





Zefiro ® sugar and the handling of multifunctionality



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The experience of Eridania



- Company selected for the project «Analysis of the carbon footprint of fast-moving consumer goods, along the whole life cycle», cofounded by the Italian Ministry of Environment (2012-2013)
- Focus of the project: quantification of the carbon footprint, identification of the improvements for reducing the GHG emissions, communication of the results.
- Main drivers for Eridania:
 - "Quality concept" = quality + safety + environment
 - Communicate the "quality concept" in a robust and scientific-based way
 - To give value to the Italian agricultural and food supply chain



The experience of Eridania



Approach adopted by Eridania:

Multi-criteria approach: Carbon Footprint based on a full LCA study, according to ISO 14040-44 and ILCD Handbook

- Development of Product Category Rules for the product "sugar, from sugar beet"
- Development of EPD ® (pre-certification) as highly developed and recognised system for the B2B and B2C communication
- Climate Declaration
- Goal & Scope and third party review by ENEA
- The carbon footprint is the entry level for approaching the life cycle concept but has severe limitations on some products
- Increased awareness and knowledge about the complexity of the product system →adoption of a methodological approach in line with the developments at European and International level
 - focus on ENVIFOOD protocol and on Product Environmental Footprint (PEF)



The case study of the sugar Zefiro ®

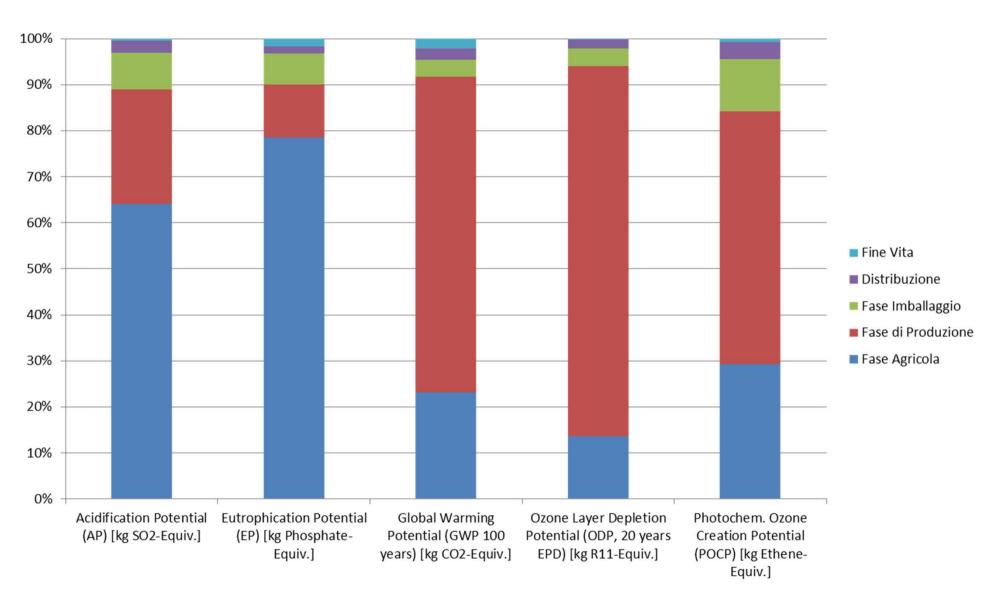


The life cycle of Zefiro ®



Results of the characterisation



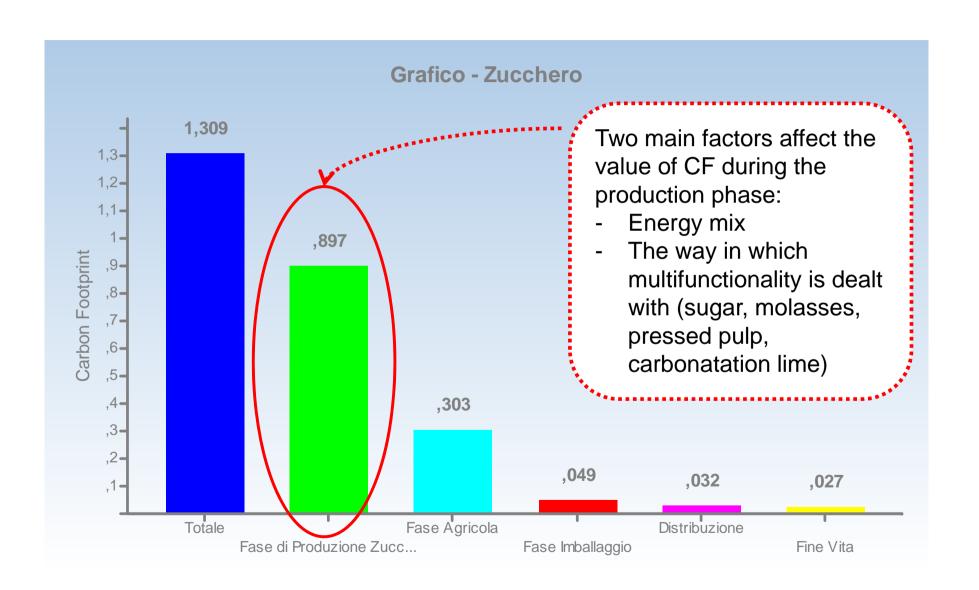


FU: 1 kg of Zefiro, packed



CF: contribution of the phases in the life cycle







Handling multifunctionality – commonalities and differences



- Other criteria for physical relationships: mass, dry substance mass, lower heating value
- Step 3: economic allocation. Great volatility, not applicable.

Multifunctionality

Determining product Co-products

Sugar Molasses
Pressed pulps

Data on option 2 and 3 taken from «The product CF of EU beet sugar», CEFS, 2012

Option 1

Physical relationships: Sucrose content

- •83% sugar
- •15% molasses
- •2% all the rest

Allowed by EPD® system

Option 2

Substitution Depending on the substituted products:

•EU data: CO2 eq. of sugar production 247 – 668

Not allowed by EPD® system

Option 3

Physical relationships Digestible energy:

•Sugar: 68%

Carbonatation lime

•Carbon. lime: 0%

•Pressed pulp: 0-12%

•Molasses: 6-13%

Allowed by EPD® system

Option 4

Other relationships **Economic allocation:**

- •EU reference (regulatory) price
- •EU food market sugar price
- •World sugar price
- •Industrial (non-food) sugar EU average
- •EU average mix price

Allowed by EPD® system

All the approaches are in line with ISO 14040-44, ENVIFOOD, PEF (different hierarchy)



Elements for the discussion



- Multi-functionality is a methodological issue that is handled in different ways by the available standards/guidelines/systems
- For some products, it can dramatically affect the final results
- One main point to be dealt with: substitution is recommended (step 2 and 3) by Product Environmental Footprint while it is not allowed by the EPD® system

In which direction should the harmonisation process go?



Elements for the discussion



- The development of Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules (PEFCR) during the pilot tests could provide a valuable support in the harmonisation process
- Key point: the building up of the process for PEFCR
- It is necessary to strengthen the connections among the different networks, so as to capitalise on available knowledge:
 - → PCR Global Guidance Initiative and PEF
 - → World Food Database and ILCD Data Network
 - → National LCA networks
- Efforts should be spent on how to communicate the results to the consumers:
 - Which level of aggregation for the environmental indicators?
 - Could "environmental classes" be introduced for the food sector?

(report EC-DG 2012)



CONTATTI





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