Companies working with industrial processes often have a very substantial energy consumption. They tend to be characterized by continuous consumption throughout the day. Due to higher energy requirements, it is challenging to become 100% renewable.

Large requirements of heat are typically met with gas or from local heat and steam networks. Scope 2 emissions depend on the source of the fuel for district heating as well as the efficiency of the burner. Stockholm, for example has phased out coal and is running its heat network on renewables; biomass and waste. Electricity consumption for a process industry business can be covered with Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs). Industrial sites may often have large roof areas that allow for solar photovoltaic installations. Installing on-site production is a great way to become a contributor to increased renewable power production and raise awareness of the company's environmental profile.

An example of a company that uses a lot of heat and steam is the industrial company, Denofa. Part of the Amaggi group, the company imports non-genetically modified soybeans mainly from Brazil and North America which they process into soybean flour, soybean oil, and lecithin. The company's strong focus on sustainability has made them set demands for their suppliers as well as require 100% transparency throughout the value chain to secure that the soybeans are not genetically modified and has a sustainable production. Each year Denofa process around 400.000 ton of soybeans, and they use local, renewable district steam that is generated from the incineration of garbage. Denofa defines sustainability as *"development that meets today's need without compromising on the ability of the next generations to meet their own needs."*

For a company like Denofa to be 100% renewable, they must purchase *Energy Attribute Certificates* for their consumption of electricity. In order to cover the remaining scope 1 emissions from non-renewable district heat and steam they can purchase carbon offsets.