

# Corporate Net-Zero Standard V2.0 revision

## Scope 2 Expert Working Group

Session 2: Procurement Instruments & Matching Requirements, Part 2: Aligning, June 26

Scarlett Benson, EWG Lead  
Ayla Dinçay, Buildings Lead  
Abhilash Desu, Senior Target Analyst

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- output, capacity, inventory levels, or costs;
- data related to market share;
- current or future business model transformation strategies.

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- As per the [EWG Terms of Reference](#) and the [SBTi COI policy](#), conflicts of interest must be declared
- At the start of each meeting the chair will ask members if a new COI has arisen
- A Conflict of Interest may be:
  - Actual: A true conflict exists between a Party's duties with the SBTi and their private interests.
  - Potential: Where a Party has personal or private interests that could conflict with their duties with the SBTi, or where it is foreseeable that a conflict may arise in future.
  - Perceived: Where an unbiased observer could reasonably form the view that a Party's private interests could influence their decisions or actions.

**ARE THERE ANY COI THAT THE SBTi SHOULD BE AWARE OF?**

# VIDEO-CONFERENCE GUIDELINES

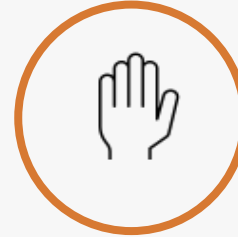
## Participant guidelines



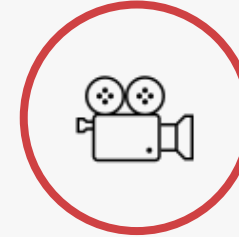
Mute during presentations



Use the chat box



Use the raise hand function



If you can, please keep your camera on

## Notes from us



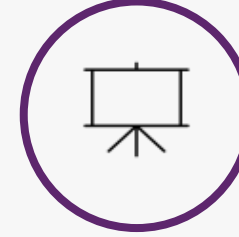
Treat info as confidential



Meeting is being recorded



We will follow up with minutes...



..And we will follow up with slides!

Finally, please have your devices ready to use...



## Agenda for today's session

- **Welcome & focus of the session** (5 mins)
- **Recap on what we've heard so far** (15 mins)
- **Interactive session: Part 1** (25 mins)
- **Break/solo thinking time** (10 mins)
- **Interactive session: Part 2** (45 mins)
- **Wrap-up & next steps** (5 min)





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# Welcome & focus of the session

(5 mins)

# Welcome | Scope 2 EWG

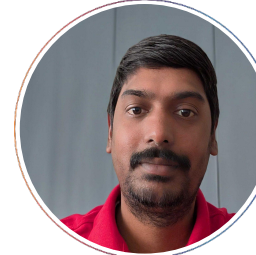
## SBTi Team



**Scarlett Benson**  
EWG Lead



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Buildings Lead



**Abhilash Desu**  
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*Aindrias Lefèvre*



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*Kae Takase*



*Lucile Bourguet*



*Matt Konieczny*



*Matthew Brander*



*Mohanad Salah*



*Molly Walton*



*Nicholas Fedson*



*Peggy Kellen*



*Rachel Kitchin*



*Rachel Swiatek*



*Roble Poe Velasco-Rosenheim*

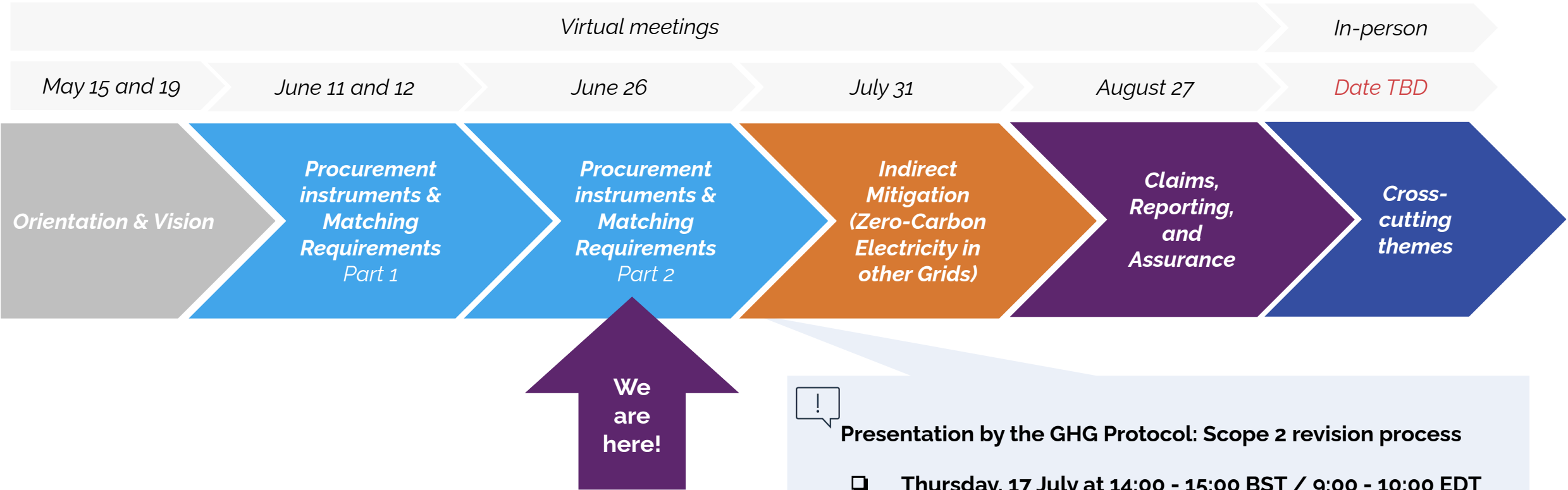


*Skye Lei*



*Chris St John Cox*

# Scope 2 EWG virtual sessions | Schedule



## Presentation by the GHG Protocol: Scope 2 revision process

📅 Thursday, 17 July at 14:00 - 15:00 BST / 9:00 - 10:00 EDT

**A dedicated session with the GHG Protocol in July** to receive an update on the ongoing revision of the Scope 2 Guidance. This will be a one-hour session scheduled in a single time zone. A recording will be made available for those who are unable to attend.



# Scope 2 in CNZS v2 | Focus today

## CNZS-C15: Companies shall set targets to abate scope 2 emissions from purchased or acquired electricity, steam, heat and cooling

*Company category: All companies  
Assessment stage: Initial Validation, Renewal Validation*

C15.1

Companies shall set a scope 2 location-based emissions reduction target and either a scope 2 market-based emissions reduction target or a zero-carbon electricity target to address scope 2 emissions using applicable net-zero aligned benchmarks and methods, as indicated in Table E.1.

C15.2

Companies shall cover total (i.e. 100%) scope 2 emissions within their targets.

C15.3

The use of zero- or lower-carbon energy to achieve emissions reductions or zero-carbon electricity targets shall be substantiated through the sourcing of the respective energy carrier and its delivery to the point of use, either with physical traceability (e.g. on-site generation or direct line) or via the grid from which the site sources its energy. Energy delivered via the grid used to achieve emissions reductions or zero-carbon electricity targets shall be accompanied by contractual instruments that meet, at a minimum, the GHGP Scope 2 Guidance Quality Criteria.

C15.4

Where possible, companies shall procure contractual instruments conveying a zero-carbon electricity attribute that matches their operational electricity use both in time and geographic location.

C15.5

Where sourcing zero-carbon electricity within the grids in which the company powers its operations is not possible, companies shall contribute to zero-carbon electricity in other grids as an interim measure to address the corresponding portion of scope 2 emissions....

R15.1

Companies should aim to achieve zero-emissions electricity as early as possible in higher-income countries and in other regions where sourcing zero-emissions electricity is feasible.

R15.2

Companies should procure contractual instruments that result in additional renewable energy production, thereby directly contributing to grid decarbonization.

R15.3

Companies that have already achieved net-zero aligned scope 2 performance should make direct investments within their value chains to facilitate value chain partners and suppliers located in countries with low-levels of grid decarbonization to address their electricity, heat, steam, and cooling use, or to buy eligible zero-carbon electricity.

R15.4

Companies should strive to achieve the highest possible standards of energy efficiency in their operations.

# Backup slide: Table E.1 excerpt

Code	Indicator	Description	Unit	Net-zero aligned benchmark value	Net-zero aligned benchmark year	Reference scenario	Target-setting method
CNZS.2	Scope 2 GHG emissions - Location-based	Gross GHG emissions from the generation of consumed energy (electricity, heat, steam, cooling). Based on average energy generation emission factors for defined locations, including local, subnational, or national boundaries. Calculation methodology defined by the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.	Metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	0 tCO <sub>2</sub> e	2040 or earlier	SBTi cross-sector pathway	Absolute Contraction Approach (ACA)
CNZS.3	Scope 2 GHG emissions - Market-based	Gross GHG emissions from the generation of consumed energy (electricity, heat, steam, cooling). Based on the emissions emitted by the generators from which the reporting company contractually purchases electricity bundled with instruments, or unbundled instruments on their own. Calculation methodology defined by the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.	Metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	0 tCO <sub>2</sub> e	2040 or earlier	SBTi cross-sector pathway	Absolute Contraction Approach (ACA)
CNZS.4	Share of zero carbon electricity consumed	Share of electricity consumed from zero carbon sources. Zero carbon sources include any technology that does not generate any GHGs during the production of electricity (e.g. wind, solar, hydro, nuclear, batteries).	Percentage (%) of electricity sourced from zero carbon sources	100%	2040 or earlier	IEA NZE by 2050 Scenario	Index Alignment Approach



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# Recap on what we've heard so far

(15 mins)

## C15.1

Companies shall set a scope 2 location-based emissions reduction target and either a scope 2 market-based emissions reduction target or a zero-carbon electricity target to address scope 2 emissions using applicable net-zero aligned benchmarks and methods, as indicated in Table E.1.

### Our SBTi colleagues:

- Explained that dual-targeting aims to drive both system-level change (LB) and credible corporate action (MB/ZCE).
- Emphasized that LB targets help ensure companies are accountable for their share of grid emissions and avoid misleading claims.
- Clarified that ZCE is an index-alignment target (vs. emissions-based), where companies show progress toward decarbonization.

### Our expert speakers:

- Shared that many companies already report both MB and LB and that encouraging both improves data integrity (Nick, CDP).
- Clarified that ZCE targets are about forward-looking alignment with clean electricity deployment, not just reducing reported emissions (Wilson, Princeton).

### Individual EWG members:

- Supported ambition and dual targets, stressing that ZCE and granular tracking are aligned with leadership and future-proofing.
- Cautioned that some firms may struggle with dual targets, especially those leasing facilities or operating in constrained markets.
- Raised concerns about how a mandatory LB target might discourage clean energy procurement where companies can't influence grid mix.



## C15.3

The use of zero- or lower-carbon energy to achieve emissions reductions or zero-carbon electricity targets shall be substantiated through the sourcing of the respective energy carrier and its delivery to the point of use, either with physical traceability (e.g. on-site generation or direct line) or via the grid from which the site sources its energy. Energy delivered via the grid used to achieve emissions reductions or zero-carbon electricity targets shall be accompanied by contractual instruments that meet, at a minimum, the GHGP Scope 2 Guidance Quality Criteria.

### Our SBTi colleagues:

- Positioned the criterion as a way to ensure a credible chain of custody and prevent unverifiable claims.
- Emphasized that minimum GHGP quality criteria must be met for all contractual instruments.
- Clarified that both physical traceability and grid delivery via certificates can meet the standard, provided sourcing is credible.

### Our expert speakers:

- Defined “deliverability” as regional physical plausibility based on market boundaries, grid congestion, and contract structures (Wilson, Princeton).
- Argued that substantiation is essential for trustworthy claims and should go beyond mere certificate ownership (Sybrig, NCI).

### Individual EWG members:

- Expressed interest in blending attributional and consequential approaches to improve claim integrity.
- Suggested that national regulation could help define acceptable sourcing and delivery methods.
- Questioned how SBTi can maintain credible criteria as market structures evolve.

## C15.4

Where possible, companies shall procure contractual instruments conveying a zero-carbon electricity attribute that matches their operational electricity use both in time and geographic location.

### Our SBTi colleagues:

- Emphasized that the “where possible” language is deliberate, acknowledging feasibility constraints across regions.
- Acknowledged more detail is needed to define “where possible”.
- Highlighted alignment with emerging policy frameworks like the EU and US hydrogen standards, and 24/7 Carbon-Free Energy initiatives.
- Positioned temporal and geographic matching as a means to improve credibility of clean energy claims.

### Our expert speakers:

- Explained that granular matching leads to stronger system impact, encouraging investment in clean firm capacity and storage (Wilson, Princeton).
- Supported the direction of travel toward 24/7 matching, while noting the implementation burden on companies (Sybrig, NCI).

### Individual EWG members:

- Suggested using thresholds or tiers so that only large consumers would be required to match granularly.
- Warned that strict matching might shut out smaller or less-resourced companies.
- May hinder participation in voluntary markets in short term and cause a risk of stranded procurement assets.
- Recommended designing for clear outcomes while allowing structured pathways toward improvement.
- Were concerned about practical applicability of the criterion and suggested optionality.



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# Interactive session (part 1)

(35 mins)



## Part 1: Group discussion (35 minutes):

- **Collectively reflect on the current wording** and alternative framings of each criterion, surfacing high-level pros, cons, and tensions.
- We will review each criterion at a time in plenary and invite quick reactions from EWG members to seed the breakout discussions.

## Part 2: Miro board exercise (35 minutes):

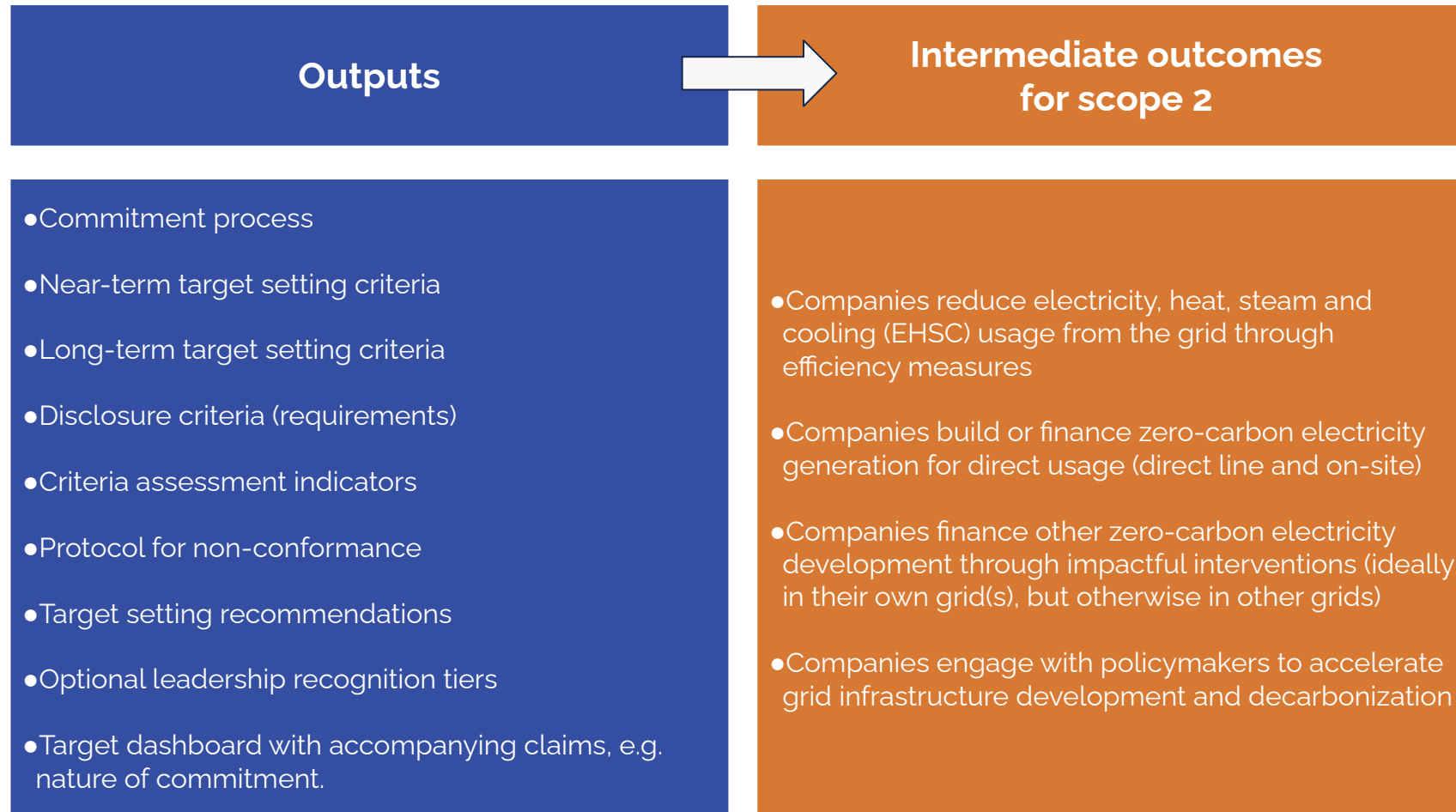
- In 3 rotating breakout groups, we will work through a Miro board for each criterion, adding sticky notes in four zones: strengths, concerns, suggestions for improvement, and outstanding questions to be resolved.

## Objectives:

1. **Surface and clarify EWG perspectives on the pros, cons, and potential enhancements** to draft criteria C15.1, C15.3, and C15.4.
1. **Test the level of consensus:** identify where there is broad agreement, and where views diverge.
1. **Lay the groundwork for decision-making:** input from today will directly inform a post-session survey and pre-read.
1. **Prepare for resolution in September:** the survey results will shape the agenda for our in-person meeting where we aim to finalize the EWG positions.



# Quick reminder | Tools that SBTi has to use (i.e., the “outputs”)



## Reminder on definitions

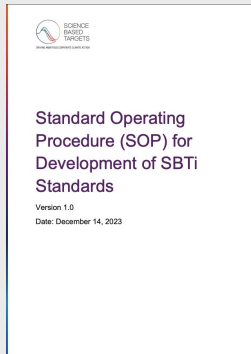
**Outputs:** The tangible, immediate, and intended products or consequences of an activity within SBTi's control or influence; the direct result of inputs.

**Intermediate outcomes:** The changes that occur as a result of the program's activities and outputs, often in the short to medium term.

# BACK UP: What are criteria and recommendations?

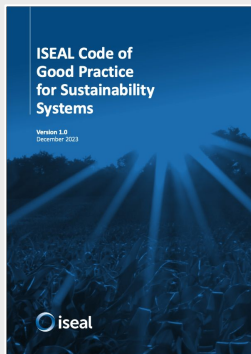
## Defining criteria: What SBTi SOP and ISEAL require

### *SBTi Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)*

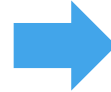


- Drafted for **assessable conformity across any entity** within the scope of the standard
- **Minimize ambiguity** in interpretation
- May include **process, monitoring, performance and / or outcome requirements** that can be validated
- State **requirements and guidance clearly**, including where they apply in the journey

### *ISEAL code of good practice*



- **Auditable, verifiable, and measurable**
- **Clear and precise**, with uniform interpretation
- **Objective and unambiguous**, with logical structure
- Supported by **defined minimum evidence** for assessment



**Criteria** are mandatory requirements that an entity must meet to be in conformity with the standard. They are assessed during validation or verification, and must be stated clearly and precisely.

**Example of a criterion:** Companies shall deliver at least 80% of their BVCM mitigation outcomes within five years of committing financial contributions.

**Recommendations** are non-binding guidance that indicate best practice, encourage ambition, or offer interpretive support. They are not assessed for conformity, but can influence implementation quality.

**Example of a recommendation:** Companies are encouraged to prioritize BVCM investments in geographies with the greatest mitigation potential and lowest access to climate finance.

# Group discussion | Prompt on 15.1 (target types)

<b>Current wording</b>	<p>C15.1: Companies shall set a scope 2 location-based emissions reduction target and either a scope 2 market-based emissions reduction target or a zero-carbon electricity target to address scope 2 emissions using applicable net-zero aligned benchmarks and methods, as indicated in Table E.1.</p>
<b>SBTi's intent</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Location-based targets help ensure companies are accountable for their share of grid emissions and avoid misleading claims.</li><li>• Providing optionality as to whether the target relating to a company's procurement is based on an emissions metric or a target based on the % of electricity sourced from zero-carbon sources.</li></ul>
<b>Prompt: strengths of current proposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Drives dual accountability - both for corporate procurement (market-based) and for system outcomes (location-based).</li><li>• Consistent with GHGP dual reporting.</li></ul>
<b>Prompt: weaknesses of current proposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Companies have limited direct influence over location-based emissions, especially in the short-term.</li><li>• Where companies chose ZCE target over market-based emissions target, there might be a missed opportunity to drive low-carbon heat, steam and cooling procurement decisions.</li></ul>
<b>Prompt: potential improvements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Require only long-term location-based targets (near-term targets could be a recommendation).</li><li>• Create an equivalent ZCE target for heat, steam and cooling.</li><li>• Introduce eligibility threshold for ZCE to ensure that heat, steam and cooling are not excluded if significant for the company.</li></ul>

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## GROUP DISCUSSION: (~20 mins)

Please give your views on this criterion:

1. What do you like about it?

1. What do you dislike about it?

1. How would you change it?

1. What do you think needs clarifying?

1. Could it be supported by supplementary recommendations?





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# Break/solo thinking time

(10 mins)

# Group discussion | Prompt on 15.3 (substantiating use of zero-carbon electricity)

Current wording	<p>C15.3: The use of zero- or lower-carbon energy to achieve emissions reductions or zero-carbon electricity targets shall be substantiated through the sourcing of the respective energy carrier and its delivery to the point of use, either with physical traceability (e.g. on-site generation or direct line) or via the grid from which the site sources its energy. Energy delivered via the grid used to achieve emissions reductions or zero-carbon electricity targets shall be accompanied by contractual instruments that meet, at a minimum, the GHGP Scope 2 Guidance Quality Criteria.</p>
SBTi's intent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ensure ZCE claims are credible by requiring a clear link between procurement and delivery to the site.</li><li>• Support flexibility, allowing physical traceability <b>or</b> high-quality contractual instruments that align with GHGP.</li><li>• Improve consistency with emerging norms in adjacent standards (e.g., hydrogen, 24/7 energy).</li></ul>
Prompt: strengths of current proposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Anchors corporate claims to a traceable energy flow, via either physical or contractual means.</li><li>• Aligns with GHGP minimum quality criteria, reinforcing compatibility and credibility.</li><li>• Supports a range of procurement models while promoting integrity.</li></ul>
Prompt: weaknesses of current proposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Physical traceability may not be feasible in all regulated or centralized market structures.</li><li>• Could disadvantage companies in markets where verification systems are underdeveloped.</li></ul>
Prompt: potential improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clarify what constitutes acceptable "physical traceability" or grid-region alignment (e.g., bidding zones, balancing areas).</li><li>• Introduce a tiered approach depending on market access or company size.</li></ul>

# Group discussion | Prompt on 15.3 (substantiating use of zero-carbon electricity)

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## Group discussion | 15.4 (time and geo-matching)

<b>Current wording</b>	C15.4: Where possible, companies shall procure contractual instruments conveying a zero-carbon electricity attribute that matches their operational electricity use both in time and geographic location.
<b>SBTi's intent</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improve the environmental integrity of clean electricity claims by encouraging alignment with actual consumption patterns.</li><li>• Reflect momentum behind 24/7 carbon-free energy and alignment with emerging regulatory frameworks</li><li>• Signal future direction of ambition while maintaining feasibility through "where possible" phrasing.</li></ul>
<b>Prompt: strengths of current proposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Makes claims more credible and physically grounded.</li><li>• Better displaces fossil generation compared to annual matching, leading to deeper system decarbonization.</li><li>• Supports system-level change by pushing companies to shape procurement and load profiles that benefit the grid, beyond basic attribute purchasing.</li></ul>
<b>Prompt: weaknesses of current proposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cost and feasibility challenges in many markets, particularly for smaller companies or leased operations.</li><li>• "Where possible" may be too vague and lead to inconsistent interpretation.</li><li>• A rigid standard could slow progress by deterring new corporate commitments.</li></ul>
<b>Prompt: potential improvements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Define thresholds or tiers (e.g., based on company size, market maturity, or regional grid carbon intensity).</li><li>• Introduce a phased approach (e.g., recommend annual matching first, and hourly over time).</li><li>• Provide clearer guidance on what constitutes feasible geographic and temporal matching (e.g., regional matching standards, accepted certificate timeframes).</li></ul>

# Group discussion | Prompt on 15.4 (time and geo-matching)

<b>Current wording</b>	C15.4: Where possible, companies shall procure contractual instruments conveying a zero-carbon electricity attribute that matches their operational electricity use both in time and geographic location.
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# Wrap up and next steps

(5 mins)

# What to expect between now and our next meeting on 31st July



**A post-session survey** will be shared by mid-July. You'll have **one month** to respond.



Today's **slides and minutes** will be uploaded to our shared folder



**Pre-reads** for our next meeting will be shared 5 days in advance



**Miro board will be available** for your comments **until July 21.**

Any questions?

You can reach us at [scarlettbenson@sciencebasedtargets.org](mailto:scarlettbenson@sciencebasedtargets.org) and [ayladincay@sciencebasedtargets.org](mailto:ayladincay@sciencebasedtargets.org)

*July 17*

A dedicated session with the  
GHG Protocol

*July 31*

Indirect Mitigation  
(Zero-Carbon Electricity in  
other Grids)

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