CLEPA
European Association of Automotive Suppliers

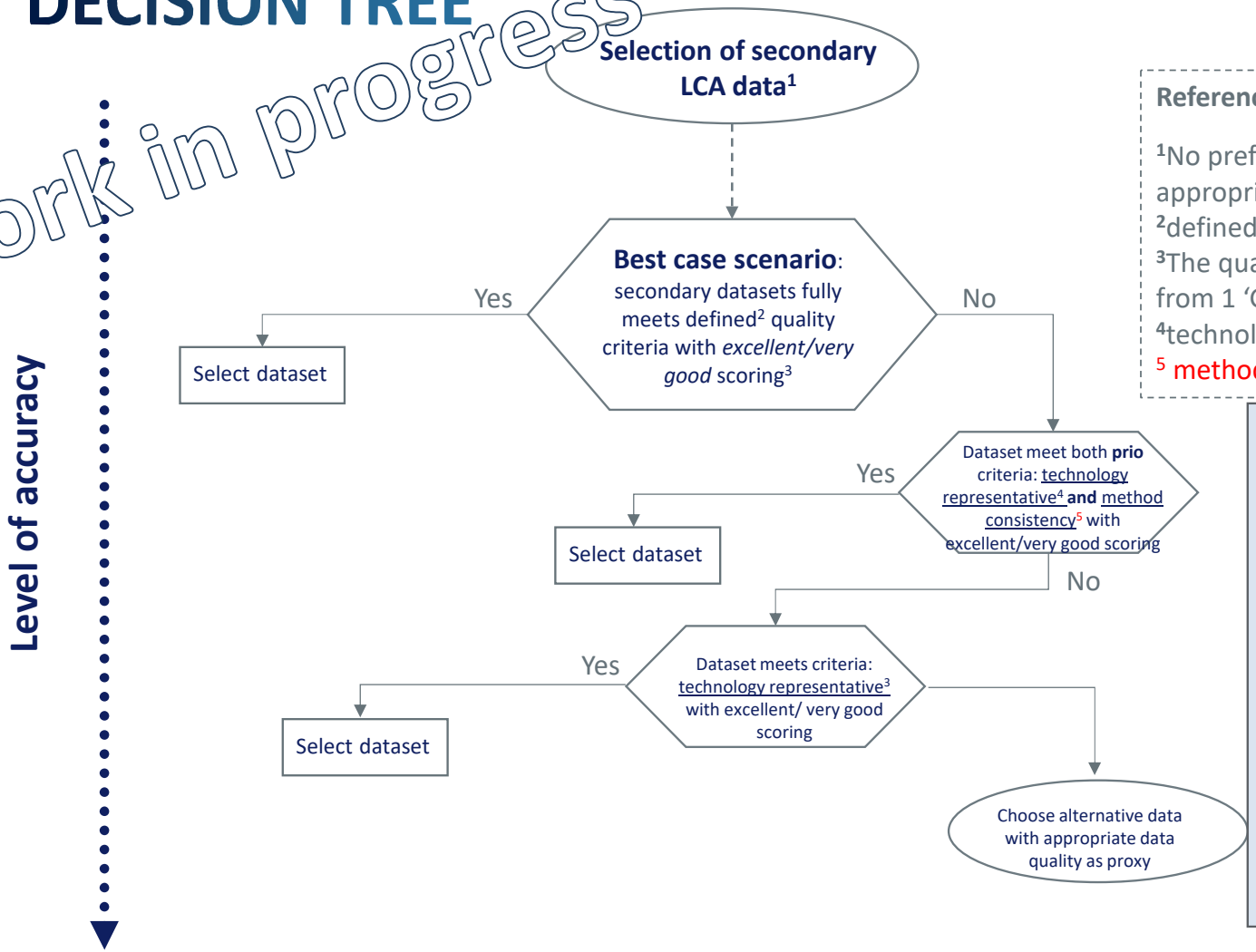
# Secondary LCA data selection
## work in progress proposal

CLEPA EG A-LCA

Presentation @ UN IWG A-LCA SG2 meeting on July, 25th 2024

# DECISION TREE

Work in progress




**References**

[1]No preference for any sec. database; focus on appropriate choice of dataset
[2]defined quality criteria: See slide 4
[3]The quality levels are expressed in three categories from 1 'Good', 2 'Fair' and 3 'Poor'.
[4]technology representative: See Slide 5
[5] method consistency: See new Slide 6

**Note**: For selecting proxy datasets as "last resort" and/or selections between dataset on of the first levels in the decision tree it can be an option to calculated the single score for the DQR of the datasets with a weighted average.

# CRITERIA FOR SECONDARY DATABASES

Further details/explanation

# CRITERIA FOR SECONDARY DATABASES

**Starting point -** Dataquality-requirements following **ISO 14044/14067**

**Note:** Relevant data quality criteria are a), b), c) – d), e), f) are hard to evaluate and e.g. f) is a summary of a) to c); g) Consistency, specifically method consistency is very relevant due to basic methodology "value choices" taken in the automotive industry like e.g. cut-off approach for the allocation of burden for secondary/primary material

DRAFT

According to 4.2.3.6.2 The data quality requirements should address the following:

a) **time-related coverage**: age of data and the minimum length of time over which data should be collected;

b) **geographical coverage**: geographical area from which data for unit processes should be collected to satisfy the goal of the study;

c) **technology coverage**: specific technology or technology mix;

d) precision: measure of the variability of the data values for each data expressed (e.g. variance);

e) completeness: percentage of flow that is measured or estimated;

f) representativeness: qualitative assessment of the degree to which the data set reflects the true population of interest (i.e. geographical coverage, time period and technology coverage);

g) **consistency**: qualitative assessment of whether the study methodology is applied uniformly to the various components of the analysis;

Work in progress

**Proposal: technological representative + method consistency**
**>> technology representativeness and method consistency**

# CRITERIA FOR SECONDARY DATABASES



**technology representative**

**Hypothesis – Goal: represent meaningful granularities that are relevant.**

Examples:

- Steel: route-specific data sets (BOF / EAF, DRI), energy location-specific* (EAF, DRI), secondary content; alloying elements specific? (rather too detailed)
- Alu: differentiation primary/secondary route, energy location-specific*

# CRITERIA FOR SECONDARY DATABASES



## method consistency

**Note: Method consistency actually should be the basis**

### Focus on methodological consistency

- Consistent Recycling /secondary material allocation, here: cut-off (input and output), no credits, no burden;
- Infrastructure is not included in system boundary
- **Attention**, for example, with PCFs according to Battery regulation (CFF)
- No use of consequential data
- Flow list compatible with IPCC AR6
- Compliance according to the standards below
  - **ISO 14040 and ISO 14044**
  - **ISO 14067**

# CRITERIA FOR SECONDARY DATABASES

## Example for decision criteria from Battery Regulation

460 **5.2.1 Modelling requirements of the most relevant processes**

461 If at least one secondary dataset with a Technological Representativeness ('TeR') quality rating equal to or lower
462 than four determined in accordance with section 5.5 is available in the datastock dedicated to the carbon
463 footprint of batteries in the Life Cycle Data Network on the European Platform on LCA ('carbon footprint
464 datastock') one of the following methods shall be chosen for data collection and modelling:

465 — the most representative secondary dataset in the list of carbon footprint datasets carbon footprint
466 datastock shall be used. If the dataset is a partially disaggregated, the electricity dataset or datasets
467 connected to the core process one level down the supply chain at -1 level may be changed for the
468 average electricity consumption mix of the country where the process is occurring, modelled in
469 accordance with section 6.1. Such choice shall be duly justified in the carbon footprint study;

470 — a company-specific dataset with a Data Quality Rating ('DQR') equal to or lower than two. In such case,
471 section 5.1 shall apply.

472 If no secondary dataset with a TeR equal to or lower than four is available in the carbon footprint datastock, one
473 of the following methods shall be chosen for data collection and modelling:

474 — a secondary dataset in line with the following hierarchy:

475 ○ the most representative EF-compliant dataset available in LCDN. If the dataset is a partially
476 disaggregated, the electricity dataset or datasets connected to the core process one level down
477 the supply chain at -1 level may be changed for the average electricity consumption mix of the
478 country where the process is occurring, modelled in accordance with section 6.1. Such choice
479 shall be duly justified in the carbon footprint study;

480 ○ a representative EF-compliant dataset from any other source;

481 ○ a representative ILCD entry-level compliant dataset either from LCDN or from any other source.

482 — a company-specific dataset with a DQR equal to or lower than three. In such case, the methods in section
483 5.1 shall apply.

- Emphasis on Technological Representativeness
- Choise of dataset includes comparison of primary and secondary data
- Higher DQR for primary required compared to secondary data

Work in progress

Remark : Battery regulation data hierarchy :
- Mandatory Company Specific (primary)
- Most relevant non mandatory processes (secondary / primary)
- Non-most relevant (other) processes (secondary)

Source : Methodology for calculation and verification of the carbon footprint of rechargeable industrial batteries with a capacity above 2 kWh, excluding those with exclusively external storage