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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

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**Environmental management systems - Guidelines for
incorporating ecodesign**

环境管理体系 引入生态设计的指南

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part 1: Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents".

Drafting.

This document is equivalent to ISO 14006:2020, "Guidelines for the introduction of eco-design into environmental management systems".

Please note that some content in this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents.

This document was proposed and is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee on Standardization of Environmental Management (SAC/TC207).

0.1 User

This document is primarily aimed at organizations that have established an Environmental Management System (EMS) (as described in ISO 14001), regardless of whether it is related to quality management.

The quality management system (QMS) has been integrated. This document also applies to those who have only established a quality management system and those who have not established a formal environmental management system.

An organization that has a quality management system but wants to reduce the adverse environmental impact of its products.

Note: In this document, "product" includes goods and services (see 3.2.3).

0.2 Concepts and Definitions

Organizations have recognized that, on the one hand, they need to reduce the adverse environmental impact of their products, and on the other hand, they need to apply the life cycle concept.

Incorporating environmental factors into the design and development process is often referred to as "ecological design." Other terms used include "environmental design." this document uses the terms "ecological design" and "ecological design" to refer to environmental design, environmentally conscious design (ECD), environmentally sustainable design, and green design.

the term.

Note: In this document, design and development refers to a process, abbreviated as "design and development".

Eco-design is defined in this document as a systematic approach that considers environmental factors in the design and development of products, aiming to reduce overall product costs.

Adverse environmental impacts throughout the entire life cycle. Environmental management systems should encompass the design and development processes and incorporate ecological design to enhance [environmental impacts].

Environmental performance related to the product.

Eco-design should be applied to both new and existing products, including changes to the required product delivery process.

0.3.1 Life Cycle Concept

The life cycle concept is crucial for ecological design.

The product lifecycle concept refers to considering environmental factors related to a product throughout its entire lifecycle. This means considering continuous and related environmental factors.

Interrelated stages, for example.

- Materials Acquisition;
- Design and development;
- manufacture;
- Delivery and installation;
- Use (including reuse, maintenance, repair, remanufacturing, refurbishment and upgrade);
- End-of-life disposal;
- Disposal.

Note: In this document, the term "lifecycle" is used differently from other product-related terms, such as "product lifecycle (PLC)," which refers to the market stage of a product.

Introduction, development, maturity, and decline; "Product Lifecycle Management (PLM)" refers to the system used to manage data and design processes related to the product lifecycle.

The system covers the entire process from product design and development, manufacturing to final disposal.

0.3.2 Trade-offs

Ecological design inevitably involves trade-offs. In this document, trade-offs mean considering various environmental requirements related to the product.

We need to weigh the pros and cons between alternative product solutions in order to make informed decisions based on the net benefit to stakeholders.

0.4 Reasons for Implementing Ecological Design

Globally, legislation, codes of conduct, and customer demands related to the environmental impact of products are being implemented at an accelerated pace, prompting many organizations to...

These organizations are beginning to focus on improving the environmental performance of their products at different stages of their lifecycle. They need to address how to develop and

implement systems for environmental protection.

This guideline provides a framework for eco-friendly design methodologies to achieve organizational environmental goals and continuously improve the environmental performance of products. This will have an impact on design and development.

The impact needs to be managed within the environmental management system.

An organization's and its products' environmental impact (such as climate change) stems from its environmental factors. Design and development decisions can influence product-related factors.

Environmental factors (such as energy consumption).

To benefit organizations and ensure the achievement of their environmental goals, ecological design is implemented as an integral part of organizational business operations, particularly in...

Under design and development.

The reasons why organizations should incorporate eco-design into their design and development processes include.

- a) Growing concern about environmental damage, such as climate change, resource depletion, biodiversity loss, and pollution.
- b) Recognize business opportunities related to resource efficiency and the circular economy (e.g., strategies for achieving low-carbon and water conservation, and extending product lifecycles).

Lifecycle strategies include product reuse, repair, refurbishment, and remanufacturing.

c) The concept of life cycle is helpful for.

- 1) Determine the product-related environmental requirements raised by customers and other internal and external stakeholders;
- 2) Avoid unintentionally transferring environmental impacts during the life cycle.

0.5 Reasons for implementing eco-design in environmental management systems

According to ISO 14001, when determining the environmental aspects of activities, products, and services that an organization can control or influence, it should consider the life cycle.

Therefore, one advantage of linking environmental management systems with design and development is that it requires identifying the product at every stage of its life cycle.

The relevant environmental factors and environmental impacts of the stage.