

# Emerging business practices to reduce GHG emissions

Caring for Climate  
United Nations Global Compact

1 July 2010



**United Nations** Global Compact



# Introduction to Caring for Climate (C4C)

- The stats
  - 369 signatories (256 large companies, 113 SMEs), mostly European and Asian
  - 80% of large companies have “easily identifiable strategies” in their reports
  - Reduction of 3% in GHG emissions from ‘07 to ‘08 (vs. 2.2% in US) <sup>(1)</sup>
  - Energy, infrastructure & industrials generated 95% of emissions; retail <1% <sup>(1)</sup>
  - Technology generated high indirect emissions vs direct emissions (5% vs. 0.4%) <sup>(1)</sup>
- Integrity and transparency
  - Participants must respect the principles and communicate progress every year (CDP is recommended)
  - Those who fail to communicate progress are de-listed
- Next step – climate change and development
  - Climate change session at the MDG Private Sector Forum (22 Sept)
  - Working group that will contribute to high-level panel on climate change and development (UNSG and heads of state), in preparation for Rio+20

---

(1) Based on representative sample of 65 companies (~25% of all signatories)

# Emerging business practices to reduce GHG emissions

- Beyond mitigation and adaptation
- A new framework for corporate climate change activity
- Broader engagement in spheres of influence
- “Total emissions” and “climate positive” approaches
- Innovation from C4C participants
- Low Carbon Leaders
- UN Global Compact Blueprint for Leadership

# Beyond mitigation and adaptation

Traditionally, climate change efforts focused on mitigation or adaptation

- **Mitigation:** Efforts to reduce direct damage done to environment through carbon emissions and energy use
  - Reduce energy usage for data centers
  - Carbon-neutral production processes
  - Low-carbon supply chain
- **Adaptation:** Efforts to fundamentally change business model or aspects of business to minimize effects of climate change
  - Drought-resistant crop varieties
  - Retrofit buildings with wind and solar power anticipating temperature changes

# A new framework for corporate climate change activity

Leadership in climate change effort requires a shift from mitigation (minimizing downside risk) to true adaptation and innovation (maximizing upside benefit)

## Assess

- Diagnose expected impact of climate change on operating environment
- Measure and report emissions and other environmental data

## Define Goals

- Set goals for addressing climate change, such as setting emissions reductions targets and defining a corporate environmental activism strategy

## Achieve

- Alter company behavior so as to attain the environmental goals established
- Implement strategy and monitor results continuously

## Innovate

- Adopt new approaches to addressing climate change, such as developing new technologies and forging new partnerships

## Lead

- Assume a position of leadership among industry peers by demonstrating high levels of progress in climate change activities, and inspire others to further progress

# Broader engagement to spheres of influence

Climate change leaders not only improve company operations but also influence their industries and external environments (public agencies, civil society)

## Company

- Reduce environmental footprint by cutting greenhouse gases and energy usage
- Lower costs by reducing utilities spending and developing green supply chains
- Redesign and launch new products that help customers reduce their own emissions

## Industry

- Influence policy and regulation that pertains to the industry
- Reach out to the general public as a collective industry forum
- Generate R&D activity for technologies that may apply to the industry as a whole

## External Environment

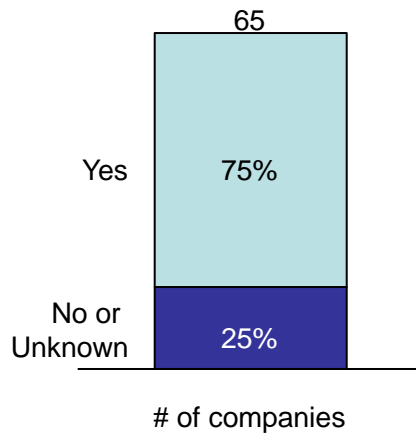
- Partner with regulators to guide legislation and directly advise governments in adaptation activities
- Promote green activities in local communities
- Support of collective UN initiatives such as the Global Compact and UNEP

# “Total emissions” and “climate positive” approaches

- From society’s and policy makers perspective it is important to not only focus on companies with large emissions, but also on those companies that provide solutions
- Traditionally the focus has been on emissions from the company’s own operations (scope 1 and 2) and emissions from the supply chain and ‘use’ phase (scope 3)
- “Total emissions” or “service” approach includes both emissions from the company (1-3) and the positive and negative impacts on society of its services
  - Examples: energy efficient lighting; enzymes that allow washing on lower temperatures; e-book solutions
- With this approach a company can become “climate positive” – i.e. company’s activities lead to overall reduction of emissions in society
- These solutions need to be measured and reported so that companies with important solutions become more visible and are rewarded

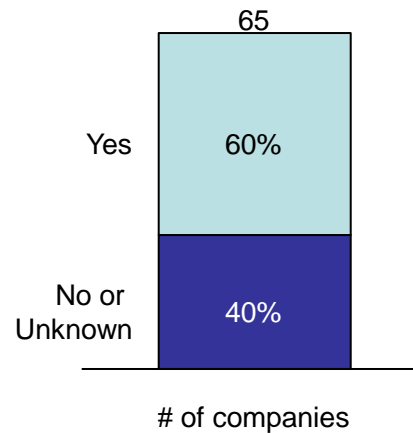
# Innovations from C4C participants

## Signatories that have redesigned products to “go green”



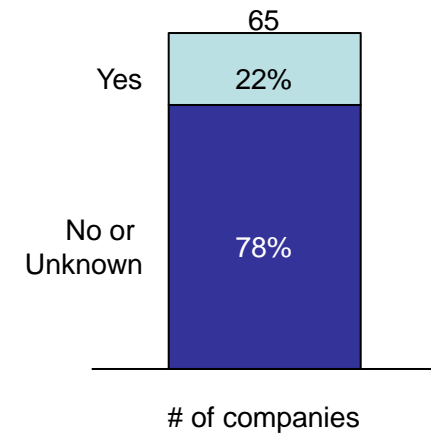
- **Kikkoman:** “Eco-Cap” can be easily removed when recycling bottles
- **AVIVA:** Special “green” insurance package for drivers who also bicycle frequently
- **RICOH:** Plastic component with 70% biomass content

## Signatories with stated investments in renewable energy



- **Deutsche Post:** 68% of electricity in German facilities from renewable sources
- **Diageo:** Bioenergy plant diverts wastewater to make site self-sufficient
- **Dow Chemical:** Methane gas used in manufacturing plants

## Signatories interested in carbon capture and storage / sequestration



- **ENI:** Partnering with Italian Minister of Environment on sequestration project
- **ESKOM:** Developing national carbon storage atlas for South Africa
- **Rio Tinto:** Commercializing carbon capture through hydrogen energy



# Innovations from C4C participants (cont.)

## Company

### Cost reduction

**Tata Steel:** Energy management technology in Wales that re-uses generated gas, reducing consumption by 60%

### Revenue generation

**CEMEX:** Launch of Rizal Green (“green cement”) with lower carbon footprint than ordinary cement

### Security

**BT Group:** Development of ICT to monitor weather activity due to climate change

## Industry

### Industry-wide forums

**Nokia:** Board member of Global e-Sustainability Initiative (GESI)  
Published SMART 2020, identifying potential ICT industry contributions to low carbon activities

### Collective action campaigns

**Pepsi Co:** Leading party in Beverage Industry Environmental Roundtable  
Submitted testimony to Congress on role of federal government in water supply, conservation and management

## External environment

### Civil society engagement

**Veolia Environnement:** Partnership with Poznan, Poland, to conduct carbon assessment for the city using proprietary technology

### Regulatory engagement

**Saint-Gobain:** Supported regulatory progress for energy-efficient buildings by introducing energy performance diagnostics system

# Low Carbon Leaders – joint project of C4C and WWF

- Demonstrate to policy makers and general public that solutions exist today that companies with solutions need to be acknowledged and supported
  - Showcase transformative low-carbon solutions related to buildings, transport and food with potential reduction of >20m tons of CO<sub>2</sub> by 2020
  - 12 in-depth cases and 300 micro case (using web 2.0. and crowd sourcing)
  - Describe solution, measure impact, assess potential and barriers for uptake
- Formulate policy goals on specific measures needed to accelerate the uptake of innovative low carbon solutions
- Toolkit for calculating reductions using transformative low-carbon solutions
- Released in October at the B4E meeting, in preparation for COP 16

# Low Carbon Leaders – illustrative solutions

<b>Service</b>	<b>Short description</b>	<b>Provider w/ calculations and policy work</b>
<b>Energy efficient light</b>	Getting customers to switch from incandescent lights to CFL or LEDs	IKEA
<b>Smart washing</b>	Enzymes that allow washing to be done on lower temperatures	Novozymes
<b>Smart goods transport</b>	Helping customers with modal shifts through new smart ships	Maersk
<b>Smart insulation</b>	Chemicals that make insulation better and reduce the need to heating and cooling	BASF
<b>Smart reading</b>	Providing e-papers that allow for less production, transportation and storage of paper	China Mobile
<b>Virtual meetings</b>	Providing virtual meeting solutions that allow people to meet without having to fly	Cisco, Ericsson and HP
<b>Teleworking</b>	Allowing people to work outside the office, reducing the transport need and reduce office space	Ericsson, IKEA, HP, Cisco
<b>Solar power</b>	Allowing people to get low/zero carbon electricity and supporting decentralised smart system solutions	Trina, Suntech, Yingli solar, First Solar
<b>Wind Power</b>	Allowing people to get low/zero carbon electricity and supporting decentralised smart system solutions	Suzlon, Baoding companies, Vestas

# UN Global Compact Leadership Blueprint

- At the Leaders Summit 2010, UN Global Compact released a Blueprint for Leadership
  - After 10 years, recognition that a new level of performance is needed in order to address key global challenges, internally and through collective action
  - Focuses on (i) implementing of the principles, (ii) action in support of UN goals and (iii) engagement with the UNGC
  - Core elements:
    - CEO commitment and leadership
    - Board adoption and oversight
    - Stakeholder engagement
    - Transparency and disclosure

**Thank you!**

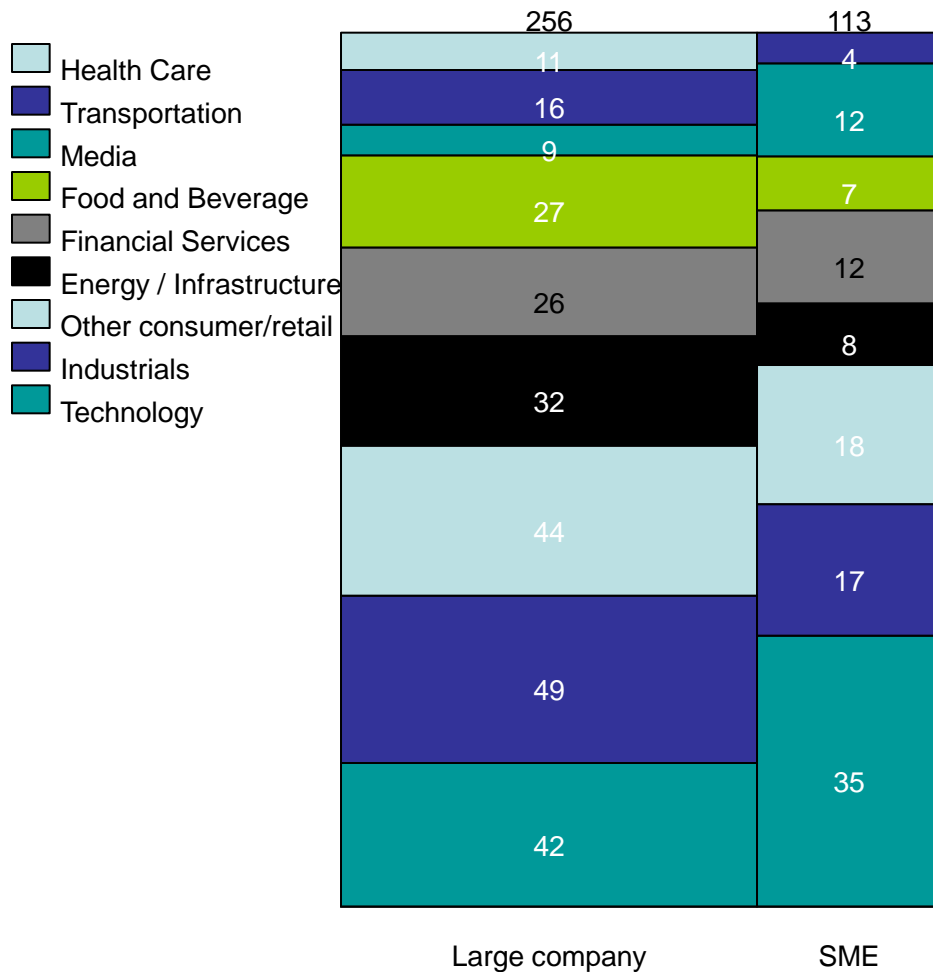


**United Nations** Global Compact

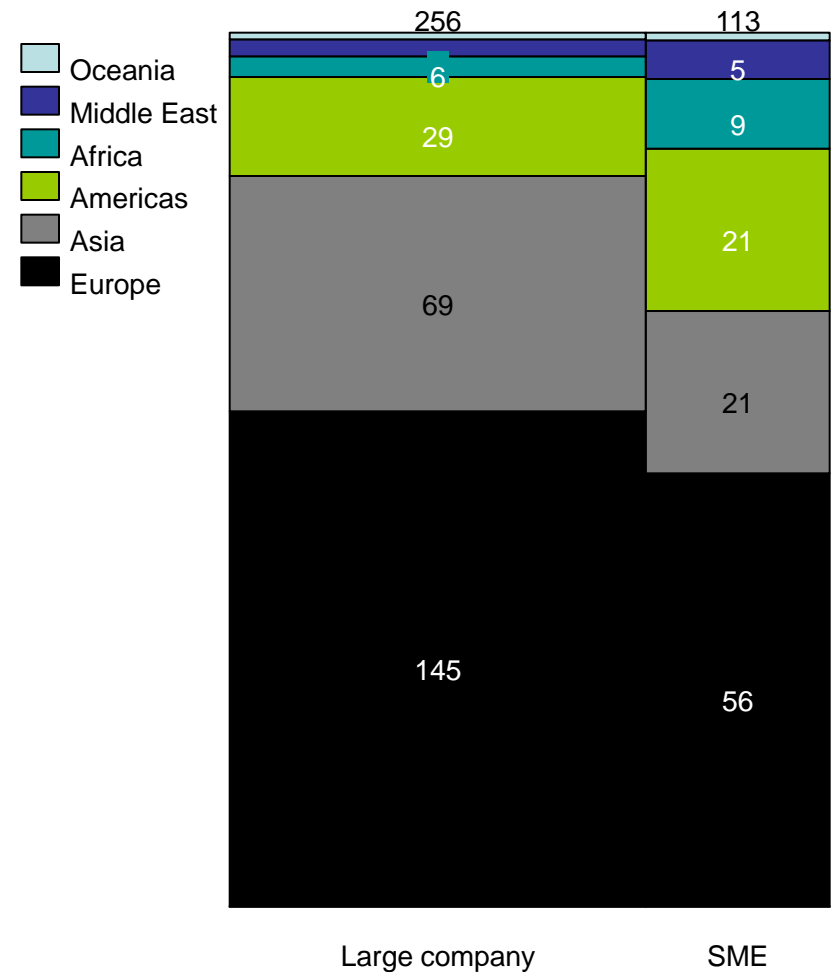


# Annex: C4C in numbers

Number of C4C signatories by company size and sector

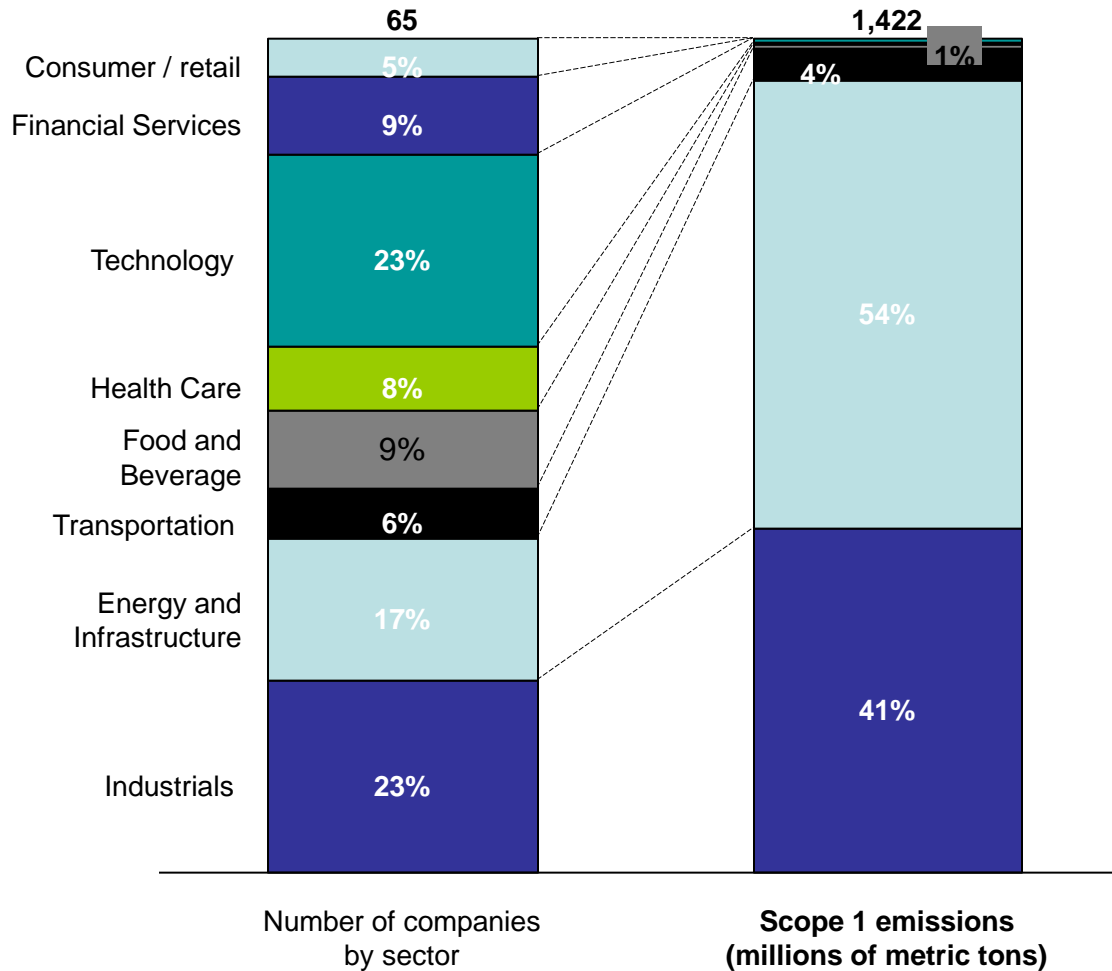


Number of C4C signatories by company size and region



# Annex: C4C in numbers (cont.)

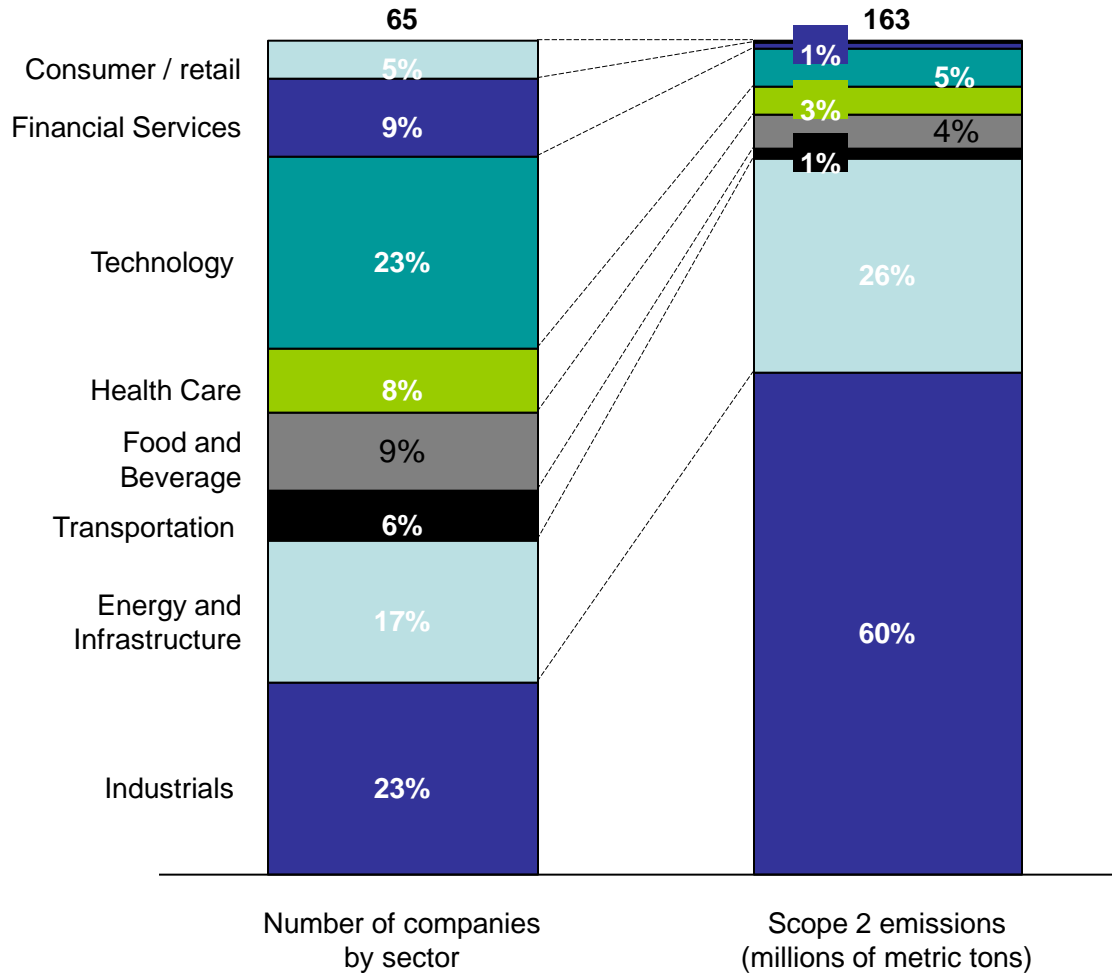
Scope 1 CO2 Emissions by Sector, 2008



Note: Based on representative sample of 65 companies (~25% of all signatories)

# Annex: C4C in numbers (cont.)

Scope 2 CO2 Emissions by Sector, 2008



Note: Based on representative sample of 65 companies (~25% of all signatories)