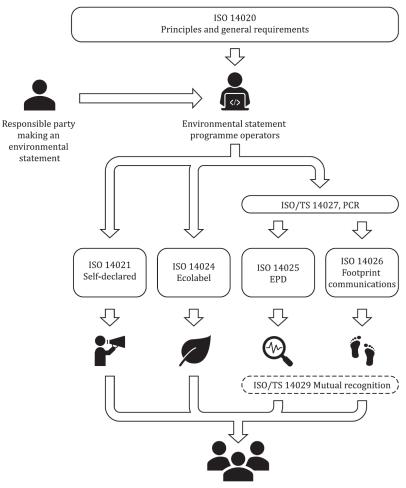
## 國立臺北大學自然資源與環境管理研究所 112 學年度第二學期『清潔生產與工業生態學』

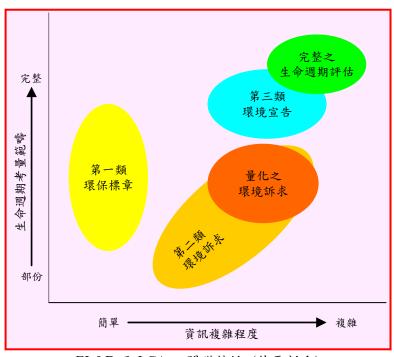
課程進度(13):生命週期評估:碳足跡、環境足跡與 EIOLCA Life Cycle Assessment: Carbon Footprint, Environmental Footprint and EIOLCA

- SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION: Environmental Statements and Programmes for Products
  - ☐ Sustainable Consumption
    - ⇒ Downstream Stages of Products' Life Cycle
    - ⇒ Sustainable Production vs. Sustainable Consumption
    - ⇒ Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR) => Digital Product Passport
    - ⇒ Sustainable Consumption Directive on Empowering Consumers for the Green Transition
  - □ <u>ISO 14020:2022</u> Environmental statements and programmes for products -- Principles and general requirements
    - ⇒ Communicating the environmental aspects and potential environmental impacts of products assists intended audiences (e.g. investors, purchasers, consumers) to make decisions on the selection and use of those products.
    - ⇒ Environmental Statements: Environmental aspects and environmental impacts of products
      - Self-declared environmental claims (DEPRECATED: Type II environmental label)
      - Ecolabels (DEPRECATED: Type I environmental label)
      - Environmental product declarations
      - Footprint communications
    - ⇒ Environmental Statement Programme:
      Rules and procedures for providing an environmental statement.
    - ⇒ Product Category Rules (PCR): Set of specific rules, requirements and guidelines for developing statements based on life cycle assessment for one or more product categories.
    - ⇒ Certification, Validation, and Verification of Environmental Statement
  - □ ISO 14020 Series
    - ⇒ ISO/WD 14021 Environmental statements and programmes for products -- Self-declared claims
    - ⇒ ISO/WD 14024 Environmental statements and programmes for products -- Ecolabels
    - ⇒ ISO/WD 14025 Environmental statement and programmes for products -- Environmental product declarations
    - ⇒ ISO 14026:2017 Environmental labels and declarations -- Principles, requirements and guidelines for communication of footprint information
    - ⇒ ISO/TS 14027:2017 Environmental labels and declarations -- Development of product category rules
    - ⇒ ISO/TS 14029:2022 Environmental statements and programmes for products -- Mutual recognition of environmental product declarations (EPDs) and footprint communication programmes
    - ⇒ ISO 14021:2016 Environmental labels and declarations -- Self-declared environmental claims (Type II environmental labelling)
    - ⇒ ISO 14021:2016/Amd 1:2021 Amendment 1: Carbon footprint, carbon neutral
    - ⇒ ISO 14024:2018 Environmental labels and declarations -- Type I environmental labelling -- Principles and procedures
    - ⇒ ISO 14025:2006 Environmental labels and declarations -- Type III environmental declarations -- Principles and procedures
    - □標準檢驗局標準資料電子報--協助實踐永續消費之圭臬-ISO 14020 系列標準
    - ⇒ISO 14020:2022 產品的環境聲明和方案—原則和一般要求
    - □ ISO/WD 14021 自行宣告的環境訴求 14024 生態標章 14025 產品環境宣告 14021:2016 第二類環境標誌 14024:2018 第一類環保標章 14025:2018 第三類環境宣告



Environmental aspects or environmental impacts of the product are communicated to the intended audience via environmental statements

Figure 1 — Structure of the ISO 14020 family of standards



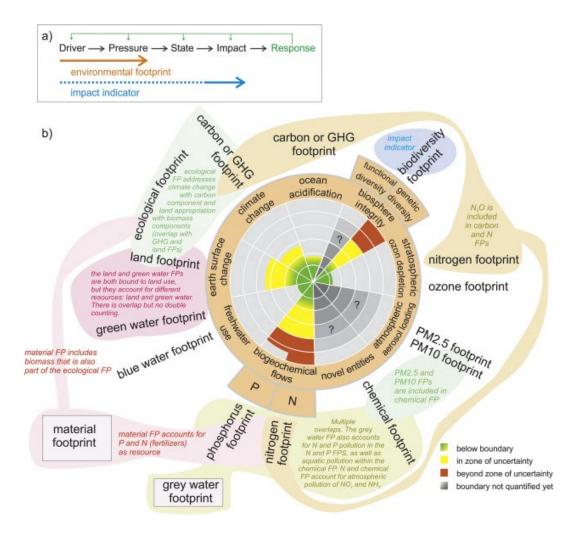
EL&D及LCA之關聯特性(待更新!)

## • PRODUCT ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

□ Footprint:

Metric(s) used to report life cycle assessment results addressing an area of concern

- ⇒ Area of Concern: Environmental topic defined by the interest of society.
  - (c.f. Area of Protection in LCIA) • Climate change and ocean acidification
  - Water scarcity and water pollution
  - Land appropriation/availability
  - Nitrogen use and pollution
  - Particulate concentration of aerosols in the atmosphere
- Phosphorus use and pollution
- Biodiversity loss
- Chemical pollution
  - Ozone depletion • Material extraction
- "Plastics" ⇒ Carbon Footprint (Green, Blue and Grey) Water Footprint Ecological/Land Footprint
- Nitrogen Footprint Phosphorus Footprint Chemical Footprint Biodiversity Footprint Ozone Footprint  $PM_{2.5}/PM_{10}$  Footprint  $\Rightarrow$  Plastic Footprint
- □ EU Commission Recommendation 2021/2279 on the use of the Environmental Footprint methods to measure and communicate the life cycle environmental performance of products and organisations
- □ ISO 14067:2018 Greenhouse gases -- Carbon footprint of products -- Requirements and guidelines for quantification
- □ ISO 14046:2014 Environmental management-- Water footprint -- Principles, requirements and guidelines
- □ Plastic Footprint Network

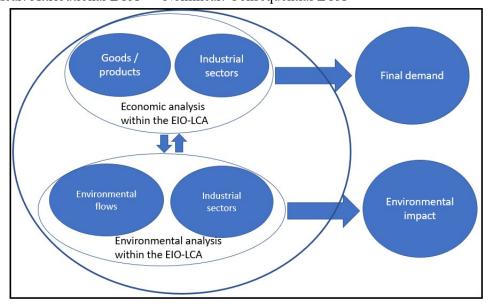


## • ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT PROGRAMME AND PRODUCT CATEGORY RULE

- □ Product Category Rule
  - ⇒ ISO/TS 14027:2017 => set of specific rules, requirements and guidelines for developing <del>Type III environmental declarations and footprint communications</del> statements based on life cycle assessment for one or more product categories
  - ⇒ ISO 14050:2020 3.7.12: "statements based on life cycle assessment" replaced "Type III environmental declarations and footprint communications."
  - $\Rightarrow$  EPD-PCR => ES-PCR?
  - ⇒ CFP-PCR => in the case of carbon footprint product category rules
- □ Environmental Statement Programme (Scheme): Rules and procedures for providing an environmental statement.
  - ⇒ Conformity assessment => Responsible party
- □ EU PEFCR and OEFSR The Product Environmental Footprint Pilots (archive)
  - ⇒ Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules
  - ⇒ Organisation Environmental Footprint Sector Rules
- □國內產品類別規則資料庫
  - ➡ 製造業產品環境足跡與資源永續資訊專區
    EPDPCR => https://www.idbcfp.org.tw/DownloadSubDetail.aspx?id=4
  - ➡產品碳足跡資訊網

PCFPCR => https://cfp-calculate.tw/cfpc/Carbon/WebPage/FLPCRDoneList.aspx

- □ CBAM => not include downstream "embodied carbon" => PCR?
- ECONOMIC INPUT-OUTPUT LCA (EIOLCA) (Hauschild et al., 2018: Chp.14)
  - ☐ Process-based LCA and IO-based LCA
    - ⇒ Environmentally Extended Input-Output Analysis (EEIO)
    - ⇒ IO-based Sustainability Assessment
  - □ Relationship between Production and Impacts
    - ⇒ Linear: Attributional LCA
    - ⇒ Nonlinear: Consequential LCA
    - ⇒ Underlining Assumption of IO => Linearity
  - □ Relationship between Production and Impacts
    - ⇒ Linear: Attributional LCA => Nonlinear: Consequential LCA



Graphical representation of the EIO-LCA evaluation method (Sherwood et al., 2017)