

Examples of key strategies of selected companies' climate transition plans

All selected companies have a net-zero strategy covering impacts across the entire value chain.

Schneider Electric

Targets:

- By 2025, carbon neutral operations
- By 2030, net-zero operational emissions while reducing scope 3 GHG emissions by 35% as part of the company's validated 1.5°C
- By 2040, carbon neutral along the full value chain
- By 2050, engagement with suppliers to move towards a net-zero CO₂ supply chain

Actions taken to achieve targets:

- Tracking and reporting on progress towards targets and using methodologies in accordance with the SBTi and GHG Protocol
- Investment in green solutions and technologies, aimed at directly or indirectly reducing GHG emissions (at the level of operations, suppliers or customers). For example:
 - Supported by its EcoStruxure solutions, the Group plans on phasing out fugitive emissions SF in its products by 2025, and by 2030, switch to 100% renewable electricity, double its energy productivity (vs 2005) and shift to 100% electric cars in the Company fleet
 - Reduction of CO₂ emissions by e.g. improving the end-to-end life cycle environmental footprint of its offers, shifting from air to sea freight, through optimising real estate space occupancy
 - It is also committed to embed a carbon pricing of EUR 30-130/ton (depending on time horizons) in strategic supply chain and R&D decisions.
- Engagement with suppliers towards a net-zero CO₂ supply chain

Economic data:

- Commitment to increase the percentage of sold solutions directly linked to climate change mitigation and adaptation. With 72% of its 2020 revenues qualifying as green, and trying to anticipate the upcoming EU Taxonomy Regulation, the Group aims to grow its Green Revenues to 80% by 2025

Maersk

Targets:

- By 2023, have commercially viable, net zero vessels operating in the fleet
- By 2030, reduce CO₂ emissions by 60% compared to 2008 levels
- By 2050, achieve net zero CO₂ emissions for its own ocean operations

Actions taken to achieve targets:

- Engagement with the Science-Based Target initiative (SBTi) to develop a methodology for the shipping industry and tracking progress towards targets using the GHG Protocol
- Assessment of types of fuels that will allow the Group to reach its ambition of net-zero emission vessels, including details on future plans to shift towards more sustainable fuels, for example:
 - Plans to not use transition fuels but leapfrog to fully net-zero fuels
 - Engagement with suppliers to address the lack in most ports of infrastructure able to handle net zero emission fuels
- Adoption of monitoring systems being implemented on all vessels to provide visibility on the efficiency of the engine and the most effective sea voyage, to increase efficiency
- Development of the company's Eco Delivery product; the CO₂ savings generated from the use of certified biodiesel in the form of used cooking oil to power vessels in its network, allow to neutralise emissions related to transport of specific cargo by customers

Targets:

- By 2030, reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 40% (2017 baseline), consistent with reductions required to keep warming to well below 2° as confirmed by the SBTi
- By 2030, from 95% in 2017, increase annual sourcing of renewable electricity to 100%, consistent with reductions required to keep warming to 1.5°C as confirmed by the SBTi
- By 2030, reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions by 20% in absolute terms from purchased raw materials, fabric and garment
- By 2040, become climate positive

Actions taken to achieve targets:

- Measuring progress against the company's approved SBT
- Increasing the efficiency of the use of energy of the Group and suppliers, through e.g. climate-smart delivery and the use of fossil-free fuels
- Increasing the use of renewable energy
 - Increased use of Maersk's Eco Delivery Fuel to reduce impact of transportation
 - Work with Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers to increase their share of renewable energy
 - Plans to develop an internal carbon pricing system
- Commitment to becoming fully circular (goal to source 100 percent recycled or other sustainably sourced materials by 2030, vs. 64% in 2020)
- Working to favour nature-based solutions, such as regenerative agriculture

Economic data:

- Development of a framework allowing sustainability-linked bonds to be issued under the group's EMTN programme, with a framework amount of EUR 2,000 m conforming to the Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles (SLBP). This led the company to issue a sustainability-linked bond in February 2021 (EUR 500 million)

Kering
Targets:

- By 2022, increase annual sourcing of renewable electricity from 25% in 2015 to 100%
- By 2025, reduce all GHG emissions from a 2015 baseline by 50% related to Scope 1 and 2 and controlled Scope 3 (upstream transportation and distribution, business air travel, and all fuel and energy associated emissions) as approved by the SBTi, and reduce an additional 40% of upstream Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services
- By 2030, reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90% and reduce scope 3 GHG emissions 70% per unit of value added from a 2015 base year
- By 2050, deliver net-zero greenhouse gas emissions

Actions taken to achieve targets:

- Tracking progress towards targets and using methodology in accordance with the SBTi, GHG Protocol and CDP
- Achieving carbon neutrality within its own operations and across the supply chain and:
 - Offsetting all remaining annual emissions of the GHG Protocol through REDD+ to protect critical forests and biodiversity
 - Onsetting in the regions where its Tier 4 suppliers are located (eg. reforestation in Guiana covering 116 hectares of Amazonian forest, improving soil and carbon sequestration in cotton fields in China)
- Details on actions taken to achieve the results (eg. increasing energy efficiency in the Group's stores, renewable energy sourcing, innovative manufacturing programs resulting in CO₂ savings)
- Increasing suppliers' alignment with environmental and social requirements and standards (target of 100% alignment by 2025) and traceability and sustainable sourcing of materials (a goal of 100% traceability for key materials in the overall supply chain by 2025)

Economic data:

- Developing "Environmental Profit & Loss" methodology to measure the impact of an economic activity on the environment, including:
 - Setting a target to reduce the impact (by 2025, 40% "Environmental Profit & Loss" intensity reduction target in own operations and across the supply chain from a 2015 base year)
 - Providing KPIs to track the progress in achieving the target, divided by category (incl. GHG emissions)

Triodos

Targets:

- By the end of 2021, disclosure of the company's transition plan with long- and short-term targets, including a detailed net-zero strategy, based on SBTi
- In the longer term, reach a net-zero portfolio (and beyond), against a 2020 baseline

Actions taken to achieve targets:

- Measuring progress on:
 - Carbon intensity of its portfolio, using PCAF methodology
 - GHG emissions reduction, in line with the GHG Protocol and GRI methodology
- Green finance:
 - Not financing fossil fuels and financing only renewable energy initiatives in the energy sector
 - Extending wind, hydro and solar energy financing, incl. emerging markets (eg. Latin America and Kenya),
 - Offering green products and services, including green mortgages and personal loans for spending on sustainable products (eg. solar panels)
- Reducing the climate-related impact of its own activities:
 - Generating and buying energy from renewable sources to power the company's buildings (using 100% renewable energy)

Economic data:

- Financing sustainable energy through direct lending (EUR 1,653 million) and investments through company's funds (EUR 234 million)
- % of Assets Committed to the Triple Bottom Line in the past 5 years

Ericsson

Targets:

- By 2022, achieve 35% energy saving in the company's radio system (baseline 2016), as approved by the SBTi
- By 2022, reduce 35% CO₂ emissions from own activities including facility energy use, fleet vehicles, business travel and product transportation (baseline 2016), consistent with reductions needed to keep global warming below 1.5°C, as approved by the SBTi,
- By 2022, achieve a 5G product portfolio that is ten times more energy efficient per transferred data than 4G portfolio (baseline 2017),
- By 2030, become carbon neutral within its own operations including fleet vehicles and facility energy usage.

Actions taken to achieve targets:

- Tracking the progress towards targets, using:
 - Greenhouse Gas Protocol and SBTi methodology
 - Quantification based on life-cycle assessments of products (lifetime energy usage from company's products corresponds to 82% of the company's total carbon footprint)
- Reduction of own GHG emissions, for example by:
 - Renewable energy supply at facilities
 - Decarbonization of fleet vehicles
 - Building sustainable factories (with LEED certification)
- Lowering network energy consumption:
 - Modernization of the installed base
 - Use of energy saving software
 - Remote site management of passive site equipment
 - Using AI resulting in less site visits
- Engaging suppliers in reducing their carbon footprint:
 - By 2025, 350 strategic suppliers to set their own climate targets consistent with reductions needed to keep global warming below 1.5°C
 - Environmental requirements for business partners, including transport, energy use and GHG emissions
 - Regular audits of suppliers in relation to environmental management