

**Achieving Carbon Neutrality** 

A Step-by-Step Guide to ISO 14068-1 Verification

Live webinar วันศุกร์ที่ 4 เมษายน 2568 เวลา 10.00-11.00 น.

บรรยายโดย

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# Importance of ISO 14068-1 for Carbon Neutrality and Net Zero Goals

#### What is ISO 14068-1?

- A standard for verifying carbon neutrality claims.
- Establishes clear guidelines for credible carbon neutrality.

#### Why is it Important?

- Ensures transparency and integrity in carbon neutrality efforts.
- Aligns with global frameworks (ISO 14064-1, GHG Protocol, SBTi).
- Helps businesses and organizations achieve science-based net zero goals.

#### Who Benefits?

- Companies aiming for net zero.
- Industries seeking sustainability credibility.
- Stakeholders demanding verified carbon reduction commitments.



### Standard contributing to net zero goals

Key Aspects of ISO 14068-1 Implementation

#### Measure

· ISO14064-1 **GHG** organization calculation **Product Carbon Footprint** · ISO14067



#### Reduce Manage

- · ISO14001 **Environmental Management System**
- **Energy Management** · ISO50001
- Sustainable Procurement · ISO20400



#### Offset

- · CDM Clean Development Mechanism
- VCS Verified Carbon Standard
- ACI Program by Asia Carbon Institute

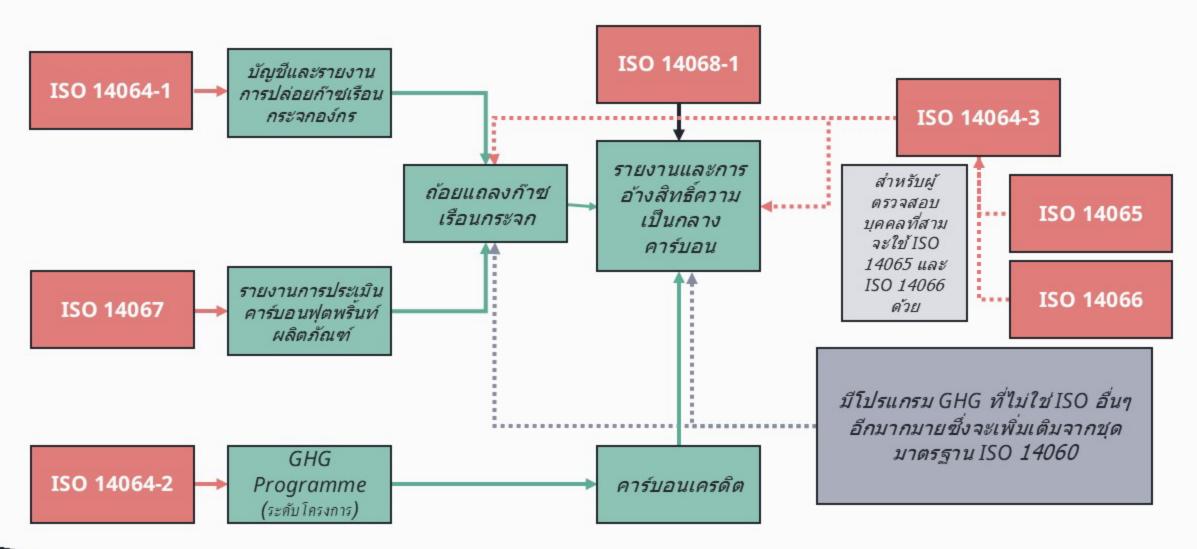


Declare

- ISO14068-1 Climate Change Management: Transition to Net Zero
- IWA42 Net Zero Guideline



### ชุดมาตรฐาน ISO GHG











# Understanding ISO 14068-1



# The importance of ISO 14068-1 for carbon neutrality and net zero goals

Carbon neutrality (ISO14068-1: 2023)

"สภาวะที่ในระหว่างระยะเวลาที่กำหนด
คาร์บอนฟุตพริ๊นลดลงอันเป็นผลมาจาก
การลดก๊าซเรือนกระจกหรือการปรับปรุง
การดูดกลับก๊าซเรือนกระจก และหากผลลัพธ์มากกว่าศูนย์ ก็จะถูกถ่วงดุล
(Counterbalance) โดยการชดเชย
(Offset)"

Net zero (ISO IWA 42:2022)

สภาวะที่การปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจก<u>ที่เหลือ</u>
จากการกระทำของมนุษย์ (GHG
residual emissions) ได้รับการปรับ
สมดุลโดยการดูดกลับดำเนินการโดย
มนุษย์ในช่วงระยะเวลาที่กำหนดและภายในขอบเขตที่กำหนด

Achievement and continuation of Net Zero (ISO IWA 42:2022)

การดำเนินการในทุกระดับตามหลักการของความ
เท่าเทียม (Equity) และ ความยุติธรรม
(Justice) รวมถึงการแบ่งปันอย่างยุติธรรม
เพื่อให้<u>แน่ใจว่ามีการลดการปล่อยก๊าซเรือน</u>
กระจกที่เป็นไปได้ทั้งหมด และก๊าซเรือนกระจกที่เหลือ (Residual GHG emissions) จะถูก
ชดเชยด้วยการดูดกลับในระยะยาวอย่างกาวร
หรือยาวนานเพียงพอ เพื่อชดเชยการปล่อยก๊าซ
เรือนกระจก



### ISO14068-1:2020

Climate Change Management Transition to Net Zero: Part 1 Carbon Neutrality

Transparency

Conservativeness

Hierarchy Approach

**Supporting Transition** 

**Ambition** 

Urgency

Science based approach

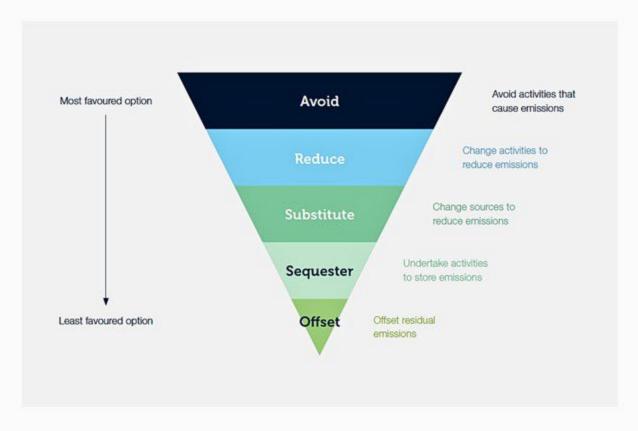
Avoiding adverse impacts

Accountability

Value chain and life cycle approach

ปัจจุบัน

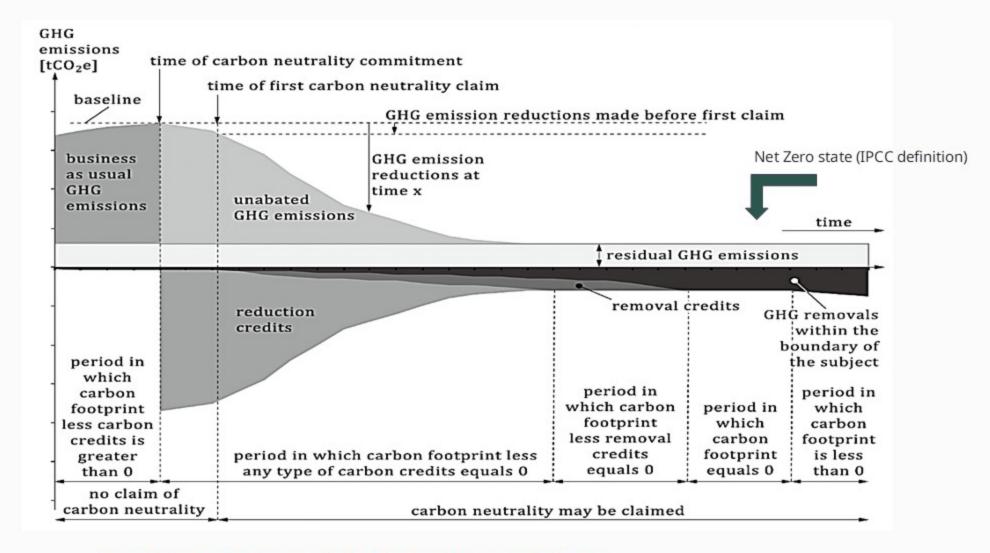
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Source: RMIT University Carbon Management Plan in Carbon management: a step by step guide - Paia Consulting



### ISO14068-1:2023

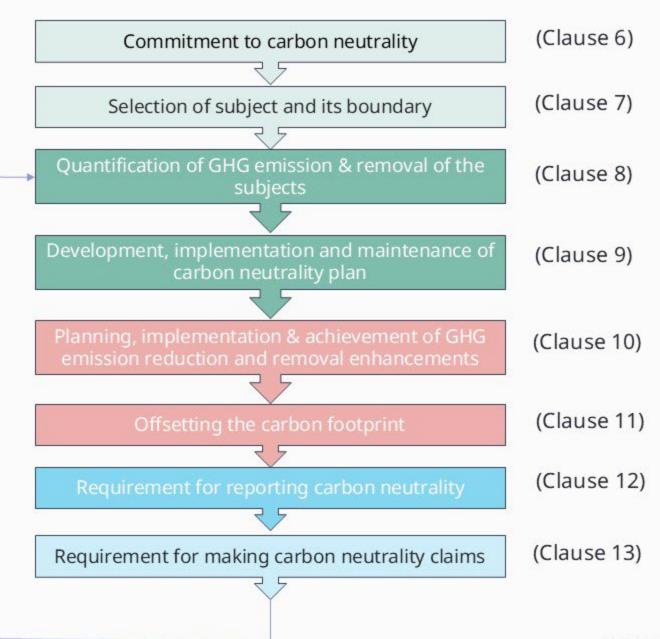




# Framework for carbon neutrality



For each reporting period







# Case Study



#### **GreenTech Manufacturing Ltd.**

Industry: Electronics Manufacturing

Location: Germany

Certification: ISO 14068-1 - Carbon

**Neutrality Verification** 

#### Background:

GreenTech Manufacturing Ltd. is a leading producer of energy-efficient electronic components. As part of its sustainability commitment, the company set a goal to achieve carbon neutrality for its operations by 2030. To ensure credibility and transparency, it pursued ISO 14068-1 verification to validate its claims.





GHG Emissions Profile (Baseline Year: 2023)

**Scope 1** (Direct Emissions): 100,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (fuel combustion in

manufacturing & company vehicles)

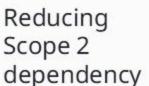
**Scope 2** (Indirect Energy Emissions): 50,000 tCO₂e (electricity consumption from the grid)

Consumption from the grid,

**Scope 3** (Value Chain Emissions): 60,000 tCO₂e (purchased goods, transportation, and logistics)

Total Carbon Footprint: 210,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

High Scope 1 emissions













### **Implementation Steps**

### 1. Carbon Footprint Assessment

- Conducted a detailed ISO 14064-1-compliant GHG inventory.
- Verified emission sources and identified hotspots for reduction.

Hotspots are areas or processes that contribute the most to total emissions.

Identifying them helps prioritize reduction efforts.



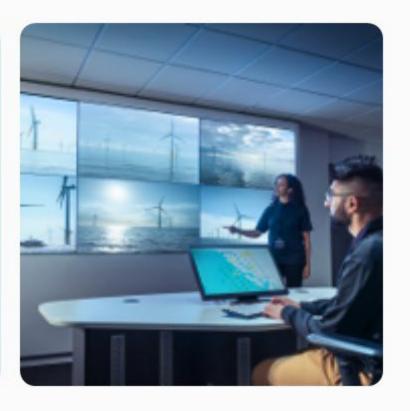


#### 2. Emission Reduction Strategy

Scope 1 Reduction (100,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e  $\rightarrow$  60,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e)

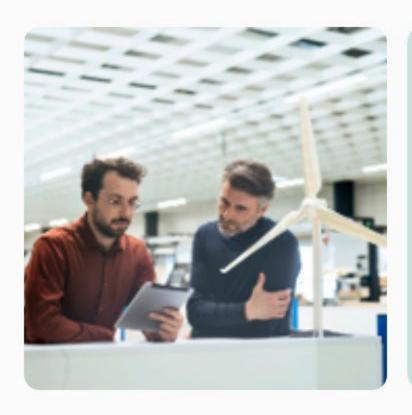


- Switched to biogas and electrified heating systems in production.
- Replaced diesel trucks with electric vehicles (EVs) for internal logistics.
- Optimized manufacturing processes, cutting direct emissions by 40,000 tCO₂e (40%).

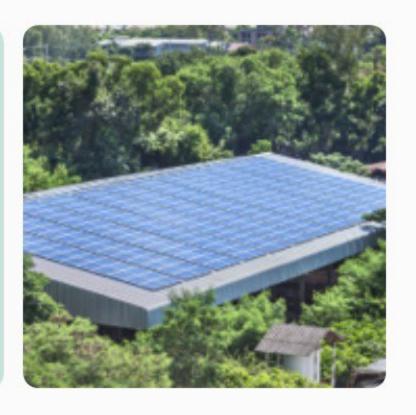




Scope 2 Reduction (50,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e  $\rightarrow$  20,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e)

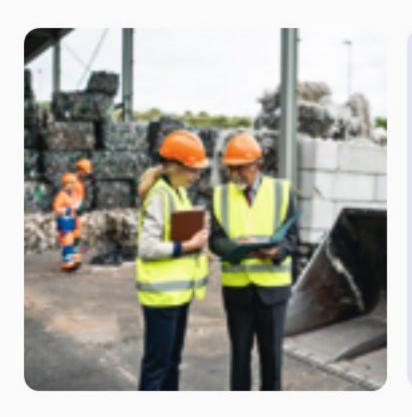


- Installed onsite solar PV (covering 50% of energy needs).
- Purchased 100% renewable energy for remaining power demand.
- Achieved a 60% reduction in Scope 2 emissions.

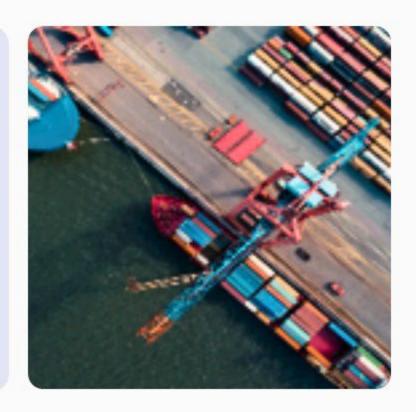




Scope 3 Reduction (60,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e  $\rightarrow$  45,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e)



- Installed onsite solar PV (covering 50% of energy needs).
- Purchased 100% renewable energy for remaining power demand.
- Achieved a 60% reduction in Scope 2 emissions.





### 3. Offsetting Residual Emissions

After reductions, the company offset the remaining **125,000 tCO₂e** through:

- **Reforestation projects (40%)** certified by **Gold Standard**.
- **Renewable energy projects (30%)** in developing countries.
- Carbon capture & storage investments (30%).





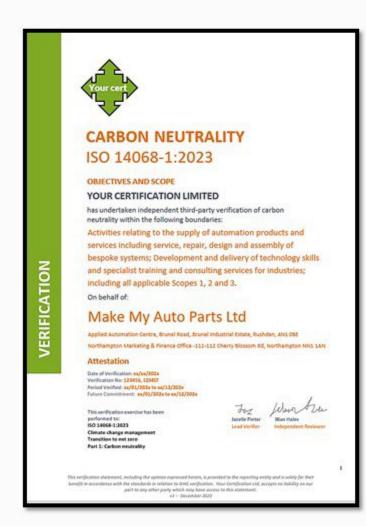






# 4. Independent Verification & Certification

- Engaged a third-party verification body for ISO 14068-1 assessment.
- Stage 1: Document review and verification planning.
- Stage 2: On-site audit of reduction and offset implementation.
- Successfully obtained ISO 14068-1 verification for carbon neutrality.







# Results & Business Impact

ISO 14068-1
 certification
 achieved for verified
 carbon neutrality.

 Reduced direct and indirect emissions
 by 55% (Scope 1 & 2).  Strengthened ESG credibility, attracting new sustainable investors.  Secured a longterm supply contract with sustainabilityfocused clients.



#### **Lessons Learned**

- Prioritize reduction over offsetting Companies gain credibility by cutting emissions first.
- Scope 3 emissions require supplier engagement Collaborating with the value chain is essential.
- ISO 14068-1 verification enhances transparency Independent verification builds trust with stakeholders.





# Verification Process



## What Verifiers Look For: Documentation, Data Consistency, Traceability

When verifying carbon neutrality under **ISO 14068-1**, auditors focus on three key areas:





### 1. Documentation (Evidence of Compliance)

- GHG Inventory Report (aligned with ISO 14064-1 or the GHG Protocol)
- Emission Calculation Methodologies (e.g., emission factors used, boundaries defined)
- Reduction Action Plans (energy efficiency projects, renewable energy adoption, fleet electrification)
- Offsetting Certificates (e.g., CDM, Gold Standard, Verified Carbon Standard (VCS))
- Third-Party Verification Reports (if prior assessments have been conducted)

\* Key Expectation: Verifiers ensure that documents are complete, up to date, and aligned with ISO 14068-1 requirements.



### 2. Data Consistency (Accuracy & Reliability of Calculations)

- Logical alignment between activity data and emission factors (e.g., fuel consumption vs. reported CO<sub>2</sub> emissions)
- Consistency across reporting periods (ensuring year-over-year trends make sense)
- Comparison with industry benchmarks (identifying unusual or unrealistic figures)

\* Key Expectation: Any discrepancies in data must be explained and justified.



### 3. Traceability (Ability to Track & Verify Data Sources)

- Raw data sources (utility bills, fuel purchase records, supplier data)
- Calculation transparency (clear documentation of assumptions, formulas used)
- Offset project verification (ensuring offsets are from certified programs with clear tracking mechanisms)

\* Key Expectation: Organizations must provide clear audit trails to confirm data reliability.





How to Prepare for Verification?





**How to Prepare for Verification?** 

✓ Conduct an internal review before the audit.

✓ Ensure all documents are up to date and cross-checked for accuracy.

✓ Establish **clear data tracking mechanisms** for emissions, reductions, and offsets.

✓ Be prepared to explain methodologies and justifications for assumptions used.



### How ISO 14068-1 Aligns with Other Standards

GHG Protocol (Corporate & Product Standards)

### Alignment:

- Both ISO 14068-1 and the GHG Protocol use the same three scopes approach (Scope 1, 2, and 3) for emissions
  accounting.
- Organizations using the GHG Protocol (Corporate or Product Standard) can align their GHG inventory with ISO 14068-1 verification.
- Example: A company following the GHG Protocol for Scope 3 emissions can use the same data for ISO 14068-1 verification.



### How ISO 14068-1 Aligns with Other Standards

Science-Based Targets (SBTi) & Net-Zero Guidelines

### Alignment:

- ISO 14068-1 complements science-based targets by requiring real reductions before offsetting.
- Companies using SBTi-aligned reduction targets can use ISO 14068-1 to verify their net-zero claims.

• Example: A company reducing emissions by 90% before 2050 (SBTi-aligned) can use ISO 14068-1 to verify its final carbon neutrality claim.



### How ISO 14068-1 Aligns with Other Standards

Carbon Offsetting Standards (Gold Standard, VCS, CDM, etc.)

### Alignment:

- ISO 14068-1 mandates that offset projects must be real, additional, and independently verified.
- Organizations must use credible offset schemes such as Gold Standard, Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), or Clean
   Development Mechanism (CDM).
- Example: A company using Gold Standard-certified reforestation projects can submit these offsets for ISO 14068-1 verification.



### Summary: Alignment of ISO 14068-1 with Other Standards

Standard	Purpose	How It Aligns with ISO 14068-1
ISO 14064-1	Organizational GHG accounting	Basis for emissions quantification before neutrality claims
GHG Protocol	Corporate & product GHG reporting	Provides emissions data for neutrality verification
ISO 14067	Product Carbon Footprint (PCF)	Required for product-level carbon neutrality
Science-Based Targets (SBTi)	Net-zero target setting	Supports reduction-first approach before neutrality
Offset Standards (Gold Standard, VCS, CDM, etc.)	Carbon credits validation	Ensures high-quality offsets for neutrality claims



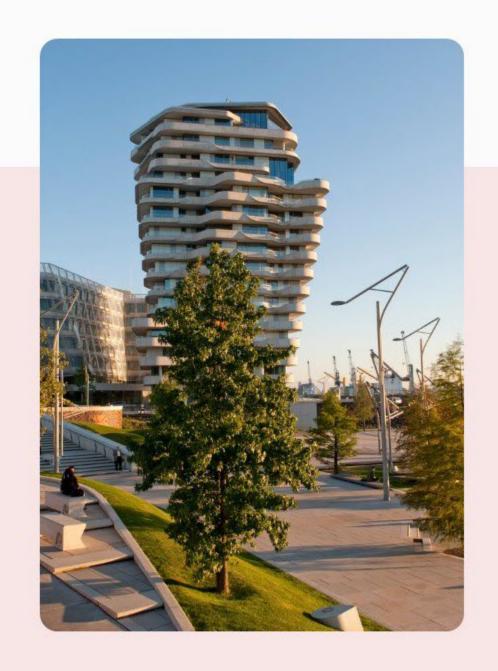


# Conclusions



## Conclusions

- Understanding ISO 14068-1 Key principles of carbon neutrality, reduction vs. offsetting, and verification steps.
- Alignment with Other Standards How ISO 14068-1 connects with ISO 14064-1 and the GHG Protocol for credible carbon management.
- Key Reduction Strategies Energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable transportation, and other decarbonization actions.
- The Verification Process What auditors look for, common challenges, and best practices for a successful audit.
- Preparing for Implementation Steps for organizations to align with ISO 14068-1 and achieve verified carbon neutrality.







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