SCIENCE BASED TARGETS

DRIVING AMBITIOUS CORPORATE CLIMATE ACTION

# Corporate Net-Zero Standard V2.0: *Electricity Criteria*

## Proposed interpretations and limited-scope revisions

*Draft for Public Comment*

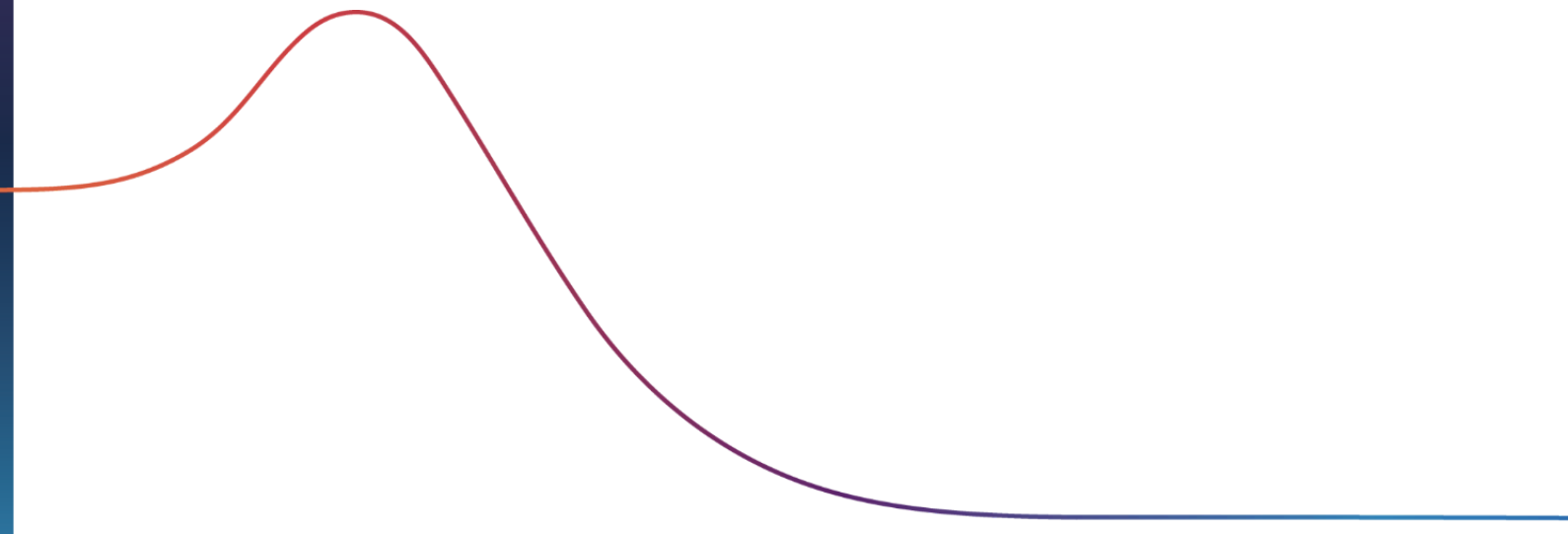
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# ABOUT THE SCIENCE-BASED TARGETS INITIATIVE (SBTi)

The SBTi is a corporate climate action organization that develops standards, tools and guidance which allow companies to set greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions targets in line with what is needed to keep global heating below catastrophic levels and reach net-zero by 2050 at latest.

The SBTi is incorporated as a UK charity, with a subsidiary SBTi Services Limited, which hosts our target validation services (together with SBTi, the “SBTi Group”).



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# VERSION HISTORY

| Version | Change/update description | Publication date |
|---|---|---|
| 1.0 | Initial release of electricity criteria proposals for public comment | November 5, 2026 |

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

This document describes the key information related to the November 2026 public comment period on revisions and interpretations to electricity-related criteria in Corporate Net-Zero Standard V2.0. The project will be carried out according to the SBTi's Standard Operating Procedure V2 (SOP V2) for Development of SBTi Standards.

The Corporate Net-Zero Standard V2.0 ("the Standard") includes a sub-chapter on electricity within the Target Implementation Chapter. This sub-chapter includes detailed criteria operationalizing the Implementation Hierarchy for electricity and covers geographic matching of low-carbon electricity (LCE) market instruments to electricity consumption, including flexibility on geographic matching for impactful instruments and legacy instruments. It also specifies a generator age limit for LCE market instruments.

Since launching V2.0 of the Standard in June 2026, the SBTi has received a significant volume of queries related to these criteria, which highlighted areas of ambiguity. The SBTi presented proposals to resolve these issues to the SBTi Technical Council for review, and obtained approval from the Technical Council to proceed with a 30-day public comment, addressing the following issues:

| Subcriterion | Description of subcriterion | Description of issue | Item for public comment |
|---|---|---|---|
| CNZS-C30.1 | Requirement to use deliverability regions to allocate LCE market instruments to scope 2 electricity consumption from the grid | SBTi has not included an explicit list of deliverability regions for companies to use | Interim interpretation of deliverability regions |
| CNZS-C30.3.b | Flexibility on deliverability for LCE market instruments that enable project finance for new projects | The subcriterion does not consider aggregation practices across national boundaries and for non-PPA instruments that enable new capacity | Revision to the subcriterion |
| CNZS-C30.5 | Legacy clause for deliverability for existing LCE market instruments | Unclarity of treatment for existing market instruments that are not yet delivering attributes | Interpretation of the subcriterion |
| CNZS-C31.1 | Generator age limit for LCE market instruments | The subcriterion does not include appropriate exemptions, which had previously been planned for explanatory guidance | A revision to the subcriterion, instead of including exemptions in explanatory guidance |

This document serves as the Terms of Reference for the limited revisions to CNZS-C30.3b and CNZS-C31.3, in accordance with Section 8 of the SOP for Development of SBTi Standards V2, and as the consultation draft for the proposed revisions and interpretations.

# 2. OBJECTIVES OF THE REVISIONS & INTERPRETATIONS

The objectives of the revisions and interpretations to criteria on electricity are to[1]:

- Provide interim guidance from SBTi during the GHG Protocol revision process, where appropriate.
- Address limited unintended consequences and clarify intent of criteria.
- Communicate the intended revisions and interpretations publicly and transparently, to maximise stakeholder awareness of them.
- Collect public feedback on the clarity and appropriateness of the intended revisions and interpretations.
- Inform any changes to the interpretations and revisions before their publication.

# 3. STEPS FOR REVISIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The process aims to be transparent in decision-making, striving for input from any interested stakeholder through public consultation and more targeted stakeholder outreach to enable the widest possible consideration of content.

Based on the Standard Operating Procedure SOP (SOP V2) for Development of SBTi Standards V2.0, the following steps are being followed:

| **Stage** | **Timeline** |
|---|---|
| Launch of Corporate Net-Zero Standard V2.0 and technical engagement with queries from stakeholders | June 2026 |
| Identification of issues for electricity requiring interpretations and/or revisions | June-August 2026 |
| Drafting of intended interpretations and revisions | September 2026 |
| Approval of public comment period around intended interpretations and revisions by CTO & SBTi Technical Council | October 2026 |
| Public comment period held on intended revisions and interpretations | November 2026 |
| Analysis of feedback received through public comment | December 2026 |
| Implementation of revisions and interpretations, approval by the CTO and publication of integrated Basis for Conclusions and summary of comments report | January 2027 |
| Monitoring and Evaluation | Ongoing following publication |

[1] Please note that as standards development is an iterative process, with multiple rounds of stakeholder input and deliberation, project objectives are subject to change.

# 4. SCOPE

### 4.1 Applicability and geographic scope

The limited revisions and interpretations to criteria on electricity will apply to companies worldwide. They will be relevant to any company that purchases electricity and uses market instruments for low-carbon electricity (LCE).

### 4.2 Deliverables

The public comment period includes the following deliverables, which will be made public to aid transparency and help engage stakeholders (with expected timelines that may be subject to change):

***Interim deliverables***

- Draft for Public Comment, including description of intended revisions and interpretations, with background, description of issues, and rationale (this document)

***Final deliverables***

- Integrated Basis for Conclusions and summary of comments report
- Revision notice for CNZS-C30.3b and CNZS-C31.3
- Interim interpretation document for CNZS-C30.1
- Interpretation document for CNZS-C30.5
- Revised Corporate Net-Zero Standard V2.0[2]

### 4.3 Exclusions

The public comment on revisions and interpretations to criteria on electricity will not consider feedback on the original intent of the criteria or other criteria in the Corporate Net-Zero Standard V2.0.

# 5. ENGAGEMENT

### 5.1 How to engage?

There are a variety of channels through which stakeholders can engage with and input into the intended revisions and interpretations.

- **Corporate Net-Zero Standard Version 2.0 Feedback Form:** Any stakeholder is welcome to submit feedback on documents that have been released related to the Corporate Net-Zero Standard V2.0 through the Feedback Form. All feedback will be carefully considered and the SBTi may reach out for follow up or provide responses to feedback as necessary. This form is not intended as a complaints form.[3]

[2] Publication of the full revised Standard may occur at a later date to facilitate a regular revision cycle.
[3] Please note that stakeholders who wish to submit complaints related to the SBTi existing standards or guidance documents, or standard development processes, including the Standard Operating

- **Public consultation:** The intended revisions and interpretations will go through a minimum of a 30-day public comment period in November 2026. During the consultation period, stakeholders can submit feedback to the consultation questionnaire via a survey. These resources will be available on the SBTi website.

### 5.2 Who should engage?

The intended revisions and interpretations welcome input from all stakeholders with an interest in this project development, including but not limited to:

- Academic and research institutions
- Civil society organizations
- Technical experts
- Corporates, particularly those operating outside of Europe and North America where application of deliverability regions based on a synchronous grid principle may be more complex
- Governments and regulators
- Standard-setting organizations
- Sustainability practitioners
- Associations
- Underrepresented groups that are affected by climate change and/or the implementation of SBTi standards

### 5.3 How to keep informed?

Stakeholders can stay up to date with the intended revisions and interpretations development process, opportunities to provide input, and planned events by monitoring the SBTi's website for updates, signing up for the SBTi newsletter, and following the SBTi on X (formerly Twitter) and LinkedIn.

For any general queries relating to the intended revisions and interpretations and how to engage please contact [info@sciencebasedtargets.org].

Procedure for Development of SBTi Standards, may do so by emailing standardscomplaints@sciencebasedtargets.org.

# 6. PROPOSALS FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

Since launching V2.0 of the Standard in June 2026, the SBTi has received a significant volume of queries related to the criteria on electricity, and has identified unintended consequences resulting from the criteria and barriers to implementation due to a lack of clarity.

In September 2026, the Technical Department proposed a series of limited revisions and interpretations to key electricity-related criteria in the Corporate Net-Zero Standard V2.0 to the SBTi Technical Council. The Technical Council approved the revisions and interpretations for public comment. SBTi's SOP V2.0 for development of standards requires a 30-day public comment period to collect feedback on the revisions before they are published. The intended interpretations are also put forward for public comment to further increase transparency.

## Deliverability regions (C30.1)

### Context

The V2.0 Standard introduces the concept of *deliverability regions* to establish the geographical boundary of an activity pool for electricity. A deliverability region is defined as the "*...geographical area throughout which all sources of electricity generation connected to a synchronous grid can reasonably be expected to serve sources of electricity consumption connected to that grid*". This includes consideration of (i) synchronous grid boundaries, (ii) transmission congestion, and (iii) regional connectivity.

The concept of deliverability aligns actions taken to address electricity consumption with the implementation hierarchy by operationalizing an activity pool boundary definition for electricity drawn at a reasonable geographic or operational scale. Deliverability also addresses credibility concerns with how low-carbon electricity (LCE) claims have been made historically, based on practices of pairing electricity consumption from fossil or grid electricity with contractual instruments (e.g. RECs or GOs) issued from generation sources with no credible physical relationship to the point of consumption, often located in areas with an oversupply of certificates.

### Issue

The Standard provides a high-level definition of deliverability region rather than detailed definitions for different geographies, to avoid pre-empting the outcomes of the ongoing Greenhouse Gas Protocol revision process and the SBTi's planned Call for Evidence.

The absence of detailed definitions places the burden on companies to interpret them, creating a potential barrier to adoption and a risk of differing approaches between companies.

### Intended solution

The SBTi will issue an interim interpretation of deliverability regions based on wide-area synchronous grids. Of the three features of deliverability regions (synchronous grid boundaries, transmission congestion, regional connectivity), only the synchronous grid boundary produces binary conditions. Locations of generation and consumption are in the same synchronous grid, or they are not. Therefore, wide-area synchronous grids necessarily

describe the broadest regions displaying characteristics of true deliverability regions. While wide-area synchronous grid boundaries are well-defined, they may present an impractical basis for an activity pool boundary in regions where grids are fragmented, such as in Indonesia (where multiple islanded grids operate) or in countries in the African Power Pools (where the major electricity systems may not serve the majority of electricity users who instead rely on smaller, less organized networks). In these regions, companies should prioritize a synchronous grid boundary to define their procurement, but may use national boundaries or power pool boundaries.

A list of deliverability regions developed on this basis is published below for public comment.

Wide-area synchronous grids present the least prescriptive approach that still preserves the concept of deliverability, avoids preempting the ongoing GHG Protocol process and planned SBTi Call for Evidence, and provides sufficient flexibility during the interim period, particularly when making allowance for fragmented grids. Once these processes are complete, a formal interpretation will supersede the provisional interpretation.

The provisional interpretation will establish transitional arrangements to give companies sufficient certainty to implement it. Actions taken under the provisional interpretation will remain valid for the target cycle during which the provisional interpretation is in effect, even if the subsequent formal interpretation establishes different deliverability regions. Long-term contracts entered into during this period may continue to apply the deliverability boundaries established under the provisional interpretation for the contract's duration.

The interim interpretation will refer to synchronous grid boundaries as deliverability regions. Companies may still source LCE beyond this boundary where deliverability can be demonstrated through contracted transmission (CNZS-C30.3a), or where load is aggregated across regions to enter into long-term contracts supporting new LCE capacity (CNZS-C30.3b). For electricity consumption where activity pool action is infeasible due to structural constraints (where insufficient supply of LCE market instruments exists), a sector approach may be used under CNZS-C30.4.

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***Provisional interpretation for CNZS-C30.1: deliverability regions***

*For the implementation of deliverability regions established under Criterion CNZS-C30.1, the following provisional interpretation shall apply:*

*The generation associated with the LCE or contractual instrument used to address electricity emissions shall be located within the same wide-area synchronous grid as the consuming facility, unless either of the following conditions applies:*

1. *a more granular geographical matching boundary is required under the applicable regulatory framework; or*
2. *electricity is consumed in countries where the synchronous grid is not the primary means of serving electricity users, in which cases a national boundary may be used as the activity pool, or the boundary of a regional power pool where one exists.*

*This approach is the basis for producing the list below of regions applicable to CNZS-C30.1:*

| Region | Continent | Region type | Geographic matching approach for CNZS-C30.1 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Synchronous Grid of Northern Europe | Europe | Synchronous grid | Synchronous grid boundary |
| Continental Europe Synchronous Area | Europe | Synchronous grid | Synchronous grid boundary |
| Island of Great Britain | Europe | Synchronous grid | Synchronous grid boundary |
| Island of Ireland | Europe | Synchronous grid | Synchronous grid boundary |
| Iceland | Europe | Synchronous grid | Synchronous grid boundary |
| U.S./Canada Eastern Interconnection | North America | Synchronous grid | Synchronous grid boundary |
| U.S./Canada Western Interconnection | North America | Synchronous grid | Synchronous grid boundary |
| U.S. ERCOT | North America | Synchronous grid | Synchronous grid boundary |
| SIEPAC (Central American Electrical Interconnection System): Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala | North America | Synchronous grid | Synchronous grid boundary |
| China Southern Power Grid | Asia | Synchronous grid | Synchronous grid boundary |
| China State Grid | Asia | Synchronous grid | Synchronous grid boundary |
| Eastern grid of Japan | Asia | Synchronous grid | Synchronous grid boundary |
| Western grid of Japan | Asia | Synchronous grid | Synchronous grid boundary |
| GCC Interconnection: Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman | Asia | Synchronous grid | Synchronous grid boundary |
| Integrated Power System/Unified Power System: Russia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan | Asia | Synchronous grid | Synchronous grid boundary |
| Indonesia | Asia | Fragmented grids | Preference for synchronous grid boundary, but may use national boundary |
| Malaysia | Asia | Fragmented grids | Preference for synchronous grid boundary, but may use national boundary |
| Philippines | Asia | Fragmented grids | Preference for synchronous grid boundary, but may use national boundary |
| South African Power Pool | Africa | Synchronous grid | Synchronous grid boundary |
| Other African Power Pools | Africa | Fragmented grids | Preference for synchronous grid boundary, but may use Power Pool boundary |

| Region | Continent | Region type | Geographic matching approach for CNZS-C30.1 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | Oceania | Fragmented grids | Preference for synchronous grid boundary, but may use national boundary |
| All other regions (including other areas in nations partly addressed above) | n/a | Various | Preference for synchronous grid boundary, but may use national boundary |

***Effective date and validity***

*This provisional interpretation shall take effect on [date] and remain applicable until superseded by a formal interpretation or withdrawn by SBTi. SBTi intends to review this interpretation following completion of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol revision process and its Scope 2 Call for Evidence.*

***Transitional arrangements***

*Actions undertaken in accordance with this provisional interpretation while it is in effect shall remain valid for the target cycle to which they relate, including where a subsequent formal interpretation establishes different deliverability regions.*

*Long-term contracts entered into while this provisional interpretation is in effect may continue to apply the deliverability regions established under this provisional interpretation for the duration of the contract, including where a subsequent formal interpretation establishes different deliverability regions.*

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## Load aggregation under long-term contracts (C30.3.b)

### Context

Some companies make up-front commitments to purchase LCE or LCE attributes from new LCE generators, and these commitments enable the generator to be built. Often, these market instruments necessitate the company to aggregate their load over a wide region for the commitment to be possible. Where companies are able to execute these more complicated transactions, they can consider broader activity pool boundaries, up to the wide-area synchronous grid boundary or the national boundary, to address electricity purchasing.

As currently written, C30.3.b allows a more flexible location-matching area extending to **two or more interconnected activity pools within a wide-area synchronous grid for PPAs with new LCE generators.**

### Two issues

C30.3b limits load aggregation geographic boundaries to wide-area synchronous grids and limits the eligible market instruments to PPAs (physical or financial). However, existing load aggregation practices go beyond synchronous grid boundaries, particularly in the U.S. Similarly, there exist other market instruments that play a similar role in project financing but that cannot be described as PPAs (such as tax credit transfer agreements that accompany

an up-front commitment to purchase unbundled certificates from a generator once it is commissioned).

### Intended solution

Given the interim interpretation of deliverability regions is the wide-area synchronous grid boundary, and given the intent of C30.3b is to allow aggregation beyond a deliverability region for high-impact market instruments, the subcriterion should be revised.

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The following revised text is proposed:

**Original text:**

**"C30.3 Deliverability between activity pools:** Electricity may be considered deliverable between interconnected activity pools under any of the following circumstances:..."

"...(b) Where companies' operations are located in two or more interconnected activity pools within a wide area synchronous grid, the aggregate load from these operations is covered by a power purchase agreement signed with an LCE project located in any of these activity pools, and where the offtake begins within 36 months of the project's commissioning. Companies shall not extend this flexibility beyond the regulatory boundaries applicable to market instruments for their electricity consumption"

**Revised text:**

**"C30.3 Deliverability between activity pools [1]:** Electricity may be considered deliverable between activity pools under any of the following circumstances:..."

"...(b) Where a project-specific [2] market instrument for LCE exists, where delivery begins within 36 months of commissioning or re-powering [3]. For these market instruments, energy attributes may be allocated throughout the activity pool boundary, or the national boundary, whichever is larger.

[1] Clarification of relationship between C30.1, C30.2 and C30.3b: C30.1 defines activity pool boundaries for purchased electricity (scope 2) based on deliverability regions. C30.2 defines activity pool boundaries for electricity consumption in the value chain (scope 3) also based on deliverability regions, but allows national or regional boundaries where the precise location of electricity consumption is not known. C30.3b defines broader regions for impactful LCE market instruments based on national boundaries where a country contains multiple activity pools. Where activity pool boundaries for scope 3 are drawn at a regional level, all LCE market instruments may be aggregated at this level.

[2] Project-specific procurement (definition from RE100): Procurement from specified projects. Project-specific supplies always have complete transparency regarding the energy attributes in those supplies. The projects procured from throughout the term of a project-specific contract are stipulated in the contract. Project-specific supplies typically use longer contract lengths.

[3] This is intended to capture physical and financial PPAs with new or re-powered LCE projects and equivalent long-term contracts used in LCE generator financing structures (not spot market or short-term purchases).

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## Legacy clause and transitional arrangements (C30.5)

### Context

Considering that companies may already have contracts that pre-date the requirements specified in CNZS V2.0, the Standard allows companies to use market instruments from existing long-term contracts that do not meet the new deliverability requirements for the duration of those contracts.

### Issue

C30.5 allows market instruments from existing contracts entered into before the effective date of the Standard (1 February 2027) to continue to be applied to the same geographical area. However, two aspects of the legacy provision require interpretation:

1. Existing contracts: It is unclear when a contract is considered to exist for the purpose of determining eligibility under the legacy provision, including where parties sign on different dates.
2. Geographical application: The reference to the geographical area to which market instruments have previously been "applied" is unclear where a contract was entered into before the effective date but delivery of electricity and the corresponding market instruments has not yet begun. In these cases, there is no historical application from which to determine the eligible geographical boundary.

### Intended solution

The intent of C30.5 is to honor contracts established before the effective date of CNZS V2.0, including contracts where delivery has not yet begun. This interpretation establishes when a contract is considered to exist and how its geographical application is determined where there is no historical application.

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***Interpretation of CNZS-C30.5: Legacy clause***

*Purpose and scope*

*The purpose of CNZS-C30.5 is to protect long-term contracts entered into before the effective date of the Corporate Net-Zero Standard V2.0 from the introduction of deliverability requirements.*

*This interpretation clarifies the application of CNZS-C30.5 where a long-term contract was entered into before the effective date, but the associated project had not yet begun delivering electricity and corresponding market instruments before that date.*

*Eligibility for legacy treatment*

*For the purposes of CNZS-C30.5, a long-term contract qualifies for legacy treatment if it was fully executed and legally binding on all relevant parties before the effective date of the Corporate Net-Zero Standard V2.0.*

*The relevant date is the date on which the contract became fully executed and legally binding. Where parties sign on different dates, this is the date of the final required signature.*

*The commencement date for electricity generation or delivery, or for the issuance or delivery of associated market instruments, does not determine eligibility for legacy treatment. A contract may therefore qualify where it was fully executed and legally binding before the effective date but generation or delivery commenced/commences after that date.*

*Contracts that remained under negotiation, or were otherwise not fully executed and legally binding before the effective date, do not qualify for legacy treatment.*

*Geographic application*

*Where electricity and corresponding market instruments had not been delivered before the effective date, the market instruments associated with the contract shall be eligible for use only in the activity pool or activity pools to which the contract was demonstrably intended to apply before the effective date.*

*This may be established by the contract itself or other contemporaneous documented evidence identifying the consuming facilities or geographic areas the contract was intended to cover.*

*Where no such pre-existing geographic application can be demonstrated, the deliverability provisions established in the standard shall be observed.*

***Effective date and validity***

*This interpretation takes effect from the date of publication and shall remain applicable until it is superseded, withdrawn or incorporated into a subsequent revision of the Standard.*

***Transitional arrangements***

*Not applicable*

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## Generator age limit (C31.3)

### Context

The Standard requires market instruments to come from generators commissioned or re-powered less than 15 years before the period of electricity consumption to which they are applied as a basic mechanism to strengthen signals for new LCE capacity over time. An age limit features in several other global and regional voluntary LCE frameworks.

### Issue

Exemptions to the generator age limit were approved as part of the CNZS V2.0 approval process but were planned for inclusion in explanatory guidance rather than the main body of the Standard. As these exemptions have normative implications, we now believe these should instead be included in the main body of the Standard.

### Intended solution

A revision to the subcriterion will be published and introduce the exemption options as new subcriteria. Some changes are made from the approved exemptions to address the impacts of other revisions and interpretations addressed above

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**Original text**

The Technical Council approved V2.0 with the following box identifying the following as guidance for CNZS-C31.3:

*Companies may exempt the following from the commissioning/re-powering date limit:*

- *Power purchase agreements signed with LCE generators, where the offtake begins within 36 months of the project's commissioning.*
- *A pool-by-pool variable exemption, where the company chooses one and only one of the following approaches to exempt local LCE matching from the age limit in each activity pool:*
    - *Default delivered LCE, in activity pools where LCE accounts for at least 95% of the generation mix and where there is no certificate registry for LCE.*
    - *A percentage-based region-by-region variable exemption determined by the average share of non-variable LCE generation (i.e., excluding wind, solar, and marine resources) in the activity pool.*
    - *Legacy clause: Market instruments for LCE applied to electricity consumption periods in the pool occurring before the effective date of CNZS V2.0 until their expiry. Renewal of such instruments shall not continue to qualify them under this exemption.*

**Proposed revision:**

**CNZS-C31.3 Generator age limit:** Market instruments shall be limited to LCE generators commissioned or re-powered within fifteen years preceding the period of electricity consumption to which the instrument is applied. Companies may exempt the following from this limit:

A. Project-specific [1] market instruments for LCE, where delivery begins within 36 months of commissioning or repowering [2].
B. A variable exemption, where the company chooses one and only one of the following approaches to exempt local LCE matching from the age limit in each activity pool:
    i. Default delivered LCE, in pools where LCE accounts for at least 95% of the generation mix and where there is no certificate registry for LCE.
    ii. A percentage of matching in the pool determined by the average share of non-variable LCE generation (i.e., excluding wind, solar, and marine resources) in the pool's grid mix. Companies may only use this exemption where they use the smaller of the national border and the wide-area synchronous grid boundary as their activity pool boundary for electricity.
    iii. Legacy clause: Market instruments for LCE applied to electricity consumption periods in the pool occurring before the effective date of CNZS V2.0. until their expiry. Renewal of such instruments shall not continue to qualify them under this exemption.

[1] Project-specific procurement (definition from RE100): Procurement from specified projects. Project-specific supplies always have complete transparency regarding the energy attributes in those supplies. The projects procured from throughout the term of a

project-specific contract are stipulated in the contract. Project-specific supplies typically use longer contract lengths.

[2] This is intended to capture physical and financial PPAs with new or re-powered LCE projects and equivalent long-term contracts used in LCE generator financing structures (not spot market or short-term purchases).

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# 7. PUBLIC COMMENT SURVEY QUESTIONS

This survey is intended to collect feedback only on clarity and practical application of the proposed revisions and interpretations and the accuracy of the proposed list of deliverability regions. Feedback is not intended to address the intent of the original subcriteria or the rationales for revising them or publishing interpretations.

Questions 1-7 collect information about the person and/or organization submitting the comments.

**Interim definitions of deliverability regions (CNZS-C30.1)**

8. To what extent do you agree that deliverability regions based on synchronous grid boundaries are a technically feasible approach to activity pool boundaries for purchased (scope 2) electricity consumption? *(1 - strongly disagree; 5 - strongly agree)*.
9. Please provide comments to support your answer to Q8.
10. To what extent do you agree that national boundaries are an appropriate alternative to synchronous grid boundaries in regions where grids are fragmented (e.g. island nations) or where single national electricity systems typically do not serve the majority of electricity users (e.g. countries throughout the African continent)? *(1 - strongly disagree; 5 - strongly agree).*
11. Please provide comments to support your answer to Q10.
12. Please share any feedback on the proposed deliverability regions for Africa. If a region is not explicitly listed and the ‘All other regions’ row does not provide sufficient guidance, please explain where further clarification is needed.
13. Please share any feedback on the proposed deliverability regions for Asia. If a region is not explicitly listed and the ‘All other regions’ row does not provide sufficient guidance, please explain where further clarification is needed.
14. Please share any feedback on the proposed deliverability regions for Europe. If a region is not explicitly listed and the ‘All other regions’ row does not provide sufficient guidance, please explain where further clarification is needed.
15. Please share any feedback on the proposed deliverability regions for North America. If a region is not explicitly listed and the ‘All other regions’ row does not provide sufficient guidance, please explain where further clarification is needed.
16. Please share any feedback on the proposed deliverability regions for Oceania. If a region is not explicitly listed and the ‘All other regions’ row does not provide sufficient guidance, please explain where further clarification is needed.

17. Please share any feedback on the proposed deliverability regions for South America. If a region is not explicitly listed and the ‘All other regions’ row does not provide sufficient guidance, please explain where further clarification is needed.

**Revisions to CNZS-C30.3b (load aggregation across activity pools within national boundaries)**

18. To what extent do you agree that the revisions to the load aggregation subcriterion are clear? *(1 - strongly disagree; 5 - strongly agree).*
19. Please provide comments to support your answer to Q18.
20. SBTi is aware that the approach to define activity pool boundaries for electricity in scope 3 based on traceability could create unintended consequences for the breadth of action companies can take, and that a multi-country boundary drawn in scope 3 renders CNZS-C30.3b inapplicable. Please provide comments relating to whether CNZS-C30.2 and CNZS-C30.3b could conflict with specific and existing or planned examples of companies taking supply chain action on LCE.

**Interpretation of CNZS-C30.5 (legacy clause)**

21. To what extent do you agree that the interpretation of the legacy clause is clear? *(1 - strongly disagree; 5 - strongly agree).*
22. Please provide comments to support your answer to Q21.

**Revision of CNZS-C31.3 (generator age limit)**

23. To what extent do you agree the exemptions to the age limit are clear? *(1 - strongly disagree; 5 - strongly agree).*
24. Please provide comments to support your answer to Q23.

# 8. LANGUAGES

All documents relating to the intended revisions and interpretations, including consultation drafts, will be published in English (this is the SBTi working language).

# 9. TRANSITION

Full details to support entities with validated targets, targets under validation, or active commitments to prepare for conformity to the intended revisions and interpretations will be communicated in a timely manner before its launch.

SCIENCE BASED TARGETS

DRIVING AMBITIOUS CORPORATE CLIMATE ACTION

