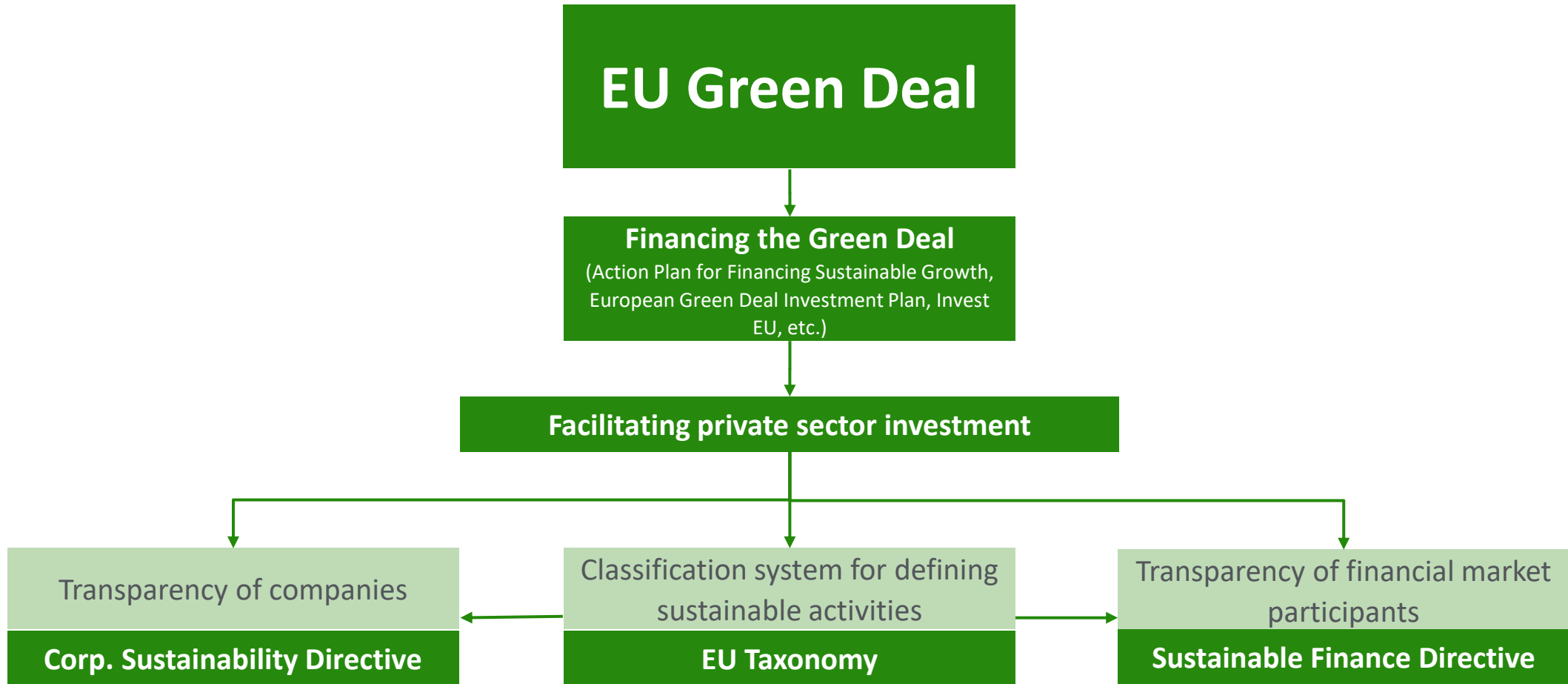


From Practice to Policy: Life Cycle Thinking within the European Green Deal Sustainability Framework

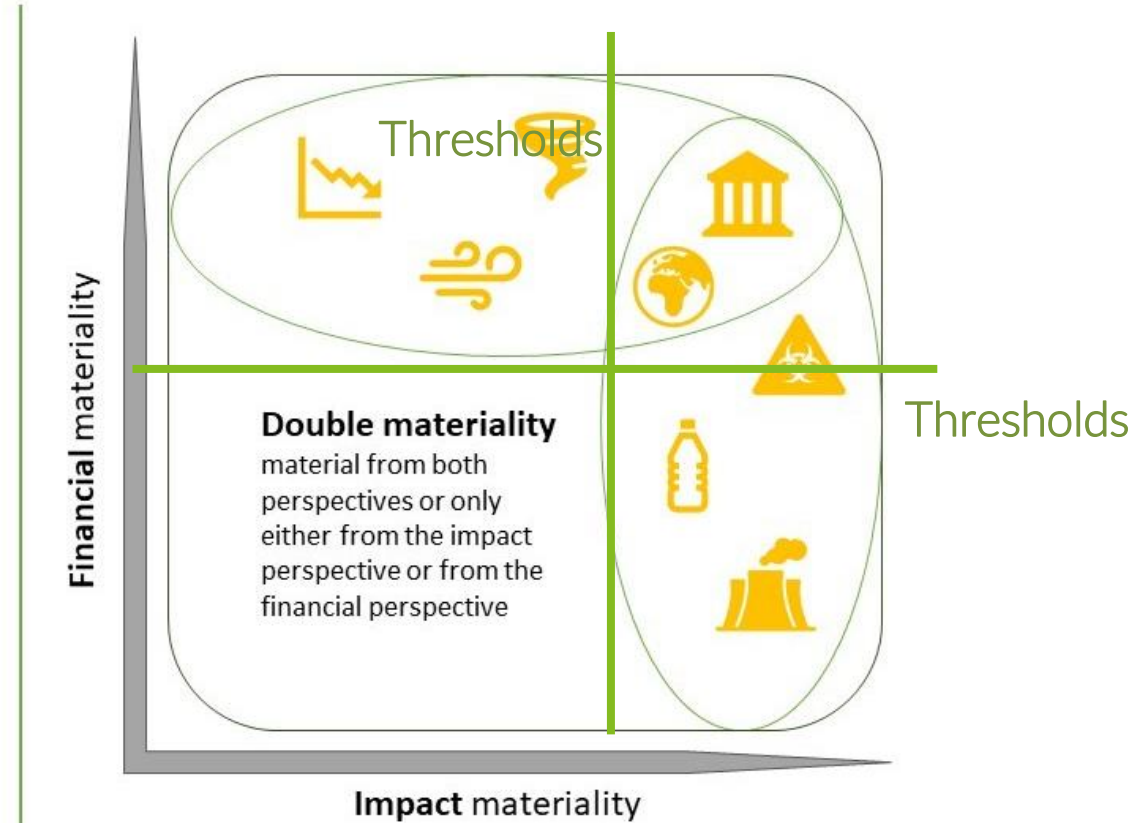
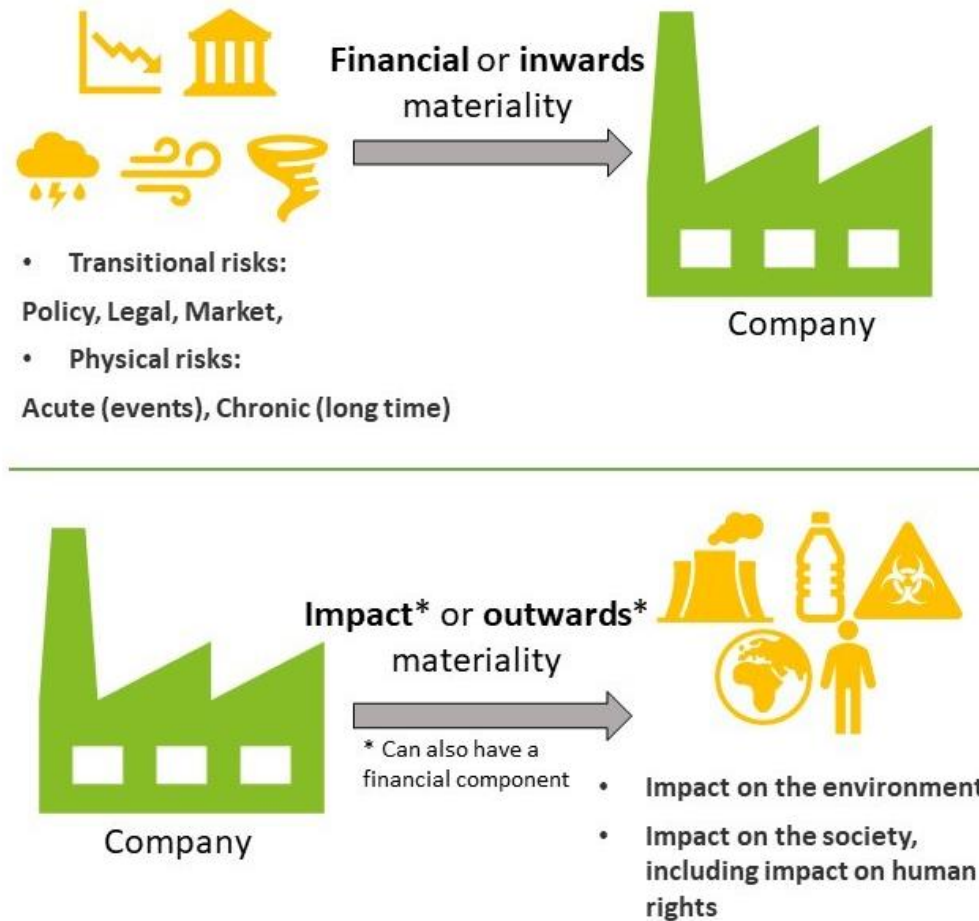
PD Dr Bastien Girod, ETH Zurich, former member of Swiss parliament
Partner, Climate and Sustainability, Deloitte

Specified question:

What does the current policies tell us on how to integrate sustainability dimensions (environmental, economic, social) for a comprehensive assessment?

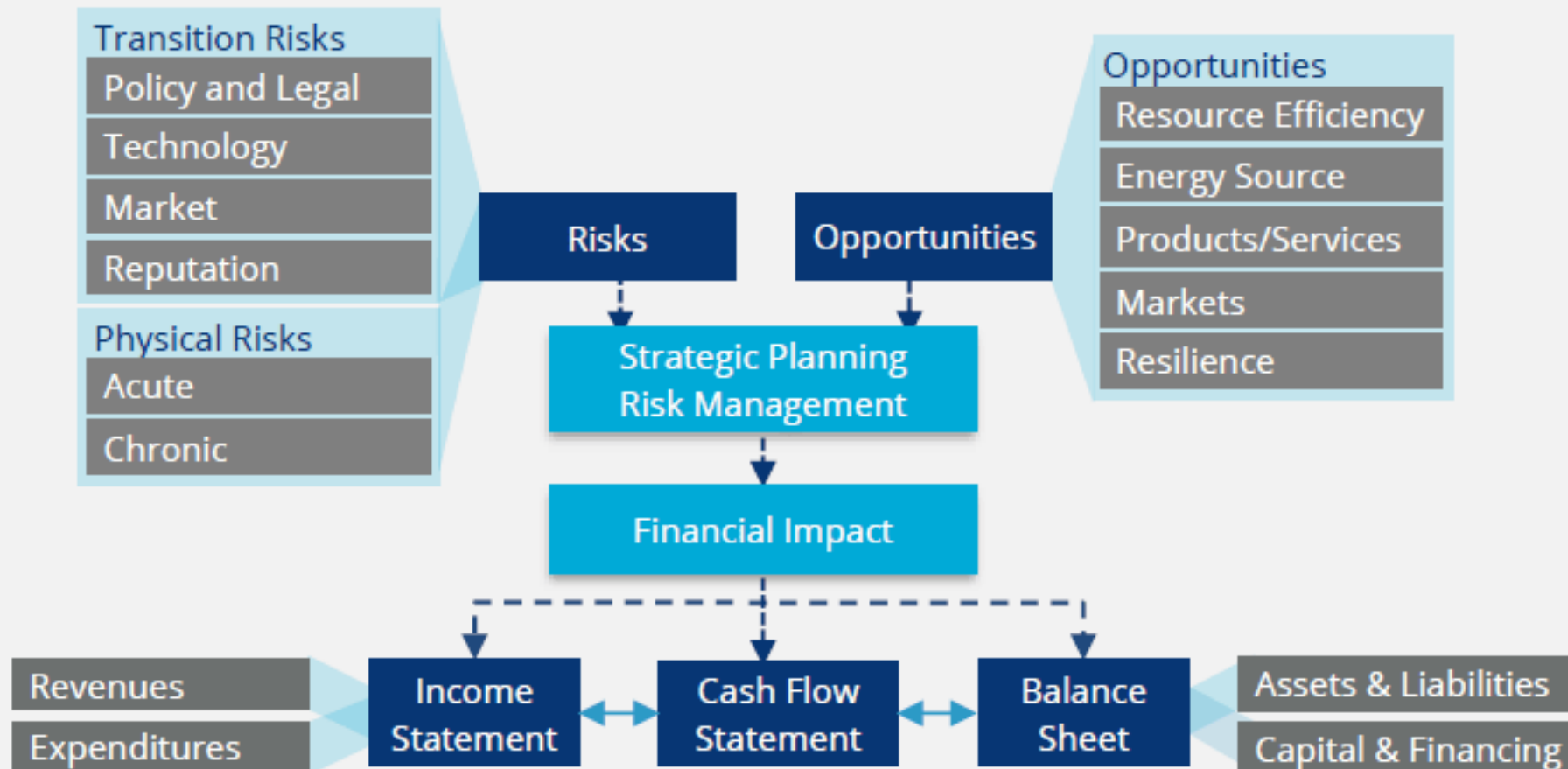


With the double materiality companies are currently assessing sustainability impacts across all three sustainability dimensions.



Lets focus on how we can improve this assessment? ie. How to compare different environmental, social and governmental impacts.

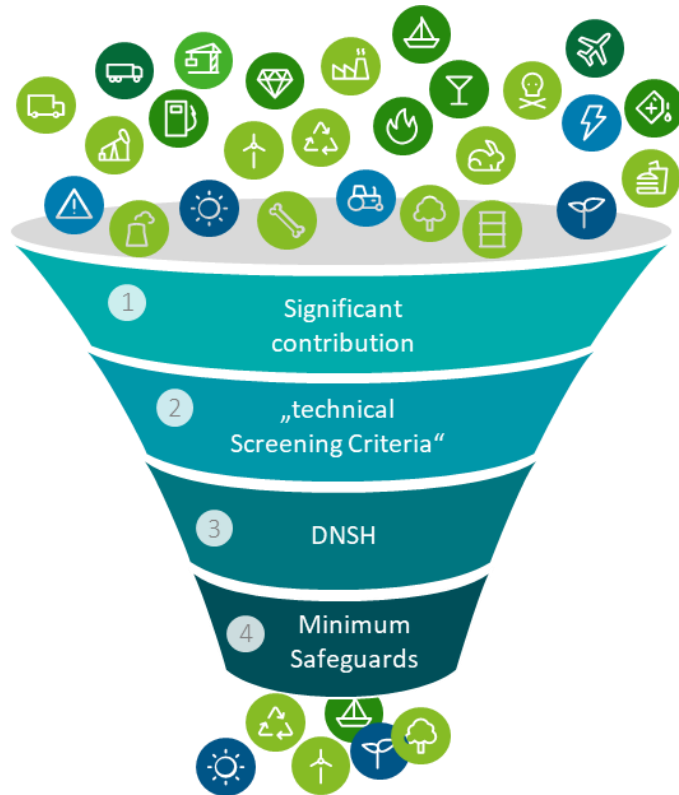
The TCFD framework looks at financial risks from climate and GHG emissions.



[FINAL-2017-TCFD-Report.pdf](#)

To become useful for TCFD LCA would need to consider different types of risk (ie. carbon price) for the emissions in the different product lifecycle stages.

The EU Taxonomy found a smart way to include different environmental dimensions and social criteria.



1) Significant contribution to at least one of the six environmental objectives:

- Climate change mitigation
- Climate change adaptation
- Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- Transition to circular economy
- Pollution prevention and control
- Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

2) Fulfilment of "technical evaluation criteria/screening"

the technical evaluation criteria establish the minimum requirements necessary to prevent significant damage in relation to other objectives

3) Do not significant harm (DNSH)

Minimum requirements to ensure that the pursuit of an environmental objective does not have a significant negative impact on another environmental objective

4) Minimum Protection – Minimum Safeguards

Minimum protection requirements according to the OECD guidelines for multinational companies and compliance with the eight ILO core laboratory standards

The Integration of Social Dimensions in LCA should consider learnings from the EU Taxonomy exercise and relates limits to integrate social impacts similar to environmental impacts.

In a nutshell

- Integration of social dimension into LCA
 - Double Materiality shows how social and environmental impacts can be compared (and soon there will be lots of data to analyse)
 - EU Taxonomy shows that social dimensions should probably rather be included as minimum criteria instead of a linear impact/contribution.
- Integration of economic dimension into LCA
 - Methods to assess if a product or company is profitable is already well covered by current financial assessments.
 - Assessing the financial costs and risks related to environmental impact and the transition to a sustainable economy (ie. net zero), could be fruitful to explore.



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