

SDG Spotlight:

*How business can
achieve Goal 7:
**Affordable and
Clean Energy***



RENEWABLES ARE NEEDED LIKE NEVER BEFORE: THE BUSINESS BENEFITS OF SDG 7



Nina Skorupska
Chief Executive
Renewable Energy
Association (REA)

Over the past year, the pressure and appetite for action on climate change and the adoption of clean energy have grown exponentially.

From FTSE 100's Royal Bank of Scotland being the first bank in the world to sign up to all the Climate Group Initiatives, retail giants such as John Lewis and Amazon UK pledging millions during the first Green Great Britain Week all the way to mass public demonstrations seen through Extinction Rebellion, the message couldn't be any clearer that more action on the climate is needed – and urgently.

The Government's own climate change advisers have identified a burgeoning policy gap to meet our emission targets and requirements for new generation to replace our closing coal and nuclear capacity. Politicians across the board must heed the calls to deliver policies to address this. However, achieving a net-zero GHG Britain is a collective responsibility which has the potential to yield social and economic rewards



UK COMPLETES FIRST COAL-FREE WEEK SINCE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

In early May, the UK completed its first week without any domestic coal generation on the power grid since before the Industrial Revolution, marking a significant milestone in its low-carbon energy transition.

for businesses blazing the trail. As stated by Secretary of State Greg Clark, cheap power is now green power and this has been evidenced by pioneering leaders such as Scottish Power who has seen their profits treble following their switch to 100% wind power.

SO WHAT CAN AND NEEDS TO BE DONE?

Innovation can be seen across all renewable sectors yet more needs to be done in the difficult-to-decarbonise areas of heat and transport. Already a long way behind our 2020 renewable targets in these areas, the same level of ingenuity and support seen from businesses and the Government in the power sector needs to be carried over. This could be done by extending the Renewable Heat Incentive, introducing the green gas obligation and Future Homes Standard and introducing 'E10', for the transport sector as soon as possible. Alongside Government action, businesses can aid in facilitating the rapid rollout of electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure, adhering to good practice and publicly committing to initiatives such as the Sustainable Development Goals which will send a strong signal to Government that business alongside industry and the 80% of the public concerned with climate change, back renewable energy and the transition to a clean future.

In the power sector, the UK has made remarkable progress so far with electricity generation decarbonising by 59% between 2008 and 2017. Just over a third of our electricity generation is coming from renewables and with the System Operator recently announcing that it is possible to operate a zero-carbon power network by 2025 our ambitions must be much higher. Innovative companies such as Octopus Energy capitalised on the withdrawal of the popular Feed-in Tariff (FiT), which enabled almost one million small scale solar installations, by introducing their own version of the Smart Export Guarantee ahead of the Government. With this level of support from businesses and the industry, more can be done to lobby the Government to: increase the number of CfD



NATIONAL GRID 'READY TO HANDLE' ZERO-CARBON NETWORK BY 2025

The operating firm for National Grid has claimed that Great Britain's electricity system can operate as a zero-carbon grid by 2025.

auctions for large scale power projects, deliver a Government led FiT replacement that pays a guaranteed rate for a set period and introduce Government procurement changes to grow the sector at no net cost to the bill payer.

Of course, critical to most of this is the development of new flexibility infrastructure to enable the transition – and it is no coincidence that such assets will also save the system vast amounts of money – Imperial College estimates an £8bn saving by 2035. To do this, we need clear routes to market for projects such as energy storage, with longer-term contracts on offer and new regional grid balancing markets introduced much more quickly. The UK has huge potential from renewables and a bright future ahead, and getting there just needs the right support. Decarbonising our energy system is one of the quickest and most cost-effective ways we can start to deliver greater progress on what so many of us are now demanding.

Renewables are needed like never before and the returns go well beyond the bottom line. With that understood it only remains for me to ask... *what is your business doing to help make this happen and benefit from the opportunities?*

INTRODUCTION & CONTENTS

This edie report, sponsored by Centrica Business Solutions, sets out exactly how the business community can collectively achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, within the next decade.

Specifically, the report explores how businesses can accelerate the transition to an affordable, reliable and sustainable energy system by investing in renewable energy resources, prioritising energy efficient practices, and adopting clean energy technologies and infrastructure. In addition, the report will explore how, with investment in R&D, businesses can innovate and pioneer new technologies which change the status-quo of the global energy system and position them at the centre of climate change solutions.

The report combines an array of real-life case studies with expert viewpoints, key facts and stats, and a look at how other businesses are achieving other SDGs; providing readers with the insight, inspiration and motivation needed to achieve what is one of the most business-critical Goals of them all.

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GOAL 7: WHERE ARE WE NOW?



Matt Mace

Content Editor
edie

In 2015, nations agreed on the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through the 17 United Nations (UN) SDGs. Otherwise known as the Global Goals, the 17 ambitions act as a global rallying cry to end poverty, protect and restore the environment and create equality and prosperity for all.

SDG 7 builds on the former UN Sustainable Energy for All Initiative, which first promoted targets for clean energy and energy access that are now encompassed by the Global Goals. Specifically, SDG 7 calls for nations to “ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all,” by utilising technologies that are seen as a primary driver in combatting carbon emissions and accelerating decarbonisation across the globe.

Even though the absolute level of renewable energy consumption around the world has

grown by more than 18% since 2010, only since 2012 has the growth of renewables outpaced the growth of total energy consumption. In short, progress towards SDG 7 to date has been hampered by historically slow integration of renewable technologies.

Costs and efficiencies have acted as a major barrier to increase uptake of sustainable energy systems amongst nations and businesses alike. However, spurred by tumbling technology costs, renewables are now at least cost-competitive with fossil fuels in a handful of countries including the UK.

As of 2016, the world obtained 18.2% of its total final energy consumption from renewable sources, of which 90% represents modern forms of renewable energy and the remainder is accounted for by traditional biomass. Based on current trajectories and policy enablers, the global renewable share across all end-uses is expected to reach 21% by 2030, with modern renewables growing to 15%. These projections fall well short of the ambitions of SDG 7.

While renewables are becoming a mainstream power source, the sub-targets of SDG 7 provide the main stumbling blocks for global progress. A recent [progress tracker report](#) from IRENA found that around 13% of the world's population live without sufficient access to electricity and, while access to power has accelerated over the past decade, it has been uneven, creating areas of energy poverty, notably in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

Alarmingly, current population and policy trends [suggest](#) that as many as 650 million people will live without electricity by 2030.

The outlook is even more challenging for access to clean fuels and cooking technology; more than three billion people – roughly 40% of the world's population – do not have access to these technologies, instead relying on potentially deadly cooking fuels, such as charcoal, wood, crop waste, and dung.

Progress has been made to reduce energy intensity, with figures falling by 2.8% annually as of 2015, which is double the rate of improvement over a 20-year period prior, according to the IRENA report.

That research suggests that global energy intensity must decline 2.6% annually to meet the SDG7 target of doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030.

“As of 2016, the world obtained 18.2% of its total final energy consumption from renewable sources, of which 90% represents modern forms of renewable energy and the remainder is accounted for by traditional biomass. Based on current trajectories and policy enablers, the global renewable share across all end-uses is expected to reach 21% by 2030, with modern renewables growing to 15%. These projections fall well short of the ambitions of SDG 7.”



REMAPPING RENEWABLES

Current trajectories have created a daunting task for corporates, cities and nations alike to put the world on a pathway to achieve SDG 7. However, analysis suggests this transition is achievable.

IRENA's "[Remap Case](#)" scenario would require all business and stakeholders operating in the global energy system to align themselves with the Paris Agreement's two-degree (2C) trajectory, with a specific focus on the deployment of renewable power and energy efficiency technologies. In this scenario, IRENA claims that renewables' overall share of the energy mix would grow six times faster than current rates, leading annual global energy-related CO2 emissions to peak in 2020 and decrease by 90% by 2050, against a 2018 baseline. An added benefit of this remapping is a boosted 5.3% increase to GDP.

At a business level, corporates are spurring demand for renewable technologies. The Climate Group's RE100 initiative, for example, has seen more than 2,400 companies across 75 nations source 465TWh of renewable energy in 2017. By increasing the demand for renewables, companies with global operations can help renewable technologies break into new national markets, enabling nations to increase the percentage of renewables in their own energy mixes as a result.

From corporates creating demand for renewable electricity, to nations improving the health and wellbeing of citizens through access to clean and affordable living essentials, the world is poised to reap the benefits of the renewables revolution, but a largescale shift is still required.



THE SDG 7 SUB-TARGETS

7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services.

7.2 Increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030.

7.3 double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030.

7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technologies, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, and advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technologies.

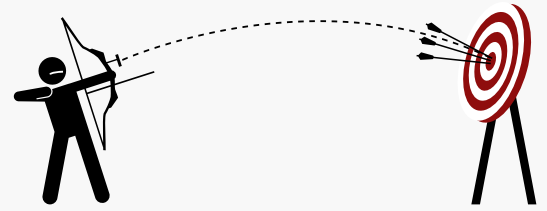
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS.

SDG 7: A BUSINESS INFOGRAPHIC



\$95TRN

Cumulative investment up to 2050 needed to achieve IRENA's Remap scenario for renewables



17%

listed companies that have a renewables target in place



18.2%

renewable energy's share of global energy consumption



175

companies committed to renewables through the RE100 initiative

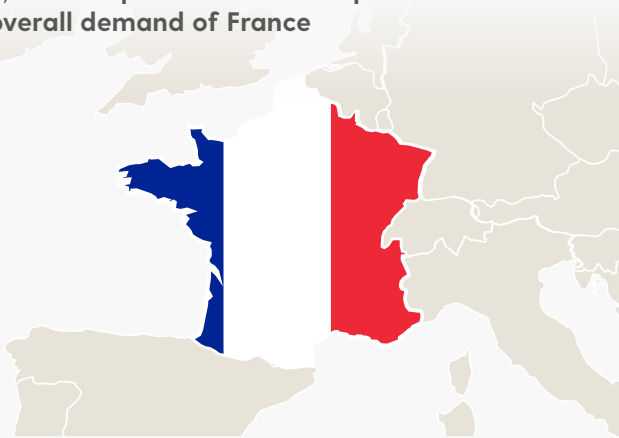
7%

decline in global investment into renewables in 2017



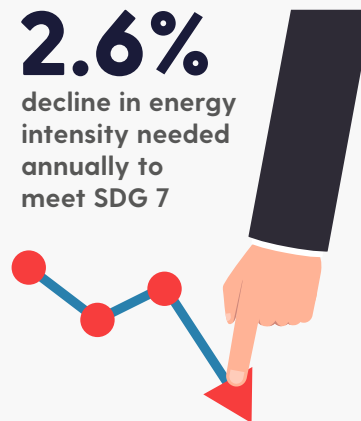
465TWH

Renewable energy sourced by more than 2,400 companies in 2017 – equivalent to the overall demand of France



2.6%

decline in energy intensity needed annually to meet SDG 7



80%

drop in solar technology prices since 2009

40%

drop in wind turbine prices since 2009

PRICE DROP

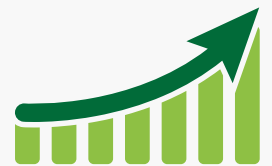


\$1.8TRN

global energy investment in 2017

FIVE-FOLD INCREASE

in renewables market by 2040 according to [BP](#)



70%

net additions to global power generating capacity accounted as renewables in 2017

ACHIEVING GOAL 7 BUSINESS STRATEGIES

7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



The private sector accounts for around two-thirds of the world's electricity demand and is, therefore, intricately placed to mobilise unprecedented demand for technologies that can push the world away from fossil fuels and spur progress towards limiting the global temperature rise to 1.5C by the end of the century.

Investment and procurement into clean energy and energy efficiency methods will form the crux of any alignment to SDG 7, but such a transition needs to form part of a holistic, long-term strategy that accounts for market maturity across different nations. For companies seeking to champion SDG 7, a top-down approach – ideally orchestrated by the chief executive – that accounts for a number of the Global Goals should be implemented. All of the SDGs, including SDG 7, require financial, reputational and even regulatory consideration that has touch points with all business departments.



“Falling costs, technological improvements and enabling frameworks are fuelling an unprecedented growth of renewable energy, which is expanding energy access, improving health outcomes, and helping to tackle climate change, while also creating jobs and powering sustainable economic growth.”

IRENA's director-general Adnan Z. Amin

Both finance and research and development (R&D), for example, should have numerous touch points with any SDG strategy.

Accessing clean energy should ideally act as a driver for broader sustainability ambitions. More than 550 companies globally have committed to emissions reductions strategies aligned to the Paris Agreement through the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), and procurement of clean energy should be seen as a complementary ambition towards the targets alongside other tools such as internal carbon prices.

COLLABORATIVE COMMITMENTS

As with any technology, clean energy uptake still suffers from some regulatory and technological barriers. In order to ensure that an organisation isn't slowed by these barriers, public commitments should be made to champion renewables.

Led by The Climate Group, the RE100 is an initiative that commits some of the world's largest businesses to source 100% renewable power. These commitments are made in the form of time-based, public pledges, with 2050 as the latest to sourcing 100% renewables. The Renewable Energy Buyers Alliance is another example of corporates collaboratively and publicly advocating a demand for clean energy technologies.

The Climate Group's EP100 initiative, in partnership with the Alliance to Save Energy, works in a similar fashion to commit businesses to improving energy productivity, which helps in reducing emissions. Energy efficiency directly relates to business cost and should, therefore, be prioritised by corporates.

Getting boardroom buy-in for clean energy will vary based on whether a company is targeting onsite installations or through Power Purchase Agreements (discussed on Page 10). However, businesses should be aware that companies committed to sourcing 100% renewable electricity through the RE100 initiative are outperforming their peers in relation to net profit margins and earnings before tax.

Ultimately, business can act as a driving force for the global uptake of clean energy, even in national markets where aggregated consumption is small or where policy barriers remain. Through time-based targets and R&D investment, business can be early adopters of new clean energy technologies, which helps reduce costs and facilitates wider deployment across the globe.



Set public and time-based commitments to sourcing 100% renewable power



Make the board aware of the financial opportunities that procuring clean energy brings



Use clean energy as a complementary tool for broader climate commitments, such as science-based targets and internal carbon prices

ACHIEVING GOAL 7 PROCURING CLEAN ENERGY

7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



According to IRENA, 100% of active corporate sourcing of renewable electricity is “already feasible”, but just 17% of listed companies have a renewable electricity target in place and three-quarters of these targets are set to expire before 2020.

There is, therefore, a significant opportunity for corporates to develop long-term renewable strategies that “factor in improvements in renewable energy technology and cost declines”. This, in turn, would stimulate market demand for the technologies and accelerate the shift to 100% renewable energy.

“Corporate sourcing of renewable energy plays a key role in accelerating Europe’s clean energy transition. The demand from corporates is clear. We look forward to a regulatory framework further enabling corporate PPAs to allow more investments in renewable energy, taking us ahead in our journey towards a greener Europe.”

Microsoft’s renewable energy strategist
Vanessa Miler

Once hindered by high upfront costs and poor efficiency, renewables are now an economically attractive option for businesses aiming to decarbonise their operations. There is also a number of routes that a business can take when looking to power its operations with clean energy.

As public commitments, such as the RE100, become commonplace, member businesses will be keen to show immediate progress towards their time-based targets. It is for this reason that the vast majority of companies seeking clean energy are doing so via indirect routes.

Purchasing renewable energy certificates, for example, is a common practice amongst corporates, while long-term green tariff Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) can provide certainty in an otherwise volatile energy market.

ONSITE INSTALLATIONS

Perhaps surprisingly, production for self-consumption is the most common sourcing model for clean energy, [standing at 165TWh](#) in 2018, followed by energy attribute certificates and PPAs.

Many businesses are now incorporating onsite generation into their energy management strategies to improve energy efficiency and meet emission reduction goals. In the UK, for example, approximately 7% of electricity generation is lost annually, and onsite installations can negate these losses for a business. Viability to install onsite solutions, which can be made up of solar, wind, combined heat and power and anaerobic digestion, will depend on the market maturity of each technology nation to nation. Ikea, for example, currently owns more wind turbines than stores, as it closes in on a target to become “energy independent” by 2020, largely due to enabling policy frameworks in the Nordic region.

COLLABORATIVE AGREEMENTS

More businesses are beginning to embrace the “for all” aspect of SDG 7, albeit to help lower costs of procurement. Google, Royal Philips and AkzoNobel have jointly signed a long-term PPA with a Dutch windfarm and these joint approaches could be an attractive offer for businesses, especially those who have landlords owning facilities, as capitals and paybacks can be defined in the agreement.

Leading companies, notably Apple and H&M, are now encouraging their suppliers to make commitments to 100% renewables.

This, in turn, is helping spur demand for renewables in nations where the markets are less mature, such as Asia. In fact, Google has decided against locating any of its data centres in countries which fail to allow for direct PPAs, a move which is pressuring governments to rethink their approaches.



Look beyond your own operations to encourage the value chain to source clean energy



Publicly lobby for legislative barriers to clean energy to be removed



Look to join collaborative efforts, such as the RE100, to spur global uptake



ACHIEVING GOAL 7 OPERATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS

7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



Renewable energy sources accounted for 70% of new net power capacity globally in 2017, adding almost 165GW of power. Renewable electricity – partly fuelled by business demand – is also forecast to grow by more than 900GW over the next five years.

However, renewables are still intermittent by nature, meaning that businesses looking to completely power their operations with clean energy will have to look at operational and technological changes to complement their clean energy procurement.

Generating energy onsite guarantees security of supply for a business, especially when combined with energy storage, which allows surplus energy to be kept for future use. The battery storage market is also expected to accelerate over the coming years and installations could experience a 17-fold growth by 2030 due to rapidly falling prices meaning that the technology could be universally accessible in the near future.

This surplus can be drawn upon by the business at times of peak demand, when it would cost more to buy energy back from the grid, thus saving money. As the world becomes increasingly digitalised, many service providers can virtually trade, charge or store energy from these batteries to not only ensure clean power is utilised, but with the added benefit of monetising it through demand response mechanisms.

INNOVATIVE INFRASTRUCTURE

Some facilities, including the [Ajax Amsterdam arena](#), are investing in infrastructure that will allow electric vehicles to interact with a facility's energy mix, as well as neighbouring buildings and facilities. Research suggests that demand response will enable the EU to achieve 40% of its 2020 energy and carbon reduction targets, and should be implemented by business as a basket of energy efficiency and productivity solutions that align to SDG 7.

As with most cases of energy efficiency, much of which can be driven through Building and energy management systems

(BEMS), any technological solutions should be complemented by staff engagement and behaviour change techniques. Research suggests that publicly advocating the SDGs can help motivate staff, so engaging staff through the lens of SDG 7 could help drive efficiencies further.

Again, collaborative groups can help uncover best-practice solutions when it comes to the optimisation of onsite energy use. The Climate Group's EP100 initiative commits companies to double the economic output from every unit of energy they consume globally within 25 years; implement smart energy management systems within 10 years and owning, occupying or developing buildings that operate at net-zero carbon by 2030, with energy efficiency as a core component.

EDIE EXPLAINS...

ENERGY STORAGE

edie's energy storage guide is ideal for any individual or organisation looking to capitalise on the business benefits offered up by battery storage systems. Specifically, the guide explores how energy storage provides grid stability during electricity outages and reduces the need to import electricity via interconnectors, whilst also reducing wastage and saving money.

ONSITE GENERATION

edie's onsite generation business guide explores the different energy technology options that are now available – from solar and wind to combined heat and power (CHP) and anaerobic digestion (AD) – and helps energy managers make decisions about which system is most appropriate for them.

“ Samsung Electronics is fulfilling its duty as a corporate citizen by expanding and supporting the use of renewable energy. As demonstrated by our expanded commitment, we are focused on protecting our planet and are doing our part as a global environmental steward. ”
Samsung's vice president Won Kyong Kim



ACHIEVING GOAL 7 ACCESS FOR ALL

7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



One of the key sub-targets of SDG 7 is “access for all” – ensuring that the global population has reliable access to clean and sustainable energy at an affordable cost. The impact that business can have in this area is limited, but companies can forge ahead by promoting the aims of SDG 7 amongst staff members and further down the supply chain.

As a starting point, most businesses will be able to incentivise the uptake of clean energy and low-carbon infrastructure and technologies amongst staff. BT, for example, has launched a company car scheme to get staff to switch to fully electric vehicles. If businesses are in a position to integrate renewable energy offerings, normally solar, to employee benefits, staff can access new technologies to decarbonise their home-based footprints through clean energy. This will most likely be introduced by the end-user business subsidising the upfront costs of the installations.

Further methods to help staff reduce energy consumption include subsidising public transport and, where possible, promoting conference and video calls over commuting.

DEVELOPING NATIONS

For global corporations, there is an opportunity to implement clean energy and power down supply chains and even amongst rural communities where facilities are based. Supplier enrolment programmes are commonly used by corporates attempting to improve livelihoods amongst communities, and clean energy has a role to play. Traditional biomass cooking is leading to indoor air pollution that is linked to 3.5 million premature deaths every year, but companies can subsidise the cost of clean cookers. In less developed countries, traditional energy facilities also have high operating costs, meaning access amongst poorer communities is severely limited. In 2014, it cost at least \$900 to connect a single Kenyan family to the national grid.



“ The move to pure EV is one we have been seeing for some time, with the number of staff who drive diesel vehicles dropping in favour of more uptake in plug-in hybrids. As a forward-looking technology business, BT has had an internal community of alternative fuel vehicle supporters for some time, but we believe EVs will be popular with all of our company car base. ”

BT Fleet Solutions' managing director
Henry Brace

Companies can actively invest in renewable farms and infrastructure in developing nations, helping communities and governments overcome risk and cost barriers in the process. If facilities in these nations are procuring 100% renewable power, either through green tariffs or onsite installations, energy storage and trading could be used to assist local communities, although the grid infrastructure will need to improve.

Advocacy is key to overcoming the perceived barriers to renewables across the world. As seen with Google, companies can introduce policies that pressurise local and national governments into opening new avenues to clean energy.

Some companies will be uniquely positioned to assist through their products and services. Energy providers or manufacturers selling clean cooking products can scale up the production of low-carbon solutions and look for market breakthroughs in developing countries.



Explore whether your products or services can benefit rural communities in developing nations



Incentivise the uptake of renewables and low-carbon transport amongst staff



Look at how your operations can benefit local communities by increasing the trading of clean energy

HOW **GOAL 7** RELATES TO THE **OTHER SDGs**

As a business attempts to accelerate progress against the indicators of SDG7, it will likely find that a lot of solutions and strategy decisions will also align with other Global Goals.

The focus on Goal 7 could drive progress for global efforts to end poverty, create a thriving hive of new, long-lasting job opportunities and spur the creation of modernised infrastructure that is fit for the future, all of which contribute to other goals.

If a company is viewing the SDGs as a web of interrelated targets, rather than siloed action areas, opportunities could be spotted to assist the global agenda in other areas.

Is your business contributing to the below?



NO POVERTY

The uptake of renewables isn't intrinsically linked to bringing communities out of poverty; however, as clean energy becomes cheaper and more accessible, it becomes easier and more cost-effective for families to access low-carbon power. Community projects aimed at bringing renewables online in developing nations will also provide more job opportunities as infrastructure grows.



INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The UK's combined low-carbon and renewable energy economy (LCRE) employs more than 200,000 people and is one of the strongest performing sectors in terms of economic growth. This success story needs to be matched globally. Businesses that increase demand for low-carbon power now do so for a financial reason as well as a sustainability one. As the market grows, modernised infrastructure will be deployed across the globe.



ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

While Goal 12 predominantly focuses on waste management and resource efficiency, the extraction and use of finite materials and fossil fuels to create power can be addressed by achieving SDG 7. The business sphere is already demanding more access to renewable energy, with some firms now lobbying for the taxation of fossil fuels to be re-examined and legislative barriers to clean power to be removed.



“ There is an urgent need to stop subsidising the fossil fuel industry, dramatically reduce wasted energy, and significantly shift our power supplies from oil, coal, and natural gas to wind, solar, geothermal, and other renewable energy sources. ”

Bill McKibben, co-founder 350.org

CLIMATE ACTION

Switching to renewable power is, arguably, the biggest impact that a business can have in reducing its climate impact. As nations strive to meet their pledged contributions to the Paris Agreement, grids will also become decarbonised, driving the world towards a predominantly, low-carbon power mix. As usual, business has a key role to play in driving the decarbonisation agenda across numerous countries.

HOW TO DELIVER ON SDG 7



Andrew Donald
Distributed Energy Sales
Manager
Centrica

Centrica is well qualified to advise organisations on how to achieve SDG 7 of 'affordable and clean energy' because this is one of four UN Sustainable Development Goals that underpins our global Responsible Business Ambitions strategy.

SETTING AND COMMITTING TO GOALS

Aligning your overarching CSR and environmental strategy with the SDGs in this way is critical to achieving success. This involves setting and committing clear, relevant, measurable long-term targets. For example, our internal goals include reducing Centrica's internal emissions by 35% in the ten years to 2025; demonstrating that we are on track with The Paris Agreement by 2030; and developing a path to net zero by 2050.

While we focus relentlessly on embedding sustainability across Centrica's own global operation, we recognise that we can make an even bigger impact by helping our customers to use energy more sustainably and by applying our expertise to shape a low carbon future energy system.

Therefore, our 2030 goals also include:

- Helping customers reduce their emissions by 25%.
- Enabling a decarbonised energy system by delivering 7GW of flexible, distributed and low carbon technologies, which is comparable to more than 10% of the UK's current peak demand.

PROVEN ENERGY SUSTAINABILITY SOLUTIONS

Although ambitious, these targets are realistic. We've already reduced our own emissions by 80% over the last decade and have retained our A-rating for climate change action and disclosure in the global CDP rankings. We've also helped businesses and public bodies to transform their energy sustainability.

We use the same emissions and cost reducing distributed energy solutions throughout the global Centrica estate as we do across our customers' sites.

This decentralised approach to generating, managing and optimising clean energy combines a range of proven technologies

and solutions. We're helping organisations to achieve outstanding cost and carbon savings and to improve energy resilience by combining energy efficiency and advanced energy insights; on-site power generation, such as combined heat and power (CHP) and solar PV; Demand Side Response (DSR) and supply optimisation, and battery storage.

TRANSITIONING TO EV

Decarbonising the transport fleet is also part of the sustainability challenge and we're partnering with organisations to enable the transition to electric vehicles (EV). This involves integrating EV infrastructure with renewable on-site distributed solutions.

Distributed energy technologies are now easier to access and more affordable than ever before. This means that we can finance complex energy infrastructure projects via ongoing energy savings, which are repaid via the ongoing energy and operational savings.

Find out how Centrica can help you

deliver on SDG 7 at: <https://www.centricabusinesssolutions.com/our-business/sustainability>

“ While we focus relentlessly on embedding sustainability across Centrica's own global operation, we recognise that we can make an even bigger impact by helping our customers to use energy more sustainably and by applying our expertise to shape a low carbon future energy system. ”

