

# ISO 50001 Made Practical: A Handbook for Understanding Energy Management

This ISO 50001 handbook explains how energy management connects with everyday business decisions. Through practical examples, it shows how organisations understand consumption, identify improvement opportunities, choose useful measures and evaluate results.

The guide follows the standard's structure and explains its energy-specific concepts in plain language. Use the examples to start discussions about your own activities, equipment and responsibilities.

**Standard covered:** ISO 50001:2018, including Amendment 1:2024
**Subject:** Energy Management Systems
**Handbook version:** 1.0
**Contact Veritas Assurance**

Intended readers: Business leaders, energy managers, facilities teams, operational personnel, maintenance professionals, procurement teams and employees.

# Contents

A clause-by-clause guide to the handbook

WELCOME FROM VERITAS ASSURANCE ..... 3
ABOUT THIS HANDBOOK ..... 3
UNDERSTANDING ISO 50001 AND ITS BUSINESS PURPOSE ..... 4
ESSENTIAL ENERGY MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS ..... 5
UNDERSTANDING THE STRUCTURE: HLS AND HS ..... 6
THE PROCESS APPROACH AND PDCA CYCLE ..... 8
CLAUSES 1 TO 3: SCOPE, REFERENCES AND TERMINOLOGY ..... 9
CLAUSE 4: ESTABLISHING CONTEXT AND ENERGY MANAGEMENT BOUNDARIES ..... 10
CONSIDERING CLIMATE CHANGE IN ORGANISATIONAL CONTEXT ..... 10
CLAUSE 5: ESTABLISHING LEADERSHIP AND ENERGY RESPONSIBILITIES ..... 11
CLAUSE 6: PLANNING ENERGY PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT ..... 12
CLAUSE 7: SUPPORTING PEOPLE, INFORMATION AND MEASUREMENT ..... 14
CLAUSE 8: MANAGING OPERATIONS, DESIGN AND PROCUREMENT ..... 15
CLAUSE 9: EVALUATING ENERGY PERFORMANCE AND THE ENMS ..... 16
CLAUSE 10: CORRECTING PROBLEMS AND SUSTAINING IMPROVEMENT ..... 17
UNDERSTANDING THE SUPPORTING ANNEXES ..... 18
YOUR ROLE IN THE ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ..... 18
PUTTING THE SYSTEM TOGETHER: A PACKAGING-LINE EXAMPLE ..... 19
QUICK REFERENCE: ENERGY MANAGEMENT TERMS ..... 20
EXPLORE ISO CERTIFICATION INFORMATION BY COUNTRY ..... 20
DISCLAIMER ..... 21

# Welcome from Veritas Assurance

An electricity bill tells a business how much energy it purchased. It rarely explains why consumption changed or which operating decisions could improve performance.

A production line might consume more energy because output increased. A building might use less electricity because occupancy fell. Either change needs context before the business can judge its performance.

Energy management helps people investigate these differences and make decisions supported by evidence.

Veritas Assurance has prepared this handbook to make those connections easier to understand. Whether you approve equipment purchases, maintain machinery or operate a facility, your decisions can influence energy performance.

## About This Handbook

Start with the terminology and structure sections. Then use the clause tables as a reference when discussing energy management with colleagues.

Each table connects a management responsibility with practical applications and possible evidence. These are examples, not a mandatory document checklist.

All business situations and numerical examples are hypothetical. They do not describe Veritas Assurance clients or verified project results.

This handbook covers ISO 50001:2018 and its 2024 climate-action amendment. Refer to the official ISO 50001 publication and Amendment 1:2024 for authoritative information and current publication status.

## Understanding ISO 50001 and Its Business Purpose

ISO 50001 is an internationally recognized standard for Energy Management Systems (EnMS), designed to help organizations improve energy performance, optimize energy consumption, and manage energy use more efficiently. ISO 50001:2018 provides a systematic framework for establishing, implementing, maintaining, and continually improving energy management processes. It enables organizations of all sizes and industries to identify energy-saving opportunities, monitor energy consumption, establish energy performance indicators, and implement strategies to reduce energy use and improve overall energy efficiency.

Implementing ISO 50001 helps organizations reduce energy costs, improve energy efficiency, minimize greenhouse gas emissions, and strengthen environmental performance. It promotes systematic energy monitoring, data-driven decision-making, efficient resource utilization, energy performance evaluation, and continual improvement. By adopting ISO 50001:2018, organizations can achieve significant energy savings, reduce operational expenses, support sustainability goals, improve regulatory compliance, and demonstrate their commitment to responsible energy management and environmental sustainability.

Implementation and certification are separate activities. The organisation establishes and operates its EnMS. An independent certification body assesses conformity within an agreed scope.

ISO 50001 does not prescribe one savings percentage for every organisation.

## Essential Energy Management Concepts

Several terms sound similar but describe different things.

| Concept | Meaning in practice | Illustrative example |
|---|---|---|
| Energy consumption | The quantity of energy used. | A facility consumes 80,000 kWh of electricity during a month. |
| Energy use | The application of energy. | Electricity operates refrigeration, lighting and conveyors. |
| Energy efficiency | The relationship between an output and the energy input. | A process produces the same acceptable output using less energy. |
| Energy performance | Measurable results relating to energy efficiency, use and consumption. | A business evaluates process consumption under comparable operating conditions. |
| Significant energy use — SEU | An energy use identified as significant because of substantial consumption and/or considerable improvement potential. | An energy review identifies compressed air as an SEU. |
| Energy performance indicator — EnPI | A measure used to evaluate energy performance. | An indicator relates process energy to production and relevant operating conditions. |
| Energy baseline — EnB | A quantitative reference for comparison. | Information from a representative reference period supports later evaluation. |
| Relevant variable | A quantifiable factor that routinely changes and significantly affects energy performance. | Production volume, weather or occupancy. |
| Static factor | A significant factor that does not routinely change. | Building size or the installed production configuration. |

A cheaper tariff can reduce expenditure without changing energy consumption. Reduced activity can lower consumption without improving efficiency. Meaningful evaluation distinguishes these effects.

## Understanding the Structure: HLS and HS

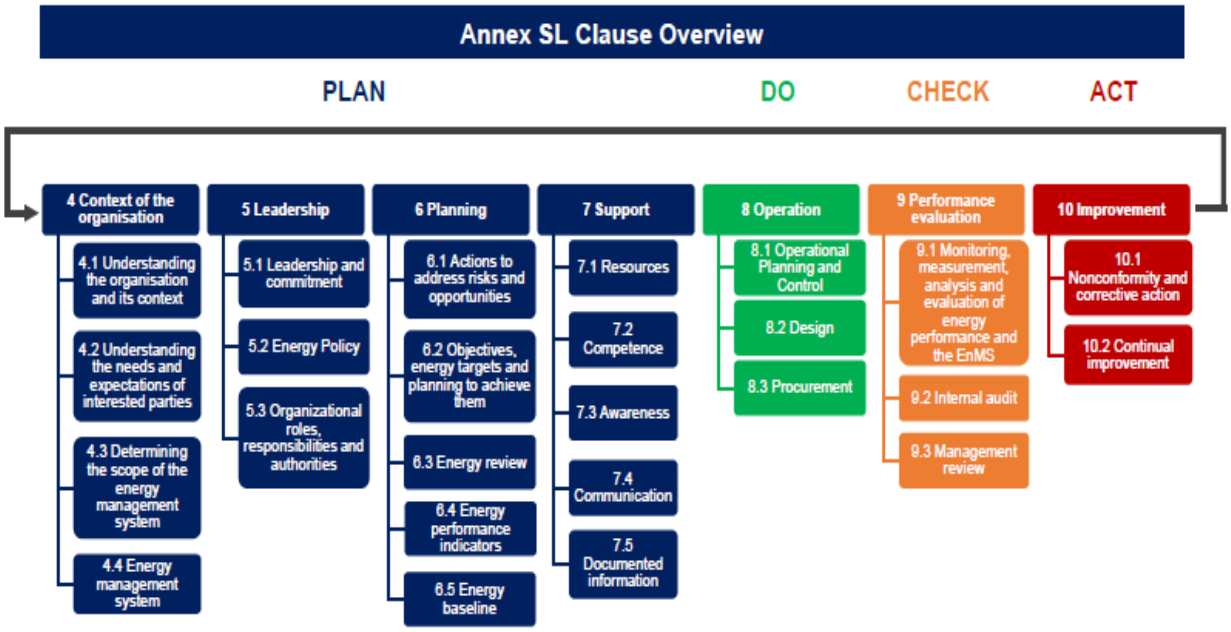
HLS means High-Level Structure. HS means Harmonized Structure, the common framework used across ISO management-system standards.

This framework helps organisations coordinate processes such as competence management, document control and management review.

ISO 50001 adds work specific to energy: energy reviews, significant energy uses, indicators, baselines and evaluation of improvement.

| Clause | Subject | Business question |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Scope | What does the standard address? |
| 2 | Normative references | Does it specify indispensable external references? |
| 3 | Terminology | What do the energy-management terms mean? |
| 4 | Context | Which activities, boundaries and circumstances matter? |
| 5 | Leadership | Who directs and supports energy management? |
| 6 | Planning | What should be understood, measured and improved? |
| 7 | Support | What resources, competence and information are needed? |
| 8 | Operation | How do operating, design and purchasing decisions affect performance? |
| 9 | Evaluation | How are the EnMS and energy performance assessed? |
| 10 | Improvement | How are problems addressed and improvements sustained? |

These subjects connect. Introducing a production process, for example, may affect energy planning, employee competence, operating criteria and measurement.


Annex SL Clause Overview
PLAN
DO
CHECK
ACT
4 Context of the organisation
4.1 Understanding the organisation and its context
4.2 Understanding the needs and expectations of interested parties
4.3 Determining the scope of the energy management system
4.4 Energy management system
5 Leadership
5.1 Leadership and commitment
5.2 Energy Policy
5.3 Organizational roles, responsibilities and authorities
6 Planning
6.1 Actions to address risks and opportunities
6.2 Objectives, energy targets and planning to achieve them
6.3 Energy review
6.4 Energy performance indicators
6.5 Energy baseline
7 Support
7.1 Resources
7.2 Competence
7.3 Awareness
7.4 Communication
7.5 Documented information
8 Operation
8.1 Operational Planning and Control
8.2 Design
8.3 Procurement
9 Performance evaluation
9.1 Monitoring, measurement, analysis and evaluation of energy performance and the EnMS
9.2 Internal audit
9.3 Management review
10 Improvement
10.1 Nonconformity and corrective action
10.2 Continual improvement

## The Process Approach and PDCA Cycle

Equipment performance reflects decisions made across its operating life. Purchasing establishes its capabilities. Maintenance affects its condition. Production planning influences its running hours.

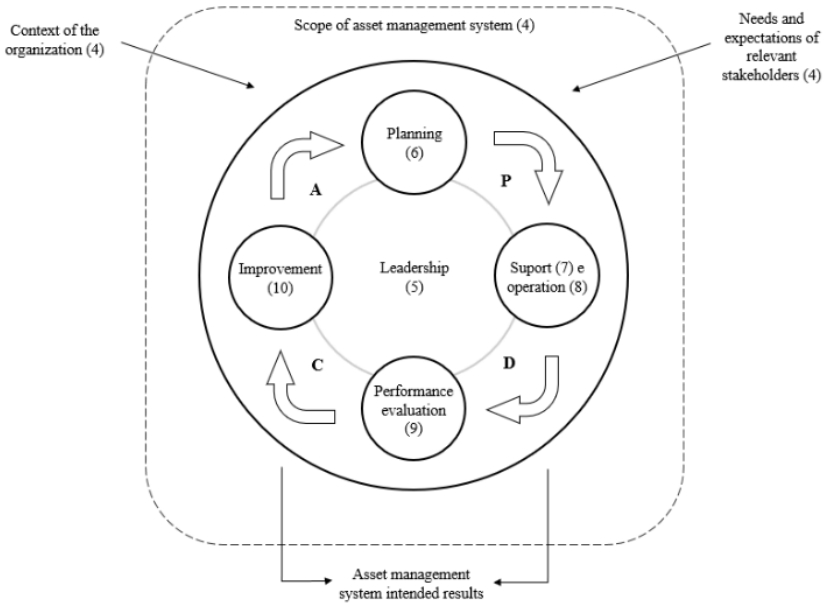
**Plan–Do–Check–Act, or PDCA, helps connect those decisions with evaluation and follow-up.**

**Illustrative example:** ventilation schedules in a hotel

A hotel discovers that ventilation follows the same schedule in occupied and unused meeting areas.

| PDCA stage | Practical application |
|---|---|
| Plan | Review occupancy, operating requirements, comfort needs and relevant ventilation obligations. Define suitable controls and evaluation methods. |
| Do | Have competent personnel introduce approved scheduling changes and explain responsibilities to facilities staff. |
| Check | Evaluate energy information alongside occupancy, indoor conditions and operating requirements. |
| Act | Correct unsuitable arrangements and incorporate effective practices into normal operating controls. |

Any changes should preserve applicable safety, health, service and operational requirements.



# Clauses 1 to 3: Scope, References and Terminology

## Clause 1 Scope

ISO 50001 addresses organisational energy management and improvement of energy performance.

The standard's scope differs from the organisation's EnMS scope. The organisation defines the activities and boundaries covered by its own system.

## Clause 2 Normative references

ISO 50001:2018 does not list normative references.

Other publications can provide useful guidance. Their use does not automatically make them mandatory requirements of ISO 50001.

## Clause 3 Terms and definitions

This clause establishes the terminology used throughout the standard.

Employees need an understanding appropriate to their responsibilities. An operator may need to understand approved operating criteria. An analyst needs greater familiarity with indicators, baselines and relevant variables.

## Clause 4: Establishing Context and Energy Management Boundaries

Before deciding what to manage, the organisation needs to understand its activities and authority over energy-related decisions.

**Illustrative example:**

A distribution business operates a warehouse, offices and a vehicle fleet. Some premises are leased, and some electricity information comes through a landlord.

The business examines equipment responsibilities, data access and contractual arrangements before defining its EnMS boundaries.

| Subclause | Practical application | Possible evidence |
|---|---|---|
| 4.1 Organisational context | Examine circumstances affecting energy management and intended results. | Business reviews, operating constraints and infrastructure information. |
| 4.2 Interested parties | Identify relevant requirements, including legal and other commitments. | Requirements records, contracts and review results. |
| 4.3 EnMS scope | Define organisational and physical boundaries and relevant activities. | Scope statement, site plans and responsibility information. |
| 4.4 Energy management system | Establish connected processes supporting energy management and performance improvement. | Process map, assigned ownership and operating arrangements. |

Within its defined scope and boundaries, the organisation cannot simply leave out an energy type because measuring it is inconvenient.

## Considering Climate Change in Organisational Context

Amendment 1:2024 introduces climate-change considerations into the context and interested-party provisions.

The organisation needs to determine whether climate change is relevant to its management system. It should also recognise that interested parties may have climate-related requirements. See the official climate-action amendment.

A cold-storage operator, for example, might consider changing outdoor temperatures, energy-supply resilience and relevant customer commitments.

These considerations should inform appropriate decisions. They do not automatically require the EnMS to become a complete greenhouse-gas accounting system.

## Clause 5: Establishing Leadership and Energy Responsibilities

Energy management needs the involvement of functions that influence consumption and performance.

**Illustrative example:**

A food processor establishes an energy management team involving production, engineering, finance and procurement.

Production explains operating conditions. Engineering evaluates equipment. Finance supports investment decisions. Procurement incorporates relevant performance criteria into purchasing.

| Subclause | Practical application | Possible evidence |
|---|---|---|
| 5.1 Leadership and commitment | Support the EnMS, provide resources and integrate energy management into business processes. | Management decisions, resource allocations and follow-up. |
| 5.2 Energy policy | Establish direction and commitments appropriate to the organisation. | Approved policy and communication records. |
| 5.3 Roles and authorities | Assign responsibilities, including those of the energy management team. | Team responsibilities and decision-making authority. |

An energy manager can coordinate this work. The people making purchasing, maintenance and operating decisions still need clear responsibilities.

# Clause 6: Planning Energy Performance Improvement

Planning turns energy information into priorities, objectives and action.

**Illustrative example:**

A printing company identifies drying equipment as an important electricity use.

Before selecting an improvement project, it examines production schedules, material differences, equipment settings and maintenance condition. This helps the business avoid attributing every change in consumption to the equipment alone.

| Subclause | Practical application | Possible evidence |
|---|---|---|
| 6.1 Risks and opportunities | Identify matters affecting the EnMS and its intended results. | Planning records, priorities and assigned actions. |
| 6.2 Objectives, targets and plans | Define intended results, responsibilities, resources and evaluation methods. | Objectives, energy targets and action plans. |
| 6.3 Energy review | Analyse energy use and consumption, identify SEUs and prioritise opportunities. | Energy analysis, SEU criteria and opportunity records. |
| 6.4 EnPIs | Establish suitable measures of energy performance. | Indicator methods and calculated values. |
| 6.5 Energy baselines | Establish appropriate reference information for comparison. | Baseline periods, calculations and adjustment records. |
| 6.6 Energy data collection | Plan the information needed and how to obtain it reliably. | Data collection plan, responsibilities and measurement checks. |

A useful action plan explains how the organisation will evaluate the energy result, as well as who will complete the work.

## Conducting an Energy Review

An energy review builds a picture of where energy goes and which activities deserve attention.

In a manufacturing business, the review might bring together utility information, equipment data, operating hours and suitable measurements.

| Review question | Illustrative application |
|---|---|
| Which energy types are used? | Identify electricity, gas, fuel and other energy within the boundaries. |
| Where are they used? | Examine production, heating, cooling, transport and supporting activities. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Which uses are significant? | Apply defined criteria to consumption and improvement potential. |
| What affects performance? | Consider production, weather, schedules and equipment condition. |
| Who influences these activities? | Identify operators, maintenance personnel and relevant contractors. |
| What could improve performance? | Evaluate operational, maintenance, design and purchasing opportunities. |

Utility bills provide a starting point. The review becomes more useful when the business can connect consumption with the activities behind it.

Update that understanding when equipment, processes or operating circumstances change.

## Establishing Meaningful Indicators and Baselines

An EnPI measures performance. An EnB provides a reference for evaluating it.

Both need to suit the activity being examined.

| Situation | Possible approach | Important consideration |
|---|---|---|
| Stable activity with little variation | Track an appropriate consumption measure. | Confirm that changing conditions do not distort the comparison. |
| Production with suitable proportional relationships | Consider energy per acceptable unit of output. | Fixed loads and product mix may make a simple ratio misleading. |
| Weather-sensitive building | Use a suitable method accounting for weather and activity. | A mild season alone does not prove improvement. |
| Several influential factors | Consider an appropriate analytical model. | Check data quality, model suitability and application limits. |

Where relevant variables significantly affect energy performance, comparisons need appropriate normalisation. This means accounting for those variables, so the comparison is meaningful.

For example, comparing cooling electricity across two months without considering temperature and occupancy may give an incomplete picture.

A baseline also needs review when significant changes make it unsuitable. Follow the established adjustment method and retain the reasons for changes.

## Clause 7: Supporting People, Information and Measurement

People need the capability, time and information to carry out their energy-related responsibilities.

**Illustrative example:**

A laundry revises its equipment shutdown arrangements between operating periods.

Supervisors explain the approved sequence. Maintenance personnel confirm equipment requirements. Operators demonstrate their understanding before the arrangement becomes routine.

| Subclause | Practical application | Possible evidence |
|---|---|---|
| 7.1 Resources | Provide people, time, information and infrastructure. | Resource decisions and measurement provisions. |
| 7.2 Competence | Establish capability needs and evaluate competence. | Practical assessments and relevant qualifications. |
| 7.3 Awareness | Explain policy, responsibilities and contributions to energy performance. | Briefings and understanding checks. |
| 7.4 Communication | Establish relevant communication and routes for suggestions. | Reporting arrangements and evaluated suggestions. |
| 7.5.1 Documented information | Determine information required for the EnMS. | Document and record requirements. |
| 7.5.2 Creation and updating | Identify, review and approve information appropriately. | Approved instructions and version history. |
| 7.5.3 Information control | Manage access, availability, protection and retention. | Controlled files and retention arrangements. |

“Save energy” is a broad message. Employees benefit from knowing the particular decisions they can influence and when they should report a concern.

# Clause 8: Managing Operations, Design and Procurement

Some of the most influential energy decisions happen before equipment starts running.

**Illustrative example:**

A warehouse plans to replace refrigeration equipment. Its review considers operating conditions, controls, expected service life and maintenance needs alongside purchase price.

| Subclause | Practical application | Possible evidence |
|---|---|---|
| 8.1 Operational control | Establish and apply suitable operating and maintenance criteria for relevant activities. | Operating criteria, maintenance records and contractor instructions. |
| 8.2 Design | Consider improvement opportunities when designing relevant facilities, equipment, systems or processes. | Design reviews and documented selection decisions. |
| 8.3 Procurement | Incorporate appropriate energy-performance considerations into relevant purchases. | Specifications, evaluation criteria and supplier communications. |

Purchase price is one part of the decision. Expected operating hours, control arrangements and maintenance needs can influence the result over the equipment's life.

Competent personnel should assess whether equipment is suitable for the conditions in which it will operate.

# Clause 9: Evaluating Energy Performance and the EnMS

Evaluation considers both the management arrangements and the energy results.

**Illustrative example:**

A commercial building reports lower electricity consumption. The review also identifies reduced occupancy.

The facilities team examines the relevant conditions before deciding whether its operating changes improved energy performance.

| Subclause | Practical application | Possible evidence |
|---|---|---|
| 9.1.1 Monitoring and evaluation | Evaluate relevant operating characteristics, indicators, action plans and performance. | Analyses, comparisons and investigation records. |
| 9.1.2 Compliance evaluation | Evaluate fulfilment of applicable legal and other requirements. | Evaluation results and follow-up actions. |
| 9.2.1 Internal audit purpose | Evaluate conformity, implementation and maintenance of the EnMS. | Evidence-supported findings. |
| 9.2.2 Audit arrangements | Plan coverage, methods, responsibilities and reporting. | Audit programme and follow-up records. |
| 9.3.1 Management review | Review continuing suitability, adequacy and effectiveness. | Management review records. |
| 9.3.2 EnMS review information | Consider relevant changes, performance trends and opportunities. | Consolidated management information. |
| 9.3.3 Energy-performance information | Review performance, objectives, targets and action-plan progress. | EnPI comparisons and progress assessments. |
| 9.3.4 Review decisions | Decide necessary improvements, changes and resource actions. | Assigned decisions and completion records. |

When a significant deviation appears, investigate it sufficiently to understand the circumstances and decide what to do next.

## Clause 10: Correcting Problems and Sustaining Improvement

A current problem may need immediate correction. An unmet requirement may also need action addressing its cause.

**Illustrative example:**

An approved shutdown check is repeatedly missed, leaving auxiliary equipment operating after production ends.

The organisation corrects the immediate situation and investigates the missed checks. It finds that the handover arrangement did not clearly allocate responsibility. After revising it, the business checks subsequent shutdowns to see whether the change works.

| Subclause | Practical application | Possible evidence |
|---|---|---|
| 10.1 Nonconformity and corrective action | Respond to unmet requirements, evaluate causes and assess action effectiveness. | Issue records, investigation and follow-up results. |
| 10.2 Continual improvement | Improve the EnMS and demonstrate continual energy-performance improvement. | Evaluated results, further actions and management decisions. |

Installing a meter provides information. Revising a procedure changes an instruction. The business still needs to evaluate what these actions achieve.

For a fuller explanation of correction and corrective action, read Managing Nonconformities in ISO Management Systems.

## Understanding the Supporting Annexes

ISO 50001 includes explanatory material to support its use.

| Annex | Purpose |
|---|---|
| Annex A | Provides guidance on applying the standard and understanding its requirements. |
| Annex B | Shows correspondence between the 2011 and 2018 editions. |

These annexes are informative. Read them alongside the requirements without treating every explanatory example as an additional mandatory document or method.

## Your Role in the Energy Management System

Energy performance reflects decisions made across the organisation.

| Role | Practical contribution |
|---|---|
| Top management | Provide direction, resources and accountability. |
| Energy management team | Coordinate planning, evaluation and improvement. |
| Operations personnel | Apply agreed controls and report unusual conditions. |
| Maintenance personnel | Maintain equipment condition and identify recurring losses. |
| Procurement personnel | Apply relevant performance criteria to purchasing. |
| Design and project teams | Consider performance over the expected operating life. |
| Finance personnel | Support data interpretation and investment evaluation. |
| Employees and relevant contractors | Understand responsibilities and communicate concerns. |

One person may perform several functions in a smaller organisation. Each responsibility should still be understood.

## Putting the System Together: A Packaging-Line Example

A packaging business wants to improve electricity performance on one production line.

The team defines the measurement boundary, examines production records and identifies influential operating conditions. It then introduces approved maintenance and operating improvements.

These simplified figures illustrate how consumption and performance can move differently.

| Measure | Reference period | Comparison period |
|---|---|---|
| Acceptable units produced | 10,000 | 12,500 |
| Electricity consumed | 12,000 kWh | 13,750 kWh |
| Electricity per acceptable unit | 1.20 kWh | 1.10 kWh |

Production increased while electricity consumption also rose. Electricity per acceptable unit fell from 1.20 kWh to 1.10 kWh, a reduction of approximately 8.3%.

Whether that represents a meaningful performance improvement depends on the suitability of the indicator and the treatment of other influential conditions. This illustration assumes the ratio is appropriate and that other factors are comparable or suitably addressed.

A real evaluation would examine product mix, fixed loads, operating patterns and measurement quality.

| EnMS connection | Business action |
|---|---|
| Context and scope | Define the line and supporting energy uses included in the evaluation. |
| Leadership | Assign responsibility and provide resources. |
| Planning | Establish the indicator, baseline, objective and evaluation method. |
| Support | Check data reliability and personnel competence. |
| Operation | Introduce approved changes while preserving product and safety requirements. |
| Evaluation | Compare results using a suitable method. |
| Improvement | Sustain effective practices and investigate remaining losses. |

The calculation illustrates one performance measure for a defined activity. It does not establish conformity of the organisation’s entire EnMS.

For broader assessment preparation, see the ISO Certification Audit Preparation Checklist.

## Quick Reference: Energy Management Terms

| Term | Plain-language explanation |
|---|---|
| EnMS | Connected processes for managing energy and improving performance. |
| Energy review | Analysis of energy use, consumption and improvement opportunities. |
| SEU | An energy use identified as significant through defined criteria. |
| EnPI | A measure used to evaluate energy performance. |
| EnB | A quantitative reference for comparison. |
| Normalisation | Accounting for relevant variables to support meaningful comparison. |
| Relevant variable | A changing factor that significantly affects performance. |
| Static factor | A significant factor that does not routinely change. |
| Energy target | A quantifiable result supporting an energy objective. |
| Energy-performance improvement | Measurable improvement in energy-related results compared with an appropriate reference. |

## Explore ISO Certification Information by Country

For country-specific ISO certification information and enquiries, select your location below.

| Region | Country information |
|---|---|
| Gulf countries | United Arab Emirates · Saudi Arabia · Qatar · Bahrain · Kuwait · Oman |
| Other Middle Eastern countries | Iraq · Jordan · Lebanon |
| North Africa | Egypt · Morocco · Tunisia |
| Asia | India · Malaysia · Singapore · Philippines |
| Europe | United Kingdom |
| North America | United States · Canada |

When enquiring, identify your operating locations, business activities and relevant management-system standards so that the proposed certification scope and assessment arrangements can be reviewed.

Building Practical Energy Management Awareness

Begin with one activity in your organisation. Identify what consumes energy, who influences it and what information would help explain its performance.

Use that discussion to connect responsibilities, controls and improvement plans. Employees should know which conditions need attention and where to report unusual consumption or equipment behaviour. Managers need information that helps them decide whether actions are working.

To discuss your proposed EnMS scope and certification requirements, contact Veritas Assurance. Include your activities, operating locations, principal energy uses and intended certification boundaries.

## Disclaimer

This handbook is an independent educational resource prepared by Veritas Assurance. It provides original explanations and hypothetical examples to support understanding and awareness. It does not reproduce, replace or amend the authorised ISO 50001 standard.

The explanations are concise summaries. Suggested records, indicators, calculations and examples are illustrative rather than a complete statement of requirements. Appropriate arrangements depend on the organisation's activities, energy uses, operating conditions, responsibilities and applicable obligations.

The numerical example is simplified and does not constitute a verified savings assessment, engineering recommendation or certification conclusion. Changes to equipment and operating conditions should be evaluated and authorised by competent personnel.

This handbook is not legal advice or a guarantee of certification, cost savings, emissions reductions or particular energy results. ISO does not endorse this handbook.

Use an authorised copy of ISO 50001:2018, its applicable amendment and relevant supporting publications when establishing or assessing conformity.