CLIMATE GROUP
SMART ENERGY COALITION

Accelerate efficiency:

Meeting rising demand with smarter energy

Annual Progress and Insights Report 2025

April 2026

Foreword

Helen Clarkson, CEO

During this period of immense geopolitical uncertainty, smarter energy use is imperative for energy security – for both countries and companies. As the International Energy Agency puts it: energy efficiency is our "first line of defence for price volatility".

New energy demand challenges, often driven by data centres and AI, and coupled with the increasing need for cooling, means that incorporating energy efficiency is essential from the start. Electricity demand from data centres is set to double by 2030. To keep climate goals on track, energy efficiency must be central to the vast ongoing investment in new digital infrastructure.

Global primary energy intensity, the energy used to produce one unit of economic output and a key marker of energy efficiency, is estimated to have improved by 1.8% in 2025, up from about 1% the year before. It's encouraging, but it must accelerate if we are to align with the international ambition to achieve 2–4% annual improvements in energy efficiency by 2030.

Another factor slowing progress, and an inevitable consequence of global average temperature increases, is an increasing demand for cooling technologies.

A fifth of the global electricity demand increase in 2024 was due to the impacts of hotter temperatures. Worldwide demand for air conditioning is projected to triple by 2050 and greenhouse gas emissions from these appliances are expected to double within this timeframe, to over 10% of global emissions. It's vital that cooling equipment is as energy efficient as possible, and that we prioritise robust alternatives, such as constructing buildings that keep heat out and stay cooler for longer.

For over ten years we've worked with our members to champion corporate leadership on energy efficiency, and the Smart Energy Coalition is now focussed on driving progress in three high-impact areas – AI and data centre innovation; smarter cooling and heating; and energy efficiency's role in energy security. We're calling for technological advancement, but policy must play its part too. The Coalition has therefore set out five policy principles to guide our engagement with policymakers on these three key areas.

Crafted with the support of the Smart Energy Coalition's Global Policy Working Group, in January we launched these Global Policy Principles, focused on:

- Promoting higher minimum energy performance standards
- Robust energy management practices and transparent reporting
- Building design and renovations involving passive design techniques and circularity
- Investment and innovative financing for energy efficiency
- Collaborating across different levels and sectors to reach our goals

I'm very proud of how our members have helped move smart energy use from ambition to action this year and kept proving energy efficiency's enormous value to the energy system and the climate. By continuing to act far beyond global energy efficiency levels, our members are averaging 8.6% annual improvements in energy productivity for 2025. This means 60 million metric tonnes of CO_2e emissions were avoided in the last year, equivalent to the emissions from the electricity consumed by than 12.5 million homes in the US.

If we're to hit our international energy efficiency goals, policymakers need to work with the leading corporates in our coalition. Because well-designed energy efficiency policy provides further incentives to invest, while driving down energy demand and helping businesses operate more effectively in a fast-changing world.

Key findings

Membership insights

106

total **members**

209

operating **markets**

23

23 country **HQ locations**

16

sectors represented

Energy efficiency progress by our members in 2025

75%

of members are set to meet their energy productivity goal before target date

8.6%

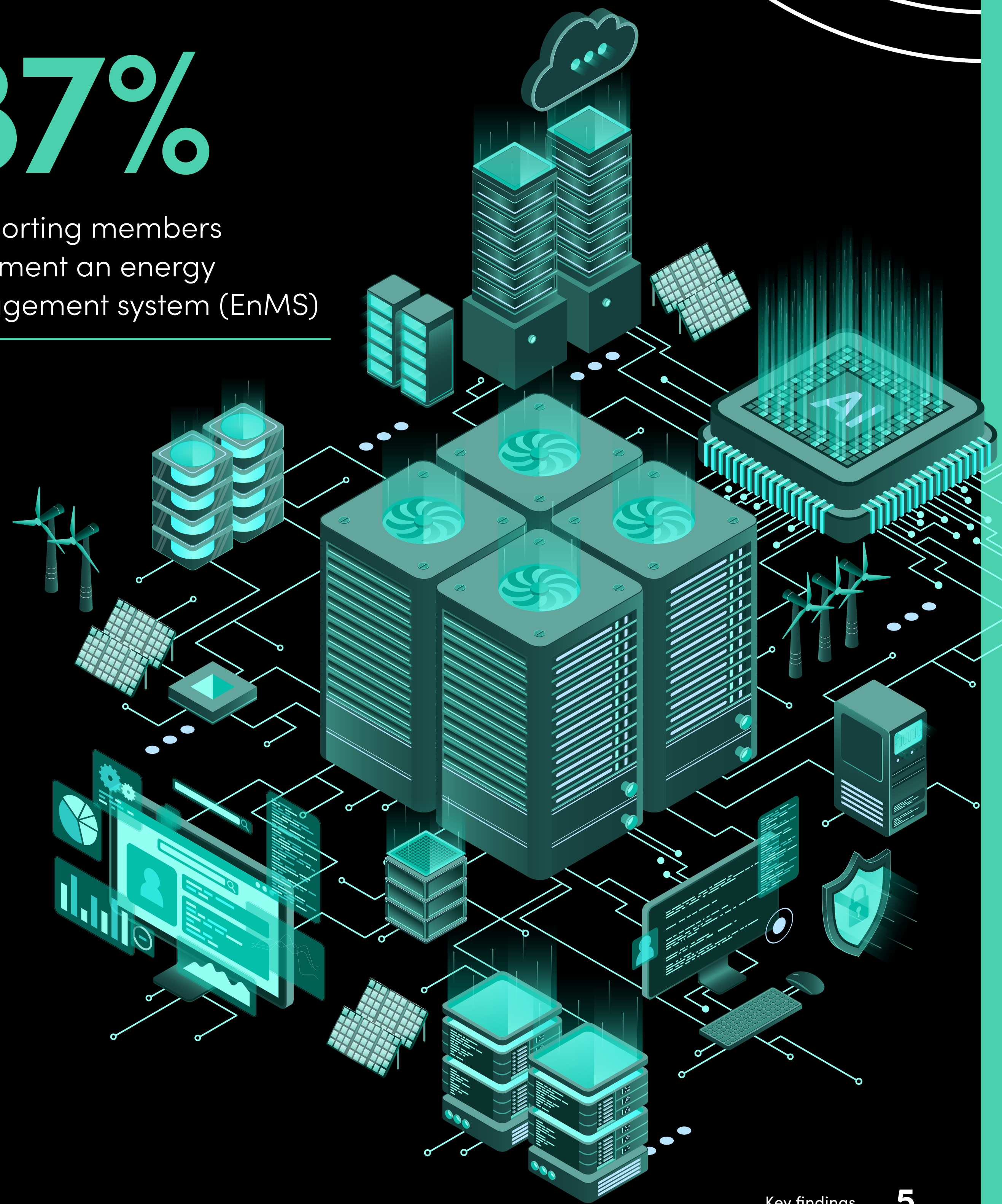
average annual improvement in energy productivity by members

98%

average progress of members towards their energy productivity goal

87%

of reporting members implement an energy management system (EnMS)



Cost savings

$183

million USD reported cost savings last year

$1.7

billion USD combined reported cost savings to date – since implementing energy efficiency measures

Carbon savings

511

million metric tonnes of CO_2e avoided to date, that's more than the combined emissions from fuel combustion of Malaysia, Pakistan, and Singapore in 2023

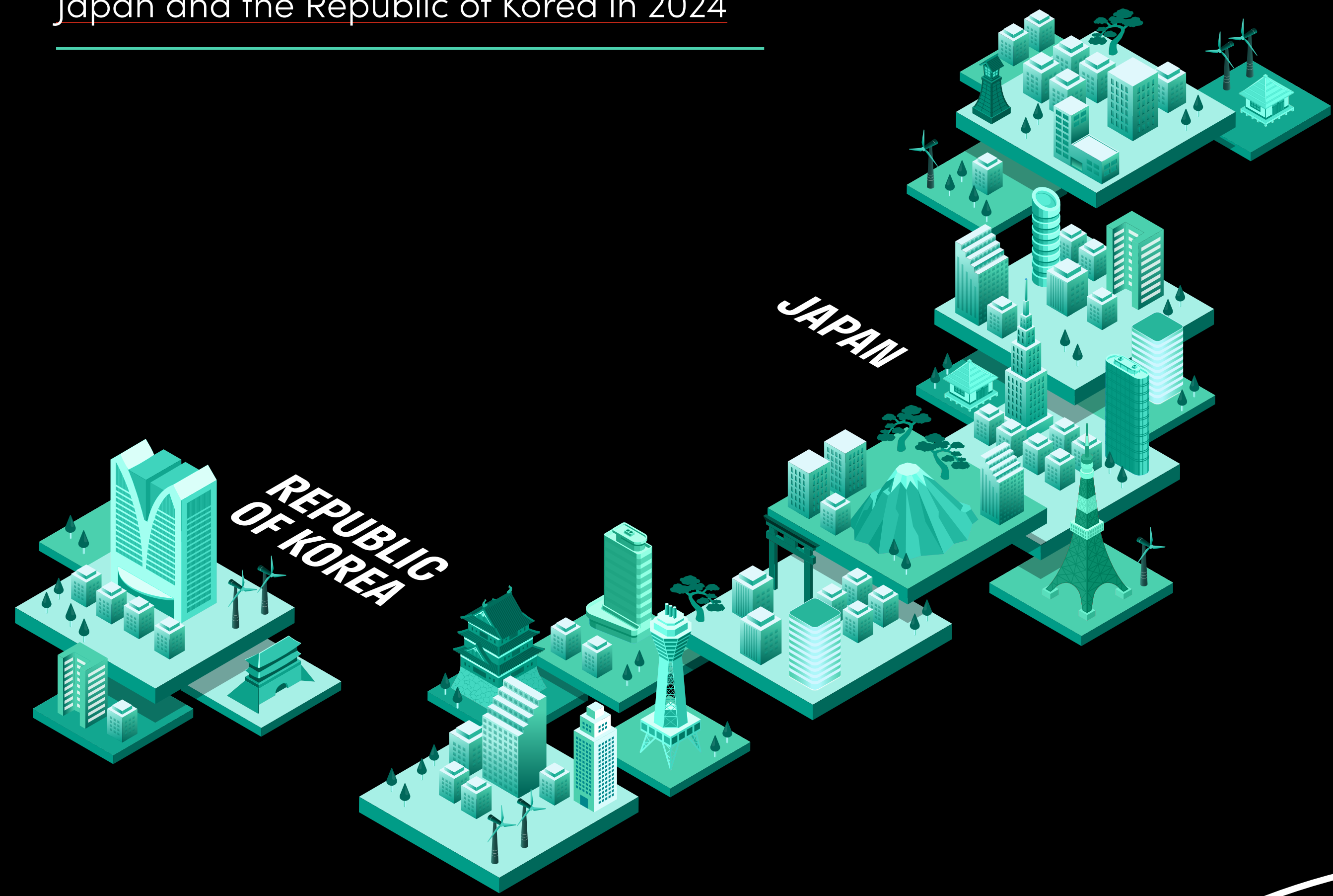
60

million metric tonnes of CO_2e emissions avoided in the last year, that's the equivalent to the emissions from the electricity consumed by than 12.5 million homes in the US

Energy savings

1,560TWh

of energy saved to date, that's more than the combined annual electricity use of Japan and the Republic of Korea in 2024



The avoided emissions and energy figures reported here are based on the relevant avoided values for the most recent reported period added to historic data. No adjustment is made to the historic data to reflect structural changes to companies, data corrections, or members base.

CLIMATE GROUP SMART ENERGY COALITION

Member map

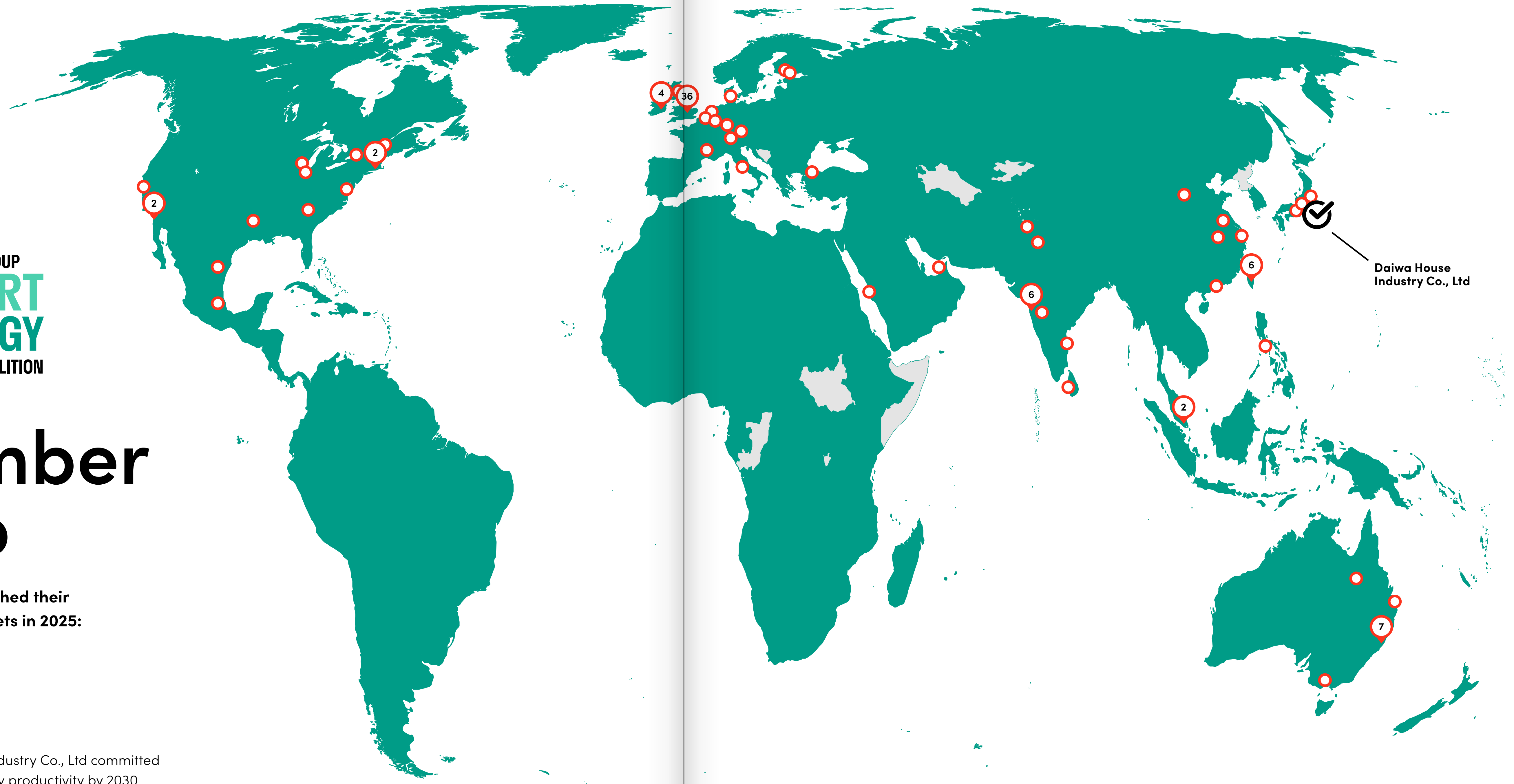
Members that reached their Smart Energy targets in 2025:

Daiwa House
Daiwa House Group

Daiwa House Industry Co., Ltd committed to double energy productivity by 2030

Smart Energy Coalition members' HQs

Smart Energy Coalition member's markets 2025



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.

24 Double Energy Productivity members

24 Implement an Energy Management System members

60 Net Zero Carbon Buildings members

209 Operating markets

23 Country HQ locations

16 Sectors represented

Introducing the Smart Energy Coalition

Nicola Cullen, Senior Manager, Energy

Energy efficiency is no longer an afterthought. It is the strategic foundation of resilient, affordable, low-carbon growth.

The Smart Energy Coalition is making energy efficiency tangible through measurable, impactful examples of what works and focusing on the areas where corporate leadership can deliver the biggest impact, fast.

The Coalition captures the full breadth of energy efficiency's potential. From sustainable data-centre solutions to AI-enabled building optimisation platforms, our members are continuously developing and implementing smart solutions. And the impact is backed by data, as this report shows.

The Smart Energy Coalition's evolution from EP100 brings with it our network of more than 100 leading businesses, operating across 200 markets and 16 industries, demonstrating that efficiency delivers at scale. Collectively, our members reported an average annual energy productivity improvement of 8.6% last year alone, proof that bold energy efficiency goals and business success go hand in hand.

A global mandate

At COP30, countries reaffirmed the COP28 commitment to double the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvement by 2030. In parallel, 72 countries endorsed the Global Cooling Pledge to cut cooling-related emissions by 68% by 2050, acknowledging that cooling demand is expected to triple by 2050. This momentum is our mandate to grow a collective voice and drive impact where it matters most. Looking ahead, our efforts will focus on three high-impact areas that are critical to the next decade of energy demand:

AI and data centres

Global electricity demand from data centres is predicted to more than double by 2030. Efficient building standards, heat recovery and energy optimisation can turn this growth into an opportunity rather than a stress test.

Heating and cooling

In the buildings sector, air conditioning is the fastest-growing source of energy demand, with annual increases expected to approach 4% until 2035 under current policies. Smarter controls, high-efficiency equipment, passive design and district-scale heating solutions are essential.

Energy security

Energy efficiency strengthens resilience by reducing reliance on fossil fuel imports, buffering against volatile prices and supply shocks. In an era of geopolitical uncertainty, efficiency is a security strategy as much as a climate strategy.

Across these areas, the data is unequivocal: energy productivity actions taken now, primarily through electrification and higher-efficiency equipment, can reduce final energy demand by 25% from today vs. 50% business-as-usual projections up to 2050.

Corporate leadership that shapes policy and markets

To hit the energy efficiency target announced at COP28, improvements must reach 4% annually. Today they are closer to 1%. This is a gap we want to close. Our Smart Energy Coalition members have demonstrated their commitment and this momentum is our mandate to continue to grow our collective voice and drive impact where it matters most.

Our five Global Policy Principles advocate for targeted interventions to unlock faster, fairer outcomes. Through these principles we will be launching an international policy programme to scale innovation and highlight efficiency's co-benefits – health and wellbeing, affordability, and job creation – by framing energy efficiency in ways that resonate with policymakers.

We are also growing our network. We have formalised a new partnership with the Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research (CIER) to better serve our members in Taiwan, strengthening regional capacity and policy engagement.

Join us and help set the pace

The stakes are clear. Doubling energy efficiency by 2030 could reduce global emissions by 6.5 billion tonnes and cut energy costs nearly 10%, a win for climate, competitiveness and communities. If you're ready to scale innovation, shape policy and deliver impact, we'd like you at the table.

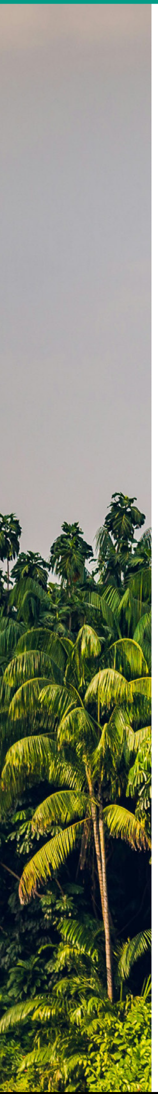
We drive climate action, fast. Join the Smart Energy Coalition and help accelerate the shift to a smart, efficient energy system.

Policy advocacy

Policy advocacy remains an essential lever for advancing energy efficiency. Effective policy allows companies and governments to see clear pathways to reduce energy waste, cut emissions and reduce risk in investing in vital solutions.

Without up-to-date policies and clear roadmaps, consumers can be left turning to inefficient options, such as low energy performing appliances. Mandating higher Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) in air conditioning, fans, motors, lighting and refrigeration is an impactful way to leverage policy and signpost more efficient appliances. This in turn helps businesses to make simple switches to reduce energy consumption and drive energy productivity.

The IEA's Energy Efficiency 2025 report shares key insights on global energy efficiency policy. With 110 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) updated before COP30 in Brazil, more than 50 included efficiency-related targets. China and South Korea are the only countries that have national targets for reducing both energy consumption and energy intensity.



Global Policy Principles

1. Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) and codes

2. Energy management and data transparency

3. Circularity and renovation

4. Financing

5. Collaboration and leadership

To help shape global energy efficiency policy, last year we brought together leaders from across the membership to form a global policy working group. With insights from many different regions and sectors, together we curated a list of five Global Policy Principles – to guide our upcoming international policy advocacy work.

Smart Energy Coalition members publicly backed these principles in an open letter to global policymakers in January 2026 and momentum continues to grow as our policy advocacy work builds.

Read the letter here.

Our policy work in 2026

Building on our progress to date, we will apply these principles directly to our priority impact areas: AI and datacentres, heating and cooling, and energy security. We will convene key energy efficiency stakeholders and policymakers to test the principles against live policy decisions, align on practical actions, and remove specific barriers to delivery.

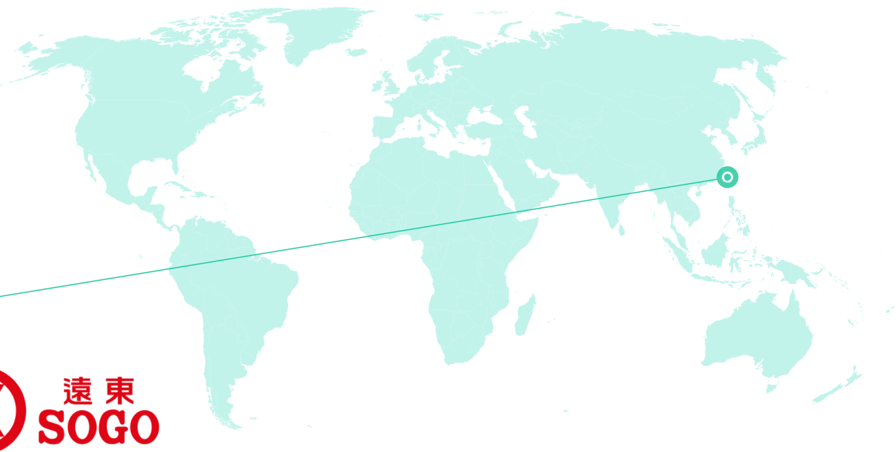
Regional policy focus

Some of our initial policy focus will be on the Asia Pacific region.

Why Asia?

- Growing membership headquartered and operating across the region
- Status as a key manufacturing and export hub
- Energy demand is increasing, and is set to account for 25% of growth in energy demand in the next 10 years; a lot of this growth can be attributed to increasing living standards and urbanisation
- Great potential to de-risk investing in energy projects through policy and regulatory frameworks
- Key energy dilemmas for the region link to our impact areas of focus:
    - **Demand for cooling** – air conditioner ownership set to increase sixfold by 2040
    - **Need for energy security** – boost efficiency and reduce reliance on fossil fuel imports, increase grids investment and cross-boundary operations, whilst improving renewable uptake
    - **Data centres boom** – increasing energy demand from data centres is becoming a regional priority

Member case studies



Pacific SOGO Department Stores Co., Ltd

Sector:	Joining year:	Commitment:
Retail	2022	Implement an Energy Management System and improve energy productivity by 50.5% by 2028

Pacific SOGO Department Stores Co., Ltd operates in seven locations across Taiwan, striving for energy efficiency excellence at each store.

One energy efficiency switch has been significant upgrades to chillers – making the switch to 800 refrigeration ton (RT) high-efficiency, magnetic bearing, centrifugal chilled water chillers.

This provides annual energy savings of 53.68% compared to older chillers, the equivalent of 1,447,584 kWh saved per year. Another focus on AI-driven intelligence, combined with variable frequency technology in the central air conditioning system, continuously assesses and optimises environmental conditions.

Regional leadership and policy measures

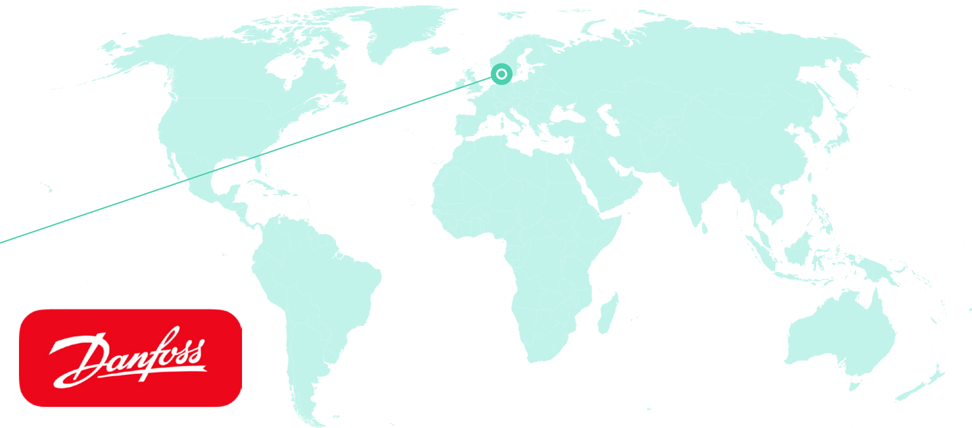
Global leadership in energy efficiency and decarbonisation solutions will increasingly emerge at the convergence of two critical forces: policy driven developed markets, and technology driven manufacturing and service ecosystems. The company draws inspiration from European environmental regulation, to set the benchmark on sustainability, whilst tapping into Asia's innovative, high-performance technology (such as variable-speed compressors and AI-enabled control chips).

Adaptive policy frameworks can unlock industry-wide energy efficiency potential, especially in the commercial and service sectors. An example of this would be to update building codes with real-world operational conditions, making significant strides in energy savings, as well as solar panel deployment and energy storage systems. By implementing efficient technology and getting behind effective policy measures, real-world impact can be achieved.

Building data-driven climate governance

The deployment of an EnMS gives real-time insight into energy use, improving operational efficiency and providing a strong evidence base for long-term climate strategy. By grounding net zero goals in measurable and predictive data, targets become actionable pathways rather than distant aspirations, strengthening both strategic clarity and organisational readiness. Energy efficiency therefore becomes more than a carbon-reduction measure. It drives cultural change, informs financial planning and shapes long-term decision making, embedding climate governance at the core.

> **We firmly believe that energy efficiency is not merely a corporate responsibility, but a shared value co-created with our customers. Every visit and every purchase at Pacific SOGO represents a tangible contribution toward a more energy-efficient and sustainable future. Together with our stakeholders, we are transforming everyday consumption into meaningful climate action and collectively shaping a more resilient and sustainable world.**
>
> **Sophia C.W. Huang,** Chairperson, Pacific SOGO



Danfoss

Sector: Manufacturing

Joining year: 2016

Commitment: Double Energy Productivity by 2030

Manufacturing company Danfoss is redefining the future of data centres through energy efficiency and focusing on the significant savings it can bring.

Energy efficiency as the centre to strategy

Danfoss's climate strategy has set energy efficiency as the foundation and most important accelerator towards net zero. By reducing energy consumption first, then reusing excess heat, and finally re-sourcing remaining energy demand from renewables, Danfoss has significantly lowered emissions across operations. This approach has enabled major savings at its campuses, including a 79% reduction in heat use and 41% in electricity consumption at its headquarters, which became carbon neutral in 2022. Energy efficiency guides how Danfoss cuts emissions, strengthens resilience and decouples growth from environmental impact.

A spotlight on data centres

As data centres grow, chasing the margins can have a big impact. One example is through liquid cooling, which has helped to save 246 kWh per server rack compared to standard solutions, simply due to reducing friction. A large 1 GW hyperscale data centre can include as many as 8,700 server racks, meaning that going for efficient liquid cooling solutions can save 1.9 million kWh per year. As data centres become even bigger and energy intensive, so do the benefits of choosing the energy-efficient options – for the energy bill and local grid.

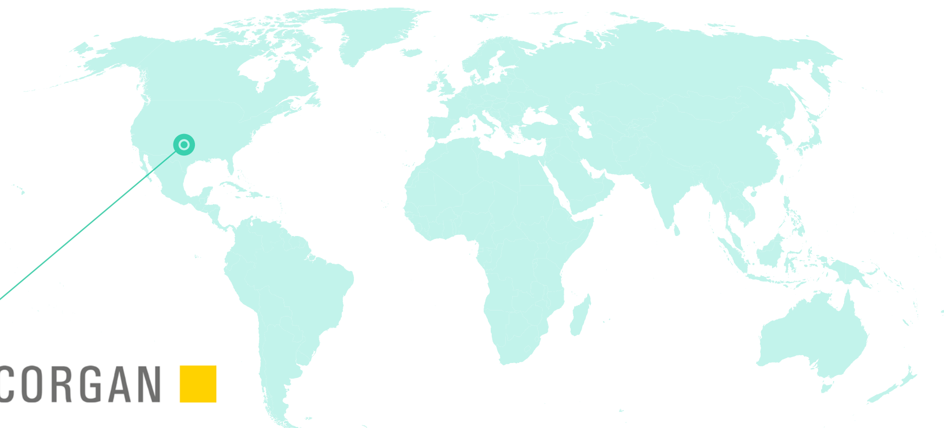
One of the barriers to overcome data centre operation and scalability is connecting to the grid. Limited generation capacity can cause connection queues, alongside complex permitting, with delays sometimes lasting years. But, yet again, energy efficiency holds some of the solutions. Alongside holistic planning, integrated efficiency, demand-side flexibility and waste heat recovery, required grid upgrades and impact on energy prices can be reduced.

Regional leadership and policy measures

There are several regions experiencing rapid data centre growth and strong system-integration potential. The US, China and the EU are expecting demand to triple, and 'rapid growth areas' such as these must prioritise sustainable and advanced cooling solutions, especially incorporating water management, helping minimise local community and environmental impacts. Holistic planning and policy should be central from the beginning of their lifecycle and integrated energy, water and digital infrastructure development are key components to success, as well as encouraging cross-sector coordination.

This moment calls for both urgency and foresight. Resource efficiency must become a non-negotiable principle of data centre operations, and we must plan for data centres to serve as essential partners in a flexible, efficient, and resilient energy system.

Sara Vad Sørensen,
VP, Head of Public Affairs, Danfoss



CORGAN

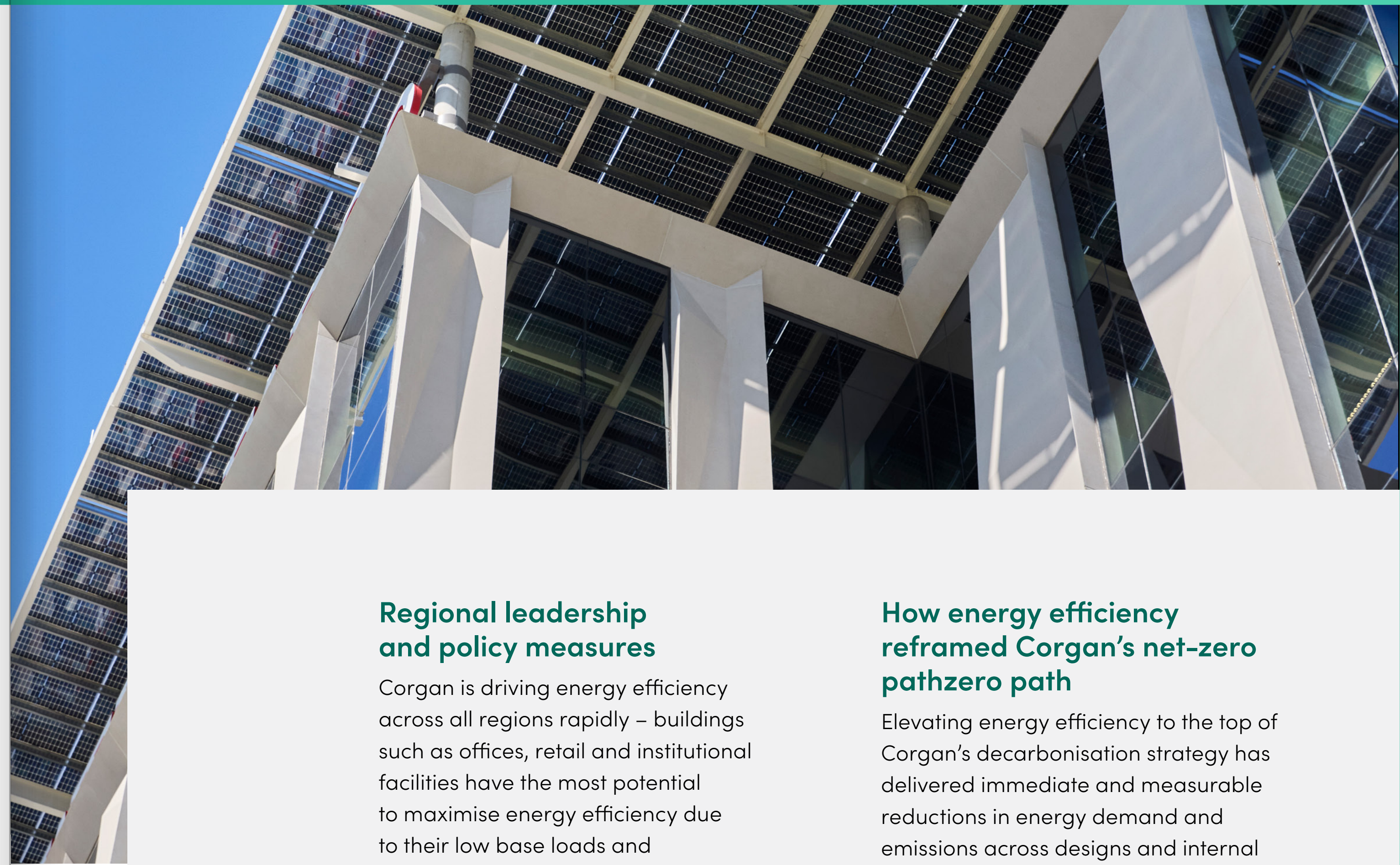
Corgan

Sector:	Joining year:	Commitment:
Building services	2024	Net Zero Carbon Buildings by 2030

Corgan is a global architecture and design firm committed to creating net positive, high-performance environments that prioritise energy efficiency, reduce carbon impact and advance a regenerative future.

A standout example is the Wells Fargo campus in Irving, Texas. This landmark project, developed in collaboration with Wells Fargo, is designed to be net positive, producing more energy than it consumes. Through advanced energy modelling, dynamic glazing of windows and extensive solar integration, the campus sets a new benchmark for high-performance, climate-responsive design. The campus achieves an Energy Use Intensity (EUI) of 38.1, which is 28% lower than typical financial offices.

The campus is oriented to maximise natural daylight, reducing energy for artificial lighting and improving occupant wellbeing. Over one third of the site is reserved for green spaces, helping cool the surrounding environment by mitigating heat island effects. Advanced solar radiation modelling was carried out to understand how the sun interacts with the building throughout the year. This analysis informed design strategy optimising both energy efficiency and occupant comfort by reducing unwanted heat gain.



Regional leadership and policy measures

Corgan is driving energy efficiency across all regions rapidly – buildings such as offices, retail and institutional facilities have the most potential to maximise energy efficiency due to their low base loads and operational flexibility.

At the policy level, shifting building energy codes from benchmark based design assessments to annual operational carbon caps would reduce energy demand by moving compliance from a design focused approach to one based on how buildings use energy in practice. The European market, for instance, sees promise in this regard due to a combination of stricter building codes, substantial green finance mechanisms and a mature market for retrofitting existing stock.

How energy efficiency reframed Corgan's net-zero pathzero path

Elevating energy efficiency to the top of Corgan's decarbonisation strategy has delivered immediate and measurable reductions in energy demand and emissions across designs and internal operations. Early wins like lighting upgrades, heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) optimisation, and process improvements, have proven both practical and profitable building momentum for deeper interventions. By driving loads down first, projects can deploy smaller, smarter systems and rely less on offsets, shortening the path to net zero while improving resilience and occupant experience.

“

As a member of the Smart Energy Coalition, Corgan is dedicated to championing energy efficiency not only across our client projects, but also within our own operations. Our recent work at the Wells Fargo Campus in Irving showcases how aligning with the coalition's mission – to double energy productivity and reduce carbon emissions – can be achieved through close collaboration between clients and their design teams.

Varun Kohli, Director of Sustainability, Corgan

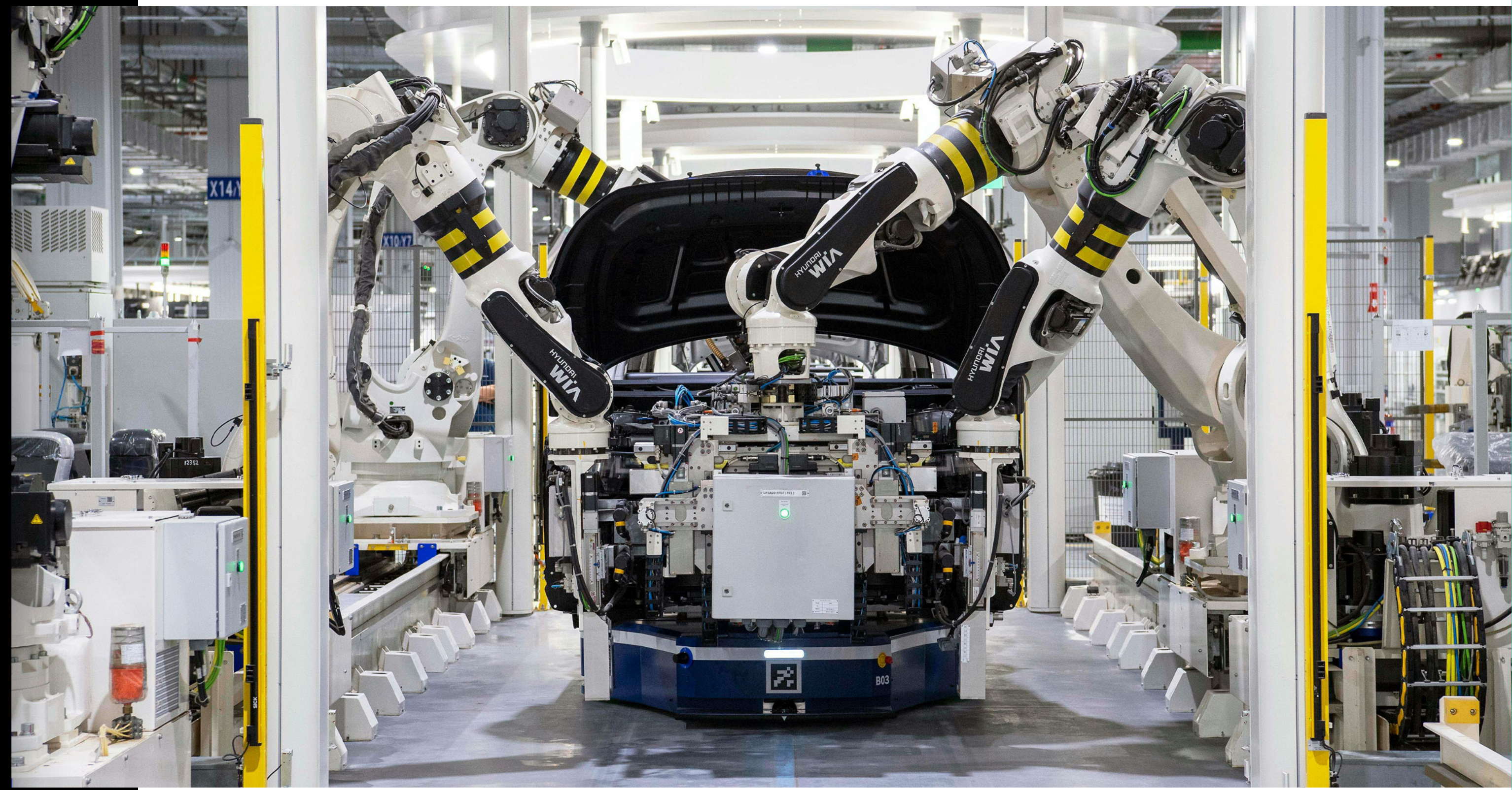
Methodology and acknowledgments

The Carbon Trust supported Climate Group to review the data submitted by members from the Double Energy Productivity and Implement an Energy Management System pathways.

The data in the 'Fast progress by our members in 2025' section of this report is calculated using data submitted by the Double Energy Productivity and Implement an Energy Management System pathways only.

We received responses from 40 Smart Energy Coalition members committed to double energy productivity or implement an energy management system. One member was made eligible for a reporting grace period in 2025. Reporting grace periods ensure member companies have enough time to put in place the necessary emissions calculation processes and policies to enable their progress reporting.

Member data is self-reported and includes annual data from each company's baseline year through to its most recent reporting year (this is each company's latest available 365-day reporting cycle, and this report includes data from December 2023 to March 2025. A summary of member progress is available in the 'Appendix'.



Members who have achieved their Smart Energy Coalition target for '% Improvement towards goal' have done so against the current reporting framework. This methodology and reporting framework is currently under review and subject to change, including guidance for members on re-baselining, to ensure it maintains alignment with an evolving corporate landscape.

The key findings of this report reflect the most recent data submitted by members, accounting for data updates, including re-baselining. Members may re-baseline when there has been a significant change in their business or if they are raising their ambition. For key findings referencing cumulative figures, previous member data (including members of the Net Zero Carbon Building Commitment) has been included, in line with methodology for previous report publications.

For this reporting cycle, a decision was made by the World Green Building Council (and supported by Climate Group) to pause the Net Zero Carbon Building Commitment data collection and reporting for 2025. For further information, please contact the World Green Building Council team.

We would like to thank all the Smart Energy Coalition members for their support and continued engagement with the initiative. A special thanks to Corgan, Danfoss and Pacific SOGO who shared case studies and insights for inclusion in this report. We would also like to thank members for providing data disclosure for this report.

CARBON TRUST

Reporting members

ABB

Aeroporti di Roma

Ansell

AstraZeneca

Beko

Chalet Hotels

Changzou New Wide Knitting & Dyeing Co. Ltd

Daito Trust

Daiwa House

Dalmia Cement

Danfoss

DLL Group

E Ink

EMR Group

Godrej & Boyce

Godrej Industries Group

Jinko Solar

John Sisk & Sons

Johnson Controls

LONGi

Mahindra & Mahindra

Mace Construct UK

Mitie

NTT

Omron

Pacific SOGO Department Stores

Sasol

Schneider Electric

SSE

Standard Life plc

Sungrow Power

Swaraj Engines

TCC Group Holdings

Trane Technologies

TRIDL

Ultratech

Worley

Yanbu Cement

Appendix

Double Energy Productivity

Member	CDP Sector	Joining Year	Headquarters	Metric	Baseline year	Target year	% EP Improvement towards goal (since baseline)
AstraZeneca	Biotech, Healthcare & Pharma	2020	United Kingdom	Revenue (USD)/ MWh	2015	2025	147.39%
Chalet Hotels	Hospitality	2021	India	Revenue (Rs)/GJ	2015	2028	94.50%
Daito Trust Construction	Construction	2020	Japan	Net sales (JPY)/ GJ energy	2017	2030	19.96%
Daiwa House Industry Co., Ltd.	Construction	2018	Japan	Net sales (JPY)/ GJ energy	2016	2030	100.24%
Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	Materials	2016	India	Cement revenue (INR)/GJ	2010	2029	35.89%
Danfoss A/S	Manufacturing	2016	Denmark	EURm net sales/GWh	2007	2030	69.95%
DLL	Services	2020	Netherlands	FTE/kWh	2013	2030	141.95%
Godrej Industries Group*	Manufacturing	2018	India	Mass of product (Tonnes)/ TJ	2020	2030	65.64%
Godrej & Boyce Mfg Co. Ltd	Manufacturing	2020	India	Manufactured Value Add in INR (Factory Conversion Cost)/ kWh	2017	2030	89.03%
JK Lakshmi Cement Ltd	Manufacturing	2023	India	Revenue (INR)/GJ	2015	2040	Grace period
John Sisk & Son	Land and Property Ownership & Development	2018	Ireland	Turnover (£) /kWh	2014	2039	59.95%
Johnson Controls Inc	Manufacturing	2016	United States	Revenue (USD Million)/GJ	2009	2030	81.44%

Member	CDP Sector	Joining Year	Headquarters	Metric	Baseline year	Target year	% EP Improvement towards goal (since baseline)
Mace LTD	Construction	2023	United Kingdom	Completed floor area/ GJ	2021	2046	55.88%
Mahindra & Mahindra Automotive	Manufacturing	2016	India	Equivalent Vehicles Produced/GJ	2009	2030	122.9%
Mahindra & Mahindra Farm Sector	Manufacturing	2016	India	Equivalent Tractors Produced/GJ	2009	2030	117.66%
Mahindra Holidays and Resorts India Ltd	Services	2016	India	No. room nights booked/GJ	2010	2030	Did not report
Mitie Group PLC*	Services	2020	United Kingdom	Revenue (GBP)/kWh	2022	2044	45.98%
Nippon Telegraph and Telephone	Manufacturing	2018	Japan	Data traffic (Gbit)/GJ	2018	2025	146.07%
OMRON	Manufacturing	2022	Japan	Net sales/GWh	2016	2040	Healthcare 54.15% Industrial 18.62%
Schneider Electric SE	Manufacturing	2017	France	Revenue (Euro)/ MWh	2005	2030	152.66%
SSE plc	Energy Utility Network	2019	United Kingdom	Revenue (£)/GJ	2010	2030	379.92%
Swaraj Engines Limited	Manufacturing	2019	India	Number of Engines Produced/GJ	2015	2040	69.82%
Trane Technologies	Manufacturing	2019	United Kingdom	Revenue/MWh	2013	2035	97.47%
Ultratech	Materials	2018	India	Revenue/PJ	2010	2035	102.42%

*Please note: This member has updated its baseline year as per guidance from our technical partner.

Appendix

Implement an Energy Management System

Member	CDP Sector	Joining Year	Headquarters	Current % of operation covered by EnMS	Target year for full EnMS	Metric	Baseline year	Target year for target EP improvement	% Improvement goal for EP	% EP improvement towards goal
ABB	Manufacturing	2021	Switzerland	54%	2030	Revenue $/GJ	2019	2030	20%	369.41%
Aeroporti di Roma	Transportation Services	2019	Italy	100%	2019	PAX*m2/kWh	2006	2026	150%	161.28%
Airport Authority Hong Kong	Transportation Services	2019	China	100%	2020	WLU*2/MWh	2018	2035	30%	Did not report
Ansell*	Biotech, Healthcare & Pharma	2022	Australia	50%	2028	USD$/MWh	2021	2040	5%	-267.13%
Beko Corporation	All Other Sectors	2021	Türkiye	88%	2025	Net Sales/ GJ energy	2010	2030	100%	101.16%
Cleanaway Group	Services	2023	Taiwan	20%	2033	Revenue (USD)/GJ	2022	2035	25%	Data not available
Derwent fm	Services	2020	United Kingdom	Data not available	2019	Data not available	2022	2050	40%	Data not available
E Ink	Manufacturing	2022	Taiwan	75%	2030	Revenue/ MWh	2018	2040	100%	64.36%
EMR Group	Non-Energy Utility	2020	United Kingdom	61%	2030	Tonnes processed/ kWh	2020	2040	20%	9.69%
Jinko Solar Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing	2019	China	78%	2030	Revenue/ energy input	2018	2025	30%	-102.55%
LONGi Green Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing	2020	China	59%	2025	RMB/ kWh	2015	2025	35%	7.61%
Mabe	Manufacturing	2020	Mexico	27%	2030	Units Produced/ GJ	2018	2030	30%	Did not report
New Wide Changzou Knitting & Dyeing Co. Ltd.	Apparel	2020	China	100%	2025	Total revenue/ energy input	2015	2030	15%	-9.50%
Pacific SOGO Department Stores Co., Ltd.	Retail	2022	Taiwan	71%	2028	NT$/kWh	2018	2028	50.5%	82.32%
Sasol Ltd.	Energy	2019	South Africa	96%	2028	Production (ton)/energy (GJ)	2010	2030	30%	64.55%
Sungrow Power Co. Ltd	Manufacturing	2022	China	60%	2028	Revenue (10-thousand-yuan)/MWh	2018	2028	35%	153.98%
TCC Group Holdings Co. Ltd	Materials	2022	Taiwan	100%	2021	Product revenue (WTD)	2016	2040	50%	134.49%
TCI Co., Ltd.	Biotech, health care & pharma	2019	Taiwan	Data not available	2026	Revenue/kwh	2017	2040	35%	Data not available
Standard Life PLC	Services	2023	United Kingdom	100%	2030	Revenue (£)/kWh	2021	2035	30%	675.31%
TRIDL Technologies	Services	2018	Taiwan	91%	2028	Number of products/kWh	2018	2048	30%	-143.15%
Vornado Realty Trust	Land and Property Ownership & Development	2019	United States	100%	2029	Sq ft/BTUs	2009	2030	50%	Data not available
Worley Ltd	Construction	2021	Australia	100%	2030	Aggregated revenue ($ million AUD)/GWh	2020	2030	25%	324.11%
Yanbu Cement Company	Materials	2019	Saudi Arabia	100%	2020	Clinker (tons)/GJ	2010	2025	30%	64.28%

*Please note: This member has updated its baseline year as per guidance from our technical partner.

Appendix

Net Zero Carbon Buildings

Member	CDP Sector	Joining Year	Headquarters	Target Year
Active Super	Services	2019	Australia	2030
AESG	Services	2019	United Arab Emirates	2030
Argent Services	Land and Property Ownership & Development	2020	United Kingdom	2030
Arthaland Corporation	Land and Property Ownership & Development	2020	Philippines	2030
Arup Group Ltd	Services	2020	United Kingdom	2030
Assura	Land and Property Ownership & Development	2020	United Kingdom	2030
Atelier Ten	Services	2020	Australia	2030
Avison Young UK	Services	2020	United Kingdom	2030
BAM Construct UK Ltd	Construction	2020	United Kingdom	2030
Bennetts Associates	Services	2019	United Kingdom	2030
Berkeley Group	Land and Property Ownership & Development	2018	United Kingdom	2030
Bioconstruccion y Energia Alternativa	Services	2020	Mexico	2030
Brandix	Manufacturing	2019	Sri Lanka	2023
Brunswick Property Partners	Land and Property Ownership & Development	2020	United Kingdom	2030
Bruntwood	Land and Property Ownership & Development	2018	United Kingdom	2030

Member	CDP Sector	Joining Year	Headquarters	Target Year
Buro Happold Limited	Services	2019	United Kingdom	2030
Cbus Property	Land and Property Ownership & Development	2018	Australia	2030
City Developments Limited	Land and Property Ownership & Development	2021	Singapore	2030
Citycon	Land and Property Ownership & Development	2020	Finland	2030
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	Services	2019	Australia	2030
Corgan	Services	2024	United States	2030
Cundall	Services	2018	United Kingdom	2030
Deerns	Specialised Professional Services	2019	Netherlands	2025
Deloitte LLP	Services	2021	United Kingdom	2030
Deutsche Bank	Financial Services	2022	Germany	2030
Dexus	Land and Property Ownership & Development	2018	Australia	2022
Foster & Partners	Services	2019	United Kingdom	2030
Frasers Property Australia	Land and Property Ownership & Development	2018	Australia	2028
Goldman Sachs & Co	Financial Services	2019	United States	2030

Appendix

Net Zero Carbon Buildings

Member	CDP Sector	Joining Year	Headquarters	Target Year
GPT Group	Land and Property Ownership & Development	2018	Australia	2030
Grab Taxi Holdings Pte. Ltd.	Transportation Services	2022	Singapore, Indonesia	2030
Grosvenor Group	Land and Property Ownership & Development	2019	United Kingdom	2030
Introba	Specialised Professional Services	2018	United States	2030
IPUT Plc	Land and Property Ownership & Development	2020	Ireland	2030
JLL UK	Land and Property Ownership & Development	2020	United Kingdom	2030
Kilroy Realty Corporation	Land and Property Ownership & Development	2018	United States	2030
Kingspan Group PLC	Other Materials	2019	Ireland	2030
Lloyds Banking Group	Financial Services	2021	United Kingdom	2030
Mace LTD	Land and Property Ownership & Development	2021	United Kingdom	2030
Majid Al Futtaim Holding LLC	Retail	2018	United Arab Emirates	2030
Max Fordham	Services	2020	United Kingdom	2030
Mott MacDonald Group	Services	2020	United Kingdom	2030
Multiplex Global Limited	Construction	2019	Australia	2030
NatWest Group	Financial Services	2020	United Kingdom	2030

Member	CDP Sector	Joining Year	Headquarters	Target Year
Nightingale Housing	Land and Property Ownership & Development	2018	Australia	2020
QIC	Services	2020	Australia	2028
Savills UK plc	Services	2020	United Kingdom	2030
Shaw Contract	Manufacturing	2018	United States	2030
Siemens AG	Manufacturing	2021	Germany	2030
Skidmore, Owings & Merrill	Services	2020	United States	2030
Stanhope PLC	Services	2020	United Kingdom	2030
Stockland	Land and Property Ownership & Development	2018	Australia	2030
Surbana Jurong Private Ltd	Services	2020	Singapore	2030
The Crown Estate	Land and Property Ownership & Development	2020	United Kingdom	2030
Tritax Big Box REIT	Services	2020	United Kingdom	2020
Troup Bywaters + Anders	Services	2020	United Kingdom	2025
United Metal Coatings	Manufacturing	2020	United Arab Emirates	2030
Watkins Payne Ltd	Services	2021	United Kingdom	2030
Wereldhave	Land and Property Ownership & Development	2020	Netherlands	2030
YLVA	Services	2019	Finland	2025

Please refer to the methodology and acknowledgements section for further information about data collection for 2025.

CLIMATE GROUP
SMART ENERGY COALITION

The Smart Energy Coalition is a global initiative led by the international nonprofit Climate Group, bringing together over 100 energy smart businesses committed to measuring, optimising, and reporting on energy efficiency improvements. Energy efficiency is essential to net zero as it can deliver over 40% of the reduction in energy related emissions needed to achieve global climate goals by 2040. Taking energy efficiency from the boiler room to the boardroom, members are reducing emissions whilst improving competitiveness and inspiring others to follow their lead.

Climate Group drives 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 do this by building large and influential networks and holding organisations accountable, turning their commitments into action. We share what we achieve together to show more organisations what they could do. We are an international non-profit organisation, founded in 2004, with offices in London, Amsterdam, Beijing, New Delhi and New York. We are proud to be part of the We Mean Business Coalition.

WORLD GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL

The World Green Building Council (WorldGBC) is the largest and most influential local-regional-global action network leading the transformation to sustainable and decarbonised built environments for everyone, everywhere.

Together, with 80 Green Building Councils and industry partners from all around the world, they are driving systemic changes to:

- Address whole life carbon emissions of existing and new buildings
- Enable resilient, healthy, equitable and inclusive places
- Secure regenerative, resource efficient and waste-free infrastructure

They work with businesses, organisations, and governments to deliver on the ambitions of the Paris Agreement and UN Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs).

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