
Metoda za izračun emisij toplogrednih plinov v obratu za utekočinjanje zemeljskega plina (ISO 6338:2023)

Method to calculate GHG emissions at LNG plant (ISO 6338:2023)

Methode zur Berechnung der Treibhausgasemissionen einer LNG-Anlage (ISO 6338:2023)

Méthode pour calculer les émissions de GES dans les usines GNL (ISO 6338:2023)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 6338:2026

ICS:

13.020.40	Onesnaževanje, nadzor nad onesnaževanjem in ohranjanje	Pollution, pollution control and conservation
75.020	Pridobivanje in predelava nafte in zemeljskega plina	Extraction and processing of petroleum and natural gas

SIST EN ISO 6338:2026**en,fr,de**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 6338

July 2026

ICS 13.020.40; 75.020

English Version

Method to calculate GHG emissions at LNG plant (ISO
6338:2023)

Méthode pour calculer les émissions de GES dans les
usines GNL (ISO 6338:2023)

Methode zur Berechnung der Treibhausgasemissionen
einer LNG-Anlage (ISO 6338:2023)

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European foreword

The text of ISO 6338:2023 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 67/SC 9 "Production, transport and storage facilities for cryogenic liquefied gases" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 6338:2026 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 282 "Refrigerated Liquefied Gases (RLG) SEVESO infrastructure design and operation" the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO
6338**

First edition
2023-05

Method to calculate GHG emissions at LNG plant

Méthode pour calculer les émissions de GES dans les usines GNL

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Reference number
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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 67, *Oil and gas industries including lower carbon energy*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Production, transport and storage facilities for cryogenic liquefied gases*.

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Introduction

Natural gas will play a key role in the energy transition (e.g. by replacing coal to produce electricity) and the use of LNG to transport natural gas is expected to increase. The process of liquefying natural gas is energy-intensive. Gas producers are increasingly accountable for their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and the ambition to reduce them. Furthermore, there is an emerging marketing demand for GHG data to enable commercial mechanisms such as offsetting to be utilized.

There is no standardized and auditable methodology to calculate the carbon footprint of the whole LNG chain (including but not limited to the well, upstream treatment, transportation, liquefaction, shipping, regasification and end user distribution). Various standards indicate possible approaches but these are not consistent in their results or easily applicable.

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