

FAQ

GHG Verification and CDP Reporting



GHG Verification

1. What is GHG verification?

GHG verification is an independent assessment of an organization's (scope 1, 2 and 3) or product's (product life cycle) reported greenhouse gas emissions. Verification ensures accuracy, transparency, and compliance with international standards like ISO 14064-3 and GHG Protocol.

2. Why is GHG verification important?

Verification enhances credibility, supports regulatory compliance, mitigates risk, and strengthens sustainability commitments by providing accurate emissions data.

3. What standards are used for GHG verification?

GHG verification is conducted according to internationally recognized standards to ensure accuracy, credibility and transparency. Common standards include ISO 14064-3, the GHG Protocol, and regulatory frameworks such as the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS).

4. What are Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions?

- Scope 1: Direct emissions from owned or controlled sources (e.g., fuel combustion, company vehicles).
- Scope 2: Indirect emissions from purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling.
- Scope 3: All other indirect emissions from the value chain, such as supply chain activities, transportation, and employee commuting.

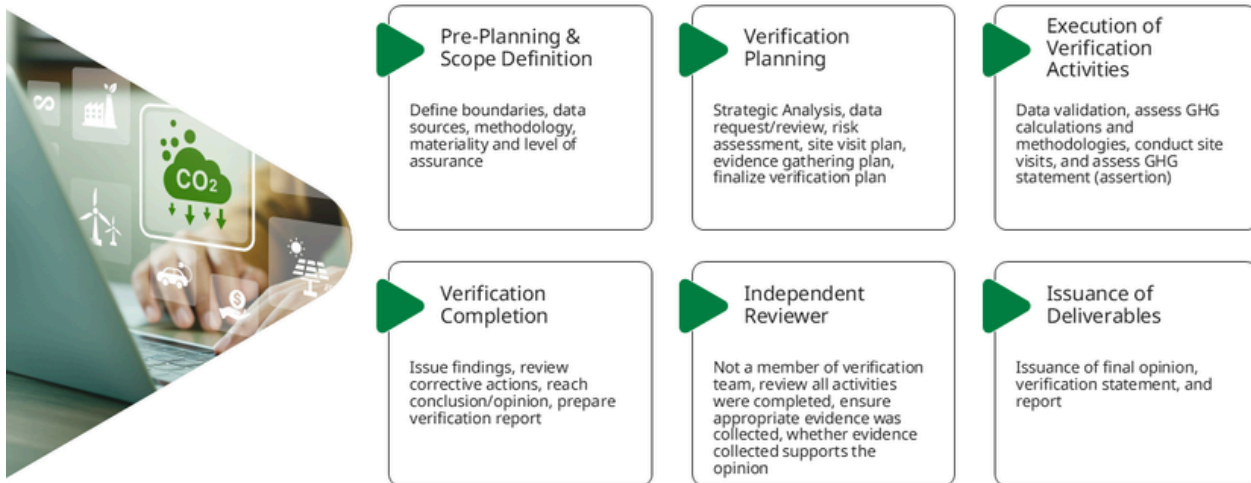
5. How long does GHG verification take?

The timeline varies depending on the complexity of the organization, data availability, number of findings/corrective actions and verification level, typically ranging from a few weeks to several months.

6. How does the GHG verification process work?

It typically involves data collection, risk assessment, audit planning, document review, site visits (if required), emissions calculations, and final verification statements.

GHG Verification Process



7. What happens if discrepancies are found during verification?

Before final verification is granted, organizations may need to correct errors, provide additional evidence, or improve their internal data management systems. Non-conformities are findings that exceed the materiality threshold and require corrective action. These can be either quantitative or qualitative findings. A positive verification opinion cannot be issued until all non-conformities have been resolved.

CDP Reporting

8. What is CDP reporting?

CDP (formerly Carbon Disclosure Project) reporting is the process of disclosing environmental data, including GHG emissions, climate risks, and sustainability strategies, to the CDP for assessment and scoring. Participation is voluntary and companies can choose to make its information public and get scored based on their responses to specific questionnaires. CDP's scoring system categorizes companies into different levels: Leadership (A/A-), Management (B/B-), Awareness (C/C-), and Disclosure (D/D-). Companies that do not provide enough data may receive an F (Failure to Disclose) rating.

9. Who needs to report to CDP?

Companies, cities, states, and regions that want to disclose their environmental impact, often driven by investor requests, regulatory requirements, or sustainability commitments.

10. How does CDP scoring work?

CDP scores companies on a scale from Leadership (A/A-), Management (B/B-), Awareness (C/C-), and Disclosure (D/D-). Companies that do not provide enough data may receive an F (Failure to Disclose) rating. Scoring is based on factors like transparency, governance, risk management, and emission reduction strategies.

11. What is the deadline for CDP reporting?

CDP typically opens its disclosure system in April and closes around July, but deadlines may vary based on sector and region. The deadline for 2025 reporting is mid-September. Please see the CDP website for the reporting deadline in future years.

12. What are the key sections of the CDP questionnaire?

- Governance: Board oversight, risk management.
- Strategy: Climate-related risks, opportunities, business integration.
- Metrics & Targets: Emissions inventory, reduction goals, energy use.
- Emissions Reduction Initiatives: Renewable energy, efficiency projects.

13. How can companies improve their CDP score?

- Enhancing GHG data accuracy through verification.
- Setting and achieving science-based targets.
- Demonstrating climate risk management.
- Including supply chain emissions and participation.
- Improving governance and stakeholder engagement.

14. Is third-party verification required for CDP reporting?

While not mandatory, CDP strongly encourages verification to enhance credibility and improve scoring.

15. What are the benefits of participating in CDP reporting?

- Improved investor confidence and brand reputation.
- Identification of climate-related risks and opportunities.
- Better alignment with sustainability frameworks like TCFD and SBTi.

Do you have further questions about GHG Verification and CDP Reporting? Contact us today!

Learn more about DEKRA's sustainability services

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