



— Doubling Energy Productivity:

Double Energy Productivity Criteria

Introduction

Influential businesses that pledge to double their energy productivity – meaning they will deploy energy-efficient technologies and practices to get twice as much economic output per unit of energy consumed – can join EP100 by setting a bold target that demonstrates climate leadership while reaping the benefits of lower energy costs.

Business accounts for around half of the electricity used worldwide. By focusing on energy productivity outcomes, corporates can reduce their own consumption and help reduce energy demand globally.

To join EP100 by committing to the doubling goal, companies must:

- choose a relevant energy productivity metric (e.g. revenue/GJ of energy);
- commit to double energy productivity within 25 years of a baseline year as early as 2005; and
- report on energy productivity progress annually.

Timeframe

Companies use different years to baseline their energy consumption, depending on their own internal processes. Therefore, EP100 doubling commitments can have a flexible baseline year, as long as it is after 2005. Companies then choose a target year for doubling energy productivity, which must be set within 25 years, or sooner, of the baseline year. This minimum equates to an average annual improvement rate of 2.81 percent.

Scope

- The doubling commitment applies to (in greenhouse gas reporting terms) Scope 1 and Scope 2 energy consumption. Scope 1 energy is consumed directly on-premises, including heat or electricity derived from on-site fossil fuel combustion, fleet fuel consumption and renewable energy generation. Scope 2 includes energy consumed in the generation of off-site electricity, heat, or steam that is purchased from a utility provider.
- Because of physical limitations associated with energy generation, utilities joining EP100 may limit their commitment to non-generation enterprise activities, including building management and transportation.
- Companies are encouraged to join on behalf of their worldwide corporate operations, but the commitment can be limited to regional divisions, if necessary. Corporate conglomerates may join on behalf of a family of companies.

Metrics

Energy productivity is calculated by dividing economic output by energy input (EP= economic output/energy input). This is the inverse of energy intensity, a metric that is commonly used to measure efficiency in the corporate context. EP100 companies may choose their own metric to measure economic output, such as revenue, full time employees, or units of product made. Energy consumption should be measured in an international standard metric, such as joules, British thermal units or kilowatt hours.

Reporting

Members are expected to report to The Climate Group annually on their progress towards doubling energy productivity. As a part of this, energy data should be reported alongside economic output starting from the baseline year. They will be asked to share enterprise or facility-level energy savings performance, and examples of successful implementation practices. This information is collected so that The Climate Group can promote corporate success stories internationally and inspire more leading businesses to take action.