

Environmental Product Declaration in France

Legal context and technical challenges Illustration for the food sector

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Outline

- Legal context
- Participative process
- Database ADEME
- Database Agri-BALYSE
- Preliminary conclusions



Legal Context (1) The Law Grenelle 1

3 August 2009 Article 54

- Provide reliable and complete environmental information of the entity "product and packaging" for consumers
- Propose environment-friendly products at reasonable prices
- Support EPD on EU level
- Develop step-by-step the design of the EPD as a completion of the price information
- Active participation of professional stakeholders



Legal Context (1) The Law Grenelle 2 (Senate)

November 2009 Article 85

- Starting with 1 January 2011 the EPD of the entity "product and packing" has to cover
 - Carbon equivalents
 - Consumption of natural resources or impacts on natural compartments
- Further specification of the implementation by category of products is required
- Special consideration of the needs of small and medium enterprises (SME)



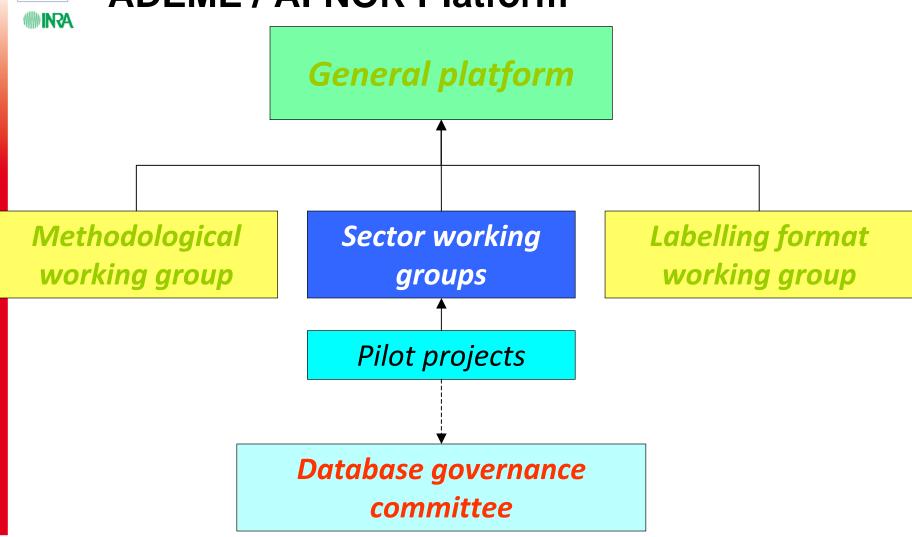
Legal Context (3) The Law Grenelle 2 (National Council)

May 2010 Amendment

- A one year experimentation phase of the EPD has to start in July 1, 2011
- After completion: Evaluation of the experimentation phase
- If succeeded, generalization of the chosen approach of the EPD by the State Council, based of the experiences of the experimentation phase
- Amendment accepted by the mixed commission Senate / National Council



Participative process (1) ADEME / AFNOR Platform





Participative process (2) Sector Working Groups (active)

- 1. Foodstuffs and animal feed
- 2. Electrical and electronic equipment
- 3D. Maintenance products
- 3J. Garden products
- 4H. Hygiene
- 4B. Beauty
- 5. Clothing, home textiles // Shoes, leather goods
- 7. Furniture
- 8. Stationary, publications, leisure, culture, writing materials
- 10S. Sports equipment
- 10J. Toys and games
- 11. Non-electrical tools and hardware
- 12. Financial services



Participative process (3) Governance of work for the bodies in charge

- Working groups and general platform open to all consultation of participating parties
 - Working groups : preparation of proposals validated by the platform
 - General platform: decision-making and coordinating body bringing together the participating parties.
- Public information:

http://affichage-environnemental.afnor.org

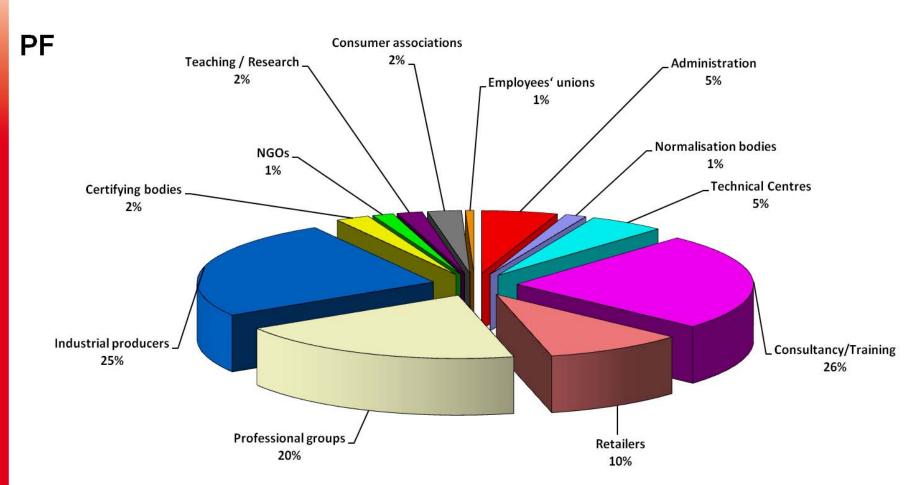


Participative process (4) Key figures

- General Platform :
 - 370 organisations represented by ~500 registered experts
- Sector working groups :
 - ~800 registered experts
 - From 49 to 270 registered in the WGs and an average of 120 registered per group
- A total : Platform + transverse and sector Groups
 - 670 organisations represented by +1000 experts
- This is without taking into account that certain experts follow and are registered in several groups



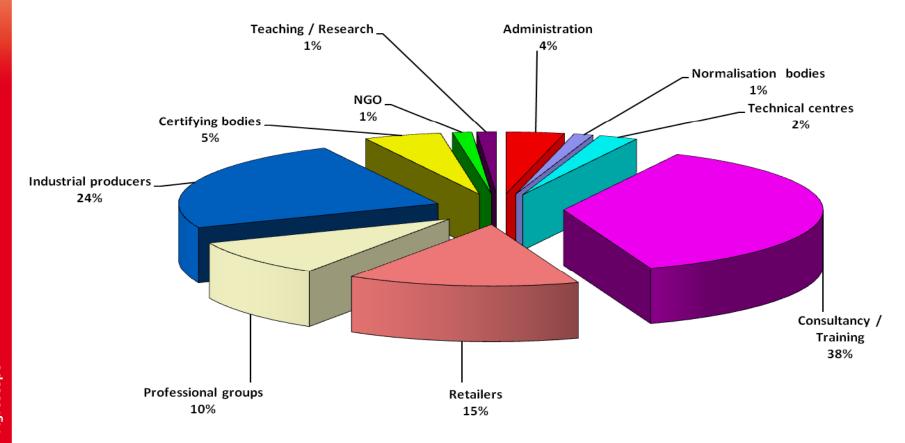
Participative process (5) Players represented in the general platform





Participative process (6) Players represented in the working groups

GT4B





Participative process (7) Methodology: Document BP X30-323

- Life Cycle Analysis Approach
- Greenhouse gas emissions (C0₂ equivalents)
 constitute a transverse indicator
- Multicriteria approach: identification of other pertinent indicators which are however limited in number
 - Example GT1:
 - Biodiversity
 - Water pollution (eutrophication and aquatic ecotoxicity)
 - Water use
- Generic public database
- Transverse and sector methodological rules



Participative process (8) General methodological rules

Methodological appendix

- Transverse methodological framework
- Clarification of open points of standards ISO 14040 / 14044
 - End of life
 - Cut-off rules
 - Exclusions
- Revision process in progress

Reading guide for methodological appendix

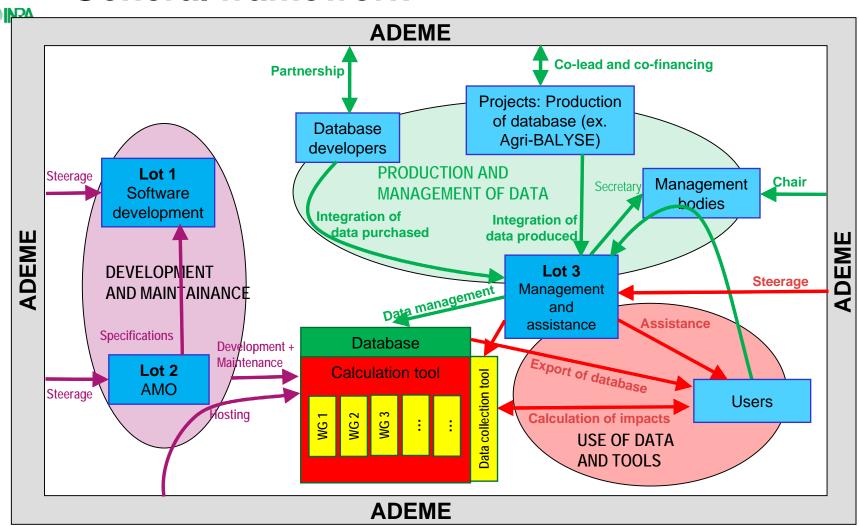
- Explanation and illustration of methodological choices
- Available free of charge at <u>www.ademe.fr</u>

Publication procedure

- Available on the ADEME website
- Evolving document: Rapid and successive updates and revision possible
- Development in line with approved standard statute possible in the future



Database ADEME (1) General framework





Database ADEME (2) Preliminary studies

Under way	Preliminary study for the construction of the database
(end foreseen in June 2010)	Deliverable: Development plan of the database (structure and content). Commissioned: BIO-RDC
	 ⇒ Conformity to ISO 14048 and ILCD format ⇒ LCI and LCIA data ⇒ LCIA methods still open; JRC handbook conformity ⇒ List of the most important products consumed in France
January 2010 - May 2010	Ability of SME to collect the data required for the environmental declaration
	Deliverable : Methodology and Outline of a data collection tool for SME
	Project financed by the French Ministry of Finance (agro-food industry excluded)
	Commissioned : EY-Quantis



Database ADEME (3) Implementation

Summer 2010	Building of the Governance Council of the database and launching of the work relative to the database management and the end user agreement rules	
From mid 2010	Development of the database (void structure vide, to be filled up) and of the calculation tool for the EPD	
	Call for tenders in 3 lots: - computer development - data management system - user assistance	



Database ADEME (4) Data generation in general

From end 2010	Data generation (agricultural production and sea products excepted)		
	Purchasing of user rights from other databases and data specialists (ecoinvent, PE, PWC, BV, FCBA, CTC, etc.)*		

- Most required data do already exist in present databases (ecoinvent, DEAM, Gabi, BV, etc.)
- But, even then they already exist, they must be adapted to the French EPD methodological framework
- Adaptation et Usage rights to be negotiated with the owner of existing databases
 - Call for tenders?
 - Partnership framework agreement with bilateral contracts?
- Data purchasing management by ADEME
 - Consultation of the Governance Council
 - Together with the owners of the existing databases



Database ADEME (5) Data generation for agricultural products

2010 - 2012

- French production: Data from Agri-BALYSE
- Imported products: Other data sources
 - → Must be compatible with the methodological framework of Agri-BALYSE
- Product transformation: To be decided



Database Agri-BALYSE (1): Objectives, target groups and expected benefits

Objectives

1. Environmental Product Declaration

Providing a public database of LCI of agricultural products as basis for the environmental product declaration (as part of the ADEME database)

2. Life Cycle Thinking in the Agri-Food sector
Supporting the environmental optimisation of value chains by means of LCI database

Target groups

- 1. All actors of the food chain incl. consumers
- 2. Farmers, extension services and research

Expected Benefits

- a. Environmental optimisation of production systems
- b. Enabling environment-based purchasing decisions

Project Duration

2010-2012



Database Agri-BALYSE (2): Players

Commissioner

ADEME ⇒ Environment and Energy Management Agency

Agents

ART ⇒ Project co-leading

Plant production systems and database issues

INRA ⇒ Project co-leading

Animal production systems

CIRAD ⇒ Tropical products (overseas departments/other countries)

ACTA and 10 technical agricultural institutes

Data collection and implementation in practice

Project bodies:

Project managing Committee ⇒ all operational responsibilities

Strategic Committee ⇒ all strategic decisions

Consultation Committee ⇒ including all stakeholders

Review Body (quality control) ⇒ APCA/ Chambers of Agriculture

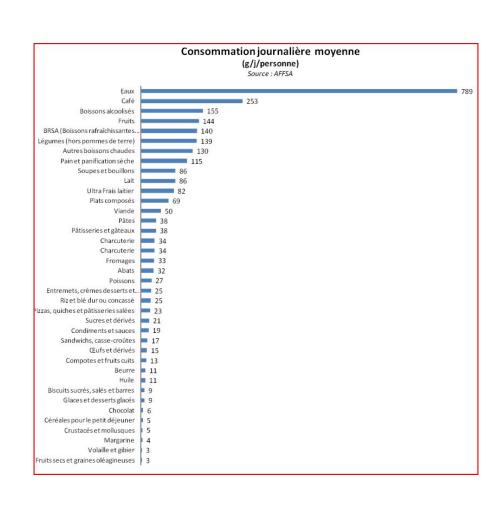


Database Agri-BALYSE (3): Selection of the products: Principles

TargetInventories for approx.80 consumer products

Basis of selection:

- Analysis of consumption behaviour in France
- Literature review of existing LCA
- ⇒ Identification of 42 major products





Database Agri-BALYSE (3): Selection according to strategic relevance

Plant production - ART		Animal production - INRA		Tropical crops - CIRAD	
30 to 40 products		30 to 40 products		5 to 6 products	
 Peas Fabaceous Colza Sunflower Wheat Durum 	12. Sugar beet 13. Apple 14. Peach 15. Tomato 16. Carrot	24. Chicken 25. Turkey 26. Palmipède 27. Duck 28. Rabbit 29. Eggs		37. (Banane) 38. Citrus fruits (Morocco) 39. Mango (Brazil) 40. Coffee (Mexico) 41. Rice (Thailand) 42. Palmoil (Indonesia)	
 Barley Potato Starch potato Sweet corn Rice 	17. Wine grapes 18. Red wine 19. White wine 20. Rosé wine 21. Sparkling w. 22. Cidre 23. Rose	30. Fish	36. I OIK		



Database Agri-BALYSE (4): Selection according to LCA portfolio-analysis

	Availability of LCI					
1		not available	few	many		
(uo		Vegetables (12 products, already chosen: 2)				
ance consumption)	High		Endive Salad	TOMATE CAROTTE		
Importance (with respect to cons	Medium		Courgette Onion Leek	Cucumber		
	MOI	Avocado Pepperoni	Cauliflower Cabbage			



Database Agri-BALYSE (5): Detail level

At least 2 LCI for each product are required

	Plant production - ART			Animal production - INRA		
_	30 to 40 products			30 to 40 products		
Level 1	+ Additional inventories for feeding stuff, mash, machines, buildings adopted to the French reality					
3	65 to 80 inventories			65 to 80 inventories		
and 3	30-40	20 -25	10-15	30-40	20 -25	10-15
Level 2 a	National average	Regional	Organic / Label	National average	Regional	Organic / Label

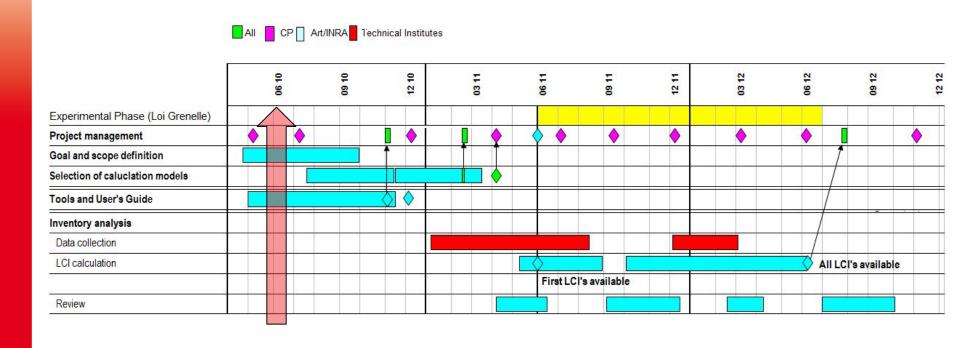


Database Agri-BALYSE (5): Models for field and farm emissions

- For the following direct emissions, simulation models will be used:
 - -Nitrate (NO₃)
 - Ammonia (NH₃)
 - Methane (CH₄)
 - $-N_2O$
 - -Phosphor
 - Heavy metals (Cadmium, Copper, Zinc, Lead, Nickel, etc.)
- Simulation models have to be adapted to French situation
- Evaluation of the appropriate models is ongoing



Database Agri-BALYSE (6): Project Planning





Database Agri-BALYSE (7): **Current status**

Results

First LCI should be available in June 2011

Next steps

- 1. Defining the products and their differentiation
- 2. Adopting the data collection tool at the French particularities as well as at the different products
- 3. Writing a "User's Guide for data collecting" to ensure comparable inventories



Conclusion as far it is possible to draw conclusions now...

- LCA research has to actively support initiatives like the French one by assuming the scientific responsibility for LCI data
 - Clear joined commitment of INRA and ART for the agricultural sector in France
- LCA research has to consider the legal context and organisation procedures as given facts and is not there to influence them
 - Participative approach instead of technocracy
- Combination of EPD and Life Cycle Thinking (Agri-BALYSE), i.e. of static approach (observation) and dynamic approach (improvement strategies) is challenging
 - Let us see!