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Background: These are the Minutes from Task Force 1's second meeting, which took place in São Paulo, Brazil 14th October, 2010.

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ISO TC130 TF1
Carbon Footprinting
São Paulo, Brazil
October 14, 2010

Laurel Brunner (LB), Convener, called the meeting to order at 1:05pm with the attendance as listed in attachment to these minutes. LB reported that she had received regrets from many of the 60 plus members of the group that could not attend.

Following self introductions, LB reviewed the objectives of the meeting as we went through the agenda. She reviewed the agenda and it was approved as presented.

St. Gallen Action Items review

LB proceeded to review the action item list from St. Gallen.

#1 Done
#2 TC 207
#3 TF1 had been invited to comment on the first draft of 14067-1&2 and LB provided collated comments to TC 207. She has circulated the revised draft and invited members to provide additional comments by November 30.
#4 LB provided a revised statement of purpose
#5 Same as above
#6 Completed
#7 Completed
#8 Completed
#9 Completed
#10 Completed—discuss in agenda item 6.
#11 Joe Czyszczewski's suggestion is that we proceed with draft 14067 as the model for our standard. No feedback against that.
#12 Open topic. EPD is willing to work with us. This will be discussed further during agenda item 10. Product category rules distinguish one product from another. We should use this basis to describe printed products or classes of products. Tim Strecker (TS) says that all products produced by a device can be classed under a single PCR.
#13 Completed—LB has a report which she reviewed briefly. TS The Sustainability Consortium is a group working with WalMart in the USA to measure the CF of products by proxy, starting with a laptop computer. The goal is to develop a method for determining the CF such products, using generic data rather than proprietary information.

This group will not, however, be able to address commercial printing or printers of any type. They will also look at a methodology for paper. LB felt this idea of coming up with a proxy for a laptop was interesting, especially if it could be extended to laptops of different types or peripheral devices. There is also a study in Europe that compared the CF of laptops, tablet computers, etc. that stated that 33 books would have to be read before the books would have a greater CF than the digital versions.

#14 The CEPI information is now available from their web site. Luc Lanat (LL) says the French position is in line with the CEPI view. The product declarations from CEPI define the CF characteristics of each paper product. Since paper can come from different mills with different CF characteristics, they report an average value in that case. In Japan, there is a similar effort, but only one foundation that publicises the CF data from 8 different papers produced in Japan. The European paper industry does not want a fight between paper companies as to which one has a "better" CF.

#16 Beatrice Klose and Intergraf is attempting to liaise with other country organizations in the hope of developing consensus around the their 13 points. So far liaisons have been established with Japan and Australia; efforts continue.

#17 Roger Starke (RS) of VDMA reported that the power consumption measurement methodology has been developed for Sheet fed presses in Germany. A standard around this methodology is underway and the data from it will be available at the end of 2010 and final standard will be developed by March 2011. A presentation describing this work was circulated to the group, prior to the meeting.

#18 & 19 are approved.

The complete action item list is document # N 56 on the ISO livelink server.

Discussed the scope of work document. France had several comments about it. They suggested several edits, but it was felt that the document as is was general enough to cover their concerns.

Discussed the proposed resolution. France disagreed that we need a standard. They felt a Technical Report (Technical Report) would be appropriate and that draft 14067 is adequate for all industry. However a TR only uses "should" rather than "shall" so a full standard is preferred. Others felt that draft 14067 was only a framework for CF calculation and does not specify the implementation details for particular industries; its requirements for primary and secondary data are not concrete. Our goal is to use the draft 14067 framework methodology and also contribute to its development.

A straw poll on acceptance of the resolution was taken and it was approved with a strong majority of the attendees.

New Document Input

Nakamura-san (HN) presented the Japanese suggestion for the NWI (N 54). Japan felt that digital media should be out of the scope of the work of this group. The suggestion was that we should reference the work of ITU-TSC5 when dealing with digital media rather than developing our own methodology for digital media.

Paul Lindström (PL) for Sweden agreed in principal, however he presented some data from the Royal Institute of Technology in Sweden: a report on newspaper carbon footprint. Paper was the big issue with printed newspapers. Energy consumption was the big issue with Internet based newspapers. The report suggested that there needed to be better calculation for printed products.

France felt we need an average carbon footprint data for energy production. TS stated that the data is already available. TS felt we should use country data as a starting point for values on energy. HN explained that assessment method for the environmental load of an ICT solution is now under the international standardization process by ITU-T/SC5 (International Telecomunications Union).

HN presented Japan's suggestion for the structure of the NWI of TF1 recommending draft 14067 as a starting point (see his presentation in N 54 for details). He also presented the principles for Japan's Product Category Rules (PCRs) for Publishing, Commercial and Packaging printing.

He presented a 4 level structure and recommended that level 2 be the approach taken by TF1. He felt that the group should define the data collection method, but not the calculator itself. It will also be necessary to define the provisions for PCR but not the PCR itself.

Uwe Berthold (UB) felt that this group should not leave calculations to the various countries as this would create the possibility of different methodologies in different countries. The group broadly supported this view.

PL felt that something can be developed that is generic which can be applied by countries and adjusted to suit local needs.

TS suggested that the data is key to the process so that the calculator can be used to accurately develop the CF of a press or a digital printer or whatever device is being used. He pointed out that having a standard way of collecting data is important.

Based on the discussion around what is included in the data collection aspect, our efforts are broader than carbon footprinting. LB and the group suggested that the draft resolution for the plenary meeting be changed to:

> ISO TC130 resolves to add a preliminary work item for the development of an international standard entitled *Graphic Technology--Requirements for measuring the environmental impact of printed product-- General* at stage 0. ISO TC130 requests its secretariat to undertake the steps necessary to implement this resolution.

UB felt that the work item may be called carbon footprinting but that the scope of the work of the Working Group to be formed would be broadened to "environmental impact" which makes it possible to incorporate LCA.

The resolution was returned to focusing on carbon footprinting and approved as follows:

> ISO TC130 resolves to add a preliminary work item for the development of an international standard entitled *Graphic Technology--Requirements for measuring the carbon footprint of printed products* at stage 0. ISO TC130 requests its secretariat to undertake the steps necessary to implement this resolution.

TS felt that if we broaden the scope, Life Cycle Analysis might be the scope which would make ISO 14000 series the appropriate standards series to reference in our work.

There are several types of data to be collected, however energy, emissions and consumables data are priority.

The hot spots for data collection are Paper, Energy and Consumables (plates, imagers, etc.). It was agreed that initially the scope would be restricted to calculations within the printing plant.

UNIC is collecting data beyond paper to include ink and other products in the print production cycle.

> *Action:* Gallus Hoessli (GH) will collect data on energy consumption and emissions factors by country to submit a report to the group no later than the end of March.
>
> *Action:* RS will invite other press manufacturers and nonmembers of the VDMA including Komori, Goss and other press manufacturers beyond Germany, to use the same method.
>
> *Action:* LL will provide information on the UNIC methodology for calculating emissions factors.
>
> *Action:* Hirokazu Shimuzu (HS) will translate and provide to the committee data he has on 5 and 7 color presses in Japan, with a view to cooperating with the VDMA.

RS felt that we need to have experts on press chemistry included.

Action: Kip Smythe (WKS) to provide the name of an expert from the USA. (Kannenberg).

Discussion returned to the Task Force's Report to TC 130 and it was agreed to be sufficient as is.

NWIP for Carbon Footprinting

LB reviewed her first draft of a standard for footprinting which will be revised to be based on the structure created by Japan.

Roland Thees (RT) felt that the proposed work should be confined so that initial calculations do not include transport. This was generally accepted in principle.

Since the structure has been expanded to include LCA, the structure needs to be updated.

Action: HN will revise his structure and distribute it to the group by the end of October.

Action: LB will modify her document based on the input from the discussions and the structure offered by Japan.

Digital Media

The group discussed whether or not it should be included in the scope. Japan felt that good data on electronic books is not available and so digital media should not be included. UB felt that since we are TC130, we should restrict our activity to printed products.

Josef Bernard (JB) pointed out that there is no consistency in methods of comparison, so digital media should be excluded. TS pointed out that the definition of a functional unit would resolve this. We can ensure that our methodology would be applicable to other industries like electronic media, but we shouldn't legislate for other industries' products. WKS felt that the definition of what a printer is or does is changing to be more of a marketing services provider. A printer often provides printed products, and digital products are produced by a "printer". Printers may need to compare the carbon footprint of the various products they produce. It was agreed that digital media will be excluded initially, but our scope will include the possibility of looking at it in the future.

Liaisons

LB has had one meeting with the UK mirror committee to TC 207 since St. Gallen. LB will continue to liaise with this group to better understand the relevance of their work with our work.

TS reported that the USA delegation to TC 207 reviewed the latest draft of ISO 14067 the comments and they hope to have responses by year's end and believe there will be a final document some time before the end of 2012.

Japan's position is that the document is still unstable and could change and they are monitoring the progress.

PL reported that they have an interest in 14047 and he can identify the experts and see the relevance of that work to our work.

Action: PL to identify the experts to 14047 and report back to TF1.

France participates in the meetings of TC 207 but was unaware of who the representative is.

Action: LL to identify who the French representative and Finland representative are and report back to TF1.

Action: Each member of the group will try to identify who the representatives are for their country on the international committee, with the thought of eventually having a formal liaison with TC 207 from our local mirror committees.

We should also consider a future liaison with ITU, but it is not useful at this stage.

PCRs what's next

PCRs should be the foundation of our implementation of draft 14067. We need to define the criteria for identifying a specific product category. Japan currently has 4-5 PCRs including Commercial & Publishing, Packaging (paper metal plastic and glass). They are willing to translate their PCRs..

Action: Japan members to translate and share their PCR work as soon as possible.

PL felt we need to develop a list of product categories applicable to our standards. He suggested we should synchronize with other TC 130 groups to use the same framework.

Action: PL to provide a summary of print categories used within TC 130 with a view to developing common PCRs.

Karl Meinecke (KM) pointed out that the European organization, NACE 22, has statistics and data on printed products.

Action: KM to provide a preliminary list of existing PCRs for the group's consideration.

WKS suggested that we start with 7-10 broad categories of print products such as:

Newspaper printing
Publications printing (magazines, books)
Commercial printing (catalogs, marketing collateral, direct mail, etc.)
Transactional printing
Package printing

There was much debate on what categorization scheme should be used.

> *Action:* KM will review various categorisation schemes and make a recommendation at the next meeting.

Data Collection

As indicated before, the data is key to any calculation. We have several members who will provide data on presses and paper, but we will need data on plates and other consumables such as ink. The consumables data will most likely have to come from the manufacturers of the products, which may or may not be achievable.

The Japanese felt that since ink is what makes paper a printed product, it should be included in calculations.

If we can not get the data, we may need to explain in the standard that the printer shall obtain the carbon footprinting data from their supplier in making the calculation of the consumables' impact on the total carbon footprint of the printed products.

As we begin our work we may find that suppliers want to participate in the work and are willing to share their CF data on their products.

> *Action:* LB to circulate Japan's chart on life cycle analysis chart and members to provide their input on this chart.

> *Action:* Members should provide information on what data they feel is important and should be included in the standard.

> *Action:* LB will develop a list of industry associations and request each national body to identify further associations and/or groups in their countries that might have data that they could provide in the standard that is not on her list.

Next Steps

LB suggested that we have a full day meeting in Berlin. Some felt that that was too much time, however following discussion it was agreed that more time would allow fuller discussions.

> *Action:* LB to request a full day's meeting in Berlin.

It was suggested that the supporting documents for the meeting be frozen 14 days before the meeting so that all participants have sufficient time to review them and prepare for the meeting.

WKS reviewed the action items from the meeting.

HS requested LB to define the criteria of a book, as a test for a carbon footprinting analysis.

> *Action:* LB to circulate the requirements of a dummy book and provide to members who then can do an exercise to create the carbon footprint of the dummy book.

LB proceeded to review the presentation to the plenary and members made several edits.

The group endorsed her presentation.

LB made a minor edit to the scope document (the Report) to indicate that the work item is the "first" work item from the proposed working group.

> *Action:* LB to get document numbers for the presentation and the Report so the TC130 members can easily link the two.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 5:40pm.

Respectfully submitted,

Laurel Brunner, Convenor
William K. Smythe, US representative

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