

# CARING FOR CLIMATE

## PROGRESS REPORT 2013

Caring for Climate |



**Deloitte.**

**A Caring for Climate Report**

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## Executive Summary

An assessment published in September 2013 by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change confirms that climate change is happening now and will continue for decades to come. The report also states that actions taken to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases can limit the amount and pace of climate change.<sup>1</sup> Formed in 2007, the Caring for Climate (C4C) initiative has provided businesses with a platform to address climate change by helping business leaders advance practical solutions, share experiences, inform public policy and educate stakeholders. Now more than ever, there is an opportunity for companies to analyze the corresponding risks and opportunities that climate change will have on their organizations and leverage these opportunities to drive innovation and long-term investments in a low-carbon economy.

C4C signatories agree to be business leaders through their commitment to set goals, develop and expand strategies, engage stakeholders and disclose emissions. Results from this year's signatory analysis illustrate some of the continued difficulties companies have in achieving organizational growth while reducing emissions. Revenues for the 157 Large Companies included in the emissions analysis increased by 10% between 2010 and 2011 while their carbon footprints grew by 0.3%. Despite the increase in overall emissions, the 25 signatories out of the sample group that met all five commitments and had the largest percentage decrease in emissions decreased emissions by 37.5 million metric tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO<sub>2</sub>e) in 2011.

As in previous years, signs of progress can be seen when normalizing emissions data by revenue. Further analysis revealed that emissions intensity per revenue (MtCO<sub>2</sub>e / \$) for the signatory sample group decreased by 9%. At an organi-

zational level, more than three-fourths (82%) of the sample reduced their emissions intensity on a revenue basis.

At the crux of the C4C initiative are five commitments outlined in the C4C Leadership Statement (Statement) that are aimed at guiding the creation of long-term strategies to combat climate change. A comprehensive review of CDP (formerly Carbon Disclosure Project), Communication on Progress – Climate (COP-Climate) and other publicly available data for the 335 current signatories that report to C4C revealed that 36% of the 335 current signatories meet all five commitments outlined by the Statement. As seen in Figure 1, almost two-thirds (65%) of total signatories meet 3 or more commitments.

Signatories have shown progress in meeting commitments over the last year; the percentage of signatories meeting zero commitments or with unknown commitments has decreased by 26%. However, the data shows that there is still work to be done, especially among Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). Thirty-seven percent of SMEs are still meeting zero / unknown commitments.

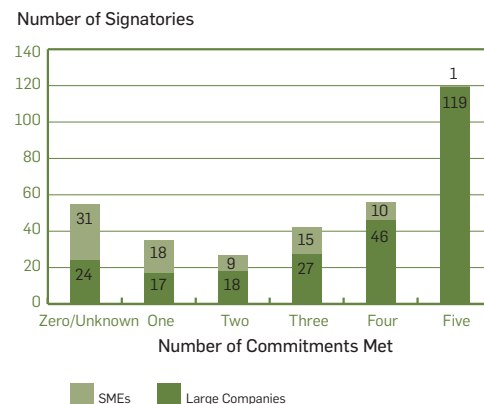


Figure 1. Number of Commitments Met by C4C Signatories; Sources: UN Global Compact COP – Climate, CDP data and other publicly available information

### THE FIVE COMMITMENTS OF THE CARING FOR CLIMATE STATEMENT

All C4C signatories must endorse the C4C Statement, which includes five commitments to action. The basic elements of the C4C commitments are as follows:

1. Reduce emissions, set targets, and report annual performance
2. Devise a business strategy to approach climate risks and opportunities
3. Engage with policymakers to encourage scaled up climate action
4. Work collaboratively with other enterprises to tackle climate change
5. Become a climate-friendly business champion with stakeholders

While making progress on their commitments, companies need to make a concerted effort to standardize their disclosures and report on their emissions reductions activities. This interim report serves to remind C4C signatories of their progress, as well as the work they will need to continue to do to help mitigate the potentially devastating effects of global climate change.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.eea.europa.eu/highlights/ipcc-report-provides-new-evidence>

## Introduction to Caring for Climate

Launched by UN Secretary-General in 2007, Caring for Climate (C4C) is a joint initiative between the United Nations Global Compact (UN Global Compact), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) aimed at advancing the role of business in climate change. To encourage greater climate action, C4C has engaged 335<sup>2</sup> Large Companies and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)<sup>3</sup> in 56 countries to uphold the five commitments to action outlined in the official C4C Leadership Statement (Statement)<sup>4</sup>:

1. Reduce emissions, set targets, and report annual performance
2. Devise a business strategy to approach climate risks and opportunities
3. Engage with policymakers to encourage scaled up climate action
4. Work collaboratively with other enterprises to tackle climate change
5. Become a climate-friendly business champion with stakeholders

On an annual basis, C4C conducts research and analysis using climate change data from CDP (formerly Carbon Disclosure Project), Communication on Progress – Climate (COP-Climate) and other publicly available data to determine whether signatories meet the five commitments outlined in the Statement.

## Signatory Analysis

Participation in the C4C initiative has decreased by 9% from 370 signatories in 2009 to 335 signatories in 2012, as illustrated in Figure 2. The number of delisted companies who have not met C4C reporting requirements remains at 50<sup>5</sup>. In this same period, the percentage of C4C signatories that are Large Companies responding to CDP has increased from 28% to 48% illustrating the increased interest of climate leaders to participate in a robust disclosing system. There are now a total of 119 C4C signatories that are Large Companies reporting to CDP.

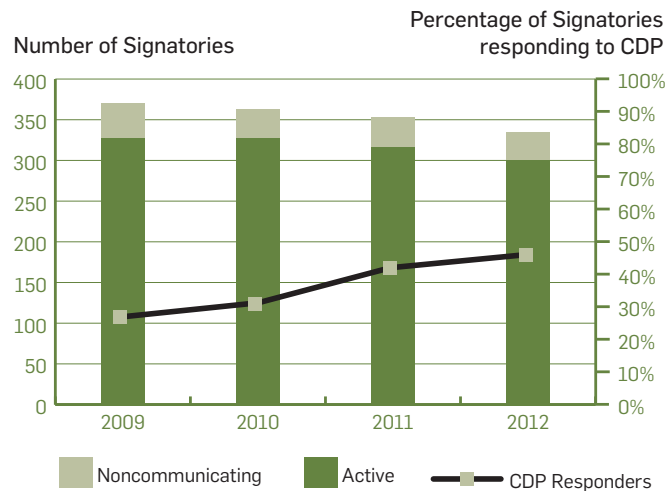


Figure 2: UN Global Compact Membership Status of C4C Signatories and CDP Participation of Large Companies; Sources: UN Global Compact website and CDP Data

Similar to the 2012 report, the majority of C4C signatories are located in Europe (54%) and Asia (24%), and a significant portion in the Americas (16%).<sup>6</sup>

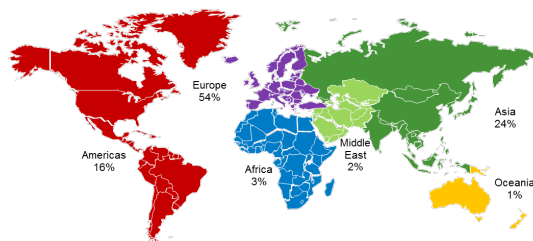


Figure 3: Regional Breakdown by Percentage of C4C Signatories; Sources: UN Global Compact website

Companies in the Industrials (21%), Technology (19%) and Energy / Infrastructure (12%) sectors comprise over 50% of signatories, as noted in Figure 4.

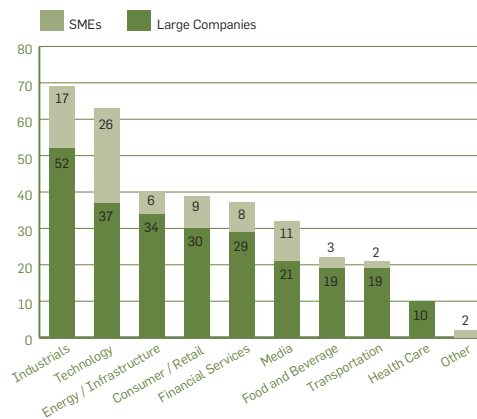


Figure 4: Sector breakdown of C4C Signatories; Sources: UN Global Compact Database

<sup>2</sup> Total number of signatories does not include initiative signatories.

<sup>3</sup> Within the UN Global Compact and the Caring for Climate initiative in particular, SMEs are defined as having 10-249 employees and Large Companies as having 250 or more employees.

<sup>4</sup> [http://caringforclimate.org/wp-content/uploads/C4C\\_Statement.pdf](http://caringforclimate.org/wp-content/uploads/C4C_Statement.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> See [http://www.unglobalcompact.org/docs/issues\\_doc/Environment/climate/C4C\\_Reporting.pdf](http://www.unglobalcompact.org/docs/issues_doc/Environment/climate/C4C_Reporting.pdf) for more information on the delisting process.

<sup>6</sup> See [http://unglobalcompact.org/docs/issues\\_doc/Environment/climate/C4C\\_Progress\\_Report.pdf](http://unglobalcompact.org/docs/issues_doc/Environment/climate/C4C_Progress_Report.pdf) for last year's report.

## Recognizing Caring for Climate Signatory Leadership

C4C would like to recognize the signatories listed below for their climate leadership. These companies report to CDP and have been recognized in CDP's Climate Performance Leadership Index<sup>7</sup> (CPLI) and / or their Climate Disclosure Leadership Index<sup>8</sup> (CDLI) for the 2012 reporting year. 15 of 82 companies in the CPLI and 27 of 222 companies in the CDLI are C4C signatories.

At the time of this report, data was not available for all 2013 indices; however, preliminary information for 2013 can be found at [cdproject.net](http://cdproject.net).

### CLIMATE PERFORMANCE LEADERSHIP INDEX

Companies that meet the following criteria are included in the Climate Performance Leadership Index:

- Make their responses public and submit via CDP's Online Response System
- Attain a performance score greater than 85
- Score maximum performance points on absolute emissions performance for greenhouse gas reductions due to emission reduction actions over the past year (4% or above in 2013)
- Disclose gross global scope 1 and scope 2 figures
- Score maximum performance points for verification of scope 1 and scope 2 emissions

### CLIMATE DISCLOSURE LEADERSHIP INDEX

To be included in the Climate Disclosure Leadership Index, a company's responses are normalized on a 100-point scale and covers issues such as:

- The extent to which a company measures its carbon emissions
- The comprehensiveness of the information that it provides on climate-related actions
- The depth of information given on the issues climate change presents to the business
- Whether a company uses a third party for external verification of its data in order to promote greater confidence and usage of the data.

Company	CPLI	CDLI
Abengoa	✓	
Acciona	✓	
Allergan	✓	
Allianz SE	✓	✓
Anglo American	✓	✓
AXA	✓	
Bayer AG	✓	✓
Centrica		✓
Cisco Systems		✓
Deutsche Telekom		✓
Diageo	✓	✓
France Telecom	✓	
Holmen	✓	✓
Iberdrola	✓	✓
Johnson Controls Inc.		✓
Metso Corporation		✓
Munich Re Group		✓
Newmont Mining Corp		✓
Nokia Corporation	✓	✓
Novo Nordisk		✓
Novozymes		✓
PepsiCo		✓
Pfizer	✓	
Reed Elsevier Group		✓
Repsol		✓
Saint-Gobain		✓
SAP AG		✓
Siemens		✓
The Coca-Cola Company		✓
The Linde Group		✓
Unilever	✓	✓
UPM-Kymmene Corporation		✓
Westpac Banking Corporation	✓	✓

<sup>7</sup> CDP provided C4C signatories included in the CPLI for 2012.

<sup>8</sup> The Global 500, ASX200 & NZX50 (Australia & NZ), FTSE 350 (UK), S&P 500 (USA), Germany Austria and Switzerland (DACH), Nordic 260, Italy 100 and South Africa 100 CDLI were checked for C4C signatories.

## Emissions Analysis

To maintain consistency across reporting years, the same methodology from the 2012 Progress Report was used to define the sample population for emissions analysis. C4C analyzed Large Companies with high quality carbon and revenue data for reporting years 2010 and 2011 for the emissions analysis. After reviewing corporate disclosures to CDP, COP-Climate submissions and other publicly available sustainability reports and data, a sample population of 157 Large Companies was selected to assess the emissions performance of the signatories as a whole. This represents a 3% increase in eligible signatories since 2010.

In 2011, the sampled signatories released approximately 2,133 million metric tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO<sub>2</sub>e) of scope 1 and 2 emissions into the atmosphere<sup>9</sup>. Emissions increased by 0.3% (6.9 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e) from 2010 to 2011, compared to a 3.8% increase in the 2012 Progress Report. The total emissions increase is equivalent to putting two coal fired power plants online for one year<sup>10</sup>.

Unlike last year, where absolute greenhouse gas emissions increased across practically all sectors, this year's sample illustrates absolute reductions in every sector except Energy / Infrastructure, Media and Transportation. Energy / Infrastructure had the largest absolute emissions increase and comprised a total of 56% of emissions reported to the initiative in 2011. The Energy / Infrastructure sector has historically been the largest emitter of greenhouse gases, accounting for roughly two-thirds of global emissions<sup>11</sup>. Therefore, signatories of C4C in the Energy / Infrastructure sector have an important role to play in both developing new technologies and leading the charge against climate change.

Despite the 0.3% increase in emissions, 59% of the sampled C4C signatories achieved reductions over the reporting period — a 56% improvement over 2010. The 25 signatories out of the sample group that met all five

commitments and had the largest percentage decrease in emissions lowered emissions by 37.5 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2011, as compared to 16.8 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2010<sup>12</sup>. These savings are equivalent to taking approximately 11 coal fired power plants offline for one year. The 25 greatest reducers on a percentage basis that met all five commitments had reductions ranging between 10% and 46%.

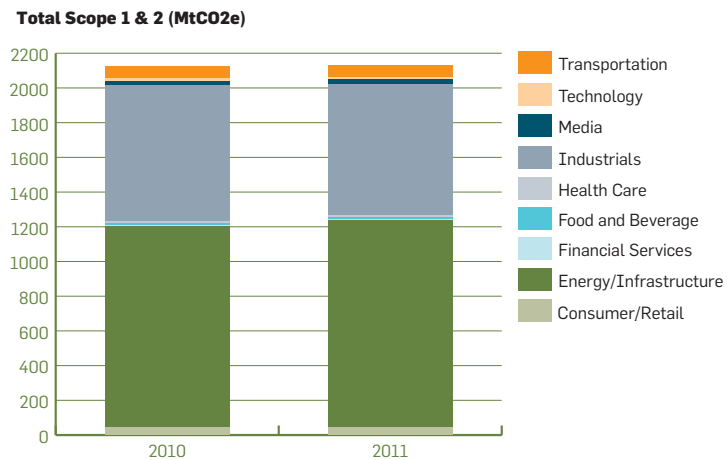


Figure 5: Absolute Emission Trends of the C4C Signatory Sample by Sector; Sources: UN Global Compact website, CDP data, and other publicly available information

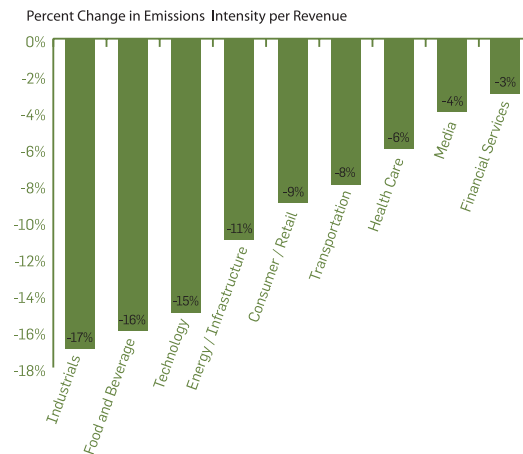


Figure 6: Signatory Sample Emissions Intensity per Revenue Changes by Sector between 2010 and 2011; Source: UN Global Compact website, CDP data, and other publicly available information

9 As per the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, scope 1 emissions are direct emissions that are owned or controlled by the reporting entity. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam.

10 Calculated using the US EPA's Greenhouse Gas Equivalences Calculator:

<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/calculator.html#results>

11 World Energy Special Report: Redrawing the Energy-Climate Map, June 2013

12 The 25 signatories with the largest absolute carbon emissions reductions are defined as those Large Companies meeting all five commitments and achieving the greatest absolute emissions reductions in percentage terms over the reporting period.

The carbon footprint of the sample when normalized by revenue (MtCO<sub>2</sub>e / \$) shows a 9% decrease in intensity, with a total of 82% of the sample population achieving emissions intensity reductions between 2010 and 2011. Each sector demonstrated a decrease in emissions intensity on a revenue basis.

To evaluate progress based on sector and financial health, C4C analyzed sample signatories with the 25 greatest percentage emissions intensity reductions<sup>13</sup> on a revenue basis that also met all five commitments. This sub-sample reduced emissions intensity by 27% between 2010 and 2011.

## BACK TO A GREENER TOMORROW

Looking at a sub-sample of 33 Large Companies that included high quality data in this years' analysis, the 2012 Progress Report and a Greener Tomorrow shows that despite emissions increasing slightly across the last three reporting years, there has been a decrease in emissions of approximately 10% when compared to 2007 levels.

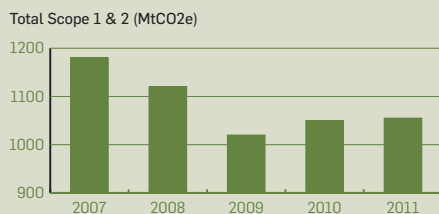


Figure 15: Absolute Emissions Trends of the C4C Signatory Sub-sample  
Sources: UN Global Compact website, CDP data, other publicly available information and a Greener Tomorrow  
([http://unglobalcompact.org/docs/issues\\_doc/Environment/climate/C4C\\_Report\\_2010.pdf](http://unglobalcompact.org/docs/issues_doc/Environment/climate/C4C_Report_2010.pdf))

## Commitment Analysis

Signatory progress to meet the five commitments outlined in the Statement was researched and analyzed using information submitted through CDP, COP-Climate and other publicly available sources. The same quantitative criteria and methodology as last year was applied to evaluate signatory progress towards meeting each commitment for this year's report<sup>14</sup>. This section contains the description of each commitment, the criteria used to analyze whether a signatory is meeting the commitment and a high-level overview of signatory progress towards meeting the commitment.

### Commitment 1:

*Taking further practical actions to improve continuously the efficiency of energy usage and to reduce the carbon footprint of our products, services and processes, to set voluntary targets for doing so, and to report publicly and annually on the achievement of those targets in our Communication on Progress-Climate.*

The following criteria have been defined by C4C to determine whether signatories are meeting the first commitment: 1) signatory has pursued emission reduction activities; 2) signatory has set emission reduction targets; and, 3) signatory has made emissions data public for at least 2011.

Commitment 1 proved to be the hardest for all signatories with only 47% of signatories meeting all aspects of this commitment. This commitment was especially difficult for SMEs, with only 4% meeting all three requirements. In analyzing the criteria to meet Commitment 1 in more detail, C4C found that 79% of signatories pursued emission reduction activities to help reduce their carbon footprint; 52% set emission reductions targets; and, 59% publicly reported their 2011 emissions. However, only 8% of SMEs disclosed emissions for the reporting year.

<sup>13</sup> The 25 signatories with the largest emissions intensity reductions are defined as those Large Companies meeting all five commitments and achieving the greatest emissions intensity reductions in percentage terms over the reporting period.

<sup>14</sup> In 2012, for signatories that report in a language other than English, Spanish or French, analysis of their commitments other than whether they report emissions data was considered to be "unknown."



## LEADING THE WAY IN EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS ACTIVITIES<sup>15</sup>

### ENERGY EFFICIENCY:

**Acciona** reduced energy consumption by 28% from 2010 to 2011, primarily due to exit from co-generation plants, adoption of energy audits and fluoropolymer coatings in ships, use of isobaric recovery devices in desalination plants, and inefficient equipment replacement

### BEHAVIORAL:

**Reed Elsevier** hosts an annual competition between offices to engage employees in reduction efforts across 12 factors including travel, site environmental management and per person climate change targets

### RENEWABLE ENERGY:

**Eskom** secured funding to build a new concentrating solar power plant that will reduce their carbon footprint while supplying power to 200,000 homes

Percentage of Signatories Reporting Emissions Reductions Initiatives

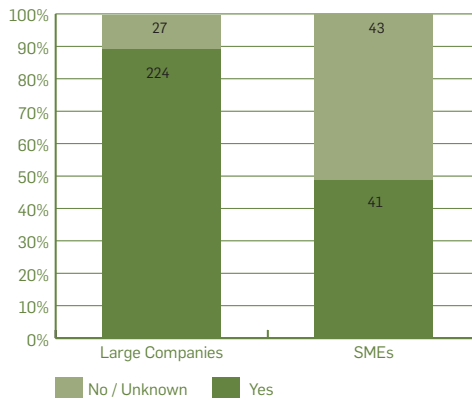


Figure 8: C4C Signatories Reporting Emissions Reductions Initiatives; Sources: UN Global Compact website, CDP data, and other publicly available information

Percentage of Signatories Meeting Commitment 1

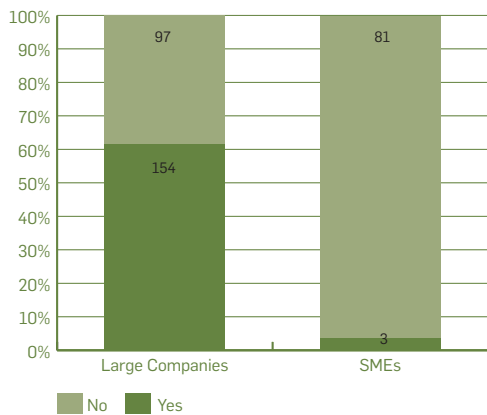


Figure 7: C4C Commitment Analysis: Has the Signatory Met Commitment 1?; Sources: UN Global Compact website, CDP data, and other publicly available information

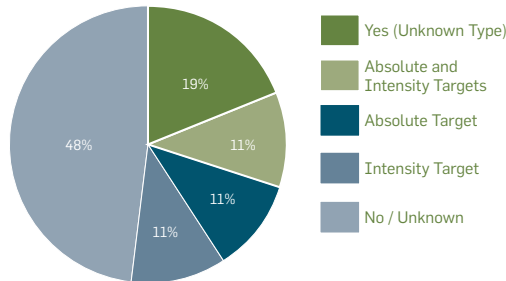


Figure 9: Emission Reduction Targets of C4C Signatories; Sources: UN Global Compact website, CDP data, and other publicly available information

Percent of Signatories Reporting 2011 GHG Emissions

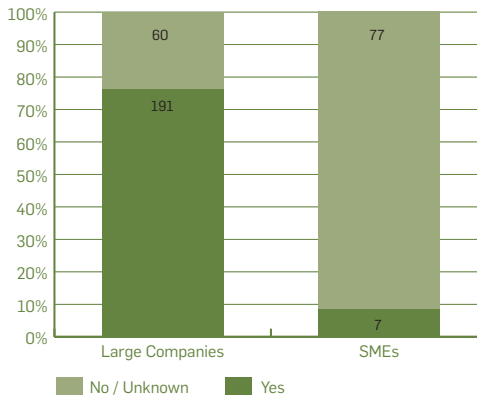


Figure 10: C4C Signatories Reporting 2011 Greenhouse Gas Emissions; Sources: UN Global Compact website, CDP data, and other publicly available information

<sup>15</sup> Case studies highlight activities that C4C's Steering Committee Members are participating in to become climate champions and were found through CDP, COP-Climate reports and other publicly available data.

### Commitment 2:

*Building significant capacity within our organizations to understand fully the implications of climate change for our business and to develop a coherent business strategy for minimizing risks and identifying opportunities.*

To meet the second commitment, C4C signatories must have an “easily identifiable” climate strategy in place. For 2011, C4C found that 72% of signatories met the second commitment.



Figure 11: C4C Commitment Analysis: Has the Signatory Met Commitment 2?; Sources: UN Global Compact website, CDP data and other publicly available data

### ENGAGING IN CLIMATE POLICY

To help companies engage in climate policy, Caring for Climate, in partnership with the World Resources Institute, CDP, WWF, Ceres and The Climate Group, has launched **The Guide for Responsible Corporate Engagement in Climate Policy**. Drawing on insights from interviews with more than 60 individuals with perspectives from 20 countries, the Guide helps companies engage in climate policy in a transparent and accountable way that is consistent with their sustainability commitments.

Most importantly, the guide puts core elements of responsible corporate engagement into three practical “action items” for companies to inform and advance effective climate change policy:

- 1) Engage for Legitimacy and Opportunity
- 2) Align for Consistency and Accountability
- 3) Report for Transparency

### LEADING THE WAY IN CLIMATE STRATEGIES

In addition to reducing their operational carbon footprint, **Siemens** integrates climate change mitigation into their corporate strategy through their Environmental Portfolio which includes energy efficient and low carbon solutions for their customers

A key element of **Novo Nordisk’s** strategy is the “Triple Bottom Line” business principle, which means that the company sets goals, manages and accounts for performance on financial, social and environmental dimensions with the aim of ensuring long-term profitability

As part of their green and low-carbon growth strategy, **Sinopec** plans to invest US \$426 million in energy conservation and emissions reductions over the next two to three years<sup>16</sup>

### Commitment 3:

*Engaging more actively with our own national governments, inter-governmental organizations and civil society to develop policies and measures to provide an enabling framework for business to contribute effectively to building a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy.*

To meet the third commitment, signatories must illustrate examples of participation in policy engagement on the issue of climate change, other than becoming a signatory of the UN Global Compact and C4C initiative. For purposes of this report, to receive credit for this commitment, signatories need to pursue direct interaction with policy makers to encourage increased climate action and report on these activities in public documentation.

Over half (53%) of the C4C signatories now meet commitment three — a 97% increase over last year. Similar to 2010, signatories active in policy engagement represent a total of 97% of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions in 2011. This is important because it indicates that companies most responsible for carbon emissions participate in a dialogue with public policy makers over climate change.

Percentage of Signatories Meeting Commitment 3

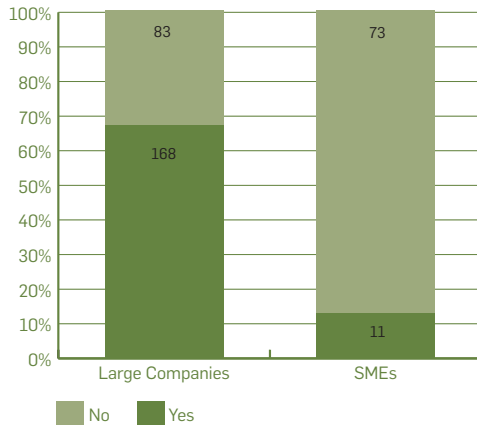


Figure 12: C4C Commitment Analysis: Has the Signatory Met Commitment 3?; Sources: UN Global Compact website, CDP data and other publicly available data

### LEADING THE WAY IN POLICY ENGAGEMENT

**Cemex** has played a leading role in the Coalition for Sustainable Cement Manufacturing and Environment to respond to California's Global Warming Solutions Act; their collaboration has made the California emissions trading scheme more robust and more effective in mitigating climate change

**NKSJ Holdings** has been cooperating with policymakers in the Japanese Ministry of the Environment on carbon offsetting, including feeding content into the Ministry's Carbon Offsetting Guidelines and reports, as well as holding educational seminars

### Commitment 4:

*Continuing to work collaboratively with other enterprises both nationally and sectorally, and along our value-chains, to set standards and take joint initiatives aimed at reducing climate risks, assisting with adaptation to climate change and enhancing climate-related opportunities.*

To meet the fourth commitment, signatories must illustrate examples of working collaboratively with other organizations to address climate change. Examples taken into consideration include: reporting scope 3 emis-

sions for supplier operations and purchased goods/services; instances of supplier engagement in business partnerships; participation in creating industry standards; and engagement with NGOs.

Approximately 64% of signatories meet this commitment. Additionally, 18% of companies reported relevant scope 3 emissions.

Percentage of Signatories Meeting Commitment 4

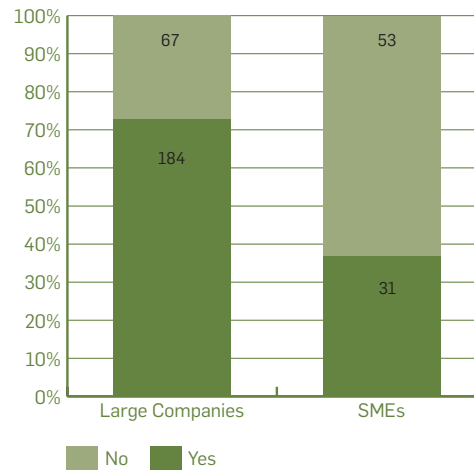


Figure 13: C4C Commitment Analysis: Has the Signatory Met Commitment 4?; Sources: UN Global Compact website, CDP data and other publicly available data

### LEADING THE WAY IN ENTERPRISE ENGAGEMENT

As a member of Bonsucro, **The Coca-Cola Company** has worked with peer companies, sugarcane producers and NGOs to implement the first global metric standard for more sustainable sugarcane production, including managing suppliers greenhouse gas emissions

To ensure supplier competencies, **LG Electronics** supports its suppliers' financial stability through various financing programmes including research and development in solar energy and water processing as well as quality and productivity improvement of equipment

**Banco do Brasil's** Programme for Carbon Management in the Supply Chain trains suppliers on inventorying and publishing their greenhouse gas emissions

### Commitment 5:

*Becoming an active business champion for rapid and extensive climate action, working with our peers, employees, customers, investors and the broader public.*

To meet the fifth commitment, signatories illustrate examples of how they champion climate change across a broad stakeholder group – including employees and customers. Examples include relevant scope 3 emissions categories and other publicly disclosed information on stakeholder engagement.

Approximately 74% of C4C signatories meet this commitment. Companies are generally able to better champion climate change with employees and customers than their supply chain. Additionally, 20% of signatories reported relevant scope 3 emissions including employee commuting and use of sold products.

Percentage of Signatories Meeting Commitment 5

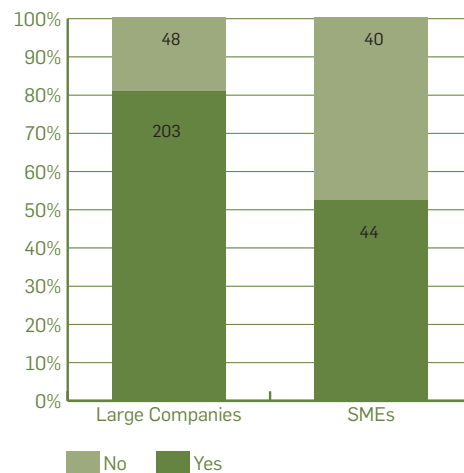


Figure 14: C4C Commitment Analysis: Has the Signatory Met Commitment 5?; Sources: UN Global Compact website, CDP data and other publicly available data

### LEADING THE WAY WITH STAKEHOLDERS

To reduce emissions in absolute terms, **Cisco** leverages Cisco Telepresence and WebEx to reduce physical travel of employees and customers. Cisco estimates they have reduced their air travel by 30% by leveraging these technologies

In 2012, **Sekem** supported the launch of the Helipolis University for Sustainability to engage youth in issues related to poverty, population growth, climate change and food security

**Tata Steel** provides online resources on climate change to employees in Europe to help them learn about the steps they can take to save energy and cut emissions at home and at work. Additionally, they provide free tools to employees to help them measure their energy efficiency

## Conclusion

Active engagement and leadership by C4C signatories on issues surrounding climate change is paramount for the continued success of the initiative. This interim progress report serves as a summary of the health of the programme – highlighting the actions signatories have taken to build a low-carbon economy as well as illustrating where future actions should be targeted.

This report indicates that signatories have made progress in fulfilling the five commitments of the C4C initiative; however there are still opportunities for organizations to build out their climate strategy while increasing the accuracy and detail of their reporting. Educating signatories, especially SMEs, about the importance of reporting is an important initiative for the upcoming year to make sure that those who become signatories take their commitment to be a business champion seriously.

Signatories' participation in this initiative illustrates their commitment to climate-related issues, as well as the importance of businesses to be leaders in the development of a low-carbon economy.

## 25 Greatest Reductions – Absolute and Intensity

### Criteria considered in 25 largest absolute emissions reducers

Large Companies that meet all five C4C commitments and achieved the greatest percentage of absolute emissions reductions over the 2010 to 2011 reporting period:

SIGNATORY	SECTOR	COUNTRY
AB Electrolux	Consumer / Retail	Sweden
Acciona	Industrials	Spain
Areva	Technology	France
Arla Foods	Food and Beverage	Denmark
AXA	Financial Services	France
BT Group	Media	United Kingdom
Centrica	Energy / Infrastructure	United Kingdom
CPFL Energia	Energy / Infrastructure	Brazil
Deutsche Post DHL	Transportation	Germany
EDF	Energy / Infrastructure	France
ENI	Energy / Infrastructure	Italy
Hitachi	Technology	Japan
Holmen	Industrials	Sweden
Iberdrola	Energy / Infrastructure	Spain
Industrial Bank of Korea	Financial Services	Korea, Republic of
Mitsubishi Chemical Holdings Corporation	Industrials	Japan
Natura Cosméticos	Industrials	Brazil
Nokia Corporation	Technology	Finland
Novo Nordisk	Health Care	Denmark
Novozymes	Health Care	Denmark
PSA Peugeot Citroen	Transportation	France
Redes Energeticas Nacionais	Energy / Infrastructure	Portugal
Storebrand	Financial Services	Norway
Vale	Industrials	Brazil
Yara International	Industrials	Norway

### Criteria considered in 25 largest emissions intensity reductions

Large Companies that meet all five C4C commitments and achieved the greatest percentage emissions intensity reductions per revenue over the 2010 to 2011 reporting period:

SIGNATORY	SECTOR	COUNTRY
Abengoa	Industrials	Spain
ABN AMRO Bank	Financial Services	Netherlands
Areva	Technology	France
Arla Foods	Food and Beverage	Denmark
Braskem	Industrials	Brazil
Centrica	Energy / Infrastructure	United Kingdom
Coop	Consumer / Retail	Switzerland
CPFL Energia	Energy / Infrastructure	Brazil
ENI	Energy / Infrastructure	Italy
Hitachi	Technology	Japan
Holmen	Industrials	Sweden
Infosys Technologies	Technology	India
Metso Corporation	Technology	Finland
Mitsubishi Chemical Holdings Corporation	Industrials	Japan
Mitsui Chemicals, Inc.	Industrials	Japan
Natura Cosméticos	Industrials	Brazil
NYK Line	Transportation	Japan
Novo Nordisk	Health Care	Denmark
Novozymes	Health Care	Denmark
OMV	Energy / Infrastructure	Austria
PSA Peugeot Citroen	Transportation	France
Sasol	Industrials	South Africa
Statoil	Energy / Infrastructure	Norway
Vale	Industrials	Brazil
Yara International	Industrials	Norway

## A REPORT BY CARING FOR CLIMATE WITH SUPPORT FROM DELOITTE

### **About the United Nations Global Compact**

Launched in 2000, the United Nations Global Compact is both a policy platform and a practical framework for companies that are committed to sustainability and responsible business practices. As a multi-stakeholder leadership initiative, it seeks to align business operations and strategies with ten universally accepted principles in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption, and to catalyze actions in support of broader UN goals. With 8,000 corporate signatories in 145 countries, it is the world's largest voluntary corporate sustainability initiative. <http://www.unglobalcompact.org>

### **About the United Nations Environment Programme**

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the voice for the environment in the United Nations system. It is an advocate, educator, catalyst and facilitator, promoting the wise use of the planet's natural assets for sustainable development. The mission of UNEP is to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations. The Division of Technology, Economics (DTIE) is the division within UNEP responsible for working with business and industry. With its longstanding activities in the areas of green economy, climate change, resource efficiency, harmful substances and hazardous waste, finance and corporate responsibility, it provides solutions to policy makers and helps change the business environment by offering platforms for dialogue and co-operation, innovative policy options, pilot projects and creative market mechanisms. <http://www.unep.org/>

### **About the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change**

With 195 Parties, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has near universal membership and is the parent treaty of the 1997 Kyoto Protocol. The Kyoto Protocol has been ratified by 193 of the UNFCCC Parties. Under the Protocol, 37 States, consisting of highly industrialized countries and countries undergoing the process of transition to a market economy, have legally binding emission limitation and reduction commitments. The ultimate objective of both treaties is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system. <http://www.unfccc.int>

### **About Caring for Climate**

Launched by the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in 2007, "Caring for Climate" is the UN Global Compact and UN Environment Programme's initiative aimed at advancing the role of business in addressing climate change. It provides a framework for business leaders to advance practical solutions and help shape public policy as well as public attitudes. Chief executive officers who support the statement are prepared to set goals, develop and expand strategies and practices, and to publicly disclose emissions as part of their existing disclosure commitment within the UN Global Compact framework, that is, the Communication on Progress - Climate. Caring for Climate is endorsed by nearly 400 companies from 65 countries. <http://www.caringforclimate.org>

Caring for Climate



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# The Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact

## HUMAN RIGHTS

- Principle 1 Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and
- Principle 2 make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

## LABOUR

- Principle 3 Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;
- Principle 4 the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;
- Principle 5 the effective abolition of child labour; and
- Principle 6 the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

## ENVIRONMENT

- Principle 7 Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;
- Principle 8 undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and
- Principle 9 encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

## ANTI-CORRUPTION

- Principle 10 Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

