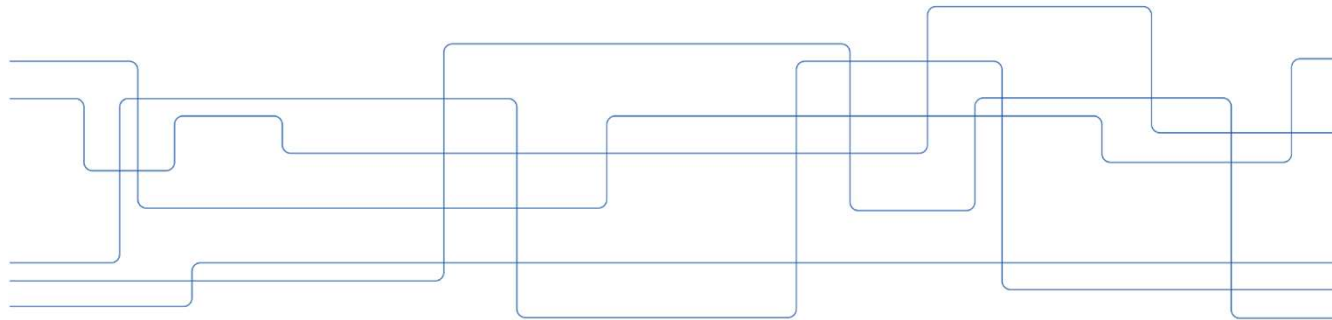




The revised S-LCA Guidelines

The process & What's new

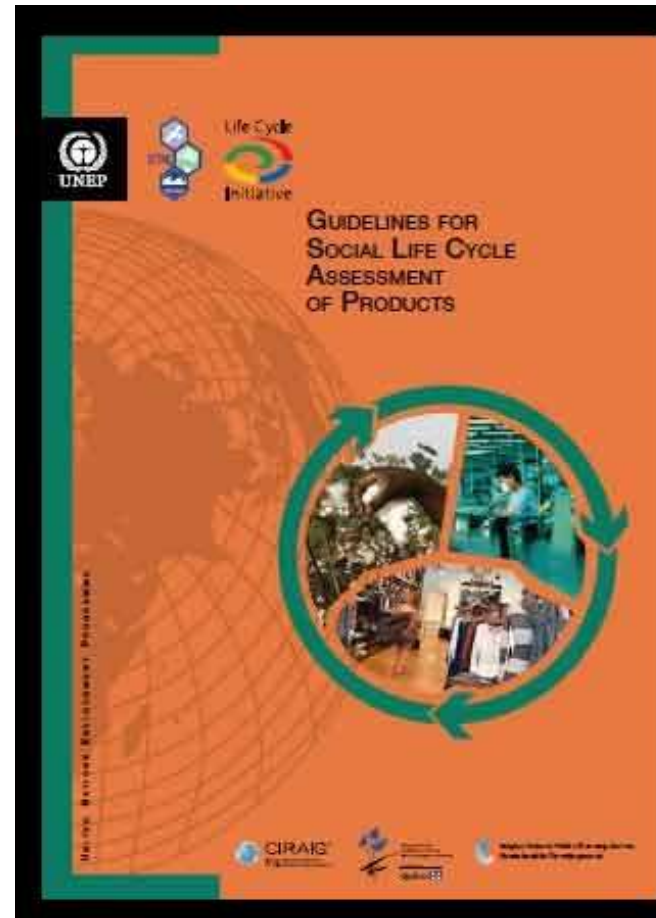
Elisabeth Ekener, KTH





Social LCA

- Published in 2009
- Generic and site-specific assessment approaches
- Considering production processes and the organisation itself
- Qualitative and semi-quantitative data
- Positive and negative impacts
- Gave no guidance on impact assessment





Some objectives for the S-LCA Guidelines revision

- **Expanding the audience**
- **Cover methodological developments**
- **Recognize the plurality of established approaches**
- **Integrate SO-LCA to extend the focus from products to organization**



The Social LC Alliance Steering Committee



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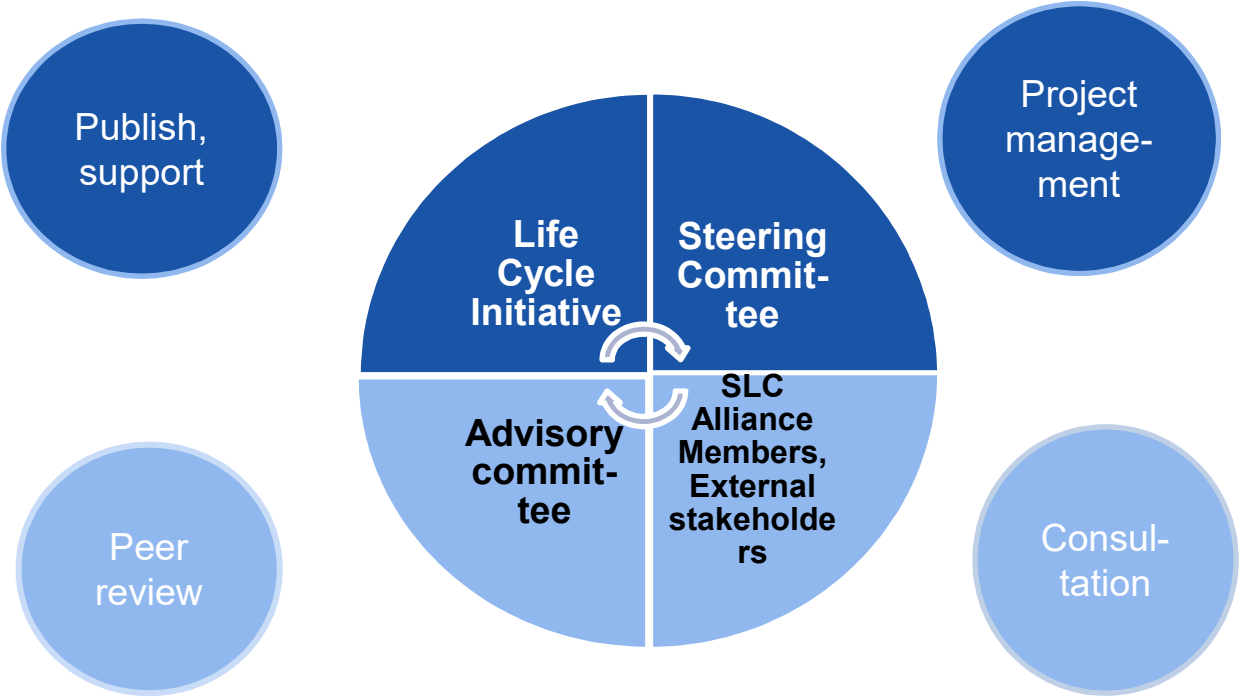
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Governance S-LCA Guidelines revision

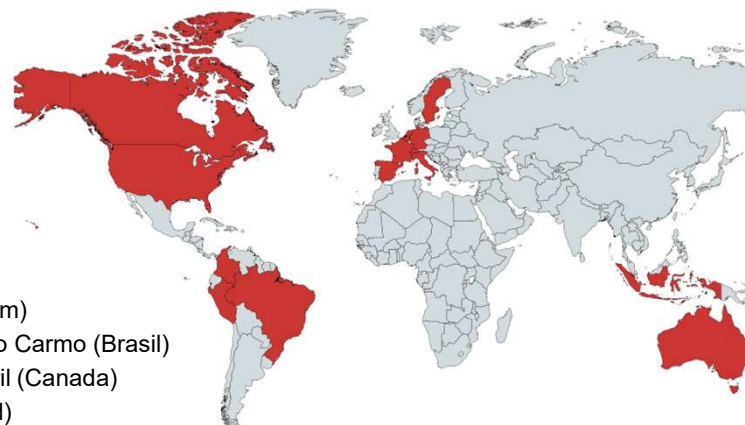


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Pescara meeting - 2018



Pescara – work in groups - 2018





Pescara – discussions in plenary – 2018





Paris Experts workshop - 2019





Paris Kick-off – Road testing companies 2019





Public Consultation Process



- **March to May 2020**
 - **Received over 500 comments**
 - **Over 50 participants**
 - **From all geographies**
 - **Academics, NGOs, Consultants, Private sector**
-



Stakeholders and Impact subcategories

Stakeholder categories	Worker	Local community	Value Chain Actors (not including consumers)	Consumer	Society	Children
Subcategories	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining Child Labor Fair Salary Working Hours Forced Labor Equal opportunities/Discrimination Health and Safety Social Benefits/Social Security Employment relationship Sexual Harassment 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Access to material resources Access to immaterial resources Delocalization and Migration Cultural Heritage Safe & healthy living conditions Respect of indigenous rights Community engagement Local employment Secure living conditions 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fair competition Promoting Social Responsibility Supplier relationships Respect of intellectual property rights Wealth distribution 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Health & Safety Feedback Mechanism Consumer Privacy Transparency End-of-Life Responsibility 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Public commitments to sustainability issues Contribution to economic development Prevention & mitigation of armed conflicts Technology development Corruption Ethical treatment of animals Poverty alleviation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Education provided in the local community Health issues for children as consumers Children concerns regarding marketing practices

Data Collection



SOCIAL HOTSPOTS DATABASE



The Eora Global Supply Chain Database

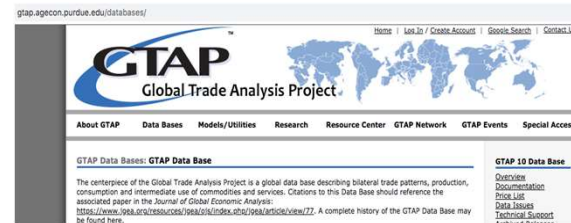
The Eora global supply chain database consists of a multi-region input-output table (MRIO) model that provides a time series of high-resolution IO tables with matching environmental and social satellite accounts for 190 countries. The Eora MRIO features:

- a balanced global MRIO table documenting the inter-sectoral transfers amongst 15,900 sectors across 190 countries
- a complete time series for 1990-2015
- 2720 line item environmental indicators covering GHG emissions, labour inputs, air pollution, energy use, water requirements, land occupation, N & P emissions, primary inputs to agriculture (including 732 crops) from FAOSTAT, and Human Appropriation of Net Primary Productivity Full list
- a high-resolution version (Full Eora) preserving national IO table detail, and a simplified version (Eora26) with 26-sector harmonized classification
- raw data drawn from a wide range of national and international data sources
- reliability statistics for all results

The Eora database is under continuing development. Data licenses and Eora-related services are available from [KDM & Associates](#). Please contact us

Three approaches can be used to collect activity variables data:

1. Through site-specific data collection
2. Use of a S-LCA dedicated databases such as SHDB, PSILCA
3. Through input-output or other databases





Social Life Cycle Impact Assessment



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2019

(a) Biomass



Two approaches

- **Reference scale approach – position on scales or agreed-on thresholds**
- **Impact pathway approach – linking consequences from the activity to the social impact**

If a practitioner aims to describe a product system, with a focus on its social performance, he/she will use the **Reference Scale Approach**.

If a practitioner aims to predict the consequences of the product system, with an emphasis on assessing longer-term potential social impacts, he/she will use the **Impact Pathway Approach**.



Positive impact

- Positive impacts are benefits from the product life cycle
 - make a **positive contribution** to the improvement of human well-being, i.e. beneficial impacts
 - assessed by looking at positive effects experienced by affected stakeholders, or
 - through potentially positive proxies, such as positive social performance or social impacts





Road testing – Main areas of interest



Testing different approaches (eg. RS, IP, Product or Organization)



Data collection – Experiences, challenges, gaps, different strategies, how far in the life cycle



Communication of results



KTH ROYAL INSTITUTE
OF TECHNOLOGY

Thank you!

Elisabeth Ekener, KTH
Steering Committee member
Social LC Alliance

