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COURSE BROCHURE

Renewable Energy and Corporate Sustainability Training Course

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Renewable Energy and Corporate Sustainability Training Course

Renewable Energy and Corporate Sustainability is a 2-week training course for sustainability managers and energy leads who must turn clean power purchases, efficiency projects and carbon accounting into one credible decarbonisation case, and it ends with a Corporate Renewable Transition Roadmap for their own organisation. Investors, customers and boards now read energy choices as evidence of climate ambition, so the link between megawatt-hours and reported emissions is examined closely. The course is delivered by Jupiter Prime Training.

Why Renewable Energy and Corporate Sustainability Matters Now

Three groups now shape renewable energy and corporate sustainability. Investors and lenders ask how an emissions target will be met, not only when; large customers push supplier emissions requirements down the value chain; and auditors test whether claimed renewable electricity is backed by contracts and certificates. An organisation that handles this well secures stable power costs, defensible disclosures and a lower cost of capital. One that handles it badly faces accusations of greenwashing and stranded contracts. The course rests on greenhouse gas GHG accounting with location-based and market-based methods, life cycle assessment LCA and the levelised cost of energy LCOE.

Who Gains Most from Renewable Energy and Corporate Sustainability

- Leads accountable for corporate emissions inventories and climate targets
- Energy leads who buy electricity and negotiate supply contracts
- Facility and site leads who run efficiency and on-site generation projects
- Finance leads who appraise long-term power contracts and carbon costs
- Reporting leads who prepare sustainability disclosures for investors and customers

Cross-functional climate committees gain most when sustainability, energy procurement and finance members attend together and leave with one shared sourcing logic.

Renewable Energy and Corporate Sustainability Capabilities

Participants learn to connect each kilowatt-hour a company consumes to the tonne of carbon it reports and the contract that sits behind it.

- Calculate Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions baselines with both electricity methods — the board climate committee
- Weigh on-site solar, physical PPAs, virtual PPAs and certificates — the energy sourcing decision
- Apply life cycle assessment to compare renewable assets and products — product and investment leads
- Design an efficiency-first abatement curve before buying clean power — the capital allocation committee
- Assess price, shape and basis risk in long-term power contracts — the treasury function

- Communicate renewable claims and progress in sustainability reports — investors and customers

Key Renewable Energy and Corporate Sustainability Terms

- Power Purchase Agreement PPA — a long-term contract to buy electricity, and often its certificates, from a named renewable generator at an agreed price.
- Virtual PPA — a financial contract for differences on a renewable project's output, settled against the market price without physical delivery.
- Energy Attribute Certificate — a tradable record proving one megawatt-hour of renewable generation, used to support market-based emissions claims.
- Market-Based Method — the Scope 2 approach that reflects the contracts and certificates a company buys rather than the average grid mix.
- Additionality — the test of whether a purchase causes new renewable capacity that would not otherwise have been built.
- Marginal Abatement Cost Curve — a chart ranking emission reduction options by cost per tonne and by reduction volume.

Renewable Energy and Corporate Sustainability Day by Day

Day 1: The Corporate Decarbonisation Context

- Investor Climate Expectations — Shaping Board-Level Energy Priorities
- Customer Supply Chain Emissions Requests — Framing Supplier Obligations
- Science-Aligned Target Setting Logic — Choosing Baseline and Trajectory
- Greenwashing Risk Patterns — Testing Public Renewable Claims
- Materiality Assessment for Energy Topics — Ranking Disclosure Priorities

Day 2: Carbon Accounting Foundations

- Organisational and Operational Boundaries — Deciding What the Inventory Covers
- Scope 1 Fuel Combustion Factors — Quantifying Direct Site Emissions
- Location-Based Scope 2 Calculation — Reporting Grid-Average Electricity Impact
- Market-Based Scope 2 Quality Criteria — Validating Contract and Certificate Claims
- Scope 3 Category Screening — Locating Value Chain Emission Hotspots

Day 3: Energy Efficiency Before Supply

- Energy Audit Levels and Metering Plans — Finding Consumption Waste
- Energy Performance Indicators and Baselines — Tracking Savings Credibly
- Heat Recovery and Electrification Options — Cutting Thermal Fuel Demand
- Measurement and Verification Protocol Choices — Proving Delivered Savings
- Marginal Abatement Cost Curve Construction — Sequencing Reduction Investments

Day 4: Renewable Technology Options for Corporates

- Rooftop and Ground-Mount Solar PV Sizing — Matching Site Load Profiles
- Onshore Wind Offtake Characteristics — Balancing Daytime Solar Shapes
- Battery Energy Storage for Peak Shaving — Lowering Demand Charges
- Green Hydrogen and Biomethane Pathways — Decarbonising Hard-to-Electrify Heat
- Levelised Cost of Energy Comparison — Ranking Generation Alternatives

Day 5: Power Purchase Agreement Structures

- Physical Sleeved PPA Mechanics — Securing Delivered Renewable Electricity
- Virtual PPA Settlement Modelling — Hedging Without Physical Delivery
- Pay-as-Produced and Baseload Shapes — Allocating Volume Risk
- Aggregated Buyer Consortium Deals — Reaching Scale for Smaller Loads
- Certificate Bundling and Retirement Rules — Supporting Market-Based Claims

Day 6: Contract Risk and Financial Appraisal

- Price, Shape and Basis Risk Mapping — Setting Hedging Limits
- Net Present Value of Long-Term Offtake — Approving Contract Tenor
- Counterparty Credit Assessment — Protecting Against Developer Default
- Carbon Price Sensitivity Scenarios — Stress-Testing Investment Cases
- Hedge Accounting Treatment Overview — Avoiding Earnings Volatility Surprises

Day 7: Life Cycle Assessment of Energy Choices

- LCA Goal, Scope and Functional Unit — Framing Fair Comparisons
- Embodied Carbon of Solar, Wind and Batteries — Judging Upstream Impacts
- End-of-Life Recycling and Circularity Routes — Planning Asset Retirement
- Product Carbon Footprint Allocation — Answering Customer Data Requests
- LCA Sensitivity and Uncertainty Checks — Defending Published Results

Day 8: Additionality and Claim Integrity

- Additionality and Emissionality Tests — Choosing High-Impact Procurement
- Hourly Matching of Consumption and Generation — Raising Claim Credibility
- Residual Mix and Double Counting Controls — Avoiding Overstated Reductions
- Carbon Credit Quality Screens — Limiting Offsets to Residual Emissions
- Assurance Readiness Evidence Files — Preparing for External Verification

Day 9: Sustainability Reporting and Disclosure

- Climate-Related Financial Disclosure Structure — Linking Risk to Strategy
- Transition Plan Narrative Elements — Explaining Pathway Credibility
- Renewable Electricity Share Metrics — Presenting Progress Consistently
- Investor Questionnaire Responses — Handling Ratings Agency Requests
- Internal Carbon Pricing Policies — Steering Capital Toward Low-Carbon Options

Day 10: Practising the Corporate Renewable Transition Roadmap

- Baseline Inventory Rebuild for a Case Company — Applying Scope Methods
- Efficiency and Supply Option Ranking — Applying the Abatement Curve
- Sourcing Mix Selection with PPA Terms — Applying Contract Appraisal
- Disclosure Storyline Drafting — Applying Reporting and Claim Rules
- Corporate Renewable Transition Roadmap Presentation — Securing Committee Endorsement

Applying Renewable Energy and Corporate Sustainability After the Course

- Recalculate last year's Scope 2 emissions with both methods and brief the climate committee on the gap and its contract causes.
- Lead a sourcing options review that ranks on-site solar, a virtual PPA and certificates against the abatement curve.

Renewable Energy and Corporate Sustainability Questions FAQ

What is renewable energy and corporate sustainability, and why does it matter now?

It is the discipline of using clean power, efficiency and credible carbon accounting to meet company climate targets. It matters now because investors, customers and auditors test renewable claims closely, and weak evidence damages reputation and financing terms, as manufacturers and retail chains have both found.

Which roles gain most from renewable energy and corporate sustainability training?

Sustainability, energy procurement, facility and finance leads gain most. You will gain most if you own an emissions target, sign power contracts, run site efficiency projects or prepare climate disclosures, especially when colleagues from these functions attend alongside you.

How does this renewable energy and corporate sustainability course differ from a grid integration course?

It looks at renewables from the buyer's side rather than the network operator's. A grid integration course studies protection, power quality and connection studies, while this course covers carbon accounting, PPA structures, life cycle assessment and disclosure of corporate renewable claims.

What do you bring back from renewable energy and corporate sustainability training?

You bring back a transition roadmap for your organisation. It holds a rebuilt emissions baseline, a ranked list of efficiency and supply options, a preferred PPA structure with its risks, and a disclosure storyline you can test with your climate committee.

Renewable Energy and Corporate Sustainability: The Way Forward

The Corporate Renewable Transition Roadmap first informs the choice between on-site generation, a long-term PPA and certificates. Sustainability and energy leads use it with finance to set contract tenor and target milestones, and reporting leads draw on it for disclosures. Revisit it after the first annual inventory, when actual hourly matching and contract performance show whether the sourcing mix still fits.