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Product Specific Rules (PSR) for Commercial Coffee Machines

Environmental Information Programme according to EN 50693

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List of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full term
ABS	Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene
BFR	Brominated Flame Retardants
EEPS	Electronic and Electrical Products and Systems
EoL	End-of-life
EPD	Environmental Product Declaration
GPI	General Programme Instructions
HiPS	High Impact Polystyrene
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment
LCIA	Life Cycle Impact Assessment
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PP	Polypropylene
PU	Polyurethane
PSR	Product Specific Rules
PCR	Product Category Rules
RSL	Reference Service Life

Introduction

This document contains the product specific rules (PSR) for type III environmental product declarations according to EN 50693:2022-08 (short: EN 50693) for commercial coffee machines.

This PSR document supplements EN 50693 by providing further details on certain aspects concerning commercial coffee machines. In cases where no specific rules are given in this document, EN 50693 should be followed. Therefore, this document should be read in parallel with EN 50693. This document makes normative reference to EN 50693, which is essential for the application of this document.

This document is structured in the same way as EN 50693; headings and section numbers have been retained. If a section of EN 50693 remains unchanged, this is indicated in the document. If a section of EN 50693 is not relevant for the environmental declaration according to this PSR, this is also indicated.

This PSR regulates the specific requirements of the individual product subgroups for the content of an environmental declaration.

Note: Depending on the user behaviour, machines are designed differently. A different design also affects the environmental declaration of the appliance, as this strongly influences the repairability and the durability of the appliance. This aspect cannot be reflected by this document. To ensure a certain comparability, assumptions from prEN 50730 are used regarding the user behaviour. In some cases, simplified assumptions are made that cannot reflect real-life conditions 1:1.

1 Scope

This PSR document applies to the LCA and environmental declarations of electronic and electrical products and systems (EEPS), specifically commercial coffee machines, in accordance with EN 50693, ISO 14040 and ISO 14044. It defines the rules, requirements, and scenarios necessary for consistent and comparable LCA studies within this product category.

This PSR applies to commercial coffee machines that are intended for commercial use in terms of type, design and performance. This PSR includes the following product categories: Fully automatic machines and traditional machines. The specified product type shall be described in accordance with the different categories. If average values are given for the product range of a type, the averaging process must be described.

2 Normative references

The LCA report systematically and comprehensively documents the calculation basis to support the validation / verification of environmental information. This report must fully reflect the information based on a life cycle assessment in a fully comprehensible manner. The structure of the report should correspond to the scientific approach of a life cycle assessment.

In addition to the basics mentioned in the general programme instructions (GPI), the sector-specific requirements of EN 50693 with the life cycle stages and their process modules to be included apply. The other product group-specific requirements are included via PSRs.

The following referenced documents are essential for the application of this document:

- Core PCR: Life cycle assessment and environmental declarations using product category rules for electronic and electrotechnical equipment; German version EN 50693:2022:08,
- *General Programme Instructions "Product level" (GPI) (current version Kiwa-EE GPI R.3.0 (2025))*

- *Environmental Information Programme according to EN 50693,*
- *IEC 63366 Product category rules for life cycle assessment of electrical and electronic products and systems,*
- *FprEN 50730 Professional and commercial coffee machines – Methods for measuring energy consumption and productivity.*

3 Terms and definitions

For the application of this document, the terms according to EN 50693 and FprEN 50730 apply. No other terms or definitions are listed in this document.

Fully automatic machines

Coffee machines, other than vending machines, in which the preparation of the coffee starting from ingredients up to the delivered beverage is fully controlled by the machine based on the input of the user.

Note: The user typically places a cup underneath and presses a button, the machine does the rest.

Traditional machines

Coffee machines in which the preparation of coffee requires pressurized hot water to pass through grinded coffee by one or more interventions of the user in process of preparation and delivery of coffee.

Example: For intervention of the user the examples are manually filling of grinded coffee in the portafilter and manually emptying after the dispensing of the coffee

Note: The user prepares coffee (properly grounded), put it into portafilter and mounts the portafilter on the coffee machine, then presses the button.

Beverage

For the purpose of this document the term “Beverage” means a single cup made of a weighted average of different types of beverages with a predefined recipe according to Table 3 and Table 4. These two tables are identical to the information that is given in the FprEN 50730 in Annex D Table D4 and D5.

Use Scenario

For the purpose of this document the use scenario is the operation of a machine during a typical day according to FprEN 50730 in Annex D Table D1 delivering a total number of beverages per day according to FprEN 50730 in Annex D Table D2 and D3.

Local transport

Transportation within one country.

Intracontinental transport

Transportation within one continent.

Intercontinental transport

Transportation between different continents.

Payload

The load carried by a vehicle, excluding what is necessary for its operation.

4 Product life cycle assessment

4.1 General

To quantify the potential environmental impact caused by EEPS, LCA compliant with ISO 14040 and ISO 14044 shall be performed and the results can then be used to identify improvement potentials in terms of e.g. environmental conscious product design. In addition, the requirements of this document shall be applied in case the LCA results are further intended to be used in external communication. This is valid in the form of an environmental declaration (e.g. EPD) as laid out in the ISO 14021/14025 standards.

4.2 Product category rules

The product category covered by this document includes commercial coffee machines intended for commercial use in terms of type, design and performance, as well as the associated services for all phases of the life cycle.

The product must be assigned to one of the following product types: fully automatic machines and traditional machines.

4.2.1 Functional unit and reference flow description

4.2.1.1 Functional unit

The functional unit is the delivery of 1 cup of beverage according to the reference use scenario during the reference service life (RSL) of the product.

4.2.1.2 Declared unit

The declared unit is the total number of cups of beverage delivered by the machine over its RSL according to the reference use scenario.

4.2.1.3 Conversion of environmental impacts from functional unit to declared unit

The environmental impact results based on functional unit can be converted to the results based on declared unit by multiplying the total number of cups of beverage delivered during the RSL.

4.2.2 Reference service life (RSL)

The following Table 1 shows guide values for the expected service life of various appliance types.

Table 1: Standard reference service life

Type of machine	Reference service life [years]	Days of use per year [days]
Fully automatic machine	7	320
Traditional machine	7	320

4.2.3 System boundaries

See EN 50693, 4.2.3.

4.2.3.1 Phase of the life cycle and their information modules to be included

The following life cycle stages shall be included:

- Manufacturing stage: Mandatory module as per EN 50693,

- Distribution stage: Mandatory module as per EN 50693,
- Installation stage: Optional module as per EN 50693,
- Use stage: Mandatory module as per EN 50693,
- End-of-life stage: Mandatory module as per EN 50693,
- De-installation, including the relevant steps for the preparation of the product for end-of-life, is optional module to be declared.

4.2.3.2 Exclusion from system boundary

See EN 50693, 4.2.3.2.

4.2.3.3 Cut-off criteria

A maximum of 5 % of the environmental impact of each life cycle stage of the analysed product system given by its life cycle impact assessment (LCIA) results is set to be the cut-off criteria. Any exclusion of inputs and outputs shall be documented and justified. Nevertheless, exclusions shall not exceed 3% of the total overall environmental impact.

4.2.4 Allocation rules

4.2.4.1 Co-product allocation

Co-product allocation is not relevant for this type of product group described in the document.

4.2.4.2 Allocation procedures for reuse, recycling and recovery

For the reuse, recycling and recovery of products, the system boundary is set where the outputs have reached the state of complete waste treatment.

At least the following allocations must be indicated:

- Allocation for the use of recycled material or secondary raw materials,
- Allocation of energies, auxiliary materials and operating resources to the individual products of a plant,
- Credits from recycling and/or thermal recycling of packaging materials and production waste,
- Credits from recycling and/or energy recovery of the deconstructed product.

Reference should be made to the modules in which the allocations are made.

4.2.5 Units

SI units should be used in the LCA and LCA report. In some cases, non-SI units can be used, as for example: kW (MW) for power and kWh (MWh) for energy.

4.2.6 Data quality

4.2.6.1 Selection of data

As a rule, a combination of company-specific, regional average or general data is used to represent different parts of the supply chain. To ensure complete transparency in data selection, the origin of the data type and source used must be clearly stated. Company-specific data should be used when available.

4.2.6.2 Data quality requirements

The data quality requirements are defined as following:

- Manufacturer-specific data may be a maximum of 5 years old, general data not more than 10 years old,
- The process-specific data must be based on the average of one year of operation,
- The datasets must be complete and consistent, and deviations must be justified,
- Period of 100 years, possibly longer in the case of a landfill scenario,
- The technical background corresponds to the physical reality,
- Geographic coverage shall reflect operational reality of the different life cycle stages,
- Validity of the generic datasets, system boundary, and cut-off criteria for the validity of the generic datasets demonstrated.

The generic data shall be specified with the background database and the reference year of the database. Any deviations regarding these requirements shall be justified in the LCA report.

4.3 Development of scenarios (default scenarios)

The standard scenarios described in this document were developed with the aim of modelling realistic average values based on experience. Other scenarios can be developed but must be justified.

Each of the scenario default values listed in the subsections of this document can be replaced by individually specified scenarios. In this case, the replacement must be justified on the basis of the individual business activity.

4.3.1 Manufacturing stage

The manufacturing phase of the appliances generally comprises the final production in the factory, including the provision of all materials, products and energy as well as the waste treatment or disposal of the final waste during the manufacturing phase.

In a typical manufacturing process, the individual components such as pumps, motors, electrical components or hoses are delivered to the manufacturing site, i.e. these components are generally not produced by the manufacturer itself.

The following processes should be considered as a minimum:

- Production of raw materials,
- Transport of raw materials to the production site,
- All processing steps from the raw materials to the end product, including the use of auxiliary materials and energy.

For the materials the manufacturer specific data shall be used considering the cut-off criteria as described in the PSR (chapter 4.2.3.3).

The typical materials and semi-finished products for commercial coffee machines should be considered if applicable, for example:

- Stainless steel,
- Steel,
- Aluminium,
- Plastics,
- Electrical and Electronic components,
- LCD displays,
- Packaging.

The transport to the production site of the materials as a first option should be based on the manufacturer data for transportation distances and means. If no specific data are available, the following generic data shall be applied:

- Local transport: 1000 km by lorry (85% payload),
- Intracontinental transport: 3500 km by lorry (85% payload),
- Intercontinental transport: 19000 km by ship plus 1000 km by lorry (85% payload).

To determine the energy consumption during the manufacturing stage, the total energy consumption of the production site over a period of minimum one year is recorded and allocated.

4.3.2 Distribution stage

The transport of the product to the customer shall, as a first option, be based on the manufacturer data for transportation distances and means. If no specific data are available, the following generic data shall be applied:

- Local transport: 1000 km by lorry (85% payload),
- Intracontinental transport: 3500 km by lorry (85% payload),
- Intercontinental transport: 19000 km by ship plus 1000 km by lorry (85% payload).

4.3.3 Installation stage

Optional Module, see EN 50693

The inputs and outputs associated with the following aspects shall be included in the installation stage:

- Processes, including the required materials and components, needed for installation,
- Management of the waste generated at the installation place:
  - Packaging,
  - Discarded installation materials,
  - Waste associated with the installation processes.

For the End-of-Life of the packaging materials, which has to be considered in the installation stage, see the Default Scenario End-of-Life (Chapter 4.3.5).

4.3.4 Use stage

According to EN 50693, the use scenario shall define at least:

- The reference service life (RSL),
- The ambient conditions and operating profile and/or load factor and/or utilization factor (for example: % use rate during the RSL),
- And if applicable, the maintenance conditions as specified by the manufacturer to fulfil the RSL (frequency, replacement parts, consumables, etc.).

4.3.4.1 Assumptions for the energy consumption

The environmental impact is calculated based on the energy consumption of the coffee machine during its use. The calculation is based on the assumptions from prEN 50730. The typical user behaviour for one day is described in Table D1 of the Annex of prEN 50730. The typical user behaviour for one day according to the prEN 50730 is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Typical user behaviour for one day

Activity	Time [hh:mm]
Heating	1:00
Ready mode 1 (including delivery)	4:00
Energy saving	2:30
Ready mode 2 (including delivery)	4:00
Hydraulic (Cleaning Process)	0:30
Soft off mode (including transition to soft off mode)	12:00
Total	**24:00**

The energy consumption is determined according to the prEN 50730 and is extrapolated to the defined reference service life (RSL) defined in Chapter 4.2.2. The energy consumption is then set in relation to the number of cups produced.

Depending on the machine design, a different number of cups of beverages must be provided during “Ready mode 1” and “Ready mode 2”. Table D4 of the Annex of prEN 50730 shows the daily number of cups depending on the design of the Fully Automatic Machine. The content of Table D4 of the prEN 50730 is shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Fully Automatic Machine: Example of daily number of cups for each type of beverage

Machine rating [No. of cups / day]	Mix	Cups of espresso n_{espr}	Cups of café crème n_{creme}	Cups of coffee and milk $n_{c\&m}$	Cups of hot water $n_{hotwater}$	Cups of powdered N_{powd}	Cups of hot milk from cold milk $n_{hotmilk}$	Total number of cups, all beverages n_{tot}
Up to 70	FA1-70	21	39	0	10	0	0	70
	FA2-70	7	18	38	3	0	4	
	FA3-70	14	28	0	7	21	0	
	FA4-70	7	14	35	3	7	4	
From 71 to 150	FA1-150	45	83	0	22	0	0	150
	FA2-150	15	38	82	7	0	8	
	FA3-150	30	60	0	15	45	0	
	FA4-150	15	30	75	7	15	8	
From 151 to 300	FA1-300	90	165	0	45	0	0	300
	FA2-300	30	75	165	15	0	15	
	FA3-300	60	120	0	30	90	0	
	FA4-300	30	60	150	15	30	15	
From 301 to 450	FA1-450	135	248	0	67	0	0	450
	FA2-450	45	113	247	22	0	23	
	FA3-450	90	180	0	45	135	0	
	FA4-450	45	90	225	22	45	23	
More than 450	FA1-600	180	330	0	90	0	0	600
	FA2-600	60	150	330	30	0	30	
	FA3-600	120	240	0	60	180	0	
	FA4-600	60	120	300	30	60	30	

FA1: Not deliverable: Powdered, Hot milk from cold milk, Coffee and milk

FA2: Not deliverable: Powdered

FA3: Not deliverable: Hot milk from cold milk, Coffee and milk
FA4: Not deliverable: None

Table D5 of the Annex of prEN 50730 shows the daily number of cups depending on the design (number of delivery groups) of the traditional machine. The content of Table D5 of the prEN 5730 is shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Example of daily number of cups for each type of beverage

Machine rating [No. of delivery group]	Mix	Cups of espresso n_{espr}	Cups of café crème n_{creme}	Cups of coffee and milk $n_{c\&m}$	Cups of hot water $n_{hotwater}$	Cups of powdered n_{powd}	Cups of hot milk from cold milk $n_{hotmilk}$	Total number of cups, all beverages n_{tot}
1	T-300	75	30	165	15	0	15	300
2	T-600	150	60	330	30	0	30	600
3	T-900	225	90	495	45	0	45	900
4	T-1000	250	100	550	50	0	50	1000

4.3.4.2 Assumptions for the cleaning agents

The cleaning agents and quantities specified in the operating instructions that are required for regular use must be taken into account. Descaling agents are considered in the maintenance scenario.

4.3.4.3 Assumptions for maintenance

Any other maintenance scenario other than those presented below must be justified and documented in the report of the environmental declaration.

If parts need to be replaced during the product's service life according to the manufacturer's guidelines, the environmental impact of their production, distribution, and installation must be considered as part of the maintenance. Only the scheduled part replacement of the maintenance plan shall be considered.

In the absence of specific information, commercial coffee machines require maintenance based on the following considerations:

Manufacturer specific data of the maintenance plan must be given according to Table 3 and Table 4 and to a water hardness of 3 °f – 15 °f.

For example, the following maintenance action can be considered:

- Filter replacement,
- Descaling if applicable,
- Gaskets replacement,
- Tubes replacement,
- Grinder burr replacement,
- Pump maintenance or replacement if applicable,
- Boiler inspection and cleaning,
- Valves replacement.

In case no precise and justified information is available, the End-of-life treatment of replaced parts is assessed based on waste scenarios stated in Chapter 4.3.5 End-of-life stage.

By sector-based convention, the annual maintenance transport step must be considered based on an assumption of 100 km trip by van if no specific information on the travel distance and means of transport are available.

4.3.5 End-of-life stage

Specific data should be used if they are available.

The treatment of coffee waste is not considered. When there are no available specific data regarding EoL, default values presented in Annex A.3 (IEC 63366) should be applied. The default values of IEC 63366 are shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Default values for R1, R2 and R3 to be apply in case of the lack of specific data

Parameter in EoL Formula		Material recycled content (R_1)	Material recovery rate (R_2)	Energy recovery rate (R_3)	Disposal rate (100% - R_2 - R_3), by landfilling or incineration without energy recovery
Metals	Steel	0%	80%	0%	20%
	Other ferrous metals	0%	80%	0%	20%
	Aluminium	0%	70%	0%	30%
	Copper	0%	60%	0%	40%
	Other non-ferrous metals	0%	60%	0%	40%
Plastics	PP	0%	20%	40%	40%
	PS-HiPS	0%	20%	40%	40%
	ABS	0%	20%	40%	40%
	PU foam	0%	0%	50%	50%
	Rubber	0%	0%	50%	50%
	Other plastics or plastics containing additives/fillers (e.g.: glass fibres, BFR, ...)	0%	0%	50%	50%
Minerals	Glass	0%	60%	0%	40%
	Concrete	0%	0%	0%	100%
	Other minerals (e.g. glass wool)	0%	0%	0%	100%
PCBs	PCBs (support)	0%	0%	0%	100%
	PCBs (metals)	0%	50%	0%	50%
Others	Oil	0%	70%	0%	30%
	Wood	0%	0%	50%	50%
	Bitumen	0%	0%	30%	70%

5 Life cycle impact assessment

To align with EN 15804, the impact categories and characterization factors provided in Chapter 7.2, EN 15804 should be used.

The result tables are presented as follows:

- core environmental indicators,
- additional environmental impact indicators,
- resource use indicators,
- indicators for describing waste categories and additional output streams,
- information on the description of the biogenic carbon content at the factory gate.

5.1 Core environmental indicators

The core environmental indicators (Table 6) are given below. Table C.1 of EN 15804 lists the indicators together with their units and the characterisation factors to be used.

Table 6: Core environmental indicators

Parameter	Abbreviation	Unit
Depletion of abiotic resources – minerals and metals	ADP-mm	kg Sb eq.
Depletion of abiotic resources – fossil resources	ADP-f	MJ
Acidification potential	AP	mol H+ eq.
Global warming potential - total	Total GWP	kg CO_2 eq.
Global warming potential - fossil	GWP-f	kg CO_2 eq.
Global warming potential - biogenic	GWP-b	kg CO_2 eq.
Global warming potential due to land use and land use change	GWP-luluc	kg CO_2 eq.
Eutrophication potential - terrestrial	EP-t	mol N eq.
Eutrophication potential - freshwater	EP-f	kg PO4 eq.
Eutrophication potential - marine	EP-m	kg N Eq.
Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer	ODP	kg FCKW 11 eq.
Photochemical ozone formation potential	POCP	kg NMVOC eq.
Water depletion potential	WDP	m^3

5.2 Additional environmental impact indicators

Table 7 shows the additional environmental impact indicators to be reported. Table C.2 of EN 15804 lists these indicators together with their units and the characterisation models to be used.

Table 7: Additional indicators of environmental impact

Parameter	Abbreviation	Unit
Human toxicity potential, cancer effects	HTP-c	CTUh
Human toxicity potential, non-cancer effects	HTP-nc	CTUh
Ecotoxicity potential - freshwater	ETP-fw	CTUe
Potential Soil Quality Index	SQP	-
Particulate matter emission	PM	Incidence of the disease
Ionising radiation, human health	IRP	kBq U235 eq.

5.3 Resource use indicators

Table 8 indicates the specific resource consumption per study unit. It is calculated for each impact category according to the corresponding indicator.

Table 8: Parameters for describing resource consumption

Parameter	Abbre-viation	Unit
Use of renewable primary energy without renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	PERE	MJ, lower calorific value [Hi]
Use of renewable primary energy resources as raw materials	PERM	MJ, lower calorific value [Hi]
Total consumption of renewable primary energy sources	PERT	MJ, lower calorific value [Hi]
Use of non-renewable primary energy without non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	PENRE	MJ, lower calorific value [Hi]
Use of non-renewable primary energy resources as raw materials	PENRM	MJ, lower calorific value [Hi]
Total consumption of non-renewable primary energy resources	PENRT	MJ, lower calorific value [Hi]
Use of secondary material	SM	kg
Use of renewable secondary fuels	RSF	MJ, lower calorific value [Hi]
Use of non-renewable secondary fuels	NRSF	MJ, lower calorific value [Hi]
Use of net fresh water	WDP	m^3

5.4 Indicators for describing waste categories and additional output streams

Table 9 shows the indicators for describing waste categories (see EN 15804, Table 7).

Table 9: Parameters for describing waste categories

Parameter	Abbre-viation	Unit
Hazardous Waste Disposed	HWD	kg
Non-Hazardous Waste (municipal waste) Disposed	NHWD	kg
Radioactive Waste Disposed	RWD	kg

Table 10 provides the indicators describing output flows (see EN 15804, Table 8).

Table 10: Parameters for describing output streams

Parameter	Abbre-viation	Unit
Components for re-use	CRU	kg
Materials for recycling	MFF	kg
Materials for energy recovery	MER	kg
Exported energy	EE	MJ, lower calorific value [Hi]

5.5 Information on the description of the biogenic carbon content at the factory gate

Table 11 provides the biogenic carbon content information that must be included in the EPD as follows (see EN 15804, Table 9).

Table 11: Information on the description of the biogenic carbon content at the factory gate

Parameter	Abbreviation	Unit
Biogenic carbon content in the product	-	kg C
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	-	kg C

No statements are made about impact category endpoints, exceeding of threshold values safety margins or risks. The indicators declared in the different life cycle stages of a product may not be added to a sum or partial sum of the life cycle phases.

5.6 Information on carbon offset, carbon storage and delayed emissions

According to this PSR no carbon offset processes are allowed to be included in the calculation for the Commercial Coffee Machines.

6 Content of the environmental declaration

6.1 Declaration of general information

The LCA report shall include:

- Data of the report,
- Name of the person responsible for the LCA,
- Version of the standard applied to the study,
- the reference to the relevant PSR,
- Unique identification of the LCA report.

The content declaration must contain a table in the environmental declaration in which the components of the commercial hot beverage maker are specified. The various components must be stated in per cent by weight and the total mass of the declared unit must be indicated.

For the product specification and application information and a possible comparison with another product, all essential technical performance characteristics for the product should be listed in tabular form. As a rule, the technical data that must also be specified for the CE labelling (Declaration of Performance) in accordance with EU Directive 93/68/EC for the corresponding product is suitable for this purpose.

The product must be assigned to one of the following product types: fully automatic coffee machines or traditional coffee machines.

6.2 Scope of the study

The LCA report shall indicate:

- Functional unit and reference flow,
- Reference product description and commercial reference(s),
- Category of product in terms of PSR,
- A description of the system boundary.

6.3 Life cycle inventory

The LCA report shall indicate the systematic and comprehensive summary of assumptions (including allocation method used for recovery operations and co-products), applied cut-off criteria, limitations and scenarios considered and all the data collected accordingly, including the assessment of data quality.

6.4 Declaration of environmental indicators from the life cycle assessment

The LCA report shall specify:

- List of considered impact categories, category indicators and characterization models,
- The environmental impact results calculated,
- the name of the LCA tool used to carry out the analysis and its version.

6.5 Additional technical information

In any case, additional information should be justified and documented in the LCA report and should follow the stated principles:

- Additional environmental information should be specific, accurate and not misleading,
- Additional environmental information should only be related to environmental issues,
- The information should be provided for the reference product,
- Justification of additional environmental information should be readily available on request and verifiable if disclosed,
- Where relevant, references should be made to recognized measurement methods defined in PSR or to the standards in force,
- By default, measurement methods used to justify the additional environmental information should rely on test report documented in LCA report.

7 References

ISO 14025	Environmental labels and declarations - Type III environmental declarations - Principles and procedures (ISO 14025:2006); German and English version: EN ISO 14025:2011
ISO 14040	Environmental Management - Life Cycle Assessment - Principles and Frameworks (ISO 14040:2006 + Amd 1:2020); German version: EN ISO 14040:2006 + A1:2020
ISO 14044	Environmental Management - Life Cycle Assessment - Requirements and Guidelines (ISO 14044:2006 + Amd 1:2017 + Amd 2:2020); German version: EN ISO 14044:2006 + A1:2018 + A2:2020
ISO 14065	General principles and requirements for validation and verification bodies of environmental information (ISO 14065:2020); German version: EN ISO 14065:2021
ISO 14067	Greenhouse gases - Carbon footprint of products - Requirements and guidelines for quantification (ISO 14067:2018); German and English version: EN ISO 14067:2018
EN 50693	Product category rules for life cycle assessment of electronic and electrical products and systems; German version EN 50693:2019
EN 15804	Sustainability of Construction works - Environmental Product Declarations - Basic Rules for the Product Category Construction Products; German version: EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 + AC:2021
EN 15941	Sustainability of Construction works- data quality for the assessment of the environmental quality of products and structures - selection and application of data; German version EN 15941:2024
ISO/IEC 17065	Conformity assessment - Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services (ISO/IEC 17065:2012); German and English version: EN ISO/IEC 17065:2012
GPI	Kiwa-Ecobility Experts, General Programme Instructions “Product Level”, SOP EE 1201_R.3.0 (03.06.2025) Environmental Information Programme according to EN 50693 General Programme Instructions “Product Level” of Kiwa-Ecobility Experts, Annex B2 Environmental Information Programme according to EN 50693 (Draft. 00 (May 2025))
IEC 63366	Product category rules for life cycle assessment of electrical and electronic products and systems
FprEN 50730	Professional and commercial coffee machines – Methods for measuring energy consumption and productivity