

An EU policy perspective on the integration of sustainability considerations in LCA

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European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC)

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DF LCA Forum 88

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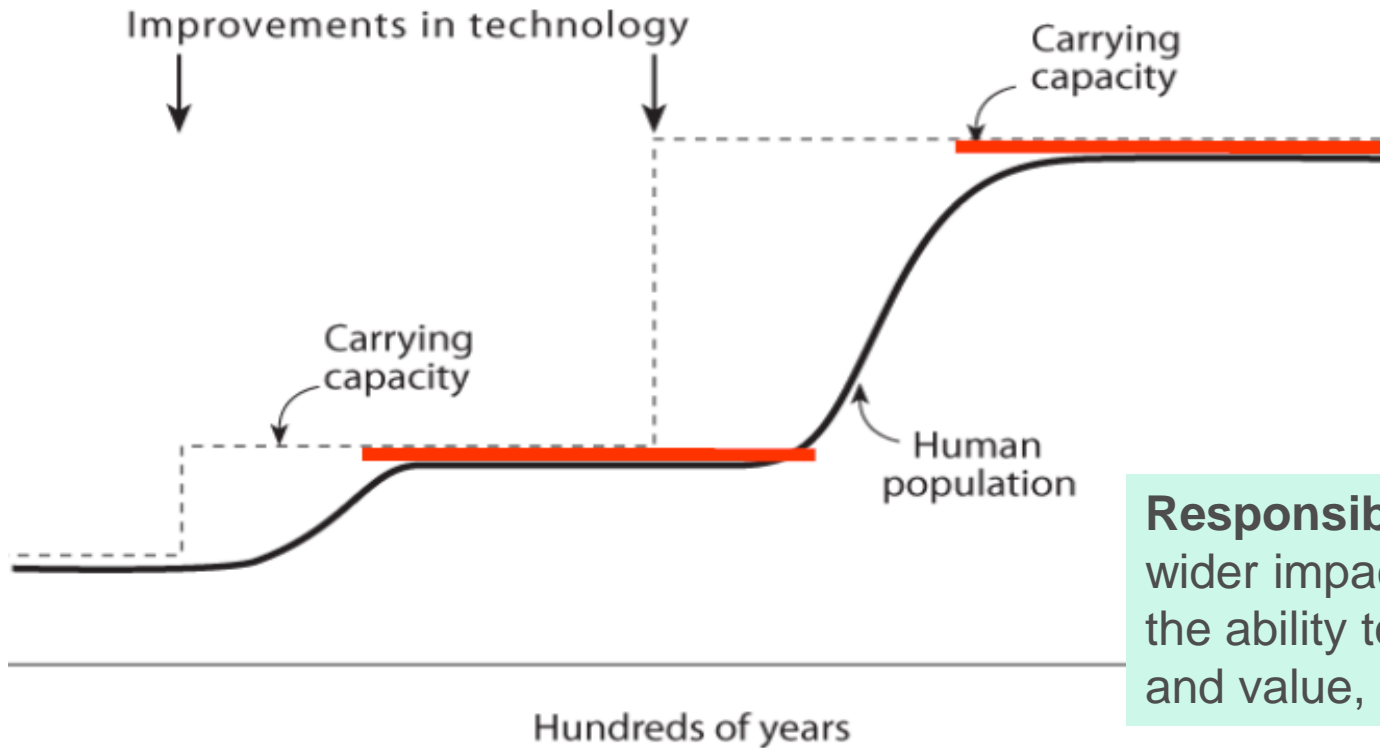
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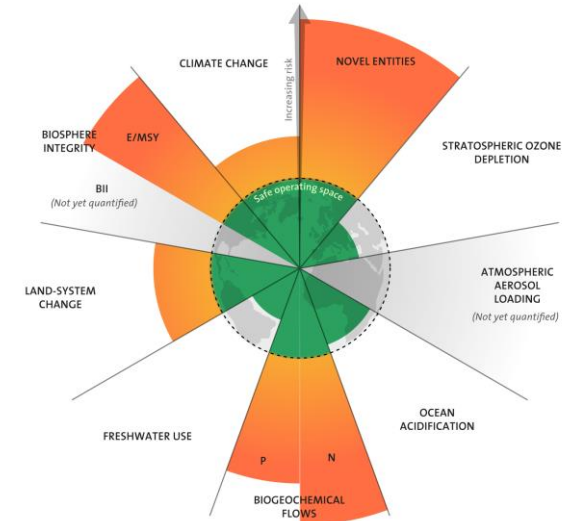
> 2000 staff



In the Anthropocene, we change the world faster than we understand it



Vitousek. *Human domination on Earth Ecosystems*



Designed by Azote for Stockholm Resilience Centre, based on analysis in Persson et al 2022 and Steffen et al 2015

Responsible Research Innovation (RRI) refers to the wider impacts of science and innovation. Research has the ability to not only produce understanding, knowledge and value, but also unintended consequences

SUSTAINABLE BY DESIGN

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TECHNOLOGY

Google Scientists Discovered 380,000 New Materials Using Artificial Intelligence

BY LAWRENCE BERKELEY NATIONAL LABORATORY – JANUARY 16, 2024 7 COMMENTS 7 MINS READ

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The Materials Project, an open-access database for new materials, is revolutionizing how researchers discover and develop materials for future technologies, with Google DeepMind contributing 400,000 new compounds. This synergy of AI, supercomputing, and experimental data speeds up the creation of materials for applications like renewable energy, efficient electronics, and environmental solutions. (Artist's concept). Credit: SciTechDaily.com

The expansion of the open-access resource is instrumental for scientists in developing novel materials for future technologies.

New advancements in technology frequently necessitate the development of novel materials – and thanks to supercomputers and advanced simulations, researchers can bypass the time-consuming and often inefficient process of trial-and-error.

New substances



New products



New materials



New services



New processes and tech



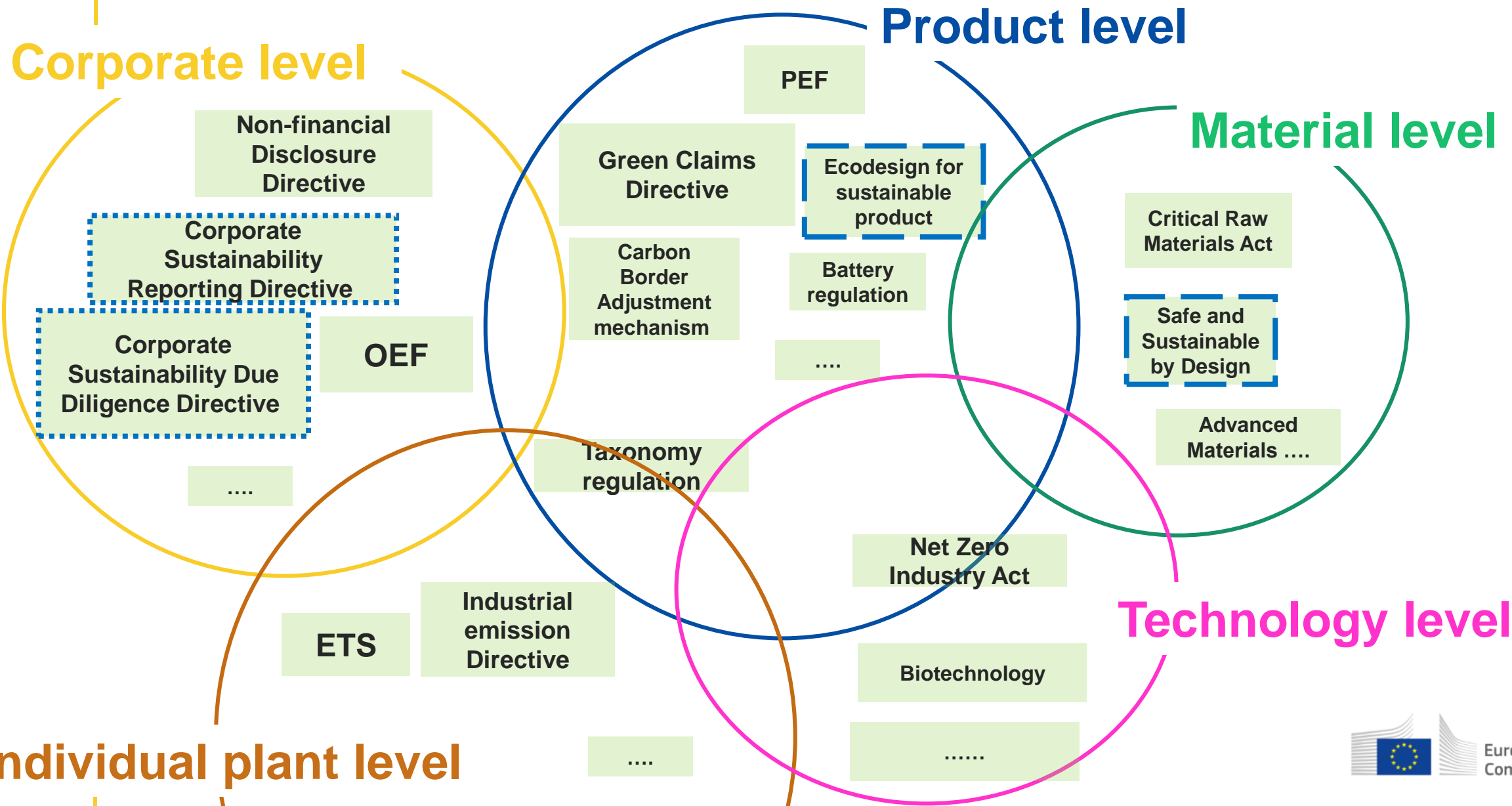
New infrastructures



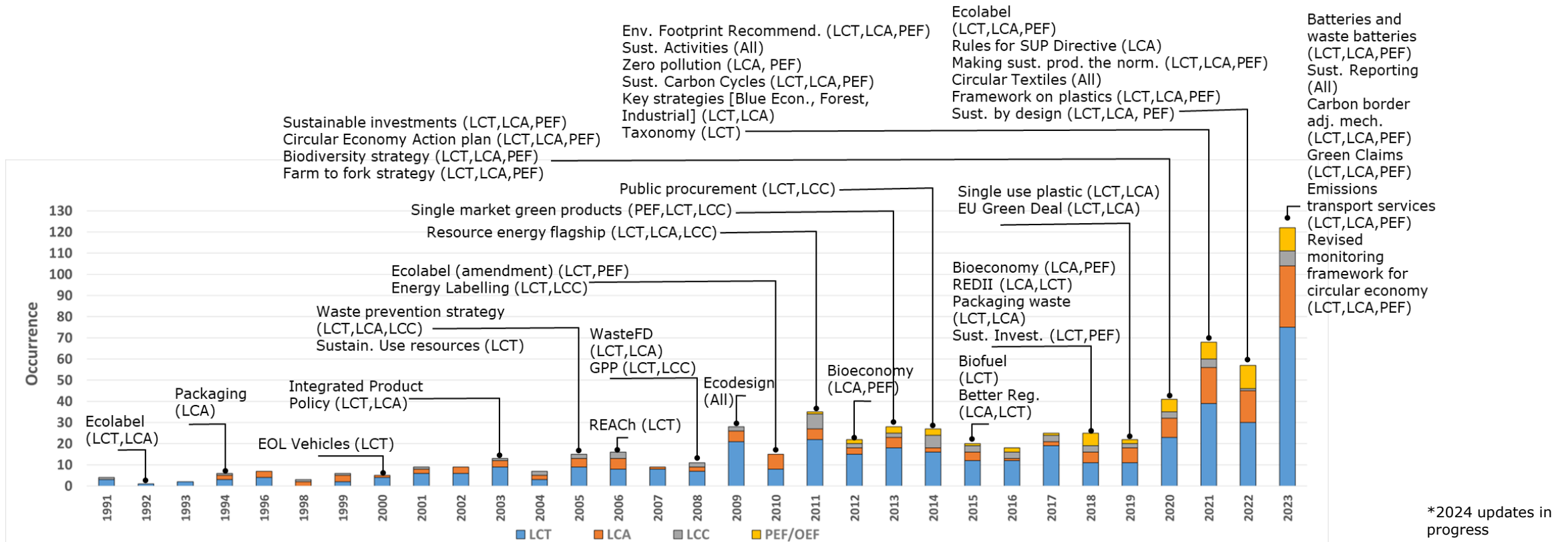
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Policies acts at different levels

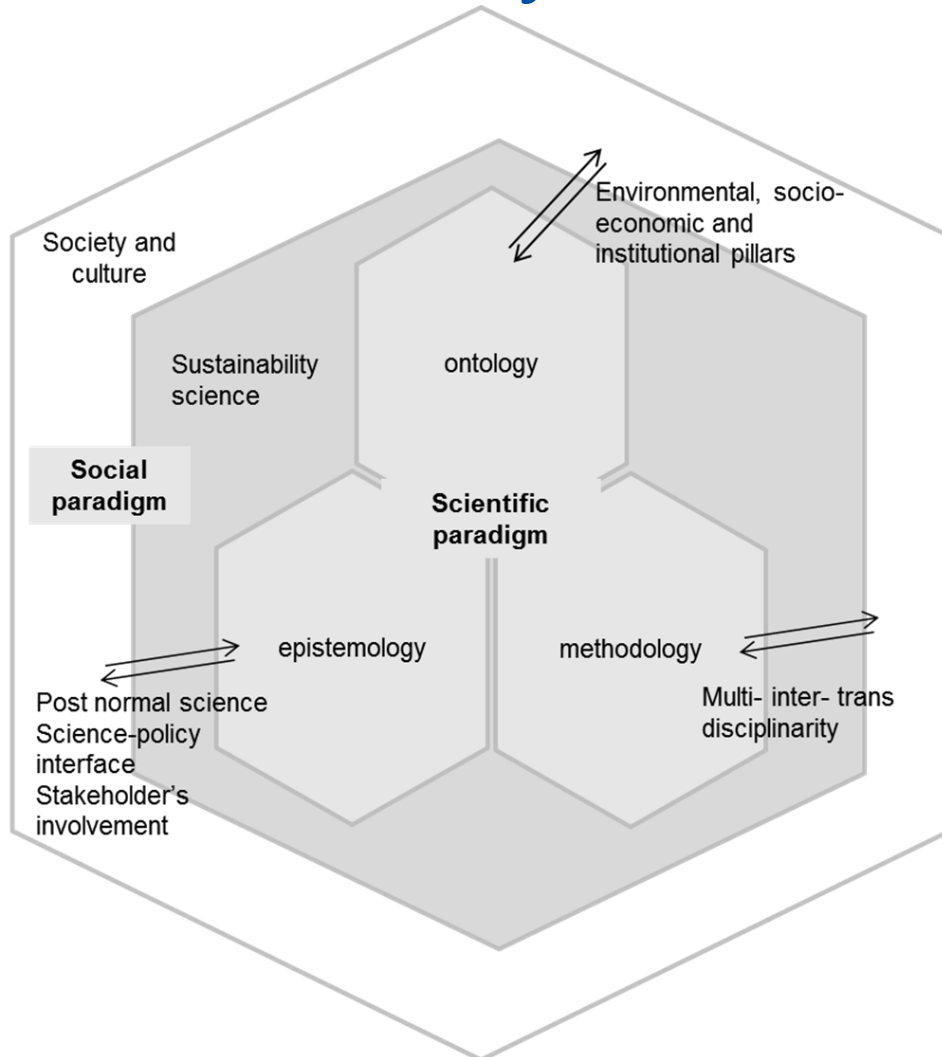


Evolution of LCA in EU policies over the last 30 years



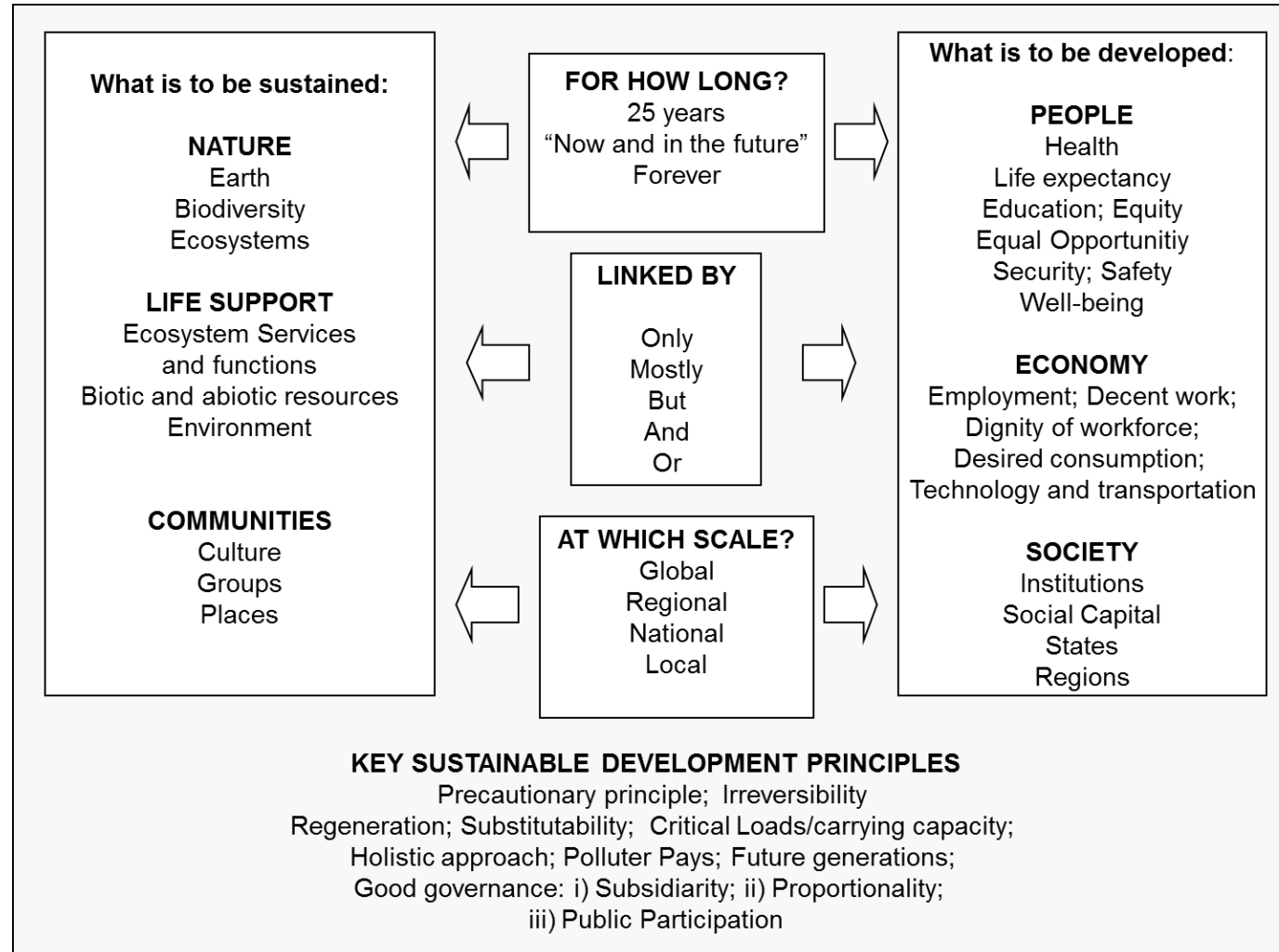
Updated from Sala et al. (2021). The evolution of life cycle assessment in European policies over three decades. *The International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment*, 26, 2295-2314.

Sustainability science



- ‘**solution-oriented discipline** that studies the complex relationship between nature and humankind, conciliating
- the **scientific and social reference paradigms** which are mutually influenced- and covering multi temporal and spatial scales.
- The discipline implies a holistic approach, able to **capitalize and integrate sectorial knowledge as well as a variety of epistemic and normative stances** and methodologies towards **solutions’ definition’**

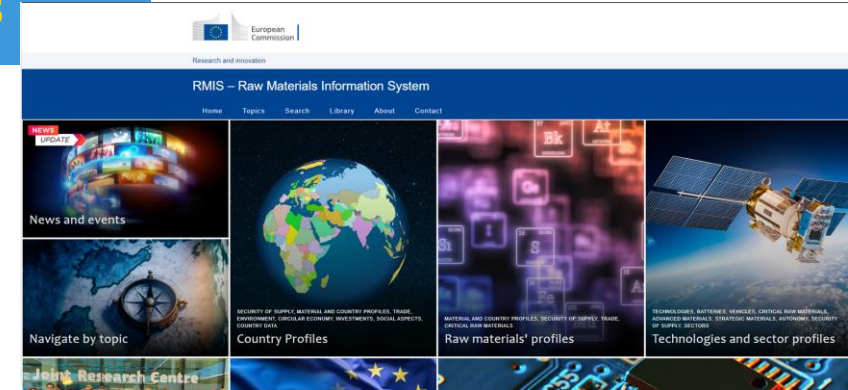
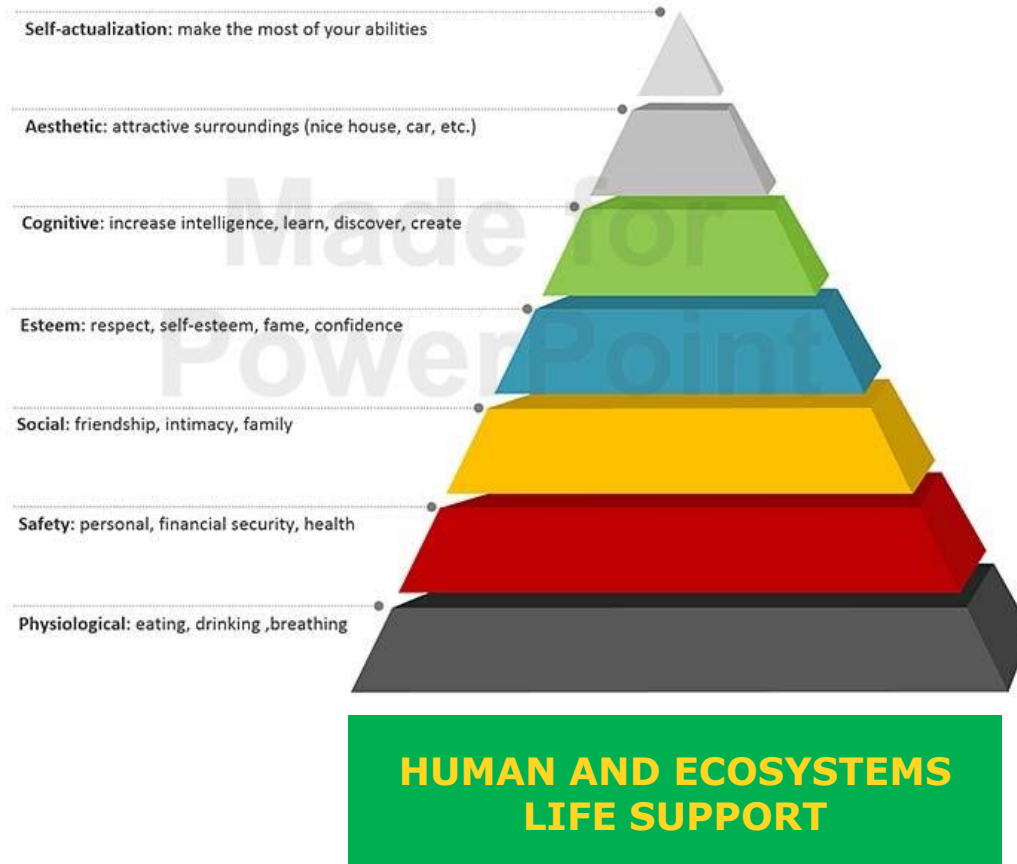
Back to the basic questions we would like to reply?



Contextual perspective in sustainability: from fairness to competitiveness

CRITICAL AND STRATEGIC RAW MATERIALS

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs



<https://rmis.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>

<https://ecosystem-accounts.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>



Critical for **SPECIFIC SECTORS**

Critical for **OVERALL ECONOMY**

Critical for **HUMAN BASIC NEEDS**

Critical for **LIFE SUPPORT**

What is a framework for sustainability assessment?

Scientific and Social Paradigm

The scientific paradigm is the set of concepts, values, techniques, shared by a scientific community in order to define problems and solutions (coherent with the scientific discipline). The social paradigm refers to the societal values.

Concepts and guiding principles

Within a scientific paradigm, concepts and guiding principle inform the problem definition and solution. (e.g. precautionary principle, planetary boundaires, fairness)

Framework

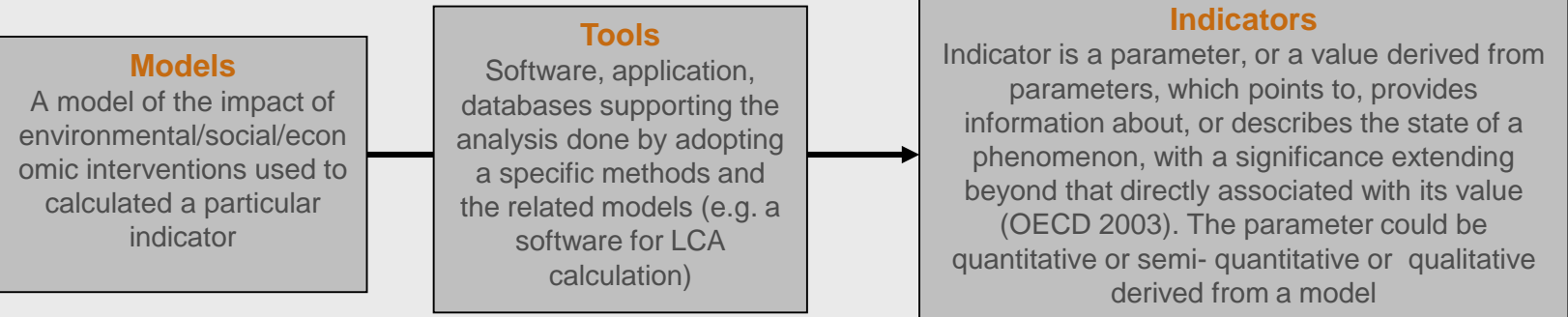
The rationale and the structure for the integrating of concept, methodologies, methods and tools etc (e.g. conceptual framework, selection of sustainability dimensions to be assessed etc)

Methodology

A collection of individual characterisation methods, which together address the different environmental, economic and social issues and the associated effect/ impact (e.g. risk assessment, LCA, LCC, sLCA)

Methods

A set of models, tools and indicators that enable the calculation of indicators' values for a certain impact category



Sustainable assessment frameworks for chemicals and materials

Green Chemistry



CRITICAL REVIEW

[View Article Online](#)
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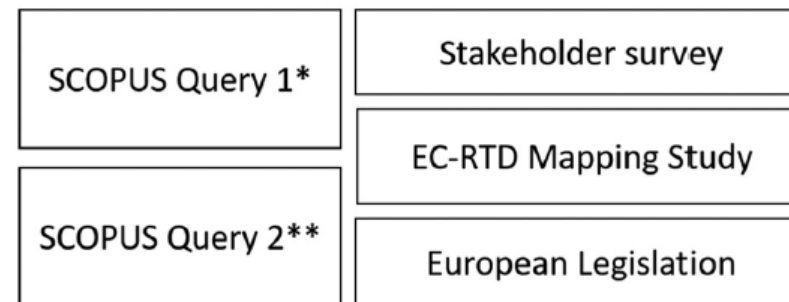
Safe and sustainable chemicals and materials: a review of sustainability assessment frameworks†

Carla Caldeira,‡ Elisabetta Abbate, Christian Moretti, Lucia Mancini and Serenella Sala *

In the context of the EU Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability, a key action regards the development of a framework to identify criteria for safe and sustainable by design chemicals and materials. The integration of safety and sustainability considerations is challenging, and this systematic review investigates how aspects pertaining to sustainability have been implemented in 155 frameworks proposed by scholars, industry, governments and non-governmental organizations. In particular, this review scrutinizes methods, models and indicators for environmental, social and economic aspects in frameworks combining multiple sustainability dimensions. Furthermore, the application of such frameworks to an early stage of chemicals and materials development was also analysed. The review unveiled that the majority of the frameworks are purely conceptual/theoretical, while some attempts are made by others towards providing

Cite this: DOI: 10.1039/d3gc04598f

Literature Sources



Over 1700 documents

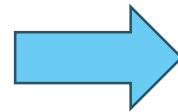
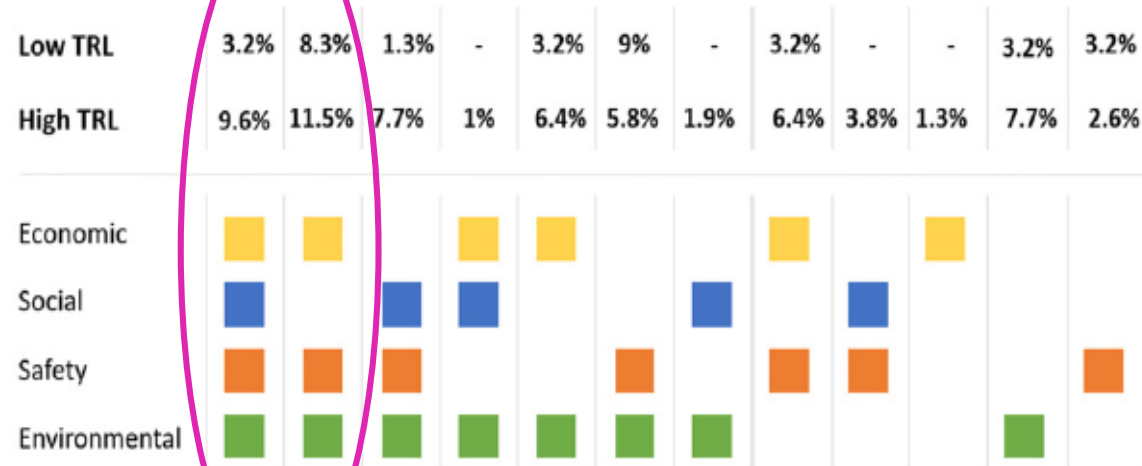
Excluded *Not applied to chemicals or materials*
Not framework as herein defined

155 documents
analysed in this review

Fig. 1 Sources for the frameworks considered in this review. *as in Caldeira et al.²³ updated to May 2023. **new query considered for this review.

Evolution of safety and sustainability assessment for chemicals and materials

Share (%) of frameworks covering sustainability dimensions



Scope of the application	Total of frameworks	Life cycle consideration	Early stage application	Decision procedure	Uncertainty
Chemicals	89	59	35	48	12
Drug	1			★ 1	
Energy carrier	1			★ 1	★ 1
Flame retardants	3	★ 2	★ 2	★ 1	
Fluorinated greenhouse gases (F-gases)	1	■ 1			
Fragrance	2	★ 2	★ 1	★ 1	
Fuels	8	★ 3	★ 2	★ 8	★ 3
Metals	1	★ 1		★ 1	★ 1
Polymers	1	★ 1		★ 1	
Precursor	2	★ 2	★ 2	★ 2	
Solvents	33	★ 16	★ 16	★ 18	★ 5
Surfactant	1	★ 1		★ 1	
Not specified	35	● 30	● 12	★ 13	◆ 2
Materials	43	30	13	29	11
Additive manufacturing	1	★ 1		★ 1	
Bioplastics	1	★ 1	★ 1		
Building materials	18	▲ 11	★ 7	★ 17	★ 8
Carbon fiber	1	★ 1			
Composites	1	★ 1			
Nanomaterials	3	★ 5	★ 3	★ 1	★ 1
Plastics	4	★ 5	★ 1	★ 1	
Protective membrane	1		★ 1	★ 1	★ 1
Textiles	4	▲ 1			
Vehicle (carrier)	2	★ 1		★ 2	
Not specified	6	★ 3		★ 5	★ 1
Products	20	14	1	4	1
Batteries	1	★ 1			
Chemical industry	1	★ 1		★ 1	
Cosmetics	1		★ 1	★ 1	
Electronics	2	▲ 2			
Energy	2	■ 2			
Financial	1	■ 1			
IT	1				
Not specified	11	■ 7		● 2	● 1
Chemicals and materials	1	★ 1	★ 1		
Chemicals and products	1				
Materials and Products	1	▲ 1			

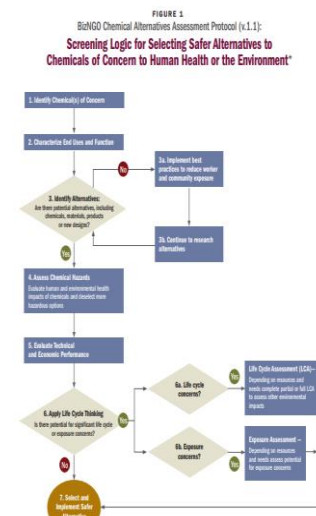
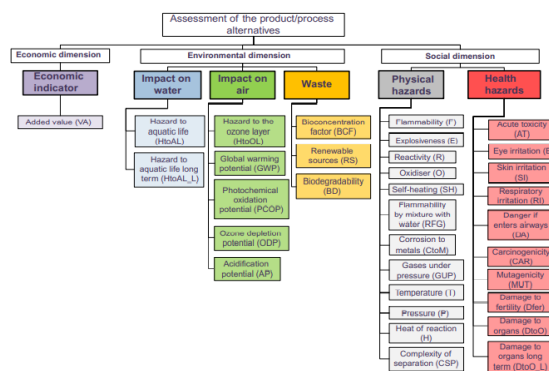
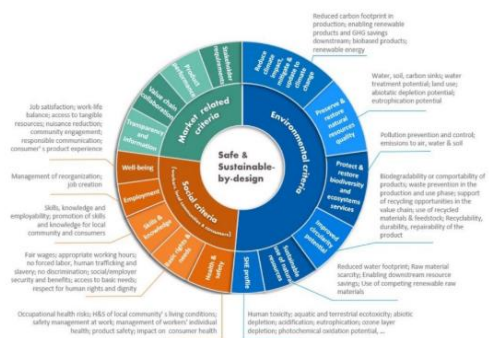
▲ Certification ● Guidance ■ Regulation ★ Scientific paper ◆ Tool

Conceptual and operational frameworks

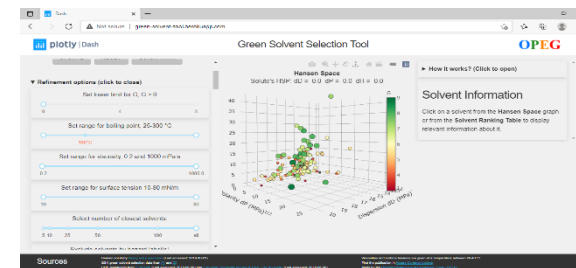
Conceptual

Operational

Including criteria and scoring systems



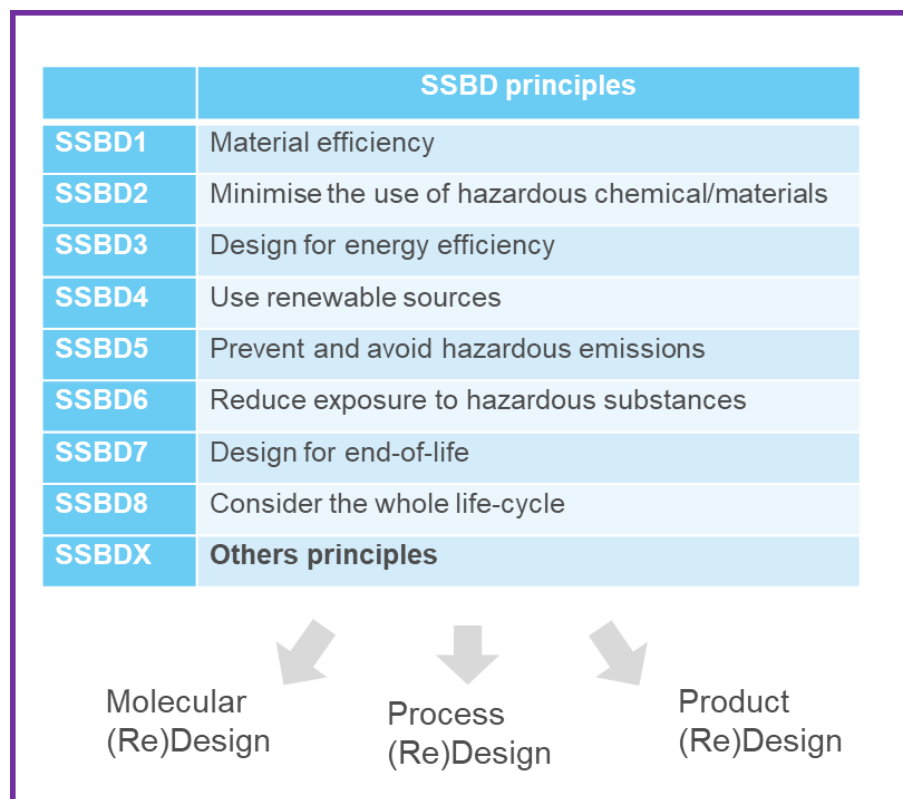
SSG class	Solvent	Environ-	Environ-	Health	Safety	LCA ranking
		mental - Waste	mental - Impact			
Alcohols	Ethylene glycol	5	9	8	9	9
	1-Butanol	5	8	8	8	5
	1,2-Ethylene glycol butyl ether	5	7	10	9	7
	Isoamyl alcohol	2	7	7	8	6
	2-Ethylhexanol	9	6	8	7	6
	2-Butanol	4	7	7	7	6
Esters	1-Propanol	4	7	5	8	7
	Ethanol	3	9	10	7	5
	2-Propanol	3	9	9	7	5
	1-Butanol	3	10	7	7	8
	3-Methanol	3	10	5	8	9
	t-Butyl acetate	1	10	7	7	7
Aromatics	Butyl Acetate	7	8	9	8	5
	Propyl acetate	6	7	8	7	5
	Isopropyl acetate	5	8	8	7	6
	Ethyl Acetate	4	8	8	4	6
	Methyl acetate	2	10	7	5	7
	Dimethyl carbonate	2	7	8	7	8
Ketones	p-Xylene	3	2	7	5	7
	Toluene	4	3	6	4	7
	Fluorobenzene	4	2	4	5	1
Polar Aprotics	Methyl isobutyl ketone	7	6	6	7	2
	Acetone	2	9	8	5	3
	Methyl ethyl ketone	3	6	8	5	3
Acids	N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	4	6	8	9	3
	dimethyl acetamide	4	7	2	10	3
	Dimethyl formamide	4	6	5	8	6
	Dimethyl sulfoxide	4	7	5	9	4
Alkanes	Dimethyl sulfoxide	4	4	8	8	6
	1-Cyanamide	2	7	8	10	8
	Acetonitrile	2	6	6	8	4
Alkanes	Propionic acid	5	8	4	9	7
	Acetic acid	2	8	4	8	8
	Cyclohexane	3	6	8	2	7
Alkanes	Methyl cyclohexane	2	5	8	7	7
	Heptane	6	3	9	9	7
Alkanes	2-Methylpentane	5	3	5	1	7



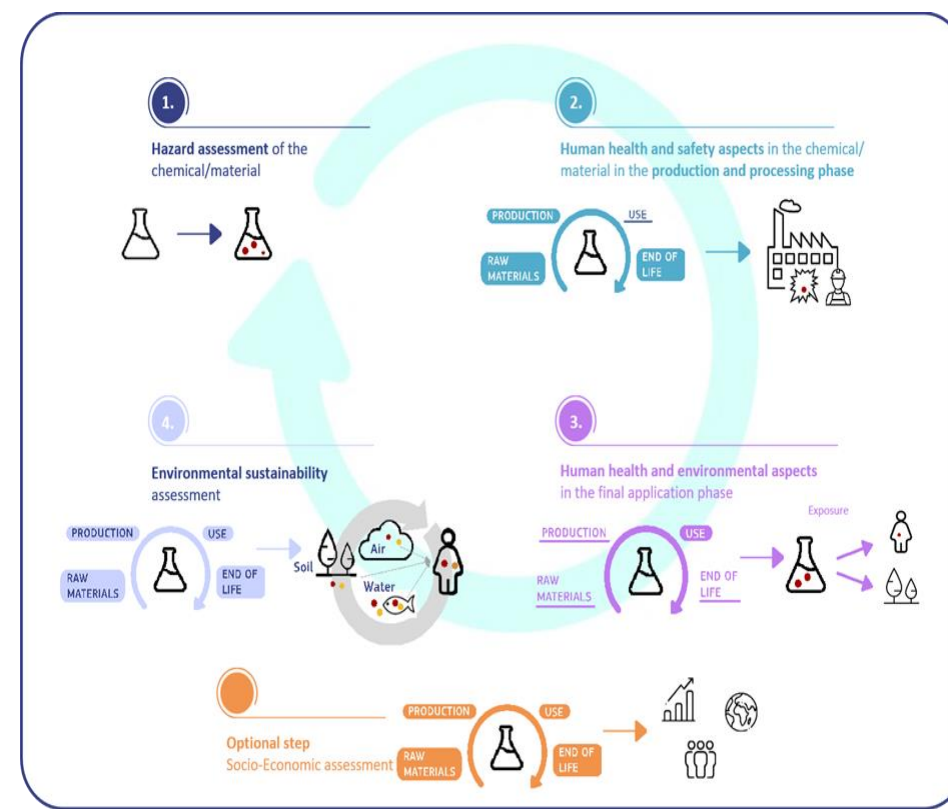
Caldeira, C., Abbate, E., Moretti, C., Mancini, L., & Sala, S. (2024). Safe and sustainable chemicals and materials: a review of sustainability assessment frameworks. *Green Chemistry*, 26, 7456-7477

The SSBD framework structure

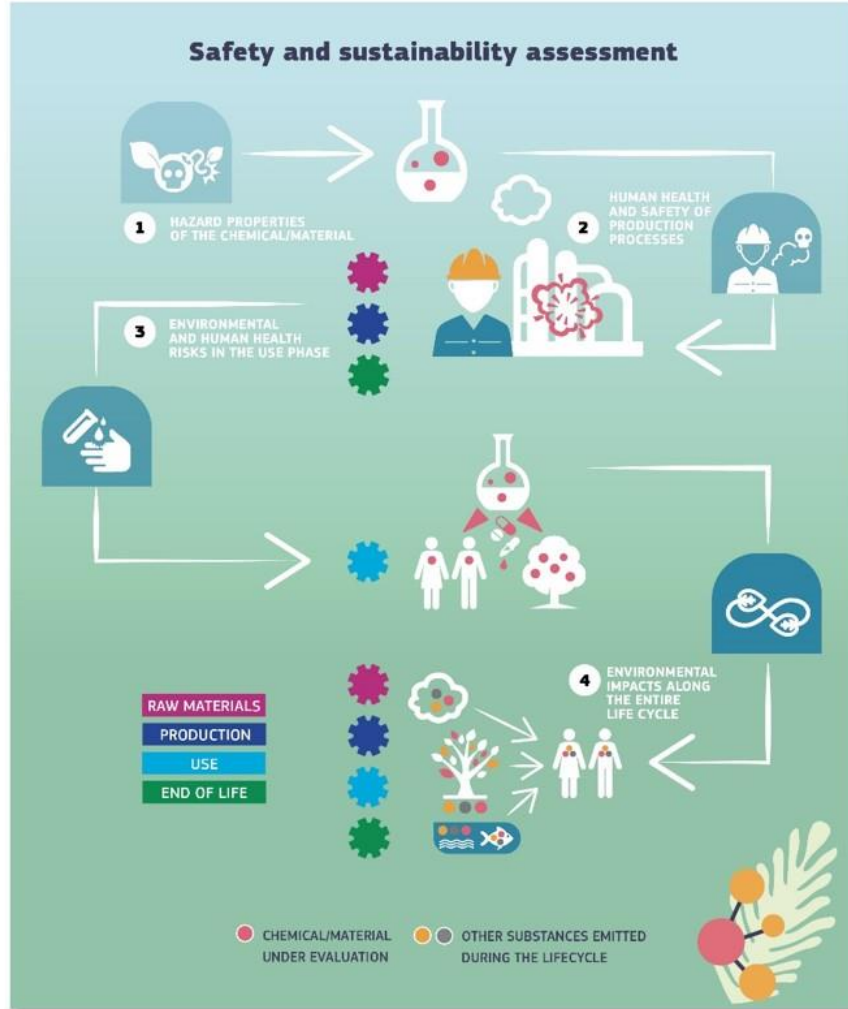
(RE) DESIGN PRINCIPLES



SAFETY and SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT



SSbD framework: the life cycle perspective and the assessment

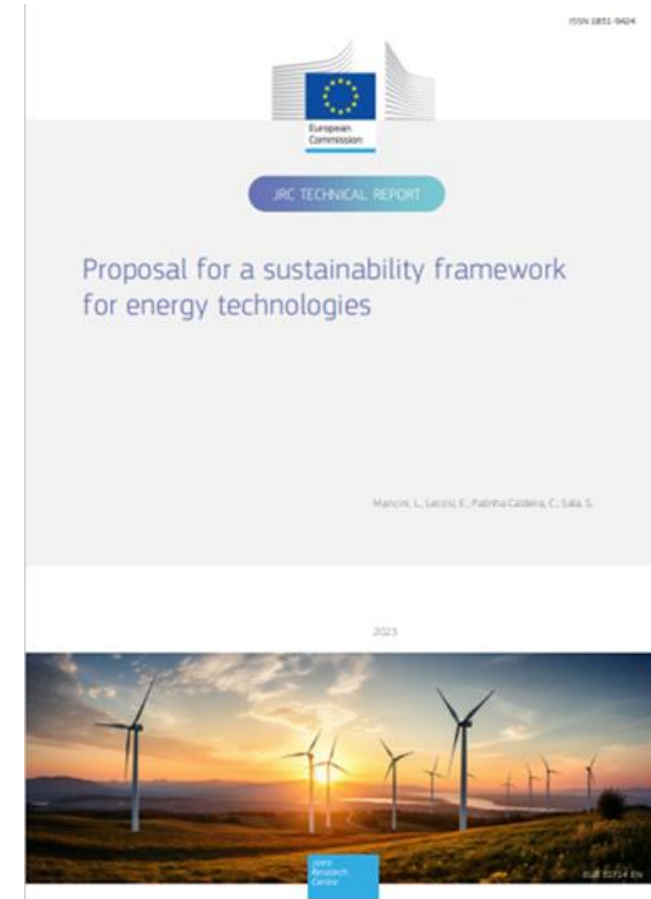


The safety and sustainability assessment follows the life cycle:

- **Step 1** - Hazard assessment of the **chemical/material**
- **Step 2** - Human health and safety aspects in the **chemical/material production and processing** phase
- **Step 3** - Human health and environmental aspects in the final **application phase**
- **Step 4** - Environmental sustainability
- **Step 5** - Socio-economic sustainability

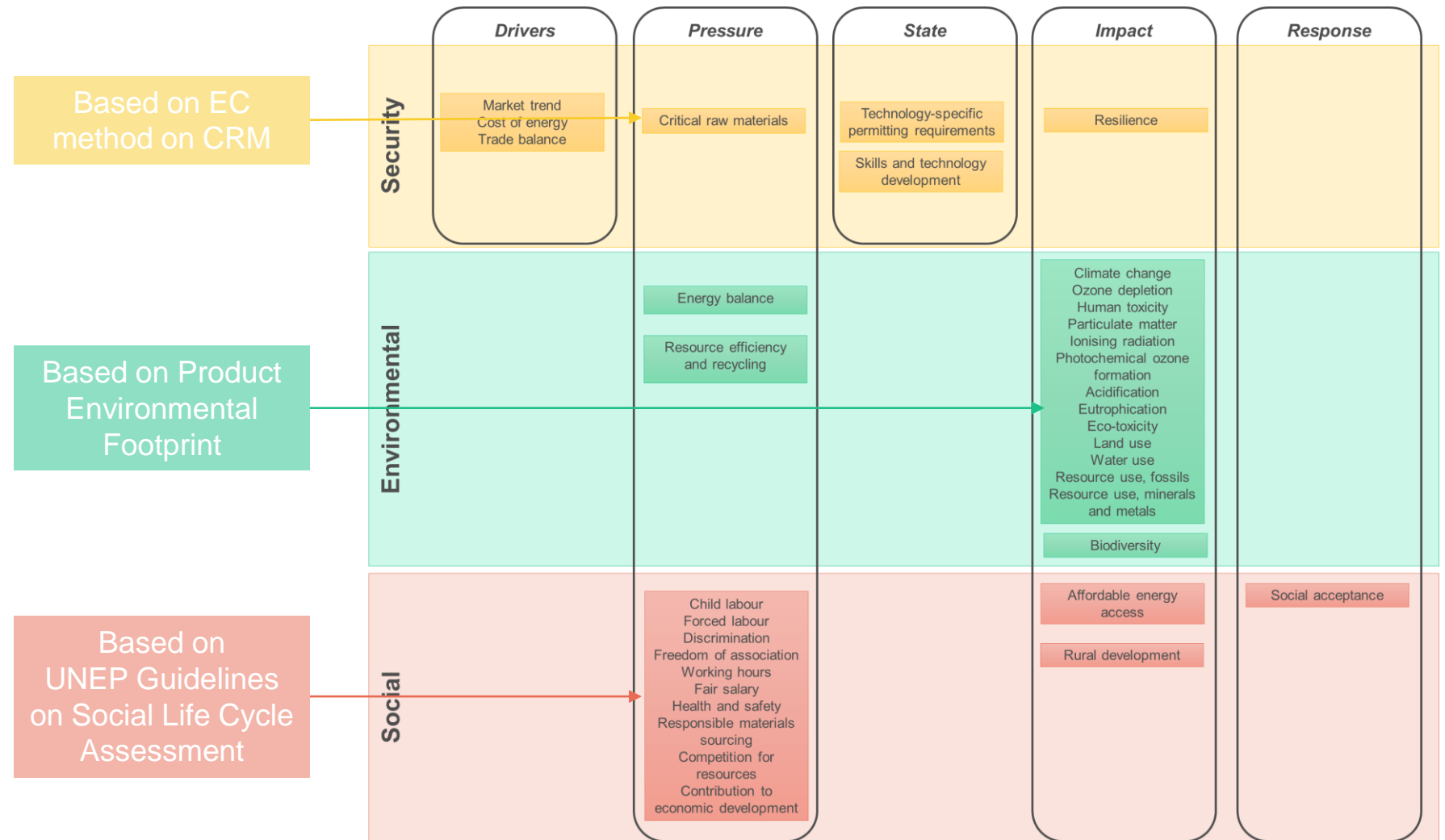
Sustainability Assessment Framework

- **Scope of the framework:** provide a coherent and holistic structure for the sustainability assessment of energy technologies
- Support to the [Clean Energy Technologies Observatory](#) (CETO) in the assessment of technologies
- Based on the [Safe and Sustainable by Design framework](#)



Sustainability Assessment Framework

- Identification of:
 - Sustainability aspects
 - Methods
 - Indicators
 - Data sources
- Driver-Pressure-State-Impact-Response framework
- Uptake from existing Life Cycle-based methodologies
- Integration of energy-specific aspects: e.g. access to energy, social acceptance



Source: Mancini et al. 2023 *Proposal for a sustainability assessment framework for energy technologies*

An interdisciplinary research agenda, where the socio economic dimensions are already interconnected to the environmental ones



Spatial differentiation
of driver of
impacts/impacts
and **local benefits**

Impacts not yet fully
addressed/modelled

Externalities
addressing **reversibility**
of impacts

Data challenges and artificial
intelligence support all along
LCSA, including for **agent-based
modelling**

Further integration of
behavioural economics in
LCA-based studies

Absolute sustainability and
fair principles of allocations
of the boundaries

Further development of
(prospective) LCA considering
**evolution of socio-economic
context**

Definition of **benchmarks**
and **criteria of sustainability**

Integration of
**semiquantitative or
qualitative information**

Trandisciplinary LCSA



Outlook

- Sustainability in absolute terms is a *mirage*, context dependent
- LCSA role to help understand the context and optimise what is quantifiable → dashboard of optimisation rather than pushing integration and single score
- Link with risks and natural resources dependencies

Thank you

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