

The logo for nqa, consisting of the lowercase letters 'nqa' in white, followed by a small orange dot, all contained within a blue circle.

nqa.

REAPING THE BENEFITS OF YOUR CARBON NEUTRALITY UPDATE FROM PAS 2060 TO ISO 14068-1

A photograph of a wind farm at sunset. The sky is a mix of orange, yellow, and blue. Several wind turbines are visible, with one in the foreground being the most prominent. The turbines are silhouetted against the bright sky.

Amber Dixon

13th January 2025



AGENDA

- ✓ Introduction to ISO 14068-1
- ✓ Process and timings for moving from PAS 2060 to ISO 14068-1
- ✓ The requirements of ISO 14068-1 and key differences between the two standards
- ✓ The process and benefits of ISO 14068-1 Verification with NQA
- ✓ Further support and resources
- ✓ PLUS: an interactive Q&A session

45 minutes with Q&A

OUR PURPOSE

IS TO HELP
CUSTOMERS
DELIVER PRODUCTS
THE WORLD CAN

TRUST

NQA is a world leading
Certification and
Verification body with
global operations.

NQA specialises in
Certification and
Verification in
construction, high
technology and
engineering sectors.

nqa.



AMERICA'S NO.1

Certification body in
Aerospace sector

GLOBAL NO.1

Certification body in
telecommunications and
Automotive sector

TOP 3 IN THE UK

ISO 14064-1, PAS 2060 / ISO 14068-1,
PAS 2080, ISO 20121, ISO 26000, ISO
9001, ISO 14001, ISO 45001, ISO 27001,
ISO 50001 etc

GLOBAL NO.3

Certification body in
Aerospace sector

CHINA'S NO.1

Certification body in
Automotive sector

UK'S NO.2

Certification body in
Aerospace sector



NEVER STOP IMPROVING

Amber Dixon
**NQA Sustainability
Assurance Manager**



YOUR PRESENTER

- ✓ 6.5 years at NQA Certification Ltd
- ✓ 3.5 years as NQA's Sustainability Assurance Manager:
 - Responsible for growth in Sustainability Business Unit
 - Client support with new applications and resources
 - Accreditation projects and compliance
 - Awareness and understanding of sustainable solutions linked with compliance
- ✓ Trained in ISO 14001, ISO 50001, ISO 14064-1, PAS 2060, ISO 14068-1 and affiliated schemes

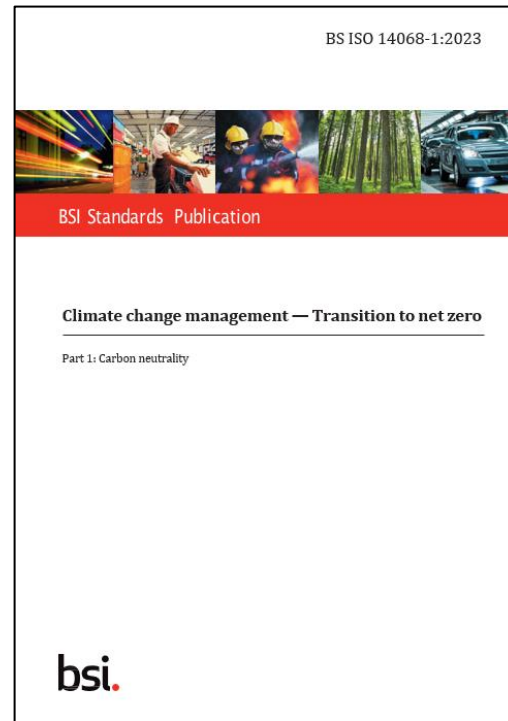
Email: amber.dixon@nqa.com / Direct-line: 01582 211418

INTRODUCTION TO ISO 14068-1

INTRODUCTION TO ISO 14068-1

ISO 14068-1:2023 Climate Change Management — Transition to Net Zero, **Part 1: Carbon Neutrality**

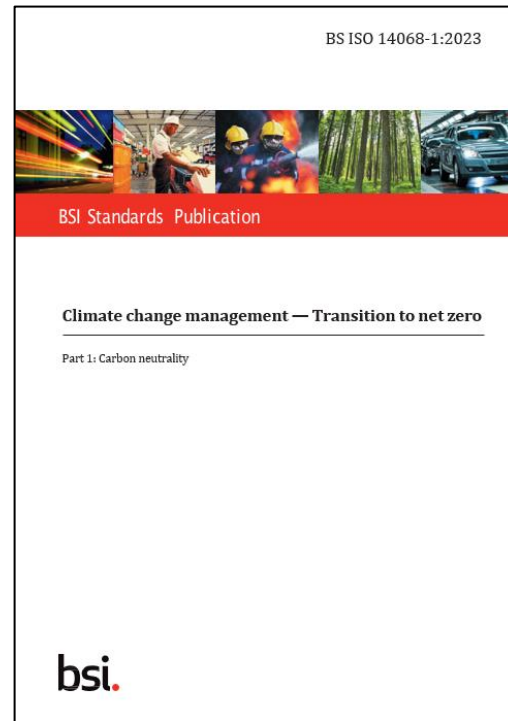
- ✓ Released in November 2023
- ✓ Part of a climate change and net zero series with an expectation of more standards to follow
- ✓ Internationally recognised, highest tier of standards (ISO)
- ✓ Allows for external, third-party Verification via Verification Bodies such as NQA, for credibility and assurance



INTRODUCTION TO ISO 14068-1

ISO 14068-1:2023 Climate Change Management — Transition to Net Zero, **Part 1: Carbon Neutrality**

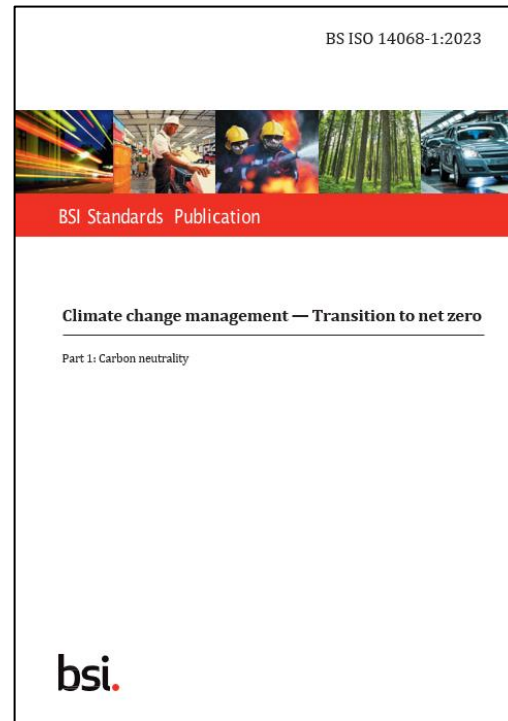
- ✓ Provides a framework for quantifying, reducing, removing, offsetting and reporting GHG emissions
- ✓ Aligned closely with ISO 14064-1 (Quantification and reporting of GHG emissions and removals) and ISO 14067 (Carbon footprint of products)
- ✓ Emphasised focus on meaningful reductions within carbon neutrality pathway



INTRODUCTION TO ISO 14068-1

ISO 14068-1:2023 Climate Change Management — Transition to Net Zero, **Part 1: Carbon Neutrality**

- ✓ Replacing PAS 2060 for demonstration and achievement of carbon neutrality
- ✓ PAS 2060 is not written to ISO standards. An ISO standard was deemed to be required as a replacement
- ✓ Updates reflect more recent terminology and alignment with net zero, hierarchy of reductions, removals and offsets, and updated application requirements



MOVING FROM PAS 2060 TO ISO 14068-1



MOVING FROM PAS 2060 TO ISO 14068-1

Timescales:

- Applications are currently open for both PAS 2060 and ISO 14068-1
- NQA will not take any new applications for PAS 2060 after 30/06/2025, and those onboarded will need to complete their verification by 31/12/2025
- Existing PAS 2060 clients, choosing to continue with PAS 2060 for 2025 verifications, will need to complete this year's by 31/12/2025

Process:

- New clients will simply apply to ISO 14068-1 for their first period with NQA
 - PAS 2060 clients, as each period is treated as an independent verification period, will also simply apply to ISO 14068-1 to switch over
-

ISO 14068-1 REQUIREMENTS AND KEY DIFFERENCES



ISO 14068-1 REQUIREMENTS

Contents

	Page
Foreword.....	v
Introduction	vi
1 Scope.....	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms	1
3.1 Terms related to carbon neutrality.....	2
3.2 Terms related to greenhouse gases.....	3
3.3 Terms related to offsetting and carbon credits.....	5
3.4 Terms related to the entity seeking carbon neutrality.....	6
3.5 Abbreviated terms.....	8
4 Principles	8
4.1 General	8
4.2 Transparency.....	9
4.3 Conservativeness.....	9
4.4 Hierarchy approach	9
4.5 Supporting transition.....	9
4.6 Ambition	9
4.7 Urgency	9
4.8 Science-based approach.....	9
4.9 Avoiding adverse impacts	9
4.10 Accountability.....	10
4.11 Value chain and life cycle approach.....	10
5 Approach.....	10
5.1 Framework.....	10
5.2 Carbon neutrality management hierarchy.....	11
5.3 Carbon neutrality pathway	11
5.4 Documented information.....	12

6 Commitment to carbon neutrality.....	12
7 Selection of the subject and its boundary.....	13
7.1 General	13
7.2 Documented information	14
8 Quantification of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and GHG removals	14
8.1 Quantification	14
8.2 Documented information	14
9 Carbon neutrality management plan.....	15
9.1 Content of carbon neutrality management plan.....	15
9.2 Ambition	15
9.3 Evaluation and revision of the carbon neutrality management plan.....	16
9.4 Documented information	16
10 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions and GHG removal enhancements	16
10.1 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions.....	16
10.2 Greenhouse gas (GHG) removal enhancements.....	17
10.3 Documented information	17
11 Offsetting the carbon footprint.....	18
11.1 General	18
11.2 Criteria for carbon credits	18
11.3 Criteria for carbon crediting programmes.....	19
11.4 Documented information	20
12 Carbon neutrality report.....	20

BS ISO 14068-1:2023

ISO 14068-1:2023(E)

13 Carbon neutrality claims.....	21
Annex A (informative) Carbon neutrality pathway	23
Annex B (normative) Additional requirements for specific cases	25
Annex C (informative) Comparison between International Standards on quantification and GHG Protocol Accounting and Reporting Standards	30
Annex D (informative) Ambition.....	41
Bibliography	43

ISO 14068-1 KEY DIFFERENCES

	PAS 2060	ISO 14068-1
Status	BSI Publicly Available Specification	International Standard (ISO)
Terminology	Entity, Subject	Entity, Subject
	Scope 1, 2 and 3	Uses ISO 14064-1 terminology: Direct, Energy Indirect, Indirect
	Defines materiality as any emission source comprising >1% of the subject's anticipated total emissions	Neither ISO 14064-1 nor ISO 14068-1 mention materiality, although we as Verifiers must continue to do so for ISO 14064-3 purposes
Aims	Carbon neutrality only, does not mention net zero	Recognises carbon neutrality as a path towards net zero
Minimum Documentation	Qualifying Explanatory Statement	Carbon Neutrality Report
	Carbon Footprint Management Plan	Carbon Neutrality Management Plan
	GHG Inventory	GHG Inventory
Applicability	Organisations, Products & Services, Land Use, Projects	Applicable to 'Organisations' and 'Products' only: 'Products' include for example goods and services, including events and buildings



NEVER STOP IMPROVING

ISO 14068-1 KEY DIFFERENCES

	PAS 2060	ISO 14068-1
Boundary Setting	The 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	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
GHG Quantification Process: Organisations	GHG Protocol (Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard), UK Govt Environmental Reporting Guidelines, ISO 14064-1	ISO 14064-1 (if not, the client must justify how the chosen criteria are consistent with those in ISO 14064-1)
GHG Quantification Process: Products	PAS 2050, ISO 14067, GHG Protocol (Product lifecycle accounting and reporting standard)	ISO 14067 (if not, the client must justify how the chosen criteria are consistent with those in ISO 14067)
GHG Reporting	Any Scope 1, 2 or 3 emission source estimated to be material shall be taken into consideration unless evidence can be provided to demonstrate that such quantification would not be technically feasible, practicable or cost effective.	All Direct (Scope 1) and Energy Indirect (Scope 2) emission sources must be included. Follows the ISO 14064-1 criteria for Indirect (Scope 3), ie the organisation shall identify and evaluate its indirect GHG emissions, to select the significant ones. The organization shall quantify and report these significant emissions. Exclusions of significant indirect emissions shall be justified.
GHG Hierarchy Process	Quantify, then Reduce, then Offset Residual	Quantify, then Reduce, then Remove, then Offset Residual
	PAS 2060 speaks only of emissions and reductions	ISO 14068-1 includes emission removals as part of its methodology

ISO 14068-1 KEY DIFFERENCES

	PAS 2060	ISO 14068-1
Scope 2: Market vs Location Based	Permits market-based reporting only	As per ISO 14064-1, ISO 14068-1 indicates that location-based & market-based methods should both be reported.
Carbon Credits	Table C.2 of Annex C gives a non-exhaustive list of offset schemes known to comply with PAS 2060	<p>Sets its own offset-related criteria in two lengthy lists: the credits themselves, and the registry on which they reside</p> <p>Offsets more than five years old cannot be used</p> <p>entities must justify why offsets were purchased in preference to undertaking further removal enhancements or emission reductions</p> <p>Must be retired no later than 12 months after the end of the reporting period</p> <p>Only carbon credits that represent GHG emission reductions or GHG removals that have already occurred may be used for a claim of carbon neutrality. These are usually referred to as “ex-post carbon credits” in the carbon market</p>
	Does not differentiate between carbon credit types, only mentions 'offsetting'	<p>Specifies different types: Avoidance (an emission is averted which otherwise would have occurred); Reduction (the emissions from a source are reduced); Removal (Carbon is actively removed from the atmosphere)</p> <p>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</p>

ISO 14068-1 KEY DIFFERENCES

	PAS 2060	ISO 14068-1
Reductions	An entity's first application for carbon neutrality can be based entirely on offsets	Evidence of a reduction (albeit unspecified) in carbon emissions is a prerequisite for any reporting cycle, including the first
	Does not specify criteria for reductions	Requires any emission reduction activity to cause minimal social or environmental harm 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
	Permits accounting for backdated 'historical emission reductions' in the first year	Does not permit accounting for backdated emission reductions
Carbon Neutrality Pathways and Target Setting	Requires a Carbon Footprint Management Plan, with planned reductions	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

PROCESS AND BENEFITS OF GHG VERIFICATION



What does Verification with NQA look like?:

- NQA, as a UKAS Accredited Verification Body, provides independent third-party GHG Verification activities, controlled by:
 - ISO 14064-3: Specification for the Verification of greenhouse gas statements
 - ISO 14066: Competence requirements for teams verifying environmental information
 - ISO 14065 / ISO 17029: requirements for bodies verifying environmental information
- This ensures a competent, added-value, impartial and objective Verification takes place to the very highest standard.
- NQA is in the process of updating our accreditation to ISO 14068-1 from existing PAS 2060 capabilities.



What does Verification with NQA look like?:

- Application and Quote:
 - Duration (and therefore cost) is dependent upon:
 - ✓ Assurance level: limited or reasonable levels
 - ✓ No of sites within organisational and reporting boundaries
 - ✓ Scale of emissions (in tCO₂e) and the number of GHG emission sources
 - ✓ Sector risk and data accounting complexity



What does Verification with NQA look like?:

- Application and Quote:
 - Duration (and therefore cost) is dependent upon:
 - ✓ Assurance level: limited or reasonable levels
 - ✓ No of sites within organisational and reporting boundaries
 - ✓ Scale of emissions (in tCO₂e) and the number of GHG emission sources
 - ✓ Sector risk and data accounting complexity

- Verification Process:
 - Pre-Verification (typically 0.5 to 1.0 day): overview, data and documentation gap analysis, risk assessment, planning for the main Verification
 - Verification (typically ≥2.0 days): site visit(s) to verify GHG sources, data sampling and testing, review of documentation for conformance
 - Post-Verification (typically 0.5 day): Independent Review



What does Verification with NQA look like?:

- Application and Quote:
 - Duration (and therefore cost) is dependent upon:
 - ✓ Assurance level: limited or reasonable levels
 - ✓ No of sites within organisational and reporting boundaries
 - ✓ Scale of emissions (in tCO₂e) and the number of GHG emission sources
 - ✓ Sector risk and data accounting complexity
- Verification Process:
 - Pre-Verification (typically 0.5 to 1.0 day): overview, data and documentation gap analysis, risk assessment, planning for the main Verification
 - Verification (typically ≥2.0 days): site visit(s) to verify GHG sources, data sampling and testing, review of documentation for conformance
 - Post-Verification (typically 0.5 day): Independent Review
- The output is a Verification Opinion Statement for the historical data period
- NQA's approach is constructive and value adding



Why verify your GHG emissions?

- ✓ Visibility on accurate carbon performance
 - ✓ Opportunity to make informed and meaningful reductions
 - ✓ Conform with legal and regulatory requirements
 - ✓ Meet stakeholder expectations and agreements
 - ✓ Aligned focus with government and UNSDG's
 - ✓ Highlight potential associated cost savings on efficiency
 - ✓ Improved reputation and brand image
 - ✓ Prevent the risk of green washing claims
-

SUPPORT AND RESOURCE

SUPPORT AND RESOURCES

- ✓ Quarterly Sustainability newsletter with key updates and news
- ✓ Sustainability Simplified podcast
- ✓ Sustainability microsite
- ✓ Blogs, news items, factsheets and other content
- ✓ Webinars and more...
- ✓ Training:
 - Moving from PAS 2060 to ISO 14068-1 training (1 day)
 - Understanding and Achieving ISO 14068-1 (2 days)





NEVER STOP IMPROVING

SUPPORT AND RESOURCES

ISO 14068-1:2023
CLIMATE CHANGE MANAGEMENT
- TRANSITION TO NET ZERO:
CARBON NEUTRALITY

**SUSTAINABILITY.
SIMPLIFIED.**

WHAT IS ISO 14068-1

To address the impacts of climate change, more organisations are being required to share their carbon position and take action towards net zero. This is often seen in supply chain expectations, tenders, and regulatory requirements. Many organisations will also seek to enhance their brand reputation and reduce costs through voluntarily taking action to progress towards net zero. ISO 14068-1 serves as a recognised and trusted solution in meeting such demands. No matter the industry you operate in, or the size of your organisation, ISO 14068-1 facilitates the long-term sustainability of your organisation and the planet.

ISO 14068-1:2023

**PAS 2060 to ISO 14068-1:
Migrating to the New
International Standard for
Carbon Neutrality**

Virtual - Tutor Led (Carbon Neutrality)

🕒 1 Day | 📊 Level 2 – Intermediate

£560.00

[Find out more](#) →

**NQA ISO 14068-1 Understanding
and Achieving Carbon
Neutrality**

Virtual - Tutor Led (Carbon Neutrality)

🕒 2 Days | 📊 Level 2 – Intermediate

£960.00

[Find out more](#) →



FURTHER SUPPORT

Call
0800 052 2424

Email:
info@nqa.com

Visit LinkedIn
[@NQA](#)

To find out more information on verification, certification, the training we offer or to receive top class support please get in touch.

Visit our website:
www.nqa.com

Check out our latest blogs
nqa.com/blog

Sign up to our e-zine, InTouch:
nqa.com/signup



Podcast

NQA's Sustainability Simplified

NQA Global Certification Body

SUSTAINABILITY
SIMPLIFIED

Q3 Newsletter



THANK YOU. ANY QUESTIONS?

Warwick House | Houghton Hall Park | Houghton Regis | Dunstable | LU5 5ZX | United Kingdom
0800 052 2424 | info@nqa.com | www.nqa.com

 nqa.com/signup |  youtube.com/nqamovies |  twitter.com/NQAGlobal |  linkedin.com/company/nqa-global