

From science to support decision making: recommendations and challenges in Life Cycle Impact Assessment

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Abstract In the last years, several methodologies have been developed for Life Cycle Impact Assessment (LCIA) and some efforts have been made towards their harmonisation. In this context, JRC led a “science to decision support” process which resulted in the International Reference Life Cycle Data System (ILCD) Handbook. The Handbook provides guidelines to methods and assessments to assess emissions into air, water and soil, as well as the natural resources consumed in terms of their contributions to different impacts on human health, natural environment, and availability of resources. Those guidelines come from a comprehensive process of selection of methods based on a set of scientific and stakeholder acceptance criteria and involving experts, advisory groups and the public. In this “from science to decision support” process a number of research needs, critical issues and challenges for LCIA emerged and are presented here.

1 Introduction

Life Cycle Management (LCM) essentially aims at making better informed decisions related to products and services in both business and policy.

LCM is a framework for business planning and management that helps business:

- to analyse and understand the life cycle stages of the business, product or service;
- to identify the potential economic, social, or environmental risks and opportunities at each stage; and
- to establish proactive systems to pursue the opportunities and manage or minimise the risks. [1]

Environmental implications of the whole supply-chain of products, both goods and services, their use, and waste management, i.e. their entire life cycle from “cradle to grave” have to be considered in order to achieve more sustainable production and consumption patterns. In the last years, both government and the private sector have begun to address and grasp the concept of a knowledge-and science-based decision support. In fact, both policy makers and the general public have asked the scientific community to make more information available, and a great wealth of research studies have been conducted and published in recent years. As a result, several methodologies have been developed for LCIA and some efforts have been made towards their harmonisation.

In the Communication on Integrated Product Policy (IPP), [2 - IPP], the European Commission committed itself to producing a Handbook on best practice in Life Cycle Assessment (LCA). The Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) Action Plan [3 -SCP] confirmed that “(...) consistent and reliable data and methods are required to assess the overall environmental performance of products (...)”. In this context, the Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission led a “science to decision support” process which resulted in the International Reference Life Cycle Data System (ILCD) Handbook.

The ILCD Handbook is a series of detailed technical documents, providing guidance for good practice in LCA in business and government. The ILCD Handbook can also serve as a “parent” document for developing sector- and product-specific guidance documents, criteria and simplified tools.

In this paper the process related to the development of the ILCD Handbook especially the guidance document related to impact assessment models and factors for Life Cycle Assessment is described and some relevant issues for LCM highlighted.

2 The European Platform on Life Cycle Assessment and the ILCD Handbook

Life Cycle Assessment is successfully used in the private sector, e.g. for: continuous environmental improvement of products; internal strategic decision support; evaluating risks and opportunities along the supply chain; communication on strategic aspects with stakeholders at company and association level; communication with customers on products, e.g. via Environmental Product Declarations (EPD), carbon labels and footprints.

Nevertheless, there is a need for increasing the interaction among stakeholders involved in the development, application and use of the LCA results (such as scientific community, business associations, policy makers).

Since 2005 the JRC-IES is working on the European Platform on Life Cycle Assessment [4-platform website], aiming at:

- improving the quality and reliability of life cycle data and assessments;
- increasing the availability of life cycle data;
- facilitating knowledge exchange; and
- promoting networking among various stakeholder

The purpose of the Platform is to improve credibility, acceptance and practice of Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) in business and public authorities. It has been set up to ensure greater coherence across LCA instruments and robust decision support to a range of environmental policies and business instruments (see Fig.1).

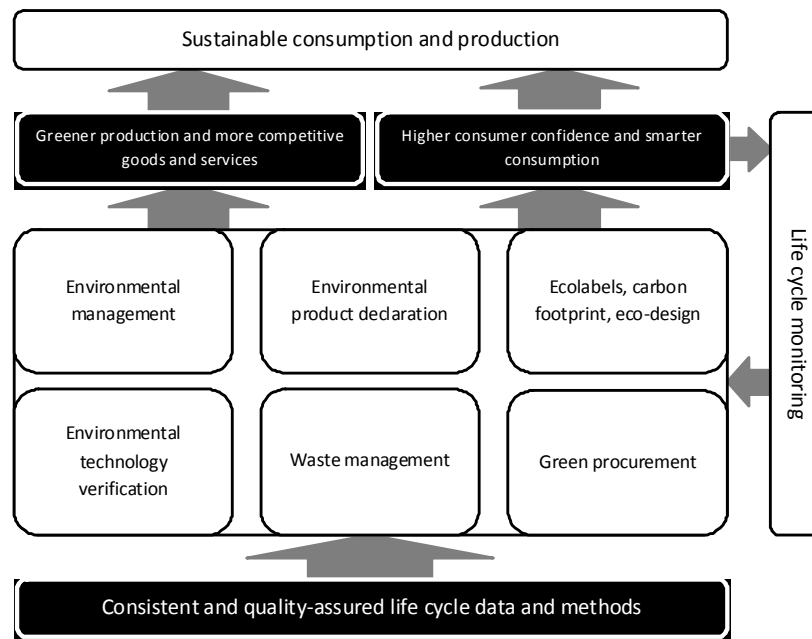


Fig.1: Life-cycle-based instruments supporting sustainable production and consumption

The activities and deliverables of the European Platform on LCA build on five guiding principles: achieving the best attainable consensus; capitalising on

existing practice and knowledge; ensuring the scientific robustness; supporting practicality and affordability; providing long-term support.

The main deliverables of the Platform are: the International Reference Life Cycle Data System (ILCD), the European Reference Life Cycle Database (ELCD), the LCA Resources Directory and LCT Forum mailing list.

Those deliverables are performed involving various stakeholders in order to reflect current best practices and improve their overall acceptance. The main stakeholders consulted are: the European Union's 27 Member States and Commission services; representatives of non-EU national LCA database projects, as well as with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); an Advisory Group of European-level business associations; an Advisory Group of LCA software and database developers; and an Advisory Group of Life Cycle Impact Assessment method developers.

3 ILCD Handbook and Data Network

The ILCD has been built upon the ISO standards for LCA (ISO 14040 series [5-ISO]) but provides further detailed technical guidance on all steps required in a LCA. The ILCD has been developed in coordination by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC), Institute for Environment and Sustainability (IES) together with Directorate-General Environment and through a series of invited and public consultations with global outreach. This has aimed at best-attainable consensus, reflecting best available practice in industry and government. It has to be noted, that the objective was not to create new methods during this process.

The ILCD consists primarily of a Handbook and a Data Network.

3.1 ILCD Handbook

The ILCD Handbook is a series of technical guidance documents that provides the basis for developing consistent and quality-assured life cycle data and assessments.

The ILCD Handbook is based on the existing international standards on LCA, ISO 14040/44, that provide the indispensable framework for LCA. This framework, however, leaves the individual practitioner with a range of choices that can change the results and conclusions of an assessment. Further guidance is therefore needed to support consistency and quality assurance. The ILCD Handbook has been set

up to provide governments and businesses with a basis for assuring quality and consistency of life cycle data.

The structure of the ILCD Handbook is presented in Fig. 2.

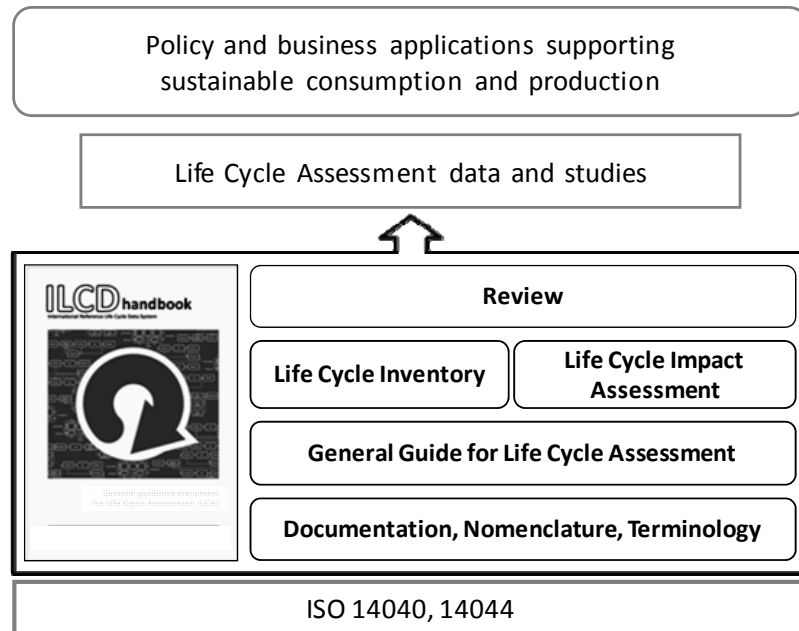


Fig.2: Overview of the structure of the ILCD Handbook

3.2 ILCD Data Network

Based on requirements of the ILCD Handbook, the upcoming ILCD Data Network will provide consistent and quality-assured data on resource consumption and emissions (Life Cycle Inventory - LCI). It is open to all providers globally, such as businesses, national LCA projects, researchers, consultants. The data owners maintain their own data and give access via their own servers, based on their own license conditions. These data are to be ISO-conform and be properly documented and independently reviewed as well as use the common ILCD elementary flows. As one foreseen contribution those data sets contained in the European Reference Life Cycle Database (ELCD) that fulfil at least the entry level requirements of the ILCD are intended to be made available via the ILCD Data Network, covering core LCI data relevant to the European market. Stakeholders worldwide can

provide their data to this decentralised network, on their own terms and conditions, e.g. for free or against a fee.

4 ILCD Handbook on Life Cycle Impact Assessment: from scientific literature to identifying best practice

Several LCIA methods are available to analyse the emissions into air, water and soil, as well as the natural resources consumed in terms of their contributions to different impacts on human health, natural environment, and availability of resources, and there is not always an obvious choice amongst them. In spite of the similarities amongst some of them, there can be significant differences in their results. Those differences in LCIA methods can lead to different conclusions of the LCA depending on choice of the LCIA method [6- Finnveden].

Building on recommendations from SETAC and the UNEP/SETAC's Life Cycle Initiative's scientific working groups as an important starting point, the JRC-IES has enhanced the development of recommendations for LCIA through the International Reference Life Cycle Data System (ILCD). This was done in consultation amongst others with several non-EU countries, UNEP and scientific experts.

The ILCD Handbook on LCIA addresses the needs of clear guidance on models, indicators and characterisation factors that should be used in Life Cycle Impact Assessment (LCIA). It supports the calculation of indicators for different impacts such as climate change, ozone depletion, photochemical ozone formation, respiratory inorganics, ionising radiation, acidification, eutrophication, human toxicity, ecotoxicity, land use and resource depletion for use in a common integrated framework, such as LCA. The midpoint level as well as the endpoint level is assessed.

A scheme of the impact categories covered in the Handbook is provided in Fig. 3. Those guidelines and the selection of LCIA models and indicators has been developed in a "from science to decision support" process based on a set of scientific and stakeholder acceptance criteria and involving experts, advisory groups and the public. The steps of evaluation are reported in three relevant ILCD Handbook documents dealing with LCIA:

- 1) Analysis of existing Environmental Impact Assessment methodologies for use in Life Cycle Assessment [7].
- 2) Framework and Requirements for LCIA models and indicators [8].
- 3) Recommendations based on existing environmental impact assessment models and factors for Life Cycle Assessment in European context [9].

In this process a number of research needs, critical issues and challenges for LCIA emerged and are reported in [9] to support its the further development.

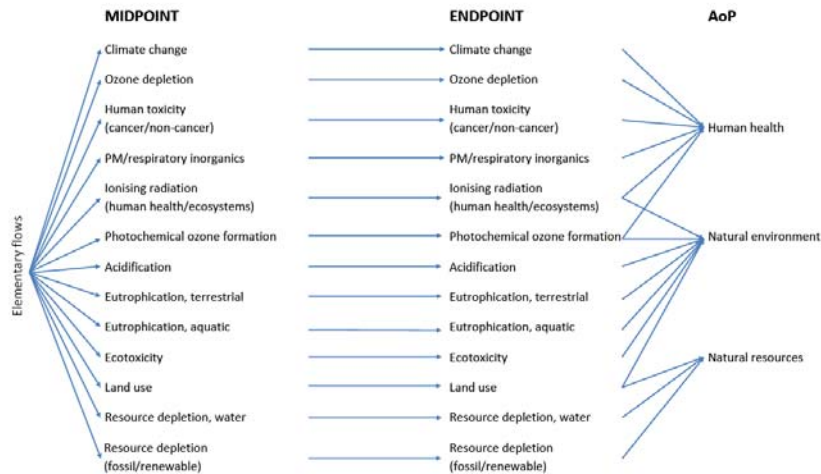


Fig.3: Scheme of the impact categories were dealt with in ILCD Handbook on Life Cycle Impact Assessment

4.1 The process for methods' selection

Several methodologies have been developed for LCIA and some efforts have been made towards harmonisation. In order to support the selection of the methods, criteria for good characterisation modelling practice were developed in advance to be used in the evaluation and comparison of the selected methods. Starting from the first pre-selection of existing methods [7-analysis ILCD] and the definition of specific criteria [8 - framework ILCD], a set of recommended methods for each impact category at both midpoint and endpoint were selected [9- recommended ILCD].

The content of the three guidance documents is briefly presented.

The purpose of the Analysis of existing methods document [7], as a background document to the ILCD Handbook, was to provide an analysis of existing LCIA methods to identify differences in approaches and to select methods and models

for more in depth evaluations for the final recommendations. The analysis also includes a number of models that cannot currently be found in the selected LCIA methodologies, but which have interesting features to be considered in the further development of LCIA models/methods.

In the Framework and requirements document [8], the core of the evaluation scheme is documented. The document contains:

- a description of the environmental mechanism (cause-effect chain) for each impact category to provide a common understanding of what needs to be modelled;
- a set of model requirements for the specific environmental impact categories that are commonly addressed in an LCA.
- a sets of criteria, sub criteria and recommendations against which models and indicators for use in LCIA should be evaluated for each impact categories. The criteria deal with required scientific qualities (completeness of scope; environmental relevance; scientific robustness and certainty; documentation, transparency and reproducibility; applicability), and the aspects that influence their acceptability to stakeholders;

In the Recommendation for LCIA document [9], the selected methods are presented and discussed against criteria and sub criteria. After the assessment of the best models amongst the other, several levels of recommendations are provided to reflect the different levels of robustness of various impact categories.

4.1.1 Levels of recommendation

The recommended characterisation methods (models and associated characterisation factors) are classified according to their quality into three levels: “I” (recommended and satisfactory), “II” (recommended but in need of some improvements) or “III” (recommended, but to be applied with caution). A detailed description of the levels is provided below:

- Level I: Recommended and satisfactory. These models and characterisation factors are recommended for all types of life cycle based decision support. Although further research needs may have been identified, these are not preventing the models/factors being seen as satisfactory given the current state-of-the art.

- Level II: Recommended, some improvements needed. The uncertainty of models and the resulting characterisation factors is to be more strongly highlighted. The need for dedicated further research is identified for these methods/factors to

further improve them in terms of precision, differentiation, coverage of elementary flows etc.

- Level III: Recommended, but to be applied with caution. These models and characterisation factors are recommended to be used but only with caution given the considerable uncertainty, incompleteness or other shortcomings of the models and factors. These models/factors are in need of further research and development before they can be used without reservations for decision support especially in comparative assertions. It is also recommended to conduct sensitivity analyses applying – if available - other methods than the level III recommended ones and to discuss differences in the results, e.g. in the interpretation of the LCA. However, the level III recommended method should remain the baseline.

- Interim: immature for recommendation but the most appropriate among the existing approaches. The methods and characterisation factors defined as interim are to be used only with extreme caution, and limited to in-house applications, given the considerable uncertainty, incompleteness or other shortcomings of the methods and factors.

- No recommendation. For some impact categories there were no existing models and factors that met the criteria for level III. For these impact categories no method is recommended in the ILCD System, as the level of maturity and/or available documentation is considered too limited to facilitate general use.

The fact that an impact category at midpoint or endpoint has no recommended methods hence does not mean that it is not relevant to include in a study but merely that at the moment no existing method was found mature for recommendation.

This should not be taken as a recommendation to exclude this specific impact category, but to apply a method which has been identified by the practitioner as the current best practise for the specific application. However, in the study the uncertainties and the limitations have to be clearly stated, in particular for this impact category.

5 Consultations of stakeholders

At different stages various groups of stakeholders were invited to provide comments on the three ILCD Handbook documents dealing with LCIA. To understand the complexity and the relevance of this consultation, some of the topics highlighted by the by stakeholders are listed:

- 4) Comprehensiveness of the set of impact categories. This refers to the need of identifying impact category at midpoint and endpoint in order to cover the environmental impacts
- 5) Geographical coverage. This refers to the need of accounting for geographical validity of models and factors; Life Cycle Assessment typically has a global scope as the supply chains behind products tend to be global in nature. As far as available, global models have to be used – also for regional impacts. In absence of sufficiently sound global models, a choice had to be made in favour of models that represent large heterogeneous regions qualifying them as proxies of a global situation;
- 6) Availability of inventory data for fulfilling the requirements of being ILCD compliant. So far, for some impact categories a lack in the completeness of the data collected in the inventory phase was reported.

In dealing with comments and input received it was often a not trivial task to find the right balance between e.g.:

- Scientific robustness versus applicability and feasibility aspects
- Making limited assessments on a few impact categories with a high degree of certainty versus making more comprehensive assessments including impact categories with a lower degree of certainty whilst being transparent about their need for improvement
- Cementing the status quo versus encouraging further improvements related to both LCIA method development and related LCI data availability and quality
- Enhancing the comparability of LCAs by being prescriptive versus providing the required flexibility

In these evaluations one guiding principle was the question how the robustness and quality of LCA and specifically LCIA can be further improved to lead to better informed decisions in policy in business.

While the "Analysis of existing methods" [7] and "Framework and requirements for LCIA" [8] documents have been already subject to a peer review by a panel of reviewers, for the Recommendations document [9] the peer review is in the planning phase at the time of writing this contribution.

6 Outlook and prospects

There is a need to balance the stability of the recommendation (to be applied in a business and policy context) and the thriving scientific development in the field of impact assessment.

Furthermore, finding the best solution to guarantee comparability among studies and being open to updated models and factors is of utmost importance.

The guidelines for LCIA derived also from the comments provided by stakeholders involved in the public consultation. The process has focused a number of critical issues and research needs to achieve a complete and robust framework for LCIA as well for other integrated environmental assessment procedures. Robustness of models and reliability of characterisation factors must be the basis for further development in LCIA. To foster the robustness and acceptability of existing and new methods, some of the points under discussion were:

- Further developing the completeness and robustness of endpoint methods, which are not entirely satisfactory at their current development level. Indicators and factors are presented at both midpoint and endpoint in a consistent framework, but the latter are in many cases still immature to be recommended for use;
- Integrating impact categories that are not widely agreed or under development and that don't have yet complete models and factors (such as noise, accidents, salination)
- Establishing a common framework and glossary to enhance the possibility for domain experts outside LCIA to understand how to contribute to the further development of LCIA;
- Developing characterisation factors; some promising models with potential for application in the context of LCIA lack algorithms or proposals on how to calculate characterisation factors. Even if the models are scientifically robust a straightforward integration into LCIA and application in LCA is not feasible without characterisation factors;
- How to address uncertainties
- How to further improve the decision support function of LCA and LCIA, e.g. by developing and agreeing ways to communicate LCA results in a way that they are more condensed and easier to understand

7 Acknowledgement

The presented process was co-financed by DG Environment through several Administrative Arrangements.

The authors wish to thank the drafting team of the Handbook and all the stakeholders contributing to the public consultation.

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