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ISCC International Sustainability & Carbon Certification

Navigating GHG accounting and reporting

ISCC Academy – Webinar

13.05.2025

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Welcome and Introduction to the Webinar

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Today‘s Speakers

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Meo Carbon Solutions

- Close partnership with sister company ISCC
- 15 plus years of experience in helping our partners meet their environmental & social sustainability goals
- Tailored solutions for carbon footprint improvement, carbon markets, obtaining sustainability certifications, developing science-backed climate strategies & supply chain due diligence
- Background in creating certification schemes, interdisciplinary market research, capacity building & policy/regulatory advice

Navigating GHG accounting and reporting

01 Importance of GHG Management

02 Overview of Standards and Frameworks for GHG Accounting

03 Steps to Calculate GHG Emissions

04 GHG Monitoring & Communication

05 Certification & Validation under ISCC

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01

Importance of GHG Management

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Climate Change

Source: Pixabay.com

- The **greenhouse gas emissions** blanket the Earth and trap the sun's heat leading to **global warming** and resulting in **climate change**.
- Global warming—the ongoing increase in global average temperature—and its effects on Earth's climate system. Earth in 2024 is **about 1.6°C warmer** than it was in the late 1800s.
- The last decade (2011-2020) was the **warmest** on record.
- Key contributors are human activities due to their use of fossil fuels – coal, oil and gas …..etc.; account for **over 75 percent** of global greenhouse gas emissions and nearly 90 per cent of all carbon dioxide emissions.

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Greenhouse Gases – Global Warming Potential (GWP) and CO_2e

- Carbon dioxide (**CO_2**)
- Methane (**CH_4**)
- Nitrous oxide (**N_2O**)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (**HFCs**)
- Perfluorocarbons (**PFCs**)
- Sulfur hexafluoride (**SF_6**)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (**NF_3**)

Common chemical name or industrial designation	Chemical formula	GWP values for 100-year time horizon		
		Fourth Assessment Report (AR4)	Fifth Assessment Report (AR5)	Sixth Assessment Report (AR6)
Major Greenhouse Gases				
Carbon dioxide	CO_2	1	1	1
Methane – non-fossil	CH_4	25	28	27.0
Methane – fossil	CH_4	N/A	30	29.8
Nitrous oxide	N_2O	298	265	273
Nitrogen trifluoride	NF_3	17,200	16,100	17,400
Sulfur hexafluoride	SF_6	22,800	23,500	24,300

Source: GHG Protocol, IPCC Global Warming Potential Values, 2024

E.g. 1 kg Nitrous oxide = 273 kg CO_2e (AR6)

As each of these gases have their own impact on the atmosphere, an equivalency measure is built based on the **GWP** (Global Warming Potential) of each gas → **CO_2e**

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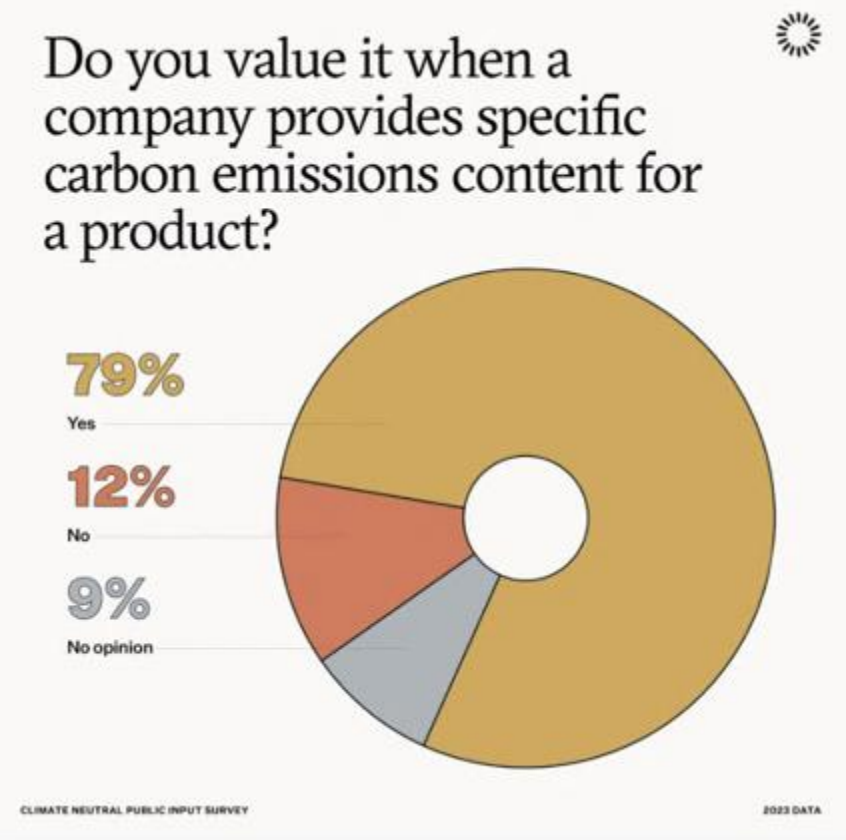
Why organizations report GHG emissions



Source: Change Climate, Public Input Survey, 2022

- There are many reasons for the development of a **greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory** of a company or product
- Many options on how to develop a calculation, depending on the **requirements** of a corporation or a specific product
- Regulatory frameworks usually provide guidance on the specific **methodology** required or allowed to be used

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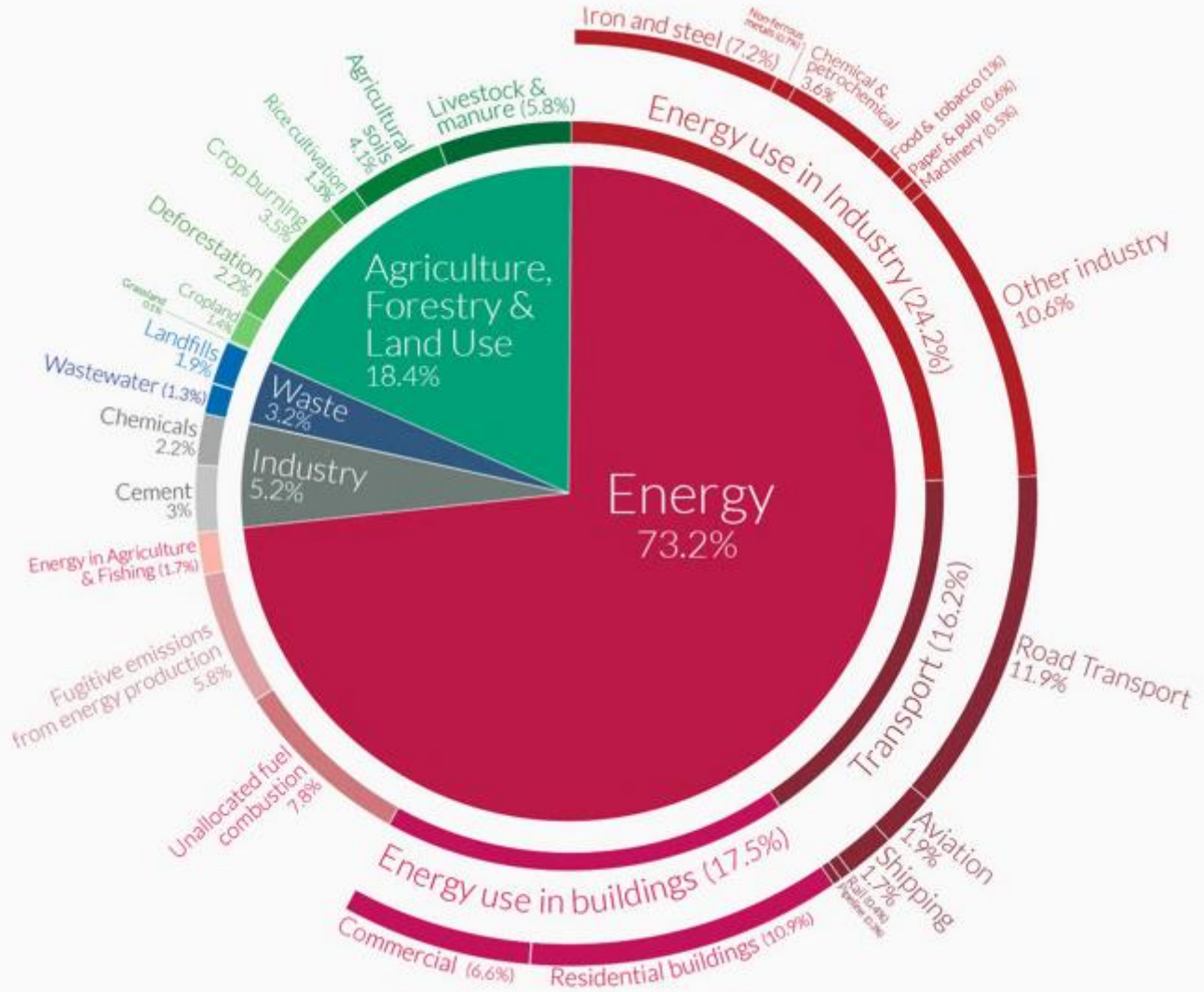
Global Greenhouse Gas emissions by sector



- Today, greenhouse gas emissions are linked to 5 key economic sectors
- The energy sector dominates, contributing 73.2% of global emissions.
- Regulated markets primarily cover sectors like energy (red share), while the others remain largely unregulated in terms of climate impact requirements.

Source: Climate Watch, The World Resources Institute, 2020

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02

Overview of Standards and Frameworks for GHG Accounting

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Sustainability frameworks and initiatives

Carbon Accounting Standards

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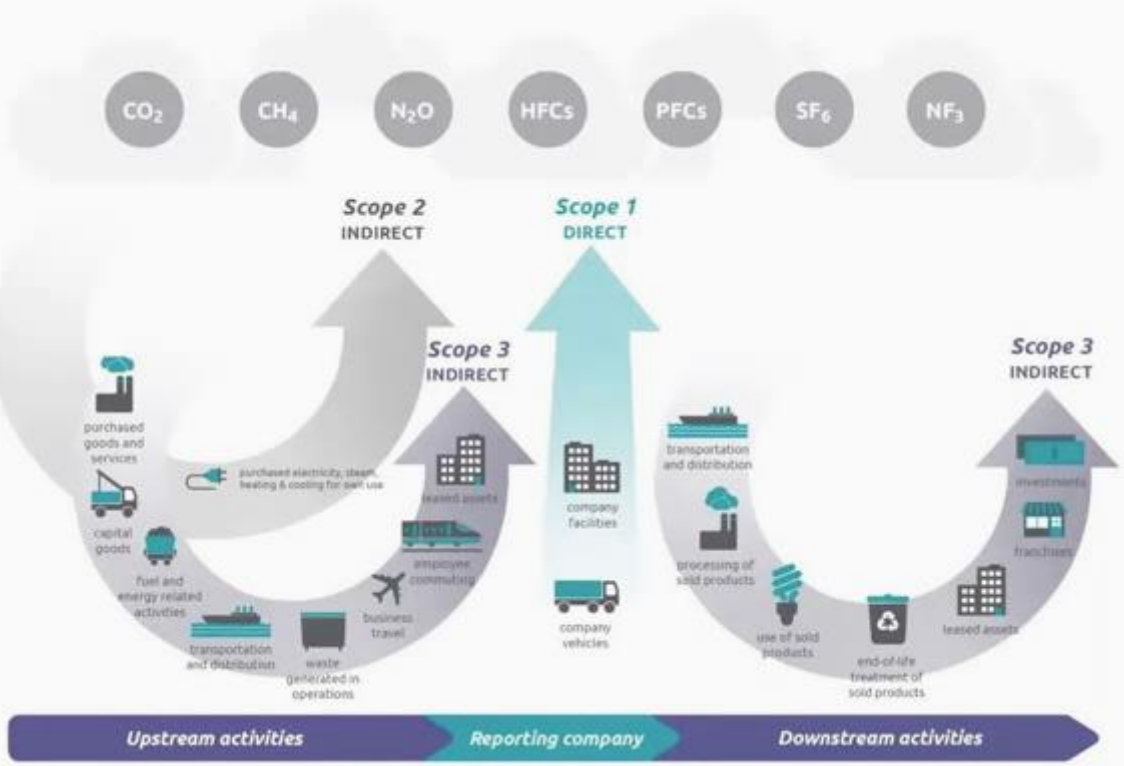
Greenhouse Gases - Scopes 1 & 2 (mandatory)



Source: GHG Protocol, 2024

Scope 1 emissions

- Direct GHG emissions from sources a company owns or controls

Scope 2 emissions

- Indirect GHG emissions from purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling

Scope 3 emissions

- Other indirect emissions, such as those from the supply chain, employee commuting, and product use.

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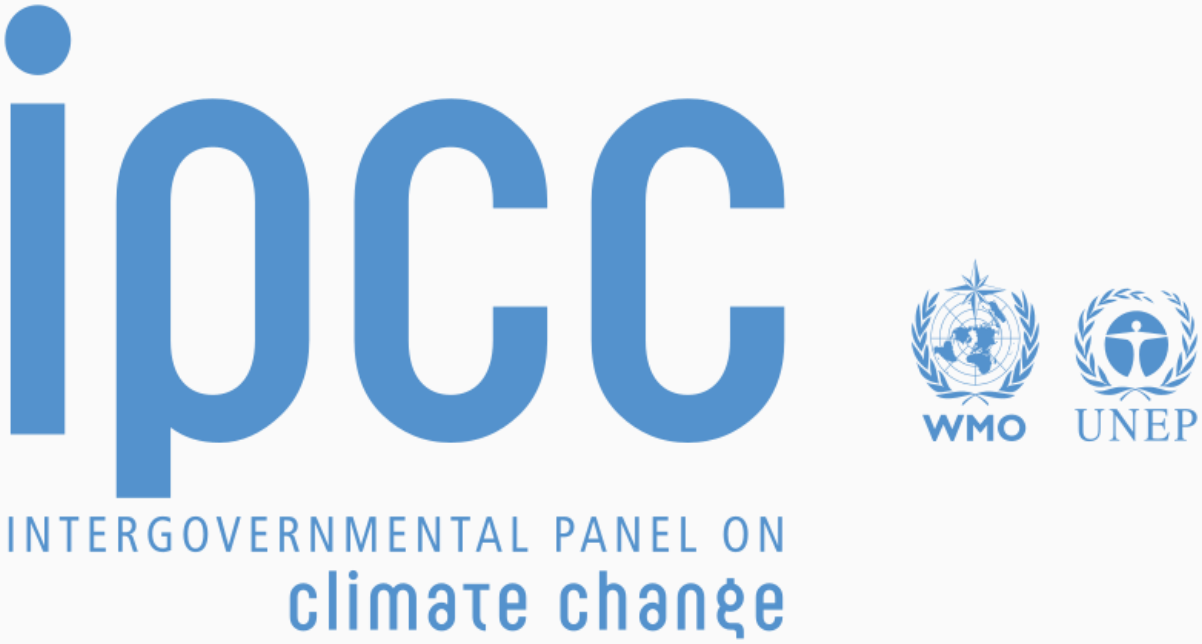
IPCC

Fundamentals and References



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IPCC – 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories

- The 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories **were developed** at the invitation of the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change** (UNFCCC) as **the internationally agreed methodology** to be used to estimate greenhouse gas inventories and **report** them
- As member states of the UN, countries entering the convention are required to submit their National Communication (NC), and these reports include a **GHG emission inventory of the country**.

Volume 1 General Guidance and Reporting

General requirements on data collection, methodological choices, time series consistency, QA/QC, reporting guidance and tables.

Volume 2 Energy

Stationary combustion, mobile combustion, fugitive emissions, and CO_2 transport, injection and storage.

Volume 3 Industrial Processes and Product Use

Mineral industry, chemical industry, metal industry, non-energy products, electronics industry, fluorinated substances.

Volume 4 Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use

Forest land, cropland, grassland, wetland, settlements, livestock and manure, managed soils, wood products.

Volume 5 Waste

Solid waste disposal, biological treatment of solid waste, incineration and open burning, wastewater treatment and discharge.

Source: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2025

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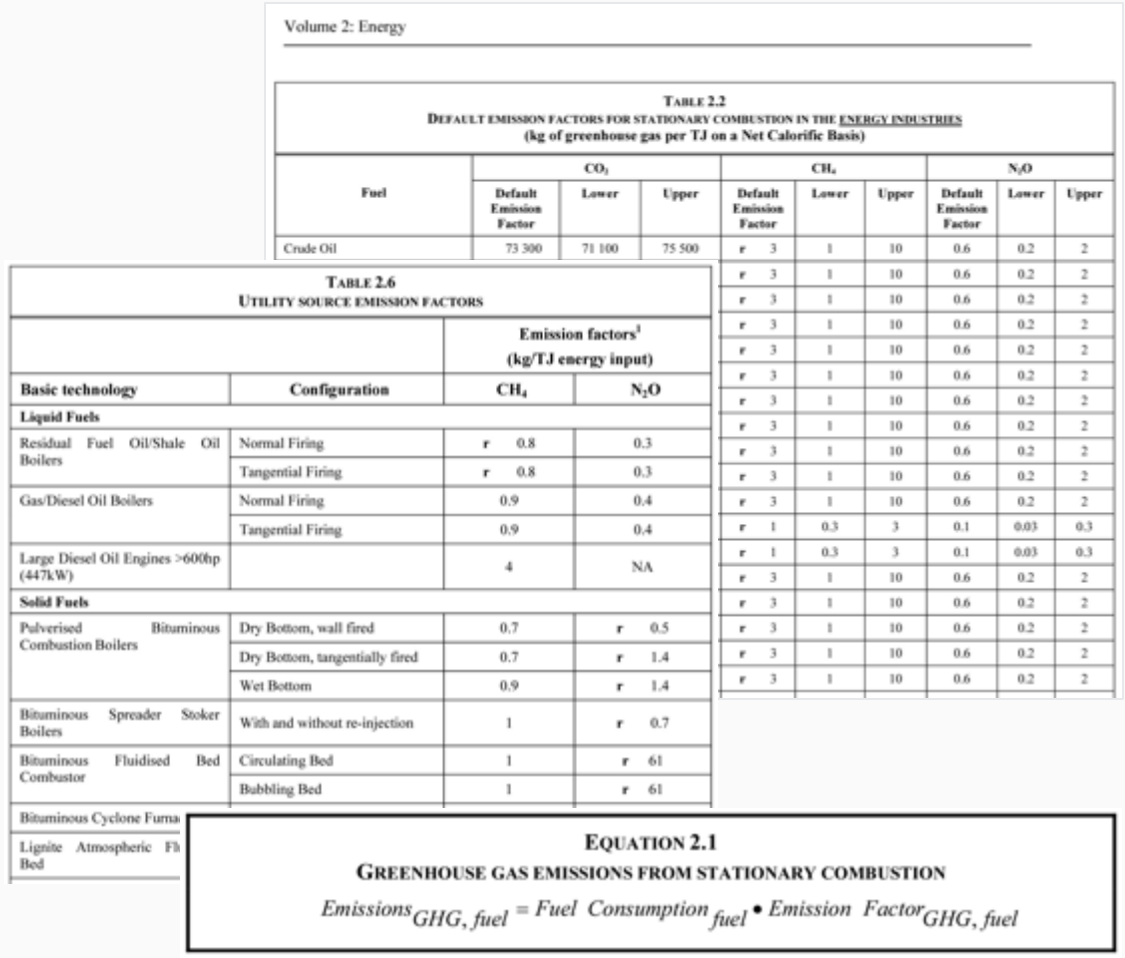
IPCC – 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories

- Each *volume* contains specific guidelines and information, such as:
  - Requirements for the specific sector
  - **Methodological guidelines (Tier approaches)**
  - **Emission factors and default values**
  - **Calculation formulas**
  - Uncertainty assessment
  - Annex worksheets

- The 2019 IPCC refinement presents updated information and formulas



Volume 2: Energy

TABLE 2.2
DEFAULT EMISSION FACTORS FOR STATIONARY COMBUSTION IN THE ENERGY INDUSTRIES
(kg of greenhouse gas per TJ on a Net Calorific Basis)

Fuel	CO_2			CH_4			N_2O		
	Default Emission Factor	Lower	Upper	Default Emission Factor	Lower	Upper	Default Emission Factor	Lower	Upper
Crude Oil	73 300	71 100	75 500	r 3	1	10	0.6	0.2	2
				r 3	1	10	0.6	0.2	2
				r 3	1	10	0.6	0.2	2
				r 3	1	10	0.6	0.2	2
				r 3	1	10	0.6	0.2	2
				r 3	1	10	0.6	0.2	2
				r 3	1	10	0.6	0.2	2
				r 3	1	10	0.6	0.2	2
				r 3	1	10	0.6	0.2	2
				r 3	1	10	0.6	0.2	2
				r 1	0.3	3	0.1	0.03	0.3
				r 1	0.3	3	0.1	0.03	0.3
				r 3	1	10	0.6	0.2	2
				r 3	1	10	0.6	0.2	2
				r 3	1	10	0.6	0.2	2
				r 3	1	10	0.6	0.2	2
				r 3	1	10	0.6	0.2	2

TABLE 2.6
UTILITY SOURCE EMISSION FACTORS

Basic technology	Configuration	Emission factors[1] (kg/TJ energy input) CH_4	N_2O
Liquid Fuels			
Residual Fuel Oil/Shale Oil Boilers	Normal Firing	r 0.8	0.3
	Tangential Firing	r 0.8	0.3
Gas/Diesel Oil Boilers	Normal Firing	0.9	0.4
	Tangential Firing	0.9	0.4
Large Diesel Oil Engines >600hp (447kW)		4	NA
Solid Fuels			
Pulverised Bituminous Combustion Boilers	Dry Bottom, wall fired	0.7	r 0.5
	Dry Bottom, tangentially fired	0.7	r 1.4
	Wet Bottom	0.9	r 1.4
Bituminous Spreader Stoker Boilers	With and without re-injection	1	r 0.7
Bituminous Fluidised Bed Combustor	Circulating Bed	1	r 61
	Bubbling Bed	1	r 61
Bituminous Cyclone Furna			
Lignite Atmospheric Fl Bed			

EQUATION 2.1
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FROM STATIONARY COMBUSTION

$$Emissions_{GHG,\,fuel} = Fuel\ Consumption_{fuel} \bullet Emission\ Factor_{GHG,\,fuel}$$

Source: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC),2019

ISO

Reporting and Verification

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General information on the ISO-Standard

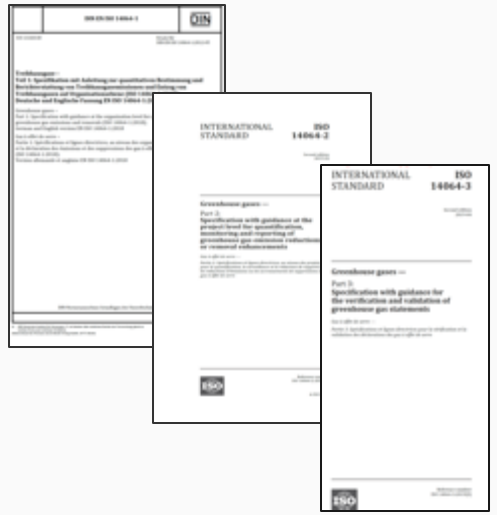
- **The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is an independent**, non-governmental organization with a membership of 167 national standards bodies
- To this date, ISO has 24.571 International Standards covering almost all aspects of **technology and manufacturing**

ISO/TC 207 – Environmental Management (a.k.a. ISO 14000 family):

- Standardization in the field of environmental management to **address environmental and climate impacts in support of sustainable development** (also related social and economic aspects)

For example:

Environmental Management Systems (Broad Scope)
-ISO 14001
Corporate Carbon Footprint (GHG Accounting at the Organization Level)
-ISO 14064
Product Carbon Footprint (GHG Accounting for Products)
-ISO 14067
Environmental Declarations & Communication
-ISO 14025



Source: ISO/TC 207 Environmental management

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GHG Protocol

Calculations

GREENHOUSE
GAS PROTOCOL

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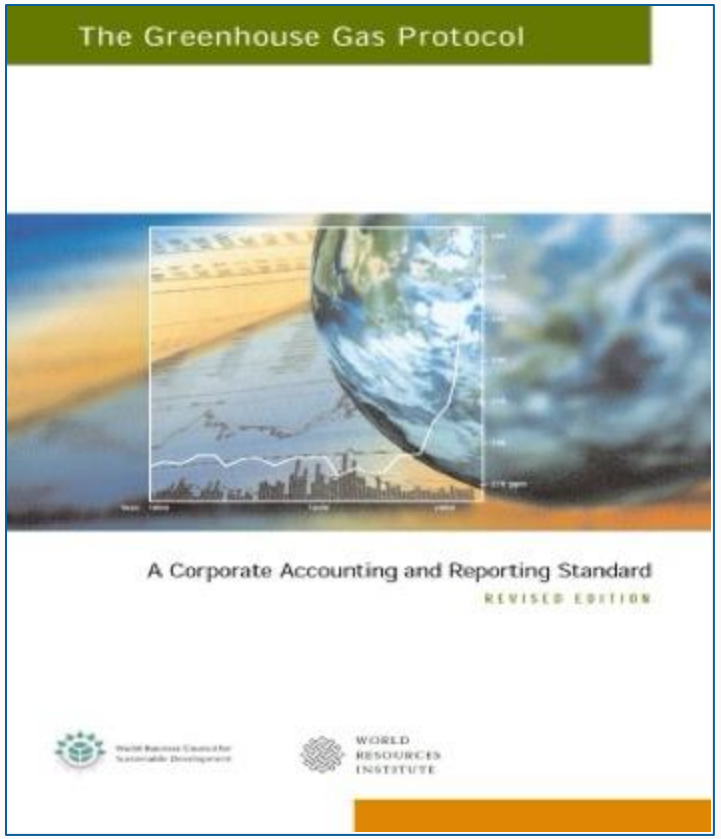
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol

- The **Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)** is a multi- stakeholder partnership of businesses, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), governments, and others convened by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD).
- The GHG Protocol is one of the main methodologies referenced for the **calculation and reporting of greenhouse gases**. The GHG Protocol has been used as a reference for other standards such as the ISO 14067, PAS 2050, GRI, etc and reporting initiatives such as the CDP, SBTI or CSRD*, making it a valuable reference for compliance.
- Under this scheme, **different documents provide specific guidelines** for the calculation and reporting of GHG emissions with different scopes, perspectives and adjusting to specific sectors.
- The GHG Protocol supplies the world's most widely used greenhouse gas **accounting standards**



SCIENCE BASED TARGETS
DRIVING AMBITIOUS CORPORATE CLIMATE ACTION

CSRD

*
-PAS 2050 (Publicly Available Specification 2050)
-CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project)
-SBTi (Science Based Targets)
-CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive)

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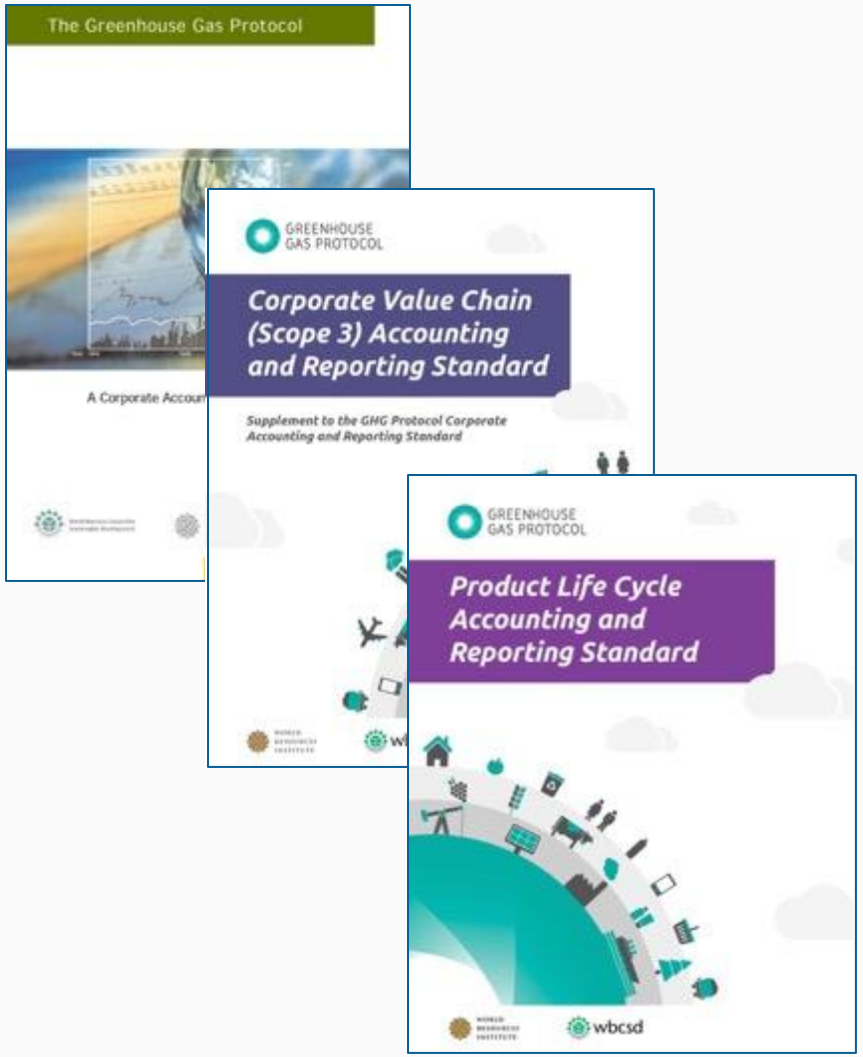
Relevant standards under the GHG Protocol

- The **Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard** is the main document, establishing the general rules for defining the system boundaries, calculation of GHG emissions, consideration of emission reductions, and reporting and verification of emissions.

- The **Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard** is directed to companies voluntarily including Scope 3 emissions to their corporate carbon footprint. This document includes specific descriptions and requirements for including indirect emissions and how to account for them.

- The **Product Life Cycle Accounting and Reporting Standard** is the reference document for the development of a carbon footprint of a product. This standards adjust the main guidelines to be applicable to the different stages of a product life cycle.



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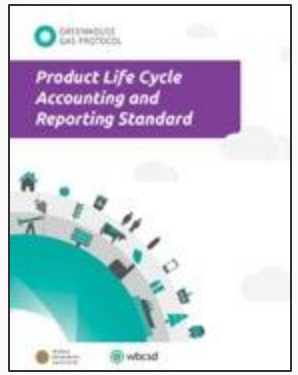
Differences between Product life cycle assessment and Corporate assessment

The **Corporate Standard(s)** helps a company identify GHG reduction opportunities, track performance, and engage suppliers at a **corporate level**, while the **Product Standard** helps a company meet the same objectives at a **product level**. Under the Product Life Cycle Accounting and Reporting Standard, direct and indirect emissions and classified not as scopes but based on the life cycle stage of the product.

Upstream scope 3 emissions → **Scope 1 and 2 emissions** → **Downstream scope 3 emissions**

Material acquisition → **Production** → **Distribution** ▶ **Use** ▶ **End-of-Life**



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GRI

Reporting

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GRI - Global Reporting Initiative

- A globally recognized framework that provides a comprehensive framework for **sustainability reporting**, including **greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions**.
- GRI Standards are structured as a set of interrelated, modular standards
- **GRI 305**: Emissions – Details how companies should measure and report their GHG emissions, categorized by Scopes 1, 2, and 3

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SBTi and FLAG

Target setting

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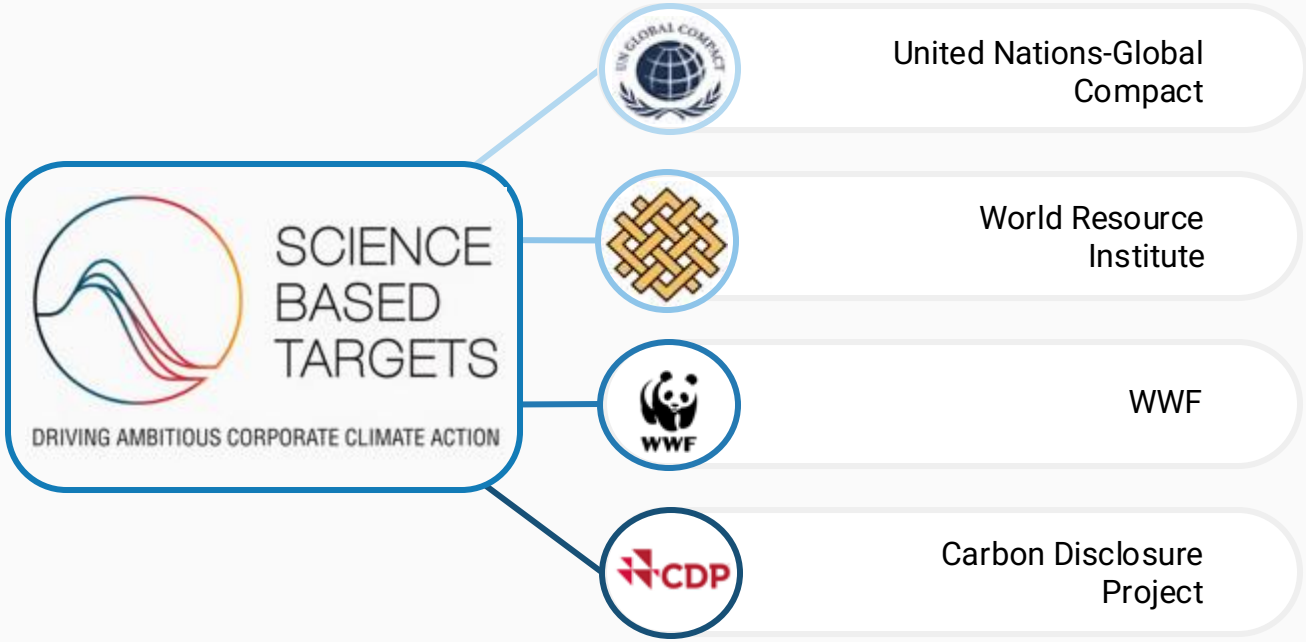
The Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)



- Drives ambitious climate action by enabling companies to set Science-Based greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets. Increase corporate ambition on climate action
- Sector-specific guidance for most relevant sectors of the economy
- Representing 90% of global emissions

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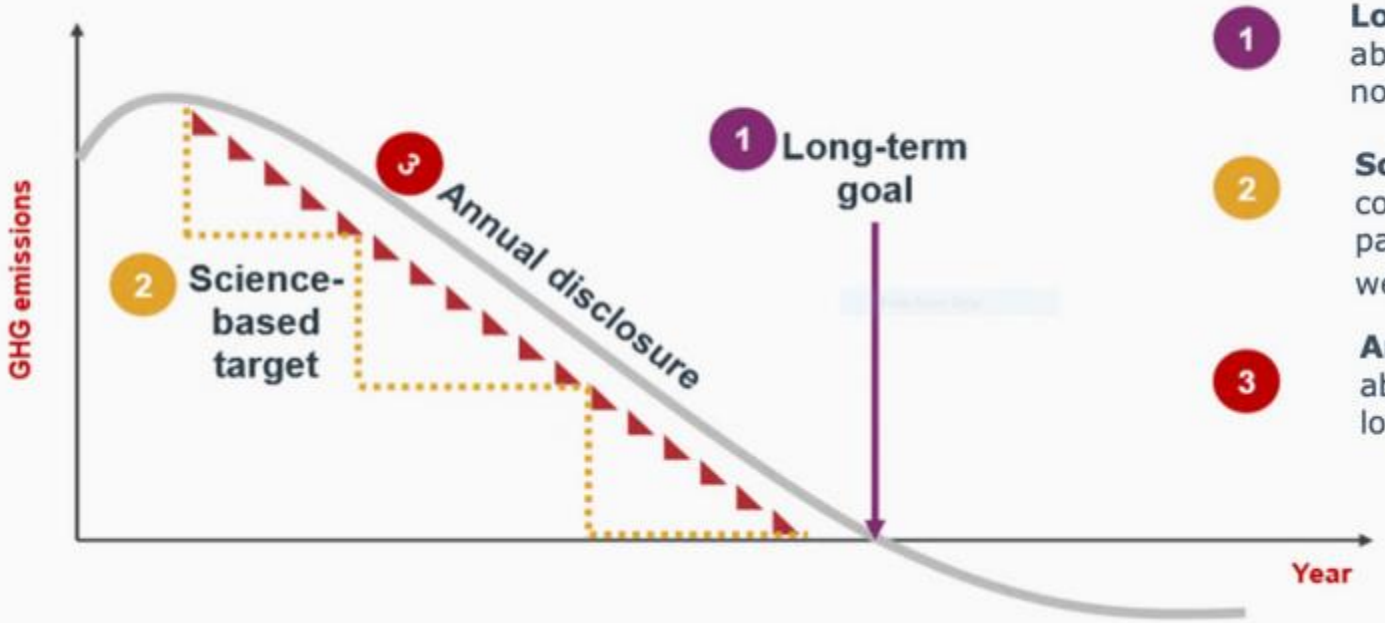
SBTs are a key tool for low carbon transition



1. **Long-term goal:** A net-zero long-term goal provides certainty about the direction that the company will follow and serves as a north-star for long-term strategic decisions;

2. **Science-based target:** Science-based targets ensure that the company is taking shorter term action to reduce emissions at a pace that is consistent with keeping warming below 1.5°C / well-below 2°C;

3. **Annual disclosure:** Climate disclosure provides transparency about the progress that the company is making to meet its long-term and medium-term goals

Source: GEKA, Target Validation Report 2022

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Forest, land and agriculture specific targets (FLAG)

FLAG expands SBTi to include Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) emissions

FLAG covers:

Land Use Change (LUC emissions) **CO_2**	**Emissions from land management** (non-LUC emissions) **CO_2 CH_4 NO_2**	**Carbon removals and CO_2 storage**
• Deforestation • Forest degradation including conversion to plantation per GHG Protocol • Coastal wetlands conversion mangroves, seagrass and marshes • Peatlands conversion/draining/burning • Savannas & natural grasslands conversion	• Enteric emissions • Flooded soil for lowland rice • Manure management • Agricultural waste burning • Fertilizer • Crop residue • Fertilizer production • Machinery used on farm • Transport of biomass	• Forest restoration/silvopasture *Occurring on working lands* • Improved forest management *Optimizing rotation lengths and biomass stocks, reduced-impact logging, improved plantations, forest fire management* • Agroforestry *carbon sequestration from integration of agroforestry into agricultural and grazing lands* • Enhancing soil organic carbon *Shifting to erosion control, reduced tillage, cover cropping, degraded soils restoration, biochar amendments*

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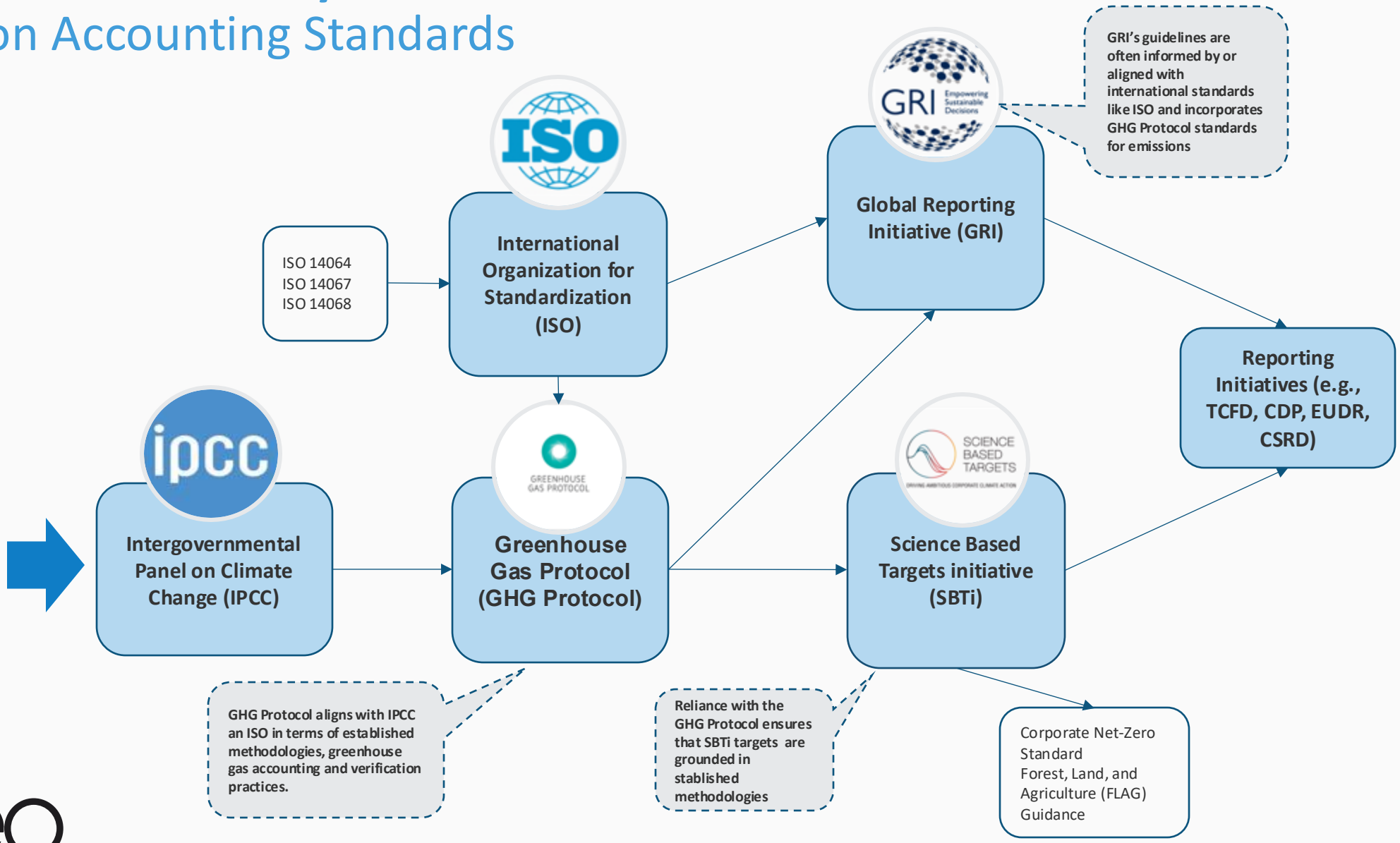
Recap: Sustainability frameworks and initiatives

Carbon Accounting Standards



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10 minute Q&A Session

Please ask your question via Slido!

03

Steps to calculate GHG Emissions

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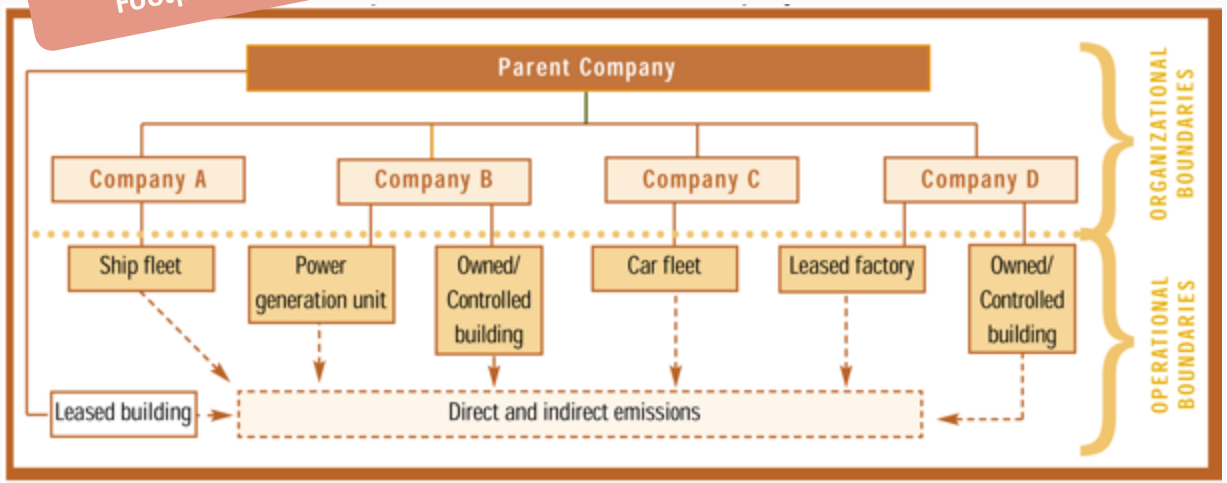
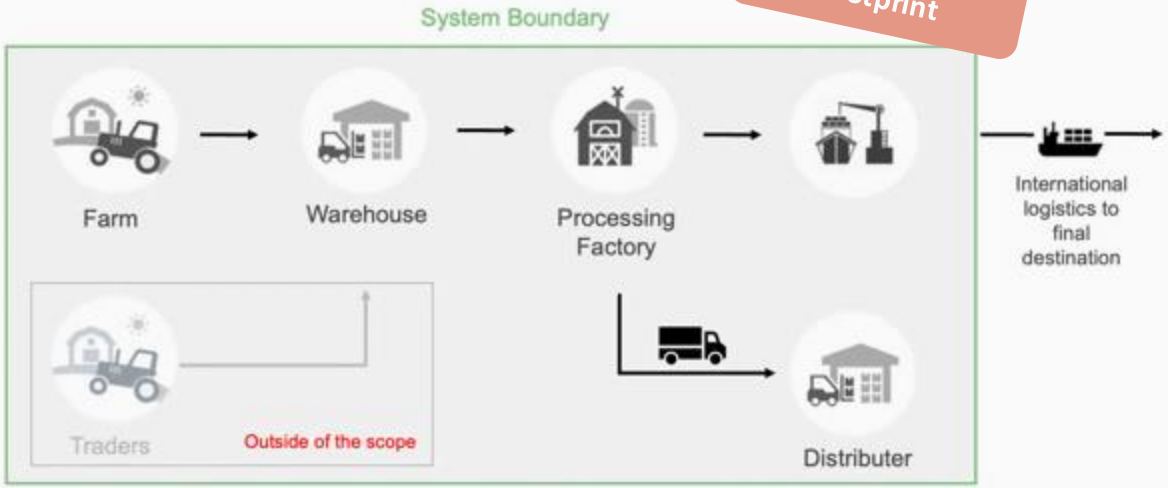
How to conduct a GHG Calculation

Identify System Boundaries → Separate into Emission Sources → Collect Data → Collect the correct emission factors → Set up Calculation

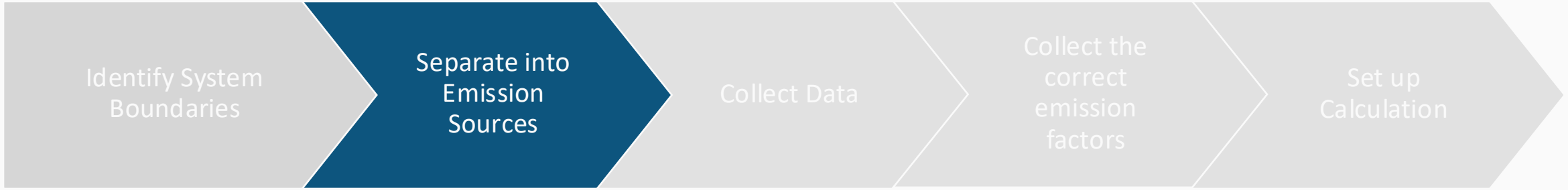
Corporate Carbon Footprint



Product Carbon Footprint



How to conduct a GHG Calculation



GHG Protocol Corporate Standard

- Corporate system boundaries
- Emissions classified as direct or indirect
- **Scopes** 1 and 2 mandatory, Scope 3 optional
- Excludes activities from suppliers (upstream) and clients (downstream)
- Includes emissions from administrative activities (e.g., electricity from offices)

GHG Protocol Product Standard

- Focuses only on the lifecycle of a **single product** or service, no Scopes
- Emissions classified under lifecycle stage of the product
- Cradle-to-gate or cradle-to-grave calculations allowed
- The sum of all product carbon footprints is **not equal** to the corporate carbon footprint (administrative activities missing)

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How to conduct a GHG Calculation

Identify System Boundaries → **Separate into Emission Sources** → Collect Data → Collect the correct emission factors → Set up Calculation

Corporate Carbon Footprint

Scope 1

- Fuel combustion through boilers, furnaces etc.
- Physical or chemical processing
- Transportation of materials, products or wastes
- Fugitive emissions

Scope 2

- Emissions from electricity purchased and used by the organization
- For office-based businesses usually most significant
- Can be reduced through energy efficiency

Scope 3

- Emissions from production of raw materials and goods bought by the organization.
- Emissions from logistics and shipping of goods upstream (suppliers) and downstream (to customers).
- Emissions generated by customers using the company's products or services.

Mandatory

Voluntary

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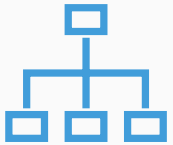
How to conduct a GHG Calculation

Identify System Boundaries → Separate into Emission Sources → **Collect Data** → Collect the correct emission factors → Set up Calculation

Select the right **standards** and **frameworks** to align with your goals

Identify required data and emission sources for the chosen frameworks



Determine the data collection **approach** (set sample sizes, assign responsibilities)

Collect data using data request templates

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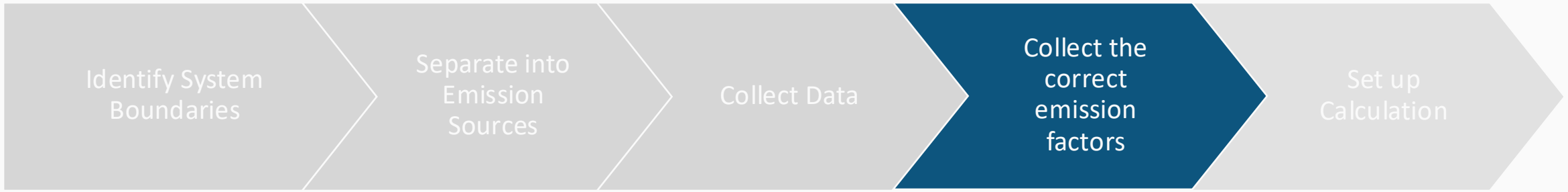
How to conduct a GHG Calculation



What are Emission Factors?

- Emission factors link **emissions** to **activities**, by specifying the $kgCO_2e$ per unit of activity data
- They simplify and standardize emission calculations

Possible sources for Emission Factors (EFs):

- IPCC Emissions Factor Database
- Greenhouse Gas Protocol Emission Factors for Cross Sector Tools V2.0
- ECOINVENT database
- 'Official' sources, such as International Energy Agency (IEA) or governments
- GREET Model
- Other reviewed sources of data, such as E3 database, GEMIS database
- Peer-reviewed publications
- Duly documented own estimates

- In general, the listed sources are **sorted by reliability** from top to bottom, **but** it is necessary to **check** in each individual case whether there are any limitations to the **applicability of the EF**.
- **Key questions** to check whether an EF is applicable:

✓ Are there any **geographical** limitations of the EF or e.g., is it globally applicable?

✓ Does the EF **technically represent** the activity?

✓ Is the EF taken from a **recent source**?

✓ Is the source **accessible**?

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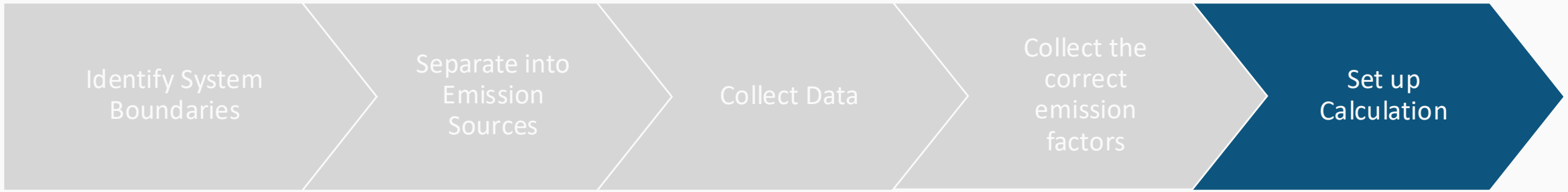
How to conduct a GHG Calculation



example

Electricity:

$$e_{electricity}\left[\frac{kg\ CO_2e}{year}\right] = Electricity\ consumption\left[\frac{kWh}{year}\right] x\ EF_{electricity}\left[\frac{kg\ CO_2e}{kWh}\right]$$

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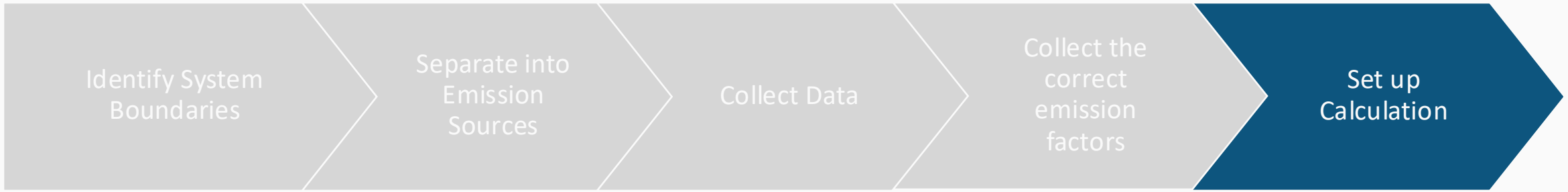
How to conduct a GHG Calculation



Example: ***The quantification of GHG emissions for an agricultural supply chain***

$$E = e_c + e_l + e_p + e_{td} + cs_{soc} + cs_{Boc}$$

example

- E total emissions from the supply chain in the final unit **kg CO_2eq/t product**
- e_c emissions from the **cultivation**
- e_l annualized emissions from carbon stock changes caused by **land-use change**
- e_p emissions from **processing**
- e_{td} emissions from **transport and distribution**
- cs_{soc} carbon sequestered from **soil carbon accumulation** via improved agricultural management
- cs_{Boc} carbon sequestered from **biomass carbon accumulation** (e.g. via tree planting activities)

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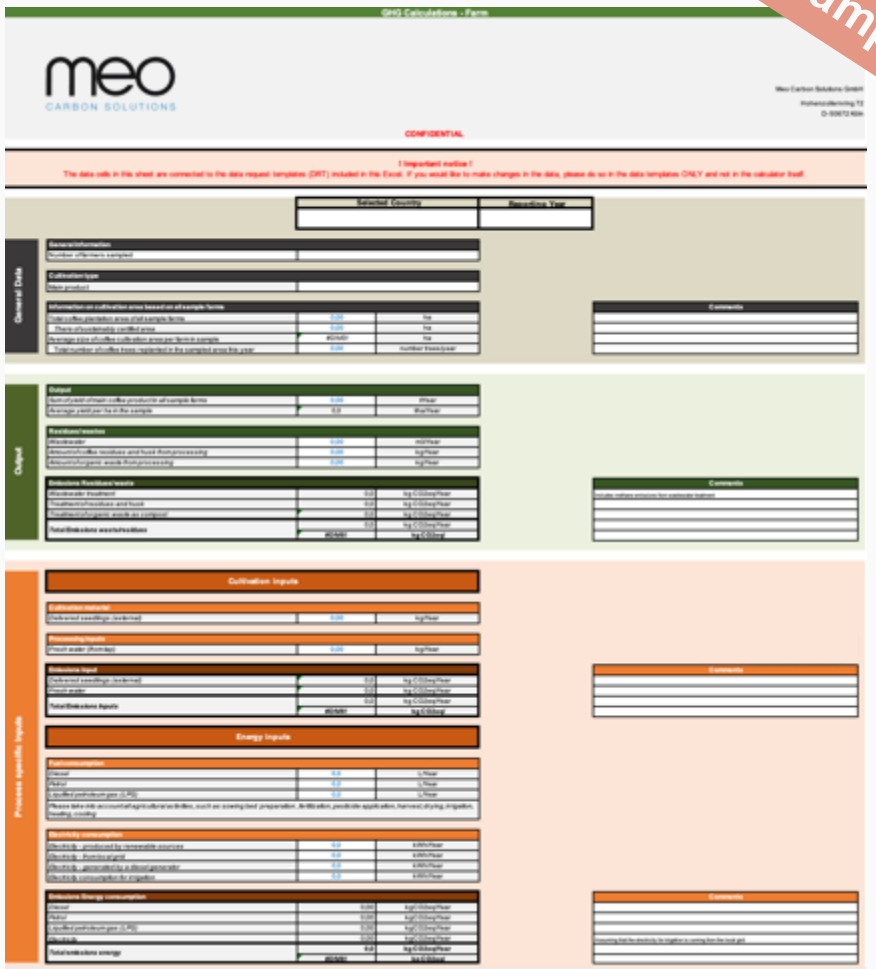
GHG Calculator - Example

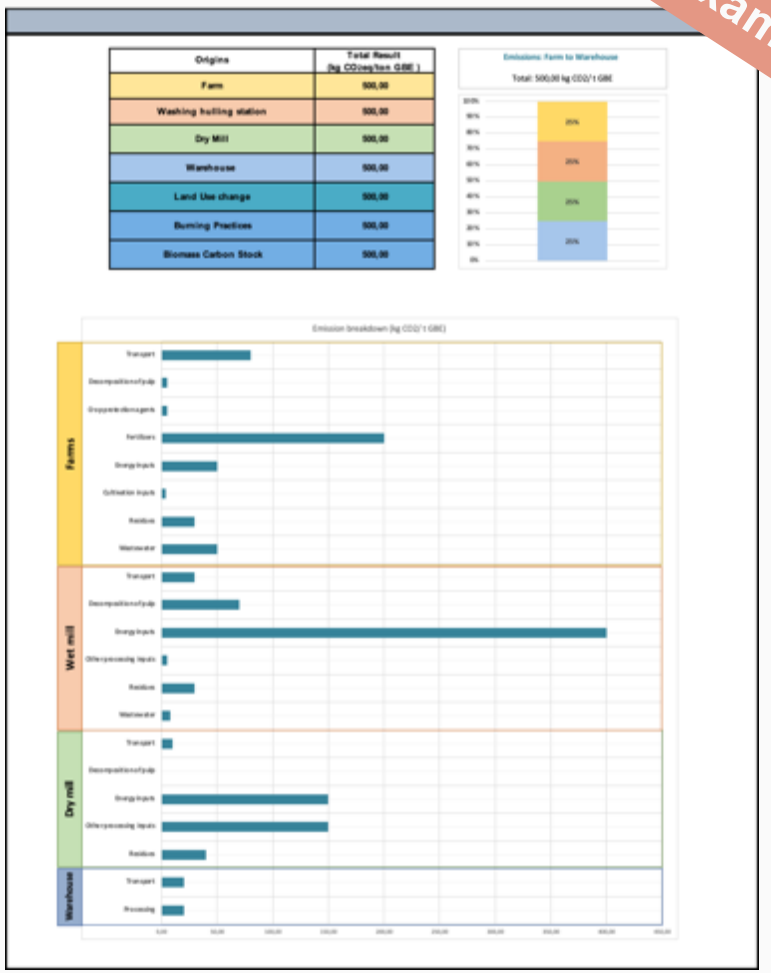
Calculator at the farm level

Example



Overall results

Example



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GHG Monitoring and Communication

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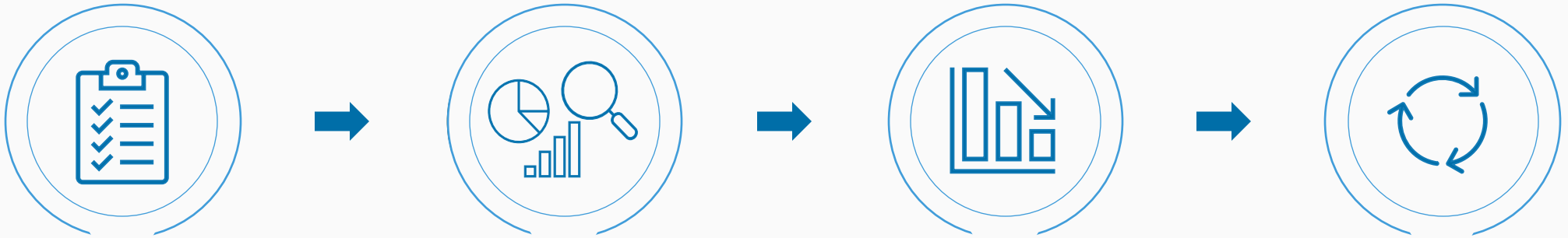
Improvement plan

Purpose: Establish a structured approach to systematically and continuously reduce your GHG emissions.



Baseline Assessment

- Summary of GHG Emissions in base year
- Projected emissions in a scenario with no improvement measures

Emission Reduction Targets

- Review current methodologies and define targets for emission savings
- Defined deadlines for each target
- Use of guidelines (→SBTi)

Reduction Measures

- Define and implement scientifically-based strategies to meet set targets
- Report of all activities included in the emission reduction measure
- Include robust projection of emission savings through implementation of each measure

Monitoring Plan

- Continuously monitor and review strategies
- Update the improvement plan based on evolving standards
- Ensure and improve data quality
- Use widely accepted reporting standards
- Reflect and evaluate monitoring and take corrective actions if needed

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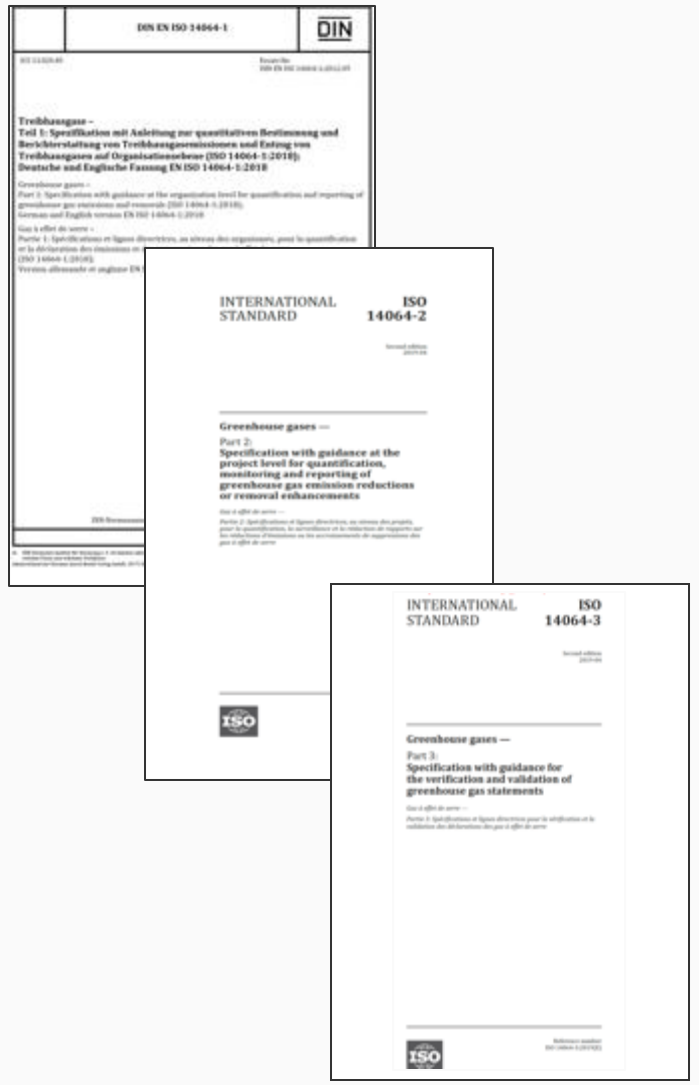
Approach to GHG Reporting

- **Define** the requirements for reporting
  - Report is required if organization chooses to have its **GHG inventory verified or makes a public GHG statement**
  - Focus on the key parameters
  - Establish a reporting scope that is easily understandable
- **Establish** a reporting process
  - Predictability
  - Clearly assigned roles, responsibilities and expectations
  - Defined routines for data quality control
  - Integration into the existing management system
- **Choose** a standard/framework that fits the process



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EUDR and CSRD Compliance

- **EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)** is a law to ensure that products in the EU are not linked to deforestation
- Requirements: Due diligence, tracing of supply chains, risk assessments

- **Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)** is an EU regulation requiring large companies to disclose detailed information on their environmental, social, and governance impacts

Conducting your GHG Calculation, Accounting and Reporting under widely accepted standards and frameworks, such as the ones presented, can assist your company with demonstrating EUDR and CSRD compliance.

- Recognized standards ensure that your calculations are precise, traceable, credible and can withstand regulatory scrutiny

- European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) require the use of recognized standards and frameworks
- Simplified verification process

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Communication: The Green Claims Directive

- Proposed by European Commission in 2023 → Expected to take effect in 2026
  - Clear criteria on how companies should **prove** their environmental claims and labels
  - Requirements for these claims and labels to be **verified** by an independent and accredited verifier
  - Prevents **vague** terms like "climate neutral" without context or data (greenwashing)
  - Encourages **detailed, substantiated** claims (e.g., "*Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduced by 30% from 2021 levels*") based on clear **scientific evidence**

- The presented frameworks can serve as the **foundation** for reliable reporting
- Reporting under recognized standards form the basis for **certifications**

Certifications play a vital role in the Green Claims Directive, as they provide credibility and assurance to both businesses and consumers regarding the authenticity of environmental claims.

Source: Freepik.com

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Certification

- Voluntary certification....
  - ...ensures credibility and accuracy of GHG accounting efforts
  - ...enhances transparency
  - ...builds trust with stakeholders and customers
  - ...requires investment in data collection, audits, and verification

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05

Certification & Validation under ISCC

The ISCC certification process in six steps

Choose a certification for your market

Choose a Certification Body (CB)

Sign up for ISCC client section and ISCC HUB

Register with ISCC

Get Audited by your CB and receive your certificate

Handle your sustainable material and use ISCC **logos and claims**

ISCC
International Sustainability & Carbon Certification

ISCC offers three certification systems, application depending on the market

ISCC EU

- Applicable for **sustainable fuels used for transport, electricity, heating and cooling in the European Union**
- Recognized by the European Commission under the RED III (RFNBO/RCF) and by the United Kingdom under the RTFO

ISCC PLUS

- Application for **voluntary** and certain **regulated markets**
  - Energy and biofuels outside the European Union (e.g. Japan, Australia)
  - Industrial applications
  - Food and feed markets
  - GHG reporting is optional

ISCC CORSIA

- Applicable for **sustainable aviation fuels under ICAO CORSIA**
- To **demonstrate compliance** with the sustainability and GHG criteria for CORSIA eligible fuels

ISCC International Sustainability & Carbon Certification

Companies in the food, feed and industrial sector use ISCC to prove compliance with important platforms & standards

Selection

Energy

Food

Feed

Industrial applications

Compliance with platforms & industry standards

Selected ISCC certified companies

ISCC International Sustainability & Carbon Certification

ISCC offers three main certification systems, application depending on the market

ISCC EU	ISCC PLUS	ISCC CORSIA

All ISO compliant in terms of GHG accounting

Specific rules for calculating GHG according to different legal frameworks (RED, RFNBO/RCF, RTFO)

Voluntary GHG accounting based on RED

ISCC CFC scheme to come

Specific rules for calculating GHG according to voluntary scheme set by ICAO CORSIA

ISCC International Sustainability & Carbon Certification

Introduction to ISCC Carbon Footprint Certification (ISCC CFC)

- Certification of product carbon footprints (PCFs)
- Reduced carbon footprint due to mitigation measures:
  - Decarbonization measures during production (and use of conventional feedstock) with renewable energy or CCS/CCU
  - Use of ISCC PLUS certified feedstock
- Module can be used on its own or combined with ISCC PLUS feedstock
- Iterative approach for further development:
  - Currently developed approaches include e.g., CCS and CCU
  - CFC scheme is under development, currently restricted certification possibilities with direct involvement of ISCC

*https://www.iscc-system.org/certification/iscc-certification-schemes/iscc-carbon-footprint-certification/

ISCC Academy & Events

TRAININGS

ISCC EU Training (former Basic Training)
24 – 26 June 2025 | Live Online

ISCC PLUS Training
9 – 10 July 2025 | Live Online & additional on-demand module

ISCC CORSIA Training (4 modules split)
23 – 24 September 2025 &
30 September – 1 October 2025 | Live Online

ISCC EU Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Training
7 – 9 October 2025 | Live Online

ISCC RFNBOs Training
13 November 2025 | Live Online

WEBINARS

ISCC Webinar Certification of Co-Processing under ISCC EU System
4 June 2025 | *Live Online*

Updates Summary Q1 – 2025
9 April 2025 | Live Online

EVENTS

ISCC TECHNICAL STAKEHOLDER COMMITTEE

Circular Economy and Bioeconomy
25 September 2025

ISCC REGIONAL STAKEHOLDER COMMITTEE

Latin America
5 June 2025

North America
18 November 2025

Southeast Asia
23 October 2025

Europe
26 November 2025

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10 minute Q&A Session

Please ask your question via Slido!