

### Environmental Footprints of Switzerland: Developments 1996-2015 Regionalisation for Biodiversity and Water Footprint

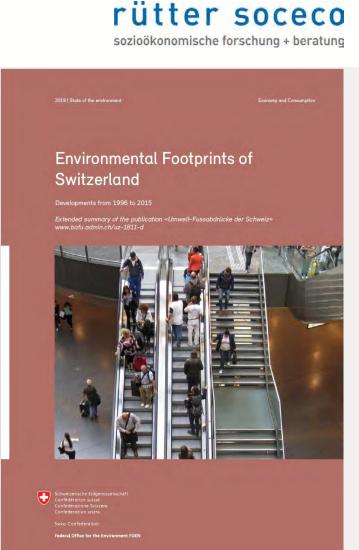
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#### Droig

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  Switzerland
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reeze

fair life cycle thinking

### **Project Goals**



- Time series 1996-2015 of
  - domestic environmental footprints
  - environmental footprints caused by trade (import & export)
  - environmental footprints caused by Swiss final demand
- Careful plausibility check
- Comparison against global planetary boundaries
- Implications of future scenarios on the environmental footprints of Switzerland

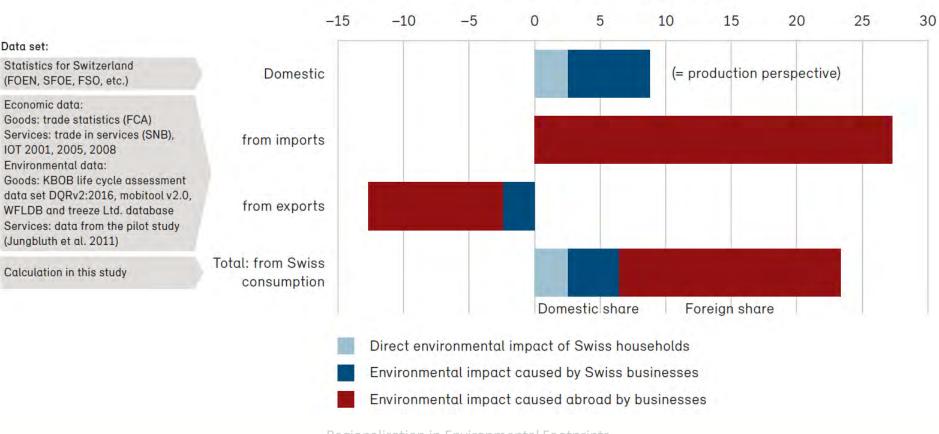
## Environmental Footprints Basic Approach



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#### «TRAIL» method (trade information and LCA)

Environmental impact in millions of EPs per capita and year



#### Regionalisation in Environmental Footprints Switzerland

# Regionalisation Main Concept



- Large scope (consumption Switzerland, 20 years) and limited budget required simplified approach
- Focus on
  - land use impacts on biodiversity
  - water use impacts on water scarcity
- Maximum resolution impact factors/LCIs: country level
- Introduction of additional elementary flows for land occupation and water use
- Minimum country coverage of regionalised LCIs of imported agricultural goods: 65 %

## LCI Regionalisation Agricultural Products

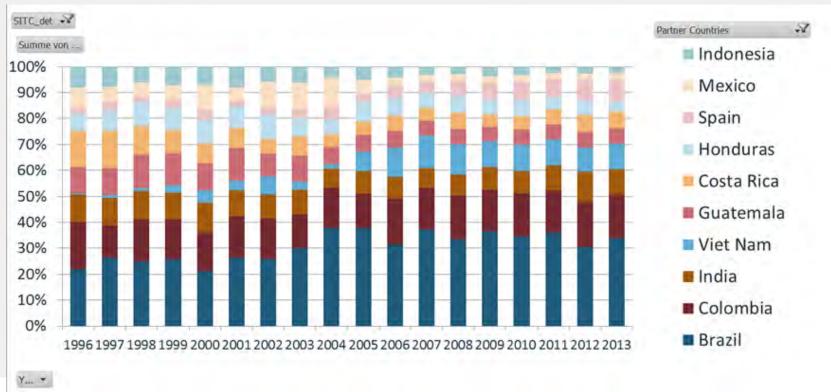


- Country specific data
  - yield (agricultural products)
  - land use (derived from yield)
  - irrigation water demand
  - electricity mix (in case electricity is used)
- No country specific efforts/pesticides application etc.

## LCI Regionalisation Import of Coffee



- Brazil, Colombia, India, Vietnam
- Costa Rica (extrapolated on the basis of Colombia)



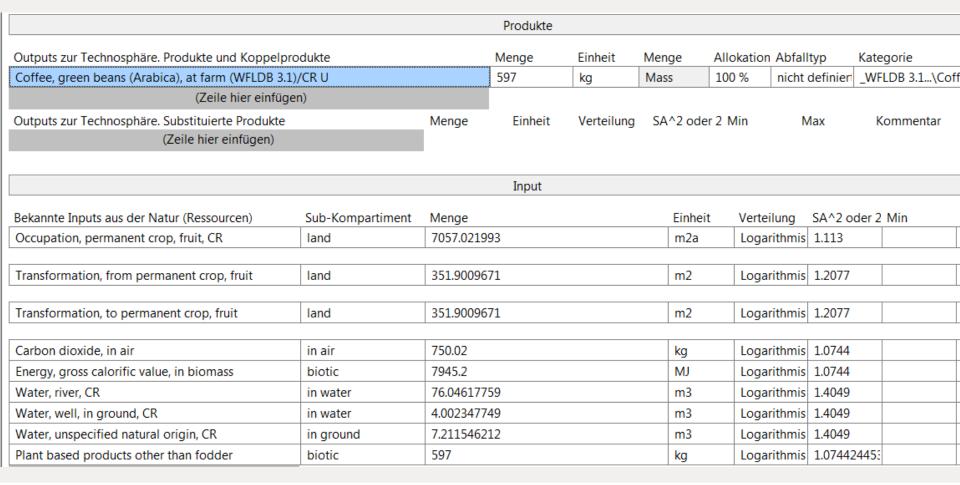
## Regionalised LCI Dataset Coffee in Colombia



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			Produkte					
Outputs zur Technosphäre. Produkte und Koppelprodukte			Menge	Einheit	Menge	Allokation	n Abfalltyp	Kategorie
Coffee, green beans (Arabica), at farm (WFLDB 3.1)/CO U			597	kg	Mass	100 %	nicht definier	_WFLDB 3.1\Coff
(Zeile hier einfügen)							<u>.</u>	
Outputs zur Technosphäre. Substituierte Produkte		Menge	Einheit	Verteilung	SA^2 ode	r 2 Min	Max	Kommentar
(Zeile hier einfügen)				-				
			Input					
Bekannte Inputs aus der Natur (Ressourcen)	Sub-Kompartiment	Menge			Einheit	it Vertei	ilung SA^2 c	oder 2 Min
Occupation, permanent crop, fruit, CO	land	10027			m2a	Loga	arithmis 1.113	
Transformation, from permanent crop, fruit	land	500			m2	Loga	arithmis 1.2077	
		1						
Transformation, to permanent crop, fruit	land	500			m2	Logar	arithmis 1.2077	
·								
Carbon dioxide, in air	in air	750.02			kg	Logar	arithmis 1.0744	
Energy, gross calorific value, in biomass	biotic	7945.2			MJ	Loga	rithmis 1.0744	
Water, river, CO	in water	62.954			m3	Loga	arithmis 1.4049	
Water, well, in ground, CO	in water	3.3133			m3	Loga	arithmis 1.4049	
Water, unspecified natural origin, CO	in ground	5.97			m3	Loga	arithmis 1.4049	
Plant based products other than fodder	biotic	597			kg	Loga	arithmis 1.07442	2445:
	-							

#### **Regionalised LCI Dataset** Coffee in Costa Rica (extrapol.) rütter soceco sozioökonomische forschung + beratung



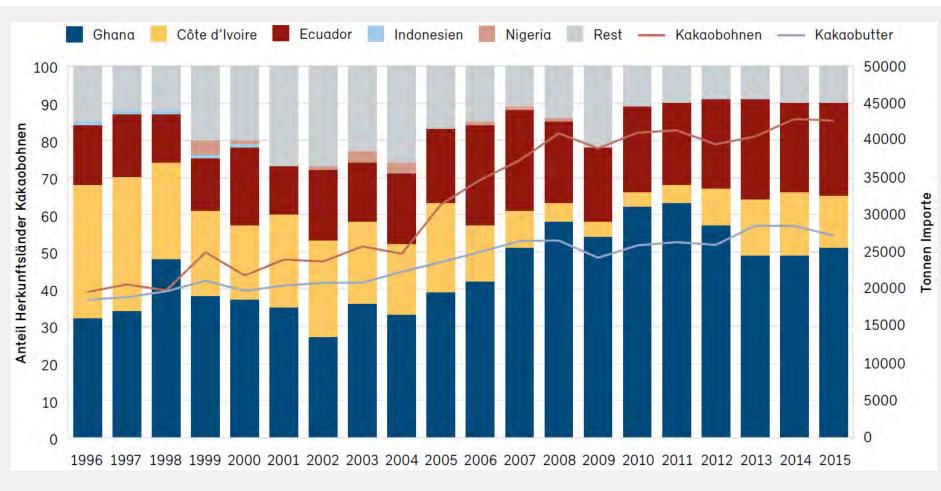


# Imports for Exported Food Products: Cheese & Chocolate



- Chocolate and cheese are important export products
- Some key ingredients of exported food products are imported
  - Cheese (and dairy products): soy bean cake used as feed
  - Chocolate: cocoa and cocoa butter
- LCI time series for provenience of imported key ingredients according to 1996-2015 trade statistics

# Imports Cocoa Beans and Butter





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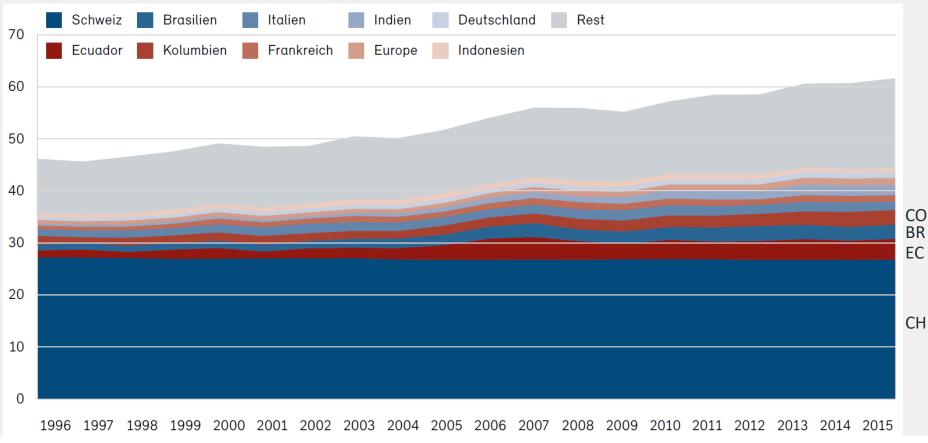
# Biodiversity Footprint 1996-2015 Country Contributions



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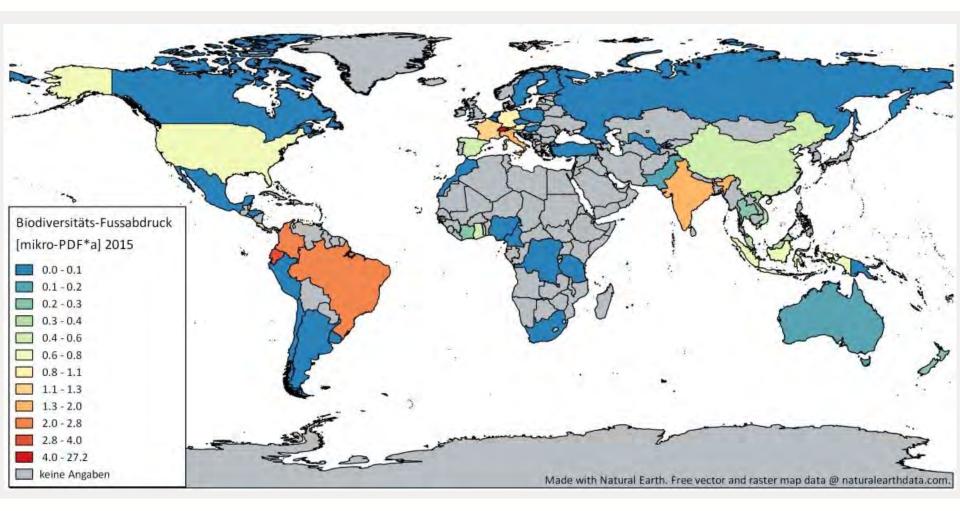
#### **Method:** Potential species loss due to land use (Chaudhary et al. 2016) **Unit:** Micro-PDF·a



### Biodiversity Footprint 2015 Country contributions



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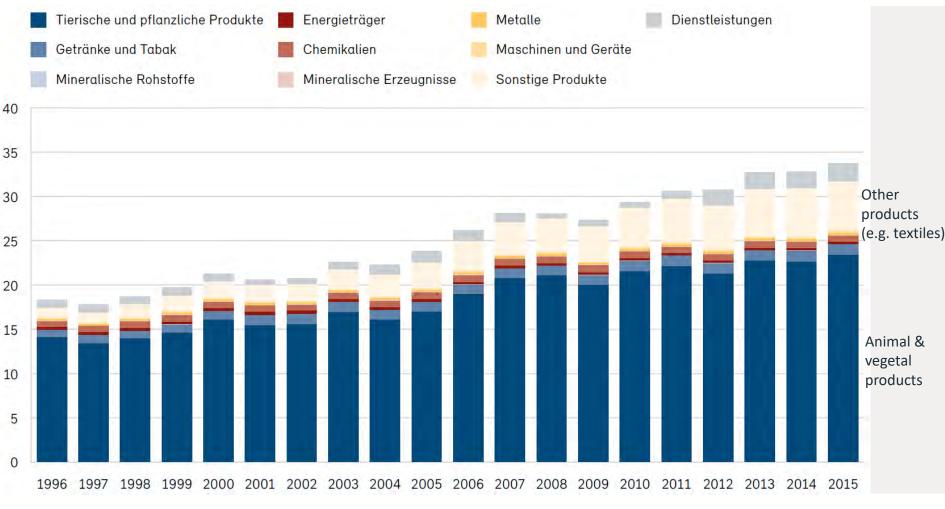


# Biodiversity Footprint 1996-2015 Net Trade Impacts



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#### Regionalisation in Environmental Footprint Switzerland

### **Conclusions & Outlook**



- Regionalisation of time series of LCI data is possible but challenging
- Pay attention to interdependency between imports and exports (cocoa, cheese)
- Implementation requires numerous new elementary flows (or flow properties)
- Commercial LCA softwares seem not prepared for more efficient solutions