



THE BUSINESS PRO'S GUIDE TO 12 BIG THINGS THAT HAPPENED AT CLIMATE WEEK

紐約氣候週登場，企業響應氣候行動的 12 件大事



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When it comes to the private sector's efforts to curb climate change, the rubber hit the road at New York Climate Week. Companies and their nonprofit partners announced numerous

milestones and hosted discussions throughout the city to translate lofty goals into action. Meanwhile, new initiatives were launched to deepen collaboration among the private sector, governments and civil society.

Even for those in New York, the volume of news can be overwhelming—so here's a round-up of the biggest news and events:

本期摘要 (KEY INFORMATION)

◎2017 年 9 月 18 日至 24 日是紐約的氣候週，在氣候週的開幕式中，西門子、百事可樂、美國銀行、沃爾瑪和嘉士伯等集團，與政府及民間社會的領導人齊聚一堂，討論企業和地方政府如何實現「巴黎協議」的期望。至今已有不少私人企業響應氣候行動，為遏制氣候變化做出努力，包括 Gap、Nike 等頂尖服裝公司已致力於達成減排目標，要將全球升溫控制在攝氏 2 度以內，花旗集團、雅詩蘭黛等公司也加入全球可再生能源活動 RE100，承諾採購 100% 的可再生能源，在食品業界則有家樂福、聯合利華、沃爾瑪等公司同意在 2020 年之前簡化有效日期標籤，以減少食物浪費。另外，氣候組織 (The Climate Group) 也倡議 EV100 運動，鼓勵全球企業承諾推動電動運輸，包括百度、惠普、宜家、PG&E、聯合利華等公司都是響應此運動的首批成員。

◎學校教室使用燈光與電子互動白板，需要消耗大量的能源，根據美國國家環境保護局 (EPA) 的說法，美國全國各地學校在能源方面每年耗資 80 億美元。一項新研究顯示，能源效率的提高讓電力消費平均降低了 3%，這不僅減少了電費支出，也有助於將經費釋出而運用在教材或其他優先項目。研究人員還發現，照明、供暖和降溫相關的能源效率升級，在節能方面有顯著的成效。在美國，為因應氣候變遷，大多數州亦仰賴節能投資來推動政策。如果社會對於能源效率的依賴，對氣候變遷將產生實質的影響，那麼能源效率預測能否合乎預期，資金能否有效地創造實際的節能量，進而降低碳排放量是至關重要的。

Milestones

A few private sector initiatives crossed new thresholds, a promising sign that corporate action is trending upward.

1. Science Based Targets Reaches 300 Companies

More than 300 companies, including many top apparel companies such as Gap, Nike, Levi Strauss, Guess, Eileen Fisher and VF Corporation, have now committed to target emissions cuts that support global goals to limit warming to less than 2 degrees C. Science Based Targets is a joint initiative of WRI, CDP, WWF and the UN Global Compact. Read the story on Scientific American [3].

2. 110 companies commit to sourcing 100% renewable energy with RE100

Numerous companies including Citigroup, Kellogg, Estee Lauder and Clif Bar joined RE100 and committed to sourcing 100% renewable power across their global operations. Read the story on Bloomberg Businessweek [4].

3. Food companies commit to reduce waste and simplify labeling by 2020

Champions 12.3, a coalition dedicated to reducing food waste and supported by WRI and the Government of the Netherlands, announced that Kellogg, Campbell Soup, Carrefour, Unilever and Walmart have agreed to simplify expiration date labels and reduce food waste by 2020. Read the story on Markets Insider [5].

4. Green Bank Network releases \$29 billion in clean energy capital

The Green Bank Network announced the release of \$29 billion in capital for clean energy projects worldwide. Read the story in Environmental Leader [6].

New Initiatives

Several new initiatives were launched, all with the goal of fostering green business growth. While the UN's Sustainable Development Goals set the direction of travel, their success depends on the ability of private and public entities to work together and break down systemic barriers.

5. P4G: Partnering for Green Growth and the Global Goals 2030

WRI and the government of Denmark announced P4G, a new platform that convenes businesses, national and local leaders, financiers and community advocates to drive green economic growth. Read the story on Fast Company [7].

6. EV100 Campaign

The Climate Group launched the EV100 Campaign to encourage global business commitments on electric transport. Ten companies including Baidu, HP, IKEA, PG&E, Unilever and Vattenfall are the first members of this campaign. Read the story on Clean Technica [8].

7. Fourth Sector Development Initiative

"For-benefit" enterprises, which may be profit-making but are mission-driven, sit at the intersection of for-profit, non-profit and government sectors. The World Economic Forum announced the launch of the Fourth Sector Development Initiative to study and advocate for entities that fit this description. Read the press release for the full story [9].

Event Recaps

From small, focused workshops to highly-produced conferences, the Climate Week agenda was packed with opportunities for business professionals to work with others to make more ambitious plans.

8. Climate Week 2017 Opening Ceremony

Leaders from Siemens, PepsiCo, Bank of America, Mars, Walmart and Carlsberg Group joined leaders from government and civil society to discuss how business and sub-national commitments can deliver the expectations of the Paris Agreement. New Climate Institute and The Climate Group released a new report that, for the first time, analyzes decentralized climate commitments in the US. Read the opening ceremony recap from The Climate Group [10].

9. UN Private Sector Forum 2017

UN leaders urged business executives to make quicker progress on the Sustainable Development Goals, citing gaps between intentions and results that were uncovered in a recent report. Speakers advocated for more participation from CEOs and financial sector,

better transparency, new methodologies for measuring progress. Read the story on Bloomberg Politics [11].

10. Bloomberg Global Business Forum

This inaugural forum gathered heads of state and over 200 chief executives to discuss the creation of a more transparent, equitable and sustainable global economy. The Bloomberg Global Business Forum is expected to take the place of the Clinton Global Initiative's annual headline-making event during UN week each year. Browse notable quotes from Bill Gates, Indra Nooyi, Jack Ma, Tim Cook and other business leaders on Axios [12].

11. World Economic Forum Sustainable Development Impact Summit 2017

With 40 percent private sector representation, this event included a healthy mix of public and private sector perspectives when discussing strategies for green economic growth. For example, WRI's Kevin Moss participated in a discussion of the relative merits of regulation versus market forces in growing a circular economy. Beyond the talks, many new initiatives, task forces and funds were launched. For the full list, see this recap blog from WEF [13].

12. Ecosessions: Fashion X Climate

WRI's Nate Aden joined fashion industry leaders from Mara Hoffman, Zara and H&M to shed light on the huge—but imprecisely measured—greenhouse gas footprint of the apparel sector

and how the sector can embrace sustainable growth. Read the story on Fashionista [14].

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NEW STUDY FINDS EXPECTED SAVINGS FROM SCHOOL ENERGY EFFICIENCY UPGRADE OUTPACE ACTUAL RETURNS

新研究發現：學校能源效率升級帶來的預期節能效果超出實際收益



Students returning to school this Fall may not think much about the significant amount of energy it takes to keep the lights on and their classroom smartboards operating, but principals, superintendents, and building managers are taking note. According to the EPA, schools nationwide spend \$8 billion a year on energy – second only to personnel in K-12 operating budgets.

Using a novel machine learning approach that allows researchers to compare a school's electricity costs before and after an upgrade, a new study released today shows that energy efficiency improvements lowered electricity consumption on average by 3 percent, reducing power bills and freeing up money for textbooks and other priorities.

However, researchers also found that these schools received on average only 24 percent of the energy savings that were projected before officials invested in the upgrades. Lighting and heating and cooling upgrades delivered the greatest savings—49 and 42 percent of expected savings on a school-by-school basis, respectively.

Beyond the potential for greenhouse gas reductions, many energy efficiency investments are projected to pay for themselves by lowering energy bills. While school districts across the country invest in energy efficiency upgrades, it's important to note that estimates on the cost savings are overwhelmingly based on imperfect projections, rather than real-world data.

"Accurately measuring energy savings in the field can be challenging," says Mar Reguant, associate professor of economics at Northwestern University. "But getting these measurements right is important for cash-strapped school districts who need to optimize their investments so that they get the most benefit from their energy efficiency upgrades."

Additionally, most states have policies that rely heavily on energy efficiency investments to address climate change.

"If society's dependence on energy efficiency is to result in a real impact on climate change, it is essential that energy efficiency projections live up to their expectations, cost effectively creating actual energy savings, and in turn carbon emission reductions," says Christopher Knittel, the George P. Shultz Professor of Applied Economics at the MIT Sloan School of

Management and director of the Center for Energy and Environmental Policy Research.

Using energy consumption data in fifteen minute increments at all the K-12 schools in the Pacific Gas and Electric service territory in California coupled with the newly devised machine learning approach, researchers could disentangle the impacts of energy efficiency improvements from other factors that may impact electric use.

“Simply comparing a school that invests in a new air conditioner to one that didn’t may mask important differences between schools,” says Fiona Burlig, a postdoctoral scholar at the Energy Policy Institute at the University of Chicago (EPIC). “For example, maybe one school is in a major urban center, while the other is in a rural setting.”

Co-author David Rapson, an associate professor at the University of California, Davis, and co-director of the Davis Energy Economics Program

(DEEP), adds, “With the help of our new machine learning method, researchers elsewhere will be able to more easily and cost effectively study the actual energy savings delivered by energy efficiency investments.”

“By providing a better understanding of how precise predictions can be, this study is a step in the right direction to assisting officials in being better prepared to optimize investments in energy efficiency upgrades,” says Catherine Wolfram, the Cora Jane Flood Professor of Business Administration at the University of California, Berkeley, Haas School of Business and faculty director at the Energy Institute at Haas.

This study was a joint effort between The E2e Project and CEEPR. It was made possible thanks to generous support from The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation and the California Public Utilities Commission.

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