

# Corporate Net-Zero Standard V2.0 revision

## Scope 2 Expert Working Group

Session 1: Orientation & Vision, May 15 & 19

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Scarlett Benson, EWG Lead  
Ayla Dinçay, Buildings Lead

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

Members are responsible for halting any activity that may violate this policy and reporting it immediately to SBTi.

- 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?**

# Housekeeping | Video-conference guidelines

## Participant guidelines



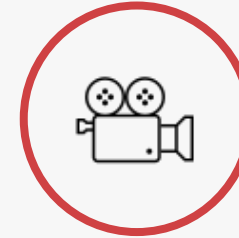
Mute during presentations



Use the chat box



Use the raise hand function



If you can, please keep your camera on

## Notes from us



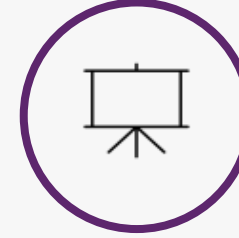
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Meeting is being recorded

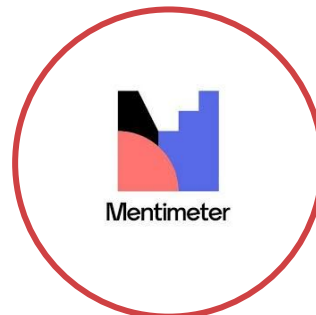


We will follow up with minutes...



..And we will follow up with slides!

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



# Agenda for today's session

- **Welcome & introductions** (20 min)
- **Orientation** (20 min)
  - Scope 2 EWG objectives and overview of the sessions
  - Where we are coming from: Existing scope 2 rules in CNZS v1.2
  - What are we proposing: scope 2 proposals in CNZS v2.0
- **Global Overview of Power Market Structures** (15 min)  
Elcin Akcura, World Bank
- **Q&A** (10 min)
- **Break** (5 min)
- **Briefing: GHG Protocol scope 2 revision process** (5 min)
- **SBTi's proposed direction for scope 2 under CNZS 2.0** (40 min)
- **Discussion: aligning on vision and principles for scope 2** (30 min)
- **Wrap-up & next steps** (5 min)





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# Welcome & introduction

(20 mins)

# Welcome | Scope 2 EWG

## SBTi Team



**Scarlett  
Benson**  
EWG Lead



**Ayla  
Dinçay**  
Buildings Lead



**Emma  
Borjigin-Wang**  
Subject Matter  
Expert



*Aindrias Lefèvre*



*Alex Piper*



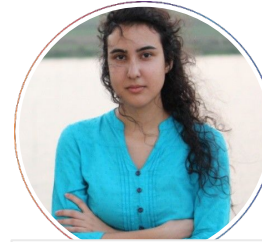
*Doug Miller*



*Drew Beyer*



*Elliott  
Engelmann*



*Emma Saraff*



*Erik Landry*



*Jinfeng Zhou*



*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*



## Pre-reads

- Help you orient yourself and prepare for the session.
- Provide useful background information.
- May also address questions raised in previous sessions or surveys.

## Different tools used to facilitate the discussion

- We will use various tools to facilitate discussion (e.g., Miro board, Mentimeter, breakout rooms).
- To manage time effectively, we may not be able to take questions or open the floor for discussion during presentations.

## Post-session surveys

- We follow up each session with a survey.
- Offer an additional opportunity to share your thoughts, insights, or feedback on the topics discussed.

## Email the team anytime

- The SBTi team's inboxes are always open—feel free to reach out with any questions!



## Parking lot for questions

Questions that are not directly relevant to the session topic or require further exploration can be added to the parking lot.

These questions will be addressed in one of the following ways:

- During subsequent sessions
- In meeting minutes or pre-reads
- As part of pilot testing

**To add a question to the parking lot, please post it in the chat and clearly indicate that it should be followed up later.** (*"A question to the parking lot: ..."*)

All parking lot questions will be documented in the meeting minutes.





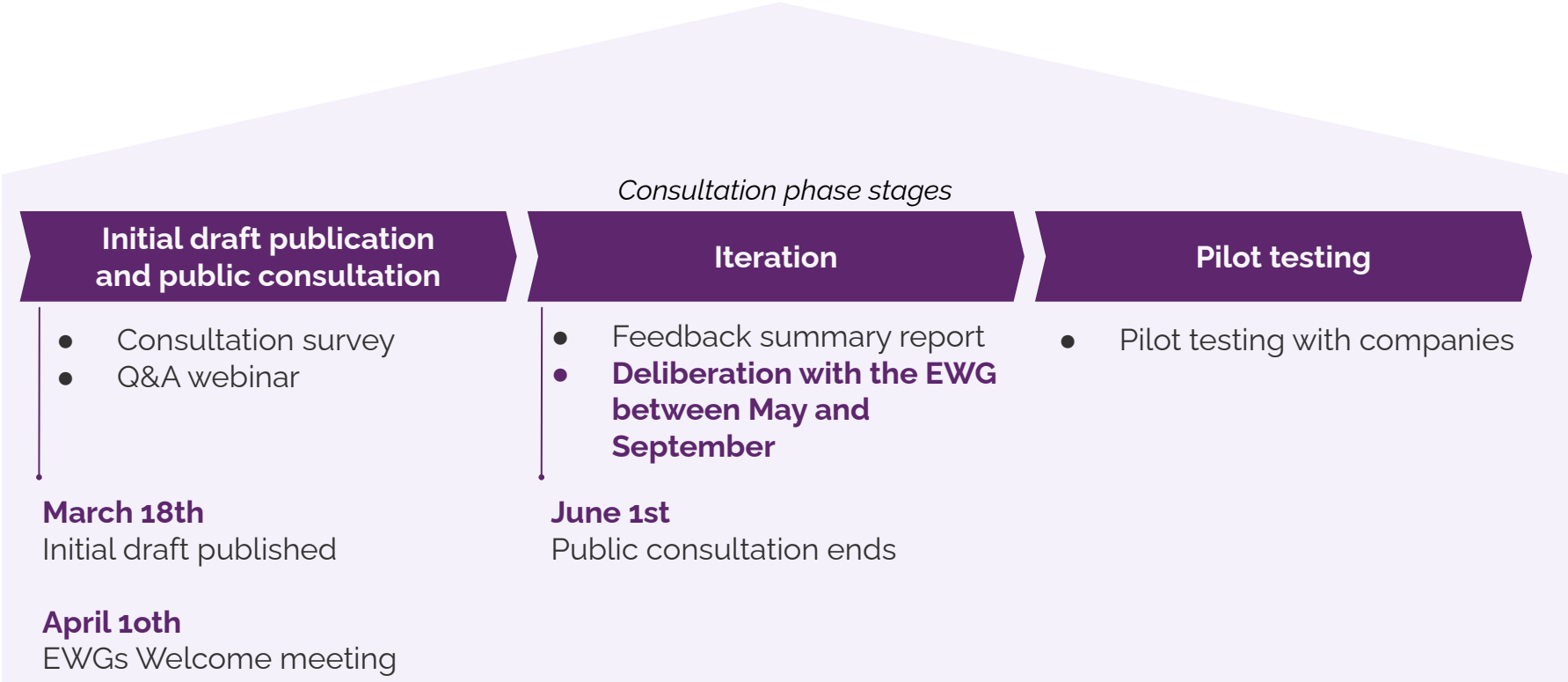
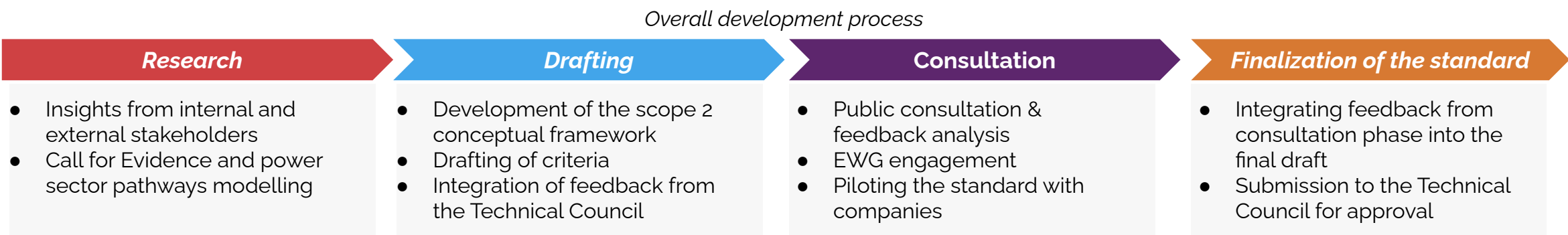
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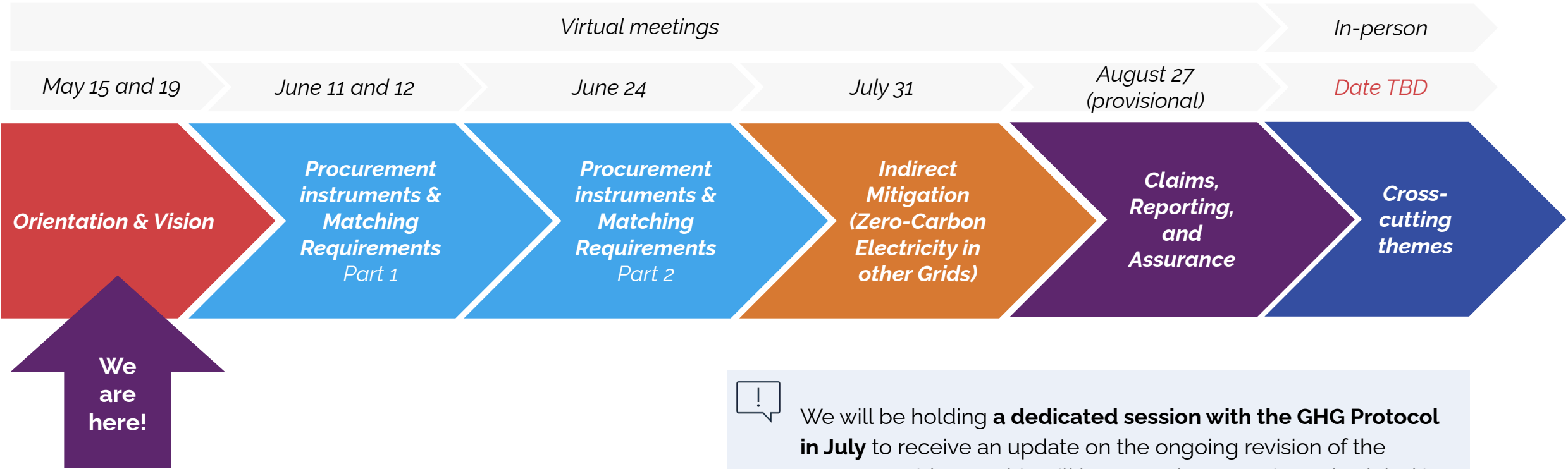
# Orientation

(20 mins)

# Scope 2 in CNZS revision process | High-level overview



# Scope 2 EWG virtual sessions | Schedule



We will be holding **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.

- The session will be scheduled in the coming weeks.

# Scope 2 EWG virtual sessions | Sessions overview

Session	Overview	Discussion items
Overview & Vision	Introduce the rationale, vision, and roadmap for updating scope 2 target methodologies. Frame key debates, share expert insights, and set expectations for the collaborative process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Role of scope 2 targets in accelerating electricity system decarbonization</li> <li>• Potential differentiation of requirements across market contexts</li> </ul>
Procurement instruments & Matching Requirements	<p><b>Part 1:</b> Develop a shared understanding of corporate electricity procurement options. Explore how temporal and geographical matching influence the credibility and impact of scope 2 claims, and discuss trade-offs in sourcing approaches.</p> <p><b>Part 2:</b> Deepen the discussion by examining electricity market structures and access constraints. Assess how these shape methodology design and the potential for differentiated requirements across contexts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact of different electricity market structures on ZCE access and procurement options</li> <li>• Appropriate chain of custody models for electricity sourcing</li> <li>• Design of temporal and geographical matching requirements to support system transformation</li> <li>• Relevance of electricity market context in setting timelines for 100% ZCE sourcing</li> </ul>
Indirect Mitigation (Zero-Carbon Electricity in other Grids)	Examine the role of indirect mitigation where direct zero-carbon electricity (ZCE) access is limited. Discuss legitimacy, design, and safeguards of contribution-based approaches to support credible net-zero-aligned electricity system change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conditions under which ZCE access may be legitimately constrained</li> <li>• Role of contributions beyond the physical value chain</li> <li>• Approaches to determining scale of action</li> <li>• Eligibility criteria and guardrails for indirect mitigation measures</li> </ul>
Claims, Reporting, and Assurance	Define principles for credible, transparent scope 2 claims. Discuss reporting, assurance, and tracking of mitigation actions to ensure consistency and accountability across actors and markets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suitable accounting methods for indirect mitigation</li> <li>• Ensuring comparability and transparency in reporting and tracking</li> <li>• Framing of indirect mitigation actions</li> </ul>



# Scope 2 in CNZS V1.2 | Primary Scope 2 Criteria

## C3 – Scope 1 and scope 2

The targets shall cover company-wide scope 1 and scope 2 emissions, as defined by the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard.

- Company-wide scope 1 and 2 emissions **are required to** be covered
- GHG Protocol's definitions **are required to** be followed

## C9 – Scope 2 accounting approach

Companies shall disclose whether they are using a location- or market-based accounting approach as per the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance to calculate base year emissions and to track performance against a science-based target. The GHG Protocol requires measuring and reporting scope 2 emissions using both approaches. However, a single and consistent approach must be used for setting and tracking progress toward a SBT (e.g., using location-based approach for both target setting and progress tracking).

- Company **can choose** to use the location- or market-based accounting approach for scope 2
- Selected approach **are required to** be used for setting and tracking progress toward a SBT

# Scope 2 in CNZS V1.2 | Relevant Criteria

## C19 – Level of ambition for scope 1 and 2 targets

At a minimum, scope 1 and scope 2 targets shall be consistent with the level of decarbonization required to keep global temperature increase to 1.5°C compared to pre-industrial temperatures. This applies to both near-term and long-term targets.

- Scope 1 and scope 2 targets **are required to align with limiting global warming to 1.5°C.**
- Applies to both near-term and long-term targets.

## C20 – Absolute targets

Absolute reduction targets for scope 1 and scope 2 are eligible when they are at least as ambitious as the minimum of the approved range of emissions scenarios consistent with the 1.5°C goal or aligned with the relevant 1.5°C sector-specific absolute pathway (long-term targets only).

- Absolute reduction targets for scope 1 and 2 **are eligible**
- Absolute reduction targets are required to meet minimum ambition levels of **a relevant sector-specific pathway or the cross-sector 1.5°C pathway.**

## C21 – Intensity targets

Intensity targets for scope 1 and scope 2 emissions are only eligible when they are modeled using an approved 1.5°C sector pathway applicable to companies' business activities.

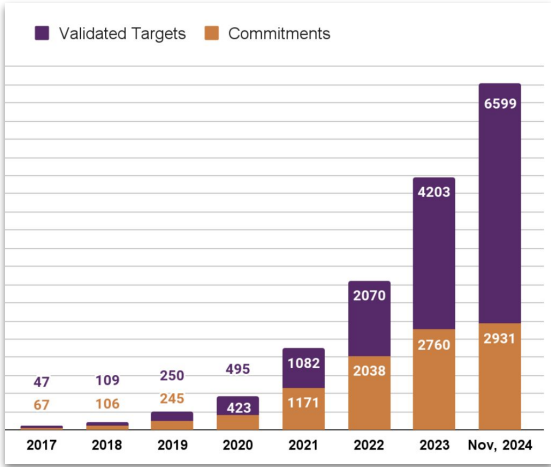
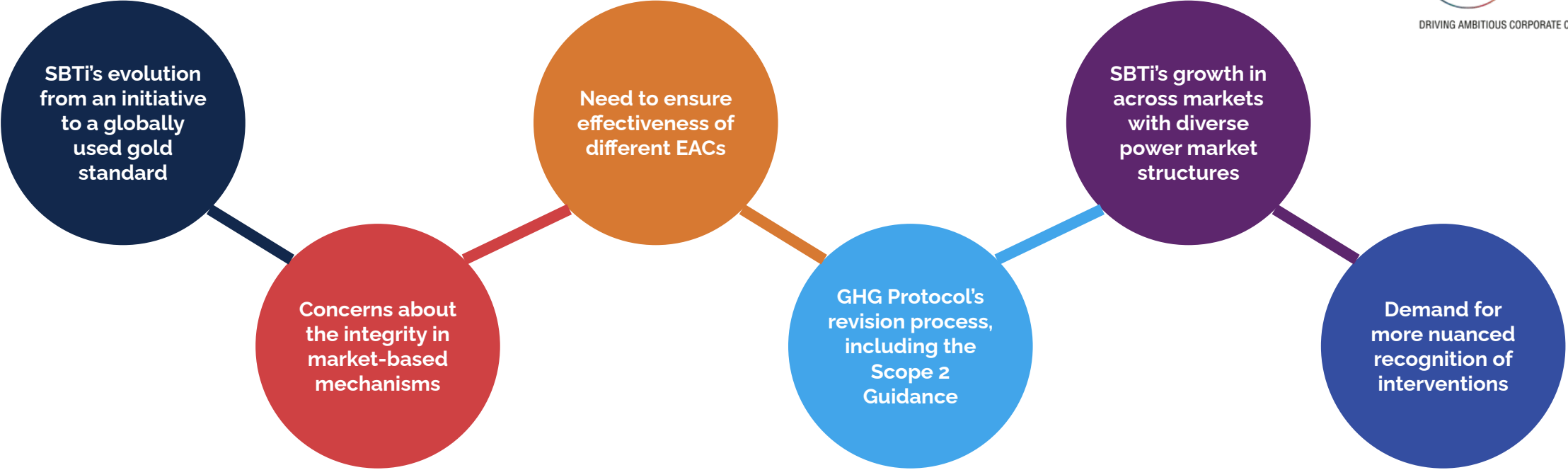
- Intensity reduction targets for scope 1 and 2 **are eligible**
- Intensity reduction targets are required to meet minimum ambition levels of **a relevant sector-specific pathway.**


## C27 – Renewable electricity (scope 2 only)

Targets to actively source renewable electricity at a rate consistent with 1.5°C scenarios are an acceptable alternative to scope 2 emission reduction targets over emissions from the generation of procured electricity. The SBTi has identified 80% renewable electricity procurement by 2025 and 100% by 2030 as thresholds (portion of renewable electricity over total electricity use) for this approach, in line with the recommendations of RE100. Companies that already source electricity at or above these thresholds shall maintain or increase their use of renewable electricity to qualify. For long-term targets, companies shall maintain 100% renewable electricity procurement beyond 2030.

- **Renewable electricity sourcing targets can substitute** for scope 2 targets.
- 80% renewable electricity by 2025 and 100% by 2030, aligned with **1.5°C scenarios and RE100 guidance.**
- Companies already meeting these thresholds are required to maintain or increase their renewable electricity use.

# Scope 2 in CNZS v2 | Why are we revising the approach?






ANNOUNCEMENT | 07.26.2023 | SARAH.HUCKINS@WRI.ORG

### GHG Protocol Releases Summary of Scope 2 Guidance Survey Feedback

Summary Report of Scope 2 Guidance Survey Feedback Now Available



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### Evidence Synthesis Report Part 2: Environmental Attribute Certificates – Electricity

A synthesis of the relevant evidence on environmental attribute certificates for electricity submitted to the Science Based Targets initiative during the 2023 call for evidence on the effectiveness of environmental attribute certificates in corporate climate targets.

Version 1.0  
March 2025



Nearly **600** renewable electricity sourcing targets

7469 with science-based targets

10299 businesses with targets and commitments

1652 net-zero targets

# Scope 2 in CNZS v2 | What are we proposing?

## 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 GHG Protocol 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.

- I. Contributions to zero-carbon electricity in other grids shall count towards scope 2 targets as an interim measure.
- II. Companies shall report their contributions to zero-carbon electricity in other grids separately from their own scope 2 emissions.
- III. Companies shall ensure that zero-carbon electricity sourcing in other grids results from real abatement measures, such as grid decarbonization efforts.
- IV. Companies shall provide a justification for not sourcing zero-carbon electricity in the grids from which companies are powering their operations.

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.





# Scope 2 in CNZS v2 | What are we proposing?

## Two major updates...

1. Companies would be required to set two separate scope 2 targets; one location-based target and either a market-based target or a zero-carbon electricity target
2. SBTi is providing further clarity on scope 2 mitigation mechanisms

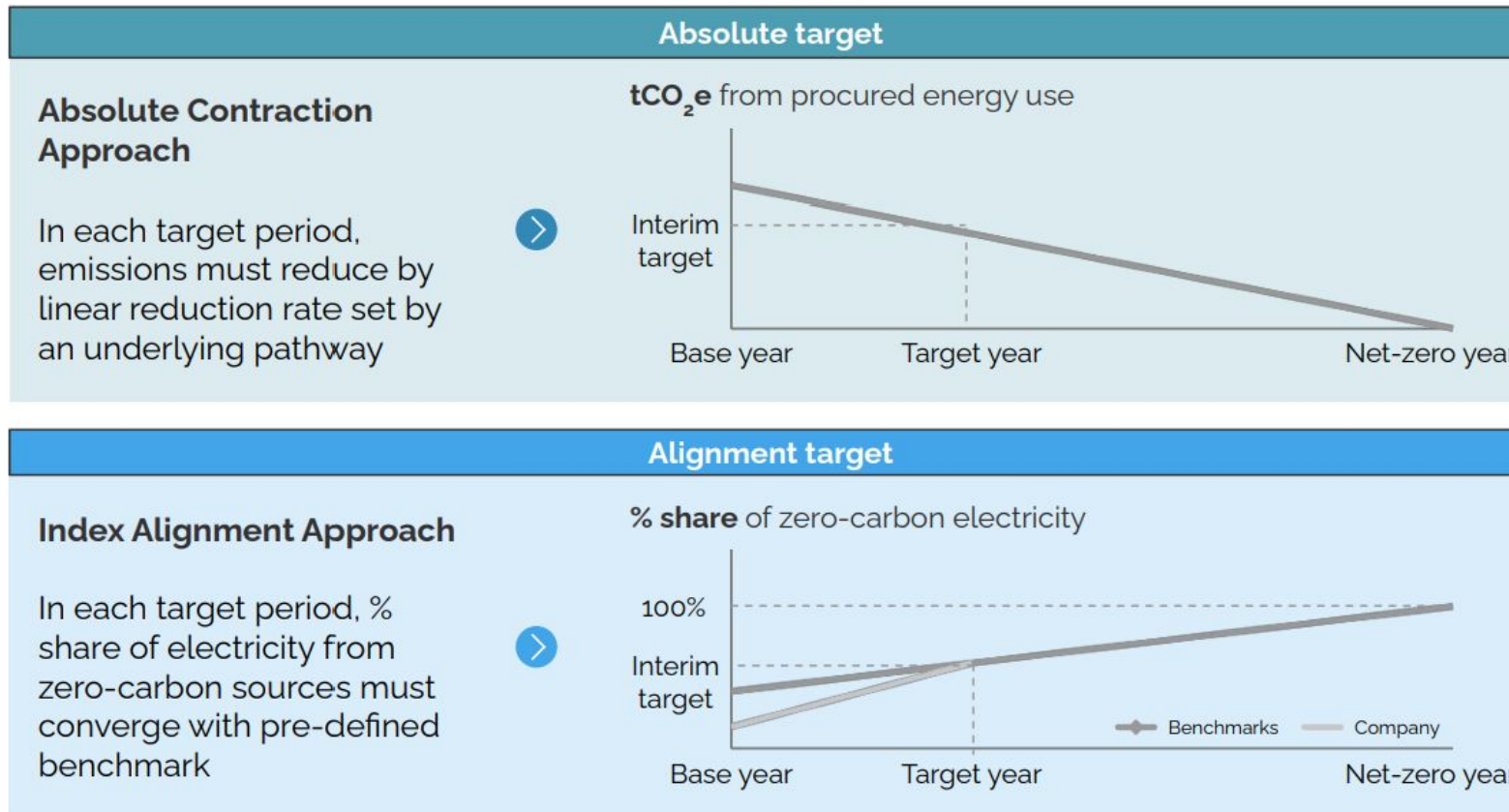
## ... to address current challenges with scope 2

CNZS V2.0 major updates			
Scope 2 challenges	Market/ZCE AND location-based targets	Best-practice market mechanisms	How does this help?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only tracking market-based renewable energy procurement does not directly incentivize companies to support grid-wide emission intensity reduction</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mandatory location-based targets mean companies are incentivized to take actions that support the reduction of the broader grid carbon intensity, in addition to the reduction in intensity of company-specific, market-based procurement</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of unbundled renewable energy certificates (RECs) and guarantees of origin (GO) certificates often fails in driving renewable energy deployment</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incentivization of high-integrity, time- and geographically-matched market-mechanisms sourced in the same market ensures the credibility and effectiveness of scope 2 target setting targets</li> </ul>

# Scope 2 in CNZS v2 | What are we proposing?

Question from pre-meeting survey: how do market-based and ZCE targets differ?

**Location-based** and **market-based** targets use **absolute** emissions reduction method and **zero-carbon electricity** targets use electricity sourcing **alignment** method



## Reminder on definitions

### Zero-carbon electricity (ZCE):

Electricity that is characterized by total GHG emissions per unit of generation that are less than or equal to zero, accounting for both direct and fuel-cycle emissions. This definition excludes embodied emissions related to the construction of electricity infrastructure.

Fossil-fired electricity with carbon capture and sequestration (CCS) and certain renewable resources, such as sustainably sourced biomass, are not classified as zero-carbon due to potential emissions associated with their lifecycle and operational practices (adapted from Climate Group).

How can scope 2 targets be designed to reflect real-world complexity while maintaining ambition and accountability?

Should the standard differentiate requirements to reconcile operational realities across diverse electricity market contexts? How?



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# Elcin Akcura: Global Overview of Power Market Structures (15 mins)



# Q&A

(10 mins)



# Break

(5 mins)





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# GHG Protocol Scope 2 Process

(5 mins)

# GHG Protocol (GHGP) is also in the process of reviewing their Scope 2 Guidance

## Background and context

- **GHGP carried out a Scope 2 Stakeholder Survey** and received feedback / proposals for changes from >400 organizations.
- Based on this feedback **GHGP is working to revise its Scope 2 standards and guidance.**
- GHGP has formed a **Scope 2 Technical Working Group (TWG)** to **improve and refine the guidance on accounting** for Scope 2 emissions, ensuring clarity and consistency in how companies report indirect emissions from purchased electricity.

## Scope 2 technical working groups (TWGs)

- 1 **Scope 2 Main TWG:** Works on the **overall Scope 2 Guidance**, ensuring it's aligned with the GHGP Corporate Standard and making necessary updates.
- 2 **Consequential Accounting Sub-TWG:** Focuses on the **quantification and reporting** of **consequential GHG** emission impacts from a reporting organization's electricity sector actions. This includes **developing recommendations** for accounting and reporting on **emissions avoided by a company's electricity-related investments.**

**We are going to schedule a dedicated EWG session in July with the GHGP scope 2 team.**



# GHGP's scope 2 revision process is split into 2 phases and is due to conclude in 2026

Timeline	Q4 2024	Q1-2 2025	Q3 2025	2026
Phase	Phase 1		Phase 2	
Key topics & outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clarify objectives and consider any changes to the required reporting methods</li> <li>Location-based method technical improvements</li> <li>*Market-based method technical improvements</li> <li>Role of project-based accounting methodology relative to scope 2 accounting</li> <li>Guidance for regional variation in energy markets</li> <li>Interaction with policies and programs</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TWG consultation on any additional topics as necessary from Phase 1</li> <li>Interactions across Scope 2 and Scope 3</li> <li>Guidance for purchased steam, heat, and cooling</li> <li>Utility-specific guidance and clarification on T&amp;D losses</li> <li>Technical methodology guidelines for data providers</li> <li>Technology-specific guidance</li> </ul>	



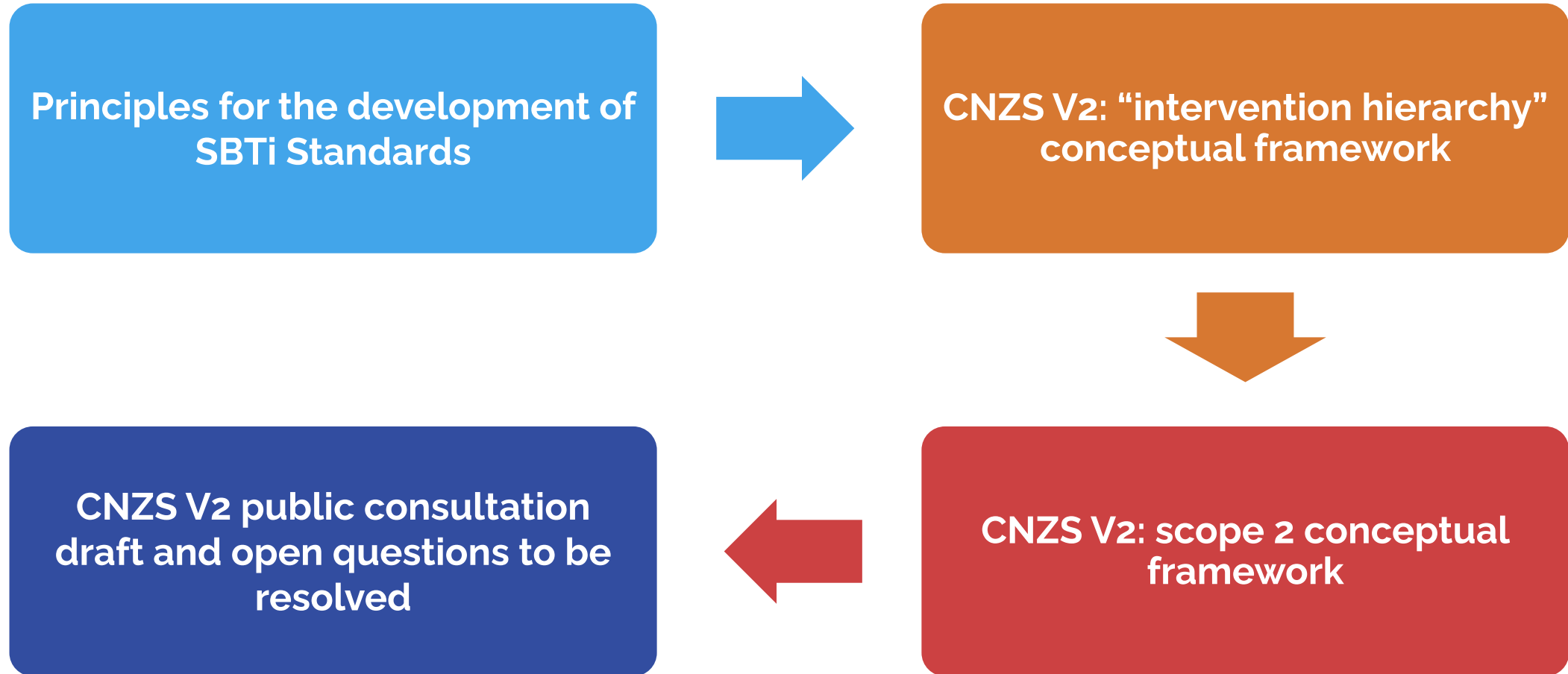
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# Scope 2 in the Corporate Net-Zero Standard V2.0

(45 mins)

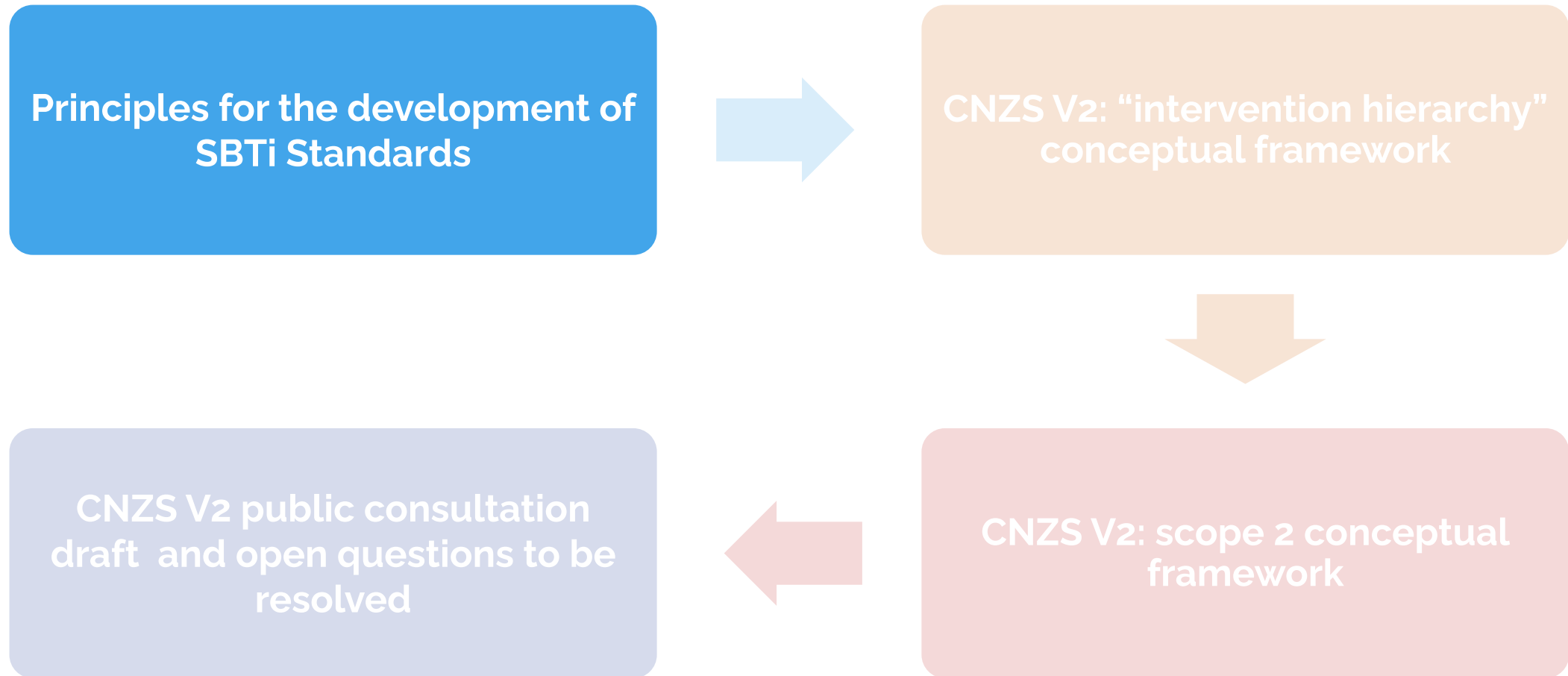
# What we will cover...



# Why does the SBTi require scope 2 targets at all?



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use code **8435 8348**





# Principles for SBTi standards

**SBTi MISSION:** To drive science-based climate action in the corporate sector consistent with limiting warming to 1.5°C

Well-defined principles are needed **to steer and justify expert judgments that must be applied when it comes to designing standards**, and the selecting the **technical foundations that underpin them**.

The principles express the **high-level goals and values** that we seek to serve in development of technical foundations.



## Ambition

SBTi standards aim to drive bold and transformative emissions reductions aligned with the 1.5°C climate goal



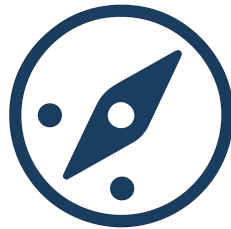
## Rigorous

SBTi standards should be informed by the best available science,



## Transparent

SBTi standards should ensure transparency by making all relevant information publicly accessible



## Robust

SBTi standards should be rigorous and impartial, safeguarding the independence of the standard-setting process.



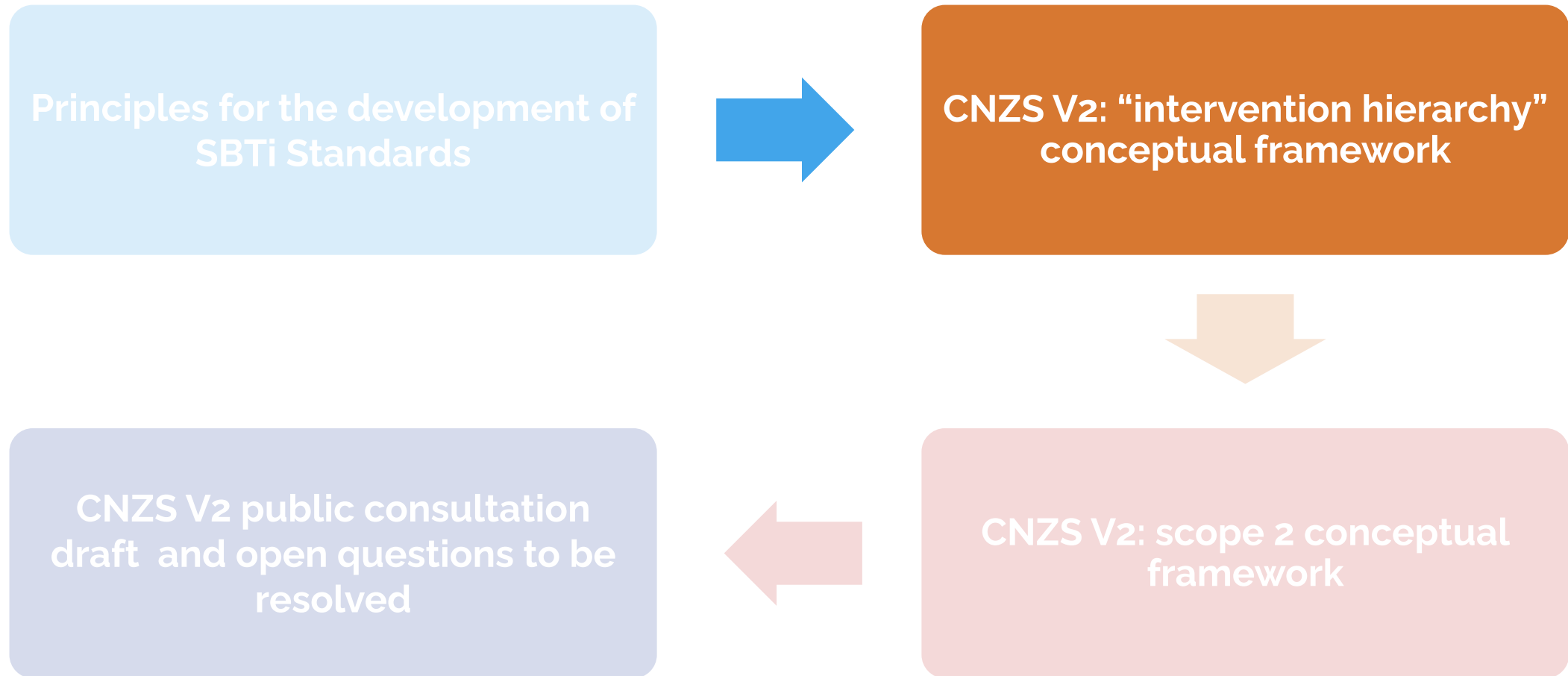
## Actionable

SBTi standards should offer clear, measurable steps that enable organizations to take effective and immediate climate action.

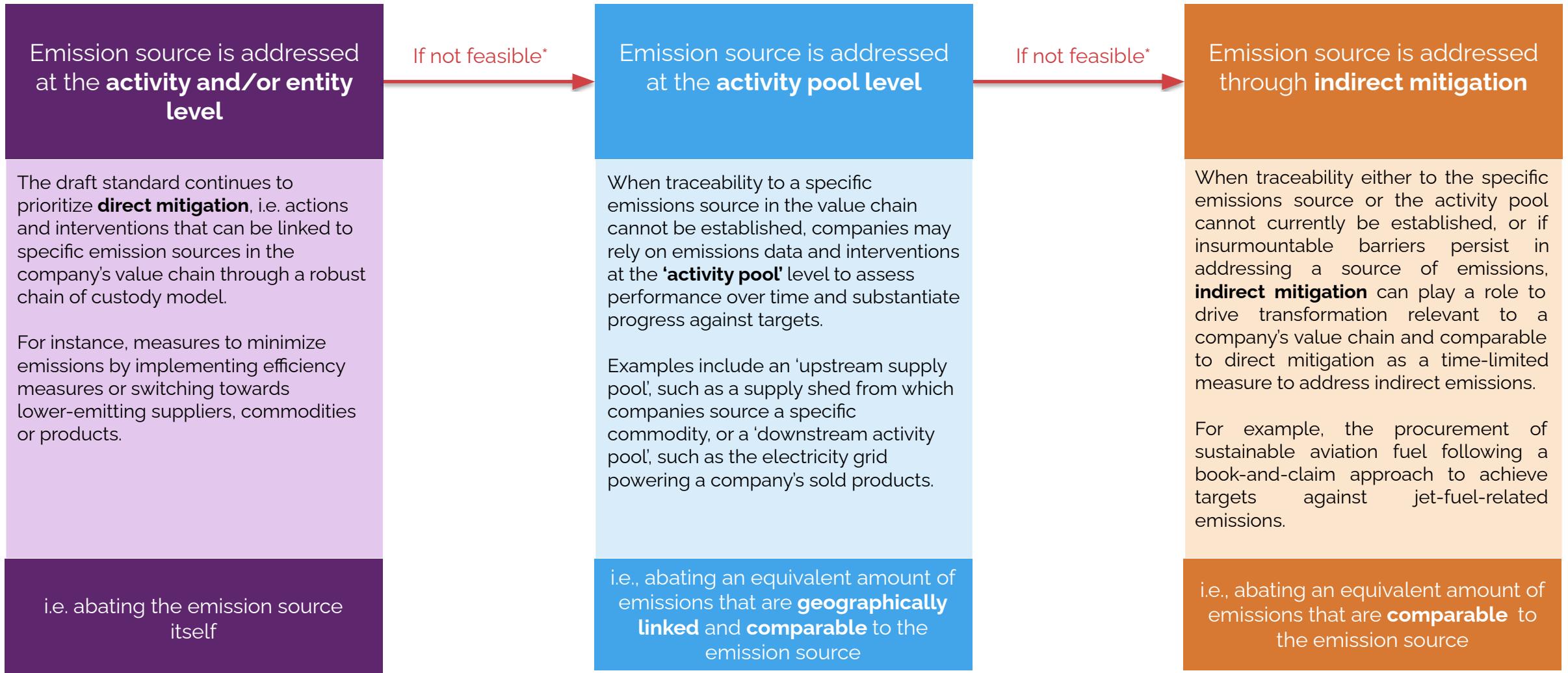


## Responsible

SBTi standards should support an equitable net-zero transition by recognizing diverse contexts and minimizing risks to broader sustainability goals.

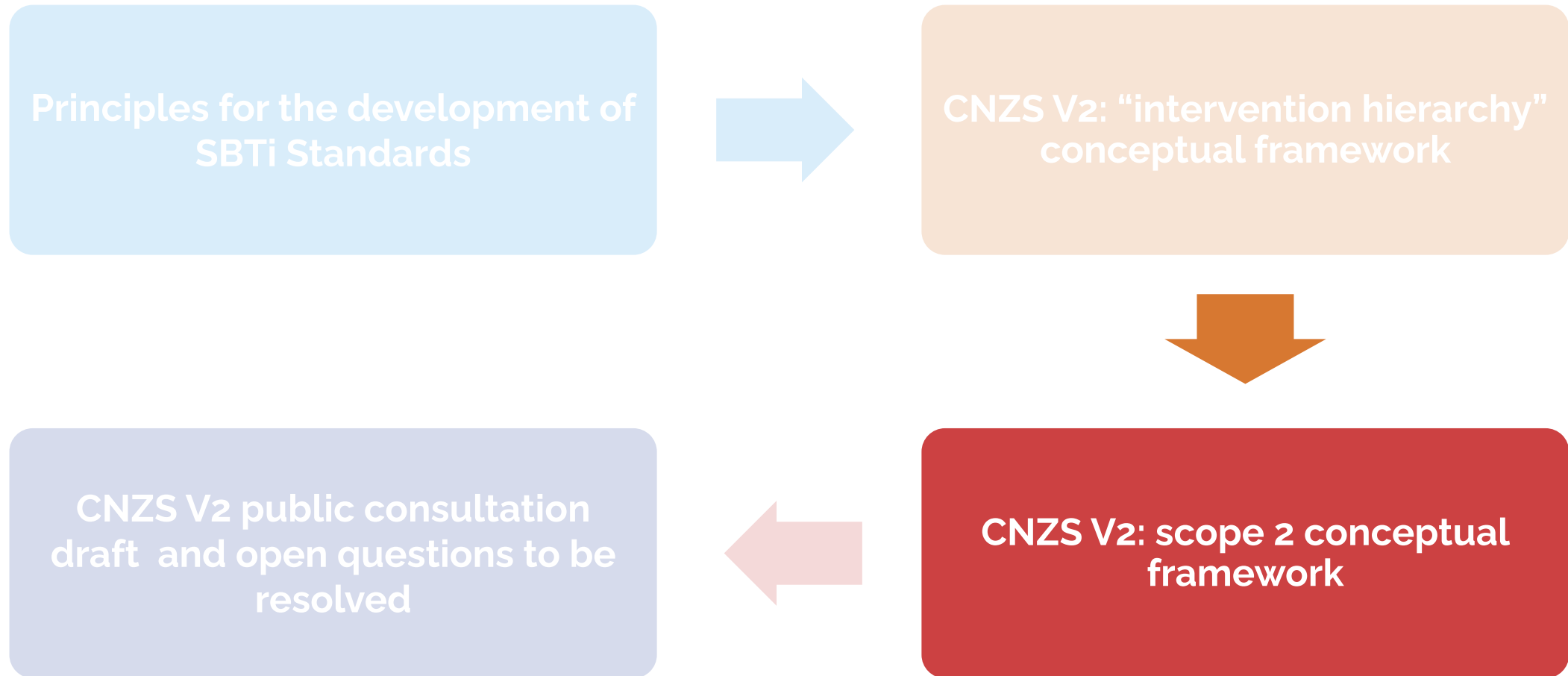


# The CNZS V2.0 draft proposes introduction of an “intervention hierarchy”



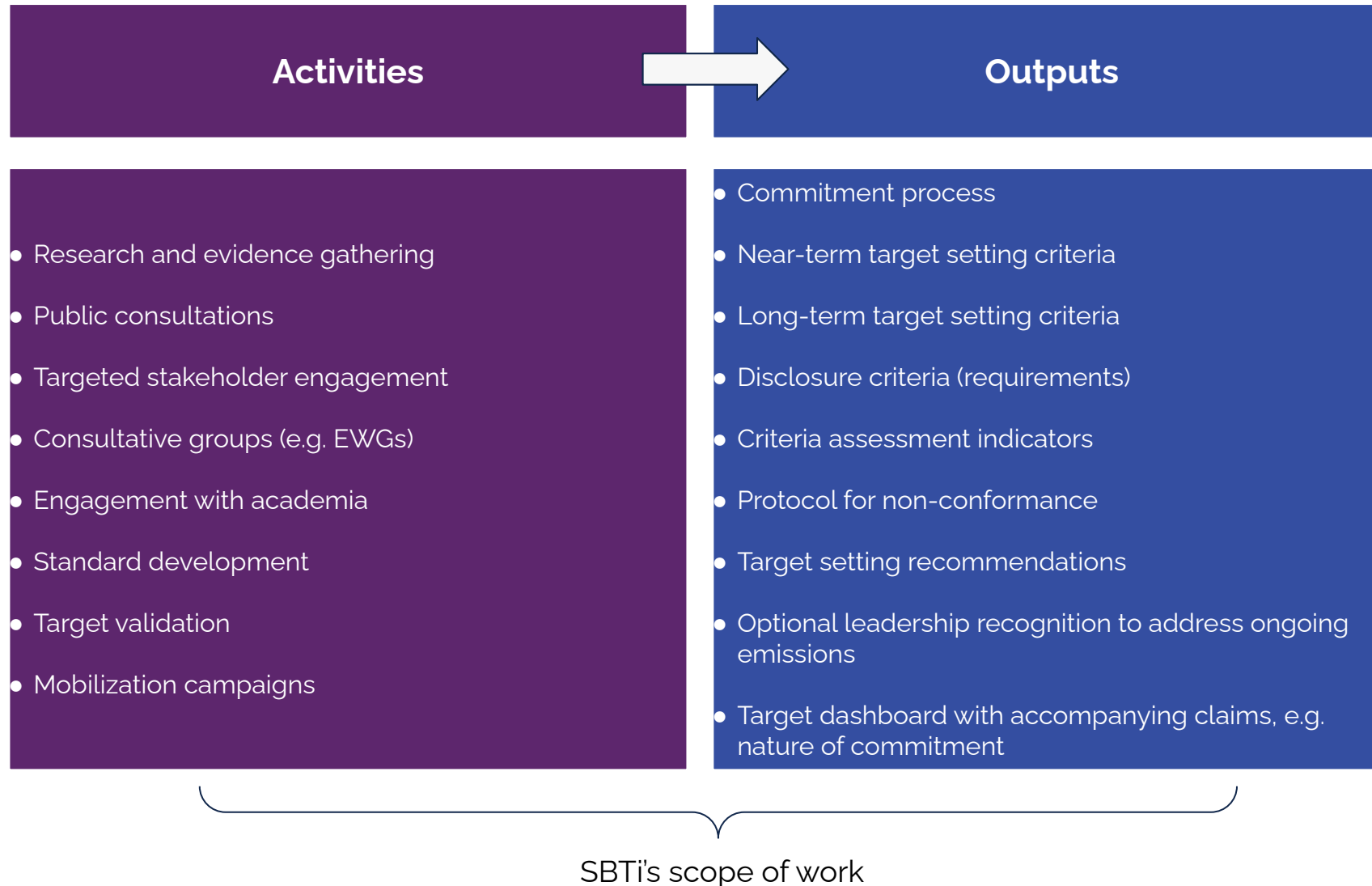
\* Feasibility will be defined throughout the consultation and pilot process

Note: This intervention hierarchy is primarily relevant for indirect emissions (scopes 2 and 3) but in theory it could apply also to fuel certificates scope 1.



# Building a conceptual framework for CNZS V2 scope 2

## From activities to outputs



### Reminder on definitions

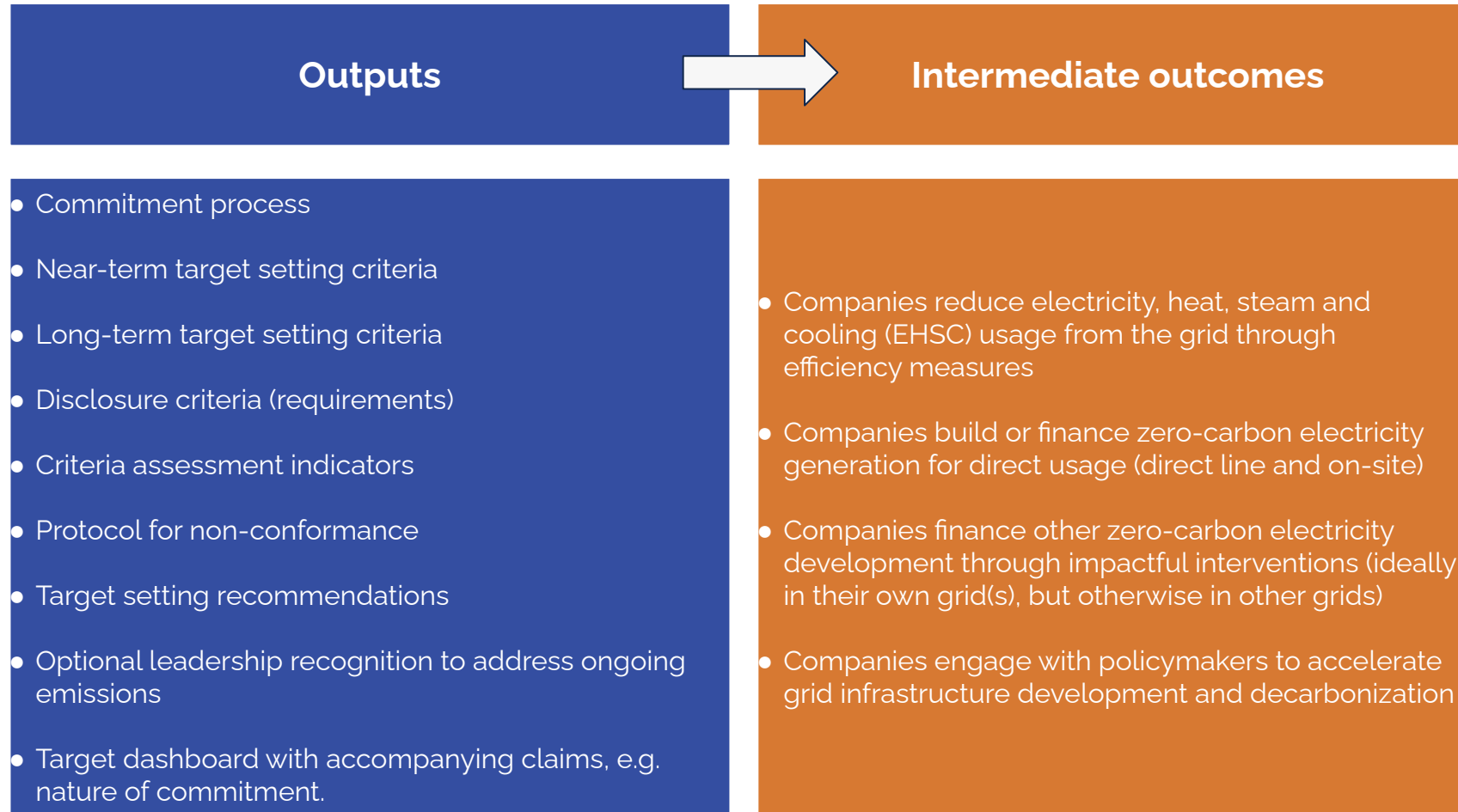
**Activities:** The specific actions or processes that are designed to achieve the desired outputs, outcomes, and ultimately, impacts.

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



# Building a conceptual framework for CNZS V2 scope 2

## From outputs to intermediate outcomes



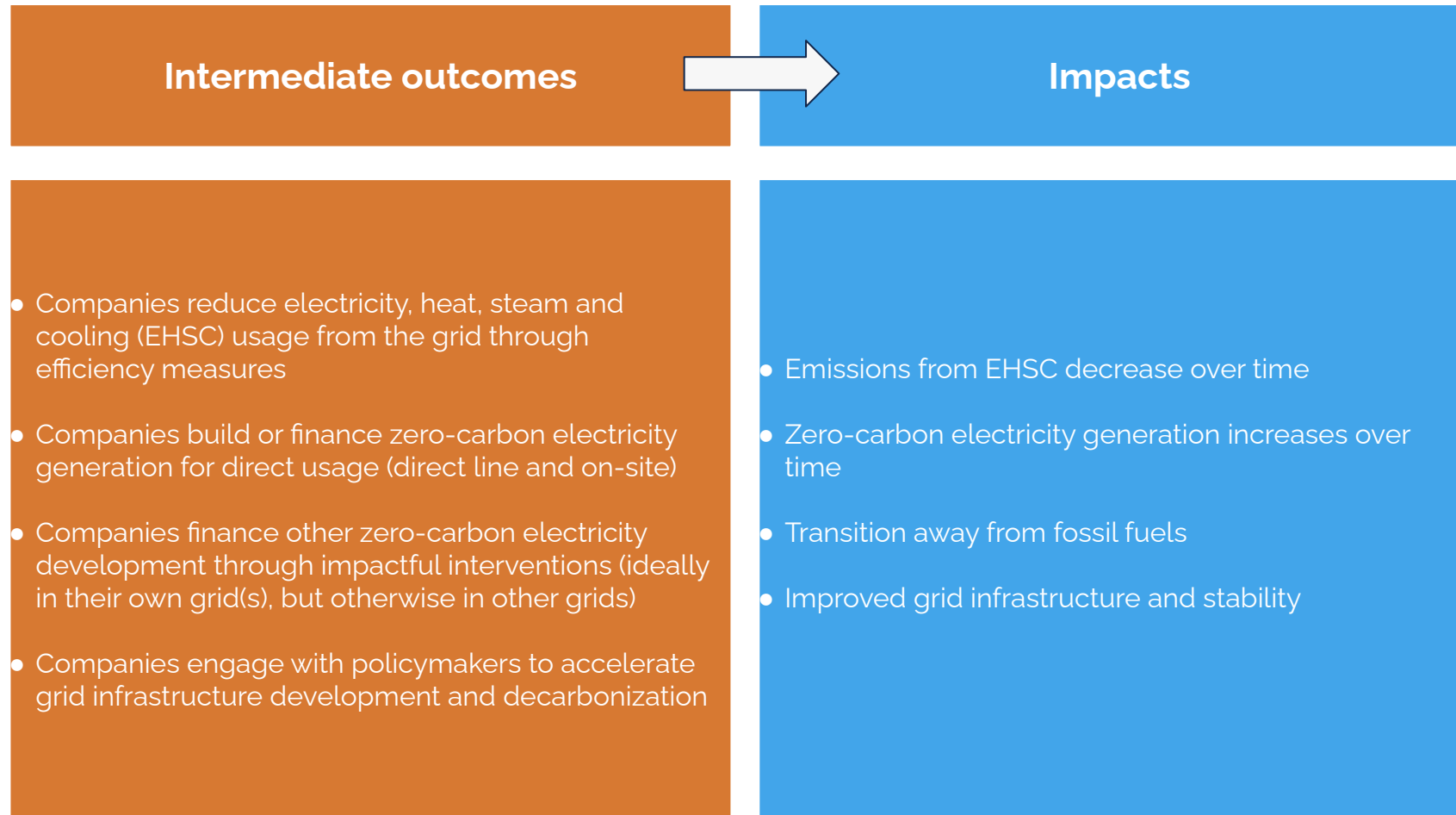
### Reminder on definitions

**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.

# Building a conceptual framework for CNZS V2 scope 2

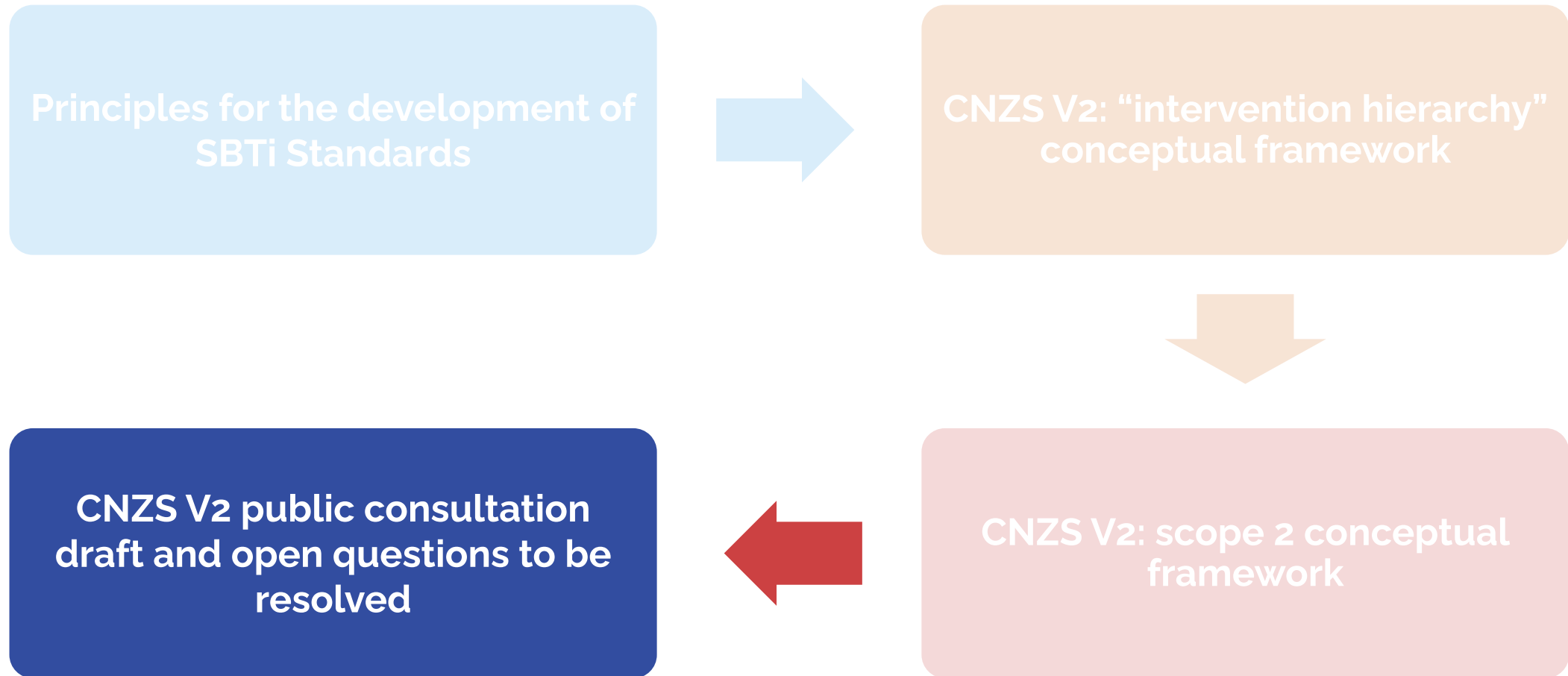
## From intermediate outcomes to impacts



### Reminder on definitions

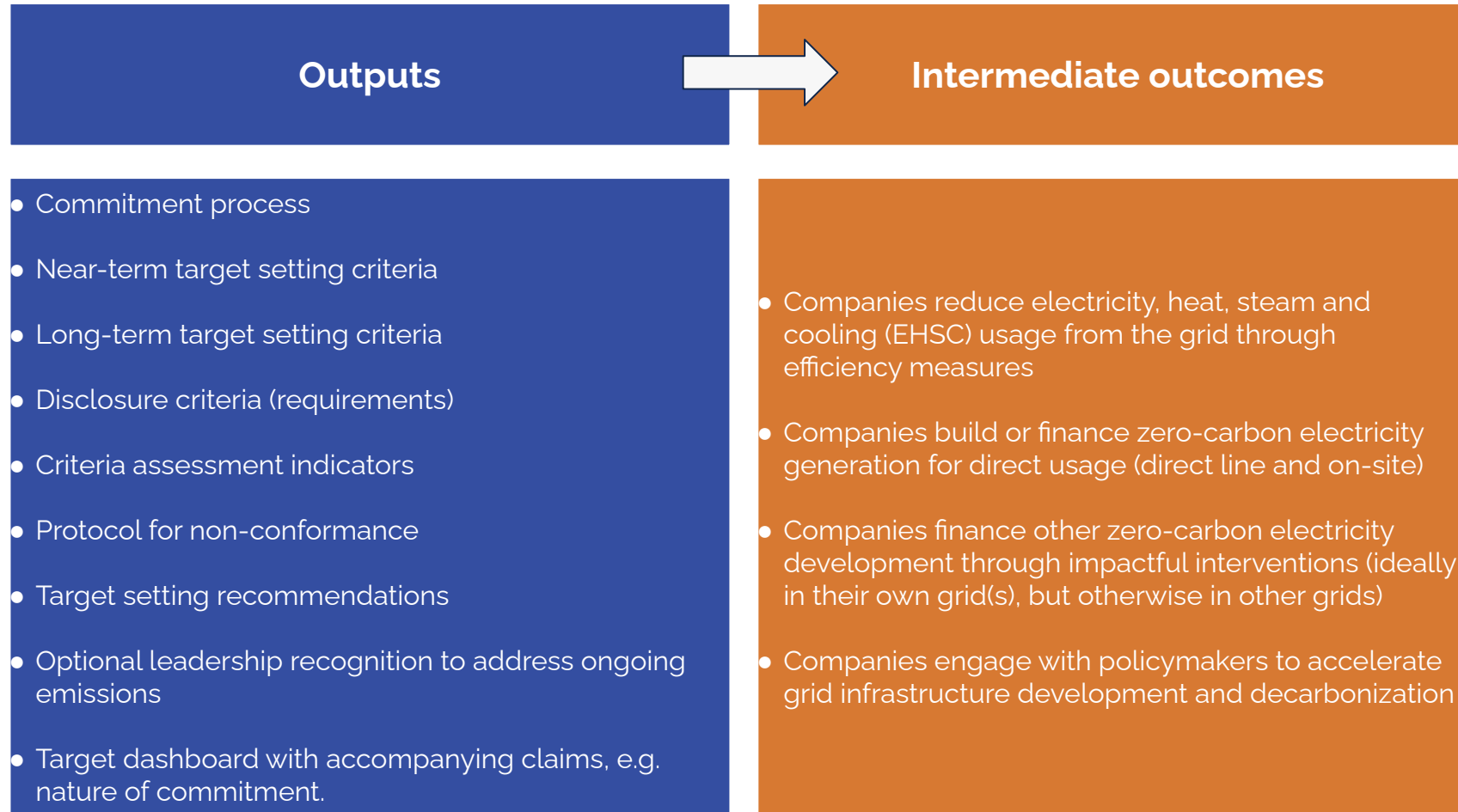
**Intermediate outcomes:** The changes that occur as a result of the program's activities and outputs, often in the short to medium term.

**Impacts:** The long-term, systemic changes that the program aims to achieve.



# Building a conceptual framework for CNZS V2 scope 2

## From outputs to intermediate outcomes



### 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.

# Design features that underpinned the draft scope 2 criteria

- 1** Claims based on the impact of a company's physical operations and value chain on the climate
- 2** Prioritization of attributional accounting
- 3** Basis in scenarios that limit warming to 1.5°C
- 4** Consideration of meaningful mitigation activities in all geographies
- 5** Balance of accurate accounting and incentivizing action



# The draft V2.0 Standard proposes 5 criteria and 4 recommendations on scope 2 targets

## 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 GHG Protocol 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.
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- 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.

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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

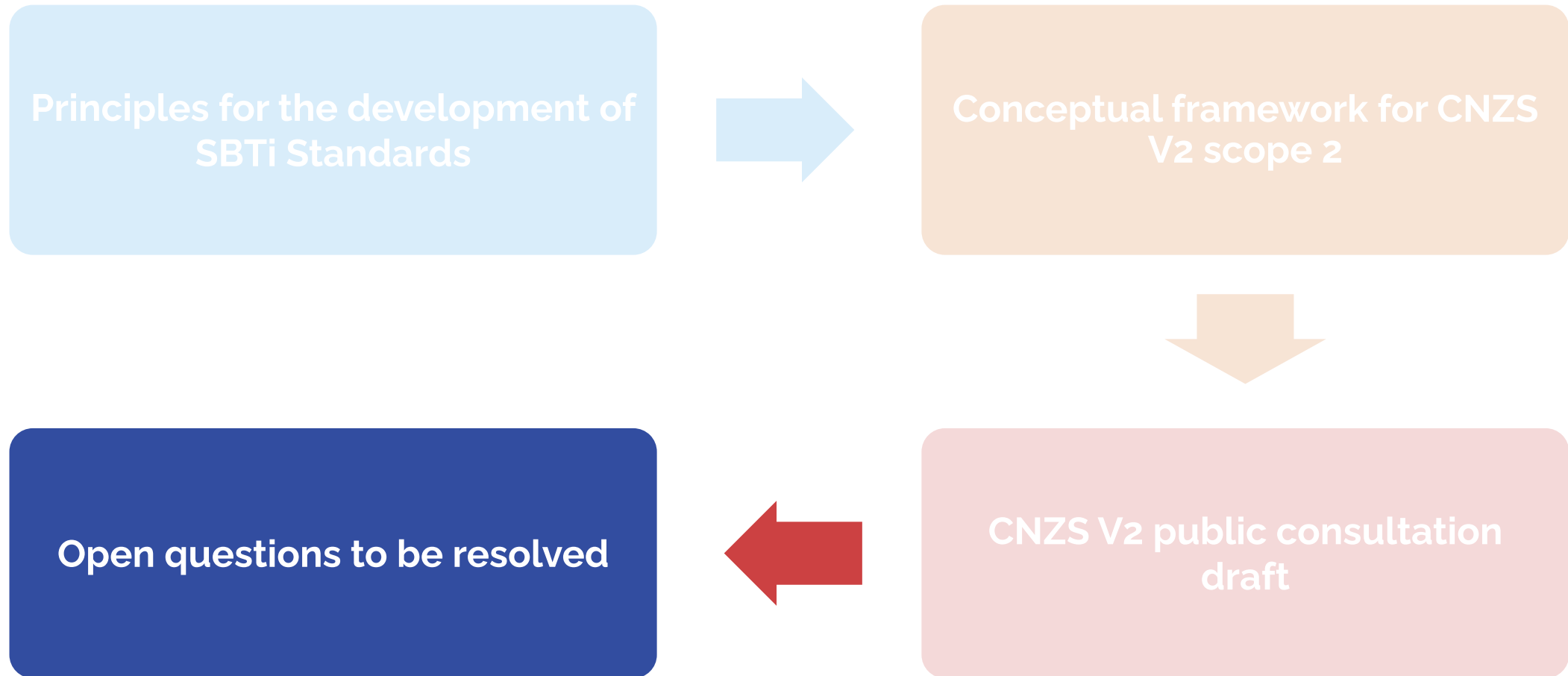
Companies should procure contractual instruments that result in additional renewable energy production, thereby directly contributing to grid decarbonization.

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.
- 40



# There are a number of open questions to be resolved... ...and different ways of addressing them

## Types of questions that could be addressed through literature review, data analysis, or technical modelling.

- How do different electricity market structures influence a company's ability to access zero-carbon electricity?
- How can a science-based emissions reduction pathway be developed for companies using market-based accounting methods?
- In which countries can companies access electricity consumption and emissions data at required temporal (e.g., hourly) and geographic (e.g., nodal) granularity?
- How do trajectories under existing scope 2 targets compare to those under the proposed new criteria?
- Are refinements/ clarifications required to the zero-carbon electricity definition?

## Types of questions that could be tested with companies to understand operational realities, data access, and readiness.

- Are companies able to accurately report LBM and MBM values with temporal and geographical matching in the absence of finalized GHGP guidance?
- Are companies accurately applying the GHGP Scope 2 market-based emission factor hierarchy (e.g., using residual mix when contractual information is missing)?
- What documentation do companies retain for contractual instruments?
- Do companies understand the definition of ZCE, and are they able to model ZCE targets using the required inputs and methodologies?

## Types of questions that involve trade-offs, interpretation, or value-based decisions requiring expert deliberation.

- Should the standard differentiate requirements based on differences in electricity markets? What would be an effective and fair approach?
- Which types of matching and sourcing requirements are most likely to drive energy system transformation?
- What chain of custody models best reflect real-world electricity procurement while ensuring integrity and traceability?
- When should a company be able to resort to indirect mitigation? What types of actions should count as indirect mitigation? How should the scale action be determined? How should companies report and claim indirect mitigation?
- What role should consequential accounting play in scope 2 target-setting? When is it most appropriate, and how should results be interpreted?

Note: this is not an exhaustive list of open questions

# Group discussion: Aligning on vision and principles for scope 2

(30 mins)



# Let's open the floor for discussion...

How can scope 2 targets be designed to reflect real-world complexity while maintaining ambition and accountability?

Should the standard differentiate requirements to reconcile operational realities across diverse electricity market contexts? How?

Other questions or comments that you would like to share...?



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# Wrap up and next steps

(5 mins)

# What to expect between now and our next meeting on 11th or 12th June



**Post-meeting survey** will be shared by next week



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

### Any questions?

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

Our Next Session	Overview	Discussion items
Procurement instruments & Matching Requirements	<b>Part 1 (11th and 12th June):</b> Develop a shared understanding of corporate electricity procurement options. Explore how temporal and geographical matching influence the credibility and impact of scope 2 claims, and discuss trade-offs in sourcing approaches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Impact of different electricity market structures on ZCE access and procurement options</li><li>• Appropriate chain of custody models for electricity sourcing</li><li>• Design of temporal and geographical matching requirements to support system transformation</li><li>• Relevance of electricity market context in setting timelines for 100% ZCE sourcing</li></ul>

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