

The role of Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) in key EEA/UK policy decisions impacting sustainability

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The Technical Committee of Petroleum Additive manufacturers in Europe (ATC) currently comprises fourteen specialty chemical manufacturers which together are responsible for the production and supply of almost all the performance additive chemistry used in lubricants and fuels.

For an LCA to be credible, the methodology must be transparent and based on models and hypotheses that have been validated technically and scientifically. The ATC has adopted the position that under these conditions the LCA is a critical tool, allowing industry to design and quantitatively assess innovative solutions that address global challenges such as reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions and improving energy efficiency. For the same reason, ATC strongly recommends that EEA/UK governments should employ LCA as a critical cornerstone of policy-defining decisions affecting transportation and industrial processes, and their impacts. This will enable ATC members to innovate solutions that align with the best available and most recent scientific evidence, including LCA outputs.

For more information about the way that lubricant and fuel additives already contribute significantly to a more sustainable future by supporting the targets of the European Green Deal the following documents are available on the ATC website:

[Lubricant Additives: Use and Benefits \(ATC Document 118\)](#)

[Fuel Additives: Use and Benefits \(ATC Document 113\)](#)

Context:

European Green Deal

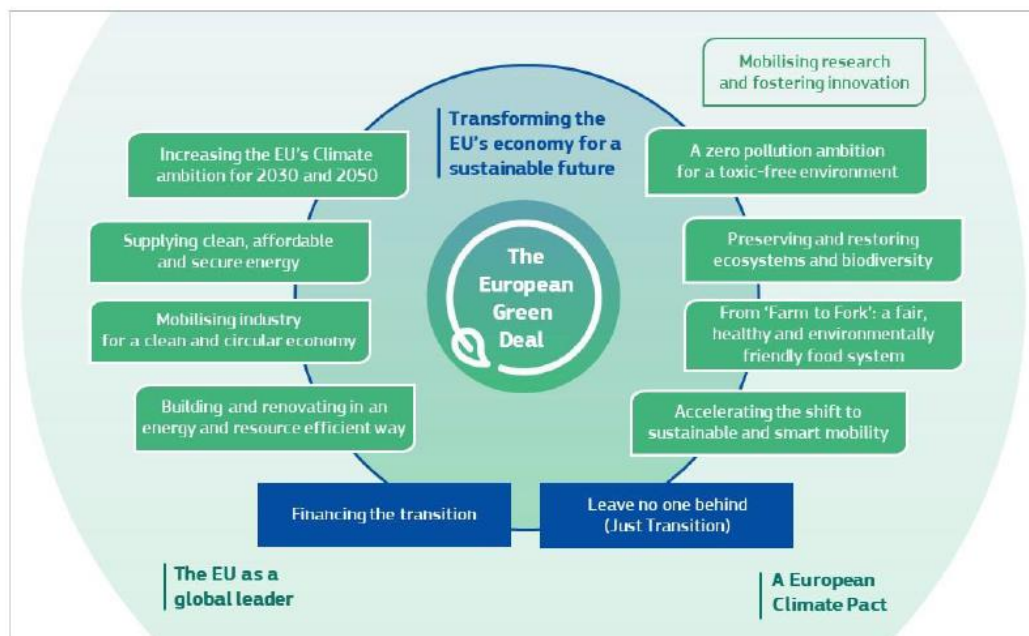


Figure 1: The European Green Deal

Achieving Climate neutrality...



Brussels, 4.3.2020
COM(2020) 80 final

2020/0036 (COD)

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

**establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulation
(EU) 2018/1999 (European Climate Law)**

Article 3

Trajectory for achieving climate neutrality

1. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 9 to supplement this Regulation by setting out a trajectory at Union level to achieve the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) until 2050. At the latest within six months after each global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement, the Commission shall review the trajectory.
2. The trajectory shall start from the Union's 2030 target for climate referred to in Article 2(3).
3. When setting a trajectory in accordance with paragraph 1, the Commission shall consider the following:
 - (a) cost-effectiveness and economic efficiency;
 - (b) competitiveness of the Union's economy;
 - (c) best available technology;
 - (d) energy efficiency, energy affordability and security of supply;
 - (e) fairness and solidarity between and within Member States;
 - (f) the need to ensure environmental effectiveness and progression over time;
 - (g) investment needs and opportunities;
 - (h) the need to ensure a just and socially fair transition;
 - (i) international developments and efforts undertaken to achieve the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement and the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
 - (j) the best available and most recent scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the IPCC.