ETSI Summit on Sustainability

Some standardisation needs for green digital twin transition

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European Commission

30/03/2023

ETSI

The Standards People





DG CONNECT

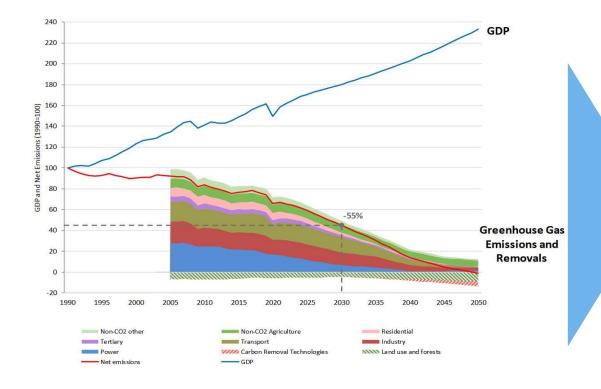
New Commission Priorities



- A European Green Deal
- A Europe fit for the digital age
- An economy that works for people
- Protecting our European way of life
- A stronger Europe in the world
- A new push for European democracy

'..a once-in-a-generation opportunity to ensure Europe leads the way on the twin ecological and digital transitions'.

Reducing GHG emissions by 55% by 2030: A challenging transition for energy-intensive industries



	2015	2030 (= -55%, variations due to different policy choices)
Total GHG	3611,2 MtCO ₂ /year	~2100 MtCO ₂ /year
Industry	635,7 MtCO ₂ /year	493 – 502 MtCO ₂ /year (- 21% – 23%)
Road Transport	731,8 MtCO ₂ /year	588 - 593 MtCO ₂ /year (-19% - 21%)

Sector	CO ₂ abatement/year	Est. investment needs by 2030
Steel	-33 MtCO ₂ /year	~€26.5B
Chemicals	-28 MtCO ₂ /year	€18.5B
Cement	-10,2 MtCO ₂ /year	€7.7B
Road transport	-140 MtCO ₂ /year	~€59B

2030 Digital Decade Targets



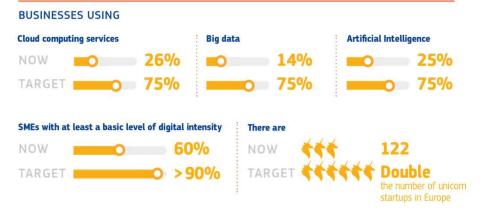
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DIGITAL SKILLS



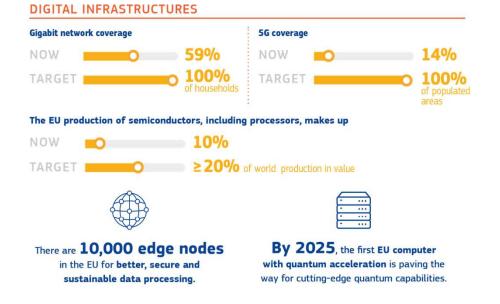
Employed IC1	r specialists	
NOW	****	8.4 million
TARGET	*****	20 million

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF BUSINESSES



DIGITALISATION OF PUBLIC SERVICES





The nexus of Green and Digital transitions



Conflict

- ICT footprint: <u>2.1 and 3.9% of total GHG emissions;</u>
- ~8% of total electricity demand, predicted to reach 13% by 2030
- <u>eWaste</u>- fastest growing waste category;
- Improvements in durability, reusability, reparability, refurbishment and recycling of consumer electronics and industrial equipment



Sustainable Digital Technologies

Climate Neutral and highly energy efficient datacentres by 2030: review JRC's CoC, the Energy Efficiency Directive and the Taxonomy Regulation



Greener electronic communications by 2030:

- Transparency measures
- Administrative incentives for green deployment



Commission

Circular Electronics Initiative:

Better durability, reparability, refurbishment, recycling for consumer and industrial electronics & IoT

"Right to repair" for consumers.



Low power processors, software and AI: investing in new ultra-low-power



Standardisation needs for the Green Digital Transition

- TOPIC 1: Standards for measuring the environmental impact of digital infrastructures datacentres, telecom networks, equipment.
- Action(s) needed: standards to underpin the digital decade deployments that calls for deployment of sustainable infrastructure including datacenters, edge nodes and telecommunication networks
 - **SDOs involved** (if known, including TCs/WGs): ITU, ETSI, CEN-CLC
 - Ongoing work: JRC, GeSI, BEREC, RSPG, National Regulatory Agencies, IEA, ...
 - Active Stakeholders: JRC working on CoC for datacentres and indicators for telecommunication networks; EGDC partners and members; GeSI/DwP constituency, SDIA, INR, ...

Following the development of Code of Conduct for datacentres, standards are needed for accreditation/ auditability, methods and KPI for telecom services and digital solutions for energy networks as committed in the *Digitalisation of Energy Systems Action plan*

To complement the best practices of the CoC for data centres, the Commission will work on defining data centre sustainability indicators in the context of the revised Energy Efficiency Directive



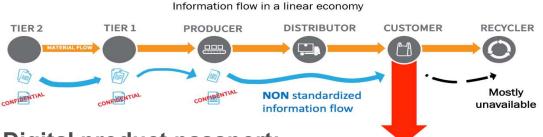
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Synergies

- Digital transformation for climate neutrality. <u>Potential</u> to reduce 15-20% of total GHG emissions and to accelerate the transition to Circular Economy
- Green transition can provide sustainable financing for digital transformation
- To realise this <u>potential</u>, science based & standardised methods are needed to measure the positive contribution of digital solutions to environment
- This will also lead to sustainable finance for green digital (EU Taxonomy, Green Public Procurements)

Digital contribution to environment & climate



Digital product passport:

Data for circular business models.

Sustainable, integrated Single Market

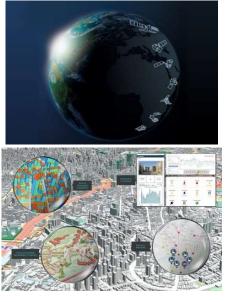
Smart mobility: reduction of transport emissions up to 37%; **smart buildings** with emissions reduction by 17%;



ETSI ES 203 199 V1.3.0 (2014-12)

Digital contribution: reduction by up to 15%-20% of total emissions with deployment of today's technology.

Destination Earth / digital twins: High Performance Computing, AI for better anticipation of extreme events prediction, climate modelling.





Also: smart energy networks; Precision farming, Blockchain for emissions accounting, smart cities; AI for climate; smart manufacturing;

RRPs: Missed opportunity to use digital solutions for climate action



- TOPIC 2: Standards for measuring the net environmental impact of digital solutions
 - Action(s) needed: ETSI technically aligned deliverable with ITU L.1480
 - SDOs involved (if known, including TCs/WGs): ITU, ETSI building on previous work such as ETSI ES 203 199
 - Ongoing work: methods and guidelines within the European Green Digital Coalition (EGDC), relevant work of GeSI/DwP;
 - Active Stakeholders: EGDC partners and members;
 - **Other** Guidelines for consistent implementation of the standard in various sectors (energy, transport, construction/buildings, agriculture, etc)





37 CEOs of ICT companies, with 2040 Net Zero targets, have committed to take action in the following areas:

- Investing in the development and deployment of green digital solutions with significant energy and material efficiency that achieve a net positive impact in a wide range of sectors.
- Developing methods and tools to measure the net impact of green digital technologies on the environment and climate by joining forces with NGOs and relevant expert organizations.
- Co-creating, with representatives of other sectors, recommendations and guidelines for green digital transformation of these sectors that benefits environment, society and economy.







• Topic 3 Standardisation of the Digital Product Passport system

- Action(s) needed: To arrive to a harmonised standard or specifications as committed in the Eco-design for sustainable product regulation
- Ongoing work: Stand ICT working group, CIRPASS project
- Active stakeholders: CIRPASS project (DEP), Stand ICT working group
- Other: Needs to be finalised within 12 months



Transition to Circular economy

Sustainable products – durable, re-usable, reparable, refurbishable, …recyclable Sustainable Business models – e.g. Product as a service,

Key enabler: Digital Product Passport

Recent EU legislations:

- <u>Ecodesign for sustainable products European Commission</u> product requirements, information requirements across who supply chain, **Digital Product passport** (30.3.2022)
- Empowering consumers for the green transition European Commission (30.3.2022)
- Initiative on substantiating green claims European Commission (coming soon)



ESPR

Digital Product Passport (DPP) – expected benefits



Tracking of **raw materials extraction/production**, supporting due diligence efforts



Enable **manufacturers** to create products **digital twins**, embedding all the information required



Tracking the life story of a product, enabling services related to its **remanufacturing**, **reparability**, **reuse/re-sale/second-life**, **recyclability**, new business models



Benefit market surveillance authorities and customs authorities,

by making available information they would need to carry out their tasks



Make available to **public authorities** and policy makers reliable information. Enable to link incentives to sustainability performance



Allow **citizens** to have access to **relevant and verified information** related to the characteristics of the products they own or are considering to buy/rent (e.g. using apps able to read the identifier



Thank you !

