated against the same set of technical criteria. For RE100 companies submitting CDP responses covering a year starting 1 January 2024 or later, the new rules introduced in the 2022 Technical Criteria apply (a new market boundary definition for Europe and a 15-year facility age limit for RE purchasing). Please refer to 2022 Technical Criteria consultation for more details. In next year's reporting all companies will be subject to the same set of technical criteria as there will not be any reporting years starting prior to 1 January 2024.

There are exemptions to the 15-year facility age limit for certain procurement types, long-term project-specific procurement done as the original off-taker, and contracts with operational commencement dates before 1 January 2024. There is an additional exemption which allows companies to allocate 15% of their total electricity consumption to procurement from projects older than 15 years old and which are not covered by other specific exemptions for original off-takers and certain procurement types. The 15-year rule and exemptions to it are explained in section 4.2 of the RE100 Technical Criteria. 362 of the 408 members which provided data for this report chose a reporting period starting 1 January 2024 or later. Contracts with operational commencement dates before 1 January 2024 are eligible for grandfathering, meaning that for the length of the contract they would continue to be assessed against the 2021 Technical Criteria and not the new market boundary or 15-year commissioning date limit. This grandfathering is intended to allow for a good faith transition which recognises procurement that was in place before the technical criteria change. Figure 6 show a

Figure 6: Breakdown by recognition type of the 237 TWh of RE recognised by RE100

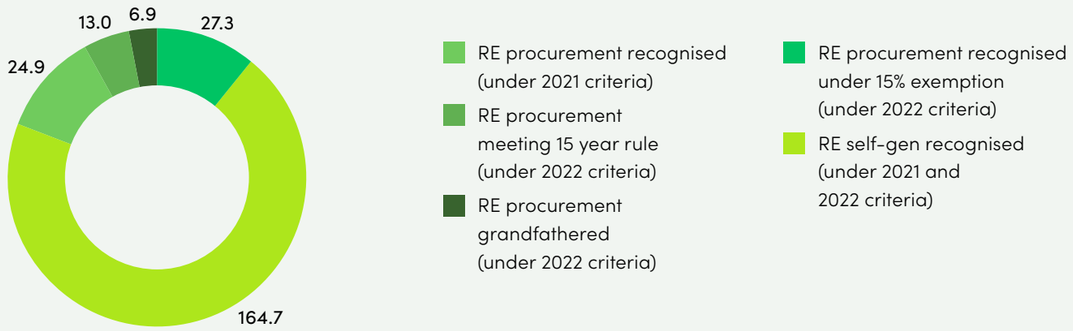
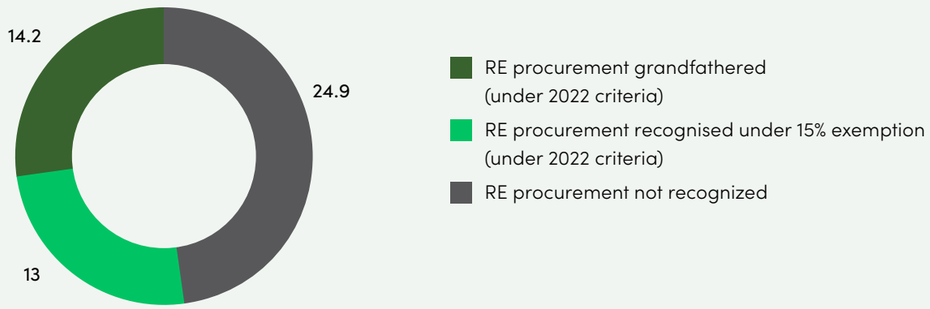


Figure 7: Breakdown of recognition status of procurement from projects over 15 years old, reported by members subject to the 2022 Technical Criteria



breakdown of under which set of criteria and which rules was RE100 was able to recognise member claims.

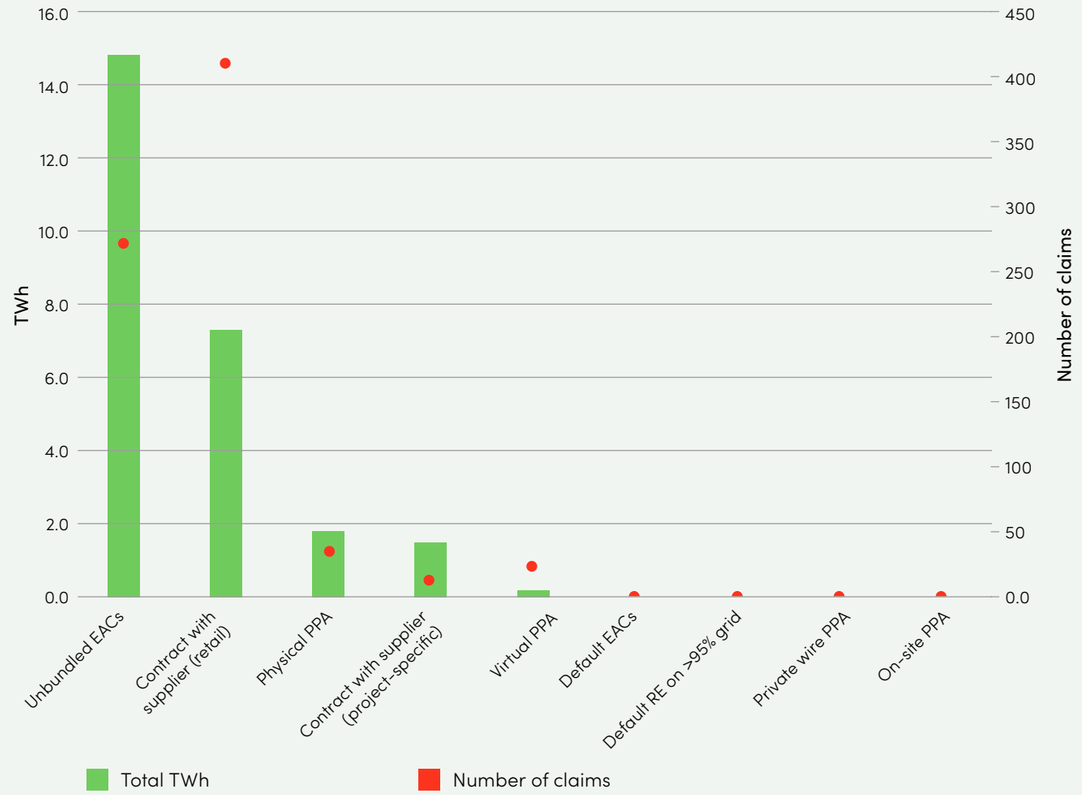
Those 362 members with a reporting period starting 1 January 2024 or later reported a total of 52.1 TWh of procurement from projects over 15 years of age. 24.9 TWh of that procurement was grandfathered, 13 TWh of that was recognised under the 15% exemption, and 14.2 TWh was not recognised.

Of that 25 TWh that was grandfathered, 24.6 TWh was grandfathered only for commissioning dates, 0.5 TWh was grandfathered only for market boundaries, and 0.4 TWh for both market boundaries and commissioning date.

Figure 8 shows a breakdown of grandfathering by procurement type. 86% of grandfathered procurement came from unbundled EACs and retail contracts with suppliers. As both of these procurement types normally have short contract lengths, RE100 expects to see the quantity of grandfathering decrease rapidly in future years.

Of the 749 grandfathered claims 237 included a commissioning date[6], with

Figure 8: Grandfathered claims by procurement type



an average commissioning date of 1988. The average supply arrangement start date was 2021. Table 5 below shows the average commissioning date and supply arrangement start year by procurement type.

There are 1,128 claims totalling 45 TWh which meet the original off-taker requirements. This only includes the procurement types that RE100 applies the original off-taker exemption to which are physical PPAs, virtual PPAs, contract with supplier (project specific) and project-specific unbundled EAC purchase. Over 99.9% of this procurement volume came from projects less than 15 years old so it was recognised without needing the original off-taker exemption. RE100 will continue to refine its data collection and calculation methodologies to verify original off-takers.

6 RE100 guidance requires a commissioning date to be provided for a claim to be grandfathered but RE100 did not enforce that requirement this year to provide companies with an extra year of transition to collect data from older contracts.

Table 5: Grandfathered claims

	Total TWh	Number of claims	Average commissioning date	Average supply arrangement start date
Unbundled EACs	14.8	270	1984	2022
Contract with supplier (retail)	7.3	409	1985	2021
Physical PPA	1.8	33	2000	2019
Contract with supplier (project-specific)	1.5	12	1967	2022
Virtual PPA	0.2	23	2022	2021
Default EACs	0.0	2	no data	2016
Default RE on >95% grid	0.0	0	No grandfathered contracts	No grandfathered contracts
Private wire PPA	0.0	0	No grandfathered contracts	No grandfathered contracts
On-site PPA	0.0	0	No grandfathered contracts	No grandfathered contracts

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

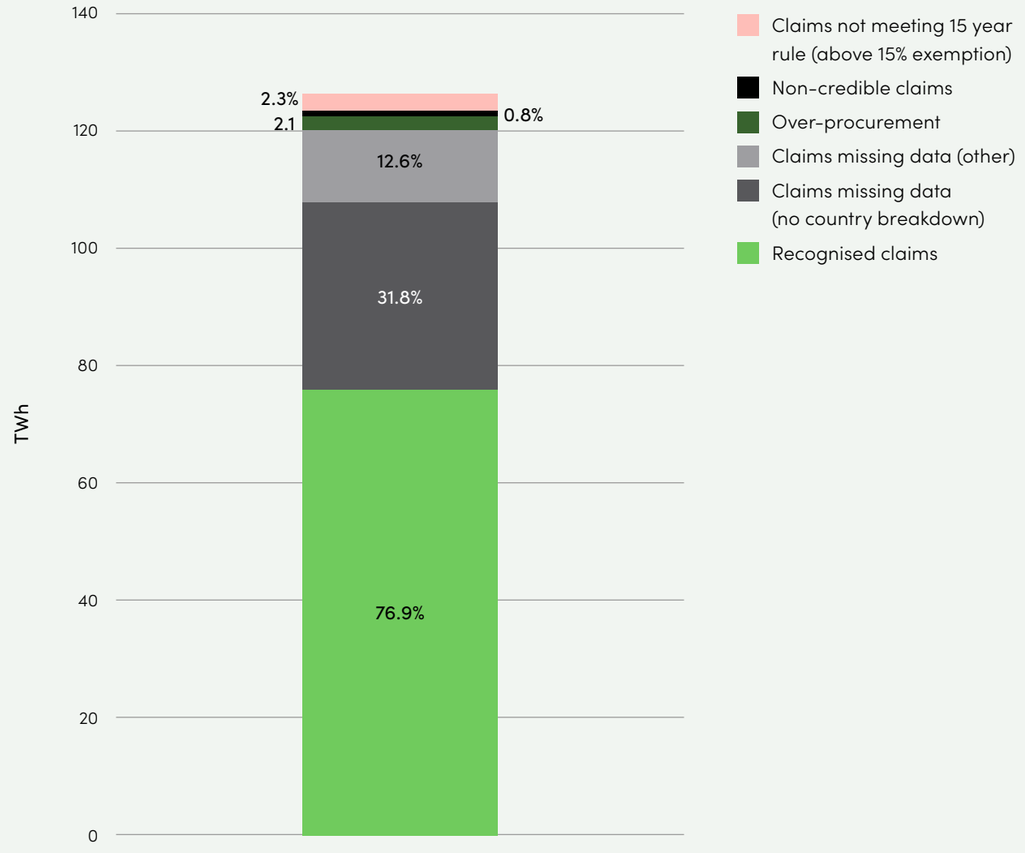
	Self-reported		Recognised	
	Number of companies	Electricity consumption (TWh)	Number of companies	Electricity consumption (TWh)
100% RE	75	56.4	29	5.4
90 - <100% RE	71	67	70	56.9

3.5 RE100 high performers

146 RE100 companies self-report consuming between 90-100% RE. These companies consume 123.4 TWh of electricity annually. RE100 has been able to verify 29 of the companies as having achieved 100% RE and 70 as achieving between 90 and 100%.

Figure 9 shows the breakdown of claim recognition for all companies claiming greater than or equal to 90% RE. The primary reason these companies' RE claims are not recognised is because they do not disclose a country/area breakdown of their electricity consumption. This information is needed for RE100 to recognise the claims and more importantly to understand the demand and supply at a market level.

Figure 9: RE100 claim recognition, companies self-reporting ≥90% RE



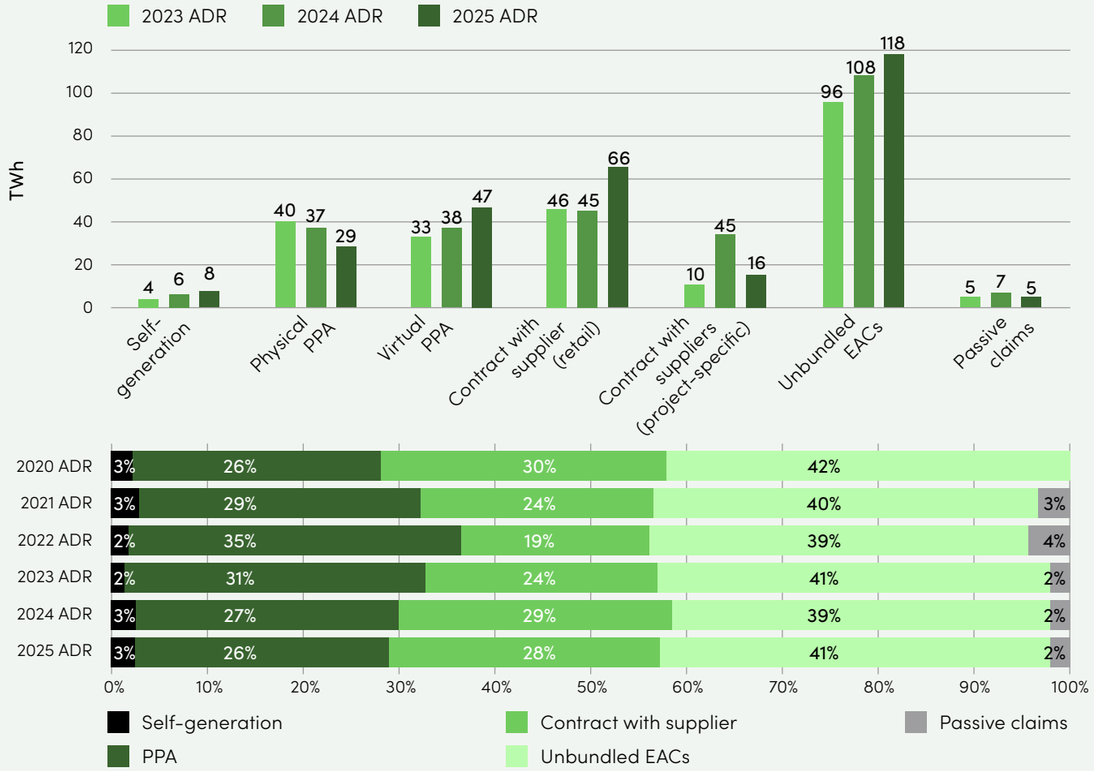
3.6 Qualitative disclosures

399 RE100 companies outlined how their renewableelectricity procurement strategies aim to deliver system impact, recognising that different sourcing mechanisms influence the grid in different ways. Across regions, companies reported a wide range of initiatives to support new renewable energy capacity—from partnerships and innovative procurement models in Australia, to aligning sourcing with broader sustainability commitments in Europe, prioritising additionality through PPAs in the United States and advancing diverse projects and policy engagement in Asia

251 RE100 companies disclosed how their RE procurement affects their energy costs. Uncertainty regarding future electricity prices undermines confidence in payback modelling for renewable asset investments.

4.0 Sourcing and impact trends

Figure 10: RE100 procurement mix (reported data)



4.1 Procurement type mix

RE100 classifies corporate renewable electricity procurement into five categories, distinguished by the contracting structure, whether energy and attributes are bundled or unbundled and the level of buyer engagement. Recognised renewable electricity procurement by members increased from 2024 to 2025 by 6 TWh and the distribution across procurement types remained relatively consistent.

The chart summarises the procurement mix of RE100 members globally, with regional patterns explored further in Section 4.1.2. It is important to note that some procurement type shifts may reflect changes in how individual companies classify their contracts, for example, a decline in PPAs may result from a reclassification rather than an underlying market trend.

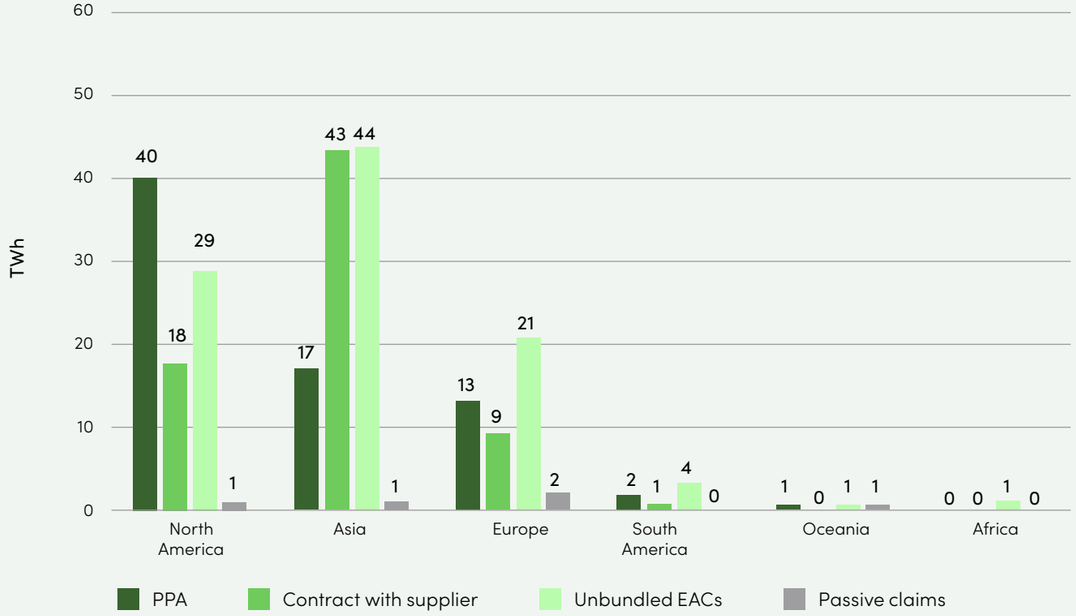
4.1.1 Top 10 companies by recognised PPA volume

PPAs are recognised as one of the best ways that corporate buyers can directly support new renewable generation. *Table 7* below shows the top 10 buyers of PPAs in this year's reporting. Compared to the previous year, there has been a change in the composition of the top 10 companies ranked by recognised PPA volume. However, T-Mobile USA Inc, Target Corporation, Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Ltd. and Apple Inc. have maintained their positions within the top 10, consistent with last year.

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

	Virtual (TWh)	Physical (TWh)	Total (TWh)
Longi Green Energy Technology (A)	0.0	4.0	4.0
Jinko Solar CO., Ltd.	0.0	2.8	2.8
T Mobile USA Inc	2.5	0.0	2.5
Target Corporation	1.9	0.0	1.9
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	0.0	1.4	1.4
Apple Inc.	0.6	0.7	1.3
General Motors Company	1.3	0.0	1.3
Ultratech Cement	0.0	1.1	1.1
Procter & Gamble Company	0.8	0.3	1.1
Seven & I Holdings Co., Ltd.	0.0	0.9	0.9

Figure 11: Regional purchasing type mix (credible data only)[8]



7 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 2025.

8 e.g., excludes claims that do not observe market boundaries.



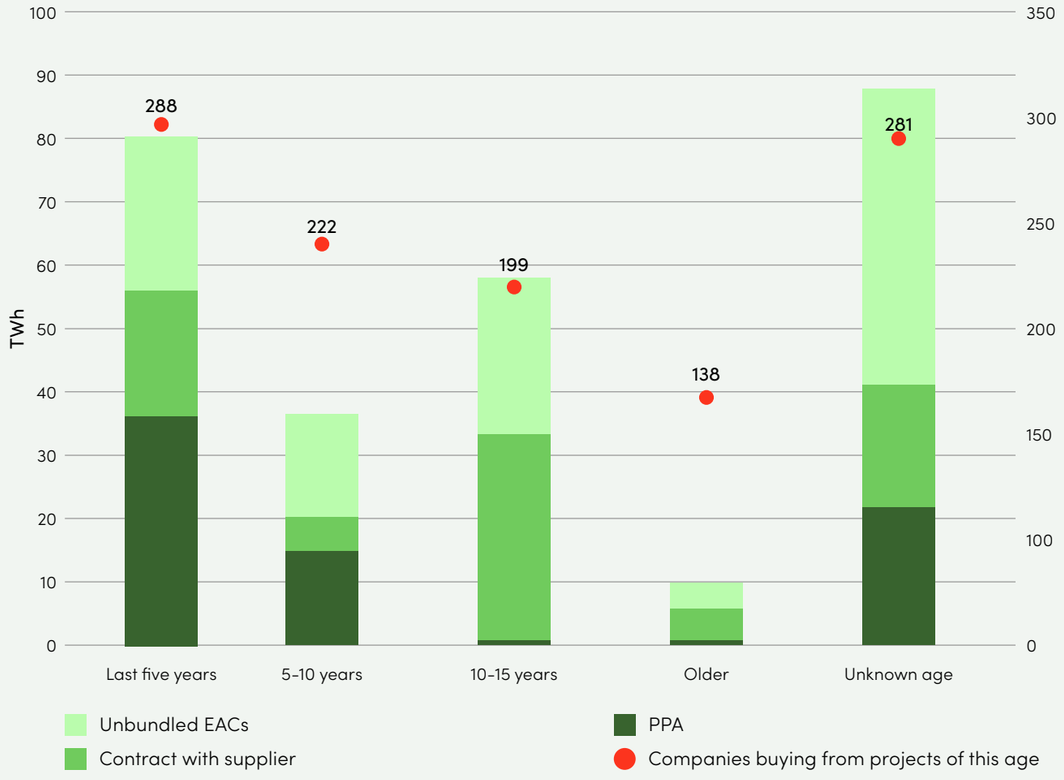
4.1.2 Regional trends

Figure 12 highlights regional trends in renewable energy procurement.

Compared with the previous year, North America experienced a decline in both PPAs and unbundled REC procurement, accompanied by increased sourcing through supplier contracts. In Europe, procurement through supplier contracts nearly halved, while passive renewable electricity claims doubled. Asia, meanwhile, saw a significant increase in PPA adoption alongside continued growth in the use of unbundled RECs.

The market progress table in the Appendix presents procurement type mixes by region and market.

Figure 12: Commissioning year trends in RE purchasing



4.2 Facility age

Facility age can be an important indicator of impact in RE purchasing. The facility age limit ensures corporate renewable procurement supports new capacity by limiting eligibility to assets commissioned or repowered within the past 15 years, thereby encouraging investment in newer infrastructure. This ADR includes for the first time a 15-year facility age limit in most individual RE100 companies' progress towards their targets.

Globally, RE100 companies now purchase 185 TWh of RE annually from facilities commissioned less than 15 years ago. This is 65% of all their RE purchasing and an increase from the 2024 ADR that showed 63% of RE purchasing was from facilities commissioned less than 15 years ago.

The average facility that RE100 companies purchase RE from is now from 2014, versus 2011 in the 2024 ADR.

Procurement through PPAs continues to be strongly associated with younger facility age. Figure 12 presents trends directly from commissioning year disclosure in RE purchasing, Figure 13 and Figure 14 also consider Green-e ® Energy purchases in markets where Green-e ® Energy includes a 15-year facility age limit (irrespective of whether a commissioning year was disclosed).

Figure 13: Regional facility age trends in RE purchasing

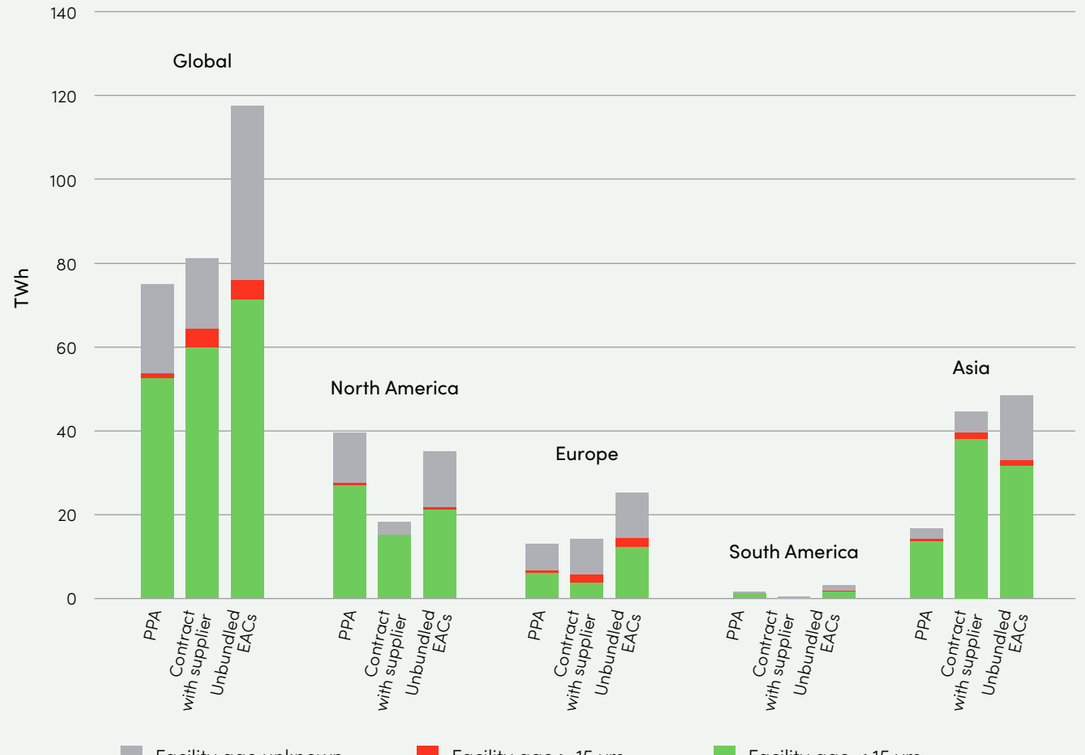


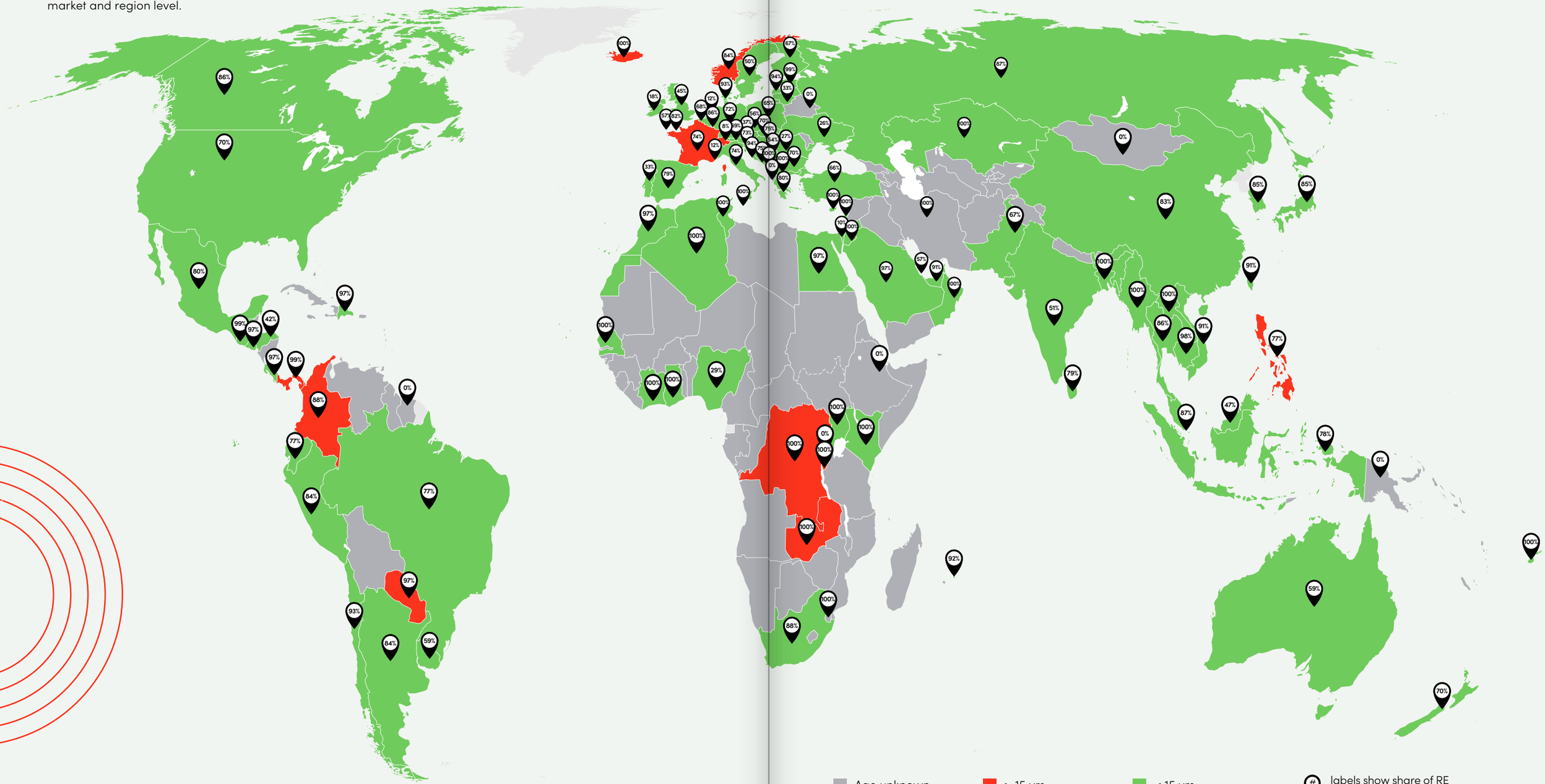
Table 8: Regional facility age trends in RE purchasing

Region	Purchasing linked to facility age	Average commissioning year
North America	70%	2018
Asia	80%	2013
Europe	53%	2013
South America	79%	2013
Oceania	59%	2016
Africa	89%	2015
Global	**71%**	**2015**

Note: Figures in this table apply the 2022 criteria to all members included in the analysis, regardless of their reporting year. Some figures therefore differ from the rest of the report, where analysis uses the version of the technical criteria applicable to each member and covers all members. The totals also differ because members that did not provide a market-level breakdown of their electricity consumption cannot be included in a market table (557 TWh across all members, versus 480 TWh here)

Figure 14: Map of average facility age

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

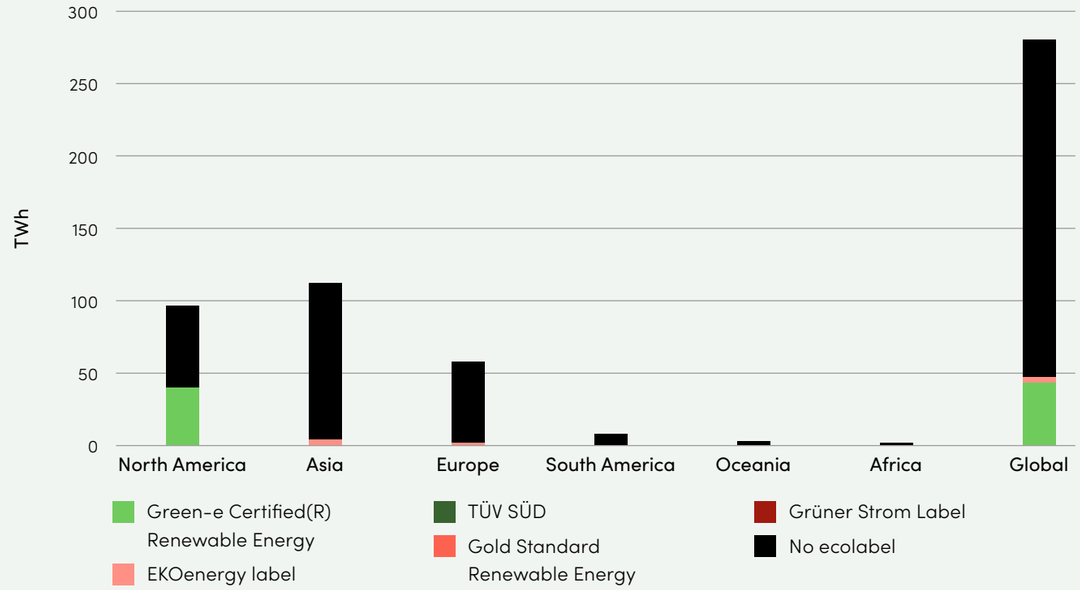


The geographical boundaries and names of nations that are reflected on the maps in this report are in conformity with United Nations practice. They do not reflect Climate Group's acceptance, endorsement or position on any area or territory, or its authorities.

Figure 15: Cross border renewables claims in Europe

Country	Claims in country (imported) (GWh)	Imports (all PPAs) (GWh)	Imports (unbundled EACs) (GWh)	Purchasing from country (exported) (GWh)	Exports (PPAs) (GWh)	Exports (unbundled EACs) (GWh)
Italy	482	132	236	1,147	8	922
Denmark	568	438	128	297	74	35
France	576	298	241	1,380	-	1,181
Czechia	472	25	392	25	-	25
Netherlands	698	463	234	49	0	47
Slovenia	71	63	8	20	-	20
Lithuania	16	0	16	10	-	11
Belgium	405	59	324	435	435	0
Slovakia	98	24	69	3	-	3
Greece	206	30	176	33	-	34
Spain	145	2	115	2,357	1,153	1,096
Norway	133	25	107	2,435	385	1,115
Sweden	206	9	104	918	-	735
Germany	4,134	189	2,521	24.13	-	24
Austria	79	30	16	189	-	187
Hungary	866	17	849	123	-	115
Switzerland	253	215	30	26	-	25
Portugal	227	34	181	406	-	376
Finland	223	2	220	355	101	219
Latvia	4	0	4	21	-	21
Monaco	4	-	3	-	-	-
Estonia	23	0	19	27	-	27
Croatia	21	0	20	28	5	23
Luxembourg	28	0	6	-	-	-
Jersey	1	-	1	-	-	-
Liechtenstein	1	-	0	-	-	-
Guernsey	1	-	1	-	-	-

Figure 16: Ecolabels in RE purchasing



4.3 Cross-border procurement in Europe

Figure 15 illustrates cross-border purchasing trends among RE100 companies for their operations in the single European renewables market recognised by RE100. This is useful to understand which countries are exporting renewables and which countries are importing them and whether that renewable electricity is being traded via PPAs or unbundled EACs.

The EU is actively scaling cross-border renewable projects (e.g., offshore wind, solar + interconnectors, hybrid projects), with new projects added in 2025 and supported via the Connecting Europe Facility. Policy targets require at least 15% electricity interconnection by 2030, highlighting the strategic importance of cross-border trade. However, cross-border PPAs remain structurally complex due to regulatory fragmentation across countries, for example, Italy exported 1,147 GWh, of which only 8 GWh was PPAs.

4.4 Ecolabels in RE100 purchasing

Some RE100 members buy renewable electricity that is certified with additional voluntary labels, also known as ecolabels. These labels are in addition to the Renewable Energy Certificate or Energy Attribute Certificate which conveys ownership of the renewable electricity attributes. These ecolabels typically certify that electricity is 100% renewable and sustainably produced while also incorporating additional environmental criteria, generation age limits, and/or requiring financial contributions to climate and environmental initiatives.

Adoption varies across regions, with some markets more mature in ecolabel uptake than others; in 2025, uptake among RE100 members was 42% in North America, 8% in South America, 4% in Asia, 4% in Europe, 1% in Oceania and 1% in Africa.

Figure 17: EACs reported by vintage

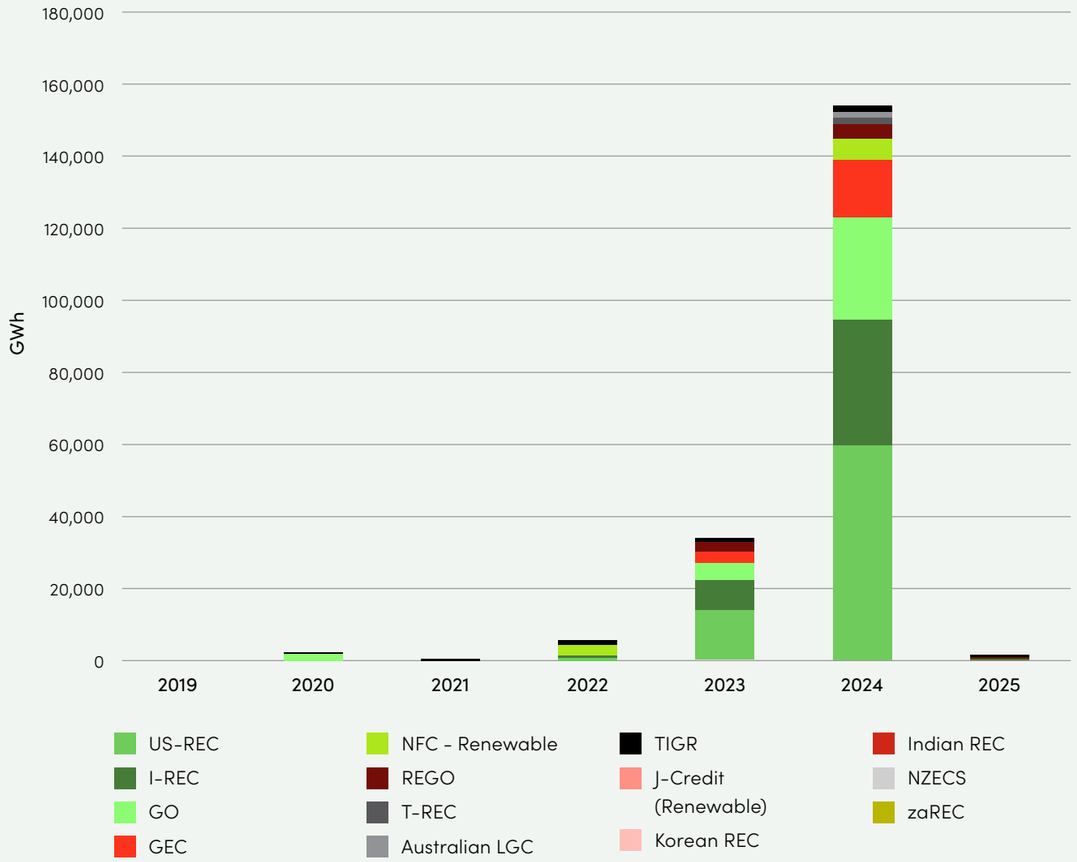
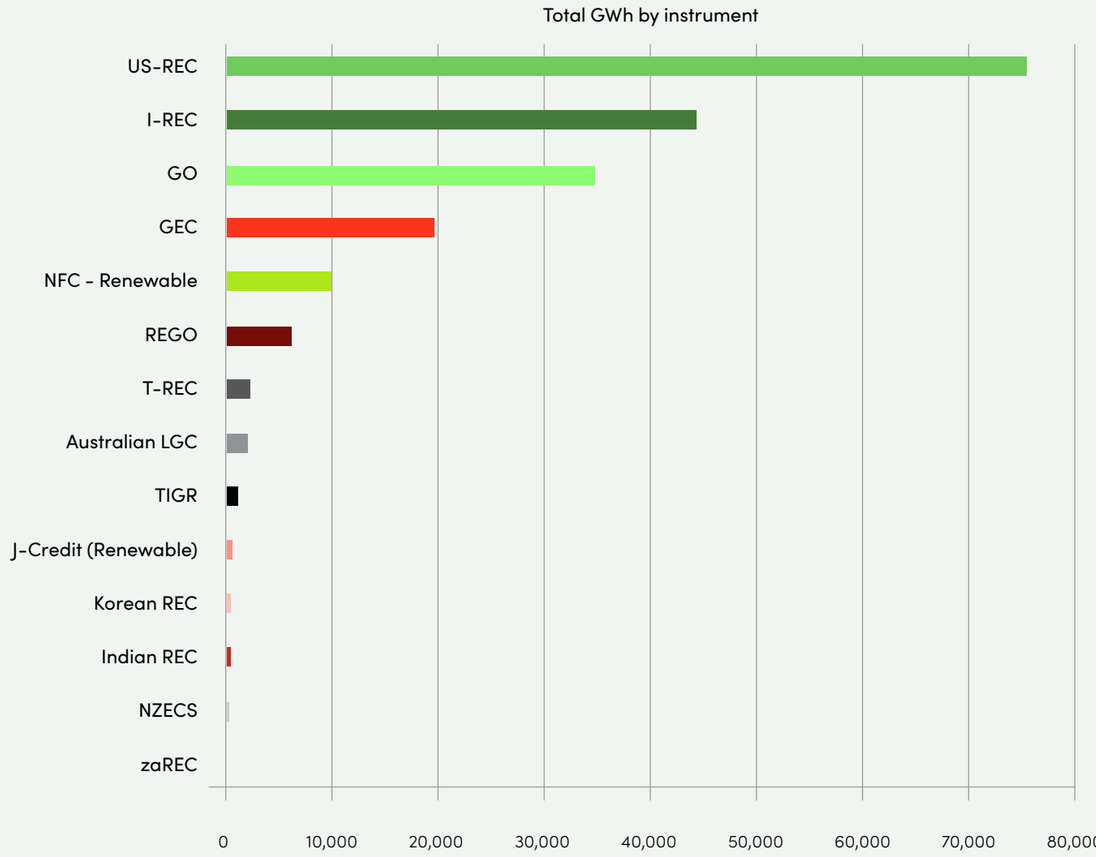


Figure 18: GWh per EAC system in RE100 reporting



4.5 Trends in EAC vintages by EAC system

Figure 17 shows the vintage (i.e. year of generation) of each EAC reported by RE100 members this year. The majority of EACs reported in the current cycle are from the 2024 vintage, although a proportion dates back as far as 2020. The most common reporting period this year was the calendar year 2024, with 245 of 408 members using this period. The second most common was April 2024 to March 2025, with 91 members reporting this period. 79% of EACs reported this year were from 2024.

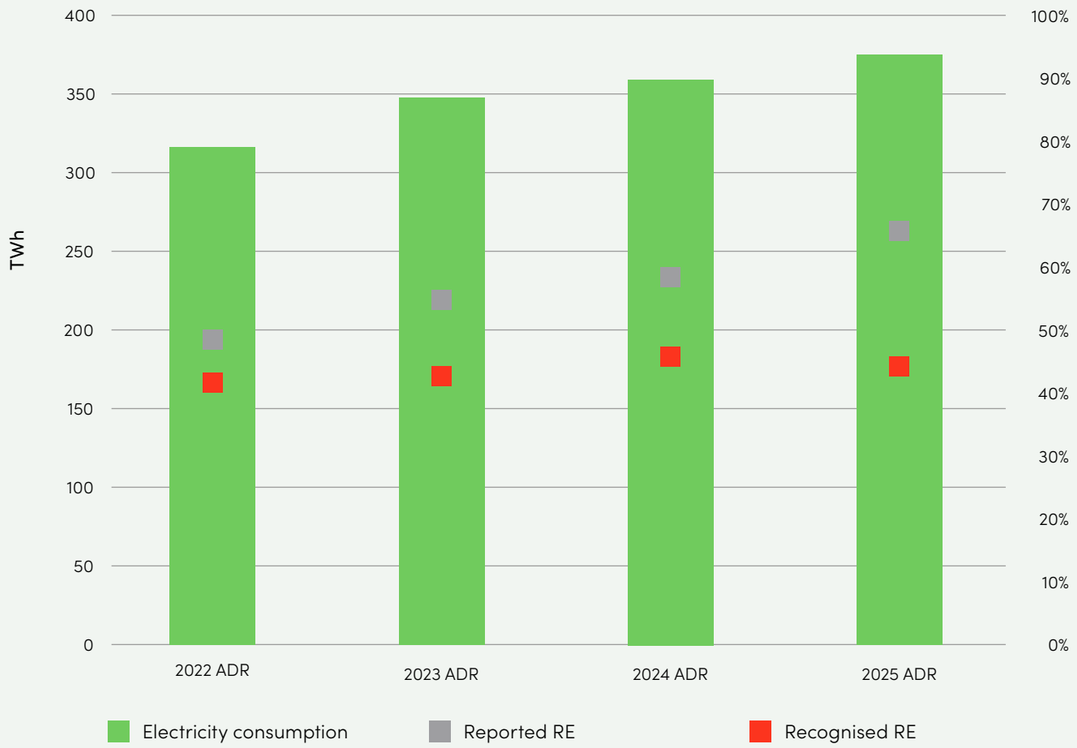
Figure 18 shows the GWh of each type of REC reported by RE100 members. While most of the systems are only used and recognised in a specific country or market, I-RECs and TIGRs are used in many markets and thus have each been combined into one row each, showing their totals in reporting.

4.6 How do RE100 companies change over time?

285 companies contributed reporting consistently to every RE100 Annual Disclosure Report from 2022-2025. We have studied this group as a class to understand how RE100 companies change their electricity use and renewable electricity procurement 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 84 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).

Figure 19: Electricity consumption, self-reported and recognised % RE for fixed sample of 285 companies in 2022-2025 ADRs



The group of 285 RE100 companies featuring in the last four ADRs have collectively increased their annual electricity consumption by nearly 19% over four years and went from self-reporting 49% RE to 65% RE in the same period. The % RE100 has recognised for these companies has risen from 41% to 44%.

The increase in RE procurement from last year is driven by unbundled EAC purchasing as contracts with suppliers remained static and PPAs and passive claims decreased slightly.

In 13 of the 20 largest RE100 markets, RE100 companies in this sample have increased their electricity purchasing since the 2022 ADR. In 15 of the 20, the % RE recognised by RE100 has increased. The decline in consumption in the single market in Europe in this year's report is largely due to the market boundary change in Europe in the RE100 Technical Criteria rather than a change in procurement. United Kingdom, Ireland and Poland are now considered individual markets in RE100 and they appear in this top 20 as individual markets. They have been excluded from Table 9 as there is not a historical trend to show for them.

Figure 20: Reported RE purchasing mix for fixed sample of 285 companies in 2022-2025 ADRs

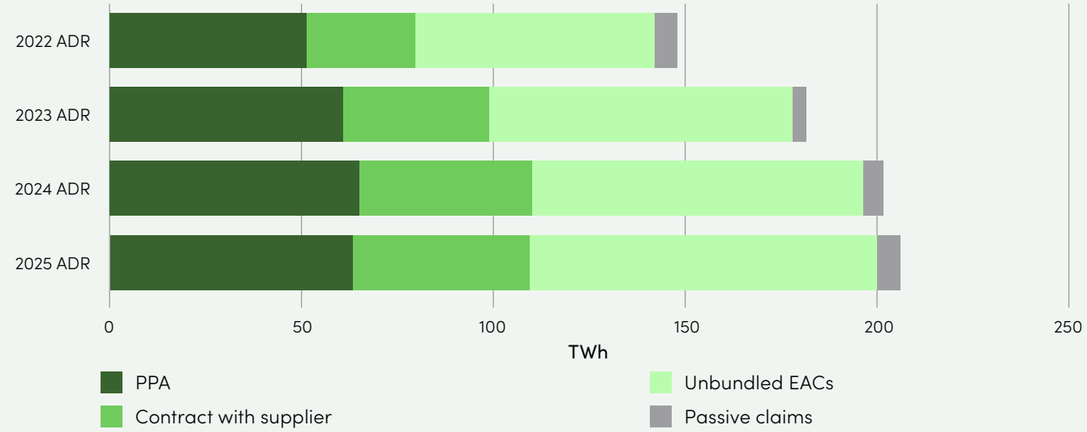


Table 9: Market trends for fixed sample of 285 companies in 2022-2025 ADRs

Market	Market Trends – 2022-2025 GWh RE reported Based on 285 companies	Market Trends – % RE Recognised 2022-2025 Based on 285 companies
North American single market		
European single market		
China		
Taiwan, China		
Japan		
Republic of Korea		
India		
Brazil		
Mexico		
Australia		

Market	Market Trends – 2022-2025 GWh RE reported Based on 285 companies	Market Trends – % RE Recognised 2022-2025 Based on 285 companies
Malaysia		
Vietnam		
Thailand		
Indonesia		
Singapore		
Israel		
Philippines		
Turkey		
South Africa		
Argentina		



5.0 Barriers reported by RE100 companies

RE100 gathers insights from its members on the barriers they encounter in procuring renewable energy. 257 RE100 companies described the barriers to RE procurement they face and 227 RE100 companies linked the barriers they faced to specific countries or areas they operate in.

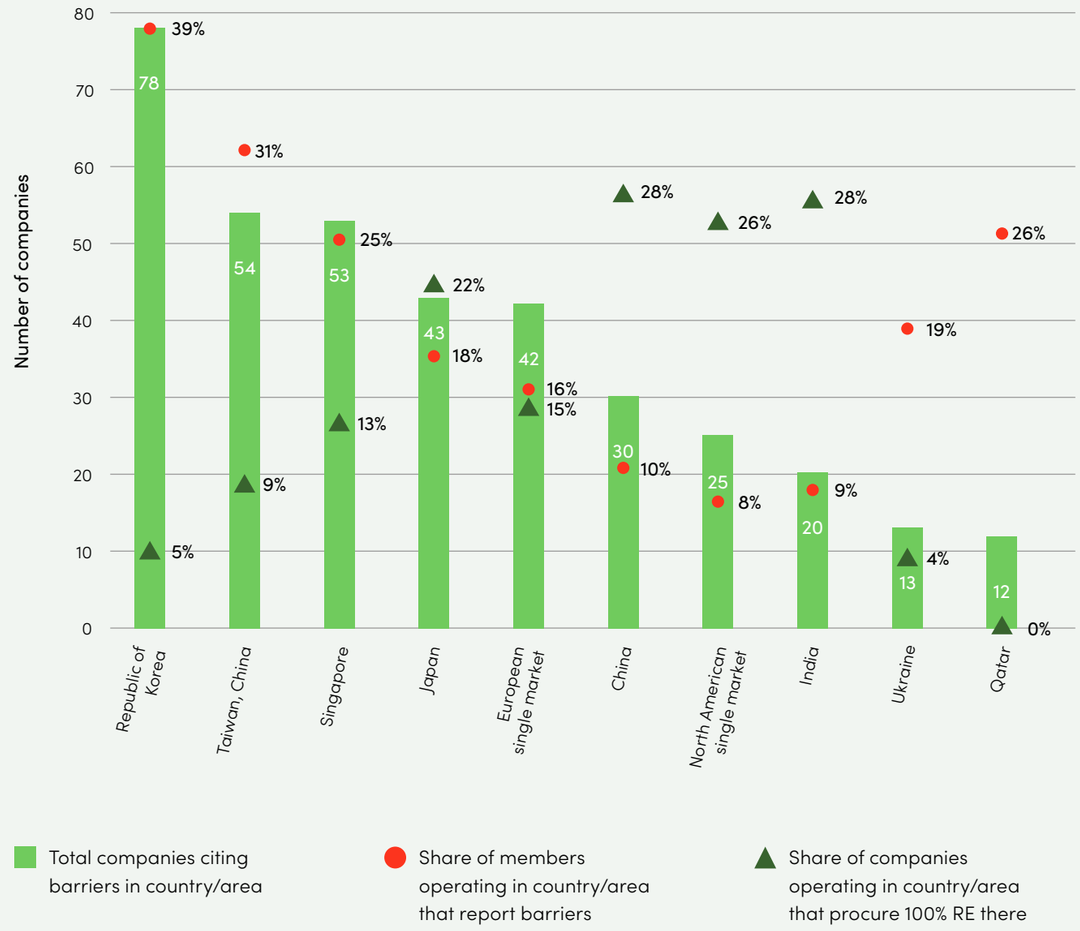
These challenges include high costs or limited availability of supply, a lack of viable procurement options, regulatory constraints, market frictions or inefficiencies, insufficient data, concerns over credibility and internal organisational limitations.

The Republic of Korea continues to be the location where the largest number of RE100 companies report facing procurement barriers and it also has the highest proportion of participating members experiencing such challenges. The share of companies procuring 100% RE in the Republic of Korea is also low at 5%. It is important to consider these three metrics in combination when assessing the level of challenge that exists for members in a specific country/area. For instance, China, the North American single market, and India have the 6th, 7th, and 8th highest amounts of members reporting barriers to procurement respectively, however

Table 10: Top 10 challenging markets

Market	Republic of Korea	Taiwan, China	Singapore	Japan	European single market	China	North American single market	India	Ukraine	Qatar
High cost or limited supply	46	48	47	24	15	8	11	8	2	2
Lack of procurement options	33	8	5	10	18	12	6	9	5	8
Other	4	3	1	10	12	6	8	2	3	1
Regulatory barriers	7	4	2	6	7	8	3	7	3	
Frictions or inefficiencies (small load)	10	8	5	5	8	6	4	3	1	2
Frictions or inefficiencies (landlord-tenant arrangements)	2	6	3	6	2	3	6	6		1
Frictions or inefficiencies (other)	4	1	1	7	1			3		
Lack of data	4	3		1	2	2	1	1		
Credibility concerns	3	2	1	1		2		4		
Internal reasons	1	1	1	4		2	2			
Total companies citing barriers in country/area	78	54	53	43	42	30	25	20	13	12
Share of members operating in country/area that report barriers	39%	31%	25%	18%	16%	10%	8%	9%	19%	26%
Share of companies operating in country/area that procure 100% RE there	5%	9%	13%	22%	15%	28%	26%	28%	4%	0%

Figure 21: 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 10 most challenging market



these companies only make up a small percentage of companies operating in each market. A relatively high proportion of members with operations in these country/areas also report procuring 100% RE. Taiwan, China; Qatar; and Singapore rank 2nd, 3rd and 4th in terms of the share of members reporting barriers, these companies represent a relatively small portion of the total operating in each market and a comparatively high proportion of them already procure 100% renewable electricity.

The most common barriers cited by members are high cost or limited supply and lack of procurement options.



6.0 Outlook for RE100

6.1 Recruitment and procurement

RE100 remains committed to expanding its membership in markets where corporate engagement can help accelerate renewable market development and policy progress. This includes Thailand, Mexico, South Africa, and Indonesia as new priority markets, alongside established priority markets such as Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, and India. RE100 believes that the recent shocks to global energy markets have shown again the importance of renewable energy for energy and economic independence for companies and countries. Companies will continue to face the impact of this economic pressure over the short-term, which RE100 expects to drive new membership numbers.

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.

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 the RE100 Global Policy Priority about Credible Claims. If a market is included in the list of markets where EACs are in common use (See 'markets where EACs are in common use', Appendix C of the technical criteria), RE100 requires reporting companies to disclose the use of a market-appropriate EAC beginning with the 2027 reporting year. This EAC may either be the instrument commonly used in that market or an alternative, market-appropriate certificate. For markets identified in the list where EACs are not in common use (Table 1.1, Appendix C), companies will not be required to report EAC cancellations for the 2027 reporting year. However, RE100 reserves the right to reclassify countries based on annual CDP disclosures and as a result of market changes, countries may be moved into the category where EACs are considered to be in common use over time.

RE100 has also introduced 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.

6.3 2026 RE100 Technical Criteria update

While the changes from the 2024 Technical Criteria update have not yet gone into effect, RE100 has opened a call for proposals in early 2026 for future changes to the RE100 Technical Criteria. RE100 itself is not proposing any changes due to the ongoing Greenhouse Gas Protocol Update.

6.4 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.

The GHG Protocol held a public consultation in late 2025 and early 2026 on the proposed changes. The results of that consultation were published in late July 2026. The GHGP and the International Standards Organization (ISO) will combine their corporate carbon accounting standards into a single, harmonized global standard. The revised Scope 2 Standard is not expected until 2028, and RE100 will continue to monitor how changes to scope 2 could influence the RE100 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

Eight markets are covered in depth in the following pages of this report. These markets have been selected because they are RE100 priority markets.

In addition to a deeper dive into what RE100 companies report in these markets, these appendices contain summaries of policy updates, their links to the RE100 Global Policy Priorities and ongoing RE100 policy engagement in that market.



China

Market overview

China continues to pursue its 2060 net zero goal and has maintained momentum in renewable energy deployment and regulatory innovation throughout 2025. This is a decisive shift from focusing solely on capacity expansion, towards enhanced market integration and credibility.

China unveiled its 2035 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2025, pledging to reduce economy-wide net greenhouse gas emissions by 7-10% from peak levels, as well as expanding installed wind and solar capacity to over six times 2020 levels, targeting an overall total of 3,600 GW.

In the first half of 2025, China added 268 GW of new renewable capacity – including wind, solar, and hydropower – almost doubling the growth seen in the first half of 2024. By the end of June 2025, the country's total renewable energy capacity reached 2.16 TW. This continued acceleration has consolidated China's position as the world's largest renewable energy market.



China membership overview

290
Number of companies operating

94
Reported electricity consumption (TWh)

64%
Recognised % RE

Five biggest industries electricity consumption (GWh):

Manufacturing
88,424

Materials
1,925

Food, beverage & agriculture
1,088

Biotech, health care & pharma
770

Hospitality
656

Over the past year, a series of high-level national policies have emphasised the pivotal role of Industrial Development Zones (IDZs) in accelerating the clean energy transition and have placed renewable power at the centre of industrial growth. In March 2025, the National Guidelines on Promoting the High-Quality Development of the Renewable Energy Green Certificate Market emphasised the importance of maximising renewable energy use within IDZs and the integration of Green Electricity Certificates (GECs) as a tool to accelerate credible clean energy consumption. In October 2025, the National Development and Reform Commission stated that during the country's 15th Five-Year Plan period, China will target around '100 zero-carbon IDZs..

Figure 22: Average Commissioning Year: 2013

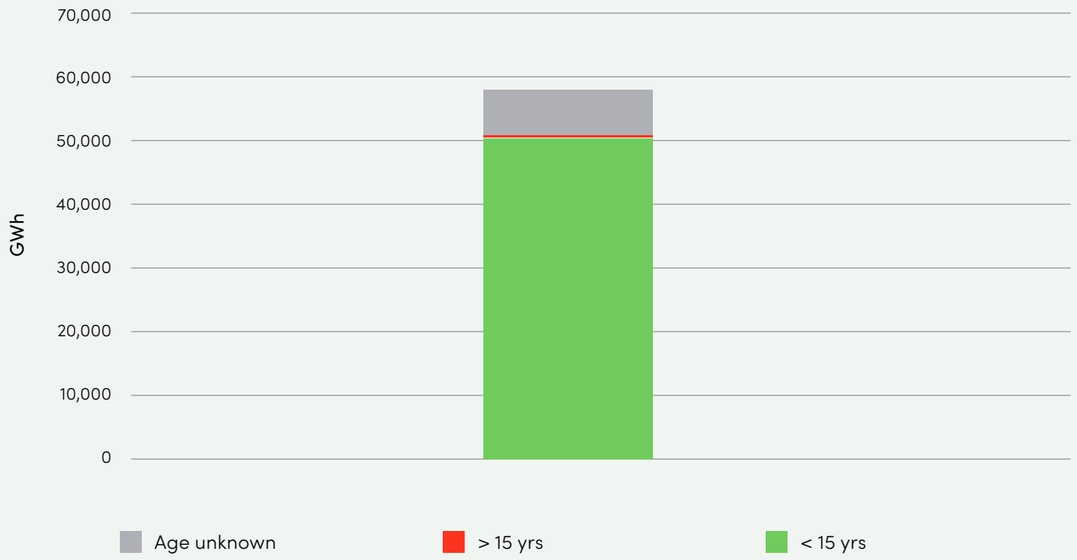
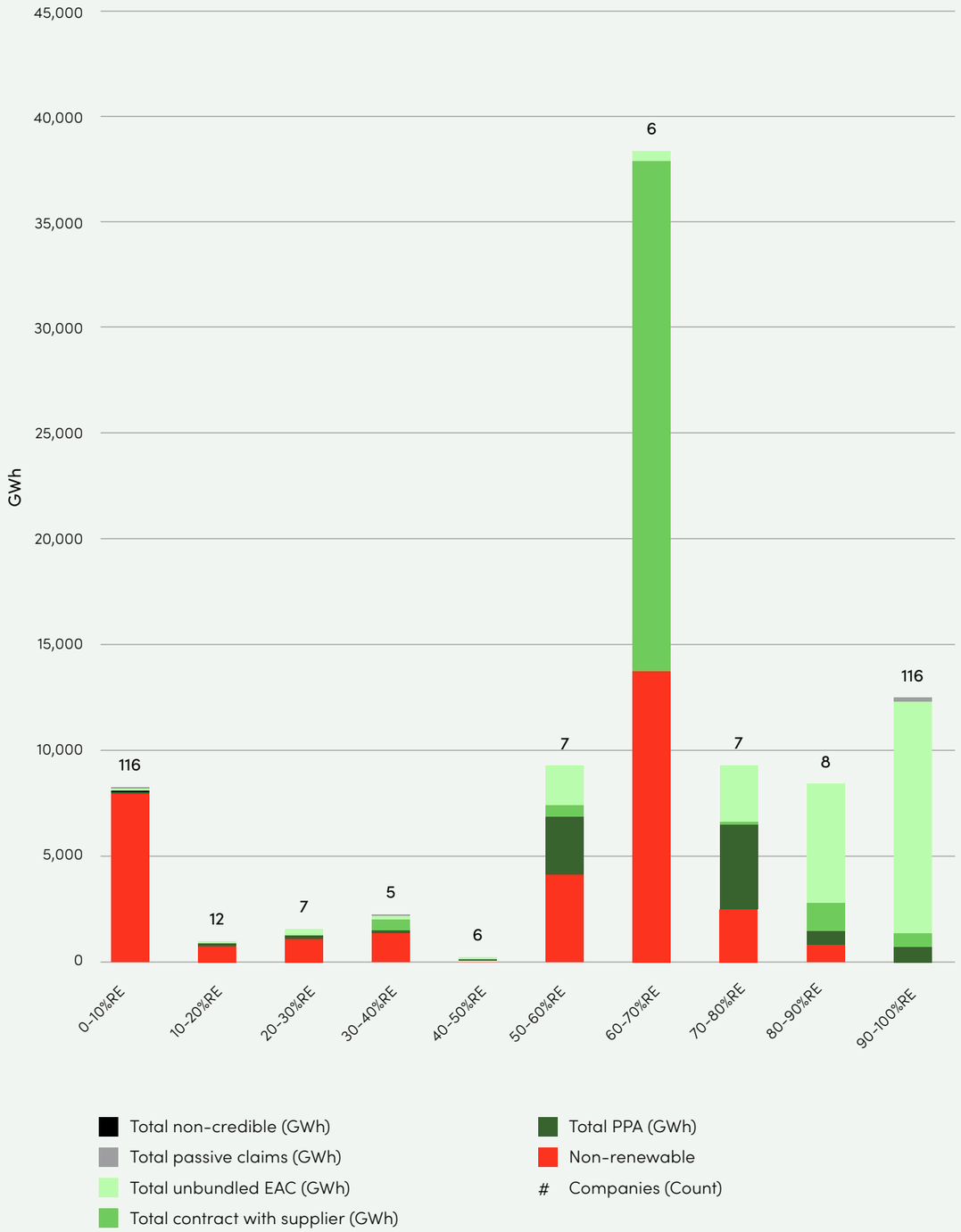




Figure 23: %RE Purchasing (Market; Recognised)





India

Market overview

India continues to advance its power-sector transition in line with its net zero by 2070 target. In 2025, India reached a key milestone under its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) five years ahead of schedule with non-fossil fuel sources accounting for 50% of installed power capacity. India became the world's third-largest solar power generator underscoring the scale of its renewable energy build-out.

The government aims to maintain this growth by holding renewable energy auctions for 50 GW of capacity each year until financial year (FY) 2027–28 providing long-term visibility for developers, states, and electricity consumers.

Alongside capacity growth, India has continued to strengthen the regulatory framework supporting the commercial and industrial renewable energy procurement. For corporate buyers, the Green Energy Open Access (GEOA) framework remains the most significant reform, creating a clearer route for renewable electricity procurement and now being adopted across most Indian states. By 2025, more than 25 states had notified the GEOA regulation, significantly expanding access to renewable electricity markets for corporate consumers, although implementation challenges remain around charges, banking provisions and approval processes.

At the same time, states are increasingly taking the lead in shaping the next phase of India's energy transition. Maharashtra's Renewable Energy and Energy Storage Policy introduced one of India's first large-scale storage-linked renewable energy requirements, mandating that new renewable projects above 100 kW incorporate battery storage equivalent to at least 50% of installed renewable capacity with a minimum storage duration of two hours. The requirement will increase to four hours for projects commissioned from FY2030-31 onwards. Maharashtra is targeting 25 GW of renewable energy capacity with co-located storage by FY2035-36.

To support further positive policy developments on corporate renewables sourcing, RE100's team in India is developing policy positions in collaboration with RE100 members operating in key industrial states.

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



India membership overview

220
Number of companies operating

13
Reported electricity consumption (TWh)

48%
Recognised % RE

Five biggest industries electricity consumption (GWh):

Materials
5,618

Manufacturing
3,839

Services
2,412

Food, beverage & agriculture
664

Biotech, health care & pharma
280

Figure 24: Average Commissioning Year: 2017

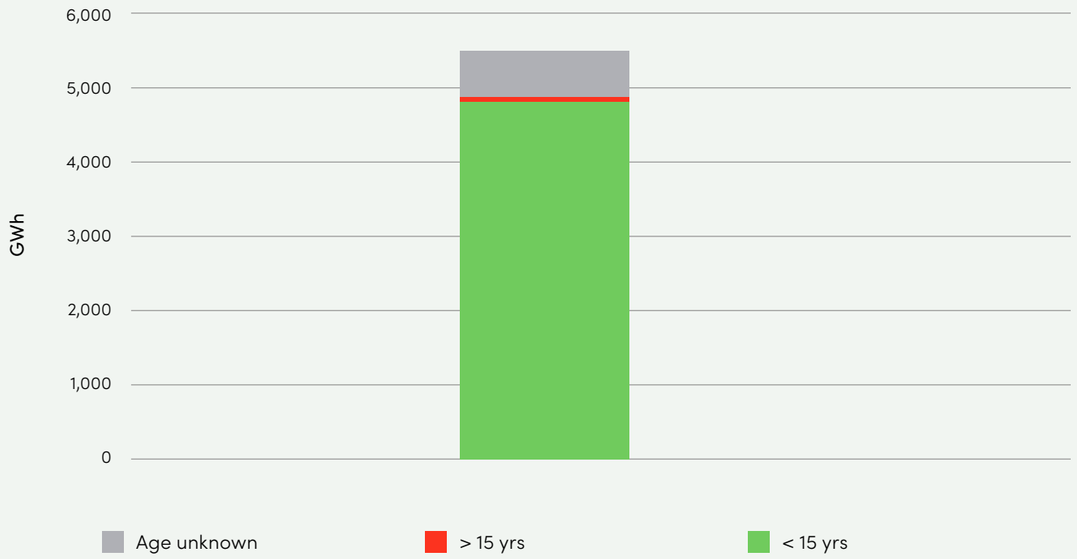
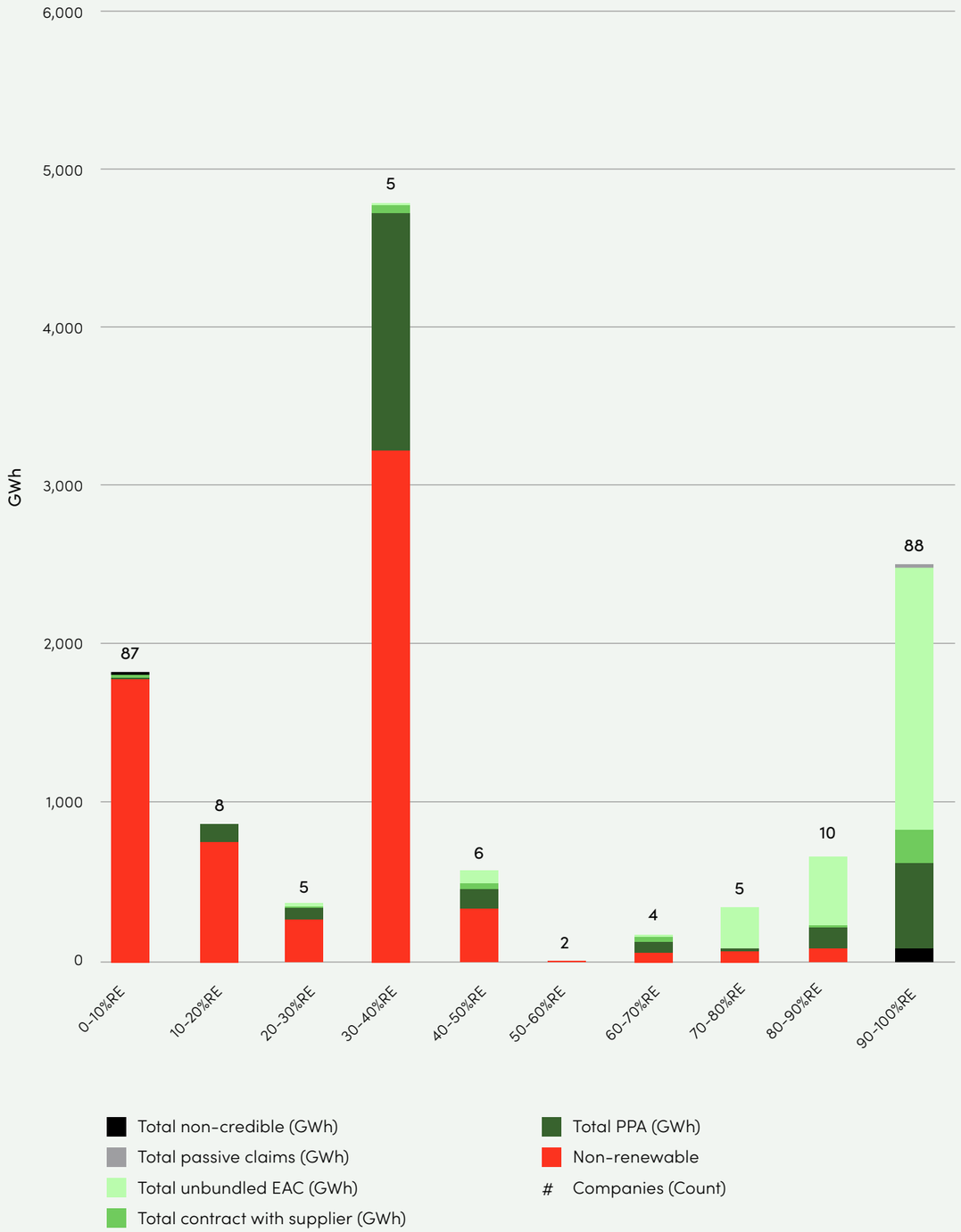




Figure 25: %RE Purchasing (Market; Recognised)





Indonesia

Market overview

In September 2025, Indonesia updated its National Energy Plan (KEN), formalising Indonesia's 2060 net zero and renewable energy targets but lowering the country's short-term 2025 renewables target from 23% down to 17-19%. It also softened language on coal to a "gradual phase-down" of coal and gas from President Prabowo's 2040 coal phase-out commitment announced at the G20 in 2024.

The Government of Indonesia has signalled increased renewables ambition through the presidential 100 GW solar pledge, positioning solar as central to energy security and economic growth. The delivery model appears to be shifting towards a more centralised, utility-led build-out, raising questions over the role the private sector, including the 140+ RE100 members operating in Indonesia, can play in supporting this vision.

In early 2025, the state utility PLN's Electricity Supply Business Plan 2025-2034 (RUPTL) was ratified and the National Electricity Plan (RUKN) 2025–2060 updated, both signalling stronger long-term renewable ambition, with the RUPTL targeting 42.6 GW of renewables and 10.3 GW of storage by 2034, laying the groundwork towards the solar goal. However, it also locks in 16.6 GW of new fossil fuel capacity, mainly within the first five years.

RE100 has seen recent progress in stakeholder engagement and policy momentum for corporate renewables procurement, including welcoming His Excellency Pak Hashim Djojohadikusumo to Climate Week NYC as a plenary speaker in 2025. Alongside our local partner in Indonesia, Institute for Essential Services Reform (IESR), RE100's 2025 Accelerating renewables investment report was presented to and received well by the House of Representatives (DPR) Commission XII, sharing recommendations on how Indonesia can successfully implement shared use of the grid with the private sector ahead of the long-awaited New and Renewable Energy Bill (RUU EBET).

RE100 has also been consulted by the OECD and Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources on policy recommendations to strengthen Indonesia's Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) market against the RE100 Technical Criteria. We continue to engage directly with Rumah Paten and PLN on how to strengthen renewable procurement options for corporates and collaborated with the Directorate of New and Renewable Energy and the Indonesian Solar Association (AESI) to address barriers to on-site renewables generation such as the country's quota for new solar installations by corporates.

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



Indonesia membership overview

147
Number of companies operating

3
Reported electricity consumption (TWh)

35%
Recognised % RE

Five biggest industries electricity consumption (GWh):

Manufacturing
1,049

Materials
965

Food, beverage & agriculture
706

Biotech, health care & pharma
217

Infrastructure
91

Figure 26: Average Commissioning Year: 2011

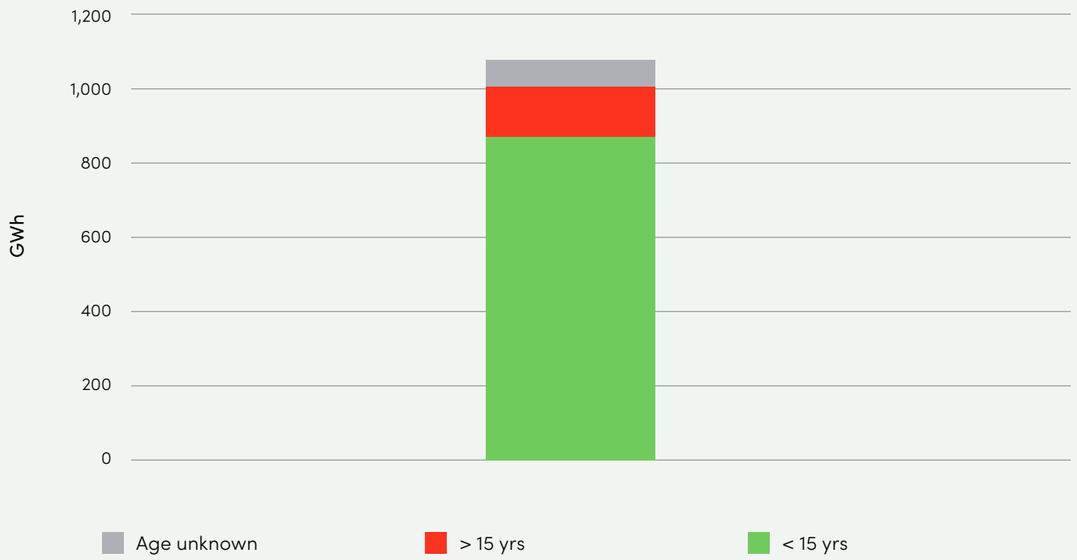
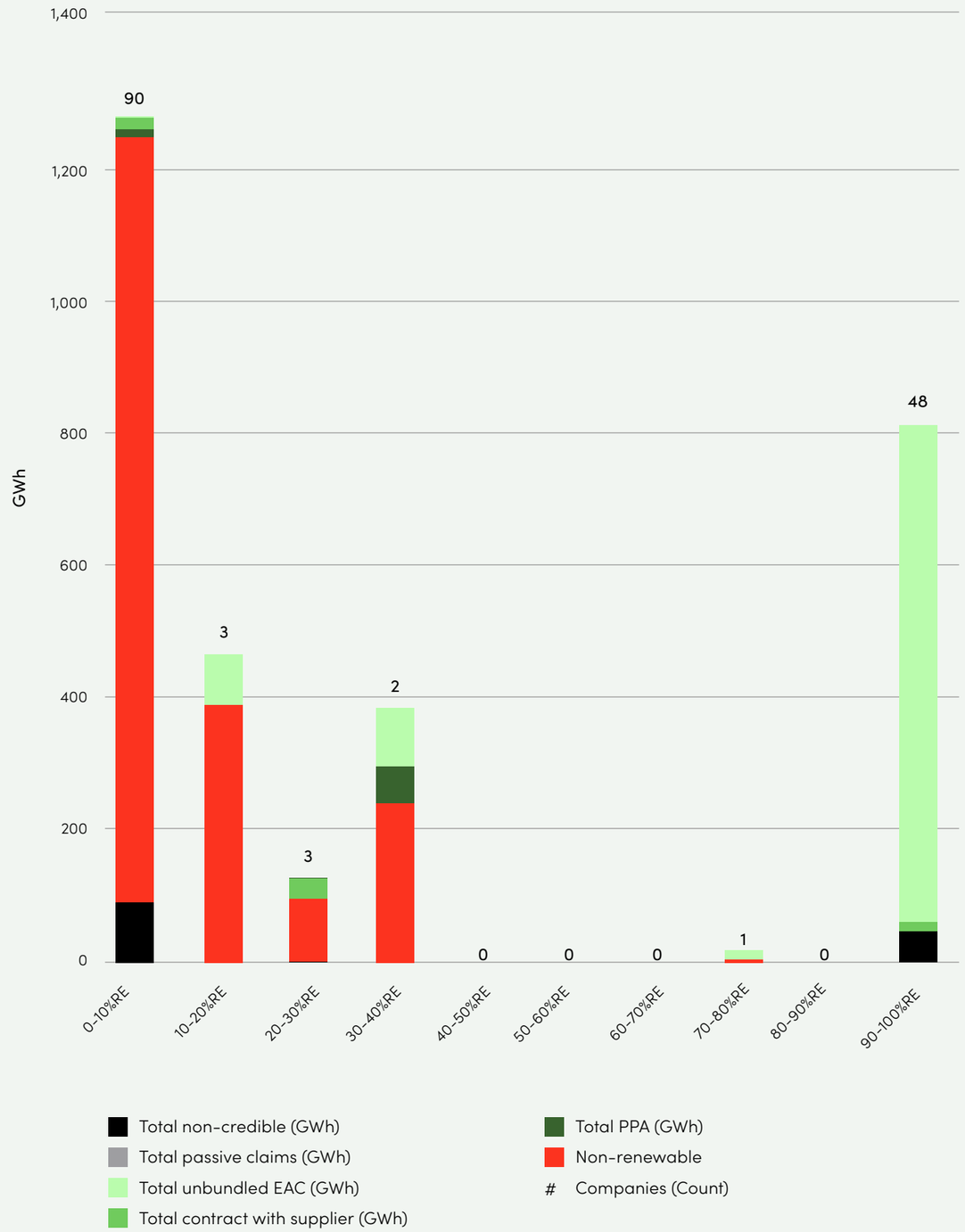




Figure 27: %RE Purchasing (Market; Recognised)





Japan

Market overview

In February 2025, as part of its efforts to achieve net zero by 2050, the Japanese Cabinet approved three key policies: the 7th Strategic Energy Plan, the GX2040 Vision (Green Transformation Vision), and the Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures. These policies have set the direction for Japan's approach to renewable energy and decarbonisation, including putting in place a target for 40–50% renewable energy in the energy mix by 2040.

In October 2025, following Prime Minister Ishiba's resignation, Sanae Takaichi was elected as the new leader of the Liberal Democratic Party and as Prime Minister of Japan. The new administration has signalled a policy focus on strengthening domestic energy supply and supply chains, including support for strategic technologies such as perovskite solar cells and batteries.

However, certain renewable energy sectors are facing increasing challenges in Japan. In the offshore wind sector, a number of projects selected in the government tender in 2021 were scrapped due to rising costs related to materials and the depreciation of the yen. In response, RE100 emphasised the need for offshore wind expansion at the Global Offshore Wind Summit in Akita in October 2025. In February 2026, RE100, Global Wind Energy Council and Asia Clean Energy Coalition further called on the Japanese government to strengthen the support for the country's offshore wind sector through a joint letter. The utility-scale solar industry is also facing challenges, particularly as projects face growing scrutiny over their environmental and social impacts. Issues related to land use, biodiversity, and



Japan membership overview

245
Number of companies operating

47
Reported electricity consumption (TWh)

40%
Recognised % RE

Five biggest industries electricity consumption (GWh):

Manufacturing
15,007

Retail
12,730

Services
9,464

Infrastructure
4,159

Food, beverage & agriculture
3,056

community acceptance are becoming more prominent, contributing to increasing uncertainty for project development.

In support of greater corporate renewables procurement in Japan, and guided by RE100's policy recommendations for Japan, RE100 submitted public feedback on the three aforementioned government plans and on the revision of Japan's Long-Term Decarbonisation Power Source Auction. In addition, RE100 and our partner, Japan Climate Leaders' Partnership (JCLP), hosted a webinar in June 2026 with the Ministry of Environment to explore the environmental and social impact of renewable energy deployment, ensuring that members are kept up to date on relevant policy and stakeholder discussions.

In October 2025, RE100 held a Japan Members Meeting where members discussed challenges in renewable electricity sourcing. Together with JCLP we also conducted a survey of RE100 and JCLP members to better understand challenges corporates face around Non-Fossil Certificates (NFCs) and presented the results to the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI). Challenges included the price, alignment with international standards, transparency of information, and the need for greater flexibility and market liquidity.

Figure 28: Average Commissioning Year: 2010

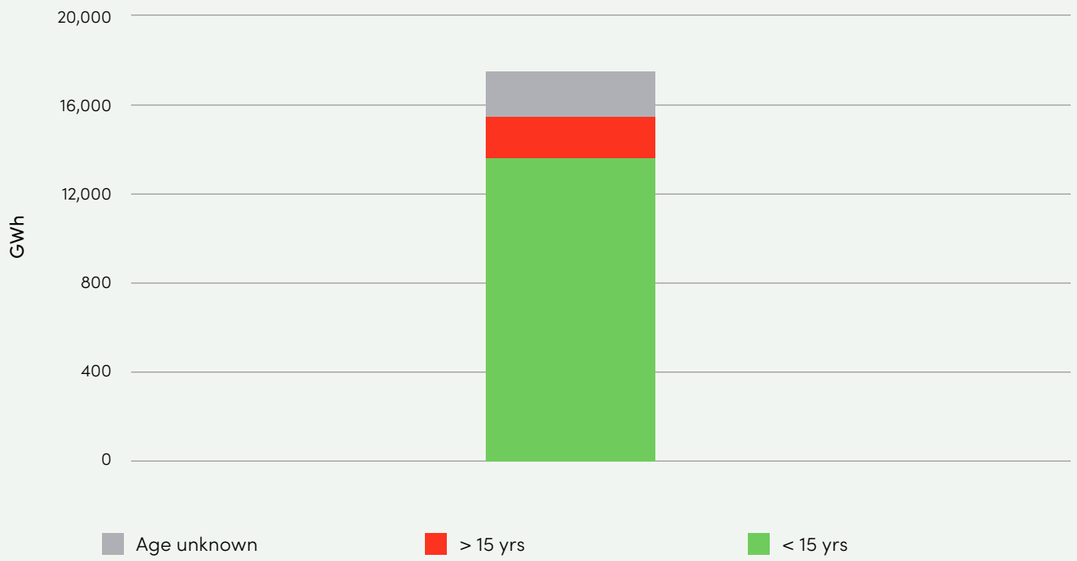
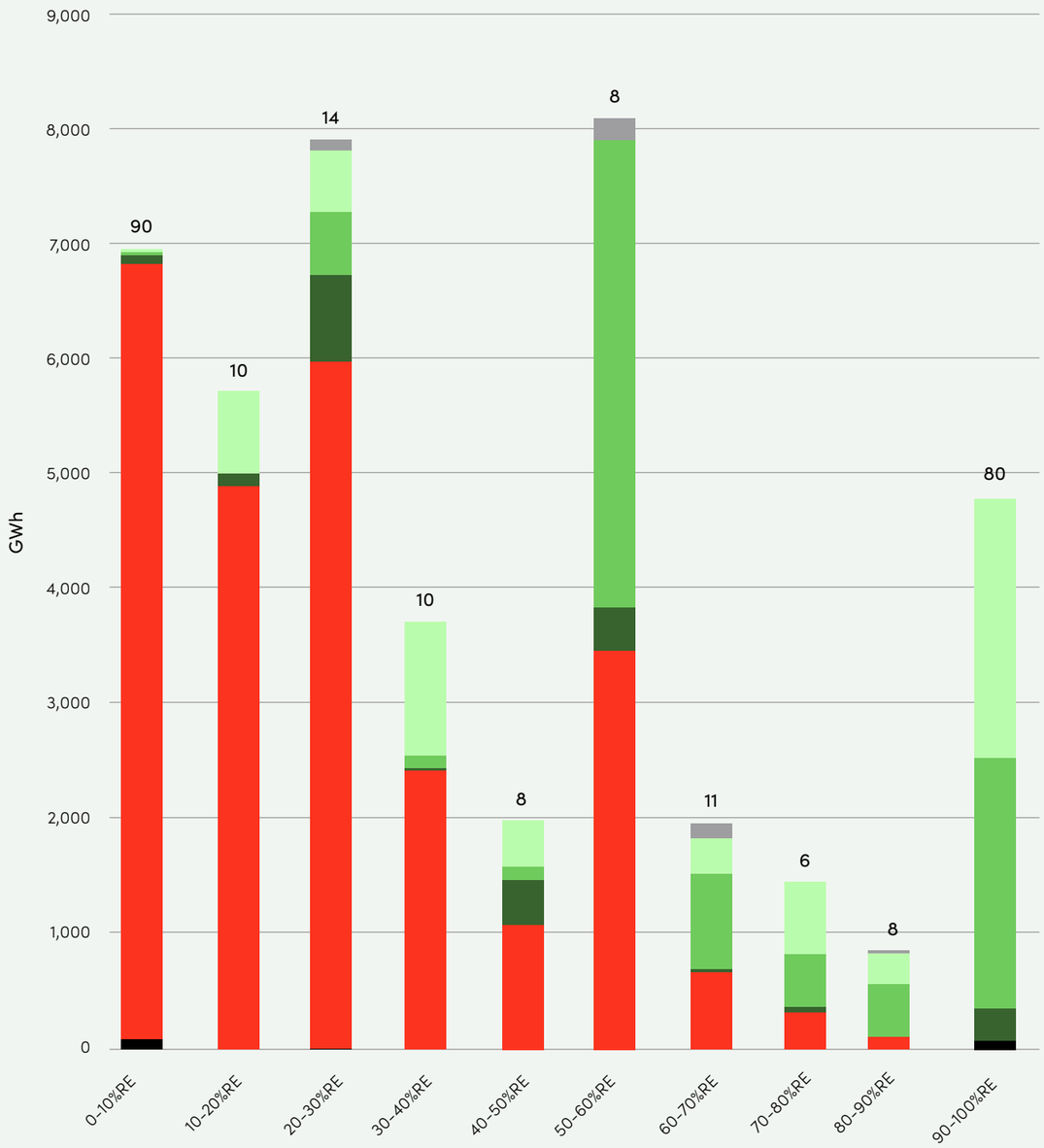




Figure 29: %RE Purchasing (Market; Recognised)





Thailand

Market overview

Thailand's updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 2025 accelerated its net zero target by 15 years, from 2065 to 2050. To help meet this, the Government of Thailand is developing the Power Development Plan (PDP) 2026 for the period of 2026-2050. Early Government announcements on the PDP state that the plan will target over 50% clean energy generation, primarily from solar and wind. This would mark a substantial increase from the previous target of 37% by 2037 set under the 2018 PDP and is consistent with achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

2025 has marked the beginning of RE100's work in Thailand as a priority market for the campaign, with the official launch event bringing together RE100 member companies, alongside key stakeholders, including government representatives and other non-governmental organisations. In January 2025, Thailand's Energy Regulatory Commission announced the launch of Utility Green Tariffs (UGTs), enabling greater corporate renewables purchasing via certificates.

UGT2, is set to open applications in late 2026 and will allow businesses to specify the source of the renewable electricity attached to the certificate, including solar and wind. RE100 has been working closely with the Energy Generating Authority Thailand (EGAT), alongside our members, to ensure that UGT2 is a viable and attractive corporate procurement option in Thailand.

In addition to this, Thailand finalised its rules for a pilot scheme for Direct Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) in December 2025. The pilot will allow data centres committed to 100% renewable electricity to sign contracts directly with renewable generators for up to 2,000 MW of electricity, bypassing previous requirements for all transactions to go through state intermediaries. RE100 will continue to work with members to facilitate effective and widely available procurement pathways for corporates as the pilot matures.



Thailand membership overview

182
Number of companies operating

4
Reported electricity consumption (TWh)

48%
Recognised % RE

Five biggest industries electricity consumption (GWh):

Manufacturing
2,386

Food, beverage & agriculture
763

Materials
409

Biotech, health care & pharma
238

Retail
58

Figure 30: Average Commissioning Year: 2010

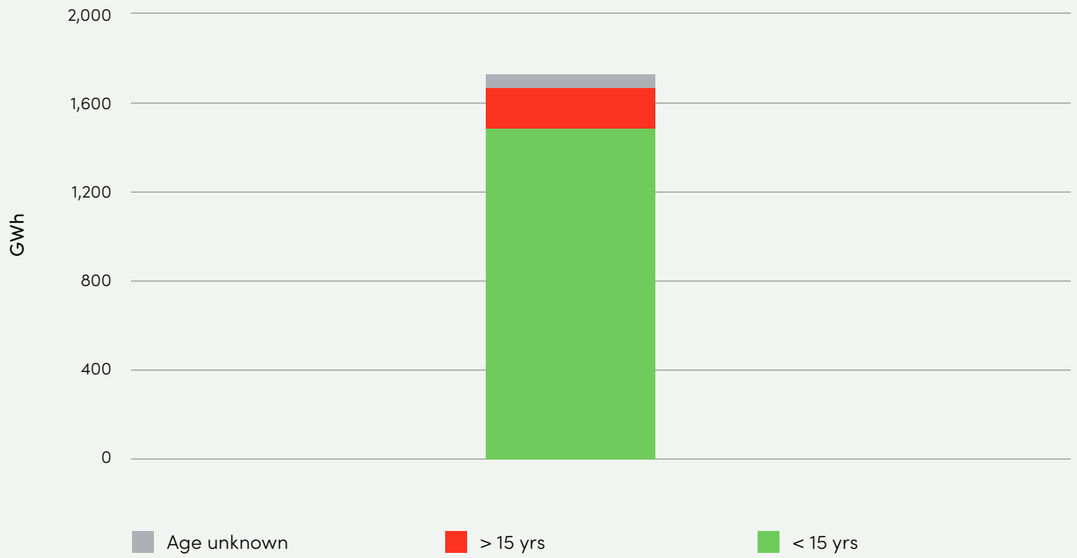
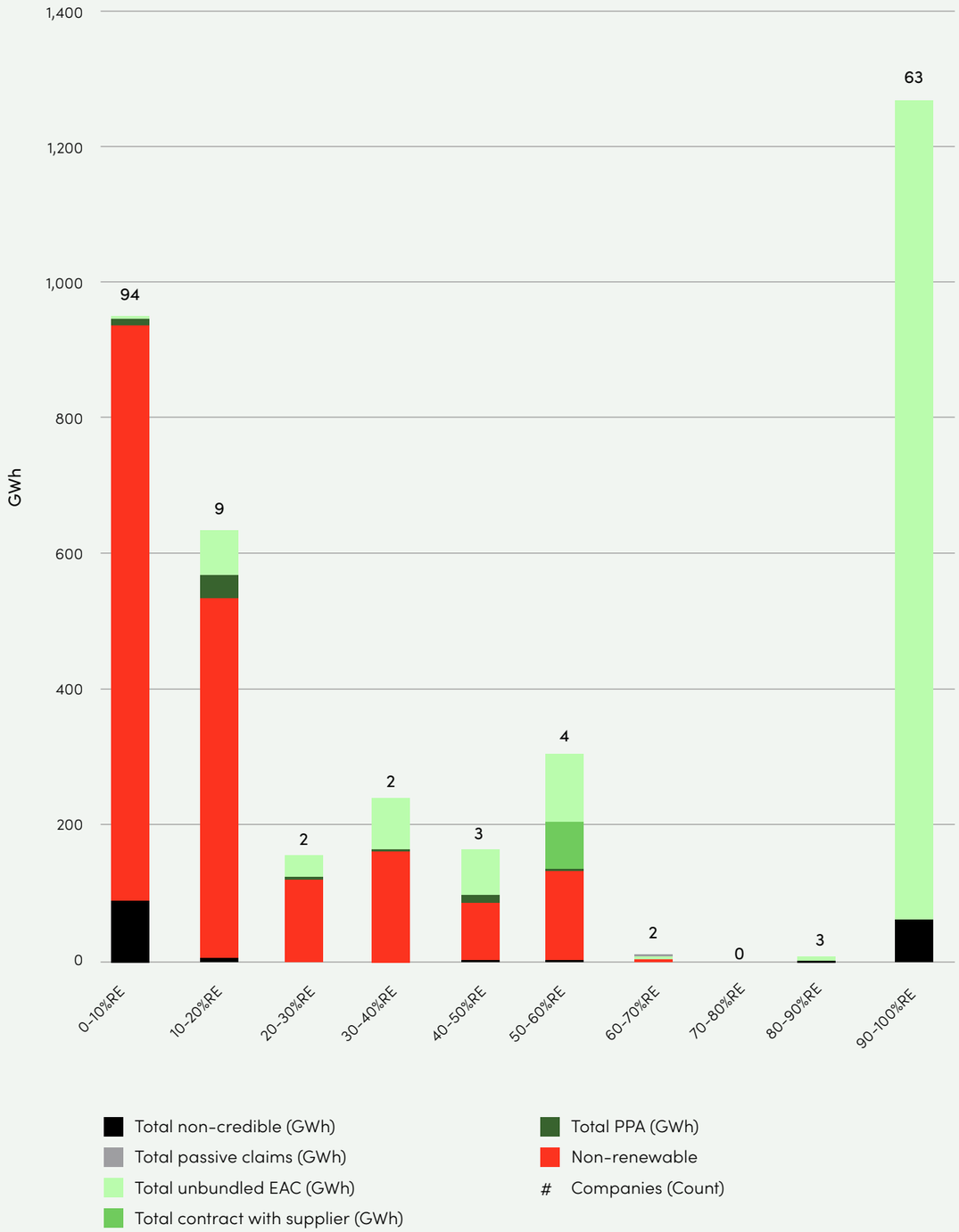
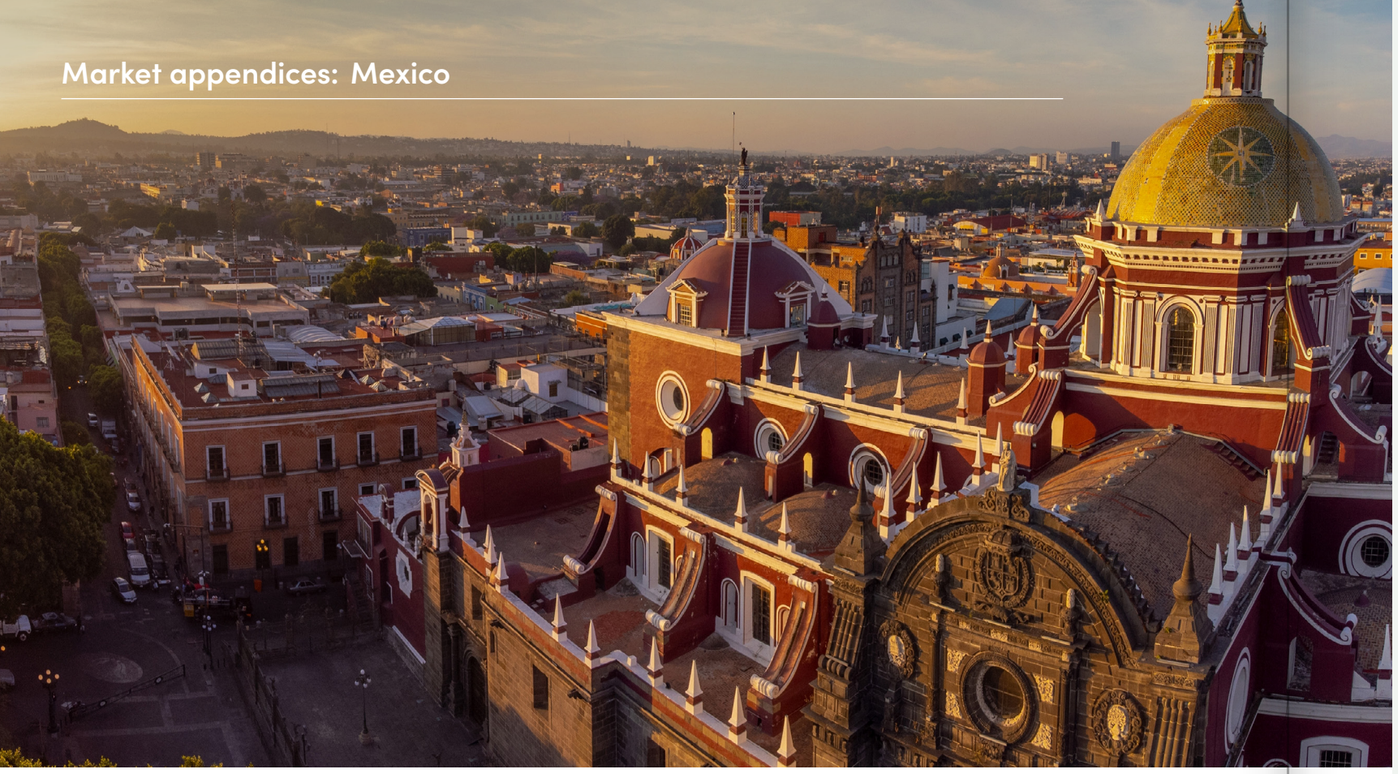




Figure 31: %RE Purchasing (Market; Recognised)





Mexico

Market overview

Mexico has set a target to reach net zero by 2050, and its updated climate commitments place the power sector at the centre of the country's decarbonisation strategy. Mexico's updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), presented at COP30 in November 2025, committed to achieve net zero emissions by mid-century while reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 364–404 $MtCO_2e$ unconditionally and to 332–363 $MtCO_2e$ with international support by 2035. Achieving these targets will require a significant expansion of clean electricity generation. To support this transition, Mexico has set clean energy targets of achieving 38.5% clean energy generation by 2030 and 43.3% by 2035, positioning the expansion of renewable energy, storage and grid infrastructure as key priorities.

To help deliver these objectives, the government introduced a series of energy sector reforms in 2025, reshaping the regulatory framework and redefining the roles of the state and the private sector achieving Mexico's energy and climate ambitions. While the new framework reinforces the central role of state-owned enterprises in the electricity sector, it also creates new opportunities for private participation through a more coordinated planning approach. The 2025–2039 Electricity Sector Development Plan (PLADESE) recognises that achieving Mexico's energy security and decarbonisation goals will require greater private investment through a range of mechanisms, including participation in the wholesale electricity market, distributed generation, self-



Mexico membership overview

172
Number of companies operating

6
Reported electricity consumption (TWh)

52%
Recognised % RE

Five biggest industries electricity consumption (GWh):

Manufacturing
3,877

Food, beverage & agriculture
1,316

Materials
421

Retail
330

Services
143

generation, and joint projects with Comisión Federal de Electricidad (CFE).

As part of this transformation, the government is rebuilding institutional capacity that had weakened in recent years, including the creation of the Comisión Nacional de Energía (CNE), which consolidates the responsibilities previously held by the Comisión Reguladora de Energía (CRE) and the Comisión Nacional de Hidrocarburos (CNH).

Building on these developments, 2026 marked the start of RE100's work in Mexico. Events held in Querétaro and Mexico City brought together policymakers, companies, academia, media and other stakeholders to discuss the evolving regulatory framework in Mexico and the role of corporate renewable electricity demand in supporting Mexico's clean energy ambitions. These engagements highlighted recent policy developments, including the new framework for self-generation, and underscored the importance of collaboration across sectors to accelerate renewable electricity deployment.

As a priority market, RE100's forthcoming work will focus on enabling greater corporate access to renewable electricity, with particular attention to reforms related to self-generation, the development of credible claims and traceability mechanisms, the expansion of power purchase agreements (PPAs), and the evolution of the Clean Energy Certificates (CELs) framework.

More information on RE100's policy engagement in Mexico can be found here.

Figure 32: Average Commissioning Year: 2016

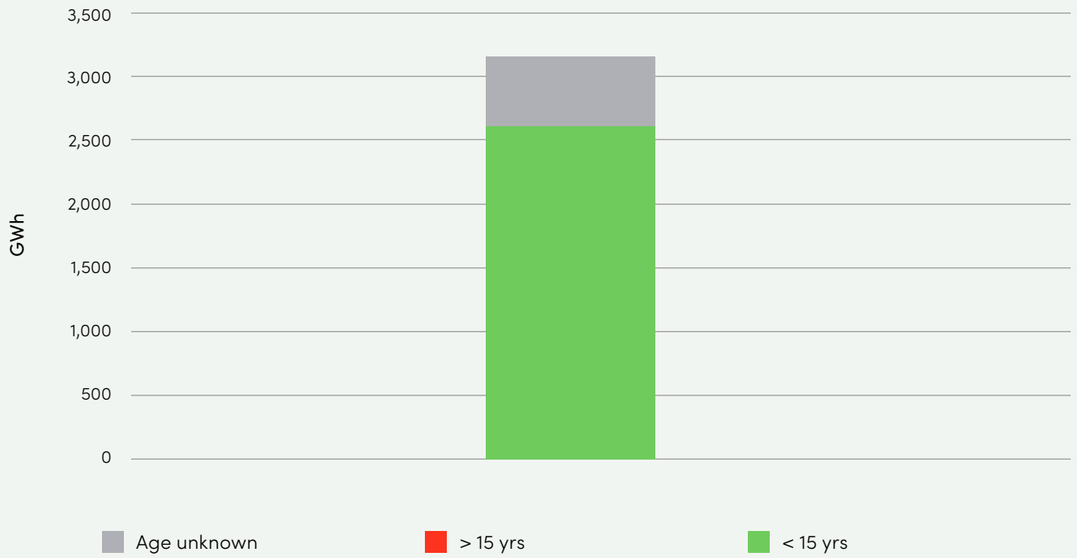
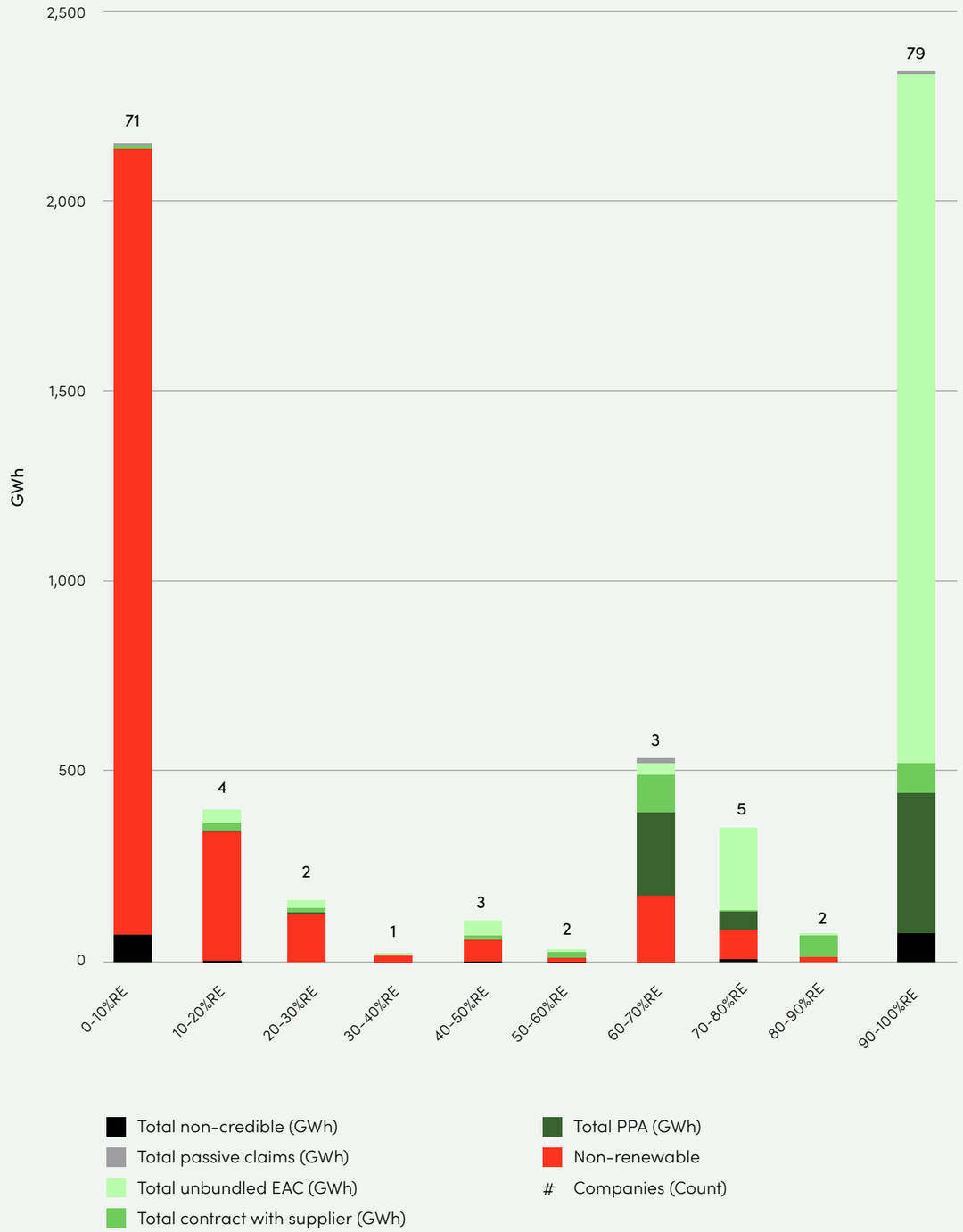




Figure 33: %RE Purchasing (Market; Recognised)





Republic of Korea

Market overview

The Republic of Korea's 2021 Carbon Neutrality Act set a legally binding target of net zero emissions by 2050, with implementation gradually progressing since its adoption. In June 2025, President Lee Jae Myung took office directly referencing RE100 in his inaugural address. One of the most notable recent developments of this new administration is the establishment of the Ministry of Climate, Energy, and Environment (MCEE), which merged the Ministry of Environment with relevant divisions of the Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Energy (MOTIE). This change aims to create a more integrated approach to climate, energy and environmental governance, streamlining policy implementation and coordination across sectors.

Building on this momentum, the first Basic Plan for Renewable Energy, a master plan dedicated exclusively to renewable energy, was released in May 2026. The government has set an ambitious renewable energy target of 100 GW by 2030, aiming to surpass 30% renewable energy generation by 2035, and plans to build "Renewable Energy Independent Cities", industrial complexes powered by renewable energy, and an "Energy Expressway", a large-scale transmission infrastructure project, to support the energy transition.

Regulatory reforms, initiated under the previous administration and continued under the current one, have also sought to advance the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) market by improving accessibility for corporate buyers. Key measures include a pilot PPA brokerage market to connect renewable projects with buyers, and the relaxation of minimum capacity requirements for on-site PPAs. Despite these developments, limited renewable electricity availability and regulatory complexity continue to pose challenges for RE100 members working in South Korea.

Together with our partner, Korea Sustainability Investing Forum (KoSIF), RE100 has continued to actively engage with policymakers to help accelerate policy change on renewables in line with our six policy recommendations for South Korea.

In response to South Korea's updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in November 2025, RE100 published a policy report, assessing the alignment of the nation's renewable energy targets with the latest NDC. The findings were presented at the RE100 Forum held in Seoul in December 2025, which brought together industry and government stakeholders. This event was followed by a closed-door roundtable between RE100 members and MCEE, where more detailed barriers to procurement were discussed. Building further on a recent member survey, which identified PPAs as the most preferred long-term procurement mechanism for members, RE100 will continue to work with our membership to facilitate more effective procurement pathways.

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



Republic of Korea membership overview

200
Number of companies operating

70
Reported electricity consumption (TWh)

12%
Recognised % RE

Five biggest industries electricity consumption (GWh):

Manufacturing
50,173

Materials
9,165

Services
7,982

Food, beverage & agriculture
526

Biotech, health care & pharma
451

Figure 34: Average Commissioning Year: 2012

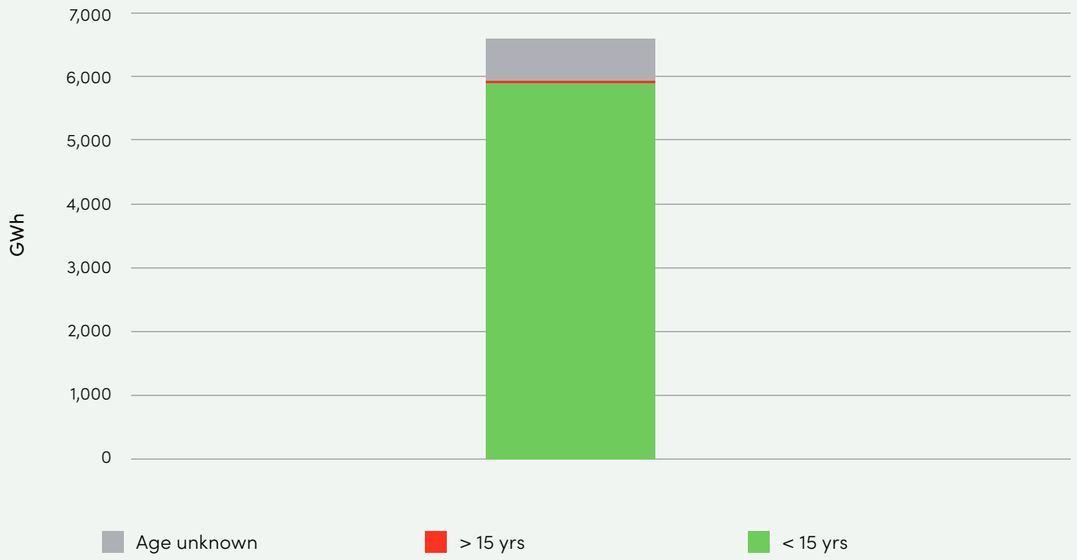
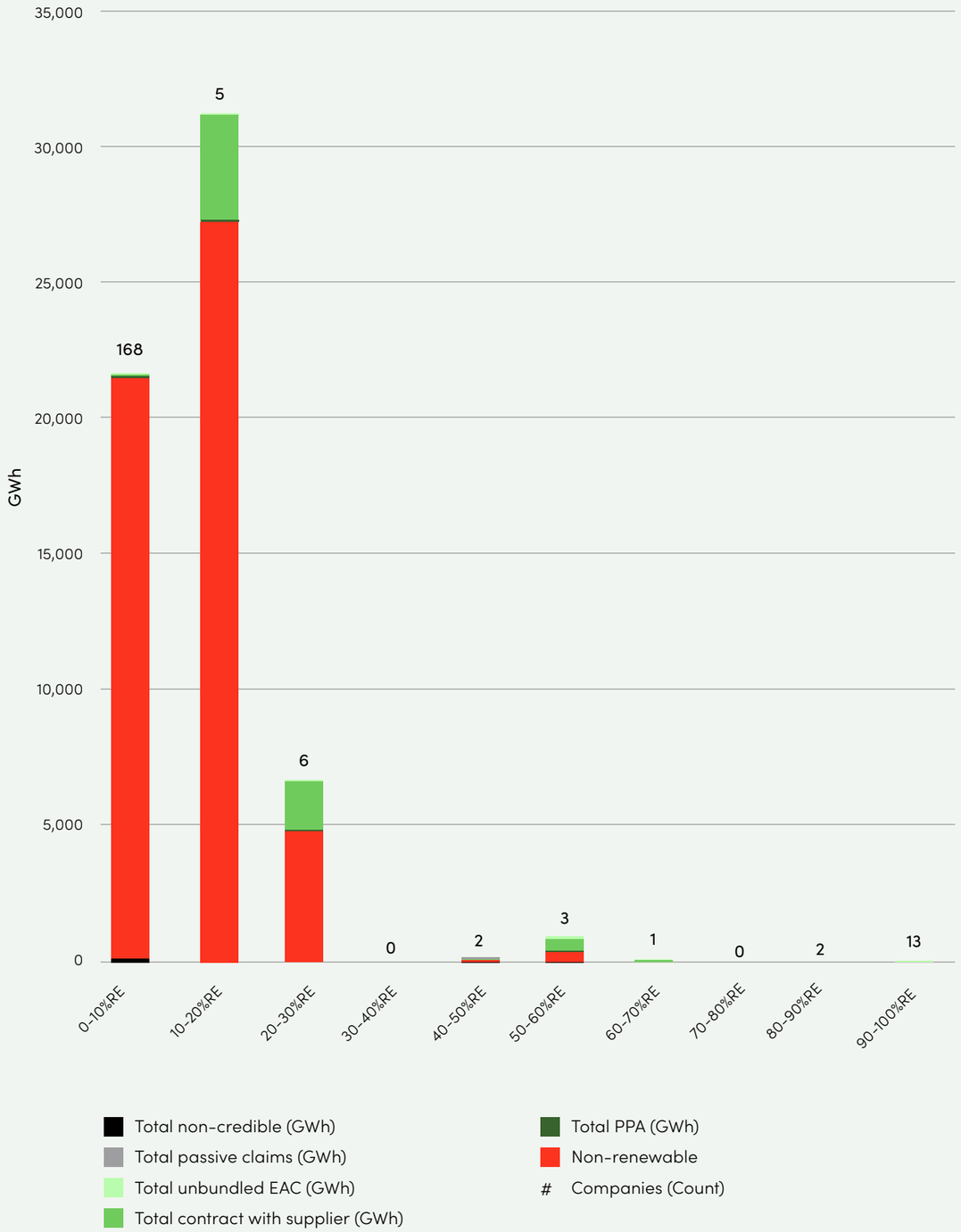




Figure 35: %RE Purchasing (Market; Recognised)





South Africa

Market overview

South Africa's updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 2025, commits the country to a just transition to net zero carbon emissions by 2050. The South African Renewable Energy Masterplan (SAREM), which launched in April 2025, saw the government strongly commit to an inclusive industrial development plan for renewable energy and storage value chains by 2030.

South Africa's long-anticipated Integrated Resources Plan is ambitious, signalling a shift away from coal and promoting private sector investment in renewable generation. It targets 105 GW of new electricity capacity by 2039, with renewables rising from 17 GW to over 45 GW. However, the inclusion of nuclear power, gas, and 'clean coal' has concerned some analysts because it ignores the plan's own least-cost modelling.

In addition, grid capacity and infrastructure challenges persist in South Africa. However, in the past year, 'Loadshedding' has subsided, a persistent issue in the country since 2007, with 341 consecutive days recorded without loadshedding as of 24 April 2026.

The 2024 Electricity Regulation Act amendment initiated the unbundling of Eskom, the state utility, into separate generation, transmission, and distribution entities. The evolution of the Independent Transmission Programme signals a major shift toward private sector participation in the energy market. Plus, the upcoming



South Africa membership overview

117
Number of companies operating

1
Reported electricity consumption (TWh)

84%
Recognised % RE

Five biggest industries electricity consumption (GWh):

Services
671

Food, beverage & agriculture
254

Manufacturing
193

Materials
127

Retail
17

launch of the South African Wholesale Electricity Market (SAWEM) marks a significant change towards a competitive electricity market in the country. The SAWEM launch date has now been delayed from April 2026 until April 2027.

Since 2020, RE100 has partnered with the National Business Initiative (NBI) in South Africa to remove ongoing barriers to corporate renewables procurement. Through a series of policy working group meetings and extensive consultation with businesses, energy technical experts, industry bodies, cities, provinces, and key national policymakers we developed five policy recommendations on renewable electricity expansion for the South African government.

This year we are focusing on South African Policy Recommendations on Renewable Electricity (SAPR) 5, specifically developing a Utility Green Tariff and its potential opportunities to support the just transition objectives, and SAPR 1, demonstrating private sector support for the launch of SAWEM. Led by NBI, in 2026 RE100 collaborated on a report containing an analysis of SAWEM and its implications for businesses and municipal electricity distributers.

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

Figure 36: Average Commissioning Year: 2016

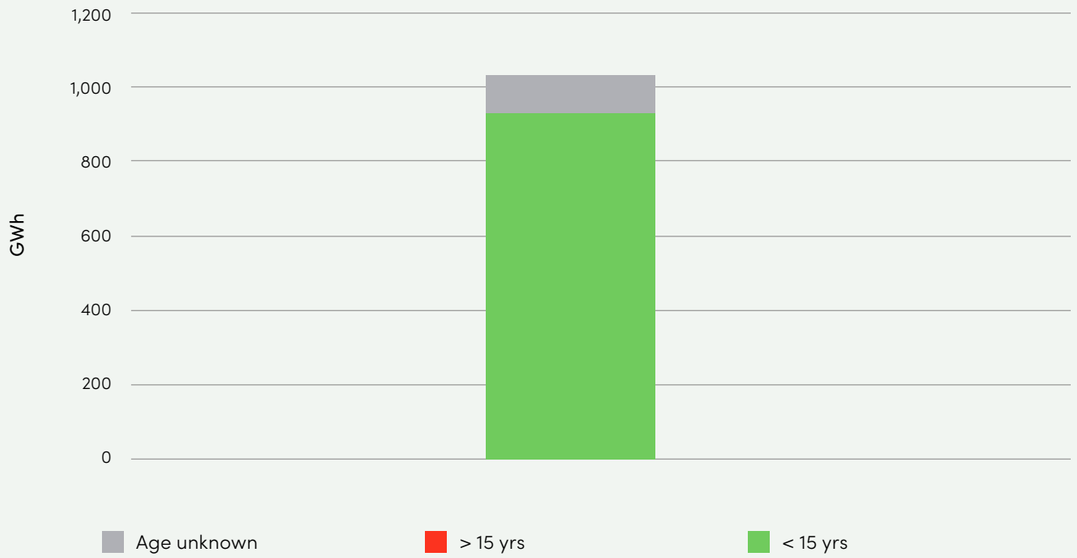
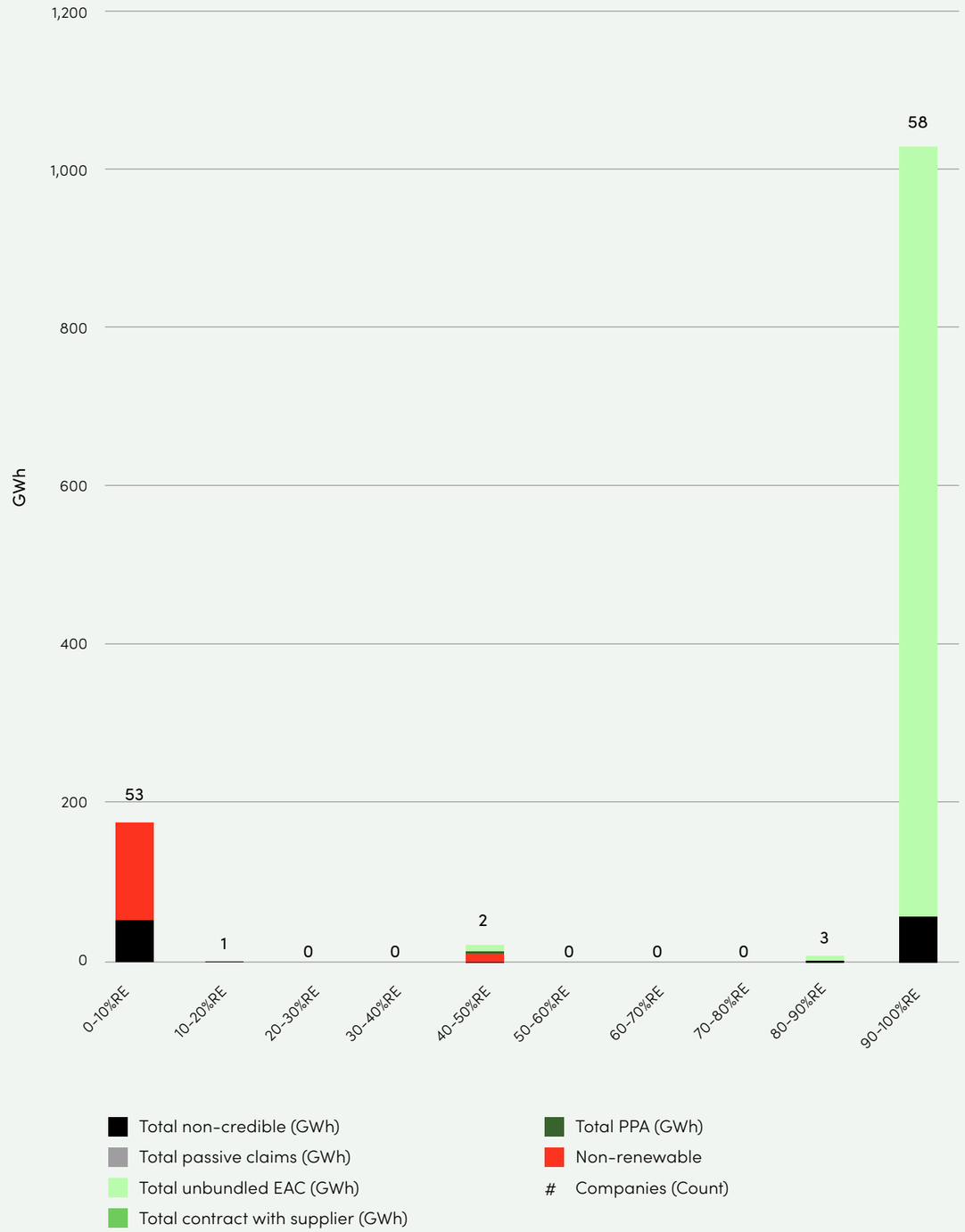




Figure 37: %RE Purchasing (Market; Recognised)



Market progress table

Country, area, or market	Companies HD'd	Companies Operating	Electricity consumption (GWh)[1]	RE reported (GWh)[1]	RE recognised (GWh)[3]	Market %RE[3]	RE purchasing type mix (bar)[3] (PPA, Contract with supplier, Unbundled EACs, Passive claims)	RE purchasing facility age mix (bar)[2] (Less than 15 yrs, Older than 15 yrs, Unknown)	Average Commissioning Year[2]	Commissioning Year Coverage (%)[2]	Ecolabel (GWh)[2]	RE purchasing tracking type (bar)[2] (EAC, Contract, Unclear)	Market %RE 2024 ADR[4]
Whole World	436	405	479,716	288,224	224,252	47%			2015	71%	46,191		42%
Asia	191	369	292,504	119,576	107,003	37%			2013	80%	3,552		33%
China	9	290	94,351	64,015	60,169	64%			2013	83%	179		59%
Republic of Korea	37	200	70,225	9,030	8,605	12%			2012	85%	7		12%
Japan	89	245	46,897	19,171	18,575	40%			2010	85%	49		36%
Taiwan, China	35	173	37,111	2,370	2,321	6%			2020	91%	6		5%
India	16	220	13,183	10,562	6,386	48%			2017	51%	3,239		39%
Malaysia	0	170	5,381	1,817	1,613	30%			2015	47%	4		33%
Vietnam	0	180	8,013	3,568	3,352	42%			2016	91%	1		58%
Thailand	0	182	3,965	2,526	1,915	48%			2010	86%	9		56%
Singapore	4	210	2,503	367	150	6%			2018	87%	25		5%
Indonesia	0	147	3,136	1,332	1,102	35%			2011	78%	1		33%
Turkey	1	116	1,611	1,535	1,094	68%			2014	66%	3		80%
Philippines	0	121	2,069	1,225	641	31%			1992	77%	1		56%
Russian Federation	0	60	654	346	337	51%			2023	89%	0		23%
Israel	0	85	1,519	1,067	210	14%			2019	10%	0		82%
United Arab Emirates	0	120	500	104	102	20%			2018	91%	16		27%
Saudi Arabia	0	84	398	179	91	23%			2022	97%	10		4%
Pakistan	0	45	258	154	154	60%			2018	67%	0		34%
Sri Lanka	0	35	138	57	57	41%			2016	79%	2		40%
Cambodia	0	33	128	22	20	16%			2021	98%	0		0%
Bangladesh	0	44	86	17	17	20%			2021	100%	0		9%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	17	86	59	59	69%			2014	100%	0		63%
Mongolia	0	8	44	5	5	12%			-	0%	0		23%
Jordan	0	27	33	4	4	12%			2019	100%	0		9%
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0	8	29	6	2	7%			2024	100%	0		0%
Bahrain	0	30	28	7	-	0%			-	-	0		19%

Basis:
1 as reported by members.
2 credible: passes the RE100 market boundary test.
3 recognised: credible and passes the 15-year facility age rule and the over-procurement cap. Market %RE = RE recognised / electricity consumption.
4 2024 ADR figures predate the facility age limit introduced in this report, so year-on-year changes are not directly comparable and are not shown.

* Note: Figures in this table apply the 2022 criteria to all members included in the analysis, regardless of their reporting year. Some figures therefore differ from the rest of the report, where analysis uses the version of the technical criteria applicable to each member and covers all members. The totals also differ because members that did not provide a market-level breakdown of their electricity consumption cannot be included in a market table (557 TWh across all members, versus 480 TWh here).

Market progress table

Country, area, or market	Companies HD'd	Companies Operating	Electricity consumption (GWh)[1]	RE reported (GWh)[1]	RE recognised (GWh)[3]	Market %RE[3]	RE purchasing type mix (bar)[3] (PPA, Contract with supplier, Unbundled EACs, Passive claims)	RE purchasing facility age mix (bar)[2] (Less than 15 yrs, Older than 15 yrs, Unknown)	Average Commissioning Year[2]	Commissioning Year Coverage (%)[2]	Ecolabel (GWh)[2]	RE purchasing tracking type (bar)[2] (EAC, Contract, Unclear)	Market %RE 2024 ADR[4]
Kazakhstan	0	46	35	14	13	38%			2021	100%	0		25%
Qatar	0	47	26	3	0	0%			2024	57%	0		0%
Myanmar	0	29	25	1	0	0%			2015	100%	0		0%
Lebanon	0	25	28	2	1	5%			2018	100%	0		6%
Oman	0	26	12	7	7	63%			2020	100%	0		93%
Uzbekistan	0	16	7	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Georgia	0	17	2	0	-	0%			-	-	0		6%
Azerbaijan	0	18	6	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Kyrgyzstan	0	5	0	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Armenia	0	11	4	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Kuwait	0	29	3	1	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Brunei Darussalam	0	12	3	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Nepal	0	10	4	1	0	9%			-	-	0		31%
Iraq	0	13	1	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Turkmenistan	0	7	0	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Afghanistan	0	3	0	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Maldives	0	3	0	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Palestine	0	7	0	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Syrian Arab Republic	0	5	0	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Timor-Leste	0	4	2	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
North America	99	302	108,351	97,179	69,046	64%			2018	70%	40,713		63%
North American single market	98	303	101,716	93,726	65,733	65%			2019	70%	40,683		65%
United States of America	94	298	98,919	92,474	64,542	65%			2019	70%	40,038		67%
Canada	4	175	2,798	1,252	1,162	42%			2016	86%	645		39%
Mexico	1	172	6,216	3,326	3,202	52%			2016	80%	30		38%
Costa Rica	0	56	219	42	40	18%			2015	97%	0		11%
Guatemala	0	35	33	30	29	89%			2016	99%	0		28%
Honduras	0	19	24	0	0	0%			2023	42%	0		1%

Basis:

1 as reported by members.

2 credible: passes the RE100 market boundary test.

3 recognised: credible and passes the 15-year facility age rule and the over-procurement cap. Market %RE = RE recognised / electricity consumption.

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Market progress table

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El Salvador	0	20	13	6	6	44%			2017	97%	0		9%
Panama	0	50	43	36	24	55%			2001	99%	0		86%
Dominican Republic	0	27	26	11	11	41%			2023	97%	0		45%
Nicaragua	0	14	2	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Jamaica	0	12	14	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Trinidad and Tobago	0	12	9	1	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Cuba	0	6	9	1	1	11%			-	-	0		3%
Saint Lucia	0	7	4	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Bahamas	0	10	4	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Cayman Islands	0	9	2	0	-	0%			-	-	0		2%
Barbados	0	9	1	0	0	3%			-	-	0		0%
Antigua and Barbuda	0	3	0	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Haiti	0	4	16	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Europe	130	297	60,571	58,212	36,920	61%			2013	53%	1,312		83%
European single market	85	268	41,549	43,584	30,234	73%			2012	56%	1,221		83%
Germany	18	211	11,534	10,010	8,672	75%			2015	72%	363		88%
France	16	185	5,187	4,247	3,793	73%			2003	74%	56		80%
Spain	5	172	3,652	3,545	3,212	88%			2011	79%	13		86%
Netherlands	9	179	2,065	10,016	1,352	65%			2015	12%	472		87%
Italy	0	165	2,133	1,538	1,258	59%			2015	74%	29		63%
Belgium	2	149	2,063	1,474	1,379	67%			2018	68%	100		68%
Hungary	0	116	2,038	1,658	1,373	67%			2014	75%	41		72%
Switzerland	12	134	1,187	1,038	839	71%			1982	69%	9		89%
Denmark	6	118	1,704	1,552	1,491	88%			2017	93%	11		88%
Czechia	0	132	1,320	1,172	964	73%			2011	56%	4		69%
Austria	0	122	1,407	1,332	1,179	84%			2010	37%	26		95%
Sweden	3	131	1,257	1,225	699	56%			2012	50%	23		87%
Slovakia	0	85	914	526	249	27%			2014	70%	38		87%

Basis:

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Market progress table

Country, area, or market	Companies HD'd	Companies Operating	Electricity consumption (GWh)[1]	RE reported (GWh)[1]	RE recognised (GWh)[3]	Market %RE[3]	RE purchasing type mix (bar)[3] (PPA, Contract with supplier, Unbundled EACs, Passive claims)	RE purchasing facility age mix (bar)[2] (Less than 15 yrs, Older than 15 yrs, Unknown)	Average Commissioning Year[2]	Commissioning Year Coverage (%)[2]	Ecolabel (GWh)[2]	RE purchasing tracking type (bar)[2] (EAC, Contract, Unclear)	Market %RE 2024 ADR[4]
Greece	0	79	691	629	503	73%			2021	80%	2		80%
Finland	2	100	633	382	264	42%			2014	67%	18		97%
Portugal	0	104	627	594	439	70%			2017	33%	2		81%
Norway	2	100	318	287	155	49%			1986	84%	2		76%
Croatia	0	63	171	165	158	92%			2016	94%	0		98%
Luxembourg	1	79	165	157	128	78%			2007	86%	1		95%
Slovenia	0	52	109	100	77	71%			2022	73%	1		76%
Lithuania	0	53	60	56	56	94%			2015	33%	0		90%
Estonia	0	36	31	28	22	70%			2013	99%	0		92%
Latvia	0	50	10	5	5	46%			2015	94%	1		77%
Monaco	0	16	6	8	6	98%			2018	12%	0		0%
Jersey	0	9	2	2	2	76%			2017	57%	0		-
Liechtenstein	0	9	1	1	1	100%			2014	8%	1		100%
Guernsey	0	13	1	1	1	100%			2014	82%	0		-
San Marino	0	3	0	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
United Kingdom	44	204	10,848	8,783	4,684	43%			2017	45%	13		89%
Ireland	1	113	3,623	2,210	382	11%			2012	16%	2		93%
Poland	0	120	2,792	2,206	1,137	41%			2017	59%	75		83%
Romania	0	70	782	689	371	47%			2016	19%	0		75%
Iceland	0	15	469	468	11	2%			2005	100%	0		98%
Serbia	0	46	150	77	17	11%			2021	48%	0		71%
Bulgaria	0	50	107	66	40	38%			2015	64%	0		60%
Cyprus	0	12	1	0	0	18%			-	-	0		12%
Malta	0	13	0	0	0	37%			-	-	0		18%
Ukraine	0	67	124	24	1	1%			2019	26%	0		0%
North Macedonia	0	16	47	42	20	42%			2024	100%	0		49%
Albania	0	16	36	36	2	5%			-	0%	0		98%
Montenegro	0	11	21	21	20	97%			2020	100%	0		66%
Belarus	0	16	13	4	-	0%			-	0%	0		0%
Republic of Moldova	0	10	4	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%

Basis:

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3 recognised: credible and passes the 15-year facility age rule and the over-procurement cap. Market %RE = RE recognised / electricity consumption.

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Market progress table

Country, area, or market	Companies HD'd	Companies Operating	Electricity consumption (GWh)[1]	RE reported (GWh)[1]	RE recognised (GWh)[3]	Market %RE[3]	RE purchasing type mix (bar)[3] (PPA, Contract with supplier, Unbundled EACs, Passive claims)	RE purchasing facility age mix (bar)[2] (Less than 15 yrs, Older than 15 yrs, Unknown)	Average Commissioning Year[2]	Commissioning Year Coverage (%)[2]	Ecolabel (GWh)[2]	RE purchasing tracking type (bar)[2] (EAC, Contract, Unclear)	Market %RE 2024 ADR[4]
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	19	4	3	0	0%			2018	75%	0		0%
South America	0	172	8,722	7,838	6,507	75%			2013	79%	592		69%
Brazil	0	167	5,917	5,852	4,793	81%			2013	77%	588		83%
Chile	0	91	497	469	449	90%			2020	93%	1		50%
Argentina	0	87	842	490	479	57%			2019	84%	1		33%
Colombia	0	97	533	482	263	49%			1992	88%	1		65%
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0	26	296	5	0	0%			-	-	0		0%
Ecuador	0	41	181	121	118	65%			2018	77%	0		36%
Peru	0	70	395	384	382	97%			2013	84%	0		63%
Uruguay	0	36	50	24	21	42%			2024	59%	0		28%
Paraguay	0	14	4	3	3	76%			2004	97%	0		95%
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0	13	4	1	0	0%			-	-	0		0%
Guyana	0	8	0	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Suriname	0	3	5	5	-	0%			-	0%	0		0%
Oceania	15	192	6,240	3,006	2,820	45%			2016	59%	15		36%
Australia	15	187	5,498	2,793	2,701	49%			2018	59%	14		38%
New Zealand	0	120	669	207	118	18%			1992	70%	1		26%
Fiji	0	13	48	5	1	3%			2021	100%	0		2%
Papua New Guinea	0	13	22	2	0	1%			-	0%	0		0%
Solomon Islands	0	5	1	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Samoa	0	4	1	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Cook Islands	0	3	0	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Kiribati	0	2	0	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Tonga	0	3	0	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Vanuatu	0	3	0	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Africa	1	145	3,328	2,413	1,957	59%			2015	89%	8		35%

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South Africa	1	117	1,268	1,098	1,072	84%			2016	88%	5		54%
Egypt	0	74	830	645	531	64%			2016	97%	1		20%
Nigeria	0	52	286	54	45	16%			2011	29%	0		32%
Morocco	0	62	205	107	106	51%			2017	97%	2		18%
United Republic of Tanzania	0	19	148	148	4	3%			-	-	0		2%
Kenya	0	52	78	71	70	89%			2022	100%	0		1%
Ghana	0	26	75	43	14	19%			2019	100%	0		5%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0	9	65	57	28	43%			1963	100%	0		3%
Algeria	0	31	64	9	5	8%			2019	100%	0		0%
Mozambique	0	17	58	50	2	3%			-	-	0		3%
Ethiopia	0	12	42	35	35	83%			-	0%	0		88%
Côte d'Ivoire	0	21	45	6	1	3%			2024	100%	0		0%
Tunisia	0	33	38	1	0	0%			2018	100%	0		0%
Rwanda	0	11	23	16	16	70%			-	0%	0		0%
Lesotho	0	4	21	21	1	5%			-	-	0		4%
Uganda	0	16	17	16	0	2%			2018	100%	0		87%
Botswana	0	8	2	2	0	3%			-	-	0		1%
Cameroon	0	14	5	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Mauritius	0	21	6	5	4	66%			2018	92%	1		68%
Zimbabwe	0	9	7	1	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Senegal	0	17	5	1	1	12%			2024	100%	0		0%
Zambia	0	14	3	2	1	53%			1995	100%	0		57%
Sierra Leone	0	4	2	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Angola	0	15	2	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Malawi	0	6	1	1	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Madagascar	0	6	0	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Namibia	0	12	1	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%

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Country, area, or market	Companies HD'd	Companies Operating	Electricity consumption (GWh)[1]	RE reported (GWh)[1]	RE recognised (GWh)[3]	Market %RE[3]	RE purchasing type mix (bar)[3]: PPA, Contract with supplier, Unbundled EACs, Passive claims	RE purchasing facility age mix (bar)[2]: Less than 15 yrs, Older than 15 yrs, Unknown	Average Commissioning Year[2]	Commissioning Year Coverage (%)[2]	Ecolabel (GWh)[2]	RE purchasing tracking type (bar)[2]: EAC, Contract, Unclear	Market %RE 2024 ADR[4]
Republic of the Congo	0	8	0	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Eswatini	0	8	1	1	-	0%			2024	100%	0		0%
Gabon	0	8	0	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Libya	0	8	0	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Benin	0	4	0	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Burkina Faso	0	3	0	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Burundi	0	3	25	21	21	85%			1959	100%	0		89%
Cabo Verde	0	3	0	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Chad	0	5	0	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Equatorial Guinea	0	5	1	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Gambia	0	3	0	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Guinea	0	5	0	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Liberia	0	3	0	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Mali	0	3	0	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Mauritania	0	3	0	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Niger	0	4	0	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Seychelles	0	3	3	0	0	4%			-	-	0		4%
Sudan	0	3	0	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Togo	0	5	0	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%
Yemen	0	6	0	0	-	0%			-	-	0		0%

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Member progress table

Member name	Applicable criteria	Headquarters	Joining year	RE100 target year	RE100 interim targets	2025 ADR RE100 progress	Claim quality (Recognised (2021 criteria); Meets 15-year rule; Old projects within 15% threshold; Grandfathered claims; Old projects beyond 15% threshold; 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)	2024 ADR RE100 progress	2023 ADR RE100 progress	2022 ADR RE100 progress	2021 ADR RE100 progress	2020 ADR RE100 progress
ABB	2022	Switzerland	2021	2030		81%			26%	0%	88%	91%	77%	50%	32%	0%
Accenture	2021	United States of America	2019	2023		99.5%			84%	47%	83%	99.3%	97%	52%	30%	26%
Acer	2022	Taiwan, China	2021	2035		59%			56%	8%	58%	48%	42%	7%	43%	0%
Adobe	2021	United States of America	2015	2025		74%			56%	17%	64%	66%	62%	60%	46%	33%
Advantech	2022	Taiwan, China	2023	2040	50% by 2030; 75% by 2035 (company-wide)	9%			0%	0%	5%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Advantest	2022	Japan	2020	2030	70% by 2030 (company-wide)	87%			40%	0%	60%	64%	63%	54%	44%	28%
Aeon Co	2022	Japan	2018	2040		50%			47%	0%	43%	50%	4%	3%	1%	1%
AESC Group ltd.	2022	Japan	2024	2025		100%			96%	0%	44%					
Airbnb	2022	United States of America	2021	2021		93%			91%	74%	18%	98%	98%	100%	100%	0%
AirTrunk Operating Pty Ltd.	2021	Australia	2024	2030		64%										
Ajinomoto	2022	Japan	2020	2050		42%			34%	0%	20%	35%	0%	0%	2%	1%
AkzoNobel	2022	Netherlands	2017	2030	50% by 2025 (company-wide); 100% by 2022 (country/area/region)	38%			23%	0%	60%	28%	42%	Did not report	39%	37%
Allianz	2022	Germany	2018	2023		97%						99%	88%	77%	57%	49%
Alphabet	2022	United States of America	2015	2017		0%			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	55%	100%	100%
Alps Alpine	2022	Japan	2023	2030	75% by 2025; 85% by 2027 (company-wide)	70%			41%	0%	54%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Alstria	2022	Germany	2015	2020		100%			0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Amada	2022	Japan	2023	2040	70% by 2025; 75% by 2030 (company-wide)	68%			59%	0%	66%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Amalgamated Bank	2022	United States of America	2016	2017		0%			0%	0%	0%	0%	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	100%
American Eagle	2022	United States of America	2020	2030		24%			24%	24%	24%	22%	23%	26%	23%	21%
American Express	2022	United States of America	2020	2025		94%			91%	75%	94%	99.9%	99%	0%	100%	100%
Amorepacific Corporation	2022	Republic of Korea	2021	2025		70%			64%	0%	55%	51%	34%	18%	5%	0%
Anheuser-Busch InBev	did not report	United States of America	2017	2025		did not report	did not report	did not report				0%	62%	38%	33%	25%
Ansell	2022	Australia	2022	2040		1%			0%	0%	0%	26%	29%	0%	0%	0%
Australia And New Zealand Banking Group	2021	Australia	2019	2025	13% by 2020 (country/area/region)	57%						49%	39%	36%	18%	0%
Apple	2021	United States of America	2016	2020		99.8%			78%	7%	78%	98%	95%	99%	100%	100%
Applied Materials	2021	United States of America	2022	2030		73%			44%	44%	72%	70%	69%	0%	0%	0%
Ardentec	2022	Taiwan, China	2023	2050	30% by 2030; 60% by 2040 (company-wide)	10%			10%	0%	10%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%
ARM	2022	United Kingdom	2021	2023		100%			96%	0%	8%	99.2%	92%	95%	87%	0%

Member progress table

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Arrow Electronics, Inc.	2022	United States of America	2024	2030		24%			9%	10%	9%					
Asahi Group Holdings	2022	Japan	2020	2040		40%			36%	0%	25%	38%	46%	31%	12%	0%
Asahi Kasei Homes	2022	Japan	2019	2023		100%						100%	54%	7%	6%	0%
Ashok Leyland	did not report	India	2023	2030		did not report	did not report	did not report				61%	0%	0%	0%	0%
ASICS Corporation	2022	Japan	2020	2030		31%			0%	0%	2%	30%	24%	23%	22%	19%
ASKUL	2022	Japan	2017	2030	80% by 2025 (company-wide)	68%			68%	0%	66%	65%	63%	46%	33%	25%
ASM International	2022	Netherlands	2023	2024		90%			72%	75%	73%	87%	76%	0%	0%	0%
ASOS Plc	2021	United Kingdom	2024	2027		0%										
Asset Management One	2022	Japan	2019	2050		did not report	did not report	did not report				0%	Did not report	10%	23%	3%
AstraZeneca	2022	United Kingdom	2016	2025	100% by 2020 (country/area/region)	96%			83%	29%	9%	40%	91%	88%	88%	61%
ASUSTEK COMPUTER	2022	Taiwan, China	2021	2035		54%			52%	1%	52%	50%	15%	0%	0%	0%
Atlassian Corporation	2022	United States of America	2019	2025		22%						100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
AU Optronics Corporation	2022	Taiwan, China	2022	2050		7%			0%	0%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Aurora Organic Dairy	2022	United States of America	2019	2020		did not report	did not report	did not report				Did not report	100%	100%	100%	100%
Ausurus Group	2022	United Kingdom	2020	2030		0%						0%	0%	86%	Did not report	0%
Autodesk	2022	United States of America	2015	2020		100%			92%	0%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Avient Corporation	2022	United States of America	2021	2050	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	17%			2%	0%	39%	62%	50%	44%	0%	0%
Aviva	2022	United Kingdom	2015	2025	80% by 2020 (company-wide)	100%			92%	0%	92%	100%	99%	65%	62%	66%
AXA Group	2022	France	2017	2025		70%			12%	11%	59%	62%	56%	48%	57%	61%
Bagmane Realty and Infrastructure LLP	2022	India	2024	2030		79%										
Bank Australia	2022	Australia	2019	2020		100%						100%	100%	Did not report	100%	100%
Barclays	2021	United Kingdom	2019	2025		77%			1%	0%	75%	99.9%	100%	94%	74%	64%
BayWa	2022	Germany	2019	2020		60%			21%	0%	9%	97%	20%	72%	100%	73%
Bridge Data Centres / BDC ASSETCO PTE.LTD	2022	Singapore	2024	2040		0%			0%	0%	0%					
Biogen	2022	United States of America	2015	2040		80%			68%	63%	80%	78%	98%	100%	100%	100%
BIPROGY	2022	Japan	2020	2050	50% by 2030 (company-wide)	33%			33%	0%	33%	27%	23%	7%	0%	0%
Bloomberg	2022	United States of America	2016	2025	35% by 2020 (business activity)	0%			0%	0%	0%	57%	64%	61%	50%	49%
BMW	2022	Germany	2015	2050	66% by 2020 (company-wide)	80%			62%	10%	38%	82%	80%	82%	81%	72%
Bozzuto	2022	United States of America	2019	2040		12%										

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Brenntag	2022	Germany	2021	2025		84%			59%	0%	11%	76%	48%	28%	14%	0%
British Land	2022	United Kingdom	2016	2030		100%			0%	0%	98%	90%	84%	100%	98%	97%
Brown-Forman Corporation	2022	United States of America	2021	2030		84%			84%	83%	84%	79%	84%	6%	0%	0%
BT Group	2022	United Kingdom	2014	2020		56%			56%	0%	56%	99.9%	52%	100%	99%	92%
Burberry Group	2022	United Kingdom	2017	2022		73%			54%	24%	74%	93%	91%	89%	93%	90%
CAE	2022	Canada	2023	2050		84%			70%	3%	84%	82%	81%	0%	0%	0%
Califia Farms	2022	United States of America	2017	2020		100%						100%	100%	99%	Did not report	Did not report
Canary Wharf Group	2022	United Kingdom	2017	2012		100%						97%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Capgemini	2022	France	2020	2025		96%			80%	0%	44%	94%	89%	55%	50%	0%
Capital One Financial	2022	United States of America	2018	2018		did not report	did not report	did not report				Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	100%	100%
Capri Holdings	2021	United States of America	2021	2025		71%						65%	0%	42%	0%	0%
Carlsberg Breweries	2022	Denmark	2017	2022		85%			69%	0%	83%	92%	92%	60%	64%	56%
Casio Computer	2022	Japan	2021	2050		23%						30%	25%	14%	0%	0%
Cathay Financial Holding	2022	Taiwan, China	2022	2050		24%			24%	0%	5%	15%	8%	0%	0%	0%
Chalet Hotels	2022	India	2021	2031		57%			56%	0%	0%	56%	78%	Did not report	0%	0%
CHANEL	2022	United Kingdom	2020	2025	97% by 2021 (company-wide)	99.2%			94%	37%	94%	98%	97%	92%	71%	50%
Charles River Laboratories International	2022	United States of America	2020	2030		100%			100%	65%	100%	92%	37%	38%	37%	0%
Chicony Electronics	2022	Taiwan, China	2023	2030	50% by 2026; 85% by 2029 (company-wide)	43%			37%	0%	40%	43%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Chunghwa Telecom	2022	Taiwan, China	2023	2040	40% by 2030 (company-wide)	5%			5%	0%	5%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cigna	2022	United States of America	2022	2030		72%			72%	72%	68%	42%	37%	6%	0%	0%
Cisco Systems	2021	United States of America	2023	2030	90% by 2025 (company-wide)	96%			89%	62%	75%	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Citigroup	2022	United States of America	2017	2020		did not report	did not report	did not report				Did not report	0%	0%	91%	46%
CITIZEN WATCH CO., LTD.	2022	Japan	2024	2040		26%			4%	0%	0%					
City of London Corporation	did not report	United Kingdom	2019	2018		did not report	did not report	did not report				99.7%	100%	Did not report	100%	100%
Clif Bar & Company	did not report	United States of America	2017	2030		did not report	did not report	did not report				Did not report	100%	100%	100%	100%
Coca-Cola Europacific Partners	2022	United Kingdom	2015	2030		60%			8%	1%	58%	76%	66%	98%	99%	100%
Cognizant	2022	United States of America	2022	2026		16%			0%	0%	0%	Did not report	0%	0%	0%	0%
Commerzbank	2022	Germany	2014	2025		94%			94%	0%	94%	87%	90%	92%	94%	91%

Member progress table

Member name	Applicable criteria	Headquarters	Joining year	RE100 target year	RE100 interim targets	2025 ADR RE100 progress	Claim quality: Recognised (2021 criteria); Meets 15-year rule; Old projects within 15% threshold; Grandfathered claims; Old projects beyond 15% threshold; 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)	2024 ADR RE100 progress	2023 ADR RE100 progress	2022 ADR RE100 progress	2021 ADR RE100 progress	2020 ADR RE100 progress
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	2022	Australia	2018	2030	100% by 2025 (country/ area/region)	99%						99.6%	100%	89%	90%	70%
Richemont International	2022	Switzerland	2021	2025		1%						96%	97%	91%	94%	0%
Compal Electronics	2022	Taiwan, China	2024	2050		4%			4%	0%	3%					
Continental	2022	Germany	2020	2040	95% by 2020 (company-wide); 100% by 2025 (business activity)	82%			0%	0%	82%	98%	95%	94%	97%	5%
Corbion	2022	Netherlands	2017	2025	50% by 2020 (company-wide)	99%			97%	11%	63%	98%	93%	79%	71%	58%
Coty	2021	United States of America	2020	2030		95%			0%	0%	94%	89%	89%	93%	17%	14%
Credit Agricole	2022	France	2016	2030		11%			0%	0%	10%	88%	86%	68%	70%	70%
Crown Holdings	2022	United States of America	2019	2040	75% by 2030 (company-wide)	15%			14%	0%	15%	34%	34%	30%	16%	9%
Daibiru Corporation	2022	Japan	2023	2025		99.9%						99.2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Daiichi Sankyo	2022	Japan	2021	2030		80%			70%	0%	0%	4%	3%	11%	8%	0%
Daito Trust Construction	2022	Japan	2019	2040		38%			29%	0%	4%	35%	26%	21%	6%	0%
Daiwa House	2022	Japan	2018	2025	10% by 2022 (company-wide)	97%			90%	0%	92%	82%	42%	36%	9%	0%
Dalmia Cement	did not report	India	2016	2030		did not report	did not report	did not report				33%	14%	13%	12%	10%
Danfoss	2022	Denmark	2020	2030		32%			27%	0%	22%	23%	16%	26%	0%	1%
Danone	2022	France	2018	2030	50% by 2020 (company-wide)	81%			74%	9%	63%	68%	66%	67%	54%	42%
DaVita	2022	United States of America	2022	2030		83%			83%	83%	83%	89%	90%	55%	0%	0%
DBS Bank	2022	Singapore	2017	2030		0%						41%	34%	19%	32%	21%
Decathlon	2022	France	2018	2026		50%			16%	0%	78%	85%	85%	0%	57%	59%
DEKRA	2022	Germany	2020	2030		73%			52%	52%	54%	57%	49%	27%	33%	0%
Dell Technologies	2022	United States of America	2019	2040	75% by 2030 (company-wide)	16%						60%	59%	55%	54%	45%
Deloitte	2021	United States of America	2021	2030		93%			60%	41%	93%	90%	85%	74%	73%	0%
Delta Electronics	2022	Taiwan, China	2021	2030		84%			72%	0%	78%	76%	63%	62%	58%	0%
Dentsu Group	2022	United Kingdom	2016	2030		61%			45%	0%	79%	53%	35%	92%	100%	89%
Derwent London	2022	United Kingdom	2019	2020		100%			0%	0%	100%	100%	98%	99%	100%	100%
Deutsche Bank	2022	Germany	2022	2025		87%			70%	11%	96%	97%	96%	0%	0%	0%
Deutsche Telekom	2022	Germany	2019	2021		98%			98%	0%	67%	99.5%	99%	88%	48%	64%
Dexus	2021	Australia	2019	2030	70% by 2025 (company-wide)	83%						99.5%	Did not report	2%	25%	20%
Diageo	2021	United Kingdom	2016	2030	50% by 2025 (company-wide)	87%			16%	29%	79%	64%	58%	45%	64%	45%
Diamond Electric	2022	United States of America	2020	2050	90% by 2040 (company-wide)	2%			0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%

Member progress table

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DNB	2022	Norway	2016	2025		16%			1%	0%	92%	97%	94%	96%	100%	100%
DSM-Firmenich	2022	Switzerland	2015	2025		94%			70%	0%	12%	86%	0%	0%	0%	0%
DuPont de Nemours	2022	United States of America	2021	2050	60% by 2030; 80% by 2040 (company-wide)	61%			58%	41%	59%	60%	54%	0%	0%	0%
E Ink Holdings	2022	Taiwan, China	2022	2030		57%			57%	13%	57%	35%	21%	0%	0%	0%
E. Sun Financial Holding Co	2022	Taiwan, China	2022	2040	100% by 2030 (country/area/region)	57%			0%	0%	0%	2%	14%	0%	0%	0%
eBay	2022	United States of America	2017	2025		99.9%			98%	97%	100%	91%	91%	90%	74%	64%
Ecolab	2022	United States of America	2020	2030		63%			62%	53%	62%	61%	56%	73%	63%	7%
EdgeConnex	2022	United States of America	2022	2021		70%						88%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Eisai	2022	Japan	2021	2030		80%			61%	0%	65%	96%	72%	59%	0%	0%
Elopak	2022	Norway	2015	2016		49%						94%	90%	94%	100%	100%
Emerson	2021	United States of America	2022	2030		55%			39%	26%	50%	48%	31%	0%	0%	0%
Ennostar Inc.	2022	Taiwan, China	2024	2050		2%			0%	0%	2%					
Interplex	2022	Singapore	2022	2040	60% by 2030 (site/facility)	22%			16%	0%	14%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Envipro Holdings	2022	Japan	2018	2030		86%			85%	0%	85%	95%	88%	98%	41%	27%
Envision Group	2022	China	2019	2025	50% by 2023 (company-wide)	100%			65%	0%	61%	99.5%	93%	31%	3%	3%
Ernst & Young Global	2021	United States of America	2022	2025		83%			77%	0%	81%	39%	47%	0%	0%	0%
The Estée Lauder Companies	2021	United States of America	2017	2020		96%			64%	0%	21%	99%	98%	96%	100%	66%
Etsy	2022	United States of America	2018	2020		75%			60%	0%	93%	100%	100%	100%	100%	64%
Eurostar	2022	United Kingdom	2024	2030	40% by 2026; 80% by 2028 (company-wide)	12%						11%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Far EasTone Telecommunications	2022	Taiwan, China	2023	2040		2%			2%	0%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Fifth Third Bank	2022	United States of America	2018	2030		100%			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%
First Solar	2022	United States of America	2020	2026	100% by 2026 (country/area/region)	0%			0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Flexium Interconnect	2022	Taiwan, China	2022	2040		7%			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Flipkart Group	2022	India	2022	2030		17%						12%	Did not report	0%	0%	0%
Formula E	did not report	United Kingdom	2014	2020		did not report	did not report	did not report				Did not report	6%	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report
Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer	2022	United Kingdom	2021	2030		69%			51%	22%	77%	77%	68%	84%	61%	0%
Fubon Financial Holdings	2022	Taiwan, China	2022	2040		15%			15%	0%	15%	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%
FUJIFILM	2022	Japan	2019	2040	50% by 2030 (company-wide)	7%			3%	0%	2%	4%	2%	6%	5%	5%

Member progress table

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							Recognised (2021 criteria) Meets 15-year rule Old projects within 15% threshold Grandfathered claims Old projects beyond 15% threshold Claims missing data (no country breakdown) Claims missing data (other) Over-procurement Non-credible	Self-generation, PPAs, project-specific contracts with suppliers Retail contract with supplier Unbundled EACs Passive claims								
Fujikura	2022	Japan	2019	2050		22%			21%	0%	21%	16%	10%	2%	1%	1%
Fujitsu	2022	Japan	2018	2030		48%			40%	1%	45%	43%	30%	21%	10%	8%
Fuyo General Lease	2022	Japan	2018	2030	50% by 2024 (company-wide)	62%			62%	0%	61%	85%	39%	43%	0%	0%
Gatwick Airport	2022	United Kingdom	2016	2030	100% renewable electricity tariff by 2020, and 50% by direct PPA or on-site generation by 2030	15%						100%	Did not report	100%	100%	100%
GEA Group Services GmbH	2022	Germany	2024	2040		99%			10%	79%	92%					
General Motors	2022	United States of America	2016	2035	100% by 2025 (country/area/region)	51%			29%	0%	51%	37%	29%	23%	24%	22%
Gilead Sciences	2022	United States of America	2021	2025		70%			49%	49%	66%	64%	62%	50%	0%	0%
Givaudan	2021	Switzerland	2015	2025		95%			19%	0%	94%	93%	90%	83%	76%	75%
GlobalWafers	2022	Taiwan, China	2022	2040	20% by 2030; 35% by 2035; 50% by 2040 (company-wide)	4%			0%	0%	0%	5%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Goldman Sachs	2022	United States of America	2015	2020		83%			68%	0%	93%	96%	91%	96%	100%	98%
Goldwind Science & Technology	2022	China	2023	2031	70% by 2028; 90% by 2030 (company-wide)	99.9%						97%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Grape King	2022	Taiwan, China	2019	2035	15% by 2030 (company-wide)	3%			0%	0%	2%	2%	1%	3%	0%	0%
Greene King Limited	2022	United Kingdom	2024	2030		100%			0%	0%	100%					
La Poste	2022	France	2015	2025		87%			0%	0%	65%	89%	90%	81%	88%	86%
Grupo Bimbo	2022	Mexico	2018	2025	80% by 2020% (company-wide)	96%			89%	8%	42%	92%	85%	75%	62%	41%
Grupo Cajamar	2022	Spain	2020	2021		100%			0%	0%	97%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
GlaxoSmithKline	2022	United Kingdom	2020	2030		77%			24%	0%	76%	71%	65%	60%	47%	0%
H&M	2021	Sweden	2014	2030		95%			79%	0%	94%	94%	92%	95%	90%	96%
Hamamatsu Photonics	2021	Japan	2022	2030		97%			0%	0%	0%	91%	14%	0%	0%	0%
Harman International Industries	2022	United States of America	2021	2030		65%						88%	98%	2%	0%	0%
Hazama Ando	2022	Japan	2019	2050	80% by 2030 (company-wide)	41%			35%	0%	21%	68%	16%	90%	3%	0%
HD Hyundai XiteSolution	2022	Republic of Korea	2023	2040	20% by 2026; 60% by 2030 (company-wide)	7%			7%	0%	6%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Heathrow Airport	did not report	United Kingdom	2017	2017		did not report	did not report	did not report				100%	100%	Did not report	Did not report	100%
Heineken	2022	Netherlands	2021	2030		80%			58%	0%	71%	71%	57%	51%	27%	0%
Helvetia Group	2022	Switzerland	2016	2025		100%			0%	0%	69%	86%	100%	78%	100%	100%
Hewlett Packard Enterprise	2021	United States of America	2016	2030		58%			57%	40%	1%	51%	51%	38%	44%	41%

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HNI	2021	United States of America	2020	2030		100%			95%	95%	5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	1%
Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd	2022	China	2024	2040		64%			0%	0%	49%					
Hoya Corporation	2022	Japan	2023	2041	60% by 2031 (company-wide)	18%			17%	1%	17%	14%	2%	0%	0%	0%
HP	2021	United States of America	2016	2025		61%			37%	37%	61%	58%	54%	53%	51%	43%
HSBC	2022	United Kingdom	2017	2030	90% by 2025 (company-wide)	did not report	did not report	did not report				0%	51%	37%	37%	36%
Hulic	2022	Japan	2019	2024	47% by 2023 (company-wide)	100%			100%	0%	0%	100%	63%	3%	1%	8%
Hyundai Mobis	2022	Republic of Korea	2022	2040		13%			7%	0%	10%	9%	5%	0%	0%	0%
Hyundai Motor	2022	Republic of Korea	2022	2045		17%			15%	0%	0%	13%	7%	0%	0%	0%
Hyundai Wia	2022	Republic of Korea	2022	2045		6%			6%	0%	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Ichigo	2022	Japan	2021	2025		96%			96%	0%	96%	75%	67%	12%	0%	0%
Incheon International Airport Corporation	2022	Republic of Korea	2022	2040	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	7%			0%	0%	0%	4%	Did not report	3%	0%	0%
INDITEX S.A.	2022	Spain	2024	2025		95%			88%	0%	95%					
Infineon Technologies	2021	Germany	2021	2025		87%			0%	0%	0%	80%	48%	42%	0%	0%
Infosys	2022	India	2015	2030	75% by 2030 (company-wide)	70%			36%	0%	0%	58%	49%	10%	45%	44%
Infroneer	2022	Japan	2022	2050		89%			89%	0%	89%	58%	46%	0%	0%	0%
Ingka Group	did not report	Netherlands	2014	2025		did not report	did not report	did not report				78%	Did not report	76%	66%	66%
Intel Corporation	2022	United States of America	2020	2030		18%			2%	0%	71%	97%	92%	77%	81%	70%
Interface	2022	United States of America	2016	2020		77%			62%	41%	81%	92%	91%	100%	100%	100%
International Flavors & Fragrances	2022	United States of America	2015	2030	75% by 2025 (company-wide)	24%			10%	0%	21%	24%	11%	11%	40%	36%
Investec	2022	South Africa	2023	2030	95% by 2023 (company-wide)	15%			0%	0%	99%	88%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Iron Mountain	2022	United States of America	2018	2040	90% by 2025 (company-wide)	48%			33%	29%	87%	82%	88%	75%	81%	79%
IWG	2022	United Kingdom	2023	2030	30% by 2025; 60% by 2027 (company-wide)	15%			0%	0%	15%	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%
J. Front Retailing	2022	Japan	2020	2050	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	67%			39%	0%	67%	53%	34%	20%	10%	0%
JK Lakshmi Cement	2022	India	2023	2040		48%			0%	0%	0%	38%	Did not report	0%	0%	0%
Japan Real Estate Investment	2022	Japan	2022	2050	85% by 2025; 90% by 2030 (company-wide)	82%			82%	0%	82%	80%	73%	0%	0%	0%
JCDecaux	2022	France	2019	2022		97%			88%	5%	97%	97%	92%	89%	91%	88%
JD Sports Fashion	2022	United Kingdom	2019	2025	100% by 2022 (country/area/region)	48%			27%	0%	12%	62%	62%	64%	58%	42%

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Jinko Solar	2022	China	2019	2030	50% by 2022; 70% by 2023; 85% by 2024 (company-wide)	48%			46%	0%	15%	52%	49%	1%	30%	18%
JK Paper Ltd.	did not report	India	2024	2050		did not report	did not report	did not report								
JK Tyre & Industries	2022	India	2024	2050		40%			34%	0%	0%					
Johnson & Johnson	2022	United States of America	2015	2025	35% by 2020 (company-wide)	85%			62%	1%	76%	86%	67%	52%	54%	30%
Jola International	did not report	Taiwan, China	2021	2030	90% by 2020 (company-wide)	did not report	did not report	did not report				0%	0%	Did not report	1%	0%
JSW Cement	2022	India	2021	2040	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	9%			9%	0%	0%	6%	4%	4%	3%	0%
Jupiter Asset Management	2022	United Kingdom	2017	2018		15%			0%	0%	3%	99.4%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Kakao Corporation	2022	Republic of Korea	2023	2040	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	5%			3%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kao Corporation	2022	Japan	2021	2030		74%			36%	2%	38%	59%	52%	43%	12%	0%
KB Financial Group	2022	Republic of Korea	2021	2040		1%			0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
KDDI Corporation	2022	Japan	2023	2050	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	29%			2%	0%	8%	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kellanova	2022	United States of America	2017	2030		75%			73%	0%	4%	72%	22%	0%	23%	26%
Kering	2022	France	2020	2022		94%			90%	55%	90%	95%	94%	92%	91%	84%
Kerry Group	2022	Ireland	2020	2025		90%			74%	38%	26%	84%	94%	63%	20%	0%
Keurig Dr Pepper	2022	United States of America	2019	2025		0%						82%	74%	61%	50%	47%
Kia Motors	2022	Republic of Korea	2022	2040		12%			3%	0%	9%	9%	8%	0%	0%	0%
King Yuan Fu Packaging	2022	Taiwan, China	2021	2050	90% by 2040 (company-wide)	8%						0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Kingwhale Corporation	did not report	Taiwan, China	2020	2040		did not report	did not report	did not report				Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	0%	0%
Kirin Holdings Company	2022	Japan	2020	2040		37%			31%	0%	32%	40%	20%	20%	10%	0%
Konica Minolta	2022	Japan	2019	2050		20%			15%	0%	17%	13%	11%	7%	7%	4%
Koninklijke KPN	2022	Netherlands	2014	2013		100%			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Royal Philips	2022	Netherlands	2017	2020		99.6%			98%	26%	98%	99.2%	88%	98%	100%	95%
Korea Zinc	2022	Republic of Korea	2021	2050		0%			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
KPMG International Services	2021	United Kingdom	2021	2030		69%			36%	24%	42%	79%	76%	53%	0%	0%
KT Corporation	2022	Republic of Korea	2022	2050		1%			0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kumagai Gumi	2022	Japan	2021	2050	100% by 2030 (business division)	29%			15%	0%	28%	19%	15%	2%	0%	0%

Member progress table

Member name	Applicable criteria	Headquarters	Joining year	RE100 target year	RE100 interim targets	2025 ADR RE100 progress	Claim quality (Recognised (2021 criteria); Meets 15-year rule; Old projects within 15% threshold; Grandfathered claims; Old projects beyond 15% threshold; 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)	2024 ADR RE100 progress	2023 ADR RE100 progress	2022 ADR RE100 progress	2021 ADR RE100 progress	2020 ADR RE100 progress
Korea Water Resources Corporation	2022	Republic of Korea	2021	2050	60% by 2030; 90% by 2040 (company-wide)	100%			0%	0%	0%	84%	50%	0%	0%	0%
Lam Research Corporation	2022	United States of America	2024	2030		52%			41%	41%	43%					
Landsec	2022	United Kingdom	2015	2016	3 MW of on-site renewable electricity by 2030	95%			0%	0%	0%	98%	98%	98%	98%	97%
Lear	2022	United States of America	2022	2030		22%						10%	22%	0%	0%	0%
Legrand France	2022	France	2024	2030		83%			69%	0%	73%					
LG Electronics	2022	Republic of Korea	2023	2050	60% by 2030; 90% by 2040 (company-wide)	12%			5%	3%	3%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%
LG Energy Solution	2022	Republic of Korea	2021	2030		24%			5%	0%	51%	56%	56%	44%	33%	0%
LG Innotek	2022	Republic of Korea	2022	2030		59%			59%	0%	17%	61%	22%	0%	0%	0%
Link Logistics Real Estate	did not report	United States of America	2021	2024		did not report	did not report	did not report				Did not report	4%	0%	0%	0%
LITE-ON Technology Corporation	2022	Taiwan, China	2024	2040		34%			32%	0%	32%					
LIXIL	2022	Japan	2019	2050		33%			31%	0%	19%	28%	15%	15%	9%	7%
Lloyds Banking Group	2021	United Kingdom	2019	2017		100%			0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
L'Occitane Group	2022	Luxembourg	2017	2025	80% by 2020 (company-wide)	25%						74%	89%	54%	79%	40%
Logitech	2022	Switzerland	2019	2030		90%			87%	10%	87%	87%	94%	94%	92%	88%
London Stock Exchange Group	2022	United Kingdom	2020	2020		99%			98%	46%	64%	42%	64%	78%	100%	100%
LONGi	2022	China	2020	2028	70% by 2027 (company-wide)	67%			65%	0%	65%	31%	48%	39%	42%	15%
Lotte Chemical	2022	Republic of Korea	2023	2050	60% by 2030; 70% by 2040 (company-wide)	0%			0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Lotte Chilsung Beverage	2022	Republic of Korea	2021	2040		12%			1%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Lotte Wellfood	2022	Republic of Korea	2023	2040		1%			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
LS Electric	2022	Republic of Korea	2023	2040	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	5%			5%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
lululemon	2022	Canada	2019	2021		98%			94%	48%	96%	98%	99%	99%	2%	1%
Z holdings	2022	Japan	2022	2030		89%			72%	0%	56%	63%	57%	0%	0%	0%
M&G	2022	United Kingdom	2018	2025		99.8%						99.5%	100%	97%	100%	100%
Mace Group	2022	United Kingdom	2017	2030	75% by 2020 (company-wide)	47%			0%	0%	47%	50%	66%	74%	71%	66%
Macquarie Group	2022	Australia	2019	2025	30% by 2020; 50% by 2021 (company-wide)	55%						99%	100%	96%	34%	18%
Mahindra Holidays & Resorts	did not report	India	2018	2050	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	did not report	did not report	did not report				Did not report	Did not report	3%	Did not report	7%
Mars	2021	United States of America	2014	2040		59%			38%	0%	56%	57%	58%	53%	56%	54%

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Marui Group	2022	Japan	2018	2030	70% by 2025 (company-wide)	70%			12%	0%	0%	29%	25%	22%	52%	23%
MASPO ENERJI SANAYI VE TICARET ANONIM SIRKETI	2022	Turkey	2018	2018		99.6%			0%	0%	0%	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	100%	100%
Mastercard	2022	United States of America	2020	2020		97%			71%	61%	73%	99.5%	94%	100%	93%	100%
McCain Foods	2021	Canada	2020	2030	60% by 2025 (company-wide)	19%						21%	23%	19%	14%	3%
McKinsey & Company	2022	United States of America	2018	2025		74%			71%	26%	73%	25%	97%	94%	95%	95%
Meiji Holdings	2022	Japan	2021	2050		24%			9%	0%	9%	16%	6%	3%	0%	0%
Merry Electronics	2022	Taiwan, China	2021	2030		28%			18%	0%	21%	16%	16%	10%	0%	0%
Meta	2022	United States of America	2016	2020	25% by 2016; 50% by 2018 (company-wide)	99.6%						99.8%	94%	98%	100%	87%
Microsoft Corporation	2021	United States of America	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%			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Mindspace Business Parks REIT	2022	India	2021	2050		40%			38%	0%	0%	29%	6%	3%	9%	0%
Mirae Asset Securities	2022	Republic of Korea	2021	2025		50%			50%	0%	50%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MITIE Group	2022	United Kingdom	2020	2025		100%			100%	0%	100%	23%	26%	58%	61%	100%
Mitsubishi Estate	2022	Japan	2020	2026		60%			60%	0%	55%	55%	53%	32%	3%	1%
Mitsui Fudosan	2022	Japan	2020	2050		30%			29%	0%	0%	11%	9%	3%	0%	17%
Mori Building	2022	Japan	2022	2030		45%			45%	0%	45%	38%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Murata Manufacturing	2022	Japan	2020	2035		26%			11%	0%	8%	32%	15%	11%	15%	0%
National Australia Bank (NAB)	2021	Australia	2019	2025		93%						89%	72%	31%	7%	3%
NatWest Group	2022	United Kingdom	2018	2025	90% by 2020 (company-wide)	17%			2%	2%	45%	100%	98%	97%	90%	79%
Naver	2022	Republic of Korea	2022	2040		5%			1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NBN	2022	Australia	2021	2026		35%			16%	0%	35%	22%	19%	19%	0%	0%
NEC Corporation	2022	Japan	2021	2040		27%			0%	0%	0%	34%	25%	10%	9%	0%
Nemera Development	did not report	France	2023	2030	70% by 2025 (company-wide)	did not report	did not report	did not report				Did not report	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nestlé	2022	Switzerland	2014	2025		87%			79%	0%	51%	92%	77%	56%	50%	41%

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New Balance Athletics	2022	United States of America	2019	2025	100% by 2021 (country/area/region)	31%						90%	88%	52%	60%	47%
Nexans	2022	France	2020	2030		53%			29%	0%	51%	49%	36%	30%	21%	0%
Next	2022	United Kingdom	2019	2030		96%			93%	0%	93%	97%	96%	94%	94%	94%
NGK Insulators	2022	Japan	2022	2040		26%			24%	0%	0%	30%	25%	0%	0%	0%
Nike	2021	United States of America	2015	2025		96%						96%	92%	77%	50%	27%
Nikon Corporation	2022	Japan	2021	2030		72%			71%	0%	31%	70%	19%	8%	6%	0%
Nippon Life Insurance	2022	Japan	2023	2040	50% by 2030; 75% by 2035 (company-wide)	30%			29%	0%	0%	24%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nishimatsu Construction	2022	Japan	2021	2050	77% by 2030 (business activity)	46%			45%	0%	45%	24%	10%	1%	0%	0%
Nissin Foods	2022	Japan	2021	2050	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	54%			53%	0%	42%	50%	31%	18%	2%	0%
Nitto Denko Corporation	2022	Japan	2024	2035		56%			43%	0%	9%					
Nokia Group	2022	Finland	2022	2025		87%			86%	29%	82%	75%	63%	53%	0%	0%
Nomura Real Estate Holdings	2022	Japan	2022	2050	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	1%			1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Nomura Research Institute	2022	Japan	2019	2030	70% by 2030 (site/facility)	98%			65%	0%	97%	95%	73%	51%	3%	1%
NORITZ Corporation	2022	Japan	2020	2050	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	9%			0%	0%	0%	3%	4%	0%	4%	0%
Novartis Pharma	2022	Switzerland	2021	2025		93%			70%	0%	92%	89%	80%	59%	33%	0%
Novo Nordisk	2022	Denmark	2015	2020		99.7%			100%	23%	100%	93%	93%	95%	98%	76%
Novozymes	2022	Denmark	2020	2025		90%			88%	0%	90%	84%	81%	15%	69%	49%
Nxtra Data Limited	2022	India	2024	2035		32%										
Okamura Corporation	2022	Japan	2022	2050		18%			2%	0%	0%	45%	39%	33%	0%	0%
Ono Pharmaceutical	2022	Japan	2020	2050	55% by 2030 (company-wide)	73%			73%	0%	0%	43%	21%	17%	13%	11%
Hair O'right	2022	Taiwan, China	2018	2025	50% by 2022 (company-wide)	95%			95%	0%	95%	0%	49%	49%	15%	9%
Otsuka Holdings	2022	Japan	2022	2050		46%			1%	0%	14%	49%	50%	0%	0%	0%
Panasonic	2022	Japan	2019	2030		25%			24%	0%	15%	18%	18%	6%	2%	3%
Parques Reunidos Group	2022	Spain	2023	2022		100%			90%	8%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Pearson	2022	United Kingdom	2015	2018		93%			92%	0%	93%	28%	99%	94%	98%	100%
PepsiCo	did not report	United States of America	2020	2030		did not report	did not report	did not report				81%	64%	72%	52%	10%
Pernod Ricard	2021	France	2019	2025		88%			3%	0%	83%	79%	83%	81%	73%	69%
Pfizer	2022	United States of America	2022	2030		14%			8%	0%	2%	10%	7%	8%	0%	0%

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PwC	2021	United Kingdom	2018	2030	70% by 2022 (company-wide)	88%			59%	2%	87%	85%	87%	88%	70%	53%
Primax Electronics	2022	Taiwan, China	2022	2040		55%			53%	0%	48%	42%	33%	0%	0%	0%
Prime Life Technologies	2022	Japan	2023	2040		27%			22%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Procter & Gamble	2021	United States of America	2015	2030	20% by 2020 (company-wide)	81%			71%	0%	78%	76%	85%	78%	70%	23%
Prologis	2022	United States of America	2024	2040		0%			0%	0%	0%					
Proximus	2022	Belgium	2015	2020		99.8%			90%	0%	93%	99.9%	100%	100%	100%	100%
PVH	2022	United States of America	2018	2030	50% by 2025 (company-wide)	68%			52%	38%	68%	64%	60%	54%	43%	28%
QBE Insurance Group	2022	Australia	2019	2025		97%			72%	32%	37%	100%	100%	99%	98%	63%
Qisda	2022	Taiwan, China	2022	2040		28%			25%	0%	21%	27%	7%	0%	0%	0%
QTS	2022	United States of America	2019	2025		3%			3%	3%	3%	18%	18%	37%	32%	29%
Rackspace Hosting	2022	United States of America	2016	2026	Increase RE consumption by 5% per year	0%			0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	3%	0%	0%
Rakuten Group	2022	Japan	2019	2023		21%			18%	0%	19%	100%	11%	21%	65%	51%
Ralph Lauren	2022	United States of America	2019	2025		96%			94%	52%	96%	62%	8%	6%	6%	2%
Reckitt Benckiser	2022	United Kingdom	2018	2030		69%			52%	17%	85%	87%	76%	87%	61%	32%
RELX Group	2021	United Kingdom	2014	2025		86%			81%	81%	81%	90%	0%	86%	81%	75%
Ricoh	2022	Japan	2017	2040	50% by 2030 (company-wide)	43%			34%	1%	34%	34%	30%	12%	18%	13%
ROHM	2022	Japan	2022	2050		33%			18%	0%	37%	39%	24%	0%	0%	0%
S.A. DAMM	did not report	Spain	2022	2021		did not report	did not report	did not report				Did not report	12%	100%	0%	0%
Samsung Biologics	2022	Republic of Korea	2022	2050		28%			28%	0%	4%	24%	8%	0%	0%	0%
Samsung Display	2022	Republic of Korea	2022	2050		25%			12%	0%	15%	23%	21%	0%	0%	0%
Samsung Electro-Mechanics	2022	Republic of Korea	2022	2050		10%			3%	0%	10%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Samsung Electronics	2022	Republic of Korea	2022	2050	100% by 2027 (business division)	31%			31%	4%	20%	31%	19%	0%	0%	0%
Samsung Fire & Marine Insurance	2022	Republic of Korea	2023	2040		8%			0%	0%	0%	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Samsung Life Insurance	2022	Republic of Korea	2023	2040		10%			0%	0%	10%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Samsung SDI	2022	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)	37%			35%	0%	35%	26%	8%	0%	0%	0%
Samsung SDS	2022	Republic of Korea	2022	2050		3%			1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
SANOFI	2022	France	2020	2030		84%			68%	8%	82%	78%	62%	55%	24%	8%
SAP SE	2022	Germany	2015	2014		85%			85%	85%	85%	83%	83%	84%	100%	100%

Claim quality: Recognised (2021 criteria); Meets 15-year rule; Old projects within 15% threshold; Grandfathered claims; Old projects beyond 15% threshold; 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

Member progress table

Member name	Applicable criteria	Headquarters	Joining year	RE100 target year	RE100 interim targets	2025 ADR RE100 progress	Claim quality Recognised (2021 criteria) Meets 15-year rule Old projects within 15% threshold Grandfathered claims Old projects beyond 15% threshold 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)	2024 ADR RE100 progress	2023 ADR RE100 progress	2022 ADR RE100 progress	2021 ADR RE100 progress	2020 ADR RE100 progress
SAPPORO HOLDINGS LIMITED	2022	Japan	2024	2040		26%			24%	0%	23%					
Schindler Management	2022	Switzerland	2021	2025		87%			67%	62%	81%	91%	58%	67%	0%	0%
Schneider Electric	2022	France	2017	2030	80% by 2020; 90% by 2025 (business division)	86%			78%	12%	81%	78%	73%	70%	80%	50%
Schroders	2022	United Kingdom	2018	2025	75% by 2020 (company-wide)	99%			95%	0%	95%	98%	95%	84%	72%	67%
SECOM	2022	Japan	2021	2045		65%			65%	0%	29%	29%	13%	7%	0%	0%
Seiko Epson Corporation	2022	Japan	2021	2023		92%			41%	1%	25%	84%	71%	9%	18%	0%
Sekisui Chemical	2022	Japan	2020	2030		55%			28%	7%	28%	43%	32%	17%	6%	0%
Sekisui House	2022	Japan	2017	2030	50% by 2030 (company-wide)	58%			0%	0%	58%	52%	34%	27%	6%	3%
ServiceNow	2022	United States of America	2022	2021		99.1%			98%	40%	99%	99%	97%	0%	0%	0%
7&i Holdings	2021	Japan	2020	2050		15%			12%	12%	0%	13%	10%	6%	5%	0%
Sharp Corporation	2022	Japan	2024	2030		25%			1%	0%	7%					
Shimadzu Corporation	2022	Japan	2021	2050	85% by 2030; 90% by 2040 (company-wide)	88%			12%	4%	8%	84%	84%	64%	5%	0%
Shinhan Financial Group	2022	Republic of Korea	2023	2040	60% by 2030; 80% by 2035 (company-wide)	24%			24%	0%	5%	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shiseido Company, Limited	2022	Japan	2022	2026		89%			7%	7%	84%	83%	73%	50%	0%	0%
Shree Cement	did not report	India	2024	2050	70% by 2030; 80% by 2035 (company-wide)	did not report	did not report	did not report				6%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Siemens AG	2021	Germany	2021	2030		86%			72%	21%	85%	80%	79%	78%	67%	0%
Signify	2022	Netherlands	2014	2021		98%			95%	14%	98%	100%	19%	100%	97%	94%
Siltronic AG	2022	Germany	2023	2045	60% by 2030; 90% by 2040 (company-wide)	19%			16%	0%	18%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Simplo Technology	2022	Taiwan, China	2024	2040	60% by 2030; 80% by 2035 (company-wide)	80%			73%	0%	73%	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%
SK Hynix	2022	Republic of Korea	2020	2050		34%			34%	0%	23%	30%	30%	4%	0%	0%
SK ie Technology	2022	Republic of Korea	2021	2030		33%			18%	0%	39%	57%	56%	0%	0%	0%
SK Holdings	2022	Republic of Korea	2020	2040	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	24%			24%	0%	24%	18%	10%	3%	0%	0%
SK Siltron	2022	Republic of Korea	2020	2040		25%			25%	0%	0%	25%	20%	3%	0%	0%
SK Materials	2022	Republic of Korea	2020	2030		11%			0%	0%	11%	20%	12%	2%	0%	0%
SK Telecom	2022	Republic of Korea	2020	2050	75% by 2030 (business division); 65% by 2030 (company-wide)	9%			0%	0%	0%	9%	5%	2%	0%	0%
SKC	2022	Republic of Korea	2020	2040		0%			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
SKF	2022	Sweden	2020	2030		72%			59%	0%	65%	61%	53%	49%	39%	40%

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Sky	did not report	United Kingdom	2016	2020		did not report	did not report	did not report				92%	91%	97%	100%	99%
Slaughter and May	2022	United Kingdom	2019	2040		95%			94%	0%	95%	92%	89%	90%	90%	90%
Sodexo	2021	France	2021	2025		73%			0%	0%	33%	54%	26%	15%	20%	0%
SoftBank Corp	2022	Japan	2024	2040	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	15%			15%	0%	15%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sony Group Corporation	2022	Japan	2018	2030		40%			36%	2%	38%	35%	29%	15%	7%	5%
Standard Chartered Bank	2021	United Kingdom	2022	2025		49%			44%	0%	48%	64%	44%	42%	0%	0%
Starbucks Corporation	2021	United States of America	2015	2020		73%			45%	38%	73%	0%	74%	66%	71%	72%
Sumitomo Forestry	2022	Japan	2020	2040		36%			19%	0%	15%	19%	18%	17%	17%	16%
Sumitomo Rubber	2022	Japan	2022	2050		22%			5%	0%	47%	44%	18%	0%	0%	0%
Sun Metals Corporation	2022	Australia	2020	2040	80% by 2030 (company-wide)	39%						27%	26%	0%	8%	0%
Suncorp Group	2021	Australia	2020	2025	50% by 2023; 75% by 2024 (company-wide)	0%						62%	66%	18%	0%	0%
Sungrow	2022	China	2020	2028	60% by 2025 (company-wide)	0%			0%	0%	0%	59%	45%	35%	23%	11%
Swiss Re	2022	Switzerland	2014	2020		99%			86%	17%	78%	99.7%	100%	98%	100%	93%
Symrise	2022	Germany	2019	2025		61%			60%	0%	61%	94%	36%	92%	17%	16%
T-Mobile	2022	United States of America	2018	2021		99.2%			94%	94%	99%	99.4%	99%	100%	25%	35%
T&D Holdings	2021	Japan	2022	2050		21%			21%	0%	0%	9%	5%	1%	0%	0%
Taiwan Mobile	2022	Taiwan, China	2022	2040	30% by 2030 (company-wide)	9%			9%	0%	9%	6%	4%	1%	0%	0%
TSMC	2022	Taiwan, China	2020	2040		14%			14%	2%	14%	11%	10%	9%	8%	7%
Takashimaya	2022	Japan	2019	2050		6%			5%	0%	6%	5%	2%	3%	0%	0%
Target	2022	United States of America	2019	2030	60% by 2025 (company-wide)	65%			53%	53%	52%	58%	42%	44%	36%	10%
Tata Motors	2022	India	2016	2030	50% by 2022 (company-wide)	45%			41%	0%	14%	40%	26%	19%	20%	21%
Tate and Lyle Plc.	2022	United Kingdom	2024	2030		79%			70%	7%	12%					
TCI	2022	Taiwan, China	2018	2030		2%			1%	0%	1%	0%	2%	4%	Did not report	10%
TD Bank Group	2021	Canada	2016	2017		did not report	did not report	did not report				99.2%	100%	99%	100%	100%
TDK Corporation	2022	Japan	2022	2050		53%			22%	0%	8%	55%	39%	0%	0%	0%
Telefonica	2022	Spain	2017	2030		88%			59%	0%	69%	71%	83%	77%	88%	82%
Tesco	2022	United Kingdom	2017	2030	65% by 2020; 80% by 2025 (company-wide)	30%			15%	0%	67%	95%	92%	100%	100%	68%
Tetra Pak	2022	Sweden	2016	2030	80% by 2020 (company-wide)	92%			90%	4%	90%	44%	75%	80%	83%	69%
The Crown Estate	2022	United Kingdom	2018	2022		15%			0%	0%	0%	97%	98%	Did not report	71%	Did not report
Dai-ichi Life Insurance	2022	Japan	2019	2023		100%			43%	0%	54%	100%	100%	9%	5%	3%

Member progress table

Member name	Applicable criteria	Headquarters	Joining year	RE100 target year	RE100 interim targets	2025 ADR RE100 progress	Claim quality	Procurement mix	% RE (facility age < 15 years)	% RE (ecolabelled)	% RE (with EAC)	2024 ADR RE100 progress	2023 ADR RE100 progress	2022 ADR RE100 progress	2021 ADR RE100 progress	2020 ADR RE100 progress
							Recognised (2021 criteria) Meets 15-year rule Old projects within 15% threshold Grandfathered claims Old projects beyond 15% threshold Claims missing data (no country breakdown) Claims missing data (other) Over-procurement Non-credible	Self-generation, PPAs, project-specific contracts with suppliers Retail contract with supplier Unbundled EACs Passive claims								
The Home Depot	2022	United States of America	2021	2030		24%			24%	0%	24%	28%	16%	9%	0%	0%
The Johnan Shinkin Bank	2022	Japan	2018	2050		100%						Did not report	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lego Group	2022	Denmark	2017	2021		94%			69%	0%	74%	91%	94%	100%	89%	8%
PNC Financial Services Group	2022	United States of America	2019	2025		95%			95%	95%	95%	48%	51%	46%	25%	0%
Radio Flyer	2022	United States of America	2019	2020		100%						100%	100%	100%	100%	0%
The Wonderful Company	2022	United States of America	2019	2040		31%						29%	Did not report	Did not report	Did not report	2%
TK Elevator	2021	Germany	2022	2030		75%			71%	12%	72%	67%	57%	0%	0%	0%
Toda Corporation	2022	Japan	2019	2030		68%			68%	0%	67%	72%	62%	39%	28%	5%
Tokyo Tatemono	2022	Japan	2021	2050	50% by 2024 (business division); 100% by 2030 (business division)	49%			41%	0%	0%	35%	1%	2%	0%	0%
Tokyu Construction	2022	Japan	2021	2030	100% by 2030 (site/facility)	80%			65%	0%	6%	80%	60%	49%	9%	0%
Tokyu Corporation	2022	Japan	2019	2050	50% by 2030 (company-wide)	52%			52%	0%	0%	44%	40%	1%	1%	1%
Tokyu Land Corporation	2022	Japan	2019	2025		99.8%			0%	0%	0%	99.7%	100%	8%	0%	0%
Tongwei	2022	China	2024	2030		64%			64%	0%	0%	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%
TOTO Ltd	2022	Japan	2021	2040	90% by 2030 (company-wide)	36%			33%	0%	3%	36%	45%	16%	13%	0%
Trane Technologies	2022	United States of America	2019	2040	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	70%			59%	57%	0%	69%	55%	6%	41%	23%
Treasury Wine Estates Vintners	2021	Australia	2021	2024		78%			34%	28%	39%	16%	5%	5%	0%	0%
TRIDL	2022	Taiwan, China	2018	2048		0%						0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
UBS	2022	Switzerland	2015	2025		99.2%			57%	0%	99%	82%	100%	100%	84%	70%
Ultratech Cement	2022	India	2021	2050		29%			29%	0%	0%	6%	6%	6%	0%	0%
Umicore	2022	Belgium	2023	2040		25%			22%	18%	24%	20%	12%	0%	0%	0%
Under Armour	did not report	United States of America	2021	2030	80% by 2025 (country/area/region)	did not report	did not report	did not report				Did not report	6%	6%	5%	0%
Uni-Charm Corporation	2022	Japan	2023	2030	55% by 2026 (company-wide)	24%			14%	0%	7%	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unilever	2021	United Kingdom	2015	2020		79%			41%	12%	58%	84%	96%	93%	89%	81%
Unite Students	2022	United Kingdom	2021	2030		100%			30%	0%	100%	99.9%	100%	67%	0%	0%
United Microelectronics Corporation	2022	Taiwan, China	2021	2050		17%			17%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MANE	2022	France	2023	2030	75% by 2026; 90% by 2028 (company-wide)	49%			7%	3%	31%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Vail Resorts	2022	United States of America	2017	2030		15%						76%	95%	96%	47%	8%

Member progress table

Member name	Applicable criteria	Headquarters	Joining year	RE100 target year	RE100 interim targets	2025 ADR RE100 progress	Claim quality Recognised (2021 criteria) Meets 15-year rule Old projects within 15% threshold Grandfathered claims Old projects beyond 15% threshold 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)	2024 ADR RE100 progress	2023 ADR RE100 progress	2022 ADR RE100 progress	2021 ADR RE100 progress	2020 ADR RE100 progress
Vaisala	2022	Finland	2015	2020		100%			16%	10%	93%	100%	100%	100%	100%	89%
Vanguard International Semiconductor	2022	Taiwan, China	2022	2040		1%			1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
The VELUX Group	2022	Denmark	2020	2023		99.6%			98%	13%	98%	100%	98%	78%	38%	23%
Verizon Communications Inc.	2022	United States of America	2024	2030		56%										
VF Corporation	2022	United States of America	2016	2026		30%			22%	0%	27%	36%	28%	26%	23%	22%
Virgin Media O2	2022	United Kingdom	2019	2020		15%			0%	0%	18%	92%	90%	100%	100%	100%
Visa	2021	United States of America	2018	2019		37%			28%	28%	37%	98%	96%	98%	87%	27%
Vodafone Group	2022	United Kingdom	2018	2025		58%			43%	0%	56%	56%	82%	67%	56%	26%
Voya Financial	did not report	United States of America	2015	2007		did not report	did not report	did not report				100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Walmart Inc	2022	United States of America	2015	2035		did not report	did not report	did not report				14%	29%	28%	15%	9%
Watami	2022	Japan	2018	2041	50% by 2036 (company-wide)	9%			9%	0%	9%	6%	4%	0%	0%	0%
Westpac	2022	Australia	2019	2025		95%						70%	52%	45%	0%	0%
Willmott Dixon	2022	United Kingdom	2020	2030	90% by 2025 (company-wide)	15%			0%	0%	75%	89%	87%	91%	70%	0%
Wistron NeWeb	2022	Taiwan, China	2023	2040	60% by 2030; 75% by 2035 (company-wide)	21%			17%	0%	17%	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Woolworths Group	2022	Australia	2020	2025		31%			22%	0%	30%	23%	23%	17%	1%	0%
Workday	2022	United States of America	2016	2008		97%			81%	74%	81%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
WPP Group	2022	United Kingdom	2020	2025		93%			88%	0%	88%	88%	83%	72%	65%	37%
Yanfeng Plastic Omnium Automotive Exterior Systems Co., Ltd.	2022	China	2024	2030		20%			0%	0%	31%					
YCH Group	2022	Singapore	2021	2030	70% by 2025 (company-wide)	0%						22%	21%	Did not report	0%	0%
YFY Inc	2022	Taiwan, China	2023	2040	60% by 2030 (company-wide)	11%						18%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Zalando	2022	Germany	2020	2025		99.9%			94%	0%	94%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co.,Ltd.	2022	China	2024	2050		27%			23%	0%	26%					
Zoetis	2022	United States of America	2020	2030	60% by 2030; 90% by 2040 (company-wide)	76%			59%	0%	0%	33%	15%	14%	9%	0%
Zurich Insurance Group	2022	Switzerland	2019	2022		89%						99%	99%	98%	74%	53%

CLIMATE GROUP

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 440 members, ranging from household brands to manufacturing and materials suppliers.

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 22,100 companies and over 1,000 cities, states and regions disclose their environmental impacts in 2025. 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. In June 2026, we announced CDP will evolve into two separate organizations - a commercial entity, CDP, and a non-profit CDP Foundation. This transition into two organizations is expected to happen over the course of six months and both organizations will continue to remain united in shared ambition: to surface new information, enabling Earth-positive decisions to protect future generations. Read more. Visit CDP.net or follow us @CDP to find out more.

CLIMATE GROUP

About Climate Group

For more than two decades, Climate Group has been driving climate action. Fast. Our goal is a world 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 have built coalitions of over 650 ambitious companies through initiatives focused on energy, transport, heavy industry (steel and concrete) and food. We hold our members to account, turning commitments into action. We're the organisers of Climate Week NYC and are the secretariat of the Under2 Coalition, the largest global network of states, regions, provinces and other subnational governments committed to achieving net zero emissions by 2050. Climate Group is an international non-profit organisation, working with teams in the UK, US, Mexico, India, The Netherlands, Japan, and China. We are proud to be part of the We Mean Business Coalition.

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The Climate Change Organisation (Climate Group) with Company Registration Number: 4964424 and Charity Registration Number: 1102909
The Climate Group, Inc. is a U.S. registered 501(c)3 with EIN 43-2073566.
M/s TCCO India Projects Private Limited with Corporate Identity Number U74999DL2018PTC334187
Stichting Climate Group Europe, with Chamber of Commerce KVK number 87378426