Formula 1

Content placeholder

Formula 2

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Formula 3

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Related Content

Title	Type	Slug
Safety Standards and Regulations	sub_page	freight-cost-optimization-safety-standards
Freight Cost Optimization Design Template	resource	freight-cost-optimization-design-template
Freight Cost Optimization Safety Checklist PDF	resource	freight-cost-optimization-safety-checklist
Freight Cost Optimization Quick Reference Guide	resource	freight-cost-optimization-quick-reference
Freight Cost Optimization Calculation Excel Template	resource	freight-cost-optimization-excel-template

Detailed Explanation

Supply chain carbon footprinting focuses on quantifying indirect emissions—particularly Scope 3 emissions—originating from upstream (e.g., purchased goods, transportation) and downstream (e.g., product use, end-of-life) activities beyond an organization's operational control. Key standards compared in such charts include the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, ISO 14067:2018 (Carbon Footprint of Products), PAS 2050:2018, and emerging frameworks like the SEC Climate Disclosure Rules and the EU's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) with its ESRS E1 standard. Each standard differs in granularity: the GHG Protocol emphasizes activity-based and spend-based calculation methods with 15 Scope 3 categories; ISO 14067 adopts a life cycle assessment (LCA) approach per ISO 14040/44, requiring system boundary definition and allocation rules; PAS 2050 offers prescriptive tiers for data quality and uncertainty handling. Practical application requires cross-functional collaboration—procurement, logistics, R&D, and finance—to gather primary activity data or apply industry-average secondary datasets (e.g., Ecoinvent, DEFRA, EXIOBASE). Assurance pathways also vary: some standards mandate third-party verification (e.g., under CSRD), while others recommend it (e.g., GHG Protocol). As regulatory pressure intensifies and investors demand transparency, this comparison chart serves as a strategic decision-support instrument for standard selection, gap analysis, and roadmap development toward science-based targets (SBTi) and net-zero commitments.

Key Components

#	Component
1	Scope Definition & Boundary Rules
2	Emission Factor Methodologies (primary vs. secondary)
3	Data Quality & Uncertainty Requirements

Applications

#	Application
1	Selecting the most appropriate standard for corporate sustainability reporting
2	Conducting gap analysis between internal practices and regulatory or certification requirements
3	Designing supplier engagement programs to collect Tier 1–n emissions data

Related Concepts

#	Concept
1	Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)
2	Scope 3 Emissions Accounting
3	Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi)

Tags

carbon-accounting, scope-3, ghg-protocol, sustainability-reporting, lca