## Ways to control carbon

A temperature rise of more than 2 °C relative to the pre-industrial era would have a devastating effect on our global environment. In order to limit global warming, we need to put a cap on the cumulative  $\mathrm{CO}_2$  emissions from all human sources. ISO has standards that can help reduce GHG emissions, including

GHG emissions 35 %

in the following sectors.

Nuclear energy, nuclear technologies, and radiological protection; solar energy; natural gas; solid biofuels; energy management; sustainability criteria for bioenergy; biogas; evaluation of energy savings; light and lighting; domestic gas cooking appliances; energy efficiency and renewable energy sources.

Agriculture GHG emissions 14 %

Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry; food products; starch; fertilizers and soil conditioners; soil quality; fisheries and aquaculture; biotechnology; feed machinery...

## Residential and commercial buildings

Buildings and civil engineering works; concrete, reinforced concrete and prestressed concrete; cement and lime; wood-based panels; cranes; bases for design of structures; industrial trucks; pumps; glass in building; doors and windows; thermal performance and energy use in the built environment; building environment design; floor coverings...



Paper, board and pulps; timber structures; timber; carbon dioxide capture, transportation, and geological storage; chain of custody of wood and wood-based products; bamboo and rattan...



Water quality; environmental management; service activities relating to drinking water supply systems and wastewater systems; sludge recovery, recycling, treatment and disposal; water re-use; waste management, recycling and road operation service...



Screw threads; rolling bearings; steel; paints and varnishes; textiles; machine tools; chemistry; plastics; textile machinery and accessories; mining; protective clothing and equipment; powder metallurgy; packaging; non-destructive testing; optics and photonics; cosmetics; materials for the production of primary aluminium; nanotechnologies; industrial furnaces and associated processing equipment; additive manufacturing; risk management...



## Transport

Ships and marine technology; aircraft and space vehicles; road vehicles; freight containers; cycles; small craft; intelligent transport systems; road traffic safety management systems; railway applications...





