SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 16848:2017

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Bioizdelki - Predloga za poročanje in komunikacijo lastnosti med podjetji (B2B) - Obrazec

Bio-based products - Template for B2B reporting and communication of characteristics - Data sheet

Biobasierte Produkte - Vorlage für Berichterstattung von Firmenkundengeschäften und Kommunikation von Eigenschaften - Datenblatt

Produits biosourcés - Modèle de déclaration et de communication des caractéristiques en B2B - Fiche de données

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13.020.55	Biološki izdelki	Biobased products

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English Version

Bio-based products - Requirements for Business to Business communication of characteristics using a Data Sheet

Produits biosourcés - Exigences relatives à la communication entre entreprises des caractéristiques à l'aide d'une Fiche Technique

Biobasierte Produkte - Anforderungen an die Kommunikation von Eigenschaften bei Firmenkundengeschäften unter Verwendung eines Datenblattes

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 19 October 2016.

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Contents

Page

European foreword

This document (EN 16848:2016) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 411 “Bio-based products”, the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2017, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2017.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

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Introduction

Bio-based products from forestry and agriculture have a long history of application, such as paper, board and various chemicals and materials. The last decades have seen the emergence of new bio-based products in the market. Some of the reasons for the increased interest lie in the bio-based products' benefits in relation to the depletion of fossil resources and climate change. Bio-based products may also provide additional product functionalities. This has triggered a wave of innovation with the development of knowledge and technologies allowing new transformation processes and product development.

Acknowledging the need for common standards for bio-based products, the European Commission issued mandate M/492[1], resulting in a series of standards developed by CEN/TC 411, with a focus on bio-based products other than food, feed and biomass for energy applications.

The standards of CEN/TC 411 "Bio-based products" provide a common basis on the following aspects:

— Common terminology

— Bio-based content determination

— Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

— Sustainability aspects

— Declaration tools

It is important to understand what the term bio-based product covers and how it is being used. The term 'bio-based' means 'derived from biomass'. Bio-based products (bottles, insulation materials, wood and wood products, paper, solvents, chemical intermediates, composite materials, et cetera) are products which are wholly or partly derived from biomass. It is essential to characterize the amount of biomass contained in the product by for instance its bio-based content or bio-based carbon content.

The bio-based content of a product does not provide information on its environmental impact or sustainability, which may be assessed through LCA and sustainability criteria. In addition, transparent and unambiguous communication within bio-based value chains is facilitated by a harmonized framework for certification and declaration.

The objective of this European Standard is to harmonize the use of claims which are relevant to describe characteristics of bio-based products for business to business communication. It is intended to give the structure for reporting and to improve transparency by specifying the criteria for the use of claims about different aspects of bio-based products. This standard was prepared based on the general principles outlined in ISO 14020.

[1] A Mandate is a standardization task embedded in European trade laws. M/492 Mandate is addressed to the European Standardization bodies, CEN, CENELEC and ETSI, for the development of horizontal European Standards for bio-based products.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies requirements for transparent and non-misleading business to business communication of characteristics of bio-based products by means of a specific Data Sheet. It does not specify requirements for bio-based products.

This European Standard is intended to be used as a tool to generate and transfer information in the value chain and/or as an input for product-specific standards and certification schemes.

Business to consumer communication is covered by prEN 16935.[1]

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 16575, *Bio-based products - Vocabulary*

EN ISO 14020, *Environmental labels and declarations - General principles (ISO 14020)*

CEN/TS 16640, *Bio-based products - Determination of the bio based carbon content of products using the radiocarbon method*

EN 16785-1, *Bio-based products - Bio-based content - Part 1: Determination of the bio-based content using the radiocarbon analysis and elemental analysis*

prEN 16785-2:2015, *Bio-based products - Bio-based content - Part 2: Determination of the bio-based content using the material balance method*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 16575 and the following apply.

3.1
biomass origin
geographic origin(s) of the biomass used for the production of a bio-based product

EXAMPLE country, territory, water body.

3.2
claim
label
declaration
statement, symbol or graphic that indicates an aspect of a bio-based product

Note 1 to entry: It may take the form of a statement, symbol or graphic on a product or package label, in product literature, in technical bulletins, in advertising or in publicity, amongst other things.

[SOURCE: EN ISO 14021:2016, 3.1.4, modified: 'environmental' removed from term. 'product, a component or packaging' replaced by 'bio-based product', original note removed][2]

3.3
combustion
incineration
oxidation reaction covering both organic materials and metals

Note 1 to entry: Modern incineration plants are able to decouple energy efficiently and use it in the form of energy recovery. The term “incineration” in normal usage means the process of reducing solid waste volume by combustion with or without energy recovery. For the purpose of ISO 18605:2013, they refer only to the incineration process with energy recovery.

[SOURCE: ISO 18605:2013, 3.6] [3]

3.4
compost
soil conditioner obtained by biodegradation of a mixture consisting principally of vegetable residues, occasionally with other organic material and having a limited mineral content

[SOURCE: ISO 18606:2013, 3.1] [4]

3.5
composting
aerobic process designed to produce compost

[SOURCE: ISO 18606:2013, 3.2] [4]

3.6
consumer
individual member of the general public purchasing or using goods, property or services for private purposes

[SOURCE: ISO 14025:2006, definition 3.16] [5]

3.7
end-of-life
stage which begins when the used product is ready for disposal, recycling, reuse, etc. and ends when the product is returned to nature (combustion, deterioration), or is recycled or reused

[SOURCE: ISO 16759:2013, 3.3.3] [6]

3.8
energy recovery
production of useful energy through direct and controlled combustion

[SOURCE: ISO 15270:2008, 3.11] [7]

3.9
landfill
waste disposal site for the deposit of waste on to or into land under controlled or regulated conditions

[SOURCE ISO 15270, 3.18] [7]

3.10
material recycling
reprocessing, by means of a manufacturing process, of a used product material into a product, a component incorporated into a product, or a secondary (recycled) raw material; excluding energy recovery and the use of the product as a fuel

[SOURCE: ISO 18604:2013, 3.3, modified: Note 1 to entry has been deleted] [8]

3.11
net calorific value, q_{net}
absolute value of the specific energy of combustion, in joules, for unit mass of the fuel burned in oxygen under conditions of constant volume and such that all the water of the reaction products remains as water vapour (in a hypothetical state at 0,1 MPa), the other products being as for the gross calorific value, all at the reference temperature

Note 1 to entry: For the purpose of this European Standard, 'fuel' as indicated above means used product

[SOURCE: ISO 1928:2009, 3.1.3] [9]

3.12
organic recycling
through microbial activity, the controlled biological treatment of the biodegradable components of product waste which produce compost and, in the case of anaerobic digestion, also methane

Note 1 to entry: Landfilling and littering are not considered as organic recycling

[SOURCE: ISO 18606:2013, 3.9, modified: 'of used packaging' is replaced by 'of product waste'] [4]

3.13
Organization
person or group of people that has its own functions with responsibilities, authorities and relationships to achieve its objectives

Note 1 to entry: The concept of organization includes, but is not limited to, sole-trader, company, corporation, firm, enterprise, authority, partnership, association, charity or institution, or part or combination thereof, whether incorporated or not, public or private.

Note 2 to entry: This constitutes one of the common terms and core definitions for ISO management system standards given in Annex SL of the Consolidated ISO Supplement to the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. The original definition has been modified by modifying Note 1 to entry.

[SOURCE: EN ISO 9000:2015] [10]

3.14
supplier
organisation (3.13) or person that provides a bio-based product

EXAMPLE Producer, distributor, retailer or vendor of a product, or provider of a service or information.

Note 1 to entry: A supplier can be internal or external to the organization.

Note 2 to entry: In a contractual situation, a supplier is sometimes called "contractor".

[SOURCE: EN ISO 9000:2015 3.2.5, modified: 'provider' removed from term. 'organization that provides a product or service' is changed to 'organisation or person that provides a bio-based product'. Example;