

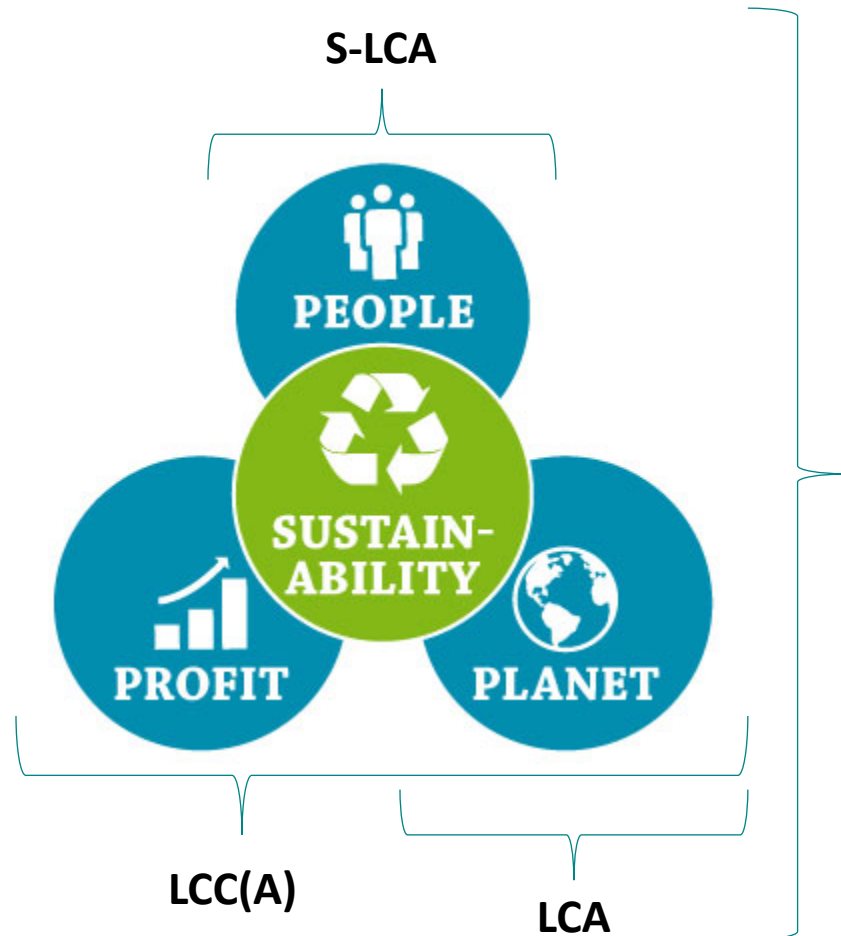


Short introduction to Social Life Cycle Assessment

REBUS Seminar 2020-12-17

Sebastian Welling

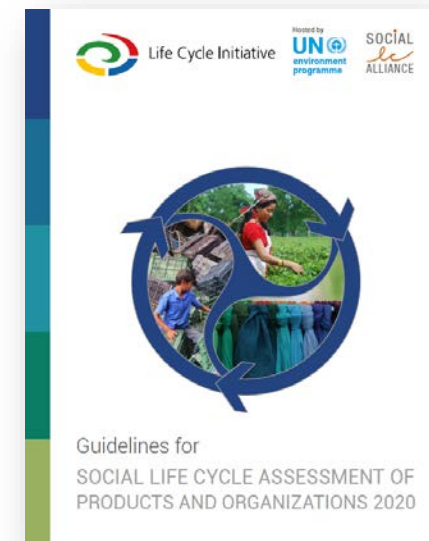
Sustainability – different methods



“A social and socio-economic Life Cycle Assessment (S-LCA) is a social impact (actual and potential impacts) assessment technique that aims to assess the social and socio-economic aspects of products and their positive and negative impacts along their life cycle encompassing extraction and processing of raw materials, manufacturing, distribution, use, re-use, maintenance, recycling, and final disposal.”

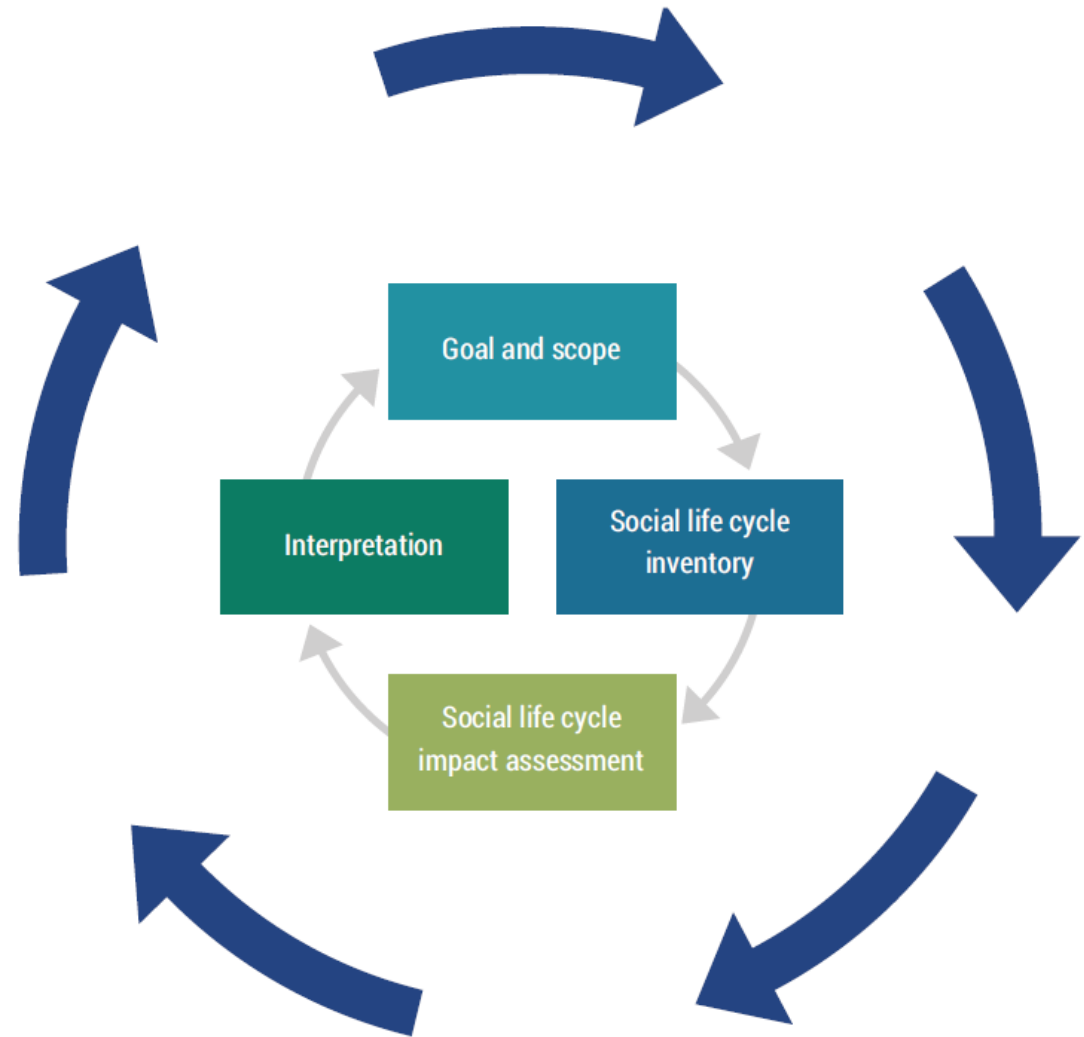
- Guidelines for S-LCA of Products and Organizations 2020

- LCA:** Life Cycle Assessment
- LCC(A):** Life Cycle Cost (Analysis)
- S-LCA:** Social Life Cycle Assessment
- LCSA:** Life Cycle Sustainability Assessment



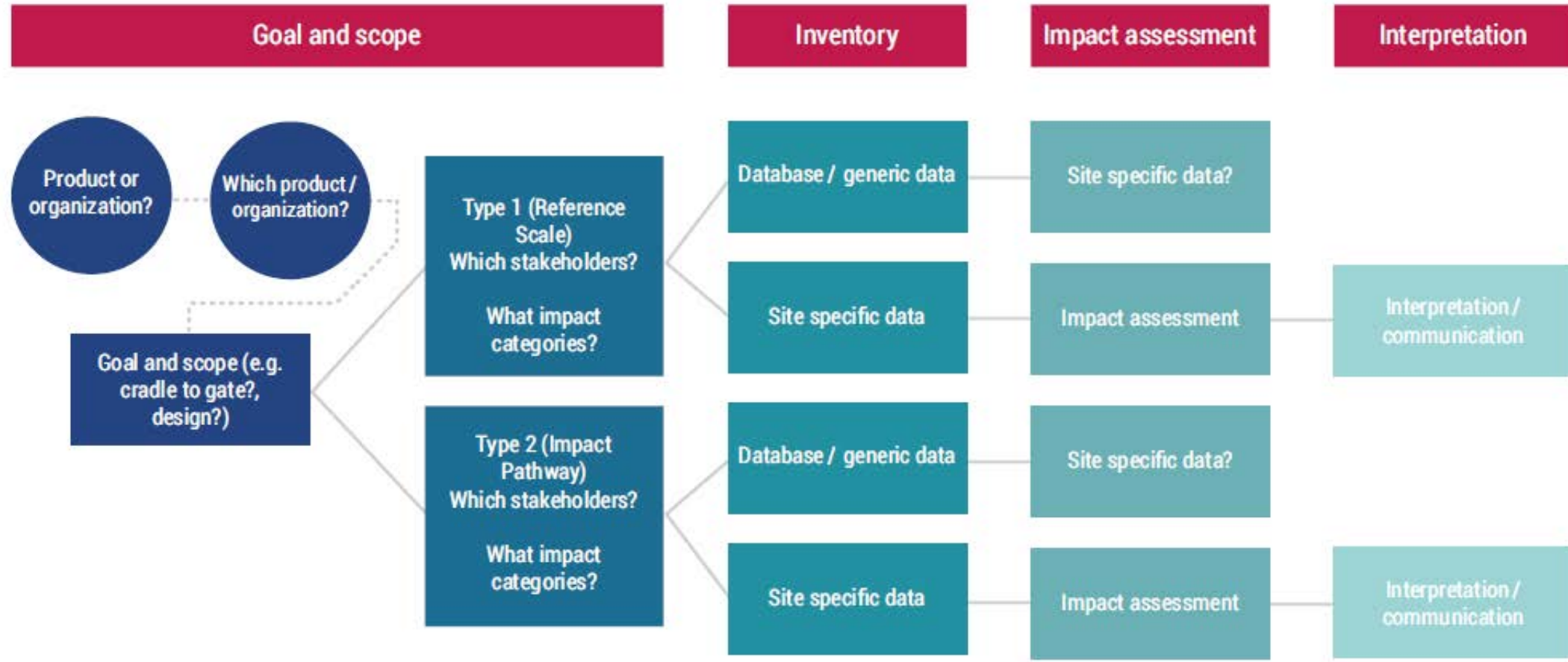
How does S-LCA work?

- Systematic approach
 - Goal and scope
 - Social life cycle inventory
 - Social life cycle impact assessment
 - Interpretation



(Guidelines for S-LCA of Products and Organizations 2020)

How does S-LCA work?



(Guidelines for S-LCA of Products and Organizations 2020)

Choice of impact categories

Stakeholder categories	Impact categories	Subcategories	Inventory indicators	Inventory data	Worker	Local community	Value chain actors (not including consumers)	Consumer	Society	Children
Workers	Human rights	◆			1. Freedom of association and collective bargaining	1. Access to material resources	1. Fair competition	1. Health and safety	1. Public commitments to sustainability issues	1. Education provided in the local community
Local community	Working conditions	◆			2. Child labor	2. Access to immaterial resources	2. Promoting social responsibility	2. Feedback mechanism	2. Contribution to economic development	2. Health issues for children as consumers
Society	Health and safety	◆			3. Fair salary	3. Delocalization and migration	3. Supplier relationships	3. Consumer privacy	3. Prevention and mitigation of armed conflicts	3. Children concerns regarding marketing practices
Consumers	Cultural heritage	◆			4. Working hours	4. Cultural heritage	4. Respect of intellectual property rights	4. Transparency	4. Technology development	
Value chain actors	Governance	◆			5. Forced labor	5. Safe and healthy living conditions	5. Wealth distribution	5. End-of-life responsibility	5. Corruption	
	Socio-economic repercussions	◆			6. Equal opportunities / discrimination	6. Respect of indigenous rights			6. Ethical treatment of animals	
					7. Health and safety	7. Community engagement			7. Poverty alleviation	
					8. Social benefits / social security	8. Local employment				
					9. Employment relationship	9. Secure living conditions				
					10. Sexual harassment					
					11. Smallholders including farmers					

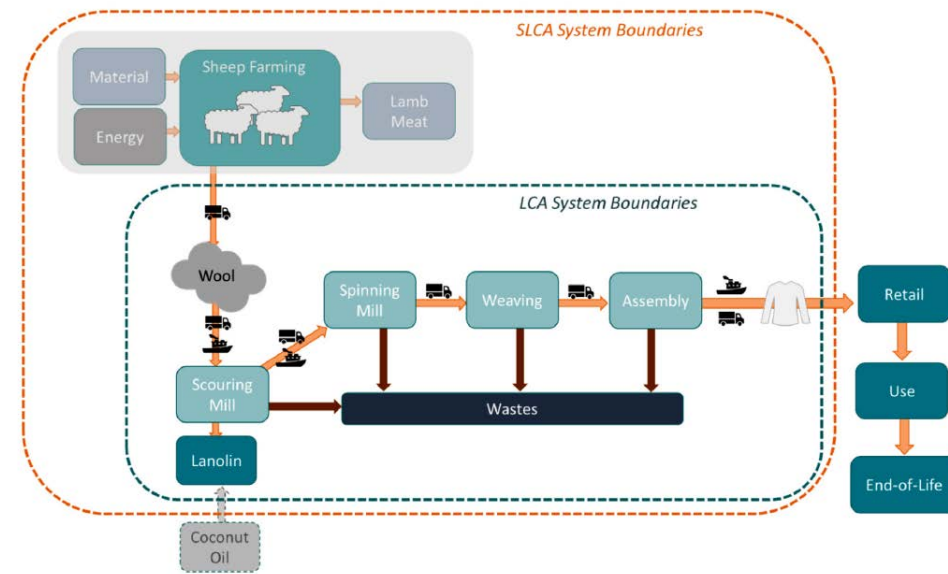
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Differences in scope and inventory analysis

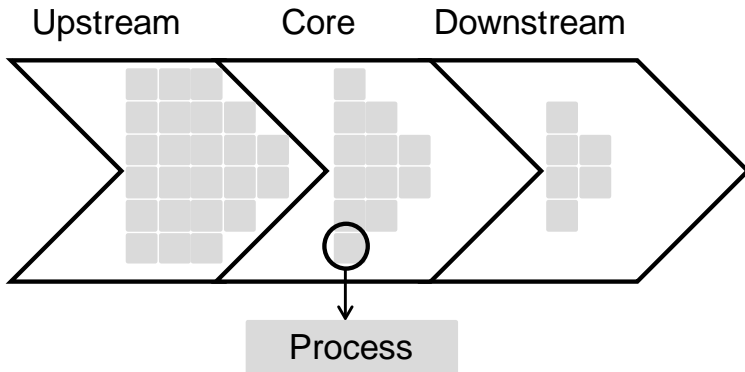
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Sustainable Production and Consumption
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Research article
Environmental and social performance of valorizing waste wool for sweater production
 Michael Martin^{a,b,*}, Sjoerd Herlaar^a

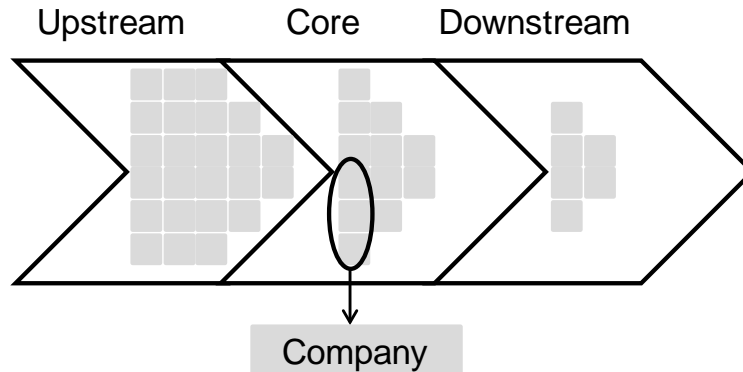
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E - L C A



S - L C A



(Dreyer et al., 2006; Hauschild et al., 2008)

(Guidelines for S-LCA of Products and Organizations 2020)

Problem shifting – the social-environmental paradox

