



**International
Standard**

ISO 14025

**Environmental statements and
programmes for products —
Environmental product declarations
(EPDs)**

*Déclarations environnementales et programmes pour les
produits — Déclarations environnementales de produits (DEP)*

**Second edition
2026-06**

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

ISO draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at www.iso.org/patents. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

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), in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 14025:2006), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- the title has been updated;
- ISO/TS 14027 and ISO/TS 14029 have been added as normative references;
- new preferred terminology for critical concepts has been introduced and several original preferred terms have been deprecated including “environmental label”, “environmental declaration” and “Type III environmental declaration”;
- some of the content from [Clauses 4, 5, 6](#) and [7](#) has been removed and transferred to the revised ISO 14020;
- a description of the concept of “additional environmental or other sustainability-related information” and how to include this type of information into an EPD has been added;
- [Clause 8](#) on requirements for EPD types has been added;
- [Annex C](#) on the harmonization of PCRs and EPD programmes for EPD comparability in accordance with ISO/TS 14027 and ISO/TS 14029 has been added;
- EPD programme requirements on PCR review and aspects of verification to satisfy the demands of the marketplace have been added;
- requirements for new EPD tools, in recognition of the growing reliance on such tools to automate generation of EPDs, have been added.

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Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Introduction

0.1 This document contains principles, requirements and guidance for environmental product declaration (EPD) programmes and EPDs. EPDs provide quantified environmental information on the life cycle of a product that can support comparisons between products fulfilling the same function. EPDs:

- are provided by one or more organizations;
- are based on independently verified life cycle assessment (LCA) data, life cycle inventory analysis (LCI) data or information modules in accordance with ISO 14040 and ISO 14044 and, where relevant and available, additional environmental or other sustainability-related information;
- are developed using predetermined impact indicators and predetermined inventory indicators;
- are subject to the administration of a programme operator that acts objectively, avoiding any conflict of interest (e.g. a company or group of companies, industrial sector or trade association, public authorities or agencies, an independent scientific body, other organization).

0.2 EPDs are one type of environmental statement. The overall goals of environmental statements are to:

- communicate accurate information about environmental aspects or potential environmental impacts of products;
- encourage the demand for and supply of products that cause less stress on the environment;
- stimulate market-driven continual environmental improvement in products;
- where relevant, support compliance with regulation.

0.3 An EPD is not in itself a comparative assertion and does not declare the environmental preferability of a product.

0.4 EPD programmes following this document are required to ensure that both the supporting LCA data and the resulting EPDs undergo independent verification, either internal or external to the responsible party. This can, but does not necessarily, mean third-party verification except in the case of business-to-consumer EPDs, in which case this document requires that EPD programmes specify that all verifications be carried out as third-party verification.

0.5 Harmonization of general programme instructions (GPI) and particularly product category rules (PCR) is encouraged between EPD programmes to be aligned with the principle of comparability (see 4.3). This includes mutual recognition of rules with respect to PCR development, PCR review and verification procedures, administrative procedures and EPD format. To help ensure comparability of EPDs, programme operators are encouraged to work cooperatively to achieve harmonization of the programmes and PCRs and to develop mutual recognition arrangements (MRAs).

To support harmonization, two complementary documents have been published: ISO/TS 14027 and ISO/TS 14029. These supporting documents describe principles and requirements for PCR development and MRA, respectively, and are complementary to the related clauses in this document.

NOTE Practical guidance on harmonization of PCRs and EPD programmes in accordance with ISO/TS 14027 and ISO/TS 14029 in conjunction with this document can be found in [Annex C](#).

0.6 The objective of this document is to harmonize the development and enhance the credibility of EPDs. The benefits of applying this document are:

- a) increased opportunities for purchasers, potential purchasers and users of products to make informed comparisons of, and purchasing decisions related to, products;
- b) to encourage improvement of the environmental performance of products;
- c) to provide information for assessing the potential environmental impacts of products over their life cycle;

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- d) accurate and verified EPDs that are not misleading;
- e) increased potential for market forces to stimulate environmental improvements in production processes and products;
- f) prevention or minimization of unwarranted EPDs and greenwashing;
- g) reduction in marketplace confusion with other types of environmental statements and general certification of products that fulfil environmental or other sustainability-related requirements.

0.7 This document is one of the documents developed by ISO/TC 207/SC 3 that provide principles, requirements and guidance for different types of environmental statements about products. These documents include the following:

- ISO 14020, which provides common terms and definitions, principles and general requirements for all environmental statements (e.g. self-declared environmental claims, ecolabels, EPDs and footprint communications) and associated programmes that enable the communication of environmental aspects and environmental impacts of products.
- ISO 14021, which provides principles, requirements and guidance for environmental statements in the form of self-declared environmental claims.
- ISO 14024, which provides principles, requirements and guidance for environmental statements in the form of ecolabels.
- ISO 14025 (this document), which provides principles, requirements and guidance for environmental statements in the form of EPDs.
- ISO 14026, which provides principles, requirements and guidance for environmental statements in the form of footprint communications.
- ISO/TS 14027, which provides principles, requirements and guidance for PCR that support the use of LCA as a method to compile and evaluate information that is used as a basis for making environmental statements.
- ISO/TS 14029, which provides principles, requirements and guidance for the mutual recognition of EPDs, footprint communications and associated programmes.

0.8 Environmental statement programme operators are encouraged to cooperate and harmonize with each other, whenever relevant and applicable, to enhance the coherence of environmental statement programmes, at regional, national and international levels.

0.9 [Figure 1](#) provides the existing structure of the documents on environmental statements developed by ISO/TC 207/SC 3 in graphic form.

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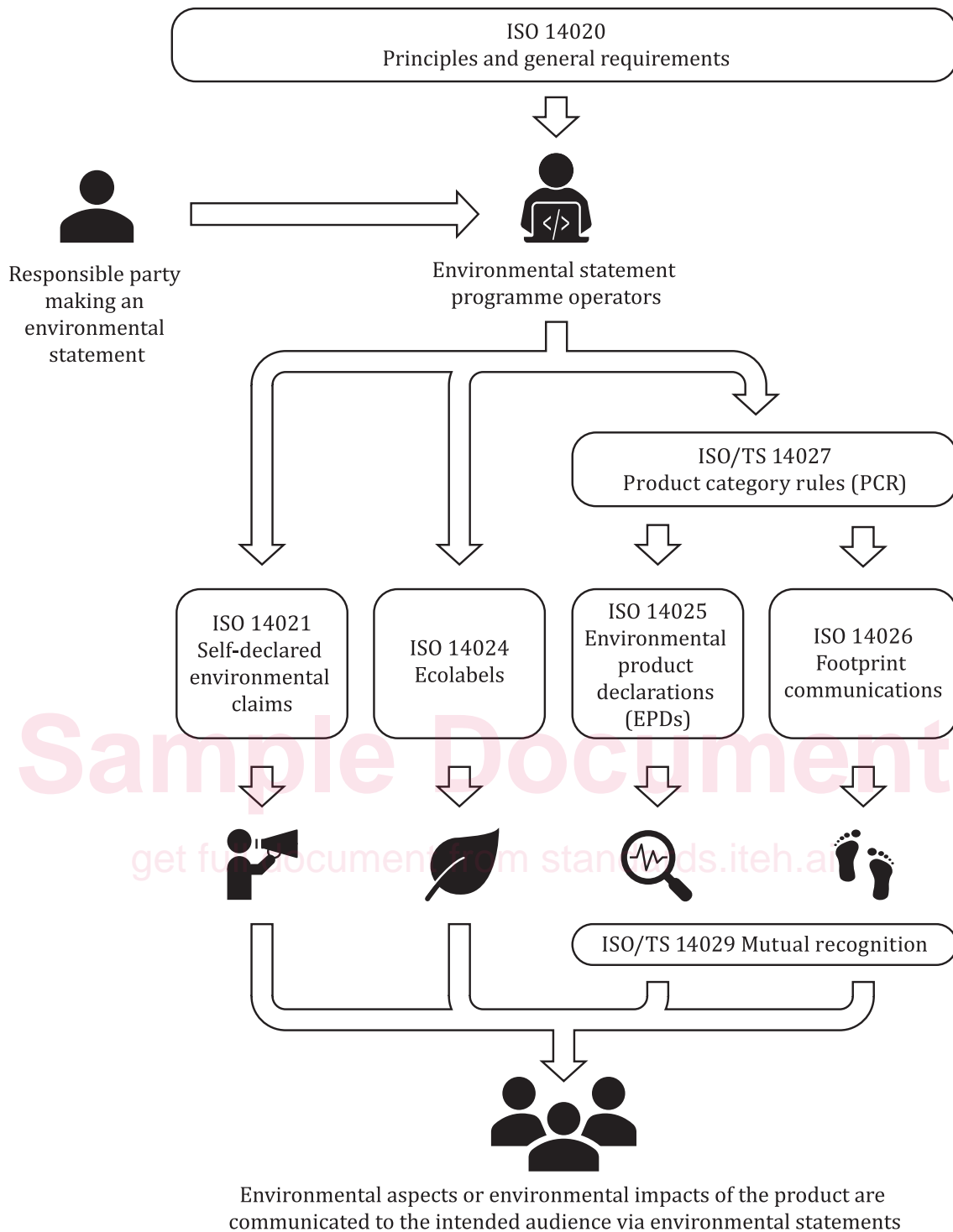


Figure 1 — Structure of documents on environmental statements developed by ISO/TC 207/SC 3

0.10 This document requires the user to apply the requirements in ISO 14020. Those requirements refer to the generic term “environmental statement”. When reading this document and ISO 14020 together, the generic term “environmental statement” in ISO 14020 can be interpreted as referring to the specific term included in this document, i.e. “environmental product declaration (EPD)”.

0.11 EPDs developed in accordance with this document are a type of environmental statement based on independently verified LCA data (see 0.1). As such, neither self-declared environmental claims developed under ISO 14021 nor ecolabels developed under ISO 14024 are considered EPDs or a type of EPD. The original terminology referring to Types I, II and III has been removed from all three documents and is no longer preferred.

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Environmental statements and programmes for products — Environmental product declarations (EPDs)

1 Scope

1.1 This document specifies principles and requirements and gives guidance on environmental product declaration (EPD) programmes and their associated EPDs. This document specifies the use of ISO 14040 and ISO 14044 on life cycle assessment (LCA) in the development of EPDs.

1.2 This document is applicable to EPD programmes and their associated EPDs that are intended to address the potential environmental impacts and environmental aspects of products, and which can also include related social and economic aspects in support of sustainable development.

NOTE 1 This document does not deal with social or economic LCA indicators.

NOTE 2 Related social and economic aspects of the products can be reported as additional sustainability-related information, where relevant and available.

1.3 This document provides requirements and guidance for the communication of the potential environmental impacts and environmental aspects of products to the intended audience of the EPD.

1.4 This document does not apply to sector-specific provisions, which are dealt with in other ISO documents. It is intended that sector-specific provisions in other ISO documents related to EPDs are based on and use the principles, requirements and guidance of this document.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 14020:2022, *Environmental statements and programmes for products — Principles and general requirements*

ISO/TS 14027, *Environmental labels and declarations — Development of product category rules*

ISO/TS 14029, *Environmental statements and programmes for products — Mutual recognition of environmental product declarations (EPDs) and footprint communication programmes*

ISO 14040, *Environmental management — Life cycle assessment — Principles and framework*

ISO 14044, *Environmental management — Life cycle assessment — Requirements and guidelines*

ISO 14050, *Environmental management — Vocabulary*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 14050 and the following apply.

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

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

— IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 Terms related to the environment

3.1.1

environment

surroundings in which an organization operates, including air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna, humans and their interrelationships

Note 1 to entry: Surroundings can extend from within an organization to the local, regional and global system.

Note 2 to entry: Surroundings can be described in terms of biodiversity, ecosystems, climate or other characteristics of an organization's activities (including projects) or *products* (3.2.4) that interact or can interact with the environment.

[SOURCE: ISO 14020:2022, 3.1.2]

3.1.2

environmental aspect

element of an organization's activities or *products* (3.2.4) that interacts or can interact with the *environment* (3.1.1)

Note 1 to entry: Typically, environmental aspects can include emissions to air, discharges to water and soil, and waste, which in turn can generate environmental and human health impacts such as global warming, smog, water pollution or contaminated land.

[SOURCE: ISO 14020:2022, 3.1.3, modified — Reference to "soil" and "human" added and "arisings" deleted in Note 1 to entry.]

3.1.3

environmental impact

change to the *environment* (3.1.1), whether adverse or beneficial, including possible consequences, wholly or partially resulting from an organization's *environmental aspects* (3.1.2)

[SOURCE: ISO 14020:2022, 3.1.4]

3.1.4

environmental performance

performance related to the management of *environmental aspects* (3.1.2)

[SOURCE: ISO 14020:2022, 3.1.5]

3.1.5

environmental information

subject matter of a qualitative or quantitative nature that is related to environmental conditions or *environmental performance* (3.1.4) of a *product* (3.2.4)

3.1.6

sustainability-related information

subject matter of a qualitative or quantitative nature that is related to social or economic aspects that are affected by environmental conditions or the *environmental performance* (3.1.4) of a *product* (3.2.4)

3.2 Terms related to EPDs and EPD programmes

3.2.1

environmental statement

DEPRECATED: environmental label

DEPRECATED: environmental declaration

information on one or more *environmental aspect(s)* (3.1.2) or *environmental impact(s)* (3.1.3) of a *product* (3.2.4) intended to inform and influence the market of the product

Note 1 to entry: The environmental statement can represent a point in time or can cover a period of time.

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Note 2 to entry: Types of environmental statement include, but are not limited to:

- a) self-declared environmental claims;
- b) ecolabels;
- c) *environmental product declarations* (3.2.2);
- d) footprint communications.

Note 3 to entry: An environmental statement can appear on a product or packaging as a label, a symbol, a logo, an electronic product label or a machine-readable code (e.g. QR code and bar code). It can also be communicated in other ways, e.g. in web-based product data or in an advertisement.

[SOURCE: ISO 14020:2022, 3.2.1, modified — Deprecated term replaced. “intended to inform and influence the market of the product” replaced “which intends to inform an intended audience and intends to influence the market of this product” in the definition. Note 3 to entry revised. Note 4 to entry removed.]

3.2.2 environmental product declaration EPD

DEPRECATED: Type III environmental declaration

environmental statement (3.2.1) providing environmental data of a *product* (3.2.4) using *predetermined impact indicators* (3.3.9) and *predetermined inventory indicators* (3.3.8) resulting from a *life cycle assessment (LCA)* (3.3.2) and, where relevant and available, additional *environmental information* (3.1.5)

Note 1 to entry: The predetermined indicators address relevant potential *environmental impacts* (3.1.3) and *aspects* (3.1.2), the results of those predetermined indicators are derived from an LCA using *product category rules (PCR)* (3.3.3).

Note 2 to entry: Principles and requirements for an LCA are given in ISO 14040 and ISO 14044.

Note 3 to entry: EPDs can include quantitative and qualitative data.

Note 4 to entry: EPDs can include, where relevant and available, data related to additional *sustainability-related information* (3.1.6).

Note 5 to entry: Requirements for PCRs are given in ISO/TS 14027.

Note 6 to entry: EPDs undergo an independent verification process (see [Clause 9](#)).

[SOURCE: ISO 14020:2022, 3.2.8, modified — In the definition, the terminology regarding indicators has been made more specific and reference has been added to “where relevant and available”. Note 1 to entry revised. Note 4 to entry replaced.]

3.2.3 EPD programme environmental product declaration programme

DEPRECATED: Type III environmental declaration programme
rules and procedures for providing an *EPD* (3.2.2)

Note 1 to entry: EPD programmes can be carried out at international, regional, national or sub-national levels.

Note 2 to entry: An EPD programme includes requirements for conformity assessment.

Note 3 to entry: For EPD programmes, the *programme operator* (3.2.8) is typically a party that is external to the *responsible party* (3.2.11).

[SOURCE: ISO 14020:2022, 3.3.1, modified — “environmental statement” replaced by “EPD programme” in the term and definition. Notes 2, 4 and 5 to entry deleted. New Note 3 to entry added.]

3.2.4

product

any goods or service

[SOURCE: ISO 14050:2020, 3.5.12]

3.2.5

product category

group of *products* (3.2.4) that can fulfil equivalent functions

[SOURCE: ISO 14020:2022, 3.2.12]

3.2.6

intended audience

person or organization identified by the *responsible party* (3.2.11) as being the one that relies on the *environmental product declaration (EPD)* (3.2.2) to make decisions

Note 1 to entry: The intended audience can be a client, purchaser or potential purchaser, investor, *consumer* (3.2.10), *responsible party*, *programme operator* (3.2.8), regulators, financial community, general public or other *interested parties* (3.2.7), such as local communities, governmental or non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

[SOURCE: ISO 14020:2022, 3.2.14, modified — Reference to “environmental statement” replaced with “environmental product declaration (EPD)” in the definition.]

3.2.7

interested party

person or organization that can affect, be affected by, or perceive itself to be affected by an *environmental product declaration (EPD)* (3.2.2)

Note 1 to entry: To “perceive itself to be affected” means the interested party has made its perception known to the *programme operator* (3.2.8).

Note 2 to entry: The interested parties for *EPD programmes* (3.2.3) can include, but are not limited to, material suppliers, manufacturers, trade associations, purchasers, users, *consumers* (3.2.10), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), public agencies and, when relevant, certification bodies.

[SOURCE: ISO 14020:2022, 3.2.15, modified — Reference to “environmental statement” replaced with “environmental product declaration (EPD)” in the definition and reference to “environmental statement programmes” replaced by “EPD programmes” in Note 2 to entry.]

3.2.8

programme operator

person or organization responsible for developing and maintaining an *environmental product declaration (EPD) programme* (3.2.3)

Note 1 to entry: For *EPDs* (3.2.2), the programme operator is typically a party that is external to the *responsible party* (3.2.11).

[SOURCE: ISO 14020:2022, 3.3.3, modified — Reference to “environmental statement programme” replaced with “EPD programme” in the definition. Note 1 to entry revised.]

3.2.9

general programme instructions

GPI

guidelines for the operation of an *environmental product declaration (EPD) programme* (3.2.3)

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 14029:2022, 3.4, modified — Reference to “footprint communication programme” deleted from the definition.]

3.2.10

consumer

individual member of the general public purchasing or using *products* (3.2.4) and property for private purposes

[SOURCE: ISO 14050:2020, 3.5.17]

3.2.11

responsible party

claimant

person or organization responsible for the provision of the *environmental product declaration (EPD)* (3.2.2)

Note 1 to entry: The supplier or manufacturer of the *product* (3.2.4) usually is the responsible party.

[SOURCE: ISO 14020:2022, 3.2.13, modified — “environmental statement” replaced with “EPD” in the definition. Note 1 to entry revised.]

3.2.12

EPD tool

environmental product declaration tool

calculation tool specifically developed to simplify the *life cycle assessment (LCA)* (3.3.2) calculation procedures in order to generate an *EPD* (3.2.2) based on *product category rules (PCR)* (3.3.3)

Note 1 to entry: *Verification* (3.4.5) of an EPD tool can lead to a more simplified and streamlined EPD verification process.

3.2.13

explanatory information

supporting information

information that is given to enable the understanding and describe the limits of an *environmental product declaration (EPD)* (3.2.2)

[SOURCE: ISO 14020:2022, 3.2.5, modified — “Environmental statement” replaced with “EPD” in the definition.]

3.3 Terms related to life cycle

3.3.1

life cycle

consecutive and interlinked stages, from raw material acquisition or generation from natural resources to final disposal

[SOURCE: ISO 14044:2006/Amd 2:2020, 3.1]

3.3.2

life cycle assessment

LCA

compilation and evaluation of the *inputs* (3.3.14), *outputs* (3.3.15) and the potential *environmental impacts* (3.1.3) of a product system throughout its *life cycle* (3.3.1)

Note 1 to entry: LCA addresses potential environmental impacts, but does not predict absolute or precise environmental impacts due to:

- a) the relative expression of potential environmental impacts to a reference unit;
- b) the integration of environmental data over space and time;
- c) the inherent uncertainty in modelling of environmental impacts;
- d) the fact that some possible environmental impacts are clearly future impacts.

Note 2 to entry: The “potential environmental impacts” are relative expressions, as they are related to the *functional unit* (3.3.6) or *declared unit* (3.3.5) of a product system.