



QUALITY PRACTITIONERS™ - STANDARDS INTELLIGENCE

Quality Practitioners™ - Where Excellence is Non-negotiable

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1. Today's Lead Signal - ISO 14067 second edition under development

A second edition of ISO 14067, the carbon footprint of products standard, is in development

The working draft that will replace the 2018 edition went through a comment period that closed on 25 May 2026. It keeps the focus on quantifying and reporting the climate change impact of a product in line with life cycle assessment, and still excludes carbon offsetting. ISO 14067:2018 remains the published edition, and the publication date of the new edition is not yet confirmed.

ISO 14067 - Greenhouse gases - Carbon footprint of products

Why it matters: Product carbon data is moving from a voluntary extra to something customers and regulators ask for, so the method behind each number is under closer scrutiny.

2. Case Studies - ISO 14067 in Practice

- **SAG (Taiwan, May 2026) - first RFID manufacturer in Taiwan certified:** SAG announced ISO 14067 certification of its RFID products with verified cradle-to-gate carbon footprint data. The system boundary runs from resource extraction and processing, through transportation, manufacturing and assembly, to packaging. The company says the aim is to give supply chain customers scientific, traceable product data in place of generic emission factors. *Why it matters:* a clearly defined system boundary (clause 6.3.4) and measured supplier data (clause 6.3.5) are what make a footprint comparable between products, and they are what a customer or an auditor will ask to see first.
- **Glassdome (United States, March 2024) - a verified calculation method:** Glassdome, a manufacturing operations and sustainability platform provider, had its product carbon footprint solution verified against ISO 14067 by LRQA. The verification covered both the method used to calculate the footprint and the reports the solution produces, and was positioned to help customers with carbon reporting for exports to the European Union. *Why it matters:* verifying the method, not just a single number, means each customer can reuse the same calculation logic without repeating the full verification, but they still need to verify their own data and boundaries.
- **Food, agriculture and apparel (October 2025) - verification moves into consumer sectors:** SustainCERT expanded from corporate reporting into independent product carbon footprint verification against ISO 14067 for food, agriculture and apparel, where footprints cover raw material production, manufacturing, use and end-of-life, expressed in kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent. *Why it matters:* sectors with long, complex supply chains face the hardest data collection and allocation questions (clauses 6.4.2 and 6.4.6), so early verification exposes data gaps before a public claim is made.

3. Major Developments

- **Second edition in development:** ISO approved a new project in October 2024 to replace the 2018 edition. A first working draft comment period closed in August 2025, a second working draft study started in March 2026, and its comment period closed on 25 May 2026. The scope stays on climate change only and still excludes carbon offsetting and social or economic aspects. No publication date has been confirmed.
- **Current edition remains in force:** ISO 14067:2018 (46 pages, prepared by ISO/TC 207/SC 7) was confirmed in 2024 and is scheduled for revision. It builds on the life cycle assessment standards ISO 14040 and ISO 14044, so a footprint study must follow their goal and scope, inventory, impact assessment and interpretation structure.
- **Canadian accreditation scheme (July 2026):** the Standards Council of Canada introduced a Carbon Footprint of Products accreditation scheme for bodies that independently validate and verify carbon footprint claims under ISO 14067, which adds a national accreditation layer to the verification market.
- **How verification works:** certification body guidance describes a two-stage process, an initial data review with verification and sampling plans, followed by data verification, findings and an assurance statement. Verification can also expose waste, data gaps and misstatements, which gives it value beyond the claim itself.
- **Regulatory pull:** an industry guide notes that the European Union Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation entered into force in July 2024 and that carbon footprint information for batteries is being phased in under the Batteries Regulation. Exact obligations and dates for each product group should be confirmed against the official texts. The same guide cautions that ISO 14067 does not by itself support carbon neutral claims, which fall under a separate standard.

4. Regional and Sector Notes

- **Canada:** with a national accreditation scheme in place, verification bodies can be assessed against a consistent benchmark, which supports acceptance of verification statements by buyers and regulators.
- **Asia - electronics and RFID:** manufacturers in Taiwan are certifying products to supply traceable footprint data to global customers, which is increasingly requested in electronics supply chains.
- **Electronic components - IECQ scheme:** IECQ certification bodies issue carbon footprint of product verification statements to ISO 14067:2018, covering manufacturing, production, assembly and packaging, energy use in operation, and end-of-life transport, disposal and recycling.

- **Europe - batteries and priority products:** European product rules are driving requests for footprint data, starting with batteries, and priority groups such as steel, textiles, tyres and aluminium are expected to follow. Companies exporting to Europe should confirm timelines with official sources.
- **Food, agriculture and apparel:** consumer-facing sectors are seeking verified product footprints to back environmental claims and to meet retailer and brand supplier requirements.
- **United States and exporters:** software and platform providers are verifying their calculation methods so that manufacturers exporting to the European Union can produce consistent footprint reports.

5. Gap Analysis - Areas to Focus

Area	ISO 14067:2018 today	Focus
Goal and scope (6.3.1, 6.3.2)	Define the goal, intended application and scope of the CFP study	Document the purpose, audience and intended use before any data is collected
Functional or declared unit (6.3.3)	Define the unit to which results relate	Confirm the unit matches how customers compare the product
System boundary (6.3.4)	Define the life cycle stages and processes included	Justify every exclusion and keep the process flow diagram controlled
Data and data quality (6.3.5, 6.4.3)	Specify data quality requirements and validate collected data	Prefer supplier-specific data, record sources and check quality
Allocation (6.4.6)	Follow the allocation procedure for shared processes and multi-product systems	Record the method chosen and test its effect on results
Study report and critical review (7.3, clause 8)	Required information in the report; critical review when results are disclosed	Plan reviewer independence and report content before communicating results

Clause references are to ISO 14067:2018. Expected changes in the second edition must be rechecked against the published text.

6. Notes for Quality Managers and Organisational Heads

- **Quality and sustainability managers:** fix the system boundary, data sources and allocation rules in a controlled procedure, and agree who owns supplier data requests.
- **Organisational heads:** decide which products need a verified footprint first, budget for data collection and third party verification, and keep carbon claims tied to the verified study.

7. Documentation Framework - Key Considerations

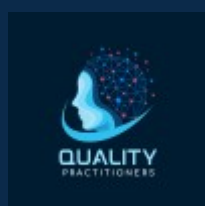
- Keep a CFP study file per product: goal and scope, functional or declared unit, system boundary, data sources and quality checks.
- Control the calculation model and emission factor versions so results can be reproduced.
- Retain the CFP study report and critical review records, and link any public claim to them.
- Maintain a change log between ISO 14067:2018 and the second edition once published.

8. Call to Action

Quality Practitioners Consultancy: product carbon footprint study support, clause-level gap assessment against ISO 14067, and documentation framework support.

Mind Enablers Academy: formal training on ISO 14067 and life cycle based carbon footprint quantification for managers, auditors and sustainability teams.

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