Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Corporate Standard), Version 3.0

Standard Development Plan

This Standard Development Plan (SDP) applies to a consolidated Corporate Standard (Version 3.0) that will integrate and consolidate GHG Protocol's existing entity-level standards (Corporate Standard, Scope 2 Guidance, and Scope 3 Standard) and outputs from the Actions and Market Instruments workstream to produce a single standard with multiple parts.

This SDP combines and supersedes the following published SDPs.

- Corporate Standard SDP Version 1.0 (20 December 2024)
- Scope 2 Standard SDP Version 1.0 (20 December 2024)
- Scope 3 Standard SDP Version 1.0 (20 December 2024)
- Actions and Market Instruments SDP Version 1.0 (20 December 2024)

The standard is expected to be jointly published and co-branded with ISO. The title is draft and to be determined in conjunction with ISO.

Document status and version history

Version No.	Date	Description of amendment
2.0	29 July 2026	• Consolidation of Corporate Standard, Scope 2, Scope 3, and Actions and Market Instruments SDPs into single SDP for a consolidated Corporate Standard. • Updates to integrate the GHG Protocol-ISO partnership into standard revisions process, with corresponding timeline updates. • Updates to scopes of work.
1.0	20 December 2024	N/A

The online version of this document is the latest version. All printed material is uncontrolled.

Contents

1. Introduction

Overview of GHG 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). Launched in 1998, the mission of the GHG Protocol is to develop internationally accepted greenhouse gas (GHG) accounting and reporting standards and tools, and to promote their adoption in order to achieve a net-zero emissions economy worldwide.

Purpose of this document

This Standard Development Plan outlines the objectives, scope of work, standard development process, and work plan for producing a consolidated GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (Version 3.0), which integrates and consolidates GHG Protocol's existing entity-level standards (*Corporate Standard*, *Scope 2 Guidance* and *Scope 3 Standard*) and outputs from the Actions and Market Instruments workstream to produce a single standard with multiple parts.

This is intended as a public document to provide information for stakeholders participating in the process as well as for those not actively participating in the process. This document will be updated as needed if the standard development plan evolves, such as any refinements to the scope of work or changes to the timeline.

History of standard development

The first edition of the GHG Protocol *Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard* (*Corporate Standard*) was published in 2001. The second edition ("Revised Edition") was published in 2004 following a two-year update process based on experience gained in applying the first edition. The second (Revised) edition represents the most recently published version of the standard. An amendment to the *Corporate Standard* was published in 2013 to provide updated requirements regarding GHGs to include in inventories and how emissions of these GHGs should be reported.

Subsequent to publishing the *Corporate Standard* (Revised Edition), GHG Protocol developed additional standards and guidance building on the Corporate Standard foundation, including the *Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard* (2011), *Scope 3 Calculation Guidance* (2013), *Scope 2 Guidance* (2015), and *Land Sector and Removals Standard* and *Guidance* (2026).

Corporate Standard Updates Overview

GHG Protocol is undertaking a coordinated process to update its corporate standards across four workstreams: 1) Corporate Standard, 2) Scope 2, 3) Scope 3, and 4) Actions and Market Instruments. The process will consolidate the suite of standards into an updated edition of the Corporate Standard (Version 3.0), expected to be delivered in parts.

Since the publication of the *Corporate Standard* Revised Edition, *Scope 3 Standard* and *Guidance*, and *Scope 2 Guidance*, there have been many important developments in greenhouse gas accounting and reporting. Among these are the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), the trend toward net-zero targets, mandatory climate disclosure regulations, use of the standards by thousands of companies, and academic research on their use and impact.

GHG Protocol – ISO Partnership

In September 2025, GHG Protocol and ISO announced a strategic partnership to co-develop standards for GHG emissions accounting and reporting. The focus of the partnership is to jointly develop and harmonize standards related to entity-level (i.e., corporate/organization-level) carbon accounting, product carbon accounting, and project accounting. The scope of the partnership for entity-level carbon accounting includes ISO 14064-1 and the GHG Protocol *Corporate Standard*, *Scope 2 Guidance*, and *Scope 3 Standard*, and the new Actions and Market Instruments workstream. This work was further reinforced in November 2025, when the COP30 Presidency mandated that GHG Protocol and ISO jointly lead the harmonization of global GHG accounting standards within the Action Agenda. Answers to frequently asked questions on the ISO-GHG Protocol partnership are available on the GHG Protocol website.

2. Background and context

Importance of GHG Protocol standards in GHG accounting and reporting ecosystem

Since the publication of the GHG Protocol *Corporate Standard* (Revised Edition, 2004), *Scope 3 Standard* (2011), and *Scope 2 Guidance* (2015), GHG Protocol standards have emerged as the world's foundational standards on GHG inventory accounting. The corporate suite of standards has continued to take on greater importance with the growing number of organizations accounting for and managing their GHG emissions and the establishment of voluntary and mandatory disclosure and target setting programs. Notable developments include:

- The Sixth IPCC Assessment Report used the strongest language yet to call attention to the urgency of GHG emissions reductions. Released in 2023, it notes that "*there is a rapidly closing window of opportunity to secure a livable and sustainable future for all.*"
- The Paris Agreement, an international treaty on climate change adopted by 196 parties in 2015, indicates there is global consensus and momentum on emissions reductions.
- Over 22,000 companies disclosed environmental information via CDP in 2025, compared to fewer than 10,000 in 2020 and fewer than 5,000 in 2014.
- Over 10,000 companies have emissions reduction targets validated by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), with over 2,300 having net-zero emissions commitments. Companies with SBTi targets must first complete a GHG inventory following the *Corporate Standard*, *Scope 2 Guidance*, and *Scope 3 Standard*.
- The International Sustainability Standards Board's (ISSB) International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) S2 Climate-related Disclosures requires that entities disclose GHG emissions in accordance with the *Corporate Standard*. Over 40 jurisdictions worldwide are adopting or have proposed plans to adopt IFRS S2 into regulatory frameworks, including the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, China, Japan, South Korea, and Türkiye.

- The European Union's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) requires companies to disclose sustainability information. Under CSRD, the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) E1 Climate Change requires that companies consider the requirements and principles of the *Corporate Standard*, *Scope 2 Guidance*, and *Scope 3 Standard*.
- The California Corporate Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program, authorized by Senate Bill 253, is being developed by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and will require companies to disclose scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions.
- An increase in companies having their GHG inventories verified or assured, driven in part by emerging regulatory requirements.
- A proliferation of additional public emissions disclosure platforms, sector-specific guidance, and GHG emissions calculation tools.
- Research on the use and impact of GHG Protocol standards and guidance.

Scope 2 accounting and reporting

The GHG Protocol *Scope 2 Guidance* has provided organizations across the globe with a common framework to report indirect GHG emissions associated with the consumption of purchased energy. By clarifying GHG Protocol's accounting rules and fostering transparency, the *Scope 2 Guidance* has supported organizations in setting emission reduction targets, developing internal abatement plans, and disclosing emissions-related data to investors and other stakeholders among other benefits.

Simultaneously, significant advancements in research, technology, data availability, and regulatory policy over the past decade have provided a reasonable cause to consider updates and clarifications to the *Scope 2 Guidance*. Specifically, this progress has highlighted the need to assess how the outcomes of the current location- and market-based accounting methods align with their original design expectations and how updates could enhance these outcomes.

Scope 3 accounting and reporting

Since publication in 2011, the GHG Protocol *Scope 3 Standard* and associated categorization of emissions has become widely accepted as the basis for accounting and reporting of corporate value chain emissions by thousands of companies and various voluntary climate programs and mandatory disclosure frameworks, including climate risk-disclosure standards developed by financial accounting standard-setters and regulators. As the most widely used internationally accepted standard for organizations to quantify their upstream and downstream emissions, the Scope 3 Standard has become the backbone of sector-specific implementation guidance and tools to drive more consistent corporate measurement of value chain GHG emissions across multiple sectors developed by industry associations and other non-governmental organizations.

Accounting for the impacts of actions and market instruments

The *Corporate Standard* is based on inventory accounting methods, using a physical inventory accounting approach. The *Scope 3 Standard* provides further specification on the use of this approach for calculating scope 3 emissions. The *Scope 2 Guidance* introduced an approach for accounting indirect emissions from purchased energy using both a location-based and market-based approach.

Since the introduction of the market-based method for electricity purchases within *the Scope 2 Guidance*, new market-based approaches have been proposed for a variety of other applications. Market-based approaches have recently been suggested for several different sectors, including natural gas/biomethane, aviation fuels (SAF), agricultural commodities, freight transport, maritime shipping, steel, aluminum, and others. These approaches include value chain interventions (e.g. supply shed), project-based crediting (e.g. offsets and insets), and chain of custody models (e.g. mass balance and book-and-claim). Market-based approaches have typically arisen in cases where companies purchase products or commodities from common pools or distribution systems and direct contracting with suppliers or traceability to individual points of origin is not feasible.

Currently, market-based approaches similar to the scope 2 market-based method are not included in or allowed under the *Corporate Standard* or *Scope 3 Standard* for calculating scope 1 or scope 3 emissions. While both the *Corporate Standard* and the *Scope 3 Standard* allow companies to report transactions of market instruments, project-based emissions reductions, avoided emissions from the use of sold products, and other activities quantified using project accounting methods separately from scope 1 and scope 3 emissions inventories in a GHG emissions report, previously there was no structured approach to this separate reporting and therefore limited uptake by users.

GHG Protocol has published several standards and guidance relevant to quantifying and reporting on actions and market instruments, including:

- *Project Protocol* (and sector-specific supplements for electricity and land use, land use change and forestry), which provides requirements and guidance for quantifying and reporting GHG impacts of projects
- *Policy and Action Standard*, which provides requirements and guidance for quantifying and reporting GHG impacts of actions larger than projects

3. Summary of feedback from global stakeholder survey and consultation

Between November 2022 and March 2023, the public was invited to provide feedback on the current suite of corporate standards and guidance and provide suggestions for either maintaining current practices or developing updates and new additional guidance. This feedback covered GHG Protocol's *Corporate Standard*, *Scope 2 Guidance*, *Scope 3 Standard*, and supporting documents including in relation to market-based approaches. This feedback has informed the scopes of work for each workstream summarized in section 5.

The GHG Protocol Secretariat received over 1,400 responses to four surveys on topics related to the *Corporate Standard*, *Scope 2 Guidance*, *Scope 3 Standard*, and market-based accounting. Survey respondents were from all regions of the world, with the majority based in Europe or North America. Survey respondents included companies, consultancies, industry groups, NGOs, academia, and governments. For more information on the survey process, please refer to GHG Protocol's survey memo. The GHG Protocol Secretariat also received over 230 proposals for updates, amendments, or additional guidance, with over 150 authors requesting to share their proposals publicly. All public proposals are available here. The table below provides links to documents summarizing survey and proposal feedback.

Workstream	Survey responses received	Links to survey and proposal summary reports
Corporate Standard	375	Survey summary Proposals summary
Scope 2	403	Survey summary Proposals summary
Scope 3	354	Survey summary Proposals summary
Actions and Market Instruments	343	Survey summary

4. Objectives and scope

Objectives of the revision

Objectives of the revisions to existing standards include:

- Ensure the standards' continued effectiveness in meeting their objectives.
- Promote interoperability with key mandatory and voluntary climate disclosure and target setting programs and standards and with financial accounting and reporting standards, where relevant.
- Incorporate advancements in research and science, current uses of the standards and of resulting GHG inventory data, stakeholder feedback, and best practices in implementing the standards since they were published.
- Improve coherence and integration across GHG Protocol standards and guidance.
- Provide additional guidance and clarifications to reduce the need for interpretation, where possible.
- Improve structure and presentation where needed to improve user-friendliness, legal interpretation and ease of verification.
- Editorial revisions including refreshing presentation and design; deleting or replacing outdated text, references, case studies; and integrating amendments/annexes, where applicable.

Additionally, the Actions and Market Instruments workstream intends to develop new approaches to advance complete and transparent corporate GHG accounting and reporting related to actions and market instruments by:

- Providing clarity on the structure, purpose, and limitations of a corporate GHG report and its various elements
- Addressing the appropriate role of actions and market instruments

Objectives of the standard

Current objectives of the corporate standards include the following (adapted from objectives listed in section 1.2 of the *Scope 3 Standard*):

- To help companies prepare true and fair GHG inventories in a cost-effective manner, through the use of standardized approaches and principles,
- To help companies develop effective strategies for managing and reducing their GHG emissions through an understanding of emissions and associated risks and opportunities, and

- To support consistent and transparent public reporting of corporate GHG emissions according to a standardized set of reporting requirements.

Refinements to the objectives will be considered during the standard revision process.

Scope and applicability of the standard

The *Corporate Standard* provides requirements and guidance for companies and other organizations of all sizes preparing annual GHG emissions reports in all sectors and countries.

The standard is written primarily for the intended user of a business developing a GHG inventory and GHG report. However, it applies equally to other types of organizations with operations that give rise to GHG emissions, e.g., NGOs, government agencies, and universities. Policymakers, assurance providers, and GHG programs can also use the standard as a basis for their own accounting and reporting requirements for climate-related disclosure and target-setting.

5. Scope of work for the standard revision

The following is a summary list of topics to be considered by each of the four Technical Working Groups (TWGs) during the standard revision process. The full scope of work for each TWG is provided in the appendices. This scope of work is subject to change during the revision process.

Corporate Standard TWG scope of work

1. Objectives and principles
2. Organizational boundaries
3. Operational boundaries
4. Tracking emissions over time
5. Verification/assurance
6. Data/calculation methodology

See Appendix 0 for detailed Corporate Standard TWG scope of work.

Scope 2 TWG scope of work

1. Clarify objectives and consider any changes to the accounting and reporting requirements of the Scope 2 Standard
2. Location-based method technical improvements
3. Market-based method technical improvements
4. Role of project-based accounting methodology relative to scope 2 accounting
5. Guidance for regional variation in energy markets
6. Interaction with policies and programs

See Appendix 0 for detailed Scope 2 TWG scope of work.

Scope 3 TWG scope of work

- General (cross-cutting topics):
    1. Boundary setting (Series B)
    2. Data quality and calculation methods (Series A)

    3. Reporting
- Category-specific topics
    5. Purchased goods and services (Category 1) (Series D)
    6. Capital goods (Category 2) (Series D)
    7. Transportation and distribution (Category 4 and Category 9) (Series D)
    8. Waste treat and EoL treatment of products (Category 5 and Category 12) (Series F)
    9. Business travel (Category 6) (Series D)
    10. Employee commuting (Category 7) (Series D)
    11. Leased assets (Category 8 and Category 13) (Series D)
    12. Processing and use of sold products (Category 10 and Category 11) (Series E)
    13. Franchises (Category 14) (Series D)
    14. Investments (Category 15) (Series C)

See Appendix 3.b for detailed Scope 3 TWG scope of work.

Actions and Market Instruments TWG scope of work

1. Standardizing relevant terms, concepts, and definitions
2. Accounting and reporting objectives and principles
3. The relationship between inventory (attributional) and project/intervention (consequential) accounting and their use in the corporate suite of standards
4. The relevance and appropriate role of quantified impacts of corporate actions and market instruments in relation to the reporting company's organizational boundary and value chain
5. Structure of a corporate GHG emissions report – introducing multi statement accounting and reporting
6. Accounting requirements for actions and market instruments
7. Reporting requirements for actions and market instruments
8. Verification/assurance for actions and market instruments

See Appendix 0 for detailed Actions and Market Instruments TWG scope of work.

Cross-cutting scope of work

1. Organization of the standards and internal/external harmonization

See Appendix E for detailed cross-cutting scope of work.

Out-of-scope items

1. Out-of-scope items addressed elsewhere by GHG Protocol
2. Out-of-scope items outside of GHG Protocol's purview

See Appendix F for a detailed list of out-of-scope items.

6. Deliverables

This standard revision process will deliver the following output(s):

- GHG Protocol Corporate Standard: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Version 3.0).

Note: The standard is expected to be jointly published and co-branded with ISO. The title is draft and to be determined in conjunction with ISO.

The updated Corporate Standard will integrate and consolidate GHG Protocol's existing entity-level standards (*Corporate Standard*, *Scope 2 Guidance* and *Scope 3 Standard*) and outputs from the Actions and Market Instruments workstream to produce a single standard with multiple parts:

- Part 1: General Requirements and Physical GHG Inventory
- Part 2: Actions and Market Instruments

The part structure is subject to change; either part can be subdivided into multiple parts if necessary or desirable. The GHG Protocol website will provide each part as a separate downloadable file and may also provide the consolidated standard as a single file.

Guidance documents on each topic will be provided alongside the standard: Corporate Standard Guidance (Version 1.0, title TBD), Scope 2 Guidance (Version 2.0), Scope 3 Guidance (Version 2.0), Actions and Market Instruments Guidance (Version 1.0). These guidance documents will integrate updated guidance sections included in the current versions of the *Corporate Standard*, *Scope 2 Guidance* and *Scope 3 Standard*. Guidance documents are expected to be published after publication of the consolidated standard.

Explanation of standards and guidance

- **Standards** are normative documents that contain requirements (*shall* statements) as well as selected *should* and *may* statements. Standards are relatively concise to convey essential requirements, recommendations and information.

- **Guidance** documents are informative documents that help users apply and implement the standard. They contain more detailed should and may statements to support implementation of the requirements (*shall* statements). They can repeat requirements (*shall* statements) from the standard, but not introduce new *shall* statements. Guidance documents are typically longer than standards to provide "how to" guidance on application of the standard and provide answers to questions users are expected to have in applying the standard.

7. Approach

Key elements of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol approach include:

- **Develop standard through a global, inclusive, multi-stakeholder process** with participation from companies, NGOs, academia and researchers, GHG programs, government agencies, other experts and stakeholders from around the world. GHG Protocol has more than twenty years of experience convening global stakeholders to develop consensus GHG accounting and reporting standards.

- **Build on existing approaches and international best practices**, including but not limited to existing GHG Protocol Standards, IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, the International Accounting Standards Board's International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Science-Based Target Initiative (SBTi), CDP, generally accepted financial accounting principles, RE100, Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF), International Social and Environmental Accreditation and Labelling (ISEAL), the AIM Platform, Value Change Initiative (VCI), the Voluntary Carbon Markets Integrity Initiative (VCMI), the Task Force for Corporate Action Transparency (TCAT), World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), lifecycle assessment frameworks, sector-specific methodologies, relevant academic research, and other methods suggested by stakeholders in the scoping process.
- **Ensure rigorous and user-friendly technical design** to ensure a true and fair account of a company's GHG emissions and removals based on key GHG accounting and reporting principles (relevance, accuracy, completeness, consistency, and transparency).
- **Provide policy-neutral standards that support multiple programs** – GHG Protocol standards are scientifically sound and policy neutral, such that they support multiple policy mechanisms and programs that build on the GHG Protocol foundation. GHG Protocol standards focus primarily on GHG accounting and reporting issues while identifying relevant policy issues and target setting issues to be addressed by programs, regulators, and policymakers. Where multiple programs and policy objectives exist, GHG Protocol should support multiple types of data relevant to multiple policies or programs and provide guidance on how to use or adapt GHG Protocol standards for specific policy purposes.[1]

8. Standards governance and approach

All new standards and guidance, as well as revisions of existing standards and guidance, are developed through an inclusive, global, multi-stakeholder process, subject to transparent and publicly available procedures. A summary of the GHG Protocol's governance structures, their respective roles and responsibilities, and the normative documents and processes relevant for the development and revision of GHG Protocol standards can be found in the GHG Protocol *Governance Overview*.[2]

As described in greater detail in the *Governance Overview*, the following are the principal bodies involved in standards development and revision:

- **Steering Committee (SC)**: The SC provides strategic guidance on the goals and direction of the GHG Protocol. In the standard development and revision process, it decides when new

[1] GHG Protocol standards are policy relevant and intended to support the larger objective of reducing GHG emissions in line with global climate goals, but the standard is not designed to favor one policy mechanism over another. GHG Protocol standards provide guidance on target setting and limited requirements where needed to support the accounting and reporting approaches.

[2] The information in this section pertains to GHG Protocol's governance and standards development approach. ISO's rules and procedures are set out in the ISO/IEC Directives.

standards or standard revisions are needed and ratifies the decisions of the Independent Standards Board to publish final standards.

- **Independent Standards Board (ISB)**: The ISB advises the SC on the need for, objectives and scope of new and/or revised standards. It reviews and approves GHG Protocol standards according to the *Standard Development and Revision Procedure*, oversees the standards development process, appoints TWG members, and makes decisions related to the content of standards.
- **GHG Protocol Secretariat**: The Secretariat manages the day-to-day execution of the activities of the GHG Protocol, and ensures that the development or revision of standards aligns with the GHG Protocol mission, vision, and decision-making criteria.
- **Technical Working Groups (TWGs)**: TWGs support the development of the technical content of standards. They review draft materials produced by the Secretariat, develop proposals or draft text, and provide recommendations and feedback on key issues in the standards development or revision process to the Secretariat.

Full details of each body's roles and responsibilities are provided in their respective Terms of Reference (ToR) and the GHG Protocol *Standard Development and Revision Procedure* (SDRP). The SDRP is the normative document which specifies the procedures to develop, revise, approve and maintain standards owned by the GHG Protocol.

Observing entities to the Independent Standards Board

GHG Protocol has invited key programs and standard setters to participate as Observing Entities to the Independent Standards Board in line with GHG Protocol's commitment to advancing harmonization across the GHG accounting and reporting ecosystem. Observing Entities are standard-setting or disclosure organizations with a standard, framework, or platform based on or referencing GHG Protocol.

Current Observing Entities include CDP, European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG), Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) and the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

Observing Entities participate in a non-voting capacity in ISB meetings that are focused on standard development or revision. Observing Entities review drafts and provide feedback to ISB members regarding alignment or potential discrepancies between GHG Protocol standards and their respective programs or organizations. Annex A of the ISB Terms of Reference provides further details about the role of Observing Entities.

GHG Protocol decision making criteria

Throughout the standard development or revision process, all governance and advisory bodies of the GHG Protocol shall follow the decision-making criteria and hierarchy approved by the Independent Standards Board and Steering Committee and contained in an annex to the *Governance Overview*.

Figure 1 summarizes the draft GHG Protocol decision-making criteria and hierarchy. Further details on the decision-making criteria are contained in Annex A of the *Governance Overview*.

Figure 1. Decision-making criteria

Summary version:

Full version (for use by TWGs and ISB):

All governance documents are available at: https://ghgprotocol.org/our-governance.

9. Workplan and timeline

The consolidated Corporate Standard update workplan consists of the following stages:

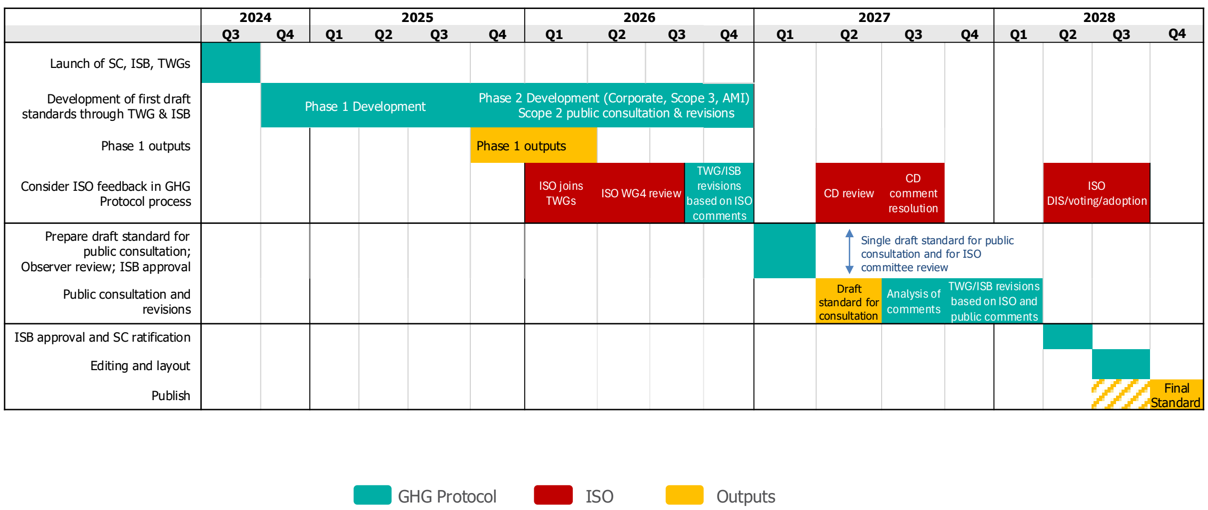
1. Stakeholder survey and call for proposals (completed)
2. Governance formation and work planning (completed)
3. Development of draft revised standard through the TWGs with review and approval by the ISB
4. Public consultation period
    - The need for a pilot testing phase will be determined based on needs identified during the standard development process. If a pilot testing phase is added, the timeline would be extended.
5. Revisions to the draft standard based on public consultation comments (and pilot testing comments, if applicable).
6. Final approval by the ISB and ratification by the SC, followed by production and publication of final Standard.

Milestones include:

- Phase 1 outputs by workstream (completed):

  - [Scope 2 Public Consultation](#) (October 2025)[3]
  - [Corporate Standard Phase 1 Progress Update](#) (December 2025)
  - [Scope 3 Standard Phase 1 Progress Update](#) (March 2026)
  - [Actions and Market Instruments Phase 1 White Paper Request for Information](#) (March 2026)
- Consolidated draft standard for public consultation (estimated Q2 2027)
- Published revised standard (estimated Q4 2028)

Figure 2. Workplan and timeline



Notes:

- Updates to the projected timeline from those provided in previous SDPs are driven primarily by the GHG Protocol–ISO Partnership and the integration of ISO's processes into the timeline.
- The workplan and timeline are subject to change during the standard revision process.

Each of the four TWGs works in two phases, as outlined in the table below.

Technical Working Group	Phase 1	Phase 2
Corporate Standard TWG	• Objectives and principles • Organizational boundaries • Operational boundaries	• Tracking emissions over time • Verification/assurance • Data/calculation methodology
Scope 2 TWG	• Location-based and market-based methods • Role of project-based accounting relative to scope 2 • Regional variation in energy markets	• Scope 2, scope 3, and market instrument interactions • Steam, heat, and cooling • T&D losses • Data provider methodology

[3] Two public consultations were held between October 2025 and January 2026: One focusing on updates to the Scope 2 Guidance (2015) which addresses inventory accounting, and one on [consequential accounting methods for estimating avoided emissions from electricity-sector actions](#).

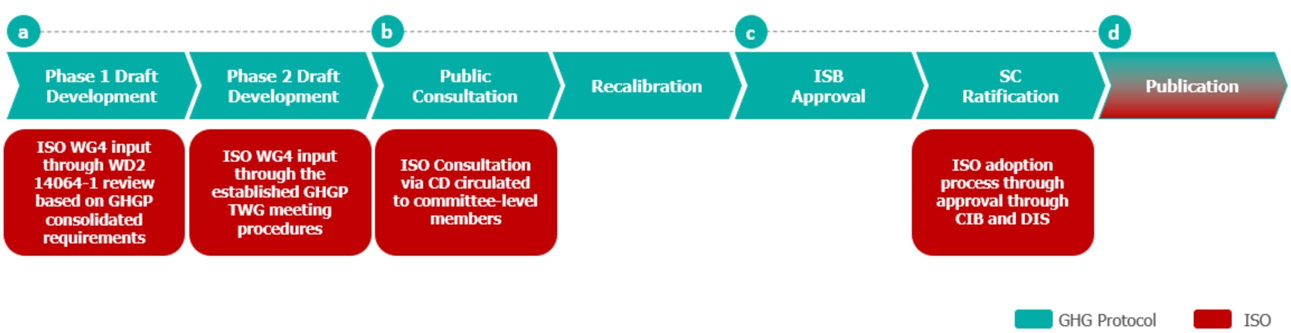
	• Interaction with policies and programs	• Technology-specific accounting (To be addressed in Guidance to the extent possible)
Scope 3 TWG	• Data quality and disaggregation (Series A) • Boundaries & category 16 (Other value chain activities) (Series B) • Category 15 (Investments) (Series C)	• Category-specific boundary requirements (Series D) • Category 10/11 boundary and calculation requirements (Series E) • Circularity (recycling, cutoffs, reused goods) (Series F)
Actions and Market Instruments TWG	• Reporting structure, elements, and definitions	• Specification of newly proposed statements including sub-structure for multi-statement accounting and reporting structure • Technical development for new reporting elements (such as quality criteria and eligibility criteria, calculation and reporting requirements)

Future revisions of the standard will be considered every five years from the publication date, or earlier if needed.

GHG Protocol – ISO Partnership

GHG Protocol leads the development of Corporate Standards through its established TWGs and ISB, in accordance with its [Standard Development and Revision Procedure](). ISO's integration into each step of the standard development process is summarized in Figure 3 and detailed below. ISO will follow its own rules and procedures as set out in the [ISO/IEC Directives]().

Figure 3. Integration of ISO into GHG Protocol standard development process for Corporate Standards



a. **Collecting ISO input as part of the development of draft Corporate Standards:**
   - **For content developed prior to full implementation of the ISO partnership in Q1 2026:** GHG Protocol provided draft requirements and other key provisions from

GHG Protocol Standards (including proposed revisions under development) to ISO as a means of gathering input from ISO/TC 207/SC 7/WG4 (ISO WG4). GHG Protocol TWGs will consider ISO WG4 feedback and provide recommendations to the ISB for decision.

- **For topics considered after Q1 2026:** In Q1 2026, members of ISO WG4 joined the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard TWG, Scope 2 TWG, Scope 3 TWG, and Actions and Markets Instruments TWG, and ISO also joined the ISB as an Observing Entity. This enables the provision of ISO WG4 feedback to the TWGs and ISB on topics under review.

b. **Public consultation:** During the GHG Protocol public consultation, ISO/TC 207/SC 7 is invited to review the consultation draft through its committee draft (CD) stage, wherein the draft is circulated for committee-level comments. GHG Protocol TWGs will consider ISO comments alongside all public consultation comments, applying GHG Protocol's decision-making criteria, and presenting recommendations to the ISB for decision.

c. **GHG Protocol approval and ISO adoption process:** Once the ISB has approved the draft standard, it will concurrently be sent to the GHG Protocol Steering Committee for ratification and to ISO/TC 207/SC 7 for approval through the ISO enquiry stage. The standard is approved by ISO if a two-thirds majority of permanent members of ISO/TC 207/SC 7 are in favor and no more than one-quarter of the total number of votes cast are negative.

d. **Publication:** Adopted standards will be published under a dual logo.

Scope 2 workplan variations

A public consultation on proposed updates to scope 2 inventory accounting was held from October 2025 to January 2026. In consideration of the consultation that has already taken place prior to the establishment of the GHG Protocol–ISO partnership, the scope 2 workplan includes the following variations:

- Q3-Q4 2026: The Scope 2 TWG engages with both public consultation feedback and feedback from ISO WG4, at the direction of the ISB. The ISB then decides on any post-consultation revisions informed by TWG recommendations.
- Q2 2027: Revised Scope 2 output is included in consolidated draft standard for public consultation. ISB determines whether any Scope 2 topics require a second round of public consultation at that time.
- Q2 2027 – Q4 2028: Scope 2 text follows same process as other workstreams.

10. Stakeholder engagement opportunities

The GHG Protocol follows a broad and inclusive multistakeholder process to develop greenhouse gas accounting and reporting standards with participation from businesses, government agencies, NGOs, and academic institutions from around the world. This process is governed by the *Standard Development and Revision Procedure* described in Section 8.

The standard revision process began with a comprehensive global stakeholder survey and consultation phase, outlined in section 3. The feedback received from this consultation provides the basis for the scope of work, outlined in section 5.

All interested stakeholders were given the opportunity to apply to the Steering Committee, Independent Standards Board, and Technical Working Groups between November 14, 2023 and January 31, 2024 and to apply to the TWG on a rolling basis thereafter. Over 1,600 people applied to join the various groups.

Two public consultations were held between October 20, 2025 and January 31, 2026: One focusing on updates to the Scope 2 Guidance (2015) which addresses inventory accounting, and one on consequential accounting methods for estimating avoided emissions from electricity-sector actions. From March 31 to May 31, 2026, the Actions and Market Instruments workstream held a Request for Information and Feedback Period based on the outcomes of Phase 1 of the standard development process.

All interested stakeholders have the opportunity to review the draft revised standard during the consolidated public consultation phase. If you are interested in receiving updates on the standard development process and opportunities to review draft standards, please subscribe via this form.

11. Secretariat team and contact information

David Rich, Technical Director, GHG Protocol

Corporate Standard team:

- Iain Hunt, Corporate Standard Manager
- Hande Baybar, Corporate Standard Manager
- Allison Leach, Corporate Standard Manager

Scope 2 team:

- Michael Macrae, Director of Scope 2
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To stay up to date on the standard development process, please visit: https://ghgprotocol.org/ghg-protocol-corporate-suite-standards-and-guidance-update-process.

If you would like to contact GHG Protocol, please visit: https://ghgprotocol.org/contact-us.

12. Appendices

Appendix A. Corporate Standard Technical Working Group scope of work

1. Objectives and principles

a. Revisit stated objectives of the *Corporate Standard* in consideration of the following:
   - Use of the standard in voluntary and mandatory GHG reporting programs.
   - Use of the standard in target-setting programs
   - Increased integration of sustainability and financial information.
   - Increased demands for GHG inventories to be verified/assured.
   - Use of the standard by stakeholders including reporting organizations, preparers, assurance providers, and policymakers.
   - Use of the resulting GHG inventory data by stakeholders including reporting organizations, investors, customers, regulators, and NGOs.
   - Better facilitating comparability across inventories from different reporting organizations.
   - The range of reporting organizations using the standard globally.

b. Develop clarifying language related to uses that the *Corporate Standard* and resulting GHG inventory data are and are not intended for; and delineate the respective roles of the GHG Protocol and reporting programs, target setting programs, etc.

c. Revisit GHG accounting and reporting principles defined in chapter 1 of the *Corporate Standard* in consideration of the following:
   - Any updates to stated objectives.
   - Use of the term "materiality" in the *Corporate Standard* beyond the current use case related to verification/assurance and reconciliation of the terms "materiality" and "significance" vis-à-vis the principle of relevance.
   - Principles introduced in the GHG Protocol *Land Sector and Removals Standard*: conservativeness (for removals), permanence (of removals), and comparability (optional).
   - Financial accounting principles such as those from the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Generally Accepted Accounting Principles of the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) or the International Accounting Standards Board's International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

2. Organizational boundaries

a. Revisit options for defining organizational boundaries to consider:
   - Whether to maintain the three consolidation options currently available (operational control, financial control, equity share), eliminate any of the three options, or narrow to a single required approach to promote consistency and comparability.
   - Adjusting an existing approach or introducing a new approach that better harmonizes with financial accounting and/or with requirements of voluntary and mandatory reporting programs.
   - Specifying a preferred consolidation approach or hierarchy of preferred options.

b. Updates and clarifications related to existing consolidation approaches including:

- Further clarification on defining operational control, including the consideration of specific indicators to facilitate more consistent application, and definitions for different types of assets (e.g., leases, licenses, franchises).
- Updates and clarifications related to multi-party arrangements, joint ventures, and minority interests.
- Updates and clarifications related to the classification of leased assets.

c. Update terminology used in chapter 3 of the *Corporate Standard* to be more consistent with current terminology used in financial accounting where possible (e.g., terminology used by U.S. GAAP and IFRS).

3. Operational boundaries

a. Revisit current operational boundary requirements in chapter 4 of the *Corporate Standard* to consider requiring scope 3 emissions reporting, such as through a comprehensive requirement across reporting organizations and scope 3 categories, or with a differentiated or phased approach based on criteria such as an organization's size or sector, the significance of a company's scope 3 emissions, or by scope 3 categories.
b. Consider providing more prescriptive requirements or additional guidance regarding justifiable exclusions from an inventory boundary and expanding disclosure requirements related to exclusions.
c. Consider requirements for disaggregated reporting of scope 1 emissions.

4. Tracking emissions over time

a. Updates to requirements for selecting a base year.
b. Updates to requirements for developing a base year recalculation policy and defining a significance threshold and related disclosure requirements.
c. Revisit optionality of reporting emissions for all years included in a GHG statement in addition to the base year to enable tracking of an emissions profile over time.
d. Provisions on timing of base year recalculations for structural changes that occur in the middle of the year.
e. Revisit reporting requirements for base year recalculation including whether changes due to structural changes versus methodological changes should be reported separately.
f. Consider requirements for tracking emissions intensity metrics over time.
g. Review of target-setting guidance provisions in consideration of the external program landscape.

5. Verification/assurance

a. Consider introducing a verification or assurance requirement or recommendation to the *Corporate Standard* (based on criteria such as scope coverage and level of assurance.
b. Additional clarifications related to verification and assurance (e.g., distinctions between verification and assurance and different levels of assurance).

6. Data/calculation methodology

a. Updates to address scope 1 data quality and uncertainty to consider:
   - Scope 1 data quality requirements related to the use of proxies or estimates.

- A scope 1 data quality hierarchy.
- Additional disclosure requirements related to scope 1 data quality and uncertainty.
- Additional recommendations on developing uncertainty estimates.

b. Additional guidance on calculation methods and their applicability and consider providing a hierarchy of calculation methods.

c. Recommendations for selecting appropriate scope 1 emission factors and disclosure requirements for emission factor sources.

d. Expanded disclosure requirements related to data sources, significant assumptions, descriptions of methodologies used, and disaggregating emissions obtained using different data collection and calculation methods (e.g., primary versus secondary data).

e. Updates to current requirements in the *Corporate Standard* on required GHGs and global warming potential (GWP) values:
  - Integration and update of 2013 amendment on required GHGs into *Corporate Standard*.
  - Revisit which GHGs companies are required to report on, considering GHGs not governed by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
  - Revisit requirement for companies to report emissions from each required GHG individually.
  - Clarification regarding which Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Assessment Report (AR) should be used for GWP values.
  - Revisit the 100-year GWP as the only required metric and consider additionally a 20-year GWP, particularly for short-lived GHGs such as methane.

f. Consider accounting requirements for indirect climate forcers including radiative forcing in aviation.

7. Guidance to be published separately from the standard

An informative document (name TBD) providing guidance on Corporate Standard topics will be published separately from the consolidated Corporate Standard (timeline TBD).

a. Guidance on the application of GHG accounting and reporting principles.

b. Guidance on organizational boundaries including:
  - Developing criteria to guide organizations in selecting the most appropriate consolidation approach for different situations.
  - Additional guidance on classification of leased assets, including allocation of emissions between lessor and lessee, emissions from purchased heating for leased assets, and in cases of multi-tenant buildings and co-locations and integration and update of 2006 amendment "Categorizing GHG Emissions Associated with Leased Assets" (Appendix F).

c. Guidance on operational boundaries.

d. Guidance on tracking emissions over time including:
  - Guidance for selecting a base year.
  - Guidance for developing base year recalculation policy.
  - Additional guidance for estimating base year emissions for acquired assets where records of emissions activities are limited or non-existent.

- Integration and update of guidance in 2005 amendment "Base Year Recalculation Methodologies for Structural Changes" (Appendix E).
- Guidance for tracking emissions intensity metrics over time.
- Additional guidance on how to appropriately disclose the reason(s) for changes in emissions over time.

e. Guidance related to verification and assurance including:
- Additional guidance related to data credibility and internal controls to help companies prepare for assurance.
- Consider reference to verification or assurance standards in use that have been developed since the last revision of the *Corporate Standard.*

f. Guidance related to data and calculation methodology including:
- Guidance related to the use of proxies or estimates.
- Guidance on developing uncertainty estimates.
- Guidance on scope 1 calculation methods and their applicability.
- Guidance for selecting appropriate scope 1 emission factors

Appendix B. Scope 2 Technical Working Group scope of work

1. Clarify objectives and consider any changes to the accounting and reporting requirements of the Scope 2 Standard

a. Clarify the objectives and purpose of the scope 2 location-based and market-based methods
b. Clarify the objectives and purpose of dual reporting of the location-based and market-based methods in scope 2
c. Clarify the relationship between scope 2 inventory accounting and electricity sector project accounting methodologies such as in the GHG Protocol *Guidelines for Quantifying GHG Reductions from Grid-Connected Electricity Projects*
d. Explore whether alternative or additional scope 2-related metrics should be included in a GHG emissions report

2. Location-based method technical improvements

a. Determine whether to require or recommend more accurate data than currently required, such as hourly data or consumption-based grid average emissions data
b. Clarify how to account for electricity generated and consumed from on-site projects within the reporting company's organizational boundary using the location-based method
c. As needed, evaluate technology-specific implications of location-based method technical improvements

3. Market-based method technical improvements

a. Review the Scope 2 Quality Criteria to consider revisions to the market boundary and vintage criteria requirements
b. Review the Scope 2 Quality Criteria to consider new requirements related to impact, additionality, or resource newness

c. Clarify how to account for carbon-free electricity and renewable power supplied under utility programs or regulatory compliance schemes in the market-based method and what information must be included in a supplier- or utility-specific emission factor
d. Evaluate if updates to the emission factor data hierarchy and order of operations in applying emission factors, energy attribute certificates, etc. are appropriate
e. As needed, evaluate technology-specific implications related to market-based method technical improvements

4. Role of project-based accounting methodology relative to scope 2 accounting

a. Clarify the relationship between scope 2 inventory accounting and electricity sector project accounting methodologies such as the GHG Protocol *Guidelines for Quantifying GHG Reductions from Grid-Connected Electricity Projects*
b. Determine how and to what extent the quantification and reporting of GHG emission impacts of grid-connected electricity projects using the project method is required by the standard
c. Clarify potential interactions between carbon credits sourced from carbon-free generation facilities and EACs from the same resource

5. Guidance for regional variation in energy markets

a. Consider the development of guidance and additional examples of scope 2 calculations for the location-based and market-based methods for various energy markets globally
b. Create additional guidance for accounting for the purchase and sale of energy associated with "off-grid" energy generating installations, including microgrids

6. Interaction with policies and programs

a. Clarify what each scope 2 accounting method/metric represents and provide directions and recommendations for their use by mandatory disclosure rules, target-setting programs, and for individual reporters

<u>Guidance to be published separately from the standard</u>

An informative Scope 2 Guidance (Version 2.0) document will be published separately from the consolidated Corporate Standard (timeline TBD), including updates related to the following topics.

7. Interactions across Scope 2 and Scope 3, and accounting and reporting for corporate actions and market instruments

a. Clarify how emissions are accounted for between scope 2 and scope 3 category 3 and reasons for separation between the reporting categories (in consultation with Scope 3 workstream)
b. Determine the appropriateness of utilizing market-based and location-based scope 2 methods and associated value chain data in scope 3 emissions calculations (in consultation with Actions and Market Instruments workstream)

8. Guidance for purchased steam, heat, and cooling

a. Clarify existing standards on accounting for scope 2 emissions from the use of energy supplied by entities outside the reporting organization's organizational boundaries such as district heating or cooling facilities, including whether and how energy attribute certificates apply and if the dual reporting requirement is applicable

b. Provide guidance for calculating appropriate and conservative emission factors for purchased and consumed steam, heat, and cooling when a supplier does not provide emission rates based on their actual production intensities

9. Utility-specific guidance on T&D losses

a. Clarify how to address unaccounted for energy (e.g., line losses, etc.) for different types of power companies, (e.g., vertically integrated utilities, transmission and distribution companies or "wires only" companies, investor-owned utilities, independent power providers, municipal and public power utilities, electric power generation owner/operators, transmission and distribution cooperatives, etc.).

10. Technical methodology guidelines for data providers

a) Clarify requirements and guidelines for the calculation of and development of emission factor data

11. Technology-specific guidance

a. Clarify how to account for indirect emissions from purchased energy that originates from the direct combustion of biogenic fuels or synthetic fuels or waste incineration
b. Create additional requirements or guidance and calculation examples for GHG accounting for energy storage systems (e.g., battery storage and pumped hydro), electric vehicle (EV) charging and grid integration, and other topics, including how to account for the differences between energy input and output from energy storage systems and round-trip efficiency losses

Appendix C. Scope 3 Technical Working Group scope of work

General (cross-cutting) topics

1. **Boundary setting (Series B)**
   a. Minimum boundary
      - Consider developing more specific boundary requirements or guidance for intermediary parties
      - Consider updates to section 6.4 in the *Scope 3 Standard*, such as to provide more prescriptive justification for exclusions
      - Consider developing de minimis or significance thresholds for the exclusion of activities and/or emissions
      - Consider expanding the minimum boundary of selected scope 3 categories by making activities required that are currently optional in Table 5.4 of the *Scope 3 Standard* and Table I of the *Technical Guidance*
      - Clarify the inclusion of emissions from capital goods across all scope 3 categories (including categories 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13)

2. **Data quality and calculation methods (Series A)**
   a. Identification and quantification
      - Consider requirement of hotspot quantification
   b. Data quality
      - Consider accounting/quantification requirements to improve data quality

    - Consider clarifying the relationship between data quality and various inventory objectives
    - Consider mandating the use of primary data or limiting/qualifying the use of secondary data
    - Consider requiring data quality improvement over time
    - Consider constraining or specifying the types of allowable emission factors
  - Reporting requirements
    - Consider additional reporting requirements to enhance transparency of data quality for scope 3 inventories
    - Consider developing a data quality hierarchy/scoring matrix as a measure for data quality
    - Consider additional guidance on transfer of data across the value chain and integration of product level data into scope 3 calculations

c. Quantification
  - Consider limiting the allowable calculation methods
    - Consider phasing out, limiting, or removing the spend-based method
    - Refer to Appendix D, *Scope 3 Technical Guidance* for current methods
  - Consider developing a calculation quality hierarchy/scoring matrix
  - Consider requiring the use of life cycle emission factors across categories where they are currently optional

d. Allocation
  - Consider developing more prescriptive allocation rules
  - Consider developing decision pathways/diagrams to support allocation of supplier-specific emissions

3. Reporting

a. Consider improving clarity of the classification of the fifteen scope 3 categories to facilitate ease of communication, reporting and actionability for decision-making and GHG target tracking

<u>Scope 3 category-specific topics</u>

4. Purchased goods and services (Category 1) (Series D)

a. Classification/minimum boundary
  - Consider developing and requiring subcategory line items

b. Quantification
  - Consider differentiated accounting of new, used, recycled and recovered products, materials and energy (and coordinate with category 11 considerations)

5. Capital goods (Category 2) (Series D)

a. Minimum boundary
  - Consider clarifying the range of capital assets to be included

b. Quantification
  - Consider whether to supplement the existing quantification method with other measures (including depreciation, amortization, and/or annualized measures) or maintain the current approach to quantifying category 2 emissions

6. **Transportation and distribution (Category 4 and Category 9) (Series D)**
   a. Classification
      - Consider removing, adjusting, and/or clarifying the "who pays" classification criterion for upstream vs. downstream activities
   b. Minimum boundary
      - Consider requiring the inclusion of "last-mile", back hauling, and returns (currently optional)

7. **Waste treatment & end-of-life treatment of products (Category 5 and Category 12) (Series F)**
   a. Minimum boundary
      - Consider requiring the inclusion of the transportation of waste in the minimum boundary (category 5 and/or category 12)
   b. Quantification
      - Consider providing additional guidance on recycling, reuse and circular economy (including product durability and longevity as is being considered in category 11) (and coordinate with category 1 considerations) (Series F)
   c. Allocation
      - Consider reviewing the Recycled Content Method and accounting for cradle-to-gate, processing, and use-stage emissions attributable to second-hand and reused goods (materials and products) using other end-of-life cut-off allocation methods (e.g., closed- or open-loop, 100/0, 50/50, 0/100, etc.) and/or develop prescriptive rules and requirements for emissions from recycled, reused, repurposed, and/or recovered products and/or materials (and coordinate with category 1 considerations)
      - Consider developing requirements building on existing guidance for allocating emissions attributable to waste-to-energy activities (p. 80, *Technical Guidance*)

8. **Business travel (Category 6) (Series D)**
   a. Minimum boundary
      - Consider requiring hotel stays in the minimum boundary
      - Consider specifying the inclusion of different types of events; taxis and leased vehicles; and capital good emissions for business travel

9. **Employee commuting (Category 7) (Series D)**
   a. Minimum boundary
      - Consider requiring the inclusion of remote work (currently optional)
      - Consider providing guidance on inclusion of employee commuting (leased vs. owned vs. controlled vehicles, reimbursed commute, etc.) and/or under different consolidation approaches

10. **Leased assets (Category 8 and Category 13) (Series D)**
    a. Classification
       - Consider requirements or guidance on accounting for emissions from leased products (by both lessees and lessors), in coordination with *Corporate Standard* workstream
    b. Minimum boundary

- Consider requiring or recommending accounting for the scope 3 emissions of lessees, by the lessor, if relevant or significant

11. Processing & use of sold products (Category 10 and Category 11) (Series E)

a. Classification
   - Consider developing subcategory line items for reporting emissions from the use of sold products (e.g., separately reporting emissions from physical goods vs. services, intermediate vs. final products, or other ways of classifying emissions)
   - Consider clarifying the distinction between direct and indirect use-phase emissions, and providing more guidance and examples

b. Minimum boundary
   - Consider requiring the inclusion of emissions from energy loss (e.g., mechanical) resulting from intermediate and/or final products

c. Quantification
   - Consider developing and standardizing cumulative versus annualized inventory emissions measures (and/or develop guidance on GHG intensity metrics)
   - Consider developing a 'usage data' method for use phase emissions (i.e. a new primary data or value chain partner-specific method for use phase emissions)
   - Consider developing a stock approach to account for emissions occurring in the reporting year from products in circulation (sold in the reporting year or in previous years) as additional reporting information
   - Consider additional reporting requirements to address product durability and longevity

12. Franchises (Category 14) (Series D)

a. Classification
   - Consider including product and/or IP licensing (e.g., patents, technologies), services, and other licensed products in this category, and if so whether to include licensing as part of the category name

b. Minimum boundary
   - Consider developing boundary and/or classification requirements or guidance for IP licensing, including brand licensing

c. Quantification
   - Consider developing standardized rules and calculation guidance to account for emissions from licensed products or services (by the licensor and licensee(s))

13. Investments (Category 15) (Series C)

a. Classification
   - Consider updating and/or re-classifying investments and harmonizing with PCAF

b. Minimum boundary
   - Consider requiring the inclusion of currently optional investments by financial institutions and/or non-financial organizations (e.g., pension funds, debt investments with unknown use of proceeds, managed investments and client services, and other investments or financial services)
     - Consider developing different inclusion criteria (i.e., required vs. optional investments) for financial institutions vs. non-financial organizations
   - Consider requiring investors (reporting companies) to include investees' scope 3 emissions (which is currently optional) and provide guidance for portfolio roll-up

- Consider requiring facilitated and insurance-associated emissions in the minimum boundary for financial institutions and harmonizing with PCAF

c. Quantification
   - Consider reviewing the current calculation methods for investments and/or adopting or harmonizing the asset-specific attribution ratios specified by PCAF for financed emissions

The above topics may be reflected in the Standard and/or Guidance.

Appendix D. Actions and Market Instruments Technical Working Group scope of work

Topics to address:

1. Standardizing relevant terms, concepts, and definitions
2. Accounting and reporting objectives and principles
3. The relationship between inventory (attributional) and project/intervention (consequential) accounting and their use in the corporate suite of standards
4. The relevance and appropriate role of quantified impacts of corporate actions and market instruments in relation to the reporting company's organizational boundary and value chain. Including but not limited to:
   a. Emission reduction projects
   b. Removal enhancement projects
   c. Value chain interventions
   d. Systemwide positive and negative impacts of actions, including avoided emissions (e.g. from the use of sold products), leakage, and other types of impacts
   e. Chain-of-custody certification models
   f. Project-based credits
5. Structure of a corporate GHG emissions report
   a. Disaggregated, transparent reporting
      - Which may include multiple new reporting elements based on attributional and consequential accounting approaches, such as a market-based inventory, GHG impact statement, non-GHG indicators, and/or others to be defined
   b. Definitions, purpose, and limitations of each reporting element
   c. Appropriate quantification methods
6. Accounting requirements
   a. Boundaries, criteria, safeguards, etc.
   b. Traceability requirements
7. Reporting requirements
   a. The relationship between reporting elements and how to interpret a comprehensive GHG emissions report
   b. The use of claims related to actions and market instruments
8. Verification/assurance of emissions reports

Guidance to be published separately from the standard

An informative document (name TBD) providing guidance on Actions and Market Instruments topics will be published separately from the consolidated Corporate Standard (timeline TBD).

1. Accounting guidance on topics including:
    a. Boundary setting, quality criteria, safeguards, etc.
    b. Traceability and eligibility of market instruments per statement
    c. Calculations
2. Reporting guidance on topics including:
    a. The relationship between reporting elements and how to interpret a comprehensive GHG emissions report
    b. The use of claims
3. Role of programs and policymakers
    a. Role of programs in making policy decisions about target setting rules on whether and which instruments and actions are eligible to count toward GHG targets and whether to aggregate or net across reporting categories to determine target progress
    b. Role of programs in verification, oversight, and enforcement
    c. Role of sector specific approaches

Appendix E. Cross-cutting scope of work

Organization of the standards and internal/external harmonization

a. Consider reorganization of the standard including separation of requirements and guidance on a given topic and use of numbered requirements and paragraphs
b. Integration of outputs from all workstreams in the standards updates process (Corporate Standard Scope 2, Scope 3, Actions and Market Instruments, Land Sector and Removals) to ensure internal harmonization
c. Consolidation of all requirements and key provisions across the current suite of standards to produce a single standard with multiple parts
d. Holistic review of interoperability with voluntary and mandatory disclosure programs

Appendix F. Out-of-scope items

Out-of-scope items addressed elsewhere by GHG Protocol

a. Accounting for emissions of biogenic CO_2, land emissions, CO_2 removals and related topics, addressed in the *Land Sector and Removals Standard*
b. Updates to the GHG Protocol *Product Life Cycle Standard*, addressed by the ISO/GHG Protocol Joint Working Group on 14067/Product Standard
c. Updates to the *GHG Protocol for Project Accounting*, addressed by the GHG Protocol/ISO Working Group on 14064-2/Project Protocol

Out-of-scope items outside of GHG Protocol's purview

a. Development of emission factors

b. Development of sector-specific guidance
c. Development of program-specific rules and requirements for GHG reduction targets, including target setting rules and policy decisions on the eligibility of specific actions or market instruments for use in GHG targets