THE INTERNATIONAL EPD® SYSTEM

EVENTS AND TOURISM SERVICES

PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 63, 8596, 961, 962, 963, 965, 969

PCR 2025:01
VERSION 1.0.0

VALID UNTIL 2029-01-31

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1 INTRODUCTION

This document constitutes Product Category Rules (PCR) developed in the framework of the International EPD System: a programme for Environmental Product Declarations (EPD)[1] according to ISO 14025:2006, ISO 14040:2006, ISO 14044:2006, and product-specific standards, such as EN 15804 and ISO 21930 for construction products. EPDs are voluntary documents for a company or an industry association to present transparent, consistent, and verifiable information about the environmental performance of their products (goods or services).

The General Programme Instructions (GPI), publicly available on www.environdec.com, includes the rules for the overall administration and operation of the programme and the basic rules for developing EPDs registered in the programme. A PCR complements the GPI and the normative standards by providing specific rules, and guidelines for developing an EPD for one or more specific product categories (see Figure 1), thereby enabling the generation of consistent EPDs within a product category. A PCR should not repeat the rules and guidelines of the GPI, but include additions, specifications and deviations to the rules set in the GPI. As such, a PCR shall be used together with the GPI.

This PCR is a main PCR that may be complemented with one or several complementary PCR (c-PCR). If there is an applicable and valid c-PCR, it shall be used in case it has been valid for at least 90 days when the EPD is verified[2]. If it has been valid for less than 90 days, it is optional to use the c-PCR. The valid c-PCRs can be found on www.environdec.com.

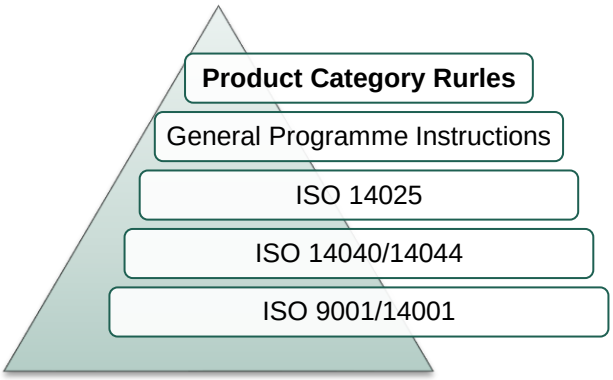

Figure 1. The hierarchy between PCRs, standards, and other documents.

The present PCR uses the following terminology:

- The term “shall” is used to indicate what is obligatory, i.e., a requirement.
- The term “should” is used to indicate a recommendation. Any deviation from a recommendation shall be justified in the EPD development process.
- The terms “may” or “can” are used to indicate an option that is permissible.

For definitions of other terms used in the document, see the GPI and normative standards.

Any references to this PCR shall include the PCR registration number, name, and version number.

The programme operator maintains the copyright of the PCR to ensure that it is possible to publish, update, and make it available to all organisations to develop and register EPDs. Stakeholders participating in PCR development should be acknowledged in the final document and on the website.

[1] Termed type III environmental declarations in ISO 14025.

[2] This does not apply when the EPD is re-verified during its validity, unless the validity period is extended.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1 ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Name:	Events and tourism services
Registration number and version:	PCR 2025:01, Version 1.0.0
Programme:	The International EPD System
Programme operator:	EPD International AB, Box 210 60, SE-100 31 Stockholm, Sweden. Website: www.environdec.com E-mail: support@environdec.com
PCR Moderator:	Adriana Del Borghi (adriana.delborghi@unige.it) CESISP, TETIS Institute Srl, University of Genoa, Italy Valeria Tacchino (tacchino@tetisinstitute.it), TETIS Institute Srl, Italy
PCR Committee:	TETIS Institute Srl -Spin Off of the University of Genoa, www.tetisinstitute.it CE.Si.S.P. (Centre for the Development of Product Sustainability), www.cesisp.unige.it BLYP (Be Like Your Place)
Publication date:	2025-01-31 See Section 9 for a version history of the PCR.
Valid until:	2029-01-31 The validity may change. See www.environdec.com for the latest version of the PCR and the latest information on its validity and transition periods between versions.
Development and updates:	The PCR has been developed following ISO 14027, including public consultation and review. The rules for the development and updating processes are described in Section 9 of the GPI. The PCR is valid for a pre-determined time period to ensure that it is updated at regular intervals. When the PCR is about to expire, the PCR Moderator shall initiate a discussion with the Secretariat on if and how to proceed with updating the PCR and renewing its validity. A PCR may be updated before it expires, based on changes in normative standards or provided significant and well-justified proposals for changes or amendments are presented. When there has been an update of the PCR, the new version should be used to develop EPDs. For small updates (change of third-digit version number), the previous version is normally immediately removed from the PCR library on www.environdec.com and there is no transition period. For medium updates (change of second-digit version number), the previous version of the PCR is valid in parallel during a transition period of at least 90 days, but not exceeding its previously set validity period. For large updates (change of first-digit version number), the previous version is valid in parallel during a transition period of at least 180 days, but not exceeding its previously set validity period. Stakeholder feedback on PCRs is very much encouraged. Any comments on this PCR may be sent directly to the PCR Moderator and/or the Secretariat during its development or during its period of validity.

Standards and documents conformance:	General Programme Instructions of the International EPD System, version 5.0.0, based on ISO 14025 and ISO 14040/14044.[3]
PCR language(s):	At the time of publication, this PCR was available in English. If the PCR is available in several languages, these are available at www.environdec.com. In case of translated versions, the English version takes precedence in case of any discrepancies.

2.2 SCOPE OF PCR

2.2.1 PRODUCT CATEGORY DEFINITION AND DESCRIPTION

This document provides Product Category Rules (PCR) for the assessment of the environmental performance of Events and tourism services and the declaration of this performance by an EPD. The product category corresponds to UN CPC 63, 8596, 961, 962, 963, 965 and 969.

Events and tourism services are defined as follows:

- Event: planned physical, digital or hybrid gathering with respect to time and a place where an experience is created and/or a message is communicated (ISO 20121:24).
- Tourism service: provision of services in accommodation, meals, drinks, entertainment, and guidance to satisfy the needs of tourists.

The scope of this PCR are events and tourism services, covers the following subclasses under UN CPC's classification:

EVENTS

- Section: 8 – Business and production services
  - Division: 85 – Support services
    - Group: 859 – Other support services
      - Class: 8596 – Convention and trade show assistance and organization services
- Section: 9 – Community, social and personal services
  - Division: 96 – Recreational, cultural and sporting services
    - Group: 961 – Audiovisual and related services
      - Class: 9611 – Sound recording services
      - Class: 9612 – Motion picture, videotape, television and radio programme production services
      - Class: 9613 – Audiovisual post-production services
      - Class: 9615 – Motion picture projection services
    - Group: 962 – Performing arts and other live entertainment event presentation and promotion services
      - Class: 9621 – Performing arts event promotion and organization services
      - Class: 9622 – Performing arts event production and presentation services
    - Group: 963 – Services of performing and other artists
      - Class: 9631 – Services of performing artists
      - Class: 9632 – Services of authors, composers, sculptors and other artists, except performing artists

[3] Some rules influencing EPD development are independent of the GPI version referred to in the PCR. For example, the latest rules on EPD verification procedures in the GPI shall be followed within 90 days of its publication. See Section 5.1 in the GPI for a description of the four categories of rules and when they shall be followed.

        - Class: 9633 – Original works of authors, composers and other artists except performing artists, painters and sculptors
    - Group: 965 – Sports and recreational sports services
        - Class: 9651 – Sports and recreational sports event promotion and organization services
        - Class: 9659 – Other sports and recreational sports services
    - Group: 969 – Other amusement and recreational services
        - Class: 9691 – Amusement park and similar attraction services
        - Class: 9699 – Other recreation and amusement services n.e.c.

TOURISM SERVICES

- Section: 6 – Distributive trade services; accommodation, food and beverage serving services; transport services; and electricity, gas and water distribution services
    - Division: 63 – Accommodation, food and beverage services
        - Group: 631 – Accommodation services for visitors
            - Class: 6311 – Room or unit accommodation services for visitors
            - Class: 6312 – Camp site services
            - Class: 6313 – Recreational and vacation camp services
        - Group: 632 - Other accommodation services for visitors and others
            - Class: 6321 – Room or unit accommodation services for students in student residences
            - Class: 6322 – Room or unit accommodation services for workers in workers hostels or camps
            - Class: 6329 – Other room or unit accommodation services n.e.c.
        - Group: 633 - Food serving services
            - Class: 6331 – Meal serving services with full restaurant services
            - Class: 6332 – Meal serving services with limited services
            - Class: 6339 – Event catering and other food serving services
        - Group: 634 - Beverage serving services
            - Class: 6340 – Beverage serving services

This PCR is not applicable to UN CPC 9692 - Gambling and betting services, 9614 Motion picture, videotape and television programme distribution services, 9623 - Performing arts facility operation services, 9652 - Sports and recreational sports facility operation services, 9693 - Coin-operated amusement machine services.

The product group and UN CPC code shall be specified in the EPD.

See https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family/Detail/1074 for additional information on the UN CPC classification system.

2.2.2 GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

This PCR may be used globally.

2.2.3 EPD VALIDITY

An EPD becomes valid as of its version date (see Section 8.4.5 of the GPI). When an EPD is originally published, the validity period is normally five years starting from the version date or until the EPD has been de-registered from the International EPD System. Shorter validity periods are also accepted, for example if decided by the EPD owner.

For rules on when an EPD shall be updated and re-verified during its validity, see Section 6.8.1 of the GPI. For validity periods in case of updates of EPDs, see Section 6.8 of the GPI.

The version date and the period of validity shall be stated in the EPD.

Publication of a new version of the PCR or the GPI does not affect the validity of already published EPDs.

3 REVIEW AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This PCR was developed in accordance with the PCR development process described in the GPI of the International EPD System, including open consultation and review.

3.1 OPEN CONSULTATION

3.1.1 VERSION 1.0.0

This PCR was available for open consultation from 2023-12-01 until 2024-02-01, during which any stakeholder was able to provide comments by contacting the PCR Moderator and/or the Secretariat.

Stakeholders were invited via e-mail or other means to take part in the open consultation and were encouraged to forward the invitation to other relevant stakeholders. The following stakeholders provided comments during the open consultation and agreed to be listed as contributors in the PCR and at www.environdec.com.

- Susanna Sieff (The international Ski and Snowboard Federation),
- Julie Sinistore (WSP USA),
- Antonin Côme (GREENZERO GmbH).

3.2 REVIEW

3.2.1 VERSION 1.0.0

PCR review panel:	The Technical Committee of the International EPD System. A full list of members is available at www.environdec.com. The review panel may be contacted via support@environdec.com. Members of the Technical Committee were requested to state any potential conflict of interest with the PCR Committee, and if there were conflicts of interest they were excused from the review.
Chair of the PCR review:	Maurizio Fieschi
Review dates:	2024-07-30 until 2024-09-10

3.3 EXISTING PCRS FOR THE PRODUCT CATEGORY

As part of the development of this PCR, existing PCRs and other internationally standardized methods that could potentially act as PCRs were considered to avoid unnecessary overlaps in scope and to ensure harmonisation with established methods of relevance for the product category. The existence of such documents was checked among the following EPD programmes and international standardisation bodies:

- International EPD System. www.environdec.com.
- PEP ecopassport®. http://www.pep-ecopassport.org/create-a-pep/produce-a-lca/
- Japan Environmental Management Association for Industry (JEMAI).http://www.ecoleaf-jemai.jp/eng/pcr.html
- UL Environment. https://industries.ul.com/environment/transparency/product-category-rules-pcrs#uledev
- EPD Italy https://www.epditaly.it/pcr-in-via-di-sviluppo/
- European Commission Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) initiative, Single Market for Green Products - Environment - European Commission (europa.eu)

Table 1 lists the identified PCRs and other standardized methods.

Table 1 Existing PCRs and other internationally standardized methods that were considered to avoid overlap in scope and to ensure harmonisation with established methods.

NAME OF PCR/STANDARD	PROGRAMME/ STANDARDISATION BODY	REGISTRATION NUMBER, VERSION NUMBER/DATE OF PUBLICATION	SCOPE
PCR Events	EPD Italy	PCR 2022-0004, version 1.0, publication date: 2023-02-14	CPC 962

3.4 REASONING FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PCR

This PCR was developed to enable publication of EPDs for the product category defined in Section 2.2.1 based on ISO 14025 and ISO 14040/14044. The motivation to develop this PCR is based on the harmonization of methodological rules for the LCA studies regarding the events and tourism and the declaration of the environmental performances with an EPD.

3.5 UNDERLYING STUDIES USED FOR PCR DEVELOPMENT

The methodological choices made during the development of this PCR (declared/functional unit, system boundary, allocation methods, impact categories, data quality rules, etc.) were primarily based on the following underlying studies:

- Cerutti et al. (2016), Assessment methods for sustainable tourism declarations: the case of holiday farms. J. Clean. Prod. 111, 511–519.
- Collins A., Jones C. and Munda M., (2008), Assessing the environmental impacts of mega sporting events: Two options?, Tourism Managament, 30, 828-837.
- Del Borghi, A. (2013), LCA and communication: Environmental Product Declaration". Int J Life Cycle Assess, 18:293–295. doi:10.1007/s11367-012-0513-9. Editorial
- Del Borghi, A., Gallo, M., Silvestri, N., Baccelli, O., Croci, E., Molteni, T., (2022), Impact of circular measures to reduce urban CO2 emissions: An analysis of four case studies through a production- and consumption-based emission accounting method. Journal of Cleaner Production, 380, 134932 DOI 10.1016/j.jclepro.2022.134932
- De Camillis, C., Peeters, P., Petti, L., Raggi, A., (2012), Tourism Life Cycle Assessment (LCA): Proposal of a new methodological framework for sustainable consumption and production in visions for global tourism industry. Creat. Sustain. Compet. 248–268.
- El Hanandeh, A., (2013). Quantifying the carbon footprint of religious tourism: the case of Hajj. J. Clean. Prod. 52, 53–60.
- Gallo M., Arcioni L., Leonardi D., Moreschi L., Del Borghi A., (2020), GHG Accounting for sustainable mega-events: How lessons learntduring the Milan Expo 2015 world fair could lead to less carbon- intensive future mega-events. Sustainable Production and Consumption, 22, pp. 88-109. DOI 10.1016/j.spc.2020.02.007
- Herrero et al., (2022), Tourism under a life cycle thinking approach: A review of perspectives and new challenges for the tourism sector in the last decades, Science of the Total Environment, 845.
- Lenzen, M., Sun, Y.Y., Faturay, F., Ting, Y.P., Geschke, A., Malik, A., (2018). The carbon footprint of global tourism. Nat. Clim. Chang. 8 (6), 522–528.
- Neugebauer S., Bolz M., Mankaa R. and Traverso M., (2019), How sustainable are sustainability conferences? e Comprehensive Life Cycle Assessment of an international conference series in Europe, Journal of Cleaner Production, 242.
- Pan, S.Y., Gao, M., Kim, H., Shah, K.J., Pei, S.L., Chiang, P.C., (2018). Advances and challenges in sustainable tourism toward a green economy. Sci. Total Environ. 635, 452–469.
- Tetis Institute Srl (2023), LCA report: A-LIVE Alex Braga concert, Version. 0.
- Tetis Institute Srl (2021), GHG report Event "CORTINA 2021-FIS Alpine_World Ski Championships", Version. 1.
- Tetis Institute Srl (2021), GHG report Construction Site "CORTINA 2021-FIS Alpine_World Ski Championships", Version. 1.
- Toniolo et al., (2016), Life Cycle Assessment to support the quantification of the environmental impacts of an event, Env. Impact Assess. Review, 63, 12-22.

- World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), (2021). Travel And Tourism Economic Impact, Global Economic Impact And Trends 2021. Report.

4 LCA METHOD

This section provides rules for the LCA method used to develop an EPD for the product category as defined in Section 2.2.1. The basic rules of the LCA method are set in Annex A of the GPI, and this section only includes additions, specifications and deviations to the rules set in the GPI. Guidance and examples of applying the LCA method are also available on www.environdec.com/methodology.

4.1 MODELLING APPROACH

See Section A.1 of the GPI.

4.2 FUNCTIONAL UNIT

This PCR allows different functional units depending on the different product subcategories, which shall be defined as:

- 1 visitor per day for CPC group 631 - Accommodation services for visitors and 632 – Other accommodation services for visitors and others
- 1 visitor for CPC group 633 - Food serving services and 634 – Beverage serving services
- 1 visitor for CPC class: 8596 – Convention and trade show assistance and organization services; group 962 – Performing arts and other live entertainment event presentation and promotion services, group 963 – Services of performing and other artists
- 1 visitor for CPC group 969 – Other amusement and recreational services, group 965 – Sports and recreational sports services
- 1 service for CPC group 961 – Audiovisual and related services

Visitor: a person attending the event both in presence and online, including attendees and guests (beneficiaries of event/service).

4.2.1 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION, LIFESPAN AND REFERENCE SERVICE LIFE (RSL)

Not applicable for this product category.

4.3 SYSTEM BOUNDARY

The scope of this PCR and EPDs based on it is cradle-to-grave.

4.3.1 LIFE-CYCLE STAGES

Because of different data quality rules and the presentation of results, the product life cycle shall be divided into the following life-cycle stages:

- Upstream processes (from cradle-to-gate) or pre-service/event
- Core processes (from gate-to-gate) or execution of service/event
- Downstream processes (from gate-to-grave) or post-service/event

In the EPD, the environmental performance of each of the life-cycle stages shall be reported separately and in aggregated form.

Section A.3.1 of the GPI outlines rules for how to assign generation of electricity and production of fuels, steam and other energy carriers used, and losses arising, in each information module.

Sections 4.3.1.1–4.3.1.3 further describe the processes to include or exclude for each life-cycle stage.

4.3.1.1. Upstream processes

The following unit processes are part of the tourism service/event system and shall be classified as upstream processes:

- production of food, beverages, gadgets, merchandising and of all products distributed or sold during the execution of the tourism service/event,
- production of all products, materials and goods necessary for the the execution of the tourism service/event,
- production of communication and promotional material (e.g. tickets, coupons, brochures, programs etc.),
- production of disposable materials used in the temporary and stationary infrastructure (e.g. tape, toilet paper, cleaning materials etc.),
- production and assembly of temporary capital goods and structures (e.g. stands, stages, sound, lighting systems, writing supplies, kitchen equipment, camping facilities, film sets etc) and other set materials,
- construction of stationary facilities and their lighting and electrical systems, water systems, gas systems, and thermos-technical systems if built specifically for the tourism service/event,
- maintenance of stationary facilities and their lighting and electrical systems, water systems, gas systems, and thermos-technical systems and maintenance of all the materials necessary for the execution of the service/event (e.g. maintenance of sets for sound or motion picture videos, stage maintenance such as repainting or replacing a broken panel, replacement of broken lights, for catering, cleaning of equipment before service and/or maintenance of fridges, stoves, dishwasher etc),
- recycling processes of secondary materials from other product life cycles,
- generation of electricity and production of fuels, steam and other energy carriers used in upstream processes (e.g. electrical energy and resources consumption for organizational meetings, construction of temporary and stationary facilities etc.),
- for staff, organizers, tourism service/event owners, organizers, workforce, suppliers, and regulatory bodies:
    - tourism service/event related transport before the execution of the tourism service/event (organizational meetings, inspections, construction of temporary and stationary facilities, identification of the location, rehearsalsetc.),
    - accommodations, meant as production and use of all cleaning consumables, other materials used in the hotel (such as chemicals, textiles), tap water, electricity, heat and waste that occurs during accommodation, for all preparatory meeting to the event, including e.g. organizational meeting, preparation of tourism service/event, location scouting etc.
    - transport of all the the materials and components that are needed only in the pre-tourism service/event phase and not in the execution of the tourism service/event itself (e.g. food and beverages consumed during organizational meetings, preparation of the tourism service/event, assembly of the scenography, etc.)
- end of life treatment and transportation of waste generated during the upstream processes.

Processes not listed here may also be included. All elementary flows at resource extraction shall be included, except for the flows that fall under the general cut-off rule in Section 4.5.

4.3.1.2. Core processes

The following unit processes are part of the tourism service/event system and shall be classified as core processes (if applicable, as not all unit processes are applicable to all categories represented by this PCR):

- transport of goods to the site of tourism service/event:
    - transport of food, beverages, gadgets, merchandising and of all products distributed or sold during the execution of the tourism service/event,
    - transport of all products, materials and goods necessary for the the execution of the tourism service/event,
    - transport of disposable materials used in the temporary and stationary infrastructure (e.g. tape, toilet paper, cleaning materials etc.),
    - transport of temporary structures (e.g. stands, stages, sound, lighting systems, writing supplies, kitchen equipment, camping facilities),

- for staff, organizers, athletes, performers (e.g actors, musicians etc), tourism service/event owners, organizers, workforce, suppliers[4], and regulatory bodies, troupe, visitors, accompanying people[5] and media:
    - tourism service/event related transport (round trip) for the execution of the tourism service/event. Both transport of people participating the tourism service/event and transport during the tourism service/event (e.g. transport of crew during film or music video production) shall be included,
    - accommodations, meant as production and use of cleaning consumables, other materials used in the hotel (such as chemicals, textiles…), tap water, electricity, heat and waste, used during the execution of the tourism service/event.
- generation of electricity and production of fuels, steam and other energy carriers used in the execution of the tourism service/event (e.g., cooling, heating, entertainment, etc.),
- refrigerant gases leaks from air-cooling systems containing 5 tonnes or more of CO2 equivalent of fluorinated greenhouse gases,
- onsite cooking, especially for food focused events,
- digital activities (e.g. live streaming) for live streamed/recorded events,

Processes not listed here may also be included. All elementary flows at resource extraction shall be included, except for the flows that fall under the general cut-off rule in Section 4.5.

The following processes shall not be included:

- manufacturing of production equipment, buildings and other capital goods not specifically built for the service event,
- accommodation of accompanying people and media, and
- activities related to scientific, technological and artistic research.

4.3.1.3. Downstream processes

The following unit processes are part of the service/event system and shall be classified as downstream processes (if applicable, as not all unit processes are applicable to all categories represented by this PCR):

- disassembly of temporary structures,
- transportation of the temporary and freight structures and other set materials (the way back),
- tourism service/event related transport for post-service/event activities,
- generation of electricity and production of fuels, steam and other energy carriers used in downstream processes,
- post-production editing (e.g. video and sound editing),
- end of life treatment and transportation of waste generated during the execution and postservice/event.

Processes not listed here may also be included. All elementary flows at resource extraction shall be included, except for the flows that fall under the general cut-off rule in Section 4.5.

The following processes shall not be included:

- film, music video, videotape distribution

4.3.1.4. Excluded processes

See Section A.3.1.1 of the GPI.

4.3.2 OTHER BOUNDARY SETTING RULES

See Section A.3.2 of the GPI for rules on setting boundaries to nature as well as geographical and temporal boundaries. See Section A.4 of the GPI and Section 4.6 below for rules on setting boundaries to other product systems.

[4] Include supplier transportation only if it is not already accounted for with the transportation of supplied goods.

[5] Accompanying people are meant as family members, partner, friends and guests.

4.4 PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM

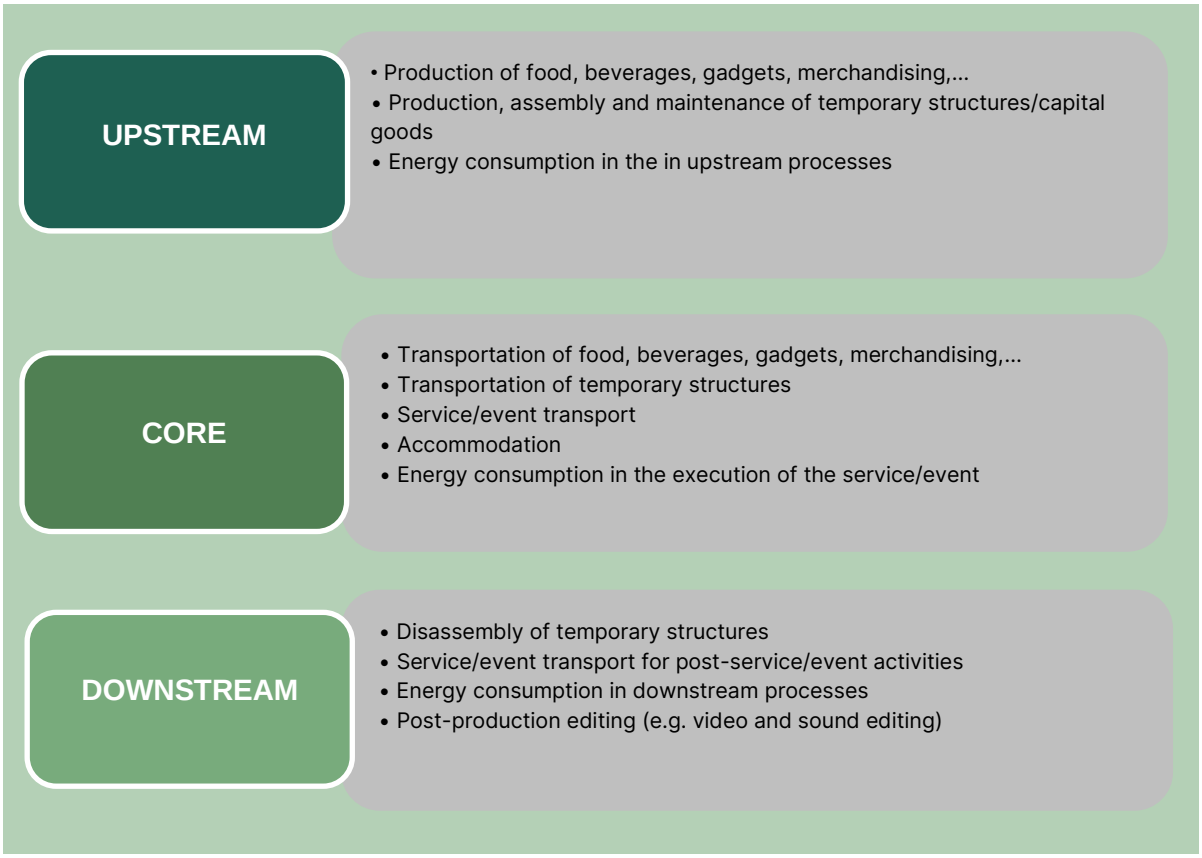

Figure 2 Process flow diagram illustrating the processes that shall be included in the product system, divided into the life-cycle stages. The illustration of processes to include may not be exhaustive – see full list in Section 4.3.1.

4.5 CUT-OFF RULES

See Section A.3.3 of the GPI.

4.6 ALLOCATION RULES

See Section A.4 of the GPI.

4.6.1 ALLOCATION OF CO-PRODUCTS

See Section A.4.1 of the GPI.

For short-term events that occur within a main event (e.g. a concert of one singer within a concert involving multiple singers), an allocation should be made on the basis of time (minutes or hours). This applies to all inputs and outputs not attributable only to the short event.

The allocation methods shall be described in the EPD.

4.6.2 ALLOCATION OF WASTE

See Section A.4.2 of the GPI.

4.7 DATA AND DATA QUALITY RULES

See Section A.5 of the GPI.

See Section 4.9 for further rules related to data and data quality per life-cycle stage.

Primary data shall be used for (at least) the processes over which the service provider has operational control. Primary data shall be used also for other processes, when available, otherwise secondary data may be used.

4.7.1 DATA CATEGORIES

See Section A.5.1 of the GPI.

4.7.2 DATA QUALITY REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIMARY DATA

See Section A.5.2 of the GPI.

4.7.3 DATA QUALITY REQUIREMENTS FOR REPRESENTATIVE SECONDARY DATA

See Section A.5.3 of the GPI.

4.7.4 DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT AND DECLARATION

See Section A.5.4 of the GPI.

4.7.5 EXAMPLES OF DATABASES FOR SECONDARY DATA

Table 2 lists examples of databases and datasets to be used for secondary data. Note that a data quality assessment shall be performed also for data listed in the table, and that other data that fulfil the data quality requirements may also be used.

Table 2. Examples of databases and datasets to use for secondary data.

Process	Geographical scope	Database
Steel	Global	Worldsteel www.worldsteel.org Ecoinvent 3.9 (or latest version), https://ecoinvent.org/
Primary copper/ Copper products	Global	ICA (International Copper Association) www.copperinfo.com ECI (European Copper Institute – Life Cycle Centre) www.copper-life-cycle.org Ecoinvent 3.9 (or latest version), https://ecoinvent.org/
Electricity	Global	Data combined with IEA (International Energy Agency) statistics on electricity generation mixes for nations, regions etc.www.iea.org/Textbase/stats/index.asp AIB (Association of Issuing Bodies) European residual mix: https://www.aib-net.org/facts/european-residual-mix Ecoinvent 3.9 (or latest version), https://ecoinvent.org/
Aluminium	Global	EAA (European Aluminium Association) www.aluminium.org Ecoinvent 3.9 (or latest version), https://ecoinvent.org/
Plastics	Global	PE Plastics Europe (former APME Association of Plastics Manufacturers in Europe) www.plasticseurope.org Ecoinvent 3.9 (or latest version), https://ecoinvent.org/
Chemicals	Global	PE Plastics Europe (former APME Association of Plastics Manufacturers in Europe) www.plasticseurope.org Ecoinvent 3.9 (or latest version), https://ecoinvent.org/

Fuels	Global	European Reference Life Cycle Data System" (ELCD) http://lca.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ Ecoinvent 3.9 (or latest version), https://ecoinvent.org/
Transports	Global	NTM (Network for Transport and Environment) or regional alternatives www.ntm.a.se/eng-index.asp European Reference Life Cycle Data System (ELCD), www.eplca.jrc.ec.europa.eu Ecoinvent 3.9 (or latest version), https://ecoinvent.org/
Building materials and products	Global	BEES (Building for Environmental and Economic Sustainability) www.bfrl.nist.gov/oae/software/bees.html Ecoinvent 3.9 (or latest version), https://ecoinvent.org/
Waste management	Global	European Reference Life Cycle Data System" (ELCD), www.eplca.jrc.ec.europa.eu Ecoinvent 3.9 (or latest version), https://ecoinvent.org/ WRATE (Waste and Resources Assessment Tool for the Environment), www.majorprojects.org

4.8 OTHER LCA RULES

See Section A.6 of the GPI.

For specific LCA rules per life-cycle stage, see Section 4.9.

4.8.1 MASS BALANCE

See Section A.6.1 of the GPI.

4.8.2 ELECTRICITY MODELLING

See Section A.6.2 of the GPI.

4.8.3 BIOGAS MODELLING

See Section A.6.3 of the GPI.

4.9 SPECIFIC RULES PER LIFE-CYCLE STAGE

See Section A.7 of the GPI.

Below are further data quality requirements and other LCA rules per life-cycle stage.

4.9.1 UPSTREAM PROCESSES

- Primary data shall be used for all processes under operational control of the EPD owner.
- Examples of processes that EPD owners may have control over are listed in the following:
    a. production of food, beverages, gadgets, merchandising and of all products distributed or sold during the execution of the tourism service/event,
    b. production of all products, materials and goods necessary for the the execution of the tourism service/event,
    c. production of communication and promotional material (e.g. tickets, coupons, brochures, programs etc.),

d. production of disposable materials used in the temporary and stationary infrastructure (e.g. tape, toilet paper, cleaning materials etc.),

e. production and assembly of temporary capital goods and structures (e.g. stands, stages, sound, lighting systems, writing supplies, kitchen equipment, camping facilities, film sets etc) and other set materials,

f. construction of stationary facilities and their lighting and electrical systems, water systems, gas systems, and thermos-technical systems if built specifically for the tourism service/event,

g. materials used during maintenance,

- In case primary data is not available and not required according to above bullet points, secondary data shall be used.
- Electricity used in upstream processes shall be modelled according to the priority defined in the Section 7.1 of the GPI.
- The transport of the materials and people shall be described in the EPD, and be accounted for in this priority:
  1. Actual transportation modes and distances, representing the geographical scope of the EPD.
  2. A weighted average of transportation modes and distances, representing the geographical scope of the EPD.
  3. Calculated as:
     a. Global tourism service/event: 10 000 km transport by airplane,
     b. Continental tourism service/event: 2 000 km transport by airplane (for Europe), 4 000 km transport by airplane (for Oceania, Asia, America and Africa),
     c. National tourism service/event: 1 000 km by airplane (one third), 500 km by car (one third) and 500 km by train (one third).
- Waste treatment processes generated in upstream processes should be based on primary data, if available.

4.9.2 CORE PROCESSES

- Transport from the final delivery point of raw materials, chemicals, main parts, and components (see above regarding upstream processes) to the place of service provision should be based on the actual transportation mode, distance from the supplier, and vehicle load.
- Tourism services: primary data shall be used for the consumption of materials, chemicals, steam, heat, electricity, etc., necessary for execution of the tourism service.
- Accommodation: primary data shall be used. If there are no specific data, secondary data from databases can be used.
- Refrigerant gases leaks from air-cooling systems: primary data from maintenance processes (i.e. leak checks) should be used for equipment that contains fluorinated greenhouse gases in quantities of 5 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent or more and not contained in foams (Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 of 16 April 2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases).
- Electricity used in core processes shall be modelled according to the priority defined in the Section 7.1 of the GPI.
- The transport of the materials and people shall be described in the EPD, and be accounted for in this priority:
  1. Actual transportation modes and distances, representing the geographical scope of the EPD.
  2. A weighted average of transportation modes and distances, representing the geographical scope of the EPD.
  3. Calculated as:
     a. Global tourism service/event: 10 000 km transport by airplane,
     b. Continental tourism service/event: 2 000 km transport by airplane (for Europe), 4 000 km transport by airplane (for Oceania, Asia, America and Africa),
     c. National tourism service/event: 1 000 km by airplane (one third), 500 km by car (one third) and 500 km by train (one third).
- For visitors, a transport scenario can be applied (see bullet point 3 above.)

4.9.3 DOWNSTREAM PROCESSES

Data on the emissions from the execution of tourism service/event should be based on documented tests, verified studies in conjunction with average or typical product use, or recommendations concerning suitable product use. Whenever applicable, test methods shall be internationally recognised.

- The use of electricity in the region/country where the tourism service/event is performed (as specified in the geographical scope of the EPD) shall be accounted according to priority defined in the Section A.7.1 of the GPI.
- The transport of the materials and people shall be described in the EPD, and be accounted for in this priority:
    1. Actual transportation modes and distances, representing the geographical scope of the EPD.
    2. A weighted average of transportation modes and distances, representing the geographical scope of the EPD.
    3. Calculated as:
        a. Global tourism service/event: 10 000 km transport by airplane,
        b. Continental tourism service/event: 2 000 km transport by airplane (for Europe), 4 000 km transport by airplane (for Oceania, Asia, America and Africa),
        c. National tourism service/event: 1 000 km by airplane (one third), 500 km by car (one third) and 500 km by train (one third).
- Waste treatment processes of tourism service/event waste should be based on primary data, if available.
- Scenarios for the end-of-life stage shall be technically and economically practicable and compliant with current regulations in the relevant geographical region based on the geographical scope of the EPD. Key assumptions regarding the end-of-life stage scenario shall be documented in the LCA report.

4.10 ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

See Section A.8 of the GPI.

Additional indicators are required, see Section 6.4.7.

4.11 SPECIFIC RULES PER EPD TYPE

4.11.1 MULTIPLE SERVICES/EVENTS FROM THE SAME COMPANY

See Section A.9.1 of the GPI.

Similar tourism services/events, taking place in a single or several sites/cities and for a single or several clients covered by the same PCR and provided by the same company/association with the same major steps in the core processes may be included in the same EPD if none of the declared environmental performance indicators differ by more than 10% between any of the included tourism services/events. In the GPI Section A.9.1, the results for the environmental performance indicators can be declared by choosing three different options. However, in this PCR, the results for one representative tourism service/event shall be declared according to Section 6.4.7 – 6.4.8. The choice of representative tourism service/event shall be justified in the EPD, using, where applicable, statistical parameters.

4.11.2 SECTOR EPD

See Section A.9.2 of the GPI.

4.11.3 EPD OWNED BY A TRADER

See Section A.9.3 of the GPI.

4.11.4 EPD OF PRODUCT NOT YET ON THE MARKET

See Section A.9.4 of the GPI.

4.11.5 EPD OF PRODUCT RECENTLY ON THE MARKET

See Section A.9.5 of the GPI.

5 CONTENT OF LCA REPORT

Data for verification shall be presented in the form of an LCA report – a systematic and comprehensive summary of the project documentation that supports the verification of an EPD. The LCA report is not part of the public communication.

See Section 8.3.1 of the GPI for rules on the content of the LCA report.

Note that there may be rules on the content of the LCA report elsewhere in the GPI or in this PCR.

6 CONTENT AND FORMAT OF EPD

See Section 7 of the GPI.

6.1 EPD LANGUAGES

See Section 7.1 of the GPI.

6.2 UNITS AND QUANTITIES

See Section 7.2 of the GPI.

6.3 USE OF IMAGES IN EPD

See Section 7.3 of the GPI.

6.4 SECTIONS OF THE EPD

See Section 7.4 of the GPI.

6.4.1 COVER PAGE

See Section 7.4.1 of the GPI.

6.4.2 GENERAL INFORMATION

See Section 7.4.2 of the GPI.

6.4.3 INFORMATION ABOUT EPD OWNER

See Section 7.4.3 of the GPI.

6.4.4 SERVICE/EVENT INFORMATION

See Section 7.4.4 of the GPI.

Morever, the service/event information section of the EPD shall include:

- name and location of site(s) where the service/event is performed,
- service/event identification by name, and an unambiguous identification of the product by standards, concessions or other means,
- identification of the service/event according to the UN CPC scheme system, if there is an applicable UN CPC code. Other relevant codes for service/event classification may also be included, e.g.
    - Common Procurement Vocabulary (CPV),
    - United Nations Standard Products and Services Code® (UNSPSC),

- Classification of Products by Activity (NACE/CPA),
- Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), or
- Global Trade Item Number (GTIN).

- a description of the tourism service/event (e.g. estimated visitors, how many days the event will be held, purpose of the tourism service/ events and main activities, organizers, etc.).
- for EPDs covering multiple services/events: a description of the selection of services/events/sites, a list of contributing services providers (if Sector EPD), etc. (see Section 4.11),
- geographical scope of the EPD, i.e., for which geographical location(s) of use and end-of-life the service/event's performance has been calculated,
- the transport scenario assumed in the upstream, core and downstream processes,
- for group 631 and 632: the type of accommodation, the location where the accommodation is located, the number of rooms (if applicable), the maximum and average number of guests per night,
- for group 633: description (quantitative and qualitative) of the average meal/drink, number of people to whom the average meal/drink was provided,
- for class 8596, group 962, 963 and 969: geographic location of the event (venue, province, region), number of visitors, duration of the event (days or minutes),
- for group 961: duration of the final video (minutes), number of production days, number of people involved (divided between crew, actors etc).

6.4.5 CONTENT DECLARATION

Not applicable for this product category.

6.4.6 LCA INFORMATION

See Section 7.4.6 of the GPI.

6.4.7 ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

See Section 7.4.7 of the GPI.

The EPD shall declare the environmental performance indicators listed or referred to in Section 4.10, per functional unit and per life-cycle stage.

Use of resources: for this PCR the two indicators "Secondary materials" and "Net use of fresh water" are mandatory and not optional. Only the indicators "Renewable and non-renewable secondary fuels" are optional.

Waste production and output flows: the indicators for waste production and other output flows listed at http://www.environdec.com/indicators are mandatory and not optional.

In addition, the following indicators shall be reported in the EPD, per functional unit and per life-cycle stage:

- Freshwater ecotoxicity. This category indicator refers to the impact on freshwater ecosystems, as a result of emissions of toxic substances to air, water and soil, considering fate, exposure and effects of toxic substances. The characterization factors for aquatic ecotoxicity impacts (ecotoxicity potential) is expressed in comparative toxic units (CTUe), an estimate of the potentially affected fraction of species (PAF) integrated over time and volume, per unit mass of a chemical emitted Method: USEtox model. The same version of the EF package shall be used as for the default list of indicators, see www.environdec.com/indicators.
- Human toxicity. This category concerns effects of toxic substances on the human environment, considering fate, exposure and effects of toxic substances. The characterization factors for human toxicity impacts (human toxicity potential) is expressed in comparative toxic units (CTUh), the estimated increase in morbidity in the total human population, per unit mass of a chemical emitted, assuming equal weighting between cancer and non-cancer due to a lack of more precise insights into this issue. Method: USEtox model. The same version of the EF package shall be used as for the default list of indicators, see www.environdec.com/indicators.

- Land use. The impact of land use shall be assessed with the following impact categories and methods: land transformation, biodiversity [m2yr arable] and land occupation, biodiversity [m2yr arable] (Bulle et al., 2019). Method: IMPACT World+, version 2.1.

6.4.8 ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

See Section 7.4.8 of the GPI.

6.4.9 ADDITIONAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION

See Section 7.4.9 of the GPI.

6.4.10 INFORMATION RELATED TO SECTOR EPDS

See Section 7.4.10 of the GPI.

6.4.11 VERSION HISTORY

See Section 7.4.11 of the GPI.

6.4.12 ABBREVIATIONS

See Section 7.4.12 of the GPI.

6.4.13 REFERENCES

See Section 7.4.13 of the GPI.

7 LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
CPC	Central product classification
EPD	Environmental product declaration
Eco-toxicity Potential (FAETP)	
FAETP	Freshwater Acquatic Ecotoxicity Potential
GPI	General Programme Instructions
HTP	Human Toxicity Potentials
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
LCA	Life cycle assessment
LCI	Life cycle inventory
NACE/CPA	Classification of products by activity
ND	Not declared
PCR	Product category rules
RSL	Reference service life
SI	The International System of Units
UN	United Nations
UNSPSC	United Nations standard products and services code

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9 VERSION HISTORY OF PCR

VERSION 1.0.0, 2025-01-31

Original version of the PCR.