



BSI Standards Publication

# **Quantification methodology for greenhouse gas emissions for computers and monitors**

**National foreword**

This Published Document is the UK implementation of IEC/TR 62921:2016. It supersedes PD IEC/TR 62921:2015 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee EPL/100, Audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

© The British Standards Institution 2016.

Published by BSI Standards Limited 2016

ISBN 978 0 580 92418 7

ICS 13.020.20; 35.160

**Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.**

This Published Document was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 31 October 2016.

**Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication**

Date	Text affected
------	---------------

---



# TECHNICAL REPORT



---

**Quantification methodology for greenhouse gas emissions for computers and monitors**

INTERNATIONAL  
ELECTROTECHNICAL  
COMMISSION

ICS 13.020.20; 35.160

ISBN 978-2-8322-3647-5

**Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.**

## CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	5
INTRODUCTION.....	7
1 Scope.....	8
2 Terms and definitions .....	8
3 Symbols and abbreviations .....	11
4 Principles .....	12
4.1 Comparing streamlined CFP to comprehensive CFP .....	12
4.1.1 General .....	12
4.1.2 Level of streamlining .....	13
4.2 Viability of streamlined CFP .....	13
4.2.1 Streamlining in IEC TR 62725 .....	13
4.2.2 Metrics for streamlining .....	14
4.2.3 Principles of CFP from IEC TR 62725 .....	16
4.2.4 Uncertainty .....	16
5 Approaches to streamlined CFP .....	18
5.1 General.....	18
5.2 Streamlining of data collection.....	18
5.2.1 General .....	18
5.2.2 Approaches to streamlining data collection .....	18
5.3 Streamlining of data inputs .....	19
5.3.1 General .....	19
5.3.2 Approaches to streamlining data inputs (processing).....	19
6 Comparative study on existing CFP methodologies.....	19
6.1 Examples of current worldwide streamlined CFP methodologies.....	19
6.1.1 General .....	19
6.1.2 Product attribute to impact algorithm (PAIA) .....	20
6.1.3 iNEMI eco-impact evaluator.....	20
6.1.4 Orange Telecom environmental methodology.....	20
6.1.5 Japan CFP method .....	20
6.1.6 China CFP method.....	20
7 CFP product category rules.....	20
7.1 General.....	20
7.2 Goal .....	21
7.3 Covered products.....	21
7.3.1 In scope.....	21
7.3.2 Out of scope .....	21
7.4 Use of primary, primary aggregated and secondary data .....	22
7.4.1 General .....	22
7.4.2 Allocation methods.....	22
7.5 Relevant emission factors and databases .....	22
7.6 Functional unit .....	22
7.6.1 General .....	22
7.6.2 Life cycle stages included .....	22
7.6.3 Life cycle stages excluded.....	22
7.7 Production .....	22

7.7.1	General .....	22
7.7.2	State-of-the-art calculation recommendations .....	23
7.8	Chassis.....	23
7.8.1	State-of-the-art calculation recommendations .....	23
7.8.2	Additional considerations for input data .....	23
7.9	Populated printed wiring board (PWB) (excluding integrated circuits).....	24
7.9.1	State-of-the-art calculation recommendations .....	24
7.9.2	Additional considerations for input data .....	24
7.10	Integrated circuits (ICs).....	25
7.10.1	State-of-the-art calculation recommendations .....	25
7.10.2	Additional considerations for input data .....	25
7.11	Display .....	26
7.11.1	State-of-the-art calculation recommendations .....	26
7.11.2	Additional considerations for input data .....	26
7.12	Data storage device .....	26
7.12.1	State-of-the-art calculation recommendations .....	26
7.12.2	Additional considerations for input data .....	27
7.13	Optical disk drive (ODD).....	27
7.13.1	State-of-the-art calculation recommendations .....	27
7.13.2	Additional considerations for input data .....	27
7.14	Power supply unit (PSU, internal or external).....	27
7.14.1	State-of-the-art calculation recommendations .....	27
7.14.2	Additional considerations for input data .....	28
7.15	Battery.....	28
7.15.1	State-of-the-art calculation recommendations .....	28
7.15.2	Additional considerations for input data .....	28
7.16	Final assembly.....	29
7.16.1	State-of-the-art calculation recommendations .....	29
7.16.2	Additional considerations for input data .....	29
7.17	Final product packaging .....	29
7.17.1	State-of-the-art calculation recommendations .....	29
7.17.2	Additional considerations for input data .....	29
7.18	Distribution .....	30
7.18.1	State-of-the-art calculation recommendations .....	30
7.18.2	Additional considerations for input data .....	30
7.19	Use.....	30
7.19.1	State-of-the-art calculation recommendations .....	30
7.19.2	Additional considerations for input data .....	31
7.20	End of life (EoL).....	31
7.20.1	State-of-the-art calculation recommendations .....	31
7.20.2	Additional considerations for input data .....	31
8	Documentation .....	31
8.1	General.....	31
8.2	CFP database .....	32
9	Communication and verification .....	32
Annex A (informative)	Results of a comparative study on existing relevant streamlined product carbon footprinting methodologies .....	33
Annex B (informative)	Generic example of streamlined CFP process for ICT products .....	46
B.1	Initial analysis .....	46

B.2	Example calculation for a notebook computer .....	46
B.3	Data collection .....	47
Annex C (informative)	Examples of relevant databases for the IT industry .....	48
C.1	Ecoinvent .....	48
C.2	US Life Cycle Inventory .....	48
C.3	GaBi .....	48
C.4	ELCD (European Reference Life Cycle Data System) .....	48
C.5	PAIA (Product Attribute to Impact Algorithm) Data .....	48
Annex D (informative)	Recommended sources for product energy consumption .....	49
Bibliography	.....	50
Figure 1	– Depiction of how streamlined CFP fits into comprehensive CFP .....	13
Table 1	– Depiction of how streamlined CFP fits into comprehensive CFP .....	15
Table A.1	– Comparison of "streamlined" product carbon footprinting methodologies .....	34

## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**QUANTIFICATION METHODOLOGY FOR GREENHOUSE GAS  
EMISSIONS FOR COMPUTERS AND MONITORS****FOREWORD**

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

The main task of IEC technical committees is to prepare International Standards. However, a technical committee may propose the publication of a technical report when it has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard, for example "state of the art".

IEC TR 62921, which is a Technical Report, has been prepared by technical area 13: Environment for AV and multimedia equipment, of IEC technical committee 100: Audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2015.

The text of this Technical Report is based on the following documents:

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
100/2598/DTR	100/2717/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this technical report can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

**IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.**



## INTRODUCTION

Many organizations are looking to adopt product greenhouse gas emissions reporting mechanisms, including:

- computer and monitor manufacturers, as well as their suppliers and downstream users;
- governmental agencies including France, China, Japan, Korea and the European Commission;
- retailers and non-regulatory agencies.

There have been several international and regional efforts to provide guidance for calculating product greenhouse gas emissions. Some of these efforts include IEC TR 62725, ITU-T L.1410, ETSI TS 103 199, and Greenhouse Gas Protocol ICT Sector Supplement.

Unfortunately, some lack of specificity within these documents allows for variability that can create a significant difference in product greenhouse gas emission results, depending on how a practitioner interprets the information. Throughout the process of developing IEC TR 62725, there was significant discussion regarding the need for further specificity, transparency and pragmatism in methodology guidance for products covered under IEC TC 100, including computers and monitors. There is an urgent need to enable methodologies that offer accurate and defensible estimates of impact in a rapid and effective manner. This Technical Report aims to fill in some of those gaps.

This Technical Report builds upon the structure laid out by IEC TR 62725. Its goal is to support universal streamlined product greenhouse gas methodologies for practitioners, with a further goal of harmonizing the various regional efforts currently in progress.

This Technical Report's quantification methodology aims to be compliant with, and therefore be used within, a number of these broader standards efforts. It will provide detailed guidance for estimating greenhouse gas emissions for computers and monitors, in order to obtain consistent, accurate results. The benefit of consistent results is that they can assist multiple efforts, including but not limited to:

- supporting customer enquiries;
- instituting sustainable design practices;
- initiating conversations around emissions reduction strategies with suppliers and downstream users;
- targeting data collection within the supply chain in order to address data quality issues.

## QUANTIFICATION METHODOLOGY FOR GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FOR COMPUTERS AND MONITORS

### 1 Scope

This Technical Report outlines detailed guidance to streamline the quantification of greenhouse gas emissions for computers and monitors. Other audio, video and multimedia products, such as e-readers, phones, and storage equipment, can be included in future revisions of this Technical Report.

For this Technical Report, computers and monitors include notebooks, desktops, integrated desktop computers, tablets, thin clients, workstations and monitors.

This Technical Report provides specific guidance for the use of streamlining techniques that minimize cost and resources needed to complete greenhouse gas emissions quantifications. In addition, the product category rules (PCR) section of this Technical Report recommends “state-of-the-art” process and data assumptions in order to reduce uncertainty. Lastly, this Technical Report provides an example of how a calculation could be performed.

### 2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

#### 2.1

##### **carbon footprint of a product**

##### **CFP**

sum of greenhouse gas emissions and removals in a product system, expressed as CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents and based on a life cycle assessment using the single impact category of climate change

Note 1 to entry: The CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent of a specific amount of a greenhouse gas is calculated as the mass of a given greenhouse gas multiplied by its global warming potential.

Note 2 to entry: Results of the quantification of the CFP are documented in the CFP study report expressed in mass of CO<sub>2</sub>e per functional unit.

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 14067:2013, 3.1.1.1, modified – Notes 2 and 3 have been removed and Note 4 has been renumbered as Note 2.]

#### 2.2

##### **comprehensive carbon footprint of a product**

carbon footprint of a product (2.1) that is product-specific and includes the carbon impacts for every component and process in that product's life cycle

#### 2.3

##### **computer**

device which performs logical operations and processes data

Note 1 to entry: Computers are composed of, at a minimum:

- a) a central processing unit (CPU) to perform operations;
- b) user input devices such as a keyboard, mouse, digitizer or game controller; and
- c) a computer display screen to output information.

[SOURCE: ENERGY STAR® Program Requirements for Computers]