

# PAS 2060 vs ISO 14068-1

## White paper on the comparison between PAS 2060 & ISO 14068-1

---

### YOUR CARBON & PROCUREMENT PARTNER

---

Helping organisations manage, reduce, and report carbon in a  
measurable, meaningful and potentially self-funding way



# PAS 2060 vs ISO 14068-1

## Briefing & discussion document



### Background

The term 'carbon neutrality' has no officially defined meaning, hence is frequently (possibly deliberately) misused. Some carbon<sup>1</sup> consultancies and other bodies award logos, certificates etc on the basis of their own proprietary idea of what 'carbon neutral' means. A profusion of carbon-related claims has led to the general public becoming somewhat confused (and possibly cynical) about exactly what is meant by the term. They cannot therefore make the informed buying choices which would reward those organisations who are truly, genuinely carbon neutral.

Until recently, the closest to an official definition of carbon neutrality was provided by a BSi-sponsored Publicly Available Specification – [PAS 2060:2014 Specification for the demonstration of carbon neutrality](#). Although well-received and in widespread use it is not a full standard and solely British in origin (as opposed to international).

At the end of 2025, PAS 2060 will be retired and superseded by a full verifiable [ISO standard - ISO 14068-1:2023](#) (first published November 2023). Because a PAS 2060 application must be accompanied by at least one year of supporting data and due to the impending retirement, PAS 2060 should effectively cease to be considered for new clients/projects one year before its official retirement date, i.e. December 2024.

Whereas 'carbon neutral' and 'net zero' have many similarities, the terms are not synonymous. At COP 27 a collaboration between ISO, Race to Zero and the UN ('Our 2050 World') launched an ISO guideline on net zero, named IWA 42:2022. This document provides an internationally-agreed harmonised approach to achieving net zero GHG emissions by (at latest) 2050. It provides definitions, principles and guidance for all organisation types. Whilst 14068-1 is a standard to evidence carbon neutrality rather than net zero, it recognises that carbon neutrality is a stepping stone on the path to net zero. Consequently, ISO 14068-1 broadly follows IWA 42:2022.<sup>2</sup>

### Executive Summary

The major differences between PAS 2060:2014 and ISO 14068-1:2023 are:

- ISO 14068-1 is a full international standard. PAS 2060 is not.
- ISO 14068-1 establishes a clear hierarchy of priorities (reduce - remove - offset) and requires evidence of the first before the third is permitted. This hierarchical approach does not exist with PAS 2060.
- ISO 14068-1 mandates the reporting of five indirect emissions types. Under the GHG Protocol, the reporting of all indirect emissions is optional.
- ISO 14068-1 includes emission removals as part of its methodology. PAS 2060 speaks only of emissions and reductions.
- Under PAS 2060, an entity's first application for carbon neutrality can be based entirely on offsets. Under ISO 14068-1 it cannot.
- ISO 14068-1 requires the inclusion of the subject's entire value chain, on a 'cradle-to-grave' basis where appropriate. It is important to note the reference to "where appropriate" as many well-defined boundaries for organisational reporting will exclude cradle-to-grave as not appropriate.
- ISO 14068-1 requires any emission reduction activity to cause minimal social or environmental harm.

#### Comparison Table Summary

	PAS 2060	ISO 14068-1
Full international standard	✗	✓
Requires actual removal before offsetting (Hierarchical approach)	✗	✓
Requires inventory reporting to ISO standard over GHG Protocol	✗	✓
Allows GHG Protocol Inventory for baseline	✓	✗
Emission removals included in the methodology	✗	✓
First year claim can be based entirely on offsetting	✓	✗
Cradle to Grave reporting, where appropriate	✗	✓
Emission reductions to have minimal social or environmental harm	✗	✓

# PAS 2060 vs ISO 14068-1

## Briefing & discussion document



### Use cases

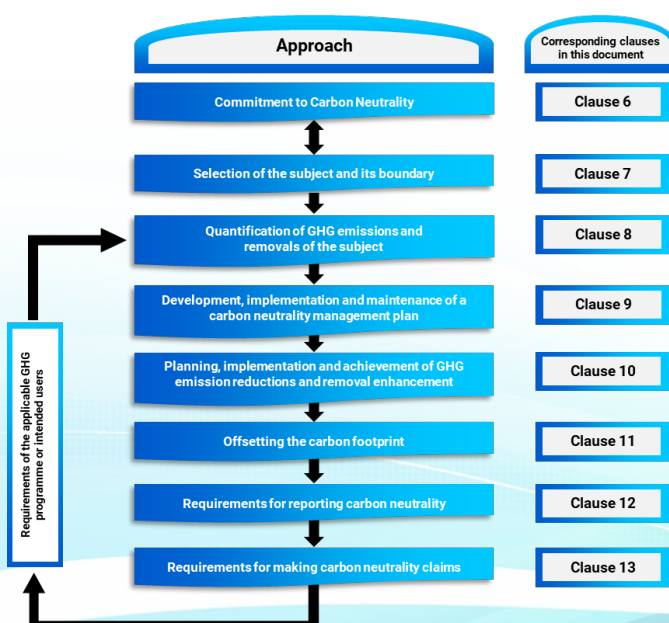
PAS 2060 specifically seeks to be usable by a broad range of entities<sup>4</sup> (e.g. local/regional government, community, club) to support a claim of carbon neutrality for any uniquely identifiable subject<sup>5</sup> (e.g. activity, product, service, building, project, town or event).<sup>6</sup> ISO 14068-1 has a very similar list<sup>7</sup> of intended users/subjects, principally organisations and the products/services they provide (including financial institutions<sup>8</sup>) or events<sup>9</sup>. However, projects specifically designed to reduce emissions or enhance their removal are governed by a separate international standard, ISO 14064-2:2019.

### Hierarchical approach

ISO 14068-1 adopts the hierarchy approach, namely;

### Reduce - Remove - Offset

Unlike PAS 2060 it also requires evidence of a credible pathway to residual emissions only (net zero).



### Main principles

ISO 14068-1 has 10 main principles:

- Transparency
- Conservative estimates
- Hierarchical approach
- Supporting transition
- Ambition
- Urgency
- Science-based approach
- Avoid adverse impacts ('do no harm')
- Accountability
- Value chain and life-cycle approach

ISO 14068-1 submissions by organisations must include the entire organisation (to avoid 'cherry-picking' the good bits from the bad) although a subject might be defined as a legally-defined subsidiary, or operations within a specified country.

In the case of products or services, reporting must be on a life cycle basis 'cradle to grave' (incorporating the entire value chain) although B2B reporting of components or semi-finished products can be 'cradle to gate' as it is often impossible to know to what subsequent use the product will be put.

Consumer products must always be reported 'cradle to grave', considering the use of the product by the purchaser. Projects/events are viewed as a special 'service' case.

Like PAS 2060, ISO 14068-1 requires that the reporting entity puts in place a Carbon Neutrality Management Plan. Plans are required to be ambitious but credible, and (unlike PAS 2060) any reduction plan must be in line with the Paris Agreement's +1.5°C global target.

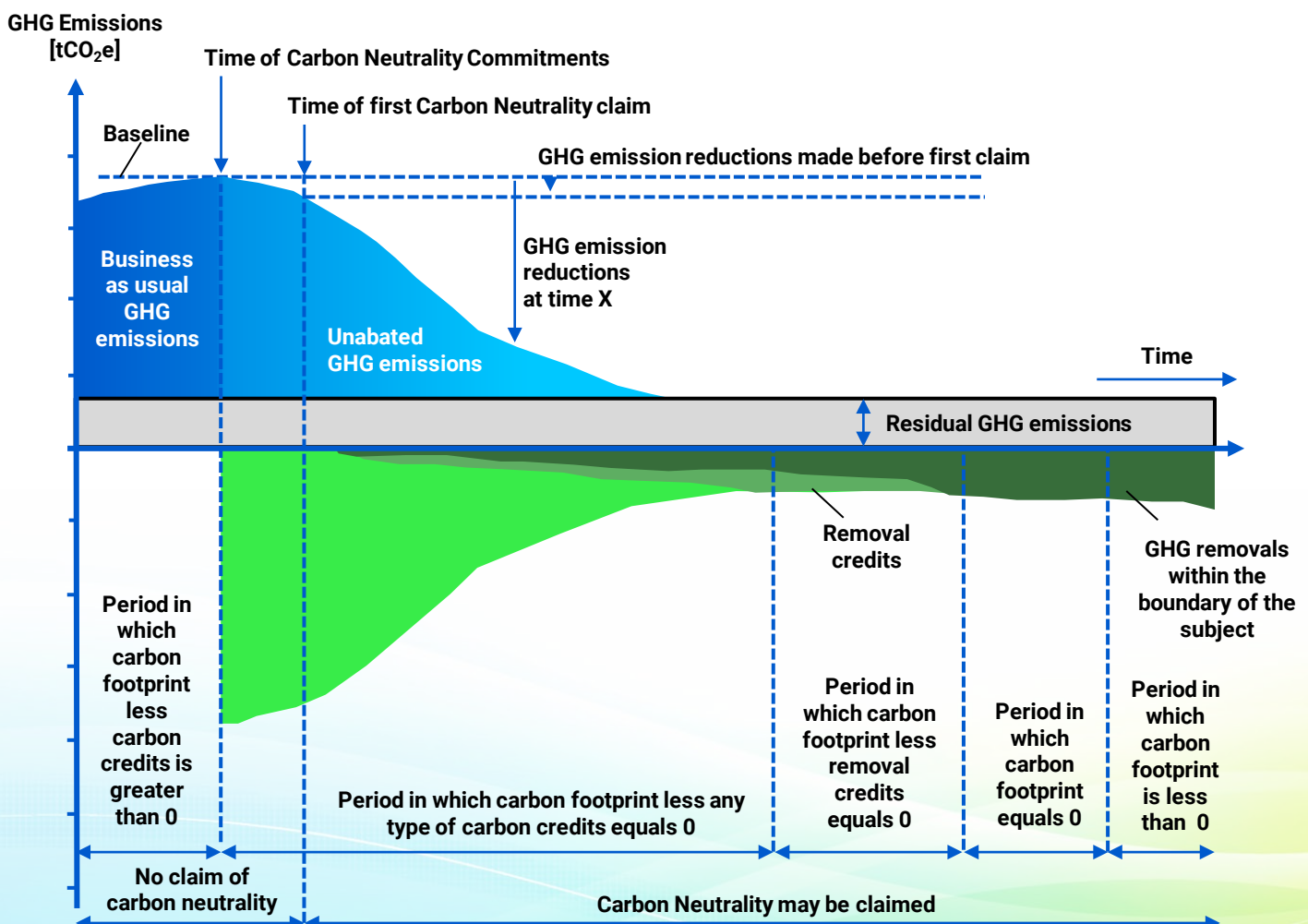


# Carbon Neutrality Pathway



## Carbon Neutrality pathway

ISO 14068-1 provides clear guidance on the pathway towards carbon neutral claims. Of note in the image below showing the pathway is the time gap between the Carbon Neutral Commitment and the time of first Carbon Neutrality claim. As you can see below, the accurate reporting of actual reductions must occur before claims are made and/or verified. Once all unabated GHG emissions are removed, Carbon Neutrality is maintained by removal credits alone.



# PAS 2060 vs ISO 14068-1

## Briefing & discussion document



### Offsets

Whilst PAS 2060 acknowledges that any achievement of carbon neutrality will be impossible without the use of offsets, it specifically excludes any declaration of carbon neutrality achieved solely by offsetting (other than in the first application period, where this is permitted).<sup>10</sup>

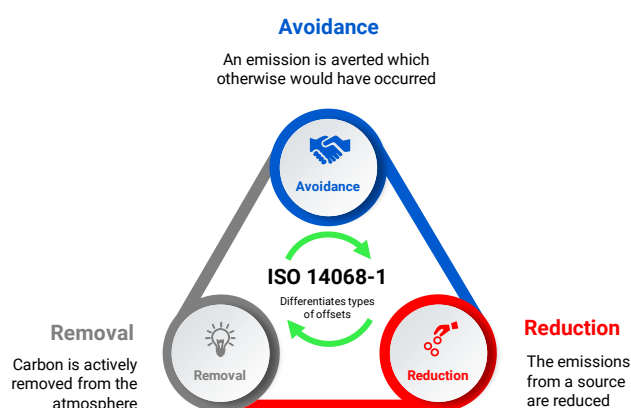
An important difference between PAS 2060 and ISO 14068-1 is that, as stated above, PAS 2060 allows carbon neutral status to be attained in the first reporting cycle based solely upon (a) a stated intention to reduce emissions and (b) the purchase of offsets. Under ISO 14068-1, actual evidence of a reduction in carbon emissions is a prerequisite for any reporting cycle, including the first. Merely stating a future intention is insufficient.

ISO 14068-1's approach to mandatory (albeit unspecified) emissions reductions between periods also differs from the approach taken by SBTi, whereby annual proof of actual emission reductions does not appear to be required.

PAS 2060 requires that offsets meet WRI definitions of additionality, permanence, leakage and double counting; are verified by an independent third-party; are listed in a reputable, publicly-accessible third-party registry; are only issued after the stated emissions reduction has occurred.<sup>11</sup> PAS 2060 Table C.2 of Annex C gives a non-exhaustive list of offset schemes known to comply with the aforementioned criteria.

ISO 14068-1 sets its own offset-related criteria in two lengthy lists. One addresses the credits themselves<sup>12</sup> – the other addresses the registry on which they reside<sup>13</sup> (including verifying that the registry has the facility to reverse or allocate alternative credits in the event that the intended permanence of the original offset becomes compromised and reversals occur). Offsets more than five years old cannot be used.<sup>14</sup> Under ISO 14068-1, entities must justify why offsets were purchased in preference to undertaking further removal enhancements or emission reductions. PAS 2060 requires no such justification.

It is worth mentioning that unlike PAS 2060, ISO 14068-1 differentiates between offset types:



It emphasises that in the early stages of an organisation's journey any type of offset is palatable however, over time the preference should shift towards removal offsets only. An organisation's end goal (i.e. the IPCC definition of net zero in relation to a subject) is when that subject's unabated emissions are zero and residual emissions removed by the entity itself.

### Emission reductions

In application periods after the initial period, PAS 2060 requires emission reductions in absolute terms (or in intensity) as a prerequisite for declarations of carbon neutrality.<sup>15</sup> ISO 14068-1 imposes a similar requirement, except that:

- The '*continual reduction*' rule applies to all submission periods, including the first, and;
- ISO 14068-1 favours absolute emission reductions rather than intensity. Intensity reductions are permitted provided an explanation is given on how the subject will achieve absolute emissions in the long term.

Removing activities from the subject boundary via outsourcing to a third party does not constitute a reduction unless it genuinely results in an overall emission reduction.

# PAS 2060 vs ISO 14068-1

## Briefing & discussion document



### Emission removals

PAS 2060 makes passing reference to emissions removal in just three places. ISO 14068-1 makes repeated reference to emission removals, and to enhancements of any emission removals. Paragraph 5.2 lists emissions removals as the second priority (after emission reductions) before any offsetting takes place.

Moreover, the entity's commitment to carbon neutrality includes an obligation to increase any removal activity (if applicable) over time.<sup>16</sup> Under ISO 14168-1, details of any emission removals must be included in a carbon neutrality claim.<sup>17</sup>

### Backdating emission reductions

When making an initial declaration of carbon neutrality, PAS 2060 allows for emission reductions achieved during 'an unspecified continuous period immediately prior' to the first application period to be taken into account.<sup>18</sup>

This is only permissible where the necessary historical data is available and provided that any calculation methodology is the same as in subsequent application periods. ISO 14068-1 does not allow backdated reductions.

### Avoided emissions (aka 'Scope 4')

'Avoided emissions' do not form part of ISO 14064-1 nor ISO 14068-1 hence are regarded as ineligible for inclusion in carbon reduction calculations under these standards.

For example, a manufacturer of insulation panels cannot claim 'Scope 4' reductions for any third-party emissions its products may or may not have prevented, nor can the manufacturer of an ultra-low temperature washing powder, claim avoided emissions resulting from the use of its product in place of a higher temperature equivalent. However, it is recognised that lower-carbon versions of goods and services make a contribution to lowering overall global emissions.

The GHG Protocol allows for avoided emissions (such as the use of recycled material in place of virgin material) to be reported separately from Scopes 1, 2 and 3 provided sufficient data is included to support the claim.

However, avoided emissions cannot be deducted from the main inventory total. Projects undertaken with the primary goal of reducing emissions or increasing the greenhouse gas removals are outside the scope of ISO 14068-1, however ISO 14064-2 is applicable to these activities.

### Commitment to carbon neutrality

PAS 2060 merely states that the reporting entity must commit to achieving (and maintaining, if not a standalone event) carbon neutrality.

The GHG Protocol<sup>19</sup> advises that senior management involvement is required when setting targets to ensure that the appropriate behavioural and decision-making changes are followed through. ISO 14068-1 goes further, requiring that the entity's aspirations in respect of carbon neutrality are reflected in its strategic goals and allocation of resources.

Because such undertakings can only be meaningfully given by very senior management, ISO 14068-1 further requires that any carbon neutrality commitment should emanate from 'top management', and a carbon management team created which includes at least one member of top management. In all, 11 considerations are listed in respect of any carbon neutrality commitment.<sup>20</sup>



# PAS 2060 vs ISO 14068-1

## Briefing & discussion document



### Carbon neutrality declarations

ISO 14068-1 divides emissions into two types:

- *'unabated'* emissions - those which are technically and economically viable to eliminate
- *'residual'* emissions - those which are currently not technically and economically viable to eliminate

ISO 14068-1 recognises that not all subjects are able to achieve emission removals, hence will rely on offsets to negate residual emissions. It requires those entities declaring a subject's carbon neutrality to declare if unabated emissions remain in addition to residual emissions.<sup>21</sup>

### Carbon neutrality pathways and targets

The GHG Protocol Corporate Standard's requirements as to target setting are somewhat loose. It allows reduction targets to be either absolute or based on an intensity metric (although if an intensity metric is used it recommends that an absolute figure is also declared). Targets are also allowed to be set just for a subset of emissions (not the total footprint) and to be limited to domiciles where reliable data is available.<sup>22</sup> It also favours targets expressed as a percentage reduction against a base year.

ISO 14068-1 requires the subject's carbon neutrality pathway to be based upon three carbon-reduction targets; a short-term reduction target, a long-term reduction target and a date by which all carbon emissions that are economically and financially feasible to eradicate have been removed (net zero). The chosen pathway should be science-based using an accepted methodology (IPCC, SBTi etc). If the subject's Carbon Reduction Plan (CRP) targets differ from accepted science-based methodologies this must be explained.<sup>23</sup> The pathway should be published as part of any claim of carbon neutrality.<sup>24</sup>

It is worth mentioning that ISO 14068-1 includes a stipulation for any carbon reduction plan not to inflict any significant detrimental societal or environmental effects.<sup>25</sup>

### Boundary setting

Beyond requiring that any subject boundary should uniquely identify the subject and its activities, be 'a true and fair representation' of the subject's emissions and be based upon either an equity share or control approach, PAS 2060 sets few parameters in regards to boundary setting.

ISO 14068-1 takes a far more prescriptive approach, requiring that organisational boundaries are set in accordance with ISO 14064-1 and product boundaries in accordance with ISO 14067. The use of other standards is permitted only if that standard is consistent with the ISO equivalent and an explanation of its equivalence documented.

ISO 14068-1 requires that - if the subject is part of a larger organisation - context should be offered against the carbon footprint of the parent organisation and carbon neutrality plans put in place for the parent organisation. PAS 2060 says you should consider this context but does not make this a requirement.

This may be much more relevant for product-based claims in context to the carbon footprint and carbon neutrality of the parent organisations.

# PAS 2060 vs ISO 14068-1

## Briefing & discussion document



### Calculation methodologies

Applications under PAS 2060 must record the carbon accounting methodology used. PAS 2060 page 5 para 4.2.1 lists suitable accounting methodologies in descending order of preference. First choice are ISO standards; the GHG Protocol is not mentioned in this paragraph (N.B. the GHG Protocol is guidance and not a standard). However, Annex C of PAS 2060 contains a non-exhaustive list of carbon accounting methodologies which meet the principles of PAS 2060 and the GHG Protocol is listed.<sup>26</sup>

The submitting entity may elect to use an unlisted methodology if it better suits the circumstances of the subject<sup>27</sup>. This is allowed on the conditions that the chosen methodology (a) meets PAS 2060's principles and (b) is a recognised methodology.<sup>28</sup>

ISO 14068-1 takes a far more prescriptive approach, requiring that organisational emissions are quantified using the methodology defined in ISO 14064-1 and product emissions in accordance with ISO 14067 (unless superseded by sectoral or national methodologies). The use of other standards is permitted only if that standard is consistent with the ISO equivalent, an explanation of its equivalence documented and its use justified. However – ISO 14068-1 explicitly states that GHG Protocol methodologies are acceptable with two conditions.<sup>29</sup>

**While the wording of this may allow, through interpretation, the use of GHG Protocol with certain conditions, Auditel believes the use of ISO 14064-1 & ISO 14067 should be the basis for future ISO 14068-1 claims.**

For emission reductions and/or removals the methodologies defined in ISO 14064-2 are required, however GHG Protocol for Project Accounting methodology can also be used provided that the data aligns with ISO 14064-2.

### Carbon Reduction Plan (CRP)

PAS 2060 refers to a CRP as a '*carbon footprint management plan*'. ISO 14068-1 uses the term '*carbon neutrality management plan*'.

PAS 2060 only specifies five elements to be included in a CRP.<sup>30</sup> The target type can be an absolute reduction or an intensity metric. It allows historic reductions to be taken into account, effectively backdating the baseline year against which targets are set. PAS 2060 does not require evidence of continual improvement in the subject's carbon footprint in the first year in order for an application of carbon neutrality to be successful.

ISO 14068-1 is far more prescriptive as to the components of a CRP, requiring some 13 elements to be included. It also requires documentation of the resources necessary to successfully deliver the plan and the individuals responsible.<sup>31</sup> Continual improvement of the subject's carbon footprint is required in order to maintain carbon neutral status under this standard.

### Reporting of indirect emissions

The GHG Protocol mandates only the reporting of Scopes 1 & 2 emissions – the reporting of Scope 3 (indirect) emissions is regarded as optional, and only when reliable data can be obtained.

ISO 14064-1 does not recognise emission 'Scopes' at all. It mandates the reporting of a number of direct emissions along with five categories of indirect emissions.<sup>32</sup>



# PAS 2060 vs ISO 14068-1

## Briefing & discussion document



### Emission removals

PAS 2060 mainly mentions emissions and reductions; removals receive only a cursory mention in the initial page of definitions.<sup>33</sup> ISO 14068-1 refers to 'greenhouse gas emission'<sup>34</sup>, 'greenhouse gas removal'<sup>35</sup> and 'greenhouse gas sink' and includes emission removals (and the enhancement of same) as an integral part of its methodology.<sup>36</sup> The full title of ISO 14064-1 is '*Greenhouse gases - Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals*', so emission removals are an integral part of this standard as regards to boundaries and inventories. ISO 14064-1 also uses the term 'greenhouse gas reservoir'.<sup>37</sup>

The GHG Protocol gives no definitive guidance on emission removals, stating that it '*does not include consensus methods for sequestered carbon quantification. Companies should, therefore, explain the methods used.*'<sup>38</sup>

### Inflation

PAS 2060 Page 3 para 3.12 states that when calculating emissions intensities based upon economic variables it is essential to allow for inflation. ISO 14068-1 does not mention adjusting for inflation.

### Materiality

Materiality only really becomes an issue when verification is undertaken, and this is specified in the standards used for this (inter alia ISO 14064-3). PAS 2060 relies upon the PAS 2050:2011 definition of materiality, namely any emission source comprising >1% of the subject's anticipated total emissions.

GHG Corporate Standard Guidance states '*Materiality has both quantitative and qualitative aspects. The assurer and reporting company should determine an appropriate threshold or benchmark of materiality during the assurance process.*'<sup>39</sup>

Neither ISO 14064-1 nor ISO 14068-1 mention materiality.

### Scope 2 market-based approach

PAS 2060 makes no reference to market-based reporting of Scope 2 emissions. However, custom and practice has seen many PAS 2060 carbon neutral claims supported by market-based reporting and reduction claims from market based renewable energy purchasing.

ISO 14064-1 clearly states the need to report the inventory using Location-based method, with the option to report Market-based method as additional or optional information.

ISO 14068-1 addresses this topic in some detail - with multiple parameters concerning what contractual instruments provide sufficient evidence to justify the use of market-based reporting.<sup>40</sup>

Auditel's guidance on this suggests both Location-based & Market-based methods should be reported. However, purchase of renewable energy supported by REGOs will not count as a reduction under ISO 14068-1.

Further details can be read in Auditel's internal guidance notes "market-based vs location-based reporting under ISO" February 2024.

# ISO standards

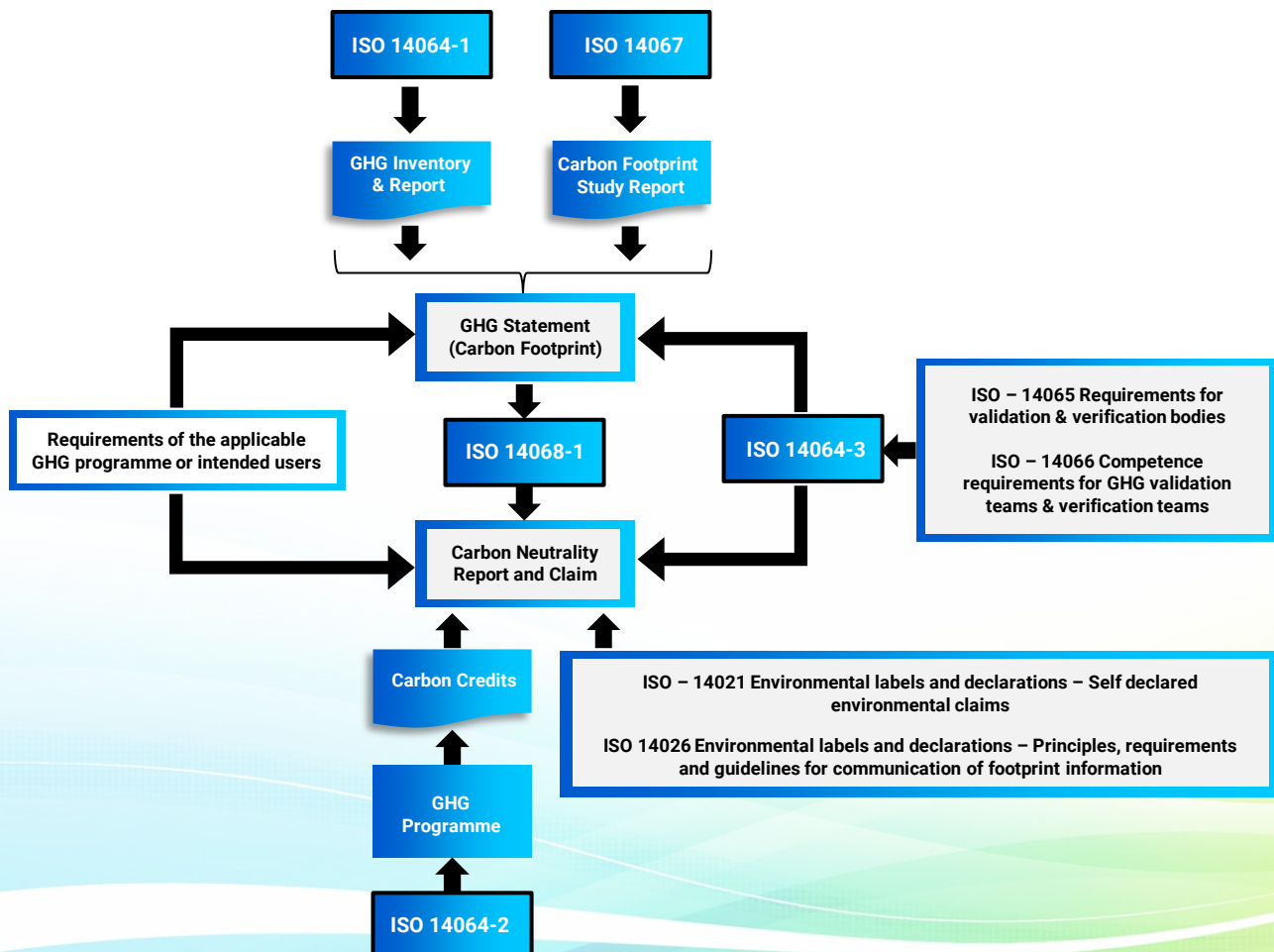


## ISO 14068-1 relationship with other ISO standards

ISO 14068-1 relies on the interplay between various other ISO standards. These relationships can be best seen in the graphic inserted below.

Note the reliance of the production of GHG Statement (Carbon Footprint) of either an organisation or a product to ISO 14064-1 (organisational reporting) or ISO 14067 (product base reporting).

Also, similar to PAS 2060, is the requirement for the voluntary carbon credit scheme to have been verified to ISO 14064-2.



# APPENDIX A



## Reference list

- 1 'Carbon' throughout this document either alone or in compound expressions refers to all greenhouse gasses
- 2 <https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/en/#iso:std:iso:iwa:42:ed-1:v1:en>
- 3 [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2023/753958/EPRS\\_BRI\(2023\)753958\\_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2023/753958/EPRS_BRI(2023)753958_EN.pdf)
- 4 PAS 2060:2014 page 1
- 5 PAS 2060:2014 page 1
- 6 PAS 2060:2014 page 30 Annex D
- 7 ISO 14068-1:2023 page 1 para 1
- 8 ISO 14068-1:2023 page 26 para B.3
- 9 ISO 14068-1:2023 page 26 para B.2.2
- 10 PAS 2060:2014 page 1
- 11 PAS 2060:2014 page 13 para 9.12
- 12 ISO 14068-1:2023-1 page 18 para 11.2
- 13 ISO 14068-1:2023 page 19 para 11.3
- 14 ISO 14068-1:2023 page 19 para 11.2
- 15 PAS 2060:2014 page 1
- 16 ISO 14068-1:2023 page 13 (j)
- 17 ISO 14068-1:2023 page 22 para 13 (f)
- 18 PAS 2060:2014 page 3 para 3.17
- 19 GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard Revised Edition page 76
- 20 ISO 14068-1:2023 page 12 para 6
- 21 ISO 14068-1:2023 page 20 para 12 (e)
- 22 GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard Revised Edition page 78
- 23 ISO 14068-1:2023 page 16 para 9.4
- 24 ISO 14068-1:2023 page 21 para 13 (e)
- 25 ISO 14068-1:2023 page 13 (k)
- 26 PAS 2060:2014 page 28 table C.1
- 27 PAS 2060:2014 page 2 para 2
- 28 PAS 2060:2014 page 3 para 3.4
- 29 ISO 14064-1:2018 page 14 ('NOTE 1')
- 30 PAS 2060:2014 page 10 para 7
- 31 ISO 14068-1:2023 page 15 para 9.1
- 32 ISO 14064-1:2018 page 19 para B.2 onwards
- 33 PAS 2060:2014 page 2 para 3.4
- 34 PAS 2060:2014 page 3 para 3.2.2
- 35 ISO 14068-1:2023 page 4 para 3.2.7
- 36 ISO 14068-1:2023 page 4 para 3.2.10
- 37 ISO 14064-1:2018 page 2 para 3.1.4
- 38 GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard page 89
- 39 Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard page 115 para 10.5
- 40 ISO 14064-1:2018 page 28 para B.4
- 41 GHG Protocol Scope 2 guidance page 12 table 1.1



# APPENDIX B

---



## Interrelated standards

Launched in April 2010, PAS 2060 adopted a catholic approach and accepted carbon footprint calculations derived from a wide range of standards and methodologies. ISO 14068-1 is designed to be used in conjunction with specific, interrelated ISO standards, principally ISO 14064-1:2018 (for organisations) and ISO 14067-1 (for products) (see Appendix A).

## Related ISO standards

- **ISO 14064-1 - a standard for quantifying, monitoring and reporting on the greenhouse gas emissions and removals of an organisation.**
- The above standard details principles and requirements for designing, developing, managing and reporting organization-level GHG inventories. It includes requirements for determining GHG emission and removal boundaries, quantifying an organization's GHG emissions and removals, and identifying specific company actions or activities aimed at improving GHG management. It also includes requirements and guidance on inventory quality management, reporting, internal auditing and the organization's responsibilities in verification activities.
- **ISO 14064-2 - as 14064-1 except applying to a project rather than an organisation.**
- The above standard details the principles and requirements for determining baselines and for the monitoring, quantifying and reporting of project emissions. It focuses on GHG projects or project-based activities specifically designed to reduce GHG emissions and/or enhance GHG removals. It provides the basis for GHG projects to be validated and verified.
- **ISO 14064-3 - a standard used for verifying a CFR.**
- The above standard details requirements for verifying GHG statements related to GHG inventories, GHG projects, and carbon footprints of products. It describes the process for validation or verification, including validation or verification planning, assessment procedures, and the evaluation of organizational, project and product GHG statements.
- **ISO 14065** defines requirements for bodies that validate and verify GHG statements. Its requirements cover impartiality, competence, communication, validation and verification processes, appeals, complaints, and the management system of validation and verification bodies. It can be used as a basis for accreditation and other forms of recognition in relation to the impartiality, competence, and consistency of validation and verification bodies.
- **ISO 14066** specifies competence requirements for validation teams and verification teams. It includes principles and specifies competence requirements based on the tasks that validation teams or verification teams must be able to perform.
- **ISO 14067** defines the principles, requirements and guidelines for the quantification of the carbon footprint of products. The aim of this document is to quantify GHG emissions associated with the life cycle stages of a product, beginning with resource extraction and raw material sourcing and extending through the production, use and end-of-life stages of the product.

## APPENDIX B (Continued)

---



- **ISO 14068** provides a uniform approach to achieving and demonstrating carbon neutrality. It can be applied to subjects such as organisations and products (including services, buildings and events). It does not address conditions for Net Zero for organisations or products.
- **ISO/TR 14069** assists users in the application of ISO 14064-1, providing guidelines and examples for improving transparency in the quantification of emissions and their reporting. It does not provide additional guidance to ISO 14064-1.
- **ISO 14083** allows the quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions arising from the operation of transport chains of both passengers and freight. It includes all modes of transport – land, water and air, irrespective of the means of transport (i.e. vessel, vehicle or pipeline) and includes the operational emissions from transport hubs which facilitate transfer of freight or passengers from one element of a transport chain to the next. This standard is applicable to the following industries: food and drink, consumer goods, logistics/freight, shipping and goods distribution and car companies.





# APPENDIX C

---



## ISO 14064-1 vs GHG Protocol – category differences

ISO 14064-1:2023 includes a useful table (page 32 C.2) showing differences in how various emission Scopes and categories are reported between the two standards. A few important takeaways:

- ISO 14064-1 mandates the reporting of emissions/removals from land use and forestry. Under GHGP this is optional.
- GHGP classifies franchise the emissions under category 14 of Scope 3. ISO 14064-1 mandates the reporting of Scope 1 and 2 franchise emissions under the main inventory.
- ISO 14064-1 requires only location-based Scope 2 reporting to be used in the main inventory, with an option to report market-based emissions separately. The original GHGP required Scope 2 emissions to be reported using only one methodology; GHGP Scope 2 guidance updated this to require that – if the subject has both market-based and location-based emissions – both must be reported ('dual reporting').<sup>41</sup>
- ISO 14064-1 requires the reporting of indirect emissions from client and visitor transport, which GHGP does not. See Auditel's internal guidance notes "Client & Visitor emissions - February 2024". Auditel would place Client & Visitor emissions outside of the entities' operational boundary.







## YOUR CARBON & PROCUREMENT PARTNER

---

Helping organisations manage, reduce, and report carbon in a measurable, meaningful and potentially self-funding way