

# The SBTi's Net-Zero Standard Road Test

## Workshop 2

5<sup>th</sup> of August 2021

Partner organizations



United Nations  
Global Compact



WORLD  
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# Agenda

## ➤ Recap: Net-Zero Standard Development process

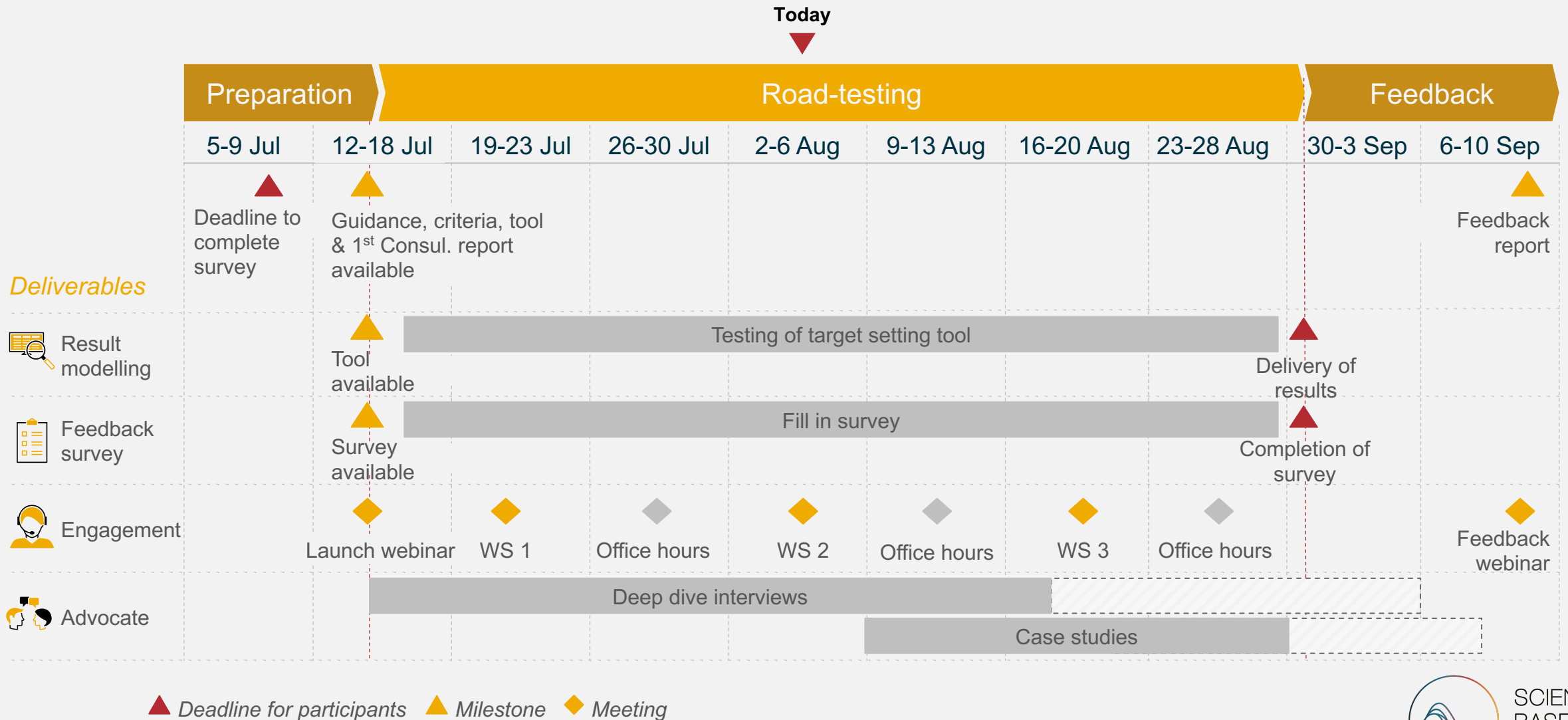
Today's objectives

Walk through the Net-Zero How-to Guide

Step-by-step example of using the NZ Tool

Highlights from the Net-Zero Corporate Manual

# What is the timeline for the road test?



# Meetings to support participants and gather feedback during the process

**CONFIDENTIALITY**  
We offer one-on-ones for participants that wish to remain confidential

	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
	Launch	Workshop 1	Office hours 1	Workshop 2	Office hours 2	Workshop 3	Office hours 3
<i>Eastern (CEST)</i>	15 July 10:00-11:00	22 July 10:00-11:00	28 July 10:00-10:50	5 August 10:00-11:00	11 August 10:00-10:50	19 August 10:00-11:00	25 August 10:00-10:50
<i>Western (CEST)</i>	15 July 15:00-16:00	22 July 16:00-17:00	29 July 16:00-16:50	5 August 16:00-17:00	12 July 16:00-16:50	19 August 16:00-17:00	26 August 16:00-16:50
<b>Attendance</b>	Required	Preferred	Optional	Preferred	Optional	Preferred	Optional
<b>Topics covered*</b>	Explanation of methods, tool, guidance, etc.	Further explanation & discussion around materials	Open to questions from participants	Using the tool and workshopping targets	Open to questions from participants	Discussion on gaps, adoption barriers, etc.	Open to questions from participants

We are here

▲  
**Next workshop**

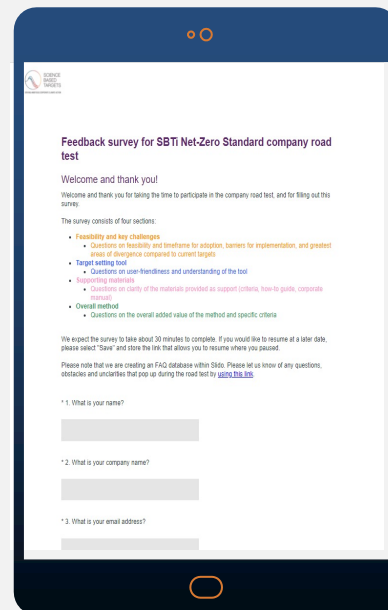
\* Note: subject to change

# Reminder to provide feedback through the survey and Slido Q&A tool

## Feedback Survey

A 30-minute survey to complete after trying out the target setting tool and using the supporting materials

- ☆ Provide feedback on the feasibility, key challenges, ease of use of the target setting tool, and overall method

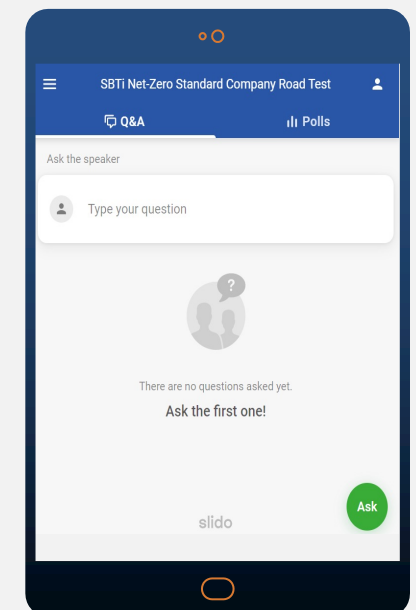


- ☆ Link [here](#)

## Slido and FAQ database

Question, answer and polling platform for the company road test

- ☆ Enter in any questions that pop up during the road test into Slido (please see [link](#) here)
- ☆ Review answers to questions in the [Google Sheet](#)





# Agenda

Recap: Net-Zero Standard Development process

➤ **Todays' objectives**

Walk through the Net-Zero How-to Guide

Step-by-step example of using the NZ Tool

Highlights from the Net-Zero Corporate Manual

## Key objectives for today

- Provide a quick explanation of the How-to Guide
- Walk through the Net-Zero Tool step by step
- Ensure a greater understanding of the Net-Zero Corporate Manual



# Agenda

Recap: Net-Zero Standard Development process

Today's objectives

- **Walk through the Net-Zero How-to Guide**

Step-by-step example of using the NZ Tool

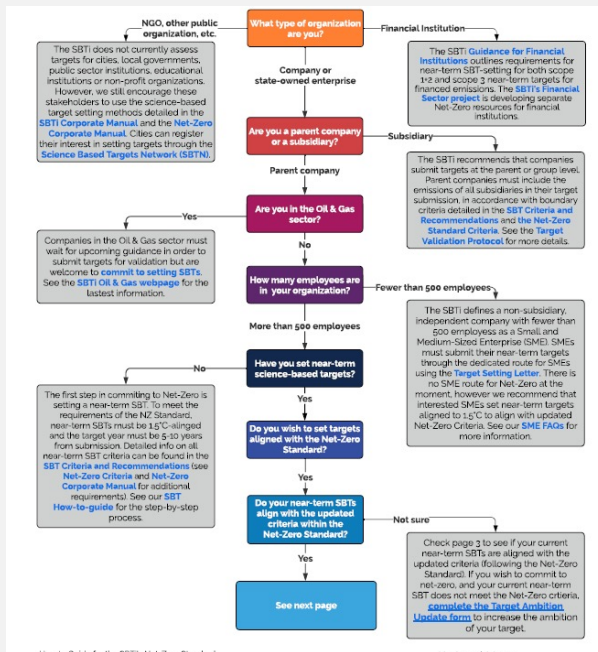
Highlights from the Net-Zero Corporate Manual



# The How-to Guide provides visual step-by-step guidance in three key sections

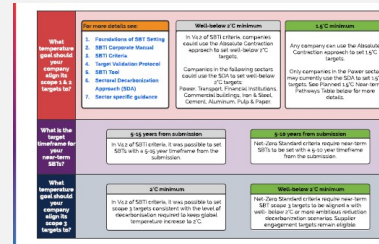
## 1 Getting started with the Net-Zero Standard

- Answer questions in the decision tree to find out what next steps apply to your company (page 1-2)



## 2 Setting near-term SBTs for Net-Zero

- Find out which criteria for near-term SBTs are eligible (page 3)

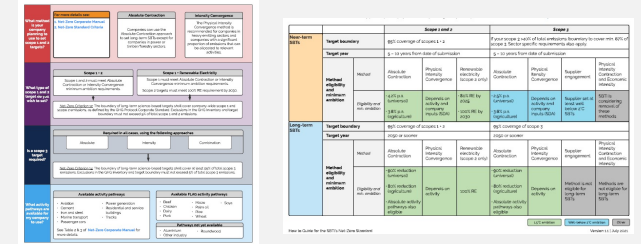


- More info on available pathways for high-emitting sectors (page 4-5)

Pathway	Allocation method
<b>Sinks:</b> Currently available Universal pathway, applicable to all companies - Approx. 4.2% linear annual reduction in absolute emissions	Absolute contraction
<b>Power generation:</b> - Approx. 4.7% linear annual reduction in emissions intensity	Intensity convergence
<b>Sinks: Power for COP26</b> Iron and steel Buildings Aviation Cement	Intensity convergence

## 3 Setting long-term SBTs for Net-Zero

- Find out how to set long-term SBTs (page 6-7)



- More info on sector-specific requirements (page 8-10)

Sector	High-emitting methods	Notes
Power generation	The Intensity convergence method must be used by power generation companies, as specified in the guidance for Sectoral SBTs.	Companies in the power sector with scope 1 emissions that represent 50% or more of their total emissions must set an intensity target covering all operations, including purchase and resale electricity in scope 3 category 2, in addition to a target covering power generation in scope 1.
Fossil Fuel Use & Production (FFUP)	Some companies will be required to set FFUP targets that are separate from their SBTs covering all other emissions. FFUP targets must cover the FFUP sector absolute reduction method and the intensity convergence method.	The FFUP sector guidance is planned for completion by the end of Q3 2023.
Oil & Gas	The SBTi developing target setting methods for all 8 types of companies and covered volatile targets for this sector before the guidance is completed.	For target validation by the SBTi 'Oil & Gas' review, both oil and gas (including O&G companies, Integrated O&G companies, Exploration & Production companies, Refining and Marketing companies, Oil Refiners, Distribution, Gas Distribution and Gas Storage).
Fossil Fuel Use/ Production/ Distribution	This document is only applicable to companies that receive less than 50% of their revenue from fossil fuel sales. That revenue must be in the form of fuel received, not in the form of fuel received from these activities, under which the O&G sector review.	Targets must be set for 'Scope 1 emissions' (i.e. emissions of the direct fossil-fuel combustion) to the extent of the company's 'Material Scope 1' targets must be set in addition to 'Scope 2' targets.





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Recap: Net-Zero Standard Development process

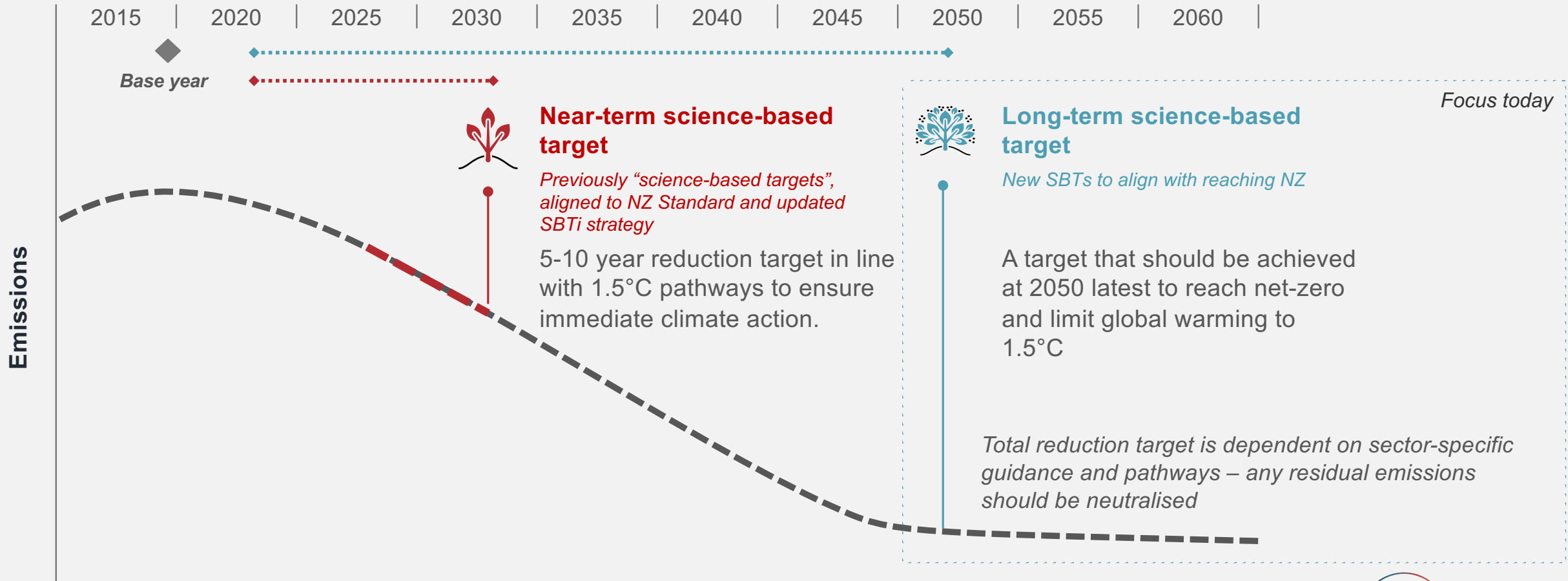
Today's objectives

Walk through the Net-Zero How-to Guide

➤ **Step-by-step example of using the NZ Tool**

Highlights from the Net-Zero Corporate Manual

# SBTi's Net-Zero Standard covers both near-term and long-term SBT methods for corporate target setting





# Long-term science-based targets: key criteria

Long-term emission reduction targets are critical part of any corporate net-zero commitment. They drive economy-wide alignment and long-term business planning to reach the level of global emissions reductions needed to limit global warming to 1.5°C and reach net-zero by 2050.



## Timeframe

Long-term SBTs to be set for a target year **no later than 2050**



## Target Ambition

Emissions in scopes 1, 2, and 3 that are covered by the long-term SBT boundary must **align with 1.5°C net zero pathway** at the global or sector level



## Target Boundary

Companies to cover **at least 95% of scope 1 & 2, and 95% of scope 3 emissions** in the long-term SBT boundary





# Step 1: Input your company's base year emissions

## Requirements

- Companies must have a completed base year emissions inventory split by GHG emissions scope and scope 3 category
- Emissions from forestry, land-use, and agriculture (FLAG) should be reported separately from other emission
- Base year emissions are then input into the Net-Zero Tool

## Additional resources

- Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard
- Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Standard
- Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Calculation Guidance
- Quantis Scope 3 Evaluator Tool

**Net-Zero Tool**  
Version: 0.1 (road-testing)  
Support: [andres.chane@cdp.net](mailto:andres.chane@cdp.net)

**Step 1. Input base year emissions**

Base year	2018									
	Scope 1 (tCO2e)		Scope 2 (tCO2e)		Scope 3 (tCO2e)					
			Category 1: Purchased goods and services	Category 2: Capital goods	Category 3: Fuel- and Energy-Related	Category 4: Upstream transport	Category 5: Waste	Category 6: Business travel	Category 7: Employee commuting	Category 8: Upstream leased assets
Energy and industrial processes	40,000		20,000	5,000	5,000	1,000				
Forestry, land-use, and agriculture	40,000		80,000							
		50,000								



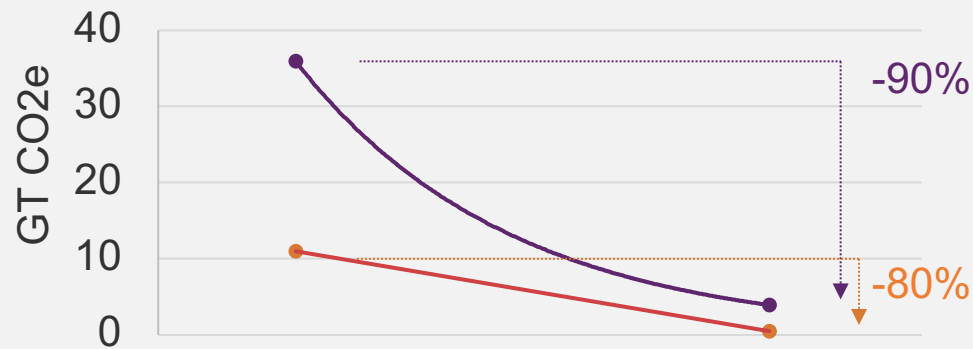


# Two approaches to calculating long-term SBTs

1

## Basic tool

- “One-size-fits-all” approach
- Separate absolute targets required for energy & industrial processes and forestry, land-use and agriculture (FLAG)

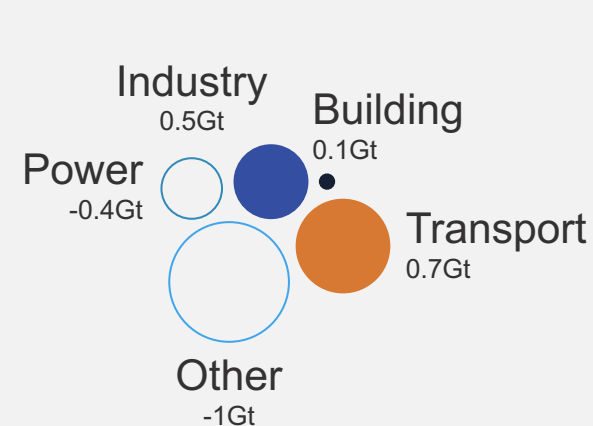


- Energy and industrial processes
- Forestry, land-use, and agriculture

2

## Pro tool






- Company-specific targets reflect different levels of residual emissions per activity
- Companies in heavy-emitting sectors may set intensity convergence targets (like SDA)
- Demand-side companies may set absolute targets based on activity-specific absolute contraction





# Additional pathways and methods may be used | Eligibility depends on company

Yes! You can still use activity-based methods if they are relevant to your company and base year emissions are allocated correctly to the activity

<i>Activity-specific pathways</i>	<i>Eligible methods by company</i>	
	<b>Absolute contraction</b> <i>(Eligible for demand-side companies – examples below)</i>	<b>Physical intensity convergence</b> <i>(Eligible for supply-side companies – examples below)</i>
 Land intensive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture (except timber and forestry)</li> <li>• Beef, chicken, dairy, maize, palm oil, pork, rice, soya, wheat, roundwood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restaurants</li> <li>• Groceries</li> <li>• Other agricultural commodity purchasers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural commodity producers</li> <li>• Agricultural commodity processors</li> </ul>
 Transport: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aviation</li> <li>• Road vehicles</li> <li>• Heavy-duty vehicles (HDV)</li> <li>• Maritime transport</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Airline users</li> <li>• Car users</li> <li>• Retail companies (e.g., scope 3 emissions from upstream or downstream transport)</li> <li>• Other transportation service purchasers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Airlines</li> <li>• Original equipment manufacturers (e.g., automakers, airplane makers)</li> <li>• Transportation service providers</li> </ul>
 Industry: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Iron and steel</li> <li>• Cement</li> <li>• Other industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building companies (e.g., scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods)</li> <li>• Real estate</li> <li>• Auto manufacturers</li> <li>• Other steel and cement purchasers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Steel and cement producers</li> <li>• Capital goods producers (e.g., scope 3 downstream emissions from machinery used to produce materials)</li> </ul>
 Built environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residential buildings</li> <li>• Service buildings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building tenants</li> <li>• Building users</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Real estate companies</li> </ul>
 Energy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power generation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electricity users</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electric utilities</li> </ul>


Note: Pathways for aluminum, roundwood and other industry are not yet available



# 1 How to use the basic tool

The “basic” tool tells companies how much to reduce scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions by the net-zero target year based on a universal or agriculture pathway

It is recommended for most companies (except power sector and timber companies)



SCIENCE  
BASED  
TARGETS

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**STEP 2. INPUT TARGET DATA**

Target year	2045
Are you setting a target on non-FLAG emissions?	Yes
Are you setting a target on FLAG emissions?	No

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**STEP 3. VIEW TARGET RESULTS**

Non-FLAG SBT (Scopes 1, 2, and 3)	90% reduction from a 2018 base year
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## 2 How to use the pro tool (I/III)

- Companies may calculate up to 11 targets, which cover different scopes and/or activities
- Enter one row per target and fill out each of the relevant columns



STEP 2. INPUT ONE ROW PER TARGET (NO OVERLAPPING TARGETS)

Target_year	2040												
Number of targets	3												
Target #	1	2	3	4	5			6					
Target #1	Scopes covered	Emissions type	Activity	Region	Activity specification	Activity units	Base year activity amount	Base year activity amount	Scope 1 (tCO2e)	Scope 2 (tCO2e)	Category 1: Purchased goods and services	Category 2: Capital goods	Category 3: Fuel- and Energy-Related
Target #2	Scopes 1+2	Non-FLAG target	Iron and Steel	World	Supply (intensity)	tons of steel	1,000	1,000	38,000				
Target #3													

### 1. Scopes covered

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3
- Scopes 1+2
- Scopes 1+2+3
- All sold electricity (relevant to power utilities)
- Well to wheel/well to wake (relevant to transport operators and OEMs)
- Renewable electricity

### 2. Emissions type

- Non-FLAG target
- FLAG target

### 3. Activity (Non-FLAG target)

- Universal pathway
- Iron and Steel
- ...

### 3. Activity (FLAG target)

- Agriculture pathway
- Beef
- ...





## 2 How to use the pro tool (II/IV)

- Companies may calculate up to 11 targets, which cover different scopes and/or activities
- Enter one row per target and fill out each of the relevant columns



STEP 2. INPUT ONE ROW PER TARGET (NO OVERLAPPING TARGETS)

Target_year	2040													
Number of targets	3													
Target #	1	2	3	4	5	6								
	Scopes covered	Emissions type	Activity	Region	Activity specification	Activity units	Base year activity amount	Base year activity amount	Scope 1 (tCO2e)	Scope 2 (tCO2e)	Scope 3 (tCO2e)	Category 1: Purchased goods and services	Category 2: Capital goods	Category 3: Fuel- and Energy-Related
Target #1	Scopes 1+2	Non-FLAG target	Iron and Steel	World	Supply (intensity)	tons of steel	1,000	1,000						
Target #2														
Target #3														

4. Region (only shown for activity-specific pathways, i.e., not universal or agriculture pathway)

World

Canada (FLAG commodities only)

...

Activity specification (only shown for activity-specific pathways)

Supply (intensity)

Demand (absolute)

5. Base year activity amount (only shown for supply/intensity targets)

...

6. Base year emissions in target boundary

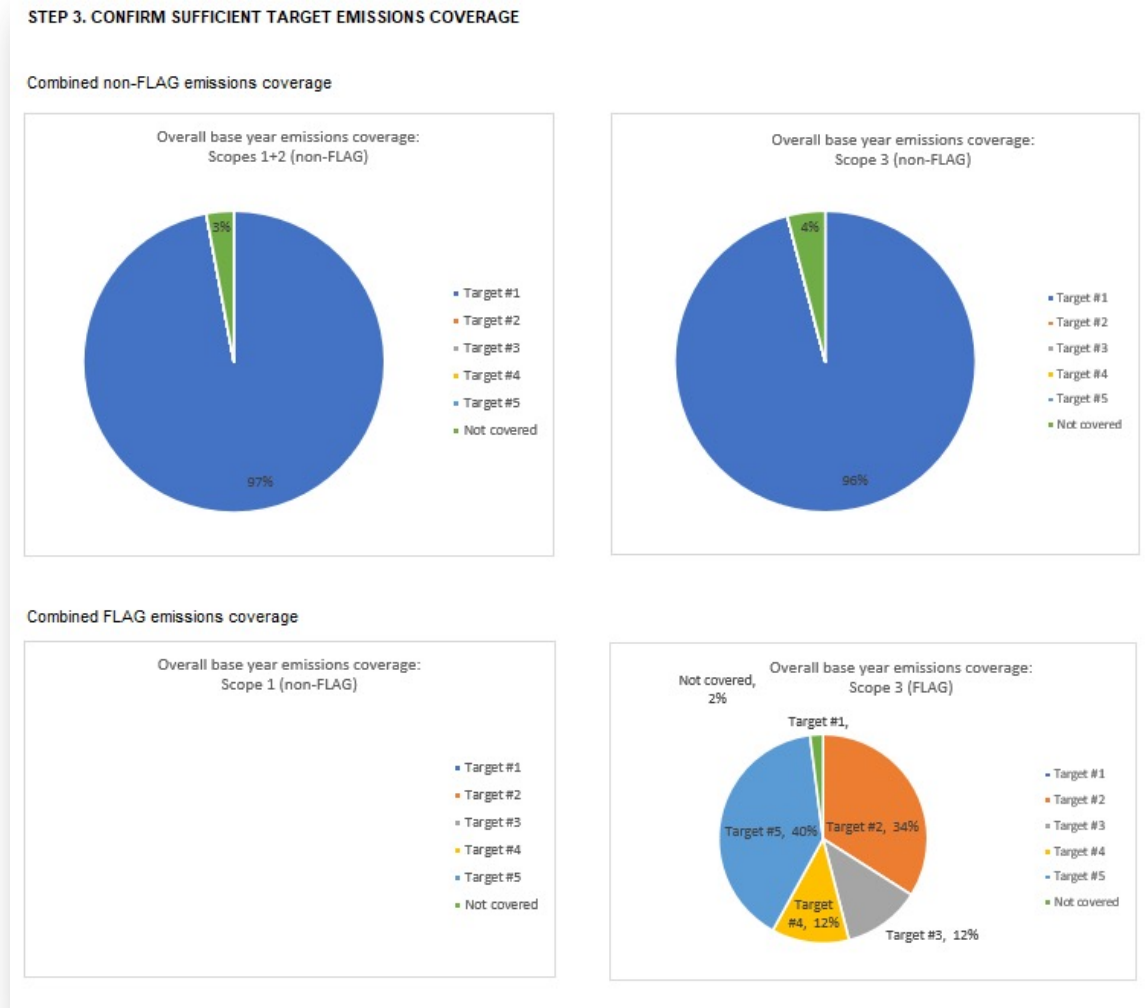
...





## 2 How to use the pro tool (III/IV)


*Check that your targets cover 95% of emissions in scope 1 & 2, and 95% of emissions in scope 3*





## 2 How to use the pro tool (IV/IV)

View your results in the review targets section of the tool in the tab “03-Pro tool (output)”



**REVIEW TARGETS**

<b>Absolute targets</b>	<i>Scopes covered</i>	<i>Emissions type</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Base year emissions in target</i>	<i>% emissions reduction</i>
Target #1	Scopes 1+2+3	Non-FLAG target	Universal pathway	112200	90%
Target #2	Scope 3	FLAG target	Beef	34000	33%
Target #3	Scope 3	FLAG target	Chicken	12000	38%
Target #4	Scope 3	FLAG target	Maize	12000	32%
Target #5	Scope 3	FLAG target	Agriculture pathway	40000	80%

<b>Intensity targets</b>	<i>Scopes covered</i>	<i>Emissions type</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Base year emissions in target</i>	<i>Base year intensity</i>	<i>Intensity unity</i>	<i>% intensity reduction</i>	<i>Target year intensity</i>
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<b>Renewable electricity target</b>	<i>Scopes covered</i>	<i>Base year emissions in target</i>	<i>% renewable electricity</i>
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## 2 How should I take advantage of the ability to calculate multiple targets?

### Set different targets for different scopes

- E.g., For some companies, Scope 3 “Downstream Transportation” can be well-approximated by an absolute target based on the Trucking pathway
- E.g., Scope 2 can be covered by a “Renewable electricity” target

### Set targets with a sector-specific boundary

*Only for electric utilities and transport*

- Power generation companies are required to set a target on all sold electricity, which includes emissions from power generation in scope 1 (and optionally scope 2), as well as emissions from electricity purchased and resold to customers (scope 3 category 3)
- Transport targets should cover “well to wheel” or “well to wake” emissions, which is Scopes 1+2+Scope 3 category 3 for transport service operators and Scope 3 Category 11 for vehicle manufacturers

### Compare long-term SBTs with existing targets

- Step 1: review your company's existing targets
- Step 2: Enter targets with the same boundary into the Pro Tool
- This exercise can help your company understand the difference between your approved near-term SBT and what is required for long-term SBTs, or to show the difference between your company's existing net-zero target and what is required to be science-based



## 2 How to compare long-term SBTs with existing targets?

*Enter targets with the same boundary into the Pro Tool*


Target ID Use "Abs1", "Abs2", "Int1", etc.	Scope (s)	Percent of emissions excluded from target boundary in the relevant <u>scope</u> (%)	Timeframe ambition: Targeted percentage change from base year (%)	Forward looking ambition: Targeted percentage from most recent year (%) *	For intensity target(s) only:					Base year	Target year
					Activity unit (e.g., per ton of steel produced)	Activity amount in base year (e.g., x tons of steel)	Activity amount in most recent year (e.g., x tons of steel)	Activity amount in the target year (e.g., x tons of steel)	Percent change in absolute emissions for each scope (%)		
Int1	Scope 3	3%	50%	42%	per thousand passenger km	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,300,000	35%	2015	2030
Abs1	Scope 1	0%	42%	26%						2015	2025

Target ID	Scope(s)	Percent of emissions excluded from target boundary (%)	KPI (Metric)	KPI in Base year	KPI in Target year	Base year	Target year
O1	Scope 2	0%	% Renewable electricity	75%	100%	2015	2030

*Screenshots  
from the SBT  
submission form*





**STEP 2. INPUT ONE ROW PER TARGET (NO OVERLAPPING TARGETS)**

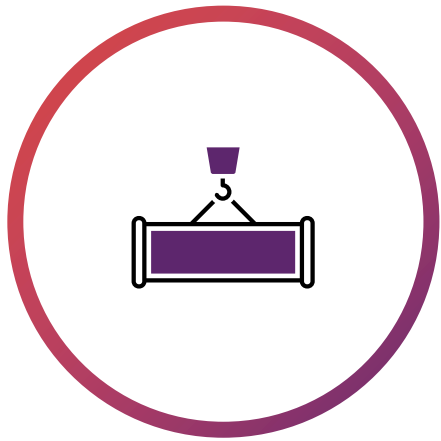
Target year: 2040  
Number of targets: 3

Target #	Scopes covered	Emissions type	Activity	Region	Activity specification	Activity units	Base year activity amount	Scope 1 (tCO2e)	Scope 2 (tCO2e)
Target #1	Well-to-wheelwake (scope 3)	Non-FLAG target	Passenger cars	World	Supply (intensity)	thousand plkm	1,000,000		
Target #2	Renewable electricity (scope 2)	Non-FLAG target	Power generation						60,000
Target #3	Scope 1	Non-FLAG target	Universal pathway					5,000	



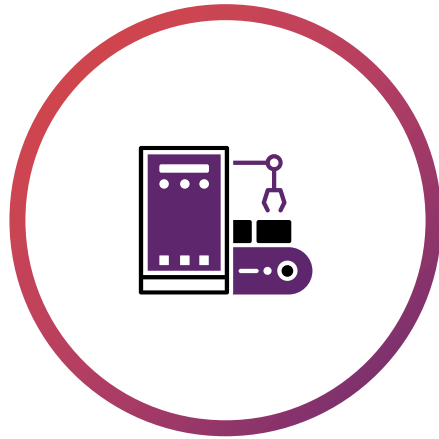
# Using the pro tool: Demo examples

Live demo



Steel company

[Link here](#)



Mixed metals company (steel and brass)

[Link here](#)



Grocery chain

[Link here](#)



Auto manufacturer

[Link here](#)

“Making net-zero emissions a reality hinges on a singular, unwavering focus from all governments – working together with one another, and with businesses, investors and citizens.” - IEA

Pathways limiting global warming to 1.5°C with no or limited overshoot would require rapid and far-reaching transitions in energy, land, urban and infrastructure (including transport and buildings), and industrial systems (high confidence).” - IPCC

What if the target reduction seems **unrealistic**? How can I design a strategy for these targets?

- Achieving net-zero targets will require collective action and major changes to business strategy
- Companies may use scenario analysis to explore how their long-term SBT strategy would be affected by different policy outcomes
- Companies are encouraged to use appropriate 1.5C scenarios to inform their strategy and their position on collective action. Other scenarios are suggested to be used for sensitivity analyses and to understand strategic changes that would become needed under different scenarios





# Long-term SBTs

## The technical basis

Science	<p>How much mitigation is needed from each sector (and sector grouping) to reach net-zero?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transformative mitigation is required from all sectors, as shown by scenarios like the IEA Net-Zero Roadmap and Roe et al. 2019 (land sector). Net-zero SBTs will be defined based on each sector's emissions in 2050 or year of sector net-zero, if earlier</li> </ul>
Science	<p>Are intensity targets sufficient to ensure deep decarbonisation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intensity targets are necessary but insufficient at the economy level because they do not cover emissions reductions from behavior change like reduced material demand and modal shifts. These reductions are a greater share of total mitigation than most industry sectors</li> </ul>
Strategy	<p>How can the SBTi maximize alignment with other climate action initiatives?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The SBTi is developing sector “emissions corridors” that will align with the goals of Race to Zero and may be incorporated into investor-facing tools by groups like AOA. They will also enable us to collaborate more effectively with pathway developers such as MPP</li> </ul>
Strategy	<p>What types of targets would be most useful to SBT data users?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical intensity targets are often preferred by SBT data users, especially for companies in heavy-emitting sectors, because they may be viewed as more comparable and more relevant to assessing mitigation. Intensity targets will be eligible for supply-side companies</li> </ul>
Business	<p>To what extent should sector targets align with common business planning timeframes?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As a complement to near-term SBTs, long-term SBTs may have timeframes that are longer than most common business planning horizons. Regardless, they can impact near-term investment decisions for some sectors and reflect an important shared milestone</li> </ul>
Business	<p>What method would accommodate the widest range of companies, while reflecting sufficient ambition?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Methods with fewer application constraints and less reliance on business activity projections are more widely applicable. Sector/activity-based approaches help accommodate companies where a global approach is considered less relevant</li> </ul>



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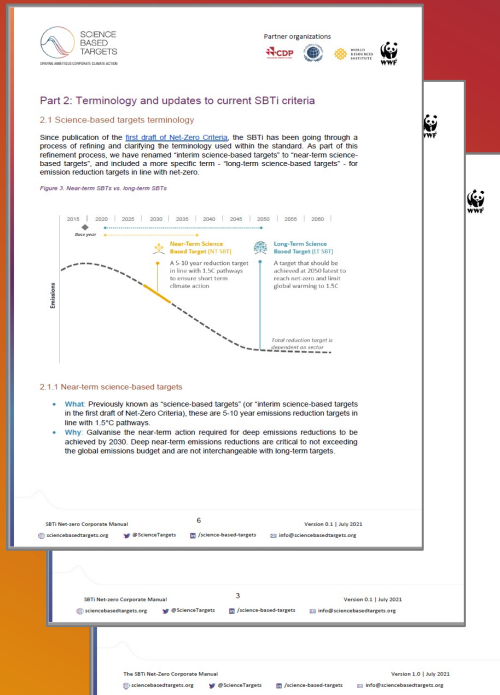
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Step-by-step example of using the NZ Tool

➤ **Highlights from the Net-Zero Corporate Manual**

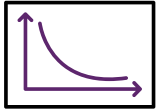
# The Corporate Manual provides detailed guidance



## Today we will delve into three key topics covered in the Manual

- 1 Insetting  
Can insetting be used for scope 3 reductions?
- 2 Forest, Land-use and Agriculture (FLAG)  
What options are available to set FLAG targets?
- 3 Nature-Based Solutions (NBS)  
Can NBS be used in SBTs?

# Can insetting count towards my scope 3 reduction?



## What is insetting?

- There are multiple definitions for the term “insetting and no standardisation of the term,
- Insetting can be used to describe mitigation projects that are wholly contained within a scope 3 supply chain boundary of a company, a project partially within their scope 3 supply chain boundary, and a project adjacent to a supply chain boundary.



## What are the difficulties?

- No clear determination of what can and cannot be included within scope 3 reductions
- Accounting approaches for insetting also vary
- Further work is ongoing to standardise the definition of insetting and a clear accounting methodology



## What is SBTi's standpoint?

- Companies should only include emission reductions or removals from “insetting” projects that:
  - Use a corporate accounting approach and are wholly contained within their supply chains, or
  - Include only the portion of a “partially-included” project that is within their supply chain and linked directly to sourcing.
- We will assess insetting projects on a case-by-case basis during the validation process and may not approve their use



# Guidance around the land sector is evolving

## Two key projects to address FLAG/AFOLU emissions



- 1 WWF** is developing specific emission reduction pathways
  - Will allow companies to set SBTs that fully incorporate deforestation and land-related emissions
  - Will also include removals within the land sector
  - Expected to complete by Q4 2021

- 2 GHG Protocol** is developing guidance on accounting for land sector activities and CO<sub>2</sub> removals
  - The following activities will be included: land use and land-use change, carbon removals and storage, bioenergy and other biogenic products, and related topics
  - Draft guidance is expected to be available for review by the Review Group and Pilot Testing Group in Q1 2022, with publication planned for 2022.



Limited support will be provided on this topic during the road test, but we encourage companies to seek to further understand FLAG emissions and keep up to date with these projects



# What options are available for your company to set FLAG emission reduction targets?

## Before launch of the FLAG tools in Q4

## After launch of the FLAG tools in Q4



### Near-term SBTs

- Absolute contraction for all emissions
- FLAG emissions are often not accounted for and therefore not included

- Absolute contraction for all emissions
- FLAG intensity pathways
- After the grace period ends, inclusion of FLAG emissions in the target boundary will be a requirement for companies with significant land sector emissions



### Long-term SBTs

- Absolute contraction for all emissions
- Intensity pathways for beef, chicken, dairy, palm oil, pork, rice, soya and wheat (please refer to Table 3 in corporate manual)

- Absolute contraction for all emissions
- Intensity pathways for beef, chicken, dairy, palm oil, pork, rice, soya and wheat (please refer to Table 3 in corporate manual)



SCIENCE  
BASED  
TARGETS

# Companies with land sector emissions can include nature-based solutions (NBS) to meet their science-based targets

## Eligibility of NBS in SBT

Companies **with** land sector (FLAG) emissions in their supply chain

- ✓ This applies to both near-term and long-term science-based targets
- Examples include stopping deforestation and conversation, peatland and mangrove restoration

Companies **without** land sector (FLAG) emissions in their supply chain

- ✗ Corporate funding for NBS should not be used to avoid or delay action to reduce emissions from fossil fuels within a company's own operations or supply chain
- Companies are encouraged to explore investment in NBS toward future nature targets, or as part of compensation and neutralisation strategies

# Next time, we will...

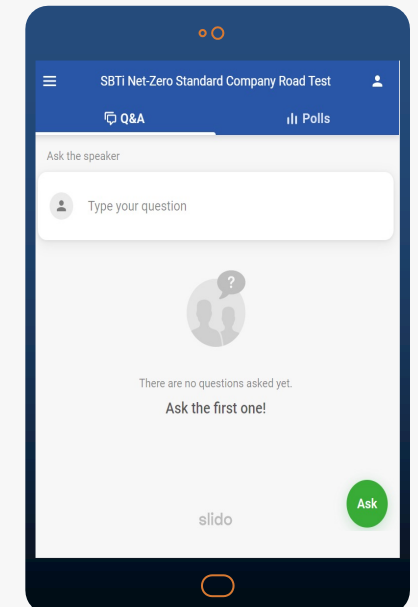
## Discuss gaps, adoption barriers, and challenges

- ☆ How can I map out my companies emission reductions in between the near and long-term target
- ☆ How to communicate with stakeholders when previous net-zero targets do not align with the Net-Zero Standard
- ☆ What is the SBTi doing to further enable companies to set 1.5°C aligned targets?
- ☆ How will the SBTi validate net-zero targets?
- ☆ How else can the SBTi support you to align with the NZ Standard?

## Reach us via Slido or email

*Please make sure of the Slido platform to log general questions, but feel free to reach out directly to us with anything specific.*

- ☆ Enter in any questions that pop up during the road test process
- ☆ Review answers to questions in the [Google Sheet](#)
- ☆ Vote up questions that you have too
- ☆ Link: <https://app.sli.do/event/wbdzq2qt/live/questions>







## Thank you for listening! Any questions?

For questions related to the road-testing process and the Net Zero Standard in general, please contact:


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Next week we will be available to answer questions on Wednesday and Thursday during office hours.



# Thank you!



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