



Newsweek Green Rankings 2015

The Newsweek Green Rankings are one of the world's foremost corporate environmental rankings. The project ranks the 500 largest publicly-traded companies in the United States (the U.S. 500) and the 500 largest publicly-traded companies globally (the Global 500) on overall environmental performance.

The Newsweek Green Rankings show which companies are generating the most revenue with the least amount of environmental impact. To get there, we take into account 8 main factors including carbon, energy, water, waste, and the extent to which internal governance is geared towards sustainability.

Helping us craft the methodology will be our panel of experts, which include:

Jessica Fries	Executive Chairman	The Prince's Accounting for Sustainability Project (A4S)
Hunter Lovins	President	Natural Capital Solutions
William McDonough	Founder	William McDonough + Partners
Bob Eccles	Professor	Harvard Business School
Kathleen Rogers	President	Earth Day Network
Michael Meehan	Chief Executive	Global Reporting Initiative
Jessica Robinson	CEO	Association for Sustainable and Responsible Investment (ASrIA)

Our research partner Corporate Knights Capital is an investment research firm based in Toronto, Canada. They have published the highly-regarded Global 100 Most Sustainable Corporations in the World ranking since 2005, and Best 50 Corporate Citizens in Canada ranking since 2002.

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2015 Newsweek Green Rankings: Methodology

The methodology for the 2015 Newsweek Green Rankings is designed to rank large public companies on environmental metrics in a rules-based way that meets the test of being replicable by a third party.

With this in mind, the methodology is designed to be consistent with the following six principles.

Principle 1: Transparency

The precise methodology of the ranking and the results of the process are fully disclosed.

Principle 2: Objectivity

Eligible companies will only be assessed using quantitative data and performance indicators.

Principle 3: Public availability of data

Only data-points that are part of the public domain are used

Principle 4: Comparability

Companies are compared against their industry group peers based on performance indicators for which the underlying data are reasonably well disclosed by their industry group globally.

Principle 5: Engagement with eligible companies

Companies eligible for the ranking will be informed prior to the ranking, so as to have an opportunity to ensure the necessary data is made available publicly.

Principle 6: Stakeholder inclusion

Feedback from broader stakeholder community is actively solicited via rankings web site.

Scope:

U.S. 500 will consist of an assessment of the sustainability performance of the 500 largest publicly-traded companies headquartered in the U.S. by market capitalization as at 31 December 2014.

The Global 500 will consist of an assessment of sustainability performance of the 500 largest publicly-traded companies in the world by market capitalization as at 31 December 2014.

Assessment of Sustainability Performance:

Sustainability performance will be measured using all key environmental performance indicators (KPI), which are disclosed by at least 10% of industry peer group companies. After reviewing the latest provisional standards from the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board, the International Integrated Reporting Council, G3/G3.1/G4 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines, and indicator disclosure rates via Bloomberg, we determined seven environmental performance metrics plus an additional environmental audit indicator, for which we can source data in the public domain for at least 10 per cent of all large companies.

Figure 1: KPI Definitions and Scoring Weight

KPI	Description	Weight
1. Combined Energy Productivity Score (G4: EN3)	<p>In the first step, each company's Energy Productivity is calculated for 2013, with Energy Productivity defined as Revenue (\$US) / Total Energy Consumption (GJ). Each company's Energy Productivity is then percent-ranked against that of all Industry Group peers in the CKC research universe and multiplied by 0.75. The Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) definition of "Industry Group" will be used.</p> <p>In the second step, the change in each company's Energy Productivity from 2011-2013 is calculated and percent-ranked against that of all same-Industry Group peers within the CKC research universe. If the company's percent-ranked 2013 Energy Productivity is top quartile, their percent-ranked change in Energy Productivity for 2011-2013 is multiplied by 1 and then by 0.25. If the company's percent-ranked 2013 Energy Productivity is second quartile, their percent-ranked change in Energy Productivity for 2011-2013 is multiplied by 0.75 and then by 0.25. If the company's percent-ranked 2013 Energy Productivity is third quartile, their percent-ranked change in Energy Productivity for 2011-2013 is multiplied by 0.5 and then by 0.25. If the company's percent-ranked 2013 Energy Productivity is bottom quartile, their percent-ranked change in Energy Productivity for 2011-2013 is multiplied by 0.25 and then by 0.25.</p> <p>In the third step, the values from the first and second steps are totaled.</p>	15%
2. Combined GHG Productivity Score (G4: EN15, EN16 and EN17)	<p>In the first step, each company's GHG Productivity is calculated for 2013, with GHG Productivity defined as Revenue (\$US) / Total Greenhouse gas (GHG) Emissions (CO₂e). Only Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are included according to the GHG Protocol. Each company's GHG Productivity is then percent-ranked against that of all Industry Group peers in the CKC research universe and multiplied by 0.75.</p>	15%

	<p>In the second step, the change in each company's GHG Productivity from 2011-2013 is calculated and percent-ranked against that of all same-industry group peers within the CKC research universe. If the company's percent-ranked 2013 GHG Productivity is top quartile, their percent-ranked change in GHG Productivity for 2011-2013 is multiplied by 1 and then by 0.25. If the company's percent-ranked 2013 GHG Productivity is second quartile, their percent-ranked change in GHG Productivity for 2011-2013 is multiplied by 0.75 and then by 0.25. If the company's percent-ranked 2013 GHG Productivity is third quartile, their percent-ranked change in GHG Productivity for 2011-2013 is multiplied by 0.5 and then by 0.25. If the company's percent-ranked 2013 GHG Productivity is bottom quartile, their percent-ranked change in GHG Productivity for 2011-2013 is multiplied by 0.25 and then by 0.25.</p> <p>In the third step, the values from the first and second steps are totaled and then multiplied by 0.9.</p> <p>In the fourth step, if the company disclosed Scope 3 GHG emissions in 2013, a score of 100% is attributed and then multiplied by 0.1. Otherwise, a score of 0% is given.</p> <p>In the final step, the scores from the third and fourth steps are added.</p>	
3. Combined Water Productivity Score (G4: EN8)	<p>In the first step, each company's Water Productivity is calculated for 2013. Water Productivity is defined as Revenue (\$US) / Total water use (m3). Each company's Water Productivity is then percent-ranked against that of all Industry Group peers in the CKC research universe and multiplied by 0.75.</p> <p>In the second step, the change in each company's Water Productivity from 2011-2013 is calculated and percent-ranked against that of all same-industry group peers within the CKC research universe. If the company's percent-ranked 2013 Water Productivity is top quartile, their percent-ranked change in Water Productivity for 2011-2013 is multiplied by 1 and then by 0.25. If the company's percent-ranked 2013 Water Productivity is second quartile, their percent-ranked change in Water Productivity for 2011-2013 is multiplied by 0.75 and then by 0.25. If the company's percent-ranked 2013 Water Productivity is third quartile, their percent-ranked change in Water Productivity for 2011-2013 is multiplied by 0.5 and then by 0.25. If the company's percent-ranked 2013 Water Productivity is bottom quartile, their percent-ranked change in Water Productivity for 2011-2013 is multiplied by 0.25 and then by 0.25.</p> <p>In the third step, the values from the first and second steps are totaled.</p>	15%

<p>4. Combined Waste Productivity Score (G4: EN23)</p>	<p>In the first step, each company's Waste Productivity is calculated for 2013. Waste Productivity is defined as Revenue (\$US) / [Total waste generated (metric tonnes) – waste recycled/reused/composted (tonnes)]. Each company's Waste Productivity is then percent-ranked against that of all Industry Group peers in the CKC research universe and multiplied by 0.75.</p> <p>In the second step, the change in each company's Waste Productivity from 2011-2013 is calculated and percent-ranked against that of all same-industry group peers within the CKC research universe. If the company's percent-ranked 2013 Waste Productivity is top quartile, their percent-ranked change in Waste Productivity for 2011-2013 is multiplied by 1 and then by 0.25. If the company's percent-ranked 2013 Waste Productivity is second quartile, their percent-ranked change in Waste Productivity for 2011-2013 is multiplied by 0.75 and then by 0.25. If the company's percent-ranked 2013 Waste Productivity is third quartile, their percent-ranked change in Waste Productivity for 2011-2013 is multiplied by 0.5 and then by 0.25. If the company's percent-ranked 2013 Waste Productivity is bottom quartile, their percent-ranked change in Waste Productivity for 2011-2013 is multiplied by 0.25 and then by 0.25.</p> <p>In the third step, the values from the first and second steps are totaled.</p>	<p>15%</p>
<p>5. Green Revenue Score</p>	<p>The Green Revenue Score is calculated by HIP Investor Inc., an investment adviser and portfolio management firm involved in impact investing, ratings, portfolio construction and consulting.</p> <p>The Green Revenue Score is obtained by breaking down a given company's revenue into its various segments (ICB Industry sub-sectors) to determine the % of a company's revenue that is 'green' - i.e. derived from products and services that contribute positively to environmental sustainability and societal health. HIP fully discloses its scoring system and definitions and is committed to continuous improvement.</p> <p>For example, if Company A's revenue is broken down as Medical Equipment (60%) and Pharmaceuticals (40%) and the Segment Green Rating for Medical Equipment is 0.75 and Pharmaceuticals is 0.7, Company A's Green Revenue Score is $(60\% \times 0.75 + 40\% \times 0.7) = 73\%$.</p> <p>Your company's Green Revenue Score is found in the sheet labelled as "Revenue Score". An explanation of the rationale for the Segment Green Rating is provided for each industry in the sheet labelled as "Description".</p>	<p>20%</p>

6. Sustainability Pay Link (G4: 51)	A mechanism to link the remuneration of any member of a company's senior executive team with the achievement of environmental performance targets. The existence of such a link is awarded a score of 100%. A score of 0% is attributed if there is no such mechanism in place.	10%
7. Sustainability Board Committee (G4: 34)	The existence of a committee at the Board of Directors level whose mandate is related to the sustainability of the company, including but not limited to environmental matters. A score of 100% is awarded if such a committee exists, and a score of 0% is given in cases where such a committee is absent.	5%
8. Audited Environmental metric (G4: 33)	The company provides evidence that the latest reported environmental metrics are audited by a third party. A score of 100% is awarded if such an audit has been performed, and a score of 0% is given in cases where such an audit was not performed.	5%

Data Sources:

"Data is obtained from Bloomberg, the Carbon Disclosure Project (via Bloomberg) and HIP Investor. All companies are contacted for data verification once all available items of data have been obtained."

Identifiers			
Company Name	Country (Full Name)	GICS Sector	GICS Industry

Wynn Resorts Ltd	UNITED STATES	Consumer Discretionary	Hotels Restaurants & Leisure
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	Sales		
Reporting Currency	Sales - USD\$ (millions) 2013	Sales - USD\$ (millions) 2012	Sales - USD\$ (millions) 2011

5,621

5,154

5,270

Energy		
Energy Consumption (GJ) 2013	Energy Consumption (GJ) 2012	Energy Consumption (GJ) 2011

1,291,778

1,350,941

1,349,431

Greenhouse Gases (Scope 1 and 2)			Greenhouse Gases (Scope 3)
GHG Emissions (metric tonnes CO2e) 2013	GHG Emissions (metric tonnes CO2e) 2012	GHG Emissions (metric tonnes CO2e) 2011	Disclosure of GHG Emissions (metric tonnes CO2e) 2013

168,461

175,194

173,106

No

Water Use		
Water Use (m^3) 2013	Water Use (m^3) 2012	Water Use (m^3) 2011

2,083,869

2,201,292

2,271,913

Waste		
Waste Generated (metric tonnes) 2013	Waste Generated (metric tonnes) 2012	Waste Generated (metric tonnes) 2011

13,648

15,060

14,559

Waste Recycled		
Waste Recycled (metric tonnes) 2013	Waste Recycled (metric tonnes) 2012	Waste Recycled (metric tonnes) 2011

1,824

1,442

1,444

Existence of Clean Capitalism Pay Link, 2013	Existence of a Sustainability- themed Board Committee, 2013	Audit of Environmental Data
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No

Yes

Yes

Company	
ISIN	Name
US9831341071	Wynn Resorts Ltd

Business Segment Level Enhancement				
Business Segment	Segment Subsector	Segment Green Rating	Revenue (in 000's)	Revenue %
Wynn Macau	Gambling	2%	4,040,526.00	71.88%
Wynn Las Vegas	Gambling	2%	1,580,410.00	28%
Corporate and Other	Gambling	2%	NA	0%
TOTAL			5,620,936.00	100%

Final
Green Revenue Score
2.00%

Segment Subsector	Segment Green Rating	Rating Explanation
Forestry	80%	The forestry industry has made great strides in becoming sustainable and even carbon-negative, out of recognition that extractive practices could rapidly put them out of business.
Paper	40%	The paper industry remains problematic because some companies are indifferent to the sourcing of their materials, and are incautious with the chemicals they use in processing. However, other companies have improved, and the products are being used in innovative and increasingly-efficient ways.
Aluminum	65%	Although energy-intensive in its production, Aluminum tends to displace iron and steel in products in ways that reduce weight and enhanced durability, and it is highly recyclable and reusable.
Iron & Steel	40%	Iron and steel form the infrastructure of buildings, heavy industry and manufacturing; however, forging it is extremely energy intensive.
Nonferrous Metals	40%	Nonferrous metals enable positive-impact products, yet require extraction and energy intensity.
Coal	2%	Coal can provide power and energy, yet is an extremely dirty fuel with many pollutive ripple effects, and is extracted with grave consequences for the environmental ecosystems.
Diamonds & Gemstones	20%	Diamonds and gemstones are used industrially, as well as in consumer jewelry; yet extraction causes environmental degradation, and workers frequently victims of exploitation.
General Mining	20%	General mining can produce minerals for industry, yet extractive process degrades the environment.
Gold Mining	10%	Mining of gold --used in industry, jewelry and investment store of value -- is known for generating arsenic pollution.
Plat.& Precious Metal	20%	Although they carry serious environmental concerns, the non-gold precious metals have high value in many products -- platinum is critical to catalytic converters and some other environmentally beneficial technologies; silver wires offer high-performance signal transmission, and silver has anti-microbial properties that are being explored (sometimes, unfortunately, with negative outcomes such as exterminating riverbed microbes).
Commodity Chemicals	30%	Commodity chemicals, typically produced in bulk, are inputs to manufacturing and agriculture, yet frequently produce toxins and other persistent eco-effects from processing and conversion.
Specialty Chemicals	50%	Specialty chemicals enable advanced fibers and other innovations, yet still have environmental ripple effects. Overall, HIP classifies as "net neutral".
Auto Parts	35%	Internal combustion engines and related vehicle parts power transportation, but rely on fossil-intensive fuels.
Automobiles	35%	Automobiles and vehicles transport citizens and goods, yet environmentally consume fossil fuels and are energy- and materials-intensive.

Segment Subsector	Segment Green Rating	Rating Explanation
Tires	50%	Tires primarily sourced from rubber trees, yet tire flakes pollute rivers via water runoff, and used tires end up in landfills.
Brewers	40%	Brewers yield beers, in a water-intensive process, where product nutritional value is low.
Distillers & Vintners	50%	Distillers and vintners produce spirits and wines, with agricultural intensity.
Soft Drinks	35%	Soft drink products provide hydration and some nutrition; but high sugar and corn syrup content presents risks to health, nutrition; reinforces industrial farming risks
Farm Fish Plantation	35%	Farm, fish, plantations provide essential food and agriculture; however, industrial monoculture farming risky to nutrition, health, soil and environment
Food Products	50%	Food products feed families and serve agricultural value-chains, yet typically over-process many consumer choices with unnecessary ingredients and chemicals.
Dur. Household Prod.	75%	Durable household products enhance quality of life, and promote health, yet still require material intensity, especially for appliances
Furnishings	70%	Furnishings create comfortable homes, fulfilling a core need; however, short useful life of products can over-use materials
Home Construction	50%	Home Construction expands the quantity of living spaces, yet consumes natural resources vs renewing existing homes
Nondur. Household Prod	60%	Nondurable household products facilitate healthy, clean homes; yet consumer buying frequency may not be environmentally sustainable
Consumer Electronics	60%	Consumer Electronics
Recreational Products	60%	Recreational Products support quality of life and fun, yet can be plastic and materials-intensive
Toys	50%	Toys promote learning as well as enjoyment, yet can be intensive of paper, plastic and other materials and natural resources
Clothing & Accessory	60%	Clothing and Accessories fulfill a core human need, yet over-production leads to wasteful inventory disposal with limited re-use
Footwear	65%	Footwear enables personal mobility in variety of geographies and weather conditions, yet materials are still not fully sustainable
Personal Products	55%	Personal Products can be beneficial to health, but intensive of materials, ingredients, energy.
Tobacco	2%	Tobacco seeks to provide comfort and stress reduction, but primary outcome of smoking is addiction, disease, death. The industry has an abominable record of lying to the public. Monoculture farms also entail environmental risks.
Broadcast & Entertain	80%	Broadcasting & Entertainment informs, educates and entertains, at a low energy and materials intensity; yet some content conflicts with healthy culture

Segment Subsector	Segment Green Rating	Rating Explanation
Media Agencies	50%	Media Agencies promote consumption, of wide variety of products; we classify as "net neutral"
Publishing	65%	Publishing educates readers, and informs on thematic interests; yet paper books and magazines are paper- and fuel-intensive
Drug Retailers	70%	Pharmacies increasingly act as a checkpoint for complex drug interactions for less-healthy and older citizens, and offer basic health services at a lower price than doctor's offices.
Food Retail, Wholesale	65%	Food retailers seek efficiency in delivery of products, but often encourage consumption of high-margin products with poor health value.
Apparel Retailers	55%	Apparel Retailers serve fulfillment of a core human need, yet wasteful inventory disposal with limited re-use is a downside
Broadline Retailers	60%	Retailers generally seek efficiency in transporting their products, and have put pressure on manufacturers to reduce packaging and waste. However, they also tend to encourage higher material throughput.
Home Improvement Ret.	50%	This segment of retail is known for relatively poor labor and environmental practices.
Spec. Consumer Service	80%	Specialty Consumer Services are both online and retail spaces for providing professional services or connecting consumers
Specialty Retailers	50%	Specialty Retailers serve customers seeking wide variety of products and services; while franchises promote efficiency, they generally require wasteful inventory, and can affect small community business
Airlines	50%	Connecting the people of the world may help reduce tribalism and violence. Air travel is extremely carbon intensive.
Gambling	2%	Gambling provides entertainment and lure of increased wealth, but odds are stacked with the provider, and average gambler loses money each visit.
Hotels	60%	Hotel industry has invested over past decade in advances in water and energy efficiency, and encourages customers to contribute to savings; some labor practices may be less positive.
Recreational Services	60%	Recreational Services facilitate travel and exploration, yet can be energy intensive
Restaurants & Bars	50%	Restaurants feed people and host fun events, yet have serious waste disposal, and may encourage over-consumption.
Travel & Tourism	65%	Travel enriches people's understanding of the world and improves the global social fabric, yet most travel is energy- and carbon-intensive
Banks	50%	Banks provide savings and loans for individuals and commerce; yet conservative lending is slow to support beneficial initiatives
Eq. Investment Inst	50%	Equity Investment firms offer growth capital and trading liquidity, but limited investments in eco improvements

Segment Subsector	Segment Green Rating	Rating Explanation
Asset Managers	50%	Asset Managers invest directly, or offer funds for investors, to allocate capital for growth and income; low enviro intensity of business, but funds facilitate capital for ecosystem ripple effects
Consumer Finance	50%	Consumer Finance offer credit cards, lines of credit and other financial products to consumers and businesses; some products for lower-income customers are expensive
Investment Services	50%	Investment Services provide a mix of financial offerings for liquidity and growth, yet derivatives and high-risk offerings interfere with primary value creation
Mortgage Finance	50%	Mortgage Finance firms create opportunities for access to loans for homes, yet opportunities remain for more enviro and health improvements
Specialty Finance	50%	Specialty Finance provides information to capital markets, yet transparency and reliability can vary, which can impact trust
Life Insurance	80%	One of the oldest forms of social risk pooling. More individuals should probably have quality life insurance, to protect their families in the event of tragedy.
Full Line Insurance	50%	Diversified insurance companies have been responsible for inventing many insurance-like instruments that are primarily used as gambling tools -- in particular, Credit Default Swaps sold to parties not holding the debt that the swap insures.
Insurance Brokers	60%	Help to make the insurance market more efficient by helping buyers navigate financial complexity.
Prop. & Casualty Ins.	80%	Insurance in general makes society more resilient by ensuring that those individuals hit by low-probability high-cost events can get back to being productive citizens as quickly as possible.
Reinsurance	75%	Reinsurance agencies make the insurance industry as a whole more resilient, although there are concerns about whether reinsurance ultimately needs backing from governments and central banks to deal with extreme "tail" / "black swan" events.
Real Estate Hold, Dev	50%	Infill development is positive, sprawl development is negative.
Real Estate Services	40%	Servicers and brokers in real estate sector have a record of dealing dishonestly with customers and regulators.
Diversified REITs	80%	REITs in their role as building operators are generally interested in efficient building usage and operation. Diversified REITs, by developing expertise across multiple real estate segments, may help encourage development of land parcels that they own for mixed use, allowing whole communities to operate with minimal transportation.
Hotel & Lodging REITs	70%	Hotel & Lodging REITs focus on travel and leisure properties; may not fully implement eco improvements
Ind. & Office REITs	70%	Industrial and Office REITs offer space for commerce and industry, yet sometimes do not fully implement eco improvements

Segment Subsector	Segment Green Rating	Rating Explanation
Mortgage REITs	25%	Mortgage REITs bundle payments from home loan payers, but products do not generally fund full eco and health improvements; also, may not accurately communicate risk
Residential REITs	70%	Residential REITs provide housing for citizens and families, yet eco improvements not always implemented
Retail REITs	65%	Retail REITs focus on commercial space, and can be centered on malls, yet eco improvements not always implemented
Specialty REITs	75%	Specialty REITs includes hospitals (with community health benefits), and data centers (which undergird the digital economy, offering environmental benefits). Some data centers also help shift computation to locations where its energy costs will be reduced.
Healthcare Providers	70%	Healthcare providers deliver wellness, interventions and recovery for patients; yet have enviro footprints, and emotional stress of financing care
Medical Equipment	75%	Medical Equipment facilitates wellness, interventions and recovery for patients; yet have enviro footprints and waste/re-use risks
Medical Supplies	60%	Medical Supplies provide tools for recovery and wellness, but use of plastics and need for hazardous waste cause eco consequences
Biotechnology	85%	Biotech facilitates innovative, efficient health discovery and delivery via computing innovations; enviro footprint of materials has an impact
Pharmaceuticals	70%	Pharma improves health and quality of life for conditions and disease control; but materials intensive with some toxic waste streams
Building Mat. & Fix.	60%	Building Materials and Fixtures improve current homes and living conditions, but do have eco footprints in materials, chemicals and waste
Heavy Construction	60%	Heavy Construction generally builds infrastructure for common usage, yet are materials intensive
Aerospace	65%	Aerospace produces innovative transport vehicles with advanced materials and engineering; yet aircraft and engines still metals and fuel intensive
Defense	10%	Defense products provide security for citizens and sovereigns; yet human, environmental and social impacts from conflicts/wars are very negative
Electrical Equipment	65%	Electrical Equipment connects to power, energy and quality of life, yet requires metals and materials that have limited re-use
Electronic Equipment	65%	There are environmental concerns with both inputs and end-of-life disposal, however in operation, electronic equipment tends to contribute to "more bits, fewer atoms" eco-efficiency.

Segment Subsector	Segment Green Rating	Rating Explanation
Containers & Package	40%	Packaging is, by definition, material that is not part of what a purchaser actually wants. Industry is beginning to shift toward providing greater functionality with less waste, but only under pressure from shippers and retailers.
Divers. Industrials	50%	Diversified Industrials supply a range of needs for commerce, industry and agriculture as well as scientific discovery, but products are energy, materials and electronics intensive
Comm. Vehicles, Trucks	35%	Commercial Vehicles and Trucks serve need for transport, industry, mining and agriculture; manufacturing is materials and metals intensive
Industrial Machinery	60%	Industrial Machinery supplies the manufacturing equipment and tools for large-scale production; can be materials and energy intensive
Delivery Services	65%	Delivery logistics companies have invested heavily in reducing fuel cost for shipping the same amount of material, and pressured other industries to improve packaging (reduce weight and volume). Labor practices could stand to improve. There are concerns that the digital / delivery economy undermines role of smaller stores as hubs of community activity.
Marine Transportation	75%	Marine shipping is economically efficient means of transporting goods with medium environmental impact (air/noise pollution, impact of accidents)
Railroads	90%	Rail is economically efficient means of transporting goods with low environmental impact (air/noise pollution, impact of accidents)
Transport Services	40%	Transport services deliver goods reliably; yet energy intensive with pollution consequences
Trucking	40%	Trucking essential to delivery of agriculture and goods; yet pollution (air, noise) and energy (oil, gas) intensive
Bus, Train & Employment	80%	Education / investment in human capital has strong positive externalities, and minimal negative effects. Sector has unfortunately been plagued by fraud and abuse of gov't subsidies.
Business Support Svs.	80%	Business Support Services provide consulting and computing services, with high materials efficiency
Financial Admin.	80%	Financial Admin delivers data and computing services for the financial industry and many businesses, with low eco footprint
Industrial Suppliers	50%	Industrial Suppliers manufacture wide variety of tools and equipment, but have eco footprints for material and energy intensity
Waste, Disposal Svs.	65%	Pollution control, waste management, and recycling services reduce human impact on the environment; yet landfill services not ultimately sustainable
Alternative Fuels	90%	Renewable fuels (corn-based, plant-based) much more sustainable than extractive fuels (coal, oil, gas); yet some conflicts with environment

Segment Subsector	Segment Green Rating	Rating Explanation
Renewable Energy Eq.	75%	Renewable energy (wind, solar, geothermal, hydro) equipment generally more sustainable than extractive energy (coal, oil, gas) equipment; some environmental risks remain
Exploration & Prod.	5%	Oil and gas is primary source of energy for most of life and economy; but this conflicts with environmental limits; low investment in renewables
Integrated Oil & Gas	5%	Oil and gas fuels transportation, energy and industry; yet environmental consequences are planet- and species-threatening; also, low investment in renewables
Oil Equip. & Services	10%	Oil equipment and services can increase efficiency of sourcing, conversion and delivery; yet, underlying burning of fossil-fuels not sustainable
Pipelines	25%	Pipelines for oil and gas deliver fuel and energy for transport and economy (and more efficient than shipping or trucking); yet primarily risky fossil-fuels
Computer Services	85%	Computer services increases efficiency of daily life, commerce, industry; enhances resiliency; hardware requirements have some enviro impacts
Internet	90%	Internet increases efficiency and interconnectedness of daily life, commerce and industry; data centers energy-intensive
Software	95%	Software increases efficiency of daily life, commerce and industry; informs, educates, and enhances resiliency thru interconnectedness
Computer Hardware	55%	Computer hardware are engines of technology delivery; significant eco footprint in manufacturing, assembly, transport, eqpmt end of life
Elec. Office Equip.	70%	Electrical office equipment benefits efficiency and productivity; products vary in environmental intensity
Semiconductors	65%	Semiconductors essential to computing innovations, embedded in many essential machines; manufacturing and production has significant eco footprint
Telecom. Equipment	70%	Telecom equipment facilitates communication and commerce, enhances efficiency of society; production use of metals is ecologically intensive
Fixed Line Telecom.	80%	Communications essential to human connection, as well as commerce; however, telecom firms lobby heavily for regulatory protections
Mobile Telecom.	80%	Mobile communications valuable to safety, time management, and navigation (GPS); yet, firms typically lobby heavily, including net neutrality
Alt. Electricity	90%	Renewable energy (wind, solar, geothermal, hydro) more sustainable than extractive fuels (coal, oil, gas); yet still suffers some environmental risks

Segment Subsector	Segment Green Rating	Rating Explanation
Con. Electricity	60%	Electricity powers homes, businesses, industry and agriculture; yet power mix of many utilities still heavy on coal, gas, oil (fossil-fuels); utility sector has been highly focused on demand management and efficiency.
Gas Distribution	30%	Natural gas distribution provides energy for homes, business and industry; yet future fossil-fuel risks are significant
Multiutilities	60%	Electricity powers homes, businesses, industry and agriculture; yet power mix of many utilities still heavy on coal, gas, oil (fossil-fuels); utility sector has been highly focused on demand management and efficiency.
Water	90%	Water essential to life, health and agriculture, as well as industrial and commercial production, yet some sourcing is unsustainable