Life cycle assessment (LCA) is generally a new concept in the Philippines. However, the Philippines having an observer status in the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Technical Committee 207 (Environmental Management System), had adopted the standards and guidelines provided for ISO 14000 series.

Among the LCA-related activities in the country is the implementation of the Ecolabelling Program (ELP), otherwise known as the Green Choice Philippines, through the Clean and Green Foundation, Incorporated (C&GFI), a non-governmental organization devoted to environmental issues. ELP has a Board of Advisers composed of representatives from the following organizations:

- Bureau of Product Standards (BPS) of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)
- Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
- Energy Utilization Management Bureau (EUMB) of the Department of Energy (DOE)
- Industrial Technology Development Institute (ITDI) of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST)
- Productivity and Development Center – Development Academy of the Philippines (PDC-DAP)
- Philippine Business for the Environment (PBE)
- Citizen Alliance for Consumer Protection (CACP)
- National Consumer Affairs Council (NCAC)

The type of ecolabelling that the Philippines will implement is the Type I Ecolabelling Program, which is a third party certification using life cycle considerations. In line with this, another body under the Board, the Technical Committee shall be formed. The Technical Committee will include representatives from the academe, testing laboratories, government, and consumer groups. The Committee shall be responsible for drafting guidelines, recommending product categories and creating other Technical Working Groups (TWG). The TWG will draft the criteria for the chosen product category.
Prior to the full implementation of the ELP, the Programme intends to undertake the following activities:

- Develop program goals and logo
- Choose six (6) priority product categories
- Develop product criteria for the chosen categories
- Establish or strengthen coordination with various partners (i.e. membership to the Global Ecolabelling Network, memorandum of agreements, pledges of support from various sectors, Presidential Executive Order)
- Promote program among various stakeholders
- Establish ecolabelling or licensing fees that will include testing fees
- Obtain external funding.

The following are the goals of the Eco-Labelling Program:

1. Guide the consumers to choose products that are environmentally sound
2. Encourage manufacturers to adopt processes and supply products that have less adverse environmental impacts
3. Use the label as a “market-based instrument” to complement the Government’s environmental policy

Initially, the Program identified tissue paper and detergent as the product categories for which criteria will be developed. Likewise, the Secretariat of the drafted an Executive Order on *Establishing a Green Procurement Program for all Departments and Executive Branches of the Government*. The purpose of the Green Procurement Program are as follows:

- Promote the culture in Government of making environmentally-informed decisions especially in the purchase and use of different products
- Include environmental criteria in public tenders, whenever possible and practicable, products and services that lessen the burden on the environment
- Establish a system of giving preference to brands proven to be environmentally advantageous compared to other products/services with similar use
- Develop incentive programs for suppliers of environmentally sound products and services

Phase II shall include the application of companies for the ecolabel, evaluation of applicants, awarding of labels, regular monitoring research on other product categories and establishment of a resource center for ecolabelling.

Aside from the ELP, the academe has started to incorporate the study of life cycle assessment in the graduate school level.