

CODE	TITLE	KEYWORDS	DESCRIPTION	SESSION TYPE	CHAIR	CO-CHAIR
A-PO	Mainstreaming LCM for sustainable value creation	mainstreaming LCM, value creation, sustainability, circular economy, low carbon economy	While there are many ways to contribute to sustainable consumption and production, taking a life cycle perspective is one of the key strategies to address it in a holistic and comprehensive way. LCM can help businesses and policy makers to make informed decisions that can help reduce environmental and social impacts throughout product's life cycles and reduce organisations' own footprints. More importantly however, LCM can help creating value, reducing costs as well as risks and thus contribute not only to an enhanced sustainability performance of the product or organization, but also make sense from a purely economic perspective. To this end LCM is a discipline whose tools can help companies to systematically enhance their performance. Mainstreaming LCM is thus crucial to move from a small number of sustainability leaders towards a global society that is actively contributing to achieving a resource-efficient, circular and low carbon economy.	Opening	Philippe Garrigues ISM/CNRS, France	Christian Traisnel cd2e/[avniR], France
A-PI	Enhancing collaboration and communication towards mainstreaming LCM	collaboration, communication, LCM, life cycle networks	Today, life cycle management finds itself in a highly specialized niche that has grown over the past years, yet remains to be small. In a world that is increasingly relying on different types of metrics to manage divers challenges we face, the conditions to mainstream LCM are better than ever. In order to get out of the niche, a collective communication effort is needed to enhance the general understanding of what LCM can achieve and why the application of the related tools is crucial to enhancing global sustainability. To this end the life cycle community needs to reinforce the way its members work together and extend their reach beyond the scientific community. Mainstreaming LCM is an issue of communication and of collaboration among existing life cycle centers, regional and national life cycle networks and so on, which is yet to be addressed with the necessary resources and attention it requires.	Plenary	Guido Sonnemann ISM/University of Bordeaux, France	Paul Hohnen Sustainability Strategies, The Netherlands (to be confirmed)
A-I	Business-Government Dialogue on Life Cycle Thinking for Sustainability	sustainable consumption and production, resource efficiency, public policy, industry, implementation	LCA and life cycle approaches are instrumental in designing public policy and supporting decision-making in industry aimed at sustainable consumption and production (SCP) and resource efficiency (RE). This session will bring together successful examples of implementation of life cycle approaches in public policy and business practice, with a focus to foster dialogue between the parties on what kinds of policy frameworks / collaboration opportunities are more conducive to real effects on the sustainability of consumption and production. This dialogue will also explore the needs for a potential global forum on SCP and RE, where international targets on RE could be discussed (e.g. in line with Sustainable Development Goals), best practice shared, and deals signed to foster policy and business progress towards sustainability.	Workshop	Llorenç Mila I Canals UNEP	Luiz Ortega Braskem, Brasil
A-II	Environnemental footprinting and labelling: experiences with environmental programs	green labels, consumer products, life cycle, sustainable consumption	CO2 concentration in the atmosphere is breaking new records. It is estimated that over 50% of the greenhouse effect is related to the life cycle impacts of consumer products. Yet a large majority of products do not bear any environmental information. Most existing green labels are qualitative or limited to one environmental aspect or one phase of the life cycle, and to certain products. Nevertheless, in recent years many initiatives, public or private, have been launched in order to cover more products throughout their life cycle, with more environmental indicators. Many experiences have been conducted, but many challenges remain. This session provides the opportunity to take stock of current results and to share experiences, but also to address the coming challenges and explore the possible solutions. The panel will strive to have a balanced representation of speakers from the public and private sectors and from developing, emerging and developed economies.	Conventional	Hélène Bortoli ADEME, France	Jérôme Payet Cycleco, France
A-III a-b	Mainstreaming LCM in public policy	policy, LCM, legislation	There are many environmental regulations for products, but they typically deal with one aspect of a products life cycle, such as the use phase - this applies to energy using products, vehicles, etc. In order to take a more holistic approach to a product's environmental impact, more issues need to be covered related to the whole life cycle of a product. This session looks at different approaches that are being developed which includes, but is not limited to, the European Commission's Product Environmental Footprint.	Conventional	Clare Broadbent World Steel Association	Hugo-Maria Schally European Commission Sylvain Chevassus French Ministry of Environment
A-IV	Mainstreaming LCM around the world through ecoinnovation	LCM, ecoinnovation, developing countries, emerging economies, life cycle approaches	Ecoinnovation is becoming an imperative for organizations all over the world and it is a strategic priority in order to improve the sustainability of their activities. LCA is nowadays being recognized as the most powerful tool to better identify hotspots and opportunities to improve the performance of the organizations. Despite the difficult economic context, limited local resources and experts available and weak enforcement of policies in developing countries, ad hoc ecoinnovation experiences based on LCA approaches with positive environmental and socio-economic impacts have increasingly emerged during the last years. Ecoinnovation is nowadays also present in non traditional LCA approaches such as circular economy practices like collaborative economy, Jugaad innovation, design thinking, upcycling, FAB LAB or makerspaces, etc The aim of this session is to present a diversity of practices for ecodesign worldwide and draw lessons for countries and also industrial sectors with less experiences.	Workshop	Sonia Valdivia World Resources Forum	Philippe Schiesser APEDEC Ecodesign Fab Lab, France
A-V	Mainstreaming LCM in SMEs: the benefits of sectorial approaches	LCM, Sectorial approach, Maturity assessment, Regional, SME	Over the past decade, LC concepts have been mainly focused on research, methodology and data development. The case studies developed mostly integrate large players but lack to strategically address the integration of LCM into SMEs. The aim of this specific session is to demonstrate how Life Cycle Management (LCM) can be implemented by using a maturity-based, sectorial approach at a regional level. Conducting a maturity assessment of LC approaches allows us to better understand the needs of the sector (with a specific focus on SMEs). Based on the results these analysis, strategies and tools can be developed to foster LCM in companies.	Conventional	Gérard Deroubaix FCBA, France	Aubin Roy cd2e/[avniR], France

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A-VI	Mainstreaming LCM using a sector based and regional approach for innovation	LCM, regional networks, SME, sector approach	<p>Whilst Life Cycle Management (LCM) is becoming commonplace in larger corporations, or forward thinking governments, it is far from mainstream. To achieve sustainable production and consumption patterns, LCM needs to be taken up by whole supply chains that include many small and medium enterprises.</p> <p>Sectors play an important role to help mainstreaming LCM at regional level. Pioneer sectors, start to integrate LCM into their businesses, education and research organizations.</p> <p>The aim of this session is to bring together different stakeholders involved at regional level to discuss on the best approaches to help mainstreaming LCM.</p>	Conventional	Naeem Adibi cd2e/[avnir], France	Vanessa Pasquet cd2e/[avnir], France
A-VII	Generating data: LCA databases and datasets quality, assurance and verification	data set creation; quality assurance; databases; LCA	<p>Methods for creating data sets have been probably somewhat overlooked, also in current footprint concepts, although any Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) consists of hundreds to thousands of data sets, although created data sets are the building blocks of any LCA, their properties determining possibilities in the following modeling steps; and although an efficient data set creation, in a smart structure that allows reusing data sets, offers a large saving potential.</p> <p>This session is dedicated to the creation and quality assurance of data sets; abstracts are invited on topics as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data set creation in a narrow sense: approaches of data collection for new data, data harvesting, using business and accounting and other non-LCA data; - Quality assurance for LCA data sets, with emphasis on the creation process - Organising data sets in databases, data set reuse concepts and IP and interoperability issues; quality assurance in emerging databases and expert review of datasets in existing databases. 	Conventional	Andreas Ciroth GreenDelta, Germany	Bruce Vigon SETAC

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B-P2	Business perspectives on mainstreaming LCM for sustainable value creation	mainstreaming LCM, value creation, operationalization	<p>Life cycle management (LCM) is a framework to analyze and manage the sustainability performance of goods and services. It is a business approach that goes beyond short-term success and aims at long-term value creation.</p> <p>If companies understand how to measure their financial value, they face difficulties to assess the value that stakeholders possess. It is this hidden value/risk in the value chain that is important for companies to understand and manage. It is not, however, the stakeholder needs that are the focus of sustainable value creation; it is what addressing their needs can bring in terms of value to the company (Palmer, 2013).</p> <p>Many companies are generating sustainable value by pursuing the opportunities life cycle management offers. They build their sustainability strategy into the key value creation levers that drive growth opportunities, improve return on investment and enhance risk management (Bonini and Görner, 2011).</p> <p>This session invite speakers to discuss the role of life cycle management in value creation and to share their experience on how managing product life cycle and business portfolio value chains offer high potential of tangible and intangible business value creation.</p>	Plenary	Manuele Margni CIRAIK/Polytechnique Montreal, Canada	Paul Hohnen Sustainability Strategies, The Netherlands (to be confirmed)
B-PC	Strengthening the transition to circular economy by LCM	circular economy, LCM, environmental, social	<p>An increasing number of voices are calling for a paradigm shift to move away from the current linear economic model (“Take, make, use and dispose”) to a much more resource-efficient and ultimately regenerative economy. Circular economy refers to a production/consumption model that is restorative by intention. Relying on renewable energy and aiming at a higher productivity of resources, the circular economy also promotes the tracking, minimization and ultimately elimination of toxic chemicals and minimizing wastes through careful product/service designs. LCM approaches are well positioned to ensure that circular economy initiatives are optimized and that they will effectively contribute to a more sustainable development.</p> <p>This session is seeking for contributions that could help feeding the link between LCM and the circular economy. We welcome case studies showing how LCM approaches would help organizations move towards a closed loop economy or frame the scope of the circular economy.</p>	Closing	Daniel Normandin Institute Eddec/ Polytechnique Montreal, Canada	Enrico Benetto Public Research Centre Henri Tudor, Luxembourg
B-I	Global partnerships and collective action to implement LCM	LCA, collaboration, stakeholders, value creation, decision making	<p>Managing sustainability in the same way as other parts of a business, such as marketing and sales, allows leading companies to better identify and manage risks.</p> <p>Companies with global partnerships can have a common metrics, shared value chain data and joint sustainability management as a holistic approach to form the basis for successful cooperation. This allows decision-making processes to be efficient and to influence the whole product leading to a measurable value creation throughout the supply chain. Global industrial partnerships applying innovative business models are a key enabler for companies to realize more sustainable solutions.</p> <p>LCA, besides the data management and mathematical modeling, also deals about how to take the right decision versus all kind of hypothesis. Hence, integration of LCA in extended organization also requires a collective action.</p> <p>The session aims at showing where global partnerships and collective action have been successfully implemented and to discuss about related experiences.</p>	Half Presentation & Half Discussion	Peter Saling BASF	Stéphane Morel Renault
B-II	Making the life cycle metrics department more relevant in large organizations: from the Cellar to the Stage	LCM, LCA, competence	<p>Most large companies have by now developed an internal team or competence center that deals with life cycle assessment in various ways. In principle this competence center is a rich resource of insights and decision support, that can help companies to make real progress in developing more sustainable products, services and business models. However, there seem to be factors that prevent the effective use of this rich resource, and that is perhaps not strange when we realize that the competence center is part of a complex ecosystem of internal and external “business users” of the information.</p> <p>This session is about inspiring examples of how the relevance and effectiveness of the internal competence centers can be optimized and what can be done to overcome hurdles. What are key success factors, what are bottlenecks and how have they been overcome?</p>	Conventional	Mark Goedkoop PRÉ Consultants	Alain Wathélet Solvay
B-III	LCM and communication	communication, marketing, purchasing, procurement, information	<p>The last 25 years have seen an ever increasing flora of approaches for communicating environmental information along the value chain of goods and services. Standardized instruments for green marketing include eco-labels, environmental product declarations and footprints. Examples of non-standardized approaches are non-certified claims, green product portfolios, and profiling and branding. Regarding procurement there is another plethora of approaches, some more product oriented, others more oriented towards evaluating suppliers. We call for papers and presentations that strive to evaluate all these kinds of approaches, in terms of usefulness and efficacy. Are they understood? Do they improve the environmental performance of the product in question? Does the type of requirements made in purchasing match the type of information provided by marketing? We welcome both research contributions and contributions reporting on practical experience, including in-house communication.</p>	Conventional	Anne Marie Tillmann Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden	Mary Ann Curran BAMAC Ltd, USA
B-IV	Creating shared value and resource efficiency with LCM along the supply chain	resource efficiency, supply chain management, collaboration, shared value	<p>Using resources efficiently requires more collaboration along the supply chain. The key factor of success of collaboration in the supply chain is to create shared value for the partnering organizations. The session will present an overview of tools, experiences, benefits and challenges for identifying potentials and realizing improvements in resource efficiency by creating a shared value along the supply chain.</p>	Conventional	Martina Prox Hamburg Institute for Environmental IT, Germany	Marzia Traverso BMW Group
B-V	What process from research to practice?	research transfer, application	<p>Science needs to work together with practitioners. LCA science will become considerably more efficient if it addresses needs from industry. Industry, on the other hand, has to reach out to science in order to implement the latest findings.</p> <p>LCA is applied in the developmental evolution of a new technology from its invention and conceptualization to its operation. However, in most LCA conferences, little emphasis is given to transferring research at laboratory stages from the universities to industry. Also, research projects at universities do not frequently address industry needs optimally.</p> <p>The sessions aims at showing case studies on how academic research projects have been successfully transferred into application in industry. Industry researches that highlight practical needs from academic research projects to solve industry problems will also be discussed.</p>	Conventional	Urs Walter Schenker Nestlé	Sangwon Suh University of California, Santa Barbara, USA

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B-VI	From projects to processes to implement LCM in business	LCA, LCM, project, process, business	<p>In general, companies start using a life cycle approach to manage the sustainability challenges and opportunities of their products by projects using LCA or another tool of the LCM toolbox like GHG accounting. The more experience companies gain and the more mature they get in the way they manage the life cycle of their products, the less it is about implementing projects but putting in place organization-wide procedures. The latter allow companies to address systematically the identified business challenges and opportunities of their whole portfolio or at least their key products with much less effort than carrying out multiple individual projects.</p> <p>This session invites companies to explain their cases on how they have moved from projects to processes to implement LCM in their organizations. Examples can come from multiple sectors and also papers that reflect on this development as a way of mainstreaming LCM in business and industry are welcome.</p>	Conventional	Martin Baitz PE International	Elmar Rother Technische Universität Darmstadt, Germany
B-VII	Managing life cycle information from supply chain for LCM	supply chain, data collection, collaborative improvement, green supply chain management	<p>In most of LCA case studies, there are too many data from background databases but too few from supply chain. However, ideal LCAs should collect life cycle data and information from multi-tiers of supply chain as much as possible. It will not only diminish problems about LCA quality, but more importantly engage suppliers in collaborative assessment and improvement, which is the ultimate purpose of LCA and LCM. This session tries to address the challenges in and explore the solutions for dealing with supply chain, e.g. (but not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How to encourage supply chain to provide data and information for LCA? - How to manage life cycle data from multi-tiers of supply chain in a more practical way? - How to support collaborative improvement along supply chain? - How to build a comprehensive green supply chain management system, combining e.g. CSR, REACH? <p>All presentations with focus on LCA and LCM along supply chain are welcome, e.g. dedicated approaches, tools, policies, practice, etc.</p>	Conventional	Hongtao Wang Sichuan University, China	Greg Norris Harvard School of Public Health, USA

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C-I a-b	LCM for building & construction and public infrastructure	building, construction, public infrastructure, cities	The construction industry is one of leading sectors in LCM. In the same time the approach is progressing from building vision to other scales (Ex. cities and regions). The aim of this session is to bring forward those on going initiatives on building , construction and public infrastructure. In addition the extension of LCA to other scales (Ex. designing sustainable cities)	Conventional	Joan Rieradevall UAB Barcelona, Spain Hélène Teulon Gingko 21, France	Rocío Fernández Flores ACCIONA Infraestructuras, Spain Nicolas Salmon Nobatek, France
C-II a-b	LCM for chemicals and materials	chemicals, materials, sustainability	The purpose of the session is to elaborate on how the global sustainability of chemicals and materials in applications can be assessed, taking into account their whole life cycle - to identify the hot spots and manage improvement - to evaluate the benefits versus the burden The sessions will take the conventional form of 4 (5 max) short presentations of 15 min max (10 minutes of presentation with slide support + 5 minutes of questions) for a total duration of 90 minutes. The proposed presentations could cover one of these topics - the complementarity of LCA and of the risk assessment - cost/benefit approaches, global evaluation of the sustainability of product systems using chemicals and materials - the difficulty to manage risk basing on scientific tools against basing on perception Illustration by real cases would be much welcomed.	Conventional	Guy Castelan Plastics Europe	Christine Schneider Henkel Philippe Loubet ISM, Bordeaux INP, France
C-III a-b	LCM in the energy and electricity sector	energy, electricity, attributiona, consequential, retrospective, prospective	Electricity supply is frequently cited as a significant hot spot in LCA results. Despite its importance, however, LCA practitioners continue to overuse generic LCI data and different simplified methodologies regarding electricity supply modeling. Such simplifications and inconsistencies can result, as an example, in difficulties to compare the findings of various studies. The session is open for contributions highlighting issues on electricity supply modeling, methodological choices and data set selections; all having a significant impact on LCA and consequently, LCM results. Attributional and consequential perspectives as well as systemic aspects of the electricity sector are also supposed to be reflected during the session, which is expected to summarize the key issues and provide suggestions on how to approach such problems. The session chairs hope that this will lead to an inspiring overall exploration of challenges and opportunities of LCM and LCA on electricity!	Conventional	Mourad Ben Amor University of Sherbrooke, Canada Anne Prieur GDF Suez	Marc Andree Wolf maki Consulting, Germany Sara Palander Chalmers University of Technology / Swedish Life Cycle Center, Sweden
C-IV a-b	LCM and the end of life of products and materials	recyclability, end of life, design for recycling	As a growing demand to reduce the waste and eliminate the landfill, new targets are established in industry to increase the reuse, recycling of products. Therefore the End of Life of products take momentum in LCM. Actual reliable approach to calculate recyclability are currently missing for most of the product groups. Integrating relevant recyclability criteria based on real industry cases will help to minimize misleading decision making. The aim of this session is to discuss the End of Life LCM approach. This session would be an opportunity for companies of various sectors to present their actual approach regarding Design for Recycling.	Conventional	Allan Astrup Jensen Nordic Institute for Product Sustainability, Environmental Chemistry and Toxicology, Denmark	Gérald Rebitzer Amcor Emma Rex Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden
C-V a-b	LCM for Food and Beverages	food, beverage, LCI, LCIA, LCM	Climate change and population growth make it vitally important that agriculture and food systems not only deliver food, but at the same time optimizing use of natural resources, minimizing environmental impacts and assuring long-term economic viability. To help the agri-food industry produce more with less, innovation and technological advances in food and beverage production must be part of the solution. The food industry is reacting rapidly to the sustainability, with a lot of initiatives in the field assessing, mitigating and communicating the efforts. This session will investigate how Life Cycle Thinking penetrates the food supply chain and the LCA community still need to do to improve robustness of LCA information in order to make it easier for business decision makers to consider LCA in their decision making. The session will address these topics through different short presentations followed by a panel discussion.	Conventional	Sébastien Humbert Quantis Steven Young University of Waterloo, Canada	Ying Wang Innovation Center for U.S. Dairy Muriel Barthe CIVB, France
C-VI	LCM for transport and mobility	LCM, mobility, supply chain, business model	This session covers life cycle management in the field of transport and mobility for persons and goods. Life cycle management encompasses strategies and measures to improve the environmental and sustainability performance of transport and mobility products and services over the entire life cycle ("from cradle to cradle"). This session aims to bring together different actors along the mobility value chain: Raw material suppliers, part suppliers, OEM's, the dealer network as well as representatives of the recycling sector for mobility products. The focus of the session will be on best practices and lighthouse projects of LCM to foster sustainable mobility.	Conventional	Stephan Krinke Volkswagen	Ludovic Dariol Airbus DS
C-VII	LCM for textiles and leather products	textile, leather, LCM	The traditional textile and leather industry, with its numerous processes, including water, energy and chemical consumption, was among the sectors integrating and improving LCA approaches. In order to move to a new area in the textile and leather industry, LCM seems to be one of the essential facilitators. The aim of this session is to bring forward those on going LCA initiatives in textile industry. In addition the extension of LCA to LCM in the textile. This session would be an opportunity for companies of various sectors involve in the textile sector to present their actual approach regarding LCM and the design for recycling.	Conventional	Christèle Merter Happy Chic, France	Anne Perwuelz ENSAIT Roubaix, France

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D-I	Monetarisaton: effective approaches to combine multiple dimensions of sustainability assessment	monetarisaton, environmental impacts, health impacts, economic valuation, LCIA	Economic valuation of environmental and health impacts due to resource consumption and emissions is included in several Life Cycle Impact Assessment methods. New economic evaluations methods have been developed for the payment of ecosystem services. Monetarisaton of impacts and/or damages is certainly an appealing way to aggregate environmental impacts. It is also particularly interesting for industrial and government organizations since they find there a link between environmental impacts and financial aspects of their activity and investments. Hence, monetarisaton is the subject of many current studies and collaborative projects and has to be intensively discussed, harmonized, disseminated and reviewed. The session aims at collecting in one place during LCM 2015 an updated overview of that topic. The idea is to review and compare various monetarisaton approaches. Advantages, as well as key issues and corresponding ways of improvement will be debated.	Conventional	Jean François Viot Solvay, France	Philipp Preiss EIFER, Germany
D-II	Practical applications of advanced LCA to LCM	regionalization, temporalization, parameterization, uncertainties, LCA	Accurate life cycle assessment (LCA) calculations are critical to effective life cycle management (LCM) decisions and techniques. While advances in LCA methodology promise more accurate results, their practical application is limited outside the realm of research. This session will highlight advances in increasing the spatial resolution (regionalization) and temporal resolution (temporalization) of life cycle inventories and impact assessment methods. Increased resolution greatly helps in modeling and assessing the specific supply chains and consequences of individual firm decisions, and as such is an important advance for the field of LCM. Furthermore, proper uncertainty assessment of inventory and impact assessment are essential to qualify the relevance of the results for decision making. The goal of this session is therefore to bridge research and implementation of these advanced concepts for facilitating more robust analyses within LCM.	Conventional	Stephan Pfister ETH Zurich, Switzerland	Annie Levasseur CIRAIG/ Polytechnique Montreal, Canada Eskinder Gemechu ISM, University of Bordeaux, France
D-III	Integrating social aspects in LCM	LCSA, S-LCA, LCM, CSR, due diligence	The outcome of Rio+20 states 'green economy' should be placed within the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. It means that the uptake of social aspects in LCM is of utmost importance. Life cycle sustainability assessment - combining techniques (E-LCA, S-LCA and LCC) to evaluate environmental, social and economic negative impacts and benefits throughout life cycles - helps to address jointly the three dimensions of sustainable development and can provide useful results for decision-making and strategic management in enterprises. As such it can be regarded as a powerful tool for exercising due diligence all along the value chain. In particular the results of a S-LCA can be useful to integrate social aspects into life cycle management.	3/4 Presentation & 1/4 Discussion	Bernard Mazijn Institute for Sustainable Development/Ghent University, Belgium	Jean Pierre Revéret University of Québec, Canada
D-IV	WBCSD Social Metrics Initiative	Life Cycle Metrics, Chemical Products, Value Chain, Sustainability, Social perspective	The WBCSD has published a document on the Life Cycle Metrics for Chemical Products. The publication provides a guidelines and metrics for consistent and credible communication on how the value chains of chemicals impact on and contribute to sustainability. The next step is to develop guidelines to assess the impacts and benefits of chemical products from a social perspective. This work was recently started and should be ready by late 2015. The workshop provides a forum to share first results with experts working in the area of social LCA.	Workshop	Andrea Brown WBCSD	Jacobine Das Gupta DSM, The Green Take, The Netherlands
D-V	Organizational LCA (OLCA) is new tool for LCM	organizational LCA, OLCA, OEF, scope 3	While LCA was originally developed for products, the benefits and the potential of the life cycle approach can be extended for organization assessment. Recently, the "Organisation Environmental Footprint (OEF) Guide" was launched by the European comission and the ISO/TS 14072 for Organizational LCA (OLCA) is published. The UNEP/SETAC Life Cycle Initiative launched the flagship project "LCA of Organizations". The project aims to show that the application of the life cycle approach on organizations is relevant, meaningful and already possible. The Guidance highlights the potential of organizational perspective within life cycle thinking and supports practitioners facing the main important methodological challenges when using Organization Life Cycle Assessment (OLCA). O-CA is an important and emerging field of LCM. The status of the UNEP/SETAC flagship projects and case studies from different sectors and regions will be presented.	Workshop	Mathias Finkbeiner Technische Universität Berlin, Germany	Atsushi Inaba Kogakuin University, Japan
D-VI a-b	Efficient and successfull design methods and tools for sustainable industrial systems	sustainable design, ecodesign, eco-innovation	Sustainable design is of high interest at present. Indeed, customer's expectations, regulations and market pressure are some drivers that moves design team towards the consideration of sustainable dimensions over the life cycle of an industrial system. However, such an issue requires the integration of additional parameters into decision-making processes. Sustainable design of industrial systems now requests to solve methodological issues related to economic, social and environmental evaluations (system boundaries, functional analysis, impacts categories) and their integration into design process. New approaches, methods, and tools dealing with such issues with an industrial connexion are welcomed to this session. * Sustainable Design of Industrial Systems * LCA- based environmental indicators in product development * Environmental Footprint and LCA * Simplified LCA * Eco-optimization of complex systems * Ecodesign methods and tools * Eco-innovation methods and tools * ...	Conventional	Dominique Millet EcoSD, France	Sebastian Zinck Steelcase Nicolas Perry ENSAM, University of Bordeaux, France
D-VII	Practices for Hotspots Analysis and Product Sustainability	Hotspot analysis, product sustainability information, consumer information, communication, sustainable products	Hotspots analysis is a relatively new analytical tool that is being used as a pre-cursor to developing product sustainability information. It allows for the prioritization of resources and actions in countries, industry sectors, product portfolios, product categories or individual products. However, there is currently neither a common global approach to hotspots nor do any accepted principles or guidance exist on how to translate and apply the results of this analysis into meaningful product sustainability information. This session will bring together examples of different hotspot analysis methodologies with the objective to foster an open dialogue about how to arrive at a global agreement and understanding of key elements of a hotspot analysis and best practice. This session is also meant to bring communication experts into the dialogue in view of the many diverging practices of how to communicate on the results of hotspot analysis and product sustainability information in general.	Workshop	Jim Fava PE International	Mark Barthel Product Sustainability Forum/WRAP, UK

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D-VIII	Quantifying and Communicating Avoided Emissions: Panel and Discussion on Standardization Efforts	avoided emissions, standards, greenhouse gas	At LCM 2013 in a well-attended session on the management of green product portfolios, there was discussion and agreement that a standard could provide the needed consistency to credibly market innovative products through their avoided impacts. In a survey released by GHG Protocol last year on this topic, 79 % (of 375 respondents) felt that there was a need and demand for a standard, and that quantifying and communicating avoided emissions can drive emission reductions. GHG Protocol will be launching a standard development process on this topic later this year. This session will update participants on the standard development process so far. We will invite a range of speakers involved in the process from industry, academia, and NGOs, to highlight key discussion points, issues, and decisions made thus far and ensure ample time for audience questions and discussion.	Workshop	Cynthia Cummins WRI	William P Flanagan General Electric, United States of America
D-IX	How collaborative research on Life Cycle may improve LCA practices for businesses: the SCORELCA feedback	end of life, uncertainty, quality, geography, modelling	SCORE LCA is an association that aims to promote and organize cooperation between companies, institutional and scientific community to support the evolution of LCA methods and their practical implementation. The objectives of this session are: - To point out the importance of research topics addressed, - To present and share SCORE LCA research within the LCA community, and particularly case studies of its members, - To include presentations of other studies on the same topics. The session key topics will be: - Initial quality requirements in LCA, - Taking into account uncertainty in LCA, - Taking into account the geographical dimension in LCA, - Data for end of life modelling in LCA. At least one presentation will be done on each key topic, and a feedback on the use of these studies by members of SCORE LCA will also be included.	Workshop	Philippe Osset SCORE LCA/Solinnen, France	Jade Garcia SCORE LCA, France
D-X	LCM and Human Toxicity Evaluation	LCA, human toxicity, human health, risk assessment, REACH	Assessing potential toxicological impacts of products over their life cycle is a challenge. Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) and Risk Assessment (RA) are different tools for this purpose. On one hand, LCA models have difficulties to describe adequately the potential toxicological impacts for a complex life cycle with heterogeneous exposure conditions in cradle to grave system boundaries. One reason is the limited availability of qualified data. On the other hand, REACH registration is generating a lot of data about hazard and risk assessment of chemicals. REACH and Life Cycle Assessment have different philosophies, how can they best be used to answer the need of assessing potential toxicological impact of products? The session will focus on the needs for toxicity evaluation within LCA, the difference and complementarity between LCA and RA, and the possibility to use REACH data to derive a meaningful indicator within LCM. In particular, ToxScale, a proposal of indicator using REACH data to provide additional information within LCA, will be presented and discussed.	Workshop	Quentin De Huils BASF, Belgique	Ralph Rosenbaum ELSA-PACT, IRSTEA, France