
**Environmental labels and
declarations — Self-declared
environmental claims (Type II
environmental labelling)**

**AMENDMENT 1: Carbon footprint,
carbon neutral**

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*Marquage et déclarations environnementaux — Autodéclarations
environnementales (Étiquetage de type II)*

AMENDEMENT 1: Empreinte carbone, neutre en carbone

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2a49754c-9bdc-465e-a526-4d00197f8672/iso-14021-2016-amd-1-2021>



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ISO 14021:2016/Amd 1:2021
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Published in Switzerland

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 207, *Environmental management*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Environmental labelling*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/SS-S26, *Environmental management*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

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Environmental labels and declarations — Self-declared environmental claims (Type II environmental labelling)

AMENDMENT 1: Carbon footprint, carbon neutral

Clause 2, Normative references

Add the following entry:

ISO 14026, *Environmental labels and declarations — Principles, requirements and guidelines for communication of footprint information*

Replace the entry for ISO/TS 14067, *Greenhouse gases — Carbon footprint of products — Requirements and guidelines for quantification and communication* with the following:

ISO 14067, *Greenhouse gases — Carbon footprint of products — Requirements and guidelines for quantification*

Clause 3, Terms and definitions

Revise the introductory text to read:

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 14067 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

Add the following terms and definitions:

3.1.20

carbon footprint of a product

CFP

sum of GHG emissions and GHG removals in a product system, expressed as CO₂ equivalents and based on a life cycle assessment using the single impact category of climate change

[SOURCE: ISO 14067:2018, 3.1.1.1, modified — Notes 1 and 2 to entry have been deleted.]

3.1.21

partial carbon footprint of a product

partial CFP

sum of GHG emissions and GHG removals of one or more selected process(es) in a product system, expressed as CO₂ equivalents and based on the selected stages or processes within the life cycle

Note 1 to entry: A partial CFP is based on or compiled from data related to (a) specific process(es) or footprint information modules, which is (are) part of a product system and can form the basis for quantification of a CFP. More detailed information on information modules is given in ISO 14025:2006, 5.4.

[SOURCE: ISO 14067:2018, 3.1.1.2, modified — Notes 2 and 3 to entry have been deleted.]

7.17, Claims relating to greenhouse gas emissions

Replace 7.17 with the following text:

7.17.1 General

Carbon footprint of a product (CFP) and partial carbon footprint of a product (partial CFP) are the preferred terms used in the provision of information relating to greenhouse gas emissions of both processes (i.e. partial CFP) and products (i.e. CFP). This subclause covers claims related to the CFP or partial CFP and also claims of carbon neutral/carbon neutrality.

7.17.2 CFP and partial CFP

7.17.2.1 Usage of term

A CFP is understood as the sum of life cycle GHG emissions and removals.

A partial CFP is understood as the sum of GHG emissions and removals of one or more selected processes in the life cycle of a product system.

A CFP or partial CFP is used for reporting the environmental impact category of climate change that is assessed during a life cycle assessment. It does not indicate the overall environmental performance of a product during its life cycle [see 5.7 h)].

NOTE In respect to the terminology of ISO 14026 regarding footprint communication, climate change is considered as an example of an “area of concern”.

7.17.2.2 Evaluation methodology

The quantification of a CFP or partial CFP shall be carried out in accordance with ISO 14067. The communication of the CFP or partial CFP shall be carried out in accordance with ISO 14026.

7.17.3 Carbon neutral

7.17.3.1 General

Carbon neutral refers to a product (as a product system) that has a CFP of zero or a product for which the emissions determined as the CFP have been reduced to zero through offsetting.

7.17.3.2 Usage of term

In relation to a product, carbon neutral requires that all the GHG emissions from all stages of the product life cycle, and within the specified product system, have been reduced, removed or accounted for through a system of offsetting or credits, or by other means.

An unqualified claim of carbon neutral shall not be made.

7.17.3.3 Qualifications

Carbon neutrality claims shall include:

- a) a statement that the CFP is zero; or
- b) a clear statement about which elements of the product life cycle have been reduced, removed or accounted for through a system of offsetting.

Claims of carbon neutrality involving offsetting shall also be qualified with a statement that declares the CFP and clearly explains what has been reduced, removed or accounted for through offsetting, providing full details of the offsetting scheme used and information that enables the purchaser to access sources of further information explaining the offsetting programme.

All carbon neutral claims shall conform to all other requirements of this document. In particular, the onus on a claimant to follow the principles set out in this clause shall not be diminished by substituting like terms (see 7.1).

NOTE It is advisable that an organization gives preference to achieving carbon neutrality through the strategies of prevention and reduction of its own emissions and substitution of renewable energy sources for fossil energy sources. Acquisition of carbon offsets can be used to compensate for remaining emissions.

7.17.3.4 Evaluation methodology

Determination of carbon neutrality is based on, first, the calculation of a CFP (see 7.17.2.2), then the use of offsetting for reducing, removing or accounting for offsets equivalent to the emissions of the CFP. Alternatively, carbon neutrality can be achieved by a product whose CFP is zero.

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