Environment, energy and climate

Carbon Neutrality: ISO 14068:2026 (formerly ISO 14068-1:2023)

One day to know what a carbon neutrality claim requires under ISO 14068:2026, which carries over ISO 14068-1:2023 without change of substance: quantified footprint, management plan, reductions first, offsetting with quality credits afterwards, a justifiable claim. You learn to judge whether your organisation or product can make one, under what conditions, without exposing the company to a greenwashing charge.

Duration : 1 day

Objectives

1. Explain the carbon neutrality approach of ISO 14068:2026 and its hierarchy: reduce first, offset after
2. Define the subject of the claim, organisation or product, and the carbon footprint attached to it
3. Build a carbon neutrality management plan with reduction targets and timetable
4. Assess the quality of carbon credits and the conditions of their use
5. Write a justifiable carbon neutrality claim and choose the suitable form of confirmation

Programme

Day 1 — morning

• Carbon neutrality, net zero, offsetting: three notions not to be confused

• ISO 14068:2026: change of number from ISO 14068-1:2023, content and logic of the standard

• Subject of the claim and footprint: ISO 14064-1:2018 inventory or ISO 14067:2018 product footprint

• Carbon neutrality management plan: commitment, reduction targets, resources, timetable

Day 1 — afternoon (workshop)

• Emission reductions and removals before any offsetting

• Carbon credits: additionality, permanence, no double counting, retirement, traceability

• Workshop: is your organisation’s or a product’s claim possible, under what conditions and in what time

• Claim, report, third-party confirmation; claims based on offsetting and European rules; knowledge test

Teaching methods

• Analysis of published neutrality claims: what holds and what does not

• Carbon credit assessment grid applied to example projects

• Work on your company’s GHG inventory or product footprint, if they exist

• Structured debate between management, CSR and communication on whether to make a claim

• Final test on the reduce-then-offset hierarchy and credit quality criteria

Assessment and documents

Knowledge test at the end of the day, feedback survey at D+1. Numbered training certificate, verifiable online, for each participant; the company receives the training report and the feasibility analysis of its claim carried out in the workshop.

Bilingual materials for every participant; each classroom course comes with its digital twin on OmniLearn.

Good to know

Recommended prerequisite: having a GHG inventory or a product footprint, see “GHG Inventory: ISO 14064-1:2018 and GHG Protocol” and “Product Carbon Footprint: ISO 14067:2018”. For a net zero pathway, see “Net Zero: IWA 42, ISO/DIS 14060 and the SBTi Standard”.

Practical information

Duration	1 day
Audience	Executive management, CSR and sustainability, communication, export, QHSE
Prerequisites	Have a GHG inventory or product footprint, or take the corresponding course first
Group size	Groups of 6 to 12 participants, in-company
Format	In-company, face to face on your site
Language	French, Darija or English; bilingual materials
Funding	OFPPT special training contracts (TFP), GIAC, Maroc PME: we prepare the applications with you, at no extra cost.
Programme customisation	Programme adapted to your procedures, your equipment and your audience

Frequently asked questions

Does ISO 14068:2026 replace ISO 14068-1:2023?

Yes. Published in September 2026, ISO 14068:2026 replaces ISO 14068-1:2023 with a change of title and number; according to ISO, the content stays identical. An approach begun on the 2023 edition therefore remains valid in substance.

Can we claim to be carbon neutral just by buying credits?

No. The standard requires quantifying the footprint, planning and achieving reductions, and offsetting only residual emissions, with credits that meet quality criteria. A claim based on offsetting alone is also exposed to European rules against misleading claims.

What is the difference between carbon neutrality and net zero?

Carbon neutrality under ISO 14068:2026 can be reached at a given date by offsetting the residual. Net zero aims at deep reductions aligned with climate science and neutralises only a limited residual through removals. The half-day “Net Zero: IWA 42, ISO/DIS 14060 and the SBTi Standard” covers this second framework.

Must a neutrality claim be verified?

Confirmation by an independent third party is the best protection for a claim aimed at customers or the public. The course presents the confirmation options and what each allows you to state.