

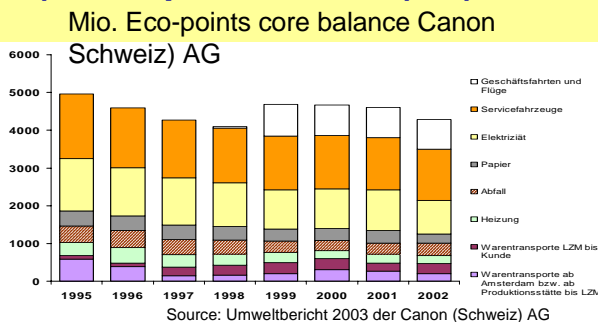
LCA-thinking in the development of company environmental management

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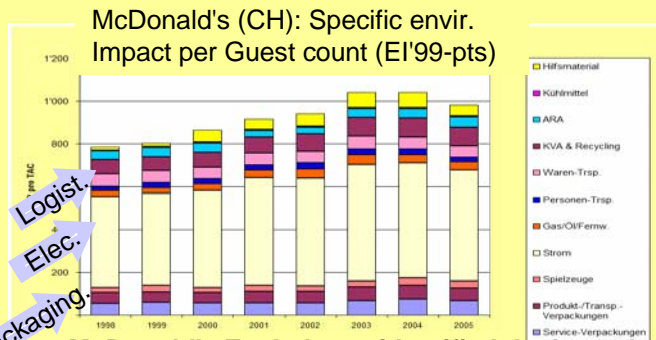
A) What is it: Basic LCA methodology may be used for the environmental assessment of a company

- The **Scope** consists of the company plus its direct suppliers of energy, water and waste treatment ('**core balance**'), usually over one year. Sometimes, **additional processes** up- or downstream will be considered as well (see examples below).
- The **Inventory** covers these processes, based on **company data**. Data for energy suppliers etc. may be taken from **data bases** (e.g. ecoinvent)
- **Impact Assessment** nowadays will of course cover **climate change**, but may also cover other impact categories or **weighted results**.
- **Interpretation** of results allows to assess the **most relevant** aspects and the **development** over time.

B) Examples: Canon (CH) / McDonald's (CH)



The Ecobalance of Canon (CH) helped identify the major relevance of service cars. Projects were (successfully) started to work on this.



McDonald's Ecobalance identified the key relevance of electric consumption. This kept growing due to increased product choice. New energy m'gmt resulted in a reduction in 2005.

C) Company Ecobalance data is useful in each element of environmental company management (ISO 14001)

In order to develop a useful environmental management, environmental information is useful along the full management cycle.

Impact Assessment can help to identify the key aspects (according to ISO 14001).

