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social life cycle analysis of an algae case
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Abstract

Purpose Social indicators are not easy to be quantitatively analysed, although at the local scale, the social impacts might be relevant and important. Using the existing approaches for both quantitative and semi-qualitative measurements, this study aims to assess the social impacts of a company working on algae production systems in Belgium through social life cycle analysis (SLCA). By highlighting the opportunities and challenges on the way of applying the existing SLCA approaches at company level, the objective of this study is to contribute to the development of a suitable and clear SLCA approach when a company is considered as the unit of analysis.

Methods Based on the list of potential social impact categories suggested by UNEP/SETAC guidelines (2009) for SLCA, three stakeholder groups (workers, consumers and local community) and three subcategories associated to each stakeholder group were identified as the most relevant for CCU technologies. Company and sector level data were collected using existing documents and reports and the data were analysed and scored using a combined quantitative and semi-quantitative approach to develop a social assessment model for the case study.

Results and discussion The company appears to perform well for all the evaluated social indicators except the one related to the subcategory 'Equal opportunity/Discrimination for workers' for which the share of women employed is lower compared to the sector level data. The results of our assessment were further discussed regarding the challenges and limitations of performing SLCA at the company level. Based on our experience, the validity of the outcomes is significantly influenced by the data availability, the generality of the indicators introduced within the UNEP/SETAC guidelines and the subjectivity in data collection for the semi-quantitative assessment among others.

Conclusions By highlighting the difficulties and challenges of applying the SLCA at the company level, our study provides a starting point for improving the quantitative assessment and monitoring social implications at the company level within a regional foreground in Europe.

Keywords: social indicator, CO_2, algae, sustainability, life cycle.

1 Introduction

Microalgae have recently gained growing interest as a resource for energy production, pharmaceuticals and nutrition (Khan et al. 2018) due to their high photosynthesis ability, rapid growth, significant biomass yield and useful lipid extractions in comparison with other energy crops (Koller et al. 2012). A small number of microalgae, however, are generated on an industrial scale during the last few decades (Gouveia et al. 2008; Khan et al. 2018; Plaza and Herrero 2009). The main species for biotechnological usages are green algae (Chlorophycea) *Chlorella vulgaris*, *Dunaliella salina* and cyanobacteria *Spirulina maxima,* which are generated mainly as either supplement for food or feed (Spruijt 2017*)*. These are examples of biobased products that may influence society and the environment both positively and/or negatively. The potential impacts may happen along the whole life cycle of the biobased products and can be related to the biomass production phase, biorefinery (and linked) processes such as cultivation, harvesting, and drying. Generally, algae cultivation systems can be categorised into either open or closed photobioreactors through which microalgae can capture CO_2 as a source of carbon for photosynthesis

(Wilson et al. 2016). This can be seen as carbon capture & utilization (CCU) for which typically, the potential impacts are calculated in terms of economic and technical indices while social factors are usually neglected in the majority of impact assessments in the past (Falcone and Imbert 2018; Rafiaani et al. 2018). This is due to the fact that most of these innovative technologies are in the research & development (R&D) stage, at lower technology readiness levels (TRLs) and the market for such innovative technologies is still growing (Yang et al. 2015). Consequently, there is a lack of data with regard to the potential social impacts. Nevertheless, algae-derived products are becoming more commercialized and since their production requires a large amount of CO_2, nutrients, electricity and other chemical substances, production of algae biomass will have an impact on local and regional levels, comprising environmental, social and economic effects (Khan 2018; Yang et al. 2015). Along with the technology enhancements and the increasing number of innovative project development worldwide, the market potential for algae-based products is growing. Consequently, comprehensive sustainability assessments are needed, including social pillars to steer the development of such biobased products.

From a full sustainability assessment point of view, to date, several studies conducted either the techno-economic assessment (TEA) (Abdul Hamid and Lim 2018; Idris et al. 2017; Thomassen et al. 2016; Rizwan et al. 2015) or environmental assessment (Wu et al. 2018; Gnansounou and Raman 2016; Handler et al. 2014; Campbell et al. 2011) of algae-based biorefineries. The integration of environmental assessment to a TEA model of an algae case has been done by Thomassen et al. (2018) with highlighting the importance of the integration of social dimension of sustainability in such assessment models. This integration would be an added-value to achieve a full sustainability analysis for such innovative technologies (Rafiaani et al. 2018). Life cycle thinking including social life cycle analysis (SLCA) gives the possibility of effective evaluations which will result in more sustainable, economic, social and environmental outcomes (Siebert et al. 2018; Spierling et al. 2018). The United Nations Environment Program/Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (UNEP/SETAC) guidelines (2009) for SLCA is one of the most commonly applied approaches for social impact evaluation of companies and products from the life cycle perspective (Ekener-Petersen and Moberg 2014; Martínez-Blanco et al. 2014; Siebert et al. 2018).

Many potential social impacts have an economic background (Hasenheit et al. 2016) in a way that one single production process can have different impacts linked to the economic context of the process location. Increasing incomes, new markets and production procedures, for instance, have potentially positive influences on health, employment and food security. These kinds of socioeconomic impacts are very much related to the technology itself (Hasenheit et al., 2016) and researchers have highlighted such connections (Zamalloa et al. 2011; Menetrez 2012; Yang et al. 2015). Falcone and Imbert (2018) conducted a review on SLCA studies on biobased products and highlighted that health and rights of workers and contribution to employment are the most common indicators in those studies whereas other indicators like community involvement are less addressed. Moreover, in their latest study, Falcone et al. (2019) identified the relevant social indicators for SLCA of biobased products based on the UNEP/SETAC guidelines (2009) using a stakeholder participatory approach. Based on their results, health and safety, decent work, labor and human rights and social acceptability were identified as the most relevant impact categories to be considered for a SLCA of biobased products. Similarly, Omann (2007) referred to the importance of labour concerns such as safety problems, fair wages and equal chances to be addressed when evaluating social impacts. Raj-Reichert (2013) identified the health and safety conditions in industries as one of the major employee concerns in the electronics industry. Álvarez-Chávez et al. (2012) have considered the workplace related health

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and safety impacts of bioplastics along their life cycle. Montero et al. (2009) emphasised that some employers do not consider or are not even aware of their responsibilities regarding occupational health and safety of their workers. Zhu et al. (2015) emphasised the importance of economic, social and cultural aspects of algal biofuels and highlighted the fact that there are no recommendations on enhancing these aspects or that only some specific indicators have been measured so far for this pillar. For instance, socioeconomic indicators of sustainability were not considered in the report of The National Research Council (NRC) (2012) on sustainable development of algal biofuels except for the energy return on investment that was mentioned in that report. Food security maintenance without influencing the agricultural land availability is usually highlighted as a common advantage (NRC 2012; Daroch et al. 2013) although no quantitative measurement has been done for that. To conclude one can say that the socioeconomic impacts of algal systems have not been assessed comprehensively so far. Specifically, the social assessments in the literature were mostly qualitative and/or only a review was conducted on potential indicators for the socioeconomic assessment of algae systems (Efroymson et al. 2017) and the effects on job creation linked with building up and implementing an algal biofuel manufacturing site have been carried out so far (Madugu 2015). Calculated indicators at small scale studies are usually not public, and more likely encompass, employment and workers' salaries and workdays lost due to injury (Efroymson et al. 2017). Most of the proposed indicators for social impacts in the literature are not yet quantified in existing sustainability assessments literature for algae-based biorefineries and infrastructures (Efroymson et al. 2017).

From a company perspective, Jørgensen et al. (2008) found that there is no awareness among the companies of the term social assessments, including impacts on workers, society, and consumers. Besides, the nature of impacts that companies thought about was basically according to the International Labour Organization (ILO) and Human Rights conventions or other available international agreements they had to follow (Jørgensen et al. 2008). It was also discussed that the companies usually do not want to draw attention to the potentially negative impacts in the downstream chain (i.e., manufacturing, usage, and end of life options) (Jørgensen et al. 2008). Furthermore, according to a recent study conducted by Siebert et al. (2018), there are no SLCA studies collecting data for indicators at company level throughout production systems and neither quantifying them using sector/regional references (Siebert et al. 2018). Specifically, there is also no empirical SLCA on the performance of a company active in algae production systems although some case studies can be found in other industries within the bioeconomy (Foolmaun and Ramjeeawon (2013) for plastics; Aparcana and Salhofer (2013) for recycling systems). With regard to the suitability of SLCA within a company context, different SLCA approaches are proposed for example, by Dreyer et al. (2006) and Manhart and Grieβhammer (2006) who suggested an SLCA approach in order to determine the potential for enhancements along the life cycle of a product/service. From a business perspective, Dreyer et al. (2006) stated that companies need to take responsibility for the humans influenced by their implementations as well as being able to compete and make profits to remain in the competitive market. This calls for an SLCA assisting companies to perform in a socially responsible context through presenting reports on their potential social impacts. Martínez-Blanc et al. (2015) also proposed an organizational approach to SLCA called Social Organizational Life Cycle Assessment (SOLCA), which mainly focuses on improving the scope and inventory steps of the SLCA. They further discussed the importance of taking an organisational perspective into account for linking the social impact and indicators to the organisation's performance. A comparative SLCA approach was also suggested by Schmidt et al. (2004) and Spillemaeckers et al. (2004) developed a social labelling tool considering mostly the upstream phase of the life cycle. A social

responsibility investment tool was also proposed by Méthot (2005) from a life cycle perspective. However, to the best of our knowledge, it is not clear based on the literature and reports' documents to what extent these suggested approaches are applied or requested by companies. Martínez-Blanc et al. (2015) argue that there is a need to make SLCA more applicable by using an organizational perspective instead of a product perspective in analyzing social impacts. Therefore, it can be concluded that the usage of SLCA from a company perspective is limited.

There is a lack of empirical research on the social impacts of algae systems at company levels. To fill this gap, this study aims to evaluate the feasibility, level of risks and opportunities of existing approaches for measuring social impacts at the company scale. By highlighting the opportunities and challenges for applying SLCA at company level, the objective of our study is to contribute to the development of a suitable and clear SLCA approach when a company is considered as the unit of analysis. Accordingly, the social impacts of a Belgian company active in algae biomass production was assessed as an example to apply SLCA using both quantitative and semi-quantitative measurements. The results of our assessment are further discussed from a critical point of view regarding the broadness of social indicators, data collection difficulties and challenges at the company level and the limitation of the existing approaches and their feasible implementation. In conclusion's section, some recommendations for future studies are provided. Our assessment follows the main steps of SLCA introduced by the UNEP/SETAC guidelines (2009), which are explained in the following section.

2 Methodology

The UNEP/SETAC guidelines (2009) developed an SLCA approach following the same general four steps of environmental life cycle assessment (LCA) as indicated by ISO 14040/14044 (ISO, 2006). The SLCA conducted in this study, is described below based on the UNEP/SETAC guidelines (2009), i.e., i) goal and scope definition; ii) inventory analysis; iii) impact assessment; and iv) interpretation. In this section, each of these steps including the goal, the case study and the methods carried out for assessing the social performance, are further elaborated.

2.1 Goal and scope: *SLCA at the company level*

As an example of a company involved in algae biomass production within the European context, a chemical company in Belgium has been selected. The company is active for a decade and has a manufacturing plant with around 250 staff members in which the algae team encompasses a small size. The company produces chemicals as well as biobased products, including algae as freeze-dried biomass for use as animal feed mainly for medium scale niche markets. The microalgae department of the company has nine employees. The boundary of our study is limited to the production of algae biomass taking into account a cradle-to-gate perspective i.e., the life cycle stages from the microalgae cultivation to the point at which algae biomass is extracted and leaves the manufacture gate (i.e., excluding transport, use and end-of-life phases) (Fig. 1). The production process uses a closed photobioreactor consisting of a large transparent bag with embedded plastic panels in which the algae grow. The microalgae obtain their carbon from CO_2 bottles through a fan. With regard to the functional unit, the working hours are usually utilized in existing SLCA literature as a linkage between the social performance and the functional unit (Bouzid and Padilla 2014; Martinez-Blanco et al. 2014; Traverso et al. 2018). However, it is argued that this method only considers the workers group and not the other stakeholder involved within a life cycle under consideration (Martinez-Blanco et al. 2014; Hannouf and Assefa 2018). Since social impacts in our study are related to the company performance and are gathered at the company level, our outcomes demonstrate the social

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performance of the company responsible for the various unit processes involved along the algae production stages. This approach was also applied by Hannouf and Assefa (2018) and Petti et al. (2018). Similarly, Martínez-Blanco et al. (2015) defined the organization under study as the functional unit of analysis through the SOLCA approach and discussed that linking social impacts to the company under study instead of the product sounds more practical, rational and feasible. This can be supported through referring to the previous SLCA case studies where there is a failure in clear linkage between the outcomes of the analysis to a particular product level as the defined reference unit (see for example, Dreyer et al. (2006); Franze and Ciroth 2011; Hosseinijou et al. 2014). Therefore, as it is suggested by SOLCA, the company under study is assigned as the functional unit for conducting SLCA from a company perspective.

[Insert Figure 1]

2.2 Inventory analysis: *selecting subcategories and indicators for data collection*

In order to rank the entire list of subcategories and indicators (UNEP/SECTAC 2009) based on their relevance to CCU, 33 European CCU experts responded to an online questionnaire in July 2017. The complete versions of the questionnaires are provided in the section of Electronic Supplementary Material. The results of the survey were analysed using a multi criteria decision making tool (Rafiaani et al. 2019). In the UNEP/SETAC (2009), subcategories and accordingly, the indicators are defined related to each stakeholder group. The selected stakeholder groups include workers, consumers and the local community based on the defined system boundary. The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD 2016) also introduced these three groups as the targeted stakeholders for SLCA of chemical products. Based on the results of the survey study (Rafiaani et al. 2019), the subcategories and their related indicators that rank higher were selected for further assessment in the present study (Table 1). The results cover the following main subcategories: regarding the workers group: 'fair salary'; 'health and safety'; and 'equal opportunities/discrimination'; for consumer group 'end of life responsibility', 'transparency', and 'health and safety'; for local community group 'safe and healthy living conditions', 'secure living conditions' and 'local employment'. Similar to our ranking, Falcone et al. (2019) identified all the above mentioned subcategories as the most relevant ones to be included in the SLCA of biobased products.

For data collection, we first investigated the annual reports from the company (2012-2017) for available social data regarding the indicators of the above-identified subcategories at the company level. Performance Reference Points (PRPs) method applies as an impact assessment method in SLCA for which the collected social data are compared with the thresholds such as the minimum acceptable performance level at the sector/country scale (Parent et al. 2010). This assists in identifying the magnitude and significance of the collected data (UNEP/SETAC, 2009). This method is highlighted as the more accurate one for site-specific (company level) data (Prasara-A and Gheewala 2018). As we need PRPs for evaluating the performance at the company level in our study, data for the same indicators at the sector and country levels was collected through the available literature and documents (the company annual reports (2012-2017); Essenscia 2017; Neugebauer et al. 2017; UNDP 2018; WageIndicator Foundation 2018). To confirm the results and to search any contradiction that could exist owing to the subjective nature of the social data, the company was contacted via mail and telephone conversation with the product manager, managing director and the human resource manager. The company confirmed that the

figures in their annual reports are accurate and no further information was available on the social indicators at the time of our research.

[Insert Table 1]

2.3 Impact assessment: *measurement approaches for calculating and scoring the indicators*

In our study, the 3 indicators related to the subcategories of the worker's group of stakeholders including 'fair salary', 'health and safety' and 'equal opportunities/discrimination' are quantitatively measured since the quantitative data were available at company and sector/country levels for calculation of the impacts. However, the indicators related to the consumer and local community groups are considered as semi-quantitative due to the lack of quantitative data for these groups. Accordingly, both quantitative and semi-quantitative measurement approaches are suggested for calculating and scoring the social impact indicators in order to develop a comparable social impact analysis. These approaches are described in this section.

2.3.1   Semi-quantitative measurement

To tackle the issue of the data availability mentioned above, a semi-quantitative approach is employed to assess social impacts related to the indicators of consumer and local community groups. This is consistent with the study conducted by Aparcana and Salhofer (2013); Dreyer et al. (2006); Jørgensen et al. (2008); and Wange et al. (2016) who applied semi-quantitative approaches for SLCA. Many previous SLCA studies (Ciroth and Franze 2011; Traverso et al. 2012a; Aparcana and Salhofer (2013); Vinyes et al. 2013; Foolmaun and Ramjeeawon 2013), assumed all social subcategories and related indicators to be equally important. The Economic Commission for Europe (2018) and Traverso et al. (2012a) mention that giving the same importance to the social indicators makes the interpretation transparent and simple for users. In contrast, there are other studies in which a weighting system was applied for SLCA (see for example, Schmidt et al. 2004; Manik et al. 2013; Wang et al. 2016; van Haaster et al. 2017). In fact, defining the weights becomes important if aggregation and/or making composite indicators are the main focus of the analysis in order to allow decision making (Traverso et al. 2012a; Manik et al. 2013; Chhipi-Shresta et al., 2015; Telles do Carmo et al., 2016; Garrido et al. 2016; Ofori et al. 2017). Such a decision is beyond the goal and scope of our study. Moreover, there is no consensus among the SLCA community on appropriate weighting systems (Chhippi et al. 2015). Greco et al. (2019) also mentioned that inadequate knowledge and practical evidences, lack of theoretical framework in developing weighing scheme, lack of consensus among decision makers are other general reasons for choosing equal weighting in the existing (social)sustainability studies. For the reasons mentioned above, no weighting system has been applied in our analysis. This is in line with previous SLCA studies conducted by Dreyer et al. (2010); Franze and Ciroth (2011); Martínez-Blanco et al. (2014); Ekener-Petersen and Finnveden (2013) who also applied no weighting system in their analysis.

In following the UNEP/SETAC (2009) as the main approach of our SLCA study, a semi-quantitative method called subcategory assessment method (SAM) was applied, which also takes into account the subcategories and indicators envisaged in the UNEP/SETAC (2009) guideline. SAM is seen as a semi-quantitative method as it can transform qualitative into quantitative data. There are a few studies working on (semi)quantitative social impacts from the life cycle perspective in different sectors (Martínez- Blanco et al. (2014) for mineral fertilizers and industrial compost; Traverso et al. (2012b) for photovoltaic modules production; Ugaya et al. (2011) for cocoa soap). SAM has already been carried out in other sectors (e.g., Hannouf and Assefa (2018) for polyethylene production; Ramirez et al. (2016) for cocoa soap production) whereas there is no application of SAM for SLCA

of companies performing algae biomass production. SAM has a four-levels scale from 1 to 4 (the higher the better) for assessing the impact of each indicator to simplify the assessment across a system (Table 2).

[insert Table 2]

This method is considered as a characterization objective model in analyzing the company performance over the life cycle of a product/system in relation to the Basic Requirement (BR) fulfilment which is considered as a reference point. In this study, the BR defined by Ramirez et al. (2014) is applied. Their definitions are based on the SLCA methodological sheets (UNEP/SETAC 2013), international agreements, existing regulations and the company management efforts/policies. Four defined levels of the SAM (Table 3) are as follows: the first level, however, needed to be reserved for a company with proactive performance regarding the BR along the whole supply chain and would correspond to level A. Indeed, level A applies when the company promotes the BR to its suppliers or other stakeholders in the value chain so that they also meet the BR of the related indicator (Ramirez et al. 2014). For example, with regard to transparency, a company receives an A if it encourages its suppliers to provides social responsibility reports. Accordingly, the company makes a report in accordance to the guidelines of the Global Compact and Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) in which it also involves the performances of its suppliers. Given that, level A could not be applied within the defined system boundary of our study because it is not clear if the value chain initiatives are well-developed yet and if the company is promoting the BR of the indicators among all its suppliers. There is no evidence of such encouragements within their annual public reports. The second level (B) refers to companies that meet the BR; the levels (C) and (D) are assigned to the companies that do not meet the BR taking the company's social context into account (Ramirez et al. 2014). This consideration is crucial, as a company operating in a negative context may have greater difficulty in implementing social actions. For example, the equal opportunities issues can be met easier in a country with a positive setting than a country with the opposite situation as the one in a positive context is stimulated to meet the international agreement requirements (Ramirez et al. 2014). Accordingly, level C and D refer to a company that does not fulfill the BR and performing in a positive and negative context, respectively (Ramirez et al. 2014).

[insert Table 3]

2.3.2 Quantitative measurement

For the three quantitative indicators, the scoring approach proposed by Wange et al., (2016) is considered as the baseline for our study (Table 4). Originally, they proposed a scoring system with 5 levels. However, the score levels developed by Wange et al., (2016) are slightly modified in our study to be in 4 levels. This modification was needed because the scoring in SAM is comprised of 4 levels and in order to make a comparable scoring between both quantitative and semi-quantitative measurements, the levels for quantitative scoring needed to be modified. In this approach, company data and sector/country level data are needed for scoring the social impact. Accordingly, the available statistical data on quantitative indicators at the sector level is considered as PRPs based on the data from Belgian 'chemicals, plastics and life sciences' industry (Essenscia 2017). This quantitative approach is in line with Nef (2004) and Wange et al. (2016), who used government statistics and other formal data related to sector/country levels to evaluate the companies' performance from the social perspective.

As the following table shows, a score of 1 to 4 is assigned to each quantitative indicator based on the proportion between the inventory data from a company and the statistical data at the sector level in Belgium. For the positive impact indicator, a score of 1 to 4 within four levels denotes a proportion of less than 50, 50 to 100, 100 to 150 and more than 150 %, respectively. By contrast, for the negative impact indicator, a score of 1 to 4 corresponds

to a proportion of more than 150, 100 to 150, 50 to 100, and less than 50 %, respectively. This assessment approach was applied to two indicators of the worker group including 'Health and safety of workers' and Equal 'Opportunities/Discrimination for workers'.

[insert Table 4]

Calculation for the indicator 'fair salary'

With regard to the fair salary indicator within the workers' group, first a characterization model suggested by Neugebauer et al. (2017) was applied in order to quantitatively measure this indicator. Neugebauer et al. (2017) provided a comprehensive review/discussion on the importance of fair wage along the SLCA and highlighted that a quantitative characterization model is missing in the literature for measuring fair wages. As discussed in the SLCA methodological sheet (UNEP/SETAC 2013) and other researches (Anker 2011; Neugebauer et al. 2014; Musaazi et al. 2015), three parameters including working time, equal remuneration and living wage need to be taken into account for the concept of fair wage. Based on these three parameters i.e., working time, equal remuneration and living wages, Neugebauer et al. (2017) developed a quantitative characterization model and required dataset which is employed in our study. Using this model, we end up with a final value (and not a ratio between company and sector level data as suggested in the quantitative scoring approach). Therefore, SAM is used for scoring the value of this specific indicator. In the characterization model, the real wage paid by the company to the workers is compared with a minimum (living) wage. Moreover, it relates wage to the effective working time and incorporates an inequality factor (if applicable) to measure income inequalities (Equation 1-2).

$$FWP_n = \frac{RW_n}{RWT_n} \times CF_{FWn} \qquad \text{Equation (1)}$$

$$CF_{FW\ n} = \frac{1}{MLW_n} \times CWT_n \times (1 - IEF_n{}^2) \qquad \text{Equation (2)}$$

For the calculation of CF_{FWn}, regionalized characterization factors are used (i.e., the minimum living wage (MLW_n) characterizing the real wage (RW_n); the contracted working time; (CWT_n) characterizing the inverse fraction of real working time (RWT_n); and a squared income inequality factor (IEF_n) accounting for differences in income) and the final calculated value of CF_{FWn} is employed in Equation 1 for measuring the 'fair salary' indicator (FWP_n) (Neugebauer et al. 2017).

$$FWP_n = \frac{RW_n}{MLW_n} \times \frac{CWT_n}{RWT_n} \times (1 - IEF_n{}^2) \qquad \text{Equation (3)}$$

All the parameters in one mathematical equation is read as follows (Neugebauer et al. 2017):

FWP_n is the fair wage potential representing process n (production process in our study)

RW_n is the real (average) wage [€/month accounted over one year], which are paid to the worker(s) employed in the process n

RWT_n is the real working time [hours/week] of workers operating process n (comprising vacation days and unpaid overtime)

MLW_n is the minimum living wage [€/month], which has to be paid to the worker to be able to meet the normal living standard for an individual and/or family in the country where process n is operated

CWT_n is the contracted working time per country or sector [hours/week] for workers operating process n (with counting vacation days)

IEF_n – (squared) inequality factor [in percentages] of the company, region or country, where process n is operated.

CF_{FW_n} is the fair wage regionalized characterization factor [month/€] for process n representing the country or sector-specific situations (Neugebauer et al. 2017).

Since the sector/country data are used for our measurements due to the lack of data at the company level, Gini-coefficients need to be used as a proxy for IEF_n (Neugebauer et al. 2017). A Gini coefficient is a value between zero and one calculating inequality in the income distribution for a country (FAO 2006). There are practical reasons for using the Gini-Index: it is generally known as a calculation of income inequality in countries; worldwide Gini-coefficients are readily available for all countries around the world (Neugebauer et al. 2017). A value of zero for the Gini index reflects complete equality while a value of 1 shows complete inequality. Accordingly, with these equations a process-specific fair wage potential (FWP) can be accounted using the value 1 as the turning point in a way that values ≥ 1 are defined as fair, as the actual wage suits or even exceeds the minimum living wages (MLW) and values < 1 are interpreted as to be not adequate and might contribute to the underpayment issues, as the family of workers may be not able to meet the living standard or even live under the poverty line (Neugebauer et al. 2017). Anker (2011) also discussed the significance of MLW, and how it relates to the condition of the country and working time, considering the contracted normal working time. Therefore, the direct correlation between the real wage (RW) and the MLW makes it possible to have a simple interpretation of an adequate wage level (Neugebauer et al. 2017).

Calculation for the indicator 'safety of workers'

There are potential accident risks related to different sectors and throughout different phases of the life cycle of a product specially biomass production (Siebert et al. 2018). Health and safety consideration become one of the key social issues to be considered in social assessments in a way that a company's activities should not cause any damage or negative impacts on the workers' health. As Table 6 shows, in our study, the work days lost due to an injury is a measure for this subcategory and we calculated it through lost time accident (LTA) frequency rate. This measure is one of the most commonly used indicators to evaluate the accidents related to occupational safety and health at a company. It is defined as the amount/number of lost time accidents, that is, accidents occurring in the workplace and resulting in an employee's inability to work at least the next full workday. The accident occurs in a given period relative to the total number of hours worked in the accounting period which is usually calculated as follows (Chang and Wang 1995):

$$LTA = \frac{[Number\ of\ lost\ time\ accident\ in\ the\ reporting\ period] \times 1,000,000}{Total\ hours\ worked\ in\ the\ reporting\ period}$$

Equation (4)

2.4 Interpretation

Baumann and Tillman (2004) defined the interpretation step of the life cycle assessment as the evaluation of results to elicit conclusions. The results of the quantitative and semi-quantitative analysis are assessed together in order to highlight the main outcomes of our analysis. Finally, conclusions are drawn in relation to the defined goal

and scope of the study. Based on the results of the study, the possibility of improving the social performance of those indicators showing low impacts are provided in the discussion section.

3 Results

This section will give an overview of the results of both quantitative and semi-quantitative assessments.

3.1 Quantitative measures

3.1.1 Fair salary for workers

Following the characterization model suggested by Neugebauer et al. (2017) (Equations 1 to 3), the fair salary status was calculated for the production process performed by the company under consideration focusing on the core groups of workers, including operators, technicians, the management and administration. The required data were collected at sector level as no data was available at the company level (Table 5). In the case of our study company, located in Belgium, it can be argued that due to sectorial wage negations, the average differences between companies in a sector is rather limited. As such, sector level data can be used if specific company level is not available. The value for MLW is calculated by the WageIndicator Foundation (WageIndicator Foundation 2018) which is based on a survey approach for identifying a country-specific basket of products[1] for a better reflection of the actual requirements of the country-specific local context. The rest of the required values for the characterization model were extracted using the recently updated model/dataset developed by Neugebauer et al. (2017)[2]. They extracted the required data through different sources including ILO, UNDP, OECD the WageIndicator Foundation, Wikimedia Foundation and other available literature.

[insert Table 5]

The final result of the calculation is as follows:

$$FWP = \frac{4154}{1502} \times \frac{39}{37.5} \times (1 - (0.27)^2) = 2.66 \qquad \text{Equation (5)}$$

Incorporation of both parts of the equation (wage and time) and multiplying them permits their equal measurement within the mathematical calculation. In this way, two major interpretations can be highlighted. In case of a process located in a country where the RW for the workers of that process is smaller than the MLW of the country, the outcome for FWP_n will be <1, thus illustrating: more distance from the (minimum) subsistence level, results in lower FWP (Neugebauer et al. 2017). Second, in case of equality between real and contracted working time, no effect can be seen on the FWP, however, if the RWT is larger than the CWT which illustrates the overtime work, the FWP will also be <1 and by more overtime works, it keeps going downwards (Neugebauer et al. 2017). Therefore, both parts of the characterization model are important factors showing the distance of the current performance from the minimum targeted levels at the location context. Accordingly, the turning point of 1 was defined by Neugebauer et al. (2017) representing that values ≥ 1 are considered as to be fair because the real wage paid suits or is even more than the required minimum (living) wage. In our case, the value is 2.66 also reflecting

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[1]The calculation of living wage by WageIndicator Foundation consider the following six components: food, housing, transportation, health, education, and other expenditures (e.g. clothing, personal care), all in the local context. More information on https://wageindicator.org/salary/living-wage/belgium-living-wage-series-december-2018
[2]Database can be downloaded free of charge from https://www.see.tuberlin.de/menue/forschung/ergebnisse/fair_wage_aequivalente/.

that the salary is fair. As a result, all basic standards of living can be satisfied through the wage paid and positive direct impacts have resulted (score 3, as indicated in Table 7).

3.1.2   Health and safety of workers

As Table 6 shows, the value for LTA frequency rate at the sector level (in the chemicals, plastics and life sciences industry, including plastics and rubber processing) is already calculated for the year 2015 by The Federal Agency for Occupational Risks and reported in Essenscia (2017). The same figure was also reported for our case study throughout their yearly published report for the year 2015. Accordingly, the ratio between the company reported value for LTA (6.39) and sector value (9.2) is equal to 69.45 % which falls within the level 3 of the scoring system introduced in the methodology section (Table 4). This shows a positive impact on the health and safety performance of the company (Table 6).

3.1.3   Equal Opportunities/Discrimination for workers

According to methodological sheets (UNEP/SETAC, 2013) of SLCA and based on the results of the survey study Rafiaani et al. 2019), 'Rate of female to male employee' is an important indicator to measure the performance of the company in providing equal opportunities for a broad population whatever their gender is. Actively enhancing equality at work, also provides companies access to a wider range of potential workers. Equal opportunities for workers is, therefore, a relevant indicator for the social dimensions of sustainability. In the sector under consideration, the recent report provided by Essenscia (2017) highlighted that the percentage of employed women in the chemicals, plastics and life sciences industry grew constantly from 23% in 2000 to 28% in 2015. In the company under study, the most recent available data was from the year 2012 illustrating a 10 percent share of women working in their company while comparing to the result at sector level for the same year with a share of 27.4%, thus the company receives a score of 1 (Table 6) for this indicator. The result shows that there is room for enhancement of the company performance in promoting the share of women to increase this social indicator from the sustainability perspective.

[insert Table 6]

3.2 Semi-quantitative analysis results of applying SAM

SAM was applied for analyzing the company performance over the production process in relation to the BR fulfillment introduced in the methodology section. By using a BR, the commitment to the subcategory in the company's policy, internal management, or strategy was assessed based on the evidence company practices of the indicator associated with the subcategory. The results are presented in Table 7.

[insert Table 7]

The value for 'fair salary' from the worker stakeholder group was calculated in the previous section (3.1.1) illustrating the fair wage paid at the sector level. Accordingly, the BR was fulfilled for this subcategory showing satisfactory performance. Similarly, the results of SAM for the company impacts on consumer and local community stakeholder groups were assessed positively, as the company presents evidence of a policy to fulfill the BRs for all their subcategories (Table 7), with an exclusion of the indicator for 'End of life responsibility of consumers'. This is not applicable in our case since the biomass produced is used mainly as animal feed and there is no need for information on the end of life options for consumers. Table 8 provides a summary of the performance assessment for all the indicators. It is clear that the company showed a satisfactory performance with

regard to all the indicators except for the ratio of the employed women at the company. The company needs enhancement in its performance to better fulfil this indicator showing the commitment of the company with regard to equal opportunities.

[insert Table 8]

4 Discussion

First, the main outcomes of the quantitative and semi-quantitative analysis are highlighted. Next, the challenges of applying the SLCA approach at the company level are discussed and potential improvements are suggested.

4.1 Interpretation of the results

The studied company is, to a large extent, a chemical company and the algae biomass production process in this study was selected by the authors (and not by the company). Since the social performance approaches applied in this study focus on the behaviour of the company during the production process and not the characteristics of the product itself, it is possible to extend our assessment to the whole social behaviour of the company. This is in line with the SOLCA approach in which the organisation is defined as the unit of analysis (and not a product) (Martínez-Blanc et al. 2015). Accordingly, data are basically associated to the company and the outcomes are reported based on the functional unit of analysis i.e., the company under study.

In comparison with the economic or environmental impacts, the social impact encompasses a broad range of concerns and its indicators are usually difficult to determine (Chou et al. 2015). There is a need for companies to be informed of the most important indicators involved in a process that can better reflect its sustainability impacts (Chou et al., 2015). Since algal-based technologies still require advancements (Lardon et al. 2009), only a few indicators have been measured for pilot-scale systems or used for predicting commercialization scenarios. Massave et al. (2007) referred to health and safety as one of the main issues associated with the impact of biobased products. For instance, accident rates related to the biomass production sectors such as agriculture and forestry in Germany is reported as rather high (Siebert et al. 2018). In our study, the company showed a satisfactory performance compared to the sector level with regard to the health and safety of the workers. Since considering the safety issues of the company is an important indicator affecting the social wellbeing of the workers, it is crucial to promote and monitor the occupational accident prevention measures applied by a company. Following the subcategory assessment method (SAM), in the annual report 2017 of the studied company, there was evidence of a five-year Global Prevention Plan in the company, focusing on operational and process safety. In our analysis, the value for the fair salary indicator showed a positive performance of the company whereas the low rate of women employees of the company in comparison to the sector level reflects the need to promote the share of women. Another indicator of equal opportunity or anti-discrimination could be the existence of a policy or indication of hiring employees with disabilities (Wang et al. 2017). However, it was not possible to retrieve this information through the public information and annual reports of the company. According to the European Commission (2016), the share of women in labour market is influenced by the childcare services, the availability of flexible working time, and gender pay gaps between women and men. Fiscal (dis)incentives have also an effect on female employment in Europe. Based on the studies conducted by Thévenon (2013) and Christiansen et al. (2016), raising the relative tax rate for second earners has a major negative effect on female employment in different European countries over the period 2002- 2012.

In reference to the SAM, our results showed that the study case performs satisfactorily, obtaining a positive assessment by applying the SAM method. With regard to the consumer group, evidence exists that the company management systems ensure transparency as it has a formal report on social responsibility that includes a demonstration of the increased number of customer audits concerning subjects such as environmental care, working conditions and ethics. Furthermore, there is no record of consumer complaints regarding health and safety violations. Falcone and Imbert (2018) also highlighted the necessity of including consumer-related indicators (i.e., transparency, consumers' health and safety, and end-of-life responsibility) in the SLCA for biobased products to be useful in market perception of such products. In their latest study, Falcone et al. (2019) discussed that insufficient public information regarding the potential impacts of the biobased products on health and environment may negatively influence on the consumers' willingness and demand for such products.

In assessing the company performance with regard to the local community, there was no evidence of conflicts with the local community neither that the company puts their secure living conditions and safety under risks. As mentioned earlier, the company has annual action plans, with one particular focus point each year. Through revisions and follow-up of the safety and risk assessments, the company systematically removes risks and takes efficient measures. Moreover, job creation is an important impact of the development of biobased industries (Ronzon et al. 2015; Falcone and Imbert 2018) and our analysis also showed that the company hires locally. As discussed by Siebert et al. (2018), one way that sustainable bioeconomy can support the rural and local communities' development is by creating employment opportunities in these regions. This can be supported through incentives to stay in the local region, which result in fewer migrations from the rural areas and assist in local communities' development. Therefore, the reported figure on the annual number of employment in companies can reveal their contribution to the economic development of the related production area.

It was difficult to evaluate how the company motivates its suppliers to meet the Basic requirement (BR) introduced in SAM. This is in line with the study conducted by Lenzo et al. (2017) who also found similar results in their case studies within the textile sector in Italy highlighting the lack of data availability for proving the company actions in promoting the BR of the indicators among its suppliers. As mentioned by Parent et al. (2013), if suppliers need to enhance their social performance, a competitive benefit is necessary so that they are encouraged to perform better. This can be done by the company actions on connecting the social enhancements via economic motivators (e.g., further contracts with local suppliers, supplier awards, etc.). In total, as concluded by Martínez-Blanco et al. (2014), the possibility of making comparisons and the validity of the SLCA outcomes are significantly influenced by the selected approach for the assessment, the system boundaries, the stakeholders and indicators' selection and the availability of data among others. The following section discusses the challenges encountered in applying the SLCA at the company level. Moreover, the needs for potential improvements and more feasible implementations of SLCA the company level are highlighted.

4.2 A critical view on social performance assessment at company level

Based on our experience in conducting SLCA, there are several challenges among which data availability remains a major one. Schmidt et al. (2004) and Manhart and Grieβhammer (2006) also concluded that data availability was a significant barrier in applying SLCA, which partly relates to the data collection at the company level. Zimmermann and Schomäcker (2017), who performed a review study on SLCA for early-stage CO_2 utilization technologies, also concluded that there is a limited application of SLCA for such technologies because companies

are not yet established or have recently been developed. The latter was the case for our analysis since the social data for such early-commercial stage technologies are mostly available for large scale companies and mainly exist internally (site-specific or within a company at a corporate level). Therefore, it was not possible to access the detailed social information required for all the indicators only through the public sources available. Although the data for each indicator were collected for the same year at both levels (company and sector/country), it was not possible to collect the most recent available data for all indicator for the same year. For example, the latest data for LTA was available for the year 2015 while the latest value on the women employees' share at the company only reported for the year 2012. Similarly, Hannouf and Assefa (2018) encountered the same issue in conducting a SAM for social life cycle assessment. They referred to the difficulty in accessing the most recent data for indicators which resulted in using different time frames for some indicators. Thus, such data availability issues may limit the possibility of comparison between subcategories and indicators themselves. Therefore, to avoid any bias, our results should be interpreted at the company level performance in general and not by making a comparison between different subcategories and indicators. The other aspect is related to the lack of data due to the lack of cooperation between the company and the supplier in gaining social data associated with their life cycle step (Traverso et al. 2018). This also refers to our analysis in the previous section, describing the difficulties in assessing the company behaviour and attempts in encouraging its suppliers to fulfil the BF requirements of social performances. Thus, there is a need to improve transparency through more cooperation of the company with its suppliers in gaining social data and to refer to such cooperation in their annual sustainability and public reports.

From our experience, we could not scale the data and information for the consumer and local community stakeholder groups to the production process as it was done for the indicator of the worker group. Therefore, it was only possible to access general information to assess the company's performance at the local community level. To tackle the challenge of data availability, a dedicated database for SLCA needs to be established through a standard set of assessment indicators for which academic communities require more attempts in building up an agreement over a standard set of indicators. Moreover, further adoption of social performance assessments for all TRLs is needed by encouraging companies and research institutes to gather social data and create comprehensive databases and the possibility to access such detailed data. There are already a few generic data sources (at larger scale i.e., sector, company and international) such as the Product Social Impact Life Cycle Assessment (PSILCA) and Social Hotspots databases which still need improvements. In these databases, there is a lack of data for most of biobased industries and no data is available for CCU so far. In contrast, at the company level, first, more research needs to be conducted on collecting the social data through survey studies and interviews for which the collaboration of companies is a necessary requirement. Based on our experience, it is very challenging to convince companies to cooperate on data collection for their social performance assessment. Furthermore, there was a limitation to conduct a follow-up interview with the company to get more detailed information beyond the publicly available data due to, for example, time constraints at the company. Besides, company managers and innovative industry investors argue that, at the moment, the environmental and economic concerns are their first priorities and the social concerns in European countries are of less importance to be assessed for such lower TRL technologies. Nevertheless, Falcone et al. (2019) and Zimmermann and Schomäcker (2017) highlighted the importance of social assessment at the early stage of technology developments. The advantage of such results is that companies can use them to compare their performance to that of their specific sector and/or region in which

they are active. Furthermore, this information can motivate decision makers to make more efficient plans that positively address sustainability issues.

Another experience from our analysis is the generality of the indicators introduced within the UNEP/SETAC guidelines for SLCA and the subjectivity in data collection for the indicators in SAM. In their review study, Martin et al. (2018) noticed that some commonly used indicators are mostly considered in the existing life cycle studies on biobased products whereas they identified other indicators as the important ones for life cycle sustainability assessment of biobased products. There should be particular regional definitions for specific indicators influencing data collection and uniformity because there are differences in regional regulations or practices (Traverso et al. 2018). This issue brings a difficulty in making a comparison between the results of SLCA for different companies that have the same production system but different social contexts. Such comparison would be unreliable if there is no specific definition of indicators along the life cycle of a product and based on each process. For example, the indicator for calculating the health and safety of workers may be defined differently among different regions as there is not yet a standardized approach for SLCA. This is also supported by Sousa-Zomer and Miguel (2015) who could use only a few indicators introduced by the UNEP/ SETAC guidelines for the comparative analysis since only some of them could be related to the processes of each product system under their study. This point was addressed as well in the handbook of Product Social Impact Assessment (PSIA) for comparing the social performance of two or more products (Goedkoop et al. 2018). One solution would be to establish a reference scenario for each product/sector/process, as mentioned by Ciroth and Franze (2011). Indeed, when comparing several process/products together, it is not easy to define which one has a better social performance. The reason is that a social indicator can be positive and negative or even at the same time good or bad depending on the case study under assessment (Siebert et al. 2018). For some indicators, such as working hours, which affect fair wage, there is no defined threshold on how many hours are considered good or bad. This calls for further research on establishing a reference scenario in different sectors (Goedkoop et al. 2018).

Another limitation is related to applying SAM if the results are to be used for a comparison with other companies' performances. For example, SAM would not make any differences between the companies' performance if one company has more measurements and implementations fulfilling the defined BR than another company as both of them would be allocated to the same level (Ramirez et al. 2014). Therefore, there is a need to define new (sub)levels through which the differences between each level in SAM can be more precise. Moreover, allocation of fines to those companies applying only one measurement or having no sources (e.g., human, financial and structure resources) can be a strategy for better performance and further development of companies. Moreover, the subjectivity in applying SAM is also an issue since the application may differ based on the data interpretations. This can be addressed by conducting a sensitivity analysis in comparative studies (Ramirez et al., 2014).

5 Conclusions

This study underlines the possibilities and challenges of applying SLCA at the company level within the European context. A combined quantitative and semi-quantitative approach was used to assess the social performance of a Belgian company working with the algae biomass production system. The UNEP/SETAC (2009) guidelines and the subcategory assessment method (SAM) were considered as the basis of our analysis. Despite all the referred limitations, the combined assessment approach can be suitable for generating an overview of the potential social

impacts of a production process. Our study highlighted the need for identifying specific indicators that provide more detailed analysis for the social impacts, as existing indicators are too general in a way that it brings difficulties to compare the social performance of companies operating in the same country/context. More detailed indictors require more detailed data and it is already difficult to obtain data at the company level even for current general indicators. Nevertheless, it is essential to point out that any attempt in conducting SLCA at lower TRL would be an added value since it helps to enrich the understandings and to identify the gaps in the existing knowledge regarding this growing field of research. Policy makers may take the identified social impacts into account together with economic and environmental impacts when framing interventions in support of innovative companies. In this way, the beneficial sides to the society resulting from the innovation development are taken into consideration and publicity of such potential impacts may enhance the demand and reputation for innovative companies. One future challenge is the inclusion of the results from SLCA to a techno-economic assessment (TEA) model since many social and economic sustainability indicators for algae biomass production are closely correlated. For example, the health and safety measures for workers can influence the costs within a TEA. This integration is usually neglected in the existing assessments. It is important to point out that in our analysis, only some indicators along the production process were assessed due to the lack of site-specific data concerning all stakeholders and companies involved along the whole life cycle. This can be addressed, once all the necessary data are available for the entire life cycle to confirm the real social issues and to identify other challenges. Further practical implications regarding the application of the combined assessment approach through covering the referred limitations in our study are highlighted as follows:

- Understanding possible risks and opportunities form the social perspective in the initial development phase of a production process;
- Evaluating the social impact of a company performance for internal assessment and optimization;
- Enhancing the communication within a supply chain and business partners by providing reports on the social performance and the need for sharing/providing data sources and developing databases;
- Screening the production process to determine main social impacts, risks and improvement possibilities that might influence further steps throughout a supply chain not only from a social aspect but also economically since several social impacts have an economic background.

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Table 1 Stakeholders, subcategories, and indicators for SLCA (UNEP/SETAC, 2009)

Group	Subcategory	Description	Indicator (the most relevant indicators identified in Rafiaani et al. (working paper)).	Characteristic	Social impact direction
Worker	Fair salary for workers	"Living wage defines the adequate income standard, i.e. the gross monthly wage needed to cover the required living costs of an individual or a family" (WageIndicator Foundation, 2018). The statutory minimum wages are defined by law or government regulations and thus consider both the right of the worker as well as the obligation of the employer. Whereas living wages are not provided by law and cannot be legally applied. If the paid wage from the company is equal to or exceeds the minimum wage in the sector/industry where the company is located, then the wage is fair.	Fair wages for workers	Quantitative	Positive
	Health and safety of workers	The compliance of the company performance with the measures on health and safety and that there is the prevention of diseases and/or injuries in the work environment (Lenzo et al., 2017).	Average number of work days lost per worker per year	Quantitative	Negative
	Equal Opportunities/Discrimination for workers	The company's capability to treat all its employees in an equal way, no discrimination due to nationality, gender and/or other personal features (Lenzo et al., 2017).	Rate of female to male employees	Quantitative	Positive
Local community	Safe and healthy living conditions	Company's activities can influence community safety via equipment accidents or structural problems. This is a measure of the company's impact on community safety and health and showing if the company communicate their potential operational health impacts to the neighbour communities (UNEP/SETAC, 20013).	Control measures for maintenance operations involving hazardous substances	Semi-quantitative	Positive
	Secure Living Conditions	Companies may implement security necessities as a safeguard for their employees and properties. However, these security considerations should be in line with and/or increase the human rights protection in surrounding communities (Benoît et al., 2010).	Number of injuries per year associated to the company conditions	Semi-quantitative	Negative
	Local employment	The company's interest in hiring local workers and to use/collaborate with local suppliers (Lenzo et al., 2017).	Percentage of workforce hired locally	Semi-quantitative	Positive
Consumers	End of life responsibility of consumers	End-of-life refers to disposal, reuse or recycling of the end product of the company. From an environmental perspective, this is usually referred to as Extended Producer Responsibility (UNEP/SETAC, 2013).	Clear information provided by internal management systems to consumers on end-of-life options	Semi-quantitative	Positive
	Transparency of the company	Companies transparency gives the right to consumers to make a conscious choice without deceiving/covering up the intention of the company. There are certification, labels, and particular indicators that may be applied to generate information about performance with regard to social responsibility (UNEP/SETAC, 2013).	Certification/label the company obtained for the product/site	Semi-quantitative	Positive
	Consumers Health and Safety	It refers to the consumer protection's rights against hazardous products and services (ISO 26000, 2010) that may cause harm to their health and safety (UNEP/SETAC, 2013).	Quality of labels of health and safety requirements	Semi-quantitative	Positive

Table 2 Definition of the assessment levels in subcategory assessment method (SAM) (Ramirez et al. 2014)

Level	Description	Score	Score's definition
A	The company has a proactive performance in relation to the [a]BR along all the value chain linked to each subcategory	4	Very good performance
B	The company meets the BR	3	Satisfactory performance
C	The company does not meet the BR; it is situated in a desirable context to the fulfillment of BR	2	Inadequate performance
D	The company does not meet the BR – it is situated in an undesirable context to the fulfillment of BR	1	Bad performance

[a] BR= Basic requirement

Table 3 Description of the SAM scale for the stakeholder groups (adapted from Ramirez et al., 2014)

Group	Subcategory	Basic requirement (level B)	Defining level C and level D	Reference
Worker	Fair salary	The lowest wage is equal to/higher than the minimum living wage in the sector/country where the company is placed.	Based on the calculation for fair wage introduced by Neugebauer et al. (2017), values ≥ 1 are considered as fair as the company paid wage suits or is even more than the minimum living wage. The company is assessed at level C if the value is equal to the minimum living wage. Values <1 are interpreted as insufficient and considered as underpayments, as worker's family may not be able to meet the living standard or may live in poverty (D).	Neugebauer et al. (2017
Local community	Safe and healthy living conditions	Evidence that the company has environmental risk management schemes or cooperates with local companies in communicating the possible operational health and safety impacts on neighbour communities (UNEP/SETAC, 2013).	Age-standardized disability-adjusted life year (DALY) rate (WHO, 2012) which is expressed as the number of years lost due to ill-health, disability or early death. Country that is rated at a value equal to/less than 20 000 is assessed as (C) and if it is rated at a value more than 20 000 are assessed as (D).	Country Indexes
	Secure Living Conditions	Evidence of conflicts between the local community and company that may put their secure living conditions in danger (UNEP/SETAC, 2013).	Country rank in safety perception based on the method suggested by UNDP (2010). This is a measure for the quality of 'civic and community wellbeing'. Country with the perception of safety percentage equal to or higher than 50 is assessed as C. Otherwise, the company is assessed at level D.	
	Local employment	Evidence that the company has a policy of local hiring preferences.	Employment to population ratio (KILM, 2012) which is defined as the proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed (KILM 2012). A country with the ratio lower than 50 ("i"); and those with the ratio equal to or higher than 50 ("j"). A company that does not meet the BR in a country ranked at "j" is assessed at level C. Otherwise, the company is assessed at level D.	
Consumers	End of life responsibility of consumers	Clear information is given by internal management systems to consumers on end-of-life options such as Product Responsibility Performance Indicators, PR4 (GRI 2006) or a recall policy for its product at its end-of-life phase	(if applicable for end product) it is necessary to know if the product is recycled (level C). Otherwise, the company is assessed at level D.	Evidence from the company management
	Transparency of the company	Presence of social responsibility reports such as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Social Balance Report, Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Accountability 1000, Social Accountability 8000, ISO 26000 or any other internationally recognized documentation	The company evinces practices of management to communicate with its consumers, such as through public events or web site information (level C). Otherwise, the company is assessed at level D.	
	Consumers Health and Safety	Procedures regarding health and safety standards.	The company does not have proven instances of breach of consumer health and safety in the last 3 years (level C). Otherwise, the company is assessed at level D.	

Table 4 Score system for quantitative indicators for SLCA (modified from Wange et al., 2016)

Indicator	Industry data (PRPs)	Company data	Social impact percentage [a] (%)	Score	
				Positive indicator	Negative indicator
Indicator's name	Statistical data from Belgian chemicals, plastics and life sciences industry reported in Essenscia (2017)	Statistical data reported in the annual reports of the company under consideration	0 to 50	1	4
			50 to 100	2	3
			100 to 150	3	2
			>150	4	1

[a] Social impact percentage = company data/industry data

Table 5 Parameters for the calculation of the fair wage potential (FWP)

Parameter	Description	Data	Data source
RW	Real (average) wages [€/month accounted over one year]	4,154	Essenscia[1] (2017)
RWT	Real working time [hours/week]	37.5 (average country data)	Neugebauer et al. (2017)
CF_{FW}	Fair wage-related characterization factor [month/€] (regionalized)	Calculated using Equation 2	Neugebauer et al. (2017)
MLW	Minimum living wage [€/month] per individual[2]	1,502 (min average wage) (country data)	WageIndicator Foundation (2017); European Salary Survey (2017)
CWT	Contracted working time including country-specific statutory working hours and vacation days [hours/week]	39	Neugebauer et al. (2017)
IEF[3]	Inequality factor [in percentages] of the company, region or country	Gini index=0.27	UNDP (2017)

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[1]Gross monthly salary (full-time employees) in the Belgian chemicals and life science per month in 2015. This average gross salary is an average of 18.3% higher than in other manufacturing sectors. This is due to the fact that the chemicals and life sciences industry has a higher share of qualified and specialised employees than other sectors (Essenscia, 2017).

[2] The individual living wage represents the amount of money needed to support a household with a single individual without children and employed full-time (Guzi and Kahanec, 2018).

[3] If the company data used there is no need to make a correction using the IEF, as they lie more than the average wage paid by sector and country (Neugebauer et al. 2017).

Table 6 Score calculations of the quantitative data in the worker's group of stakeholders

Subcategory	Measurement	Unit	Sector[1] data	Company[2] data	Social impact percentage (%)	Score	Data year[3]
Health and safety of workers	LTA	per million hours worked in 2015	9.2	6.39	69.45	3	2015
Equal Opportunities/ Discrimination for workers	Percentage of women employees	Percentage	27.4	10	36.49	1	2012

[1] The chemicals, plastics and life sciences industry. Source: Essenscia (2017)
[2] Data were extracted from the yearly report of the company available online.
[3] The most recent available data was used for each indicator. At the company level, the latest data for LTA was available for the year 2015 while the latest value on the women employees' share at the company only reported for the year 2012.

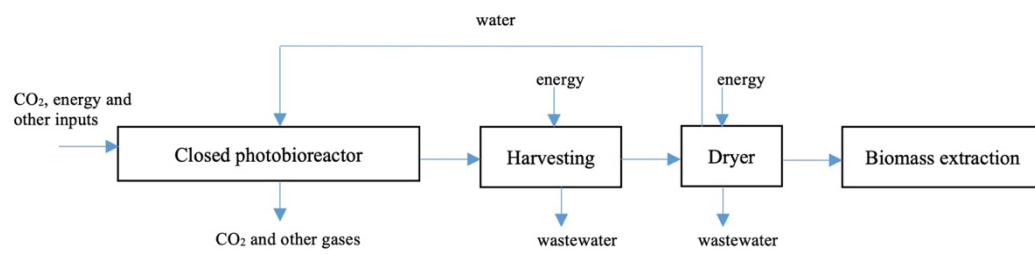**Table 7** Results of SAM for the social performance of the company

Stakeholder	Subcategory	Basic Requirement (BR)	Evidence from company	**Score**
Worker	Fair salary	Based on the calculation for fair salary introduced by Neugebauer et al. (2017) values $\geq$ 1 are considered as fair as the company paid wage fits or exceeds the minimum living wage.	the value is 2.66 also reflecting that the salary is fair.	3 (satisfactory performance)
Consumer	End of life responsibility of consumers	Clear information provided by internal management systems to consumers on end-of-life options such as: Product Responsibility Performance Indicators, PR4 (GRI 2006) or a recall policy for its product at its end-of-life phase	Not applicable since the biomass produced is used mainly as animal feed	3 (satisfactory performance
	Transparency of the company	Presence of social responsibility reports such as: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Social Balance Report, Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Accountability 1000, Social Accountability 8000, ISO 26000 or any other internationally recognized documentation	Company has a certificate of ISO (9001:2015). The company has committed to transparency as part of its policy; it publishes its sustainability report in line with GRI guidelines.	3 (satisfactory performance
	Consumers Health and Safety	Procedures regarding health and safety standards.	In 2017, customer complaints were at an all-time low of sixteen. With this result, the company continues this decrease since 2015. All claims result from an internal error (wrong or missing label, wrong or missing documents, wrong weight, etc.) with no health and safety consequences for the consumers. Customers' concerns about their track record and/or image concerning corporate social responsibility are illustrated by the growing number of customer audits – three in 2015 – about the topic. These audits are related to issues likes environmental care, ethics and working conditions. Except for a few minor points for improvement, everything reported as fine.	3 (satisfactory performance)
Local community	Safe and healthy living conditions	Evidence that the organization contributes to the health of local communities through environmental risk management systems or through participation with local companies in communicating the potential health and safety impacts of their operations on surrounding communities.	In 2017, the company has a five-year Global Prevention Plan, focusing on operational and process safety, protecting the environment, wellbeing of people and focusing on ergonomics. All this is implemented via the annual action plans, with one specific focus point each year.	3 (satisfactory performance)
	Secure Living Conditions	Evidence of conflicts between the local community and the company that may put their secure living conditions at risk (UNEP and SETAC 2010).	There is no significant evidence of conflicts with the local community or any company performances that put their secure living conditions under risks.	3 (satisfactory performance)
	Local employment	Evidence that the company has a policy of local hiring preferences.	It has employees from the region where the company site is located	3 (satisfactory performance)

Table 8 Summary of the company's performance (quantitative/semi-quantitative) assessment results for all social subcategories

Stakeholder	Subcategory	[a] Score
Worker	Fair salary for workers	3
	Health and safety of workers	3
	Equal opportunities/Discrimination for workers	1
Consumer	Transparency of the company	3
	Consumers Health and Safety	3
Local community	Safe and healthy living conditions	3
	Secure Living Conditions	3
	Local employment	3

[a] Scores 1 (bad performance); 2 (inadequate performance); 3 (satisfactory performance); 4 (very good performance)

Fig. 1 System process boundary